

# Labour Market

June 2025



## Summary

### In June 2025

- The **total number of jobs**<sup>1</sup> was **65,320**.<sup>2</sup> This was made up of 55,370 jobs in the private sector and 9,940 jobs in the public sector.<sup>3</sup> The number of jobs overall and in the public sector were the highest recorded to date.
- There was an **annual increase of 110 jobs (up 0.2%)** since June 2024.
  - In the **private sector** there was an **annual decrease of 130 jobs (down 0.2%)**.
  - In the **public sector** there was an **annual increase of 230 jobs (up 2.4%)**. This increase was driven by an increase of 280 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 220) and Children, Young People, Education and Skills (up 120).

### In the private sector at the sectoral level<sup>4</sup>

- Four sectors saw notable **annual decreases** in jobs:
  - **330 jobs** in **hotels, restaurants and bars** (down 5%)
  - **190 jobs** in **construction and quarrying** (down 3%)
  - **140 jobs** in **wholesale and retail** (down 2%)
  - **60 jobs** in **information and communication** (down 3%)
- Three sectors recorded notable **annual increases** in jobs:
  - **320 jobs** in **private education, health and other services** (up 4%)
  - **130 jobs** in **financial and legal activities** (up 1%)
  - **80 jobs** in **agriculture and fishing** (up 7%)

### Compared to the pre-covid-19 period (June 2019)

- There was an **increase of 2,810 all sector jobs (up 4.5%)** from June 2019.
  - The total number of **private sector** jobs increased by 710 (up 1.3%) over six years.
  - **Public sector** jobs increased by 2,120 from June 2019 to June 2025 (up 27.1%), which has brought the proportion of workforce jobs in Government of Jersey core jobs (13.7%) above the June average for the last two decades (12.0%).

<sup>1</sup> Job numbers are a count of jobs filled, not of individual employees.

<sup>2</sup> Numbers presented throughout this report have been rounded independently to the nearest 10.

<sup>3</sup> See the section on the [public sector](#) for definitions and further detail.

<sup>4</sup> Undertakings are classified into sectors using the UK SIC 2007 system. See the [notes on classifications](#) for more details.

## Introduction

This report presents information on jobs and undertakings<sup>5</sup> in Jersey in June 2025. 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 are collectively referred to as employees.

## Total number of jobs

In June 2025, the total number of jobs in Jersey was 65,320. There were 55,370 jobs in the private sector and 9,940 jobs in the public sector; these sectors are defined in the [notes](#). The total job count from 2000 to 2025 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 2025 the total number of jobs saw an annual increase of 0.2%

Total jobs in Jersey in June and December for 2000 to 2025

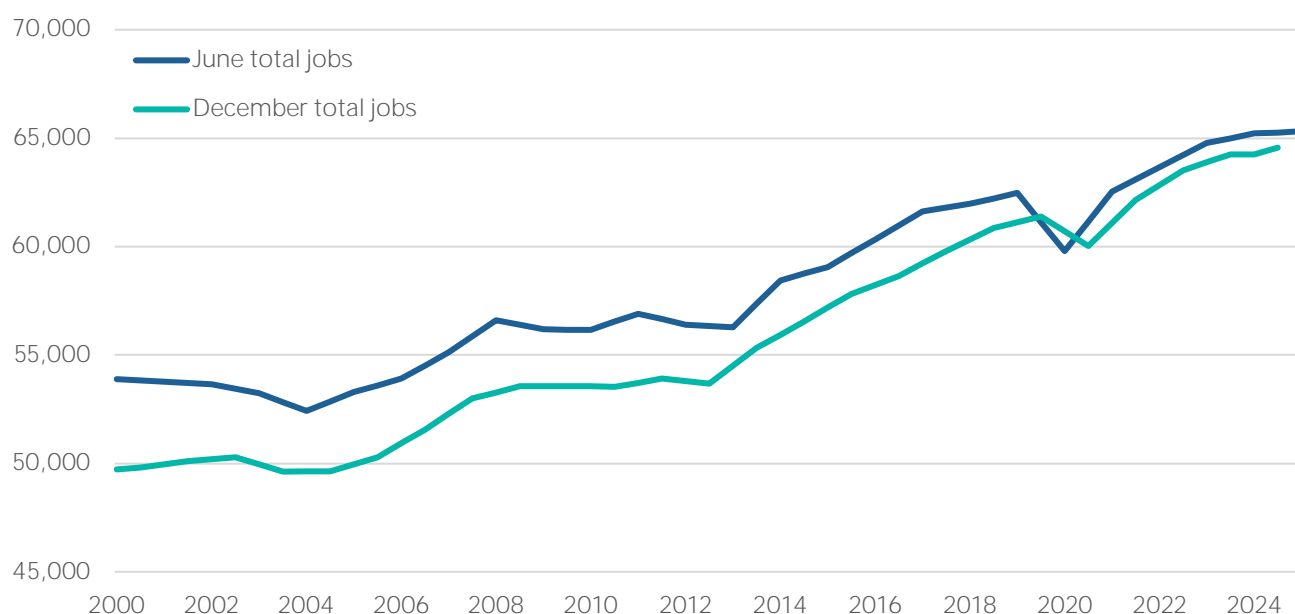


Table 1: Total job count for the private and public sectors, June 2020 to June 2025

Sector	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22	Jun-23	Dec-23	Jun-24	Dec-24	Jun-25
Private	51,440	51,500	53,750	53,370	54,810	54,430	55,520	54,810	55,500	54,680	55,370
Public	8,340	8,530	8,790	8,790	8,840	9,070	9,270	9,450	9,710	9,880	9,940
Total	59,780	60,020	62,540	62,160	63,650	63,500	64,780	64,260	65,210	64,560	65,320

The total number of jobs in June 2025 was 110 higher than in June 2024, representing a marginal annual increase of 0.2%. This brought the total number of jobs to the highest recorded total.

<sup>5</sup> 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](#).

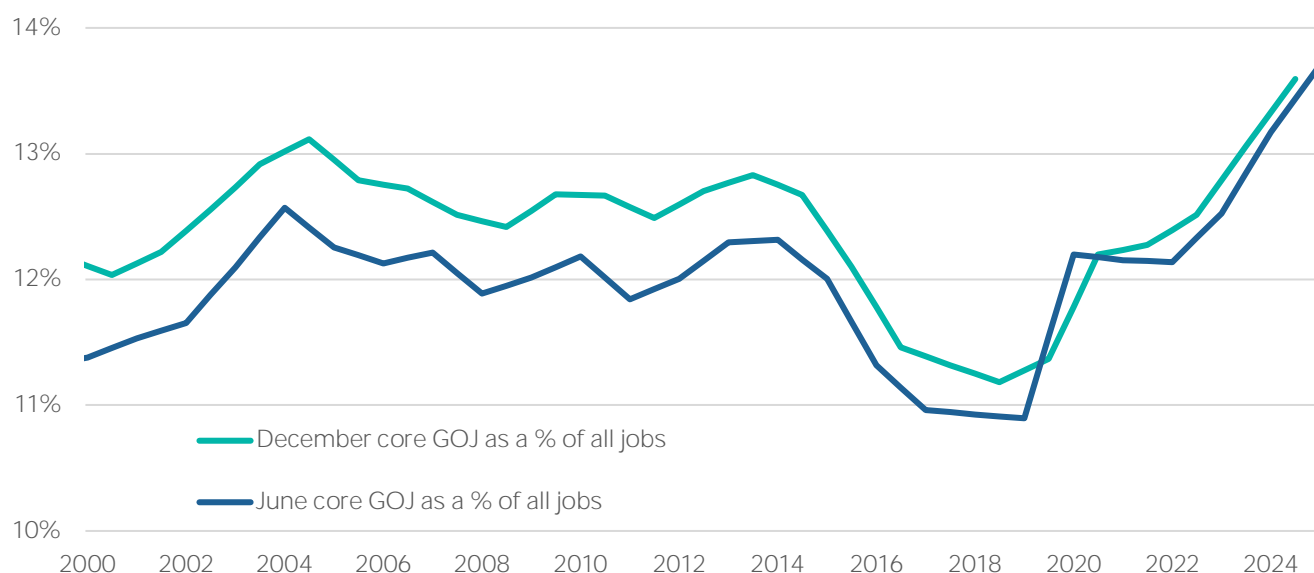
The annual increase was driven by an increase of 230 jobs in the public sector, an increase of 2.4%, partially offset by an annual decrease of 130 jobs in the private sector, a 0.2% decrease. The total number of jobs and the number of jobs in the public sector in June 2025 were both the highest recorded values to date.

Over the six years since June 2019, the number of workforce jobs increased by 2,850, a 4.6% increase. This comprised a net increase of 710 jobs (1.3%) in the private sector and a net increase of 2,120 jobs (27.1%) in the public sector; 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,<sup>6</sup> 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.<sup>7</sup> The proportion of all jobs in Jersey that were Government of Jersey core jobs in June 2025, 13.7%, was above the June mean for the last two decades (12.0%). 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 13.7% of all jobs in June 2025, 0.5 pp above the previous June record  
Government of Jersey core jobs as a percentage of all jobs, 2000 to 2025



[Figure 3](#) illustrates the percentage change in workforce jobs since 2000. 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 recorded notable decreases in employment, reflecting the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, with annual declines of 4.3% and 2.2%, respectively. These were followed by annual increases of 4.6% in June 2021 and 3.6% 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

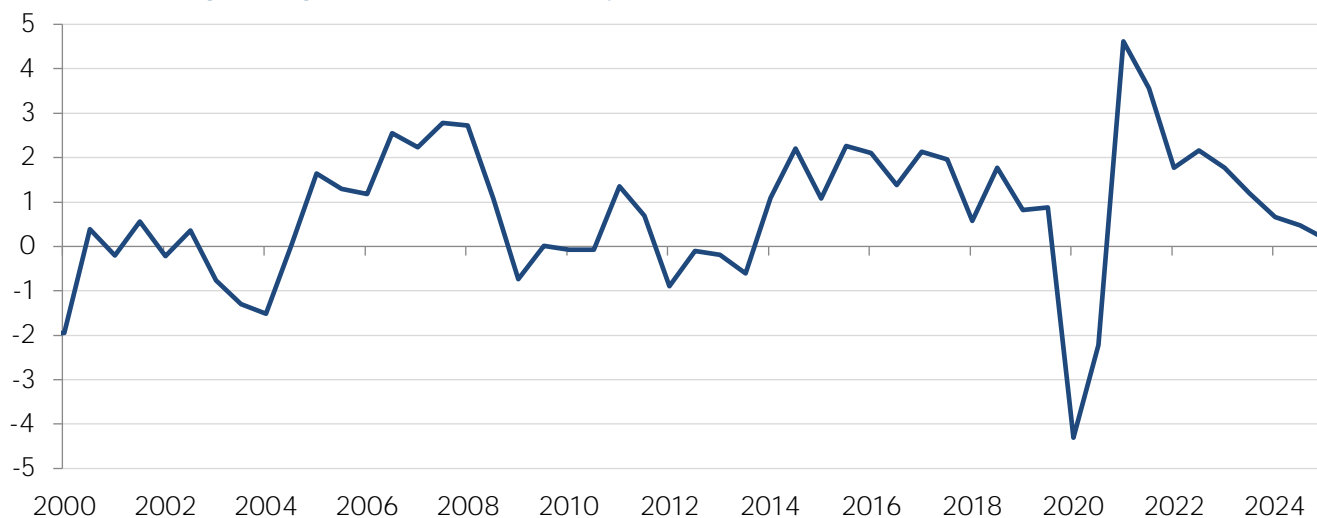
<sup>6</sup> 2020 was affected by the covid-19 pandemic and associated public health measures; see [Figure 3](#).

<sup>7</sup> Comparisons for the whole public sector over this period are not possible, as parishes did not complete manpower returns until 2013. For more details on the public sector, see the [notes](#).

2022 the annual increase was 1.8%, or 1,180 more than in June 2019, consistent with the average annual change observed between 2017 and 2019 had that trend continued.

Figure 3: Workforce jobs saw a marginal annual increase of 0.2% in June 2025

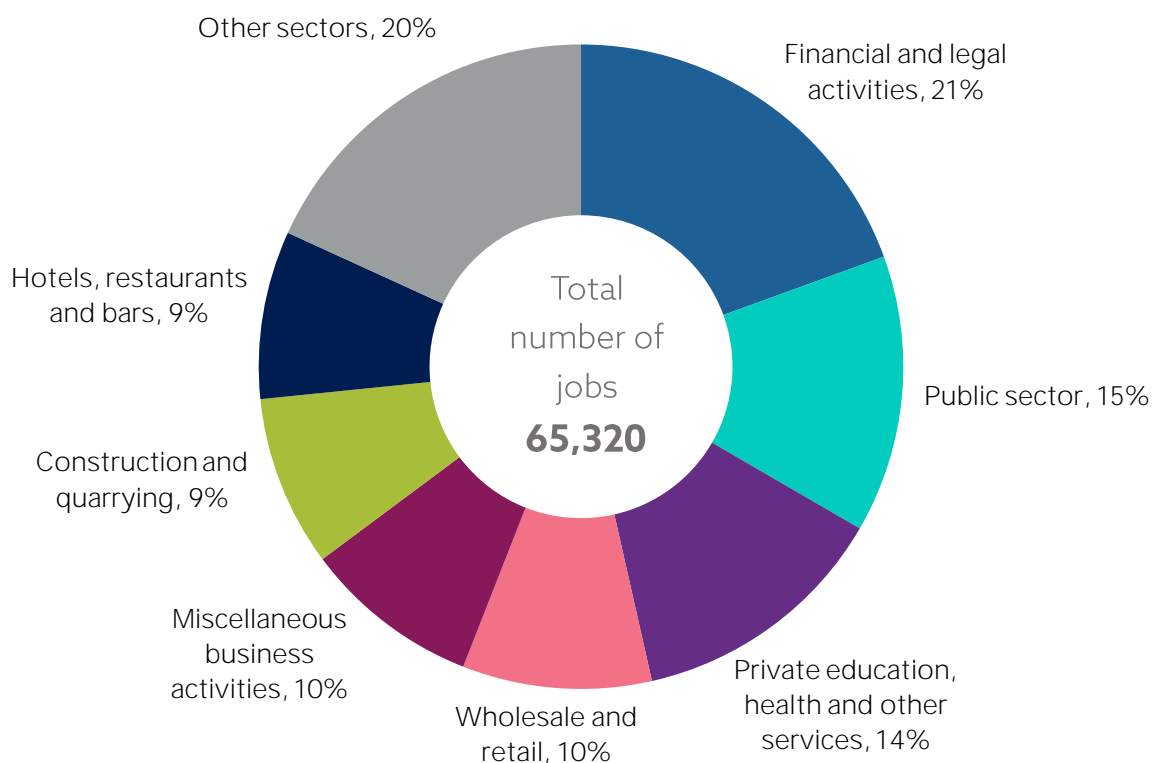
Annual percentage change in the total number of jobs from 2000 to 2025



In June 2025 there was a marginal annual increase of 0.2%; except for decreases in 2020 during covid-19, this was the smallest increase in the last decade.

Figure 4: Financial and legal activities was the largest sector in June 2025, with 21% of workforce jobs

Percentage of total jobs by sector, June 2025



## Employment status

Jobs in June 2025 by employment status, overall and for the private and public sectors, are shown in [Table 2](#).

**Table 2: Number of jobs by employment status, June 2025**

Sector	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hours	Unknown	All employment statuses
Private	41,140	7,690	6,080	460	55,370
Public	8,400	920	630	0	9,940
Total jobs	49,540	8,610	6,710	460	65,320

In June 2025, three-quarters (76%) of all jobs filled were full-time. There were 6,710 jobs filled on zero-hours contracts, representing 10% of jobs. 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 85% for the public sector. In the private sector 11% of jobs were zero-hours, which was higher than in the public sector (6%). Similarly in the private sector 14% of jobs were part-time, higher than in the public sector where the proportion was 9%.

## Residential status

[Table 3](#) shows the residential status<sup>8</sup> of employees currently filling roles in June 2025, overall and for the private and public sectors. Later sections provide more details on residential status for the [private](#) and [public sectors](#).

**Table 3: Number of jobs by residential status of current post holder, June 2025**

Sector	Entitled / entitled for work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	All residential statuses
Private	46,770	2,250	5,890	460	55,370
Public	8,610	1,080	240	10	9,940
Total jobs	55,380	3,330	6,140	470	65,320

The exempt status is detailed in the CHWL<sup>9</sup> and covers staff who have registered or licensed residential status but their employer is exempt from counting them as such for business licencing purposes.

In June 2025, 85% of jobs were filled by employees with entitled or entitled for work status. The proportion of jobs filled by entitled and entitled for work staff has remained relatively static in the private sector over the last decade (85% in June 2015 vs 84% in June 2025), but has decreased in the public sector from 91% in June 2015 to 87% in June 2025.

The proportion of jobs filled by registered and licensed staff are illustrated below for the private sector ([Figure 5](#)) and public sector ([Figure 6](#)). The public sector had a larger proportion of jobs filled by licensed employees (11%) than the private sector (4%), and a smaller proportion filled by registered employees (2% and 11% respectively). In both sectors the proportion of jobs filled by licensed staff has increased in the last decade.

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

<sup>9</sup> The [Control of Housing and Work \(Exemptions\) \(Jersey\) Order 2013](#).

Figure 5: In the last decade, licensed jobs increased from 2% to 4% of private sector jobs  
Number of private sector jobs by residential status, June 2014 to June 2025

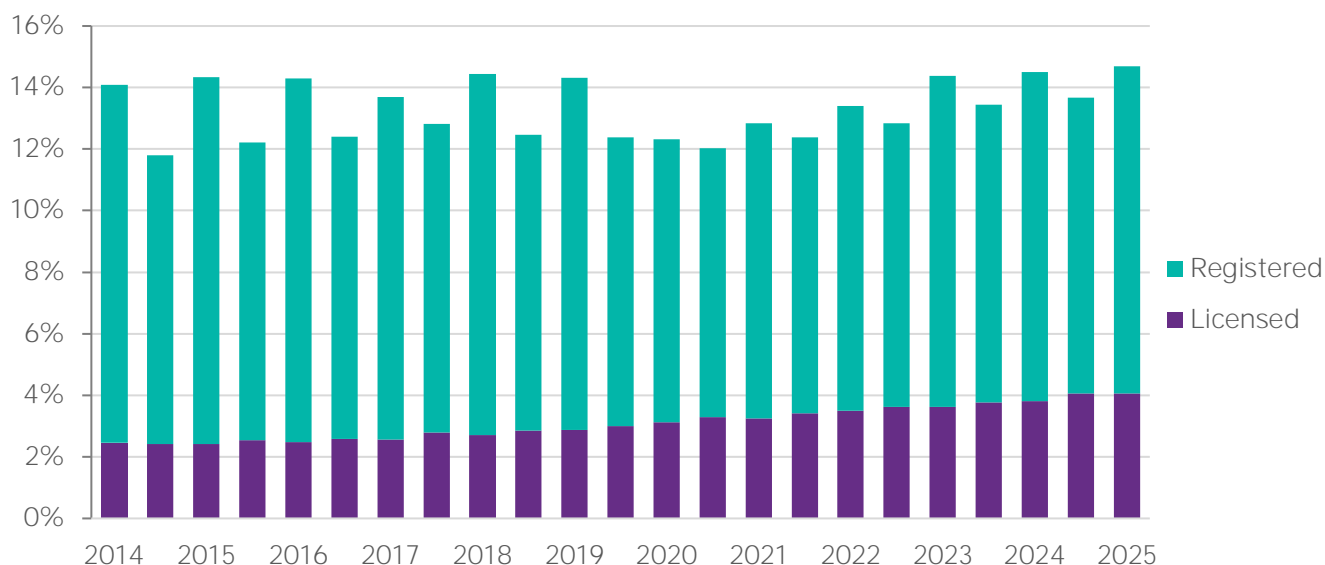
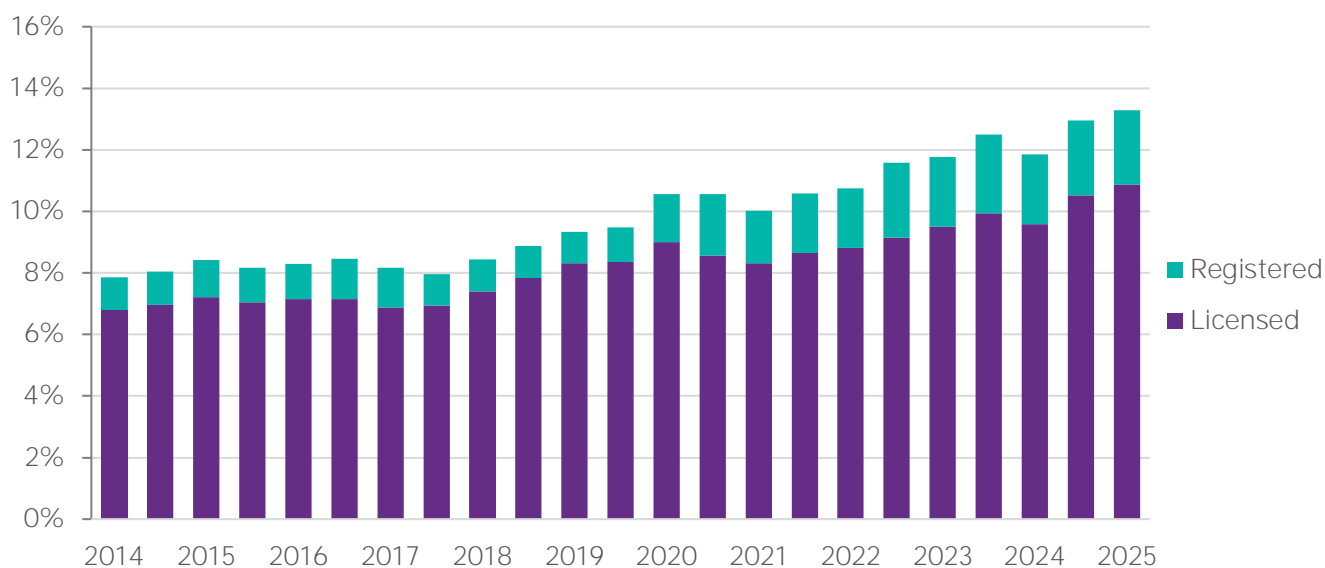


Figure 6: In the last decade, licensed jobs increased from 7% to 11% of public sector jobs  
Number of public sector jobs by residential status, June 2014 to June 2025



## Private sector

### Employment status

[Figure 7](#) illustrates the number of jobs in the private sector in June by employment status, from 2014 to 2025; note that as full-time jobs were 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 4](#) shows June job counts from 2015 to 2025. For a breakdown by sector, see [Appendix Table A3](#).

Figure 7: The proportion of jobs by employment status are similar to pre-covid-19 proportions in June 2019  
Number of private sector jobs in June by employment status, 2014 to 2025

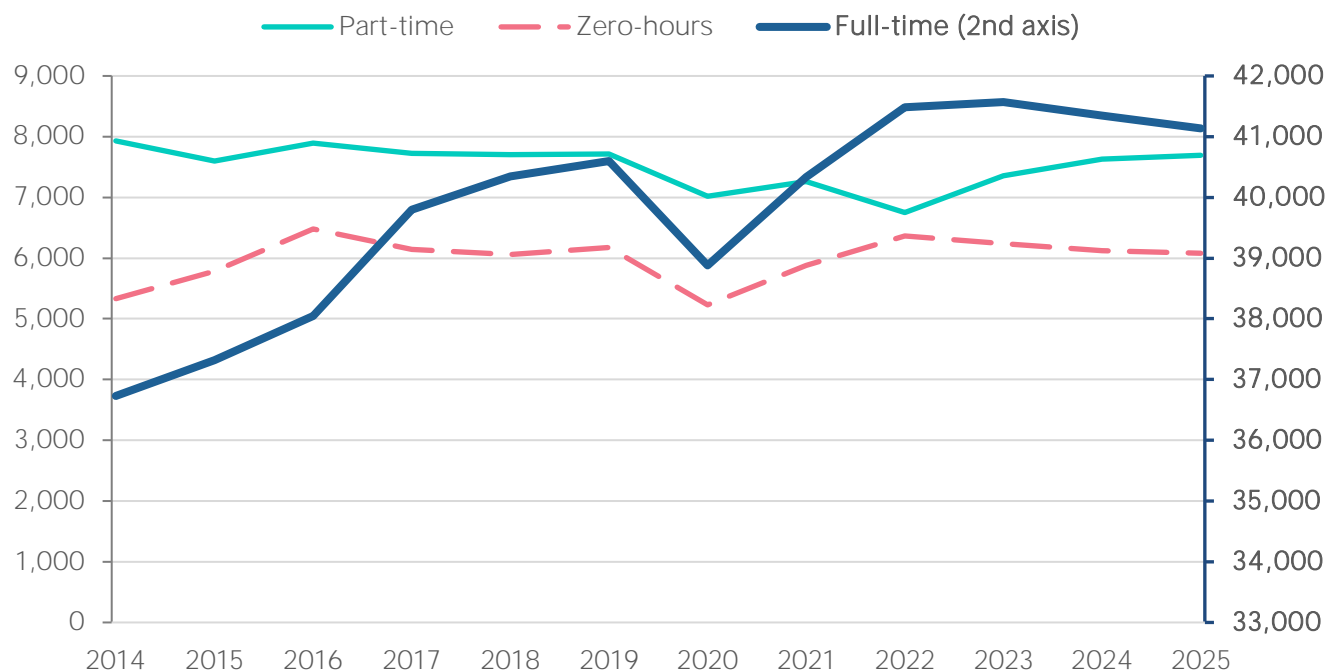


Table 4: Number of private sector jobs in June by employment status, 2015 to 2025

Employment status	Jun-15	Jun-16	Jun-17	Jun-18	Jun-19	Jun-20	Jun-21	Jun-22	Jun-23	Jun-24	Jun-25
Full-time	37,320	38,050	39,800	40,350	40,600	38,880	40,330	41,480	41,570	41,350	41,140
Part-time	7,600	7,890	7,720	7,700	7,710	7,020	7,260	6,750	7,360	7,630	7,690
Zero-hour	5,790	6,480	6,140	6,060	6,170	5,230	5,880	6,370	6,240	6,120	6,080
Unknown	170	70	110	140	170	310	280	220	360	410	460
Private sector	50,880	52,480	53,770	54,250	54,660	51,440	53,750	54,810	55,520	55,500	55,370

In June 2025, just under three-quarters (74%) of private sector jobs were full-time, 14% were part-time, and 11% were filled on zero-hours contracts.

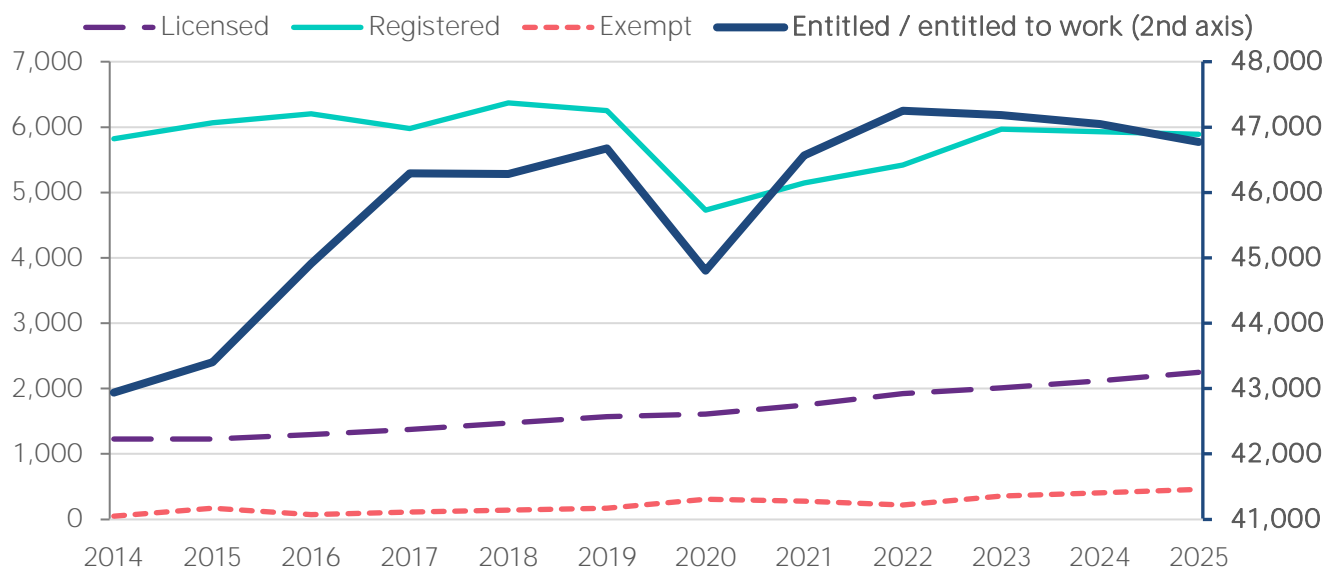
The overall annual decrease of 130 jobs in the private sector was driven by a decrease of 210 full-time jobs and 40 zero-hour jobs (both down 1%). This was partially offset by an increase of 60 part-time jobs (up 1%).



## Residential status

Figure 8 illustrates the number of private sector jobs in June by the residential status of the current post holder from 2014 to 2025; note that as jobs filled by entitled and entitled for work staff were 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 5 shows the job counts in June from 2015 to 2025. For a breakdown by sector, see Appendix Table A4.

Figure 8: There was an annual decrease of 310 jobs (1%) filled by entitled / entitled to work staff  
Number of private sector jobs in June by residential status, 2014 to 2025



The overall annual decrease of 130 jobs in the private sector was driven by decreases of 280 jobs filled by entitled or entitled for work employees and 40 jobs filled by registered staff (both down 1%). In contrast there was an increase of 130 jobs filled by licensed staff (up 6%) and 50 exempt jobs (up 12%).

Over the last six years since June 2019:

- jobs filled by licensed staff increased by 680 (up 43%)
- jobs filled by entitled and entitled for work staff increased by 100 (0%)
- jobs filled by registered staff decreased by 360 (down 6%)

Table 5: Number of private sector jobs in June by residential status, 2015 to 2025

Residential status	Jun-15	Jun-16	Jun-17	Jun-18	Jun-19	Jun-20	Jun-21	Jun-22	Jun-23	Jun-24	Jun-25
Entitled / entitled for work	43,400	44,910	46,290	46,280	46,670	44,800	46,570	47,250	47,180	47,050	46,770
Licensed	1,230	1,300	1,380	1,470	1,570	1,610	1,750	1,920	2,010	2,120	2,250
Registered	6,070	6,200	5,980	6,370	6,250	4,730	5,150	5,420	5,970	5,930	5,890
Exempt	170	70	110	140	170	310	280	220	360	410	460
Private sector	50,880	52,480	53,770	54,250	54,660	51,440	53,750	54,810	55,520	55,500	55,370

The number of jobs filled by licensed staff in June 2025 was 130 higher than in June 2024, and was the highest recorded since the current residential statuses were introduced in December 2013.<sup>10</sup> 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; see [Figure 5](#).

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.<sup>10</sup> Since June 2023, there have been consistent annual decreases in this category every June and December. Most recently from June 2024 to June 2025, there was a further annual decrease of 400 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)<sup>11</sup> 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 2023 to June 2025 is consistent with these periods as in each round there was a decrease in core private sector jobs, and there were annual increases in registered unemployment for each round from December 2023 to June 2025;<sup>12</sup> overall there has been an increase of 15% from June 2022 to June 2025 (90 people).

Except for full-time entitled, the only other category to record an annual change of at least 100 jobs was full-time positions filled by licensed staff, which saw an annual increase of 130 jobs. The private sector recorded a net decrease of 130 jobs overall.

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

<sup>10</sup> 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.

<sup>11</sup> 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.

<sup>12</sup> Source: Employment, Social Security, and Housing dept [opendata.gov.je/620dataset/back-to-work/resource/ef069920-c5a2-4c05-b0e0-2afcfe067309](https://opendata.gov.je/620dataset/back-to-work/resource/ef069920-c5a2-4c05-b0e0-2afcfe067309)

## Number of undertakings

In June 2025, there were 8,500 active undertakings in the private sector that employed staff,<sup>13</sup> 59% of which were single-person undertakings. Note the single-person undertaking category includes self-employed individuals who do not employ others. [Table 6](#) shows the number of private sector undertakings by sector and number of employees. In June 2025, 89% of undertakings employed fewer than 10 staff, a proportion that has not substantially changed in the last two decade (85% in June 2005).

**Table 6: Private sector undertakings by number of employees, June 2025**

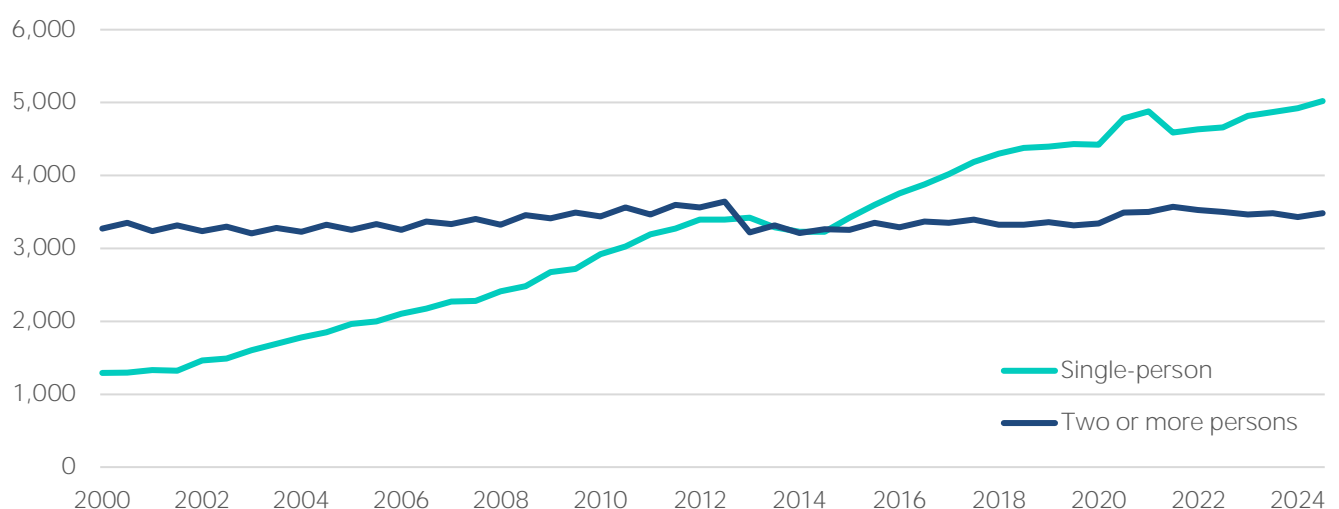
Sector	1	2-5	6-9	10-19	20-49	50+	Total
Agriculture and fishing	90	40	10	20	10	+	180
Manufacturing; utilities and waste	190	70	20	20	10	10	310
Construction and quarrying	870	430	110	70	40	10	1,520
Wholesale and retail	410	240	80	60	30	20	840
Hotels, restaurants and bars	120	180	70	70	40	20	500
Transport and storage	230	40	10	10	10	10	300
Information and communication	280	80	20	10	10	10	400
Financial and legal activities	300	200	60	50	40	70	710
Miscellaneous business activities	1,240	420	80	70	40	10	1,860
Private education, health and other services	1,300	320	90	70	70	30	1,890
<b>Total private sector undertakings</b>	<b>5,020</b>	<b>2,020</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>8,500</b>

+: non-zero less than 5

The total number of undertakings in June 2025 was 150 higher than a year earlier. The increase was due to an increase of 150 single-person undertakings; see [Figure 9](#) and [Table 7](#). The annual increase was similar to the average annual increase of 200 for the last decade.

**Figure 9: There was an annual increase of 150 single-person undertakings in June 2025**

Number of private sector undertakings, single-person compared with two or more persons, 2000 to 2025



<sup>13</sup> Only undertakings that employ staff (including self-employed sole traders) are required to submit manpower returns.

Table 7: Number of private sector undertakings, June 2020 to June 2025

Undertaking size	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22	Jun-23	Dec-23	Jun-24	Dec-24	Jun-25
Single-person	4,430	4,420	4,780	4,880	4,590	4,640	4,660	4,820	4,870	4,920	5,020
Two or more persons	3,320	3,340	3,490	3,500	3,570	3,530	3,500	3,470	3,480	3,430	3,480
Total private sector undertakings	7,750	7,770	8,280	8,380	8,170	8,170	8,160	8,290	8,350	8,350	8,500

In the last six years since June 2019, the total number of private sector undertakings has increased by 790. The majority (81%) of this increase was due to single-person undertakings, which increased by 640.

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 recent changes.

[Table 8](#) details the number of single-person undertakings by sector, over the last decade. The service sectors – private education, health and other services and miscellaneous business activities sectors – drove most of the growth over the last 10 years, with 63% of the growth in single-person undertakings coming from these sectors. In June 2025 these sectors formed 51% of single-person undertakings.

Table 8: 63% of growth in single-person undertakings in the last decade was in the service sectors (private education, health and other services and miscellaneous business activities sectors)

Number of single-person private undertakings by sector, June 2015, June 2020, and June 2025

Sector	Jun-15	Jun-20	Jun-25	10-yearly change	10-yearly % change
Information and communication	150	220	280	130	87%
Private education, health and other services	720	1,110	1,300	580	81%
Miscellaneous business activities	700	1,030	1,240	540	77%
Financial and legal activities	190	240	300	110	58%
Agriculture and fishing	60	80	90	30	50%
Construction and quarrying	590	730	870	280	47%
Manufacturing; Utilities and waste	140	210	190	50	36%
Transport and storage	200	220	230	30	15%
Wholesale and retail	360	440	410	50	14%
Hotels, restaurants and bars	130	140	120	-10	-8%
Single-person undertakings	3,230	4,430	5,020	1,790	55%

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 2024 and June 2025, the corresponding annual changes, and the six-year changes. The six-monthly job totals for the period June 2020 to June 2025 are shown in [Appendix Table A2](#).

Table 9: Private sector jobs by sector, June 2024 and 2025, and annual and six-year changes<sup>14</sup>

Sector	Jun-24	Jun-25	Annual change	Annual % change	Six-year change	Six-year % change
Agriculture and fishing	1,120	1,200	80	7%	-70	-6%
Manufacturing	920	940	20	2%	-50	-5%
Construction and quarrying	6,320	6,130	-190	-3%	130	2%
Utilities and waste	780	800	20	3%	90	13%
Wholesale and retail	6,920	6,780	-140	-2%	-500	-7%
Hotels, restaurants and bars	6,350	6,020	-330	-5%	-380	-6%
Transport and storage	2,160	2,160	0	0%	70	3%
Information and communication	1,800	1,740	-60	-3%	-100	-5%
Financial and legal activities	13,770	13,900	130	1%	200	1%
Miscellaneous business activities	6,310	6,330	20	0%	70	1%
Private education, health and other services	9,040	9,360	320	4%	1,230	15%
Private sector	55,500	55,370	-130	-0.2%	710	1.3%

## Employment status

In June 2025, four sectors saw an annual decrease in jobs, three sectors saw an annual increase, and four were essentially unchanged. The largest annual decreases were:

- 330 jobs in hotels, restaurants and bars, with decreases of 140 full-time, 130 zero-hour, and 80 part-time jobs
- 190 jobs in construction and quarrying, due to a decrease of 250 full-time jobs
- 140 jobs in wholesale and retail, driven by a decrease of 130 full-time jobs

The largest annual increases:

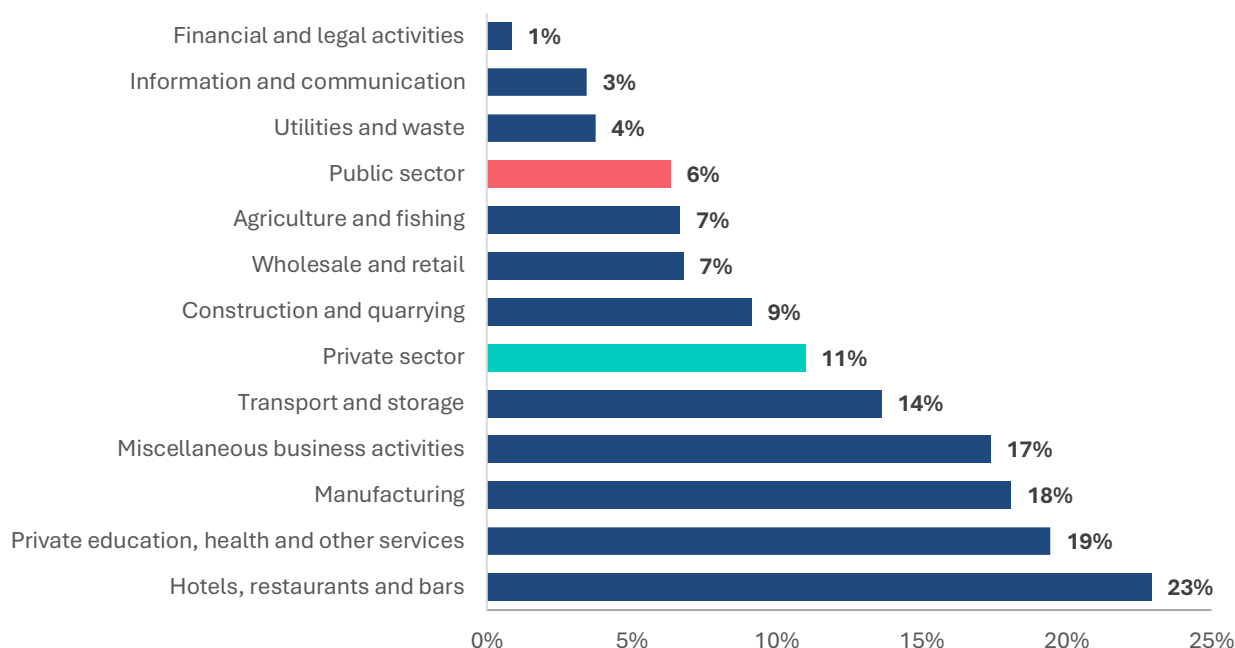
- 320 jobs in private education, health and other services, with increases of 130 full-time, 110 part-time, and 70 zero-hour jobs
- 130 jobs in financial and legal activities, due to an increase of 130 full-time jobs
- 80 jobs agriculture and fishing, primarily due to 60 more full-time jobs

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

In June 2025, there were 6,080 private sector jobs filled on zero-hours contracts. [Figure 10](#) 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.

<sup>14</sup> Percentage changes for each sector are shown rounded to the nearest integer.

Figure 10: Hotels, restaurants and bars had the highest proportion of jobs that were zero-hour (23%)  
Percentage of jobs filled on zero-hour contracts by sector, June 2025



### Six-year changes

Over the last six years (from June 2019 to June 2025), there has been an increase of 710 jobs in the private sector, a 1.3% increase. The sectors that saw the increases of at least 100 jobs since June 2019 were:

- private education, health and other services (up 1,230, 15%)
- financial and legal activities (up 200, 1%)
- construction and quarrying (up 130, 2%)

The sectors that saw the decreases of at least 100 jobs since June 2019 were:

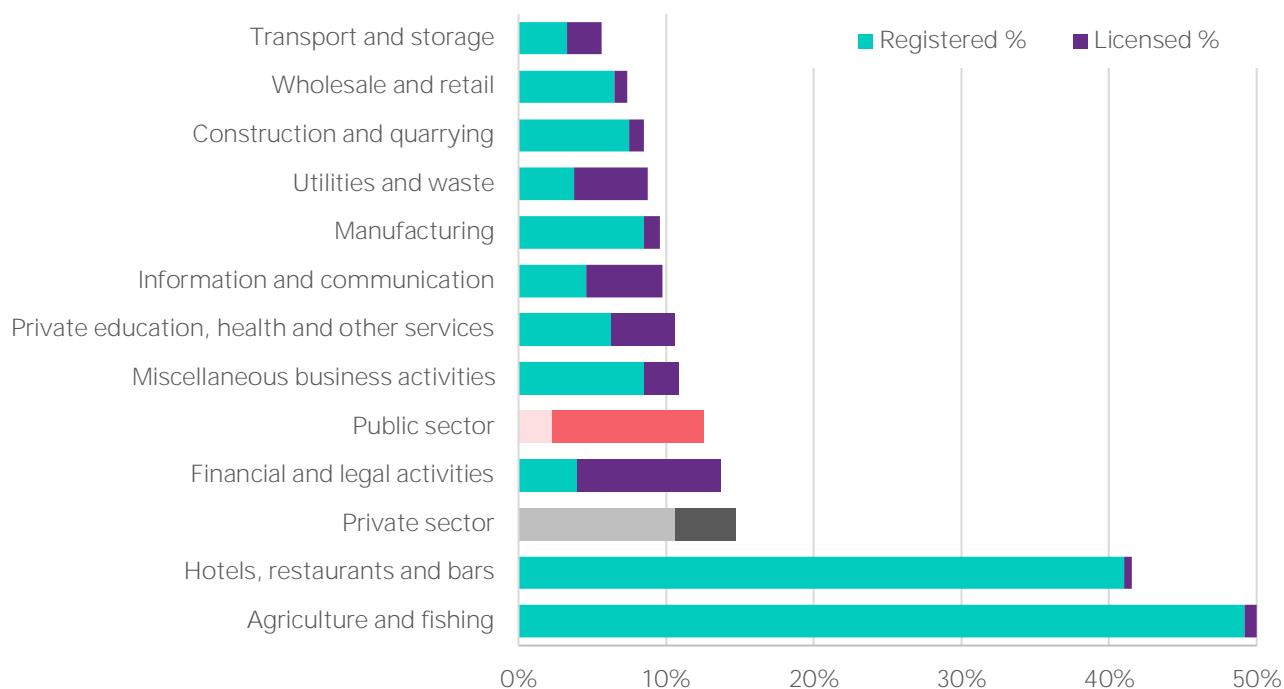
- wholesale and retail (down 500, 7%)
- hotels, restaurants and bars (down 380, 6%)
- information and communication (down 100, 5%)

### Residential status

In terms of residential status, the number of private sector jobs filled by employees with entitled or entitled for work status was 280 lower in June 2025 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 300), construction and quarrying (down 160), and wholesale and retail (down 140). The notable increases in jobs filled by entitled or entitled for work staff were in private education, health and other services (up 270) and financial and legal activities (up 50). See [Figure 11](#) 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 2025, the number of jobs filled by licensed employees in the private sector was 130 higher on an annual basis, driven by increases of 60 jobs in private education, health and other service and 50 jobs in the financial and legal sector. Financial and legal activities was the sector with the largest number (1,350) 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 since June 2024 the proportion in the public sector was essentially the same or higher than in financial and legal activities. In June 2025 both sectors had a proportion of 10%. However the total number of such jobs in the public sector (1,080) was lower than in financial and legal activities (1,350).

Figure 11: 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, June 2025



The number of private sector jobs filled by registered employees saw an annual decrease of 1% (down 40). Notable annual changes were a decrease of 70 registered jobs in construction and quarrying and 50 registered jobs in hotels, restaurants and bars, partially offset by an increase of 80 jobs filled by registered staff in agriculture and fishing. Agriculture and fishing had the highest proportion of jobs filled by registered staff (49%), followed by hotels, restaurants and bars (41%).

The exempt status is detailed in the CHWL<sup>15</sup> 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.

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 A10 to A19](#) for the following sectors:

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

<sup>15</sup> 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 Jersey<sup>16</sup> (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 12](#) and [Table 10](#) show the Government of Jersey **core jobs**, on both a headcount and full-time equivalent<sup>17</sup> (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 12: GOJ core headcount and FTE both saw annual increases of 3%

Government of Jersey core jobs: headcount and FTE basis, 2000 to 2025

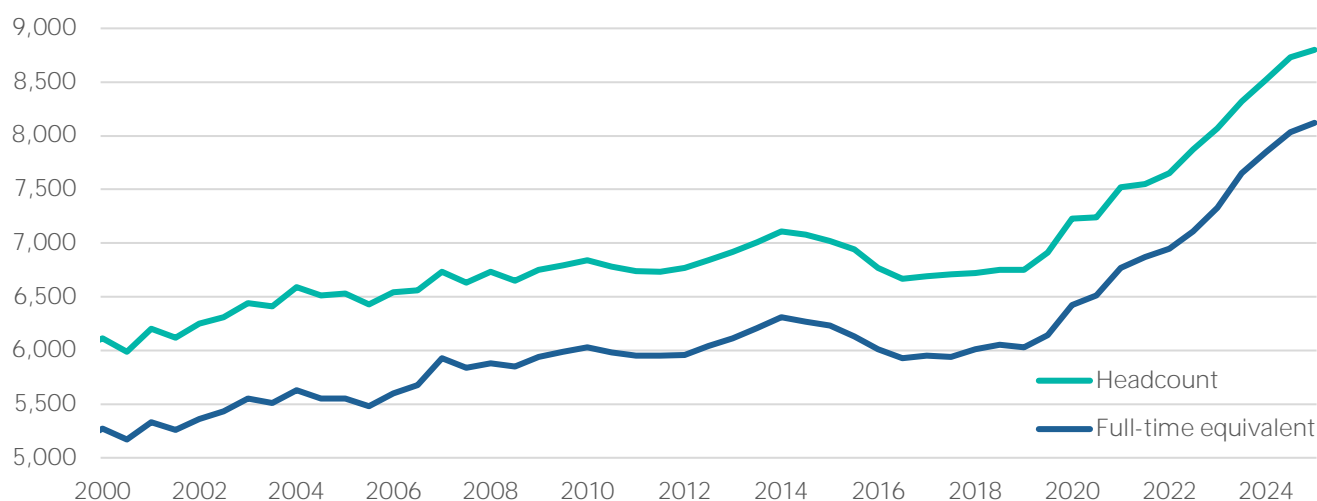


Table 10: Government of Jersey core jobs: headcount and FTE basis, June 2020 to June 2025

	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22	Jun-23	Dec-23	Jun-24	Dec-24	Jun-25
Headcount	7,230	7,240	7,520	7,550	7,650	7,870	8,070	8,320	8,520	8,730	8,800
Full-time equivalent <sup>17</sup>	6,420	6,510	6,770	6,870	6,950	7,110	7,330	7,650	7,850	8,030	8,120

<sup>16</sup> Previously named the States of Jersey.

<sup>17</sup> 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 12](#) 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 280 higher than in June 2024 (up 3%); over the same period there was an increase of 270 on an FTE basis (up 3%). GOJ core headcount and FTE were both the highest recorded to date, with the previous highs both being recorded in December 2024 (8,730 and 8,030 respectively). In June 2025 GOJ core jobs were 13.7% of the total workforce jobs (see [Figure 2](#)); this was 0.5 pp higher than in June 2024 (the previous highest June proportion), and above the June mean for the last two decades (12.0%).

In June 2025 the departments with the largest annual increases in staff were Health and Care Jersey<sup>18</sup> (up 220) and Children, Young People, Education and Skills (up 120). In the [Government of Jersey Public Sector Staffing Statistics for June 2025](#), it was noted that the growth in CYPES was due to an increase of Teaching Assistants and Catering Staff at schools, and that in HCJ growth was primarily due to Public Health moving over from the Cabinet Office and a significant increase in employed Nurses and Midwives. 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.<sup>19</sup>

### All public sector jobs

Table 11: Number of public sector jobs by category, June 2020 to June 2025

Category	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22	Jun-23	Dec-23	Jun-24	Dec-24	Jun-25
GOJ – core	7,230	7,240	7,520	7,550	7,650	7,870	8,070	8,320	8,520	8,730	8,800
GOJ – zero-hours	510	660	670	650	630	610	570	550	590	570	580
GOJ Trading Bodies	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Non-States Workers	100	120	110	100	80	110	130	70	100	70	60
JDC	10	10	10	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Parish	440	450	430	430	420	430	440	450	450	440	450
<b>Public sector jobs</b>	<b>8,340</b>	<b>8,530</b>	<b>8,790</b>	<b>8,790</b>	<b>8,840</b>	<b>9,070</b>	<b>9,270</b>	<b>9,450</b>	<b>9,710</b>	<b>9,880</b>	<b>9,940</b>

In June 2025, there were 9,940 jobs filled in the public sector, an annual increase of 230. There was a six-monthly increase of 60 from December 2024, and the public sector job count was at its highest recorded level (the previous high being December 2024).

There was an annual increase of 280 in the number of GOJ core jobs (headcount). There was a decrease of 40 non-States workers, and essentially no change in other categories; see [Table 11](#).

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 2025 (up 2,130 over the period). Over the last five years since June 2020, there was an increase of 1,570 core jobs; during this period, the changes in core GOJ departments of at least 100 jobs were all increases, which were:

- +630 jobs in Children, Young People, Education, and Skills
- +320 jobs in Health and Care Jersey<sup>18</sup>
- +170 jobs in Infrastructure and Environment
- +110 jobs in Treasury and Exchequer

<sup>18</sup> Previously called Health and Community Services.

<sup>19</sup> 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.

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

The proportion of jobs in the public sector in June 2025 (15.3%) was higher than the June average for the last decade (13.6%).

The number of GOJ zero-hours jobs has remained between 510-720 jobs over the last decade, with 720 for December 2020 and June 2021 being the highest recorded. In June 2025, 6% of public sector jobs were filled on zero-hour contracts.<sup>20</sup>

### Employment status

In the year to June 2025, the overall annual increase of 230 jobs was driven by an increase of 420 full-time jobs, which was offset by a decrease of 160 part-time jobs.

The growth in public sector jobs since December 2016 (2,250 jobs) was due to an increase in full-time jobs (also of 2,250 jobs).

For a more detailed breakdown of public sector jobs by employment status, see [Appendix Table A6](#), and see [Appendix Table A7](#) for public sector jobs by employment status from June 2017 to June 2025.

### Residential status

In the year to June 2025, the increase in jobs was driven by an increase of 260 jobs filled by entitled for work staff and 150 licensed staff. This coincides with a 200 reduction in exempt staff, which includes staff whose residential status was unknown, and that this has likely affected the changes seen in other categories.

Over the last decade, jobs filled by licensed staff increased from 7% to 11% of public sector jobs, and jobs filled by registered staff increased from 1% to 2%; see [Figure 6](#). There was a corresponding reduction in jobs filled by entitled and entitled for work staff from 91% to 87%.

For a more detailed breakdown of public sector jobs by residential status, see [Appendix Table A8](#), and public sector jobs by residential status from June 2017 to June 2025 are shown in [Appendix Table A9](#).

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<sup>20</sup> 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 A7](#).

## Overview and methodology 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. 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 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,<sup>21</sup> 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

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<sup>21</sup> [www.gov.je/news/2020/pages/IntergratedGPSystem.aspx](http://www.gov.je/news/2020/pages/IntergratedGPSystem.aspx)

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 1,400 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.

In every Labour Market report, the figures for the previous round (in this case the [December 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](#).

### Next publication

The Labour Market report for December 2025 is scheduled for release on 29 April 2026. The schedule for further publications is available at [stats.je/release-calendar](https://stats.je/release-calendar).

## Appendix

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

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

Year	Return	Private	Public* / core GOJ	Total
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	54,680	9,880 / 8,730	64,560
2025	Jun	55,370	9,940 / 8,800	65,320

\* 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 [definitions](#) for details.

Table A2: Private sector jobs by sector, December 2019 to June 2025

Sector	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22	Jun-23	Dec-23	Jun-24	Dec-24	Jun-25
Agriculture and fishing	900	1,120	980	1,130	910	1,160	900	1,080	850	1,120	900	1,200
Manufacturing	950	910	900	940	900	910	880	910	890	920	880	940
Construction and quarrying	5,960	5,980	6,120	6,400	6,370	6,470	6,510	6,510	6,390	6,320	6,070	6,130
Utilities and waste	700	710	710	720	720	750	790	770	780	780	810	800
Wholesale and retail	7,360	6,920	7,060	7,300	7,380	7,200	7,200	7,020	7,090	6,920	6,980	6,780
Hotels, restaurants and bars	5,480	4,700	4,500	5,420	5,010	6,110	5,490	6,470	5,760	6,350	5,620	6,020
Transport and storage	2,140	1,990	1,940	1,890	1,930	2,160	2,200	2,130	2,060	2,160	2,100	2,160
Information and communication	1,850	1,840	1,800	1,850	1,830	1,790	1,830	1,820	1,810	1,800	1,750	1,740
Financial and legal activities	13,700	13,440	13,480	13,560	13,670	13,590	13,740	13,650	13,880	13,770	14,160	13,900
Miscellaneous business activities	6,130	5,920	5,880	6,080	6,050	6,130	6,240	6,230	6,250	6,310	6,240	6,330
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	9,180	9,360
Total private sector headcount	53,260	51,440	51,500	53,750	53,370	54,810	54,430	55,520	54,810	55,500	54,680	55,370

Table A3: Private sector jobs by sector and employment status, June 2024 to June 2025

Sector	June 2024				December 2024				June 2025			
	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hours	Unknown	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hours	Unknown	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hours	Unknown
Agriculture and fishing	920	110	70	10	710	110	60	10	980	120	80	10
Manufacturing	620	150	160	+	600	140	130	+	620	150	170	10
Construction and quarrying	5,330	410	560	20	5,070	430	560	20	5,080	440	560	60
Utilities and waste	670	50	30	40	710	60	40	0	720	50	30	0
Wholesale and retail	4,710	1,680	480	50	4,690	1,720	530	40	4,580	1,690	460	50
Hotels, restaurants and bars	3,950	790	1,510	100	3,430	710	1,360	120	3,810	710	1,380	120
Transport and storage	1,720	190	250	+	1,690	180	230	10	1,680	190	290	10
Information and communication	1,590	140	60	+	1,540	140	60	+	1,520	150	60	+
Financial and legal activities	12,720	890	120	40	13,100	890	120	50	12,850	890	120	40
Miscellaneous business activities	3,830	1,280	1,130	70	3,880	1,260	1,060	40	3,900	1,240	1,100	90
Private education, health and other services	5,290	1,950	1,750	60	5,320	2,000	1,790	70	5,420	2,060	1,820	70
Private sector jobs	41,350	7,630	6,120	410	40,730	7,640	5,940	360	41,140	7,690	6,080	460

+: non-zero less than 5



Table A4: Private sector jobs by sector and residential status of current post holder, June 2024 to June 2025

Sector	June 2024				December 2024				June 2025			
	Entitled / entitled for work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	Entitled / entitled for work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	Entitled / entitled for work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt
Agriculture and fishing	590	10	510	10	580	10	300	10	590	10	590	10
Manufacturing	830	10	80	+	810	10	60	+	850	10	80	10
Construction and quarrying	5,720	60	530	20	5,530	60	470	20	5,560	60	460	60
Utilities and waste	710	20	20	40	740	40	30	0	730	40	30	0
Wholesale and retail	6,370	70	430	50	6,400	60	480	40	6,230	60	440	50
Hotels, restaurants and bars	3,700	30	2,520	100	3,450	30	2,020	120	3,400	30	2,470	120
Transport and storage	2,030	50	80	+	1,960	60	80	10	2,030	60	70	10
Information and communication	1,610	100	90	+	1,560	100	80	+	1,580	90	80	+
Financial and legal activities	11,910	1,300	510	40	12,190	1,340	570	50	11,960	1,350	550	40
Miscellaneous business activities	5,550	150	550	70	5,510	150	540	40	5,550	150	540	90
Private education, health and other services	8,030	340	620	60	8,110	370	630	70	8,300	400	590	70
Private sector jobs	47,050	2,120	5,930	410	46,850	2,220	5,250	360	46,770	2,250	5,890	460

+: non-zero less than 5

Table A5a: 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	460	400	20	510	60	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	4,350	70	300	1,580	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	100
Transport and storage	1,570	50	60	180	+	190	10	10	1,610	50	60	190	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	10,930	1,300	490	870	20	120	10	40
Miscellaneous business activities	3,380	150	300	1,150	150	950	130	40	3,400	150	290	1,150	130	1,000	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	34,550	2,120	4,680	7,180	450	5,330	800	410

+: 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 2024 and June 2025

Sector	December 2024								June 2025							
	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	410	10	290	100	10	60	10	10	410	10	560	110	10	70	10	10
Manufacturing	550	10	50	140	+	130	10	+	550	10	60	150	+	160	20	10
Construction and quarrying	4,610	60	410	410	20	510	50	20	4,610	60	410	430	10	520	40	60
Utilities and waste	650	40	20	60	+	40	0	0	650	40	20	50	+	30	+	0
Wholesale and retail	4,320	60	310	1,590	130	490	40	40	4,220	60	300	1,570	120	440	30	50
Hotels, restaurants and bars	1,840	30	1,570	610	100	1,010	350	120	1,780	30	2,000	610	100	1,010	370	120
Transport and storage	1,570	60	60	170	10	220	10	10	1,570	60	50	180	10	280	10	10
Information and communication	1,360	100	80	140	+	60	+	+	1,370	90	70	150	+	60	+	+
Financial and legal activities	11,200	1,340	550	880	10	120	10	50	10,970	1,350	530	880	10	120	10	40
Miscellaneous business activities	3,450	150	290	1,130	130	940	120	40	3,440	150	320	1,130	100	970	120	90
Private education, health and other services	4,540	370	410	1,930	70	1,640	150	70	4,600	400	420	1,980	80	1,720	100	70
Private sector jobs	34,490	2,220	4,020	7,160	480	5,200	740	360	34,150	2,250	4,740	7,250	450	5,380	710	460

+: non-zero less than 5

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

Table A6: Employment status of overall public sector headcount, June 2024 to Jun 2025

Division	June 2024				December 2024				June 2025			
	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hours	Unknown	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hours	Unknown	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hours	Unknown
GOJ – core	7,590	930		0	7,620	1,120		0	8,010	790		0
GOJ – zero-hours			590				570				580	
GOJ Trading Bodies	40	+	0	0	40	+	0	0	40	+	0	0
Non-States Workers	10	90	0	0	10	60	0	0	0	60	0	0
JDC	20	+	0	0	20	+	0	0	20	+	0	0
Parish	330	60	60	0	340	60	40	0	330	70	40	0
Public sector jobs	7,980	1,080	650	0	8,020	1,250	620	0	8,400	920	630	0

+: non-zero less than 5

Table A7: Public sector jobs by employment status, June 2017 to June 2025

Employment status	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22	Jun-23	Dec-23	Jun-24	Dec-24	Jun-25
Full-time	6,160	6,230	6,020	6,080	6,270	6,460	6,700	6,820	7,040	7,090	7,230	7,470	7,430	7,940	7,980	8,020	8,400
Part-time	1,040	990	1,180	1,070	890	1,010	1,070	990	1,030	1,000	940	910	1,210	910	1,080	1,250	920
Zero-hour	630	570	510	630	660	670	570	720	720	700	670	700	620	600	650	620	630
Unknown	10	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0
Public sector jobs	7,840	7,780	7,700	7,780	7,820	8,130	8,340	8,530	8,790	8,790	8,840	9,070	9,270	9,450	9,710	9,880	9,940

Table A8: Residential status of overall public sector headcount, June 2024 to Jun 2025

Division	June 2024				December 2024				June 2025			
	Entitled / entitled for work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	Entitled / entitled for work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	Entitled / entitled for work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt
GOJ – core	7,260	920	170	170	7,490	1,030	190	20	7,540	1,060	190	+
GOJ – zero-hours	510	10	50	30	510	10	50	10	520	10	50	10
GOJ Trading Bodies	40	0	0	+	40	0	0	0	40	0	0	0
Non-States Workers	80	+	+	10	70	0	+	+	60	0	+	+
JDC	10	+	0	0	10	+	0	0	10	+	0	0
Parish	440	+	+	0	430	10	10	0	440	10	+	0
Public sector jobs	8,350	930	220	210	8,560	1,040	240	30	8,610	1,080	240	10

+: non-zero less than 5

Table A9: Public sector jobs by residential status, June 2017 to June 2025

Residential status	Jun-17	Dec-17	Jun-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22	Jun-23	Dec-23	Jun-24	Dec-24	Jun-25
Entitled / entitled for work	7,190	7,160	7,050	7,070	7,080	7,290	7,430	7,610	7,890	7,850	7,870	7,990	8,110	8,200	8,350	8,560	8,610
Licensed	540	540	570	610	650	680	750	730	730	760	780	830	880	940	930	1,040	1,080
Registered	100	80	80	80	80	90	130	170	150	170	170	220	210	240	220	240	240
Exempt	10	+	10	10	10	70	30	10	20	10	20	40	60	70	210	30	10
Public sector jobs	7,840	7,780	7,700	7,780	7,820	8,130	8,340	8,530	8,790	8,790	8,840	9,070	9,270	9,450	9,710	9,880	9,940

## Agriculture and fishing

[Appendix Table A10](#) shows the number of jobs in the agriculture and fishing sector, overall and by sub-sector, from June 2020 to June 2025.

Agriculture and fishing had 1,200 jobs in June 2025, accounting for 2% of private sector jobs. The sub-sector with the highest number of jobs was growing of non-perennial crops (700), which comprised more than half (58%) of the sector.

There was an annual increase of 80 jobs, a 7% increase – more positive than the private sector annual decrease of 0.2%. The only notable sub-sector annual change was an annual increase of 50 jobs in growing of non-perennial crops. Other sub-sectors saw changes of fewer than 20 jobs an annual basis.

Over the last six years, since December 2019, the sector has decreased by 70 jobs, a 6% decrease – considerably more negative than the 1.3% increase for the private sector. The only decrease over this period was of 220 jobs in growing of non-perennial crops. This was partially offset by small increases in other sectors, with the only notable increase of at least 50 jobs being in support activities to agriculture, and forestry and logging.

Table A10: Jobs in the agriculture and fishing sector by sub-sector, June 2020 to June 2025

Sub-sector	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22	Jun-23	Dec-23	Jun-24	Dec-24	Jun-25	Six-year change	Six-year % change
Growing of non-perennial crops	740	600	730	510	730	450	630	410	650	420	700	-220	-24%
Growing of perennial crops; Plant propagation	30	40	50	50	60	70	80	60	80	70	80	40	100%
Animal production	100	90	100	100	90	90	100	90	110	120	110	20	22%
Mixed farming	80	70	80	60	100	90	90	90	80	80	90	30	50%
Support activities to agriculture; Forestry and logging; Unspecified agriculture and forestry	80	80	90	90	80	90	90	90	100	100	110	50	83%
Marine fishing	40	40	40	40	40	50	40	40	40	50	50	20	67%
Marine aquaculture	60	60	50	60	50	60	60	70	70	70	70	10	17%
Agriculture and fishing sector	1,120	980	1,130	910	1,160	900	1,080	850	1,120	900	1,200	-70	-6%

## Construction and quarrying

[Appendix Table A11](#) shows the number of jobs in the construction and quarrying sector, overall and by sub-sector, from June 2020 to June 2025.

The construction and quarrying sector had 6,130 jobs in June 2025, accounting for 11% of private sector jobs. The sub-sectors with the highest number of jobs were construction of buildings (1,330), joinery installation (1,170), and electrical installation (710).

There was an annual decrease of 190 jobs, a 3% decrease – more negative than the private sector annual decrease of 0.2%. Only notable sub-sector annual changes were decreases of 90 jobs in the construction of buildings, and 50 jobs in both electrical installation and other specialised construction activities. Other sub-sectors saw changes of fewer than 40 jobs an annual basis.

Over the last six years, since June 2019, the sector has increased by 130 jobs, a 2% increase – similar to the 1.3% increase for the private sector. The notable increases over this period were of 80 in both electrical installation and joinery installation, 70 in scaffold erection, and 50 in other building completion and finishing. The only notable decrease was in the construction of buildings, down 140. Other changes over this period were of fewer than 50 jobs.



Table A11: Jobs in the construction and quarrying sector by sub-sector, June 2020 to June 2025

Sub-sector	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22	Jun-23	Dec-23	Jun-24	Dec-24	Jun-25	Six-year change	Six-year % change
Mining and quarrying; Demolition and site preparation	350	330	320	300	320	320	320	320	320	310	320	0	0%
Construction of buildings	1,430	1,520	1,590	1,570	1,610	1,540	1,560	1,490	1,420	1,320	1,330	-140	-10%
Civil engineering	210	200	200	190	230	220	220	200	210	210	230	20	10%
Electrical installation	670	690	740	720	720	770	790	770	760	720	710	80	13%
Plumbing, heat and air-conditioning installation	470	460	480	490	490	510	510	490	460	460	460	0	0%
Other construction installation	70	60	60	60	60	70	60	70	70	60	70	10	17%
Plastering	160	170	170	180	170	180	190	220	200	170	170	-20	-11%
Joinery installation	1,050	1,060	1,110	1,130	1,140	1,170	1,170	1,130	1,140	1,140	1,170	80	7%
Floor and wall covering	150	150	170	170	170	170	180	180	170	160	160	10	7%
Painting	400	390	410	410	400	410	420	430	420	420	410	10	3%
Glazing	120	120	140	150	130	130	120	110	110	100	90	-20	-18%
Other building completion and finishing	130	140	150	150	160	150	160	160	180	190	190	50	36%
Roofing activities	200	230	240	240	230	240	180	190	200	190	190	-10	-5%
Scaffold erection	120	130	140	140	160	150	160	170	190	190	190	70	58%
Other specialised construction activities	450	480	490	490	490	490	470	480	490	450	440	-40	-8%
Construction and quarrying sector	5,980	6,120	6,400	6,370	6,470	6,510	6,510	6,390	6,320	6,070	6,130	130	2%

## Wholesale and retail

[Appendix Table A12](#) shows the number of jobs in the wholesale and retail sector, overall and by sub-sector, from June 2020 to June 2025.

Wholesale and retail had 6,780 jobs in June 2025, accounting for 12% of private sector jobs. The sub-sectors with the highest number of jobs were retail sale in retail sale in non-specialised stores<sup>22</sup> (2,520), retail sale of other goods in specialised stores (1,220), and wholesale trade (1,120).

There was an annual decrease of 140 jobs, a 2% decrease – slightly more negative than the private sector annual decrease of 0.2%. The only notable sub-sector annual change was of 60 jobs in wholesale trade; other sub-sectors saw changes of fewer than 50 jobs an annual basis.

Over the last six years, since June 2019, the sector has decreased by 500 jobs, a 7% decrease – more negative than the 1.3% increase for the private sector. The only notable changes over this period were decreases, which were 220 in retail sale of other goods in specialised stores, 170 in retail sale via mail order houses or via Internet, and 50 jobs in retail of IT and other household equipment in specialised stores. Other changes over this period were of fewer than 50 jobs.

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<sup>22</sup> This category includes supermarkets, convenience stores, and department stores.

Table A12: Jobs in the wholesale and retail sector by sub-sector, June 2020 to June 2025

Sub-sector	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22	Jun-23	Dec-23	Jun-24	Dec-24	Jun-25	Six-year change	Six-year % change
Sale of motor vehicles (excluding motorcycles)	420	420	420	410	420	410	420	420	410	430	410	-20	-5%
Other motor trade; Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	400	380	390	400	400	410	400	390	400	390	410	10	3%
Wholesale trade	1,060	1,070	1,140	1,150	1,170	1,220	1,210	1,210	1,180	1,140	1,120	20	2%
Retail sale in non-specialised stores	2,380	2,430	2,560	2,680	2,660	2,480	2,470	2,580	2,500	2,600	2,520	140	6%
Retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	200	240	240	240	230	240	210	240	220	250	200	-10	-5%
Retail of IT and other household equipment in specialised stores	300	310	330	330	300	300	300	290	310	290	280	-50	-15%
Retail sale of cultural and recreation goods in specialised stores	190	180	200	200	170	190	180	180	180	160	160	-30	-16%
Retail sale of other goods in specialised stores	1,350	1,360	1,330	1,350	1,310	1,410	1,300	1,300	1,260	1,280	1,220	-220	-15%
Retail sale via mail order houses or via Internet	450	470	510	430	350	340	330	300	270	260	250	-170	-40%
Retail of automotive fuel; Retail sale not in stores; Unspecified retail	190	200	190	200	190	210	200	200	200	190	200	10	5%
Wholesale and retail sector	6,920	7,060	7,300	7,380	7,200	7,200	7,020	7,090	6,920	6,980	6,780	-500	-7%

## Transport and storage

[Appendix Table A13](#) shows the number of jobs in the transport and storage sector, overall and by sub-sector, from June 2020 to June 2025.

The transport and storage sector had 2,130 jobs in June 2025, accounting for 4% of private sector jobs. The sub-sectors with the highest number of jobs were support activities for transportation except cargo handling (590) and postal and courier activities (400).

There was no change in jobs on an annual basis (0 jobs, 0% change) – similar to the private sector annual decrease of 0.2%. All sub-sectors saw annual changes of fewer than 50 jobs an annual basis.

Over the last six years, since June 2019, there was a 3% increase in jobs (up 70) – slightly more positive than the 1.3% increase for the private sector. The notable sub-sector changes were an increase in support activities for transportation except cargo handling, up 170, a decrease in cargo handling, warehousing and storage, down 100, and a decrease in passenger land transport excluding taxi operation, down 50. Other changes over this period were of fewer than 50 jobs.

Table A13: Jobs in the transport and storage sector by sub-sector, June 2020 to June 2025

Sub-sector	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22	Jun-23	Dec-23	Jun-24	Dec-24	Jun-25	Six-year change	Six-year % change
Passenger land transport excluding taxi operation	210	180	190	170	230	240	230	190	220	200	220	-50	-19%
Taxi operation	230	230	250	240	240	240	230	230	240	250	270	20	8%
Freight transport by road	180	200	210	220	230	220	220	220	230	220	230	30	15%
Removal services	60	70	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	90	20	29%
Water transport	60	50	50	50	80	70	90	70	80	70	70	-10	-13%
Air transport	80	80	70	70	90	100	100	90	100	100	100	10	11%
Support activities for transportation, except cargo handling	490	480	410	420	490	480	520	510	580	560	590	170	40%
Cargo handling; Warehousing and storage	250	180	190	200	230	200	220	220	240	190	200	-100	-33%
Postal and courier activities	430	480	460	480	500	580	440	430	400	420	400	0	0%
Transport and storage sector	1,990	1,940	1,890	1,930	2,160	2,200	2,130	2,060	2,160	2,100	2,160	70	3%

## Hotels, restaurants and bars

[Appendix Table A14](#) shows the number of jobs in the hotels, restaurants and bars sector, overall and by sub-sector, from June 2020 to June 2025.

The hotels, restaurants and bars sector had 6,020 jobs in June 2025, accounting for 11% of private sector jobs. The sub-sectors with the highest number of jobs were hotels and similar accommodation (2,100), licensed restaurants (1,290), beverage serving activities (930), and unlicensed restaurants and cafes (730).

There was an annual decrease of jobs in the sector of 330, a 5% decrease – more negative than the private sector annual decrease of 0.2%. The notable annual changes were all decreases, which were of 110 jobs in hotels and similar accommodation, 90 jobs in beverage serving activities, and 60 jobs in other accommodation.

Over the last six years, since June 2019, the total number of jobs in the sector decreased by 380, a 6% decrease – considerably more negative than the 1.3% increase for the private sector. Two sub-sectors saw notable decreases over the last six years: hotels and similar accommodation decreased by 470 jobs, and beverage serving activities decreased by 160 jobs. This was partially offset by notable increases in take away food shops and mobile food stands, up 130, event catering and other food service activities up 130, and licensed restaurants, up 70. Other sub-sectors saw changes of fewer than 40 jobs.

Table A14: Jobs in the hotels, restaurants and bars sector by sub-sector, June 2020 to June 2025

Sub-sector	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22	Jun-23	Dec-23	Jun-24	Dec-24	Jun-25	Six-year change	Six-year % change
Hotels and similar accommodation	1,530	1,430	1,900	1,610	2,180	1,760	2,240	1,810	2,210	1,670	2,100	-470	-18%
Holiday and other short-stay accommodation; Camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks	60	60	70	70	70	60	70	60	60	60	60	-20	-25%
Other accommodation	110	110	110	110	100	100	100	100	100	90	90	-20	-18%
Licensed restaurants	1,170	1,020	1,180	1,110	1,220	1,200	1,300	1,300	1,350	1,270	1,290	70	6%
Unlicensed restaurants and cafes	600	600	730	680	870	730	890	690	760	660	730	-30	-4%
Take away food shops and mobile food stands	320	360	390	430	390	410	430	430	470	450	500	130	35%
Event catering and other food service activities	100	110	190	160	260	250	380	430	380	390	340	130	62%
Beverage serving activities	820	810	850	840	1,010	980	1,070	950	1,020	1,040	930	-160	-15%
Hotels, restaurants and bars sector	4,700	4,500	5,420	5,010	6,110	5,490	6,470	5,770	6,350	5,620	6,020	-380	-6%

## Digital sector

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 A15](#) shows the number of jobs in the sub-sectors comprising Jersey's digital sector, from June 2020 to June 2025.

The digital sector had a total of 1,760 jobs in June 2025, comprising 3% of the private sector. The two sub-sectors having the most jobs were computer consultancy (550 jobs) and telecommunications<sup>23</sup> (470 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 decrease of 0.2%. The only notable change was a decrease of 50 jobs in telecommunications; other sub-sectors recorded annual changes of fewer than 30 jobs.

In the last six years, since June 2019, the number of jobs in the digital sector in Jersey decreased by 110, a 6% decrease; this was considerably more negative than the 1.3% increase for the private sector overall. Notable changes were decreases of 110 jobs in telecommunications and of 60 jobs in publishing of books, periodicals and other publishing activities, partially offset by an increase of 70 jobs in Information service activities. Other sub-sectors saw changes of fewer than 50 jobs over this period.



Table A15: Jobs in the ONS definition of the digital sector by sub-sector, June 2020 to June 2025

Sub-sector	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22	Jun-23	Dec-23	Jun-24	Dec-24	Jun-25	Six-year change	Six-year % change
Publishing of books, periodicals and other publishing activities	140	120	120	110	110	100	100	90	90	100	90	-60	-40%
Software publishing	100	110	90	80	80	80	80	70	60	60	50	-40	-44%
Motion picture, video and television programme, and sound recording and publishing activities	80	70	70	80	70	70	80	80	80	80	80	0	0%
Radio and television programming and broadcasting activities	100	100	100	100	100	110	100	100	100	100	100	0	0%
Telecommunications <sup>23</sup>	600	580	560	570	540	540	520	530	520	500	470	-110	-19%
Computer programming activities	150	150	170	180	190	200	200	200	210	190	190	40	27%
Computer consultancy activities	560	550	570	550	530	560	570	560	540	540	550	-20	-4%
Information service activities	100	100	140	140	140	140	140	140	160	150	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	60	60	60	60	50	60	10	20%
Digital sector	1,870	1,830	1,870	1,850	1,810	1,850	1,840	1,820	1,820	1,760	1,760	-110	-6%

<sup>23</sup> 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.

### Technology, media and telecommunications

The “Technology, Media and Telecommunications (TMT) sector” expands on the digital sector definition, 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 A16](#) shows the number of jobs in the TMT sector, overall and by sub-sector, from June 2020 to June 2025.

In June 2025, 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 slightly more negative than the private sector annual decrease of 0.2%. Compared to six years ago, the TMT sector decreased by 130 jobs, down 5%; this was considerably more negative than the 1.3% increase for the private sector overall.

The annual and six-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. There only notable change other than those described for the digital sector was a decrease of 50 jobs in printing.

Table A16: Jobs in the technology, media and telecommunications (TMT) sector by sub-sector, June 2020 to June 2025

Sub-sector	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22	Jun-23	Dec-23	Jun-24	Dec-24	Jun-25	Six-year change	Six-year % change
Printing	150	140	140	130	120	110	110	110	120	120	120	-50	-29%
Publishing of books, periodicals and other publishing activities	140	120	120	110	110	100	100	90	90	100	90	-60	-40%
Software publishing	100	110	90	80	80	80	80	70	60	60	50	-40	-44%
Motion picture, video and television programme activities, and sound recording and publishing activities	80	70	70	80	70	70	80	80	80	80	80	0	0%
Radio and television programming and broadcasting activities	100	100	100	100	100	110	100	100	100	100	100	0	0%
Telecommunications <sup>23</sup>	600	580	560	570	540	540	520	530	520	500	470	-110	-19%
Computer programming activities	150	150	170	180	190	200	200	200	210	190	190	40	27%
Computer consultancy activities	560	550	570	550	530	560	570	560	540	540	550	-20	-4%
Information service activities, and research and development (R&D)	110	110	140	140	140	150	150	150	160	160	170	70	70%
Advertising agencies	210	210	230	230	220	220	210	230	220	220	230	10	5%
Performing arts and artistic creation	80	80	100	100	100	110	120	110	110	110	110	20	22%
Operation of arts facilities and support activities to performing arts	70	60	70	70	80	80	70	70	80	80	90	-10	-10%
Wholesale and repair of computers and communication equipment; computer facilities management and other IT and computer services	50	50	50	50	50	60	60	60	60	50	60	10	20%
TMT sector	2,380	2,320	2,400	2,390	2,330	2,360	2,360	2,350	2,350	2,310	2,310	-130	-5%

## Financial and legal activities

Financial and legal activities (the “financial sector”) accounted for a quarter (25%) of private sector jobs in June 2025. The sector had a total of 13,900 jobs, representing an annual increase of 130 jobs, up 1% – slightly more positive than the private sector annual decrease of 0.2%.

[Appendix Table A17](#) shows the number of jobs in the sub-sectors comprising Jersey’s financial sector, from June 2020 to June 2025.

In June 2025, 3 of the 11 sub-sectors recorded their highest number of jobs since December 2013:<sup>24</sup> fund administration, other activities auxiliary to financial services, credit granting and other financial services, and other activities auxiliary to financial services; banking was the only sector to records its lowest since December 2013.

The notable annual changes were increases of 110 in legal activities, 60 in other activities auxiliary to financial services, and 50 in fund administration. This was partially offset by a decrease of 80 jobs in banking; other annual changes were of fewer than 50 jobs.

Over the last six years, the financial sector increased by 200 jobs, a 1% increase, similar to the 1.3% increase for the private sector. Since June 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 490), accounting and compliance (up 450), legal activities (up 180), other activities auxiliary to financial services (up 150), fund management (up 60), and credit granting and other financial services (up 50). In contrast, the sub-sector with the largest decrease in jobs was banking (down 860), followed by trust administration (down 330). Other sub-sectors saw changes of fewer than 50 jobs.

The sub-sectors that have experienced job changes of more than 25% over the last six years were:

- credit granting and other financial services, up 50%
- fund administration, up 37%
- accounting and compliance, up 35%
- banking, down 26%

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<sup>24</sup> The first return under the [Control of Housing and Work \(Jersey\) Law 2012](#).

Table A17: Jobs in the financial and legal activities sector by sub-sector, June 2020 to June 2025

Sub-sector	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22	Jun-23	Dec-23	Jun-24	Dec-24	Jun-25	Six-year change	Six-year % change
Banking	3,220	3,150	2,990	2,900	2,840	2,740	2,630	2,690	2,560	2,700	2,480	-860	-26%
Credit granting and other financial services	90	90	90	100	100	100	100	100	120	130	150	50	50%
Holding companies	120	120	120	120	130	130	130	120	130	130	130	10	8%
Trusts and similar instruments	150	150	160	170	170	170	200	190	210	210	200	30	18%
Trust administration	4,200	4,150	4,100	4,260	4,140	4,140	4,090	4,060	4,000	4,040	3,960	-330	-8%
Fund administration	1,220	1,320	1,500	1,540	1,560	1,660	1,680	1,760	1,750	1,800	1,800	490	37%
Other activities auxiliary to financial services	670	680	680	690	710	730	720	720	710	740	770	150	24%
Fund management	410	420	440	440	420	460	470	480	490	490	480	60	14%
Insurance	360	350	350	340	330	320	320	330	330	340	350	-20	-5%
Legal activities	1,670	1,670	1,720	1,700	1,710	1,710	1,710	1,770	1,750	1,810	1,860	180	11%
Accounting and compliance	1,310	1,380	1,410	1,420	1,500	1,590	1,600	1,660	1,720	1,770	1,730	450	35%
Financial sector	13,440	13,480	13,560	13,670	13,590	13,740	13,650	13,880	13,770	14,160	13,900	200	1%

### Miscellaneous business activities

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 A18](#) shows the number of jobs in the miscellaneous business activities sector, overall and by sub-sector, from June 2020 to June 2025.

The miscellaneous business activities sector had 6,330 jobs in June 2025, accounting for 11% of private sector jobs. The sub-sectors with the highest number of jobs were cleaning and facilities support activities (1,260), management consultancy and head offices (880), and employment activities (620).

The number of jobs was essentially unchanged on an annual basis (0% change, up 20 jobs) – essentially the same as the private sector annual decrease of 0.2%. The only notable annual changes were an increase of 70 jobs in cleaning and facilities support activities, and a decrease of 70 jobs in employment activities.

Over the last six years, since June 2019, the sector has increased by 70 jobs, a 1% increase – essentially the same as the 1.3% increase for the private sector. Four sub-sectors saw notable increases over this period:

- management consultancy and head offices, up 160
- security and investigation activities, up 130
- other professional, scientific and technical activities, up 120
- real estate activities, up 60

Two sub-sectors saw notable declines over this period:

- employment activities, down 370
- cleaning and facilities support activities, down 90

Table A18: Jobs in the miscellaneous business activities sector by sub-sector, June 2020 to June 2025

Sub-sector	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22	Jun-23	Dec-23	Jun-24	Dec-24	Jun-25	Six-year change	Six-year % change
Real estate activities	490	480	530	550	560	580	560	540	550	570	560	60	12%
Management consultancy activities, and activities of head offices	820	800	800	800	810	830	850	860	870	870	880	160	22%
Architectural and engineering activities and related technical consultancy; Technical testing and analysis; Scientific research and development	420	430	450	460	460	470	470	470	470	470	470	40	9%
Advertising, market research, and public relations and communication	340	320	340	330	370	360	370	360	360	360	370	20	6%
Other professional, scientific and technical activities	450	460	520	500	480	520	550	520	560	550	570	120	27%
Rental and leasing activities	220	230	260	240	280	260	290	260	280	280	270	10	4%
Employment activities	740	760	710	760	690	780	670	690	690	660	620	-370	-37%
Travel agency, tour operator and other reservation service and related activities	180	150	150	130	170	160	180	150	180	150	170	-30	-15%
Security and investigation activities	270	290	270	270	460	460	440	450	420	430	440	130	42%
Cleaning activities and combined facilities support activities	1,280	1,270	1,320	1,320	1,130	1,090	1,130	1,210	1,190	1,200	1,260	-90	-7%
Landscape service activities	560	530	570	530	560	540	550	580	590	570	570	20	4%
Office administrative, office support and other business support activities	150	170	170	170	170	180	170	150	150	160	150	-10	-6%
Miscellaneous business activities	5,920	5,880	6,080	6,050	6,130	6,240	6,230	6,250	6,310	6,240	6,330	70	1%

## Private education, health and other services

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 they have a much larger impact on the private education, health and other services sector in that report (approximately 500 more jobs).
- Undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities for households' own use
- Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies

[Appendix Table A19](#) shows the number of jobs in the private education, health and other services sector, overall and by sub-sector, from June 2020 to June 2025.

In June 2025 there were 9,360 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 (2,170), and residential care activities (1,610).

The sector had an increase of 320 jobs compared to 12 months ago, an increase of 4% – more positive than the private sector annual decrease of 0.2%. The only notable annual changes were increases, which were of 60 jobs in other education, and educational support activities and 50 jobs in sports activities and amusement and recreation activities. Other annual changes were of fewer than 50 jobs.

Over the last six years, since June 2019, the private education, health and other services sector increased by 1,230 jobs, a 15% increase – considerably higher than the 1.3% increase for the private sector. The largest increase was in social work activities without accommodation, up 350 jobs – a 19% increase. This was followed by: libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities, up 200 (63%); other personal services, up 190 (41%); other human health activities, up 110 (28%); and other education, and educational support activities, up 100 (14%). There were no notable decreases over this period.



Table A19: Jobs in the private education, health and other services sector by sub-sector, June 2020 to June 2025

Sub-sector	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jun-21	Dec-21	Jun-22	Dec-22	Jun-23	Dec-23	Jun-24	Dec-24	Jun-25	Six-year change	Six-year % change
Public administration, defence, and compulsory social security	70	80	80	80	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	20	29%
Pre-primary, primary, secondary and higher education	450	470	490	470	470	470	480	500	490	480	500	60	14%
Other education, and educational support activities	630	670	750	750	730	710	750	730	750	770	810	100	14%
Medical and dental practice activities, and hospital activities	590	610	630	640	590	580	620	630	640	660	670	80	14%
Other human health activities	400	410	450	480	460	460	450	460	480	500	510	110	28%
Residential care activities	1,620	1,670	1,600	1,590	1,500	1,610	1,680	1,740	1,580	1,630	1,610	40	3%
Social work activities without accommodation	1,780	1,830	1,920	1,940	2,010	2,030	2,000	2,130	2,140	2,200	2,170	350	19%
Creative, arts and entertainment activities	150	140	160	180	180	180	190	190	190	190	200	10	5%
Libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities	270	260	270	280	350	340	420	420	480	460	520	200	63%
Sports, amusement and recreation activities, and gambling and betting activities	700	740	790	820	810	790	820	750	790	780	840	80	11%
Washing and (dry-)cleaning of textile and fur products, and repair of computers and personal and household goods	220	230	240	240	230	210	240	230	220	200	220	-10	-4%
Hairdressing and other beauty treatment	580	570	590	600	610	620	590	580	580	590	590	0	0%
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	460	480	520	540	570	600	620	620	620	650	190	41%
Private education, health and other services	7,920	8,130	8,450	8,580	8,560	8,650	8,920	9,060	9,040	9,180	9,360	1,230	15%