States of Jersey Statistics Unit

Jersey in Figures, 2006

States of Jersey

Table of Contents

Foreword

'Jersey in Figures, 2006' presents key economic, social and environmental information on Jersey and aims to be a convenient reference book for government members, public and private institutions, the general public and visitors to the Island.

In aiming to keep Jersey in Figures as a pocket sized publication, we can only publish a summary of information that is produced about Jersey, but further information can be obtained from the various references that are given. In addition most referenced material published by the States of Jersey can be viewed or downloaded from the website www.gov.je. All information published by the Statistics Unit can be accessed at www.gov.je/statistics.

'Jersey in Figures, 2006' is published by the States of Jersey Statistics Unit. We are grateful to all States departments and private organisations for the information contained in this edition.

New data have been included in this year's edition from the 2005 and 2006 rounds of the Jersey Annual Social Survey (JASS), a new survey designed to improve our knowledge of social issues in Jersey.

The next edition of Jersey in Figures will be published in March 2008.

I trust readers will continue to find Jersey in Figures a useful reference. Comments relating to the content are most welcome.

Duncan Millard
Head of Statistics
States of Jersey Statistics Unit
Cyril Le Marquand House
The Parade
P O Box 140
St Helier
Jersey
JE4 8QT

Tel: (0044) 1534 440423
Fax: (0044) 1534 440291

Email: statistics@gov.je

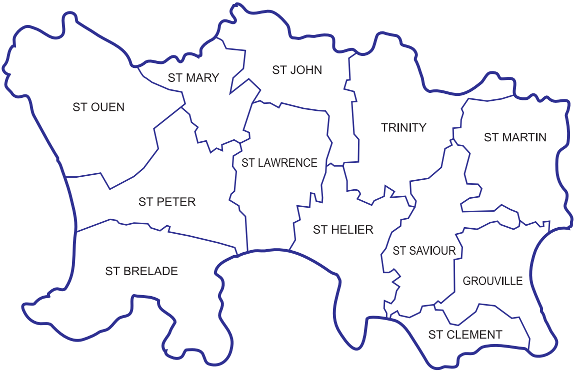
An Introduction to Jersey

Jersey is the largest of the Channel Islands with an area of 118.2 sq. km., situated 14 miles off the north-west coast of France and 85 miles from the English coast.

Jersey is a Crown Dependency and is not part of the UK, nor is it a colony, but it owes allegiance to the British Crown and the UK is responsible for Jersey's defence and international representation. It is not represented in the UK parliament, whose Acts only extend to Jersey if expressly agreed by the Island that they should do so.

Jersey is not a member of the European Union, although it has a special relationship with the EU which is defined in Protocol 3 to the UK Treaty of Accession.

The Island of Jersey is divided into 12 Parishes: Grouville, St. Brelade, St. Clement, St. Helier, St. John, St. Lawrence, St. Martin, St. Mary, St. Ouen, St. Peter, St. Saviour and Trinity, each of which is presided over by an elected Connétable, who deals with issues relating to civil matters, and by a Rector who oversees issues relating to ecclesiastical affairs.



The legislature of the Island is called 'The States of Jersey', members of which are elected by the population, male and female. The States comprises the Bailiff (who is President of the Assembly), the Lieutenant-Governor, 12 Senators, the Connétables (Constables) of the 12 Parishes, 29 Deputies, the Dean of Jersey, the Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General. They all have the right to speak in the Assembly, but only the 53 elected members (the Senators, Connétables and Deputies) have the right to vote; the Bailiff, who is appointed by the Crown, acts as Speaker and the Deputy Bailiff presides in his absence.

In December 2005 a new system of government was established in Jersey. The old Committee system was abolished and replaced by a new Council of Ministers working alongside Scrutiny Panels. There are still 53 States members. A maximum of 23 members can be in ministerial positions either as Ministers (ten members) or Assistant Members (up to 13 members). Up to 20 other States members can sit on the Scrutiny Panels.

The economy of Jersey has seen a great deal of change during the past 30 to 40 years as markets have become more international and global travel has increased. This has meant that traditional Jersey industries such as agriculture and tourism are having to operate in fiercely competitive markets and are no longer the dominant industries in Jersey.

However, the international nature of business has allowed the single-most dramatic change to the Jersey economy to take place. Over the past 30 years the Financial services sector (banking, trust and fund administration and management, accountancy and legal activities) has grown such that it now accounts for just over half of all the economic activity in Jersey and employs almost a quarter of the workforce.

Reliable and timely statistics continue to form the basis of effective policy making. It is hoped that 'Jersey in Figures' can continue to contribute towards this goal.

Further Reading: www.gov.je/ChiefMinister/International+Relations/Profile+of+Jersey.htm.

Notes

Throughout this publication the following notation is used:

0 signifies a cell whose value is positive but less than 0.5%.
- signifies a blank cell.

All calculations are independently rounded and so aggregates of cell values may not necessarily sum to corresponding row or column totals or combinations of cells.

Data have been excluded from this publication that were published in last year's edition when no updated figures have been available, therefore please refer to 'Jersey in Figures, 2005' for omitted data.

Key Indicators

Economic Data (2005 figures)

Gross Value Added (GVA)	£3.4 billion
Gross National Income (GNI)	£3.2 billion
GNI per head of population	£36,000
States General Funds income	£469 million
States Net Revenue expenditure	£423 million
States Income Tax returns	£377 million

Prices and Earnings

Annual increases in:	
All-Items Retail Prices Index (12 months to December 2006)	3.7%
RPI (X): RPI excluding house purchase costs (December 2006)	2.5%
Average earnings (12 months to June 2006)	3.3%

Population

Resident population (11 March 2001, Census Day)	87,186
Estimated population (Dec. 2005)	88,200
Population per square kilometre (Dec. 2005)	760
Average annual percentage growth in population (1991-2005)	0.49%
Proportion of population (2001 Census)	
working age (women/men 16-59/64 years)	65%
below working age	18%
above working age	17%
Annual live birth rate per 1,000 population (2005)	11.0
Annual death rate per 1,000 population (2005)	8.5
Average age at death (2005)	men 72, women 79

Housing

Number of private households (2001 Census)	35,562
Average number of persons per private household (2001 Census)	2.38

1. States of Jersey Income and Expenditure

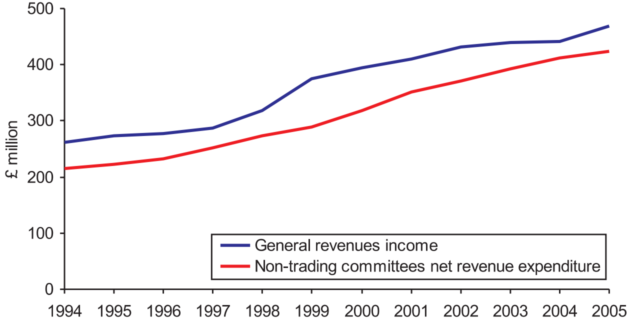
In 2005, the States of Jersey incurred a surplus of £3 million, an improvement of £9 million from the budget deficit. This was largely due to Income Tax receipts totalling £7 million more than the budgeted amount.

The total income for 2005 amounted to £469 million, £23 million more than in 2004. Total States net expenditure was £466 million, comprising net revenue expenditure of £423 million and capital expenditure of £43 million. The increase in total States expenditure of 0.2% is lower than the 2004 increase of 3.8% and is in line with the States commitment to constrain expenditure growth.

Table 1.1 States of Jersey income and expenditure, 2005

Budget 2005 £ million	Income	Actual 2005 £ million	Actual 2005 £ million
370	Income tax	377	363
53	Impôts	50	50
16	Stamp duty	19	15
21	Other income	23	18
460	**Total income**	**469**	**446**
(423)	Revenue expenditure	(423)	(417)
37	Surplus before Capital Expenditure Voted	46	29
(43)	Capital Expenditure Voted	(43)	(48)
(6)	Balance after Capital Expenditure Voted	3	(19)

Figure 1.1 General funds income and expenditure, 1994-2005



In 2005, some 70% of the net revenue expenditure by non-trading Committees was incurred by the three Committees of: Health and Social Services; Education, Sport and Culture; and Employment and Social Security.

Table 1.2 Net revenue expenditure of non-trading committees, 2004 and 2005

Committee	Actual 2004	Budgeted 2005	Actual 2005
Health and Social Services	120,691	121,315	127,493
Education, Sport and Culture	89,635	87,254	90,808
Employment and Social Security	80,216	82,727	82,467
Home Affairs	40,252	37,697	40,120
Environment and Public Services	29,088	26,366	27,040
Finance and Economics	21,640	22,934	22,644
Economic Development	17,236	15,665	14,155
Policy and Resources	6,918	6,281	6,226
Overseas Aid	5,261	5,524	5,564
Privileges and Procedures	4,859	5,233	5,015
Housing	1,563	497	1,351
Other	(121)	(88)	(118)
General Reserve		11,794*	
Total Net Revenue Expenditure	**417,238**	**423,199**	**422,765**

Figures are in £ thousands.
** the budgeted General Reserve provides for pay and pension increases yet to be agreed at the time of the Budget. As these are agreed they are allocated to the respective Committee.*

Table 1.3 Jersey currency in circulation (£ million), 1994-2005

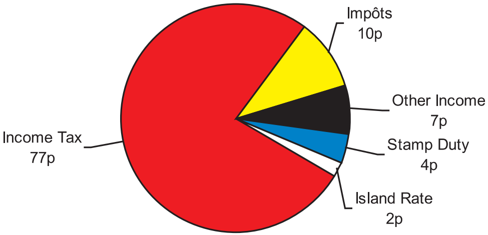
	Notes	Coins	Total
1994	32.3	3.0	35.3
1996	38.4	3.4	41.8
1997	40.5	4.1	44.6
1998	40.7	3.9	44.6
1999	56.4	4.2	60.6
2000	48.4	4.5	52.9
2001	55.8	4.9	60.7
2002	55.2	5.1	60.3
2003	61.0	5.4	66.5
2004	62.8	5.8	68.6
2005	64.5	6.2	70.7

Figures as at December of each year.
Further reading: The Treasurer of the States, Financial Report and Accounts.

Income and Expenditure for 2006

Income tax, paid by individuals and businesses, is expected to raise 77% (or 77p out of each £1) of States income.

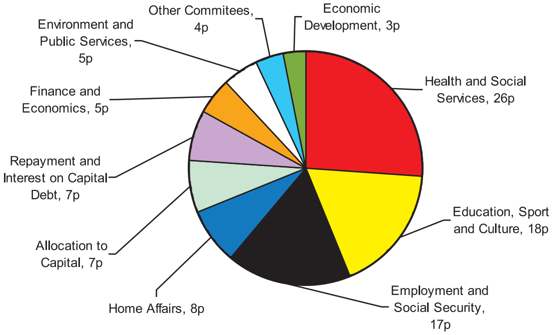
Figure 1.2 Where each pound of States of Jersey money will come from in 2006



Source: States of Jersey Budget Report 2006

Viewing States expenditure in the same way, of every £1 the States will spend in 2006 about 26p will go on health, 18p on education and 17p on employment and social security.

Figure 1.3 Where each pound of States of Jersey money will be spent in 2006



Source: States of Jersey Budget Report 2006

2. Tax Receipts

Total income tax revenue in 2005 was £377 million, which was £14 million more than in 2004. Tax receipts have increased by 2.7% since 2002 and are projected to increase each year until 2009 before falling in 2010 as a result of the introduction of "0/10" (the new business tax regime). The new tax structure is expected to mean a reduction of £80 to £100 million per annum in tax receipts from business over the period of 2010-2013.

Figure 2.1 Income tax receivable, actual and estimated, 1999-2016 (£ million)

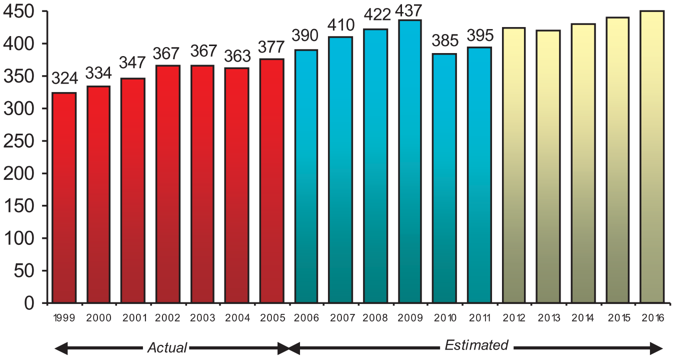
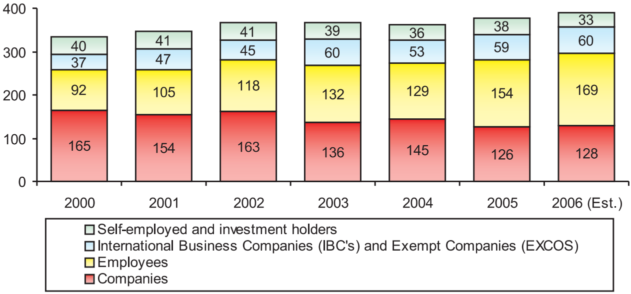


Figure 2.2 Sources of income tax receipts, 2000-2006 (£ million)



Between 2001 and 2006, tax receipts from employees increased by 61%, whilst that derived from companies (excluding International Business Companies (IBC's), and Exempt Companies (EXCOS), decreased by 17%. Employees paid 43% of total income tax in 2006 compared to 30% in 2001. In recent years the proportion of tax revenue from companies, IBC's and EXCOS has reduced from 58% in 2001 to 48% in 2006. The decline in tax from corporations has been partially offset by the continued growth in revenue from personal tax.

The growth in personal tax revenue is partly due to the policy of freezing personal exemptions and allowances, causing a slightly higher proportion of people becoming liable to pay tax each year. The effect of the policy has been that the proportion of people eligible for tax assessment and thus liable to pay tax has increased from 57% in 1993 to 73% in 2005. The introduction of an Income Tax Instalment Scheme (ITIS) from 1 January 2006 is expected to include seasonal workers and thus increase the number of potential taxpayers from 2006 onwards.

Table 2.1 Levels of tax exemption and allowance, 2006

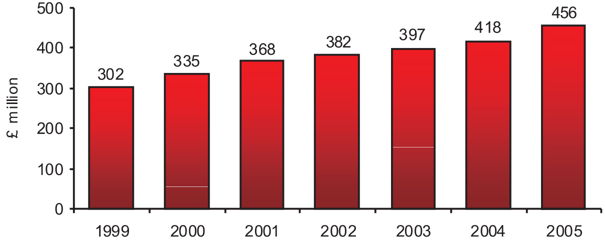
Exemptions	
Single person	£11,020
Single person (aged 63+ years)	£12,300
Married couple	£17,680
Married couple (aged 63+ years)	£20,250
Allowances	
Single person	£2,600
Married couple	£5,200
Earned income (max)	£3,400
Wife's earned income (max)	£4,500
Child allowance	£2,500
Child allowance (higher education)	£5,000
Additional allowance*	£4,500

** For people with single-handed responsibility for children*

The Strategic Reserve

The Strategic Reserve is a capital safeguard against unforeseen events and economic downturn. The Strategic Reserve increases each year as the return on its investments are reinvested. During 2005, the growth from net realised income was £24.5 million and the unrealised profit on investment was £13.4 million. At December 2005 the market value of the fund's assets was £456 million.

Figure 2.3 Market value of strategic reserve, 1999-2005

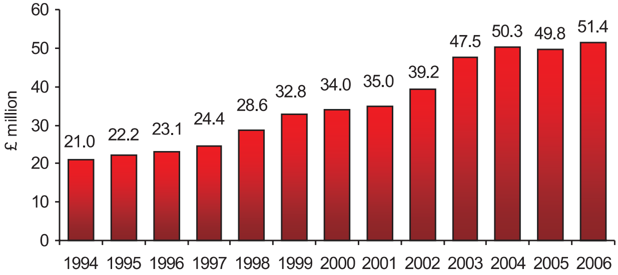


Figures are £ millions and stated at market value at 31 December each year.
Further reading: Income Tax Office Annual Reports.

3. Impôts

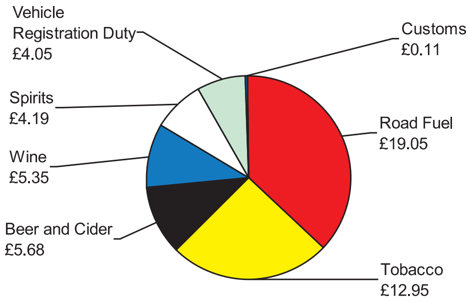
Impôt duty receipts in 2006 were £51.4 million, £1.6 million more than in 2005. Since 1997 the money raised from impôt duties has more than doubled and has increased by over 50% since 2000.

Figure 3.1 Customs and Excise duty collected, 1994-2006



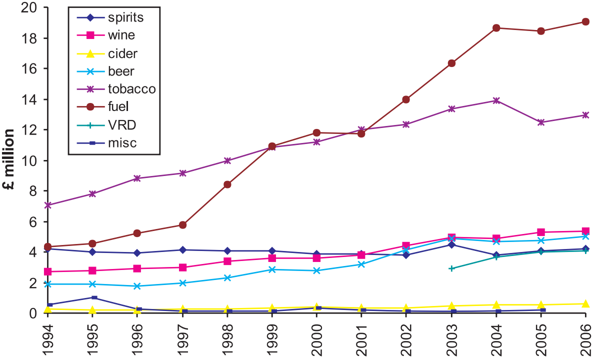
In 2006, impôt duties on road fuel generated the most revenue, £19.05 million (37% of the total impôt receipts) with tobacco duty raising £12.95 million (25% of the total). Vehicle registration duty and the individual alcohol categories each contributed between 8% and 11% of total duty collected.

Figure 3.2 Customs and Excise, sources of revenue, 2006 (£ million)



The revenue raised from motor fuel and tobacco duties has increased markedly over the past 10 years. However, whilst duty from tobacco has doubled and motor fuels has increased three fold over the same period, both are now showing a slowdown in the rate of increase. Duty raised from spirits has seen little change whilst that raised from beer and wine has more than doubled.

Figure 3.3 Impôts duty receipts, 1994-2006



Note: VRD = Vehicle Registration Duty, this was first introduced in 2003.

Whilst the rate of duty has been increasing in most years, the volumes of duty liable products imported have generally fallen. In 2006 beer imports are down by 21% on 1996 levels, road fuel down 10%, spirits down 41% and tobacco more than halved. However, the volume of wine and cider imports has stayed predominantly flat over the period.

Table 3.1 Annual quantity of dutiable goods, 1994-2006

	Quantity (thousands of litres)									
	1994	**1996**	**1998**	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**
Wine	3,657	4,005	4,011	3,882	3,775	3,753	4,066	3,832	4,153	4,059
Cider	1,077	1,011	1,056	1,088	1,085	983	1,050	1,133	1,223	1,310
Beer	14,170	13,244	13,588	11,885	11,631	11,215	11,303	10,742	10,956	10,453
Road fuel	55,500	54,301	54,376	53,160	53,150	53,100	51,878	50,577	50,032	49,033
Spirits (thou of ltrs/alc)	372.0	344.1	295.2	254.2	222.0	196.8	224.3	189.9	203.9	204.2
Tobacco (metric tonnes)	184.7	197.9	152.5	122.5	107.2	102.5	97.3	83.8	68.6	68.3

Further reading: Customs and Excise Department, Annual Reports.

4. Prices and Earnings

Jersey (All-Items) Retail Prices Index, RPI

The RPI measures changes in the cost of a representative selection of goods and services bought by Jersey households. Over 500 items are included in the Index.

The RPI is an index number based on a point in time (currently June 2000 being set equal to 100). The rate of change of the RPI, quoted as a percentage, normally compares the current index to the same quarter a year previously and hence measures the rate at which prices are changing overall. This annual percent change is also known as the 'rate of inflation'.

During the twelve months to December 2006, the All-Items Retail Prices Index for Jersey increased by 3.7% to stand at 127.5 (June 2000 = 100). This compares to 2.2% in the twelve months to December 2005.

The whole Housing group increased by almost 8% during the twelve months to December 2006 and accounted for almost half (46%) of the overall annual increase in the RPI. The main factor was increased house purchase costs, predominantly due to two rises in the Bank of England base rate (August and November 2006) which, combined with the ongoing growth in Jersey house prices, accounted for 1.5 percentage points of the overall increase in the RPI. The remainder of the Housing group contributed just 0.2 percentage points to the overall increase in the RPI.

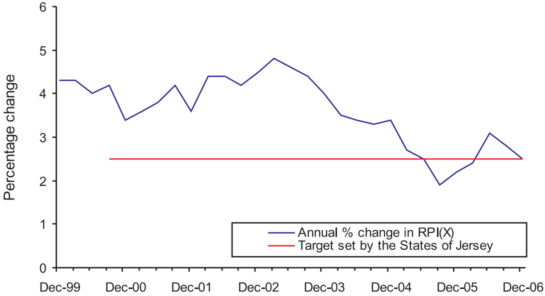
Prices in Clothing & footwear decreased by about 5% on average, with reductions particularly in women's and children's outerwear.

Table 4.1 Jersey all-items Retail Prices Index (RPI) in Jersey, UK and Guernsey and the RPI (X) for Jersey, 2000-2005

	RPI Index June 2000=1000	Annual Movements (%) Jersey	UK	Guernsey	RPI (X) Jersey
2000 Dec	101.6	4.0	2.9	3.9	3.4
2001 Dec	104.7	3.1	0.7	1.9	3.6
2002 Dec	109.8	4.9	2.9	4.4	4.5
2003 Dec	114.2	4.0	2.8	3.9	4.0
2004 Mar	116.6	3.7	2.6	4.2	3.5
Jun	118.3	4.8	3.0	4.5	3.4
Sep	120.3	5.6	3.1	5.2	3.3
Dec	120.3	5.3	3.5	4.9	3.4
2005 Mar	121.9	4.5	3.2	4.6	2.7
Jun	122.6	3.6	2.9	4.6	2.5
Sep	122.7	2.0	2.7	3.8	1.9
Dec	123.0	2.2	2.2	3.3	2.2
2006 Mar	124.8	2.4	2.4	3.1	2.4
Jun	126.2	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.1
Sep	127.1	3.6	3.6	3.5	2.8
Dec	127.5	3.7	4.4	4.4	2.5

The annual change in the RPI excluding house purchase costs, RPI (X), is the measure used by the States of Jersey as its target inflation rate. In 2000 the States agreed to work towards a target rate for underlying inflation, as measured by RPI(X), of 2.5%. This target was achieved for the time in June 2005 and held until the first quarter of 2006. The change in RPI(X) then exceeded the target in June and September 2006 by 0.6 and 0.3 percentage points respectively, but remained below the level seen during the period 1999-2004. The target was achieved again in December 2006.

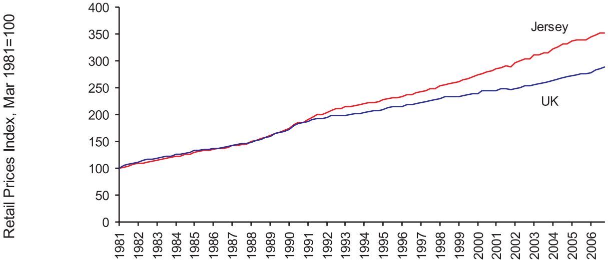
Figure 4.1 Annual change in RPI (X) compared with the target rate of inflation



Further reading: Jersey Retail Prices Index, published quarterly by the Statistics Unit.

Since 1991, the rate of inflation as measured by the RPI has been increasing at a faster rate in Jersey than in the UK. Between 1995 and 2005, the Jersey RPI increased by almost 50% compared to 33% for the UK. However, there are some signs of convergence as over the 12 months to September 2006 increases were similar, at 3.6% each.

Figure 4.2 Jersey and UK Retail Prices Indices, 1981-2006 (March 1981=100)



Comparison of Consumer Prices in Jersey and the UK

The comparison of consumer prices between Jersey and UK undertaken at June 2006 showed that:

- In the most recent 12 months, the Housing and Fuel & light groups of the RPI saw larger changes in the UK than in Jersey (Housing 4.2% in UK, 2.3% in Jersey; Fuel & light 28% in UK, 14% in Jersey), Motoring saw similar changes (3.7% in Jersey, 3.3% in the UK) whereas Fares and other travel costs increased at a higher rate in Jersey (14%) than the UK (1.3%).

- Alcohol prices increased slightly faster in Jersey than the UK over the previous 12 months whereas the reverse was true for Tobacco.

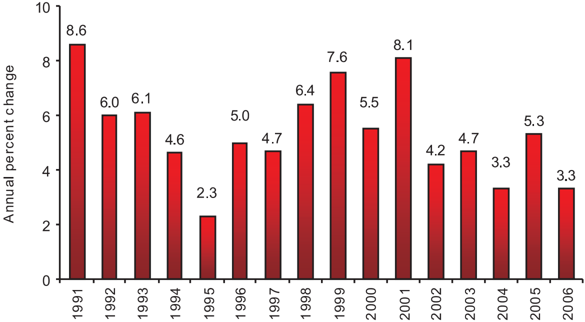
- Food prices increased at similar rates over the 12 months to June 2006 in Jersey and the UK (2.3% and 1.5% respectively). However, direct food comparisons show that average meat prices were about a sixth higher in Jersey than in the UK, fresh fish about a quarter higher in Jersey and fruit and vegetables around a third higher locally.

Further reading: Comparison of Consumer Prices in Jersey and the UK - June 2006: States of Jersey Statistics Unit, 13 September 2006.

Earnings

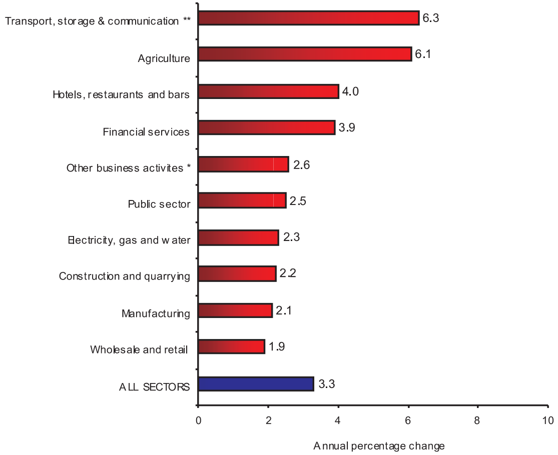
The Index of Average Earnings measures changes in gross wages and salaries paid to employees. It includes overtime payments, but excludes bonuses, employers' insurance contributions, holiday pay and benefits in kind.

Figure 4.3 Annual percentage change in Average Earnings, 1995-2006



Earnings rose by 3.3% in the year to June 2006 compared to 5.3% in the previous year. The difference is largely explained by lower increases in most sectors, notably the Public sector where the 2005 increase included a two year deal covering 2004 and 2005 that was received by the Public sector in 2005.

Figure 4.4 Annual percentage change in Average Earnings by sector, 2005-2006



** The 'Other business activities' sector includes 'Miscellaneous business activities' and private sector 'Education, health and other services'.*
*** Transport, storage and communication' includes the former and current States Trading Committees (Jersey Airport, Harbours, Postal Administration and Jersey Telecom).*

The average weekly earnings of full-time equivalent (FTE) employees in Jersey in June 2006 was £540. The 'Financial services' sector had the highest average weekly earnings (£740 per week), whilst 'Hotels, restaurants and bars' had the lowest (£300 per week).

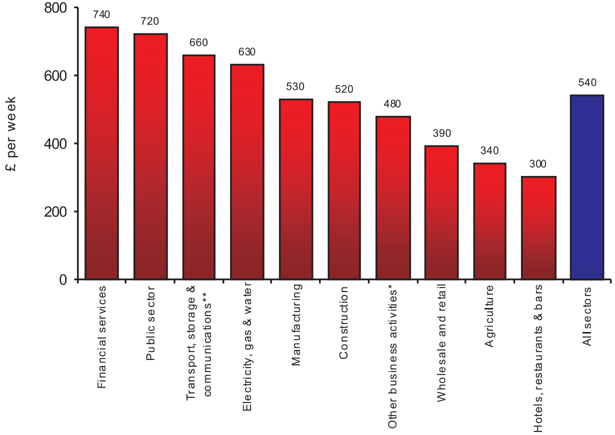
The survey from which earnings data in Jersey is derived is designed to measure changes in earnings rather than the actual level at a given point in time. The actual figures for weekly earnings should therefore be considered as reasonable approximations.

The annual Survey of Financial Institutions in Jersey[1] enables calculation of the average bonus paid per FTE employee working in the sector; for 2005 this was £5,600 per annum. Including bonuses increases the overall annual average weekly pay for 2005 from £710 to £820 per FTE in the Finance sector, and increases the overall annual average in 2005 for the entire labour force from £27,000 to £28,400 per annum. Census information shows that there is an average of 1.24 FTE workers per household in Jersey. Scaling up individual average earnings by this factor results in an average (mean) household income from employment in 2005 of £35,200.

[1] *Survey of Financial Institutions 2005: States of Jersey Statistics Unit, July 2006.*

The Household Expenditure Survey[2], conducted in Jersey over the 12 months to October 2005, showed that median household income from employment was £34,400. Relating this figure to that above shows that, as is typical of earnings distributions, the mean household earnings from employment is somewhat greater than the median (in this case by almost £1,000).

Figure 4.5 Average weekly earnings by sector, June 2006



** The 'Other business activities' sector includes 'Miscellaneous business activities' and private sector 'Education, health and other services'.*
*** 'Transport, storage and communication' includes the former and current States Trading Committees (Jersey Airport, Harbours, Postal Administration and Jersey Telecom).*

In examining the change in the RPI and in average earnings, it is clear that often in the past, earnings have on average increased at a faster rate than prices. Between 1990 and 2006 the RPI increased by 92% (or an average of 4.2% per year) whilst average earnings increased by 130% (i.e. more than doubled and at an average rate of about 5.3% per year). More recently the increases have been closer, over the past five years the RPI has increased by 21% (3.9% per annum on average) and average earnings by 22% (4.1% per annum on average).

[2] *Report on the Jersey Household Expenditure Survey 2004/05 (page 18): States of Jersey Statistics Unit, July 2006.*

Figure 4.6 Jersey's Average Earnings Index and Retail Prices Index (June 1990=100)

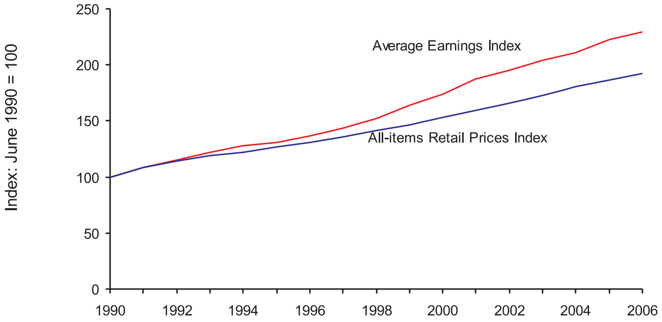
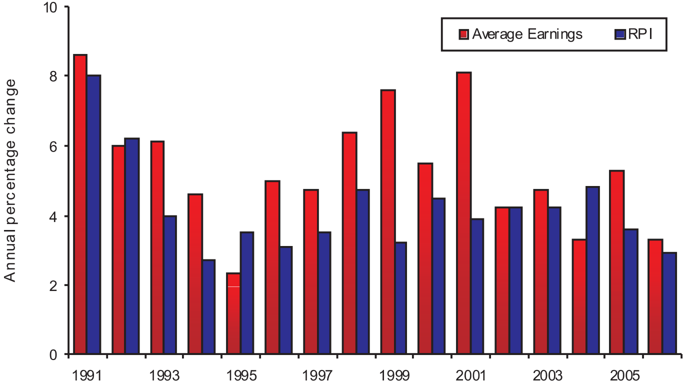


Figure 4.7 Annual percentage changes in the Index of Average Earnings and in the Retail Prices Index at June each year, 1991-2006



Further reading: Annual update on Index of Average Earnings and Jersey Economic Digest, States of Jersey Statistics Unit.

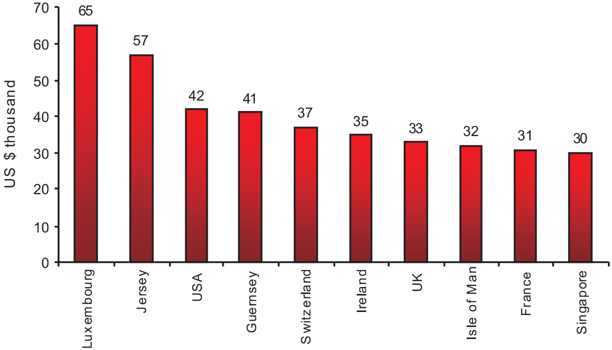
5. GVA and GNI

In 2005 the value of economic activity in Jersey was £3.4 billion[3]. This measure of the value of activity is the Gross Value Added (GVA) for the Island; in essence, the sum of wages and salaries and company profits.

The economic activity of Jersey can also be considered in another way, in terms of the wealth of Jersey people and Jersey-owned businesses; this measure is known as Gross National Income (GNI). GNI is derived from GVA by subtracting money earned in Jersey by businesses owned off-Island but adding back money earned abroad by Jersey residents and businesses. In 2005 GNI for Jersey was approximately £3.2 billion.

Jersey's GNI per capita is amongst the highest in the world, only Luxembourg had a higher GNI per capita ($65,000) in 2005, whilst the USA and UK stood at $42,000 and $33,000 respectively.

Figure 5.1 GNI per capita, 2005 (PPP $US)[4]



Development of the Jersey economy

The economy of Jersey has seen a great deal of change during the past 30 to 40 years as markets have become more international and global travel has increased. This has meant that traditional Jersey industries such as agriculture and tourism are having to operate in fiercely competitive markets and are no longer the dominant industries in Jersey.

However, the international nature of business has allowed the single-most dramatic change to the Jersey economy to take place. Over the past 20 to 30 years the Financial services sector (banking, trust and company administration, fund management, accountancy and legal activities) has grown such that it now accounts for half of all the economic activity in Jersey and employs almost a quarter of the workforce.

[3] Reliable data on the size of the Jersey economy only exist from 1998, with the latest data being for 2005.
[4] Source: World Bank, calculated using OECD purchasing power parity for £ sterling.

Figure 5.2 Gross Value Added by sector[5], 2005

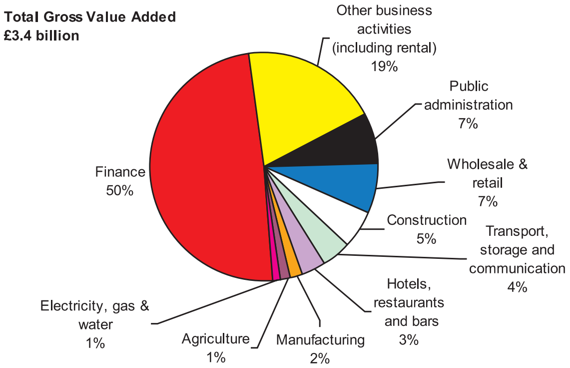
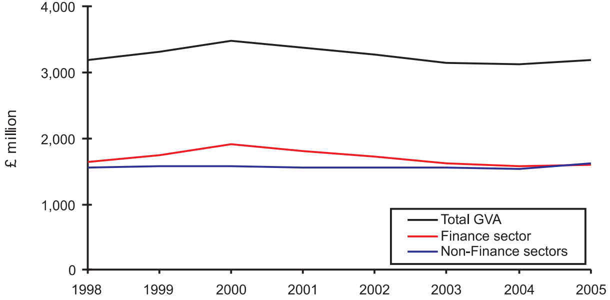


Figure 5.3 Gross Value Added in real terms, 2003 prices



Financial services accounted for about half of Jersey's economy in each year of the period 1998-2005 and as such its performance is central to the overall performance of the Jersey economy. The strong growth in total GVA up to 2000 was driven by growth in the Finance sector, whilst the lower rates of overall growth seen between 2001 and 2004 were a result of the decline in Finance sector balanced by gradual growth in the non-finance sectors of the economy. The increase in total GVA recorded in 2005 was due to growth in both the finance and non-finance halves of the Island's economy.

[5] *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. However, rental income is excluded from this sector when comparing performance of individual sectors.*

In 2005, strong economic growth occurred in the Construction and Electricity, gas & water sectors, each of which saw real term increases in GVA of more than 6%. Most other sectors recorded real term increases in GVA of between 2% and 4% in 2005, except for Manufacturing and Hotels, restaurants & bars, both of which declined on an annual basis. The strongest growing sector was other business administration which increased 9% in real terms.

Whilst the performance of the whole Jersey economy has mirrored that of the Finance sector during the past seven years, there have been differences in the performance of individual sectors as measured by GVA.

Table 5.1 GVA by sector in real term, 2003 prices, £ million

					Percentage change		
					1998-	2000-	2003-
Sector	**1998**	**2000**	**2004**	**2005**	**2000**	**2005**	**2005**
Agriculture	56	53	43	44	-5.4	-17.0	2.3
Manufacturing	74	73	57	54	-1.4	-26.0	-5.3
Electricity, gas and water	40	41	33	35	2.5	-14.6	6.1
Construction	156	162	156	168	3.8	3.7	7.7
Wholesale and retail	224	220	209	217	-1.8	-1.4	3.8
Hotels, restaurants and bars	130	121	109	106	-6.9	-12.4	-2.8
Transport, storage and communications	138	136	133	138	-1.4	1.5	3.8
Finance	1,598	1,873	1,551	1,589	17.2	-15.2	2.5
Other business activities[6]	200	210	239	261	5.0	24.3	9.2
Public administration	193	211	227	230	9.3	9.0	1.3
Total GVA	**3,168**	**3,455**	**3,115**	**3,203**	**9.1**	**-7.3**	**2.8**

Over the entire period of 1998 to 2005, the most notable change in GVA has been the growth, of about 31% in real terms in Other business activities from £201 million in 1998 to £261 million in 2005. The rental element of the overall business activities has been flat in real terms reflecting the fact that rental costs increase broadly in line with inflation. Other significant long term changes include the general decline of Agriculture sector, by about a fifth over the seven year period. The Manufacturing, Electricity, gas and water, and Hotels, restaurants and bars sectors also saw real term falls from 1998 to 2005 (25%, 13% and 18% respectively). In contrast, the Public administration and Construction sectors experienced real term growth (19% and 8% respectively) over this seven year period. Although the Finance sector experienced conflicting fortunes between 1998 and 2005, by 2005 it was about 0.5% smaller than in 1998 in real terms.

Further reading: Jersey Gross Value Added (GVA) and Gross National Income (GNI) 2005: States of Jersey Statistics Unit, September 2006.

[6] *Excluding rental income of private households, which for 2005 was £357 million. This compoment is included in the total GVA figure.*

6. Financial Services

Bank Deposits and Fund Administration in Jersey

Over the past five years total bank deposits held in Jersey have increased by almost £70 billion whilst the number of bank licences has fallen by 28, mainly due to mergers.

Table 6.1 Bank deposits in Jersey, 2000-2006

	Number of Banks	Deposits (£ billion) Sterling	Currency	Total
2000	73	38.9	77.0	117.9
2001	70	42.1	87.0	129.1
2002	62	43.2	93.3	136.5
2003	55	47.5	108.3	155.8
2004	55	50.7	108.5	159.2
2005	49	55.2	124.5	179.7
2006	45	59.3	128.3	187.6

Figures as at 30 September each year.
Source: www.jerseyfsc.org

The total value of collective funds administered from Jersey grew by more than £80 billion over the past six years.

Table 6.2 Total value and number of funds administered from Jersey, 2000-2006

	Number of Funds	Total No. of Separate Pools	Total Value £ Billion
2000	313	1,410	90.3
2001	296	1,696	94.8
2002	403	1,762	96.9
2003	480	1,921	108.2
2004	769	2,208	96.9
2005	906	2,358	122.0
2006	1,086	2,678	169.8

Figures as at 30 September each year.
Source: www.jerseyfsc.org

The total value of funds administered from within the Island grew by £10.1 billion during the third quarter. The Net Asset Value ('NAV') of funds in Jersey has risen by almost 39% in the preceding 12 months to reach a new high of £169.8 billion. The total number of funds has climbed by almost 20% to 1,086 funds; comprising 2,678 separate investment pools.

Investment Business

Although the number of clients decreased by almost 3,600 from September 2005 to September 2006, the total funds under management increased to stand at £58.49 billion.

Table 6.3 Value of funds managed and number of clients, Sept 2005-2006

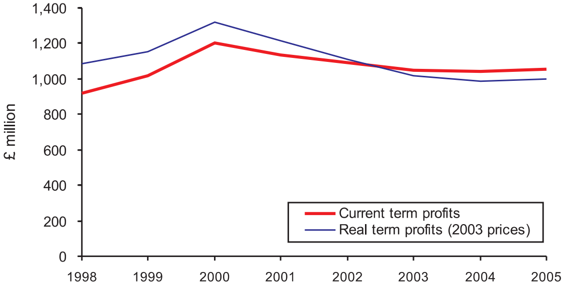
	2005	2006	Percentage Change
Clients	22,381	18,801	-16.0
Assets (£ billion)	43.27	58.49	35.2
Average asset value per client (£ million)	1.93	3.11	60.9

Survey of Financial Institutions

The States of Jersey Statistics Unit runs an annual survey of financial institutions covering banks, trust and company administrators, fund managers, accountants and legal professionals.

The total annual net profit of Jersey's financial services sector in 2005 was £1,054 million, representing an increase of almost 4% on 2004 (1.2% in real terms). This increase constitutes the first rise in total profit for five years and follows three years of falls between 2001-2003 (of around 4 to 5% per anum) and a stabilisation of total profit level in 2004.

Figure 6.1 Estimated total profit for Jersey's Financial services sector, 1998-2005



Between 2004 and 2005, profits for trust and company administrators (including legal firms) and fund managers both increased by about 8% and 4% respectively. Over the same period, profits for banks increased by almost 3% on 2004. Profits for banks had previously declined year by year from 2001 to 2004.

In 2005, the annual profit of the banking sub-sector was £843 million. Profits for the other sub sectors were: fund management £80 million; trust and company administration (including legal) £112 million and accountancy £20 million.

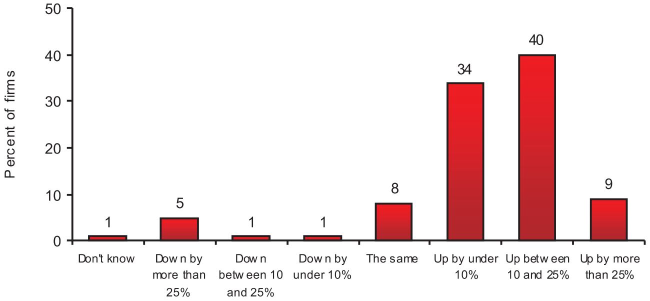
Businesses were asked how they anticipated annual profits for 2006 might compare with their actual profits achieved in 2005. More than five times as many firms forecast that profits would increase during the next 12-month period (calendar 2006) rather than fall. This level of optimism was higher than seen in the previous round of the survey.

A simple count, giving each firm the same weight, resulted in 66% of firms expecting profits to rise in 2006, about a sixth (16%) expecting profits to stay about the same and one in eight (12%) expecting profits to fall. In other words, five times as many companies expected profits to rise rather than fall in 2006.

The general degree of optimism for 2006 is reiterated when weighting profit forecasts by manpower numbers: 87% of firms expected profits to rise in 2006; about 18% expected profits to remain the same; whilst only 4% expected profits to fall.

The level of optimism was highest for firms engaged in trust and company administration, with more than two-thirds (69%) of such firms expecting profits to rise in 2006. The proportions of firms expecting profits to rise in the other sub-sectors were: banks 44%; accountancy 60%; and fund managers 60%.

Figure 6.2 Expected change in profits of Financial Institutions for 2006 relative to 2005



In the above chart the results have been weighted with respect to the number of staff.

Profit per employee across the finance sector in 2005 was £98,000 per full-time equivalent (FTE)[7] employee, about £2,000 higher than in 2004.

Total expenditure on goods and services by the finance sector was £473 million in 2005, with about three-fifths of this total being spent in Jersey.

[7] *The number of FTE staff was estimated from the data recorded by the six-monthly Manpower Survey. Part-time employees were uniformly assumed to be equivalent to 0.5 of a full-time employee.*

The total number of FTE staff employed in the finance sector in 2005 was 150 higher than in 2004, the first increase in total employment for three years, but remains below the levels recorded in 2001 and 2002.

More than half of the firms expected staff levels to increase during 2006, though about a third anticipated that staff levels would remain the same.

The largest single source of new employees continues to be the industry itself. Recruits from universities were up by 45 to 145 but those recruited directly from school fell by 15 to 35. Total recruitment from universities and schools was nearly 100 lower than in 2000 and 2001. In 2005, 195 started employment coming from outside Jersey, whilst 270 left the sector and the Island, a net outflow of 75.

Table 6.4 Employment, profit and expenditure of Financial Institutions, 1997-2005

		1998	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total Profit	£million	**883**	**1,167**	**1,113**	**1,065**	**1,018**	**1,017**	**1,054**
Banks		673	965	914	888	829	820	843
Fund managers		85	88	78	67	74	77	80
Trust & co. admin (inc legal)		109	97	103	90	98	103	112
Accountants		16	17	18	20	17	17	20
Total Manpower (FTE)		**10,881**	**11,236**	**11,572**	**11,657**	**11,154**	**11,053**	**11,205**
Banks		5,393	5,300	5,703	5,729	5,218	5,145	4,976
Fund managers		653	640	691	619	603	567	527
Trust & co. admin (inc legal)		3,584	3,980	3,867	3,958	4,194	4,178	4,513
Accountants		771	830	865	893	690	717	717
Average Profit per FTE employee	£k	85	109	100	95	95	96	98
Total Expenditure on employment	£million	298	366	405	435	443	458	502
Average employment cost per FTE	£k	28.7	34.1	36.4	38.9	41.4	43.2	46.7

All numbers have been rounded independently.

Further reading: Survey of Financial Institutions, 2005. Published annually by the States of Jersey Statistics Unit.

7. Tourism

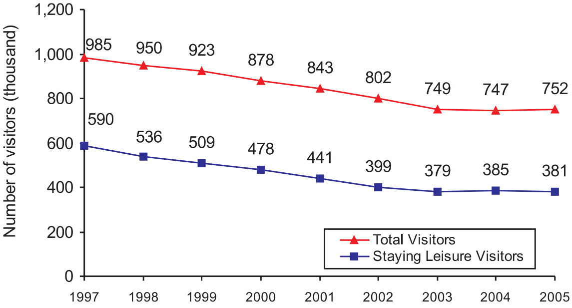
Number of Staying Visitors and Day Trippers

Between 2004 and 2005, the total number of staying leisure visitors fell slightly (by 1%) to 380,900. This fall in leisure visitors was considerably less than in previous years. The number of leisure day trippers increased by 4% between 2004 and 2005 to 115,700. Total on-Island visitor expenditure was £220 million, an average of £292 per visitor (all categories).

Table 7.1 Visitor expenditure, volume and occupancy rates, 2005

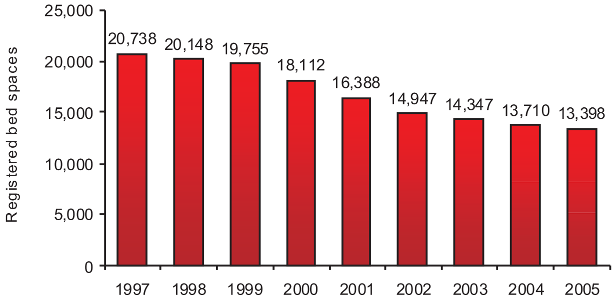
On-Island Visitor Expenditure	£220 million
Total Tourism Visitor Volume	752,000
Staying Leisure Visitor Volume	380,900
Business Visitor Volume	76,400
Staying Conference Visitor Volume	5,900
Leisure Day Tripper Visitor Volume	115,700
Visiting Yachtsmen	24,400
Registered accommodation establishments	166
Registered tourism bed spaces	13,400
Total bed nights available over year	3.4 million
Total bed nights sold over year	2.1 million
Total room nights sold over year	1.0 million
Average yearly room space occupancy	70%
Average yearly bed space occupancy	63%

Figure 7.1 Number of staying leisure and total visitors, 1997-2005



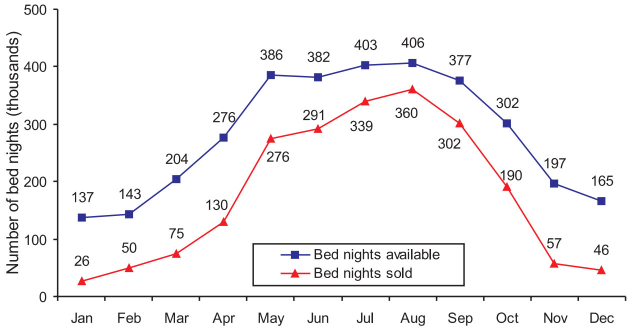
The number of registered bed spaces has reduced by almost two-fifths over the past ten years, although the rate of decline has slowed considerably during the past four years.

Figure 7.2 Number of registered bed spaces, 1997-2005



The room occupancy rate for 2005 was 70%, whilst the bed occupancy rate was 63%. Reflecting the seasonality of tourism in Jersey, the lowest occupancy rates occurred between January to March and November and December.

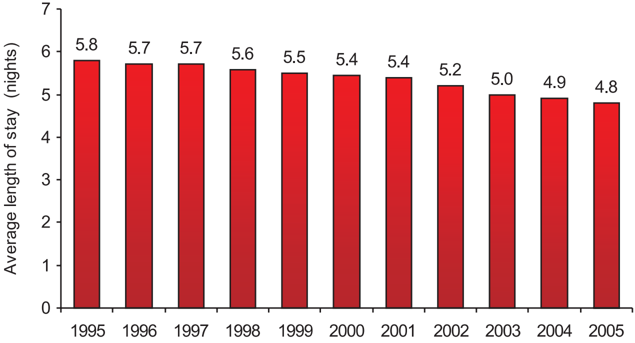
Figure 7.3 Number of bed nights available and number sold, 2005



Length of Stay of Staying Leisure Visitors

Between 1995 and 2005 the average number of nights spent in Jersey by leisure visitors has reduced from 5.8 to 4.8.

Figure 7.4 Average length of stay of staying leisure visitors, 1995-2005

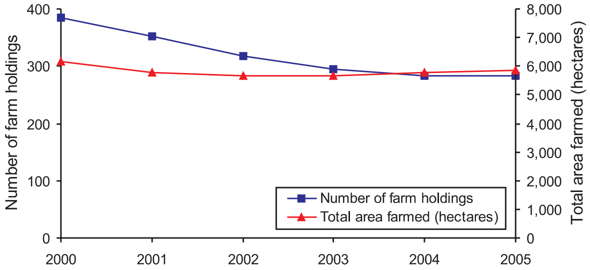


Further reading: Jersey Tourism Annual Statistical Reports.
Please visit www.jersey.com/marketinginfo

8. Agriculture and Fisheries

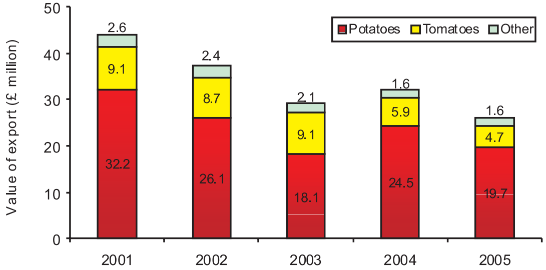
Between 2000 and 2005 the number of arable farms in Jersey fell by almost a quarter (26%). The number of farms is almost exactly the same as in 2004 but the total area farmed is up by 67 hectares, meaning that the average farm size increased, to stand at about 21 hectares (115 vergées).

Figure 8.1 Number of farm holdings and average size, 1999-2005



In real terms (allowing for inflation) the export value of potatoes fell by 20% (£4.8 million) from 2004 to 2005, whilst tomatoes also fell by out 20% (£1.2 million).

Figure 8.2 Value of vegetable exports, 2001-2005 (£ million expressed in 2005 Prices)



Source: Jersey Agriculture.
Further Reading: Agriculture and Fisheries Annual Reports.

Table 8.1 Fish and aquaculture annual yield and landed catch values

	Annual yield (tonnes)								Landed catch values[4], 2005	
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Price per kg (£)	Total value (£,000)
Captured fisheries										
Lobster	157	153	128	130	157	167	167	139	13.44	1,866
Brown crab	521	473	440	447	524	540	541	438	1.58	691
Scallop (dredging and diving)[1]	198	218	258	370	381	313	191	231	1.95	444
Whelk	135	8	338	519	204	134	147	442	0.90	398
Spider crab	160	175	172	236	270	233	223	163	1.46	239
Other[2]	22	29	31	45	25	10	7	5	*	15
Shellfish Sub Total	1,192	1,056	1,366	1,747	1,559	1,396	1,276	1,418		3,653
Bass	18	15	17	15	21	25	19	22	6.60	146
Skate/Ray	51	70	53	91	59	88	52	53	2.60	139
Sole	17	18	21	20	15	15	7	17	8.00	136
Sea Bream	115	132	57	94	107	135	48	36	2.20	79
Mullet (grey and red)	11	13	9	11	9	12	7	9	*	17
Pollack	23	18	11	17	12	13	10	8	1.50	13
Mackerel (including horse mackerel)	34	26	13	18	19	13	8	10	*	12
Dogfish (lesser and greater)	20	11	22	22	19	16	24	16	0.50	8
Conger	14	11	14	20	13	25	12	14	0.50	7
Other[3]	80	70	37	49	37	24	15	16	*	66
Wet fish sub total	383	384	253	356	311	364	202	203		625
Aquaculture										
Pacific oyster	197	188	241	390	476	560	721	580		
King scallop	3	2	2	2	2	1	4	8		
Mussel	0	8	58	78	96	108	25	50		
Aquaculture sub total	200	198	300	470	574	670	749	638		856
Total Production	**1,775**	**1,637**	**1,919**	**2,573**	**2,444**	**2,431**	**2,227**	**2,260**		**5,134**

[1] Total catch value excludes those caught by divers for recreational use (which have been estimated for the years 2003 to 2005 at 3.5 tonnes for each year).
[2] Includes Crawfish, Prawns, Cuttlefish, Squid and Velvet Crab.
[3] Includes mainly Angler, Brill, Cod, Garfish, Gurnard/Latchet, Haddock, Hake, John Dorey, Lemon Sole, Ling, Megrims, Plaice, Sandeel, Tope, Turbot and Whiting.
[4] Indicates first hand landed catch prices. The total value of the catch may be much more because the catch will be sold on before reaching consumers.
** Indicates no individual price available since more than one variety.*
Source: Environment Department. Further reading: Agriculture and Fisheries Annual Reports.

9. Size and Land Cover of Jersey

Jersey has a total surface area of 118.2 square kilometres (km^2)[8] and is divided into 12 civil Parishes, ranging in size from St Clement (4.2 km^2) to St Ouen (15.0 km^2).

In 1997, more than a fifth of the land area was developed, a fifth was grassland and almost a third was arable.

Table 9.1 Area of Jersey by Parish

	Acres	Vergées	Square miles	Square kilometres	Percent of Island area
St Ouen	3,707	8,341	5.8	15.0	13
St Brelade	3,157	7,103	4.9	12.8	11
Trinity	3,030	6,817	4.7	12.3	10
St Peter	2,875	6,469	4.5	11.6	10
St Helier*	2,550	5,738	4.0	10.6	9
St Martin	2,455	5,524	3.8	9.9	8
St Lawrence	2,337	5,257	3.7	9.5	8
St Saviour	2,296	5,166	3.6	9.3	8
St John	2,154	4,846	3.4	8.7	7
Grouville	1,935	4,354	3.0	7.8	6
St Mary	1,602	3,605	2.5	6.5	5
St Clement	1,044	2,349	1.6	4.2	4
TOTAL	**29,142**	**65,569**	**46.0**	**118.2**	**100**

** The area of St Helier includes reclaimed land area of 957 Vergées (2 km^2).*

Table 9.2 Land cover of Jersey, 1997

Land cover type	Area (Vergées)	Area %
Arable	20,672	29.3
Grassland	15,469	21.9
Development	14,758	20.9
Semi-natural	6,317	9.0
Inter-tidal	4,706	6.7
Woodland	4,472	6.3
Multi-classed	4,004	5.7
Inland water	251	0.4
Unclassified	2	<0.1
TOTAL	**70,681**	**100.0**

Area includes inter-tidal zone and reclaimed land.
Further reading: CLEVER-Mapping of Land Cover in Jersey.

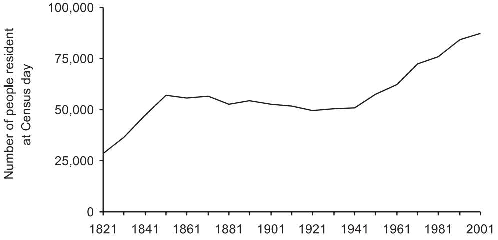
[8] *Including reclaimed land of St Helier.*

10. Population

Total Population

The resident population of Jersey at the end of 2005 was estimated as 88,200, which represents an increase of about 500 persons from December 2004 to December 2005. About half of this increase was due to natural growth (the excess of births over deaths). After two years of outward migration, 2005 saw net inward migration of 270 people, driven by increased employment of j-category employees. On 11 March 2001 (Census Day), the resident population in Jersey was 87,186.

Figure 10.1 Jersey's population, 1821-2001



Population figures from 1981 to 2001 are for the total resident population (i.e. excluding short-term visitors but including temporarily absent residents); those from 1961 to 1976 exclude visitors but include an estimate of the number of absent residents. Population figures from 1821 to 1951 include visitors but exclude temporarily absent residents.

Table 10.1 Total resident population, 1981-2005

	Total
1981	76,050
1986	80,212
1989	82,809
1991	84,082
1996	85,150
2000	87,100
2001	87,186
2001*	87,400
2002*	87,600
2003*	87,600
2004*	87,700
2005* (p)	88,200

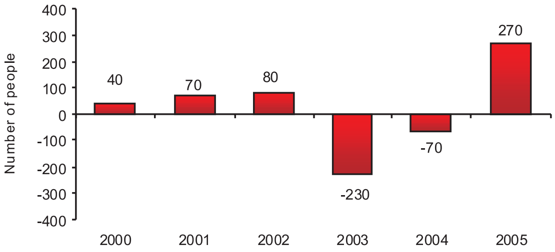
(p) provisional.
** estimated using Census 2001 (11 March) population and annual birth, death, employment, health and education data (as at end of December each year).*

Migration

Migration into and out of the Island consists of a dynamic 'ebb and flow' of migrants in both directions (excluding the annual movement of some 4,000 short-term seasonal workers present in the Island for less than one year).

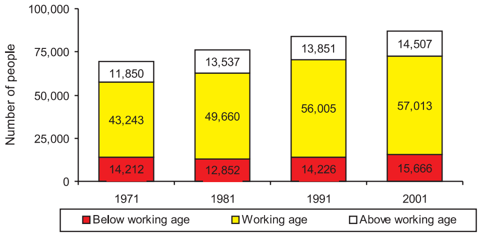
The net migration in a given calendar year is therefore the difference between two much greater numbers, those arriving less those leaving. The period 2000 to 2002 was characterised by small net inward migration of less than 100 per year, reflecting the general stability of the labour market during this period. During 2003 and 2004 however, there was net outward migration, reflecting the fall in private sector employment. In contrast 2005 saw a net inward migration which is attributable to the increase of 100 j-category employees together with their associated family members.

Figure 10.2 Net migration, 2001-2005



In 2001, almost two-thirds (65%) of the total resident population were of working age (women/men aged 16-59/64 years), 17% were above working age and 18% below working age. These proportions have been substantially constant since 1981, although the absolute numbers in each category have increased.

Figure 10.3 Age structure with respect to working age, 1971-2001



Note: school leaving age increased in 1992 from 15 to 16 years of age.

On 11 March 2001, over three-quarters of the resident population of Jersey possessed housing qualifications within the 'a-h' category. At that time, a fifth of the resident population were non-locally qualified under the housing regulation in effect at the time. However, since the last Census there have been a series of changes in the housing regulations such that the period of residency required to attain qualified status had been reduced from 19 years to 13 years. As a result of this, and also to changes in migration, with fewer non-qualified people (on an employment basis) employed, it has been possible to update the overall profile of residential qualifications to 2006. For a breakdown of the population by residential qualification and year of arrival see 'Jersey in Figures, 2005' or the 'Report on the 2001 Census'.

Table 10.2 Residential qualifications of the resident population, 2001 and 2006

Categories*	Percentage of population aged 16 and over (2001)**	Updated (2006) profile
a - h	77	85 ± 1%
j - k	2	2%
Non-qualified	21	13 ± 1%

** As defined under the Housing Regulations.*
*** Individuals aged 15 and under do not possess residential qualifications.*

Passports

Table 10.3 Number of passports issued and documents legalised, 2004-2006

	2004	2005	2006
Passports issued	11,377	11,140	10,904
Documents legalised	6,650	7,766	8,970

Population Density

The population density of Jersey is approximately triple that of England, but a fifth (20%) less than that of Guernsey.

Table 10.4 Population density of Jersey and other jurisdictions, 2005

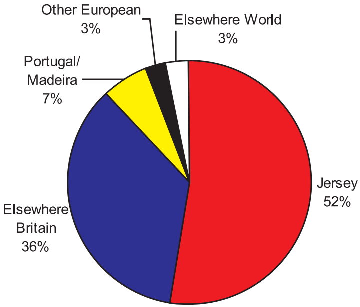
	Population	Area (km²)	Density (per km²)
Jersey*	88,200	116	760
Guernsey	59,807	63	950
Isle of Man	76,315	572	130
United Kingdom	58,789,000	242,910	240
England	49,139,000	130,422	380

Population figures for jurisdictions other than Jersey are from the corresponding 2001 Censuses.
** If the 2 km² of the St Helier reclamation site are included in the total area of Jersey, the population density is 740 per km².*

Ethnic and Cultural Background

At the time of the last Census half (53%) of the population was born in Jersey and four out of ten people (36%) now live here after being born elsewhere in Britain.

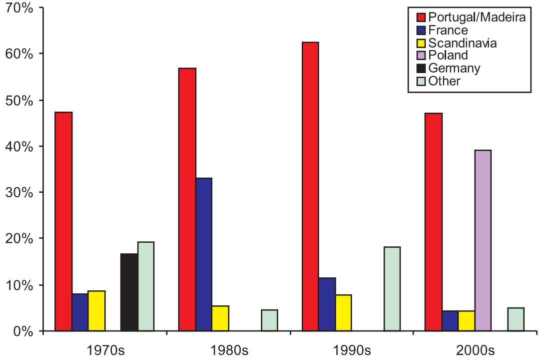
Figure 10.4 Population by place of birth, 2001 Census



The results of JASS 2006 show that of the adult population there are fewer people from Portugal/Madeira represented than in 2001. This is because the JASS sample reflects both slightly lower coverage of this population group and the fact that patterns of migration are changing, with more people now coming to Jersey from elsewhere within Europe.

Throughout the 1970's, 1980's and 1990's (of the adult population), a half to two-thirds of 'Other Europeans' arriving in Jersey were from Portugal/Madeira, with a relatively small proportion of people from France, Scandinavia and other countries. The 1970's was the last decade when people arrived from countries France, Italy and Germany in any numbers. However the significant change comes in the current decade with the proportion arriving from Portugal/Madeira falling to below a half (47%) of all 'Other Europeans' and those born in Poland making up four in ten (40%).

Figure 10.5 Country of birth of people living in Jersey but born in Other European countries (not UK or Ireland)



Martial Status

For the first time, in the 2006 JASS people living as couples (and who had never been married) were separately identified and make up 7% of the adult population. Previously such people had been recorded as single in the 2001 Census. Four in ten people (41%) are married (for the first time), a quarter (25%) are single and 10% are divorced. Less than one in ten are re-married (7%) whilst 6% are widowed and 3% are separated but still legally married. Combining the cohabiting and single groups we can see that the figures for single people and all other marital statuses are similar to the last Census, as shown by table 1.7.

Table 10.5 Profile of marital status (percentages)

Marital status	JASS 2006	2001 Census
Married	41	44
Single	32	30
of which single	25	
of which cohabiting	7	
Divorced	10	8
Widowed	6	7
Re-married	7	8
Separated	3	3
Total	**100**	**100**

Further reading: Population update 2005, published annually by the Statistics Unit.
Further reading: 'Report on the Jersey Census, 2001', published by the Statistics Unit.
Further reading: Reports on the Jersey Annual Social Survey 2005 and 2006 editions.

11. Households

Private Households

The number of private households in Jersey recorded in the 2001 Census was 35,562.

Owner-occupier households accounted for approximately half (51%) of all private households. About one in seven (14%) private households lived in social-rented accommodation as States of Jersey, housing trust/association or Parish tenants. The corresponding figures for Great Britain in 2000 were 68% of households being owner-occupiers and 21% renting from the social sector.

Table 11.1 Tenure of private households, 2001

	Households	% of total
Owner-occupier	18,031	51
States, housing trust/association or Parish tenancy	5,017	14
Private rental accommodation	7,857	22
Tied (staff) accommodation	1,700	5
Private lodging	1,539	4
Registered Lodging House	1,269	4
Other	149	-
Total	**35,562**	

Number of Persons per Household

The average number of people per private household has fallen slightly between the 1971 and 2001 Censuses[9]. For a breakdown of household by size see 'Jersey in Figures, 2005'.

Table 11.2 Average number of persons per household, 1971-2001

	1971	1981	1991	1996	2001
Average number of persons per household	2.79	2.59	2.47	2.41	2.38

[9] *The total number of private households and the average number of persons per household are not strictly comparable to earlier censuses because households living as independent units in lodging houses and staff accommodation were treated as private households for the first time in 2001; there were 1,801 such households recorded by the 2001 Censes.*

Number of Rooms

The most common number of rooms occupied per household in 2001 was between four and six (excluding bathrooms, toilets, halls, landings or rooms used for storage).

Table 11.3 Number of rooms occupied by each private household, 2001

	1	2	3	4-6	7-9	10 or more
Percentage of all private households	5.2	6.8	15.4	51.2	17.2	4.2

Property Type

Looking at the types of property people live in shows a roughly equally split between flat/maisonette, semi-detached/terraced house and detached house/bungalow, each with about a third of the total number of homes. Eight in ten households (79%) have three or fewer bedrooms, whereas one in twenty (5%) have more than four. The most common type of household is a three-bedroom semi-detached/terraced house, with 18% of residential properties being made up of this property type.

Table 11.4 Property type by number of bedrooms, 2006

	Number of bedrooms					
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five or more	Total
Bed-sit	3	-	-	-	-	3
Flat/maisonette	14	16	2	0	-	32
Semi-detached/terraced house	1	6	18	5	1	31
Detached house/bungalow	1	5	13	12	4	34
Total	**19**	**27**	**33**	**16**	**5**	**100**

Further reading: Report on the Jersey Census, 2001: States of Jersey Statistics Unit.
Further reading: Reports on the Jersey Annual Social Survey: States of Jersey Statistics Unit.

12. Housing

Type of Dwelling Occupied

A total of 30,742 dwelling units were recorded as occupied at the time of the 2001 Census. The total dwelling stock (including vacant dwellings) was 32,704 units.

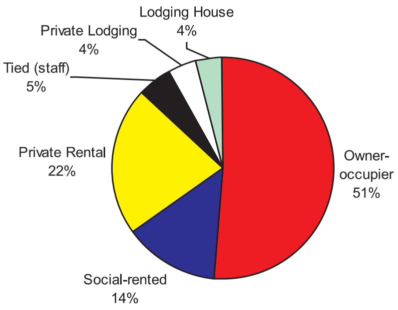
59% of private households were living in a whole house or bungalow, half of which were detached units. A further 21% of households lived in a purpose-built flat, and the remaining 20% were living in part of a converted house, commercial building or temporary structure.

Table 12.1 Private households by type of dwelling occupied, 2001

Type of dwelling	Number of Private households	Percent of all Private households
Whole house or bungalow		
Detached	10,401	29
Semi-detached	6,782	19
Terraced	3,879	11
Flat, maisonette, apartment		
Purpose-built	7,510	21
Part of converted house	5,799	16
In a commercial building	1,068	3
Temporary or mobile structure	123	-
Total	**35,562**	**100**

Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

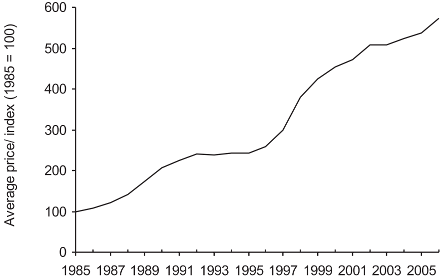
Figure 12.1 Private households by type of dwelling and tenure, 2001



The Jersey House Price Index

Between 1992 and 2002, the cost of a three-bedroom house in Jersey almost doubled. More recently prices were stable between 2002 and 2003 and then increased at a rate of around 3% per year during 2004 and 2005 and 6.5% during 2006.

Figure 12.2 The Jersey House Price Index, 1985-2006



The graph combines the 1985 to 2001 index of the previous methodology (based on sales price of a three-bedroom house) with the new methodology described below.

In 2003 a new methodology was developed to calculate the Jersey House Price Index. The new methodology incorporates the prices of one and two bedroom flats and two, three and four bedroom houses and thus provides a more comprehensive measure of changes in property prices in Jersey. In the chart above the old index (based on three bedroom houses) is used for years prior to 2002.

The overall average price of dwellings in Jersey remained reasonably stable between 2002 and 2003. Since then prices have moved steadily upwards, but with some property-type specific movements.

Table 12.2 Average prices (£,000) for individual property types, 2002-2006

Period		Flats		Houses			All
		1-bed	2-bed	2-bed	3-bed	4-bed	
2002		156	246	279	328	446	318
2003		156	222	275	333	451	318
2004		160	235	264	345	477	328
2005		152	235	282	356	472	336
2006	Q1	163	259	303	375	486	355
	Q2	176	243	278	364	492	346
	Q3	168	259	315	398	509	372
	Q4	169	262	296	388	485	360
2006	All	169	256	298	381	493	358

The average (mix-adjusted) price of dwellings sold in Jersey in the fourth quarter of 2006 was £360,000. This is around 81% higher than that in the UK as a whole, and about a quarter (23%) higher than in Greater London.

Table 12.3 Mix-adjusted average price of dwellings sold in Jersey and the UK, 2005-2006

	Mix-adjusted average price (£ thousand)					
	Q3 2005	**Q4 2005**	**Q1 2006**	**Q2 2006**	**Q3 2006**	**Q4 2006**
Jersey	345	335	355	346	372	360
UK	186	186	185	190	197	199
England	195	194	193	198	205	207
Greater London	270	267	269	279	287	292
South East (excl. London)	235	233	232	237	245	247
South West	200	200	200	204	210	213
Wales	148	149	148	153	158	160
Northern Ireland	133	136	140	148	166	186
Scotland	128	127	130	136	144	146

Prices are rounded to the nearest £1,000.
Further Reading: Jersey House Price Index, published quarterly by the Statistics Unit.

First Time Buyers

There are a number of sites in Jersey which have had dwellings built exclusively to be available at a more affordable price to First Time Buyers (FTB). But due to the relatively small number of such transactions taking place in a given quarterly period, FTB properties are presented on an annual basis and only at a combined flat and house level.

The fluctuations in the annual mean price of FTB properties seen for both types of property may be ascribed to two factors: firstly, there is a relatively small number of transactions of such properties taking place each year; secondly specific FTB sites vary somewhat in designated price and since the majority of each site is made available to purchase at a similar time, the annual figures reflect which site has come onto the market in a given year. For example, flats in Woodville Apartments in 2002 were available at a lower price, generally, than those in Albert Place in 2003.

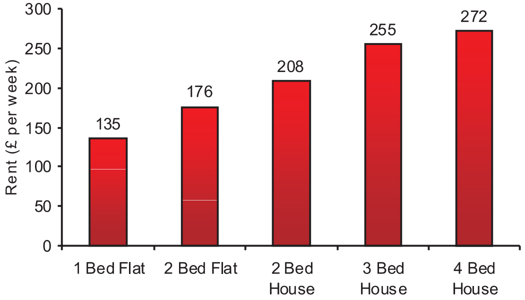
Table 12.4 First Time Buyer properties, 2002-2006. (Prices are in £ thousands)

	2002	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**
Flats					
Mean price	160	185	215	201	205
Number of transactions	59	52	23	8	13
Houses					
Mean price	222	242	292	270	260
Number of transactions	44	18	11	129	71

Housing Rents

In 2006 the average weekly rental cost of a three bedroom house was £255, whilst the cost of renting a two bed flat was around £176. However, as with house prices the cost of renting any specific property will be determined by various factors location, condition and facilities.

Figure 12.3 Average weekly rental costs (excluding Housing Trusts), Q4 2006 (£/week)



Source: Housing Department.

States rental waiting list

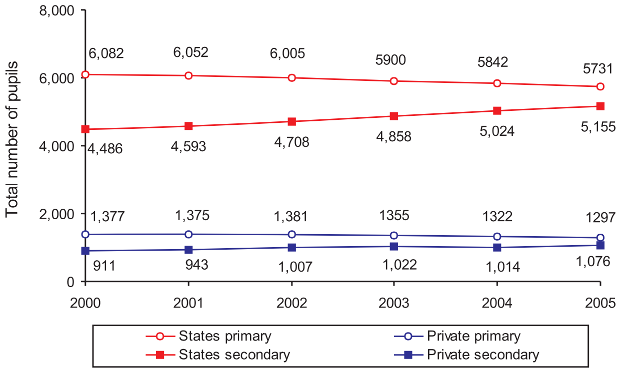
At the end of 2005, just over 250 people were on the States Rental waiting list, representing about half the number on the list at the turn of the decade and a quarter of the number in the late 1980s and early 1990s.

13. Education

Number of Pupils

The total number of children in primary and secondary education in Jersey increased by approximately 400 between 2000 and 2005 (from 12,856 to 13,259), comprising an increase of 834 in secondary schools and a decrease of 431 in primary schools.

Figure 13.1 Number of pupils in Primary and Secondary Education, 2000-2005



Figures are for January of each year.

The number of children undergoing special needs education increased sharply (over 40%) between 1998 and 2001. Since then, the number and proportion of pupils with special needs has gradually been decreasing.

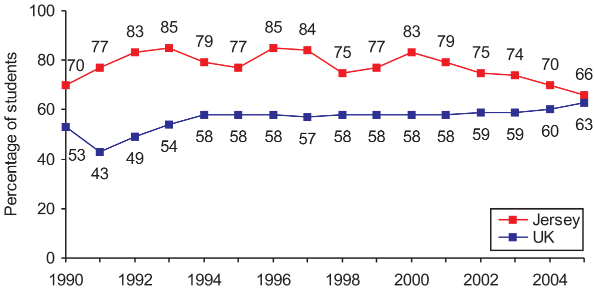
Table 13.1 Children with Special Educational Needs, 1998-2005

Year	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Children with special educational needs	252	318	364	379	370	346	308	284
Percentage of total pupils aged 5-16 years	2.2	2.7	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.3	2.3

Students Remaining in Education

In 2005, 66% of Jersey students stayed on in full-time education at 17 years of age compared with 63% in the UK.

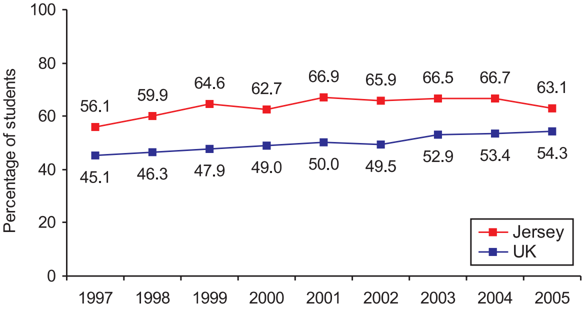
Figure 13.2 Percentage of students staying on in full-time Education at 17 Years of Age, 1990-2005



Pass Rates

Almost two-thirds (63%) of all students taking GCSEs in Jersey in 2005 achieved five or more grades A* to C compared with about half (54%) in the UK. About four-fifths (81%) of all A level entries in Jersey in 2005 achieved grades A to C compared with about two-thirds (69%) in the UK.

Figure 13.3 Percentage of students achieving 5 or more GCSE's at grades A* to C, 1997-2005



Further Reading: Education Department Annual Reports.
Further Reading: Planning

14. Employment

The Jersey Labour Market

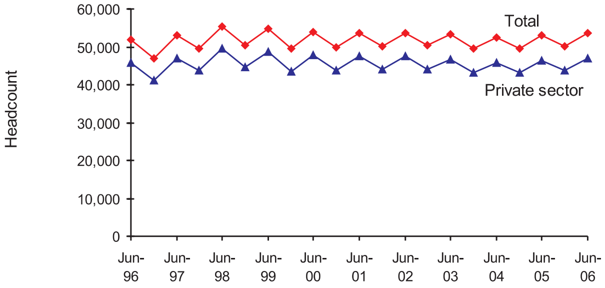
In June 2006, a total of 53,560 people were employed in Jersey. This employment total represents an increase of about 770 since June 2005, the highest June figure for four years.

In the private sector (including former and current States Trading Committee[10] and single-person enterprises) 47,080 were employed in June 2006, 780 (1.7%) more than a year earlier. Public sector employment was 6,480, which was 10 (0.2%) less than a year earlier.

There is a fair degree of seasonality in the Jersey labour market, with around 3,430 more people employed in the summer than in the winter. The main drivers are the Hotels, restaurants and bars sector which employed 1,870 more people in June 2006 than in December 2005, and the Agriculture and Fishing sector 380 more.

Around 82% of all people employed were locally qualified (as defined by the Regulation of Undertakings and Development Law), a further 3% were j category and 15% (representing almost one in six workers) were not locally qualified.

Figure 14.1 Employment (headcount) in the Private and Public sectors, 1996-2006

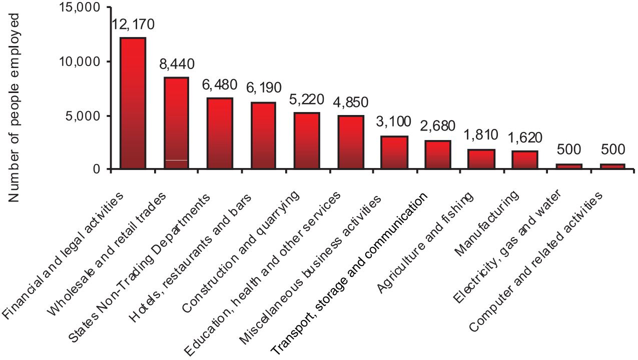


Employment by Sector

In June 2006, almost a quarter (25.9% or 12,170 people) of Jersey's workers were employed in Financial and legal services. The next largest sectors in terms of employment were Wholesale and retail trades (17.9% or 8,440 people) and the Public Sector (excluding States Trading Committees), which accounted for about an eighth of total employment.

[10] *Jersey Airport, Harbours, Postal Administration and Jersey Telecom.*

Figure 14.2 Sectoral breakdown of employment (Headcount), June 2006



Note: Transport, storage and communication includes former and current Trading Committees.

In December 2004 there were nearly 5,000 private sector firms in Jersey. Of these nearly three-quarters (74%) employed less than 6 people. The greatest proportions of small business were in the Construction and Other business activity sectors (80% of all firms). As would be expected the Finance sector had the least small businesses (55%) but the greatest proportion of the largest businesses (employing more than 21 people) at 22%.

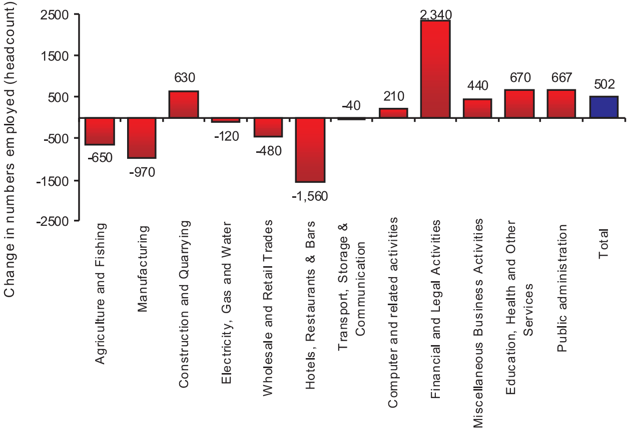
Table 14.1 Number of firms and employees by sector (Private sector only), 31 December 2004

Sector	Number of companies by size of workforce 1-5	6-20	21+	Total	Total number of employees
Agriculture and Fishing	213	59	13	285	1,464
Manufacturing[1]	145	43	12	200	2,245
Construction and Quarrying	747	158	35	940	4,552
Wholesale and retail	732	178	53	963	8,536
Hotels, restaurants and bars	247	124	37	408	4,126
Transport, storage and communication[2]	169	32	20	221	2,466
Finance	228	92	91	411	11,677
Other business activities[3]	1,246	212	62	1,520	7,824
Total	**3,727**	**898**	**323**	**4,948**	**42,890**

[1] *Including Electricity, gas and water.*
[2] *Including former and current States Trading Committees.*
[3] *Including Computing and private sector Education, health and other services.*

Employment in Jersey has changed towards a more service-oriented economy over the past few years. Employment in Agriculture, Manufacturing and Tourism-oriented activities has declined, but has risen in Financial and Public and Private sector services. More than 80% of the growth in the Public sector over the last eight years has been in the Education and Health departments.

Figure 14.3 Change in employment by sector, 1996-2006

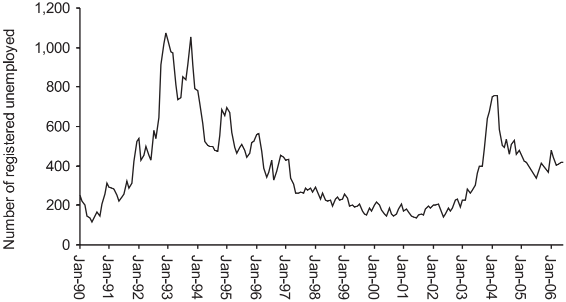


Unemployment

The number of people registered as unemployed in Jersey increased throughout 2003 and during the first quarter of 2004, attaining a peak of 760 in early 2004. Registered unemployment has since declined and stabilised at around 400. Due to the absence of unemployment benefit in Jersey, the number of registered unemployed is as an indicator rather than a measure of actual unemployment.

The International Labour Organisation's (ILO) unemployment rate is a globally comparable figure measuring the proportion of unemployed people to the entire work force. In 2001 this figure for Jersey was 2.1% (from the Census) and from the Jersey Annual Social Survey it was measured to be 2.2% in 2005 and 2.3% in 2006, essentially the same figure allowing for sampling uncertainty.

Figure 14.4 Registered Unemployment, 1990-2006



Further reading: Jersey Labour Market, biannual report by the States of Jersey Statistics Unit.

Employment Status

Table 14.2 Profile of employment status, aged 16 or over, 2001- 2006 (percentages)

	2001 Census	2005 JASS	2006 JASS
Working for an employer	58	58	59
Retired	16	18	19
Self employed, employing others	4	5	5
Homemaker	8	5	5
Self employed, not employing others	4	4	4
Unable to work due to long term sickness/disability	3	3	3
In full-time education	4	5	4
Unemployed, looking for work	1	1	2
Other	1	0	0
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**

Employment by Gender and Status

In relative terms, employment levels in Jersey remain high. For example in 2001, 82% of people of working age in Jersey were economically active (i.e. in work or looking for work). Three-quarters (75%) of economically active people were working full-time for an employer, 11% were self-employed. Part-time workers accounted for 11% of economically active working age people with women accounting for 90% of such part-time employees.

These activity rates translate to there being on average 1.24 full-time equivalent employees per household in Jersey compared to 0.96 in the UK[11].

[11] Jersey data are from the 2001 Census; UK data from UK Social Trends no 32 (2002 edition) and the Labour Force Survey (GB strictly rather than the UK).

The overall economic activity rate of the working age population in Jersey at the time of the 2001 Census was 4 percentage points greater than that of the UK; the same differential applied to both sexes. Around one in ten males (9%) are continuing to work after the age of 65 and 17% of females after 60 years of age. The proportion of females working above the age of 59 has increased from 13% last year. This fact coupled with the increase in female economic activity rates may point to a general increase in female economic activity; however, currently the differences are still within the uncertainty of the Social Survey.

Table 14.3 Economic activity rates (females/males aged 16-59/64 years)[12]

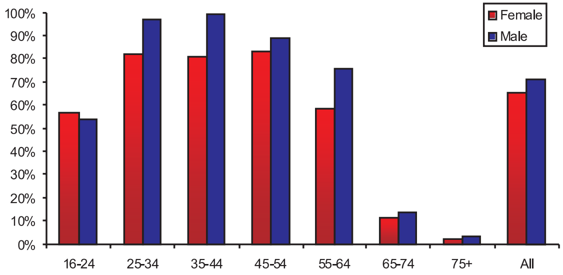
	2001	2005	2006	UK (2001)
Male	87	88	88	83
Female	76	78	80	72
All	82	83	84	78

Figures are percentages of the working age population of each gender.

The economic activity rate for females has been increasing over the years; in 1961, 37% of females aged 16-59 were either employed or seeking employment, compared to 60% in 2001. The reverse can be said for males; with 86% (aged 16-64) in 1961 and 76% in 2001.

Over 97% of males aged 25 to 44 are working, as are nearly nine out of ten (89%) males aged 45 to 54, whilst just over 80% of females in these age groups are in employment. The proportion of males in work starts to fall gradually for those aged 55 to 64 (76%) and then falls sharply as males reach retirement age. Females follow a similar distribution but with 58% of those aged 55 to 64 in employment. For both genders just over half (54% males, 57% females) aged 16 to 24 are working.

Figure 14.5 Percentage of age group in employment by gender, 2005/06



Across all sectors three-quarters of employees are aged 25 to 54, the exception are the Utilities where 70% are over 45 and Wholesale and retail where 45% are under 34.

[12] *2005 and 2006 figures as recorded from the respective years of JASS, published by the States of Jersey Statistics Unit.*

Table 14.4 Industry of employment by age and gender (percentages)

	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
Agriculture and fishing	9	13	35	27	13	~	~
Construction and tradesmen	10	20	31	23	13	~	~
Electricity, gas and water	~	14	13	41	30	~	~
Finance (including legal)	10	29	30	23	8	~	~
Hotels, restaurants and bars	18	28	24	14	15	~	~
Public Sector and all Health and Education	5	26	29	26	12	1	~
Other Services	12	21	27	18	17	4	~
Transport and communications	12	23	26	22	15	~	~
Wholesale and retail	18	27	21	15	15	3	~
All	**10**	**25**	**28**	**22**	**13**	**2**	**0**

Note: ~ indicates cells that have been suppressed to avoid disclosure.

Occupation Groups

As recorded by the 2001 Census, managers and senior officials accounted for almost a sixth of the employed economically active workforce; a similar proportion were engaged in skilled trades; people in administrative and secretarial positions accounted for almost a fifth of the total.

Table 14.5 Major Occupation Group by gender, 2001

Occupation	Males	Females	Occupation Total	% of Overall Total	% in UK
Managers & Senior Officials	5,038	2,109	7,147	16	13
Professional Occupations	1,894	1,434	3,328	7	12
Associate Professional & Technical	2,895	3,300	6,195	14	13
Administrative & Secretarial	1,722	6,890	8,612	19	14
Skilled Trades Occupations	6,326	365	6,691	15	10
Personal Service Occupations	445	2,466	2,911	6	7
Sales & Customer Service Occupations	1,010	1,804	2,814	6	9
Process, Plant & Machine Operatives	1,996	127	2,123	5	8
Elementary Occupations	3,504	2,252	5,756	13	13
TOTAL	**24,830**	**20,747**	**45,577**	**100**	**100**

Number of Hours Worked

At the time of the 2001 Census, full-time employees in Jersey worked an average of 39.5 hours per week. This figure represents a further slight reduction from the number of hours worked recorded in the 1996 (39.7 hours) and 1991 (40.2 hours) Censuses.

In 2001, the self-employed worked 42.8 hours per week, on average, which was over three hours more per week than that of full-time employees. Men in full-time employment worked on average almost 3½ hours more per week than women.

Table 14.6 Average number of hours worked per week by employees, 2001 and 2005

Year	Full-time			Part-time			Full & Part-time		
	Male	Female	**All**	Male	Female	**All**	Male	Female	**All**
2001	41.0	37.6	**39.5**	21.2	19.6	**19.8**	40.5	33.3	**36.9**
2005	42	35	**39**	15	16	**16**	41	32	**36**

People working full-time worked an average of 39 hours per week, with those working in Agriculture and fishing and Hotels, restaurants and bars working the longest hours at 51 and 47 hours per week, respectively.

Table 14.7 Average hours worked per week by industrial sector, 2005

Sector	Part-time	Full-time	All
Agriculture and fishing	17	51	**47**
Construction and tradesmen	15	42	**41**
Electricity, gas, water and manufacturing	-	37	**37**
Finance	17	37	**35**
Hotels, restaurants and bars	15	47	**43**
Public Sector and all Health and Education	15	37	**34**
Other services	11	40	**36**
Transport and communications	18	40	**39**
Wholesale and retail	16	38	**36**
All	**16**	**39**	**36**

Further reading: Report on the 2001 Jersey Census and JASS 2005: States of Jersey Statistics Unit.

Work Permits

Between 2004 and 2005, the number of work permit applications for Jersey reduced by almost three-quarters. The fall occurred predominantly in the 'Hotel and Restaurants' and 'Agriculture' sectors and was predominantly a result of the entry of 10 new nations (mainly in Eastern Europe) into the EU in 2004, ceasing the requirement of work permits for these nationals.

Table 14.8 Numbers of work permits issued by sector, 2000-2006

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Applications received	654	1,717	2,846	3,443	1,501	394	386
Permits refused	8	15	59	48	21	5	4
Applications cancelled/pending	-	3	3	25	1	-	-
Total Permits issued	**646**	**1,699**	**2,784**	**3,370**	**1,479**	**389**	**382**
Finance	56	72	33	18	40	71	97
Hotels & Restaurants	206	699	1,599	2,317	826	175	149
Entertainment	78	155	133	163	225	75	45
Agriculture	202	699	926	791	334	-	-
Miscellaneous	111	74	93	81	54	68	91

Further reading: Customs and Excise Department, Annual Reports.

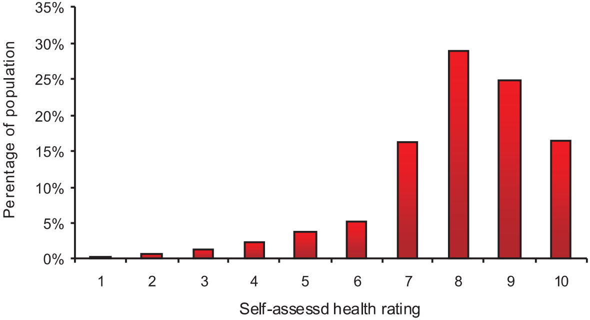
15. Health

General Health Status

On a scale of one to ten, where one is the worst, nearly nine out of ten people (86%) gave themselves a score of seven or better; this shows that in general people in Jersey are in good health.

In the overall population only 5% of people rate their health as four or lower. However, amongst the 3% of the population who are unable to work due to long term sickness/disability, nearly two-thirds (64%) of them rate their health as four or lower.

Figure 15.1 Self-assessed health rating on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 is the worst (percentages)

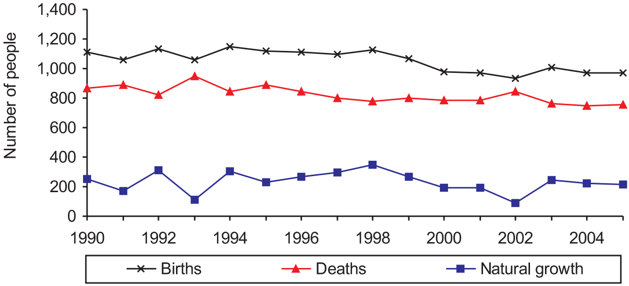


Overall around nine out of ten people had no problems with self care (98%), mobility (88%) or undertaking their usual activities (89%). However, there is evidence of a greater incidence of people suffering pain or discomfort, with nearly a quarter (24%) of people having moderate pain and 2% extreme pain. Similarly, although the vast majority of the population (83%) do not suffer anxiety or depression, 16% of people suffer in a moderate way and 2% have extreme anxiety or depression.

Births and Deaths

In 2005, 969 births and 752 deaths were recorded in Jersey, a net natural growth of 217.

Figure 15.2 Number of births, deaths and natural growth in Population, 1990-2005



Source: States of Jersey Superintendent Registrar.

Both the crude birth rate (CBR) and crude death rate (CDR)[13] in Jersey reduced during the 1990s, with the CDR continuing to fall over the past 4 years.

Table 15.1 Crude Birth Rate (CBR) and Crude Death rate (CDR)

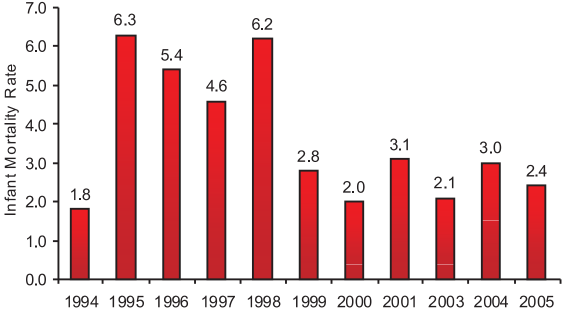
Year end	CBR	CDR
1991	12.6	10.5
1996	13.0	9.9
2000	11.2	9.0
2001	11.1	9.0
2002	10.6	9.6
2003	11.5	8.7
2004	11.1	8.5
2005	11.0	8.5

Figures for CBR and CDR are per 1,000 residents per annum.

One factor contributing to the recent fall in crude death rate is that the infant mortality rate (the number of infant deaths per 100,000 live births) has fallen from between 5 to 6 in the late 1990s to 2 to 3 in the first few years of this decade.

[13] CBR is defined as the number of live births per 1,000 residents: similarly, CDR is defined as the number of deaths per 1,000 residents.

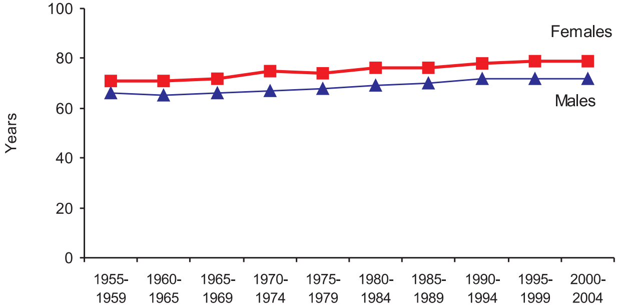
Figure 15.3 Infant Mortality Rate, 1994-2005



Life Expectancy

Life expectancy in Jersey has been increasing for both males and females. On average, women have a life expectancy 7 years longer than that of men.

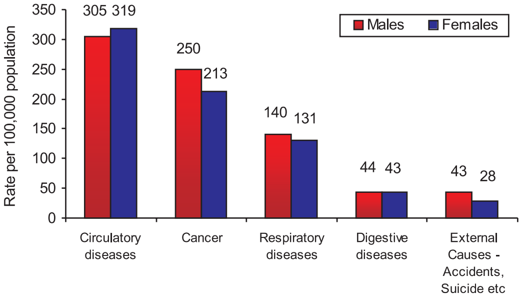
Figure 15.4 Average age at death, 1955-2004



Cause of Death

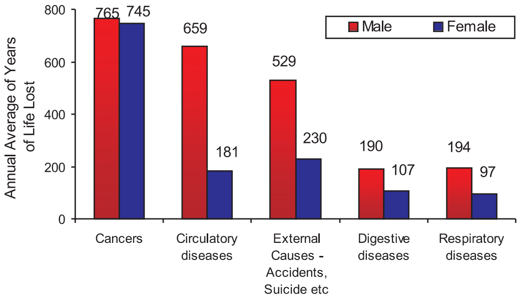
During the period 2002 to 2005, the principal cause of death was circulatory disease followed by cancer. Women were more likely to die from circulatory disease than men, whilst men were more likely to die from cancer than women.

Figure 15.5 Principal cause of death, annual average, 2002-2005



Between 2002 and 2005, a greater proportion of deaths of younger aged people (aged below 75 years) were caused by cancer than circulatory disease. Men were more likely to die prematurely (before 75 years) than women as the result of circulatory or digestive diseases or due to accidents or self harm.

Figure 15.6 Major causes of years of life lost[14], annual average, 2002-2005



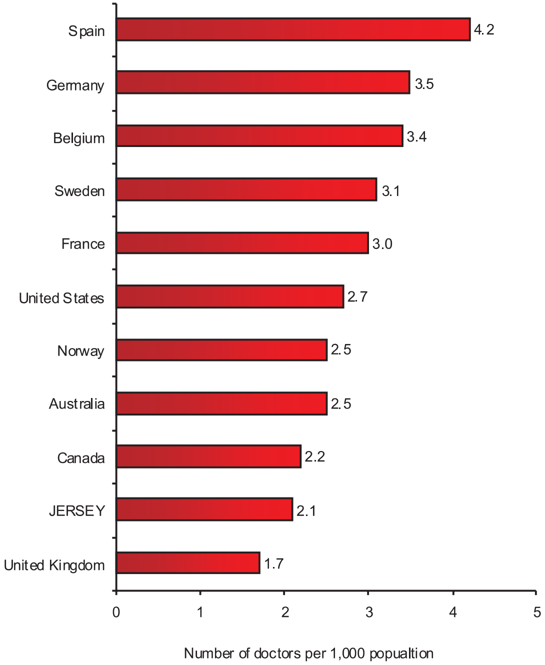
Source (above charts): Health Intelligence Unit, Public Health, Health & Social Services Department.

[14] Where years of life lost is expressed as the total number of years of all those people dying before 75 years of age.

Number of Doctors

Jersey has a higher proportion of doctors per population than the UK but a lower proportion than most western-European and north-American countries.

Figure 15.7 Number of medical Doctors per 1,000 Population, 2001



Further reading: 'The Report on the Jersey Census, 2001' published by the States of Jersey Statistics Unit; 'The Economist World in Figures, 2002 Edition'.

Patient Satisfaction

The Picker Institute of Europe undertook an inpatient survey in 2005 in Jersey. The survey questionnaire was identical to one used by the NHS in England to measure the patient experience. This enabled the General Hospital to 'benchmark' its performance.

Table 15.2 Patient satisfaction, 2005

	Jersey	England
Excellent	55	42
Very good	32	36
Good	8	14
Fair	4	6
Poor	1	2

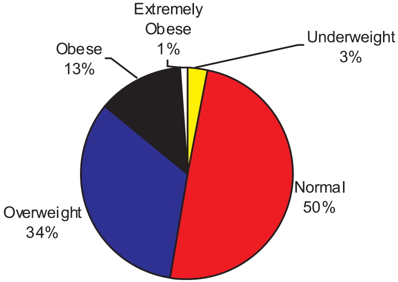
The overall performance for 2005 was very similar to 2004, with greater patient satisfaction in Jersey than for the English average. The Picker Survey for 2006 is currently being undertaken.

Weight and Diet

90% of women (73% of men) who think they are the right weight actually are (defined as having a normal Body Mass Index, BMI). In contrast 31% of women and 11% of men who believe they are overweight are in fact about the right weight.

Half (50%) the population have a BMI which classifies them as normal, whilst a third (34%) are overweight. At the extremes, about one in eight people (13%) are obese, with 1% extremely (morbidly) obese while 3% are underweight.

Figure 15.8 Percentages in each BMI group, 2005



Over 80% of adults know they should eat five (or more) portions of fruit and/or vegetables a day. In reality 70% actually achieve this, although 55% of people eat six or more[15]. Overall whilst women do generally eat more portions a day than men the difference is quite small. Equally whilst more of the youngest tend to eat fewer portions, again overall there is little real difference by age.

[15] *In comparison with the UK, were around 25% of the population eat five or more portions a day this level is high, so whilst it may reflect a real difference it is possible that the questions on portions of fruit and vegetables consumed may have encouraged over-reporting when the answers were combined, compared to detailed one to one interviews in the UK.*

Smoking

Nearly 1 in 5 (19%) of the adult population smoke daily, with about the same proportion (17%) being former daily smokers who have now given up. Nearly half (45%) of the adult population have never smoked.

Smoking rates are slightly higher than average amongst younger women with a quarter (26% and 27% respectively) of those aged 16 to 24 and 25 to 34 smoking daily. In addition more of both 16 to 24 year old males and females smoked occasionally (15% and 12%) than the overall population (6%). Data collected in JASS 2006 shows similar results for smoking status. A smoking ban in public places was introduced in Jersey on 2 January 2007.

Table 15.3 Smoking status by age and gender (percentages), 2005

Age group Female	Never smoked/ don't smoke	Used to smoke daily, but don't now	Used to smoke occasionally but don't now	Smoke occasionally but not every day	Smoke daily
16-24	51	5	7	12	26
25-34	44	9	12	8	27
35-44	45	15	14	5	21
45-54	46	21	5	6	23
55-64	36	22	18	5	18
65-74	57	20	12	3	8
75+	56	18	19	1	7
All females	**46**	**15**	**12**	**6**	**21**
Male					
16-24	59	-	7	15	19
25-34	47	10	10	8	24
35-44	51	13	9	7	19
45-54	42	26	11	4	17
55-64	38	29	17	1	15
65-74	28	39	16	1	16
75+	37	35	21	1	7
All males	**44**	**20**	**12**	**6**	**17**
Total	**45**	**17**	**12**	**6**	**19**

Alcohol Consumption

Average alcohol consumption per head of the population has generally decreased over the past 6 years, but did rise in 2005 following a low in 2004.

Table 15.4 Alcohol consumption per capita (litres of alcohol per year)

	Spirits	Wine	Beer/cider	Total
1999	2.6	5.9	8.2	16.7
2000	2.4	6.3	7.7	16.3
2001	2.1	6.2	7.5	15.8
2002	1.9	6.1	7.3	15.3
2003	2.2	6.4	7.4	16.1
2004	1.8	5.6	7.2	14.6
2005	2.0	6.0	7.4	15.4

Alcohol consumption can be measured in terms of 'units', where one unit is equivalent to a half pint of beer, one small glass of wine, or one single measure (25ml) of a spirit or liqueur. The maximum recommended number of units of alcohol to drink within a week is 21 for males and 14 for females[16].

From JASS 2006, 11% of females and 13% of males exceeded their respective recommended weekly consumption in the week prior to the survey. A greater proportion of 16-24 year olds drink more than 21 units/14 units a week than any other age group, with 22% of young males and 11% of young females doing so. Given the frequency of drinking shown in this survey, this also shows that whilst on average young adults are drinking on fewer occasions many are drinking more on any one day.

The majority of the population drink between 1 and 7 units per week, with the older generation drinking the least in total despite drinking more frequently than the youngest, 91% of females and 65% of males aged 75 or above drink less than 7 units per week.

Table 15.5 Number of units of alcohol consumed[1] in the past week by age and gender (percentages)

Female	1 to 7	8 to 14	15 to 21	More than 21	Total
16-24	67	22	-	11	**100**
25-34	59	26	11	4	**100**
35-44	61	27	10	2	**100**
45-54	60	28	7	5	**100**
55-64	70	20	7	3	**100**
65-74	73	25	2	-	**100**
75+	91	4	4	-	**100**
All females	**64**	**24**	**7**	**4**	**100**
Male					
16-24	44	33	-	22	**100**
25-34	46	26	16	12	**100**
35-44	42	29	19	10	**100**
45-54	32	32	17	18	**100**
55-64	59	19	12	11	**100**
65-74	58	19	14	10	**100**
75+	65	21	9	5	**100**
All males	**47**	**26**	**14**	**13**	**100**
All	**56**	**25**	**11**	**8**	**100**

[1] Analysis only covers those who drank in the last 7 days. Just under 20% of adults never/rarely drink.

[16] UK Department of Health.

16. Crime

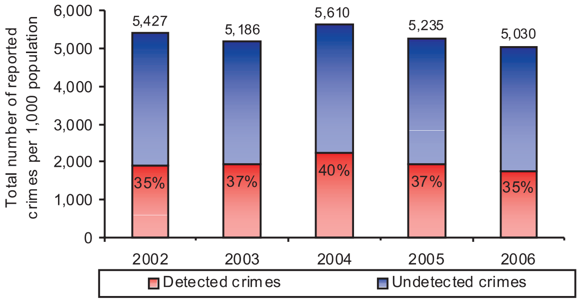
Number of Reported Offences

In 2006, there were 57 recorded crimes per 1,000 of the resident population. This compares to 103 per 1,000 for England and Wales. Around two-thirds (65%) of all recorded crime occurs in St Helier. For seven of the remaining 11 Parishes there are fewer than two crimes recorded per week.

The crime detection rate in Jersey in 2006 was 35%. The comparative figure for England and Wales is 27%. In 2006, 25% of all detected crime was committed by youths aged under 18. In 2005, youths committed 31% of all detected crime. The sanction detection rate (where an offender is dealt with by the criminal justice system) in Jersey is 25%. The comparative figure for England and Wales is 24%

In 2006, the Police dealt with almost 24,000 incidents.

Figure 16.1 Reported and detected crimes, 2002-2006



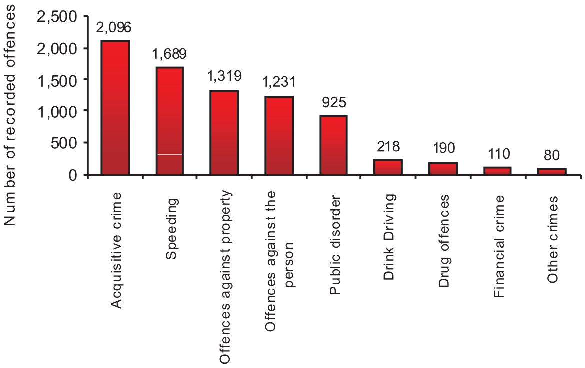
Type of Crime

The most common offence in Jersey is malicious damage of property. This accounts for a quarter of all recorded crime.

There are about 4.3 domestic burglaries per 1,000 households in Jersey compared to an average of 13.5 for England and Wales

In 2006, there were 34 road traffic collisions (RTCs) resulting in serious or fatal injury in Jersey. This represents a fall of 19% compared to the annual average over the preceding three years.

Figure 16.2 Recorded crime, traffic and disorder offences, 2006

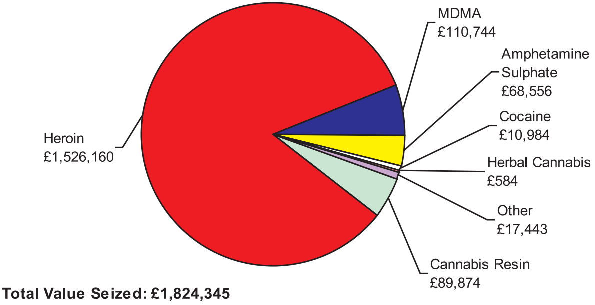


Further reading: States of Jersey Police Annual Reports.

Drugs

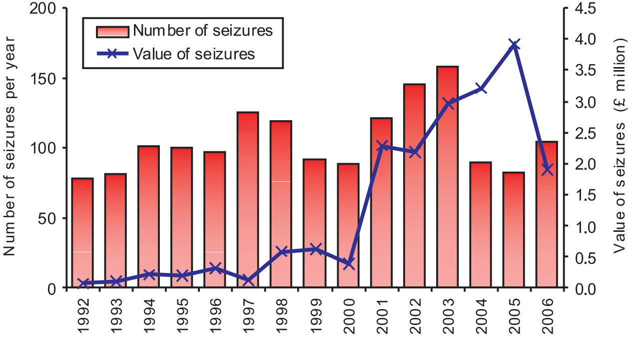
In 2006 the Customs and Immigration Service was responsible for the seizure of drugs with an estimated street value of £1.8 million. In addition, a further £120,000 of drugs was seized as a result of joint operations with overseas agencies.

Figure 16.3 Street value of drugs seizures by Customs and Immigration, excluding Joint Operations, 2006



The number of seizures totalled 104 which is an increase of 22 on the 2005 figure. The average value of each seizure was £18,200 compared to nearly £49,000 in 2005.

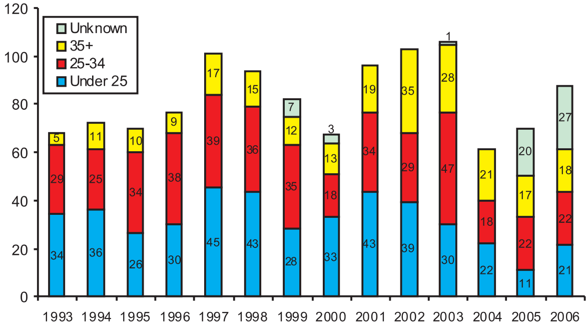
Figure 16.4 Seizures by the Customs and Immigration Department, Including Joint Operations, annual number and total value, 1994-2006



Data for 2001 onwards includes joint operations between Jersey Customs, Guernsey Customs, Jersey and UK police and French Customs. Joint operations seized £120,000 in 2006, £1.1 million in 2005, £1.7 million in 2004, £1.2 million in 2003, £46,000 in 2002 and £480,000 in 2001.

Heroin seizures more than doubled and accounted for more than three-quarters of all drug seizures in 2006. MDMA seizures were similar to those of 2005 and cocaine seizures increased from just over £2,000 in 2005 to almost £11,000 in 2006. Cannabis seizures were significantly down on previous years. 2006 saw an increase in the number of 20-24 year olds caught carrying drugs, 17 compared to 7 in 2005. There was also an increase in the number of 30-34 year olds caught carrying drugs with the figure rising from 7 in 2005 to 15 in 2006.

Figure 16.5 Age of people caught carrying drugs 1993 to 2006



Further reading: Customs and Immigration Department, Annual Reports.

Police and Community Safety - from JASS 2005

Island-wide nearly nine out of ten people (85%) consider their own neighbourhood to be either fairly safe or very safe. In every Parish, except St Helier (where it was still 70%), at least 80% considered their neighbourhood to be fairly safe or very safe. The most positive view came from people living in St Ouen where nearly three-quarters (73%) of residents considered their neighbourhood to be very safe and a further 25% thought it fairly safe.

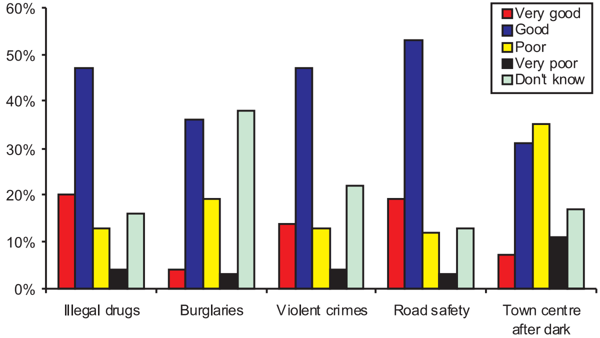
Across the Island about 70% of people considered the town centre to be either a bit unsafe or very unsafe after dark. The prevalent perception is that the town centre is ‘a bit unsafe’ after dark, with 41% of adults sharing this view. The remainder are fairly equally split between those who thought the town was safe and those who considered it to be ‘very unsafe’.

The local media was cited as having most influence amongst those who thought town was unsafe after dark. Three-quarters (75%) of people who thought the town centre very unsafe after dark cited the local media as a major influence. Only about a quarter of people who thought town to be very safe considered the local media as a major influence, whilst about a third each of people who thought the town centre to be safe or very safe said that the media had no influence on their opinion.

The three most important neighbourhood problems are: anti-social behaviour by young people, speeding motorists and vandalism and graffiti. Island-wide the top three problems are: dealing in drugs, anti-social behaviour by young people and street violence and disorder.

Overall 72% of people thought that the police were doing either a good or very good job at promoting and enforcing road safety. More than 60% thought that the police were doing either a good or very good job at catching people who sell illegal drugs and who commit violent crimes.

Figure 16.6 Perception of performance of Jersey Police



In general the youngest adults score the police's performance lower than the overall population for all issues except for tackling street violence where slightly more (50%) think the police do a good job. In contrast far fewer (33%) of those aged 55 to 65 believe the police do a good or better job in tacking street violence than the overall population (45%).

Prison

The prison population has increased over time. The average number of prisoners held in 2006 was 174 up from 140 in 2001. During the year, the maximum number of prisoners held was 189, which was 8 more than the previous year.

The number of temporary releases increased more than five-fold between 2001 and 2006. In 2006 the number of work experience releases rose by nearly 2% (54) compared to 2005 whilst the number of breaches remained lower than that seen in the past 4 years.

Table 16.1 Prison Population and number of temporary releases, 2001-2006

Year	Population Min	Population Max	Population Average	No. of Temporary Releases	Work Experience	%	Breaches	%
2001	127	164	140	1,414	1,142	81	10	0.7
2002	122	158	144	5,436	4,504	81	25	0.5
2003	122	187	165	7,683	4,067	53	75	1.0
2004	157	195	170	6,159	2,480	40	28	0.5
2005	158	181	172	6,048	3,532	58	19	0.3
2006	157	189	174	7,764	3,586	46	18	0.2

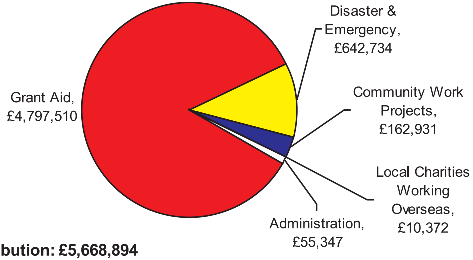
Source: Jersey Prison Service.

17. Overseas Aid

Annual Expenditure

In 2006, the official contribution of overseas aid from Jersey was £5.67 million, of which about £4.80 million was grant aid and £0.64 million was disaster and emergency aid.

Figure 17.1 Official Aid contribution from Jersey, 2006

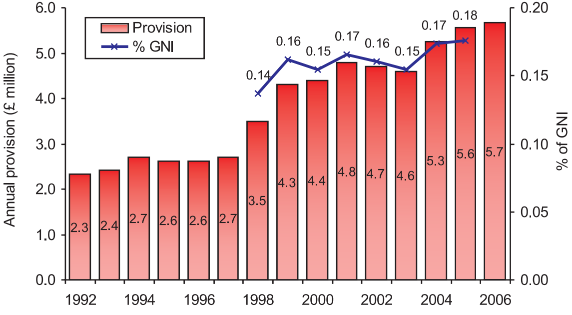


Further reading: Overseas Aid Committee Annual Reports.

The budget allocated for 2006 was £5,685,220 and the Overseas Aid Committee had a carry forward of £27,284 from 2005. The carry forward for 2007 is £43,610.

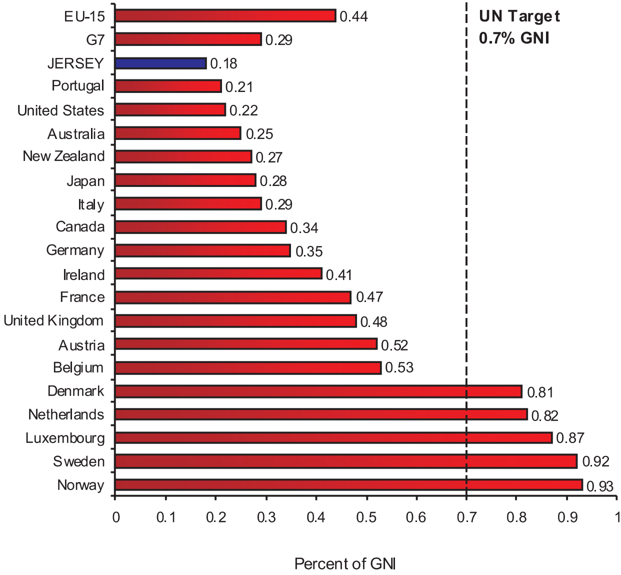
The official aid contribution from Jersey in 2006 was 1.9% more than that allocated in 2005 (£5.56 million). In 2005, the expenditure was 0.18% of total Gross National Income (GNI).

Figure 17.2 Jersey's annual Overseas Aid Provision, total and as a percentage of GNI, 1986-2005



The UN has adopted an official development assistance target of 0.70% of GNI. Jersey's percentage contribution of its GNI is currently below that of the UK, France and the EU15 average. The only countries to exceed the UN target for ODA of 0.7% of GNI remain Denmark, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden.[17]

Figure 17.3 Contribution of GNI to Official Development Assistance of selected countries, 2005 (provisional)



Further reading: OECD in Figures, 2006-2007 Edition.

[17] *Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.*

18. Vehicle Transport

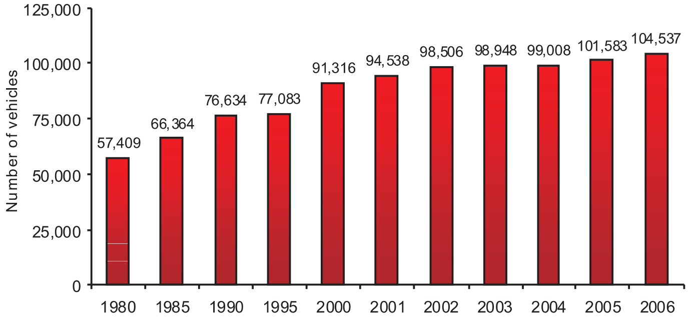
Number of Vehicles

The number of vehicle records on the Driver and Vehicle Standards (DVS) register surpassed 100,000 for the first time in 2005 and stood at 104,537 on 31 December 2006.

This represents a net increase of just under 3,000 on 2005 which is made up of the difference between new registrations (10,462) and scrapped (1,930) and exported (5,425) vehicles.

At the time of the 2001 Census, the average number of private cars/vans per private household was 1.48. Almost a sixth of all private households (5,849 out of 35,562) had no car or van for domestic use; of these 170 households had at least one motorcycle or scooter. Thus, 5,679 households had no motorised vehicle for private use at the time of the 2001 Census. Data from JASS 2005 showed the average number of cars per household was essentially unchanged at 1.42, but was double the average number of bicycles at 0.7 per household

Figure 18.1 Total number of vehicles registered in Jersey, 1980-2006



Figures include all cars, tractors, motorbikes etc., and commercial and private vehicles. Figures up to 1993 include only taxed vehicles; figures after 1994 include all vehicles recorded on the DVS register as at 31 December of each year.

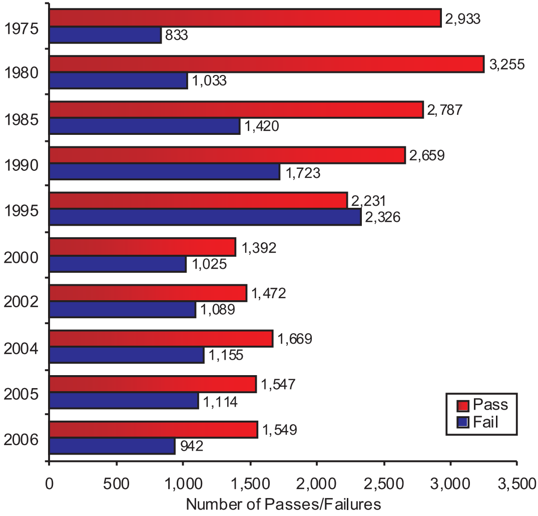
In 2006, 68.8% of all males taking a driving test passed, compared with 54.4% of all females. Of the 1,549 people that passed their driving test 60.1% were men and 39.9% were women.

Table 18.1 Driving test results by gender, 2006

	Male	Female	**Total**
Pass	931	618	**1,549**
Fail	423	519	**942**

The number of driving tests taken per year has fallen considerably in the past five years compared to the late 1990's. In 1975 over 3,700 tests were taken compared to around 2,600 in 2005. In most years, more tests resulted in passes rather than failures, except for 1995, 1996 and 1997 when 51%, 57% and 56% resulted in failures respectively.

Figure 18.2 Driving test results, 1975-2006

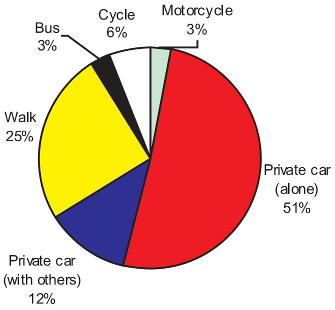


Source: Driver and Vehicle Standards Department.

Transport to work

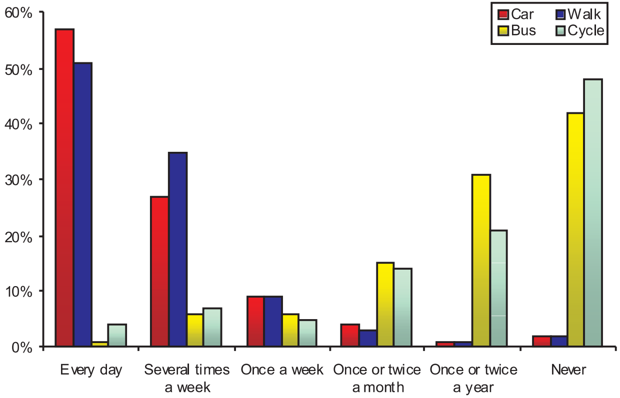
The average length of car journeys made in Jersey is 3.3 miles; for bicycle journeys it is 3.2 miles. Nearly two-thirds of people go to work by car, a quarter walk, 6% cycle, 3% by bus.

Figure 18.3 Transport used to travel to work, 2005



Most adults (84%) travelled by car either every day or several times a week with a similar proportion (85%) walking for more than 10 minutes with such frequency. In contrast, almost half of adults (48%) never cycled, and about two-fifths (42%) never travelled by bus.

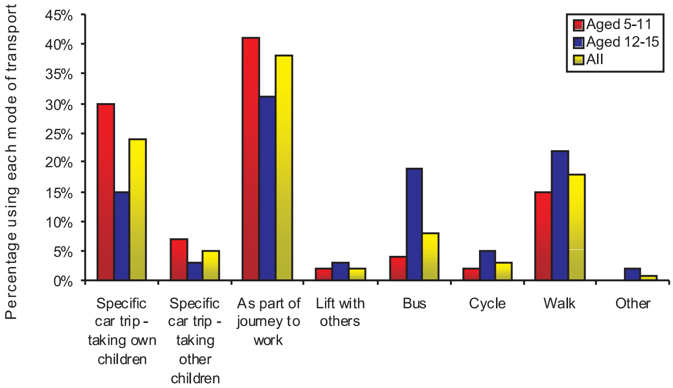
Figure 18.4 Frequency of travel by mode, 2005



School Transport

Across Jersey seven out of ten children (70%) are driven to school with a quarter (24%) of children driven to school alone as a specific journey. Two-fifths (38%) are dropped off at school on the way to work with less than 7% sharing a car with others. Walking is the most frequently used other means of transport with 18% of children walking followed by taking the bus (8%) and cycling (3%). As would be expected there are differences with age, with 80% of primary aged children going to school by car compared to a half (51%) of secondary school aged children. Older children use the bus far more (19% compared to 4% of younger children) and slightly more walk and cycle.

Figure 18.5 How children travel to school by mode of transport (percentages), 2006



The large proportion of school children who are taken to school by car in specific journeys is reflected in the average journey times to work in term times and school holidays. In term times the average[18] commute is 18 minutes compared to 13 minutes in school holidays. The most significant differences occur for people who live in St Brelade whose school holiday journey takes half as long as the term-time journey (15 minutes compared to 30).

[18] *Median.*

Table 18.2 Average journey times to work by Parish (minutes), 2006

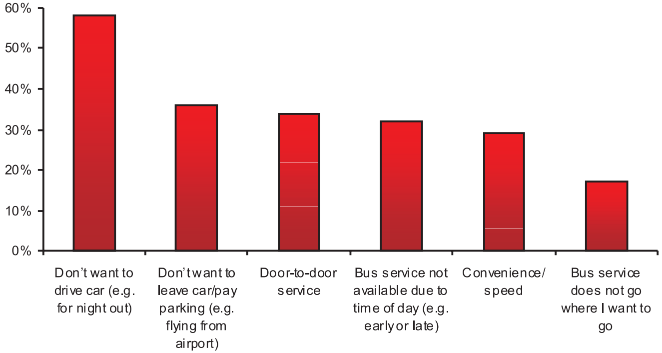
	Median time taken to get to work in school term	Median time taken to get to work in school holiday
Grouville	25	15
St Brelade	30	15
St Clement	20	12
St Helier	15	10
St John	20	15
St Lawrence	20	10
St Martin	22	13
St Mary	30	20
St Ouen	25	20
St Peter	20	15
St Saviour	15	10
Trinity	20	12
All	**18**	**13**

Taxis

Most people who use taxis in Jersey do so relatively infrequently with just over four in ten (43%) people using a taxi once or twice a year and 28% doing so once or twice a month.

The main reason people use taxis is for an evening out when they don't want to drive, cited as a reason by nearly three in five (58%) of taxis users. A third of taxi users also said they used a taxi when flying from the airport, when the bus didn't go when they wanted it and for the door-to-door service[19]. A quarter of users (26%) said they used the taxi for personal safety.

Figure 18.6 Reasons for taxi use (percentages), 2006

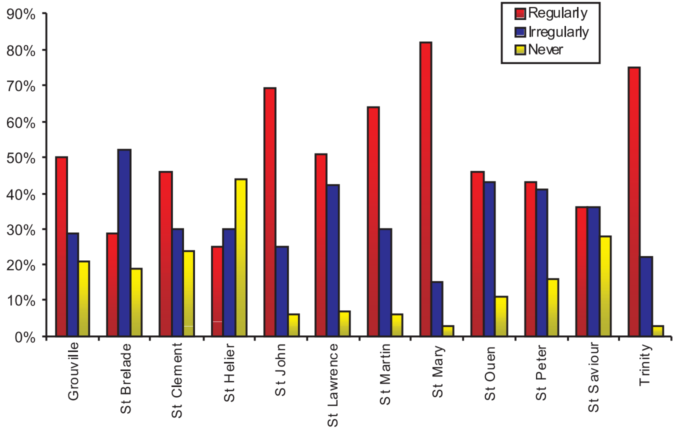


[19] More than one option could be selected to this question so percentages are quoted as a percentage of all respondents and thus do not sum to 100.

Parking

Two-fifths of people (40%) regularly drive to town to go shopping, a further third (34%) do so irregularly whilst a quarter of people (27%) don't drive to town at all for shopping. Comparing results by Parish shows some very different features. People who live in the northern Parishes are most likely to regularly drive into town to shop with 82% of people in St Mary doing so, along with 75% of people in Trinity and 69% of St John residents. In contrast only 29% of people from St Brelade drive to town to shop regularly, only just above the 25% from within St Helier.

Figure 18.7 Frequency that people drive to town to go shopping by Parish (percentages), 2006



There is a significantly different distribution of where people park in town for shopping compared to work, reflecting that it is in part different people who are coming to town to shop. Overall 79% of driving-shoppers park in public car parks, compared to just 41% of people who drive to town for work.

Further Reading: The Reports on the Jersey Annual Social Survey 2005 and 2006 editions, States of Jersey Statistics Unit.

19. Communications

Numbers of Telephone Lines and Phones

The number of mobile phone users increased by 2,200 in 2006 to 102,000 which is more than double the number in 2000 and equates to 1.2 mobile phones per head of population. On average each mobile phone deals with 2,575 calls and 736 text messages a year.

In contrast to the growth in mobile phones, the number of fixed lines has been fairly static for the past 3 years at around 72,000. The number of calls on these lines fell for the first time in 2005 and is continuing to do so, but still represents an average of 4,573 calls per line. In 2003, the number of mobile phone customers exceeded the number of exchange lines for the first time.

Table 19.1 Numbers of telephone lines and mobile phones 1996-2006

Land Lines	**1996**	**1998**	**2000**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**[20]
Total exchange lines (thousands)	64.4	68.7	74.1	74.3	73.2	72.1	72.0	71.5
Calls (million)			366	377	381	382	341	327
Mobile Phones								
Total customers (thousands)	6.5	18.0	44.5	72.0	79.2	83.9	99.8	102.0
Calls (million)			125	213	218	232	253	262.6
Number of text messages (million)					59.0	65.6	70.4	75.1
Number of broadband customers					6,103	8,307	12,124	18,948
Penetration of Jersey Homes					17.2%	23.4%	34.1%	53.3%

Notes: Calls and text messaging statistics are yearly totals, customer number data are year-end.
Source: Jersey Telecom.

Three-quarters (76%) of households in Jersey have at least one computer[21] up from 48% in 2001. Overall, 58% of households have home internet access[22] ranging from 22% of homes in the lowest income quintile to 91% in the highest quintile. By tenure, 68% of owner occupiers are connected to the internet at home, compared to around 50% of households renting privately and 35% of States, Parish or Housing Trust tenants. Over a third (35%) of retired households are connected to the internet at home, about half the rate of those in employment.

[20] *2006 figures are for Jersey Telecoms only and do not include Cable & Wireless numbers which launched its mobile service on 13 September 2006.*
[21] *Source: The Report on the Jersey Annual Social Survey, 2006: States of Jersey Statistics Unit.*
[22] *Source: Jersey Household Expenditure Survey 2004/05: States of Jersey Statistics Unit.*

20. Energy

Jersey is heavily dependent on imported energy with over 99% of Jersey primary energy needs and 98% of electricity being imported in 2005.

In 2005 total final energy consumption[23] (FEC) in Jersey was 187 million toe (2,170,900 MWh) an increase of 0.1% on 2004 and 9% higher than in 1991. Two-thirds of all energy used in Jersey is a kind of petroleum product (with petrol and diesel accounting for a quarter of final energy demand). Electricity accounted for about a quarter, with gas 6% and coal 1%.

Figure 20.1 Jersey's total final energy consumption by fuel type, 2005

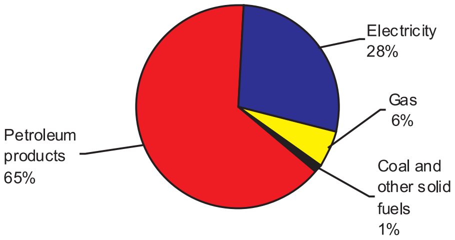
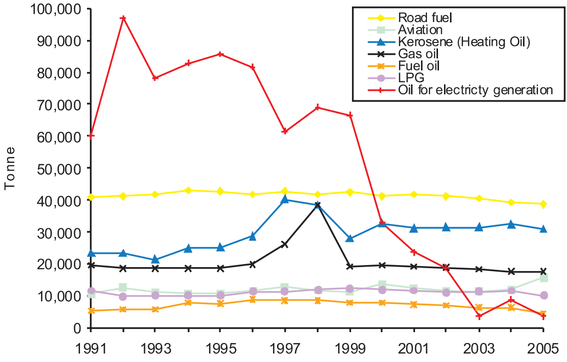


Figure 20.2 Final consumption of petroleum products, 1991-2005



[23] As the name suggests final energy consumption refers to the use of energy in its final form by the consumer (i.e. the energy that is used by the ultimate consumer in heating their home, lighting a shop, powering a computer, driving a car, etc).

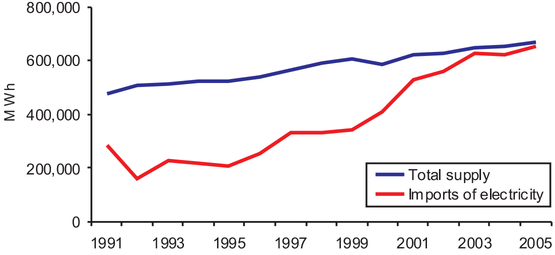
Petroleum Products

The largest change within the overall consumption of petroleum products in Jersey has been the decline in oil used to generate electricity, following the construction of the enhanced interconnector to import electricity. Consumption of heating oils has increased steadily in recent years with consumption of other fuels remaining fairly flat despite recent high global prices. Road fuel use has been fairly constant reflecting a near saturation in use and improved energy efficiency.

Electricity

Electricity demand in Jersey has grown steadily over the past 14 years, by an average of about 2.2% per year. In 2005 around 603,200 MWh were consumed compared to 446,000 in 1991. Including the electricity used at the Bellozane site, total consumption in 2005 was 616,500 MWh. However, the most dramatic change within the electricity sector has been the growth in imports. Throughout most of the 1990's imports accounted for between 40 and 60% of public electricity supply24, but by 2005 this had risen to over 98%.

Figure 20.3 Total electricity supply and Imports, 1991-2005



Note: Public electricity supply only, excludes own generation and use at Bellozane.

Of all electricity consumed, nearly a half (296,200 MWh) is consumed within private homes, including power for heat supplied to States housing. Of the remaining electricity consumed, the Wholesale and retail sector consumed around 15% and Finance 10%. Government consumption was 46,900 MWh from JEC plus around 13,300 MWh at Bellozane.

Energy Related Carbon Emissions

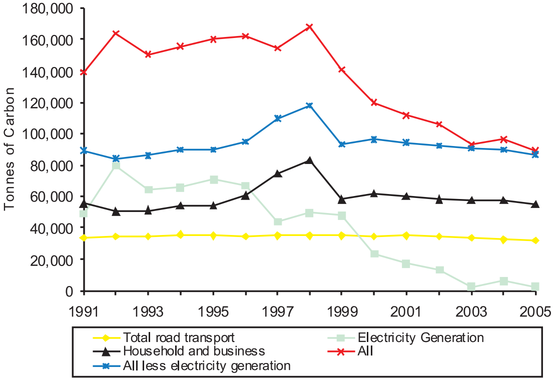
Across Europe, and indeed in most countries, greater attention is being placed on the impact our activity has on the environment and in particular on efforts to reduce carbon emissions. Jersey is a signatory to the UN Convention on Climate Change, but has no specific carbon reduction target. In a global sense carbon emissions in Jersey are tiny, but with the energy data it is now possible to calculate carbon emission from energy consumption in Jersey. Carbon emissions from land use change (the conversion of countryside to building use) and agriculture are not included, nor at present are the carbon emissions from waste burning/electricity generation at Bellozane.

[24] *Public electricity supply (PES) is electricity provided through the JEC network and excludes consumption at Bellozane.*

However, with all that in mind, overall provisional energy related carbon emissions have fallen sharply, by around 36%, in Jersey between 1991 and 2005 from 139,000 tonnes to 89,000 tonnes. The cause of this reduction is the switch from on-Island electricity generation to importing electricity from France.

Excluding electricity generation overall there has been very little change in carbon emissions over the past 14 years.

Figure 20.4 Energy related carbon emissions, 1991-2005



Note: Excludes emissions from electricity generated at energy from waste plant at Bellozane. Data for 2001 onwards are considered more accurate than earlier estimates. Excludes aviation emissions.

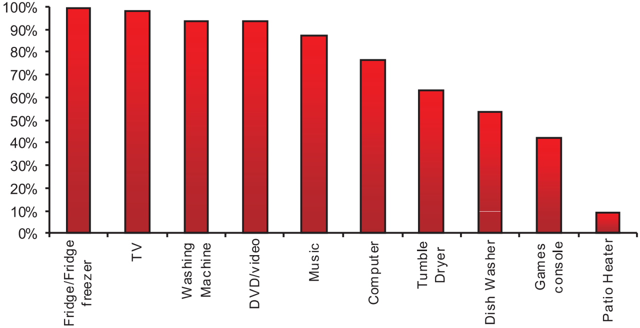
The reduction in emissions resulting from the change in generation is what is called a one-off reduction, because once that change is made and the reduction achieved it can't happen again - although emissions can rise if it is reversed, even in part, as was seen in 2004. As a result of less oil generation and reduced use of fuel oil in agriculture and industry in 2005 carbon emissions fell by 7.4% between 2004 and 2005.

The largest sources of energy related emissions are now road transport and domestic and commercial energy use which includes marine transport. Road emissions have decreased very gradually over the past decade as a result of greater efficiencies in engines, the phasing out of older less efficient cars and the growth in diesel (which is marginally less carbon intensive than petrol, but does cause other emissions). However, the overall trend of emissions and consumption of fuel, does perhaps suggest that Jersey is near a maximum level of road use and that whilst technical improvements are helping to reduce emissions, there is no evidence of significant behavioural change. In this sense Jersey is much like the rest of Europe.

Energy Use

Virtually every household in Jersey has at least one fridge/freezer (99%), TV (98%), DVD/video (94%) and washing machine (94%). However there is also a very high proportion of homes containing at least one music centre (87%) with a computer found in over three-quarters (76%) of homes. Nearly two-thirds (63%) of homes have a tumble dryer and over half (54%) at least one dish washer, whilst two in five homes (42%) have at least one games console and one in ten homes (9%) have a patio heater.

Figure 20.5 Households with at least one of each type of appliance (percentages)



Energy Efficiency

Nine out of ten people (88%) believe it is important to improve the energy efficiency of their home. More people aged 75 years or above think it is very important (56%), followed by the 55-64 and 65-74 age groups with over half (55% and 53%, respectively). Conversely it is also the over 75 year olds who are the least concerned about improving energy efficiency with 8% of them thinking it is not at all important.

Table 20.1 Importance of improving the energy efficiency of your present home by age (percentages)

	Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not at all important	Total
16-24	30	51	19	-	100
25-34	40	48	12	1	100
35-44	50	40	9	1	100
45-54	46	44	9	1	100
55-64	55	35	9	1	100
65-74	53	37	8	3	100
75+	56	27	8	8	100
All	**46**	**42**	**11**	**2**	**100**

Limiting your energy consumption not only lessens a household's impact on the environment but it can also cut energy bills. Of the steps that people can take, the most frequently done is turning off lights when not in use, with 76% always doing so and 71% always turning the computer off when it is finished with. However, there is less commitment to some of the other steps that people could take, with only a fifth (22%) of people always buying energy efficient products, a third (34%) always only heating enough water for when they need it and less than half (48%) always turning electrical items off 'stand-by'. Viewing this last point by age shows that the youngest are far less likely to turn appliances off, with only a third (34%) of those aged 16 to 24 always doing so compared to 70% of those aged 75 or over.

Table 20.2 How often do you limit your energy consumption (percentages)

	Always	Sometimes	Hardly ever	Never	Total
Turning lights off when not in use	76	22	2	0	100
Turning computers off when not in use	71	19	5	5	100
Only heating enough water for a bath when you need it, not having it hot all the time	34	25	19	22	100
Turning the heating down in unused rooms	67	21	7	5	100
Turning electrical items off 'stand-by' when not in use	48	33	11	8	100
Buying 'energy efficient' products	22	51	17	10	100
Using less water in the kettle when you boil it	55	32	6	6	100

Analysing how much people are prepared to pay as a one-off payment in order to save £50 each year shows that roughly a quarter (27%) would invest £50 or less, a further quarter (27%) £50 to £100 and a fifth (20%) £100 to £200. Put another way, three-quarters of the population require a full pay back of any investment in less than 4 years in order to invest in energy saving products. People in rented accommodation require a shorter payback period, with 70% of renters only looking to invest a maximum of £100. Excluding those who don't pay fuel bills directly, this proportion rises to 81% and is a figure that holds regardless of economic activity status, with those in employment, the self employed and retired people all showing very similar results.

21. Water

In 2005, almost 35,000 connections were on mains water supply, along some 75 km of trunk mains. The total volume of water supplied in 2005 was 7,300 million litres, with the maximum daily demand being 26.5 million litres. Consumption of water has remained relatively static since 1999, despite 4,000 more connections. In 2004 there were 7,541 metered connections and 8,567 in 2005, representing an increase of 14%.

Table 21.1 Water connection and consumption, 1964-2005

	Connections on supply[25]	Total length of service mains (km)	Total length of trunk mains (km)	Annual rainfall (mm)	Total water supply (millions litres)	Maximum day's demand (millions litres)		Maximum month's demand (millions litres)	
1996	28,491	376.48	54.19	695.3	6,834	27.0	21-Jul	728.2	July
1997	29,054	385.03	56.35	757.5	6,994	25.7	20-Aug	705.3	August
1998	29,612	394.02	61.09	984.6	7,229	27.6	09-Aug	756.8	August
1999	30,441	403.64	62.25	961.4	7,269	29.7	29-Jul	794.1	July
2000	31,079	407.21	65.38	1,026.9	7,262	27.0	20-Jul	721.7	July
2001	31,760	414.64	70.11	957.8	7,317	29.4	25-Jun	733.1	June
2002	32,866	425.53	71.27	986.9	7,207	26.0	28-Jul	702.5	July
2003	33,641	433.45	75.37	756.9	7,301	28.4	13-Jul	725.9	July
2004	34,201	440.48	75.37	883.9	7,305	26.5	13-Jun	682.7	July
2005	34,830	450.27	75.37	745.7	7,291	26.5	15-Jun	699.2	July

Further reading: Jersey Water Annual Report and Financial Statements.

Bathing Water Quality

The Centre for Research into Environment and Health (CREH), University of Wales, independently assesses water quality measured at Jersey beaches during the bathing season (May - September). The results were then forwarded to the Marine Conservation Society (MCS) for inclusion in the Good Beach Guide 2007. In 2006, all of the 16 beaches tested[26], passed the EU Bathing Water Directive (76/160/EEC) *Imperative Standard* (100%), whilst 11 of the 16 passed the more stringent Guide standard (69%).

[25] *Previously the total number of dwelling units on supply was published but one metered connection could supply many units of accommodation (e.g. in a block of flats) hence now total connections are listed.*

[26] *La Haule, Victoria Pool, Havre des Pas, Green Island, Grouville, Archirondel, Bouley Bay, Greve de Lecq, Plemont, St Ouen (Watersplash and Le Braye), Beauport, St Brelade, Portelet, Rozel and Bonne Nuit.*

22. Waste Management

Since 1990, the weight of refuse received at Bellozane has increased by about 12%, whilst the quantity of sewage has risen by more 30%. In 2006 101,950 tonnes of non-inert waste was received of which 28% (28,322 tonnes) was recycled.

Waste Recycled or Composted

In 2006, over 6,500 tonnes of paper and cardboard were exported for recycling. A total of 12,500 tonnes of green waste was received at La Collette in 2006 which was composted for sale as soil improver.

Figure 22.1 Total non-inert waste received at Bellozanne and percentage recycled

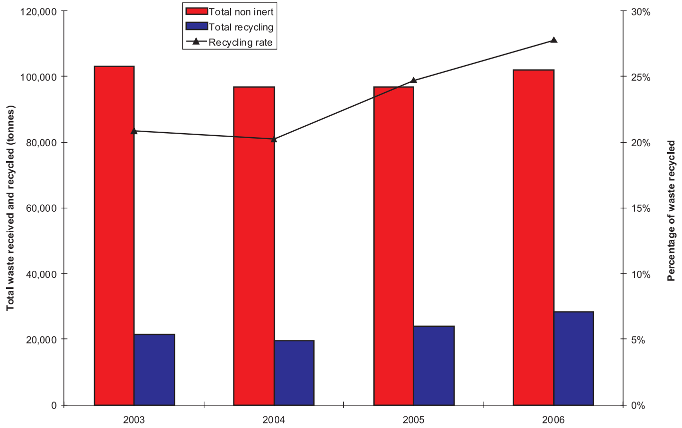


Table 22.2 Waste arising and treated at Bellozane and recycled or composted, 2003-2006, tonnes

	2003	2004	2005	2006
Recyclable waste				
Paper and card	1,933	2,029	4,221	6,571
Packaging wood	1,400	1,300	1,008	1,000
Aluminium cans	12	12	14	16
Textiles	167	287	327	436
Plastic (supermarket film)	0	0	0	59
Plastic (agricultural crop cover)	177	493	536	420
Glass	5,323	5,470	5,897	6,918
Green waste received	12,500	10,000	11,902	12,902
Total recycling	**21,512**	**19,591**	**23,905**	**28,322**
Non-recyclable waste				
Parish deliveries to Energy From Waste (EFW)	44,810	44,406	42,742	42,993
Miscellaneous deliveries to EFW	13,105	10,141	9,077	8,367
Bulky waste deliveries for shredding	22,532	21,721	20,337	21,527
Dried sewage sludge to EFW	729	382	152	176
Grit and rags from Sewage Treatment Works to EFW	446	451	540	565
Total residual	**81,622**	**77,101**	**72,848**	**73,628**
Total non inert	**103,134**	**96,692**	**96,753**	**101,950**
Recycling rate	**21%**	**20%**	**25%**	**28%**
Other waste				
Scrap metal exported	0	9,770	10,029	8,354
Aggregates	0	27,691	24,358	33,901
Ash	17,849	16,331	16,595	16,505
Sewage processed				
Sewage (million cubic metres)	10.5	10.9	9.9	10.2
% of sewage receiving full treatment	80	98	99.7	99.06

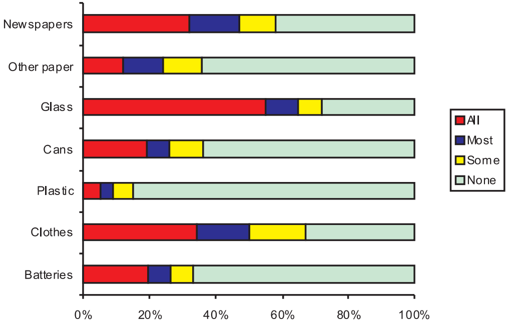
Refuse per Person

An evaluation of household waste generation in Jersey (undertaken in 2001 by the Public Services Department) indicated that the average municipal waste for each person was 475 kg per annum. This figure was some 175 kg per annum greater than the target of 300 kg per annum set by the EU. Jersey residents produce around the same amount of waste on average as UK residents (480 kg) but 245 kg less per person than US residents.

Recycling

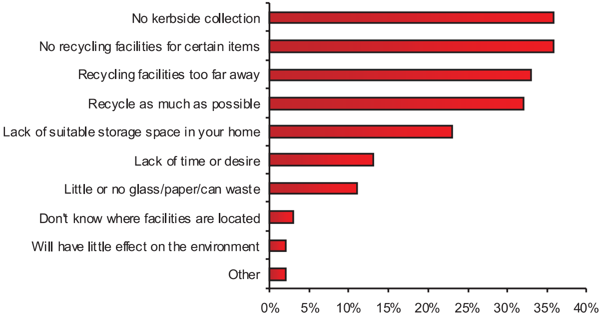
Three-fifths of people recycle all their glass whilst around a third of people recycle all their newspapers and old clothes. However, full recycling is not an activity that the majority of people undertake, with nearly two-thirds of people never recycling cans, other paper or batteries, along with a third (33%) and two-fifths (42%) who do not recycle clothes or newspapers at all. Recycling rates appear to increase with age, regardless of the product. For example, less than a quarter (21%) of those under 35 years of age recycle all of their newspapers, whilst more than half (52%) of those aged 65 or over do so.

Figure 22.2 Amount of each waste product recycled (percentage)



The main reasons[27] why people have not recycled regularly within the last twelve months are that there is no kerbside collection and there are no recycling facilities for certain items, with 36% of respondents each identifying both of these reasons. A third (33%) of respondents stated recycling facilities are too far away (with 46% of the households in St Mary agreeing with this) and another third (32%) said they currently recycle as much as possible.

Figure 22.3 Percent of respondents identifying why they have not recycled regularly within the last 12 months, 2006



Sources: Transport and Technical Services; The Report on the Jersey Annual Social Survey, 2006, States of Jersey Statistics Unit, 21 February 2007.

[27] *More than one option could be selected to this question so percentages are quoted as a percentage of all respondents and thus do not sum to 100.*

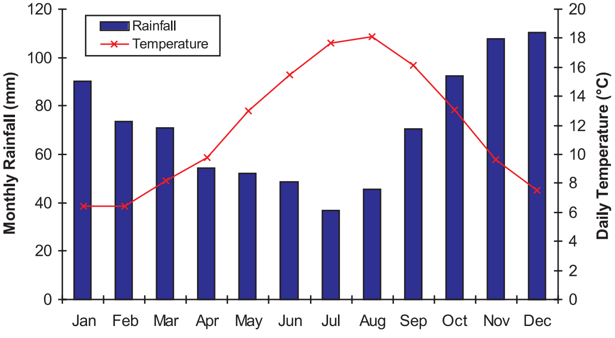
23. Climate

Meteorological data has been recorded at the Maison St. Louis Observatory in St Saviour since 1894. Administered by the Jersey Meteorological Department, based at Jersey Airport, the long and continuous data set from the Maison St. Louis Observatory has made an important contribution to the studies of global warming and the possible impact of climate change on the Channel Islands. Sunshine records are from the official sunshine station at Fort Regent.

Table 23.1 Temperature, sunshine and rainfall, period averages 1971- 2000

	Daily Temperature (ºC)	Daily Sunshine (hours)	Monthly Rainfall (mm)
Jan	6.4	2.1	90.4
Feb	6.4	3.1	73.6
Mar	8.2	4.3	70.8
Apr	9.8	6.3	54.4
May	13.0	7.7	52.0
Jun	15.5	8.2	48.6
Jul	17.7	8.3	37.0
Aug	18.1	7.9	45.6
Sep	16.1	6.1	70.3
Oct	13.1	4.0	92.2
Nov	9.6	2.7	107.9
Dec	7.5	1.9	110.5
Monthly Mean	11.8	5.2	Year total: 853.3

Figure 23.2 Temperature and rainfall, period averages 1971- 2000



Source: Jersey Meteorological Department.

Key Contacts

Airport

Website: www.gov.je/TravelTransport/AirTransport
e-mail: information@jerseyairport.com
Tel: 492000
Fax: 492199

Airport Director
Jersey Airport
St. Peter
JE1 1BY

Archives

Website: www.jerseyheritagetrust.org
e-mail: archives@jerseyheritagetrust.org
Tel: 833300
Fax: 833301

Head of Archives and Collections
Jersey Archive
Clarence Road
St. Helier, JE2 4JY

Economic Development

Website: www.gov.je/EconomicDevelopment
e-mail: economicdevelopment@gov.je
Tel: 705500
Fax: 705570

Economic Development
26-28 Bath Street
St Helier
JE2 4ST

Education, Sport and Culture

Website: www.gov.je/ESC
e-mail: esc@gov.je
Tel: 509500
Fax: 509400

Director of Education
Department for Education, Sport and Culture
PO Box 142
Highlands Campus
St Helier, JE4 8QJ

Employment and Social Security

Website: www.gov.je/SocialSecurity
e-mail: ss@gov.je
Tel: 280000
Fax: 280280

The Controller
Department of Employment and Social Security
PO Box 55
La Motte Street
St. Helier, JE4 4566

Financial Services Commission

Website, www.jerseyfsc.org
e-mail, info@jerseyfsc.org
Tel: 822000
Fax: 822001

Director General
Jersey Financial Services Commission
PO Box 267
Nelson House, David Place
St. Helier, JE4 8TP

Health and Social Services

Website, www.gov.je/health
e-mail: health@gov.je
Tel: 622285
Fax: 622887

Health and Social Services
4th Floor, Peter Crill House
Gloucester Street
St. Helier, JE1 3QS

Key Contacts

Immigration
Website: www.gov.je/HomeAffairs/CusAndImm
e-mail: immigration@gov.je
Tel: 833833
Fax: 833834

Chief Executive
Customs and Immigration Department
Maritime House
La Route du Port Elizabeth
St. Helier, JE1 1JD

Income Tax
Website: www.gov.je/TreasuryResources/IncomeTax
e-mail: jsytax@jerseymail.co.uk
Tel: 440300
Fax: 724315

Comptroller of Income Tax
PO Box 56
Cyril Le Marquand House
St. Helier, JE4 8PF

Chief Minister's Department
Website: www.gov.je/ChiefMinister
e-mail: cmdept@gov.je
Tel: 445501
Fax: 440408

Chief Minister's Department
P.O. Box 140
Cyril Le Marquand House
St Helier, JE4 8QT

Regulation of Undertakings
Website: www.gov.je/EconomicDevelopment/Regulation+of+Undertakings
e-mail: regunds@gov.je
Tel: 884530
Fax: 884536

The Director
PO Box 843
3rd Floor
Jubilee Wharf
24 Esplanade
St. Helier, JE4 0UT

Statistics Unit
Website: www.gov.je/statistics
e-mail: statistics@gov.je
Tel: 440423
Fax: 440291

States of Jersey Statistics Unit
PO Box 140
Cyril Le Marquand House
St Helier, JE4 8QT

Treasury
Website: ww.gov.je/TreasuryResources
e-mail: treasury@gov.je
Tel: 445502
Fax: 789901

States Treasury
P.O. Box 353
Cyril Le Marquand House
St Helier, JE4 8UL

Other Useful Websites

Jersey Chamber of Commerce	www.jerseychamber.com
Jersey Evening Post	www.jerseyeveningpost.com
Jersey Finance	www.jerseyfinance.je
Jersey Financial Services Commission	www.jerseyfsc.org
Jersey Legal Information Board	www.jerseylegalinfo.je
States Assembly	www.statesassembly.gov.je
States of Jersey	www.gov.je
Statistics Unit	www.gov.je/statistics
The Société Jersiaise	www.societe-jersiaise.org

For information relating to travel to Jersey contact:

Jersey Tourism www.jersey.com
Liberation Square
St Helier
Jersey JE1 1BB
Tel: +44 (0) 1534 500700
Fax: +44 (0) 1534 500808
E-mail: info@jersey.com

Reports Published by the States of Jersey Statistics Unit

The following is a list of publications by the Statistics Unit and the respective release dates in 2007. All reports can be viewed or downloaded from the Statistics Unit's website (www.gov.je/statistics) after publication.

Earnings
Average Earnings Index at June 2007 - 29 August

Economy
Survey of Financial Institutions, 2006 - 4 July
GVA and GNI, 2006 - 26 September
Jersey Economic Digest - 12 December

Employment
Labour Market (Public & Private Sectors) at December 2006 - 5 April
Labour Market (Public & Private Sectors) at June 2007 - 3 October
RUDL licences at December 2006 - 31 January

Population
Population update, 2005 - 6 June

Prices
House Price Index, Q4 2006 - 14 February
House Price Index, Q1 2007 - 16 May
House Price Index, Q2 2007 - 15 August
House Price Index, Q3 2007 - 15 November
Retail Prices Index, December 2006 - 24 January
Retail Prices Index, March 2007 - 25 April
Retail Prices Index, June 2007 - 18 July
Retail Prices Index, September 2007 - 24 October
UK/Jersey Price Comparisons, June 2007 - 12 September

Other
Jersey in Figures, 2006 - 14 March
Jersey Annual Social Survey, 2006 - 21 February
Jersey Energy Trends, 2006 - 20 June

‘Jersey in Figures, 2006’ presents statistics relating to Jersey, Channel Isles, in a format that is easy to understand. The booklet is intended to be a convenient reference for government members, public and private institutions, the general public and visitors to the Island.

States of Jersey Statistics Unit
Cyril Le Marquand House
The Parade
PO Box 140
St Helier
Jersey
Channel Isles
JE4 8QT
www.gov.je/statistics