

Labour Market  
December 2025



## Introduction

This Labour Market report presents information on jobs in Jersey in December 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.

In respect of reporting on the public sector, please note that the Labour Market report and the [Public Sector Staffing Statistics](#) produced by the Government of Jersey differ in scope. The Labour Market report covers the wider public sector<sup>1</sup> (such as the 12 Parishes, which employ around 450 staff), not solely the Government of Jersey. For more detail please see our [Employment Statistics Explainer](#).

## Summary

### In December 2025

The [total number of jobs](#) was **64,680**.<sup>2</sup> This was made up of 54,730 jobs in the private sector and 9,950 jobs in the public sector. The overall and public sector totals were the highest recorded for December.

There was an **annual increase of 120 jobs (up 0.2%)** since December 2024.

In the [private sector](#) there was an **annual increase of 50 jobs (up 0.1%)**.

In the [public sector](#) there was an **annual increase of 70 jobs (up 0.7%)**, driven by growth in core staff within Health and Care Jersey, partially offset by reductions in other departments and zero-hours staff.

### In the private sector at the [sectoral level](#)<sup>3</sup>

- Two sectors recorded notable **annual increases** in jobs:
  - **270 jobs** in [private education, health and other services](#) (up 3%)
  - **170 jobs** in [miscellaneous business activities](#) (up 3%)
- Three sectors saw notable **annual decreases** in jobs:
  - **220 jobs** in [hotels, restaurants and bars](#) (down 4%)
  - **150 jobs** in [construction and quarrying](#) (down 2%)
  - **80 jobs** in [wholesale and retail](#) (down 1%)

### Compared to the period prior to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic (December 2019)

- There was an **increase of 3,300 all sector jobs (up 5.4%)** from December 2019.
  - The total number of [private sector](#) jobs increased by 1,470 (up 2.8%) over six years.
  - [Public sector](#) jobs increased by 1,820 from December 2019 to December 2025 (up 22.4%)

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<sup>1</sup> See the section on the [public sector](#) for definitions and further detail.

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

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

## Total number of jobs

In December 2025, the total number of jobs in Jersey was 64,680. There were 54,730 jobs in the private sector and 9,950 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 December 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

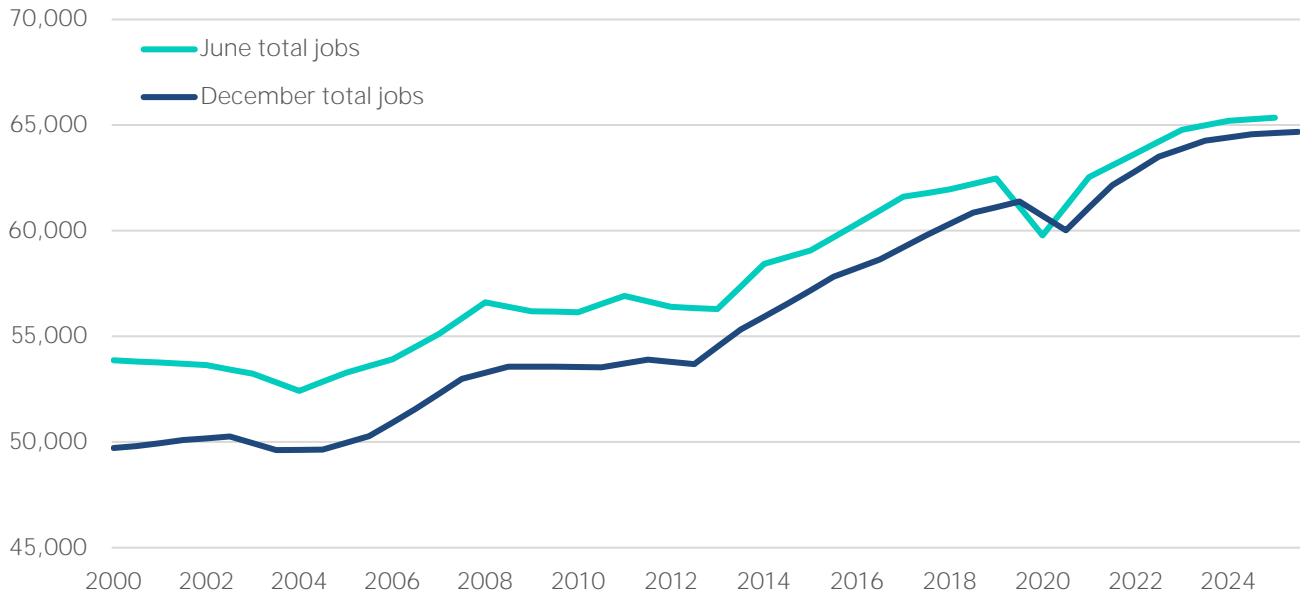


Table 1: Total job count for the private and public sectors, December 2020 to December 2025

Sector	Dec 20	Jun 21	Dec 21	Jun 22	Dec 22	Jun 23	Dec 23	Jun 24	Dec 24	Jun 25	Dec 25
Private	51,500	53,750	53,370	54,810	54,430	55,520	54,810	55,500	54,680	55,410	54,730
Public	8,530	8,790	8,790	8,840	9,070	9,270	9,450	9,710	9,880	9,940	9,950
Total	60,020	62,540	62,160	63,650	63,500	64,780	64,260	65,210	64,560	65,350	64,680

The total number of jobs in December 2025 was 120 higher than in December 2024, representing a marginal annual increase of 0.2%. This brought the total number of jobs to the highest recorded December total.

The annual increase comprised an increase of 70 jobs in the public sector (up 0.7%), and an increase of 50 jobs in the private sector (up 0.1%). The number of jobs in the public sector in December 2025 was the highest recorded to date.

Over the six years<sup>4</sup> since December 2019, the number of workforce jobs increased by 3,300, a 5.4% increase. This comprised a net increase of 1,470 jobs (2.8%) in the private sector and a net increase of 1,820 jobs (22.4%) in the public sector; see [Appendix Table A1](#) and the chapter on the [public sector](#) for more details.

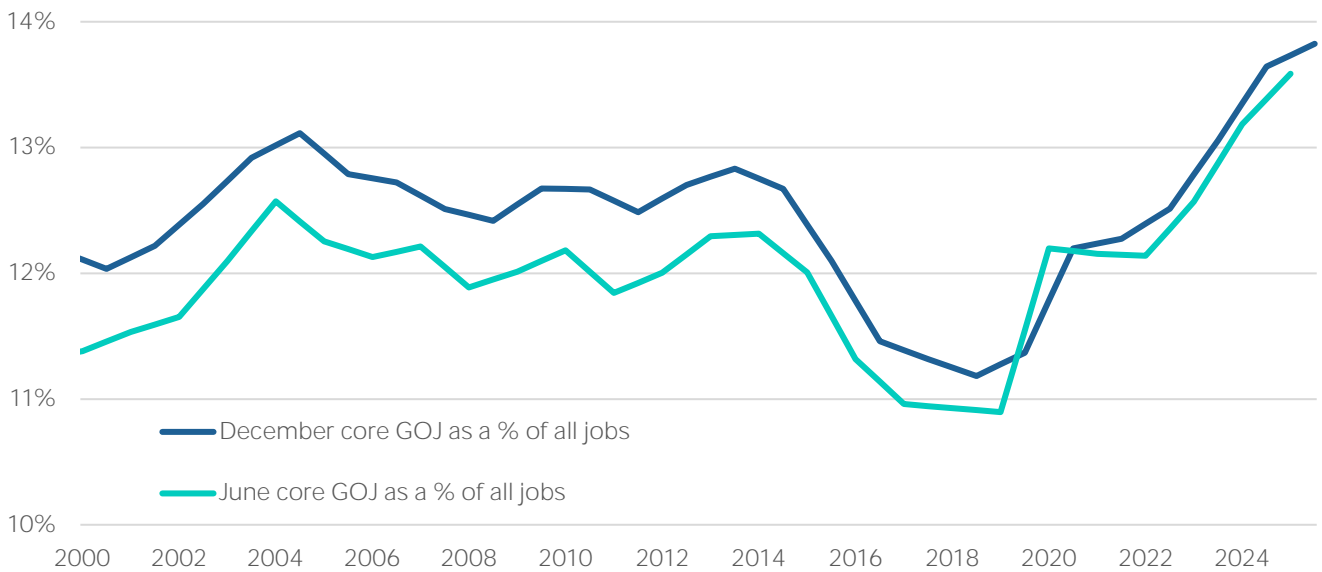
<sup>4</sup> Throughout this report a six-year comparison is used rather than five years to avoid benchmarking against 2020, when labour market indicators were significantly distorted by the COVID-19 pandemic.

On a six-monthly basis, the number of jobs in Jersey exhibits seasonal variation; with the exception of 2020,<sup>5</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>6</sup> The proportion of all jobs in Jersey that were Government of Jersey core jobs in December 2025, 13.8%, was above the December mean for the last two decades (12.4%). 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 13.8% of all jobs in December 2025, 0.2 pp above the previous December 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%.

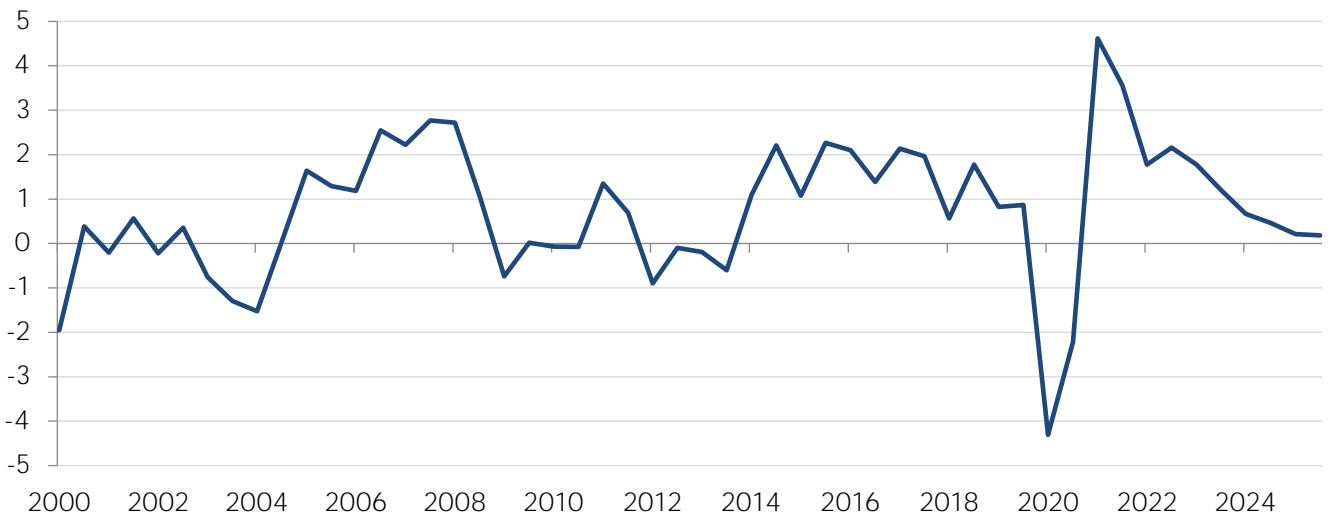
Both June and December 2020 recorded notable decreases in employment, reflecting the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, with annual declines of 4.3% and 2.2%, respectively. These were followed by annual increases of 4.6% in June 2021 and 3.6% in December 2021. The December 2021 increase was the largest 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 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.

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

<sup>6</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](#).

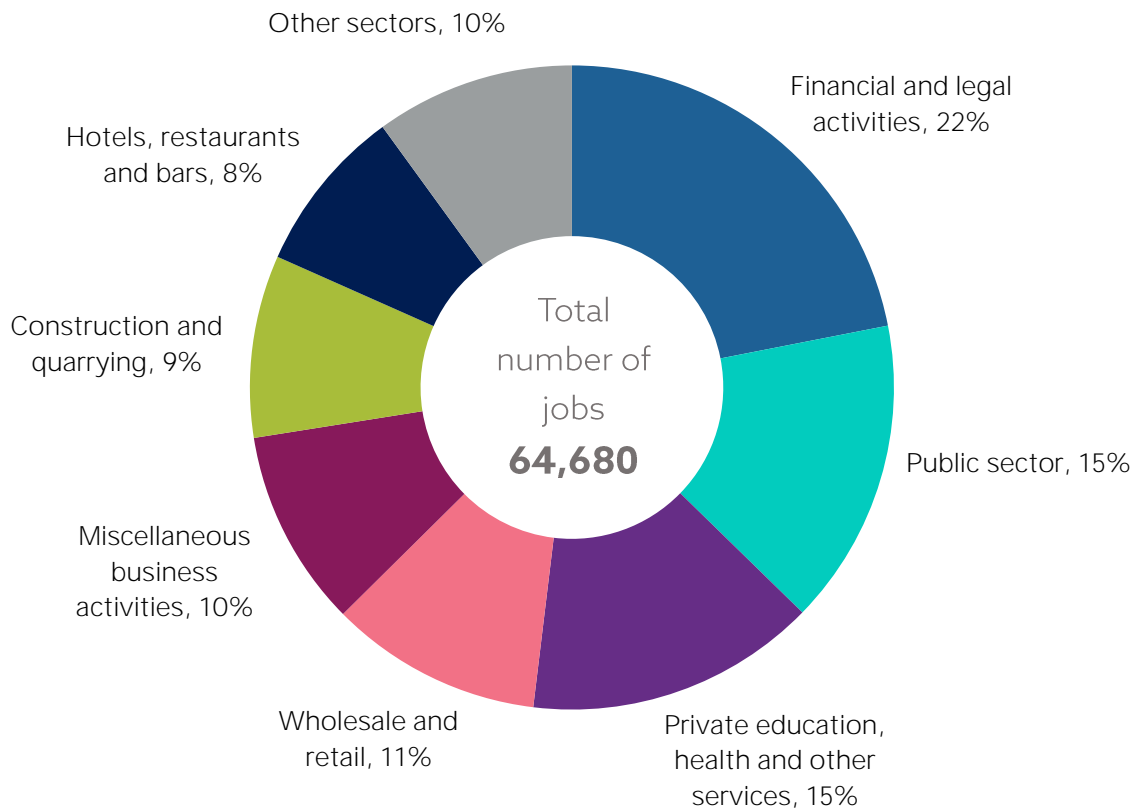
Figure 3: Workforce jobs saw a marginal annual increase of 0.2% in December 2025

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



In December 2025 there was a marginal annual increase of 0.2%, unchanged from June 2025 (also 0.2%); except for decreases in 2020 during the pandemic, the increases in 2025 were the smallest in the last decade.

Figure 4: Financial and legal activities was the largest sector in December 2025, with 22% of workforce jobs  
Percentage of total jobs by sector, December 2025



## Employment status

Jobs in December 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, December 2025

Sector	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hours	Unknown	All employment statuses
Private	40,430	7,880	5,980	440	54,730
Public	8,510	880	560	0	9,950
Total jobs	48,940	8,750	6,540	440	64,680

In December 2025, three-quarters (76%) of all jobs filled were full-time. There were 6,540 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 86% 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>7</sup> of employees currently filling roles in December 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, December 2025

Sector	Entitled / entitled for work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	All residential statuses
Private	47,140	2,330	4,810	440	54,730
Public	8,530	1,110	240	70	9,950
Total jobs	55,670	3,440	5,060	510	64,680

The exempt status is detailed in the CHWL<sup>8</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 December 2025, 86% of jobs were filled by employees with entitled or entitled for work status, in both the private and public sectors. Over the last decade, these proportions have decreased by 2 pp for the private sector (88% in Dec 2015) and 6 pp for the public sector (92% in Dec 2015).

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 the last decade, the proportion of jobs filled by licensed staff has increased by 2 pp in the private sector and 4 pp in the public sector.

<sup>7</sup> As detailed in the [methodology](#), the data source of residential status data changed in January 2022.

<sup>8</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, December 2013 to December 2025

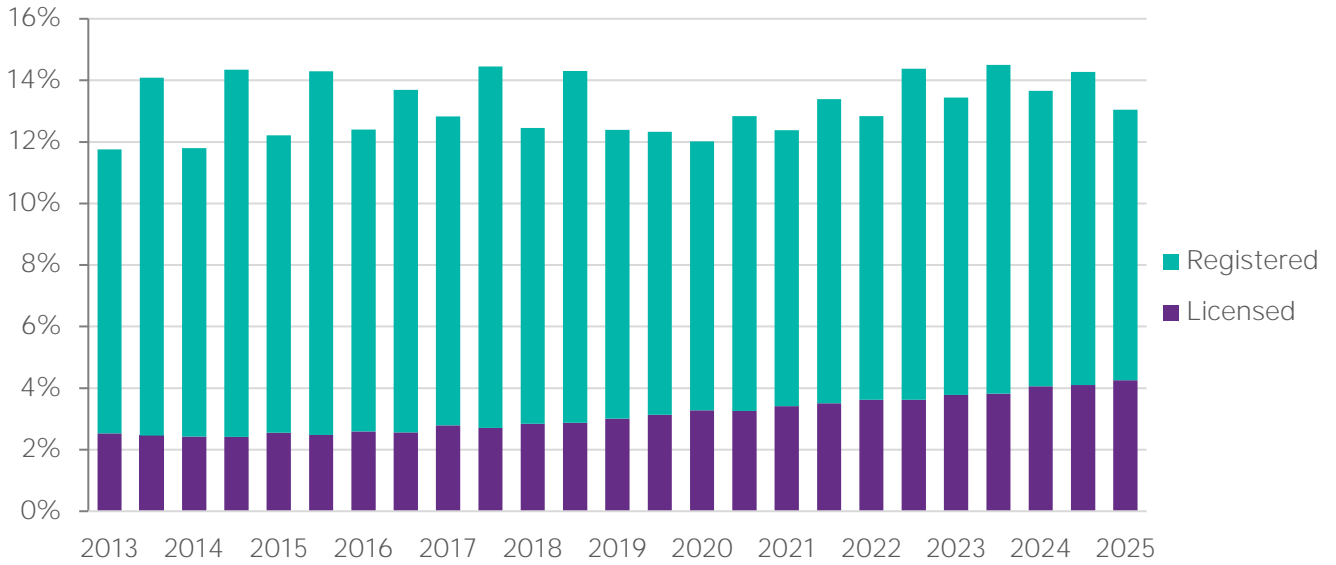
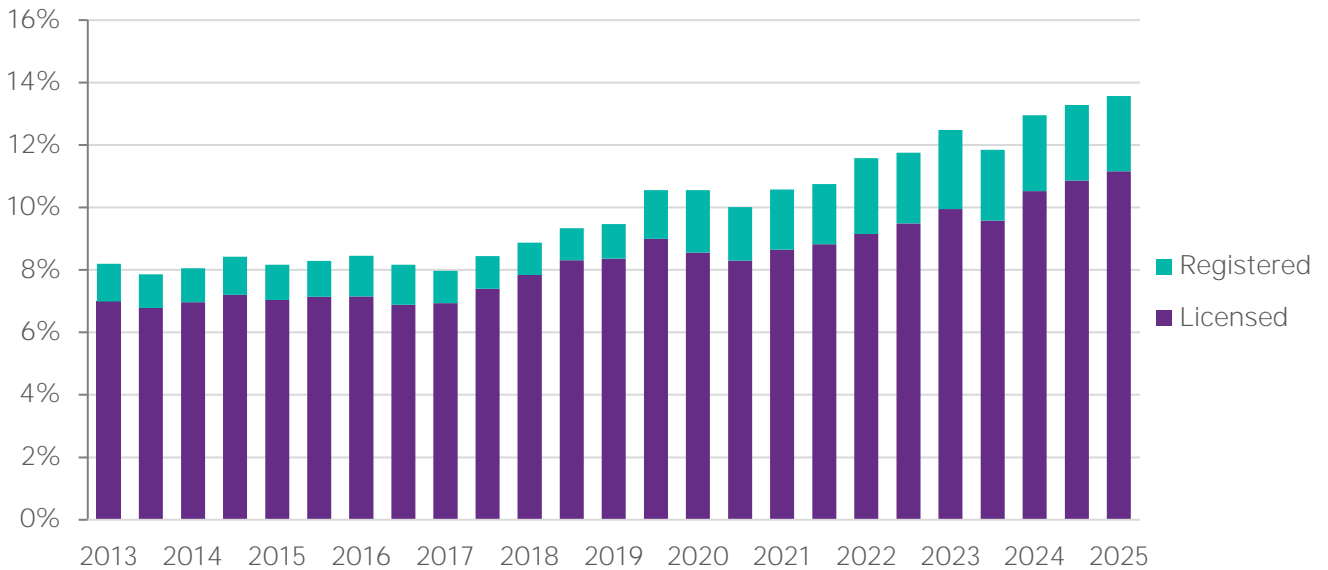


Figure 6: In the last decade, licensed jobs increased from 7% to 11% of public sector jobs

Number of public sector jobs by residential status, December 2013 to December 2025



Private sector

Employment status

Figure 7 illustrates the number of jobs in the private sector in December by employment status, from 2013 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 December job counts from 2015 to 2025. For a breakdown by sector, see Appendix Table A3.

Figure 7: There was an annual decrease of 300 full-time jobs (1%)  
 Number of private sector jobs in December by employment status, 2014 to 2025

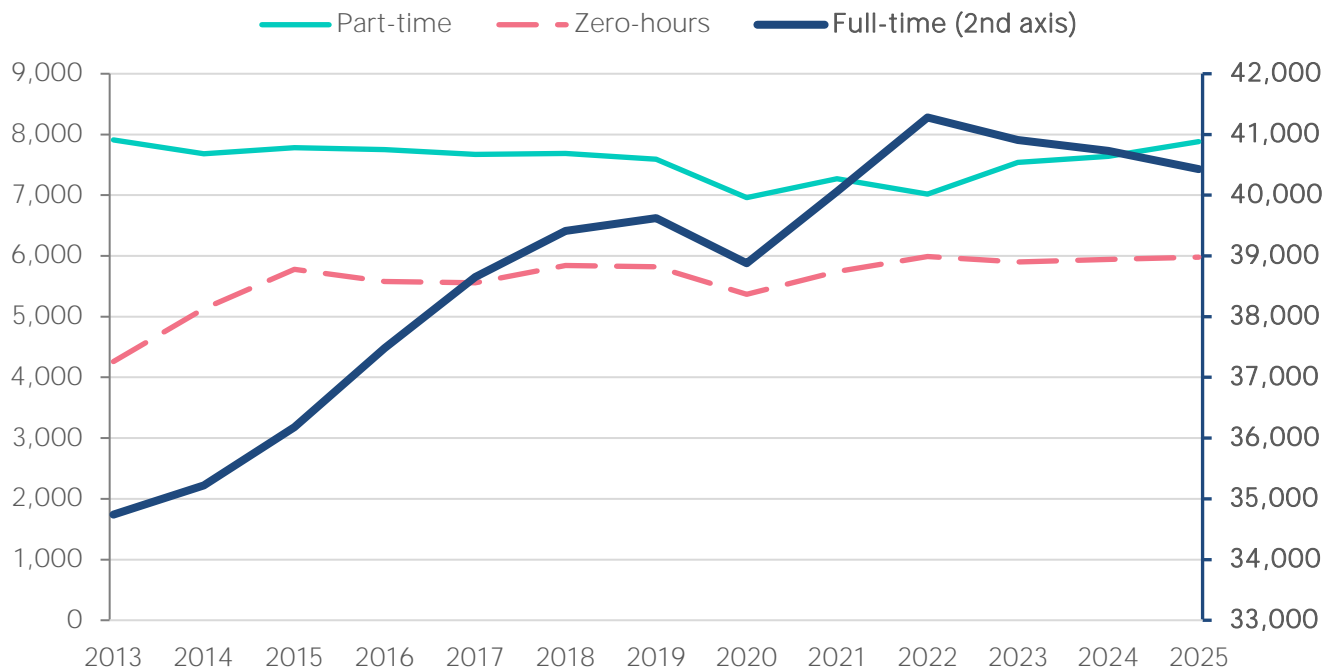


Table 4: Number of private sector jobs in December by employment status, 2015 to 2025

Employment status	Dec 15	Dec 16	Dec 17	Dec 18	Dec 19	Dec 20	Dec 21	Dec 22	Dec 23	Dec 24	Dec 25
Full-time	36,180	37,480	38,650	39,410	39,620	38,880	40,060	41,280	40,910	40,730	40,430
Part-time	7,780	7,750	7,670	7,690	7,590	6,960	7,270	7,020	7,540	7,640	7,880
Zero-hours	5,780	5,580	5,560	5,840	5,820	5,370	5,740	5,990	5,900	5,940	5,980
Unknown	120	130	130	140	230	290	300	150	470	360	440
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>49,860</b>	<b>50,950</b>	<b>52,010</b>	<b>53,070</b>	<b>53,260</b>	<b>51,500</b>	<b>53,370</b>	<b>54,430</b>	<b>54,810</b>	<b>54,680</b>	<b>54,730</b>

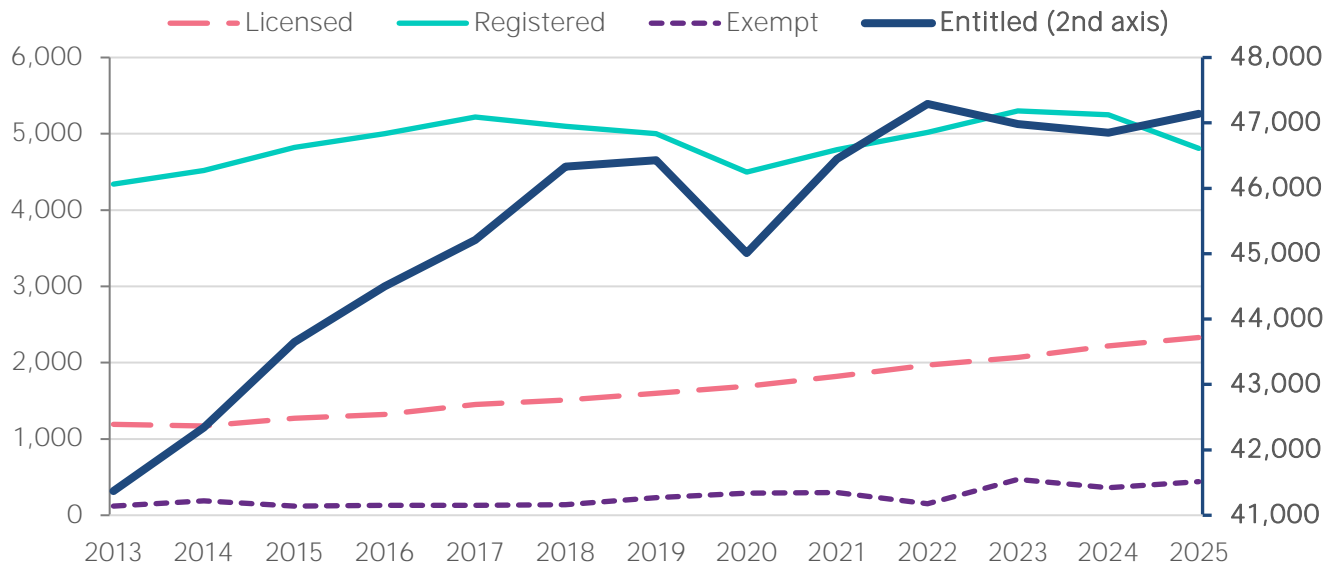
In December 2025, just under three-quarters (74%) of private sector jobs were full-time, 14% were part-time, and 11% were filled on zero-hours contracts.

The overall annual increase of 50 jobs in the private sector was driven by increases of 240 part-time jobs (up 3%) and 40 zero-hours jobs (up 1%). This was partially offset by a decrease of 300 full-time jobs (down 1%).

Residential status

Figure 8 illustrates the number of private sector jobs in December by the residential status of the current post holder from 2013 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 December from 2015 to 2025. For a breakdown by sector, see Appendix Table A4.

Figure 8: There was an annual increase of 290 jobs (1%) filled by entitled / entitled to work staff  
Number of private sector jobs in December by residential status, 2013 to 2025



The overall annual increase of 50 jobs in the private sector was driven by increases of 290 jobs filled by entitled or entitled for work employees (up 1%) and 110 jobs filled by licensed staff (up 5%). These increases were offset by a decrease of 440 in jobs filled by registered staff (down 8%).

Over the last six years since December 2019:

- jobs filled by licensed staff increased by 730 (up 46%)
- jobs filled by entitled and entitled for work staff increased by 710 (2%)
- jobs filled by registered staff decreased by 190 (down 4%)

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

Residential status	Dec 15	Dec 16	Dec 17	Dec 18	Dec 19	Dec 20	Dec 21	Dec 22	Dec 23	Dec 24	Dec 25
Entitled / entitled for work	43,650	44,500	45,210	46,330	46,430	45,010	46,450	47,290	46,980	46,850	47,140
Licensed	1,270	1,320	1,450	1,510	1,600	1,690	1,820	1,970	2,070	2,220	2,330
Registered	4,820	5,000	5,220	5,100	5,000	4,500	4,790	5,020	5,300	5,250	4,810
Exempt	120	130	130	140	230	290	300	150	470	360	440
Private sector	49,860	50,950	52,010	53,070	53,260	51,500	53,370	54,430	54,810	54,680	54,730

The number of jobs filled by licensed staff in December 2025 was 110 higher than in December 2024, and was the highest recorded since the current residential statuses were introduced in December 2013.<sup>9</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>9</sup> Since June 2023, there have been consistent annual decreases in this category every June and December. Most recently from December 2024 to December 2025, there was a further annual decrease of 260 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>10</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 December 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 December 2025;<sup>11</sup> overall there has been an increase of 30% from December 2022 to December 2025 (200 people).

Except for full-time entitled, the other categories that recorded annual changes of at least 100 jobs were:

- +330 part-time jobs filled by entitled and entitled for work staff
- +220 zero-hours jobs filled by entitled and entitled for work staff
- +110 full-time jobs filled by licensed staff
- -150 full-time jobs filled by registered staff
- -180 zero-hours jobs filled by registered staff

The private sector overall recorded a net annual increase of 50 jobs (0.1%).

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

<sup>9</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>10</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>11</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 December 2025, there were 8,710 active undertakings<sup>12</sup> in the private sector that employed staff, 60% 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 December 2025, 90% of undertakings employed fewer than 10 staff, a proportion that has not substantially changed in the last two decades (87% in December 2005).

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

Sector	1	2-5	6-9	10-19	20-49	50+	Total
Agriculture and fishing	90	50	10	20	10	+	180
Manufacturing; utilities and waste	200	70	20	20	10	10	320
Construction and quarrying	890	430	110	60	40	10	1,550
Wholesale and retail	420	250	70	60	20	30	850
Hotels, restaurants and bars	120	190	70	60	40	20	500
Transport and storage	240	40	10	10	10	10	310
Information and communication	300	90	20	10	10	10	430
Financial and legal activities	310	200	60	50	40	70	720
Miscellaneous business activities	1,300	420	80	70	30	20	1,910
Private education, health and other services	1,350	330	80	80	60	30	1,940
Total private sector undertakings	5,230	2,060	530	430	280	190	8,710

+: non-zero less than 5

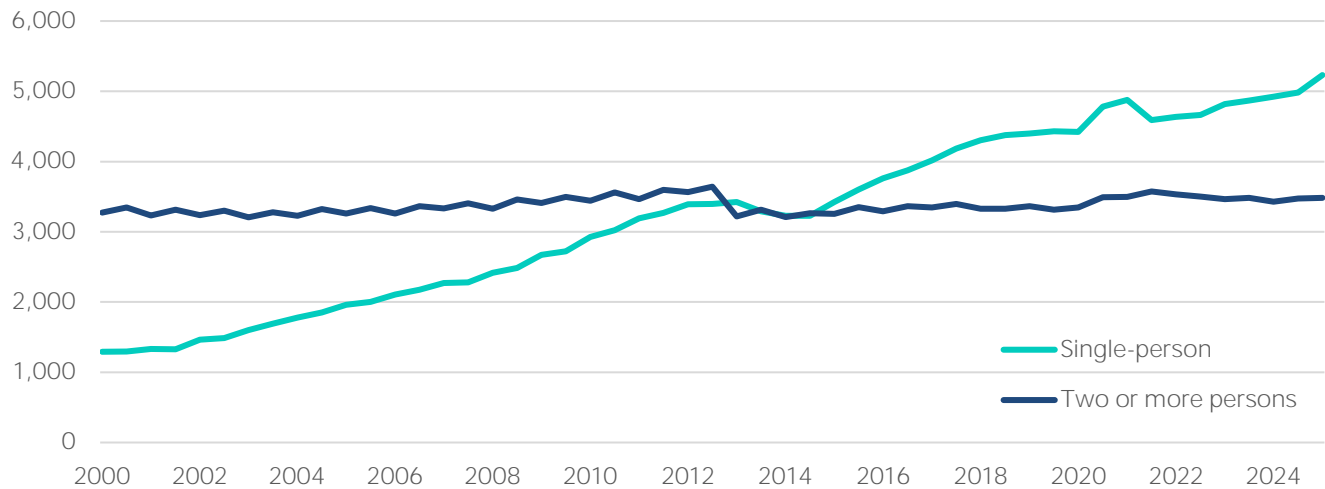
The total number of undertakings in December 2025 was 360 higher than a year earlier. The increase was driven by an increase of 310 single-person undertakings; see [Table 7](#) and [Figure 9](#). The annual increase was higher than the average annual increase of 190 for the last decade.

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

Undertaking size	Dec 20	Jun 21	Dec 21	Jun 22	Dec 22	Jun 23	Dec 23	Jun 24	Dec 24	Jun 25	Dec 25
Single-person	4,420	4,780	4,880	4,590	4,640	4,660	4,820	4,870	4,920	4,980	5,230
Two or more persons	3,340	3,490	3,500	3,570	3,530	3,500	3,470	3,480	3,430	3,470	3,480
Total private sector undertakings	7,770	8,280	8,380	8,170	8,170	8,160	8,290	8,350	8,350	8,460	8,710

<sup>12</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](#).

Figure 9: There was an annual increase of 310 single-person undertakings in December 2025  
 Number of private sector undertakings, single-person compared with two or more persons, 2000 to 2025



In the last six years since December 2019, the total number of private sector undertakings has increased by 950. The majority (87%) of this increase was due to single-person undertakings, which increased by 830.

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 – drove most of the growth over the last 10 years, with 61% of the growth in single-person undertakings coming from these sectors. In December 2025 these sectors formed 51% of single-person undertakings.

Table 8: 61% 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, Dec 2015, Dec 2020, and Dec 2025

Sector	Dec 15	Dec 20	Dec 25	10-yearly change	10-yearly % change
Agriculture and fishing	60	80	90	30	50%
Manufacturing; Utilities and waste	140	200	200	60	43%
Construction and quarrying	600	730	890	290	48%
Wholesale and retail	360	420	420	60	17%
Hotels, restaurants and bars	140	140	120	-20	-14%
Transport and storage	200	230	240	40	20%
Information and communication	170	230	300	130	76%
Financial and legal activities	200	250	310	110	55%
Miscellaneous business activities	740	1,030	1,300	560	76%
Private education, health and other services	810	1,110	1,350	540	67%
<b>Single-person undertakings</b>	<b>3,420</b>	<b>4,420</b>	<b>5,230</b>	<b>1,810</b>	<b>53%</b>

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

Table 9: Private sector jobs by sector, December 2024 and 2025, and annual and six-year changes<sup>13</sup>

Sector	Dec 24	Dec 25	Annual change	Annual % change	Six-year change	Six-year % change
Agriculture and fishing	900	900	0	0%	0	0%
Manufacturing	880	920	40	5%	-30	-3%
Construction and quarrying	6,070	5,920	-150	-2%	-40	-1%
Utilities and waste	810	810	0	0%	110	16%
Wholesale and retail	6,980	6,900	-80	-1%	-460	-6%
Hotels, restaurants and bars	5,620	5,400	-220	-4%	-80	-1%
Transport and storage	2,100	2,110	10	0%	-30	-1%
Information and communication	1,750	1,740	-10	-1%	-110	-6%
Financial and legal activities	14,160	14,180	20	0%	480	4%
Miscellaneous business activities	6,240	6,410	170	3%	280	5%
Private education, health and other services	9,180	9,450	270	3%	1,330	16%
Private sector	54,680	54,730	50	0.1%	1,470	2.8%

## Employment status

In December 2025, three sectors saw an annual decrease in jobs, two sectors saw an annual increase, and six were essentially unchanged. The largest annual increases were:

- 270 jobs in private education, health and other services, with increases of 120 full-time jobs, 80 part-time, and 70 zero-hours jobs
- 170 jobs in miscellaneous business activities, due to an increase of 80 full-time jobs and 90 part-time jobs

The largest annual decreases were:

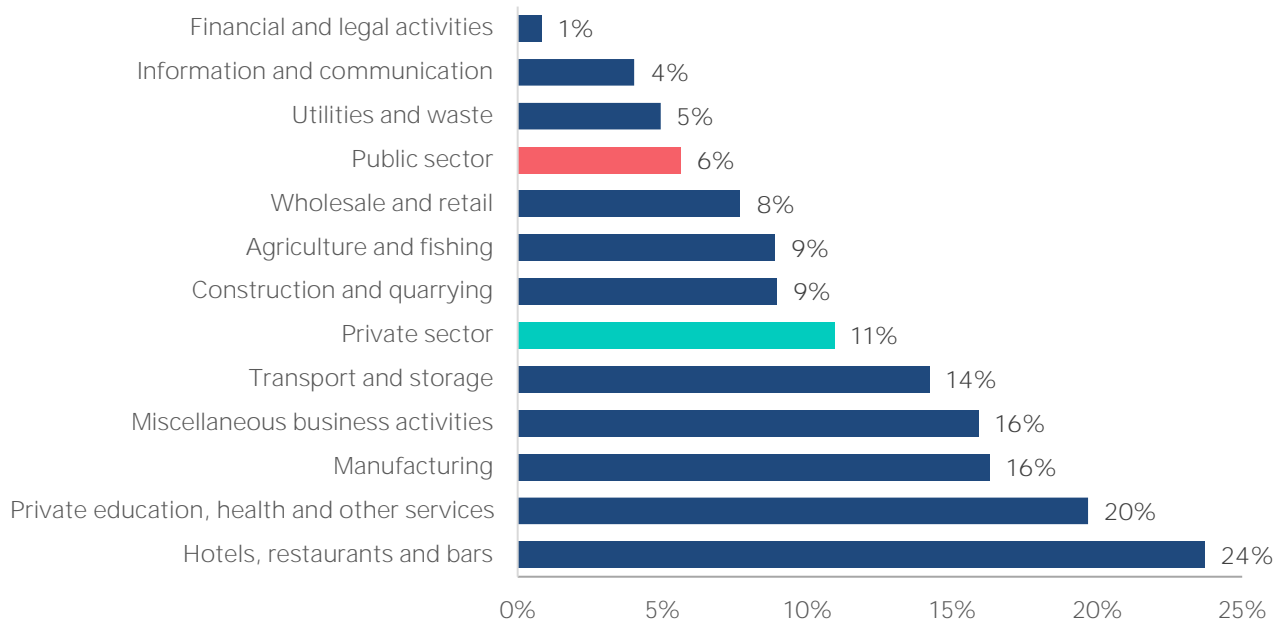
- 220 jobs in hotels, restaurants and bars, with decreases of 120 full-time, 80 zero-hour, and 10 part-time jobs
- 150 jobs in construction and quarrying, due to a decrease of 180 full-time jobs
- 80 jobs in wholesale and retail, driven by a decrease of 60 full-time jobs

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

<sup>13</sup> Percentage changes for each sector are shown rounded to the nearest integer.

In December 2025, there were 5,980 private sector jobs filled on zero-hours contracts. [Figure 10](#) shows the percentage of jobs filled in each of the private sectors through zero-hours contracts, compared with the public sector and the average across the private sector.

Figure 10: Hotels, restaurants and bars had the highest proportion of jobs that were zero-hours (24%)  
Percentage of jobs filled on zero-hours contracts by sector, December 2025



### Six-year changes

Over the last six years (from December 2019 to December 2025), there has been an increase of 1,470 jobs in the private sector, a 2.8% increase. The sectors that saw the increases of at least 100 jobs since December 2019 were:

- private education, health and other services (up 1,330, 16%)
- financial and legal activities (up 480, 4%)
- miscellaneous business activities (up 280, 5%)
- utilities and waste (up 110, 16%)

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

- wholesale and retail (down 460, 6%)
- information and communication (down 110, 6%)

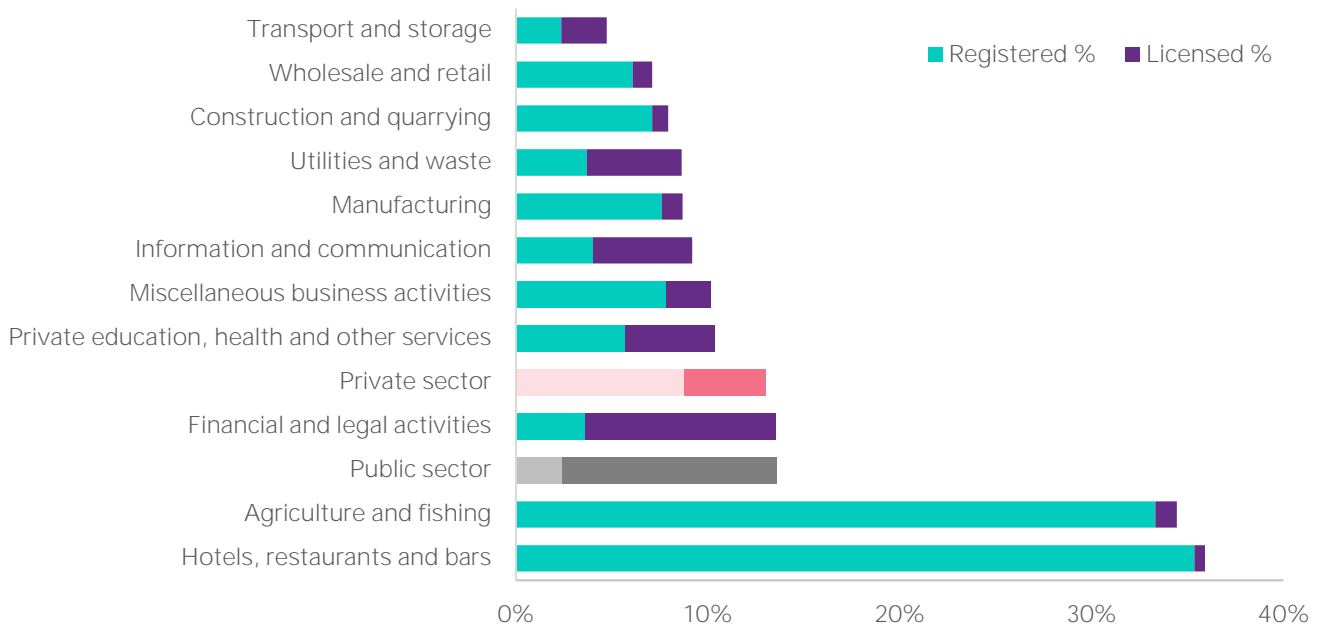
### Residential status

In terms of residential status, the number of private sector jobs filled by employees with entitled or entitled for work status was 290 higher in December 2025 than a year earlier. The notable increases in jobs filled by entitled or entitled for work staff were in private education, health and other services (up 300) and miscellaneous business activities (up 170). Sectors with notable annual decreases in jobs filled by entitled or entitled for work staff were construction and quarrying (down 140) and hotels, restaurants and bars (down 110). 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 December 2025, the number of jobs filled by licensed employees in the private sector was 110 higher on an annual basis, driven by increases of 70 jobs in both private education, health and other services and the financial and legal sector. Financial and legal activities was the sector with the largest number of jobs filled by licensed staff (1,410), and has been consistently since residential status has been recorded (December 2001).

From December 2001 to December 2023 the finance and legal activities sector also had the highest proportion of jobs filled by licensed employees, but since December 2024 the proportion in the public sector was essentially the same or higher. In December 2025 the proportion was 10% for the finance and legal activities sector, while it was 11% for the public sector. However the total number of such jobs in the public sector (1,110) was lower than in financial and legal activities (1,410).

Figure 11: The hotels, restaurants and bars sector had the largest proportion of jobs filled by registered staff Registered and licensed employees as a percentage of all employees in each sector, December 2025



The number of private sector jobs filled by registered employees saw an annual decrease of 8% (down 440). All notable annual changes were decreases, the largest of which were of 110 registered jobs in hotels, restaurants and bars, 90 jobs in private education, health, and other services, and 60 jobs in both wholesale and retail and in finance and legal activities. Hotels, restaurants and bars had the highest proportion of jobs filled by registered staff (35%), followed by agriculture and fishing (33%).

The exempt status is detailed in the CHWL<sup>14</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 80 exempt jobs in the private sector.

For a breakdown of the private sector by both employment 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>14</sup> The [Control of Housing and Work \(Jersey\) Law 2012](#).

## Public sector

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

- Government of Jersey<sup>15</sup> (GOJ) core jobs (filled on permanent and fixed-term contracts)
- Government of Jersey non-core jobs (filled on zero-hours contracts)
- Government of Jersey Trading Bodies – Jersey Fleet Management and Jersey Car Parks
- non-States Workers – individuals who do not hold an employment contract with the Government of Jersey but who are remunerated via the Government of Jersey payroll; 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

All employment via employment agencies is included in the [miscellaneous business activities sector](#), including public sector jobs filled by temporary staff who are employed through external employment agencies.

### 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>16</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 2%

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

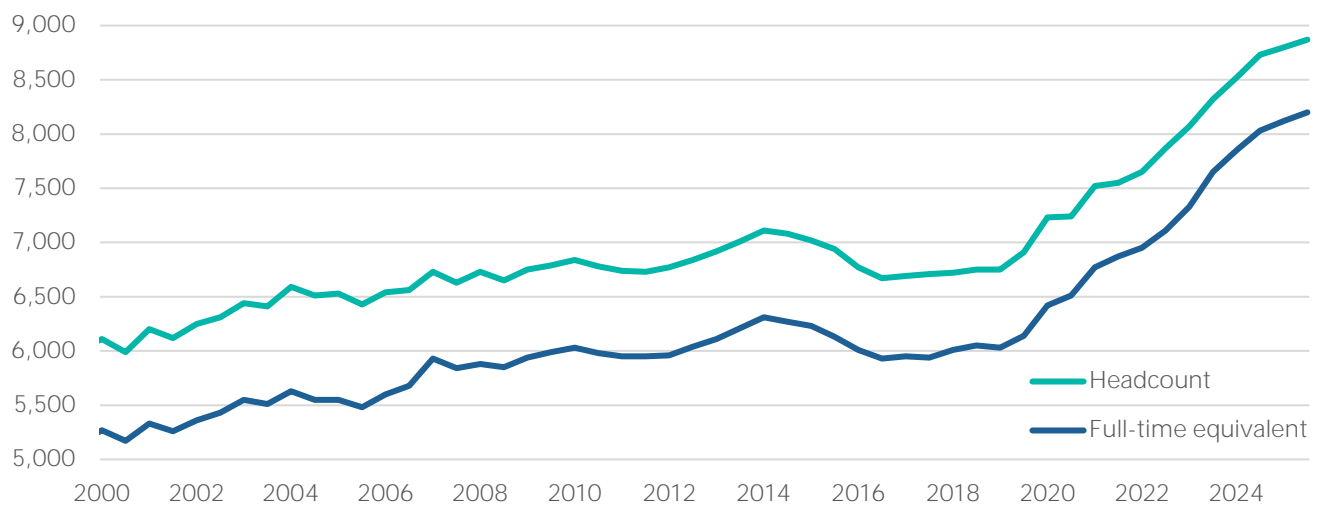


Table 10: Government of Jersey core jobs: headcount and FTE basis, December 2020 to December 2025

	Dec 20	Jun 21	Dec 21	Jun 22	Dec 22	Jun 23	Dec 23	Jun 24	Dec 24	Jun 25	Dec 25
Headcount	7,240	7,520	7,550	7,650	7,870	8,070	8,320	8,520	8,730	8,800	8,870
Full-time equivalent <sup>16</sup>	6,510	6,770	6,870	6,950	7,110	7,330	7,650	7,850	8,030	8,120	8,200

<sup>15</sup> Previously named the States of Jersey.

<sup>16</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 140 higher (up 2%); over the same period there was an increase of 170 on an FTE basis (up 2%). GOJ core headcount and FTE were both the highest recorded to date, with the previous highs both being recorded in June 2025 (8,800 and 8,120 respectively). In December 2025 GOJ core jobs were 13.8% of the total workforce jobs (see [Figure 2](#)); this was 0.2 pp higher than in December 2024 (13.6%), and above the December mean for the last two decades (12.4%).

In December 2025, departments with notable annual changes were an increase of 290 jobs in Health and Care Jersey<sup>17</sup> (HCJ) and a decrease of 70 jobs in Justice and Home Affairs. In the [Government of Jersey Public Sector Staffing Statistics for December 2025](#), it was noted that the growth in HCJ 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 quarterly basis from June 2024 onwards.<sup>18</sup>

### All public sector jobs

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

Category	Dec 20	Jun 21	Dec 21	Jun 22	Dec 22	Jun 23	Dec 23	Jun 24	Dec 24	Jun 25	Dec 25
GOJ – core	7,240	7,520	7,550	7,650	7,870	8,070	8,320	8,520	8,730	8,800	8,870
GOJ – zero-hours	660	670	650	630	610	570	550	590	570	580	520
GOJ Trading Bodies	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Non-States Workers	120	110	100	80	110	130	70	100	70	60	60
JDC	10	10	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Parish	450	430	430	420	430	440	450	450	440	450	450
<b>Public sector jobs</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>	<b>9,950</b>

In December 2025, there were 9,950 jobs filled in the public sector, an annual increase of 70. There was essentially no change from June 2025 (up 10), and the public sector job count was at its highest recorded level (the previous high being June 2025).

There was an annual increase of 140 in the number of GOJ core jobs (headcount), a decrease of 50 GOJ zero-hour jobs, 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 December 2025 (up 2,200).

Over the last six years since December 2019, there was an increase of 1,960 core jobs; during this period, the changes in core GOJ departments of at least 100 jobs were all increases, which were:

- +720 jobs in Children, Young People, Education, and Skills
- +670 jobs in Health and Care Jersey<sup>17</sup>
- +150 jobs in Infrastructure and Environment
- +140 jobs in Treasury and Exchequer

<sup>17</sup> Previously called Health and Community Services.

<sup>18</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-hours 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-hours 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 December 2025 (15.4%) was higher than the December average for the last decade (13.9%).

The number of GOJ zero-hours jobs has remained between 440-720 jobs over the last decade, with 720 for December 2020 and June 2021 being the highest recorded. In December 2025, 520 public sector jobs were filled on zero-hours contracts<sup>19</sup> (6%).

### Employment status

In the year to December 2025, the overall annual increase of 70 jobs was driven by an increase of 490 full-time jobs, which was offset by a decrease of 370 part-time jobs and 60 zero-hours jobs.

The growth in public sector jobs since December 2016 (2,250 jobs) was due to an increase in full-time jobs (2,360 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 December 2017 to December 2025.

### Residential status

In the year to December 2025, the increase of 70 jobs was driven by an increase of 70 jobs filled by licensed staff.

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 92% to 86%.

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

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<sup>19</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>20</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 unusually large number of non-returns, approximately 4,000 jobs were imputed for the

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<sup>20</sup> [www.gov.je/news/2020/pages/IntergratedGPSSystem.aspx](http://www.gov.je/news/2020/pages/IntergratedGPSSystem.aspx)

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 1,700 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 [June 2025 report](#)) are revised, to reflect improvements in the data from late returns being submitted. 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 since December 2018. Undertakings have also been classified to a greater level of detail, allowing more granular sub-sector analysis. This allows us to provide statistics for sub-sectors; see [Appendices A10 to A19](#). See the [ONS publications](#) on the UK SIC 2007 system for full details, in particular the introduction to the [structure and explanatory notes](#).

### Other statistics on employment and jobs

This report is our current lead measure of jobs; differences between the Labour Market report, the Employment Statistics report, and the Government of Jersey Public Sector Staffing Statistics report are detailed in our [Employment Statistics Explainer](#).

### 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 June 2026 is scheduled for release on 30 October 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 2005 to 2025

Year	Return	Private	Public* / core GOJ	Total
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	55,410	9,940 / 8,800	65,350
	Dec	54,730	9,950 / 8,870	64,680

\* 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 2020 to December 2025

Sector	Jun 20	Dec 20	Jun 21	Dec 21	Jun 22	Dec 22	Jun 23	Dec 23	Jun 24	Dec 24	Jun 25	Dec 25
Agriculture and fishing	1,120	980	1,130	910	1,160	900	1,080	850	1,120	900	1,200	900
Manufacturing	910	900	940	900	910	880	910	890	920	880	940	920
Construction and quarrying	5,980	6,120	6,400	6,370	6,470	6,510	6,510	6,390	6,320	6,070	6,100	5,920
Utilities and waste	710	710	720	720	750	790	770	780	780	810	800	810
Wholesale and retail	6,920	7,060	7,300	7,380	7,200	7,200	7,020	7,090	6,920	6,980	6,780	6,900
Hotels, restaurants and bars	4,700	4,500	5,420	5,010	6,110	5,490	6,470	5,760	6,350	5,620	6,040	5,400
Transport and storage	1,990	1,940	1,890	1,930	2,160	2,200	2,130	2,060	2,160	2,100	2,160	2,110
Information and communication	1,840	1,800	1,850	1,830	1,790	1,830	1,820	1,810	1,800	1,750	1,740	1,740
Financial and legal activities	13,440	13,480	13,560	13,670	13,590	13,740	13,650	13,880	13,770	14,160	14,000	14,180
Miscellaneous business activities	5,920	5,880	6,080	6,050	6,130	6,240	6,230	6,250	6,310	6,240	6,320	6,410
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	9,340	9,450
<b>Total private sector headcount</b>	<b>51,440</b>	<b>51,500</b>	<b>53,750</b>	<b>53,370</b>	<b>54,810</b>	<b>54,430</b>	<b>55,520</b>	<b>54,810</b>	<b>55,500</b>	<b>54,680</b>	<b>55,410</b>	<b>54,730</b>

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

Sector	December 2024				June 2025				December 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	710	110	60	10	980	120	80	10	690	120	80	10
Manufacturing	600	140	130	+	620	150	170	10	610	150	150	10
Construction and quarrying	5,070	430	560	20	5,050	440	550	60	4,890	450	530	50
Utilities and waste	710	60	40	0	720	50	30	0	710	60	40	0
Wholesale and retail	4,690	1,720	530	40	4,570	1,690	470	40	4,630	1,690	530	50
Hotels, restaurants and bars	3,430	710	1,360	120	3,810	710	1,400	110	3,310	700	1,280	110
Transport and storage	1,690	180	230	10	1,680	190	290	10	1,600	200	300	10
Information and communication	1,540	140	60	+	1,520	150	60	+	1,500	170	70	+
Financial and legal activities	13,100	890	120	50	12,940	900	120	40	13,100	920	120	40
Miscellaneous business activities	3,880	1,260	1,060	40	3,900	1,230	1,090	90	3,960	1,350	1,020	90
Private education, health and other services	5,320	2,000	1,790	70	5,390	2,050	1,820	70	5,440	2,080	1,860	70
<b>Private sector jobs</b>	<b>40,730</b>	<b>7,640</b>	<b>5,940</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>41,180</b>	<b>7,690</b>	<b>6,090</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>40,430</b>	<b>7,880</b>	<b>5,980</b>	<b>440</b>

+: non-zero less than 5

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

Sector	December 2024				June 2025				December 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	580	10	300	10	590	10	590	10	570	10	300	10
Manufacturing	810	10	60	+	860	10	70	10	840	10	70	10
Construction and quarrying	5,530	60	470	20	5,540	60	450	60	5,390	50	420	50
Utilities and waste	740	40	30	0	730	40	30	0	740	40	30	0
Wholesale and retail	6,400	60	480	40	6,290	60	380	40	6,360	70	420	50
Hotels, restaurants and bars	3,450	30	2,020	120	3,470	30	2,430	110	3,340	30	1,910	110
Transport and storage	1,960	60	80	10	2,050	50	60	10	2,010	50	50	10
Information and communication	1,560	100	80	+	1,580	90	70	+	1,580	90	70	+
Financial and legal activities	12,190	1,340	570	50	12,080	1,380	500	40	12,220	1,410	510	40
Miscellaneous business activities	5,510	150	540	40	5,580	140	510	90	5,680	150	500	90
Private education, health and other services	8,110	370	630	70	8,300	400	570	70	8,410	440	540	70
Private sector jobs	46,850	2,220	5,250	360	47,050	2,270	5,640	450	47,140	2,330	4,810	440

+: non-zero less than 5

Table A5a: 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	410	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	4,610	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	4,320	60	310	1,590	130	490	40	40		
Hotels, restaurants and bars	1,920	30	2,010	690	90	1,090	420	100	1,840	30	1,570	610	100	1,010	350	120		
Transport and storage	1,610	50	60	190	10	240	10	+	1,570	60	60	170	10	220	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	11,200	1,340	550	880	10	120	10	50		
Miscellaneous business activities	3,400	150	290	1,150	130	1,000	130	70	3,450	150	290	1,130	130	940	120	40		
Private education, health and other services	4,520	340	430	1,880	70	1,630	120	60	4,540	370	410	1,930	70	1,640	150	70		
Private sector jobs	34,550	2,120	4,680	7,180	450	5,330	800	410	34,490	2,220	4,020	7,160	480	5,200	740	360		

+: non-zero less than 5

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

Table A5b: Private sector jobs by sector, employment status and residential status of current post holder, June 2025 and December 2025

Sector	June 2025								December 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	560	110	10	70	10	10	390	10	290	110	10	70	10	10		
Manufacturing	550	10	60	150	+	160	10	10	550	10	60	150	+	140	10	10		
Construction and quarrying	4,600	60	390	420	10	520	40	60	4,460	50	370	430	10	500	40	50		
Utilities and waste	650	40	20	50	+	30	+	0	650	40	20	50	+	40	+	0		
Wholesale and retail	4,220	60	290	1,630	70	450	20	40	4,250	70	310	1,610	80	500	30	50		
Hotels, restaurants and bars	1,810	30	1,980	620	90	1,040	360	110	1,740	30	1,540	620	80	990	290	110		
Transport and storage	1,580	50	50	180	10	280	10	10	1,520	50	40	200	10	300	10	10		
Information and communication	1,370	90	70	150	+	60	+	+	1,350	90	60	160	+	70	+	+		
Financial and legal activities	11,070	1,380	490	890	10	120	+	40	11,190	1,410	500	910	10	120	+	40		
Miscellaneous business activities	3,460	140	300	1,140	90	980	120	90	3,530	150	280	1,220	120	930	90	90		
Private education, health and other services	4,580	400	410	1,990	60	1,730	90	70	4,600	440	400	2,030	50	1,780	80	70		
Private sector jobs	34,300	2,270	4,610	7,330	360	5,420	670	450	34,230	2,330	3,870	7,490	390	5,420	560	440		

+: non-zero less than 5

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

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

Division	December 2024				June 2024				December 2025			
	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hours	Unknown	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hours	Unknown	Full-time	Part-time	Zero-hours	Unknown
GOJ – core	7,620	1,120		0	8,010	790		0	8,120	750		0
GOJ – zero-hours			570				580				520	
GOJ Trading Bodies	40	+	0	0	40	+	0	0	40	0	0	0
Non-States Workers	10	60	0	0	0	60	0	0	0	60	0	0
JDC	20	+	0	0	20	+	0	0	20	+	0	0
Parish	340	60	40	0	330	70	40	0	330	70	50	0
<b>Public sector jobs</b>	<b>8,020</b>	<b>1,250</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8,400</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8,510</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>0</b>

+: non-zero less than 5

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

Employment status	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	Dec 25
Full-time	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	8,510
Part-time	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	880
Zero-hours	570	510	630	660	670	570	720	720	700	670	700	620	600	650	620	630	560
Unknown	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Public sector jobs</b>	<b>7,780</b>	<b>7,700</b>	<b>7,780</b>	<b>7,820</b>	<b>8,130</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>	<b>9,950</b>

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

Division	December 2024				June 2025				December 2025			
	Entitled / entitled for work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	Entitled / entitled for work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt	Entitled / entitled for work	Licensed	Registered	Exempt
GOJ – core	7,490	1,030	190	20	7,540	1,060	190	+	7,520	1,100	200	60
GOJ – zero-hours	510	10	50	10	520	10	50	10	470	+	40	10
GOJ Trading Bodies	40	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	40	0	0	0
Non-States Workers	70	0	+	+	60	0	+	+	60	0	+	+
JDC	10	+	0	0	10	+	0	0	20	+	0	0
Parish	430	10	10	0	440	10	+	0	430	10	10	0
Public sector jobs	8,560	1,040	240	30	8,610	1,080	240	10	8,530	1,110	240	70

+: non-zero less than 5

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

Residential status	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	Dec 25
Entitled / entitled for work	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	8,530
Licensed	540	570	610	650	680	750	730	730	760	780	830	880	940	930	1,040	1,080	1,110
Registered	80	80	80	80	90	130	170	150	170	170	220	210	240	220	240	240	240
Exempt	+	10	10	10	70	30	10	20	10	20	40	60	70	210	30	10	70
Public sector jobs	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	9,950

## Agriculture and fishing

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

Agriculture and fishing had 900 jobs in December 2025, accounting for 2% of private sector jobs. The sub-sector with the highest number of jobs was growing of non-perennial crops (410), which comprised 46% of the sector.

On an annual basis there was essentially no change in jobs (0 jobs, 0% change) – essentially the same as the private sector, which saw a marginal annual increase of 0.1%. All sub-sectors saw changes of fewer than 20 jobs an annual basis.

Over the last six years, since December 2019, there was essentially no change in jobs (0, 0% change) – considerably less positive than the 2.8% increase for the private sector. The only notable change over this period was a decrease of 140 jobs in growing of non-perennial crops; other sub-sectors saw changes of fewer than 50 jobs.

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

Sub-sector	Dec 20	Jun 21	Dec 21	Jun 22	Dec 22	Jun 23	Dec 23	Jun 24	Dec 24	Jun 25	Dec 25	Six-year change	Six-year % change
Growing of non-perennial crops	600	730	510	730	450	630	410	650	420	700	410	140	25%
Growing of perennial crops; Plant propagation	40	50	50	60	70	80	60	80	70	80	70	40	133%
Animal production	90	100	100	90	90	100	90	110	120	110	110	20	22%
Mixed farming	70	80	60	100	90	90	90	80	80	90	80	30	60%
Support activities to agriculture; Forestry and logging; Unspecified agriculture and forestry	80	90	90	80	90	90	90	100	100	110	110	30	38%
Marine fishing	40	40	40	40	50	40	40	40	50	50	50	20	67%
Marine aquaculture	60	50	60	50	60	60	70	70	70	70	70	10	17%
<b>Agriculture and fishing sector</b>	<b>980</b>	<b>1,130</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>1,160</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>1,080</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>1,120</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>

## Construction and quarrying

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

The construction and quarrying sector had 5,920 jobs in December 2025, accounting for 11% of private sector jobs. The sub-sectors with the highest number of jobs were construction of buildings (1,300), joinery installation (1,080), and electrical installation (710).

There was an annual decrease of 150 jobs, a 2% decrease – more negative than the private sector annual increase of 0.1%. The only notable sub-sector annual change was a decrease of 60 jobs in plastering; other sub-sectors saw changes of fewer than 40 jobs an annual basis.

Over the last six years, since December 2019, the sector has decreased by 40 jobs, a 1% decrease – more negative than the 2.8% increase for the private sector. Notable decreases over this period were in the construction of buildings, down 120, and roofing activities, down 50. Notable increases were of 70 in scaffold erection, 60 in other building completion and finishing, and 50 in electrical installation. Other changes over this period were of fewer than 40 jobs.

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

Sub-sector	Dec 20	Jun 21	Dec 21	Jun 22	Dec 22	Jun 23	Dec 23	Jun 24	Dec 24	Jun 25	Dec 25	Six-year change	Six-year % change
Mining and quarrying; Demolition and site preparation	330	320	300	320	320	320	320	320	310	320	310	10	-3%
Construction of buildings	1,520	1,590	1,570	1,610	1,540	1,560	1,490	1,420	1,320	1,330	1,300	120	-8%
Civil engineering	200	200	190	230	220	220	200	210	210	230	220	20	10%
Electrical installation	690	740	720	720	770	790	770	760	720	710	710	50	8%
Plumbing, heat and air-conditioning installation	460	480	490	490	510	510	490	460	460	460	440	-30	-6%
Other construction installation	60	60	60	60	70	60	70	70	60	70	70	10	17%
Plastering	170	170	180	170	180	190	220	200	170	170	160	-30	16%
Joinery installation	1,060	1,110	1,130	1,140	1,170	1,170	1,130	1,140	1,140	1,160	1,080	0	0%
Floor and wall covering	150	170	170	170	170	180	180	170	160	160	160	10	7%
Painting	390	410	410	400	410	420	430	420	420	410	400	0	0%
Glazing	120	140	150	130	130	120	110	110	100	90	100	10	-9%
Other building completion and finishing	140	150	150	160	150	160	160	180	190	190	190	60	46%
Roofing activities	230	240	240	230	240	180	190	200	190	190	160	-50	24%
Scaffold erection	130	140	140	160	150	160	170	190	190	190	180	70	64%
Other specialised construction activities	480	490	490	490	490	470	480	490	450	420	430	20	-4%
<b>Construction and quarrying sector</b>	<b>6,120</b>	<b>6,400</b>	<b>6,370</b>	<b>6,470</b>	<b>6,510</b>	<b>6,510</b>	<b>6,390</b>	<b>6,320</b>	<b>6,070</b>	<b>6,100</b>	<b>5,920</b>	<b>-40</b>	<b>1%</b>

## Wholesale and retail

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

Wholesale and retail had 6,900 jobs in December 2025, accounting for 13% of private sector jobs. The sub-sectors with the highest number of jobs were retail sale in retail sale in non-specialised stores<sup>21</sup> (2,560), retail sale of other goods in specialised stores (1,260), and wholesale trade (1,120).

There was an annual decrease of 80 jobs, a 1% decrease – lightly more negative than the private sector annual increase of 0.1%. All sub-sectors saw changes of fewer than 50 jobs an annual basis.

Over the last six years, since December 2019, the sector has decreased by 460 jobs, a 6% decrease – considerably more negative than 2.8% increase for the private sector. The only notable changes over this period were decreases, which were 270 in retail sale of other goods in specialised stores and 160 in retail sale via mail order houses or via Internet. Other changes over this period were of fewer than 40 jobs.

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<sup>21</sup> This category includes supermarkets, convenience stores, and department stores.

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

Sub-sector	Dec 20	Jun 21	Dec 21	Jun 22	Dec 22	Jun 23	Dec 23	Jun 24	Dec 24	Jun 25	Dec 25	Six-year change	Six-year % change
Sale of motor vehicles (excluding motorcycles)	420	420	410	420	410	420	420	410	430	410	430	0	0%
Other motor trade; Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	380	390	400	400	410	400	390	400	390	410	400	0	0%
Wholesale trade	1,070	1,140	1,150	1,170	1,220	1,210	1,210	1,180	1,140	1,120	1,120	20	2%
Retail sale in non-specialised stores	2,430	2,560	2,680	2,660	2,480	2,470	2,580	2,500	2,600	2,520	2,560	10	0%
Retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	240	240	240	230	240	210	240	220	250	200	220	10	-4%
Retail of IT and other household equipment in specialised stores	310	330	330	300	300	300	290	310	290	280	290	-30	-9%
Retail sale of cultural and recreation goods in specialised stores	180	200	200	170	190	180	180	180	160	160	170	-30	15%
Retail sale of other goods in specialised stores	1,360	1,330	1,350	1,310	1,410	1,300	1,300	1,260	1,280	1,220	1,260	270	18%
Retail sale via mail order houses or via Internet	470	510	430	350	340	330	300	270	260	250	240	160	-40%
Retail of automotive fuel; Retail sale not in stores; Unspecified retail	200	190	200	190	210	200	200	200	190	200	210	20	11%
<b>Wholesale and retail sector</b>	<b>7,060</b>	<b>7,300</b>	<b>7,380</b>	<b>7,200</b>	<b>7,200</b>	<b>7,020</b>	<b>7,090</b>	<b>6,920</b>	<b>6,980</b>	<b>6,780</b>	<b>6,900</b>	<b>-460</b>	<b>-6%</b>

## Transport and storage

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

The transport and storage sector had 2,110 jobs in December 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 (580) and postal and courier activities (400).

There was no change in jobs on an annual basis (10 jobs, 0% change) – essentially the same as the private sector, which saw a marginal annual increase of 0.1%. All sub-sectors saw annual changes of fewer than 50 jobs an annual basis.

Over the last six years, since December 2019, there was a 1% decrease in jobs (down 30) – more negative than the 2.8% increase for the private sector. The notable sub-sector changes were a decrease of 90 jobs in cargo handling, warehousing and storage, and an increase of 80 jobs in support activities for transportation except cargo handling. Other changes over this period were of fewer than 50 jobs.

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

Sub-sector	Dec 20	Jun 21	Dec 21	Jun 22	Dec 22	Jun 23	Dec 23	Jun 24	Dec 24	Jun 25	Dec 25	Six-year change	Six-year % change
Passenger land transport excluding taxi operation	180	190	170	230	240	230	190	220	200	220	210	20	-9%
Taxi operation	230	250	240	240	240	230	230	240	250	270	290	30	12%
Freight transport by road	200	210	220	230	220	220	220	230	220	230	180	-30	14%
Removal services	70	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	90	90	20	29%
Water transport	50	50	50	80	70	90	70	80	70	70	110	40	57%
Air transport	80	70	70	90	100	100	90	100	100	100	70	20	22%
Support activities for transportation, except cargo handling	480	410	420	490	480	520	510	580	560	590	580	80	16%
Cargo handling; Warehousing and storage	180	190	200	230	200	220	220	240	190	200	190	-90	-32%
Postal and courier activities	480	460	480	500	580	440	430	400	420	400	400	-40	-9%
<b>Transport and storage sector</b>	<b>1,940</b>	<b>1,890</b>	<b>1,930</b>	<b>2,160</b>	<b>2,200</b>	<b>2,130</b>	<b>2,060</b>	<b>2,160</b>	<b>2,100</b>	<b>2,160</b>	<b>2,110</b>	<b>-30</b>	<b>1%</b>

## 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 December 2020 to December 2025.

The hotels, restaurants and bars sector had 5,400 jobs in December 2025, accounting for 10% of private sector jobs. The sub-sectors with the highest number of jobs were hotels and similar accommodation (1,550), licensed restaurants (1,210), beverage serving activities (950), and unlicensed restaurants and cafes (680).

There was an annual decrease of jobs in the sector of 220, a 4% decrease – more negative than the 0.1% increase for the private sector. The notable annual decreases were of 120 jobs in hotels and similar accommodation, 90 jobs in beverage serving activities, 60 jobs in licensed restaurants, and 50 jobs in event catering and other food service activities. The only notable annual increase was of 80 jobs in take away food shops and mobile food stands.

Over the last six years, since December 2019, the total number of jobs in the sector decreased by 80, a 1% decrease – more negative than the 2.8% increase for the private sector. Two sub-sectors saw notable decreases over the last six years: hotels and similar accommodation decreased by 340 jobs, and beverage serving activities decreased by 100 jobs. This was partially offset by notable increases in event catering and other food service activities, up 160, take away food shops and mobile food stands, up 150, and licensed restaurants, up 50. Other sub-sectors saw changes of fewer than 50 jobs.

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

Sub-sector	Dec 20	Jun 21	Dec 21	Jun 22	Dec 22	Jun 23	Dec 23	Jun 24	Dec 24	Jun 25	Dec 25	Six-year change	Six-year % change
Hotels and similar accommodation	1,430	1,900	1,610	2,180	1,760	2,240	1,810	2,210	1,670	2,100	1,550	-340	18%
Holiday and other short-stay accommodation; Camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks	60	70	70	70	60	70	60	60	60	60	60	0	0%
Other accommodation	110	110	110	100	100	100	100	100	90	90	90	20	18%
Licensed restaurants	1,020	1,180	1,110	1,220	1,200	1,300	1,300	1,350	1,270	1,290	1,210	50	4%
Unlicensed restaurants and cafes	600	730	680	870	730	890	690	760	660	760	680	40	6%
Take away food shops and mobile food stands	360	390	430	390	410	430	430	470	450	500	530	150	39%
Event catering and other food service activities	110	190	160	260	250	380	430	380	390	340	340	160	89%
Beverage serving activities	810	850	840	1,010	980	1,070	950	1,020	1,040	920	950	100	10%
<b>Hotels, restaurants and bars sector</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>5,420</b>	<b>5,010</b>	<b>6,110</b>	<b>5,490</b>	<b>6,470</b>	<b>5,760</b>	<b>6,350</b>	<b>5,620</b>	<b>6,040</b>	<b>5,400</b>	<b>-80</b>	<b>1%</b>

## 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 December 2020 to December 2025.

The digital sector had a total of 1,760 jobs in December 2025, comprising 3% of the private sector. The two sub-sectors having the most jobs were computer consultancy (590 jobs) and telecommunications (420 jobs). The number of jobs in the digital sector was essentially unchanged on an annual basis (0 jobs, 0% change) – essentially change same as for the private sector overall, which saw an annual increase of 0.1%. The only notable changes were a decrease of 80 jobs in telecommunications and an increase of 50 jobs in computer programming activities; other sub-sectors recorded annual changes of fewer than 30 jobs.

In the last six 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 2.8% increase for the private sector overall. Notable decreases were of 170 jobs in telecommunications and of 50 jobs in both software publishing and in publishing of books, periodicals and other publishing activities. Notable increases were of 70 jobs in information service activities and of 50 jobs in computer programming activities. Other sub-sectors saw changes of fewer than 30 jobs over this period.

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

Sub-sector	Dec 20	Jun 21	Dec 21	Jun 22	Dec 22	Jun 23	Dec 23	Jun 24	Dec 24	Jun 25	Dec 25	Six-year change	Six-year % change
Publishing of books, periodicals and other publishing activities	120	120	110	110	100	100	90	90	100	90	90	-50	-36%
Software publishing	110	90	80	80	80	80	70	60	60	50	50	-50	-50%
Motion picture, video and television programme, and sound recording and publishing activities	70	70	80	70	70	80	80	80	80	80	80	0	0%
Radio and television programming and broadcasting activities	100	100	100	100	110	100	100	100	100	100	100	0	0%
Telecommunications	580	560	570	540	540	520	530	520	500	470	420	170	29%
Computer programming activities	150	170	180	190	200	200	200	210	190	190	190	50	36%
Computer consultancy activities	550	570	550	530	560	570	560	540	540	550	590	20	4%
Information service activities	100	140	140	140	140	140	140	160	150	160	170	70	70%
Wholesale and repair of computers and communication equipment; Computer facilities management and other information technology and computer services	50	50	50	50	60	60	60	60	50	60	70	20	40%
Digital sector	1,830	1,870	1,850	1,810	1,850	1,840	1,820	1,820	1,760	1,750	1,760	-110	-6%

### 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 December 2020 to December 2025.

In December 2025, the TMT sector had a total of 2,340 jobs, comprising 4% of the private sector. There was a 1% increase in jobs, which was not a notable change (up 30), and was similar to the 0.1% increase for the private sector. Compared to six years ago, the TMT sector decreased by 110 jobs, down 4%; this was considerably more negative than the 2.8% 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. The 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, December 2020 to December 2025

Sub-sector	Dec 20	Jun 21	Dec 21	Jun 22	Dec 22	Jun 23	Dec 23	Jun 24	Dec 24	Jun 25	Dec 25	Six-year change	Six-year % change
Printing	140	140	130	120	110	110	110	120	120	120	120	-50	29%
Publishing of books, periodicals and other publishing activities	120	120	110	110	100	100	90	90	100	90	90	-50	-36%
Software publishing	110	90	80	80	80	80	70	60	60	50	50	-50	-50%
Motion picture, video and television programme activities, and sound recording and publishing activities	70	70	80	70	70	80	80	80	80	80	80	0	0%
Radio and television programming and broadcasting activities	100	100	100	100	110	100	100	100	100	100	100	0	0%
Telecommunications	580	560	570	540	540	520	530	520	500	470	420	170	29%
Computer programming activities	150	170	180	190	200	200	200	210	190	190	190	50	36%
Computer consultancy activities	550	570	550	530	560	570	560	540	540	550	590	20	4%
Information service activities, and research and development (R&D)	110	140	140	140	150	150	150	160	160	170	180	80	80%
Advertising agencies	210	230	230	220	220	210	230	220	220	230	240	20	9%
Performing arts and artistic creation	80	100	100	100	110	120	110	110	110	110	120	30	33%
Operation of arts facilities and support activities to performing arts	60	70	70	80	80	70	70	80	80	90	100	0	0%
Wholesale and repair of computers and communication equipment; computer facilities management and other IT and computer services	50	50	50	50	60	60	60	60	50	60	70	20	40%
<b>TMT sector</b>	<b>2,320</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>2,390</b>	<b>2,330</b>	<b>2,360</b>	<b>2,360</b>	<b>2,350</b>	<b>2,350</b>	<b>2,310</b>	<b>2,310</b>	<b>2,340</b>	<b>-110</b>	<b>-4%</b>

## Financial and legal activities

Financial and legal activities (the “financial sector”) accounted for a quarter (26%) of private sector jobs in December 2025. The sector had a total of 14,180 jobs, essentially unchanged on an annual basis (up 20 jobs, 0% change) – essentially the same as the 0.1% increase for the private sector.

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

In December 2025, 5 of the 11 sub-sectors recorded their highest number of jobs since December 2013:<sup>22</sup> fund administration, other activities auxiliary to financial services, fund management, legal activities, and accounting and compliance; banking was the only sector to records its lowest total since December 2013.

The notable annual changes were increases of 130 in legal activities, 90 in fund administration, and 50 in other activities auxiliary to financial services. This was partially offset by a decrease of 240 jobs in banking; other annual changes were of fewer than 40 jobs.

Over the last six years, the financial sector increased by 480 jobs, a 4% increase, similar to the 2.8% increase for the private sector. Since December 2019 there were notable increases in jobs were fund administration (up 690), accounting and compliance (up 430), legal activities (up 230), other activities auxiliary to financial services (up 160), and fund management (up 90). In contrast, the sub-sector with the largest decrease in jobs was banking (down 770), followed by trust administration (down 420). 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:

- fund administration, up 58%
- credit granting and other financial services, up 40%
- accounting and compliance, up 32%

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<sup>22</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, December 2020 to December 2025

Sub-sector	Dec 20	Jun 21	Dec 21	Jun 22	Dec 22	Jun 23	Dec 23	Jun 24	Dec 24	Jun 25	Dec 25	Six-year change	Six-year % change
Banking	3,150	2,990	2,900	2,840	2,740	2,630	2,690	2,560	2,700	2,480	2,460	-770	24%
Credit granting and other financial services	90	90	100	100	100	100	100	120	130	150	140	40	40%
Holding companies	120	120	120	130	130	130	120	130	130	130	130	10	8%
Trusts and similar instruments	150	160	170	170	170	200	190	210	210	200	180	30	20%
Trust administration	4,150	4,100	4,260	4,140	4,140	4,090	4,060	4,000	4,040	4,070	4,010	-420	-9%
Fund administration	1,320	1,500	1,540	1,560	1,660	1,680	1,760	1,750	1,800	1,800	1,890	690	58%
Other activities auxiliary to financial services	680	680	690	710	730	720	720	710	740	770	790	160	25%
Fund management	420	440	440	420	460	470	480	490	490	480	510	90	21%
Insurance	350	350	340	330	320	320	330	330	340	340	340	-30	-8%
Legal activities	1,670	1,720	1,700	1,710	1,710	1,710	1,770	1,750	1,810	1,860	1,940	230	13%
Accounting and compliance	1,380	1,410	1,420	1,500	1,590	1,600	1,660	1,720	1,770	1,720	1,780	430	32%
Financial sector	13,480	13,560	13,670	13,590	13,740	13,650	13,880	13,770	14,160	14,000	14,180	480	4%

### 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 and legal activities 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 December 2020 to December 2025.

The miscellaneous business activities sector had 6,410 jobs in December 2025, accounting for 12% of private sector jobs. The sub-sectors with the highest number of jobs were cleaning and facilities support activities (1,320), management consultancy and head offices (920), and other professional, scientific and technical activities (630).

The number of jobs saw an annual increase of 170 jobs (up 3%) – more positive than the private sector’s annual increase of 0.1%. There were notable annual increases of 120 jobs in cleaning and facilities support activities, 80 jobs in other professional, scientific and technical activities, and 50 jobs in management consultancy and head offices. This was partially offset by a decrease of 60 jobs in employment activities.

Over the last six years, since December 2019, the sector has increased by 280 jobs, a 5% increase – more positive than the 2.8% increase for the private sector.

Four sub-sectors saw notable increases over this period:

- other professional, scientific and technical activities, up 180
- management consultancy and head offices, up 160
- security and investigation activities, up 90
- real estate activities, up 70

The only sub-sector to see a notable decline over this period was of 240 jobs in employment activities.

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

Sub-sector	Dec 20	Jun 21	Dec 21	Jun 22	Dec 22	Jun 23	Dec 23	Jun 24	Dec 24	Jun 25	Dec 25	Six-year change	Six-year % change
Real estate activities	480	530	550	560	580	560	540	550	570	570	570	70	14%
Management consultancy activities, and activities of head offices	800	800	800	810	830	850	860	870	870	880	920	160	21%
Architectural and engineering activities and related technical consultancy; Technical testing and analysis; Scientific research and development	430	450	460	460	470	470	470	470	470	470	470	30	7%
Advertising, market research, and public relations and communication	320	340	330	370	360	370	360	360	360	370	370	20	6%
Other professional, scientific and technical activities	460	520	500	480	520	550	520	560	550	570	630	180	40%
Rental and leasing activities	230	260	240	280	260	290	260	280	280	270	260	20	8%
Employment activities	760	710	760	690	780	670	690	690	660	610	600	240	29%
Travel agency, tour operator and other reservation service and related activities	150	150	130	170	160	180	150	180	150	170	150	-40	21%
Security and investigation activities	290	270	270	460	460	440	450	420	430	440	420	90	27%
Cleaning activities and combined facilities support activities	1,270	1,320	1,320	1,130	1,090	1,130	1,210	1,190	1,200	1,250	1,320	-30	2%
Landscape service activities	530	570	530	560	540	550	580	590	570	570	560	40	8%
Office administrative, office support and other business support activities	170	170	170	170	180	170	150	150	160	150	150	20	12%
Miscellaneous business activities	5,880	6,080	6,050	6,130	6,240	6,230	6,250	6,310	6,240	6,320	6,410	280	5%

### 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 private education, health and other services, overall and by sub-sector, from December 2020 to December 2025.

In December 2025 there were 9,450 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 (2,250) and residential care activities (1,590).

The sector had an increase of 270 jobs compared to 12 months ago, an increase of 3% – more positive than the 0.1% increase for the private sector as a whole. The only notable annual changes were increases of 70 jobs in other education, and educational support activities and 50 jobs in social work activities without accommodation. Other annual changes were of fewer than 50 jobs.

Over the last six years, since December 2019, the private education, health and other services sector increased by 1,330 jobs, a 16% increase – considerably higher than the 2.8% increase for the private sector. The largest increase was in social work activities without accommodation, up 440 jobs – a 24% increase. This was followed by: libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities, up 230 (85%); other personal services, up 220 (47%); other education, and educational support activities, up 120 (18%); other human health activities, up 110 (26%); and medical and dental practice activities, and hospital activities, up 100 (17%). The only notable decrease was over this period was of 50 jobs in residential care activities.

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

Sub-sector	Dec 20	Jun 21	Dec 21	Jun 22	Dec 22	Jun 23	Dec 23	Jun 24	Dec 24	Jun 25	Dec 25	Six-year change	Six-year % change
Public administration, defence, and compulsory social security	80	80	80	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	100	30	43%
Pre-primary, primary, secondary and higher education	470	490	470	470	470	480	500	490	480	500	480	30	7%
Other education, and educational support activities	670	750	750	730	710	750	730	750	770	810	800	120	18%
Medical and dental practice activities, and hospital activities	610	630	640	590	580	620	630	640	660	670	700	100	17%
Other human health activities	410	450	480	460	460	450	460	480	500	510	530	110	26%
Residential care activities	1,670	1,600	1,590	1,500	1,610	1,680	1,740	1,580	1,630	1,610	1,590	-50	-3%
Social work activities without accommodation	1,830	1,920	1,940	2,010	2,030	2,000	2,130	2,140	2,200	2,170	2,250	440	24%
Creative, arts and entertainment activities	140	160	180	180	180	190	190	190	190	200	220	30	16%
Libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities	260	270	280	350	340	420	420	480	460	520	500	230	85%
Sports, amusement and recreation activities, and gambling and betting activities	740	790	820	810	790	820	750	790	780	820	810	100	14%
Washing and (dry-)cleaning of textile and fur products, and repair of computers and personal and household goods	230	240	240	230	210	240	230	220	200	220	210	20	-9%
Hairdressing and other beauty treatment	570	590	600	610	620	590	580	580	590	590	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	460	480	520	540	570	600	620	620	620	640	690	220	47%
<b>Private education, health and other services</b>	<b>8,130</b>	<b>8,450</b>	<b>8,580</b>	<b>8,560</b>	<b>8,650</b>	<b>8,920</b>	<b>9,060</b>	<b>9,040</b>	<b>9,180</b>	<b>9,340</b>	<b>9,450</b>	<b>1,330</b>	<b>16%</b>