

# Jersey Economic Trends 2009



## **Foreword**

This publication brings together a wide range of statistics relating to the Island's economy which have been published by the States of Jersey Statistics Unit during 2009. This edition presents annual data up to 2008 and quarterly series up to the third quarter of 2009.

Section 1 looks at economic indicators: Gross National Income (GNI), Gross Value Added (GVA), Gross Value Added per employee and Business Activity Indicators are presented, providing measures of Jersey's economy as a whole and also at a sectoral level. Since the Finance sector accounts for more than half of all economic activity in Jersey, this sector is considered separately in further detail. In addition, the value and volume of Retail sales are presented; analysis of this sector provides a complementary measure of economic activity in Jersey.

Section 2 provides information on employment in Jersey, including employment by sector and unemployment. Again, the Finance sector is analysed in detail as this sector accounts for around a quarter of Jersey's workforce.

Section 3 covers prices and earnings. Trends in the Retail Prices Index, House Price Index and the Index of Average Earnings are reported, as well as the cross-analysis of all three indices.

Whilst this publication provides a summary of the data produced by the Statistics Unit in 2009, more information on each of the topics covered can be found in individual, detailed reports. These publications can be viewed and downloaded from the Statistics Unit website [www.gov.je/statistics](http://www.gov.je/statistics).

### **2009 Statistics Unit reports relevant to this edition of Jersey Economic Trends.**

<b>Date of publication</b>		<b>Report</b>
January	21	RPI - December 2008
February	11	House Price Index - Q4 2008
April	1	Labour Market - December 2008
	22	RPI - March 2009
May	13	House Price Index - Q1 2009
July	1	Survey of Financial Institutions - 2008
	15	RPI - June 2009
August	8	Retail Sales - 2005 to 2008
	12	House Price Index - Q2 2009
	26	Index of Average Earnings - June 2009
September	30	GVA and GNI - 2008
October	7	Labour Market - June 2009
	21	Retail Sales - Q2 2009
	23	RPI - September 2009
	29	Business Tendency Survey - September 2009
November	11	House Price Index - Q3 2009

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## **Section 1: Economic Indicators**

### **GVA and GNI**

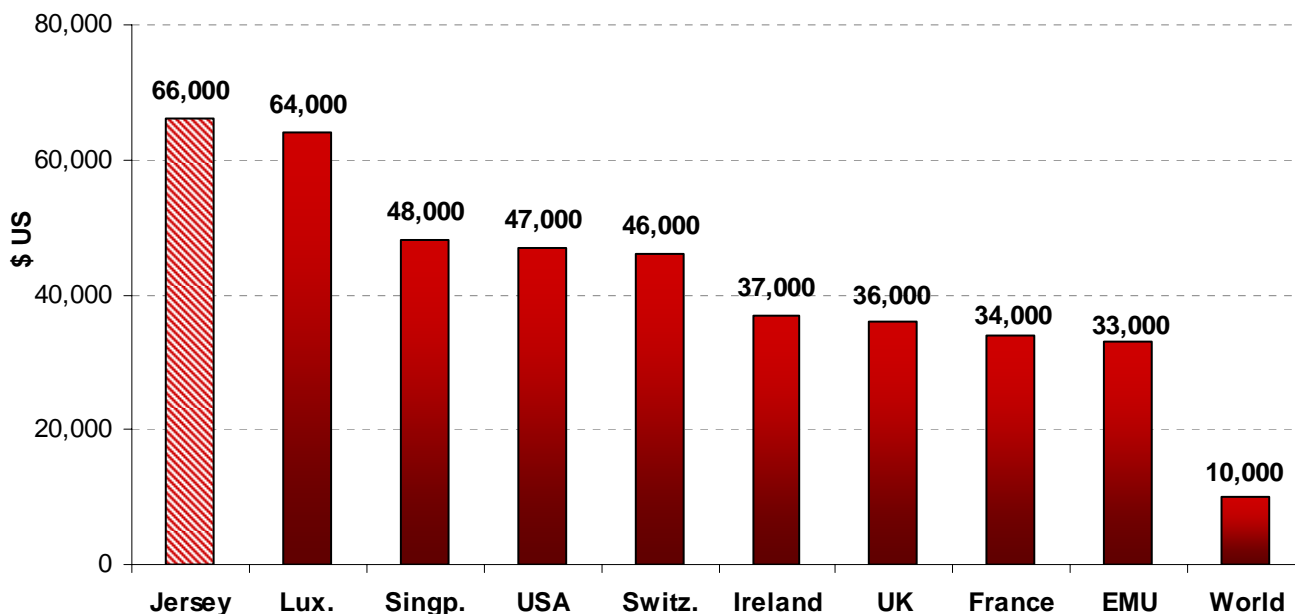
The Statistics Unit estimates the size and growth of Jersey's economy on an annual basis, measured according to the internationally agreed framework specified by the United Nations<sup>1</sup> and European Union<sup>2</sup>. Two measures are calculated, namely Gross Value Added (GVA) and Gross National Income (GNI).

In essence, GVA is the sum of profits of businesses and earnings of employees. It shows the value of economic activity taking place within Jersey and can be broken down by each sector of the economy. GNI is the measure recommended by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for enabling comparisons between jurisdictions and looks at economic activity in terms of the total income of resident businesses and individuals. GNI is derived from total GVA by subtracting income earned in Jersey by non-Jersey owned businesses and adding income earned overseas by Jersey businesses and resident individuals.

Both of the above measures can be presented in current year values of income (specific to each calendar year) and also in constant year values whereby the figures are adjusted for inflation (referred to as "real terms").

In 2008, total GVA for Jersey was £4.3 billion and Jersey's GNI was £4.0 billion. In recent years Jersey's GNI per capita has been amongst the highest in the world<sup>3</sup>, and is shown for 2008 in Figure 1.1 in terms of \$US for comparative purposes.

**Figure 1.1: Jersey GNI per capita in 2008 (PPP \$US)**



### **Current year values of income**

In nominal terms, the total GVA for Jersey increased by 6% in 2008, a lower rate of increase than that recorded in the previous two years (almost 10% in both 2006 and 2007) but of a similar level to the growth recorded in 2005 (5%).

<sup>1</sup> System of National Accounts 1993 (SNA93): United Nations.

<sup>2</sup> European System of Accounts (ESA 1995): Eurostat.

<sup>3</sup> Source: World Bank, calculated using OECD purchasing power parity (PPP) for £ sterling.

Figure 1.2 shows the contribution of each sector to total GVA in 2008, from which it is clear that the Finance sector accounted for more than half (53%) of total economic activity in the Island. This sector has accounted for around half of total economic activity for at least the last ten years. The next largest sectors in 2008 were: Other business activities (excluding rental income<sup>4</sup>) and Public administration (each accounting for about 7%), Wholesale and retail (6%) and Construction (5%).

**Figure 1.2: Gross Value Added by sector 2008**

Total Gross Value Added: £4.3 billion

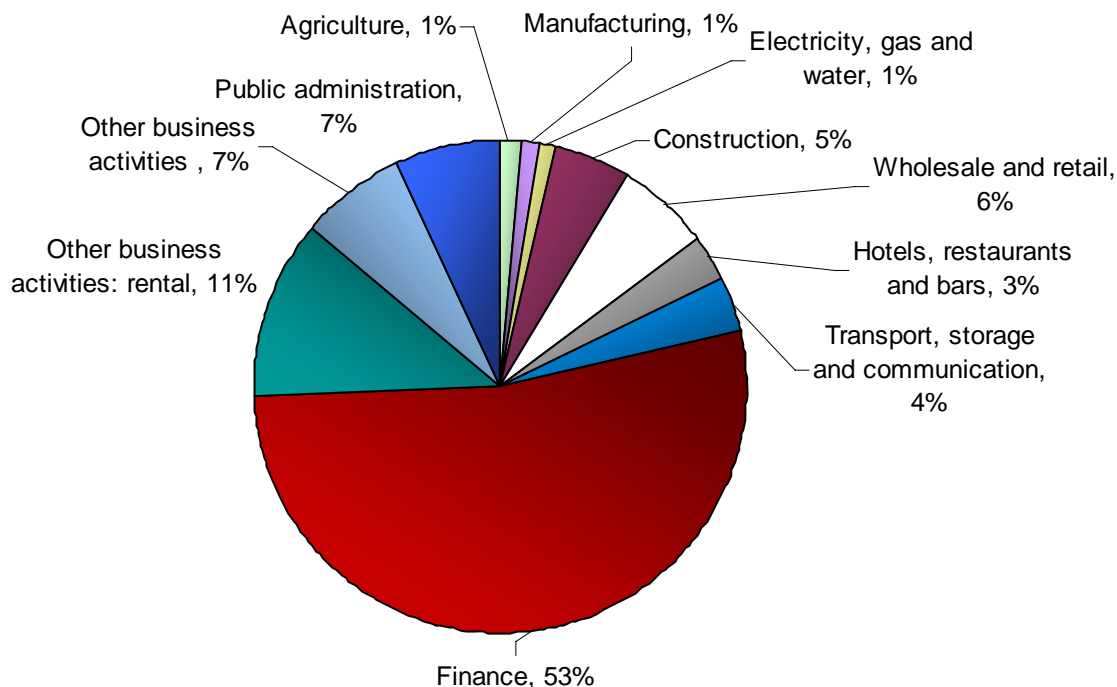


Table 1.1 shows total GVA and GNI in current year values for the period 1998 to 2008. The sectoral breakdown of GVA for this period is presented in Table A1a of the Annex.

**Table 1.1: Total GVA (basic) and GNI at current year values 1998-2008; £ million**

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 (r)	2008 (p)
<b>GVA</b>	2,574	2,791	3,051	3,088	3,129	3,153	3,219	3,390	3,711	4,079	4,310
<b>GNI</b>	2,550	2,660	2,840	2,900	2,930	2,970	3,030	3,180	3,420	3,730	4,000

(r) revised; (p) provisional.

As Table 1.1 shows, the estimate of GNI for 2008 is £4,000 million (in current year values), corresponding to a nominal annual increase of 7%.

<sup>4</sup> The "Other business activities" sector is made up of a range of services and activities (e.g. architects, cleaning services, advertising etc.) and includes rental income and imputed rent for owner occupiers. In 2008 the business activities accounted for 7% of Jersey's total GVA and rental income for 11%. Throughout this report the value of the whole sector is included in total GVA; however, when comparing the performance of individual sectors, the rental element is either shown separately or else is excluded.

## Constant year values of income

A more tangible sense of economic performance is provided by considering these economic measures in constant year values (i.e. excluding the effect of inflation, also known as “real terms”). For Jersey this can be achieved by putting the aggregate estimates onto a constant value basis using the underlying rate of inflation as the deflator<sup>5</sup>.

Table 1.2 shows total GVA and GNI in constant 2003 year values<sup>6</sup> for the period 1998 to 2008. The sectoral breakdown of GVA for this period is presented in Table A1b of the Annex.

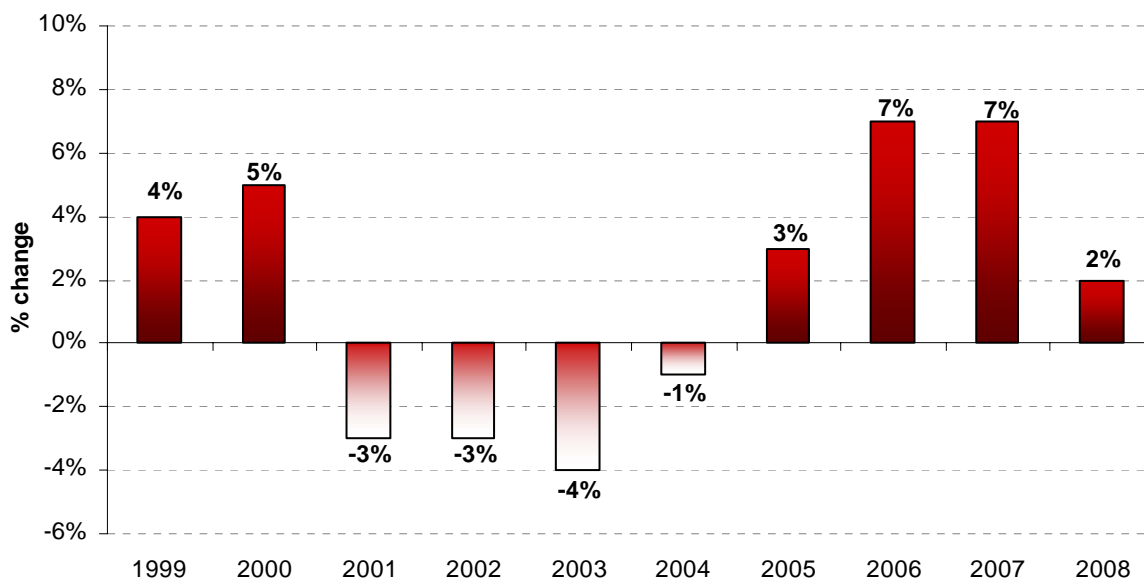
**Table 1.2: Total GVA (basic) and GNI at constant (2003) values 1998-2008; £ million**

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 (r)	2008 (p)
<b>GVA</b>	3,168	3,286	3,455	3,367	3,270	3,153	3,115	3,205	3,416	3,658	3,726
<b>GNI</b>	3,138	3,136	3,212	3,159	3,064	2,968	2,927	3,009	3,147	3,340	3,461

(r) revised; (p) provisional.

Figure 1.3 shows the annual percentage change of GVA in real terms between 1999 and 2008. In 2008 Jersey’s GVA increased by 2%, a lower rate of growth than that seen in each of the previous two years.

**Figure 1.3: Annual percentage change in Gross Value Added (real terms)**



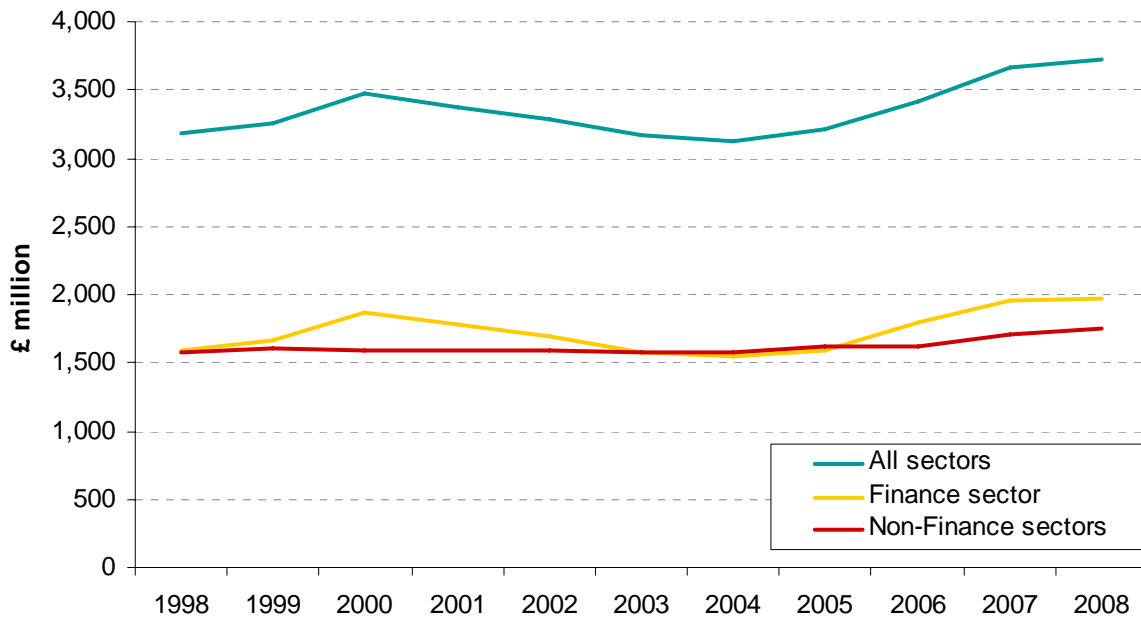
Historically, there has been a strong relationship between the finance industry and the overall Jersey economy, as illustrated in Figure 1.4. Between 1998 and 2000 the GVA of the finance industry grew by 17% in real terms and this was reflected in the overall GVA for Jersey, which

<sup>5</sup> A GDP deflator is normally used to deflate national accounting aggregates as it is a measure of the inflation in the whole economy. In the absence of this measure for Jersey, RPI(X) provides an appropriate proxy deflator, and specifically RPI(Y) during periods which include the introduction of new consumption taxes, as in Jersey in 2008 (a Goods and Services Tax, GST, was introduced in May 2008).

<sup>6</sup> 2003 is chosen as the baseline since this year represented the first occasion that the size of Jersey’s economy was measured according to the internationally agreed framework.

increased by 9% over the same period. When the GVA of the finance sector fell by 17% between 2000 and 2004, total GVA correspondingly fell by 10%. In contrast, over the same period, 1998 to 2004, the non-finance half of the economy remained relatively constant in real terms.

**Figure 1.4: Gross Value Added in real terms: constant (2003) prices**



As is apparent from Figure 1.4, the key driver behind the strong growth of the economy seen in 2006 and 2007 was that recorded by the Finance sector.

**GVA analysis by sector**

Over the entire period from 1998 to 2008, one of the most notable changes in real-term GVA has been the growth in “Other business activities”. The business activities component of this sector has grown by about a third (30%) in real terms, from around £200 million in 1998 to £260 million in 2008.

Other significant longer term changes include the general decline in the Agriculture sector, decreasing by about 14% over the last decade. Manufacturing has also seen year-on-year falls, although restructuring and reclassification of activities have been important factors for this sector, which in 2008 was over a third smaller, in real terms, than in 1998.

Electricity, gas and water and Hotels, restaurants and bars saw real-term falls of 13% and 14% respectively from 1998 to 2008. In contrast, Public administration and Construction both experienced real-term growth over the ten-year period (32% and 24%, respectively). Although the Finance sector has experienced conflicting fortunes between 1998 and 2008, overall it grew by about a quarter (24%) in real terms over the period.

Table 1.3 shows the annual percentage change in GVA for each sector, from 1999 to 2008.

**Table 1.3: Real-term annual change in GVA (basic) by sector; *percentages***

Sector	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Agriculture	-1%	-5%	-10%	2%	-3%	-10%	3%	4%	3%	2%
Manufacturing	0%	-1%	-3%	-5%	-7%	-9%	-7%	-6%	-6%	2%
Electricity, gas and water	3%	-3%	-6%	-1%	-9%	-4%	8%	-6%	-3%	8%
Construction	3%	1%	3%	4%	-8%	-3%	8%	5%	7%	2%
Wholesale and retail	0%	-1%	-3%	-2%	0%	0%	3%	2%	4%	-3%
Hotels, restaurants and bars	1%	-8%	-4%	-3%	1%	-4%	-3%	1%	3%	1%
Transport, storage and communication	3%	-4%	3%	-2%	-3%	0%	4%	0%	4%	-1%
Financial intermediation	6%	11%	-5%	-5%	-6%	-2%	2%	14%	9%	1%
Other business activities (excluding rental)	2%	2%	3%	2%	5%	3%	13%	-9%	3%	2%
Public administration	6%	3%	3%	1%	2%	2%	1%	3%	5%	3%
<b>Total GVA</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>-3%</b>	<b>-3%</b>	<b>-4%</b>	<b>-1%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>2%</b>

Most sectors of Jersey's economy saw real-term growth in 2008 of between 1 and 3%. The exceptions were the Electricity, gas and water sector, which saw a larger increase of 8%, whilst, in contrast, the Transport, storage and communication and Wholesale and retail sectors saw real-term decline, of 1% and 3%, respectively.

The Agriculture, Construction and Finance sectors in Jersey have now recorded four consecutive years of real-term growth in GVA, although the most recent growth, in 2008, was at lower rates than seen in each of the previous three years.

The Public sector in Jersey has seen small ongoing real-term growth in GVA in each of the last ten years. Under the income approach to measuring GVA, the gross operating surplus (essentially gross profit) of the public sector is defined to be zero, i.e. the Public sector is considered to consume all of its own output. Hence, real-term growth in GVA for this sector represents the real-term growth in the total earnings of all employees working in the sector.

### **Gross Value Added per employee**

Another way of assessing the contribution which sectors make to the overall economy is to look at GVA per employee, derived by dividing GVA by the number of full-time equivalent<sup>7</sup> (FTE) employees. GVA per employee is not strictly a measure of productivity, as it excludes capital, but it can be viewed as a proxy since it does show the value of economic output produced per employee.

<sup>7</sup> The number of full-time equivalent employees is calculated by assigning a full-time employee a weight of 1 and a part-time employee a weight of 0.5.

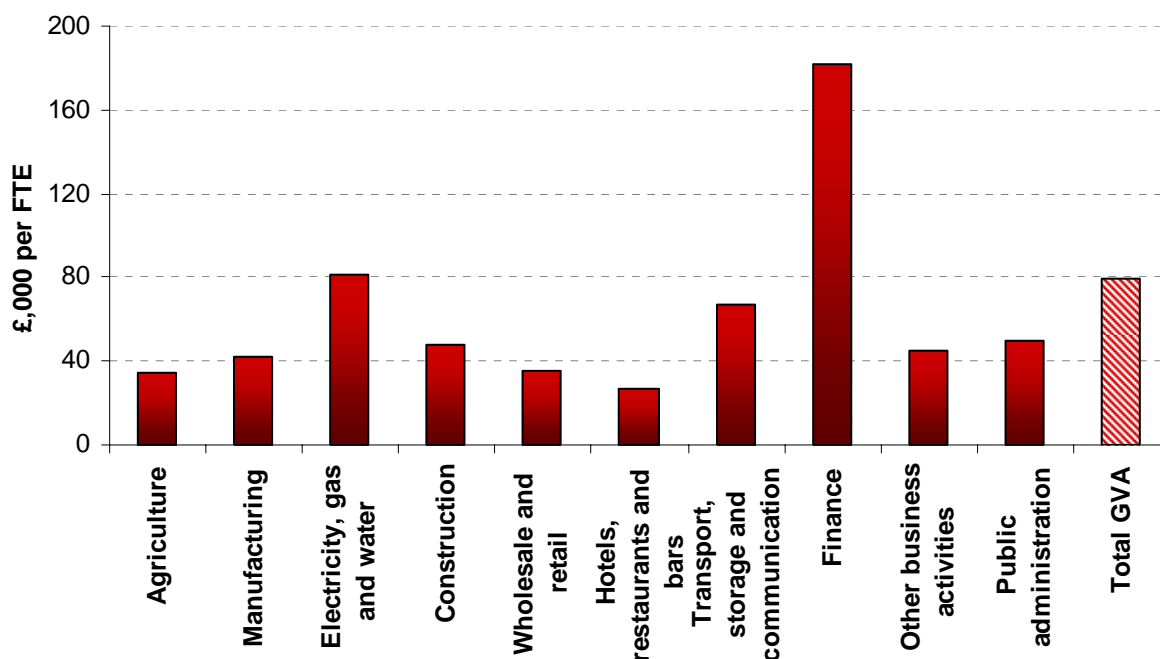


Furthermore, it is worth pointing out that GVA per employee is conceptually different to GNI per capita. The latter is a measure of the total value of economic activity of Jersey-owned businesses and resident individuals divided by the total Island population and as such is a smaller number than GVA per employee (which measures economic output of those who are actually employed).

Averaged over all sectors (and excluding the rental component of Other business activities), GVA per employee in 2008 in current year values was about £80,000 per FTE (Figure 1.5). However, the mean for the Finance sector was more than three times that of all the other sectors, about £182,000 per FTE for the Finance sector, compared with around £55,000 for the other sectors.

The lowest values of GVA per employee were seen in the Hotels, restaurants and bars (£27,000 per FTE), Agriculture (£34,000 per FTE) and Wholesale and retail sectors (£35,000 per FTE).

**Figure 1.5: GVA per full-time equivalent employee in 2008 (current values)**



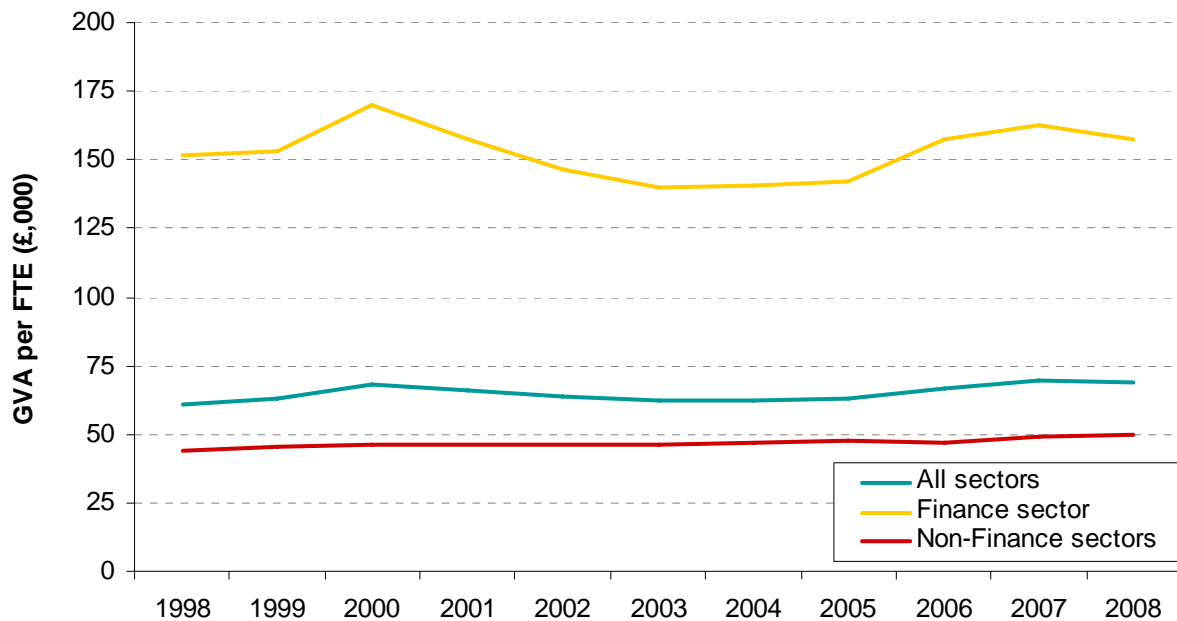
GVA per FTE can also be considered in terms of constant values of income. The longer term trend in real-term GVA per employee for the Finance and the non-finance sectors is shown in Figure 1.6, with the underlying data in Annex Table A2.

The most dramatic changes have occurred in the Finance sector: GVA per employee in this sector grew from about £150,000 in 1998 to a real-term peak of £170,000 in 2000, before falling in each subsequent year up until 2003, to a value of about £140,000 per FTE. GVA per FTE for the sector then increased between 2005 and 2007. However, most recently GVA per FTE fell from £163,000 in 2007 to £157,000 in 2008.

Over the past ten years, the best performing sector in terms of real-term growth in GVA per FTE was Construction, which recorded an increase of about a quarter over the period. In contrast, Agriculture and Wholesale and retail saw GVA per FTE in 2008 at a similar level to ten years previously.

In 2008, Agriculture, Manufacturing, Electricity, gas and water and Construction saw small real-term growth in GVA per FTE. In contrast, Wholesale and retail, Transport, storage and communication and Finance each saw real-term declines in this measure.

**Figure 1.6: GVA per FTE in constant (2003) values**



### **Business Activity Indicators**

The Jersey Business Tendency Survey was launched in September 2009 to provide qualitative information about the Island's economy in a timely manner. The survey samples private sector businesses in Jersey and asks the Chief Executive or Managing Director of sampled businesses for their opinions on the current situation of their business compared to three months previously and also for their expectations for the next three months.

The survey enables a set of indicators to be produced that can be used to monitor economic performance. Each indicator derived from the survey responses is calculated as a net balance i.e. the difference between the percentage of respondents answering *higher* or *increase* compared with the percentage answering *lower* or *decrease*. Responses are weighted according to the sampling probability and size of workforce of each business; hence each indicator constitutes a weighted net balance (WNB).

The key measure produced as a result of this survey is the Business Activity Indicator. This indicator represents a measure of the total amount of work undertaken by businesses operating in Jersey. Such activity will have specific definitions relevant to each sector of business and may be considered as, for example, turnover, number of products produced, gross income or chargeable hours.

It should be emphasised that the Business Activity Indicator and the other "current" indicators represent a qualitative expression of the relative position of economic performance between the current point in time and that of three months previously rather than an absolute measure of economic performance. The two "future" indicators represent a qualitative expression of expected changes over the next three months.

As shown by Figure 1.7, the all-sector Business Activity Indicator in September 2009 was -11pp (percentage points), implying that the proportion of businesses reporting a decline in business activity over the previous three months was 11pp more than the proportion reporting an increase. Two-fifths of respondents (41%) reported no change to their business activity over the period.

**Figure 1.7: Business Activity Indicator; percentage points**

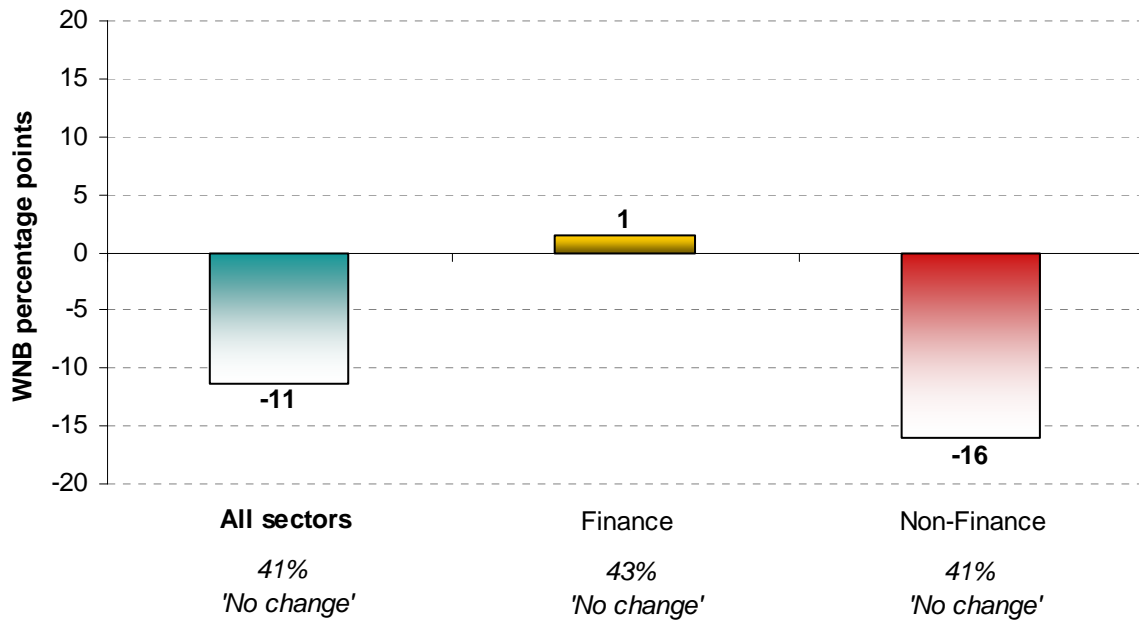


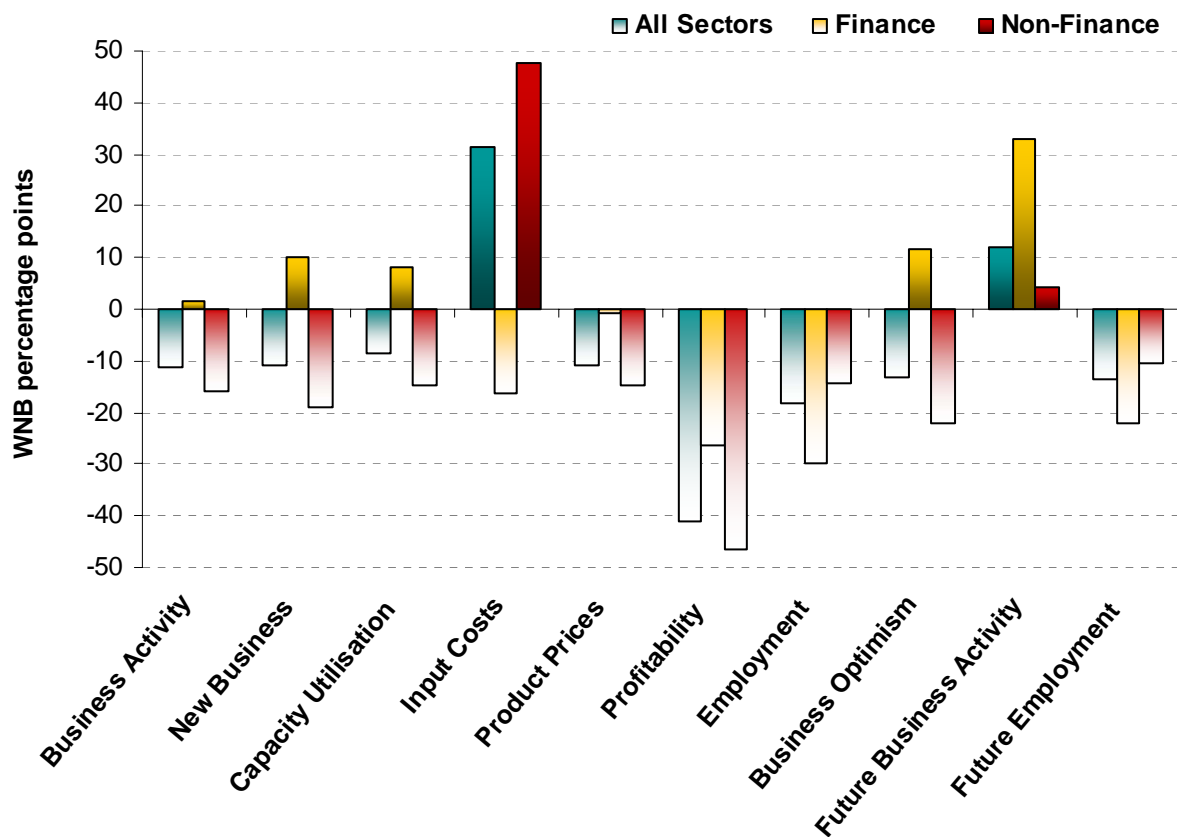
Table 1.4 and Figure 1.8 present all ten WNB indicators derived from the responses to each question of the survey, for all sectors and for Finance and non-finance separately.

**Table 1.4: WNB indicators: all sectors, Finance and non-finance; percentage points.**  
*Sept 2009 compared to the situation three months previously.*

INDICATOR	ALL SECTORS		FINANCE		NON-FINANCE	
	WNB	No change*	WNB	No change*	WNB	No change*
<b>Business Activity</b>	<b>-11</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>-16</b>	<b>41</b>
New Business	-11	44	10	50	-19	41
Capacity Utilisation	-9	53	8	54	-15	53
Input costs	31	50	-16	69	48	43
Product prices	-11	62	-1	75	-15	58
Profitability	-41	30	-26	28	-46	31
Employment	-18	56	-30	42	-14	60
Business optimism	-13	52	12	72	-22	45
Future business activity	12	53	33	55	4	52
Future employment	-14	60	-22	53	-11	63

\* Weighted percentage of respondents who replied "same".

**Figure 1.8: WNB indicators: all sectors, Finance and non-finance.**  
*Sept 2009 compared to the situation three months previously.*



In addition to the headline Business Activity Indicator, the Finance sector had positive net balances (of around 10 pp) for the following indicators: new business; capacity utilisation (current business activity of organisation relative to normal capacity); and business optimism (for the sector generally, compared with three months previously). In contrast, each of these indicators had negative balances for the non-finance sectors, of between -15 and -22 pp.

Only one indicator had a positive balance for both Finance and non-finance businesses, that of future business activity, i.e. expectations for the next three months compared with the current situation. This indicator was significantly more positive for Finance (+33 pp) than for non-finance (+4 pp). About a half of Finance and non-finance businesses expected no change in activity over the next three months.

The indicators for both current and future employment were significantly negative for the Finance and non-finance sectors, with those for Finance being the more strongly negative. The employment indicators in Finance did suggest an improvement over the next three months, from a current value of -30 to -22 pp, though the outlook remains negative, whilst those for non-finance improve marginally from -14 to -11 pp.

Similarly to employment, the indicators for profitability were strongly negative, with net balances of -26 and -46 pp for the Finance and non-finance sectors, respectively.

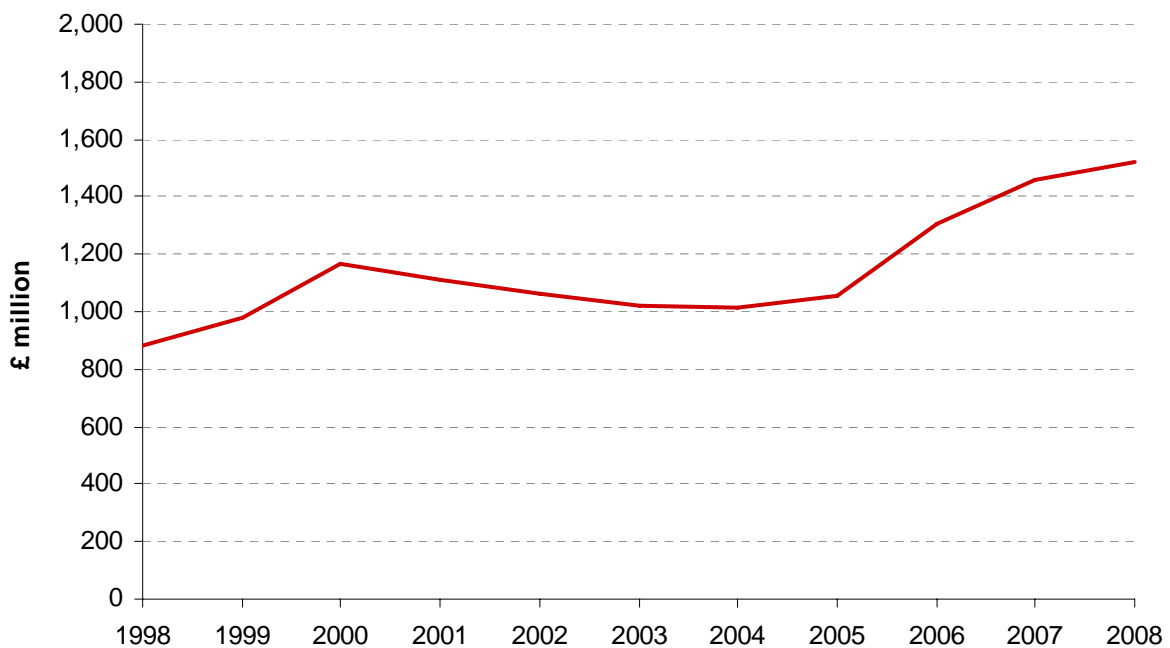
The input costs indicator requires particular caution in interpretation since a positive net balance (whereby input costs overall have increased for more businesses than they have decreased) is effectively a negative outcome. Finance has a WNB of -16 pp indicating that overall input costs (supplies and materials bought as well as employment costs) have decreased, suggesting an overall positive occurrence. In contrast, non-finance has a WNB for this indicator of +48 pp indicating that such businesses have experienced increases in their input costs.

## Finance sector profits

Since the Finance sector accounts for more than half of all economic activity in Jersey, it is informative to examine Finance sector profits in further detail. The Statistics Unit runs a survey of financial institutions on an annual basis which looks at the activities of banks, fund managers, trust and company administrators and accountancy firms operating in Jersey.

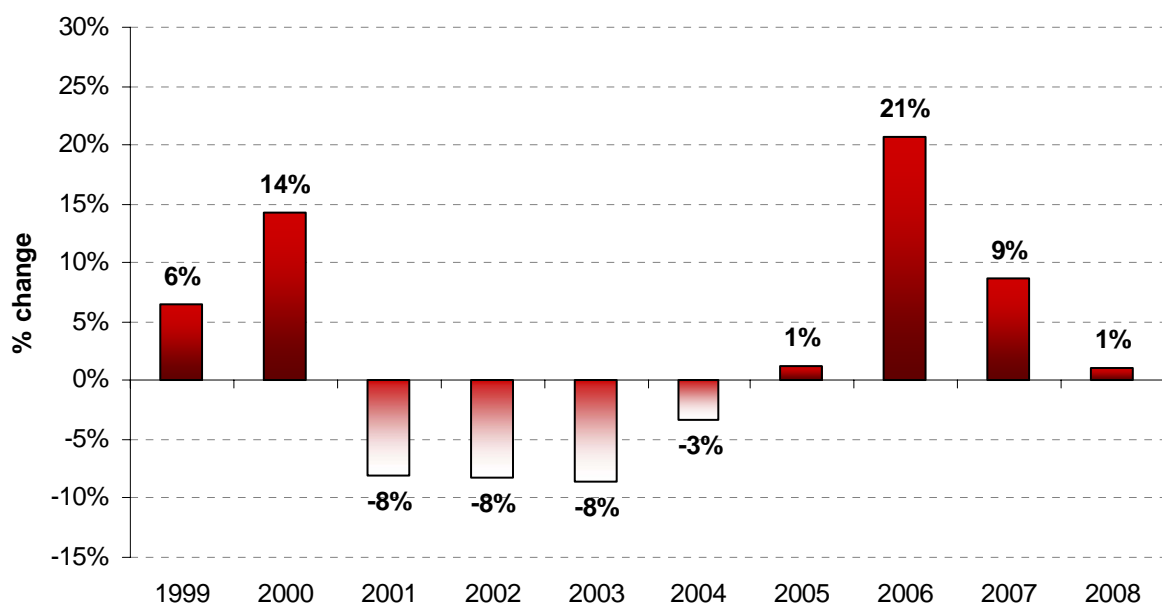
The estimated total annual profit of Jersey's financial services sector in 2008 was £1,520 million, representing a nominal increase of 4% on 2007. This latest annual increase is less than that recorded in each of the previous two years (25% and 12% in 2006 and 2007, respectively) but similar to that seen in 2005 (Figure 1.9). Previously, a peak in 2000 was followed by three years of falls of around 4 to 5% per annum before a relative stabilisation in 2004.

**Figure 1.9: Total Net Profit in the Finance sector; current year values**



Removing the effect of inflation gives a real-term growth in total profit in 2008 of 1%.

**Figure 1.10: Annual percentage change in total profit in real terms**



As figure 1.10 shows, following small real growth in 2005 there was strong real-term growth in 2006 and 2007. The previous four years from 2001 to 2004 had each seen falls in profit in real terms. Although the total profit recorded in 2008 is nominally 30% higher than in 2000, in real terms the total profit in 2008 is at the same level as seen in 2000.

In terms of the various sub-sectors within Jersey’s Finance industry, in 2008 bank profits fell slightly compared with 2007 (down by 3%); in contrast, trust and company administrators (including legal firms) and accountants saw profits rise, whilst fund managers recorded a large increase.

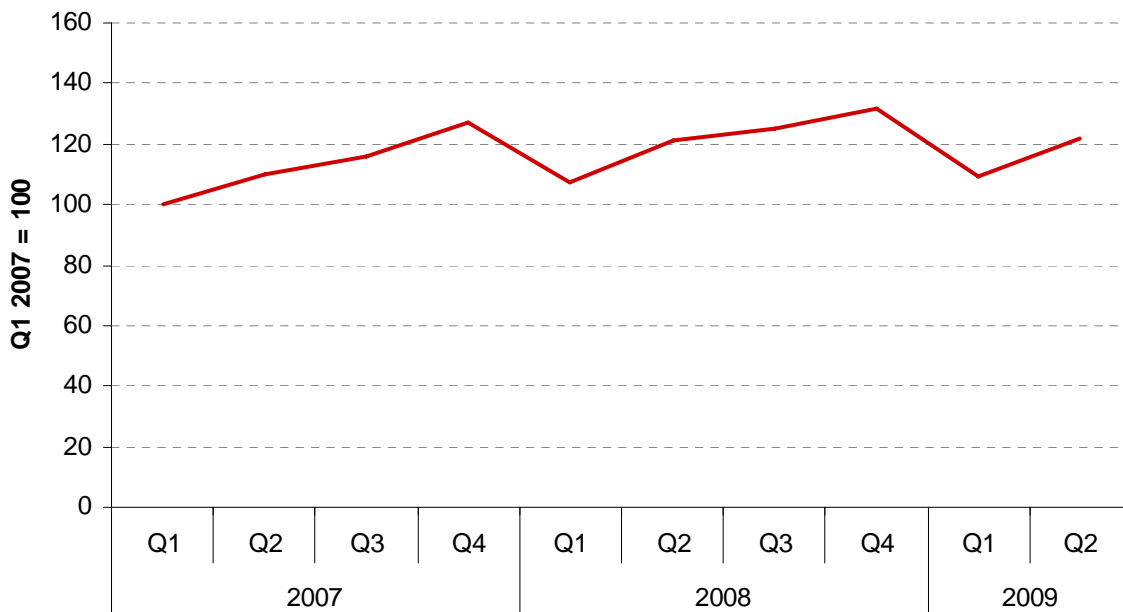
**Retail Sales**

The Statistics Unit launched the Jersey Retail Sales Survey in April 2007 to collect information on the performance of the Island’s retail sector<sup>8</sup>. Each sampled business is asked to report total retail turnover for a given quarter. The main measures are total value and total volume estimates in seasonally adjusted form. Value estimates reflect the total turnover that businesses have recorded in a given quarter, whilst volume estimates remove the effect of price changes.

**Value of retail sales**

Figure 1.11 shows the total value of retail sales for the period from 2007 to mid-2009. The marked seasonality is apparent, with retail turnover tending to be largest in the fourth quarter of each year.

**Figure 1.11: Total value of retail sales, all retailers; non-seasonally adjusted**



Comparing the same quarter in a given year with that of a year earlier, the period from the start of 2007 to mid-2008 saw growth rates in the total value of retail sales of generally around 6% to 8%. The introduction of the Goods and Services Tax was a factor in the greater increase (10%) seen in Q2 2008 and also somewhat masked the underlying lower rates of increase in the last six months of 2008.

<sup>8</sup> “Retail” is defined as the sales of goods to the general public for personal or household consumption, excluding motor trades.

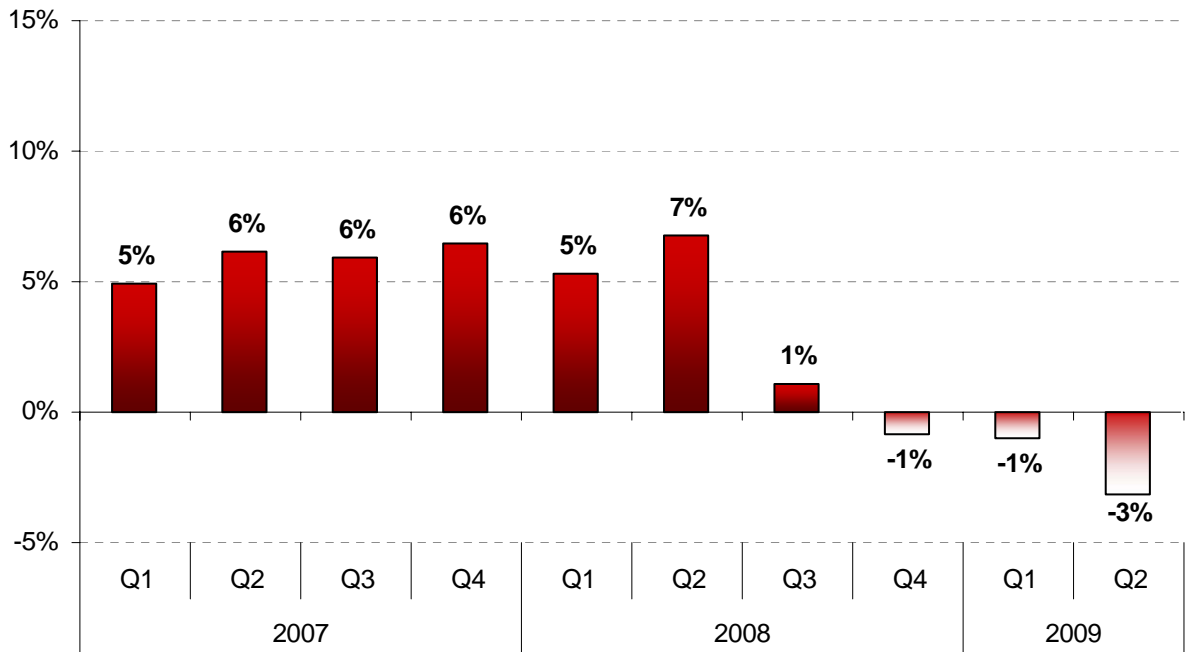
The first quarter of 2009 recorded a lower annual rate of growth (4%) than seen in previous quarters, whilst Q2 2009 saw a decline of 1% in the total value of retail sales, the first such decline for at least three years.

### Volume of retail sales

The volume series is derived from the value series by use of deflators which removes the effect of price changes<sup>9</sup>.

Comparing the same quarter with that of a year earlier, the period from early 2007 to mid-2008 saw annual growth rates in the volume of retail sales of around 6% (Figure 1.12). The third quarter of 2008 represented a turning point in the rate of growth, recording a lower annual increase of 1%. Subsequent quarters have seen total volume decrease on an annual basis, with Q2 2009 recording a fall of 3%.

**Figure 1.12: Total Volume: annual percentage change; seasonally adjusted**



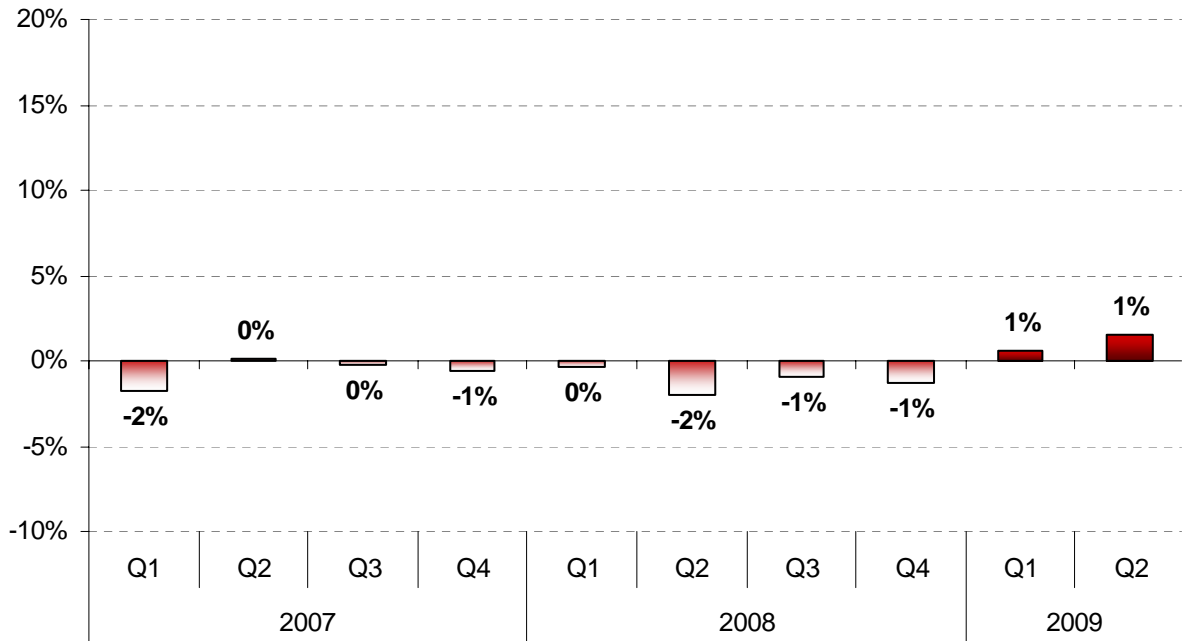
### Analysis by sector

The “Predominantly food” sector is comprised of supermarkets, convenience stores and other small food stores. The “Predominantly non-food” sector is comprised of three sub-categories: Household goods; Textiles, clothing and footwear; and Non-food specialised stores.

For predominantly food stores, the total volume of retail sales generally saw small declines on an annual basis over the two-year period 2007 to 2008 (Figure 1.13). In contrast, the first half of 2009 has seen an increase in volume, with Q2 2009 being 1% higher than a year previously.

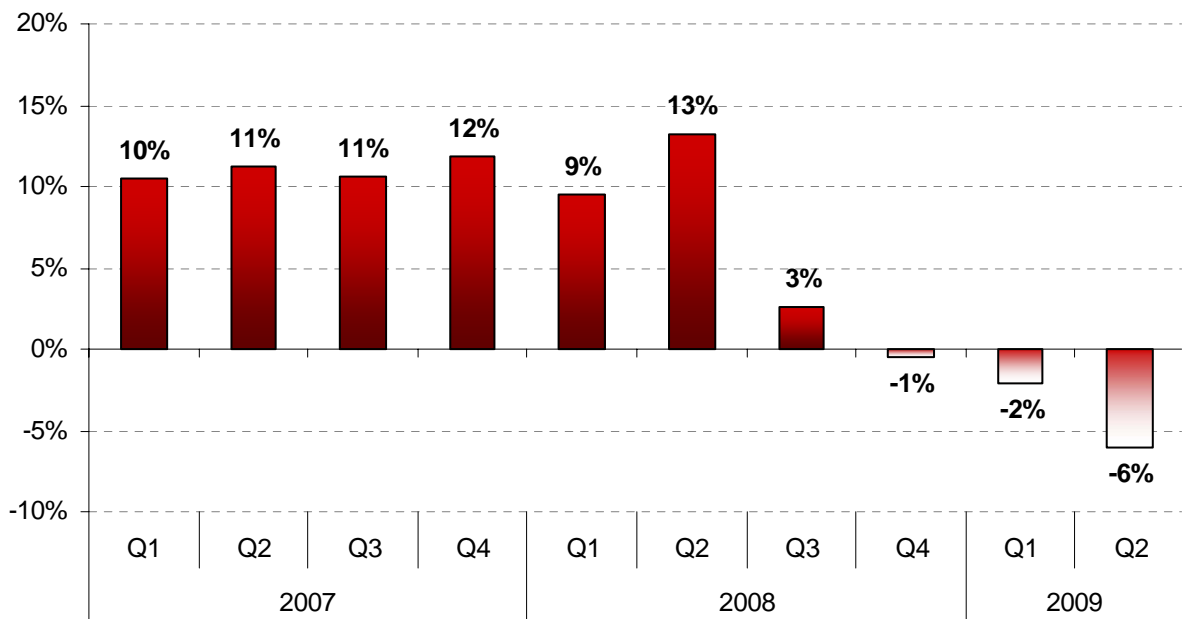
<sup>9</sup> A volume index is an average of the proportionate changes in the quantities of a specified set of goods between two periods of time. The deflators used are a weighted combination of the relevant section level indices of the Retail Prices Index (RPI).

**Figure 1.13: Predominantly food:  
annual percentage change in volume; seasonally adjusted**



For predominantly non-food stores, the period from early 2007 to mid-2008 saw annual growth in the volume of retail sales of around 10% (Figure 1.14). The third quarter of 2008 represents a turning point in the retail sales volume of such stores, with Q3 2008 seeing a lower rate of increase (3%). The last three quarters (Q4 2008 to Q2 2009) have recorded decreases in volume, Q2 2009 being 6% lower on an annual basis.

**Figure 1.14: Predominantly non-food:  
annual percentage change in volume; seasonally adjusted**





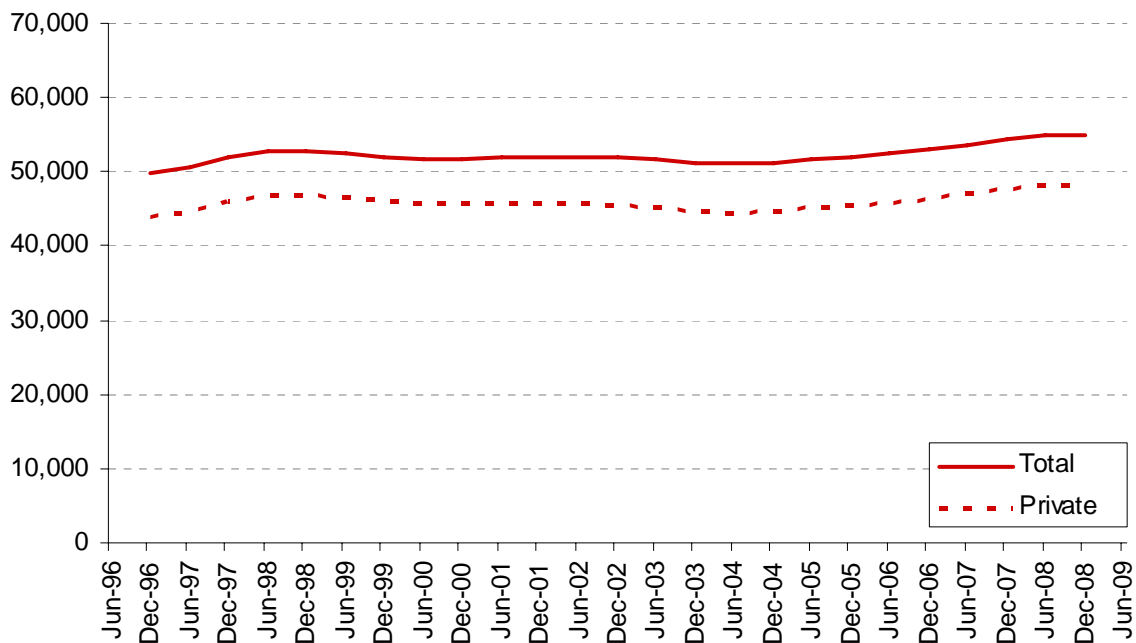
## Section 2: Employment

### Overview

In relative terms, employment levels in Jersey are high. The “economic activity rate” gives the proportion of those in employment, or actively seeking employment, as a percentage of *all* those of working age (between 16 and 64 years for men, and 16 and 59 for women, inclusive). The 2009 edition of the Jersey Annual Social Survey recorded an overall economic activity rate for adults in Jersey in the summer of 2009 of 86% (comprising rates of 90% and 82% for men and women, respectively). The economic activity rate has continued to be slightly greater than that found in the 2001 Census through each JASS survey over the last 5 years. The increase has been mainly in the female activity rate, from 76% in 2001 to 82% in 2009.

As shown by Figure 2.1, total and private sector employment in Jersey was substantially constant between 1999 and December 2002 but decreased during 2003 and 2004. Throughout 2005 and 2008 there was an ongoing increase in total employment. Data on an FTE basis are presented in Annex Table A3a.

**Figure 2.1: Total and Private sector Headcount<sup>10</sup>**



In June 2009, a total of 56,250 people were employed in Jersey, 360 (0.6%) less than in June 2008, representing the first annual decrease for five years. Of the 56,250 employed in June 2009, 49,500 (88%) were in the private sector and 6,750 (12%) were in the public sector.

The private sector saw a fall of 380 (0.8%) between June 2008 and June 2009, whereas the public sector headcount saw a net increase of 20 on an annual basis.

There is a fair degree of seasonality in the Jersey labour market, with around 2,600 more people employed in the summer of 2009 than in the winter of 2008. Such seasonal variation (removed from Figure 2.1) is largely a result of agriculture and tourism: the Hotels, restaurants and bars sector employed about 1,500 more people in June 2009 than in December 2008, Agriculture employed around 700 more. However, the extent of the seasonal variation in employment has lessened in recent years as the Hotels, restaurants and bars sector, particularly, has seen

<sup>10</sup> For the six-monthly data in Figure 2.1 short-term variations (largely due to seasonal factors) were removed by calculating a weighted three-point moving average; entries for June 1996 and June 2009, therefore, do not appear in this plot.

real-term economic decline. In 1996 the total difference between summer and winter levels approached 5,000, including a difference of some 3,000 in Hotels, restaurants and bars alone.

**Employment by sector**

**Figure 2.2: Percentage employed by sector, June 2009; headcount**

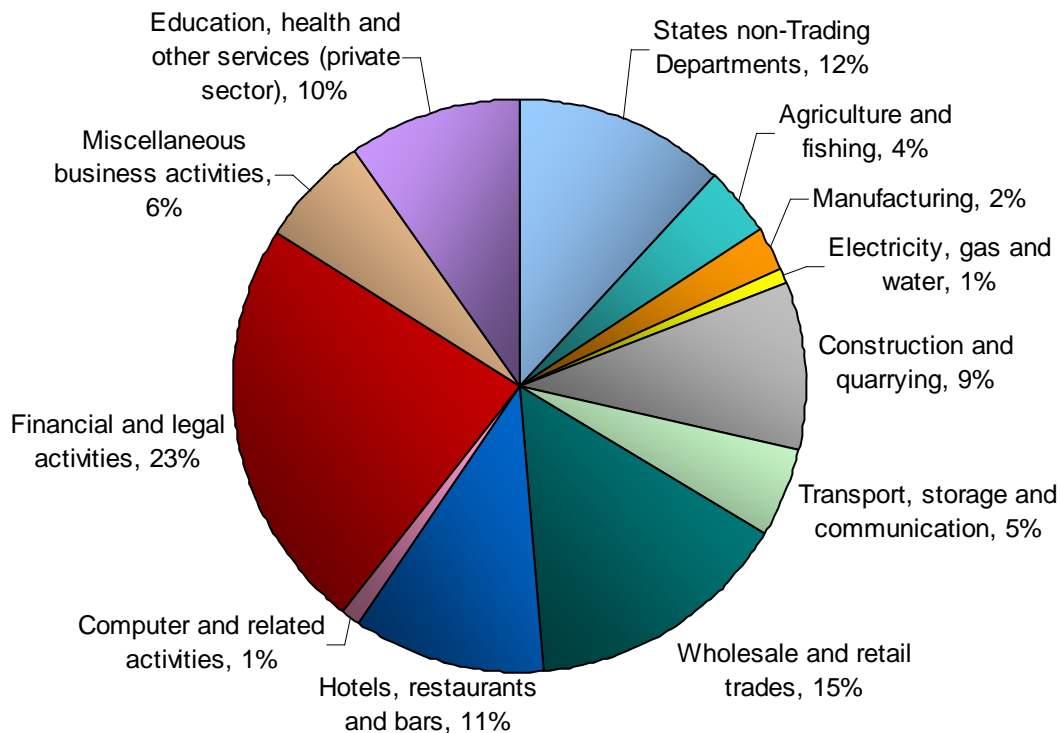


Figure 2.2 shows the breakdown of employment in June 2009 by sector. Almost a quarter (23%) of Jersey’s labour force was employed in the Finance sector. The next largest sectors in terms of employment were Wholesale and retail, accounting for almost a sixth of total employment (15%), and the Public sector (12%, excluding States Trading Committees<sup>11</sup>).

Figure 2.3 illustrates the long term trend in employment by sector and indicates the decline in employment in Agriculture, Manufacturing and tourism-oriented activities and the contrasting growth in Financial services and in public and private sector service activities.

Between 1996 and 2009, employment in the Finance sector increased by almost 3,400. The service sectors (serving both businesses and households) also grew; Other business activities (comprising private sector Education, health and other services, Computer and related activities, and Miscellaneous business activities sectors) have recorded an increase in employment of nearly 2,300 since 1996. In contrast, over the same period, employment in Hotels, restaurants and bars has fallen by around 1,800, whilst almost 300 fewer people are employed in Agriculture. Employment in Manufacturing has fallen by about 1,200 since 1996, although restructuring and reclassification of activities has been a factor for this sector.

<sup>11</sup> Former and current Trading Committees are included within the Transport, storage and communication sector.

**Figure 2.3: Change in employment by sector, 1996 - 2009**

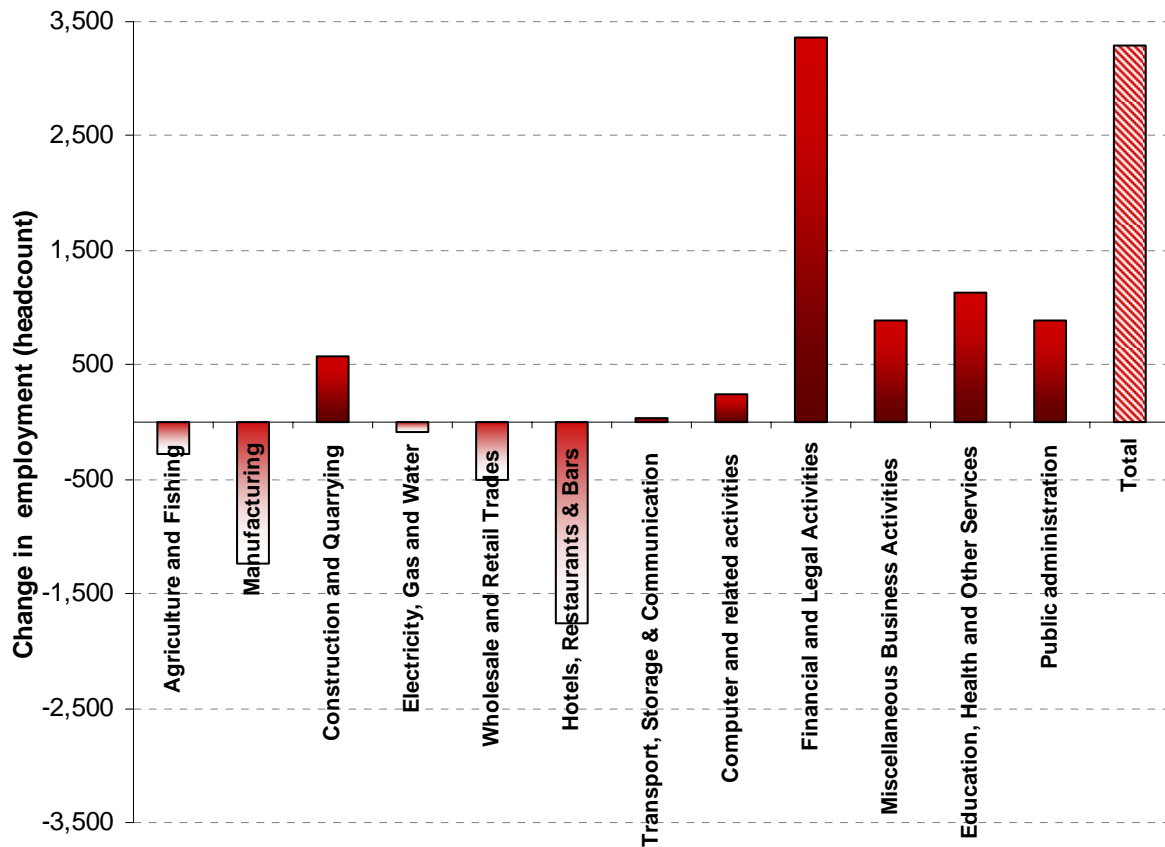
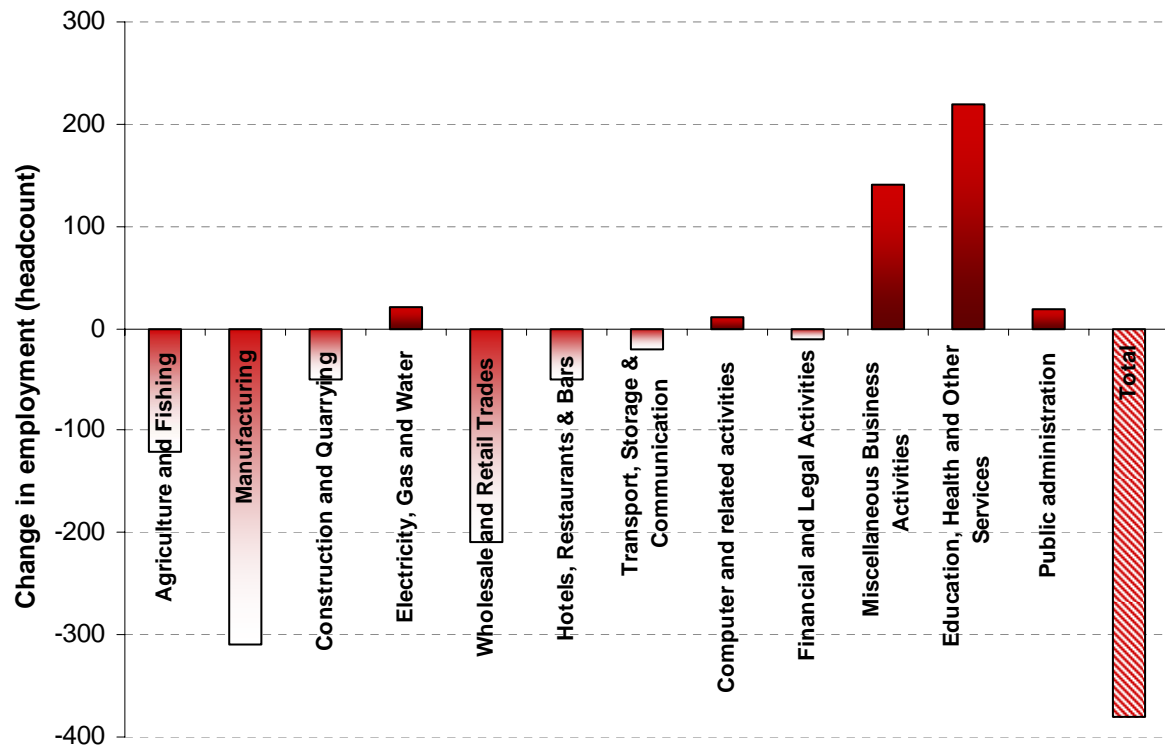


Figure 2.4 shows the most recent changes in employment by sector, over the twelve months to June 2009.

**Figure 2.4: Change in employment by sector, 2008 - 2009**



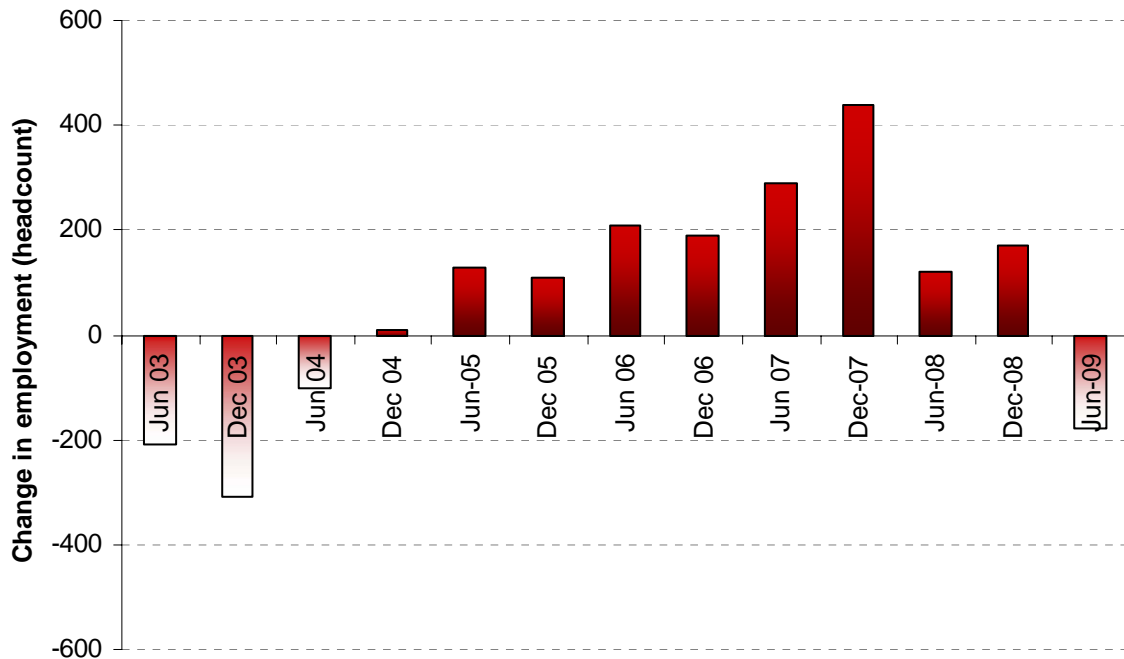
In contrast to the thirteen years from 1996 to date, in the year to June 2009 employment levels fell, with the majority of sectors recording lower levels of employees in June 2009 than in June 2008.

Since the Finance sector accounts for almost a quarter of Jersey’s workforce, changes in employment in this sector are of particular significance. In June 2009, total employment in the Finance sector stood at 13,210, a marginal reduction (of 10) compared with a year earlier. During the first six months of 2009, the Finance sector overall recorded a net decrease of 180 employees (Table 2.1), the first such decrease seen by this sector for five years (Figure 2.5). The most recent fall was driven by reduced employment in the banking sub-sector, down 140 compared with December 2008. In contrast, the trust and company administration sub-sector saw increased employment, up by 80 during the first six months of 2009.

**Table 2.1: Employment in the Financial services sub-sectors: Jun-04 to Jun-09**  
*Based on SIC classification of companies.*

Sub-sector	Jun-04	Dec-04	Jun-05	Dec-05	Jun-06	Dec-06	Jun-07	Dec-07	Jun-08	Dec-08	Jun-09
Banking	5,550	5,570	5,570	5,460	5,390	5,810	5,840	6,100	6,060	6,030	5,890
Trust and Co Admin	2,480	2,430	2,470	2,560	2,830	2,520	2,670	2,790	2,850	2,890	2,970
Legal	2,050	2,050	2,150	2,250	2,300	2,320	2,390	2,500	2,560	2,580	2,500
Accountancy	720	780	790	810	780	800	830	870	880	990	960
Other	920	900	900	900	880	920	940	840	870	900	890
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,720</b>	<b>11,730</b>	<b>11,860</b>	<b>11,970</b>	<b>12,180</b>	<b>12,370</b>	<b>12,660</b>	<b>13,100</b>	<b>13,220</b>	<b>13,390</b>	<b>13,210</b>

**Figure 2.5: Six-month changes in Finance sector employment 2003 - 2009**



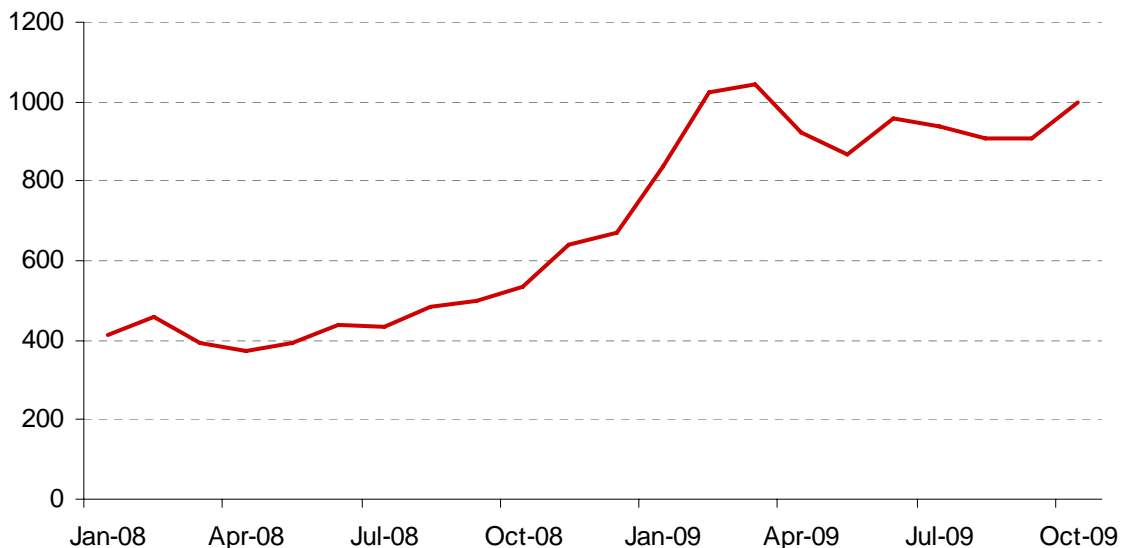
## Unemployment

There is no statutory requirement for all unemployed residents of Jersey to register as actively seeking work with the Social Security Department. Therefore, the number of people registered as unemployed should be regarded as an indicator rather than a measure of the actual level of unemployment in the Island.

The number of people registered as unemployed in Jersey in June 2009 was 960, some 290 more than in December 2008 and 520 more than in June 2008. The latest data shows that 997 people were registered as unemployed and actively seeking work in Jersey in October 2009.

Registered unemployment in Jersey was relatively stable throughout the first six months of 2008, at around 400 per month, before rising during the last six months of 2008 (Figure 2.6). A component of this upward trend was due to the introduction of the “jobseeker” process as part of the Income Support benefit. Unemployed individuals claiming Income Support are now being called in to the Department to register as actively seeking work.

**Figure 2.6: Registered unemployment and actively seeking work in Jersey<sup>12</sup>**



The internationally comparable measure of unemployment (the International Labour Organisation, ILO definition) is the proportion of unemployed people of all those who are economically active i.e. seeking work or waiting to take up a job<sup>13</sup>. The Jersey Annual Social Survey (JASS) measures the ILO unemployment rate in Jersey and enables the effect of changes in the Island’s economy on unemployment to be monitored on an annual basis.

In the summer of 2009 Jersey’s ILO unemployment rate, as measured by JASS, was 2.7%, a higher rate than that recorded in each of the previous three years.

<sup>12</sup> Figures before June 2008 have been revised to include long term incapacity allowance claimants who register as actively seeking work.

<sup>13</sup> From Jersey’s perspective, the ILO definition of unemployment includes both “registered” and “non-registered” unemployed people.

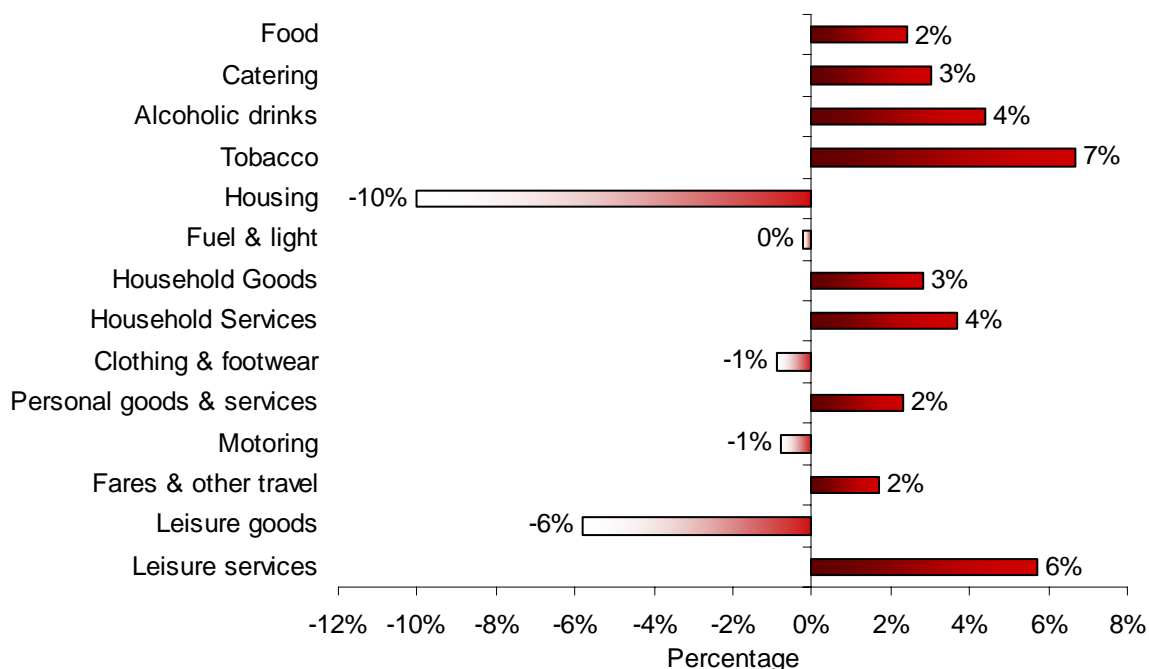
## Section 3: Prices and Earnings

### Retail Prices Index (RPI)

The Retail Prices Index (RPI) is an index number based on a point in time (currently June 2000 being set equal to 100) and measures the *average* change in price for a representative selection of goods and services bought by Jersey households. The rate of change in the RPI, which is quoted as a percentage, normally compares the current index to the same quarter a year previously and hence measures the average annual rate at which prices are changing (also known as “the rate of inflation”).

The Jersey RPI saw a decrease of -0.4% in the RPI between June 2008 and June 2009, the first annual decrease seen since the official series began in October 1948. The subsequent quarter, September 2009, also recorded an annual decrease, of -0.6%. Figure 3.1 shows the percentage change for each group of the RPI over the twelve months to September 2009.

**Figure 3.1: Annual percentage changes for each group, September 2009**



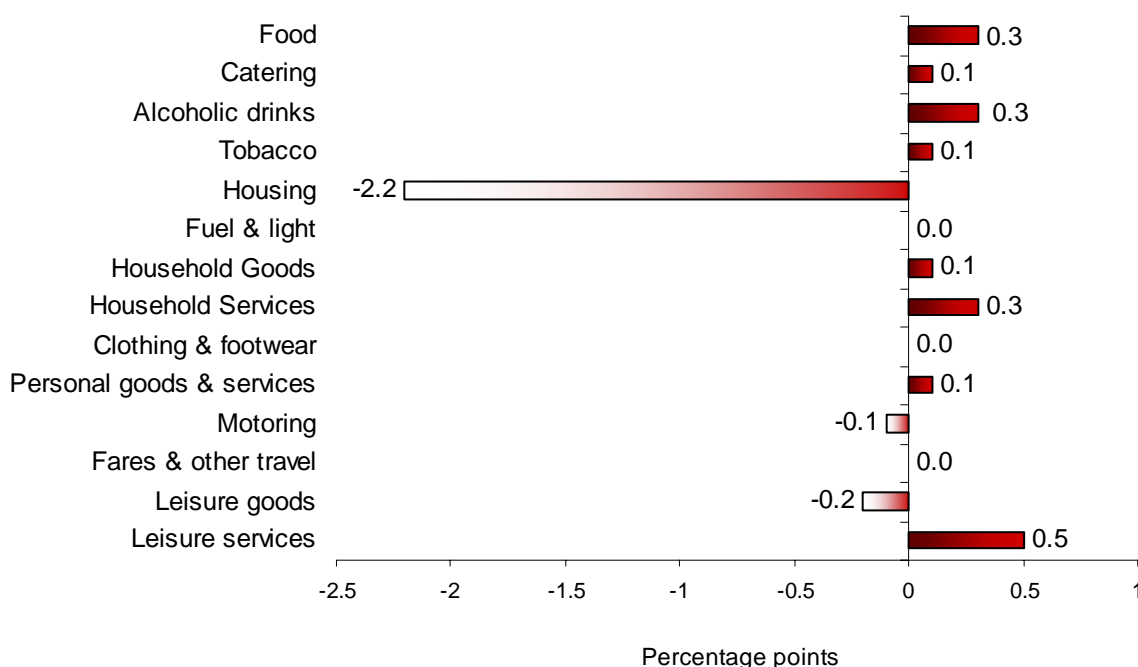
As shown in Figure 3.2, the largest contributors to the overall annual change in the Retail Prices Index in September 2009 were:

- Housing costs: fell overall by 10% over the year to September 2009, contributing -2.2 percentage points to the annual change in the RPI. House purchase costs were the dominant item, decreasing by 35% between September 2008 and September 2009 (contributing -3.1 percentage points), driven by lower mortgage interest payments following a series of cuts in the Bank of England base rate (which stood at 5.0% in September 2008 compared to 0.5% in September 2009).
- Food costs: increased by 2% in the year to September 2009, contributing 0.3 percentage points to the overall annual change in the RPI. However, this latest annual increase is the lowest seen by the group for three years and is considerably below the rate of increase seen a year previously when food prices rose by 13% (including GST) over the twelve months to September 2008.

- Leisure services: contributed 0.5 percentage points to the annual change in the RPI. Higher costs of entertainment and recreation, an increase in the price of television licences and the increased cost of foreign holidays particularly contributed to the 6% rise recorded by this group in the year to September 2009.
- Leisure goods: contributed -0.2 percentage points to the annual overall change in the RPI with prices in this group falling by 6% on an annual basis, notably for audio-visual equipment.
- Motoring: contributed -0.1 percentage points to the overall change. The price of petrol was 11 pence per litre lower in September 2009 than in September 2008; the price of diesel fell by 19 pence per litre over the same period.

Household services recorded an average price increase of 4% in the twelve months to September 2009, contributing 0.3 percentage points to the overall annual change. This group includes school fees which rose in this quarter and postal charges which increased in May 2009. Alcoholic drinks rose by 4% in the twelve months to September 2009, contributing 0.3 percentage points to the annual change due to price increases across the group. Increases in impôts on alcohol, tobacco and motor fuels in January 2009 accounted for about 0.1 percentage points of the overall change.

**Figure 3.2: Contribution of each group to the annual change in the RPI, September 2009**



### Other inflation measures

The RPI is often known as the “all-items” or “headline” RPI because it comprises a representative selection of all the elements of a household budget. Several other consumer price indices are produced on a quarterly basis which help the understanding of inflation in Jersey: RPI(X), RPI(Y), RPI Pensioners and RPI Low income.

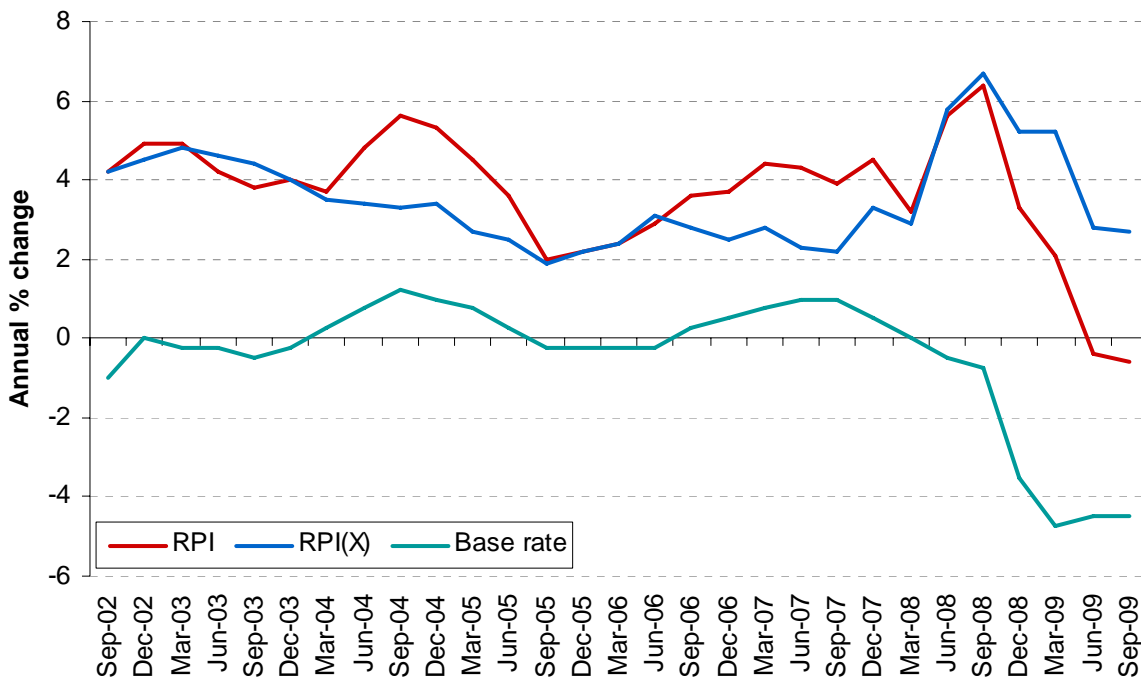
The annual change in RPI(X), where the X stands for eXcluding house purchase costs (measured by the interest paid on an average mortgage) is known as a measure of “underlying inflation”. The annual change for RPI(X) in September 2009 was 2.7%. Figure 3.3 shows the annual percentage changes in Jersey’s RPI, RPI(X) and the Bank of England base rate.



Since changes in the Bank of England base rate influence the average interest paid on mortgages and since house purchase costs are a key driver in the RPI, annual percentage changes in the RPI tend to follow a similar trend to annual percentage changes in the base rate. In contrast, RPI(X) excludes house purchase costs; therefore this index is not directly influenced by variations in the base rate (Figure 3.3).

Both the RPI and RPI(X) saw a greater rate of increase in June 2008 than that seen in previous quarters, despite an annual fall in the Bank of England base rate. This was due to the effect of the introduction of GST in May 2008 which contributed 1.9 percentage points (pp) to the RPI and 2.1 pp to the RPI(X). These upward contributions remained present in the annual rate of change of the RPI and RPI(X) for the subsequent three quarters before dropping out in June 2009.

**Figure 3.3: Annual percentage changes in RPI, RPI(X) and the Bank of England base rate**



In December 2007, a further three consumer price indices were introduced for Jersey, namely: RPI Pensioners for pensioner households; RPI Low Income for low income households (defined as those in the lowest quintile of household income), and RPI(Y). The latter provides a further measure of underlying inflation by removing the effect not only of mortgage interest payments but also of indirect taxes<sup>14</sup>. Table 3.1 shows the latest annual increases for these indices.

**Table 3.1: Annual percentage increases in RPI(Y), RPI Pensioners and RPI Low Income**

Measure	Dec-07	Mar-08	Jun-08	Sep-08	Dec-08	Mar-09	Jun-09	Sep-09
RPI(Y)	3.5	2.9	3.9	4.9	3.2	3.3	2.9	2.7
RPI Pensioners	3.5	2.9	5.6	6.6	4.8	5.0	2.9	2.8
RPI Low Income	3.7	2.7	5.2	5.9	4.9	5.3	2.9	2.7

In the latest two quarters, June and September 2009, the upward influence resulting from the introduction of GST in May 2008 was no longer present, meaning that the annual percentage

<sup>14</sup> In Jersey the indirect taxes excluded in RPI(Y) are Parish rates and all taxes and duties that are directly applied to retail prices, namely impôts (on tobacco, alcohol and motor fuels), the Goods and Services Tax (GST) and Air Passenger Duty.



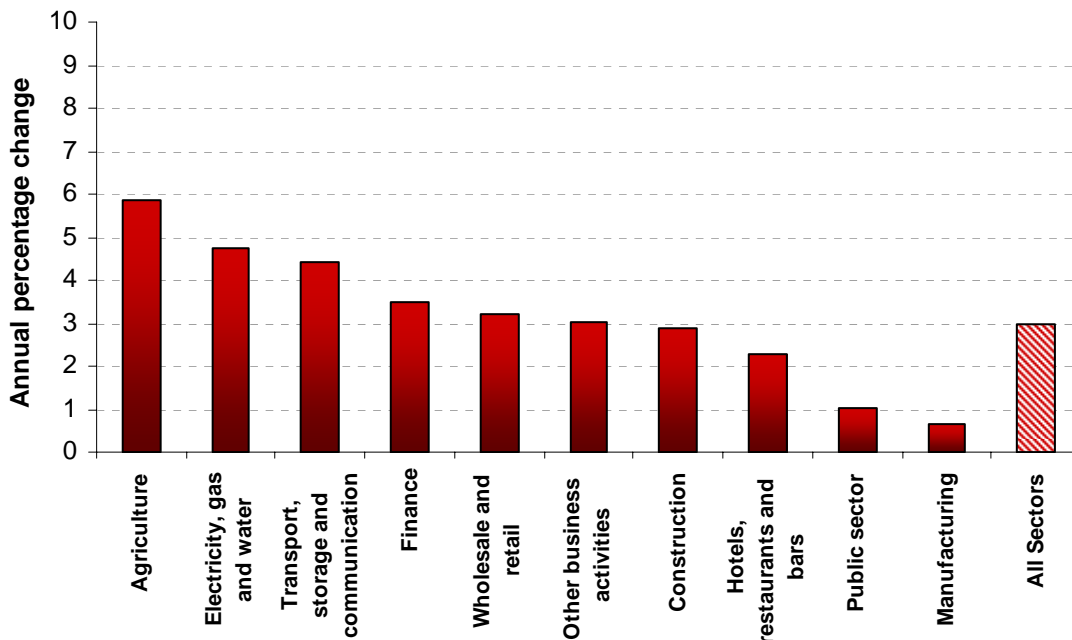
increases in RPI(Y) RPI Pensioners and RPI Low income were similar to that for RPI(X) which increased by 2.8% in June 2009 and by 2.7% in September 2009.

### Average Earnings

The Index of Average Earnings measures changes in average earnings (gross wages and salaries) that have been paid to workers in Jersey. The principal use of the Index is to measure the average *rate of change* of earnings in order to up-rate old age pensions. The Index is compiled using data from a matched-pair sample of employers who provide data on the monthly or weekly earnings paid and the number of full-time employees covered by those earnings.

In June 2009 the average weekly earnings of workers in Jersey was 3.0% higher than in June 2008, the lowest annual increase since 1995. The latest increase is more than 2 percentage points (pp) below the long term annual average (5.2% per annum since 1991) and is also more than 1 pp below the preceding five-year average (4.2% per annum).

**Figure 3.4: Annual percentage changes in the Index of Average Earnings by sector 2009<sup>15</sup>**



As indicated by Figure 3.4, there was some variation in the rate of increase of earnings across the sectors over the twelve months to June 2009:

- The Agriculture sector recorded an average increase of 5.9% in earnings, driven predominantly by the 4.8% increase in the minimum wage<sup>16</sup> implemented in April 2009.
- The smallest annual increases were seen in Manufacturing (0.6%), the Public sector (1.0%) and Hotels, restaurants and bars (2.3%).
- Average earnings in Financial services rose by 3.5%, which is below the previous five-year average for this sector (4.3% per annum).
- The remaining private sectors saw annual earnings increase by rates of between 3 and 5 percent.

<sup>15</sup> In Figures 3.4 and 3.5 the category “Other business activities” comprises private sector “Miscellaneous business activities”, “Education, health and other services” and “Computer and related activities”. Former and current States Trading Committees are included in the Transport, storage and communication sector.

<sup>16</sup> Minimum Wage legislation came into effect in Jersey on 1 July 2005, when the minimum hourly rate was set at £5.08. This figure is updated on 1 April each year and in 2009 was set at £6.08 per hour.

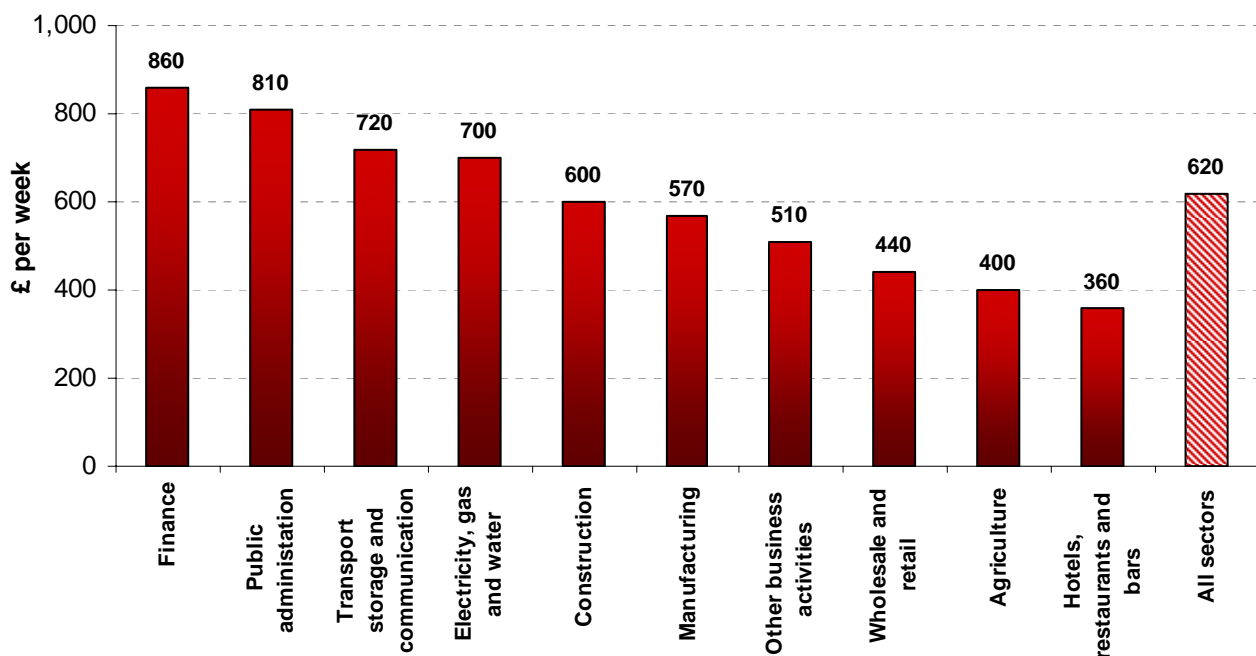
For the Private sector, overall, the latest increase of 3.3% is the lowest annual rise since 1995.

In the twelve months to June 2009, public sector earnings rose by 1.0%. No pay award has been implemented for 2009 in this sector. The overall annual rise was due to retrospective pay awards for some pay groups (including teachers and manual workers) and incremental increases.

### Level of Earnings

From the data collected to produce the Index of Average Earnings it is also possible to estimate levels of average pay. Such figures are informative in that they illustrate the difference in levels of pay across sectors, with a statistical uncertainty (standard error) of approximately £20. Hence, the figures for weekly earnings shown in Figure 3.5 should be considered as reasonable approximations, but with not quite the same degree of accuracy attributable to the annual percentage changes shown in Figure 3.4. *It is critical to note that the average levels of pay are per full-time equivalent employee (FTE). Therefore, someone working part-time would receive about half the levels indicated, on average.*

**Figure 3.5: Average earnings by sector in June 2009; per full-time equivalent employee**

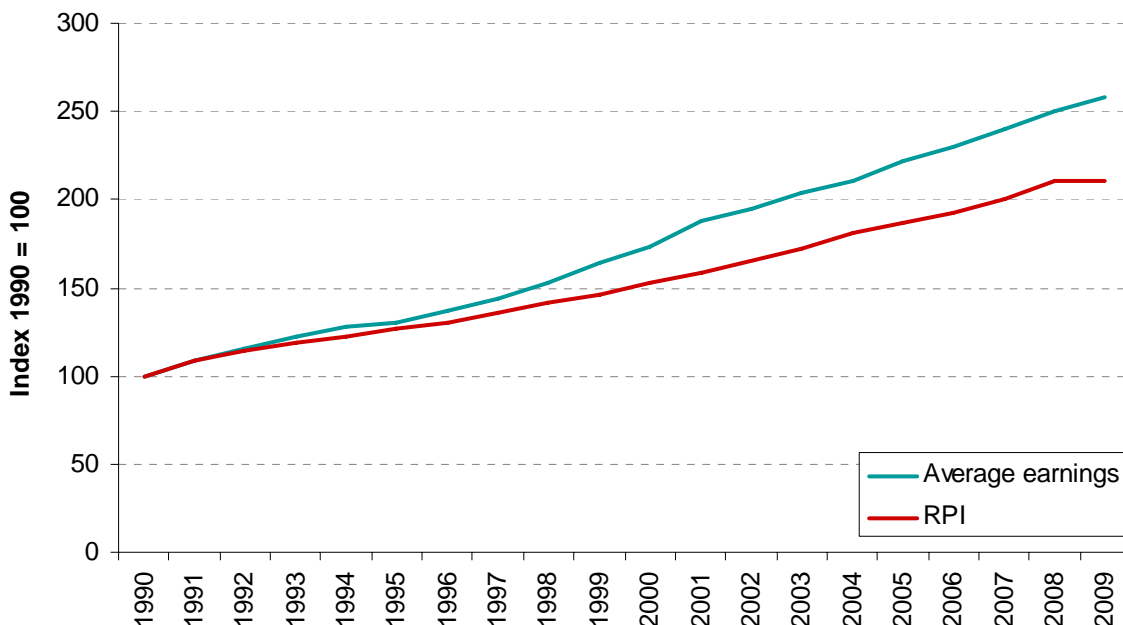


In June 2009, the average weekly earnings for full-time equivalent employees at the sectoral level ranged from £860 per week in Financial services and £810 in the Public sector to £360 per week in Hotels, restaurants and bars (Figure 3.5; underlying data are shown in Annex Table A5).

Overall the average weekly earnings per FTE in June 2009 was £620 per week. This figure excludes bonuses paid in the Finance sector (which are excluded from the average earnings measure due to their potentially volatile nature). The annual Survey of Financial Institutions in Jersey enables estimation of the average bonus paid per FTE employee working in the sector; for 2008, bonus payments increased the average earnings of FTE workers in the Finance sector by around £110 per week.

## Earnings and prices

**Figure 3.6: Index of Average Earnings and the RPI, annual averages**

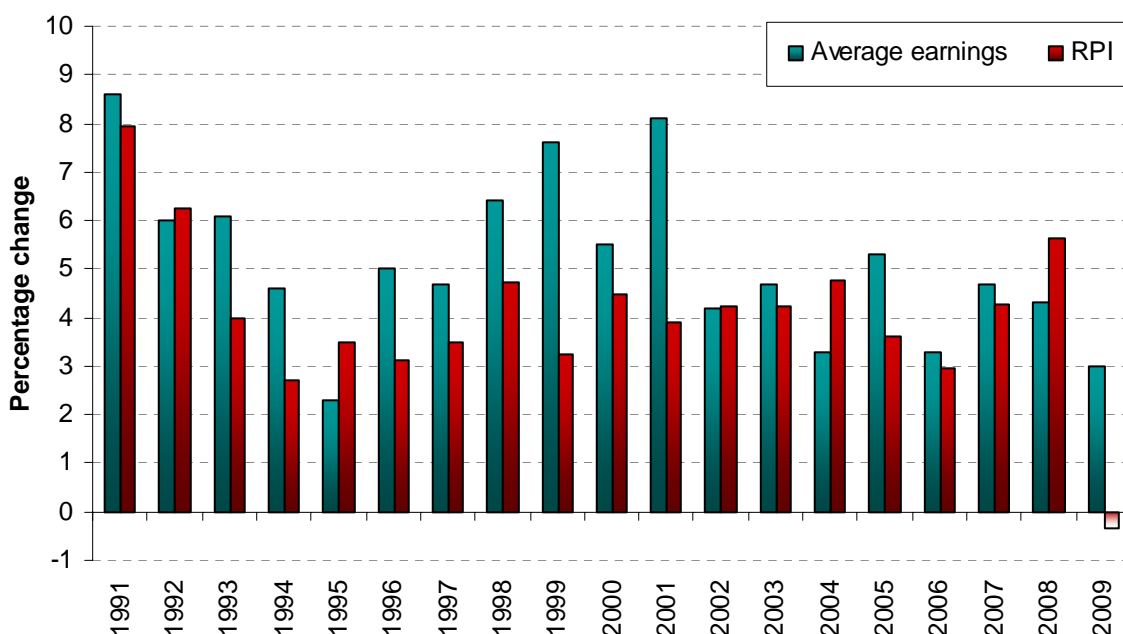


As shown in Figure 3.6, the long-term growth of earnings in Jersey has increased at a faster rate than retail prices; since 1990 the Jersey RPI has increased by 112% (i.e. more than doubled), corresponding to an average annual rate of increase of 4.0% per year whilst earnings have increased by 158% over the same period, corresponding to an average annual rate of increase of 5.1% per year. Thus over the long-term, earnings have increased faster than prices by an average of about 1 pp per year.

In the twelve months to June 2009 the RPI fell by 0.4% (driven largely by the cuts in the Bank of England base rate). Average earnings increased by 3.4 percentage points more than prices over the same period.

In 14 of the past 19 years since 1990 average earnings in Jersey increased faster than retail prices (see Figure 3.7).

**Figure 3.7: Annual percentage changes in the Index of Average Earnings and in the RPI at June each year**



Over the twelve months to June 2009, average earnings in Jersey increased by slightly more than the underlying rates of inflation as measured by RPI(X) and RPI(Y), which saw annual increases of 2.8% and 2.9%, respectively. Earnings over the period, therefore, increased by 0.2 percentage points more than RPI(X) and by 0.1 percentage points more than RPI(Y).

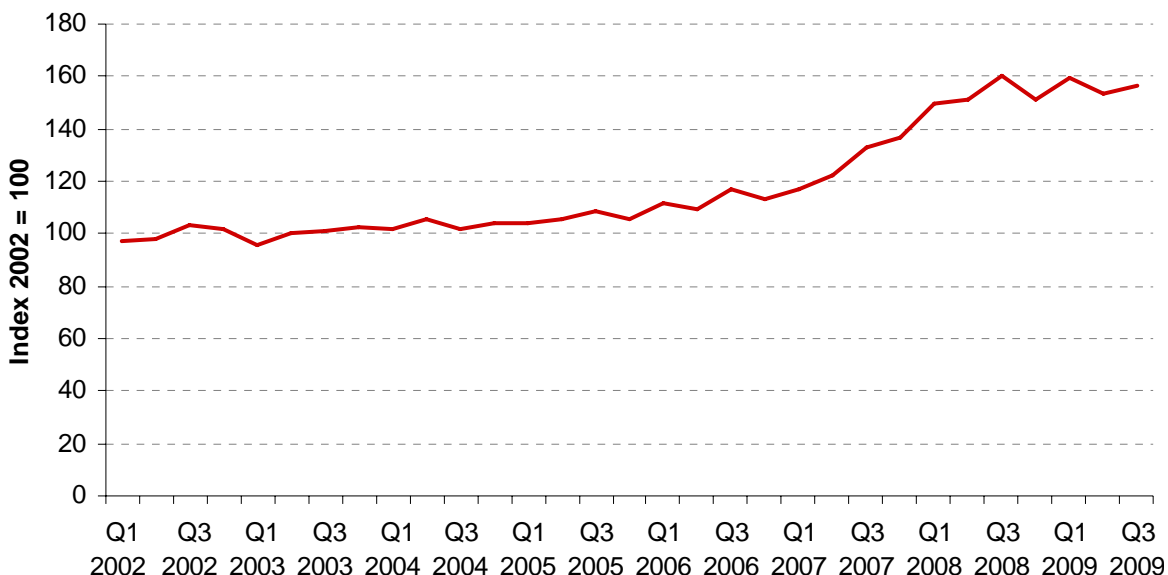
Earnings in Jersey have increased at a faster rate than underlying inflation in seven out of the ten years since RPI(X) was introduced.

### House Prices

The measurement of dwelling prices in Jersey underwent a thorough review in 2002, resulting in a more extensive measure which includes both flats and houses, as well as a breakdown by size of property (number of bedrooms).

As Figure 3.8 indicates, the Jersey House Price Index was effectively flat during 2002 and 2003, increased at a rate of about 3% per annum in both 2004 and 2005, at almost 7% in 2006 and at 13% in 2007 on a year-on-year basis. Calendar year 2008 saw a greater rate of price growth; the overall average price of dwellings sold in 2008 was 20% higher than in 2007.

**Figure 3.8: Jersey House Price Index (average for 2002=100)**



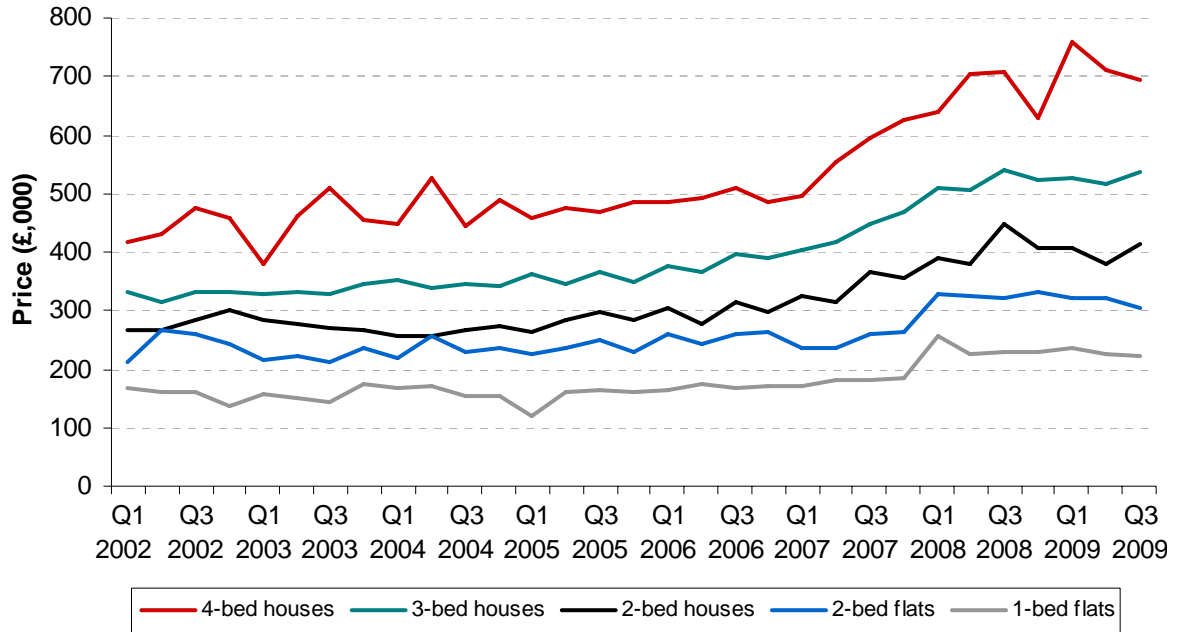
Over the last fifteen months the Jersey House Price Index has been substantially flat. The mix-adjusted average price of dwellings sold in Q3 2009 (£497,000) was essentially the same as the average recorded over the preceding four quarters (£496,000) and also for the first six months of 2009 (£497,000).

Property type specific movements over the past seven years can be seen in Figure 3.9.

The mean price of 1-bedroom flats was essentially stable throughout 2008 and the first six months of 2009. The mean price of 1-bedroom flats sold in Q3 2009, at £222,000, was slightly below that seen during the preceding twelve months, but was based on low turnover of such properties.

Similar to the behaviour of 1-bedroom flats, the mean price of 2-bedroom flats remained essentially stable during 2008 and the first six months of 2009. The mean price recorded in Q3 2009, £303,000, was also slightly lower than that seen over the preceding twelve months, but as for 1-bedroom flats, was based on low turnover.

**Figure 3.9: Mean prices (£,000) for individual property types**

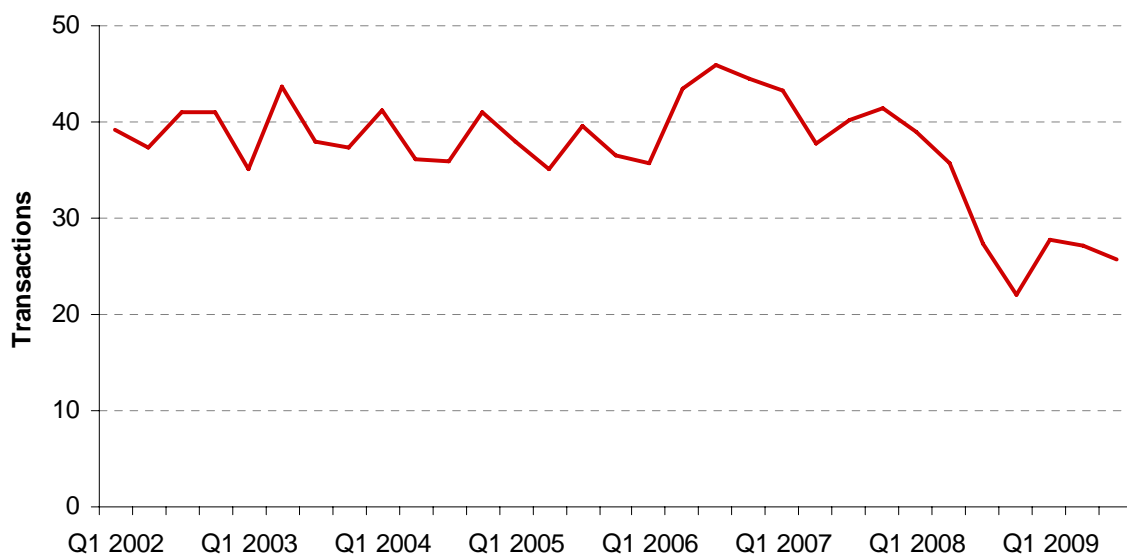


The mean price of 2-bedroom houses in Q3 2009 (£414,000) was at a similar level to the mean seen over the preceding four quarters (£410,000).

3-bedroom houses account for almost half of all residential transactions in Jersey. Following a period of ongoing price increases from 2006 to mid-2008, the last fifteen months have seen stable prices, with the most recent quarter, Q3 2009, recording a mean price (£538,000) which was essentially the same as a year previously, Q3 2008 (£541,000).

Q3 2009 recorded a mean price of £692,000 for 4-bedroom houses, which was marginally below (-1%) that seen over the preceding four quarters (£701,000).

**Figure 3.10: Seasonally adjusted turnover 2002 to Q3 2009 per sitting of the Royal Court**



From the perspective of turnover, 150 eligible<sup>17</sup> properties were reported as being sold in Q3 2009. Some interpretation is required in making comparisons of turnover between quarters

<sup>17</sup> Certain property transactions are excluded from calculations, for example commercial properties and derelict buildings. Further information on excluded property categories can be found in Note 2 of the Jersey House Price Index, Third Quarter 2009: Statistics Unit November 2009. Furthermore, since the transaction prices of properties purchased by share transfer are not currently readily available such properties are not included.

due to the variation in the frequency of sittings of the Royal Court each quarter (when property transactions take place) and also the marked seasonality of the raw data.

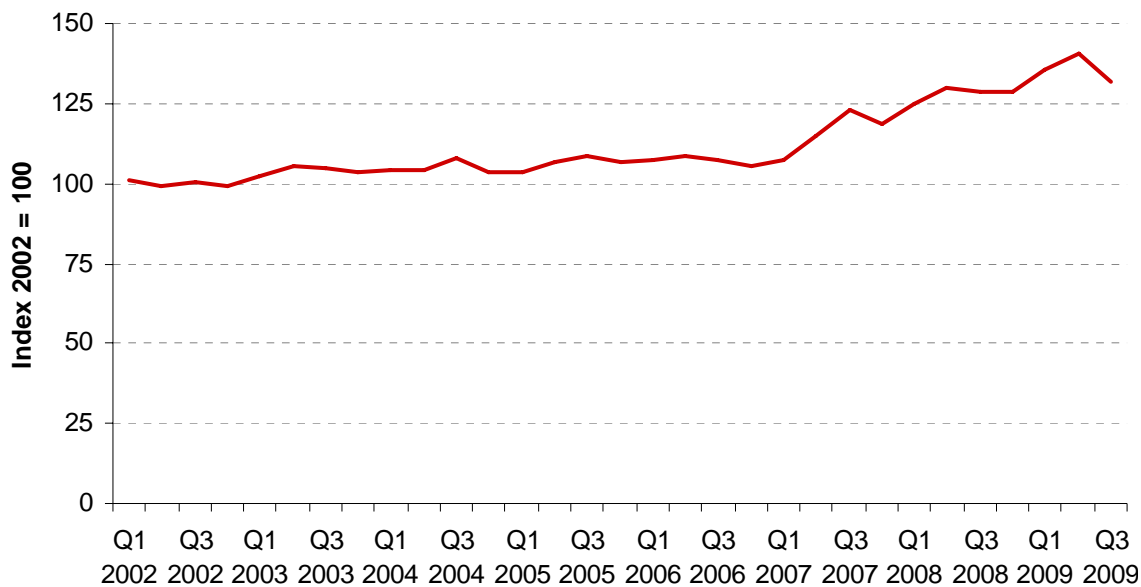
However, taking these facts into account, the last six months of 2008 saw a marked decrease in turnover of properties compared with previous years. This behaviour has continued in the first nine months of 2009, with the seasonally adjusted turnover in Q3 2009 being more than a third below the long-term average seen prior to mid-2008 (Figure 3.10).

### Jersey Private Sector Rental Index<sup>18</sup>

In the third quarter of 2007 a Private Sector Rental Index was introduced for Jersey<sup>19</sup>.

As illustrated by Figure 3.12 average rents in the private sector, as measured by the Jersey Private Sector Rental Index, increased by about 4% between 2002 and 2003. Rents were then essentially stable between 2003 and 2006 before rising in 2007 (up by 8% on an annual basis) and in 2008 (up 10%).

**Figure 3.12: Jersey Private Sector Rental Index (average for 2002 = 100)**



Average rents (from new consents) in the third quarter of 2009 were about 2% higher than the average for the third quarter of 2008 and about 6% lower than the previous quarter.

### RPI, Earnings and House prices

In the early 1990s retail prices, house prices and average earnings in Jersey initially increased at similar rates in Jersey (Figure 3.13). However, the economic slowdown between 1993 and 1996, and concurrent tightening of the labour market, saw earnings increase at a faster rate than both retail and house prices. Earnings continued to grow at a faster rate than retail prices in the subsequent recovery, which was driven locally by the growth of the Finance sector.

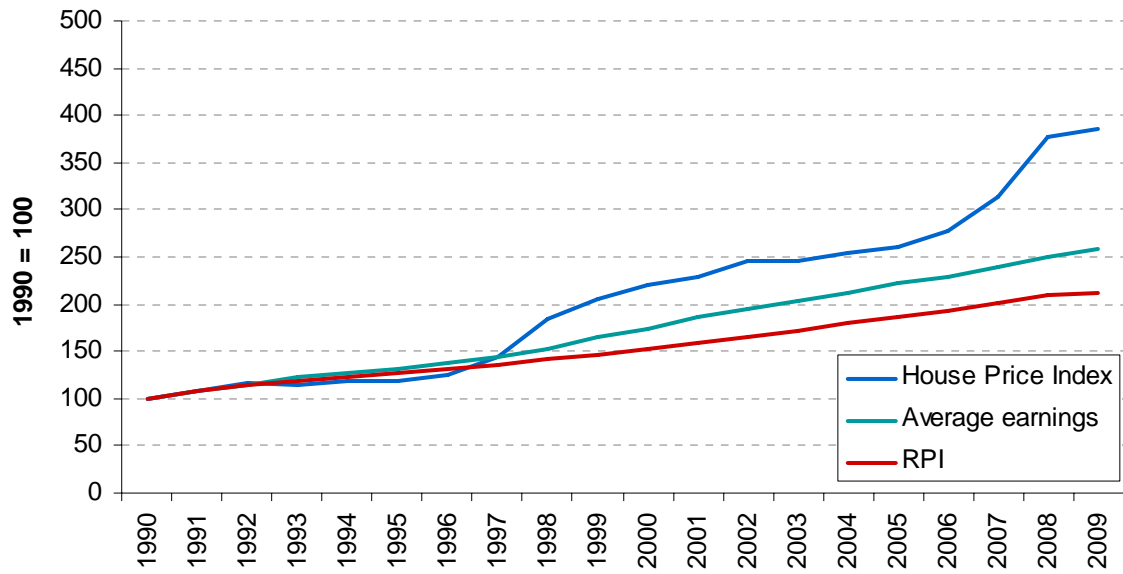
House prices for the three years at the end of the last decade (1997 to 1999) underwent a considerable increase of more than 10% annual growth. A second period of higher growth occurred in 2007 and 2008, with the annual increases for the first three quarters of 2008 being greater than 20%. Subsequently, the Jersey House Price Index has been essentially flat over the last fifteen months.

<sup>18</sup> The Jersey Private Sector Rental Index is published as an experimental index.

<sup>19</sup> Using data based on new lease transactions recorded in a given quarter.

Overall, the average annual growth rate in house prices since 1990 (7.4%) is greater than that of both earnings (5.1%) and retail prices (4.0%).

**Figure 3.13: Indices of retail prices, average earnings and house prices, 1990 - 2009**  
*annual averages of indices*



## Annex

**Table A1a: GVA by sector in current values; £ million**

Sector	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007(r)	2008(p)
Agriculture	46	47	47	44	47	48	44	47	50	53	56
Manufacturing	60	63	64	65	64	63	59	56	55	53	56
Electricity, gas and water	33	36	36	35	36	34	34	37	36	36	41
Construction	127	137	143	153	165	160	161	177	192	212	224
Wholesale and retail	182	189	194	197	200	210	215	228	239	256	256
Hotels, restaurants and bars	106	111	107	107	107	113	113	112	116	123	129
Transport, storage and communication	112	121	120	128	131	133	138	146	150	159	164
Finance	1,299	1,439	1,654	1,636	1,619	1,584	1,603	1,677	1,954	2,179	2,285
Other business activities	453	474	499	524	551	585	617	666	662	732	805
Public administration	157	174	186	199	210	223	235	244	257	276	294
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,574</b>	<b>2,791</b>	<b>3,051</b>	<b>3,088</b>	<b>3,129</b>	<b>3,153</b>	<b>3,219</b>	<b>3,390</b>	<b>3,711</b>	<b>4,079</b>	<b>4,310</b>

**Table A1b: GVA by sector in real terms (constant values, 2003); £ million**

Sector	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007(r)	2008(p)
Agriculture	56	56	53	48	49	48	43	44	46	47	48
Manufacturing	74	74	73	71	67	63	57	53	50	47	48
Electricity, gas and water	40	42	41	38	38	34	33	35	33	33	35
Construction	156	161	162	167	173	160	156	168	177	190	194
Wholesale and retail	224	223	220	214	209	210	209	216	220	229	222
Hotels, restaurants and bars	130	131	121	116	112	113	109	106	107	110	112
Transport, storage and communication	138	142	136	140	137	133	133	138	138	143	142
Finance	1,598	1,694	1,873	1,784	1,692	1,584	1,551	1,585	1,799	1,954	1,975
Other business activities	557	558	565	571	575	585	597	630	609	657	696
Public administration	193	205	211	217	219	223	227	230	237	247	255
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,168</b>	<b>3,286</b>	<b>3,455</b>	<b>3,367</b>	<b>3,270</b>	<b>3,153</b>	<b>3,115</b>	<b>3,205</b>	<b>3,416</b>	<b>3,658</b>	<b>3,726</b>

(r): revised (p): provisional



**Table A2: GVA per FTE employee in real terms (constant values, 2003); £ thousand**

<b>Sector</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007(r)</b>	<b>2008(p)</b>
Agriculture	29	29	29	27	29	28	27	27	28	28	30
Manufacturing	34	35	34	35	34	34	34	35	35	35	36
Electricity, gas and water	65	69	68	63	67	64	66	71	67	66	70
Construction	34	37	39	38	39	38	38	38	39	41	42
Wholesale and retail	30	30	31	30	30	30	30	30	30	31	30
Hotels, restaurants and bars	22	23	22	23	22	23	23	23	22	23	23
Transport, storage and communication	54	54	53	55	54	55	55	58	58	59	58
Finance	151	156	170	157	146	140	140	142	157	163	157
Other business activities	37	37	38	38	38	39	41	46	41	40	39
Public administration	38	39	40	41	41	40	41	42	42	42	43
<b>All sectors</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>69</b>

*Note that the GVA per employee over all sectors excludes the rental component of "Other business activities".*

**Table A3a: Employment by sector; FTE employees (excluding one-person businesses)**

Sector	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Agriculture	1,920	1,920	1,810	1,750	1,710	1,690	1,600	1,660	1,650	1,700	1,630
Manufacturing	2,150	2,140	2,130	2,020	2,000	1,850	1,670	1,520	1,410	1,340	1,330
Electricity, gas and water	620	610	610	600	570	530	500	490	490	500	500
Construction	4,600	4,370	4,190	4,360	4,480	4,250	4,150	4,370	4,590	4,610	4,660
Wholesale and retail	7,580	7,320	7,130	7,030	6,940	6,960	7,040	7,260	7,300	7,310	7,330
Hotels, restaurants and bars	5,980	5,770	5,440	5,150	4,990	4,920	4,770	4,700	4,770	4,830	4,800
Transport, storage and communication	2,580	2,620	2,570	2,530	2,510	2,440	2,400	2,390	2,370	2,420	2,450
Finance	10,550	10,870	11,010	11,330	11,550	11,330	11,040	11,130	11,420	12,020	12,540
Other business activities	5,460	5,510	5,590	5,720	5,760	5,910	5,890	5,900	6,060	6,320	6,670
Public administration	5,100	5,210	5,220	5,270	5,350	5,510	5,580	5,530	5,590	5,850	5,870
<b>All sectors</b>	<b>46,550</b>	<b>46,330</b>	<b>45,690</b>	<b>45,750</b>	<b>45,870</b>	<b>45,400</b>	<b>44,630</b>	<b>44,960</b>	<b>45,670</b>	<b>46,910</b>	<b>47,780</b>

*“Other business activities” includes private sector Education, health and other services, Computer and related activities, and Miscellaneous business activities.*

*“Transport, storage and communication” includes former and current States Trading Committees.*

*Numbers are rounded independently to the nearest 10 and are weighted averages for each year.*

*One-person businesses are excluded in order to obtain a longer term view of employment in Jersey since one-person undertakings were not consistently reported before 2000.*

**Table A3b: Private sector employment by sector June 2009: headcount (number of employees including one-person businesses)**

Sector	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Locally qualified	J category	Non locally qualified	Total
Agriculture	1,970	240	2,210	1,220	+	990	2,210
Manufacturing	1,140	220	1,360	1,160	20	180	1,360
Electricity, gas and water	500	40	530	490	+	40	530
Construction	4,940	300	5,240	4,710	40	500	5,240
Wholesale and retail	6,390	2,090	8,480	7,320	60	1,100	8,480
Hotels, restaurants and bars	4,750	1,310	6,060	2,930	20	3,110	6,060
Transport, storage and communication	2,430	380	2,810	2,610	40	160	2,810
Finance	12,040	1,170	13,210	11,250	740	1,220	13,210
Other business activities	5,920	3,680	9,600	8,190	190	1,210	9,600
<b>Private sector total</b>	<b>40,090</b>	<b>9,410</b>	<b>49,500</b>	<b>39,870</b>	<b>1,120</b>	<b>8,510</b>	<b>49,500</b>

*Numbers are rounded independently to the nearest 10. + denotes a positive number less than 10.*

**Table A4: RPI group level indices and RPI(X), quarterly 2004 - 2009**

Date	Food	Catering	Alcohol	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel & light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing & footwear	Personal goods & services	Motoring	Fares & travel	Leisure goods	Leisure services	All-Items RPI	RPI(X)
Mar-04	112.9	111.9	123.6	149.2	121.0	106.1	102.0	122.3	93.0	115.6	117.3	151.4	98.4	124.9	<b>116.6</b>	116.4
Jun-04	114.0	113.9	123.0	151.1	125.9	108.6	102.7	123.0	92.4	116.8	118.5	151.8	98.4	125.8	<b>118.3</b>	117.3
Sep-04	114.8	115.9	122.8	151.1	132.1	114.4	102.3	124.3	93.1	116.7	121.7	142.4	97.4	128.0	<b>120.3</b>	118.3
Dec-04	114.6	116.6	119.8	151.1	133.4	113.3	102.4	124.6	90.2	116.2	121.9	141.6	97.3	129.0	<b>120.3</b>	118.1
Mar-05	114.6	116.6	123.7	160.2	135.2	120.5	103.5	125.9	90.3	119.0	122.4	146.1	96.6	130.0	<b>121.9</b>	119.6
Jun-05	114.4	118.8	122.1	162.1	136.9	124.9	103.7	125.3	90.3	119.7	122.9	153.1	95.7	129.7	<b>122.6</b>	120.2
Sep-05	114.2	119.0	122.6	162.2	136.2	130.1	103.5	125.8	90.8	119.2	125.2	147.4	94.0	130.2	<b>122.7</b>	120.6
Dec-05	115.3	118.9	122.6	162.1	137.3	131.8	103.5	127.1	91.9	119.4	122.0	148.2	95.2	130.0	<b>123.0</b>	120.7
Mar-06	114.8	120.0	127.5	165.8	138.2	139.5	105.2	128.9	90.7	123.0	125.2	156.6	95.7	130.9	<b>124.8</b>	122.5
Jun-06	117.0	120.2	127.7	166.2	140.0	142.4	102.6	129.2	90.0	124.6	127.4	174.3	96.4	131.9	<b>126.2</b>	123.9
Sep-06	117.5	121.8	128.4	166.4	143.4	140.6	102.5	130.0	86.8	125.7	127.2	169.7	95.7	134.0	<b>127.1</b>	124.0
Dec-06	118.6	122.7	126.4	166.4	147.7	139.0	102.6	130.9	86.9	126.0	126.7	150.7	95.7	134.3	<b>127.5</b>	123.7
Mar-07	120.5	124.3	131.2	170.9	151.9	154.0	103.1	133.6	85.6	127.9	130.6	164.7	93.2	135.0	<b>130.3</b>	125.9
Jun-07	122.1	125.3	131.2	172.8	156.0	157.0	101.9	134.9	87.0	129.3	132.5	165.0	89.7	134.9	<b>131.6</b>	126.7
Sep-07	124.0	127.4	132.8	172.9	159.4	156.2	98.9	136.8	82.2	128.5	129.7	169.7	90.3	136.3	<b>132.1</b>	126.7
Dec-07	125.8	128.7	131.3	174.8	161.3	167.0	99.1	136.3	86.0	128.9	132.5	156.8	90.2	137.4	<b>133.3</b>	127.7
Mar-08	130.7	130.8	135.2	179.6	158.3	176.2	99.8	136.9	83.8	129.8	135.2	165.3	89.6	138.2	<b>134.5</b>	129.5
Jun-08	137.9	135.9	142.7	184.5	161.4	197.1	102.6	139.8	83.5	133.1	141.7	172.3	89.9	141.9	<b>139.0</b>	134.0
Sep-08	140.6	136.8	143.9	185.2	163.8	189.3	103.4	142.3	84.5	135.2	142.7	176.8	88.4	144.6	<b>140.5</b>	135.2
Dec-08	143.0	138.7	142.5	187.1	155.9	163.7	103.3	143.4	82.7	133.8	136.6	174.1	86.5	146.0	<b>137.7</b>	134.3
Mar-09	143.2	139.0	146.0	194.0	145.5	181.1	104.7	145.6	84.8	135.0	135.4	189.5	83.2	148.0	<b>137.3</b>	136.2
Jun-09	143.6	138.8	149.6	196.0	145.5	184.4	106.4	146.3	82.4	137.2	141.3	179.7	84.3	150.7	<b>138.5</b>	137.8
Sep-09	144.0	140.9	150.3	197.7	147.5	188.9	106.3	147.5	83.7	138.3	141.6	179.8	83.3	152.9	<b>139.6</b>	138.8

**Table A5: Average earnings by sector; £ per week per full-time equivalent employee**

<b>Sector</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008(r)</b>	<b>2009(p)</b>
Agriculture	310	330	320	310	320	340	360	370	380	400
Manufacturing	420	440	450	470	490	520	530	550	560	570
Electricity, gas and water	460	480	500	530	550	590	610	640	670	700
Construction	410	430	460	460	480	510	520	550	580	600
Wholesale and retail	310	330	340	350	370	390	400	410	430	440
Hotels, restaurants and bars	240	270	270	280	290	300	310	320	350	360
Transport, storage and communication	480	510	520	560	580	610	640	670	690	720
Finance	540	590	630	670	690	720	750	790	830	860
Other business activities	360	380	410	430	450	470	480	500	500	510
Public administration	570	600	620	640	670	700	730	770	800	810
<b>All sectors</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>620</b>

Numbers are rounded to the nearest £10.

The figures shown for 1998-2008 are weighted averages for each calendar year, compiled from six-monthly manpower data for the whole year in question and the June snapshot of earnings data provided by the Index of Average Earnings survey. The figures for 2009 are preliminary estimates based on June 2009 data only; some of the figures for 2008 have been revised from those published previously to include more recent data.

Figures shown for "Public administration" have been smoothed to remove the effect of the two-year structure of recent pay awards in this sector.

**Table A6: Schedule of Statistics Unit publications for 2010.**

Month	Day	Publication
January	13	Business Tendency Survey – Q4 2009
	22	RPI - December 2009
February	18	House Price Index - Q4 2009
March	10	Retail Sales– Q4 2009
	31	Labour Market - December 2009
April	14	Business Tendency Survey – Q1 2010
	23	RPI - March 2010
	28	Jersey in Figures - 2009
May	13	House Price Index - Q1 2010
June	2	Population update - 2009
	9	Retail Sales – Q1 2010
	30	Survey of Financial Institutions – 2009
July	15	Business Tendency Survey – Q2 2010
	23	RPI - June 2010
August	12	House Price Index - Q2 2010
	25	Average Earnings Index - June 2010
September	1	UK/Jersey Price Comparisons - June 2010
	15	Retail Sales – Q2 2010
	29	GVA and GNI - 2009
October	6	Labour Market - June 2010
	13	Business Tendency Survey – Q3 2010
	22	RPI - September 2010
November	18	House Price Index - Q3 2010
December	8	Retail Sales – Q3 2010
	16	Jersey Economic Trends - 2010
	22(p)	Jersey Annual Social Survey 2010

Statistics Unit publications for 2010 will be available on the Statistics Unit website:  
[www.gov.je/statistics](http://www.gov.je/statistics).