

'Jersey in Figures, 2007' presents key statistics relating to the Island of Jersey, 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.



Jersey in Figures, 2007

Table of Contents

	Table of Contents.....	i
	Foreword.....	ii
	An Introduction to Jersey.....	iii
	Key Indicators.....	v
Chapter 1	States of Jersey Income and Expenditure.....	1
2	Tax Receipts.....	5
3	Impôts.....	8
4	Prices and Earnings.....	10
5	GVA and GNI.....	15
6	Financial Services.....	18
7	Tourism.....	22
8	Size and Land Cover in Jersey	25
9	Agriculture and Fisheries.....	26
10	Population.....	28
11	Households.....	33
12	Housing.....	35
13	Education.....	39
14	Employment.....	41
15	Health.....	49
16	Crime.....	56
17	Fire.....	61
18	Social Security.....	63
19	Overseas Aid.....	65
20	Sea and Air Transport.....	66
21	Vehicle Transport.....	69
22	Energy.....	73
23	Water.....	77
24	Waste Management.....	78
25	Climate.....	82
	Key Contacts.....	83
	Other Useful Websites.....	85
	Reports Published by States of Jersey Statistics Unit.....	86

Foreword

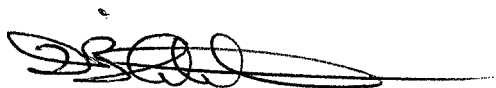
'Jersey in Figures, 2007' presents key economic, social and environmental information on Jersey and aims to be a convenient reference book for government members, public and private institutions, the general public and visitors to the Island.

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 by 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/chiefminister/statistics.

'Jersey in Figures 2007' 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.

The next edition of Jersey in Figures will be published in the Spring of 2009.

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



Duncan Gibaut
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 440403

Fax: (0044) 1534 440291

Email: statistics@gov.je

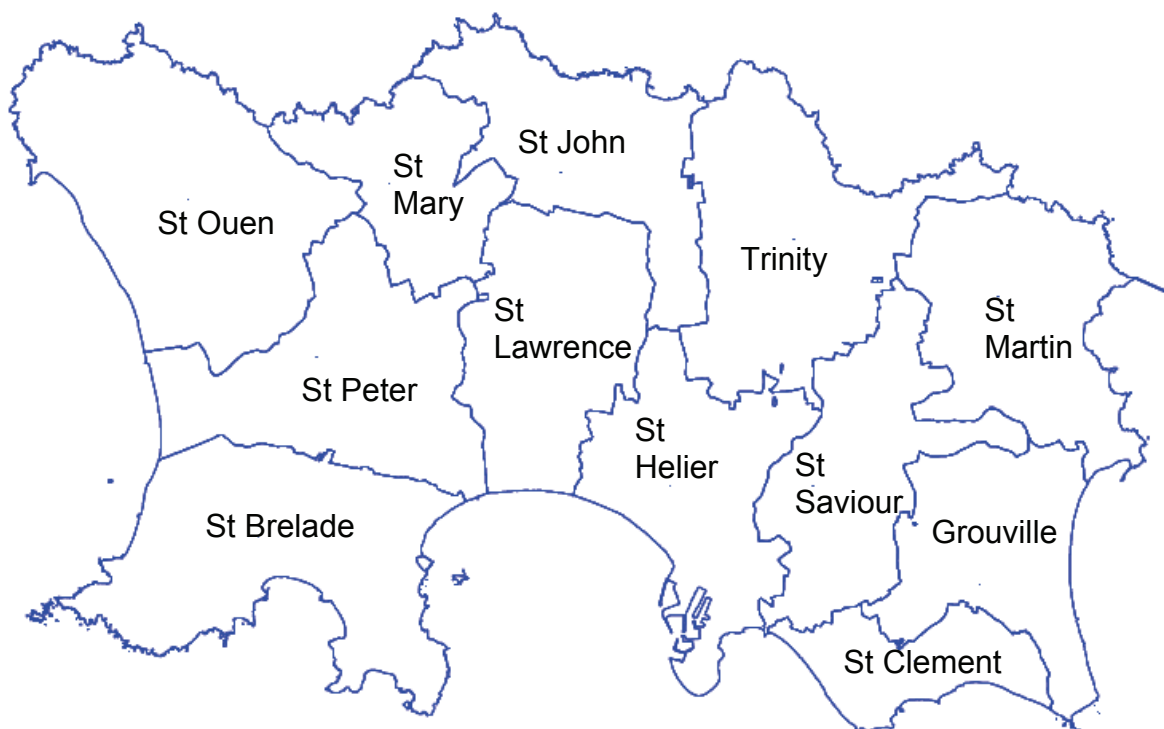
Front cover photos: Oliver Doran © Photos.je

An Introduction to Jersey

Jersey is the largest of the Channel Islands with an area of 118.2 sq. km. and is 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; the UK is responsible for Jersey's defence and international relations. The Island is not represented in the UK parliament, whose Acts only extend to Jersey if expressly agreed by the Island that they should do so.

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 Constables (Connétables) of the 12 parishes of the Island, 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 and acts as Speaker, has a casting vote.

The system of government comprises a Council of Ministers and several Scrutiny Panels. There are 53 States members; a maximum of 23 members are in ministerial positions either as Ministers (ten members) or Assistant Ministers (up to 13 members), and an upper limit of 20 other States members who sit on the Scrutiny Panels.

The economy of Jersey has seen a great deal of change during the past few decades as markets have become more international and global travel has increased. This has meant that traditional Jersey industries such as agriculture and tourism have been superseded by financial services as the dominant industry in Jersey. The Financial services sector (banking, trust and company administration, fund management, accountancy and legal activities) has grown such that it now accounts for approximately half of the total economic activity in Jersey and employs about a quarter of the workforce.

Key Indicators

Economic Data (2006 figures)

Gross Value Added (GVA)	£3.7 billion
Gross National Income (GNI)	£3.4 billion
GNI per head of population	£39,000
States General Funds income	£526 million
States Net Revenue expenditure	£504 million
States Income Tax returns	£398 million

Prices and Earnings

All-Items Retail Prices Index (12 months to December 2007)	4.5%
RPI (X) (RPI excluding mortgage interest payments)	3.2%
Annual increase in the rate of earnings (12 months to June 2007)	4.7%

Population

Resident population (11 March 2001, Census Day)	87,186
Estimated population (Dec. 2006)	89,300
Population per square kilometre (Dec. 2006)	755
Average annual percentage growth in population (2001-2006)	0.43%
<i>Proportion of population (2001 Census):</i>	
• <i>working age (women/men 16-59/64 years)</i>	65%
• <i>below working age</i>	18%
• <i>above working age</i>	17%
Annual live birth rate per 1,000 population (2006)	10.6
Annual death rate per 1,000 population (2006)	8.5
Average age at death (2006)	men 72 women 80

1. States of Jersey Income and Expenditure

1. States of Jersey Income and Expenditure

In 2006, the States of Jersey recorded a surplus of £22 million, a £30 million improvement on the estimated budget deficit of £8 million. This was largely due to Income Tax receipts totalling £13 million more than the budgeted amount, special payments received from Jersey Telecom and Jersey Electricity Company, amounting to £11 million, and income from the Island-wide rate amounting to £9 million.

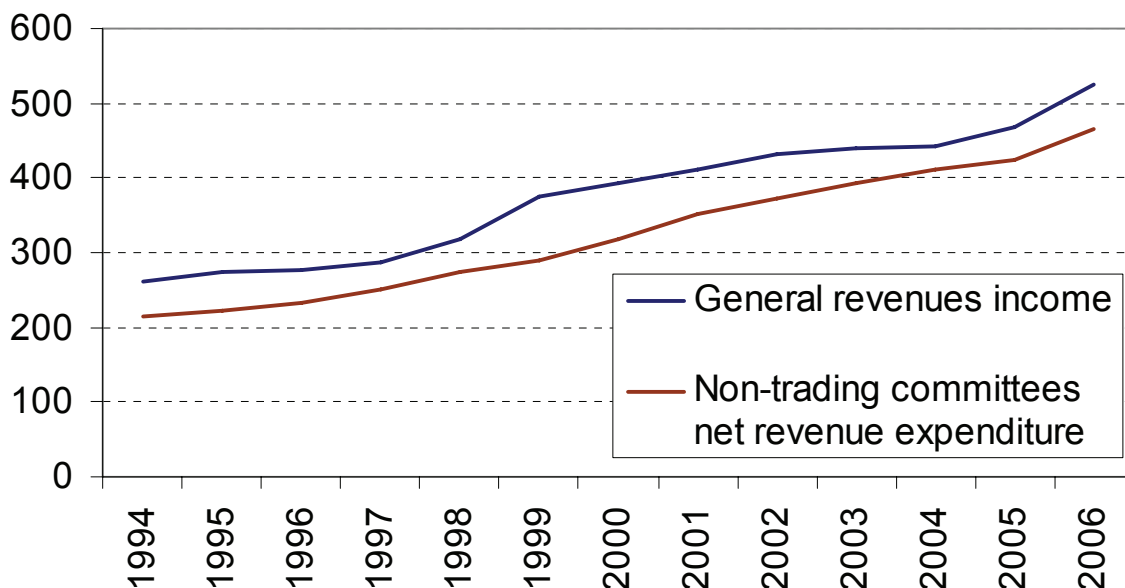
The total income for 2006 amounted to £526 million, £57 million more than in 2005. Total States net expenditure was £504 million, comprising net revenue expenditure of £465 million and capital expenditure of £39 million. The increase in total States expenditure of 4.1% was greater than that for 2005 (0.2%).

Table 1.1 States of Jersey Income and Expenditure, 2006

Budget 2006 £ million	Income	Actual 2006 £ million	Actual 2005 £ million
385	Income tax	398	377
46	Impôts	53	50
17	Stamp duty	23	19
24	Other income	43	23
-	- Island Rates	9	-
472	Total income	526	469
(441)	Revenue expenditure	(465)	(441)
31	Surplus before Capital Expenditure Voted	61	28
(39)	Capital Expenditure Voted	(39)	(43)
(£ 8)	Balance after Capital Expenditure Voted	£ 22	(£ 15)

Source: Treasury & Resources States Accounts 2006

Figure 1.1 General Funds Income and Expenditure, 1994-2006



1. States of Jersey Income and Expenditure

Following the 2006 Committee Budget, the States formed the Ministerial System of Government and the previous Committees were amalgamated into Ministerial Departments and States Funded Bodies. The 2006 Budget allocations from the original Committee structure were re-allocated to these new Departments, and are shown in Table 1.2.

Table 1.2 Budget allocations, 2006

States Funded Bodies	2006 Expenditure Allocation, £'000	2007 Expenditure Allocation, £'000
Ministerial Departments		
Chief Minister	11,134	14,403
- Grant to Overseas Aid Committee	5,686	6,331
Economic Development	15,257	16,004
Education, Sport and Culture	91,690	96,094
Health and Social Services	132,469	137,095
Home Affairs	38,942	39,644
Housing	1,581	1,856
Planning and Environment	5,897	5,719
Social Security	92,530	102,828
Transport and Technical Services	21,245	21,241
Treasury and Resources	49,599	55,096
Non-Ministerial States Funded Bodies		
- Bailiff's Chamber	1,175	1,179
- Law Officers' Department	5,059	5,097
- Judicial Greffe	3,712	3,738
- Viscount's Department	1,336	1,339
- Official Analyst	560	564
- Office of the Lieutenant Governor	693	695
- Office of the Dean of Jersey	21	21
- Data Protection Committee	208	209
- Probation Department	1,315	1,444
- Comptroller and Auditor General	577	696
- States Assembly and its services	4,729	4,782
Total Net Revenue Expenditure	485,415	516,075
Capital Expenditure Allocation	38,694	43,499
Revenue Expenditure less repayments on Capital Debt for Financial Forecast	524,109	559,574

1. States of Jersey Income and Expenditure

Table 1.3 Jersey Currency in Circulation (£ million), 1994-2006

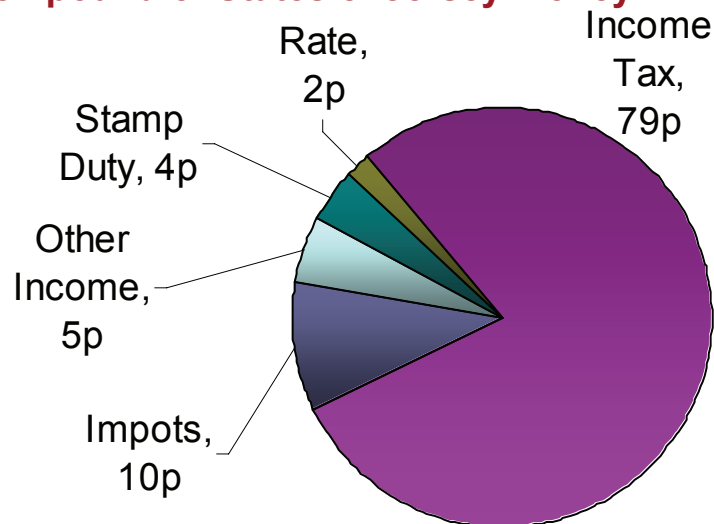
Year	Notes	Coins	Total
1994	32.3	3.0	35.3
1996	38.4	3.4	41.8
1997	40.5	4.1	44.6
1998	40.7	3.9	44.6
1999	56.4	4.2	60.6
2000	48.4	4.5	52.9
2001	55.8	4.9	60.7
2002	55.2	5.1	60.3
2003	61.0	5.4	66.5
2004	62.8	5.8	68.6
2005	64.5	6.2	70.7
2006	69.6	6.4	75.9

Figures as at December of each year.

Further reading: *The Treasurer of the States Financial Report and Accounts Income and Expenditure for 2007.*

Income tax, paid by individuals and businesses is expected to raise 79% (or 79p out of each £1) of total States income.

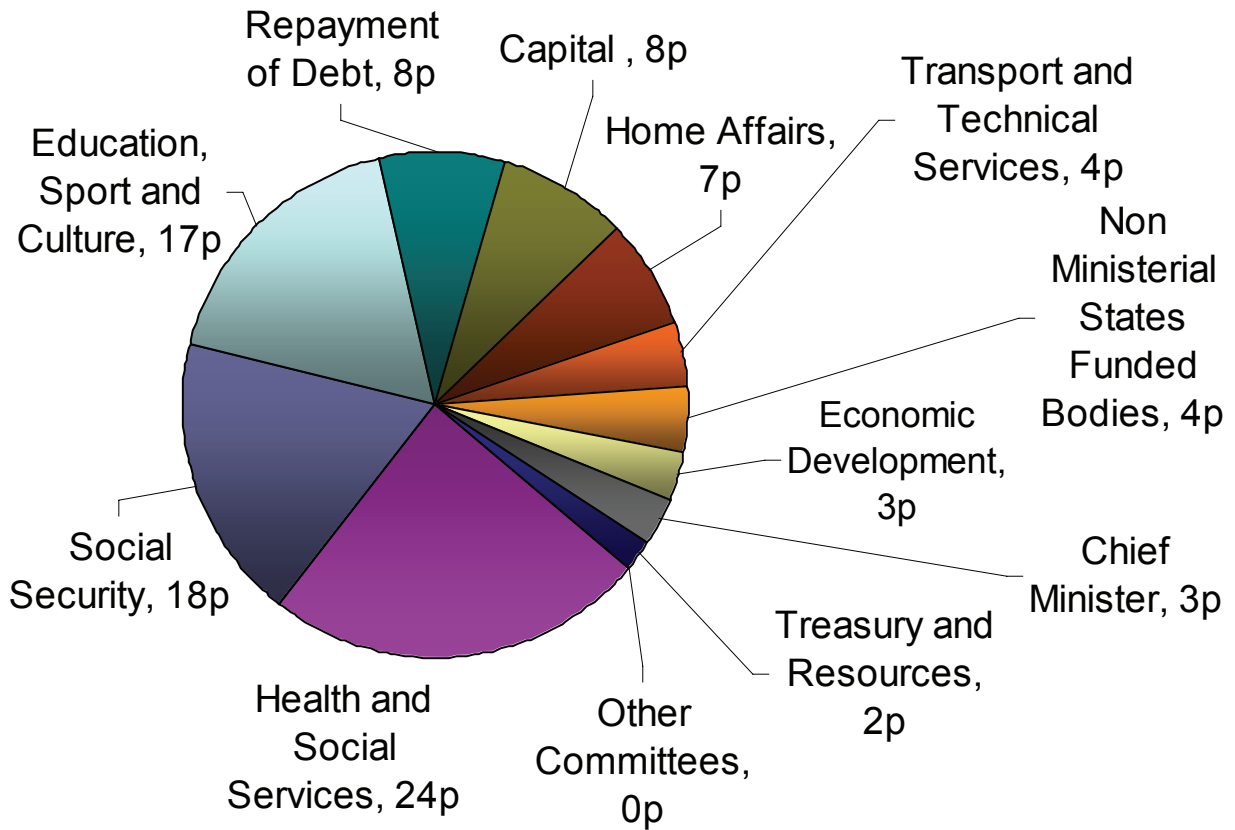
Figure 1.2 Where each pound of States of Jersey money will come from in 2007



Source: *States of Jersey Budget Report 2007*

In terms of States expenditure, of every £1 the States will spend in 2007 about 24p will go on health, 18p on education and 18p on social security benefits.

Figure 1.3 Where each pound of States of Jersey money will be spent in 2007

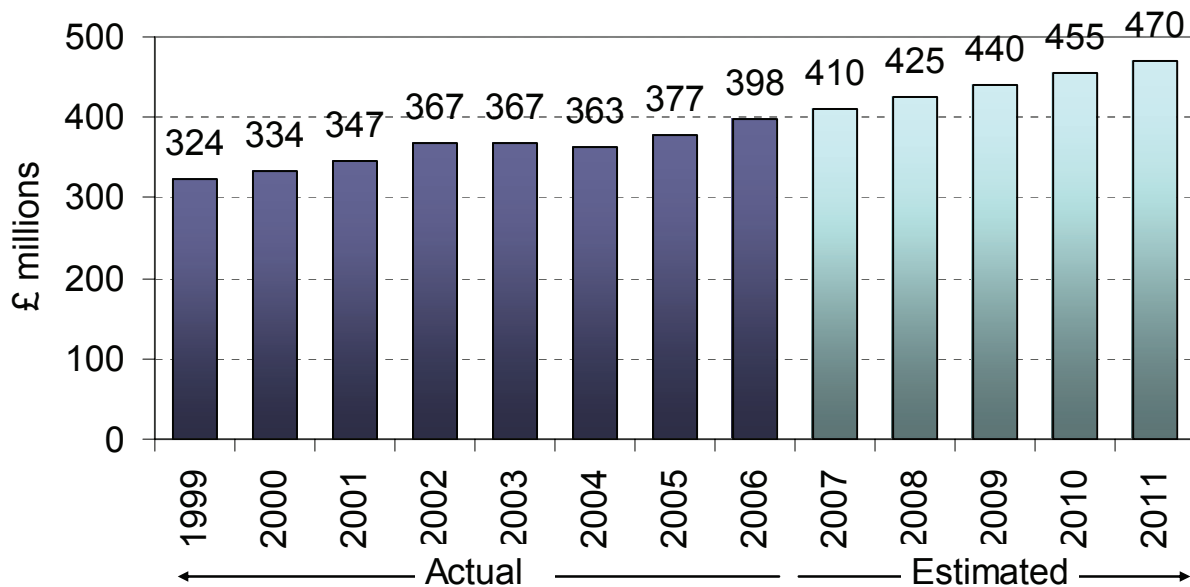


Source: States of Jersey Budget Report 2007

2. Tax Receipts

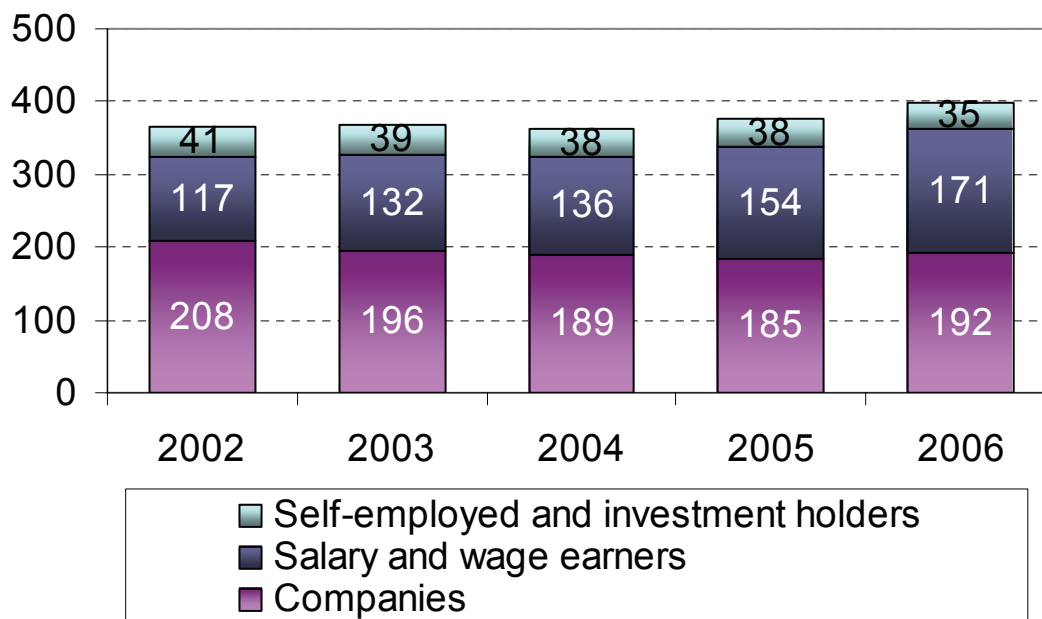
Total income tax revenue in 2006 was £398 million, which was £21 million more than in 2005. Forecasts suggest there will be small increases in the next few years before the introduction of a new corporate tax structure (“0/10”) in 2009, leading to a reduction of £80 to £100 million per annum over the period of 2010-2013.

Figure 2.1 Income Tax Receivable, Actual and Estimated, 1999-2011



Source: Budget Statement 2007, Treasury and Resources

Figure 2.2 Sources of Income Tax Receipts, 2000-2006



The decline in tax from corporations has been partially offset by the continued growth in revenue from personal tax. Employees paid 43% of total income tax in 2006 compared to 32% in 2002. In recent years the proportion of tax revenue from companies, IBC's and Exempt Companies has reduced from 57% in 2002 to 48% in 2006.

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 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 more seasonal workers and thus increase the number of taxpayers from 2006 onwards.

Table 2.1 Levels of Tax Exemption and Allowance, 2007

Exemptions	Threshold
Single person	£11,300
Single person (aged 63+ years)	£12,610
Married couple	£18,130
Married couple (aged 63+ years)	£20,760
Allowances	
Single person	£2,080
Married couple	£4,160
Earned income (max)	£2,720
Wife's earned income (max)	£3,600
Child allowance	£2,500
Child allowance (higher education)	£5,000
Additional allowance*	£4,500

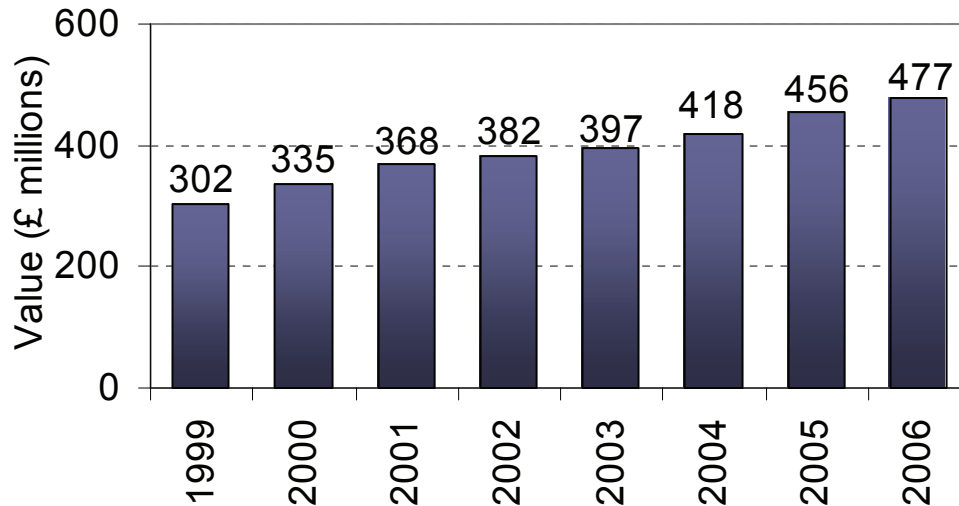
* For people with single-handed responsibility for children

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 2006, the growth from net realised income was £24 million and the unrealised loss on investment was £3 million. At December 2006 the market value of the fund's assets was £477 million.

2. Tax Receipts

Figure 2.3 Market Value of Strategic Reserve, 1999-2006



Figures are £ millions and stated at market value at 31 December each year.

Further reading: Income Tax Office Annual Reports

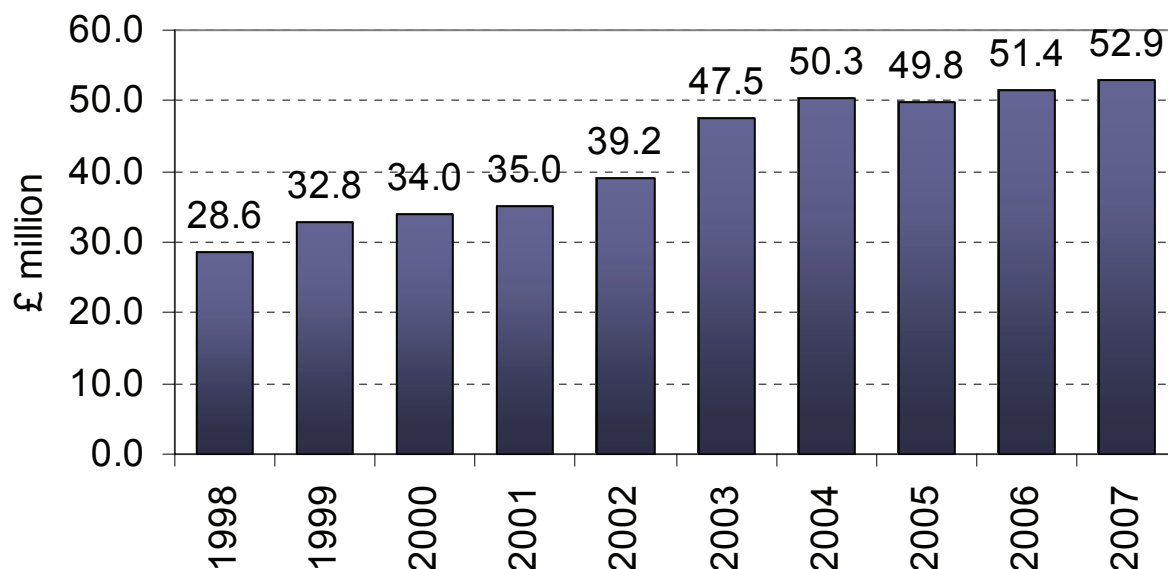
The Stabilisation Fund

In December 2006, the States agreed to establish a Stabilisation Fund with the purpose of providing protection from the adverse impact of economic cycles, aiming to create a more stable economic environment with low inflation. Money will be paid into the Fund when the economy is growing strongly, and drawn out from the Fund to support the economy when it is performing more weakly; £32 million was transferred into the fund in December 2006.

3. Impôts

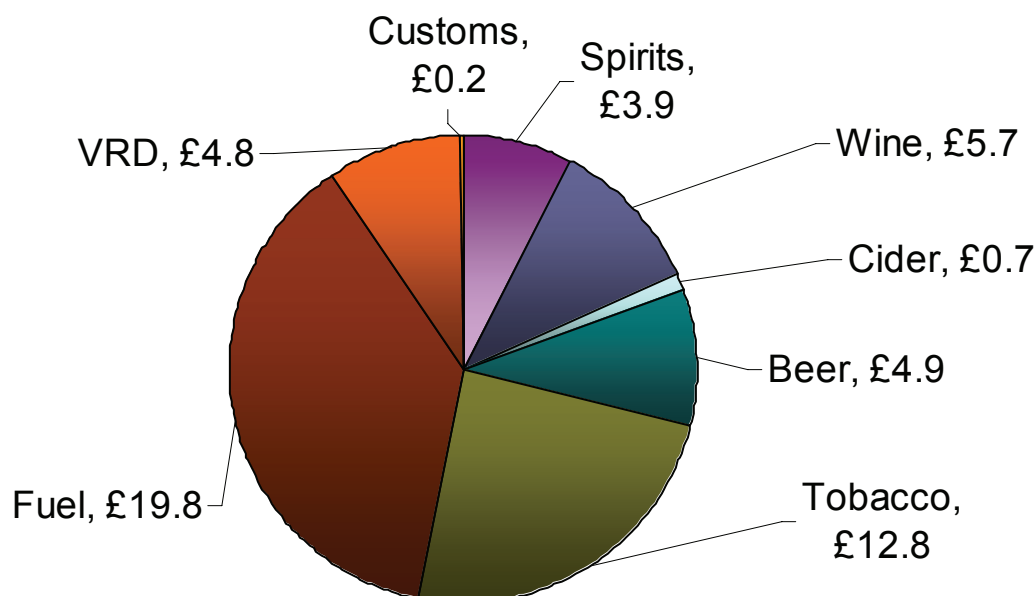
Impôt duty receipts in 2007 were £52.9 million, £1.5 million more than in 2006. Since 1998 the money raised from impôt duties has increased by around 85%.

Figure 3.1 Customs and Excise Duty Collected, 1998-2007



In 2007, impôt duties on road fuel generated the most revenue, £19.8 million (38% of the total); tobacco duty raised £12.8 million, 24% of the total impôt receipts. Vehicle registration duty and the individual alcohol categories each contributed between 7% and 11% of total duty collected.

Figure 3.2 Customs and Excise, Sources of Revenue, 2007 (Revenue in £ million)

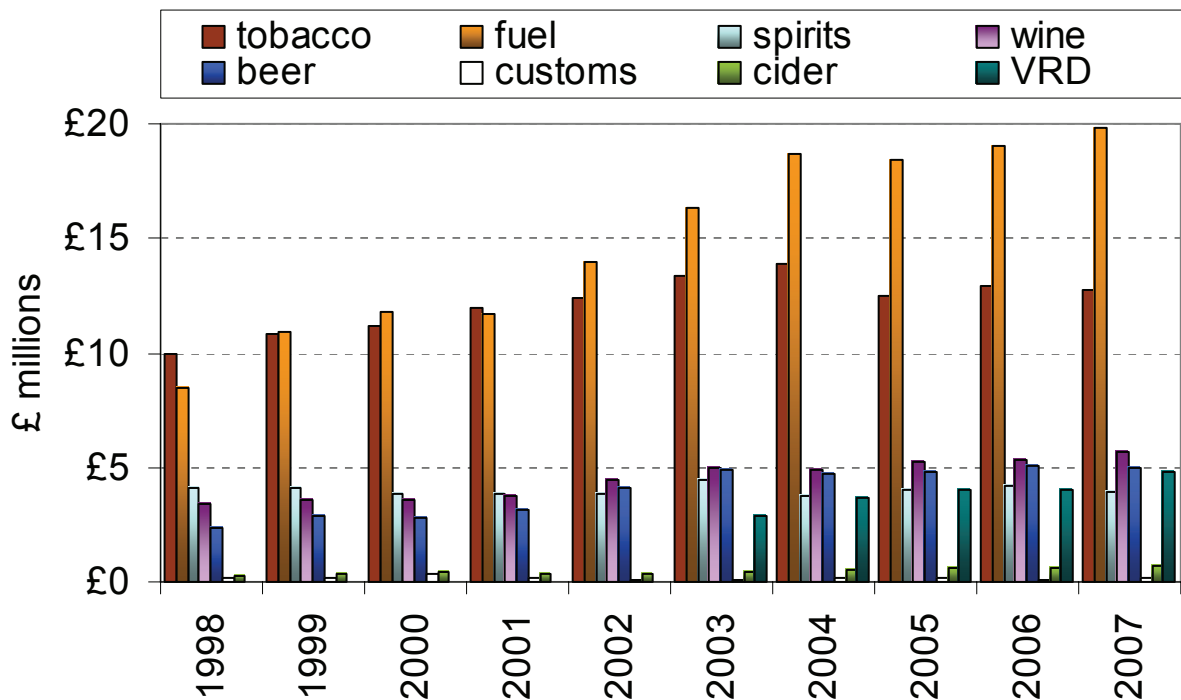


The revenue raised from motor fuel has increased over the past 10 years. Duty from motor fuels has more than doubled. Total revenue from tobacco duty has also increased from £10 million to £13 million from 1998 to 2007, but has flattened off more

3. Impôts

recently. Duty raised from spirits has seen little change, whilst that raised from beer has more than doubled.

Figure 3.3 Impôts Duty Receipts, 1998-2007



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

Whilst the rate of duty has been increasing in most years, the amount of duty liable products imported has generally fallen. In 2007 beer imports are down by 28% on 1998 levels, road fuel down 8%, spirits down 37% and tobacco more than halved. However, wine imports have stayed essentially stable over the period, whilst cider imports have increased by around a third.

Table 3.1 Annual Quantity of Dutiable Goods , 1998-2007

	Quantity (thousands of litres)									
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Wine	4,011	3,931	3,882	3,775	3,753	4,066	3,832	4,153	4,059	4,040
Cider	1,056	1,101	1,088	1,085	983	1,050	1,133	1,223	1,310	1,412
Beer	13,589	12,926	11,884	11,626	11,103	11,303	10,664	10,837	10,453	9,760
Road fuel	54,376	53,410	53,160	53,150	53,100	51,878	49,604	50,032	49,030	50,054
Spirits (thou of ltrs/alc)	295.2	275.1	254.2	222.0	196.8	224.3	189.9	203.9	204.2	186.1
Tobacco (thou of kilos)	152.5	144.6	122.5	107.2	102.5	97.3	83.8	68.6	68.3	64.3

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, hence measuring the rate at which prices are changing overall, giving an annual 'rate of inflation'.

During the twelve months to December 2007, the All-Items Retail Prices Index for Jersey increased by 4.5% to stand at 133.3 (June 2000 = 100). This compares to 3.7% in the twelve months to December 2006 and 2.2% in the twelve months to December 2005. The Housing group increased by 9% overall during the twelve months to December 2007 and accounted for 2.0 percentage points of the total annual increase in the RPI. The main factor was increased house purchase costs, predominantly due to annual changes in mortgage interest rates, which combined with ongoing growth in Jersey house prices, accounted for 1.6 percentage points of the overall RPI.

Food costs were about 6% higher than in December 2006, contributing 0.6 percentage points of the overall annual increase in RPI. Fuel and light increased by 20% on average compared to December 2006, contributing 0.5 percentage points, mainly a result of a 20% increase in electricity prices in January 2007, as well as an increase of 27% in the cost of heating oil over the year.

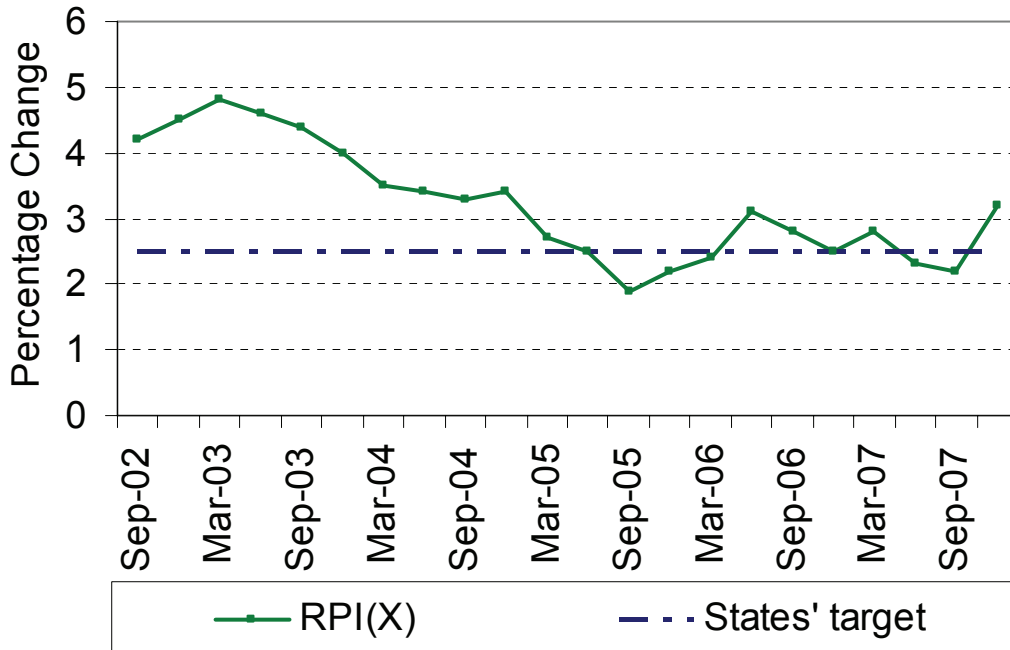
Table 4.1 Jersey All-Items Retail Prices Index (RPI) in Jersey, UK and Guernsey and the RPI (X) for Jersey, 2001-2007

		RPI Index June 2000=100	Annual Movements (%)			
			Jersey	UK	Guernsey	RPI (X) Jersey
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	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
2007	Mar	130.3	4.4	4.8	4.8	2.8
	Jun	131.6	4.3	4.4	4.7	2.3
	Sep	132.1	3.9	3.9	4.9	2.2
	Dec	133.3	4.5	4.0	4.9	3.2

4. Prices and Earnings

The RPI excluding mortgage interest payments, RPI(X) – the ‘underlying rate of inflation’ is the measure used by the States of Jersey for its target inflation level. In 2000 the States agreed to work towards a target rate for underlying inflation of 2.5%. RPI(X) saw a reducing rate of increase between 2003 and 2005 and its annual change has been within 0.5 percentage points of the State’s target for ten of the last twelve quarters, since March 2005.

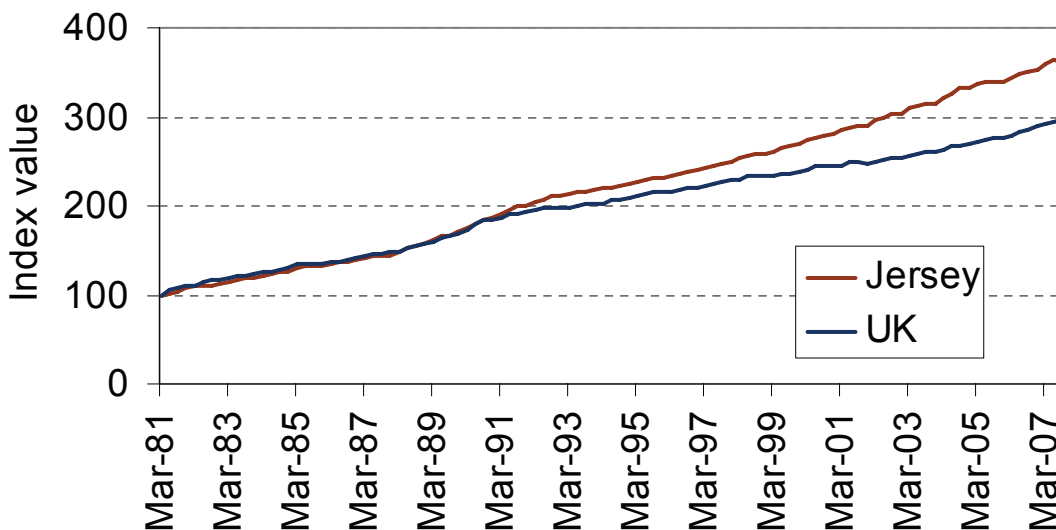
Figure 4.1 Annual Change in RPI (X) Compared with the Target Rate of Inflation



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

Since 1991, the RPI has increased more overall, in Jersey than in the UK. Between 1995 and 2005, the Jersey RPI increased by almost 50% compared to 33% for the UK. However, since late 2005 the rates of increase have been similar (see Table 4.1).

Figure 4.2 Jersey and UK Retail Prices Indices, 1981-2007 (March 1981=100)



Comparison of Consumer Prices in Jersey and the UK – June 2007

The annual change in both the UK and Jersey RPIs was higher in June 2007 than in June 2006 due to a series of increases in the Bank of England base rate feeding into increased house purchase costs.

In the twelve months to June 2007 in Jersey, Housing costs rose by 11%, Fuel & light by 10%, and Motoring and Food by 4%. Housing was also the key driver in the UK rising by 10% whilst UK food prices also rose at a similar rate of increase to Jersey (about 5%). In contrast, Fares and other travel costs decreased in the year to June 2007 in Jersey (down 5%) but rose in the UK (up 8%) over the same period.

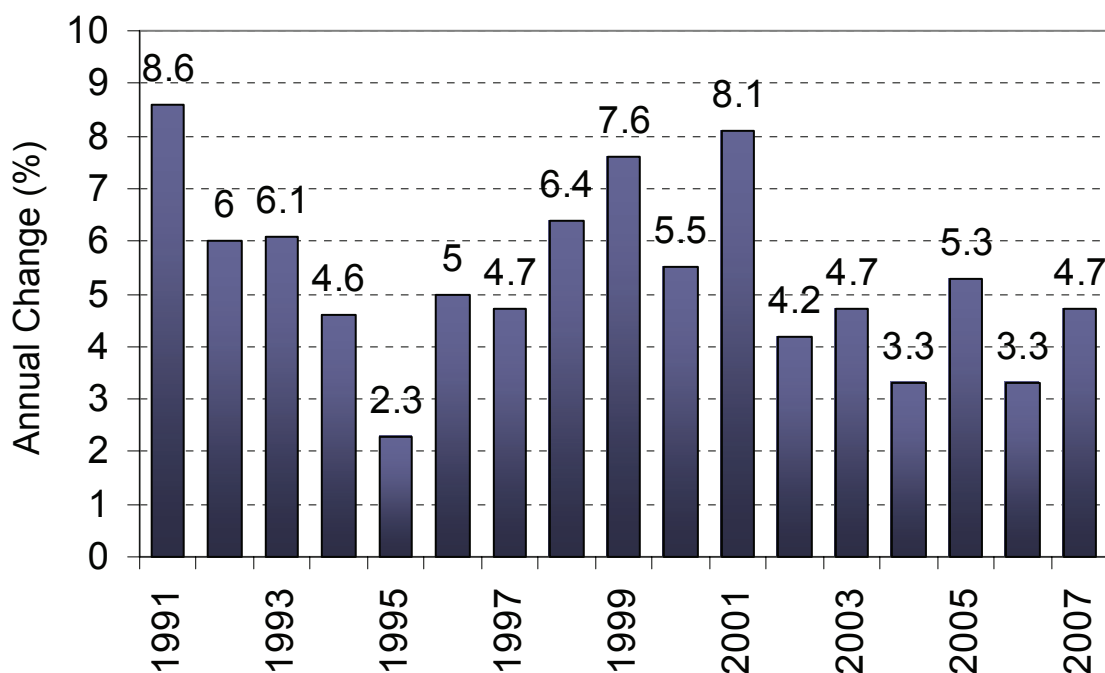
Food prices increased at similar rates over the 12 months to June 2007 in Jersey and the UK (4.4% and 4.8% respectively). However, direct food comparisons show that average meat prices are about a seventh higher in Jersey than in the UK and the cost of fruit and vegetables in Jersey are about a fifth and a third higher respectively.

Further reading: Comparison of Consumer Prices in Jersey and the UK – June 2007: States of Jersey Statistics Unit, September 2007.

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.

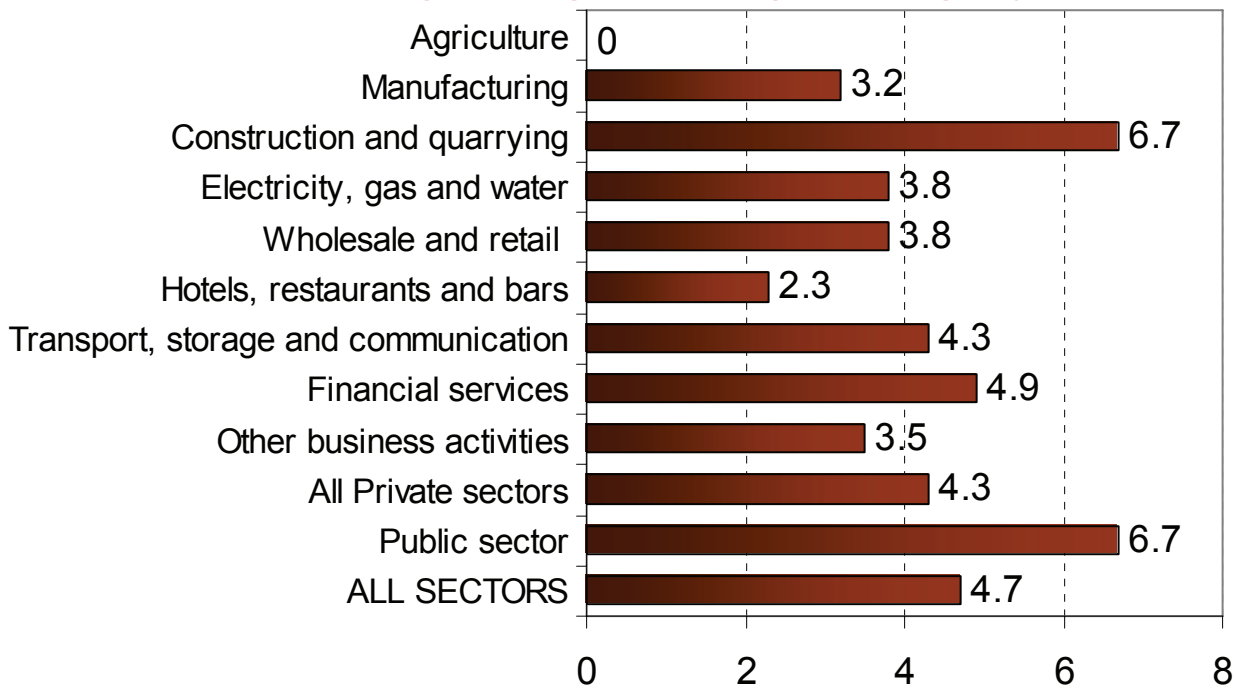
Figure 4.3 Annual Change (%) in Average Earnings, 1995-2007



Average earnings in Jersey rose by 4.7% in the year to June 2007 compared to 3.3% for the previous twelve-month period.

4. Prices and Earnings

Figure 4.4 Annual Percentage Change in Average Earnings by Sector, 2006-2007



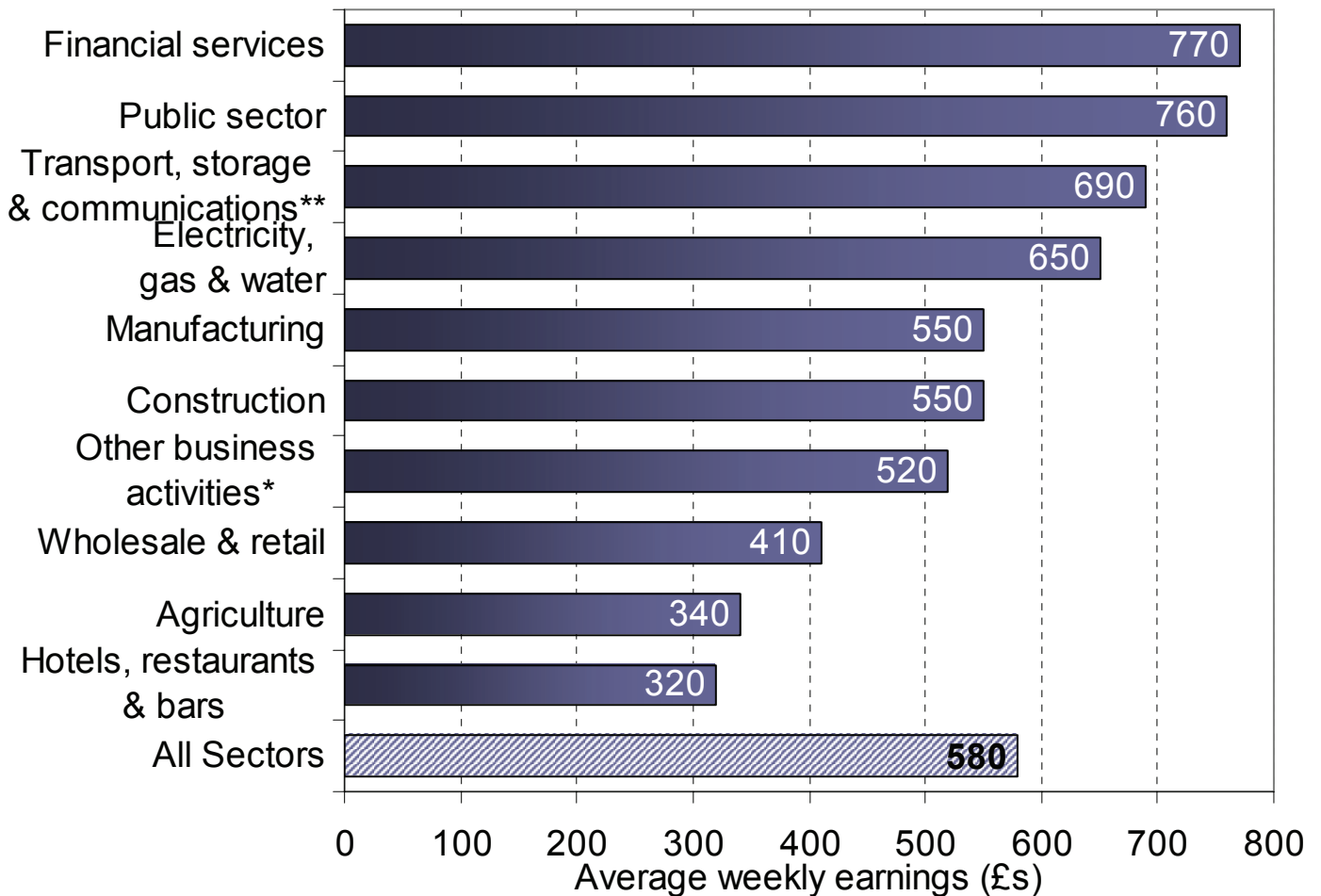
'Other business activities' sector includes 'Miscellaneous business activities' and private sector 'Education, health and other services'.

'Transport, storage and communication' includes the States Trading Committees (Jersey Airport, Harbours, Postal Administration and Jersey Telecom).

Average earnings in the private sector increased by 4.3% over the year to June 2007, whilst the public sector saw average earnings increase by 6.7% due to two annual pay awards being implemented for the majority of public sector employees in the twelve months to June 2007.

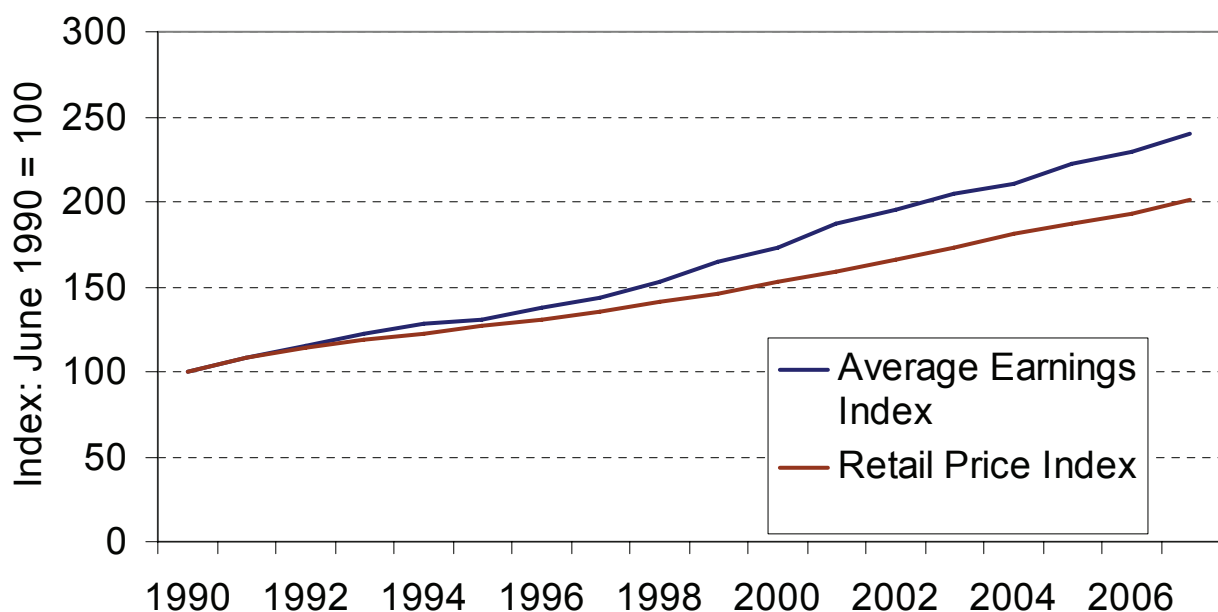
The survey from which earnings data in Jersey is derived is designed to measure changes in earnings rather than the actual level at a given point in time. The figures shown in Figure 4.5 for weekly earnings should therefore be considered as reasonable approximations. Further it must be noted that average weekly earnings refer to full-time equivalent (FTE) employees, part-time workers would earn proportionately less corresponding to numbers of hours worked. The average weekly earnings of (FTE) employees in Jersey in June 2007 were £580. The 'Financial services' sector (£770 per FTE per week) had the highest average weekly earnings, whilst 'Hotels, restaurants and bars' had the lowest (£320 per FTE per week).

In examining the change in the RPI and in average earnings, it is clear that often in the past, most likely because of economic growth, earnings have on average increased at a faster rate than prices (Figure 4.6). 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 20% (4.0% per annum on average) and average earnings by 21% (4.2% per annum on average).

Figure 4.5 Average Weekly Earnings, per FTE, by Sector, 2007

* 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)

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

Further reading: Annual Average Earnings Survey and Jersey Economic Digest, Statistics Unit.

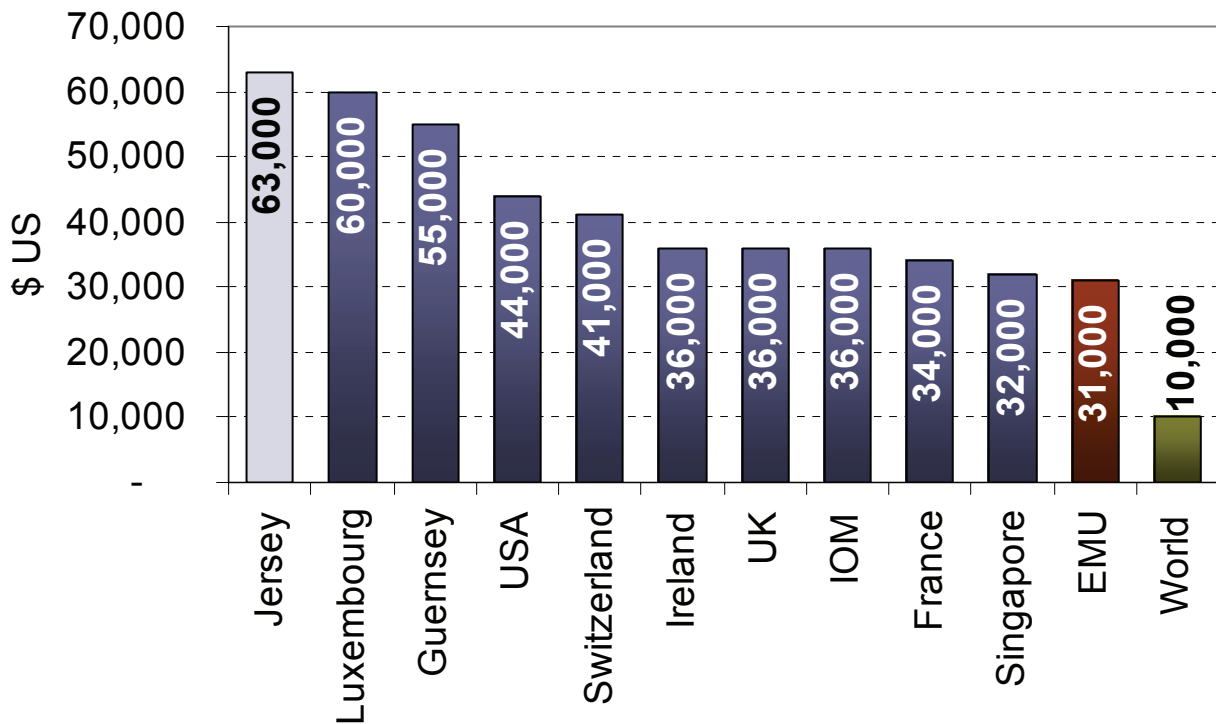
5. GVA and GNI

In 2006 the value of economic activity in Jersey was £3.7 billion. 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 2006 GNI for Jersey was approximately £3.4 billion.

In recent years Jersey's GNI per capita has been amongst the highest in the world¹, and is shown for 2006 in Figure 5.1 in terms of \$US for comparative purposes. GNI per capita for Jersey was \$63,000 in 2006, compared to \$36,000 for the UK and \$44,000 for the USA.

Figure 5.1: GNI per capita, 2006 (PPP \$US)²



Development of the Jersey economy

This development of the international nature of business has enabled a 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

¹ Reliable data on the size of the Jersey economy only exist from 1998, with the latest data being for 2006.

² Source: World Bank, calculated using OECD purchasing power parity for £ sterling.

management, accountancy and legal activities) has grown such that it now accounts for approximately half of the total economic activity in Jersey (Figure 5.2) and employs about a quarter of the workforce.

Figure 5.2: Gross Value Added by sector³, 2006

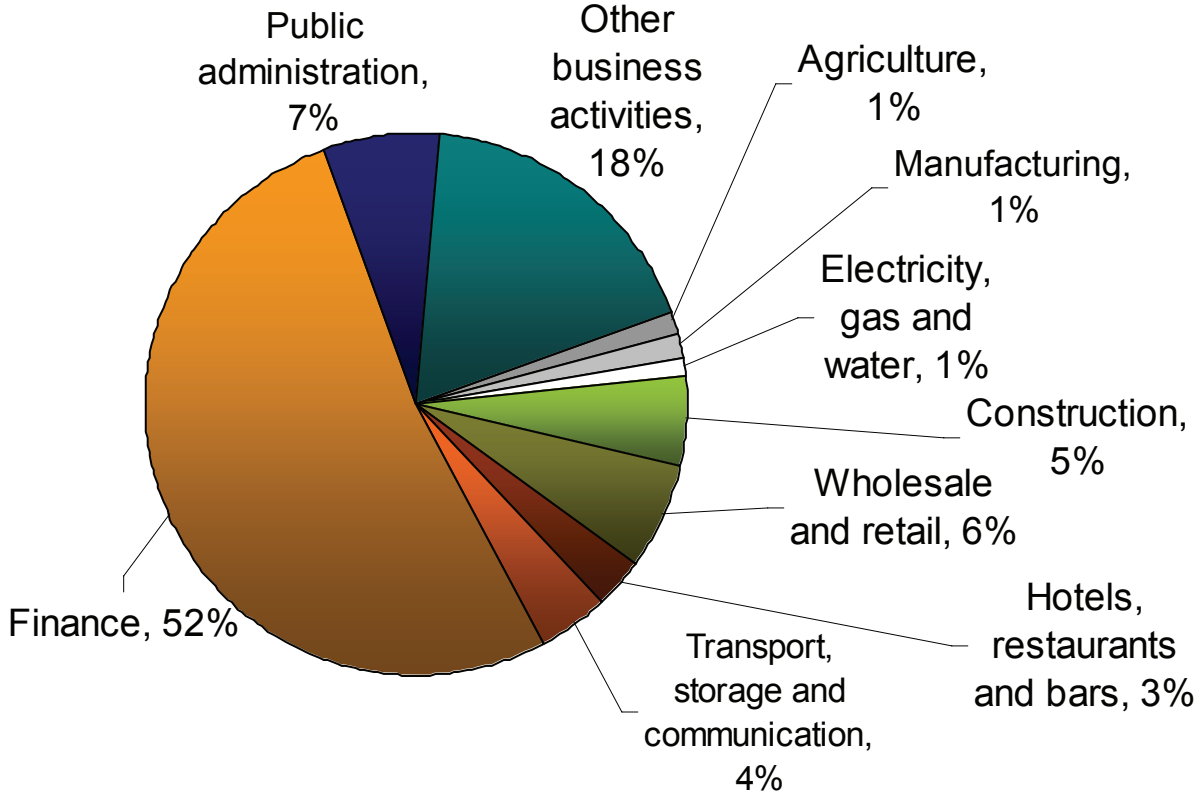
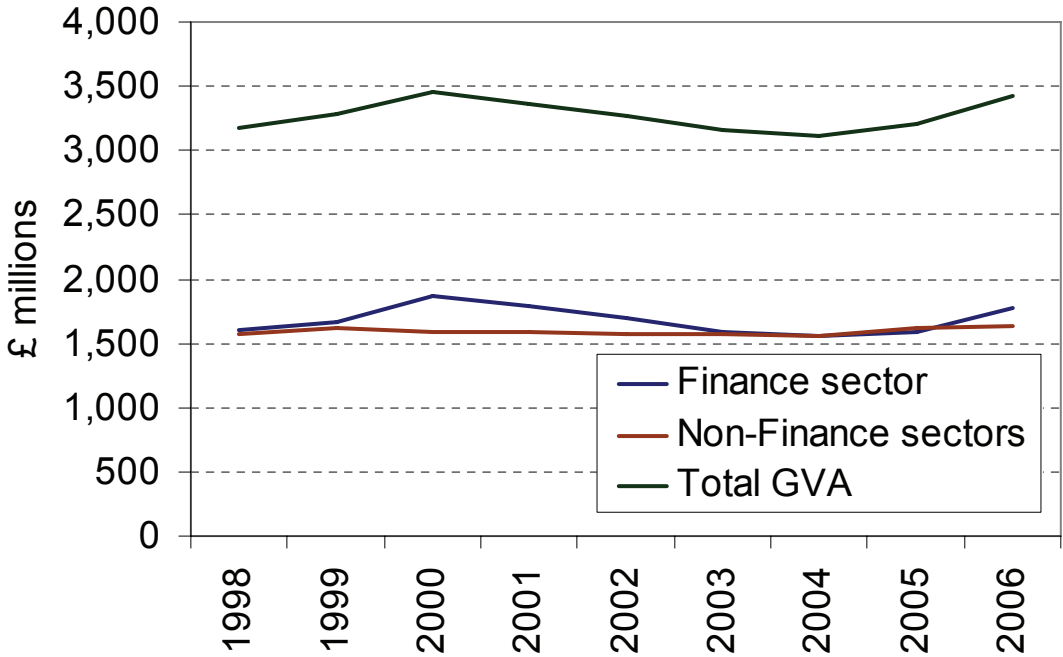


Figure 5.3: Gross Value Added in real terms, 2003 prices



³ 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.

5. GVA and GNI

Between 1998 and 2000 the GVA of the finance industry grew by 17% in real terms and this was reflected in the overall GVA for Jersey, which increased by 9% over the same period. When the GVA in the finance sector fell by 17% between 2000 and 2004, total GVA correspondingly fell by 10%. In contrast, over the whole period, 1998 to 2004, the non-finance half of the economy remained essentially stable in real terms. Similarly, the increase in overall GVA seen over 2006 (up 7%) was driven by growth in the finance sector (up 12%) rather than the non-finance sectors (up 1%). A further element impacting strongly on the Jersey economy, but not directly apparent in Figures 5.2 and 5.3, is the performance of global financial markets.

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, constant (2003) values of income, £ million

Sector	£ million					Percentage change		
	1998	2000	2004	2005	2006	1998-2000	2000-2006	2005-2006
Agriculture	56	53	43	44	45	-6%	-16%	2%
Manufacturing	74	72	57	53	50	-2%	-30%	-6%
Electricity, gas & water	40	41	33	35	34	1%	-17%	-3%
Construction	156	162	157	168	180	4%	11%	7%
Wholesale & retail	224	224	212	216	221	0%	-1%	2%
Hotels, restaurants & bars	132	124	111	106	109	-6%	-12%	3%
Transport, storage & communications	138	137	133	138	142	-1%	4%	3%
Finance	1,598	1,873	1,551	1,585	1,780	17%	-5%	12%
Other business activities	557	565	597	630	619	1%	9%	-2%
...of which rental	357	355	358	361	357	-1%	0%	-1%
...of which business activities	200	210	239	269	262	5%	22%	-3%
Public administration	193	211	227	230	237	9%	13%	3%
Total GVA	3,168	3,455	3,115	3,205	3,418	9%	-1%	7%

Between 2005 and 2006 the Finance sector saw real term growth of 12%, driven by increased profits in the banking sub-sector. Due to the proportion that financial services represents of total GVA, the growth in this sector was the key driver behind the overall growth in the Island's economy in 2006. Several other sectors also saw real term increases in GVA, notably Construction which has now seen two consecutive years of strong growth, up by 8% in 2005 and by 7% in 2006. In contrast, the longer term decline in Agriculture, Electricity gas & water and Manufacturing is apparent in Table 5.1.

Further reading: Jersey Gross Value Added (GVA) and Gross National Income (GNI) 1998-2006: Statistics Unit, September 2005. Jersey Economic Digest 2007.

6. Financial Services

Bank deposits and fund administration in Jersey

Over the past eight years total bank deposits held in Jersey have increased by over £100 billion whilst the number of bank licences has reduced by 25, mainly due to mergers.

Table 6.1 Bank Deposits in Jersey, 2000-2007

	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
2007	48	69.6	145.9	219.5

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

The total value of collective funds administered from Jersey has grown by more than £130 billion over the past eight years.

Table 6.2 Total Value and Number of Funds Administered from Jersey, 2000-2007

	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
2007	1,249	2,817	221.0

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

The total value of funds administered from within the Island grew by £10.6 billion during the third quarter in 2007. The Net Asset Value ('NAV') of funds in Jersey has risen by 30% in the preceding 12 months to reach a new high of £221.0 billion and the total number of funds has climbed by 15% to 1,249, comprising 2,817 separate investment pools.

6. Financial Services

Investment Business

Although the number of clients decreased by around 870 from September 2006 to September 2007 the total funds under management increased to stand at £74.9 billion.

Table 6.3 Value of funds managed and number of clients, Sept 2006-2007

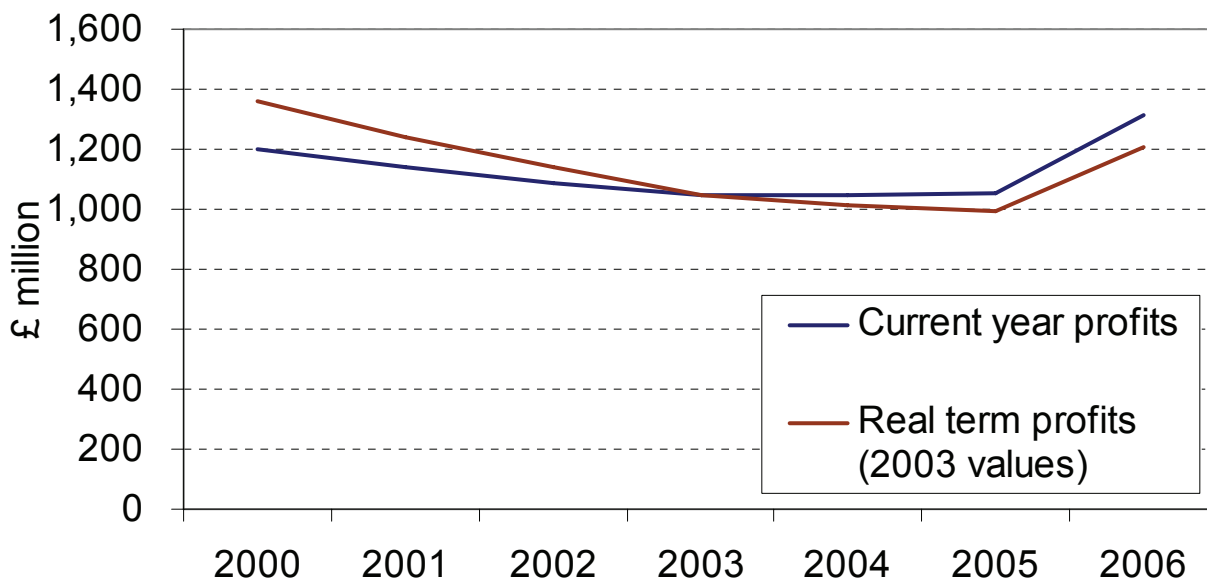
	2006	2007	Percentage change
Clients	18,669	17,798	-4.7
Assets (£bn)	58.67	74.93	27.7
Average asset value per client (£m)	3.14	4.21	34.1

Survey of Financial Institutions

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

The total net profit of Jersey's financial services sector in 2006 was estimated at £1,314 million, representing an increase of almost 25% on 2005. This increase is substantially higher than the 4% increase from 2004 to 2005, which itself represented the first rise in total profit for five years.

Figure 6.1 Estimated Total Profit for Jersey's Financial Services Sector, 2000-2006



Profits for banks had previously declined each year between 2001 and 2004. In 2006, the annual profit of the banking sub-sector was £1,082 million, an increase of 28% on the previous year. Profits for the other sub-sectors were: fund management £108 million; trust and company administration (including legal) £105 million and accountancy £19 million.

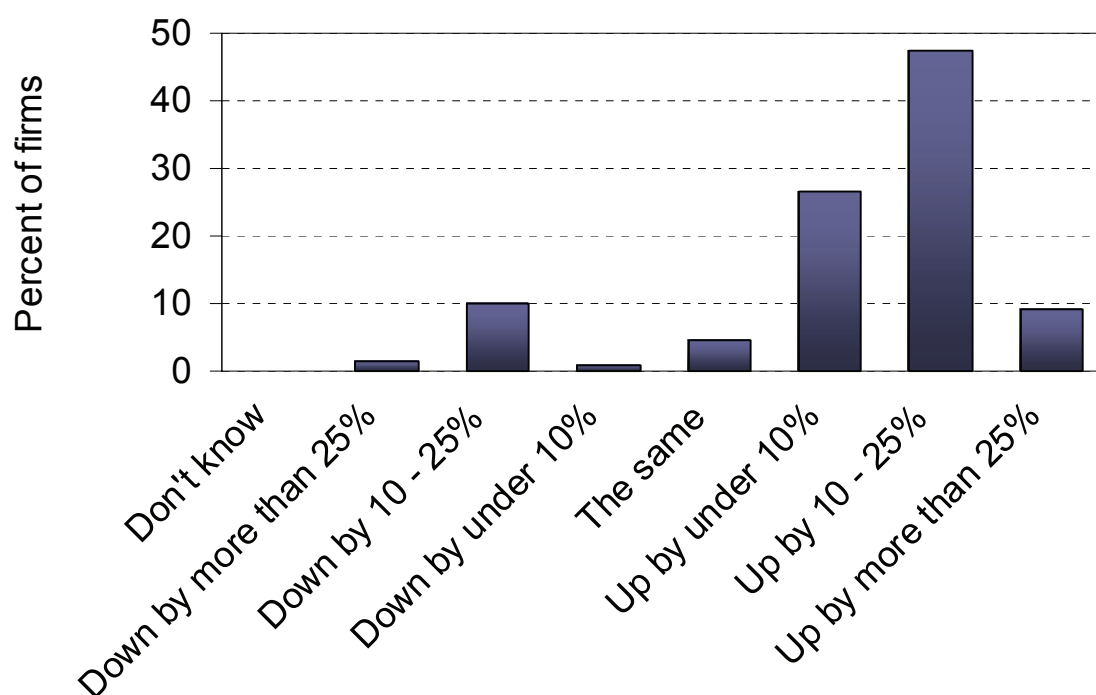
The profit of £108 million for fund managers in 2006 represents an increase of 35% on 2005. This rise was due to increased profits in the majority of firms and also a small number of new companies in this sub-sector. In contrast to banks and fund managers,

profits for trust administrators and accountancy decreased slightly in 2006. Profits for accountancy in 2006 were just below the £20 million in 2005, but remain above the level recorded in 2003 and 2004. Profits for trust administrators fell by £7 million, largely due to the re-classification of a small number of firms into the banking sector. Businesses were asked how they anticipated annual profits for 2007 might compare with those achieved in 2006. Over three-quarters (77%) of firms were expecting profits to rise during the next 12-month period (calendar 2007), and only one in ten (10%) expected them to fall. This level of optimism is higher than in the previous round of the survey.

However it should be noted that this survey was run between March and June 2007 – that is, before the sub-prime crunch in the USA was apparent.

The level of optimism was high across all the sub-sectors, particularly for firms engaged in fund management, with more than five-sixths (85%) of such firms expecting profits to rise in 2007 and less than a sixth (15%) expecting profits to fall. The proportion of banks and trust and company administrators expecting profits to rise were each about three-quarters (76%). Only 3% of banks expected profits to fall in 2007. Accountants had a slightly lower degree of optimism, with about two-thirds (69%) expecting profits to rise in 2007 and a third (31%) expecting profits to remain the same. Reflecting the overall banking sub-sector, a high level of optimism was expressed by the largest banks (those having more than 100 FTEs), with more than 90% of such firms expecting profits to rise in 2007 and two-thirds predicting rises of 10% or more.

Figure 6.2 Expected Change in Profits of Financial Institutions - 2007 relative to 2006



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

6. Financial Services

Profit per employee across the finance sector in 2006 was £113,000 per full-time equivalent (FTE)⁴ employee, about £15,000 higher than in 2005.

Total expenditure on goods and services by the finance sector was £530 million in 2006, with about half (47%) of this total being spent in Jersey.

The total number of full-time equivalent (FTE) staff working in the Jersey financial services sector⁵ reached 11,660 in 2002 before falling to 11,150 in 2003 and 11,050 in 2004. The first increase in total employment in the sector for four years was seen in 2005, and this increased again in 2006, by nearly 860 FTE, to a total of 12,060, the highest level seen by the sector.

Almost seven out of ten (68%) of firms expected staff levels to increase during 2007, whilst a quarter (23%) anticipated that staff levels would remain the same.

Table 6.4 Employment, Profit and Expenditure of Financial Institutions, 2000-2006

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Profit	£m	1,167	1,113	1,065	1,018	1,017	1,054	1,314
Banks		965	914	888	829	820	843	1082
Fund managers		88	78	67	74	77	80	108
Trust & co. admin (including legal)		97	103	90	98	103	112	105
Accountants		17	18	20	17	17	20	19
Total Manpower (FTE)		11,236	11,572	11,657	11,154	11,053	11,205	12,063
Banks		5,300	5,703	5,729	5,218	5,145	4,976	5,750
Fund managers		640	691	619	603	567	527	540
Trust & co. admin (including legal)		3,980	3,867	3,958	4,194	4,178	4,513	4,544
Accountants		830	865	893	690	717	717	782
Average Profit per FTE employee	£k	109	100	95	95	96	98	113
Total Expenditure on employment	£m	366	405	435	443	458	502	582
Average employment cost per FTE	£k	34.1	36.4	38.9	41.4	43.2	46.7	50.1

*All numbers have been rounded independently. Further reading: Survey of Financial Institutions, 2006, published annually by the Statistics Unit; Jersey Financial Services Commission
www.jerseyfsc.org*

⁴ 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.

⁵ FTE employee numbers are calculated from the December round of the Manpower Survey in each year.

7. Tourism

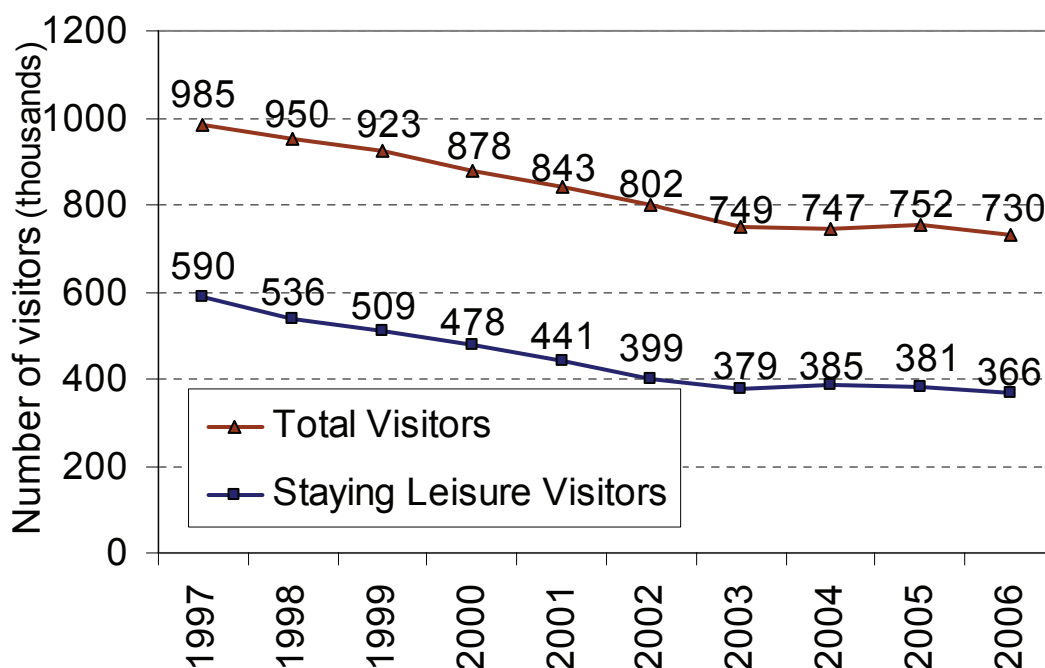
Number of Staying Visitors and Day Trippers

Between 2005 and 2006, the total number of staying leisure visitors fell slightly (by 4%) to 366,000. The number of leisure day trippers fell by 7% between 2005 and 2006 to 107,720 after a 4% increase in the previous year. Total on-Island visitor expenditure was £222 million, an average of £304 per visitor (all categories).

Table 7.1 Visitor Expenditure, Volume and Occupancy Rates, 2006

On-Island visitor expenditure	£222 million
Total tourism visitor volume	729,900
Staying leisure visitor volume	365,500
Business visitor volume	79,870
Staying conference visitor volume	8,780
Leisure day tripper visitor volume	107,720
Visiting yachtsmen	24,030
Registered accommodation establishments	161
Registered tourism bed spaces	13,100
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%

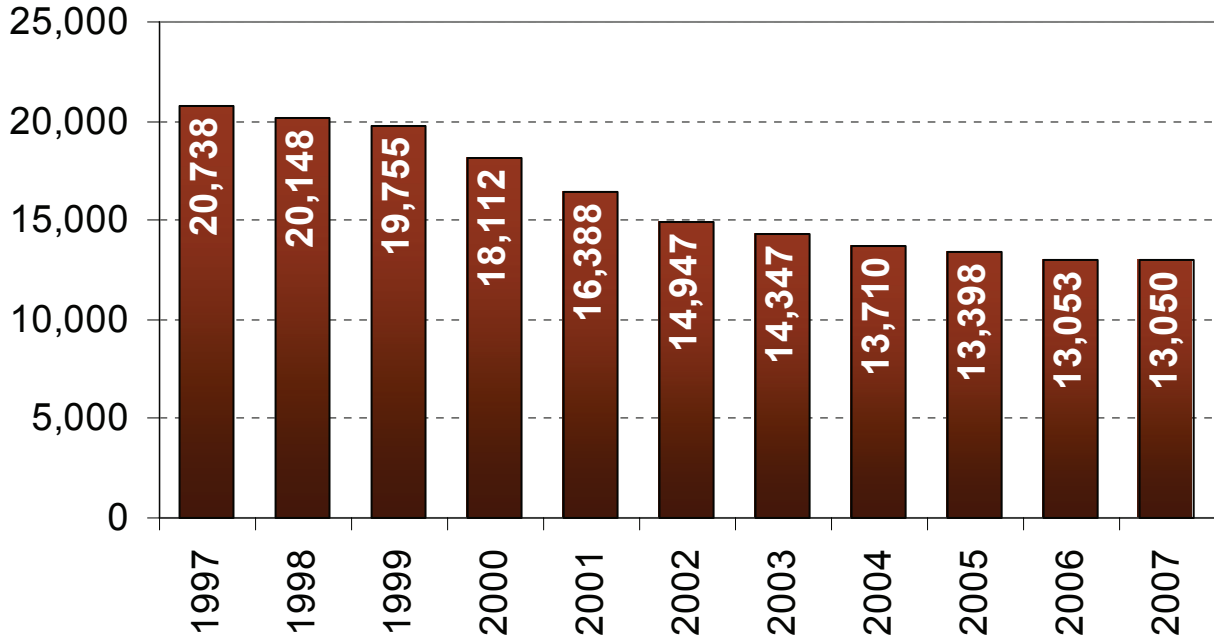
Figure 7.1 Number of Staying Leisure and Total Visitors, 1997-2006



7. Tourism

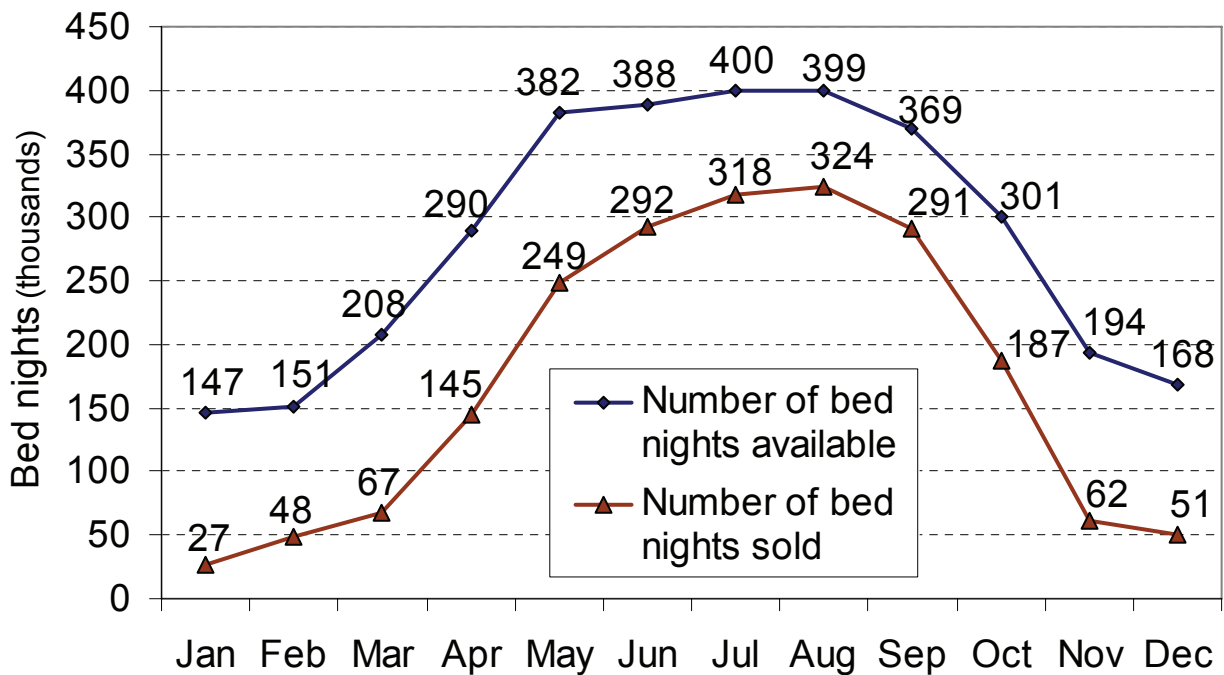
The number of registered bed spaces has reduced by almost two-fifths (37%) over the past ten years, although the rate of decline has slowed considerably during the past five years.

Figure 7.2 Number of Registered Bed Spaces, 1997-2007



The room occupancy rate for 2006 was 67%, whilst the bed occupancy rate was 61%. Reflecting the seasonality of tourism in Jersey, the lowest occupancy rates occurred between January to March and November to December.

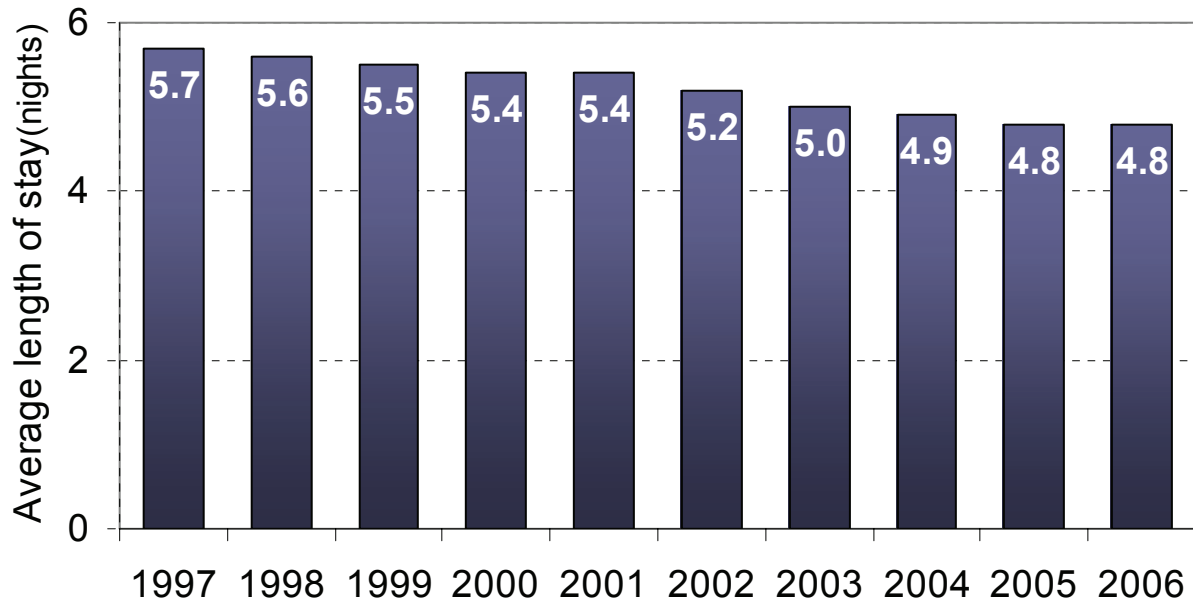
Figure 7.3 Number of Bed Nights Available and Number Sold, 2006



Length of Stay of Staying Leisure Visitors

Between 1997 and 2006 the average number of nights spent in Jersey by leisure visitors has reduced from about 1 night from 5.7 to 4.8.

Figure 7.4 Average Length of Stay of Staying Leisure Visitors, 1995-2006



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

8. Size and Land Cover of Jersey

Jersey has a total surface area⁶ of 118.2 square kilometres (km²) and is divided into 12 civil parishes, ranging in size from St Clement (4.2 km²) to St Ouen (15.0 km²). In 2006, a quarter of the land was built upon, over a half was cultivated and a sixth was natural vegetation.

Table 8.1 Area of Jersey by Parish

	Vergées	Acres	Percent of Island area
St. Ouen	8,447	3,754	13
St. Brelade	7,318	2,984	11
Trinity	6,942	3,086	10
St. Peter	6,539	2,906	10
St. Martin	5,688	2,529	9
St. Lawrence	5,454	2,424	8
St. Helier	5,263	2,339	8
St. Saviour	5,133	2,282	8
St. John	5,060	2,249	8
Grouville	4,554	2,024	7
St. Mary	3,645	1,618	5
St. Clement	2,393	1,063	4
Total	66,436	29,258	100

* The area of St Helier includes reclaimed land area of 957 Vergées (2 km²).

Table 8.2 Land cover type by Parish

Percentages	Built Environment	Cultivation	Natural Vegetation	Misc.	Inland Water	Glass-houses	Total
St. Ouen	15	63	20	1	1	0	100
St. Brelade	30	24	37	9	0	0	100
Trinity	16	64	18	1	0	0	100
St. Peter	22	52	13	11	1	0	100
St. Martin	19	66	14	1	0	0	100
St. Lawrence	22	63	12	2	1	0	100
St. Helier	52	32	9	7	0	0	100
St. Saviour	33	55	5	4	1	1	100
St. John	19	65	14	2	0	0	100
Grouville	23	61	8	5	2	1	100
St. Mary	16	69	12	2	0	0	100
St. Clement	38	48	3	9	0	2	100
All	24	54	16	4	1	<1	100

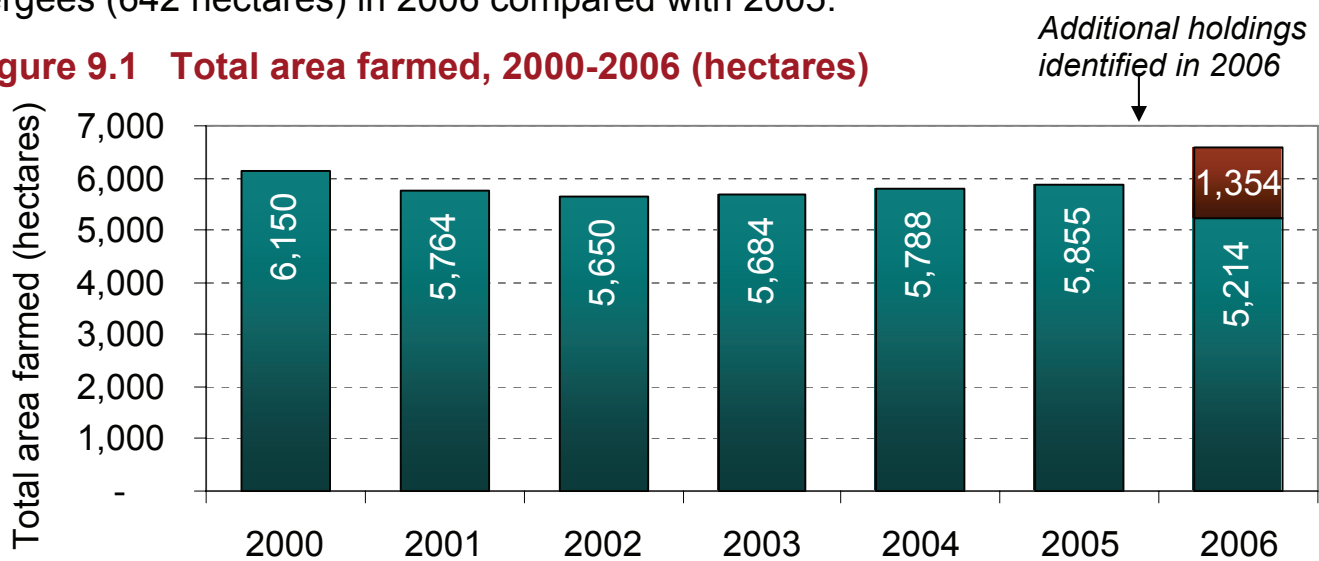
“Built environment” includes man-made surfaces such as buildings, roads, footpaths, domestic gardens, harbour areas etc. “Natural Vegetation” includes woodlands, dunes, grassland, cliffs and scrub. “Miscellaneous” includes parks, golf courses, the airport field, urban open spaces, cemeteries and sports fields. “Glasshouses” only includes commercial glasshouses over 200m².

⁶ Including reclaimed land of St Helier.

9. Agriculture and Fisheries

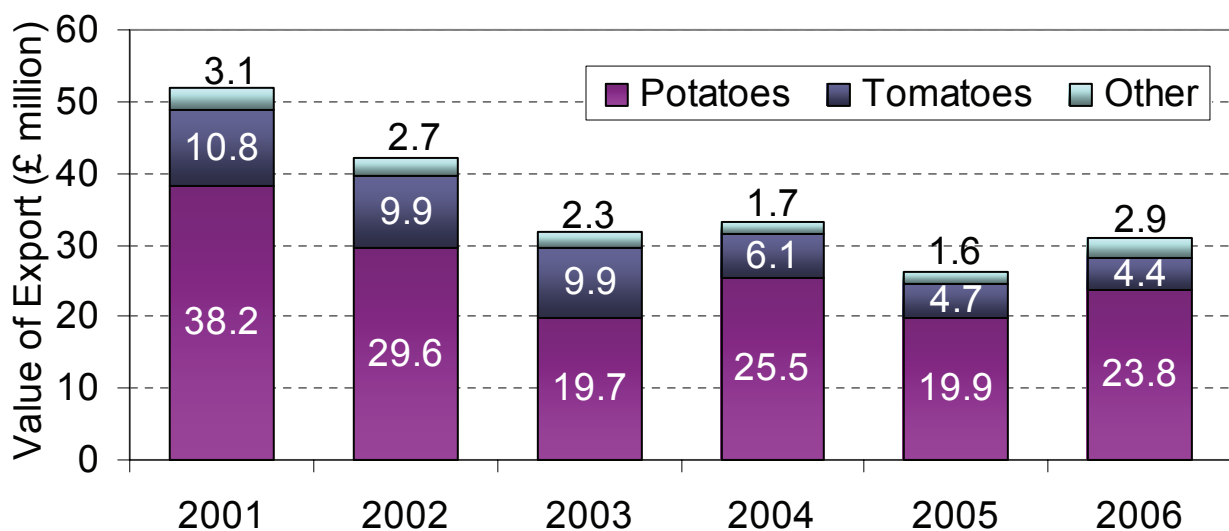
Until 2005 the agricultural statistics indicated that 50% of the total land use in Jersey was agricultural land. An Island land-use review in that year indicated a further 10% that may be being used agriculturally, and a subsequent land-owner survey established *all* land use for field sizes over 1 vergée (0.18 hectares). As a result of this, the 2006 total area available to agricultural has seen an overall increase of 3,965 vergées (713 hectares) compared with 2005. An additional 416 holdings⁷ were identified as owning or occupying agricultural land, albeit with small areas. Agricultural land (including woodland on agricultural holdings) occupies 56.5% of the Island area. Discounting the additional holdings shows a reduction in agricultural land of 3,567 vergées (642 hectares) in 2006 compared with 2005.

Figure 9.1 Total area farmed, 2000-2006 (hectares)



In real terms (allowing for inflation), the export value of potatoes increased by 20% (£3.9 million) from 2005 to 2006, whilst that of tomatoes fell by 6% (£0.3 million).

Figure 9.2 Value of Export Arable Crops, 2001-2006 (£ million in 2006 prices)



Source: Jersey Agriculture.

Further Reading: Agriculture and Fisheries Annual Report

⁷ A holding is a company or individual owning a recognised area of land which is classified as agricultural and to which certain conditions apply – not necessarily a working farm.

Table 9.1 Fish and aquaculture annual yield and landed catch values

	Annual yield (tonnes)									Landed catch values ⁴ , 2006	
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Price / kg (£)	Total value (£,000)
Captured fisheries											
Lobster	157	153	128	130	157	167	167	139	131	13.75	1805
Brown crab	521	473	440	447	524	540	541	438	349	1.9	663
Scallop (dredging and diving) ¹	198	218	258	370	381	313	191	231	304	2.0	519
Whelk	135	8	338	519	204	134	147	442	621	0.9	559
Spider crab	160	175	172	236	270	233	223	163	129	1.5	189
Crawfish	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	20	10
Other ²	22	28	29	44	24	9	7	5	5	2.0	10
Shellfish sub-total	1,192	1,056	1,366	1,747	1,559	1,396	1,276	1,418	1,542		3,755
Bass	18	15	17	15	21	25	19	22	31	6.6	204
Skate/Ray	51	70	53	91	59	88	52	53	60	2.6	155
Sole	17	18	21	20	15	15	7	17	4	8.0	31
Sea Bream	115	132	57	94	107	135	48	36	7	2.2	16
Mullet (grey and red)	11	13	9	11	9	12	7	9	7	*	14
Pollack	23	18	11	17	12	13	10	8	6	1.5	10
Mackerel (incl. horse mackerel)	34	26	13	18	19	13	8	10	9	*	11
Dogfish (lesser and greater)	20	11	22	22	19	16	24	16	21	0.5	10
Conger	14	11	14	20	13	25	12	14	21	0.5	11
Other ³	80	70	37	49	37	24	15	16	13	1.0	32
Wet fish sub-total	383	384	253	356	311	364	202	203	179		494
Aquaculture											
Pacific oyster	197	188	241	390	476	560	721	580	651		
King scallop	3	2	2	2	2	1	4	8	3		
Mussel	0	8	58	78	96	108	25	50	118		
Aquaculture sub-total	200	198	300	470	574	670	749	638	772		1047
Total Production	1,775	1,637	1,919	2,573	2,444	2,431	2,227	2,260	2,493		5,296

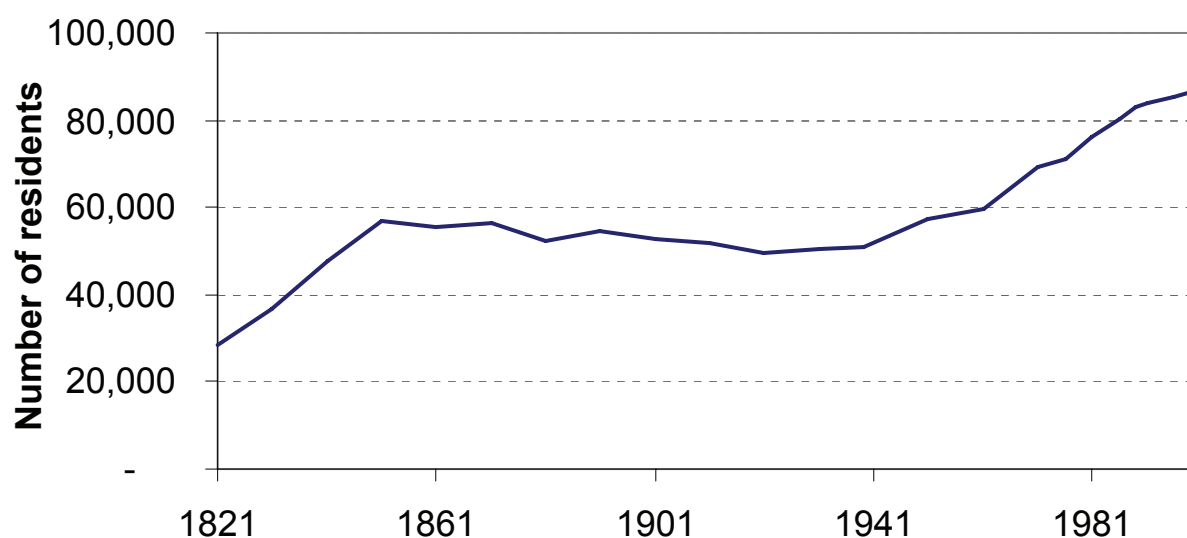
¹ Total catch value excludes those caught by divers for recreational use (values estimated for 2003 - 2006). ² Includes Prawns, Cuttlefish, Squid and Velvet Crab. ³ Includes Angler, Brill, Cod, Garfish, Gurnard/Latchet, Haddock, Hake, John Dorey, Lemon Sole, Ling, Megrims, Plaice, Sandeel, Tope and Whiting. ⁴ Indicates first-hand landed catch prices. The **total catch value** 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 & Fisheries Annual Report**

10. Population

Total Population

On 11 March 2001 (Census Day), the resident population of Jersey was 87,186. The resident population of Jersey at the end of 2006 was estimated as 89,300, an increase of about 900 persons from year-end 2005. This increase was comprised of natural growth (excess of births over deaths) of almost 200 and net inward migration of about 700 people.

Figure 10.1 Jersey's Population, 1821-2001



Note: 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, 1981-2006

Census	Total	Year end estimate	Total
1981	76,050	2001*	87,400
1986	80,212	2002*	87,600
1989	82,809	2003*	87,600
1991	84,082	2004*	87,700
1996	85,150	2005*	88,400
2000	87,100	2006*	89,300
2001	87,186		

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

Migration

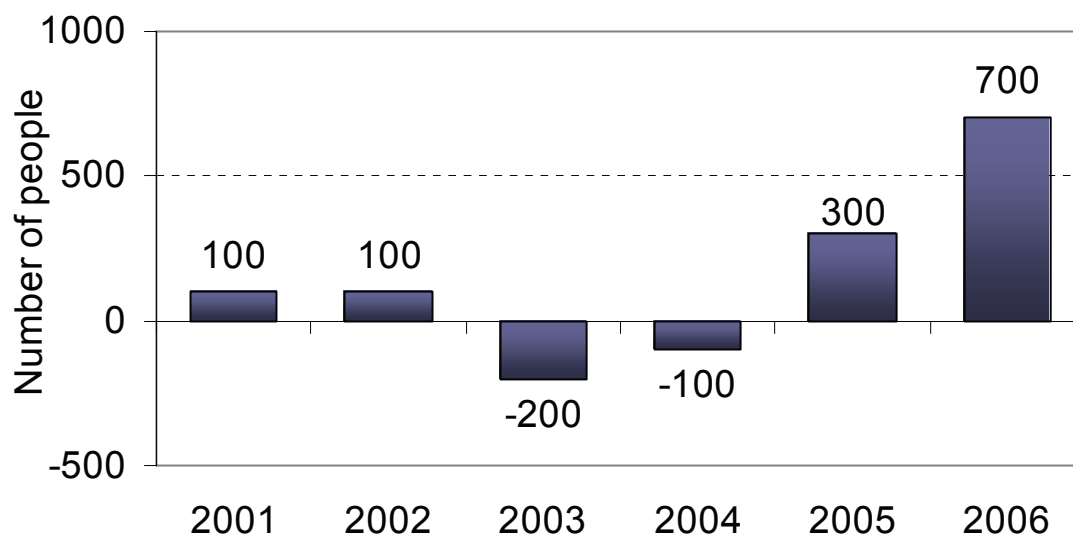
Migration into and out of the Island consists of a dynamic 'ebb and flow' of migrants in both directions (excluding the annual movement of several thousand short-term seasonal workers present in the Island for less than one year).

10. Population

The net migration in a given calendar year is therefore the difference between those arriving and those leaving. Years 2001 and 2002 were characterised by small net inward migration of around 100 persons per year, reflecting the general stability of the labour market during this period. In contrast, 2003 and 2004 saw net outward migration, reflecting the falls in private sector employment seen in those years.

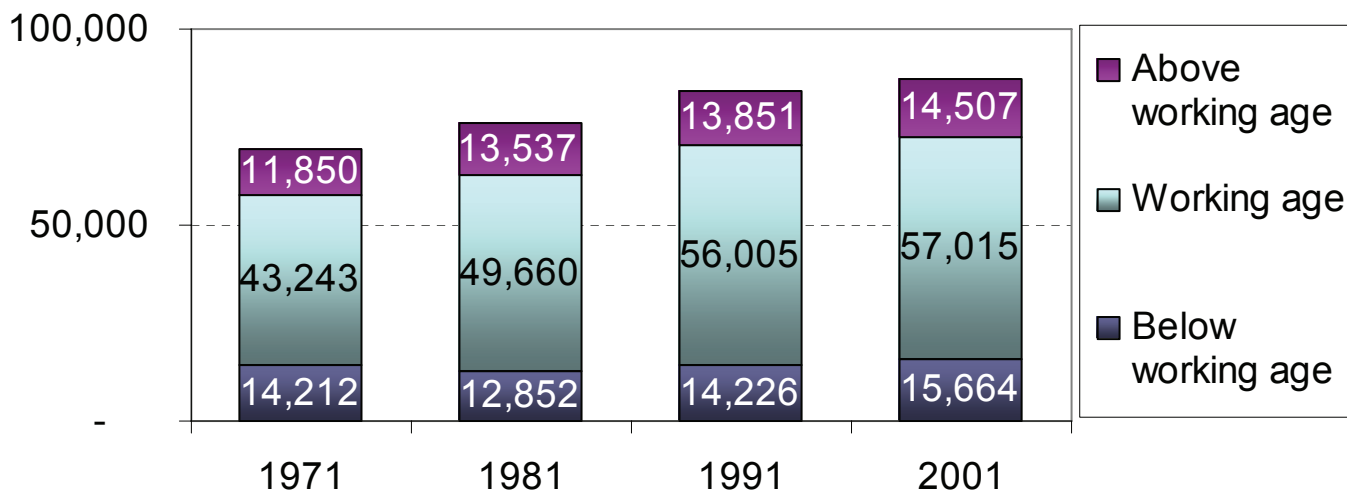
Driven by increased employment in the private sector, reflecting an improvement in the Island's economy, both 2005 and 2006 saw relatively larger levels of net inward migration of about 300 and 700 people per year, respectively. Over the five-year period 2002-2006, net migration has averaged about 160 people *into* the Island per year.

Figure 10.2 Net Migration, 2001-2006



In 2001, almost two-thirds (65%) of the total resident population were of working age (women/men aged 16-59/64 years), about a sixth (17%) were above working age and another sixth (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 March 2001, over three-quarters of the resident population of Jersey possessed housing qualifications within the 'a-h' category. At that time, one-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 12 years (by 2007). As a result of this, the proportion of non-qualified adults has reduced, as shown in Table 10.2.

Table 10.2 Residential qualifications of the Resident Population, 2001 and 2007

Categories*	Percentage of population aged 16 and over (2001)**	Updated (JASS 2007) Profile
a - h	77%	85%
j - k	2%	7%
Non-qualified	21%	9%

* As defined under the Housing Regulations.

** Individuals aged 15 and under do not possess residential qualifications.

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, 2006

	Population	Area (km ²)	Density (per km ²)
Jersey *	89,300	116	770
Guernsey	60,382	63	960
Isle of Man	80,058	572	140
United Kingdom	60,200,000	242,910	250
England	50,400,000	130,422	390

Population figures for jurisdictions other than Jersey are from: Guernsey, Social Security Department, 2004; Isle of Man Census, April 2006, UK Office for National Statistics, mid-year estimates for 2005.

* If the 2 km² of the St Helier reclamation site are included in the total area of Jersey, the population density is 760 per km².

Passports

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

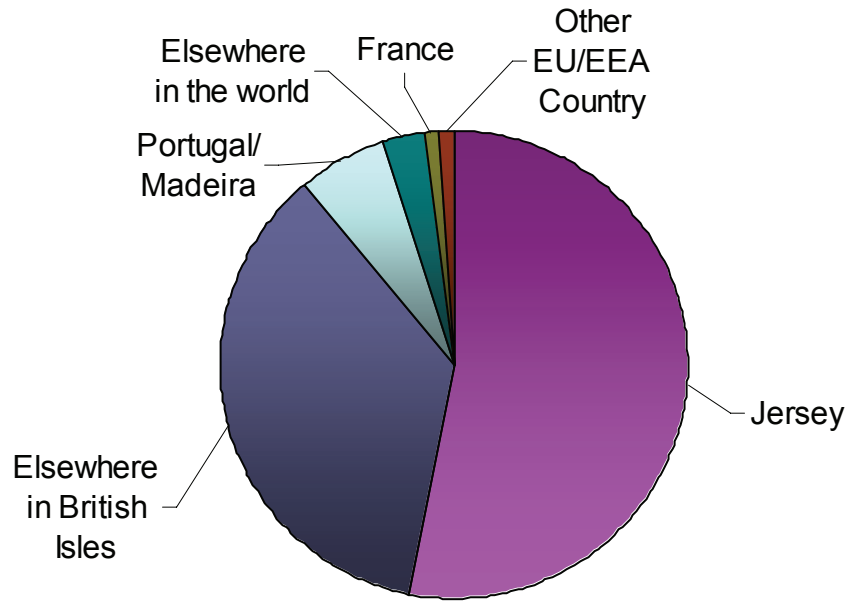
	2004	2005	2006	2007
Passports issued	11,377	11,140	10,904	10,671
Documents legalised	6,650	7,766	8,970	10,197

Ethnic and Cultural Background

At the time of the 2001 Census, over half (53%) of the population are born in Jersey and four out of ten people (40%) were born elsewhere in the British Isles.

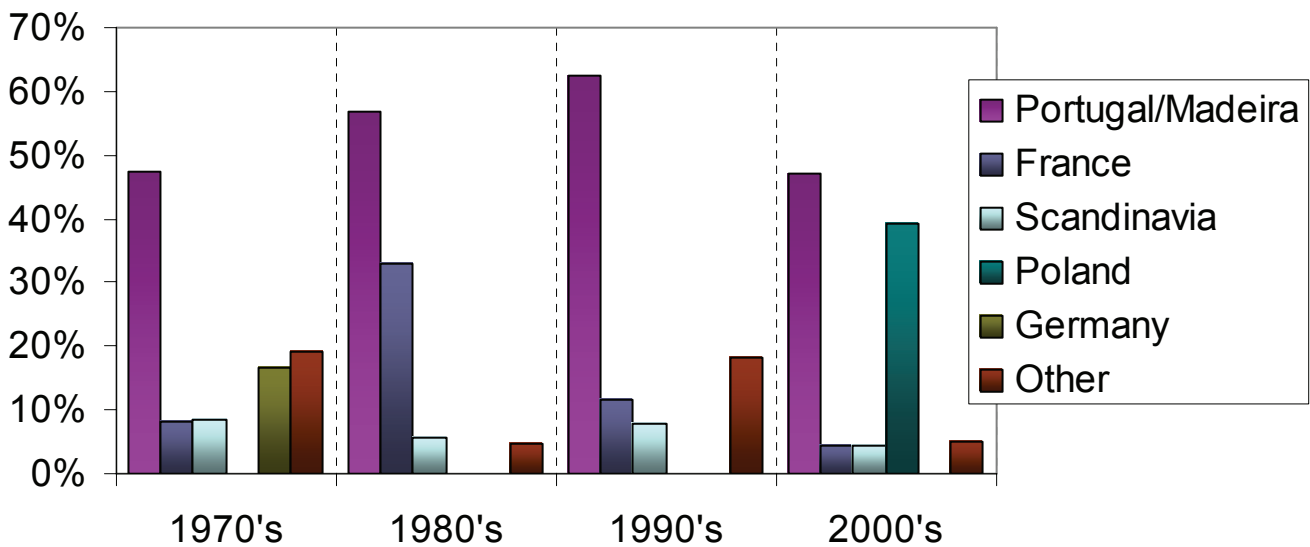
10. Population

Figure 10.4 Population by place of birth, 2001 (incl. children aged under 16 years)



The Jersey Annual Social Survey (introduced in 2005) has shown how the origin of migrants to the Island has changed recently. Throughout the 1970's, 1980's and 1990's a half to two-thirds of 'Other Europeans' arriving in Jersey were from Portugal/Madeira, with relatively small proportions from France, Scandinavia and other countries. A significant change has occurred in the current decade with the proportion arriving from Portugal/Madeira falling to a third (36%) of all 'Other Europeans', whilst people born in Poland making up almost three in ten (28%) migrants from such countries.

Figure 10.5 Country of birth of people born in Other European countries (not UK or Ireland) and living in Jersey (data from 2005 Jersey Annual Social Survey)



Marital Status

The 2007 Jersey Annual Social Survey separately identified people living as couples (and who had never been married) and showed that they made up 8% of the adult population. Previously such people had been recorded as single by the 2001 Census. Four in ten adults (40%) are married (for the first time), a quarter (26%) are single and 10% are divorced. Less than one in ten are re-married (6%) whilst 7% 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 (see Table 10.5).

Table 10.5 – Profile of marital status (percentages)

Marital status	JASS 2007	2001 Census
Married	40	44
Single	34	30
<i>of which single</i>	26	-
<i>of which cohabiting</i>	8	-
Divorced	10	8
Widowed	7	7
Re-married	6	8
Separated	3	3
Total	100	100

Further reading: Population update 2006, 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, 2006 and 2007 editions.

11. Households

Private Households

The number of private households⁸ 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 in 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	<1
Total	35,562	100

Number of Persons per Household

The average number of people per private household has slightly reduced between the 1971 and 2001 Censuses⁸. 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

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).

⁸ 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 Census.

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 equal split between flat/maisonette, semi-detached/terraced house and detached house/bungalow, each with about a third of the total number of homes (Table 11.4). 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, JASS 2007 (percentages)

	Number of bedrooms					Total
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five or more	
Bed-sit	3	-	-	-	-	3
Flat/maisonette	16	15	2	-	-	33
Semi-detached/terraced house	1	6	18	5	1	31
Detached house/bungalow	1	5	13	9	4	32
Total	19	27	33	16	5	100

Further reading: Report on the Jersey Census, 2001, published by the Statistics Unit.

Further reading: Reports on the Jersey Annual Social Survey.

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.

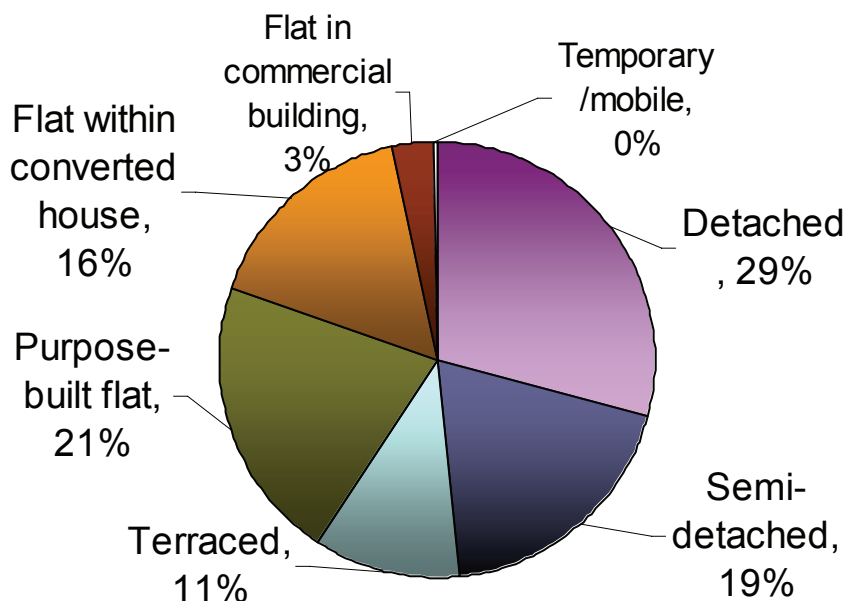
Table 12.1 Private Households by Type of Dwelling Occupied, 2001

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	<1
Total	35,562	100

* includes 115 households in temporary or mobile housing units.

Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

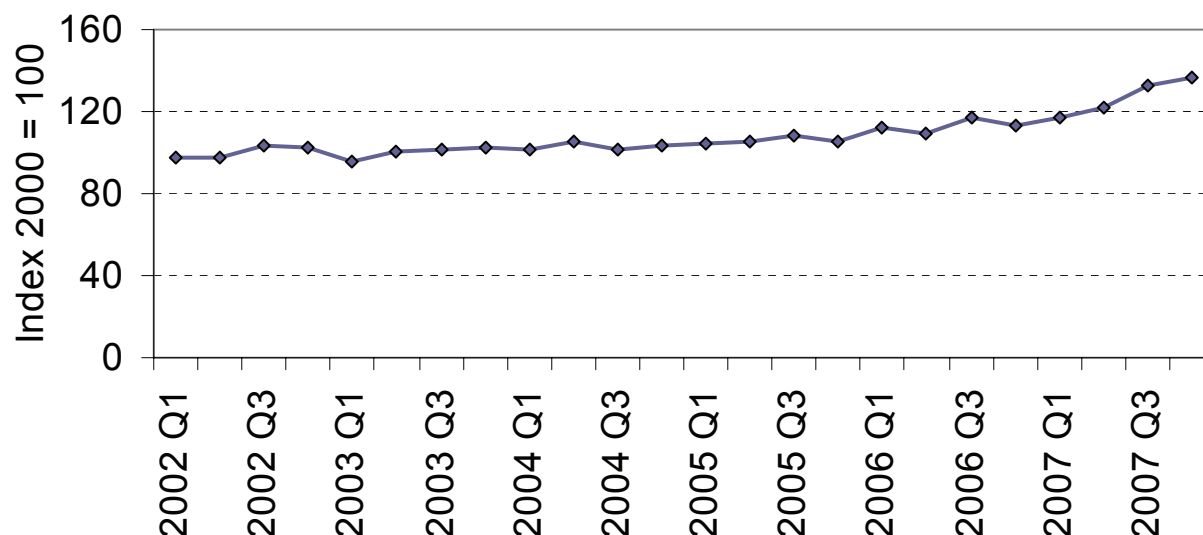
Figure 12.1 Private Households by Type of Dwelling, 2001



House Prices

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

Figure 12.2: Jersey House Price Index (average for 2002=100)



As Figure 12.2 indicates, the mix-adjusted average price of dwellings in Jersey, as measured by the Jersey House Price Index, was essentially flat during 2002 and 2003, increased at a rate of around 3% per annum in both 2004 and 2005 and then increased at a higher rate (about 6.5%) in 2006.

During the fourth quarter of 2007, the average (mix-adjusted) price rose to £435,000 (an index value of 137.0 where 2002 = 100). On a calendar year basis, the index rose by about 13% between 2006 and 2007, suggesting that 2007 experienced a higher rate of price growth than in previous years. Trend analysis showed that, overall, dwelling prices in Jersey were increasing at an annual rate of 20% in the fourth quarter of 2007.

Property type specific movements can be seen in Table 12.2 for the past five years.

Table 12.2 Average Prices (£,000) for Individual Property Types, 2002-2007

Period	Flats		Houses			All
	1-bed	2-bed	2-bed	3-bed	4-bed	
2003	156	222	275	333	451	318
2004	160	235	264	345	477	328
2005	152	235	282	356	472	336
2006	169	256	298	381	493	358
2007 Q1	170	235	326	402	496	371
Q2	181	236	316	417	554	388
Q3	182	259	366	449	596	421
Q4	185	262	354	470	626	435

12. Housing

The average (mix-adjusted) price of dwellings sold in Jersey in the fourth quarter of 2007, at £435,000, was almost twice that for the UK as a whole, and more than a quarter higher than in Greater London.

Table 12.3 Mix-adjusted Average Price of Dwellings Sold in Jersey and UK, 2006-2007

	Mix-adjusted average price (£ thousand)						
	Q2 2006	Q3 2006	Q4 2006	Q1 2007	Q2 2007	Q3 2007	Q4 2007
Jersey	346	360	360	371	388	421	435
UK	190	197	199	206	211	219	220
England	198	205	207	213	218	227	227
Greater London	279	287	292	311	325	342	340
South East (excl. London)	237	245	247	256	263	274	276
South West	204	210	213	217	222	230	229
Wales	153	158	160	161	163	167	169
Northern Ireland	148	166	186	211	233	245	230
Scotland	136	144	146	150	158	164	165

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). However, due to the relatively small number of such transactions taking place in a given quarterly period, FTB properties are presented annually, 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.

As a result of these factors it is more difficult to calculate precise price levels for this housing sub-sector. However, the average prices recorded do point to a lower price growth for FTB properties than that seen in the rest of the market.

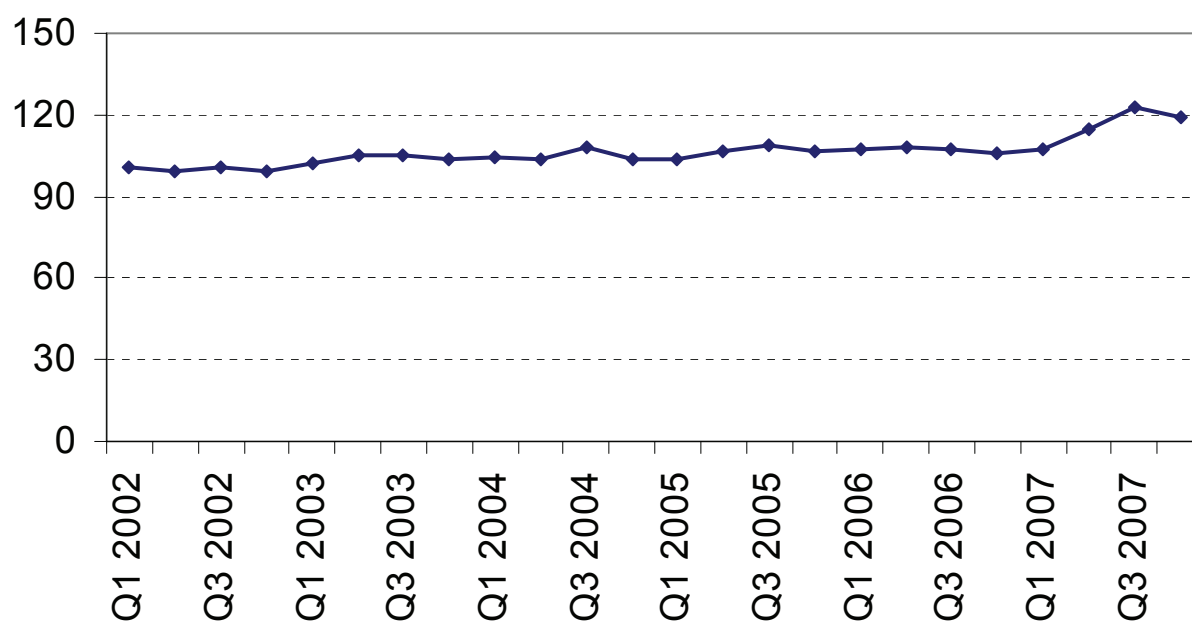
Table 12.4 First Time Buyer Properties, 2002-2007 (Prices are in £ thousands)

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Flats	Mean price	160	185	215	201	205	195
	Number of transactions	59	52	23	8	13	22
Houses	Mean price	222	242	292	270	283	312
	Number of transactions	44	18	11	129	60	12

Jersey Private Sector Rental Index

In the third quarter of 2007 a Private Sector Rental Index was introduced for Jersey. On average, there are about 1,800 and 700 private sector lease transactions per year for flats and houses respectively. The index is weighted accordingly, with flats accounting for around three-quarters of the total index. The resulting mix-adjusted average rental price is converted into the Jersey Private Rental Index (based to 100 for calendar year 2002), and is shown in Figure 12.3.

Figure 12.3 Jersey Private Sector Rental Index (Average 2002 = 100)



As indicated by Figure 12.3, average rents in the private sector, as measured by the Jersey Private Sector Rental Index, increased by about 5% between 2002 and 2003. Rents were then essentially stable between 2003 and 2006. However, the annual rate of increase for 2007, on a calendar year basis, was about 8%.

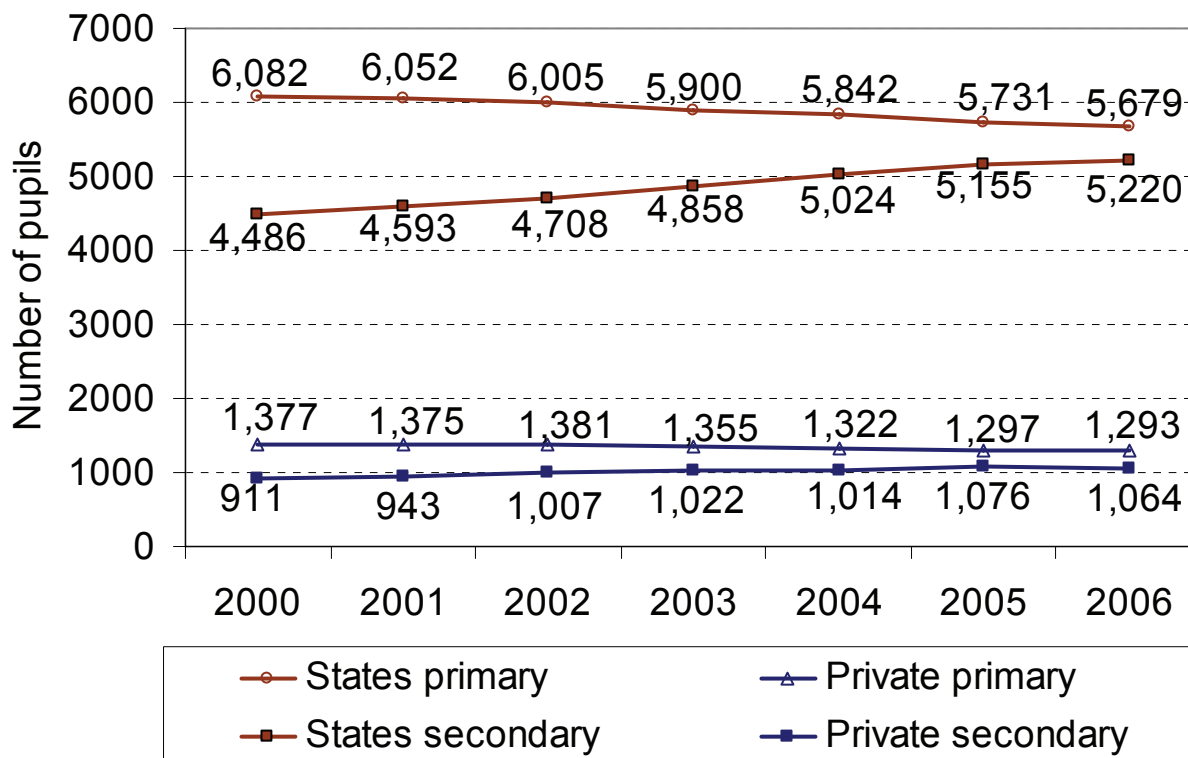
The most recent behaviour was very different for flats and houses, with the trend growth in the price of rents for flats in the fourth quarter of 2007 being less than 2% per annum whilst that for houses was considerably greater.

13. Education

Number of Pupils

The total number of children in primary and secondary education in Jersey increased by 293 between 2001 and 2006 (from 12,963 to 13,256), comprising an increase of 748 in secondary schools and a decrease of 455 in primary schools.

Figure 13.1 Number of pupils in Primary and Secondary Education, 2001-2006



Figures are for January of each year.

The number of children with Special Educational Needs (SEN) increased by over 40% between 1998 and 2001. Since then, the number and proportion of pupils with special needs has gradually been decreasing.

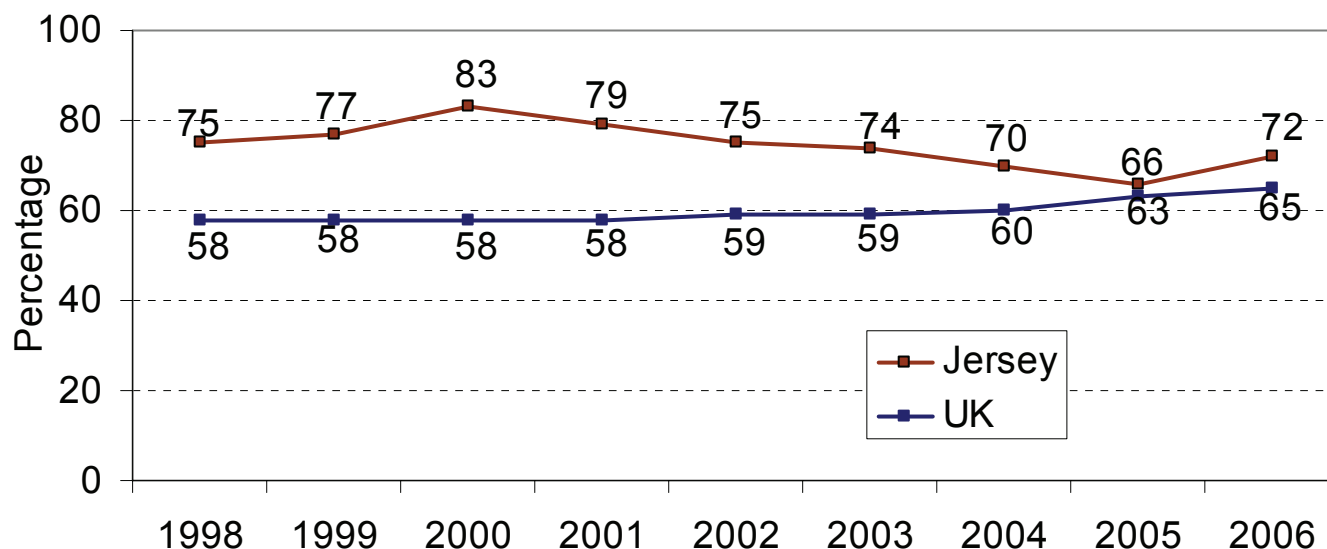
Table 13.1 Children with Special Educational Needs, 1998-2006

Year	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Children with SEN	252	318	364	379	370	346	308	284	290
Percentage of total pupils aged 5-16 years	2.2	2.7	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.3	2.3	2.4

Students Remaining in Education

In 2006, almost three-quarters (72%) of Jersey students stayed on in full-time education at 17 years of age compared with two-thirds (65%) in the UK, and compared with 66% of Jersey students in 2005.

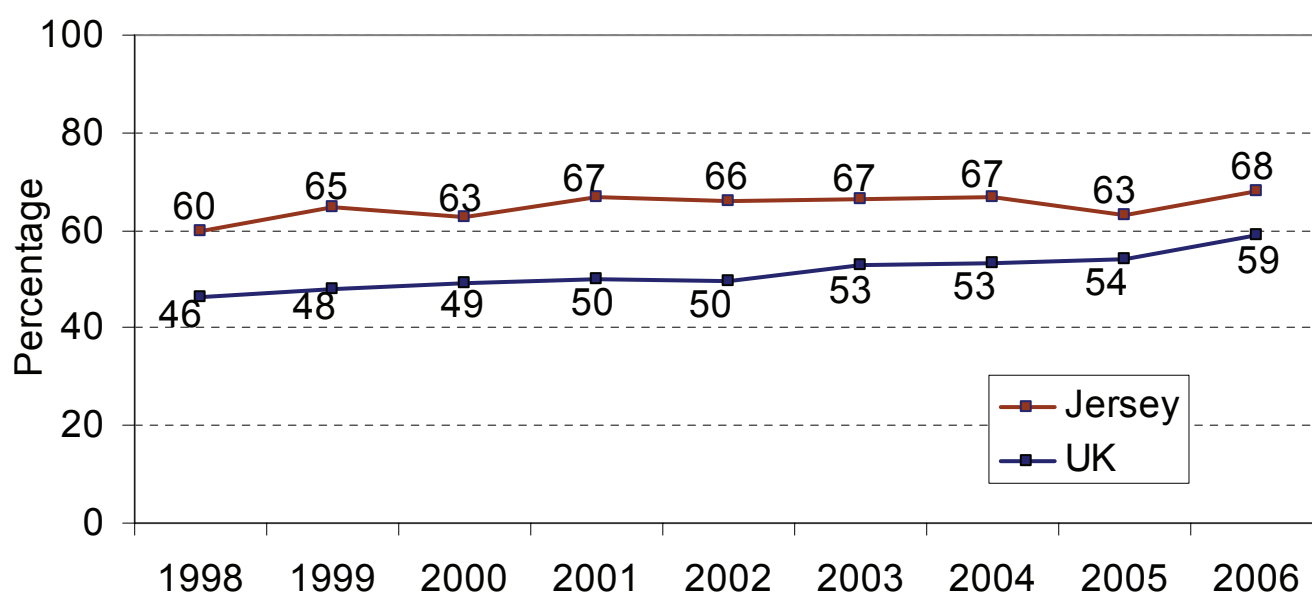
Figure 13.2 Percentage of students staying on in full-time education at 17 years of age, 1990-2006



Pass Rates

Approximately two-thirds (68%) of all GCSE entries in Jersey in 2006 achieved five or more grades A* to C compared with about three-fifths (59%) in the UK. More than four-fifths (83%) of all A-level entries in Jersey in 2006 achieved grades A to C compared with 71% in the UK.

Figure 13.3 Proportion of Students Achieving 5 or More GCSE's Grades A* to C, 1997-2006



Further Reading: Education Department Annual Reports.

14. Employment

The Jersey Labour Market

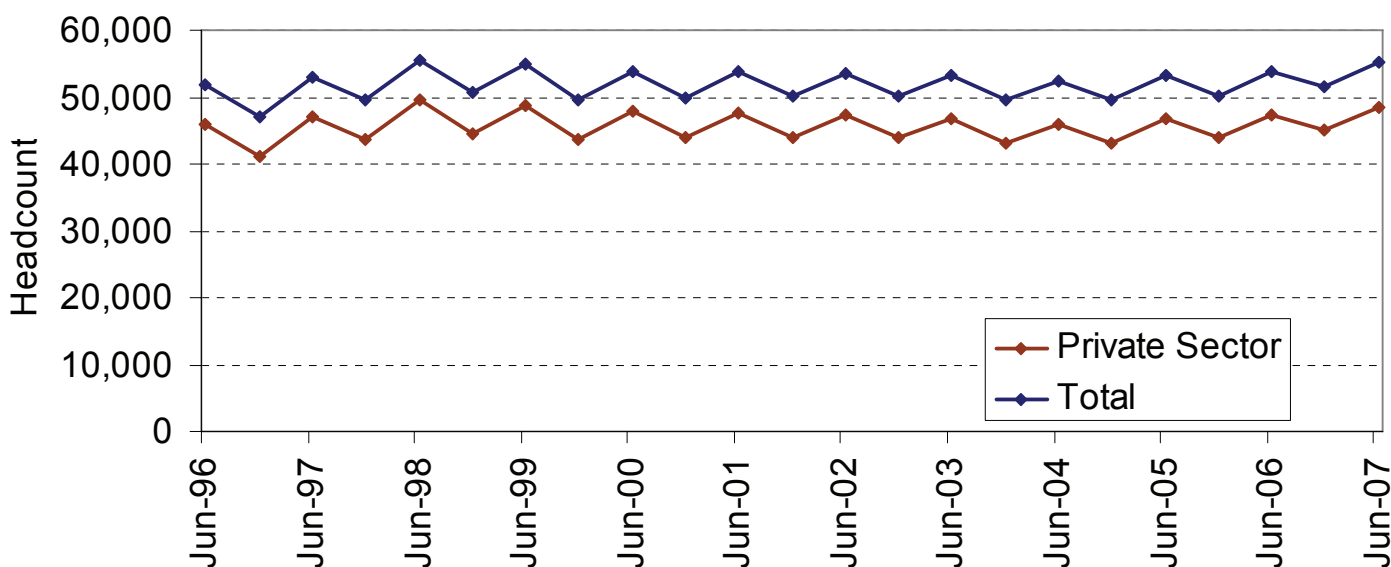
In June 2007, a total of 55,140 people were employed in Jersey, around 62% of the total resident population. This employment total represents an increase of about 1,580 on June 2006, and represented the highest June figure for nine years.

The private sector, including States Trading Committees⁹ and single-person enterprises, employed 48,410 people; this total is 1,020 (2%) more than a year earlier. The public sector headcount was reported at 6,730, which is 190 (3%) more than a year earlier.

There is a fair degree of seasonality in the Jersey labour market, with around 3,400 more people employed in the summer than in the winter. The main drivers are the Hotels, restaurants and bars sector which employed 1,830 more people in June 2007 than in December 2006, and the Agriculture and fishing sector employing some 700 more.

About four-fifths (81%) of all people employed were locally qualified (as defined by the Regulation of Undertakings and Development Law), a further 3% were “j” category and 16% (representing one in six workers) were not locally qualified.

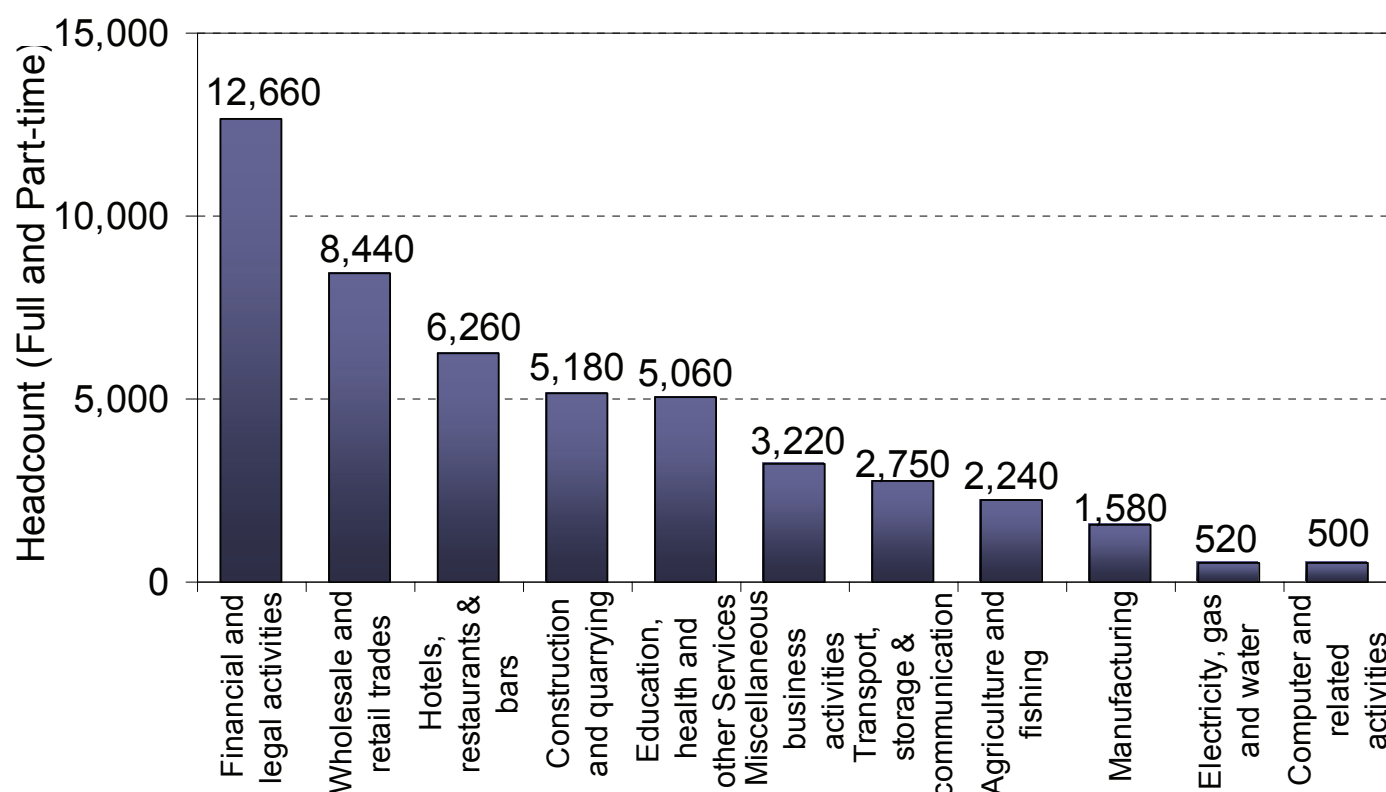
Figure 14.1 Employment (headcount) in Private and Public Sectors, 1996-2007



Employment by Sector

In June 2007, almost a quarter (23% or 12,660 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 (15% or 8,440 people) and the Public Sector (excluding States Trading Committees⁹), which accounted for about one in eight (12%) of all employees.

⁹ Jersey Airport, Harbours, Postal Administration and Jersey Telecom.

Figure 14.2 Sectoral Breakdown of Employment (Headcount), June 2007

Note: Transport, storage and communication includes Trading Committees.

In December 2006 there were over 5,000 private sector firms in Jersey. Of these around three-quarters (76%) employed 5 or fewer people. The greatest proportions of small businesses were in the Construction and Other business activity sectors, at over 80%. As might be expected the Finance sector had the least proportion of small businesses (56%), and the greatest proportion of the largest businesses (employing more than 20 people) at 20%.

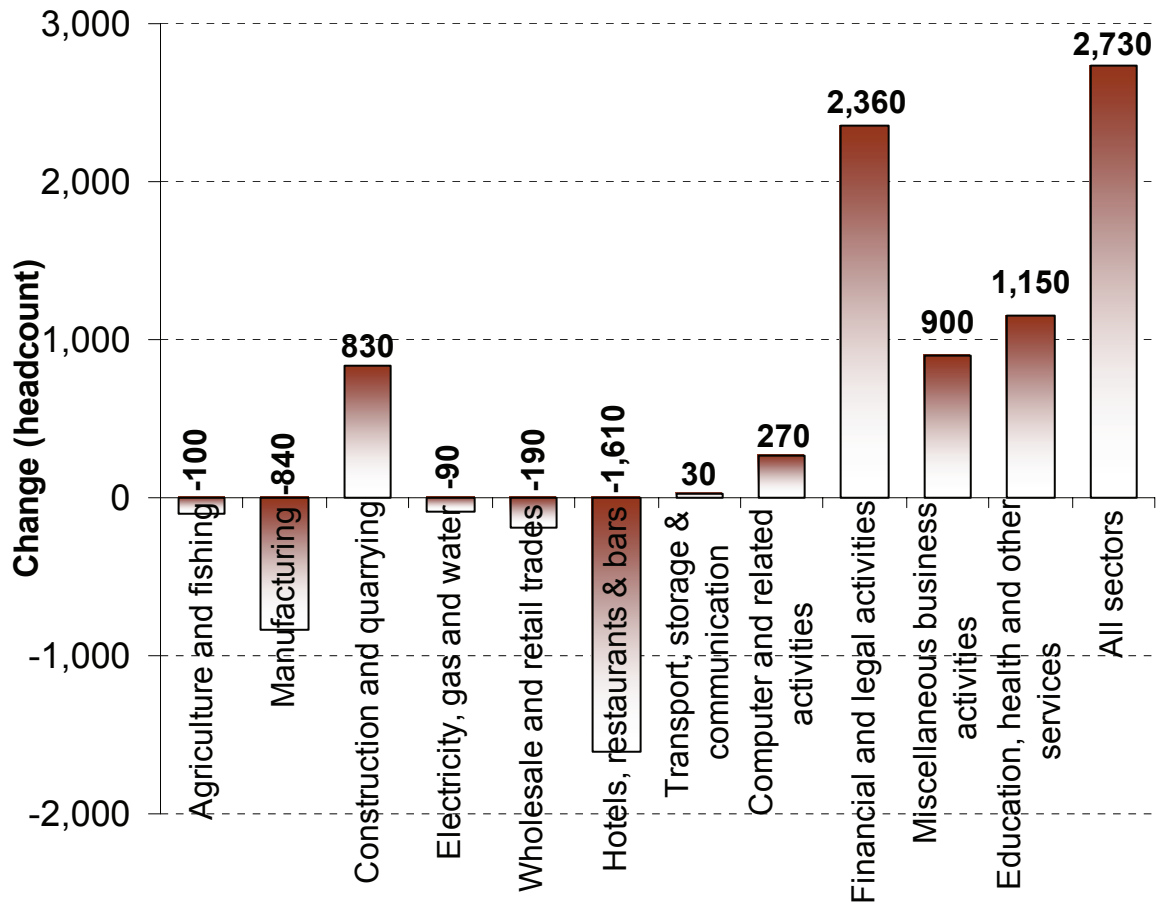
Table 14.1 Number of Firms & Employees by Sector (Private sector only)

Sector	Number of companies by size of workforce			Total	Total Number of employees
	1 – 5	6 - 20	21+		
Agriculture & Fisheries	220	60	10	290	1,470
Manufacturing	150	40	10	200	1,560
Construction	830	170	40	1,040	5,560
Wholesale & retail	800	180	50	1,030	8,680
Hotels, restaurants & bars	270	130	40	430	4,400
Transport, storage & communication	200	30	30	250	2,560
Finance	230	100	90	420	12,760
Other business activities	1,370	230	70	1,670	8,280
Total	4,070	920	330	5,330	45,250

14. Employment

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.

Figure 14.3 Change in Employment by Sector, 1997-2007



Unemployment

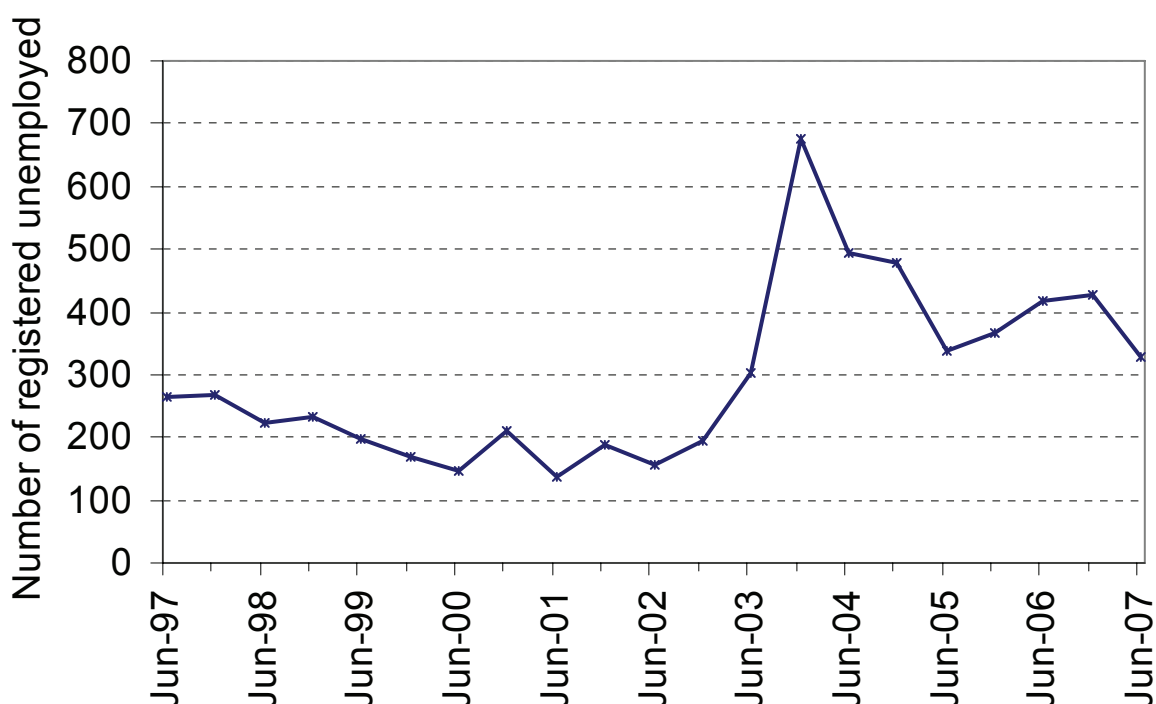
Due to the absence of unemployment benefit in Jersey the number of people registered as unemployed should be regarded as an indicator rather than a measure of the actual level of unemployment, and can be influenced by factors such as greater awareness of the other benefits of registering as unemployed.

The number of people registered as unemployed in Jersey in June 2007 was 330, about 90 lower than in the previous June and representing the lowest monthly figure for four years. Registered unemployment in Jersey has averaged slightly more than 400 people per month during the past two years; the most recent figures for mid-2007 were comparable with this average, 420 and 400 in July and August 2007, respectively.

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% (calculated from the Census). The Jersey Annual Social Survey for 2006 revealed an unemployment rate of 2.3%, whilst

the 2007 survey yielded a rate of 1.4%, indicating a decrease in registered unemployment.

Figure 14.4 Registered Unemployment, 1997-2007



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

Employment status

Table 14.2 – Profile of employment status, aged 16 or over, 2001- 2007 (percentages)

	2001 Census	2005 JASS	2006 JASS	2007 JASS
Working for an employer	58	58	59	59
Self-employed, employing others	4	5	5	5
Self-employed, not employing others	4	4	4	4
Retired	16	18	19	18
Homemaker	8	5	5	4
In full-time education	4	5	4	5
Other, including long-term sickness/disability, unemployed and looking for work	5	4	5	5
Total	100	100	100	100

(Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding)

Employment by Gender and Status

In relative terms, employment levels in Jersey remain high. In 2001, 82% of people of working age in Jersey were economically active (i.e. in work or looking for work). As Table 14.3 shows, this rate has increased recently and stood at 85% in 2007.

14. Employment

The 2001 economic activity rate resulted in there being on average 1.24 full-time equivalent employees per household in Jersey compared to 0.96 in the UK¹⁰.

During the period June to August 2007, the UK economic activity rate of working-age men was 83%, whilst it was 74% for working-age women. Overall, the UK economic activity rate of working-age people was 79%, compared to 85% in Jersey for the equivalent period.

Table 14.3 Economic activity rates (females/males aged 16-59/64 Years)¹¹

	2001	2005	2006	2007
Male	87	88	88	89
Female	76	78	80	79
All	82	83	84	85

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

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, which may point to a general increase in female economic activity.

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 14.4 Table Major Occupation Group by Gender, 2001

OCCUPATION	Males	Females	Total	% of overall total	% in UK
Managers & Senior Officials	5,038	2,109	7,147	16	13
Professional Occupations	1,894	1,434	3,300	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

¹⁰ 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).

¹¹ 2005, 2006 and 2007 figures as recorded from the respective years of JASS.

Table 14.5 – Industry of employment by gender (percentages)

	Percent of sector by gender	
	Female	Male
Agriculture and fishing	18	82
Finance (including legal work)	53	47
Construction and tradesmen	6	94
Wholesale & retail	42	58
Transport and communications	28	72
Private Education or Health	87	13
Hotels, restaurants and bars	45	55
Electricity, gas and water	~0	~100
Public Sector	57	43
Other	42	58
Public Sector and Private Education or Health combined	72	28
All	48	52

Utilising data from the Department of Social Security (DSS) it is possible to get an insight into the make up of Jersey's workforce by nationality. This data should be interpreted with caution because the number of contributions will differ from the number employed. The data on social security contributions represent the number of unique contributions paid to the department over the entire quarter, rather than a point in time estimate or count. Therefore it is not possible to undertake a direct comparison of social security contributions and numbers in employment.

Table 14.6 provides a breakdown of contributions paid for unique individuals by nationality. The ongoing increase in total contributions throughout 2006 and 2007, the increase in numbers from A8 countries, as well as the seasonality, is clearly evident.

Table 14.6 – Industry of employment by nationality

	2005				2006				2007	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
UK/Jersey	35,890	37,120	38,230	36,780	36,290	37,220	38,530	37,500	36,890	37,540
Portuguese	6,390	7,010	6,890	6,730	6,450	6,990	7,020	6,830	6,580	7,050
A8 countries ¹²	2,610	3,690	3,990	3,740	3,520	4,620	4,940	4,510	4,200	5,050
...of which Polish	2,530	3,570	3,870	3,620	3,410	4,430	4,720	4,300	4,000	4,750
Other	6,740	7,130	7,080	6,840	6,440	6,690	6,800	6,620	6,200	6,480
Total	51,630	54,950	56,180	54,090	52,700	55,520	57,280	55,450	53,860	56,130

¹² The eight countries which joined ("gained accession to") the European Union in May 2004 were: the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia.

14. Employment

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 14.7 Average Number of Hours Worked per Week by Employees, 2001 and 2007

Year	Full-time			Part-time			Full- & Part-time		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
2001	41	38	40	21	20	20	41	33	37
2007*	42	36	39	15	17	17	40	33	36

Further reading: Report on the 2001 Jersey Census and JASS 2007.

In 2007, as reported by JASS, people working full-time worked an average of 39 hours per week, with those in Agriculture and fishing, Hotels, restaurants and bars, and Construction working the longest hours at 45, 43 and 43 hours respectively.

Table 14.8 Average hours worked by industrial sector (full-time workers), 2001 & 2007

Sector	2007	2001
Agriculture and fishing	45	45
Construction and tradesmen	43	42
Electricity, gas, water and Manufacturing	41	40
Finance	38	38
Hotels, restaurants and bars	43	45
Transport and communications	40	41
Wholesale and retail	40	41
Public Sector and all Health and Education	37	39
Other services	40	39
All	39	40

Further reading: Report on the 2001 Jersey Census and JASS 2005.

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 8 new nations (mainly in Eastern Europe) into the EU in 2004; thereby removing the requirement of work permits for these nationals.

Table 14.9 Numbers of Work Permits Issued by Sector, 2000-2007

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Applications received	654	1,717	2,846	3,443	1,501	394	386	409
Permits refused	8	15	59	48	21	5	4	4
Applications cancelled/pending	0	3	3	25	1	0	0	0
Total Permits issued	646	1,699	2,784	3,370	1,479	389	381	205
By Sector:								
Finance	56	72	33	18	40	71	97	161
Hotels & Restaurants	206	699	1,599	2,317	826	175	149	112

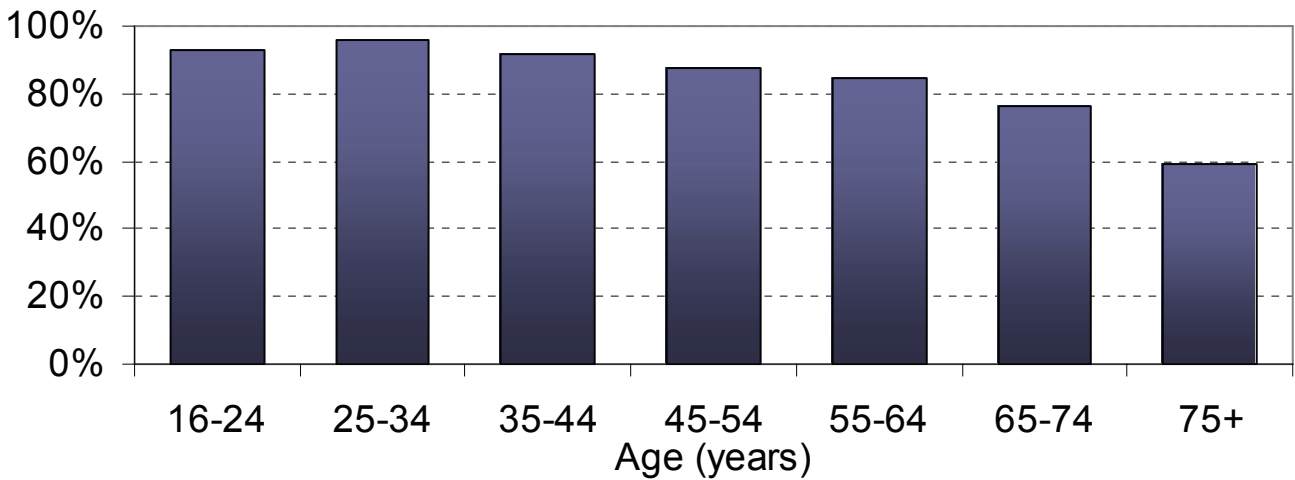
Further reading: Customs and Excise Department, Annual Reports.

15. Health

General Health Status

A way to determine the overall health of the population is by asking people to rank their health on a scale of one to ten, where one is the worst. As recorded in JASS 2007, in general people are in good health with nearly nine out of ten people (87%) giving themselves a score of “Good” or better (Figure 15.1). Less than one in twenty (3%) rated their health as “Poor”.

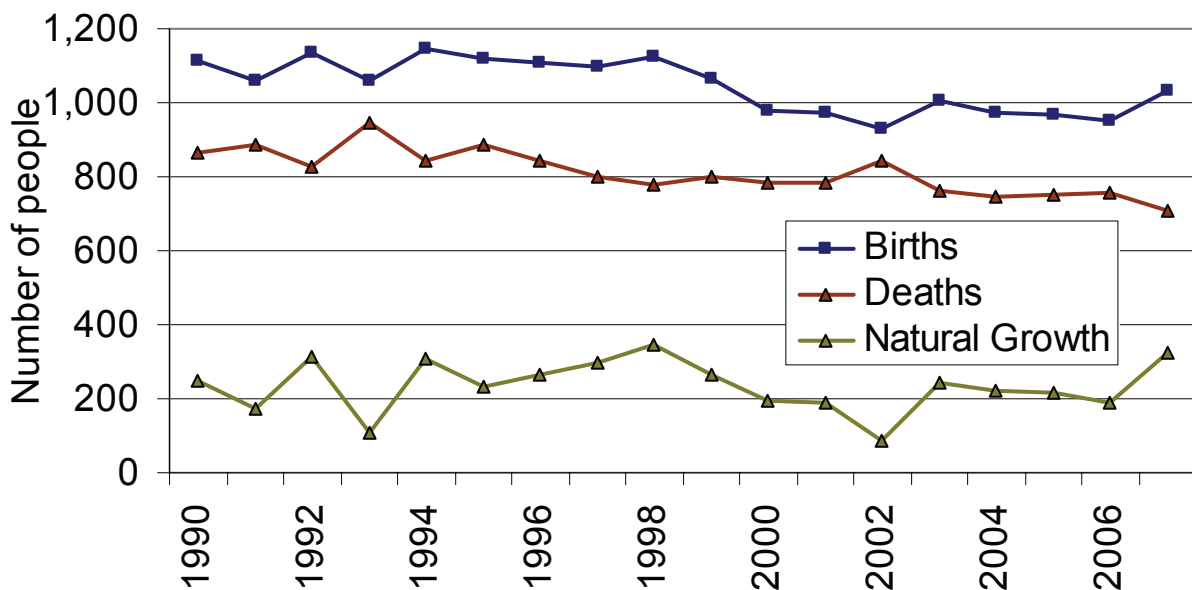
Figure 15.1 Percentage of people who rated their health as “Good” or “Very good”, by age group (years)



Births and Deaths

In 2007, 1030 births and 707 deaths were registered in Jersey a net natural growth of 323. The natural growth (difference between number of births and deaths) in 2007 was the highest since 1998.

Figure 15.2 Number of Births, Deaths and Natural Growth in Population, 1990-2007



Source: States of Jersey Superintendent Registrar.

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

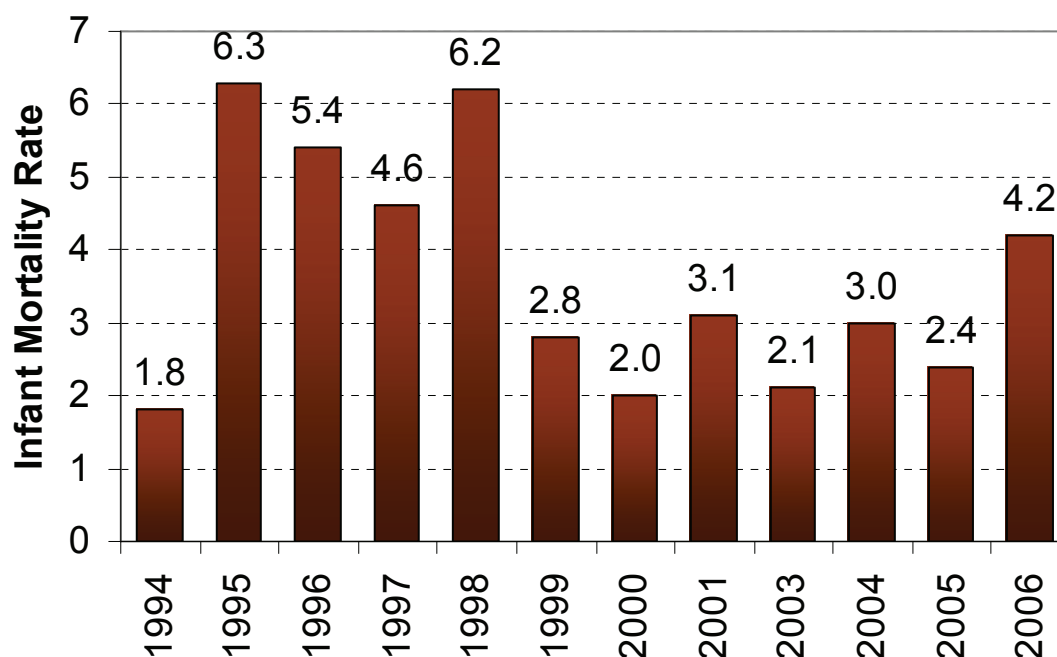
Table 15.1 Crude Birth Rate (CBR) and Crude Death rate (CDR)

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
2006	10.6	8.5

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

One factor contributing to the fall in crude death rate is the infant mortality rate (the number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births), which has fallen from between 5 to 6 in the late 1990s to 2 to 3 in the first few years of this decade.

Figure 15.3 Infant Mortality Rate, 1994-2006

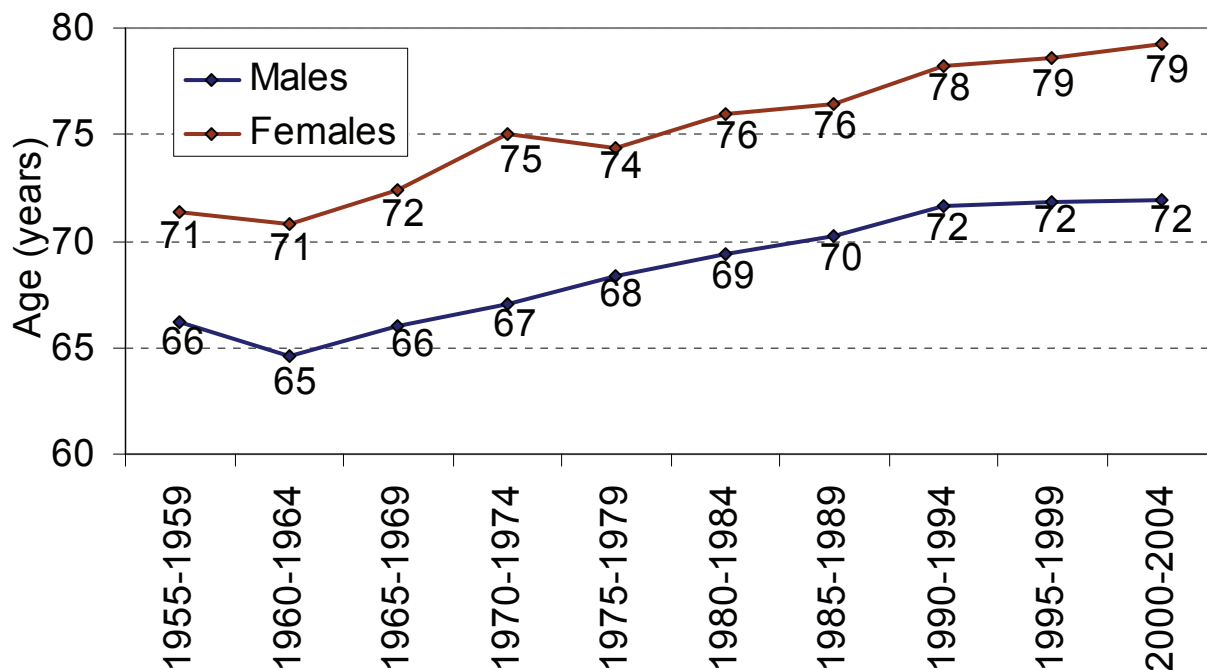


Life Expectancy

Life expectancy in Jersey has been increasing for both males and females. The average age at death is, on average, 7 years higher in women than in men.

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.

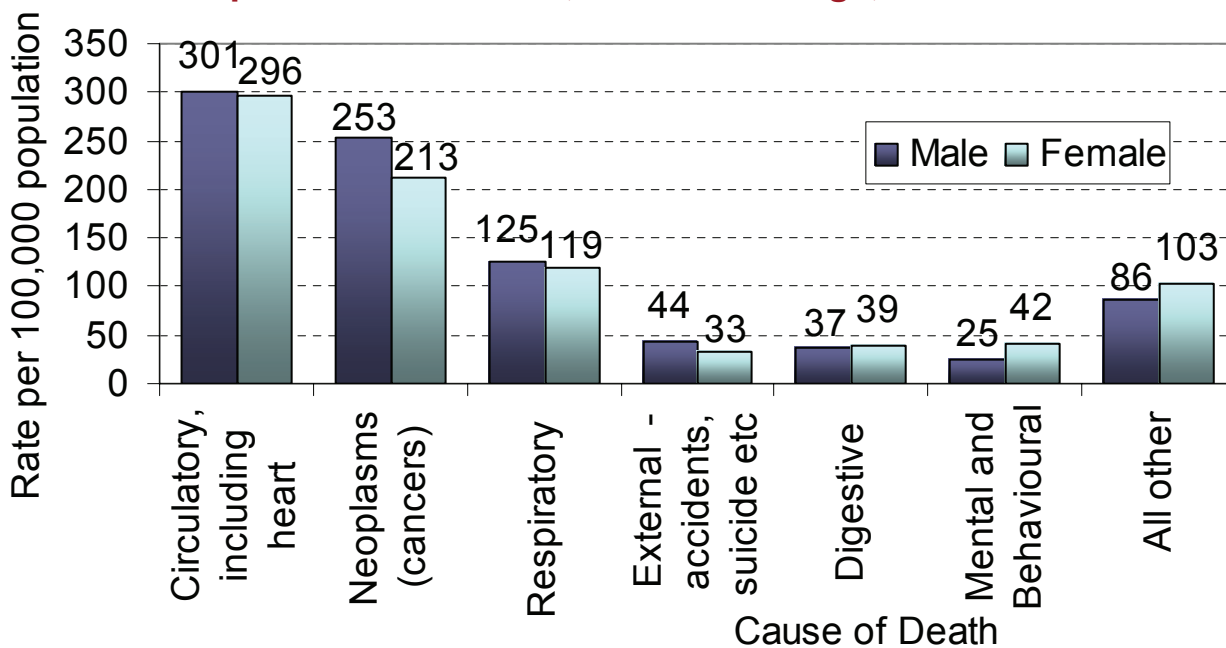
Figure 15.4 Average Age at Death, 1955-2004



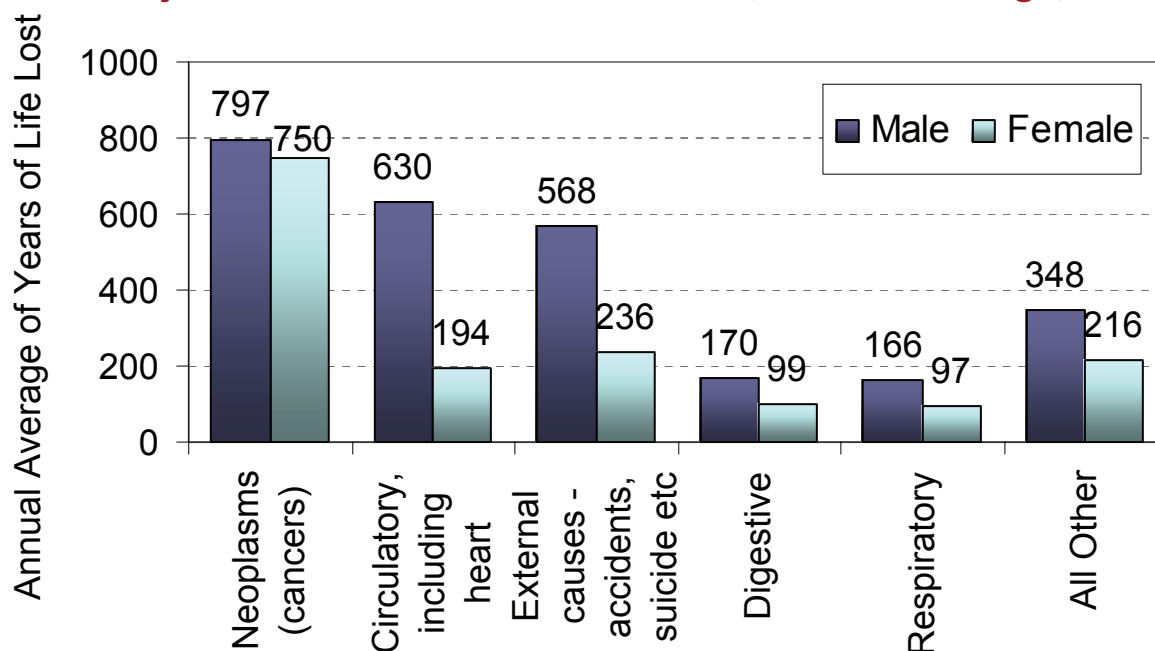
Cause of Death

During the period 2003 to 2006, the principal cause of death was circulatory disease followed by cancer. Men were more likely to die from cancer than women.

Figure 15.5 Principal Cause of Death, Annual Average, 2003-2006



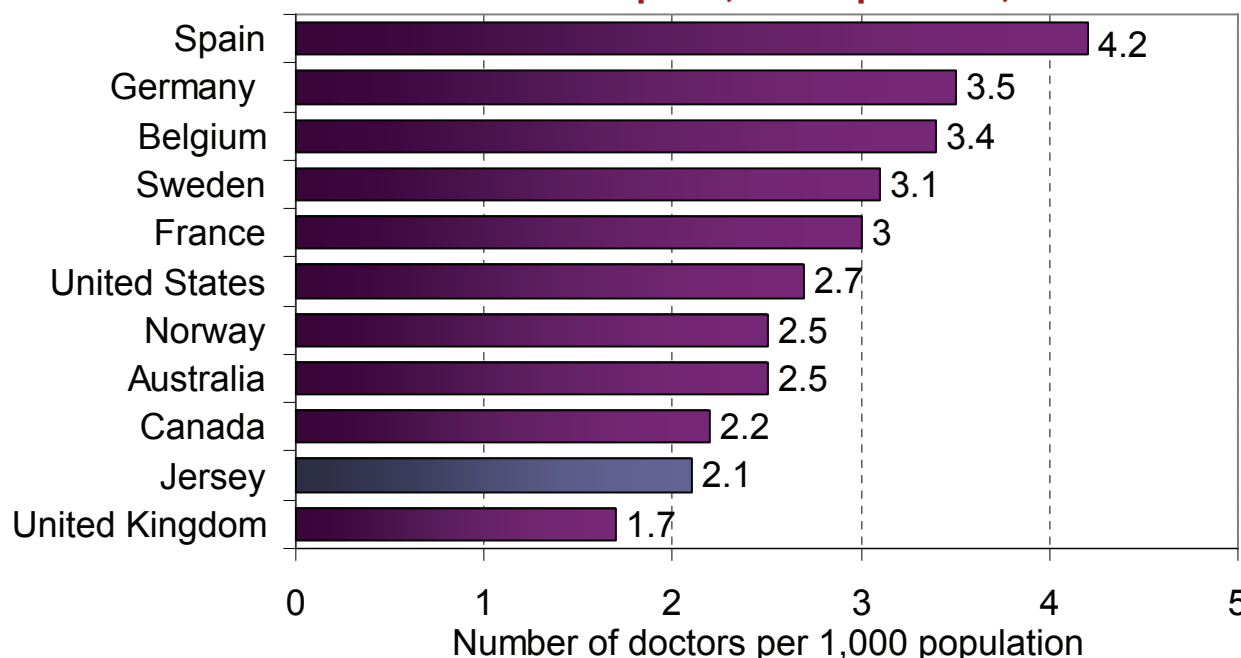
Between 2003 and 2006, a greater proportion of deaths of younger aged people (aged below 75 years) were caused by cancer than circulatory disease. Men were more likely to die prematurely (before 75 years) than women as the result of circulatory or digestive diseases, or due to accidents.

Figure 15.6 Major Causes of Years of Life Lost¹⁴, Annual Average, 2003-2006

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

Number of Doctors

Jersey has a higher proportion of doctors per population than the UK but a lower proportion than most western-European 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 Statistics Unit; 'The Economist World in Figures, 2002 Edition'.

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

15. Health

Patient Satisfaction

The Picker Institute of Europe undertook an inpatient survey in 2006 which replicated that in 2004 and 2005. 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, 2006

	Jersey	England
Excellent	45	40
Very good	32	35
Good	15	14
Fair	4	6
Poor	1	2
Not answered	3	3

The overall performance for 2006 continues to show slightly greater patient satisfaction ("Good" or better) in Jersey than in England as a whole.

Diet

The "5-a-day" message from the NHS recommends that adults should eat 5 or more portions of fruit and vegetables a day for health reasons. JASS 2007 has found that in Jersey, overall, three-fifths of people (59%) eat less than the recommended amount of fruit and vegetables each day. This is comparable with the UK where a survey found two-thirds (66%) eat less than the recommended amount¹⁵.

Smoking

A smoking ban was introduced on 2nd January 2007, banning smoking in Jersey workplaces. There has been a small decrease in the number of smokers over the last two years, as Table 15.3 shows. Nearly 1 in 5 (20%) of the population smoke daily, with about the same proportion (17%) being former daily smokers who have now given up. Nearly half (48%) of the population have never smoked.

Table 15.3 Percentage of current, ex- and non- smokers 2005 – 2007

	2007	2006	2005
Current smoker (smoking daily or occasionally)	20	21	25
Ex – smoker (used to smoke occasionally or everyday)	32	30	29
Never smoked	48	48	45
Total	100	100	100

Smoking rates are slightly higher than average amongst younger women with a quarter (24% and 25% respectively) of those aged 16 to 24 and 25 to 34 smoking daily. In addition more of both 25 - 34 year old males and females smoked occasionally (10% and 11%) than the overall population (6%).

¹⁵ www.cancerresearch.org.uk

Table 15.4 - Smoking status by age and gender (percentages), 2007

Age group	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
Female					
16-24	61	3	11	6	19
25-34	49	18	9	10	15
35-44	46	17	19	3	15
45-54	46	12	20	5	17
55-64	48	19	18	4	10
65-74	61	18	13	2	6
75+	56	21	13	2	7
All females	51	15	15	5	14
Male					
16-24	78	~0	11	~0	11
25-34	43	16	14	11	16
35-44	44	16	12	9	18
45-54	47	5	25	9	14
55-64	43	18	24	4	11
65-74	29	28	29	3	11
75+	33	30	29	4	4
All males	45	16	20	7	13
Total	48	15	17	6	14

Alcohol consumption

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 per week is 21 for males and 14 for females¹⁶.

Table 15.5 Alcohol consumption per capita (ltrs of alcohol per year) 2000 - 2006

	Spirits	Wine	Beer/cider	Total
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	16.0
2004	1.8	5.6	7.2	14.5
2005	2.0	6.0	7.3	15.3
2006	2.0	5.8	7.0	14.8

JASS 2006 reported that 11% of females and 13% of males exceeded their respective recommended weekly consumption in the week prior to the survey. A greater

¹⁶ UK Department of Health.

15. Health

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 apparent frequency of drinking, this also shows that whilst on average young adults are drinking on fewer occasions, many are still drinking more in total than other age groups.

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 15.6 – Number of units of alcohol consumed in the previous 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

16. Crime

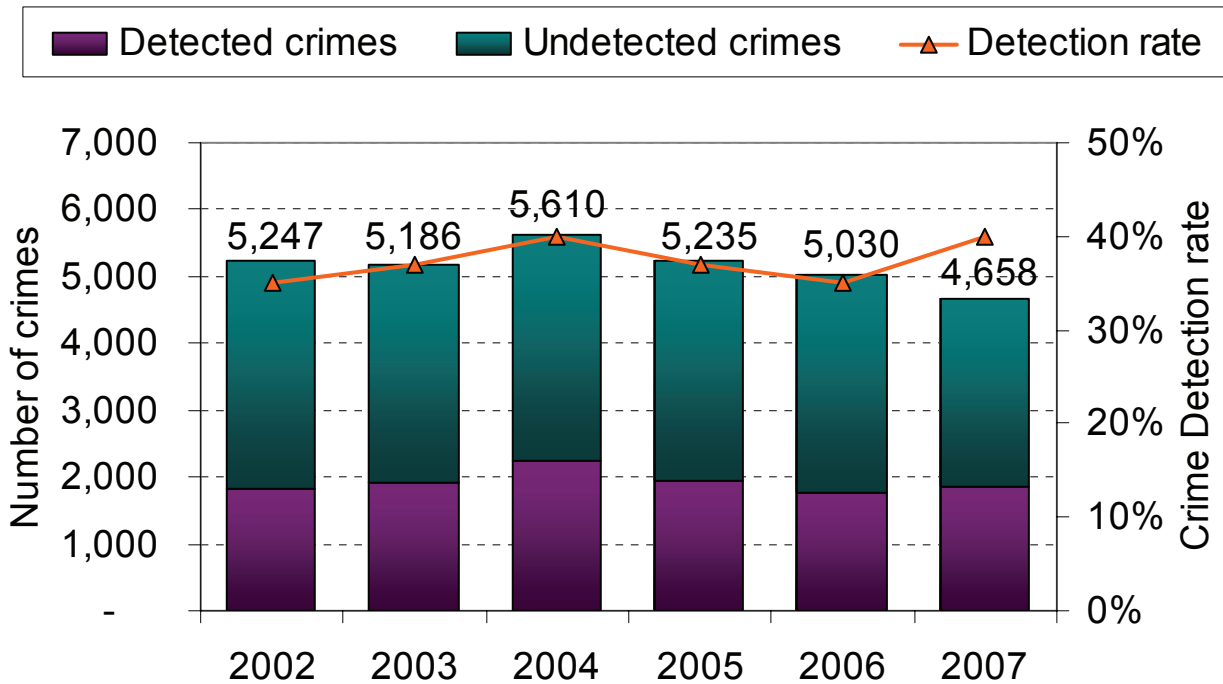
Number of Reported Offences

In 2007, there were 52 recorded crimes in Jersey per 1,000 of the resident population. This compares to 101 for England and Wales. Around two-thirds (65%) of all recorded crime occurs in St. Helier.

The crime detection rate in Jersey in 2007 was 40%. The comparative figure for England and Wales is 27%. The sanction detection rate (where an offender is dealt with by the criminal justice system) in Jersey is 28%. The comparative figure for England and Wales is 26%.

In 2007, the Police dealt with around 23,000 incidents.

Figure 16.1 Reported and detected crimes, 2002-2007

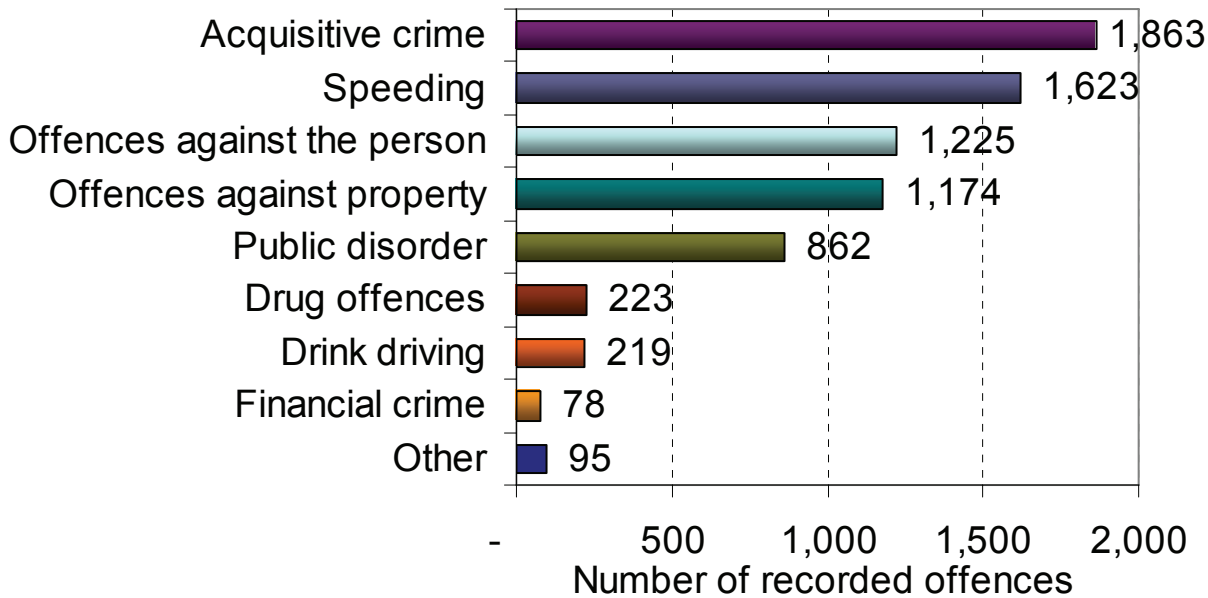


Type of Offences

In 2007, there were 26 road traffic collisions (RTCs) resulting in serious or fatal injury in Jersey. This represents a fall of 20% compared to the previous year.

16. Crime

Figure 16.2 Recorded Crime, Traffic and Disorder Offences, 2007

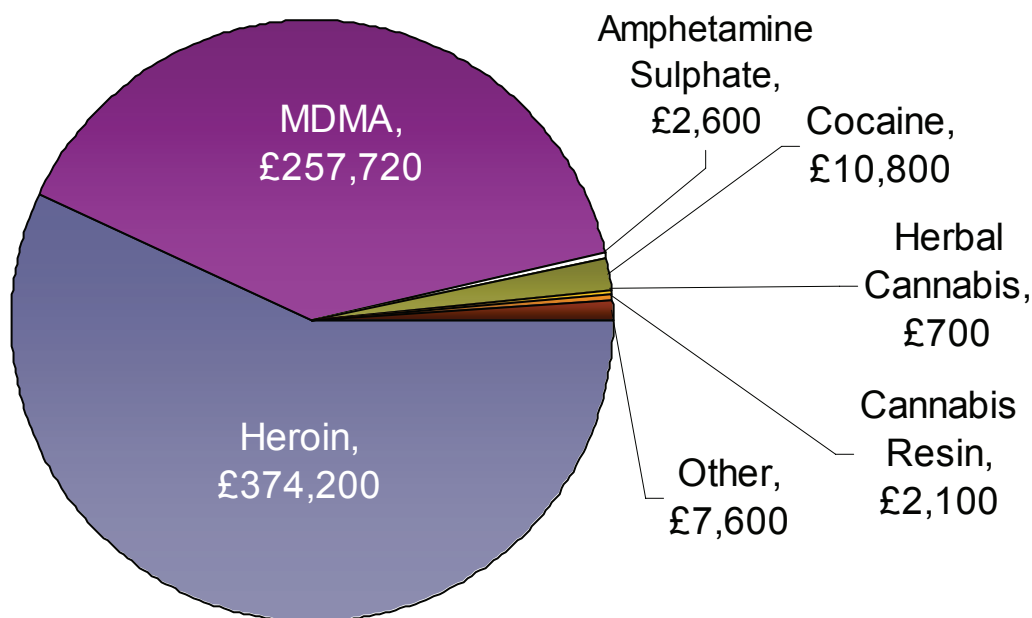


Further reading: States of Jersey Police Annual Reports.

Drugs

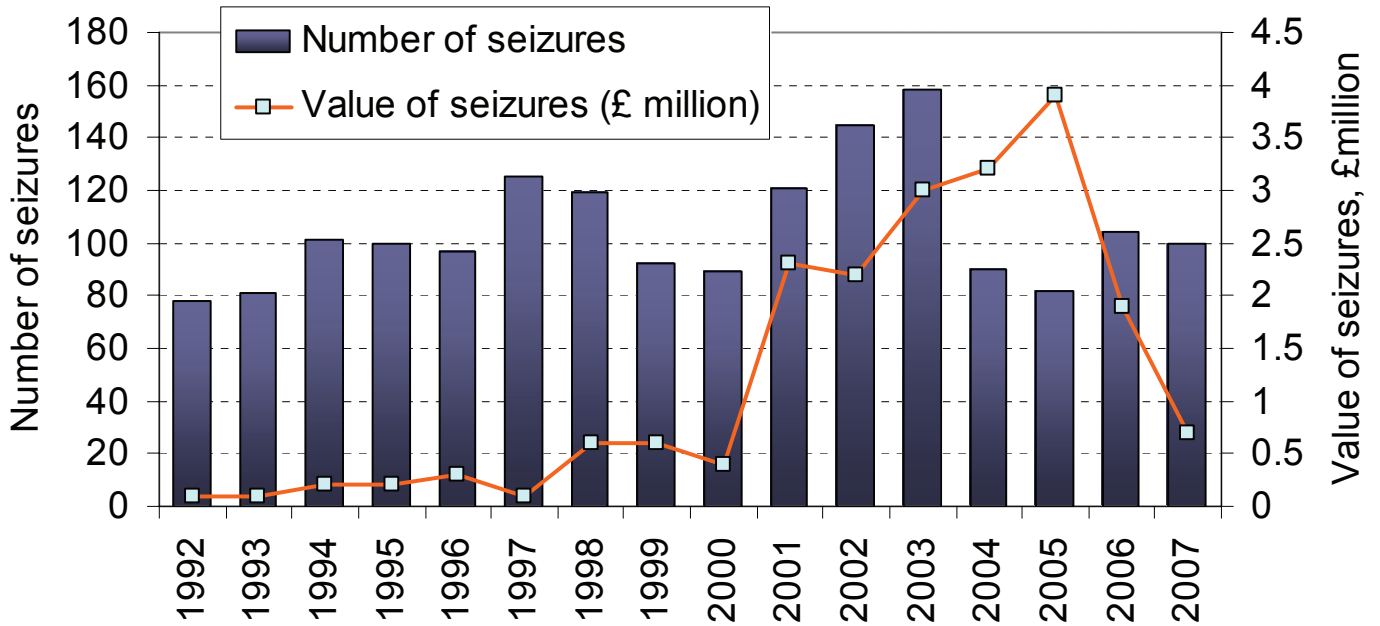
In 2007 the Customs and Immigration Service was responsible for the seizure of drugs with an estimated street value of £656,000.

Figure 16.3 Street value of Drugs Seizures by Customs and Immigration, excluding Joint Operations, 2007 (rounded to nearest £00)



Heroin seizures accounted for 57% of all drug seizures in Jersey in 2007. The value of MDMA seizures more than doubled compared to 2006, from around £110,700 to £257,700. Cocaine seizures remained at a similar level to those of 2006. The number of seizures totalled 85 which is an increase of 19 on the 2006 figure. The average value of each seizure was about £8,300.

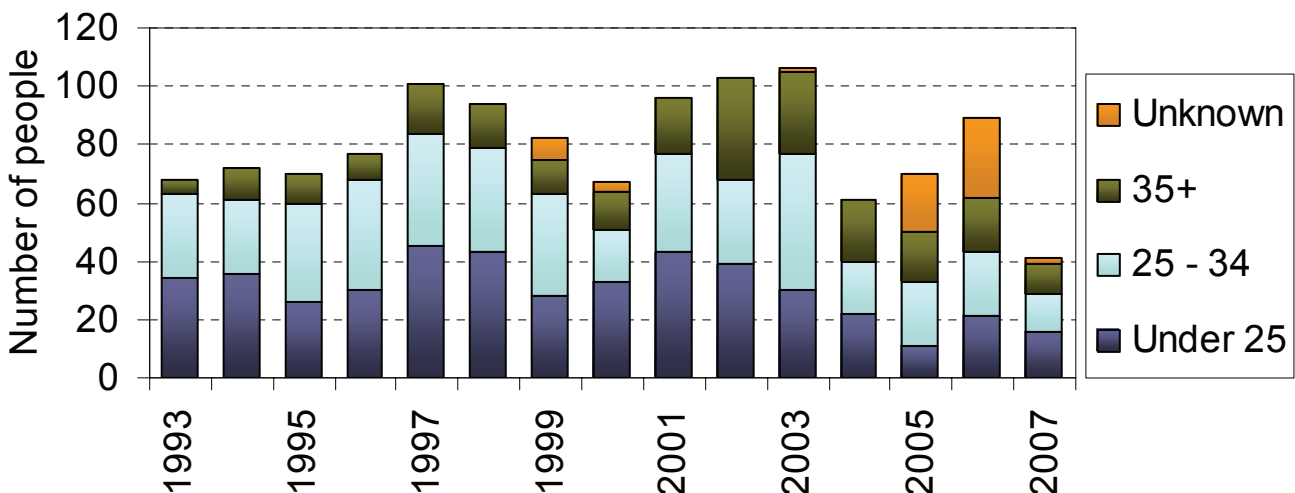
Figure 16.4 Seizures by the Customs and Immigration Department, including Joint Operations: Annual number and Total value, 1994-2007



Data for 2001 onwards includes joint operations between Jersey Customs, Guernsey Customs, Jersey and UK police and French Customs. Joint operations seized £48,000 in 2007, £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.

The 85 drug seizures encountered by the Customs and Immigration Service involved 45 individuals. The most common age group encountered was between 25-29 years with this age group representing about a third (31%) of the total.

Figure 16.5 Age of people caught carrying drugs 1993 to 2007



Further reading: Customs and Immigration Department, Annual Reports.

Police and Community Safety – from Jersey Annual Social Survey 2007

Island-wide, nearly nine out of ten people (89%) consider their own neighbourhood to be either “fairly” or “very” safe. In every Parish, except St Helier (where it was still 78%), at least 88% considered their neighbourhood to be fairly or very safe. The most

16. Crime

positive view came from people living in St Mary where nearly four-fifths (79%) of residents considered their neighbourhood to be very safe and around a further fifth thought it fairly safe.

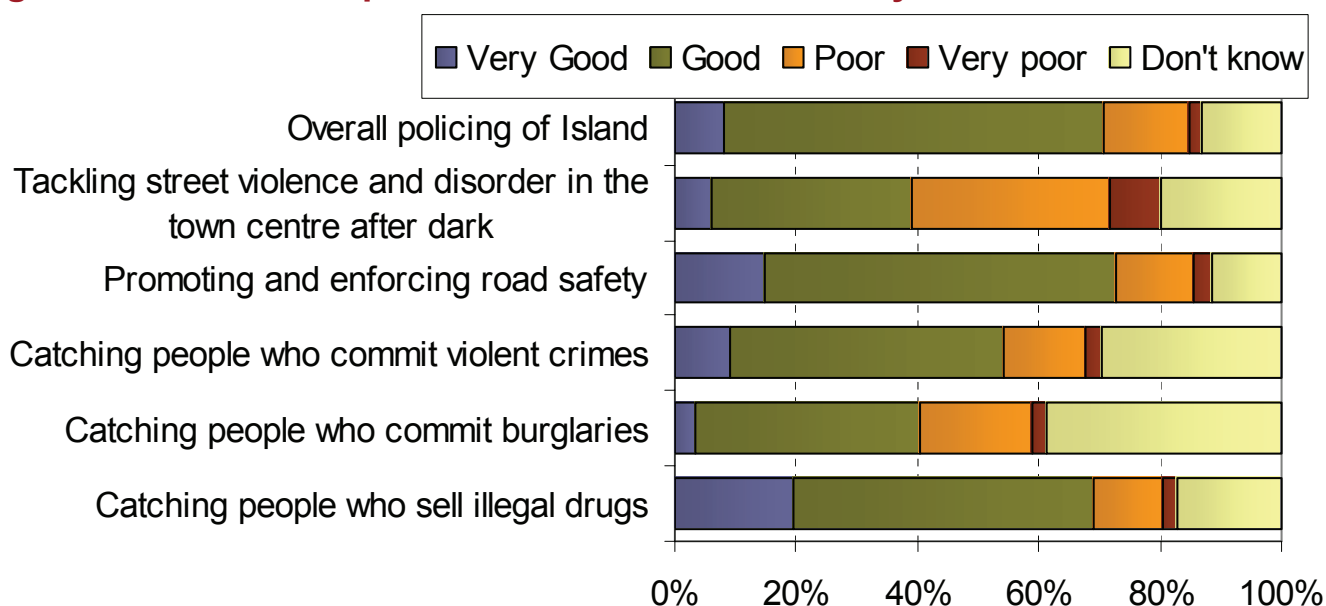
Across the Island about 55% of people considered the town centre to be either a bit unsafe or very unsafe after dark, which is significantly better than the 70% of people who felt the town centre to be either a bit or very unsafe after dark in 2005. Only one in twenty (4%) felt the town centre was very safe after dark, but around a third (35%) said they felt it was fairly safe.

The survey found that those who feel very safe in town after dark are more likely to report that their own personal experiences were a major influence (81%), with fewer (16%) saying the local media was a major influence. In contrast, those who feel very unsafe in town more frequently indicated that the local media had been a major influence than their own personal experience. This was true for two-thirds (68%) of those who felt unsafe in town, compared to under half (48%) of the same group for whom personal experience had shaped their opinion.

The three most important Island-wide problems cited were: anti-social behaviour by young people; people dealing in drugs; and street violence and disorder. People cited anti-social behaviour, speeding motorists and vandalism/graffiti as the most important neighbourhood issues.

Overall 73% of people thought that the Police were doing either a good or very good job at promoting and enforcing road safety. More than two thirds (69%) thought that the police were doing either a good or very good job at catching people who sell illegal drugs and 54% thought they were doing a good or very good job at catching those who commit violent crimes. A significant proportion of people chose the option “Don’t know” when asked to rate the performances of the Jersey Police.

Figure 16.6 Perception of Performance of Jersey Police



Prison

The prison population in Jersey has increased over time. The average number of prisoners held in 2007 was 184. During the year, the maximum number of prisoners held was 200, 11 more than the previous year's maximum.

The number of temporary releases increased more than four-fold between 2001 and 2007. In 2007 the number of work experience releases rose by around 14% (512) compared to 2006. The number of breaches has remained relatively constant in the last three years.

Table 16.1 Prison Population and Number of Temporary Releases, 2001-2006

Year	Population			No. of Temporary releases	Work Experience	%	Breaches	%
	Min	Max	Average					
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
2007	172	200	184	6,116	4,098	67	17	0.2

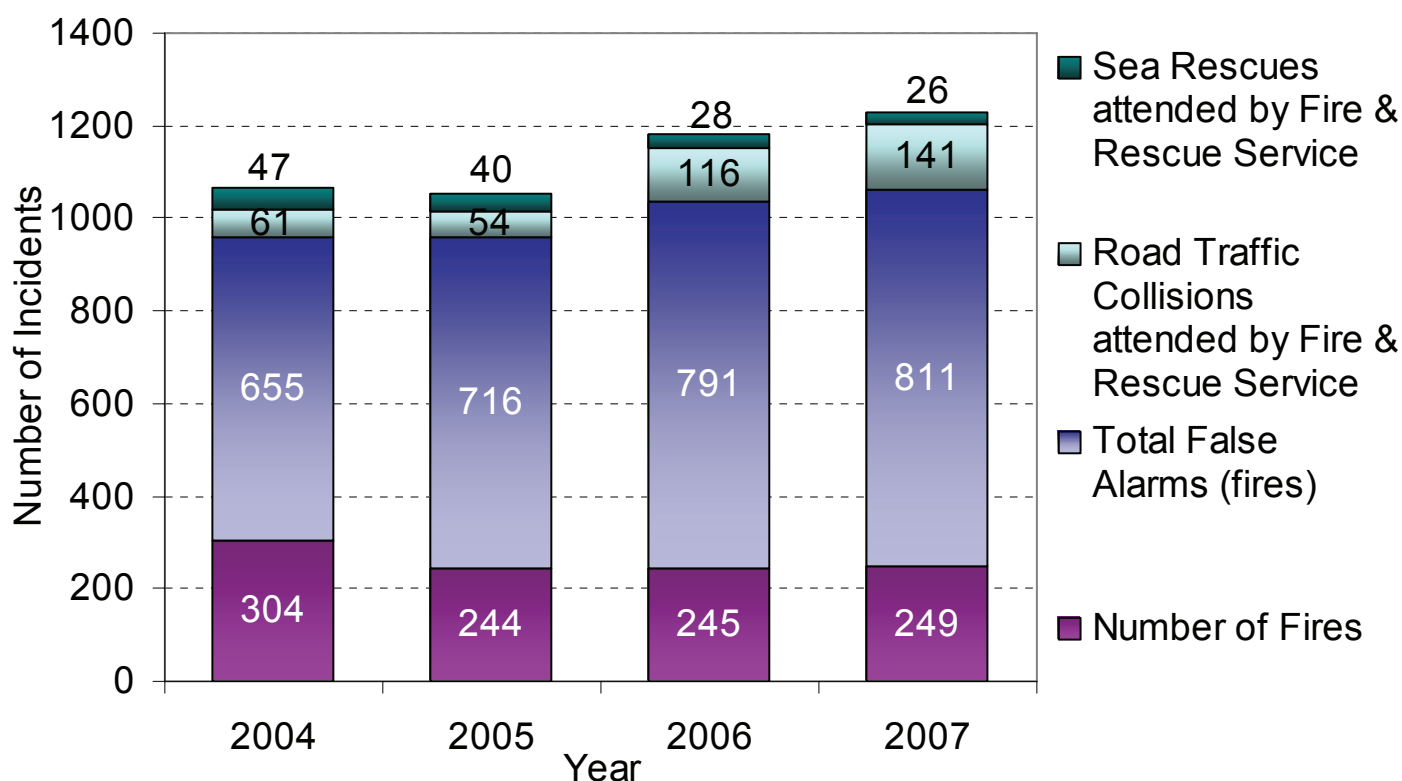
Source: Jersey Prison Service.

17. Fire

There has been a downward trend in the number of fires in Jersey since the implementation of a Community Safety Strategy in 2003; the number of fires has fallen from 341 in 2003 to 244 in 2005. The trend has levelled off from 2005 onwards, with 249 fires being attended and dealt with by the Fire and Rescue Service in 2007.

The number of Road Traffic Collisions attended by the Fire & Rescue Service in 2007 was 141, an increase on previous years.

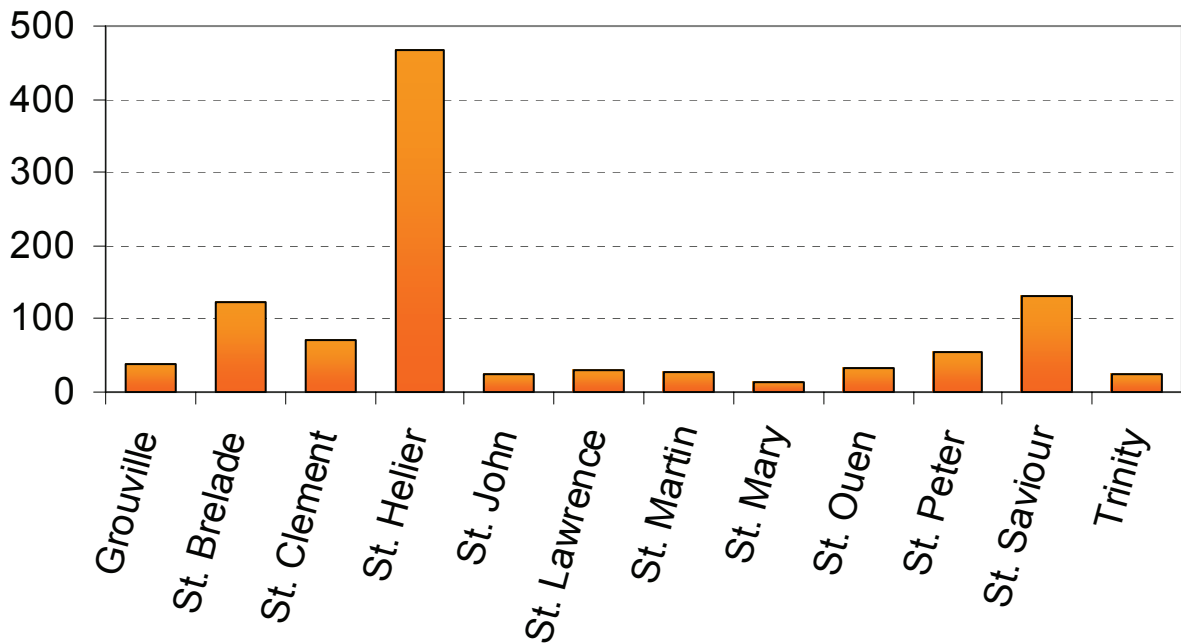
Figure 17.1 The Number of Incidents Attended by the Fire and Rescue Service, 2004 – 2007, by type of incident



Source: States of Jersey Fire and Rescue Service

The number of fires varies according to Parish, with Parish population size and density being influencing factors in the frequency of occurrence of fires. The urban Parish of St. Helier had the most fires, with 467 being attended by the Fire Service over the years 2004 to 2007, and the suburban Parish of St. Saviour had the second highest number at 131.

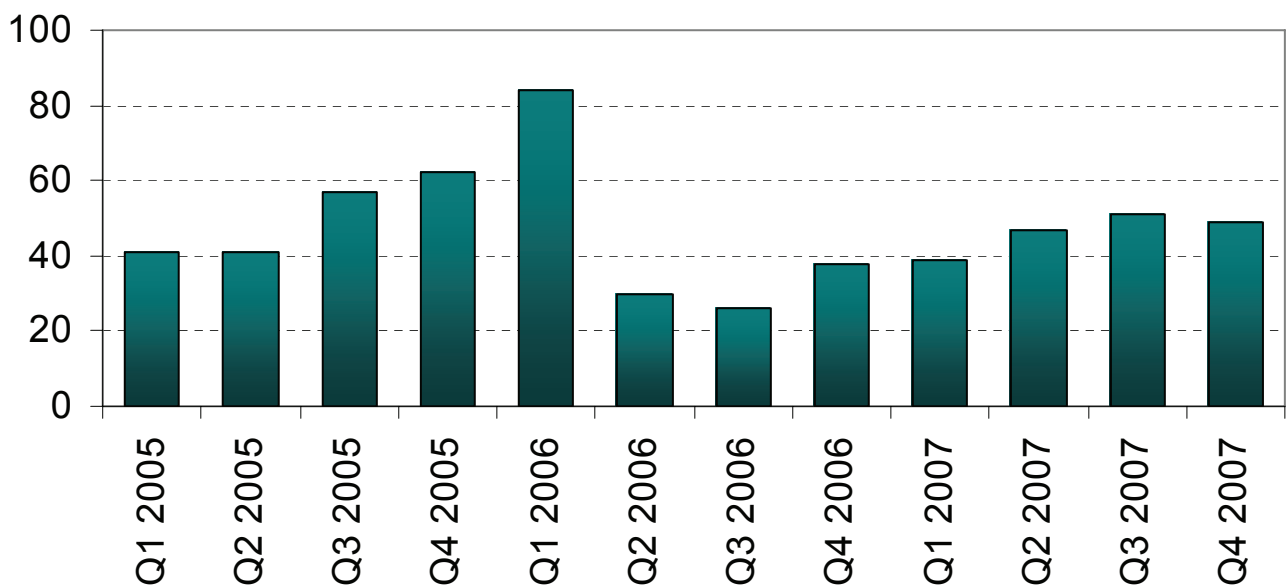
Figure 17.2 Number of fires by Parish, 2004 – 2007



The Jersey Annual Social Survey (2007) found that nearly one in ten households (8%) did not have a smoke detector fitted. One in five people (19%) reported that their smoke detector had given them an early warning of a fire in the home. As many as one in ten (9%) people said that they had had a fire in their home, with half of these (53%) reported to have been dealt with without calling out the Fire Service.

The States of Jersey Fire and Rescue Service offer free home fire safety visits to the public. Two fire-fighters visit the home and discuss potential fire hazards and fire safety action plans, as well as providing free smoke alarms. On average around 16 home fire safety visits have been undertaken every month over the last three years.

Figure 17.2 Number of free home fire safety visits undertaken by the Fire Service



Source: States of Jersey Fire and Rescue Service

18. Social Security

Social Security Fund

The Social Security scheme is the means by which workers insure themselves, through the payment of contributions, for periods when they are unable to work through ill-health, maternity or retirement.

For low to medium wage earners, supplementation is used to top-up the contributions to ensure a full pension and full insurance if unable to work.

In 2006, expenditure on benefits from the Social Security Fund totalled £148 million. Income from contributions, interest and rent totalled £126 million.

Over 23,000 people received an old age pension in 2006, whilst nearly 1,000 mothers claimed a maternity allowance.

Figure 18.1 Number of individuals claiming benefit on 31 December 2006

Type of Benefit	Number of beneficiaries
Pensions	23,484
Survivor's Benefit	945
Invalidity Benefit	1,754
Long-Term Incapacity Allowance	1,785

The above benefits are normally paid for relatively long periods of time. Other benefits, shown in Table 18.2, are paid for shorter periods.

Figure 18.2 Number of Claims submitted during 2006

Type of Benefit	Number of Claims Submitted
Death Grant	762
Maternity Allowance	945
Short-Term Incapacity Allowance	32,467

Health Insurance Fund

The Health Insurance Fund subsidises GP visits and prescriptions for most Jersey residents (the "Health Scheme"). Until the introduction of Income Support at the beginning of 2008, some households on low incomes received a 100% subsidy on their GP visits and prescription costs, as part of the Health Insurance Exception Scheme. A total of £17.5 million was spent on benefits from the Health Fund in 2006.

Tax Funded Benefits

A number of separate, tax-funded schemes were established over the years to give financial assistance to local residents to help with specific costs. These benefits, administered by the Parishes and various States' departments, were replaced in 2008 by a single Income Support scheme, which provides financial support towards the costs of housing, living, medical needs and childcare. Other tax funded schemes will continue; for example, the Christmas Bonus benefit will continue to be paid after Income Support. In 2006 over 17,000 people each received a Christmas Bonus payment of £85.

Figure 18.3 Summary of Expenditure on Tax Funded Social Benefits

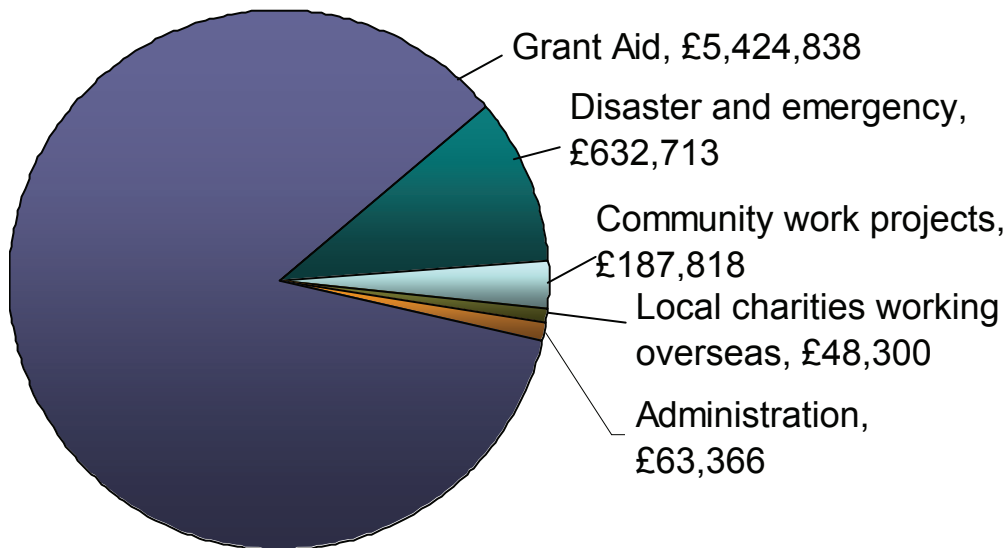
Social Benefit	2006 Expenditure £000s
Attendance Allowance	3,958
Adult Disablement Allowance	757
Child Disablement Allowance	295
Disabled Transport Allowance	6,470
Family Allowance	5,360
Childcare Allowance	514

19. Overseas Aid

Annual Expenditure

In 2007, the official contribution of overseas aid from Jersey was £6.36 million, of which, about £5.4 million was grant aid and £0.63 million was disaster and emergency aid.

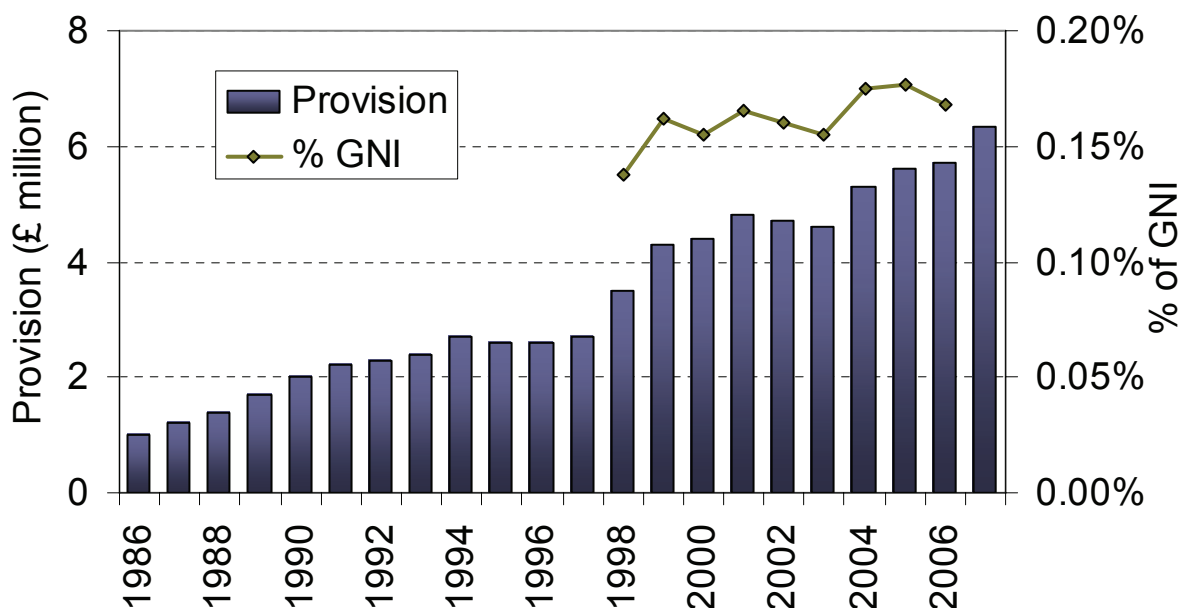
Figure 19.1 Official Aid Contribution from Jersey, 2007



Total Contribution: £6,357,035. Further reading: Overseas Aid Committee Annual Reports.

Budget allocated for 2007 was £6,331,000 and the Commission had a carry forward of £43,681 from 2006. The carry forward for 2008 is £17,646. The official aid contribution from Jersey in 2007 was 12% more than the £5.69 million in 2006. In 2006, the expenditure was 0.17% of total Gross National Income (GNI).

Figure 19.2 Jersey Annual Overseas Aid Provision, Total and percentage of GNI, 1986-2007

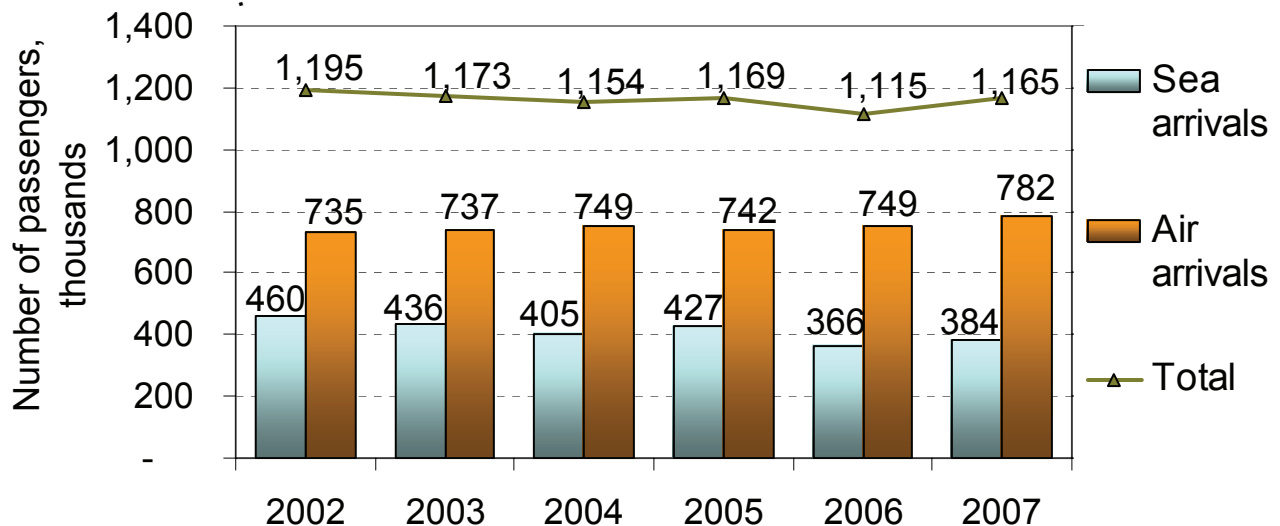


20. Sea and Air Transport

Total Number of Passengers, by Route

The total number of passenger (air and sea) arrivals in 2007, at 1,165,345, was 4% higher than in 2006, and at a similar level to 2005.

Figure 20.1 Total Number of Sea and Air Passenger Arrivals, 2002-2007



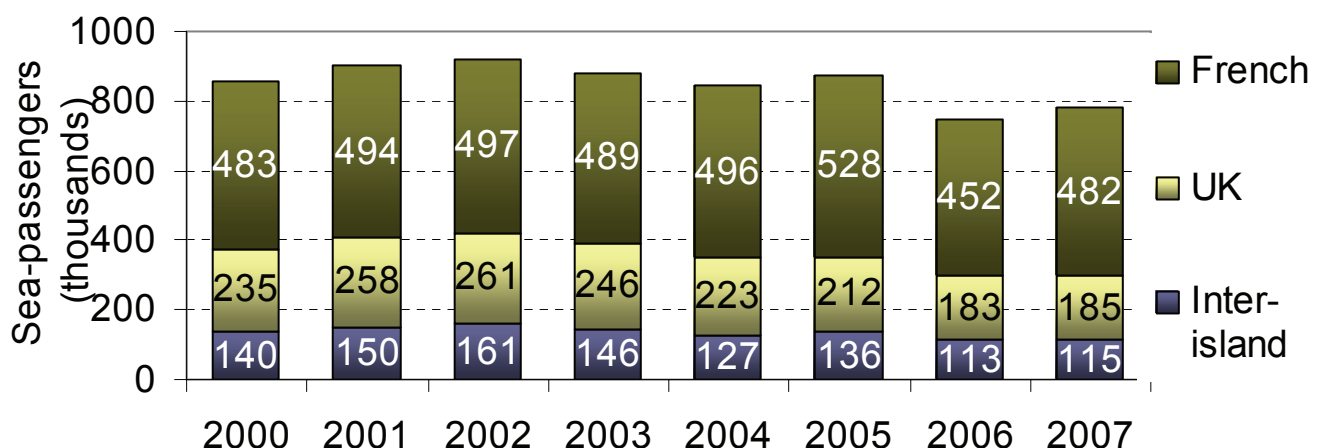
Numbers are in thousands of arrivals only. Passengers by air exclude transit passengers.

Source: Jersey Harbours Department and www.jersey.com/marketinginfo.

Sea Transport

In 2007, the total number of sea passengers (arrivals and departures) for all routes was over 784,000, an increase of about 5% from 2006. Cruise passengers are not shown on the chart – there were around 2,000 in 2007.

Figure 20.2 Total Number of Sea Passengers, by Route, 2000-2007



Source: Jersey Harbours Department. Notes:

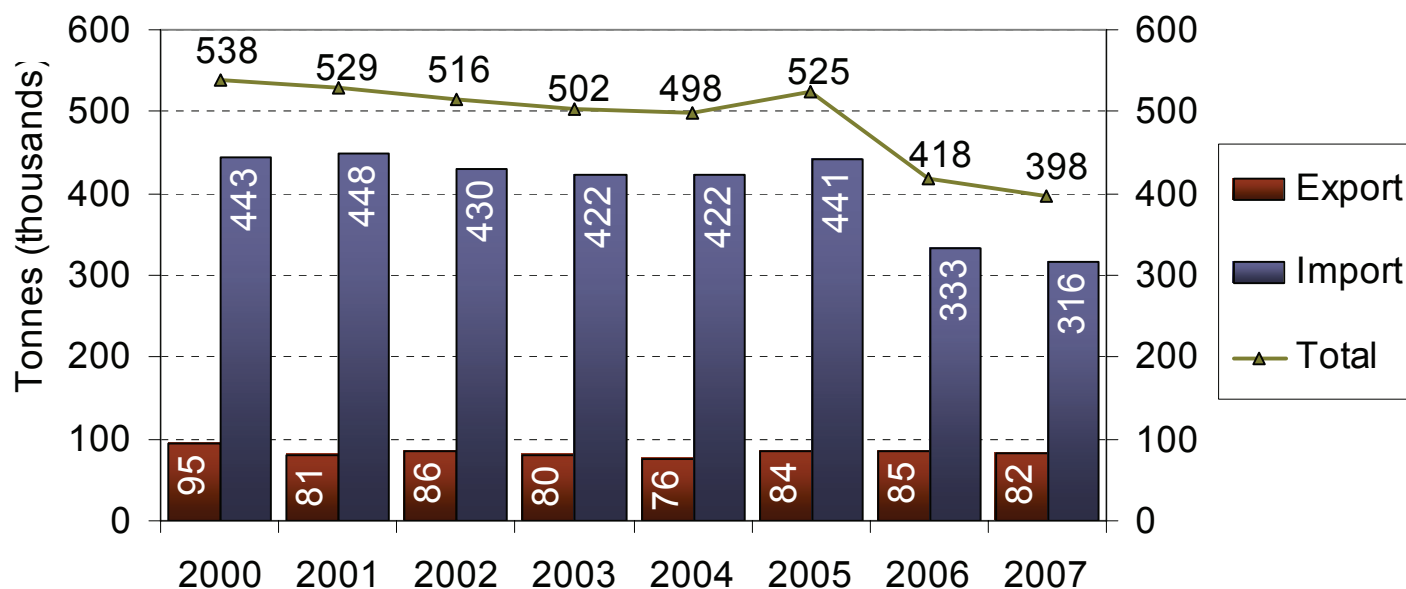
Breakdown figures for 2000-2003 are considered less accurate than 2004 onwards, although the total number of passengers are regarded as reliable. The figures displayed above give a balanced view of the passenger figures on regular scheduled routes in and out of the Island.

20. Sea and Air Transport

Sea Freight

Almost 400,000 tonnes of freight were shipped (exports and imports combined) through St Helier in 2007. Exports from Jersey have fallen by about 14% since 2000.

Figure 20.3 Annual Sea Freight, 2000-2007



Source: Jersey Harbours Department.

Table 20.1 Freight by Category (Import and Export), 2006 & 2007, tonnes

	2006	2007
<u>Lift on, Lift off (Lo Lo):</u>		
Fertilizer	4,620	2,240
Scrap	8,050	10,480
Timber	1,730	2,730
Containers	81,230	71,430
Cement	26,820	28,530
Trade vehicles	-	40
Aggregate	60	810
<u>Roll on, Roll off (Ro Ro):</u>		
Containers	275,880	265,510
Trade vehicles	14,110	15,150
Cement	4,970	-

Source: Jersey Harbour Department.

Table 20.2 Containerised freight, 2004-2007

Containerised freight (tonnes)	2004	2005	2006	2007
Inward	261,332	282,305	285,271	268,836
Outward	66,289	74,111	71,838	68,107

Source: Jersey Harbours Department.

The amount of containerised freight entering Jersey fell by 6% from 2006 to 2007, and containerised export fell by 5%.

Further Reading: Jersey Harbour Department, Annual Report

Airport Traffic

The total number of air passengers (arrivals) in 2007 was 4% higher than 2006 at 781,563 compared to 749,359 in 2006.

Total UK passenger arrivals increased by almost 33,000, and represent 87% of the total air passenger traffic. Inter-island traffic increased slightly (by 4%), and UK traffic by 5%. International traffic decreased by 12%. Overall, passenger arrivals have increased by 4% in 2007.

Table 20.3 Passenger Arrivals 2006 and 2007

	2006	2007
UK Passengers	647,837	680,505
Inter-Island Passengers	71,625	74,838
Continental Passengers	29,897	26,310
Total Passengers	749,359	781,653

Source: www.jersey.com/marketinginfo

21. 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 107,996 as at 31st December 2007.

This represents a net increase of almost 3,500 on 2006. The increase comprises the difference between new registrations (11,457), scrapped (2,188) and exported (5,847) 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 21.1 Total Number of Vehicles Registered in Jersey, 1980-2007



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 2007, 2,999 people (1,638 males and 1,361 females) took the practical driving test. A higher proportion of males passed than females, with 1151 males (70%) and 809

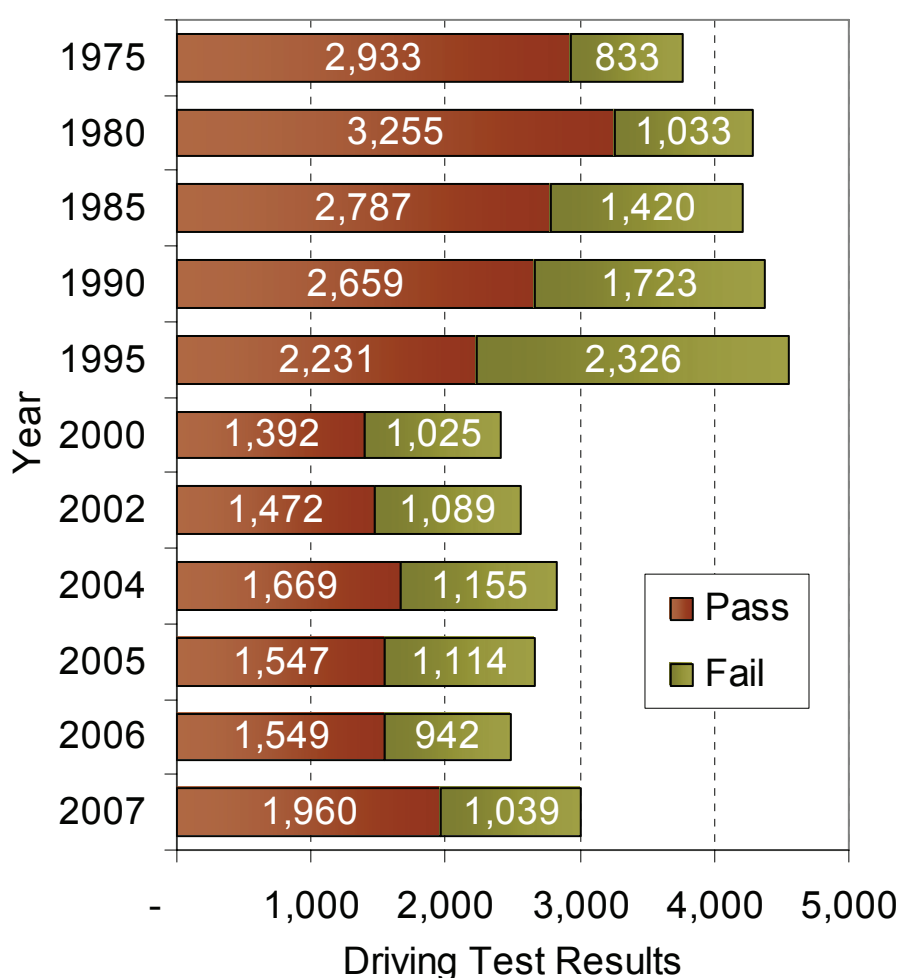
females (59%) passing the examination. In total, 1,309 people failed, made up of 47% males and 53% females. Of the total practical driving tests, 2,371 (79%) were taken in a car.

Table 21.1 Driving Test Results by Gender, 2007

	Male	Female	Total
Pass	1,151	809	1,960
Fail	487	552	1,039

The number of driving tests taken per year is now considerably less than in the 1990's when there was no mutual exchange of driving licence between Portugal and Jersey.

Figure 21.2 Driving Test Results, 1975-2007



Some 3,970 people booked a theory test but around one in ten (424) failed to attend. Of those who did attend, 1,698 passed - a pass-rate of 48%.

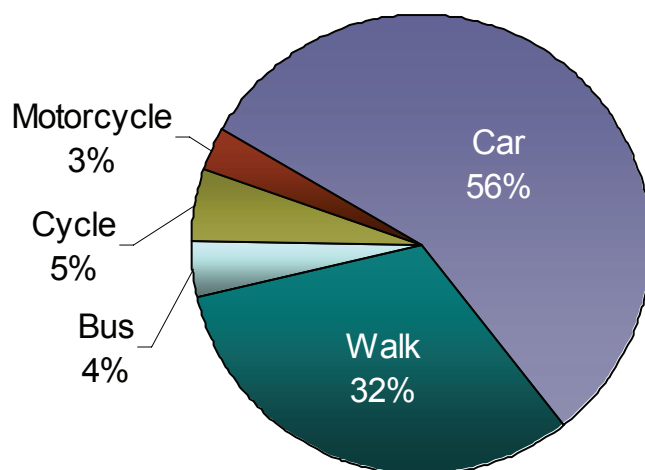
Source: Driver and Vehicle Standards Department.

Transport to work (Source: JASS 2007)

The average length of car journeys made on Jersey is 3.3 miles; for bicycle journeys it is 3.1 miles. Over half of adults go to work by car, a third walk, 5% cycle, and 4% by bus.

21. Vehicle Transport

Figure 21.3 Transport used to travel to work, 2007



School Transport

Seven out of ten children in Jersey (70%) are driven to school, with a quarter (24%) driven to school alone as a specific journey. Two-fifths (38%) are dropped off at school on the way to work whilst less than 7% share a car with others. Walking is the most frequently used other means of transport (18% of children), followed by taking the bus (8%) and cycling (3%). There are differences by 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 more frequently (19% compared to 4% of younger children) and slightly more walk and cycle.

The large proportion of school children who are taken to school by car in specific journeys is reflected in the average length of term-time journey (Table 21.2). In term-times the average commute is 18 minutes compared to 13 minutes in school holidays. The most significant differences occur for people who live in St. Brelade whose term time journey takes twice as long as in school holidays (30 minutes compared to 15 minutes)

Table 21.2 Average journey times to work by Parish (minutes), 2006

Median length of journey (minutes)	Term-time	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 about four in ten (43%) people using a taxi once or twice a year and a further three in ten (28%) doing so once/twice a month. When taking a taxi most people seem indifferent between public and rank cabs, with just 5% of users only opting for one or other of the cab types.

The main reason people use taxis is for an evening out when they don't want to drive, cited as a reason by nearly six out of ten (58%) 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 service¹⁷. A quarter of users (26%) said they used the taxi for personal safety.

Further Reading: Reports on the Jersey Annual Social Survey 2005, 2006 and 2007 editions, Statistics Unit.

¹⁷ 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.

22. Energy

Jersey is heavily dependent on imported energy, with over 99% of the Island's primary energy needs and 98% of electricity being imported.

In 2006 total final energy consumption¹⁸ (FEC) in Jersey was 192,000 toe (2.23 million MWh) an increase of 3% on 2005 and 12% 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 over a quarter of FEC, with gas 5% and coal 1%.

Figure 22.1 Jersey's Total Final Energy Consumption by Fuel Type, 2006

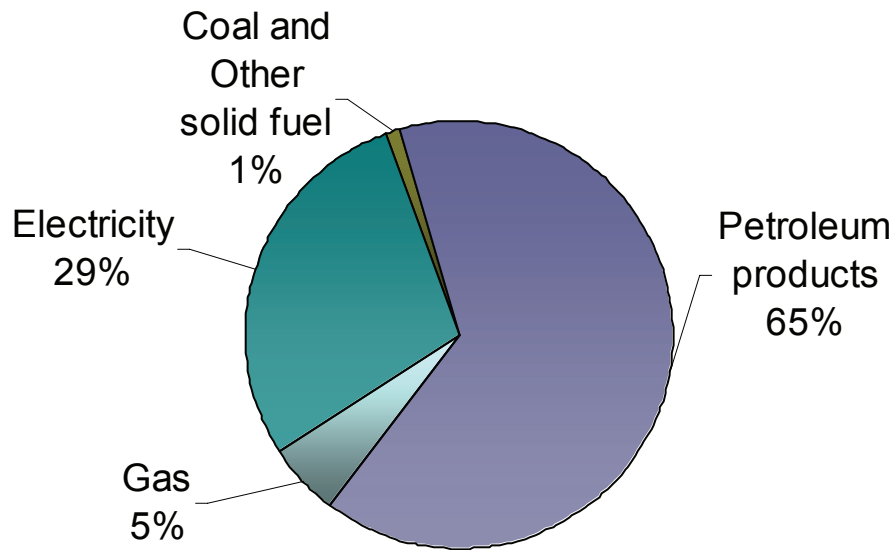
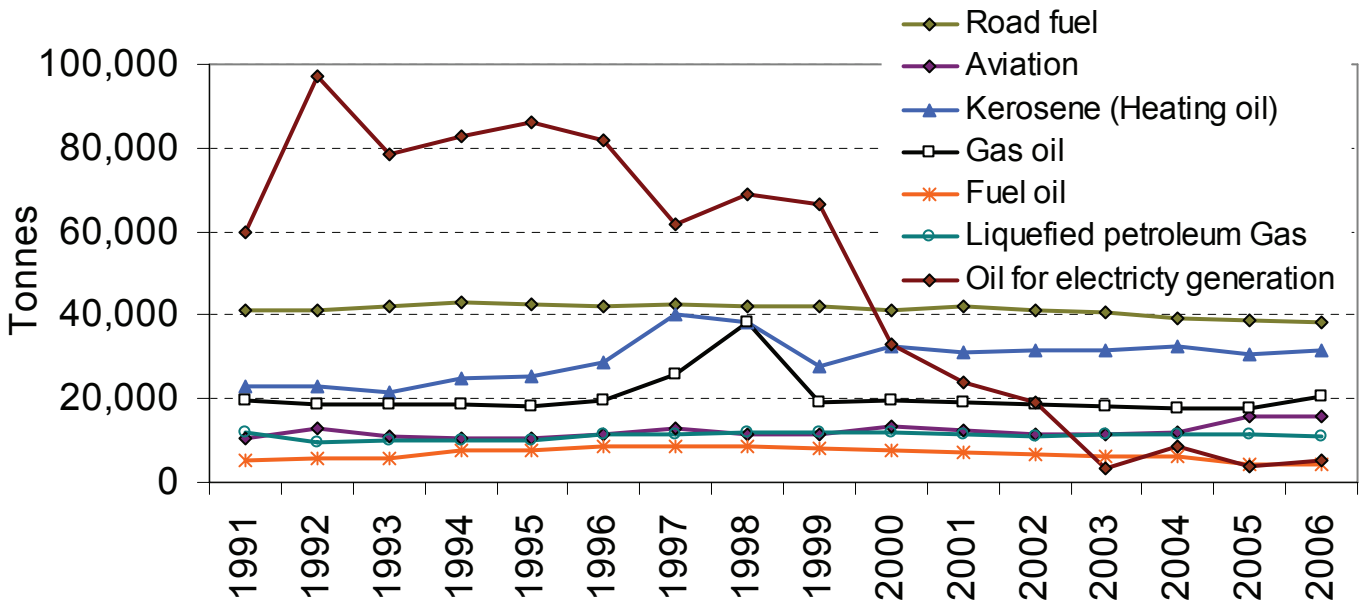


Figure 22.2 Final consumption of petroleum products



¹⁸ 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

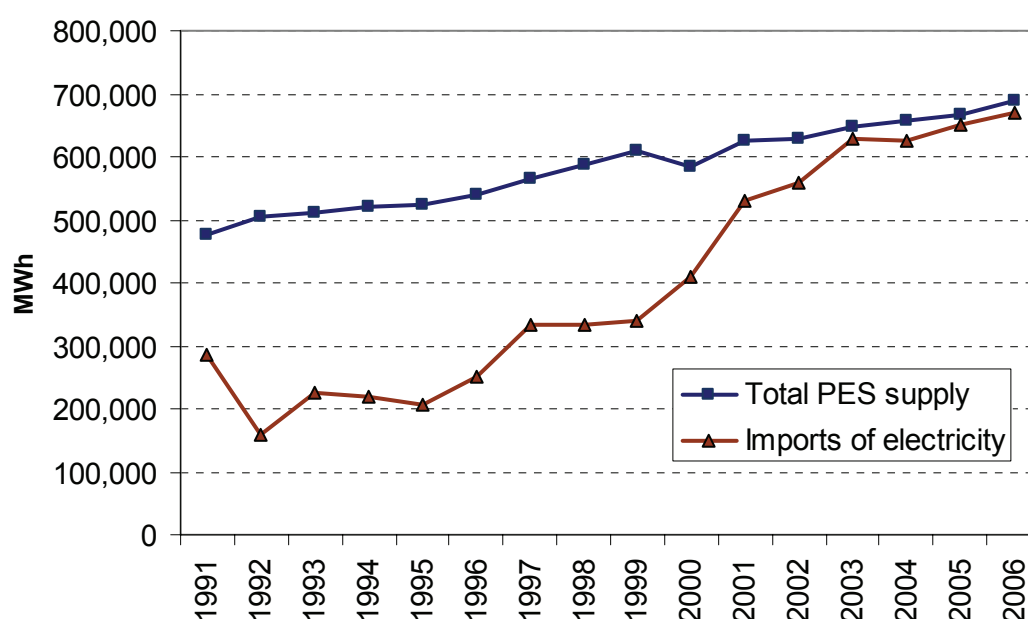
The largest change in the consumption of petroleum products in Jersey has been the decline in oil used to generate electricity following the construction of the enhanced interconnector to import electricity from the Continent. Consumption of heating oils has increased steadily in recent years with consumption of other fuels remaining fairly flat despite recent high global prices. Road fuel 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 15 years, by an average of about 2.3% per year. In 2006 around 640,000 MWh were consumed compared to 446,000 in 1991. Government consumption (including the waste disposal site at Bellozane) accounted for 9% of this.

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 supply, but by 2006 this had risen to over 97%.

Figure 22.3 Total Electricity Supply and Imports, 1991-2006



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

Of all electricity consumed, almost half (296,900 MWh) is consumed within private homes, including power for heat supplied to States housing. This proportion is similar to 2005 when the domestic component accounted for 296,200 MWh. Total government consumption was about 7% comprising 41,400 MWh from the Jersey Electricity Company plus around 15,500 MWh at Bellozane.

Energy related carbon emissions

Across Europe, and indeed in most countries, greater attention is being placed on the impact human activity has on the environment and in particular on efforts to reduce

22. Energy

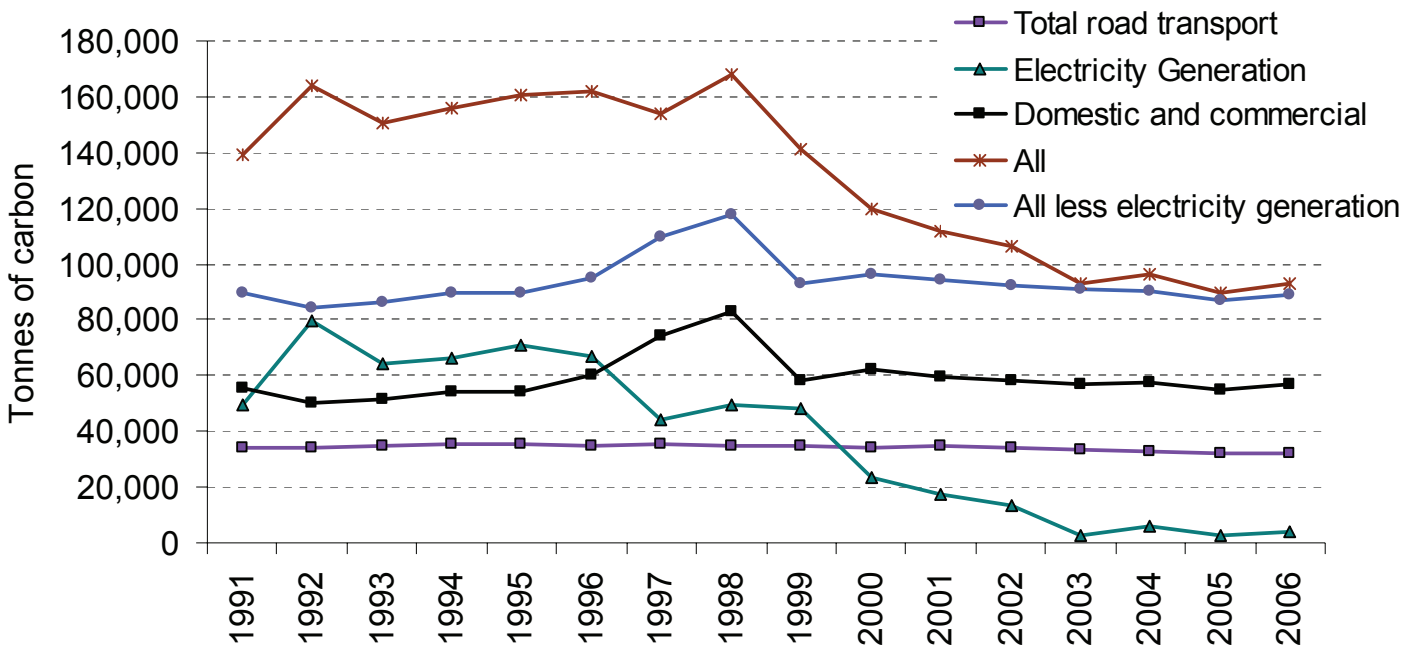
carbon emissions. Recently, the Kyoto Protocol has been extended to Jersey, although Jersey's emissions will form part of the UK allowance, and as such there is no specific carbon reduction target for the Island.

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 change of land use (e.g. the conversion of countryside to buildings) and agriculture are not included, nor at present are the carbon emissions from waste burnings/electricity generation at Bellozane. It is also important to keep in mind that the energy data before 2000 is not as accurate as that for the most recent years.

However, with all that in mind, overall provisional energy related carbon emissions have fallen sharply in Jersey, by around 33%, between 1991 and 2006, from 139,000 tonnes to 93,000 tonnes. The cause of this reduction is the switch from on-Island electricity generation to importing electricity from the Continent.

Excluding electricity generation, overall there has been very little change in carbon emissions in the Island over the past 15 years, the 2006 level being about 1% below the 1991 level.

Figure 22.4 Energy related carbon emissions, 1991-2006



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

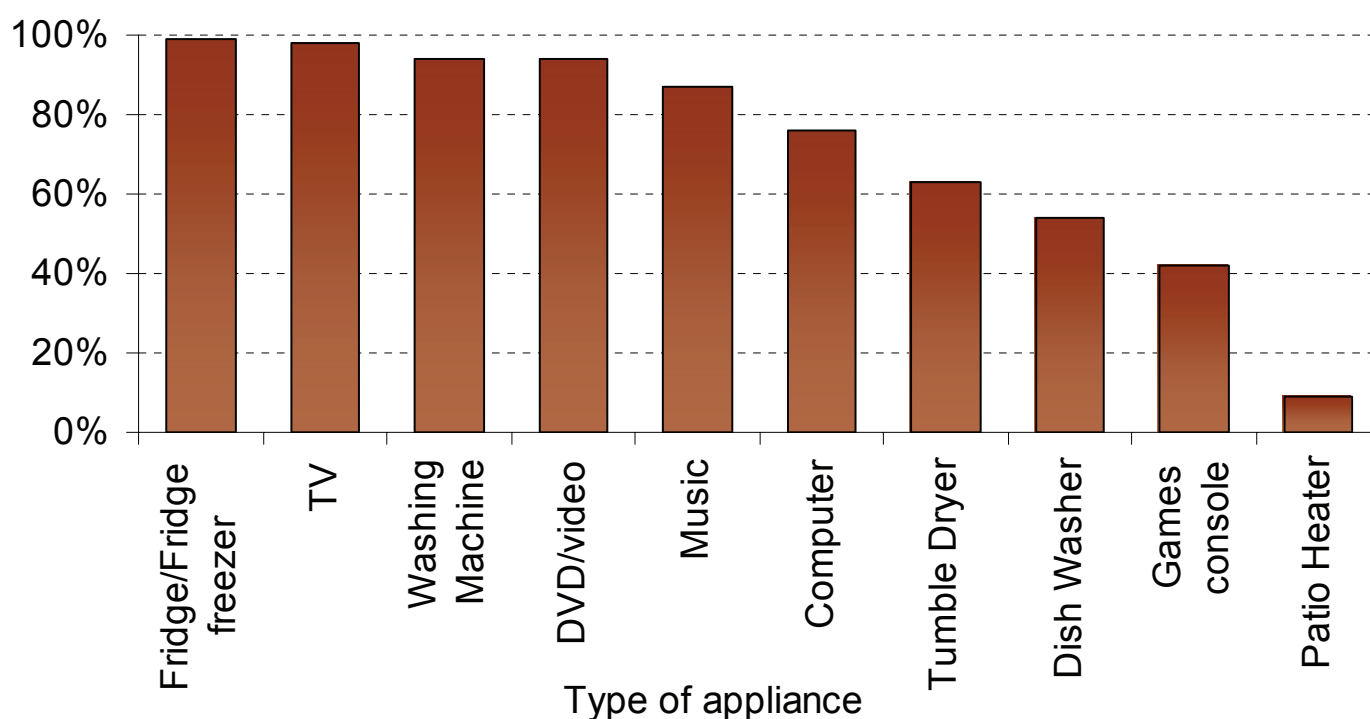
The reduction in emissions resulting from the change in generation is what is called a one-off reduction, because once that change is made and the reduction achieved it can't happen again – although emissions can rise if it is reversed, even in part, as was seen in 2004. As a result of greater oil generation in 2006 carbon emissions increased by 4% between 2005 and 2006.

The largest sources of energy related emissions in Jersey 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 use (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 most of Europe.

Energy Use

The Jersey Annual Social Survey 2006 found that virtually every household in Jersey has at least one fridge/freezer (99%), TV (98%), DVD/video (94%) and washing machine (94%). However, as Figure 22.5 demonstrates there is also a very high proportion of homes containing at least one music centre (87%), with a computer found in three-quarters (76%) of homes – up significantly from 48% in 2001¹⁹. Nearly two-thirds (63%) of homes have a tumble-dryer and over half (54%) at least one dishwasher, whilst two in five homes (42%) have at least one games console and one in ten homes (9%) have a patio-heater.

Figure 22.5 Households with at least one of each type of appliance (percentages)



¹⁹ Report on the 2001 Jersey Census.

23. Water

In 2006, nearly 36,000 connections were on mains water supply, along some 75 km of trunk mains. The total volume of water supplied in 2006 was 7,700 million litres, with the maximum daily demand being 28.9 million litres. Consumption of water has remained relatively static since 1999, despite 5,000 more connections. In 2005 there were 8,567 metered connections and 9,763 in 2006, representing an increase of 13%.

Table 23.1 Water Connection and Consumption, 1996-2006

	Connections on supply	Total length of service mains (km)	Total length of trunk mains (km)	Annual rainfall (mm)	Total water supplied (million litres)	Maximum day's demand (million litres)		Maximum month's demand (million 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	Aug
1998	29,612	394.02	61.09	984.6	7,229	27.6	09-Aug	756.8	Aug
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	Jun
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
2006	35,831	453.93	75.37	782.0	7,484	28.9	17-Jul	767.0	July

Further reading: Jersey Water Annual Report and Financial Statements, www.jerseywater.je

Bathing Water Quality

The Marine Conservation Society (MCS) Good Beach Guide 2008 found that in 2007 all of the 16 beaches (100%) tested in Jersey²⁰ passed the EU Bathing Water Directive (76/160/EEC) Imperative Standard, whilst 7 of the 16 (69%) passed the more stringent Guide standard and achieved MCS Recommended Beach status. This is lower than the 11 out of 16 which gained this Recommended status in 2006, a decrease which could be attributed to exceptional high rainfall that led to high run-off of surface water into bays.

The total number of pollution incidents reported to the Environment Division (pollution hotline number: 709535) has gradually declined following the implementation of the Water Pollution (Jersey) Law, 2000 - from 159 in 2001 to 65 in 2007.

²⁰ 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.

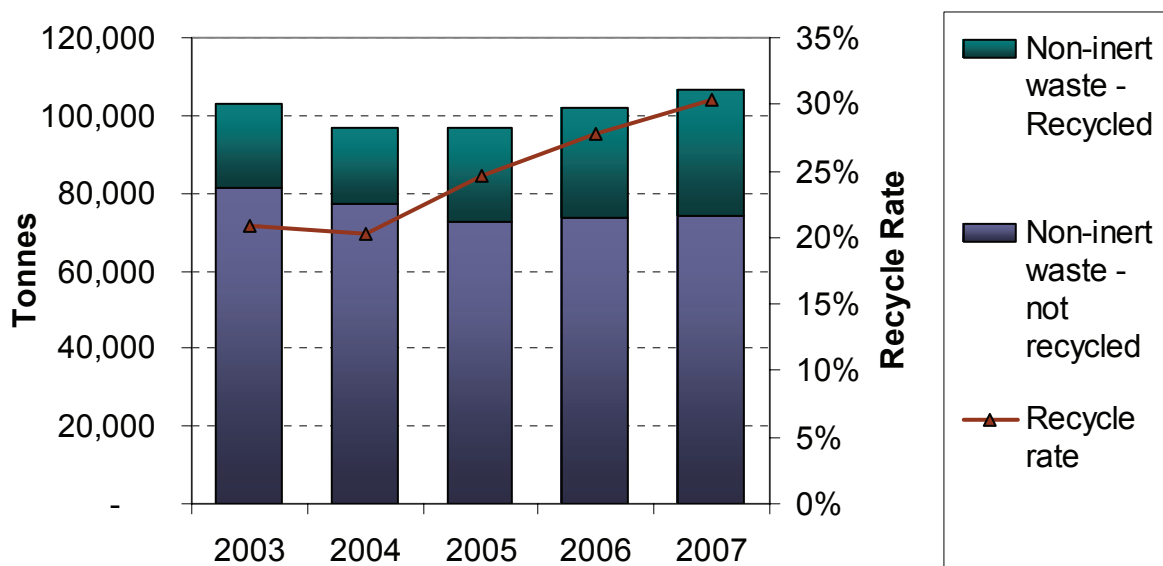
24. Waste Management

In Jersey around 100,000 tonnes of rubbish are produced every year. The amount of waste delivered to the waste disposal site at Bellozanne has doubled in the last 20 years.

Waste Recycled

In 2007, 106,587 tonnes of non-inert waste was received at Bellozanne, an increase of 5% from 2006. Of the received waste, 32,377 tonnes (30%) was recycled. The weight of recycled material increased by 4,055 tonnes (14%) from 2006 to 2007.

Figure 24.1 - Total non-inert waste received at Bellozanne and percentage recycled



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 (480kg) but about a third less (compared to 245kg per person) than US residents.

24. Waste Management

Table 24.1 Waste recycled or composted, 2004-2007

	2004	2005	2006	2007
Paper and card	2,029	4,221	6,571	7,654
Packaging wood	1,300	1,008	1,000	1,000
Aluminium cans	12	14	16	16
Textiles	287	327	436	507
Plastic (supermarket film)	0	0	59	81
Plastic (agricultural crop cover)	493	536	420	400
Glass	5,470	5,897	6,918	7,719
Green waste received	10,000	11,902	12,902	14,997
Total recycling	19,591	23,905	28,322	32,377
Non-recyclable waste:				
Parish deliveries to Energy From Waste (EFW)	44,406	42,742	42,993	42,775
Miscellaneous deliveries to EFW	10,141	9,077	8,367	7,718
Bulky waste deliveries for shredding	21,721	20,337	21,527	23,158
Dried sewage sludge to EFW	382	152	176	5
Grit and rags from Sewage Treatment Works to EFW	451	540	565	554
Total residual	77,101	72,848	73,628	74,209
Total non inert	96,692	96,753	101,950	106,586
Recycling rate	20%	25%	28%	30%
Other figures (excluded from above)				
Scrap metal exported	9,770	10,029	8,354	10,940
Aggregates	27,691	24,358	33,901	62,016
Ash	16,331	16,595	16,505	16,157
Sewage processed (million cubic metres)	10.9	9.9	10.2	12.1*
% of sewage receiving full treatment	98.0	99.7	99.1	92.4

*Increase in volume due to high rainfall in February, lower percentage receiving full treatment due to high flow

Recycling

It is the Island's target to be recycling at least 32% of its waste by the end of 2009. Below is a list of the recycling facilities and a summary of their use. (Parish household statistics are sourced from 2001 Census data).

Kerbside

Households in the parish of St. John have been involved in a kerbside recycling collection scheme since July 2006 and represent the 3% of the Jersey households which receive a kerbside recycling collection for paper, metals and glass. The parish of St. Helier are also conducting a trial kerbside recycling scheme.

Nearly two-thirds (64%) of households receive a kerbside recycling collection for glass only. This represents households in all Parishes except in St Helier which runs a Bring Bank system for glass collection.

Bring Banks

Over a third (36%) of households use glass recycling Bring Banks as their primary way of disposing of glass – primarily these are the households in St Helier. All of the 12 Parishes have Bring Bank facilities to collect at least two materials for recycling. This will be expanded in 2008.

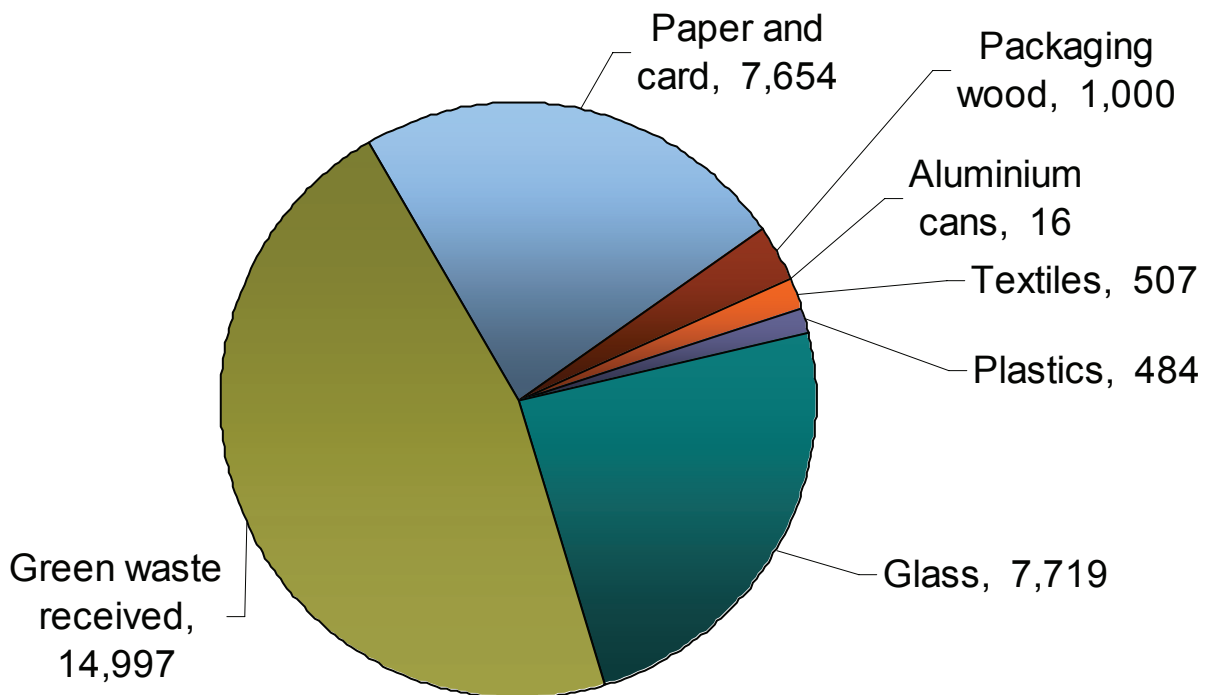
Recycling Centre

In June 2007 the household Recycling Centre opened at Bellozanne. This site provides collection facilities for a range of items including TVs, computers, used cooking oil and cardboard.

Green Waste Site

Situated at La Collette, this site received 103,466 vehicle loads in 2007. The combined weight of the green waste received during the year was some 15,000 tonnes. This amount of green waste could cover a football pitch to a depth of 4.5 metres.

Figure 24.2 Tonnes of recycled materials in 2007



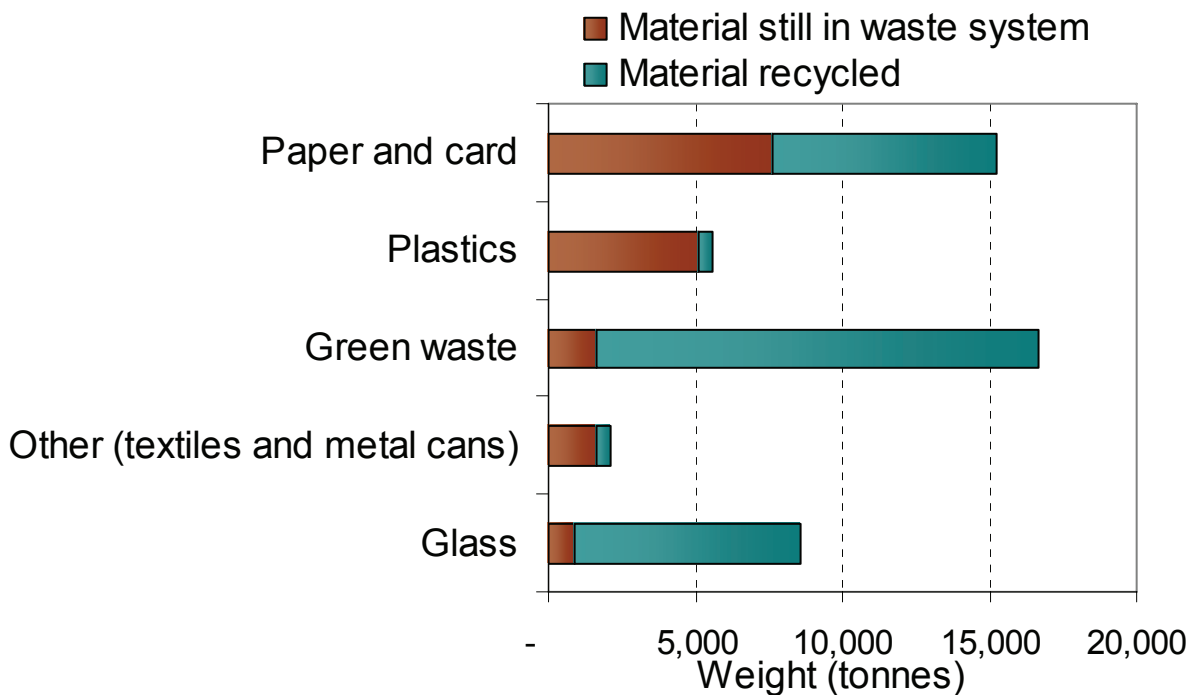
24. Waste Management

Once the materials are collected they are processed for recycling, as per Table 24.2.

Table 24.2 Table to show the recycling process for different materials

Material	Recyclable	Destination	Outcome
Paper and card	✓	Exported to UK recyclers	Processed to create recycled paper and card products
Packaging wood	✓	Processed locally	Direct re-use, animal bedding and kindling wood
Aluminium cans	✓	Exported to UK recyclers	Melted down into raw metals to create recycled metal products, e.g. food and drink cans
Textiles	✓	Re-used locally or exported by local charity	Re-used or recycled into fabric by textile mills
Plastics	✓	Exported to UK recyclers	Processed to create recycled plastic products
Glass	✓	Processed locally	Used as a basic construction aggregate
Green waste	✓	Processed locally	Agricultural compost or Soil Improver for household use

Figure 24.3 Tonnes of waste in system and recycled in 2007, by material



Source: Transport and Technical Services

25. Climate

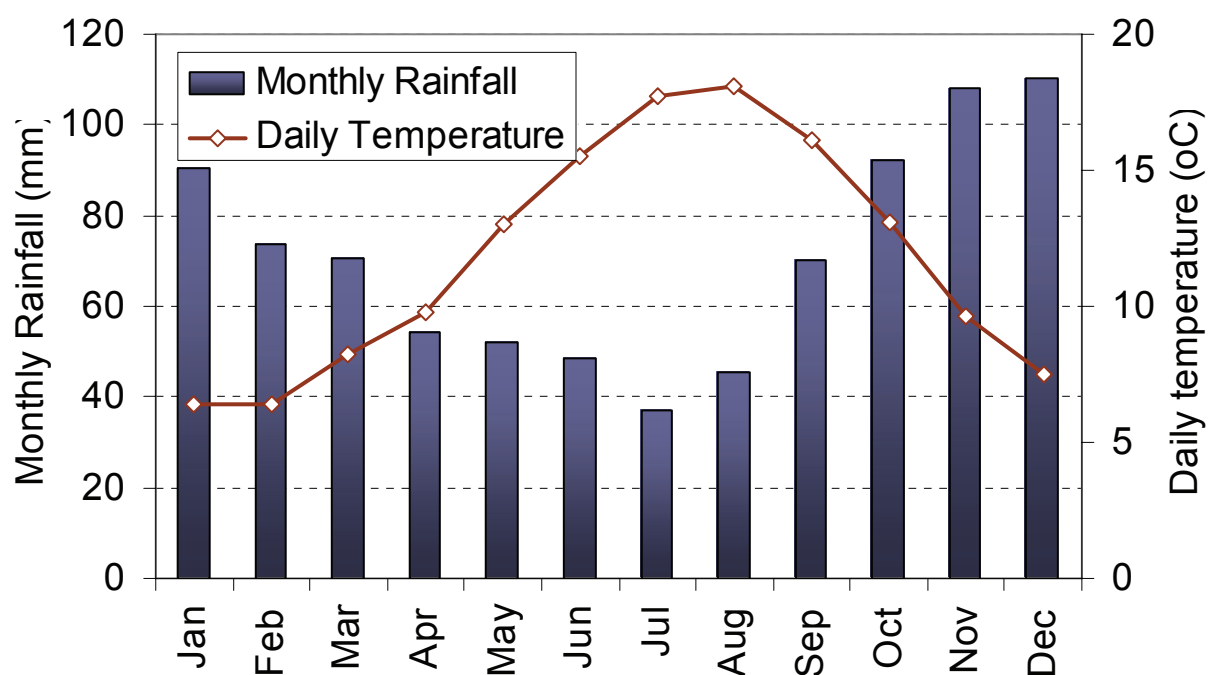
Meteorological data has been recorded at the Maison St. Louis Observatory, in St Saviour since 1894. Administered by the Jersey Meteorological Department, based at Jersey Airport, the long and continuous data set from the Maison St. Louis Observatory has made an important contribution to the studies 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 25.1 Temperature, Sunshine and Rainfall, Period Averages 1971- 2000

	Daily Temperature(°C)	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

During 2007, Jersey experienced a yearly total of 994.1mm of rain and a mean air temperature of 12.6²¹.

Figure 25.1 Temperature and Rainfall, Period Averages 1971- 2000



²¹ www.jerseymet.gov.je

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

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 ServicesWebsite: www.gov.je/healthe-mail: health@gov.je

Tel: 622285

Fax: 622887

Health and Social Services
4th Floor, Peter Crill House
Gloucester Street
St. Helier, JE1 3QS**Customs and Immigration**Web: www.gov.je/HomeAffairs/CusAndImme-mail: immigration@gov.je,
customs@gov.je

Tel: 448000

Fax: 448034 (customs), 448027
(immigration), 448071 (passports)Chief Executive
Customs and Immigration
Department
Maritime House
La Route du Port Elizabeth
St. Helier, JE1 1JD**Income Tax**

Website:

www.gov.je/TreasuryResources/IncomeTaxe-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/ChiefMinistere-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/ChiefMinister/PopulationOffice/Regulation+of+Undertakingse-mail: regunds@gov.je

Tel: 884530

Fax: 884536

The Director
3rd Floor
PO Box 843
Jubilee Wharf
24 Esplanade
St. Helier,
JE4 OUT**Statistics Unit**Web: www.gov.je/ChiefMinister/statisticse-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**Web: www.gov.je/TreasuryResourcese-mail: treasury@gov.je

Tel: 445502

Fax: 445522

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
Citizens Advice Bureau	www.cab.org.je

For information relating to travel to Jersey contact:

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

Reports Published by the States of Jersey Statistics Unit

Following is a list of some of the latest reports issued by the Statistics Unit. All reports can be viewed or downloaded from the Statistics Unit website: www.gov.je/statistics (*publication dates and frequency are given in brackets below*).

Economy, Employment and Earnings

- Jersey Gross Value Added (GVA) and Gross National Income (GVI) (September 2007, annual publication)
- The Jersey Labour Market at June 2007 (October 2007, bi-annual publication)
- Survey of Financial Institutions 2006 (July 2007, annual publication)

Population

- Population update 2006 (June 2007, annual publication)
- Report on the 2001 Jersey Census (October 2002)

Housing

- The Jersey House Price Index, Quarter 4 2007 (February 2008, quarterly publication)
- Jersey's Housing Needs Survey 2007 (Spring 2008)

Prices and Earnings

- Jersey Retail Price Index, December 2007 (January 2008, quarterly publication)
- UK/Jersey price comparisons, June 2007 (September 2007 annual publication)
- Index of Average Earnings, June 2007 (August 2007, annual publication)
- Jersey Income Distribution Survey, 2002 (September 2003 and July 2004)

Other

- Jersey in Figures 2007 (March 2008, annual publication)
- Jersey Economic Digest (December 2007, annual publication)
- Jersey Energy Trends (June 2007, annual release)