



**Jersey in Figures, 2012**

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## Foreword

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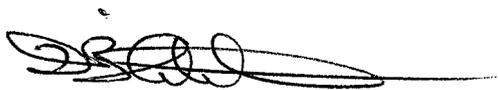
'Jersey in Figures, 2012' presents economic, social and environmental information about Jersey. The publication aims to be a convenient reference book for government members, public and private institutions, the general public and visitors to the Island.

'Jersey in Figures 2012' is published by the States of Jersey Statistics Unit. We are grateful to all States departments and private organisations for providing the information contained in this edition.

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

The next edition of Jersey in Figures will be published in the Spring of 2014.

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



Duncan Gibaut  
Chief Statistician  
States of Jersey Statistics Unit  
Cyril Le Marquand House  
The Parade  
P O Box 140  
St Helier  
Jersey, JE4 8QT

Email: [statistics@gov.je](mailto:statistics@gov.je)

Website: [www.gov.je/statistics](http://www.gov.je/statistics)

*Front cover photo: Gareth Wheatley*

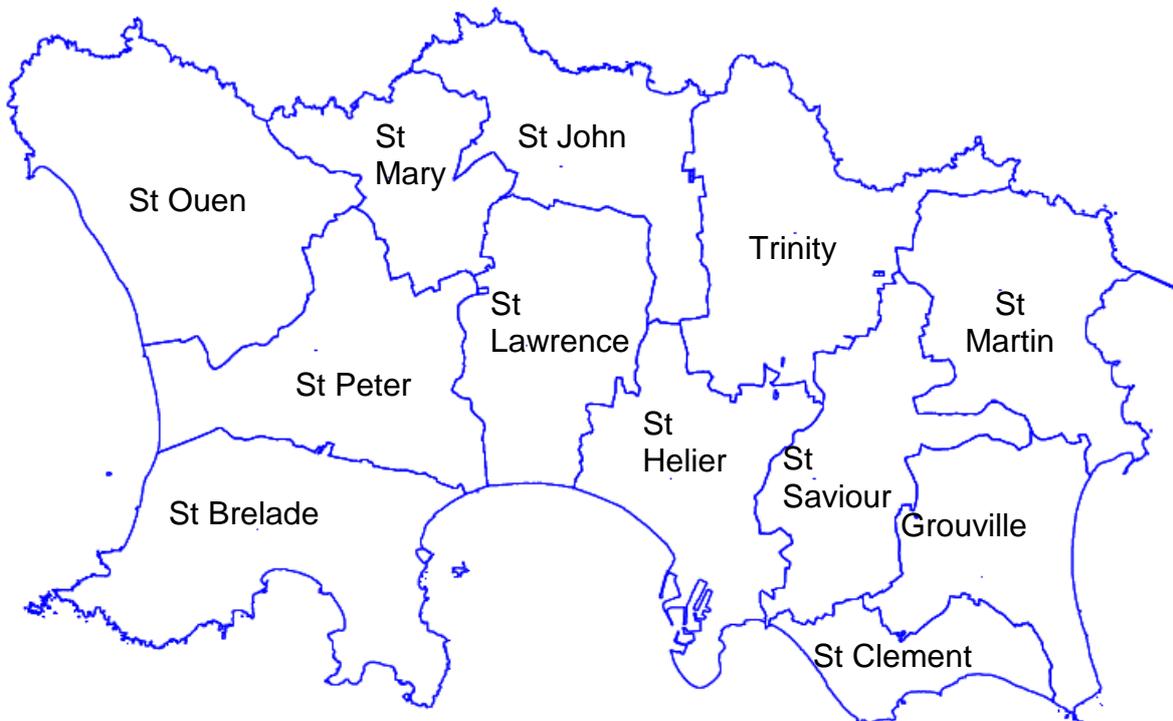
## An Introduction to Jersey

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Jersey is the largest of the Channel Islands with an area of 45 square miles (119.6 km<sup>2</sup>) and is situated 14 miles off the north-west coast of France and 85 miles from the south coast of England.

Jersey is a Crown Dependency and as such is not part of the UK. 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. Breilade, St. Clement, St. Helier, St. John, St. Lawrence, St. Martin, St. Mary, St. Ouen, St. Peter, St. Saviour and Trinity. Each Parish is presided over by an elected Connétable, who deals with issues relating to civil matters, and by a Rector who oversees ecclesiastical issues.



The legislature of the Island is called 'The States of Jersey', members of which are elected by the population; males and females aged 16 or over. The States is comprised of the Bailiff, who is President of the Assembly, the Lieutenant-Governor, 10 Senators, the Connétables of the 12 Parishes, 29 Deputies, the Dean of Jersey, the Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General. All members have the right to speak in the States Assembly but only the elected members (the Senators, Connétables and Deputies) have the right to vote; the Bailiff, who is appointed by the Crown, acts as Speaker.

The system of government is comprised of a Council of Ministers and several Scrutiny Panels. There are 51 States members; a maximum of 25 members are in ministerial positions either as Ministers (ten members) or Assistant Ministers (up to 15 members), and up to 30 other members sit on the Scrutiny Panels.

The economy of Jersey saw a great deal of change during the latter part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, as trade markets became more international and global travel increased; traditional Jersey industries such as agriculture and tourism were superseded by financial services as the dominant industry in Jersey. The Financial services sector (which includes banking, trust and company administration, fund management and administration, accountancy and legal activities) has grown such that it now accounts for around two-fifths of total economic activity in Jersey and employs about a quarter of the workforce.

## Key Indicators

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<b>Economic Data (2011 figures)</b>	
Gross Value Added (GVA)	£3.6 billion
Gross National Income (GNI)	£4.0 billion
States of Jersey:	
General Funds Income	£587 million
Net Revenue Expenditure	£599 million
Income Tax Returns	£409 million
<b>Prices and Earnings</b>	
All-Items Retail Prices Index (12 months to Dec 2012)	2.1%
Annual increase in average earnings (12 months to June 2012)	1.5%
<b>Population</b>	
Resident population (27 March 2011, Census Day)	97,857
Estimated population (December 2011)	98,000
Population per square kilometre (2011 Census)	819
<i>Proportion of population (2011 Census):</i>	
• <i>working age (women/men 16-59/64 years)</i>	66%
• <i>below working age</i>	17%
• <i>above working age</i>	18%
Annual live birth rate per 1,000 population (2011)	11.3
Annual live death rate per 1,000 population (2011)	8.2

## 1. Size and Land Cover of Jersey

### 1. Size and Land Cover of Jersey

Jersey has a total surface area<sup>1</sup> of 119.6 square kilometres (km<sup>2</sup>) and is divided into 12 Parishes, ranging in size from St Clement (4.2 km<sup>2</sup>) to St Ouen (15.3 km<sup>2</sup>).

**Table 1.1 Area of Jersey by Parish**

	km <sup>2</sup>	Vergées	Acres	Percent of Island area
St. Ouen	15	8,493	3,773	13
St. Brelade	13	7,338	3,260	11
Trinity	13	6,959	3,091	10
St. Peter	12	6,526	2,899	10
St. Martin	10	5,827	2,589	9
St. Lawrence	10	5,440	2,417	8
St. Helier	10	5,297	2,353	8
St. Saviour	9	5,052	2,245	8
St. John	9	5,077	2,255	8
Grouville	8	4,532	2,013	7
St. Mary	7	3,641	1,618	5
St. Clement	4	2,355	1,046	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>66,536</b>	<b>29,559</b>	<b>100</b>

*The area of St Helier includes reclaimed land area of 961 Vergées (2 km<sup>2</sup>).*

*Note: km<sup>2</sup> rounded independently to nearest integer*

In 2012, around a quarter of the land was built upon, over a half was cultivated and a sixth was natural vegetation.

**Table 1.2 Land cover type by Parish, percentages**

Percentages	Built Environment	Cultivation	Natural Environment	Misc.	Inland Water	Glass-houses	Total
St. Ouen	15	60	23	2	1	0	100
St. Brelade	29	24	38	9	0	0	100
Trinity	15	63	20	2	0	0	100
St. Peter	22	50	15	11	2	0	100
St. Martin	18	63	17	1	0	1	100
St. Lawrence	21	62	13	2	1	0	100
St. Helier	52	31	9	8	1	0	100
St. Saviour	33	55	7	4	0	1	100
St. John	17	65	15	3	0	0	100
Grouville	21	62	9	5	2	1	100
St. Mary	14	68	14	3	0	1	100
St. Clement	37	48	4	9	0	2	100
<b>All</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>	<b>100</b>

*"Built environment" includes man-made surfaces such as buildings, roads, footpaths, swimming pools, gardens, harbour areas etc. "Natural Vegetation" includes woodlands, dunes, grassland, cliffs and shrub. "Miscellaneous" includes parks, golf courses, cemeteries, quarries and sports fields. "Glasshouses" only includes glasshouses and polytunnels over 200m<sup>2</sup>. "Inland Water" includes ponds, reservoirs.*

<sup>1</sup> Including reclaimed land of St Helier.

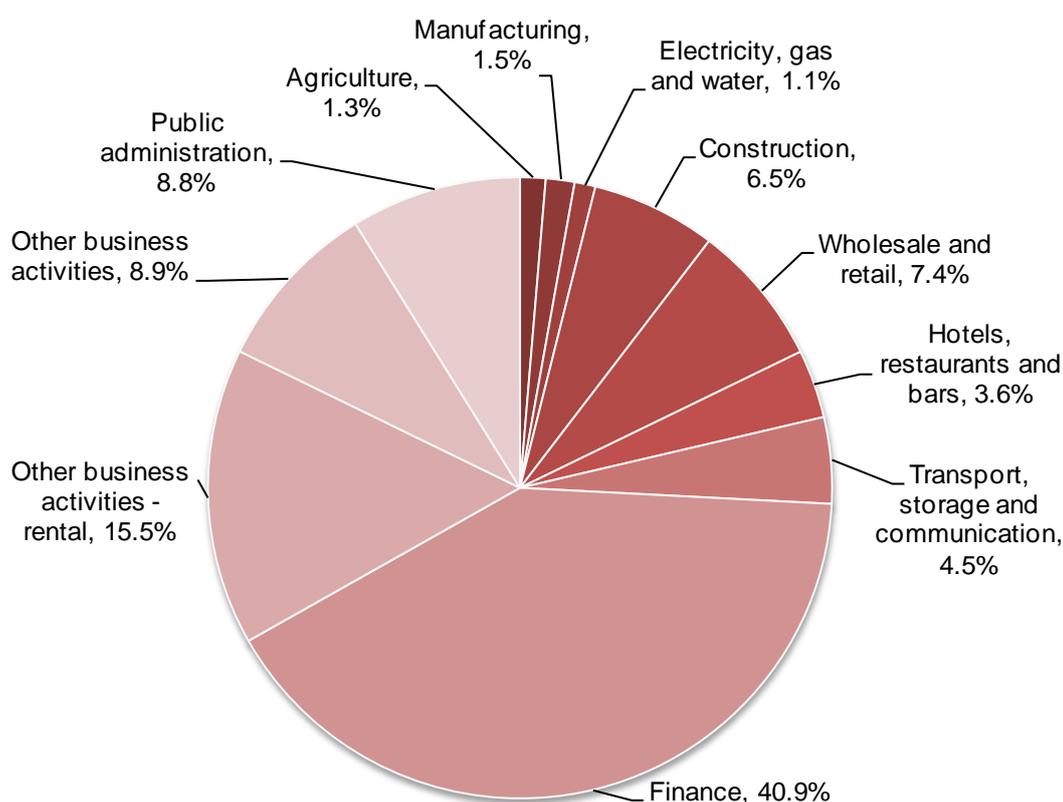
## 2. National Accounts

The concept of Gross Value Added (GVA) provides an appropriate measure of economic activity in Jersey. In essence, GVA is the sum of profits of businesses and earnings of employees. In 2011, total GVA (at basic prices) for Jersey was £3.6 billion.

Economic activity can also be considered in terms of the total income of resident businesses and individuals. This aggregate measure, known as Gross National Income (GNI), is derived from total GVA by subtracting income earned in Jersey by non-Jersey owned businesses and adding income earned overseas by Jersey businesses and resident individuals. In 2011, Jersey's GNI was £4.0 billion.

The GVA for each sector of Jersey's economy is shown in Figure 2.1. Financial services accounted for about two-fifths (41%) of total GVA in 2011.

**Figure 2.1: Gross Value Added by sector<sup>2</sup>, 2011**



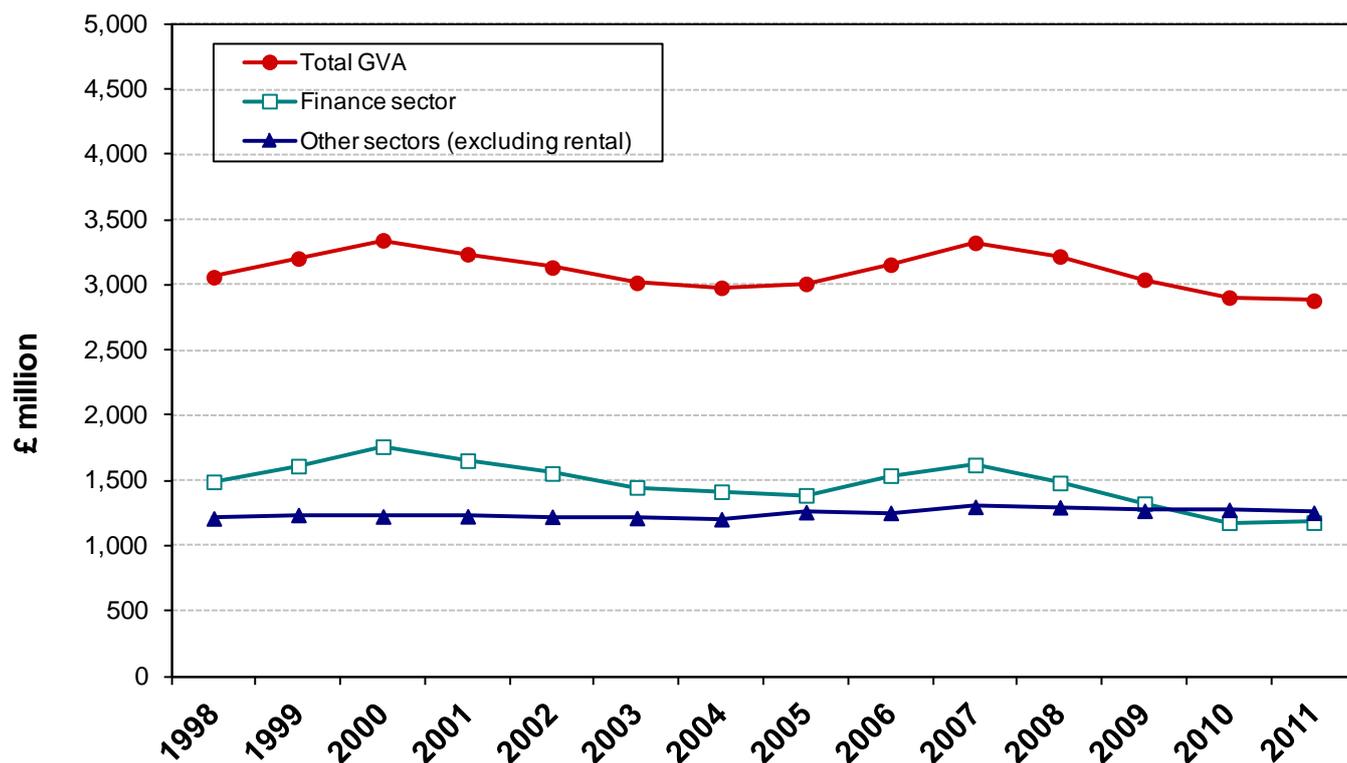
Historically, there has been a strong relationship between the finance industry and the overall Jersey economy (See Figure 2.2). The overall real term growth recorded up to 2000 was driven by the Finance sector. The subsequent periods of decline, growth and decline have resulted from the behaviour of the GVA of the Finance sector coupled with essentially stable real term GVA for the non-finance sectors of the economy.

<sup>2</sup> The 'Other business activities' sector is made up of a range of services (principally businesses servicing households or other businesses) and includes rental income of private households, both actual and imputed.

**Table 2.1: GVA (basic) by sector at current year values: £ million**

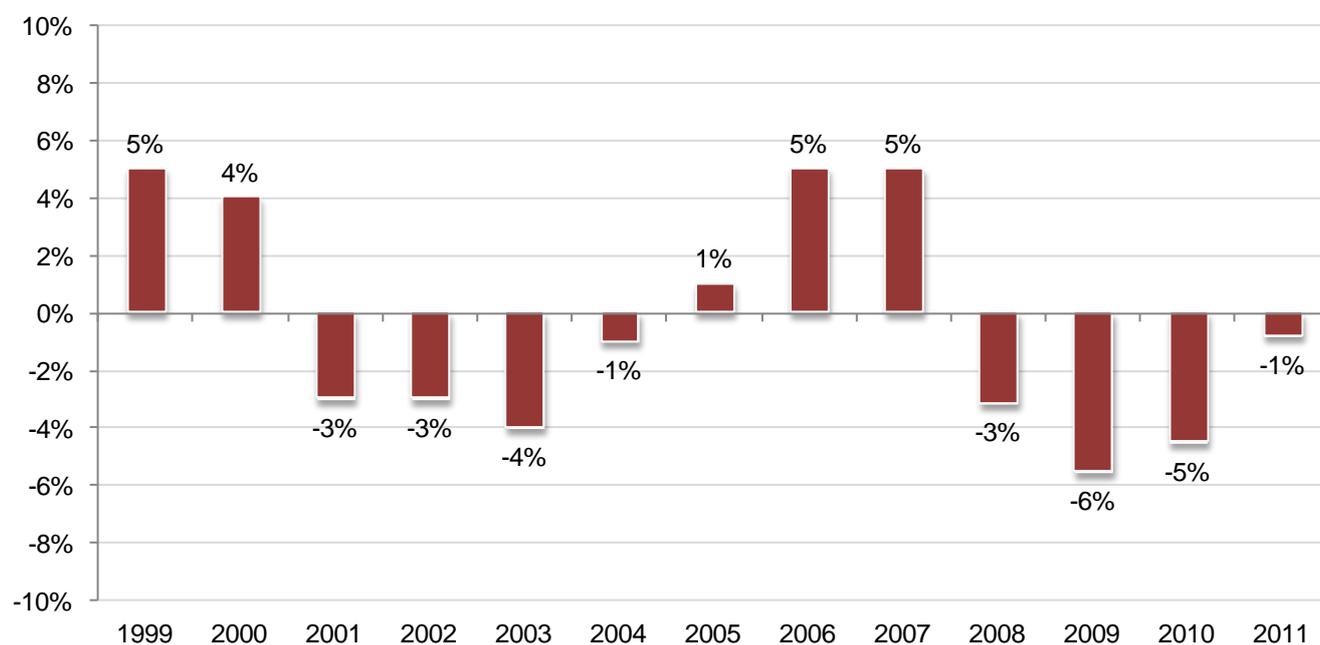
Sector	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 (r)	2011(p)
Agriculture	48	44	47	50	53	57	62	55	48
Manufacturing	63	59	56	55	53	55	52	53	54
Electricity, gas & water	34	34	37	36	36	41	37	39	39
Construction	160	161	177	192	212	219	225	239	236
Wholesale & retail	210	215	228	239	256	249	253	256	270
Hotels, restaurants & bars	113	113	112	116	123	126	120	126	130
Transport, storage & communications	133	138	146	150	159	158	162	162	164
Financial Services	1,450	1,464	1,470	1,673	1,808	1,716	1,581	1,443	1,493
Other business activities	585	617	666	662	732	809	835	867	890
<i>...of which business activity</i>	<i>232</i>	<i>247</i>	<i>284</i>	<i>267</i>	<i>283</i>	<i>301</i>	<i>302</i>	<i>318</i>	<i>325</i>
<i>...of which rental income</i>	<i>353</i>	<i>370</i>	<i>382</i>	<i>394</i>	<i>449</i>	<i>508</i>	<i>533</i>	<i>549</i>	<i>564</i>
Public administration	223	235	244	257	276	294	304	316	321
<b>Total GVA</b>	<b>3,019</b>	<b>3,080</b>	<b>3,183</b>	<b>3,430</b>	<b>3,708</b>	<b>3,725</b>	<b>3,629</b>	<b>3,555</b>	<b>3,645</b>

Further reading: *Measuring Jersey's Economy: Gross Value Added (GVA) 2011: Statistics Unit, September 2012.*  
*Jersey Economic Trends 2012. (r) = revised, (p) = provisional*

**Figure 2.2: Gross Value Added (basic) in real terms, 2003 prices**

In real terms, total GVA in 2011 was the lowest recorded since at least 1998.

Figure 2.2 shows that the GVA of the Finance sector was surpassed by that of the combined non-finance sectors in 2011 for the second consecutive year. In the latest year (2011) total GVA decreased by 1% in real terms, representing the fourth consecutive year that the Island's economy has declined by this measure (see Figure 2.3).

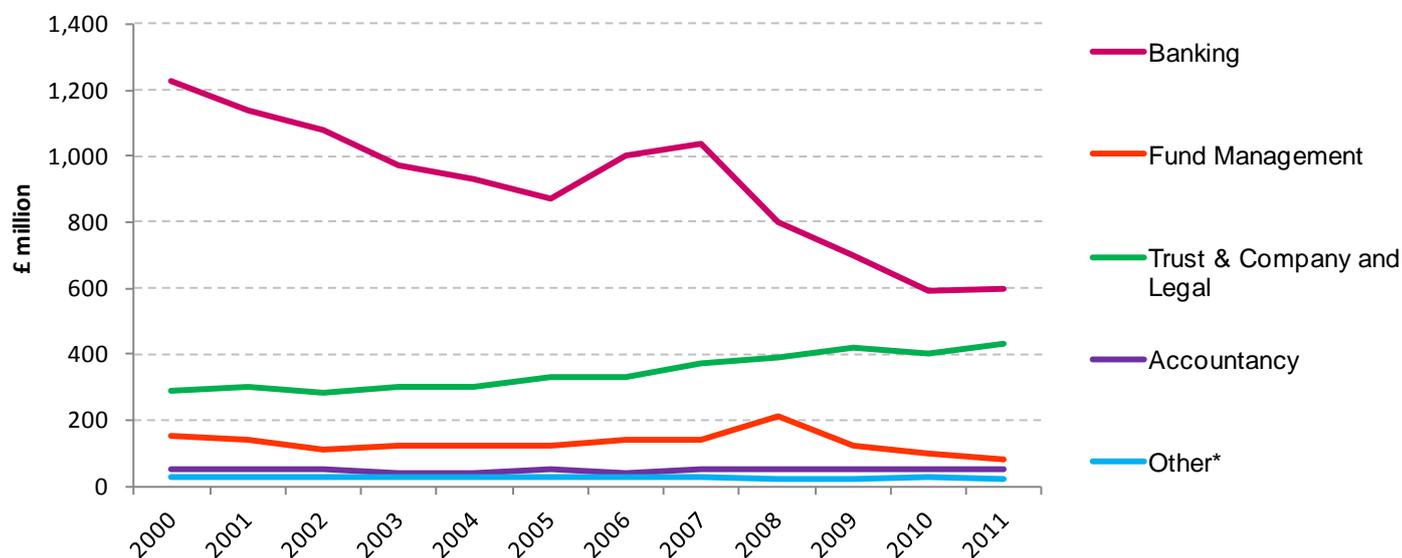
**Figure 2.3: Annual percentage change of GVA (basic) in real terms**

**Table 2.2: GVA by sector, constant (2003) values, £ million**

Sector	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 (r)	2011 (p)	Percentage Change 10/11
Agriculture	48	43	44	46	47	50	52	45	38	-16%
Manufacturing	63	57	53	50	47	48	43	44	43	-2%
Electricity, gas & water	34	33	35	33	33	35	31	32	31	-3%
Construction	160	156	168	177	190	190	188	195	186	-5%
Wholesale & retail	210	209	216	220	229	215	212	209	214	2%
Hotels, restaurants & bars	113	109	106	107	110	109	100	103	103	0%
Transport, storage & communications	133	133	138	138	143	137	136	132	130	-2%
Finance	1,450	1,417	1,389	1,540	1,622	1,484	1,325	1,179	1,180	0%
Other Business Activity	585	597	630	609	657	699	700	708	703	-1%
...of which business activity	232	239	269	246	254	260	253	260	257	-1%
...of which rental income	353	358	361	363	403	439	447	449	446	-1%
Public administration	223	227	230	237	247	255	255	258	254	-2%
<b>Total GVA</b>	<b>3,018</b>	<b>2,980</b>	<b>3,010</b>	<b>3,157</b>	<b>3,325</b>	<b>3,220</b>	<b>3,042</b>	<b>2,905</b>	<b>2,881</b>	<b>-1%</b>

As can be seen in Figure 2.4, the reduction in GVA of the Finance sector, observed in recent years, can be largely attributed to the Banking sub-sector which saw a fall in GVA in real terms of over two-fifths (43%) from 2007 to 2010. In the most recent year (2011) GVA of the Banking sub-sector was marginally higher than in 2010.

**Figure 2.4 GVA by Finance sub-sector in constant (2003) year values 2000-2011**



\* Other includes insurance companies and financial advisors  
Further reading: Jersey Economic Trends 2012

In 2011, the Fund Management sub-sector observed a fall in GVA in real-terms for the third consecutive year, representing a reduction of more than a fifth since 2008 and recording the lowest GVA for this sub-sector since at least 2000.

In contrast, the Trust & company and Legal sub-sectors have seen combined growth in GVA of almost a third (30%) in the last five years.

### Gross Value Added per capita

Expressing national accounting aggregates on a per capita basis (that is, per head of population) is an indicator of the economic standard of living of residents in a jurisdiction. For Jersey the appropriate measure is GVA per capita.

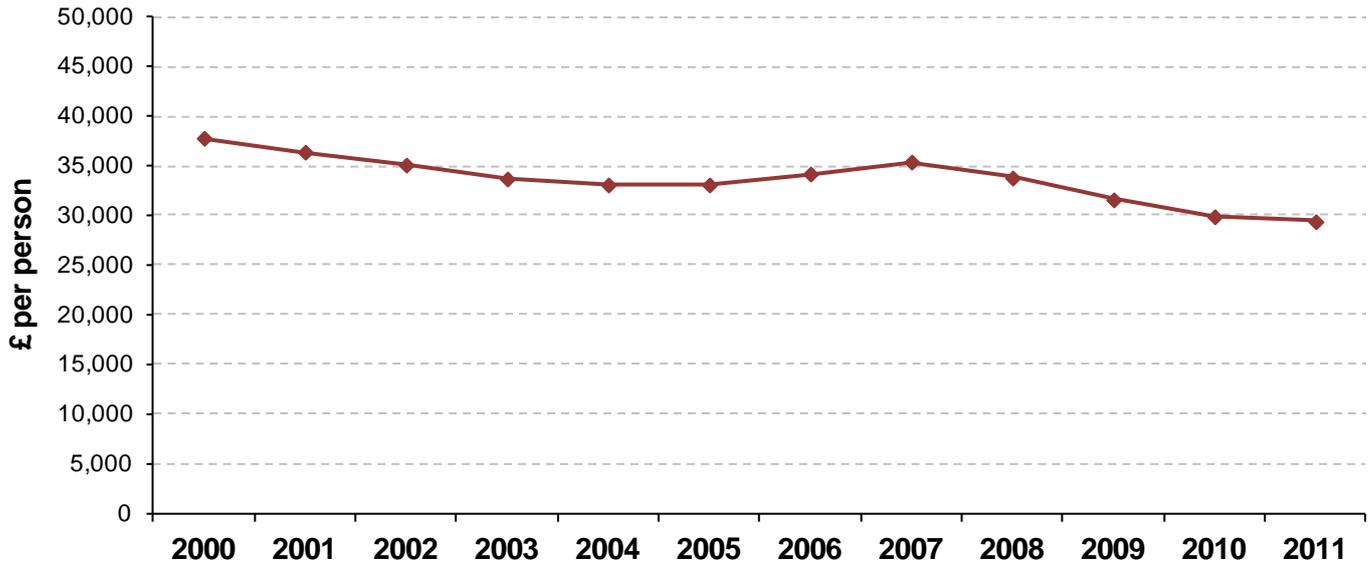
The resident population of Jersey at year-end 2011 was 98,000<sup>3</sup>. The Island's GVA per capita in 2011 was £37,000 (in current year values).

Between 2000 and 2011 the resident population of Jersey increased by 11%, from 88,400 to 98,000. During this period Jersey's total GVA declined by 14% in real terms.

As a result of the increase in the resident population and the real term decrease in GVA, Jersey's GVA per capita was more than a fifth (22%) lower in real terms in 2011 than in 2000. Figure 2.5 shows the real term GVA per capita.

<sup>3</sup> Jersey Resident Population 2011; States of Jersey Statistics Unit, June 2012.

**Figure 2.5 GVA per capita (in real terms) 2000-2011; (2003 values)**

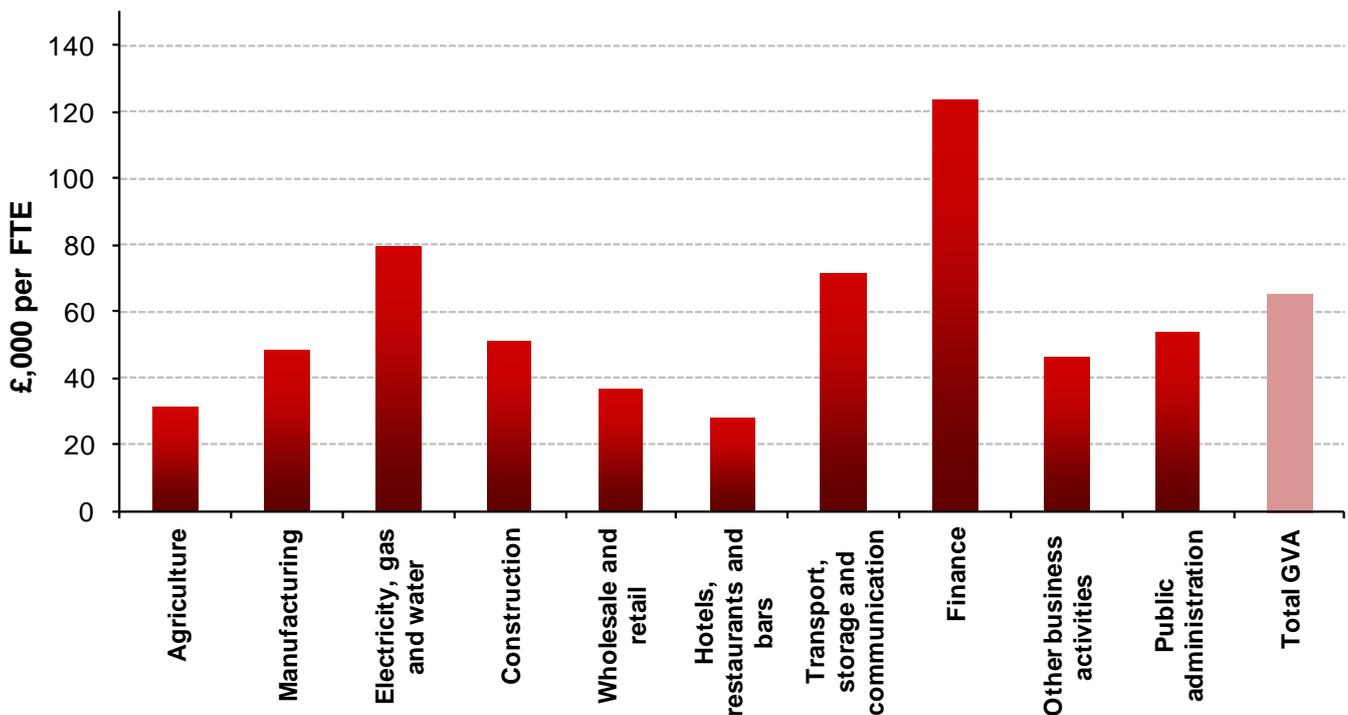


Further reading: Jersey Economic Trends 2012

**Gross Value Added per employee**

Another way of assessing the contribution each sector makes to the overall economy is to look at GVA per employee, derived by dividing GVA by the number of full-time equivalent<sup>4</sup> (FTE) employees. GVA per employee is not strictly a measure of productivity, as it excludes capital, but it can be viewed as a proxy since it does show the value of economic output produced per employee.

**Figure 2.6 GVA per full-time equivalent employee in 2011 (current values)**



<sup>4</sup> The number of full-time equivalent employees is calculated by assigning a full-time employee a weight of 1 and a part-time employee a weight of 0.5.

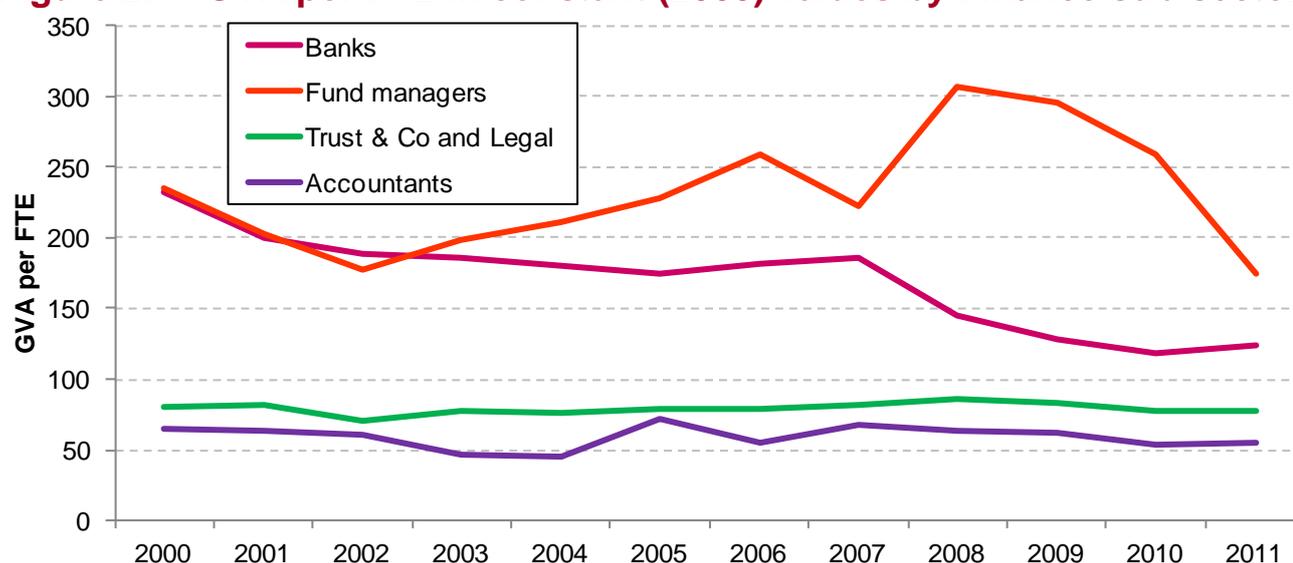
Averaged over all sectors (and excluding the rental component of Other business activities), GVA per employee in 2011 in current year values was £65,000 per FTE.

The mean for the Finance sector was more than double that of all other sectors; £124,000 per FTE for the Finance sector compared with around £50,000 for the other sectors.

The lowest value of GVA per employee were seen in Hotels, restaurants and bars (£28,000 per FTE), Agriculture (£31,000 per FTE) and Wholesale and retail (£37,000 per FTE).

The Finance sector saw a marginal annual increase of 1% in real term GVA per FTE in 2011. Over the longer term period from 2000 to 2011 GVA per FTE in Finance has fallen by almost two-fifths in real terms (see Figure 2.7).

**Figure 2.7 GVA per FTE in constant (2003) values by Finance sub-sector**



*Further reading: Jersey Economic Trends 2012*

Within the Finance sector, GVA per FTE in Banking has fallen by almost half (47%) since 2000. In contrast, GVA per FTE in the Trust and company and Legal sub-sectors has been relatively stable throughout the last decade.

### 3. Financial Services

#### Bank deposits and fund administration in Jersey

Total bank deposits held in Jersey were more than £200 billion in 2007, since then a decrease of around £50 billion has been seen. The number of bank licences has declined by 20 over the last decade, mainly due to mergers.

**Table 3.1 Bank Deposits in Jersey, 2002-2012**

	Number of Banks	Deposits (£ billion)		
		Sterling	Currency	Total
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
2008	47	69.4	127.6	197.0
2009	47	57.4	113.2	170.6
2010	45	57.1	110.1	167.2
2011	39	55.9	111.4	167.3
2012	42	56.1	92.6	148.7

Figures as at 30 September each year. Source: [www.jerseyfsc.org](http://www.jerseyfsc.org)

The total value of collective funds administered from Jersey grew by around £145 billion between 2002 and 2008 reaching almost £240 billion. This total then dropped by £77 billion in 2009, and has since increased to almost £190 billion in 2012.

**Table 3.2 Total Value and Number of Funds Administered from Jersey, 2002-2012**

	Number of Funds	Total No. of Separate Pools	Total Value £ billion
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
2008	1,452	3,080	239.9
2009	1,287	2,822	163.0
2010	1,327	2,625	178.9
2011	1,365	2,457	193.7
2012	1,392	2,362	189.5

Figures as at 30 September each year. Source: [www.jerseyfsc.org](http://www.jerseyfsc.org)

The number of funds administered from Jersey has tripled over the last decade.

### Investment Business

September 2012 reported a decrease in the number of clients of around 600 (4%) compared with 2011. The value of funds managed remained at essentially the same level as the previous year; whilst the average asset value per client has increased by 4%.

**Table 3.3 Value of Funds Managed and Number of Clients, Sept 2009-2012**

	2009	2010	2011	2012	% change
Clients	14,797	14,750	14,968	14,377	-3.9
Assets (£ billion)	18.92	20.62	20.82	20.90	0.4
Average asset value per client (£ million)	1.28	1.40	1.39	1.45	4.3

Source: Jersey Financial Services Commission; [www.jerseyfsc.org](http://www.jerseyfsc.org)

On 30<sup>th</sup> September 2012 there were 32,628 live companies on the corporate listings register.

### Survey of Financial Institutions

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

Table 3.4 shows the estimated total gross operating surplus (GOS) for Jersey's finance sector for the last three years, 2009 to 2011, and mean GOS per full-time equivalent (FTE) employee.

**Table 3.4 Total GOS and average GOS per FTE employee 2009-2011**

	2009	2010	2011
Total GOS (£ million)	870	720	730
Mean GOS per FTE employee (£ k)	70	61	62

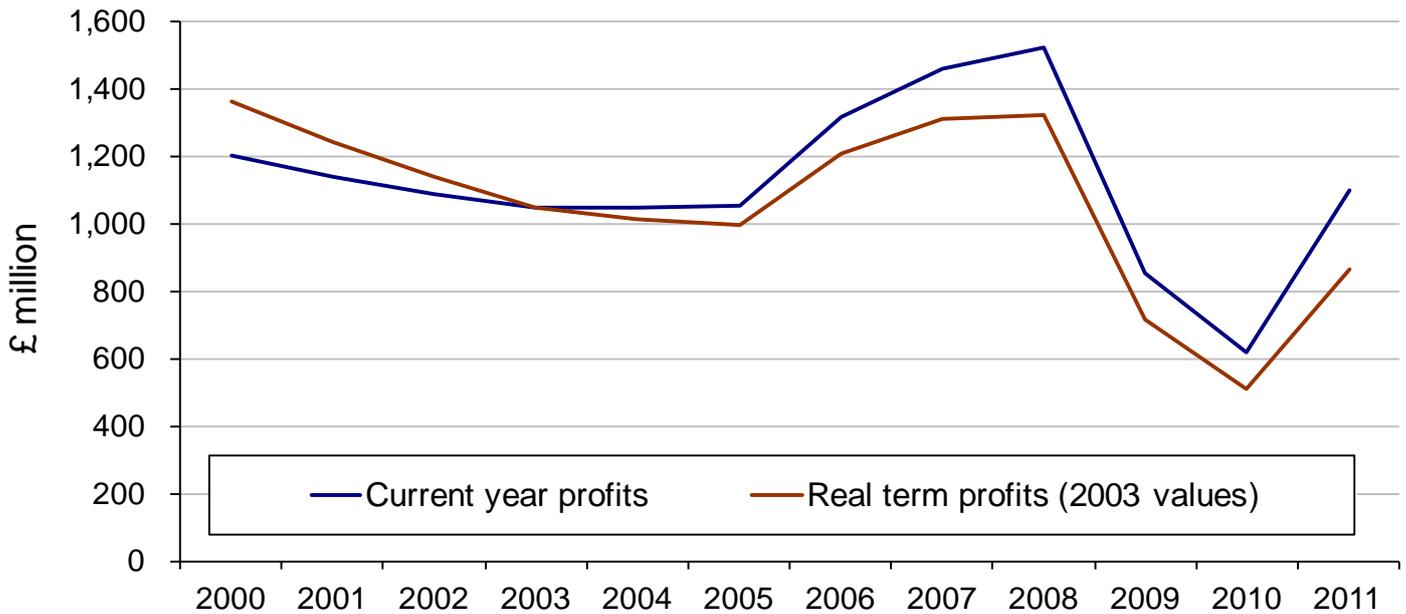
In 2011, total GOS was estimated at £730 million, representing a marginal increase (of around 1%) compared with 2010, but was about a sixth lower than in 2009.

Mean GOS per FTE across the sector as a whole was £62,000 in 2011, less than 2% higher than in 2010, and reflecting the small increase seen in total GOS in 2011. However, mean GOS per FTE in each of the last two years was more than 10% below that in 2009.

The total net profit (on which Jersey tax is levied) of Jersey's financial services sector in 2011 was estimated at £1,096 million. This total represents an increase in total annual net profit of more than three-quarters compared with 2010. It should be noted, however, that this substantial increase in total net profit can be attributed to a small number of companies that reported large increases in net profit in 2011.

### 3. Financial Services

**Figure 3.1 Estimated Total Profit for the Financial Services Sector, 2000-2011**



Profits in the Banking sub-sector more than doubled in 2011, to £840 million, and represented an increase of £440 million compared to 2010. This increase in net profit follows three successive years of decline since 2007, when the estimated net profit of the Banking sub-sector was £1,200 million. Between 2007 and 2010 the net profit reported by this subsector fell by two-thirds (66%).

The Fund management sub-sector saw a decline in net profits for 2011 for the third consecutive year. Total net profits in this sub-sector declined by more than a quarter (28%) in the latest year; following annual falls of 68% and 3% in 2009 and 2010, respectively. Since a peak in 2008, net profit for Fund managers in Jersey have fallen by more than three-quarters over the last three years.

The Trust and company administration and Legal sub-sectors saw growth in net profits in 2011 of about a quarter (27%) and a third (32%), respectively.

For the Legal sub-sector the latest annual increase represented the second consecutive year of growth, with an overall increase in net profits of almost half (46%) since 2009 (when it first became possible to analyse this sub-sector separately).

Net profits for the Accountancy sub-sector were estimated at £22 million in 2011, a fall of about £1 million compared with 2010.

Profit per employee across the finance sector in 2011 was £93,000 per full-time equivalent (FTE)<sup>5</sup> employee, an increase of around four-fifths compared with 2010 and reflecting the growth in total net profit reported for 2011. Whilst net profit per FTE in

<sup>5</sup> 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.

2011 was some £40,000 higher than that recorded in 2010, it was similar to the level seen between 2001 and 2005.

In 2011, total expenditure by Jersey finance companies on goods and services was £760 million, representing an increase of 10% compared with that in 2010. Of the total expenditure on goods and services, more than half (54%) was spent in Jersey. The Banking sub-sector accounted for over half (55%) of this on-island expenditure.

**Table 3.5 Net Profit, Employment and Expenditure of Financial Institutions, 2003-2011 (current year values)**

		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Total Net Profit</b>	<b>£M</b>	<b>1,020</b>	<b>1,020</b>	<b>1,050</b>	<b>1,310</b>	<b>1,460</b>	<b>1,520</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>1,096</b>
Banks		829	820	843	1,060	1,200	1,160	518	350	841
Fund managers		74	77	80	108	98	182	87	70	41
Trust & co. admin & Legal		98	103	112	122	142	159	181	167	186
Accountants		17	17	20	18	21	24	23	23	22
<b>Total Manpower(FTE)</b>		<b>11,150</b>	<b>11,050</b>	<b>11,210</b>	<b>11,800</b>	<b>12,480</b>	<b>12,800</b>	<b>12,350</b>	<b>12,080</b>	<b>12,090</b>
Banks		5,220	5,150	4,980	5,490	5,590	5,540	5,480	5,150	4,850
Fund managers		600	570	530	540	630	690	500	540	770
Trust & co. admin & Legal		4,190	4,180	4,510	4,540	5,020	5,200	5,480	5,520	5,590
Accountants		690	720	720	780	800	920	910	880	900
<b>Average Net Profit per FTE employee</b>	<b>£k</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>93</b>
Total Expenditure on employment	£M	440	460	500	570	650	700	640	690	730
Average employment cost per FTE	£k	41.4	43.2	46.7	50.1	53.7	56.3	53.7	59.0	62.0

*All numbers have been rounded independently.*

*Further reading: Survey of Financial Institutions, 2011, published annually by the Statistics Unit; Jersey Financial Services Commission [www.jerseyfsc.org](http://www.jerseyfsc.org)*

## 4. Tourism

### Number of Staying Visitors and Day Trippers

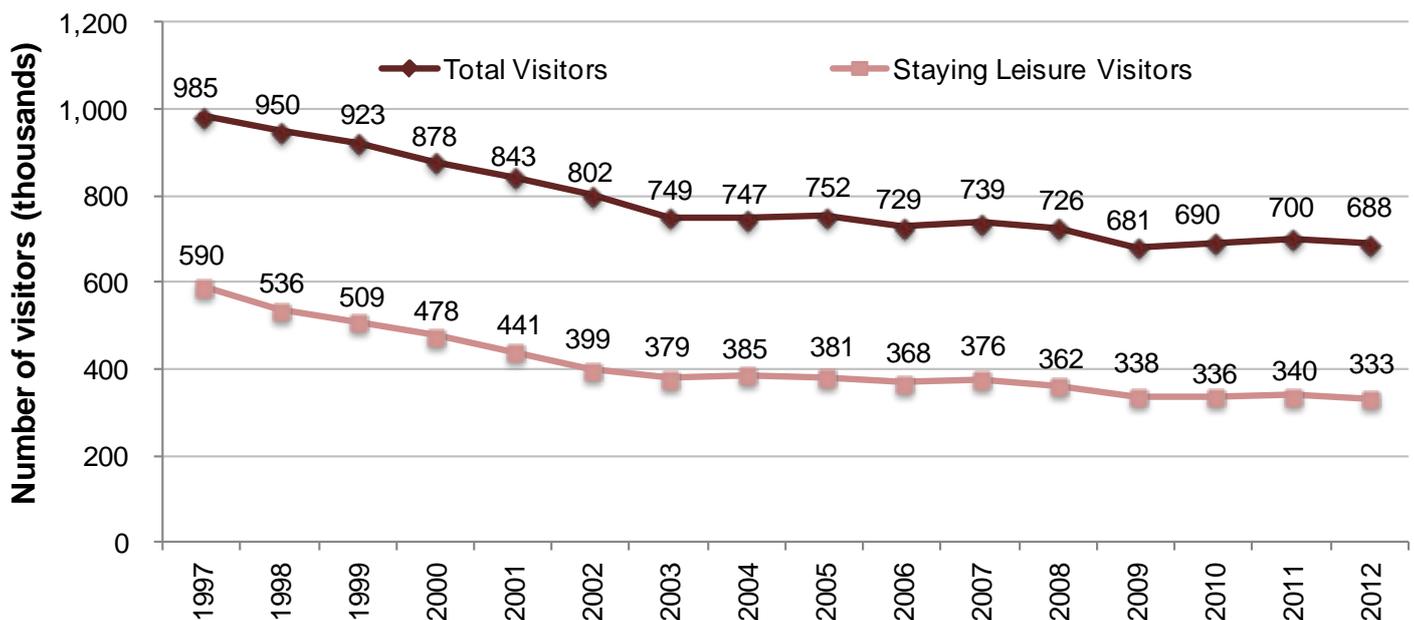
Between 2011 and 2012, the total number of staying leisure visitors decreased by 2% to 333,200; similarly the number of leisure day visits decreased by 2% to 101,200.

Total on-Island visitor expenditure in 2012 was £227 million, an average of £330 per visitor (all categories).

**Table 4.1 Visitor Expenditure, Volume and Occupancy Rates, 2012**

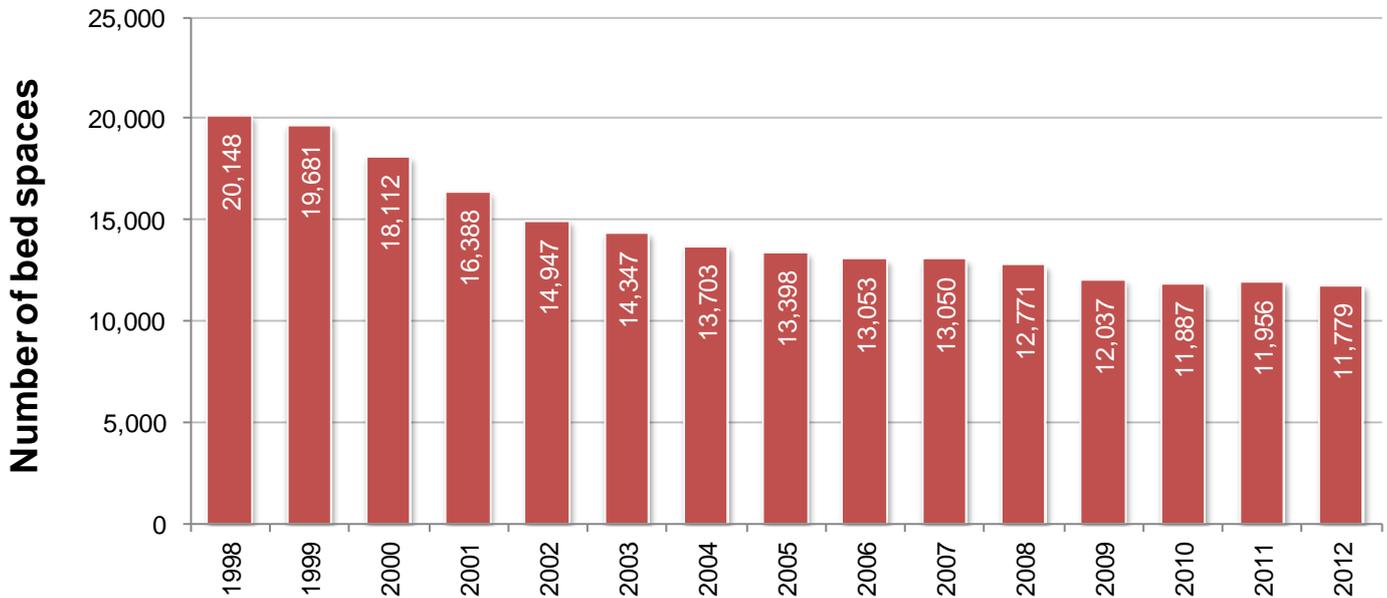
On-Island visitor expenditure	£227 million
<b>Number of visitors</b>	
Total tourism	688,300
Staying leisure	333,200
Business	109,800
Staying conference	6,300
Leisure day visits	101,200
Visiting yachtsmen	20,500
Registered accommodation establishments	140
Registered tourism bed spaces	11,800
Total bed nights available over year	3.3 million
Total bed nights sold over year	1.7 million
Total room nights sold over year	0.9 million
Average yearly room space occupancy	60%
Average yearly bed space occupancy	51%

**Figure 4.1 Number of Staying Leisure and Total Visitors, 1997-2012**



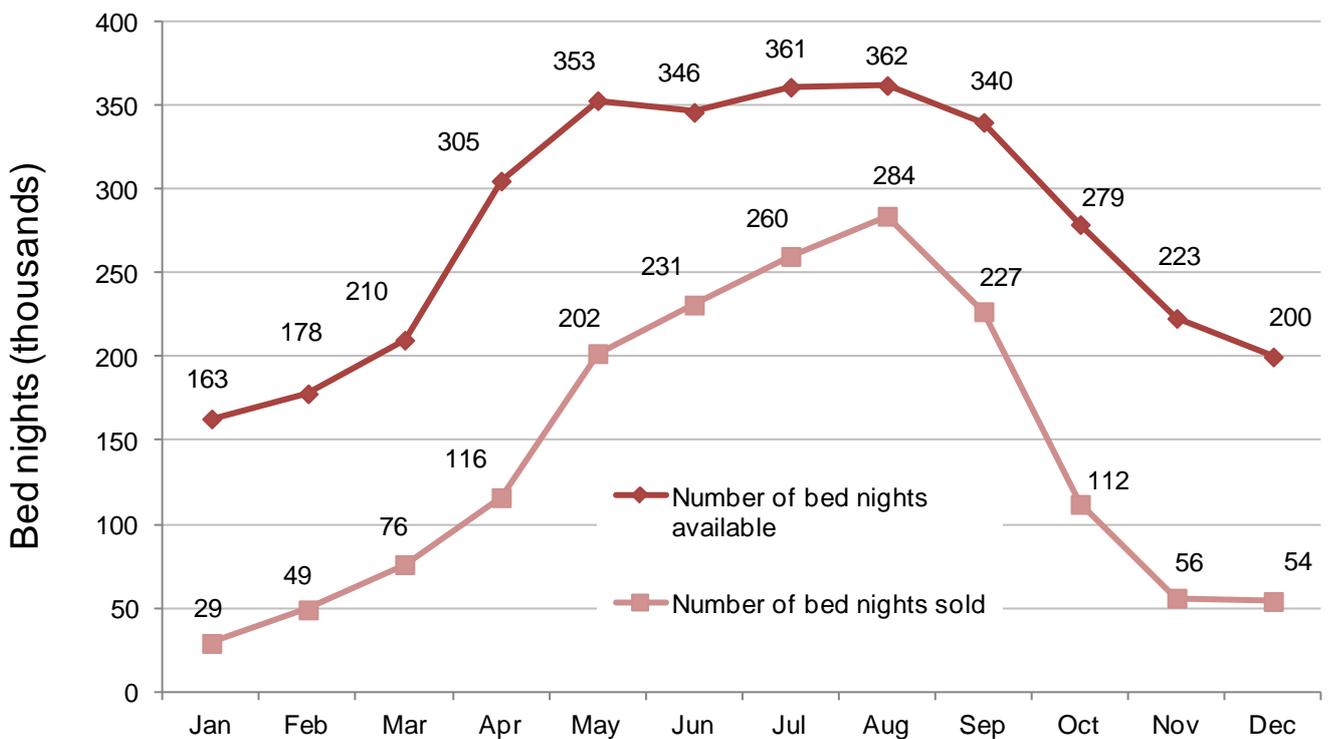
The number of registered bed spaces has fallen by more-than two-fifths (42%) since 1998.

**Figure 4.2 Number of Registered Bed Spaces, 1998-2012**



The average yearly room occupancy rate for 2012 was 60%, whilst the bed occupancy rate was 51%. Reflecting the seasonality of tourism in Jersey, the lowest occupancy rates occurred between January to March and November to December.

**Figure 4.3 Number of Bed Nights Available and Number Sold, 2012**

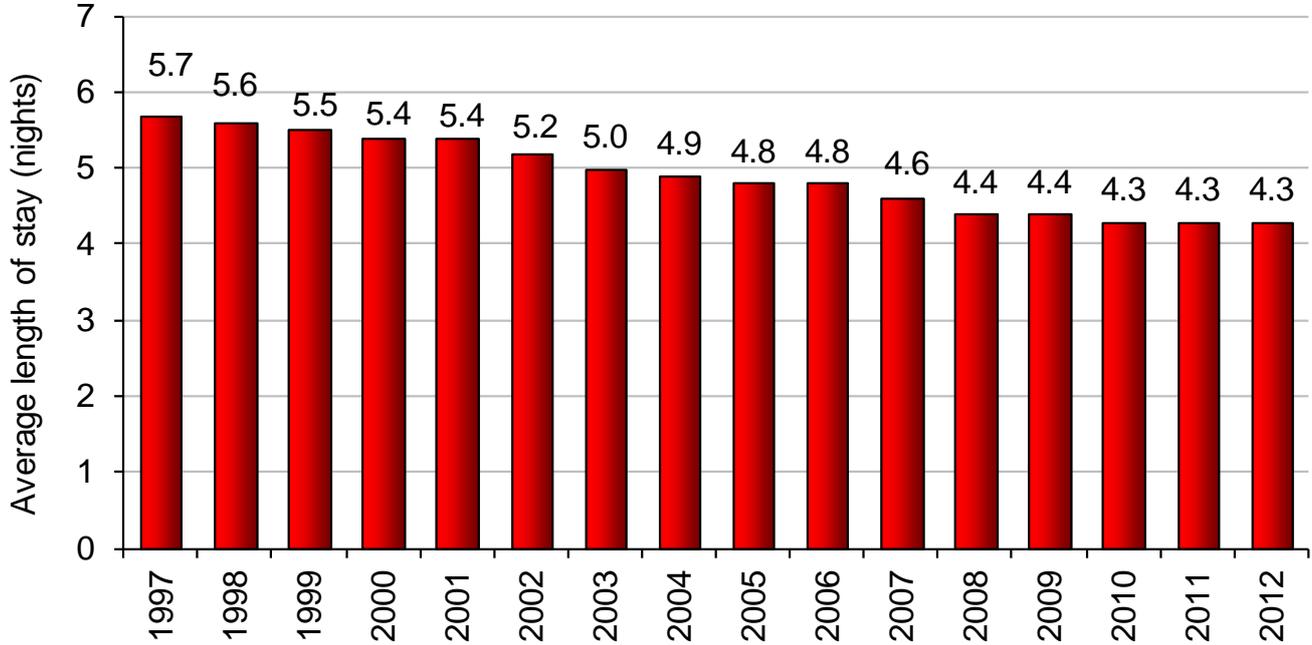


#### 4. Tourism

### Length of Stay of Staying Leisure Visitors

Between 1997 and 2012 the average number of nights spent in Jersey by leisure visitors has decreased by more than 1 night, from 5.7 to 4.3.

**Figure 4.4 Average Length of Stay of Staying Leisure Visitors, 1997-2012**



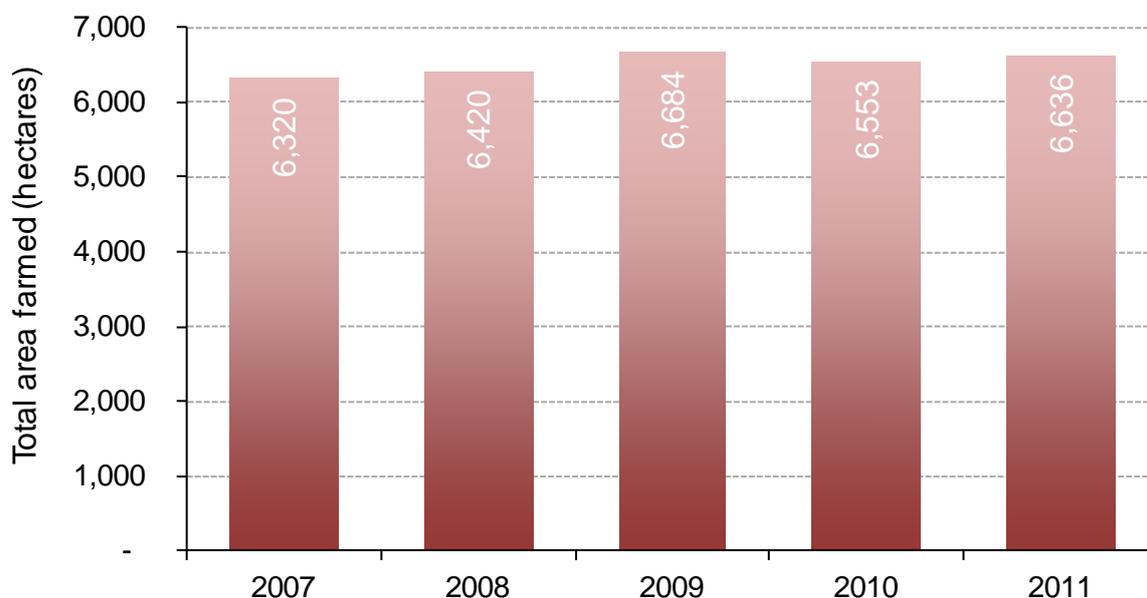
*Further reading: Jersey Tourism Annual Report 2012.*

*Please visit [www.jersey.com/statistics](http://www.jersey.com/statistics)*

## 5. Agriculture and Fisheries

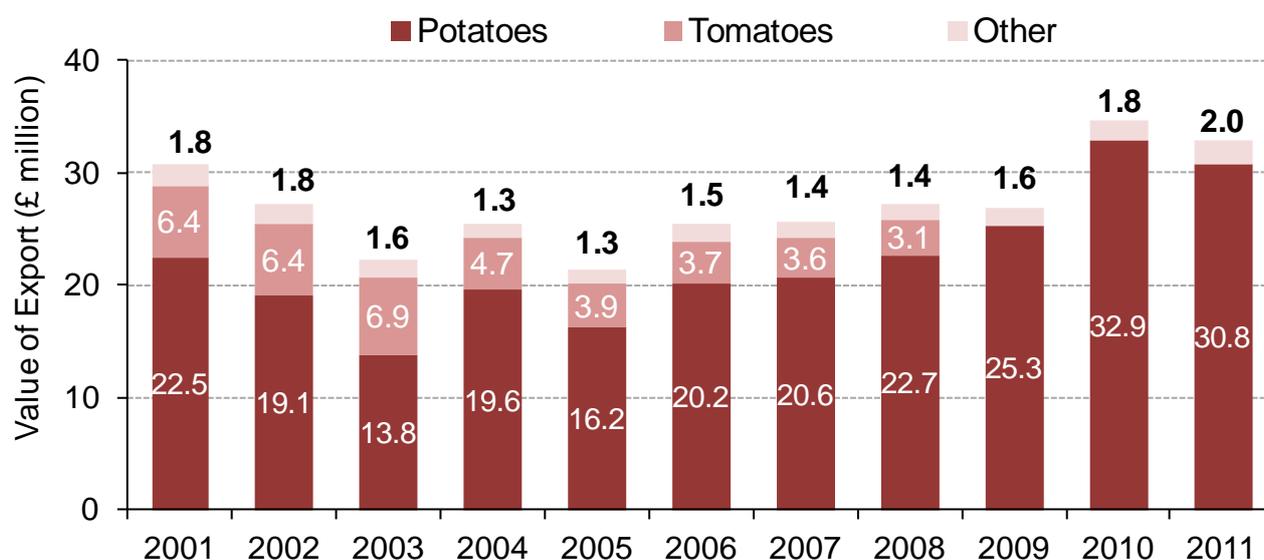
In 2011, agricultural land occupied 57% of the Island's area, an increase of 83 hectares (463 vergées) since 2010. A further revision of the data was carried out in 2011, whereby large gardens, woodlands and scrubland were removed from the agricultural land bank data.

**Figure 5.1 Total area farmed, 2006-2011 (hectares)**



The main crop grown in Jersey, in terms of monetary value, is potatoes. In real terms (adjusting for inflation), the value of potato exports decreased by £2.1 million in 2011. However, 2011 saw a small increase in the quantity exported, increasing from 30,500 tonnes in 2010 to 30,800 tonnes in 2011.

**Figure 5.2 Value of Export Arable Crops, 2001-2011 (£ million in 2011 prices)**



*Note: Data on tomatoes not available for 2009 onwards*

## 5. Agriculture and Fisheries

In 2011, the total number of cattle fell by 1% compared with the previous year to 5,140 animals. The number of cows and heifers in milk has been declining since 2007 when 3,570 of the total cattle number were milk producers, compared to 2,890 in 2011, a reduction of a fifth (19%).

**Table 5.1 Total Number of Livestock in Jersey, 2007-2011**

Livestock	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Cows and Heifers	5,900	5,090	5,090	5,200	5,140
Pigs	830	620	620	430	430
Poultry	21,980	25,740	20,560	22,030	22,270
Sheep	550	700	860	950	970
Goats	20	20	20	20	10
Equines	600	770	800	880	850
<b>Totals</b>	<b>29,880</b>	<b>32,950</b>	<b>27,950</b>	<b>29,510</b>	<b>29,670</b>

*Numbers independently rounded to nearest 10*

Milk production on dairy farms supplying the Jersey Dairy have fallen for the first time in three years to an annual intake of 12.7 million litres for the milk year ending 31<sup>st</sup> March 2012; a fall of 185,000 litres (1%) compared to the milk year ending 31<sup>st</sup> March 2011. The gross sales value of the milk delivered to Jersey Dairy increased from £11.1 million (86.4 pence per litre, ppl) to £11.6 million (91.5 ppl) over the twelve months to the 31<sup>st</sup> March 2012, a rise in total value of 4% and in sales value per litre of 6%.

Egg production from laying hens is the largest poultry activity in Jersey. However, the number of laying hens had decreased for five years in a row from 19,100 in 2005 to 15,300 in 2009, a drop of a fifth (-20%) over the period. In contrast, 2010 and 2011 have seen an increase in the number of laying hens, up by 23% to 18,800 in 2011, a level similar to 2006.

The number of sheep in Jersey has increased in recent years from 550 in 2007 to 970 in 2011, an increase of 76% over this period.

*Source: Jersey Agriculture*

*Further Reading: Agricultural Statistics, 2011*

**Table 5.2 Fish and aquaculture annual yield**

	Annual yield (tonnes)					
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Captured fisheries</b>						
Lobster	131	155	163	177	225	257
Brown crab	349	412	481	361	409	434
Scallop (dredging and diving) <sup>1</sup>	304	372	331	363	401	285
Whelk	621	545	298	104	497	244
Spider crab	129	106	179	177	173	144
Crawfish	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0	0
Other <sup>2</sup>	5	2	2	2	5	6
<b>Shellfish sub-total</b>	<b>1,503</b>	<b>1,592</b>	<b>1,453</b>	<b>1,181</b>	<b>1,711</b>	<b>1,371</b>
Skate/Ray	60	50	80	23	37	35
Bass	31	18	19	12	14	16
Sole	4	2	2	1	1	2
Sea Bream	7	3	4	3	10	18
Mullet (grey and red)	7	1	2	1	3	3
Pollack	6	3	7	8	7	17
Mackerel (incl. horse mackerel)	9	6	7	7	6	6
Dogfish (lesser and greater)	21	8	10	5	13	13
Conger	21	17	7	3	3	3
Other <sup>3</sup>	13	10	12	10	12	15
<b>Wet fish sub-total</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>126</b>
<b>Aquaculture</b>						
Pacific oyster	651	737	830	903	629	972
King scallop	3	4	9	3	2	2
Mussel	118	50	117	101	201	89
<b>Aquaculture sub-total</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>1,007</b>	<b>833</b>	<b>1,064</b>
<b>Total Production</b>	<b>2,454</b>	<b>2,501</b>	<b>2,549</b>	<b>2,261</b>	<b>2,653</b>	<b>2,561</b>

**1** Total catch value excludes those caught by divers for recreational use (values estimated for 2003 - 2006) except for 2007 onwards. 2010 contained 1,020 kg of Queen Scallops for the first time.

**2** Includes Prawns, Cuttlefish, Squid, Praire, Amade and Velvet Crab.

**3** Includes Angler, Brill, Cod, flounder, Gurnard/Latchet, Haddock, Hake, John Dorey, Lemon Sole, Ling, Plaice, Pouts, Rockfish, Sandeel, Sand sole, Shark, Smooth hound, Tope, Trigger fish, Turbot, Whiting, Wrasse.

Source: Environment Department.

Further reading: Fisheries & Marines Resources, Annual Report 2011

## 6. Employment

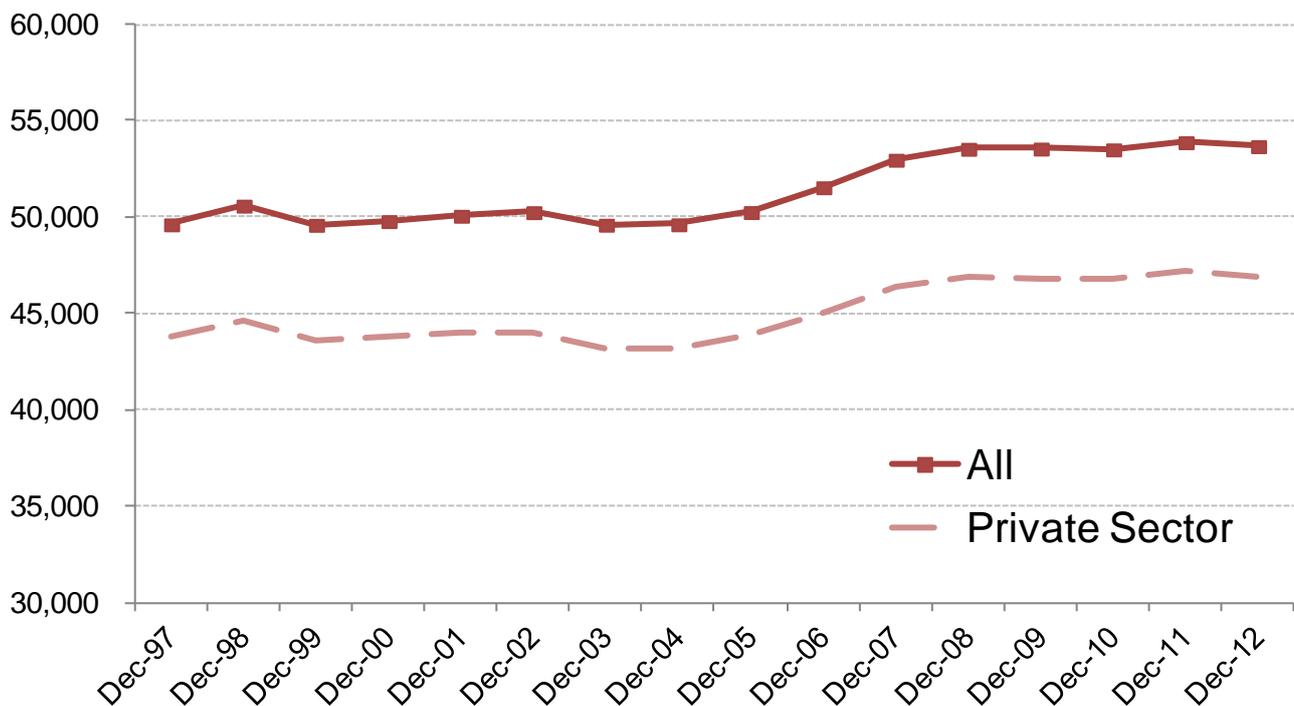
### The Jersey Labour Market

In December 2012, a total of 53,690 people were employed in Jersey. This employment total represents a decrease of 210 on December 2011 (when employment was at the highest level recorded for at least 15 years).

The private sector, including States Trading Committees<sup>6</sup> and single-person enterprises, employed 46,850 people, a decrease of 320 compared to a year earlier. The public sector headcount was reported at 6,840, which is a net increase of 110 on an annual basis.

Over four-fifths (87%) of people employed in Jersey in December 2012 were locally qualified (as defined by the Regulation of Undertakings and Development Law), 3% were j-category and 9% were not locally qualified.

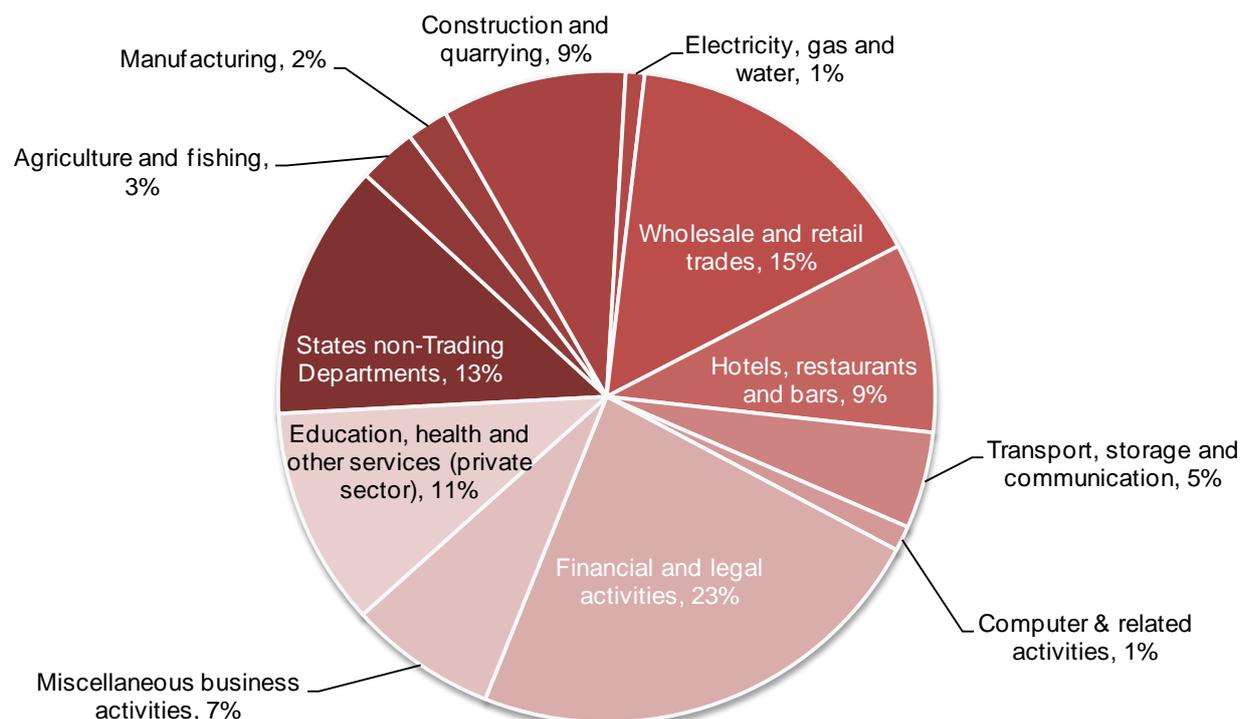
**Figure 6.1 Total and private sector headcount: December of each year, 1997-2012**



### Employment by Sector

In December 2012, almost a quarter (23%; 12,470 posts) of Jersey's workforce were employed in Financial and legal services. The next largest sectors in terms of employment were Wholesale and retail trades (15%; 8,320 posts) and the Public Sector (excluding States Trading Committees), which accounted for about one in eight (13%) of Jersey's labour force.

<sup>6</sup> Jersey Airport, Jersey Harbours, Jersey Post and Jersey Telecom (JT Global).

**Figure 6.2 Sectoral Breakdown of Employment (headcount), December 2012**

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

In December 2012, there were over 6,930 private sector firms in Jersey. Of these around four-fifths (82%) employed 5 or fewer people. The greatest proportion of small businesses was in the Other Business Activities sector (90%) followed by Construction (85%). The Finance sector had the lowest proportion of small businesses (62%) and the greatest proportion of larger businesses (employing more than 20 people) at 20%.

**Table 6.1 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+	Total		
Agriculture and fishing	300	50	10	360	1,530	
Manufacturing and utilities	190	40	10	220	1,610	
Construction and quarrying	1,090	160	30	1,280	4,890	
Wholesale and retail trades	950	160	50	1,170	8,320	
Hotels, restaurants & bars	380	140	30	560	5,050	
Transport, storage & communication	270	30	30	320	2,580	
Finance and legal activities	310	80	100	500	12,470	
Education, health and other services	1,010	150	60	1,210	5,820	
Other business activities	1,180	110	20	1,310	4,590	
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,690</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>6,930</b>	<b>46,850</b>	

## 6. Employment

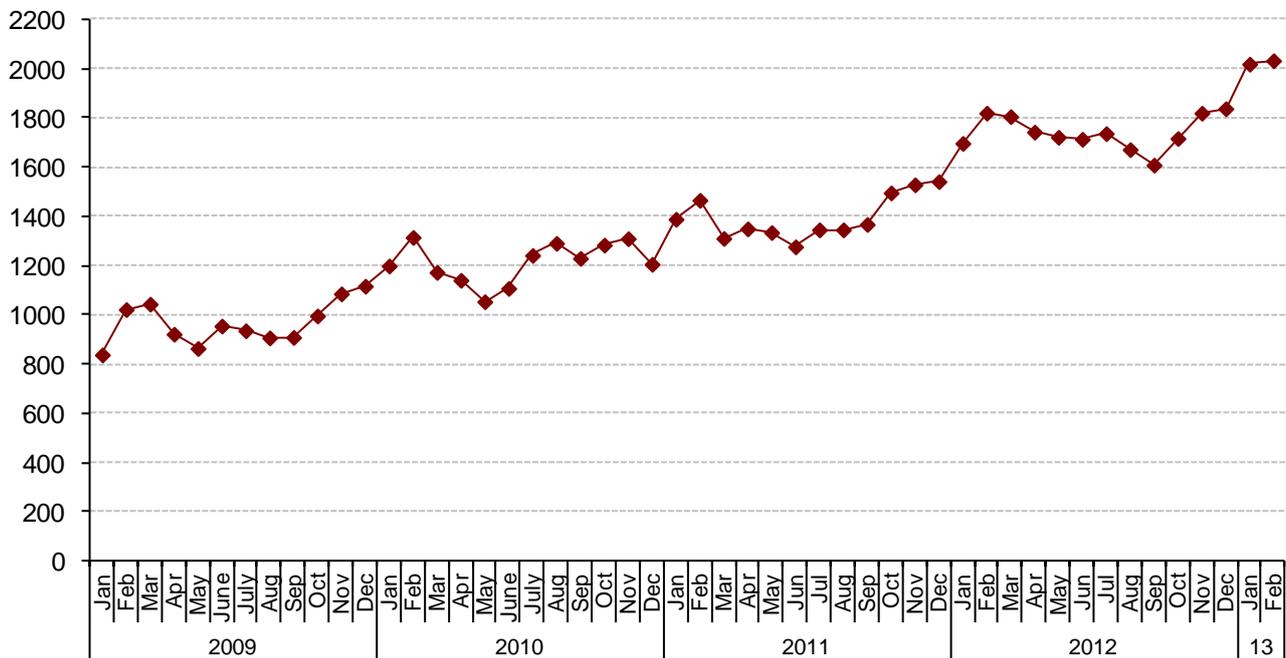
### Unemployment

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

The number of people registered as actively seeking work (ASW) in Jersey in December 2012 was 1,840.

Figure 6.3 shows that the number of people registered as ASW in Jersey increased by over 1,000 between January 2009 and February 2013, from 840 to 2,030, respectively.

**Figure 6.3 Registered Actively Seeking Work in Jersey 2009 - 2013**



Jersey's ILO unemployment rate was 4.7% on 27 March 2011, corresponding to 2,570 persons<sup>7</sup>; the corresponding figure for the UK was 7.7%. The youth unemployment rate (for 16-24 year olds) was 14.3% in Jersey, compared with 19.7% in the UK.

*Further reading: Jersey Labour Market, biannual report by the Statistics Unit.  
Jersey Registered Unemployment, monthly report by the Statistics Unit.  
Jersey Census 2011, published by the Statistics Unit.*

<sup>7</sup> The International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition of unemployment includes all adults (aged 16 and over) who are not working but are looking for or waiting to take up a job. Figures for Jersey are calculated from the 2011 Census.

## Employment status

**Table 6.2 – Profile of employment status, aged 16 or over, 2011 (percentages)**

	Men	Women	Total
Working for an employer full-time	56	40	47
Working for an employer part-time	3	15	9
Self-employed, employing others	6	1	3
Self-employed, not employing others	6	2	4
Unemployed, looking for or waiting to take up a job	4	2	3
Retired	16	19	18
Looking after the home	~	10	6
In full-time education	5	5	5
Unable to work: sickness or disability	3	3	3
Unemployed, not looking for a job	1	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

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

## Employment by Place of Birth and Gender

In relative terms, employment levels in Jersey are high. In 2011, 82% of people of working age in Jersey were economically active (i.e. in work or looking for work).

As Table 6.3 shows the lowest rate was for Jersey-born residents (75%) and highest for people born in Poland (94%). The economic activity rate for Jersey-born residents of working age was lower than the rates of those born in other jurisdictions predominantly as a result of the number of Jersey-born people in full-time education.

**Table 6.3 Economic activity and unemployment rates for working age adults by place of birth (percentages)**

	Jersey	British Isles	Ireland	Poland	Portugal/Madeira	Other European country	Elsewhere in the world
Economic activity rate	75	85	88	94	90	88	83
<b>Unemployment rate</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.4</b>

Almost one in six (15%) adults over working age (i.e. over 59 years for women and over 64 years for men) were economically active.

## 6. Employment

**Table 6.4 – Industry of employment by gender for working age (percentages), 2011**

	Female	Male
Agriculture and fishing	24	76
Finance (including legal work)	56	44
Construction and tradesmen	5	95
Wholesale & retail	45	55
Transport, storage and communication	22	78
Education, health and other services (private sector)	69	31
Hotels, restaurants and bars	42	58
Electricity, gas and water	20	80
Manufacturing	22	78
Public Sector	45	55
<b>All</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>55</b>

Further reading: Jersey Census 2011 Bulletin 4, Statistics Unit.

### Number of Hours Worked

At the time of the 2011 Census, full-time employees (including the self-employed) worked an average of 39.8 hours per week.

**Table 6.5 Average hours worked per week by employees, 2011**

Year	Full-time			Part-time			Full- & Part-time		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Working for an employer	40.6	37.4	39.2	17.7	18.5	18.4	39.7	33.6	36.8
Self-employed	45.8	43.2	45.4	17.4	15.7	16.5	43.3	34.0	41.2

Further reading: Jersey Census 2011 Bulletin 4, Statistics Unit.

Table 6.6 presents the average number of hours worked by full-time employees by industry. Workers in Agriculture and fishing worked the longest hours, averaging over 45 hours per week.

**Table 6.6 Average hours worked per week by industry (full-time workers), 2011**

Sector	2011
Agriculture and fishing	45.4
Manufacturing	40.8
Construction and quarrying	41.9
Electricity, gas, water supply	38.6
Finance	37.6
Hotels, restaurants and bars	43.6
Transport and communications	40.2
Wholesale and retail	40.3
Miscellaneous business activities	40.4
Education, health and other services	38.6
All full-time workers	<b>39.8</b>

Further reading: Jersey Census 2011 Bulletin 4, Statistics Unit.

### Work Permits

Between 2004 and 2005, the number of work permit applications to work in Jersey fell by almost three-quarters. The fall occurred predominantly in the 'Hotel and Restaurants' and 'Agriculture' sectors and was largely a result of the entry of eight new nations into the EU in May 2004, thereby removing the requirement of work permits for such nationals.

**Table 6.7 Numbers of Work Permits Issued by Sector, 2003-2012**

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Applications received	3,443	1,501	394	386	409	509	358	343	338	239
Total Permits issued	3,370	1,479	389	381	405	492	353	333	334	236
<b>By Sectors:</b>										
Finance	18	40	71	97	161	242	126	125	106	103
Hotels & Restaurants	2,317	826	175	149	112	95	84	72	73	59

Further reading: Customs and Immigration Service, Annual Reports.

## 7. Prices and Earnings

### Jersey (All-Items) Retail Prices Index, RPI

During the twelve months to December 2012, the All-Items Retail Prices Index (RPI) for Jersey increased by 2.1% to stand at 153.5 (June 2000 = 100).

The largest contributors to the overall annual increase in the RPI were the Housing, Leisure services and Household services groups. The change in the RPI during the twelve months to September 2012 was 2.8%, implying that the annual rate of inflation fell by 0.7 percentage points between September and December 2012; the Motoring group was the largest contributor to this fall.

Two measures of underlying inflation for Jersey are published; RPI(X) which is the RPI excluding mortgage interest payments and RPI(Y) which is RPI excluding mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes such as GST and impôts.

*For a detailed comparison of the Jersey, Guernsey and UK consumer price indices and price levels: see Comparison of Consumer Prices in Jersey and the UK – June 2012, States of Jersey Statistics Unit.*

**Table 7.1 Jersey All-Items Retail Prices Index (RPI) in Jersey, the UK and Guernsey and the RPI(X) and RPI(Y) for Jersey, 2004-2012**

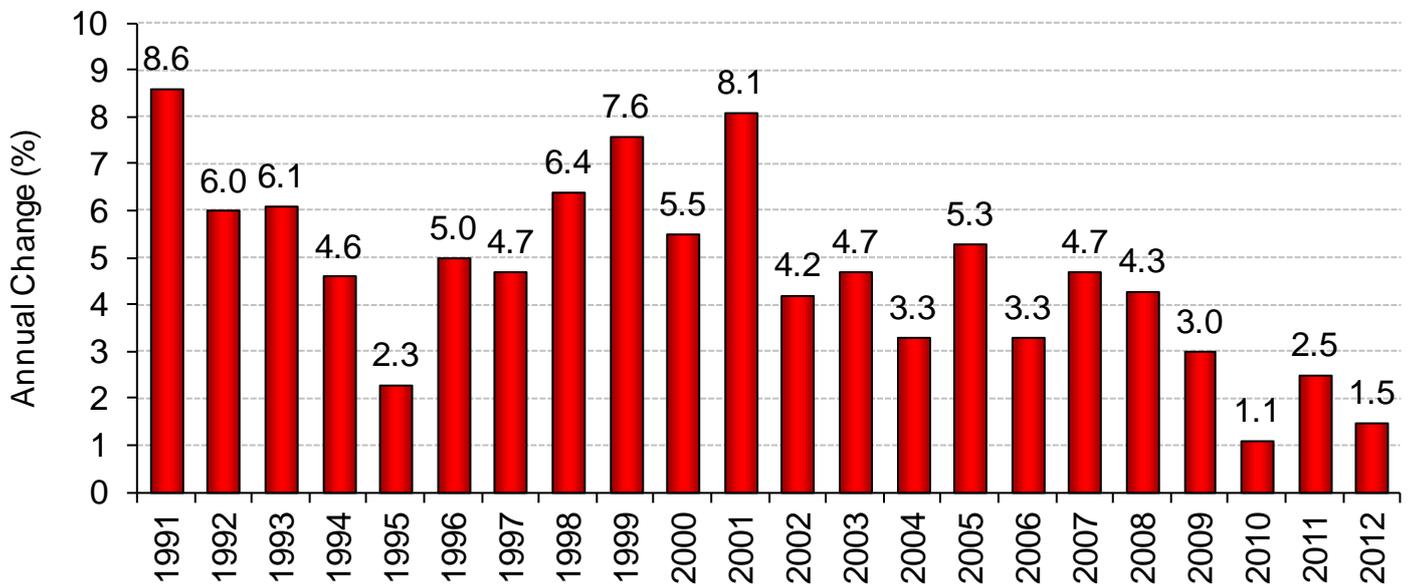
		RPI Index June 2000=100	Annual Movements (%)				
			Jersey	UK	Guernsey	RPI(X) Jersey	RPI(Y) Jersey
<b>2004</b>	Dec	120.3	5.3	3.5	4.9	3.4	
<b>2005</b>	Dec	123.0	2.2	2.2	3.3	2.2	
<b>2006</b>	Dec	127.5	3.7	4.4	4.4	2.5	
<b>2007</b>	Dec	133.3	4.5	4.0	4.9	3.2	3.5
<b>2008</b>	Dec	137.7	3.3	0.9	1.2	5.2	3.2
<b>2009</b>	Dec	140.0	1.7	2.4	2.2	3.5	3.6
<b>2010</b>	Mar	141.7	3.2	4.4	3.4	3.3	3.4
	Jun	142.4	2.8	5.0	2.3	2.6	2.7
	Sep	142.6	2.1	4.6	1.6	1.9	2.0
	Dec	143.2	2.3	4.8	2.3	2.1	2.2
<b>2011</b>	Mar	146.1	3.1	5.3	2.9	2.9	3.1
	Jun	148.8	4.5	5.0	3.0	4.4	3.0
	Sep	150.3	5.4	5.6	3.5	5.5	3.9
	Dec	150.4	5.0	4.8	3.2	5.1	3.7
<b>2012</b>	Mar	153.0	4.7	3.6	3.5	4.9	3.5
	Jun	153.3	3.0	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.1
	Sep	154.5	2.8	2.6	3.0	2.9	3.1
	Dec	153.5	2.1	3.1	3.2	2.2	2.1

*The annual change in RPI(Y) was calculated for the first time for Jersey in December 2007.*

## Earnings

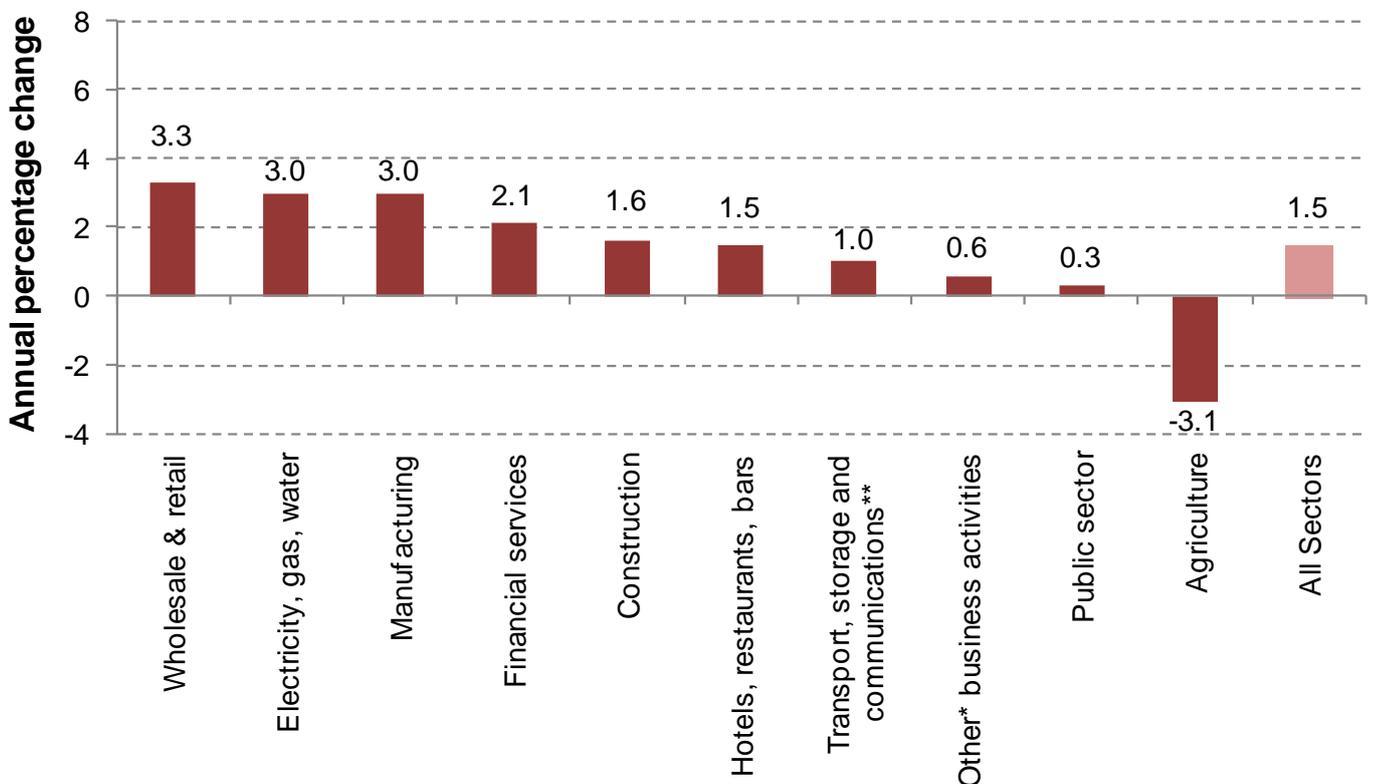
The Index of Average Earnings measures changes in gross wages and salaries paid to employees. It includes overtime payments, but excludes bonuses, employers' insurance contributions, holiday pay and benefits in kind.

**Figure 7.1 Annual Change (%) in Average Earnings, 1991-2012**



Average earnings in Jersey rose by 1.5% in the year to June 2012.

**Figure 7.2 Annual Percentage Change in Average Earnings by Sector, 2012**



\*'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, Jersey Harbours and Coastguard, Jersey Post and Jersey Telecom).

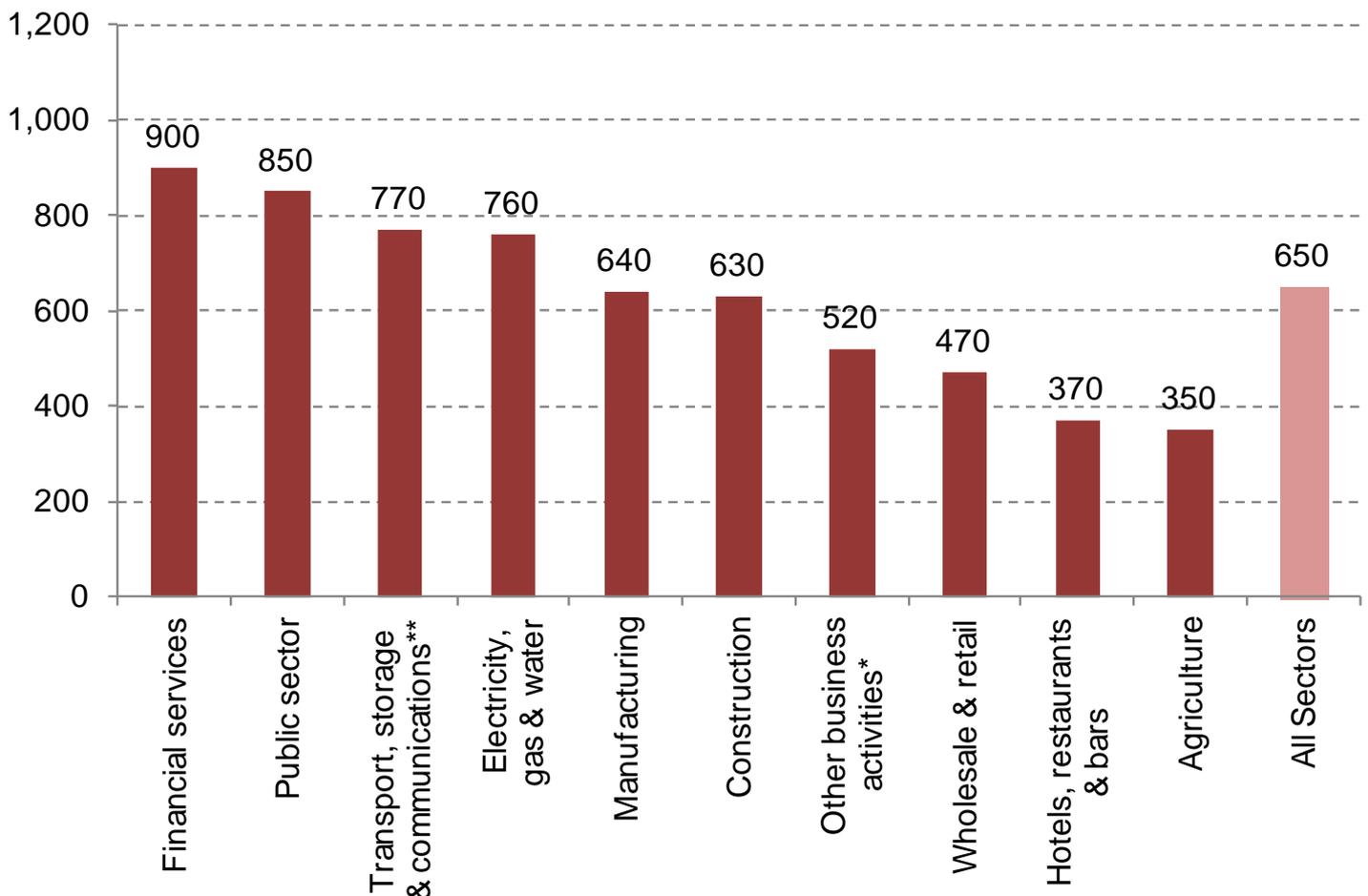
## 7. Prices and Earnings

Average earnings in the private sector increased by 1.7% over the year to June 2012; the majority of sectors saw increases of between 1 and 3 percent (Figure 7.2). The public sector saw average earnings increase by 0.3% over the year to June 2012. At the time of the survey, no pay awards had been implemented for 2012 for this sector.

The survey from which earnings data is compiled is strictly designed to measure changes in earnings rather than the level. The earnings levels shown in Figure 7.3 should therefore be considered as reasonable approximations. Furthermore, it should be noted that average weekly earnings figures refer to full-time equivalent (FTE) employees; part-time workers would earn proportionately less corresponding to the numbers of hours worked.

The average weekly earnings of (FTE) employees in Jersey in June 2012 was £650. The Financial services sector (£900 per FTE) had the highest average weekly earnings, whilst Agriculture had the lowest (£350 per FTE).

**Figure 7.3 Average Weekly Earnings, per FTE, by sector, 2012, (£ per week)**



\* 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.

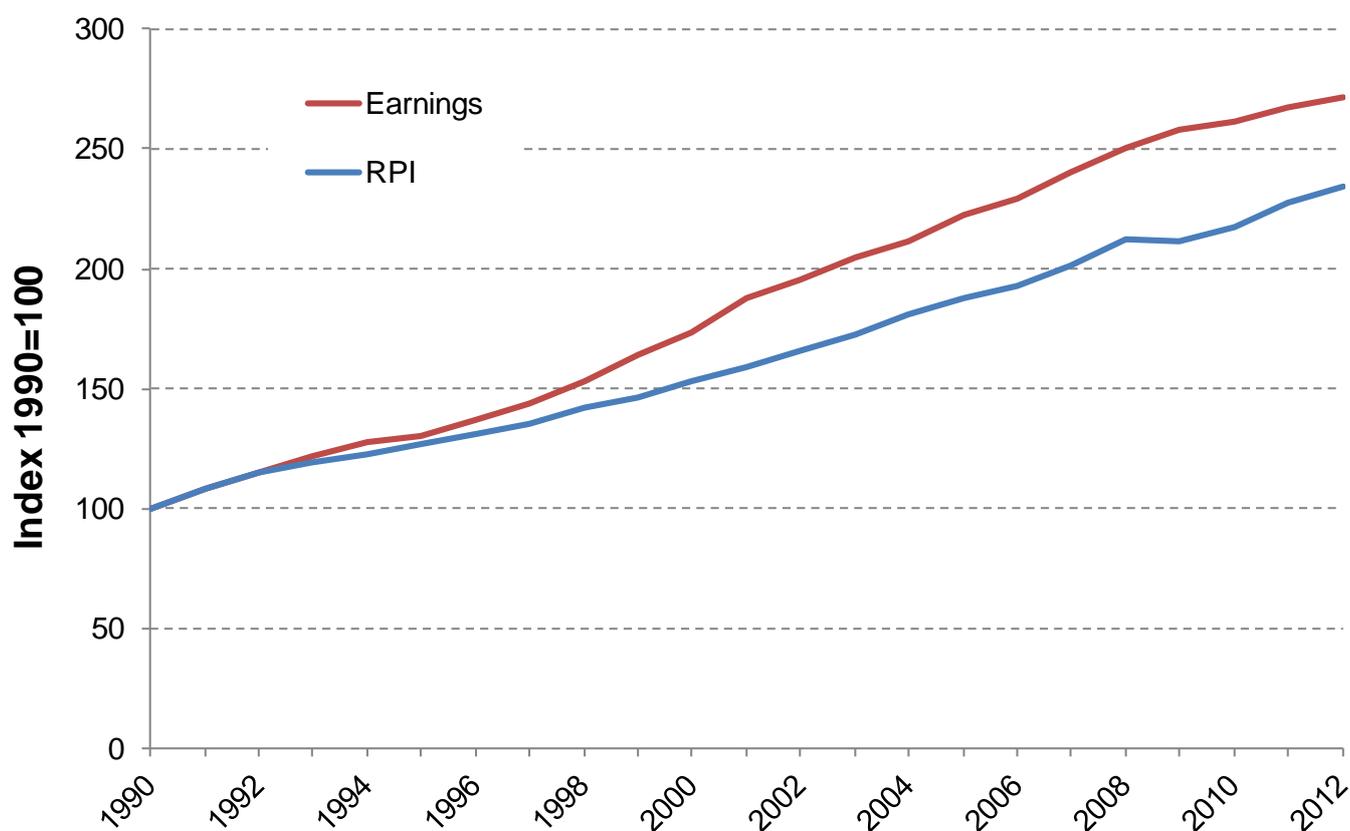
Finance services: excludes bonuses; the Survey of Financial Institutions estimated the average weekly bonus per FTE was £125 in 2011.

The Jersey Income Distribution Survey (IDS) in 2009/2010 compiled the relevant information on individual earnings in order to derive a measure of median earnings. The results derived from the IDS data have been up-rated from the survey period to June 2012 using the Jersey Index of Average Earnings.

The estimated average median earnings in June 2012 was £520 per week per FTE.

The long-term growth of earnings in Jersey, historically, has increased at a faster rate than retail prices.

**Figure 7.4 Jersey's Index of Average Earnings and Retail Prices Index (June 1990 = 100)**



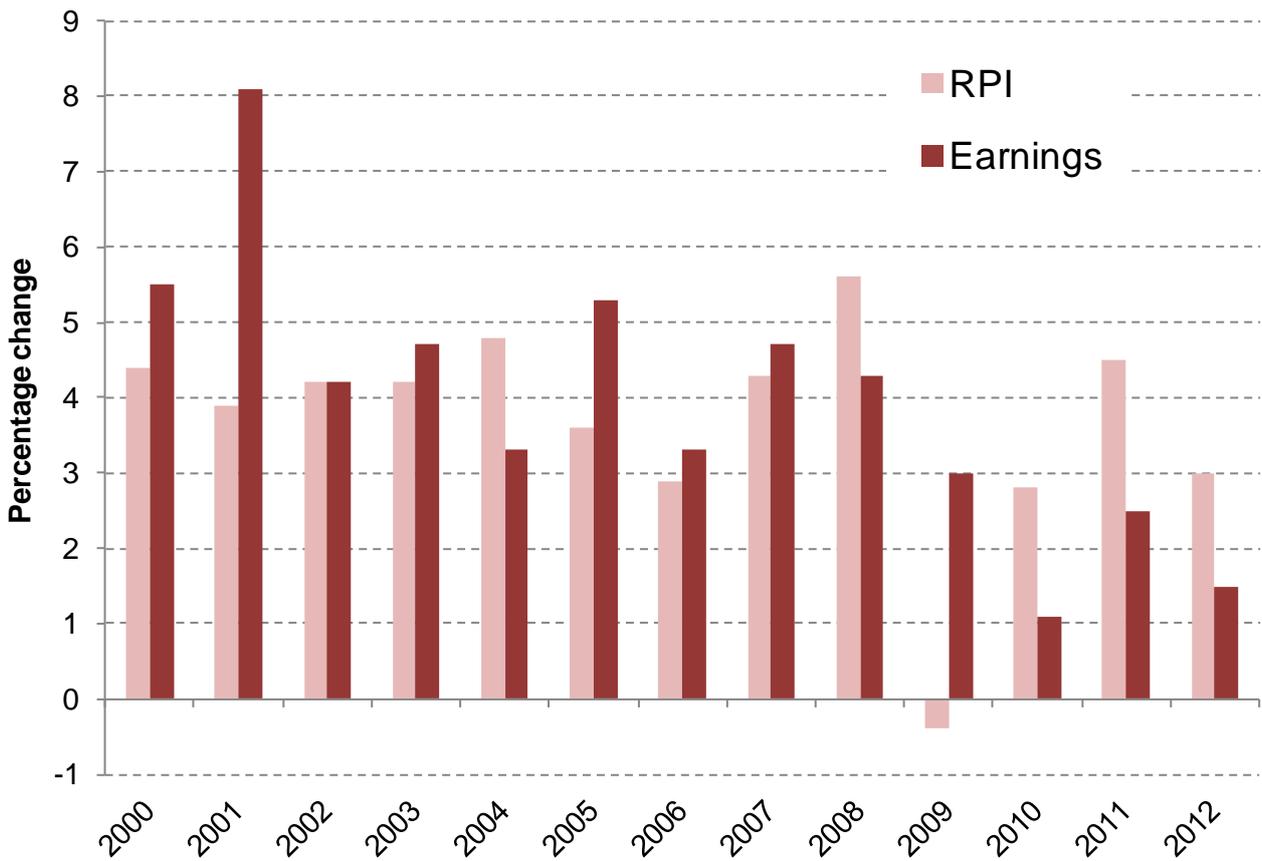
As shown in Figure 7.4, since 1990 the Jersey RPI has increased by 134% (i.e. prices have more than doubled), corresponding to an average annual rate of increase of 3.9% per year whilst earnings have increased by 171% over the same period, corresponding to an average annual rate of increase of 4.6% per year.

Over the long-term, earnings have increased faster than prices by an average of 0.7 percentage points per year.

However, in the twelve months to June 2012 the RPI rose by 3.0% whilst average earnings increased by 1.5%; thus prices increased at twice the rate of increase of earnings over the twelve months to June 2012.

## 7. Prices and Earnings

**Figure 7.5 Annual percentage changes in the Index of Average Earnings and in the Retail Prices Index at June each year**



It is apparent from Figure 7.5 that recent years have constituted a different period in the relative behaviour of prices and earnings than that seen over the longer term. In four of the past five years prices in Jersey have increased at a greater rate than earnings. In each of the last three years (2009-2012) earnings have risen by around 1½ to 2 percentage points less than prices.

*Further reading: Index of Average Earnings Index and Jersey Economic Trends, Statistics Unit.  
Further reading: Jersey Income Distribution Survey, Statistics Unit.*

## 8. States of Jersey Income and Expenditure

In 2011, the States recorded a lower deficit than projected in the Annual Budget; a deficit of £25 million compared to a projected deficit of £64 million. Income exceeded projections by £22 million with most of this delivered from increased income tax receipts. The States under spent by £17 million against the original budget; departments also had to deliver £12 million of savings in the first year of the Comprehensive Spending review.

The States has embarked on a three-part plan to return to balanced budgets by 2013. The plan involves delivering savings through a Comprehensive Spending Review, stimulating economic growth and introducing fiscal measures for the remaining balance. The increase in Goods and Services Tax to 5% in June 2011 has delivered additional income of £22 million compared to 2010.

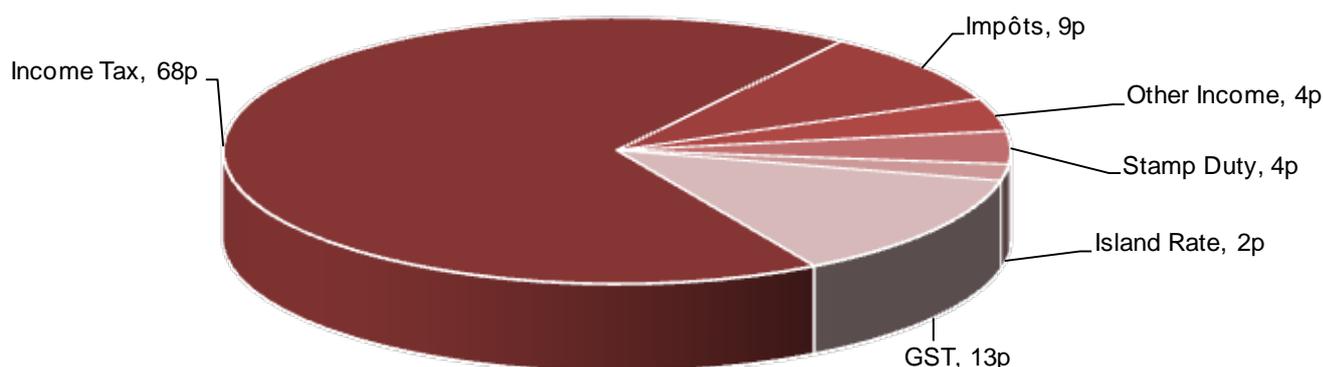
**Table 8.1 States of Jersey Income and Expenditure, 2011**

Budget 2011 £ million	Income	Actual 2011 £ million	Actual 2010 £ million
380	Income tax	409	394
66	Goods and Services Tax (introduced May 2008)	66	44
54	Impôts	51	49
21	Stamp duty	23	20
33	Other income	27	28
11	Island-wide Rates	11	11
565	Total income	587	546
(616)	Net Revenue Expenditure <sup>1</sup>	(599)	(599)
(51)	Budgeting Deficit (Business Plan basis)	(12)	(53)
(13)	Capital Expenditure Allocation	(13)	(32)
<b>(64)</b>	Surplus/(Deficit) after Capital Expenditure Allocation	<b>(25)</b>	<b>(85)</b>

*The figures exclude depreciation and impairments. The income and expenditure of States Trading Operations are excluded as these are funded from their Trading Funds.*

*Source: States of Jersey Report and Accounts 2011, Treasury & Resources*

**Figure 8.1 Where each pound of States of Jersey money came from in 2012**

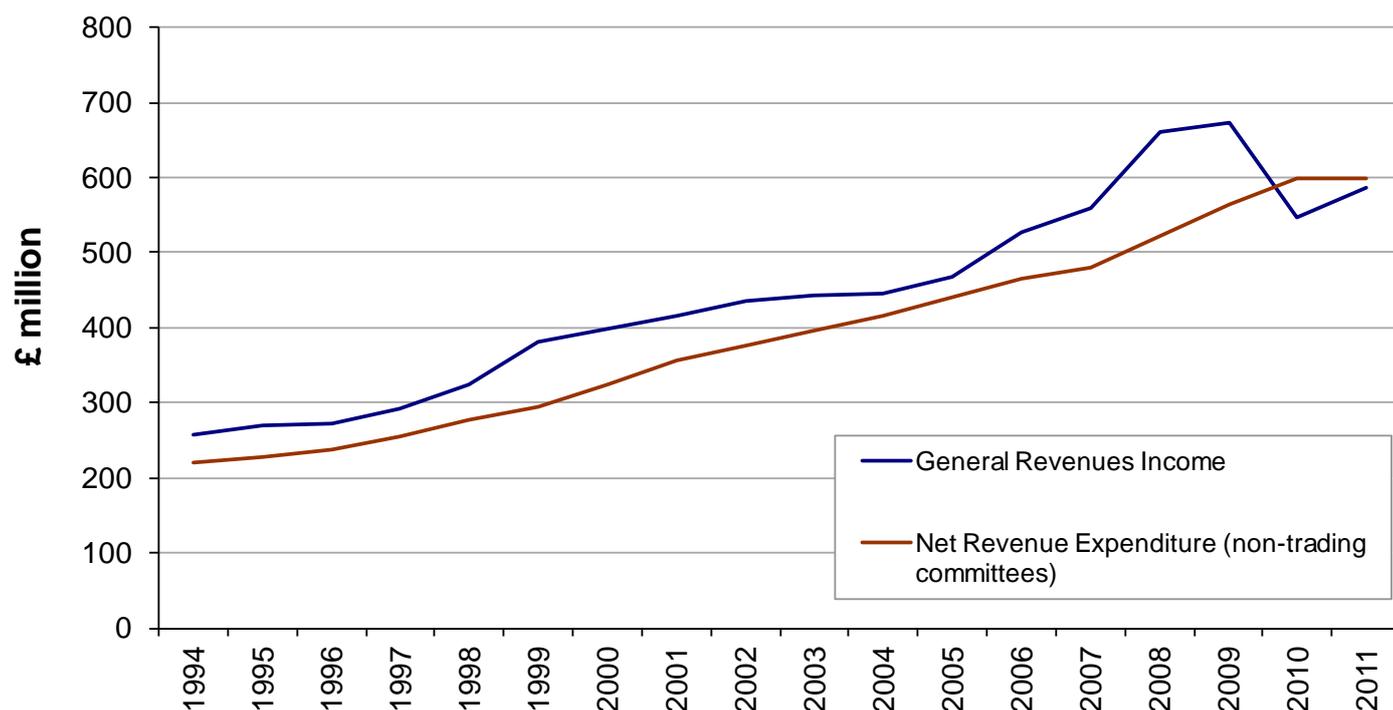


*Source: States of Jersey Annual Business Plan 2012, Treasury & Resources*

**Table 8.2 Budget allocations, 2012**

<b>States Funded Bodies</b>	<b>2012 Expenditure Allocation, £k</b>
<b>Ministerial Departments</b>	
Chief Minister's	22,784
- Grant to Overseas Aid Committee	8,881
Economic Development	15,898
Education, Sport and Culture	101,655
Health and Social Services	171,212
Home Affairs	47,991
Housing	-24,558
Department of the Environment	6,439
Social Security	166,835
Transport and Technical Services	26,938
Treasury and Resources	24,773
- Provision for Central Reserves	12,485
- Provision for Restructuring Costs	10,000
- Corporate Procurement Savings Target	-3,000
- Central Pay Provision	7,326
- Terms and Conditions Savings Target	-7,000
<b>Non-Ministerial Departments</b>	
- Bailiff's Chamber	1,589
- Law Officers' Department	7,818
- Judicial Greffe	6,788
- Viscount's Department	1,455
- Official Analyst	607
- Office of the Lieutenant Governor	688
- Office of the Dean of Jersey	26
- Data Protection Commission	223
- Probation Department	1,961
- Comptroller and Auditor General	754
- States Assembly and its services	5,280
<b>Net Revenue Expenditure Allocation</b>	<b>615,845</b>
<b>Capital Expenditure Allocation</b>	<b>15,910</b>
<b>Total States Net Expenditure Allocation</b>	<b>631,755</b>

Source: States of Jersey Annual Business Plan 2012, Treasury & Resources

**Figure 8.2 General Funds Income and Expenditure, 1995-2011**

Source: States of Jersey Report and Accounts 2011, Treasury & Resources

**Table 8.3 Jersey Currency in Circulation (£ million), 2000-2011**

Year	Notes	Coins	Total
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	66.4
2004	62.8	5.8	68.6
2005	64.5	6.2	70.7
2006	69.6	6.4	76.0
2007	75.6	6.7	82.3
2008	84.5	7.0	91.5
2009	83.4	7.3	90.7
2010	85.2	7.6	92.8
2011	82.7	7.9	90.6

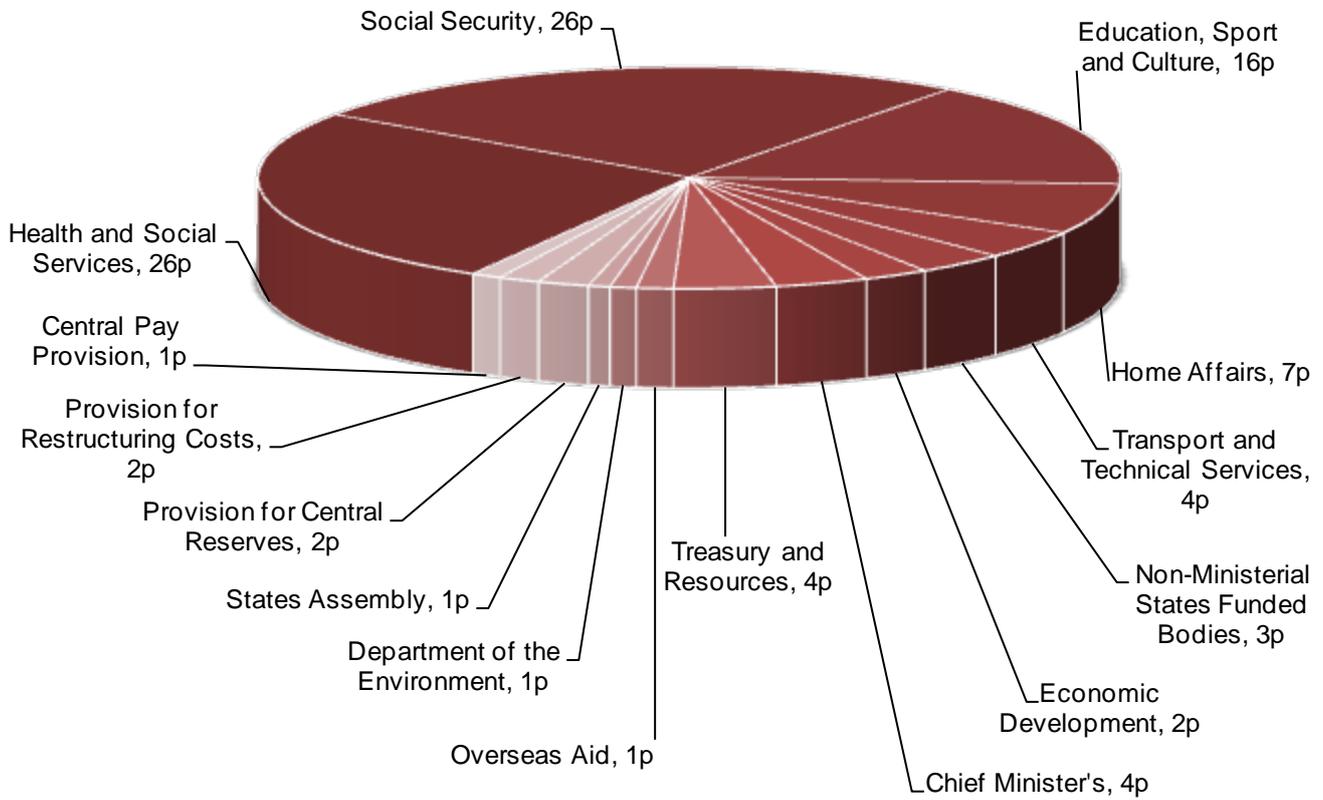
Figures as at December of each year.

Further reading: States of Jersey Annual Business Plan 2012, Treasury & Resources

## 8. States of Jersey Income and Expenditure

In terms of States expenditure, of every £1 the States will spend in 2012 about 26p will be on health, 16p on education and 26p on social security.

**Figure 8.3 Where each pound of States of Jersey money will be spent in 2012**



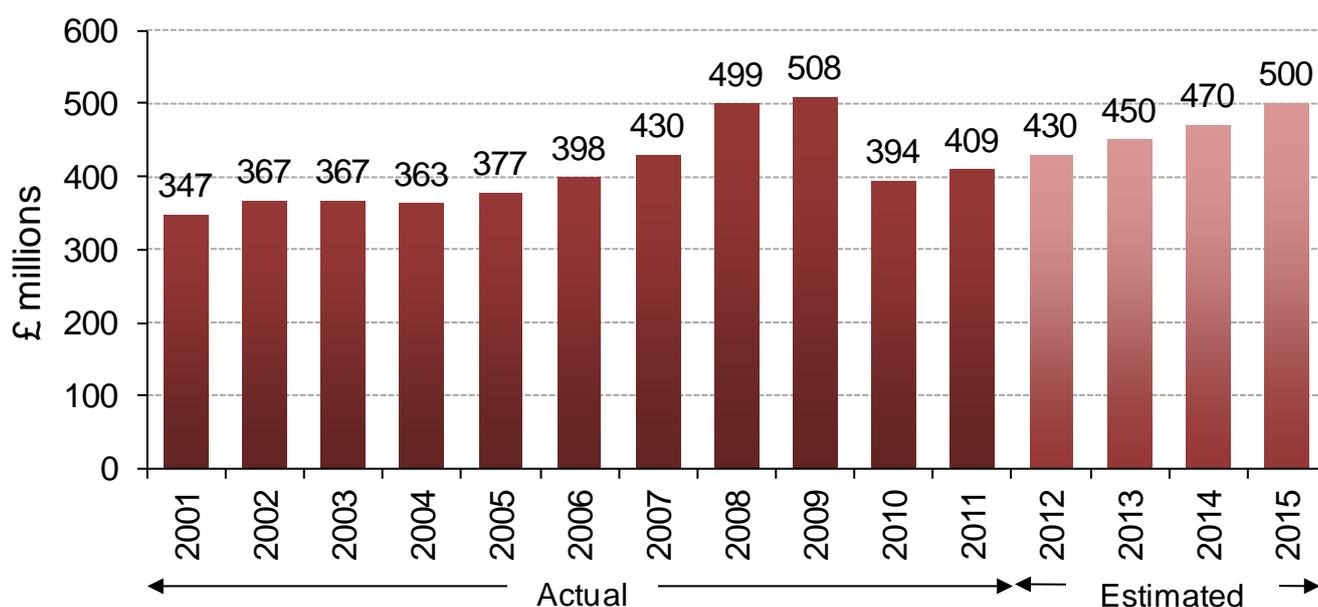
*\*Housing provide a net return of £24.6 million*

*Source: States of Jersey Annual Business Plan 2012, Treasury & Resources.*

## 9. Tax Receipts

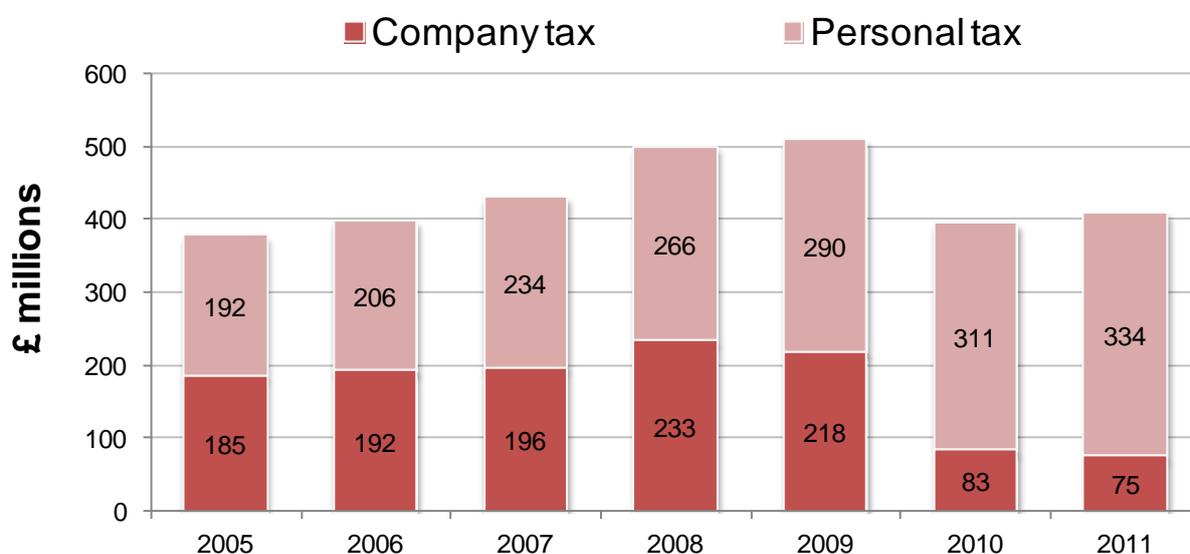
Income tax receipts at £409 million exceeded the expectations set in the 2011 Budget by £29 million. This was primarily a result of an increase in Personal Tax yield due to a larger than expected impact of freezing allowances and a further partial withdrawal of reliefs through 20 means 20, together with lower interest relief due to exceptionally low interest rates. Company tax and tax from investment holders and the self-employed persons also exceeded the budget expectations.

**Figure 9.1 Income Tax Receivable, Actual and Estimated, 2001-2015**



Source: States of Jersey Budget Statement 2013 and Medium Term Financial Plan, Treasury and Resources

**Figure 9.2 Sources of Income Tax Receipts, Actual 2005-2011**



Source: States of Jersey Report and Accounts 2011, Treasury & Resources

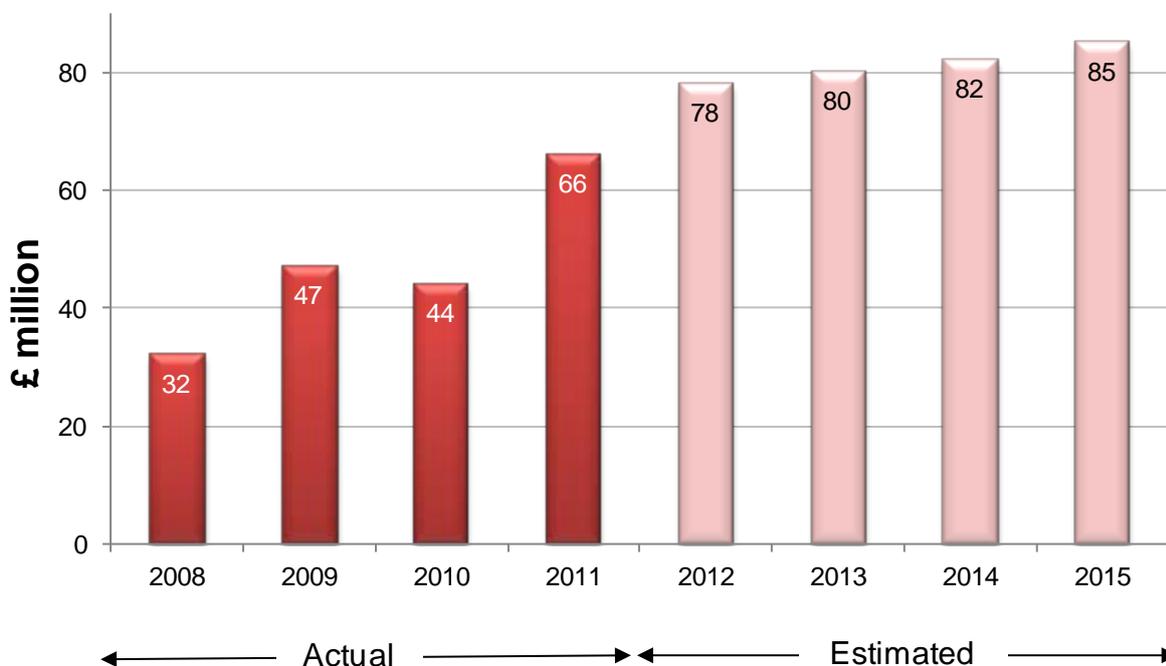
**Table 9.1 Levels of Tax Exemption and Allowance, Year of Assessment 2012 at standard 20% rate**

Exemptions	Threshold (£)
Single person	13,370
Single person (aged 63+ years)	14,920
Married couple	21,440
Married couple (aged 63+ years)	24,540
Allowances	
Child allowance	3,000
Child allowance (higher education)	6,000
Additional allowance*	
	4,500

\* For people with single-handed responsibility for children  
 Further reading: States of Jersey Budget Statement 2012

### Goods and Services Tax (GST)

The States agreed in July 2005 to introduce a 3% broad-based Goods and Services Tax in May 2008. Goods and Services Tax is a consumption tax applicable to imports and supplies made in Jersey and has a limited number of reliefs. The tax receipts shown in Figure 9.3 for 2008 are for eight months of the year only.

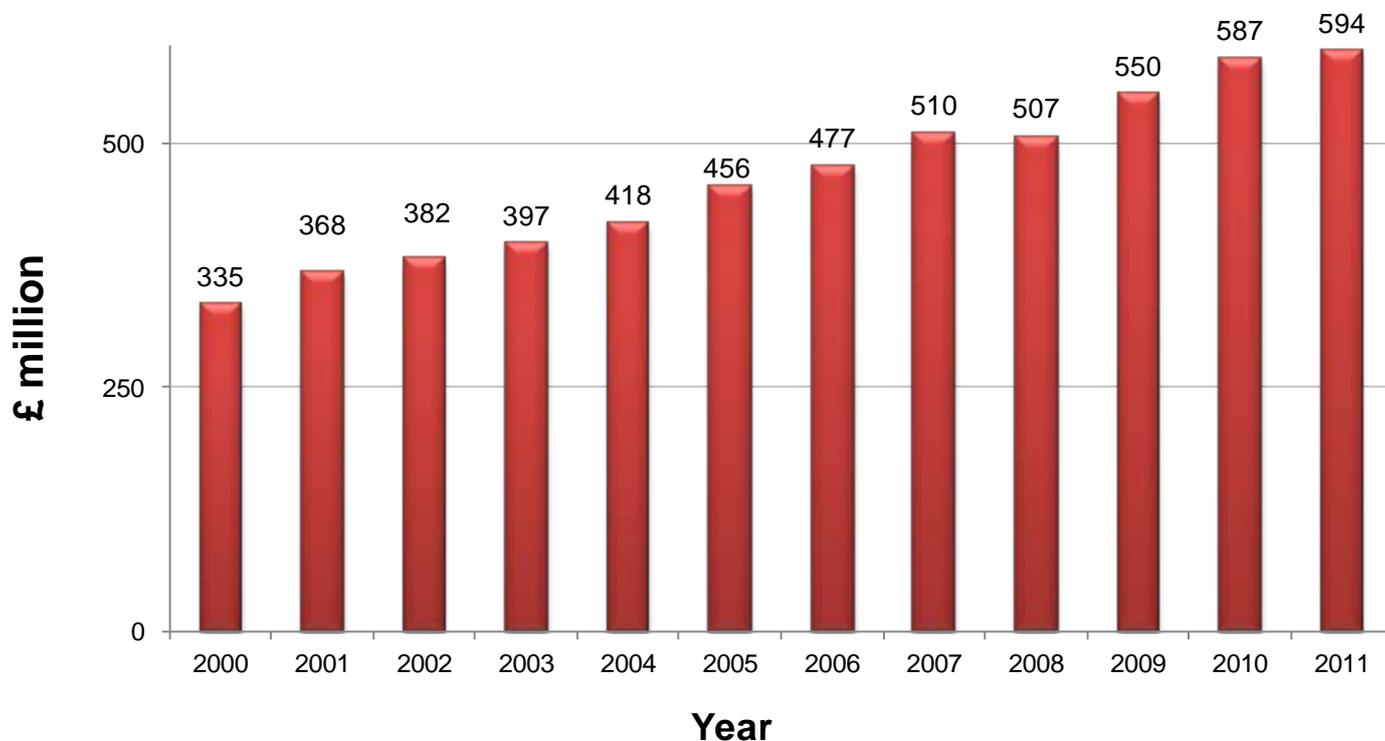
**Figure 9.3 Goods and Services Tax receipts, Actual and Estimated, 2008 - 2015**

As part of its recent Fiscal Strategy Review, the States agreed in December 2010 to increase the standard rate of GST from 3% to 5% from June 2011. The increase in GST shown in Figure 9.3 for 2011 is for 7 months of the year only, with the full-year effect at the new rate of 5% shown in 2012.

## The Strategic Reserve

The Strategic Reserve is a capital safeguard against unforeseen events and economic downturn.

**Figure 9.4 Market Value of Strategic Reserve, 2000-2011**



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

*Source: States of Jersey Financial Report and Accounts, Treasury and Resources*

## 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 environment with low inflation. The intention is that 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.

The Fund has been used to provide £44 million for the Economic Stimulus Package agreed by the States in 2009. A transfer of £68 million was made in 2010 to support the Consolidated Fund and a further transfer of £46 million was made during 2011 as agreed in the 2011 Budget.

**Figure 9.5 Market Value of Stabilisation Fund, 2006-2011**



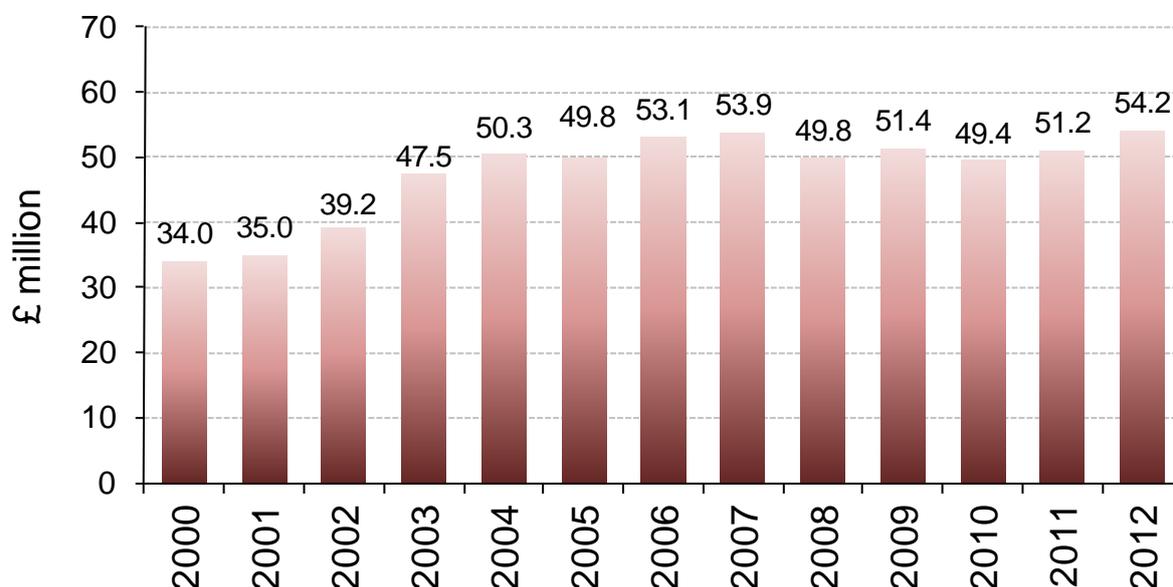
*Figures are £ millions and stated at market value at 31 December each year.*

*Source: States of Jersey Financial Report and Accounts, Treasury and Resources.*

## 10. Impôts

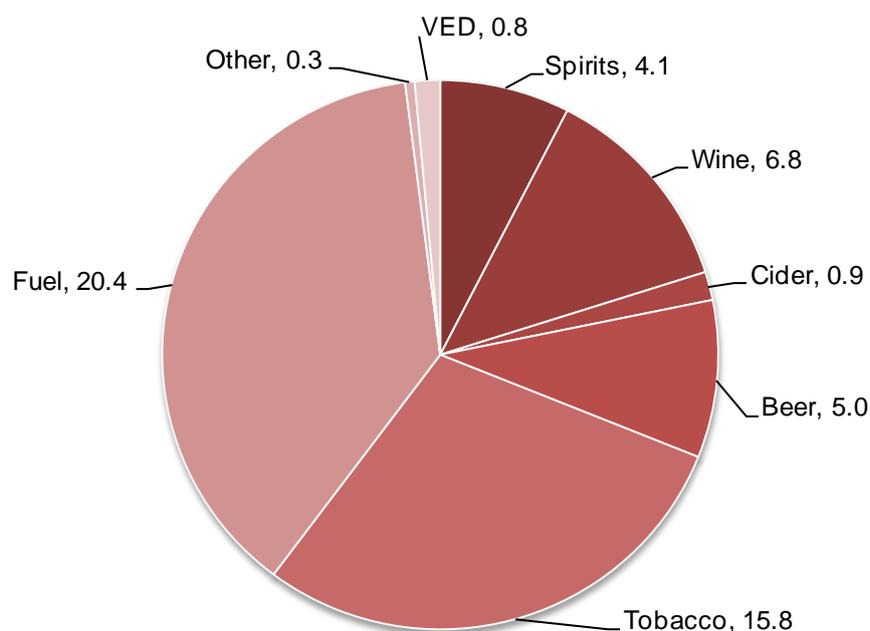
Impôt duty receipts in 2012 were £54.2 million, some £3 million more than in 2011.

**Figure 10.1 Customs and Excise Impôt Duty Collected, 2000-2012**



In 2012 impôt duties on road fuel generated £20.4 million (38% of the total); tobacco duty raised £15.8 million (29% of the total).

**Figure 10.2 Customs and Excise Impôt, Sources of Revenue, 2012**  
(Revenue in £ million)

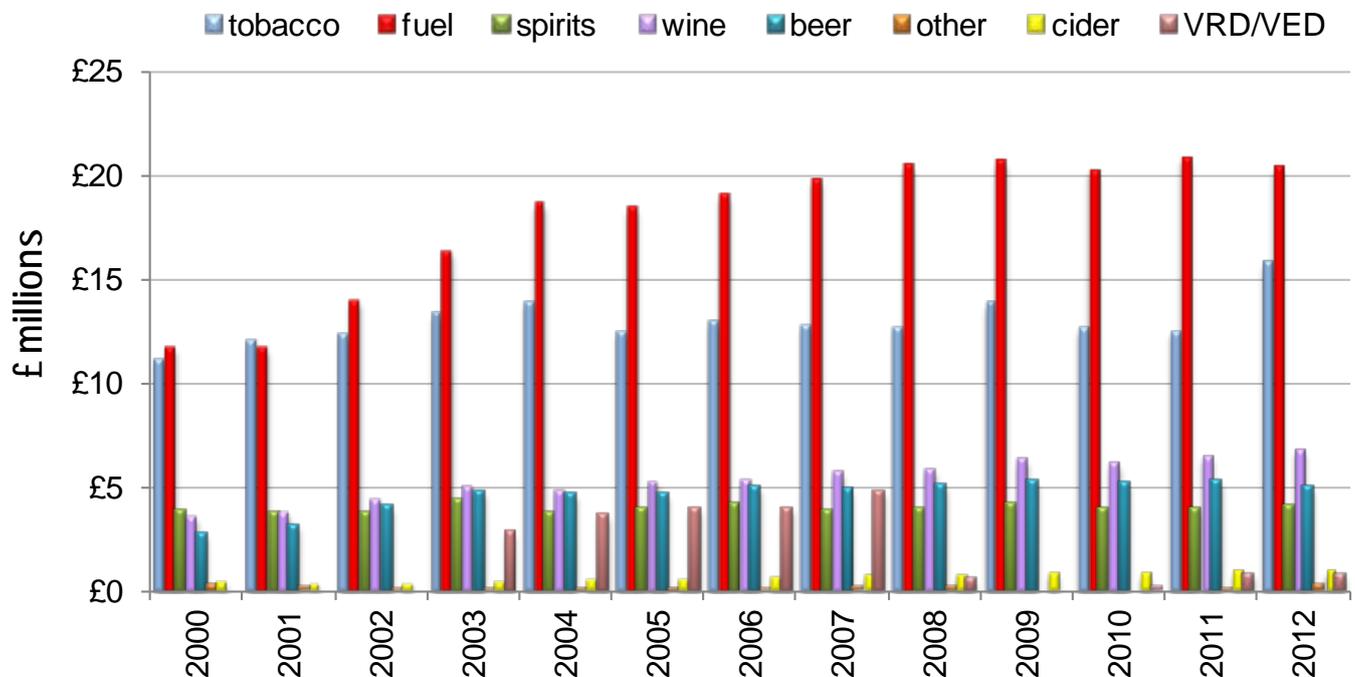


The revenue raised from road fuel has increased by around 25% over the past 10 years, from £16.4 million in 2003 to £20.4 million in 2012.

## 10. Impôts

Revenue from tobacco duty has also increased, from £13.4 million to £15.8 million over the same period. It should be noted, however, that the quantity of tobacco imported has fallen from 97,000kgs in 2003 to 61,000kgs in 2012, a reduction of around a third.

**Figure 10.3 Impôts Duty Receipts, 2000-2012**



Note: VRD = Vehicle Registration Duty, introduced in 2003 and abolished in May 2008.  
VED = Vehicle Emissions Duty, introduced September 2010

In 2012 beer imports were down by 23% on 2003 levels, while the quantity of spirits (litres of alcohol) has decreased by 28% over the same time period. The quantity of wine imported has remained similar over the last decade, whereas the quantity of dutiable cider has increased by approximately half (52%).

**Table 10.1 Annual Quantity of Dutiable Goods, 2002-2012**

	Quantity (thousands of litres)										
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Wine	3,753	4,066	3,832	4,153	4,059	4,188	4,007	4,228	4,129	4,045	4,149
Cider	983	1,050	1,133	1,223	1,310	1,430	1,329	1,509	1,481	1,575	1,600
Beer	11,103	11,303	10,664	10,837	10,411	9,863	9,876	9,484	9,426	9,139	8,699
Road fuel	53,100	51,878	50,577	50,032	49,033	50,106	52,016	51,420	50,960	46,970	48,160
Spirits (thousands Ltr of alc)	196.8	224.3	189.9	203.9	202.4	184.5	179.4	171.5	172.1	161.1	160.7
Tobacco (thousands of kg)	102.5	97.3	83.8	68.6	68.3	64.7	61.1	60.0	58.1	51.4	60.8

Further reading: Customs and Immigration Service, Annual Reports.

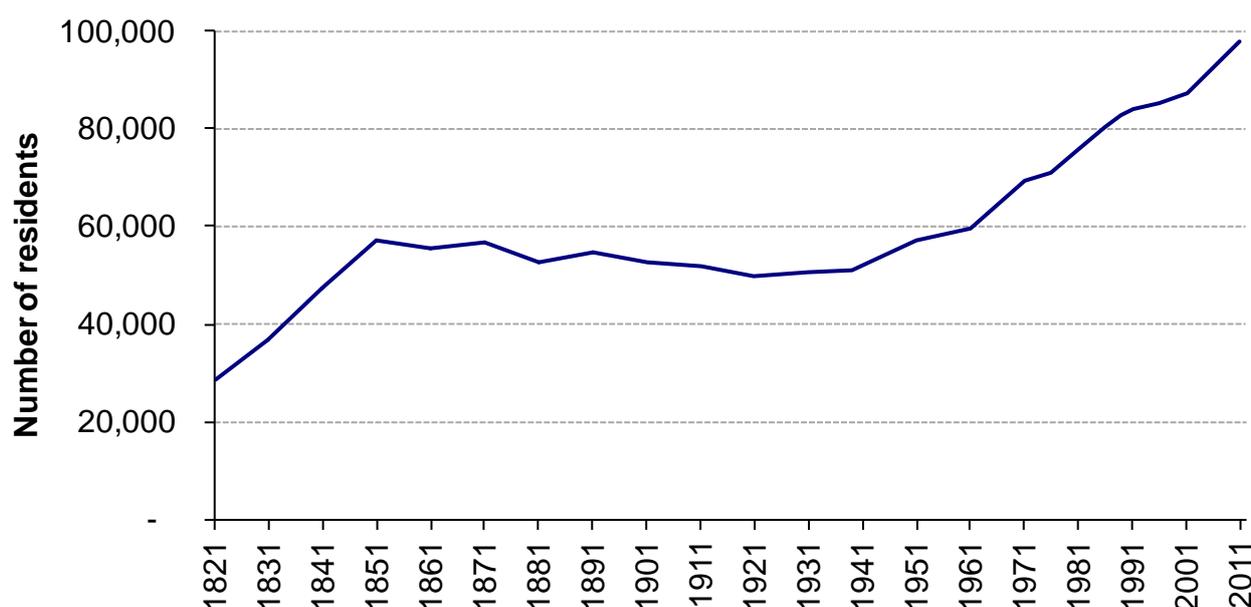
## 11. Population

### Total Population

On 27 March 2011 (Census Day), the resident population of Jersey was 97,857.

The resident population of Jersey at the end of 2011 was estimated as 98,000, an increase of 900 from year-end 2010. This increase was comprised of natural growth (excess of births over deaths) of 300 and net inward migration of 600 people.

**Figure 11.1 Jersey's Population, 1821-2011**



*Note:* Population figures from 1981 to 2011 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 11.1 Total Resident Population, 1976-2011**

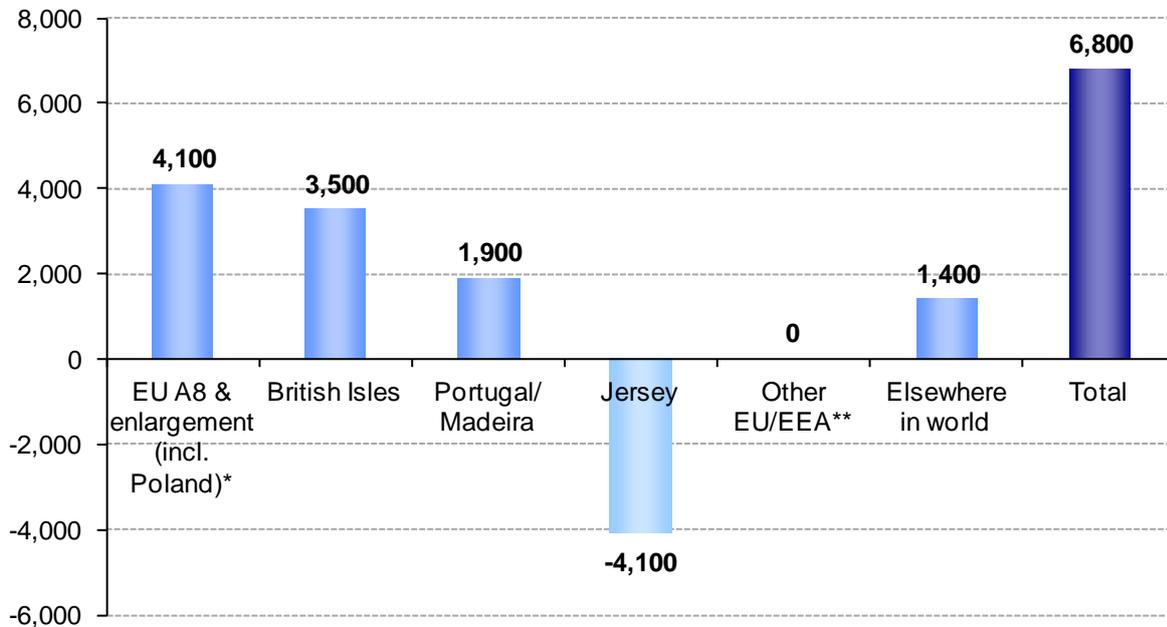
Census	Total	Year end	
		Year end	Total
		2002	89,300
1976	71,018	2003	89,600
1981	76,050	2004	90,100
1986	80,212	2005	91,000
1989	82,809	2006	92,300
1991	84,082	2007	94,000
1996	85,150	2008	95,400
2000	87,100	2009	96,200
2001	87,186	2010	97,100
2011	97,857	2011	98,000

## 11. Population

### Migration

Migration into and out of the Island consists of a dynamic 'ebb and flow' of migrants in both directions. The net migration in a given calendar year is therefore the difference between those migrants arriving and those leaving.

**Figure 11.2 Net Migration, 2001 to 2011 by place of birth**



\*EU A8 (2004): Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Cyprus and Malta; and Enlargement (2007): Bulgaria, Romania.

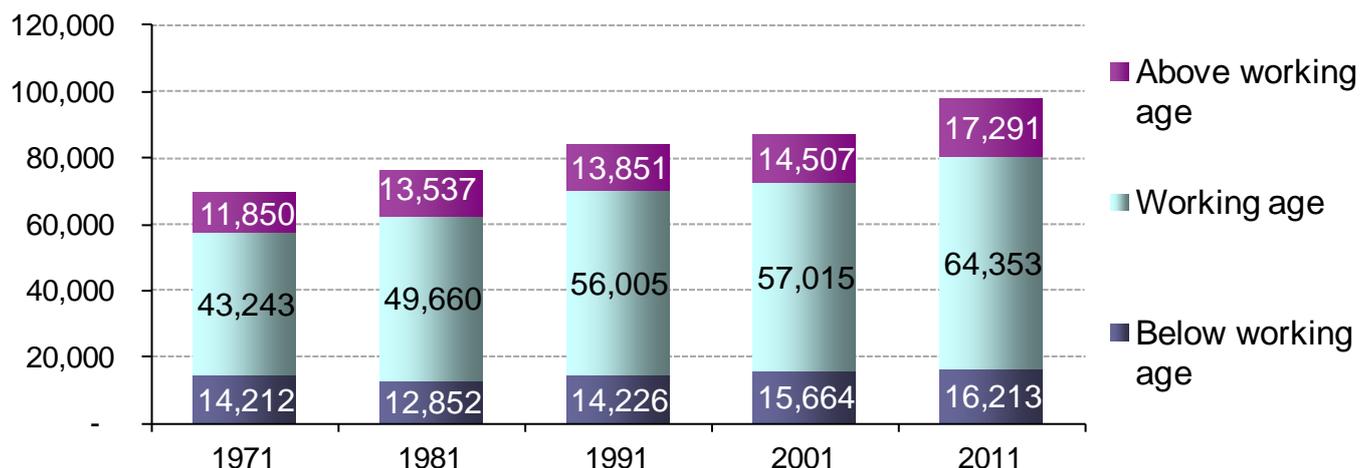
\*\*EU/EEA (2001 definition): Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.

As can be seen from Figure 11.2, people born in countries which had recently joined the European Union were one of the largest contributors to the total net inward migration between 2001 and 2011. People born in Poland accounted for 3,100 of the total net migration from such countries.

### Population Structure

In 2011, around two-thirds (66%) of the total resident population were of working age (women/men aged 16-59/64 years), about a sixth (18%) were above working age and another sixth (17%) below working age. These proportions have been substantially constant since 1981, although the absolute numbers in each category have increased.

**Figure 11.3 Age Structure with Respect to Working Age, 1971-2011**



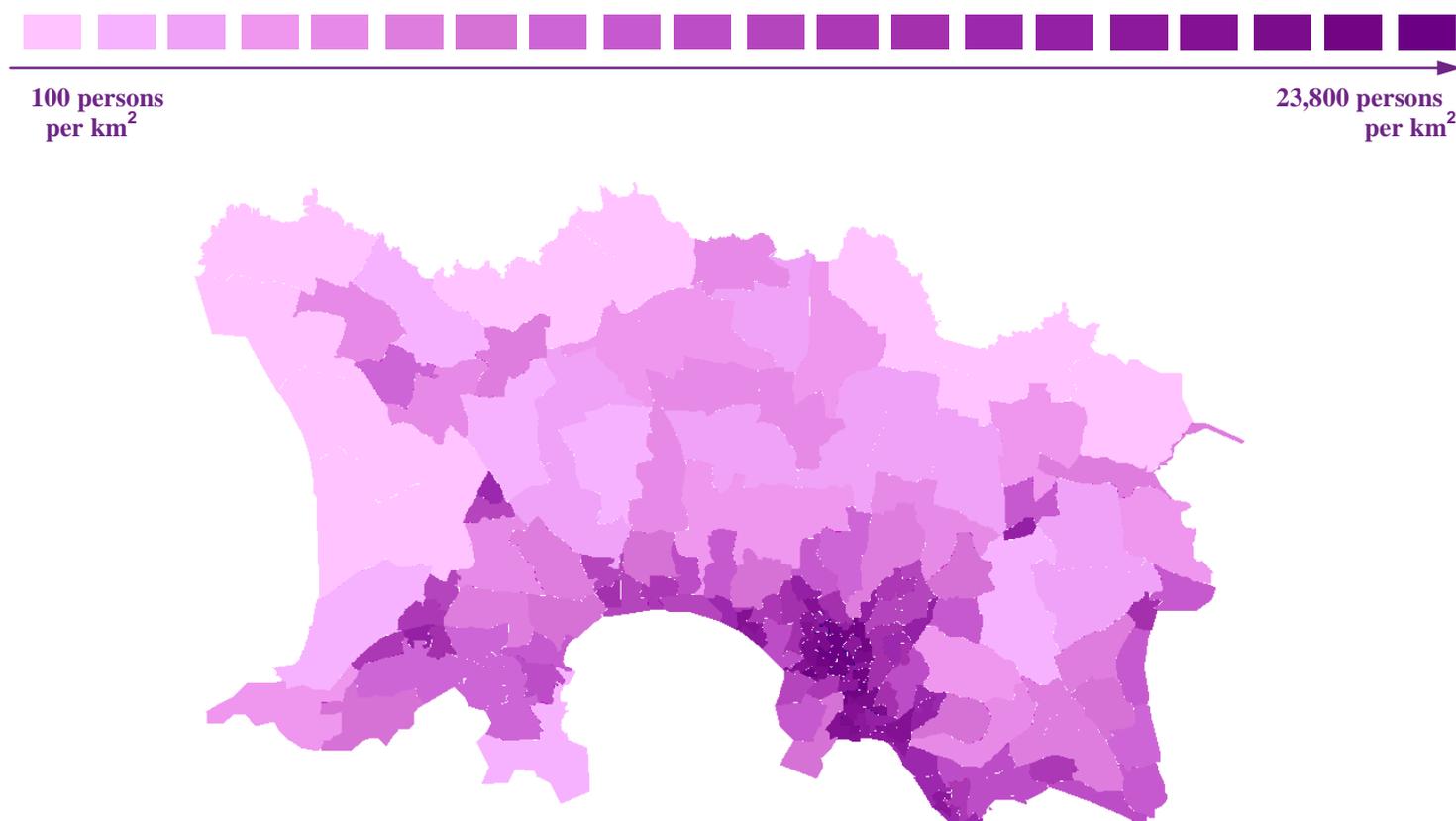
Note: school leaving age increased in 1992 from 15 to 16 years of age.

On Census Day March 2011, over four-fifths of the resident population of Jersey possessed housing qualifications within the 'a-h' category as defined under Housing Regulations. Around one in eight (13%) people in Jersey were non-locally qualified.

**Population Density**

The population density of Jersey is approximately double that of England and about a quarter less than Guernsey. Figure 11.4 shows the pattern of population density across the Island.

**Figure 11.4 Population density in Jersey by Parish, (Census 2011)**



## 11. Population

### Passports

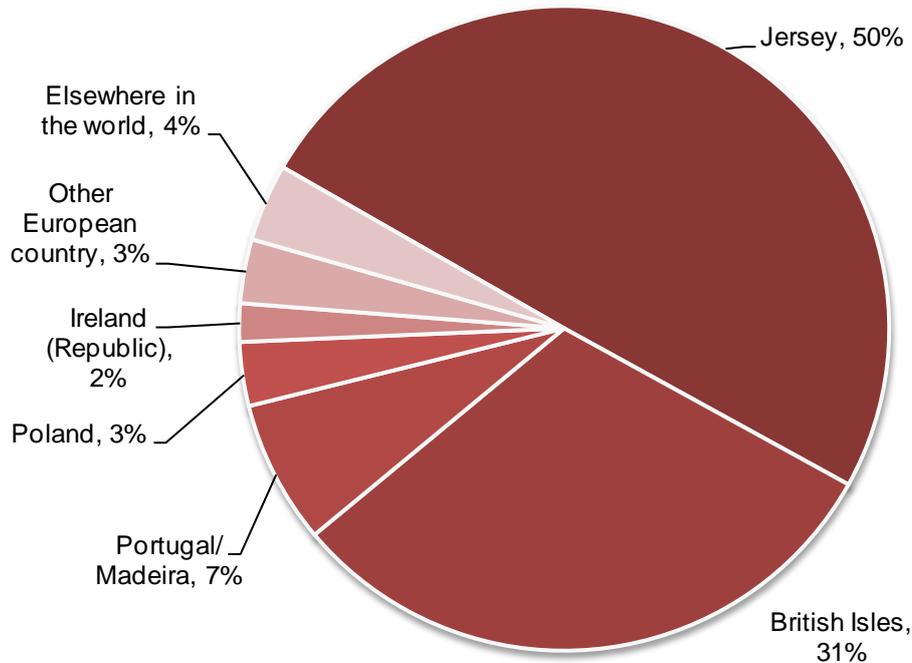
**Table 11.3 Number of passports issued and documents legalised, 2006-2012**

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Passports issued	10,904	10,671	10,783	11,060	10,802	10,319	9,791
Documents legalised	8,970	10,197	9,602	8,192	8,695	8,441	8,152

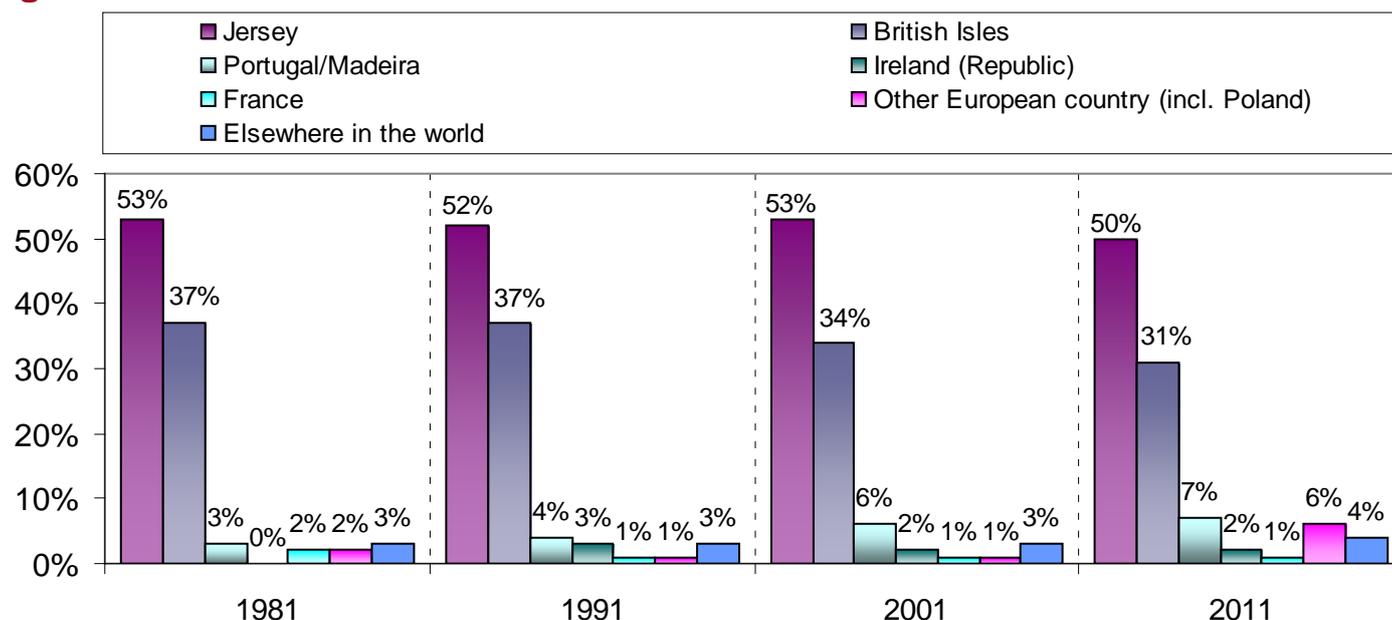
### Place of Birth

At the time of the 2011 Census, half (50%) of the population were born in Jersey and almost a third of people (31%) were born elsewhere in the British Isles.

**Figure 11.5 Population by place of birth, 2011**



The Jersey Annual Social Survey (introduced in 2005), together with the Censuses, has shown how the origin of migrants to the Island has changed. Throughout the 1970s, 1980s and 1990s between half and two-thirds of 'Other Europeans' arriving in Jersey were from Portugal/Madeira. A significant change has occurred in recent years with the proportion arriving from Portugal/Madeira falling, whilst that from Poland has increased (see Figure 11.6)

**Figure 11.6 Place of birth of residents over the last three decades**

Source: Jersey Census 2011 Bulletin 2, Statistics Unit.

### Marital Status

In 2011, nearly half (48%) of adults in Jersey were either married or re-married. A further one in ten (10%) were divorced, whilst around a third (34%) had never married (see Table 11.4).

**Table 11.4 Profile of marital status, percentages**

Marital status	2001 Census	2011 Census
Married	44	40
Single	30	34
Divorced	8	10
Widowed	7	6
Re-married	8	8
Separated	3	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Note: Percentages independently rounded to nearest integer

The proportion of adults who are married has been declining over the last several decades, whilst the number divorced (and not re-married) has increased from 21 per 1,000 in 1971 to 101 per 1,000 population in 2011.

Further reading: Jersey Census 2011 Bulletin 1 and 2, published by the Statistics Unit.  
Report on the Jersey Census, 2001, published by the Statistics Unit.  
Reports on the Jersey Annual Social Survey 2005 - 2012 editions.

## 12. Households

### Dwellings

The 2011 census identified 44,698<sup>8</sup> private dwellings and 157 communal establishments in Jersey. It also found that around one in fourteen (7%) of all private dwellings were vacant on census day – a total of 3,103 dwellings. St Helier had the highest number of vacant dwellings (1,397), whilst St Peter had the highest proportion of vacant dwellings, with a vacant rate of 9%.

### Private Households

The number of private households in Jersey recorded in the 2011 Census was 41,595.

More than half of households in Jersey are owner-occupied, a third are privately rented (qualified or non-qualified) and around one in seven households are accommodated in social housing.

**Table 12.1 Tenure of Private Households, 2001 and 2011, excluding vacants**

	Number of dwellings, 2011	2011 percent	2001 percent
Owner-occupier	22,574	54	51
States, housing trust or parish rent	5,656	14	14
Qualified private rental	7,806	19	22
Staff, service or tied accommodation	1,274	3	13
Registered lodging house	652	2	
Lodger paying rent in private household	1,070	3	
Other non-qualified accommodation	2,563	6	
<b>Total</b>	<b>41,595</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

### Number of Persons per Household

The average number of people per private household declined between the 1971 and 2011 Censuses<sup>9</sup>. The declining trend in household size is apparent in Table 12.2.

<sup>8</sup> Private dwellings as measured by the census are not necessarily separate physical dwellings; in the census separate dwellings were identified where the occupants shared a living space and a cooking area and may not necessarily correspond to a dwelling with a separate entrance.

<sup>9</sup> 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 12.2 Average Number of Persons per Household, 1971-2011**

	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Average number of persons per household	2.79	2.59	2.47	2.38	2.31

**Property Type**

The types of property people in Jersey live in shows that more than two-fifths (44%) are flat/maisonettes, whilst a quarter (26%) live in a detached house and a further third (30%) live in a semi-detached or terraced house (Table 12.3).

Over four-fifths (82%) of dwellings have one, two or three bedrooms. The majority of rental accommodation has either one or two bedrooms with nearly two-thirds (62%) of non-qualified accommodation having one bedroom. In contrast, almost seven out of ten (69%) of owner-occupier households have three or more bedrooms.

**Table 12.3 – Property types in 2011 and 2001, excluding vacants**

	Property Type	Number of dwellings, 2011	2011 percent	2001 percent
House	Detached	10,808	26	29
	Semi-detached	7,990	19	19
	Terraced	4,528	11	11
Flat	Purpose built block	11,759	28	21
	Part of converted house	5,278	13	16
	In a commercial building	1,080	3	3
Temporary structure	Tent, boat or Portakabin™	152	~	~
<b>All</b>		<b>41,595</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

The 2011 census found that 44% of 'single parent with dependent children' households were living in States, housing trust or parish rental. Over a quarter (28%) were living in owner-occupied accommodation. In contrast, over four-fifths (82%) of households with two or more pensioners lived in owner-occupied accommodation.

*Further reading: Report on the Jersey Census Bulletin 3, 2011, published by the Statistics Unit.  
Reports on the Jersey Annual Social Survey.  
Reports on the Jersey Housing Assessment 2013-2015.*

## 13. Housing

### House Prices

The average price of dwellings is calculated by weighting together the average price for each of the following five categories: 1- and 2-bedroom flats; 2-, 3- and 4-bedroom houses (“houses” includes houses and bungalows). The resulting mix-adjusted average dwelling price is converted into the Jersey House Price Index (based to 100 for calendar year 2002). The index includes share transfer properties and is seasonally adjusted.

In order that the average price in a given period is independent of the particular “mix” of properties sold in that period, a “mix-adjusted” average is calculated for each period by weighting each property type by a constant proportion.

**Figure 13.1: Annual Percentage Change in the Jersey House Price Index, 1986-2012**

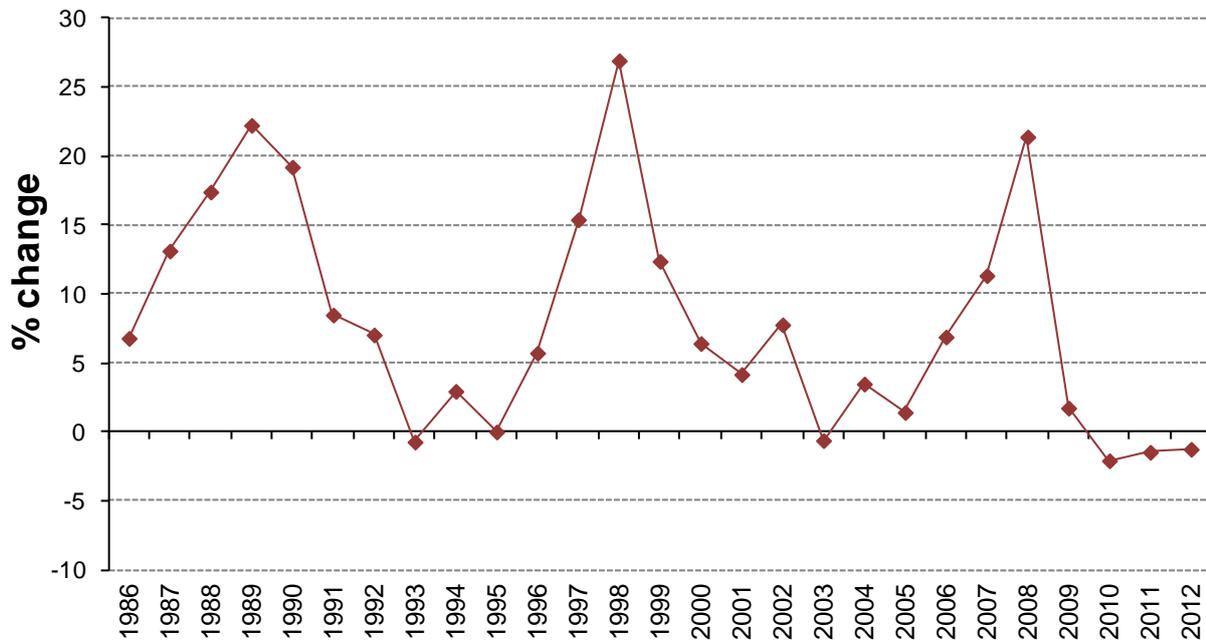


Figure 13.1 shows the annual average price changes from 1986 to 2012 on a calendar year basis. An annual rate of increase of 20% or higher has occurred in Jersey on three occasions in the last two decades: in 1989, 1998 and 2008. In the past, these peaks have been followed by periods of lower rates of increase, or more recently, by a sustained period of decline on an annual basis.

More recently, over the period covered by the new Jersey House Price Index<sup>10</sup>, property prices overall were effectively flat between 2002 and 2003, increased at a rate of about 3% per annum in both 2004 and 2005, at almost 7% in 2006 and at 13% in

<sup>10</sup> See “The Jersey House Price Index – comparison of old and new methodologies”; States of Jersey Statistics Unit, June 2003.

2007. Calendar year 2008 saw a greater rate of price growth; the overall average price of dwellings sold in 2008 was 20% higher than in 2007.

The most recent change, the overall average price of properties sold in 2012 being 1% below that of 2011, represents the third consecutive year of decline; falls in the index on an annual basis of 2% and 1% were recorded in 2010 and 2011, respectively.

Property type specific movements can be seen in Table 13.1 for the past seven years.

**Table 13.1 Mean Prices (£,000) for Individual Property Types, 2005-2012**

Period	Flats		Houses		
	1-bed	2-bed	2-bed	3-bed	4-bed
2005	154	234	286	356	474
2006	170	255	297	381	493
2007	180	251	340	435	571
2008	234	325	400	518	677
2009	232	319	400	522	723
2010	214	308	409	512	715
2011	198	333	383	511	680
2012	205	342	391	487	671

*Prices are rounded to the nearest £1,000.*

### Median House Prices

Although the overall mix adjusted House Price Index is calculated from the mean prices of property types and sizes, examining changes in the median price of dwellings can provide a complimentary insight into the behaviour of residential property prices in Jersey.

Over the decade to 2012, the mean and median prices of 2-bedroom houses have been similar, in most years the difference between the mean and median price of such properties has been less than £10,000.

For 3-bedroom houses, prior to 2010 the difference between the mean and median prices was generally less than £20,000. However, in the latest three years (2009 to 2012) the difference has been around £40,000.

The difference in the mean and median prices of 4-bedroom houses, has for the most part, been less than £20,000 during the least ten years; however, in the latest year (2012) the difference between the mean and median price of such properties was more than £30,000.

## 13. Housing

Table 13.2 shows median property prices of 2-, 3- and 4-bedroom houses on an annual basis from 2005-2012.

**Table 13.2 Median property price of houses sold in Jersey, 2005-2012**

Period	Houses		
	2-bed	3-bed	4-bed
2005	275	345	455
2006	298	365	479
2007	330	420	575
2008	390	490	699
2009	400	506	714
2010	393	475	716
2011	375	465	688
2012	390	455	638

*Prices are rounded to the nearest £1,000.*

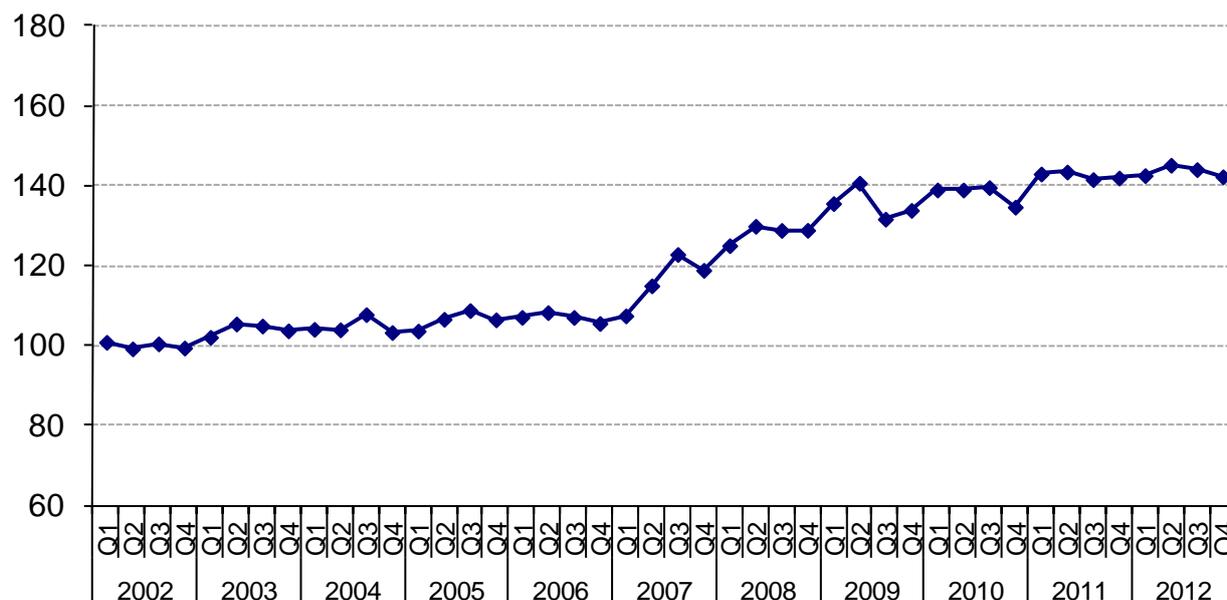
*Further Reading: Jersey House Price Index, published quarterly by the Statistics Unit.*

### **Jersey Private Sector Rental Index**

The Jersey Private Sector Rental Index is based on consents granted for new lease transactions.

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 index, the Jersey Private Rental Index (based to 100 for calendar year 2002), is shown in Figure 13.2.

The Jersey Private Sector Rental Index has remained essentially flat since the beginning of 2011, with quarterly variations of less than 2%.

**Figure 13.2 Jersey Private Sector Rental Index, 2002-2012 (Mean 2002 = 100)**

On a calendar year basis the Jersey Private Sector Rental Index in 2012 was 1% higher than in 2011.

### Jersey Housing Affordability Index

In 2011:

- the mean property price was seven times the mean gross household income,
- the price of a lower quartile property in Jersey was seven times the income of a household at the lower quartile of income; in 2010 this ratio was eight.

The headline indicator, the Jersey Housing Affordability Index, showed that between 2002 and 2011, a working household with mean net income was not able to service a mortgage affordably on the purchase price of a median priced house of any size.

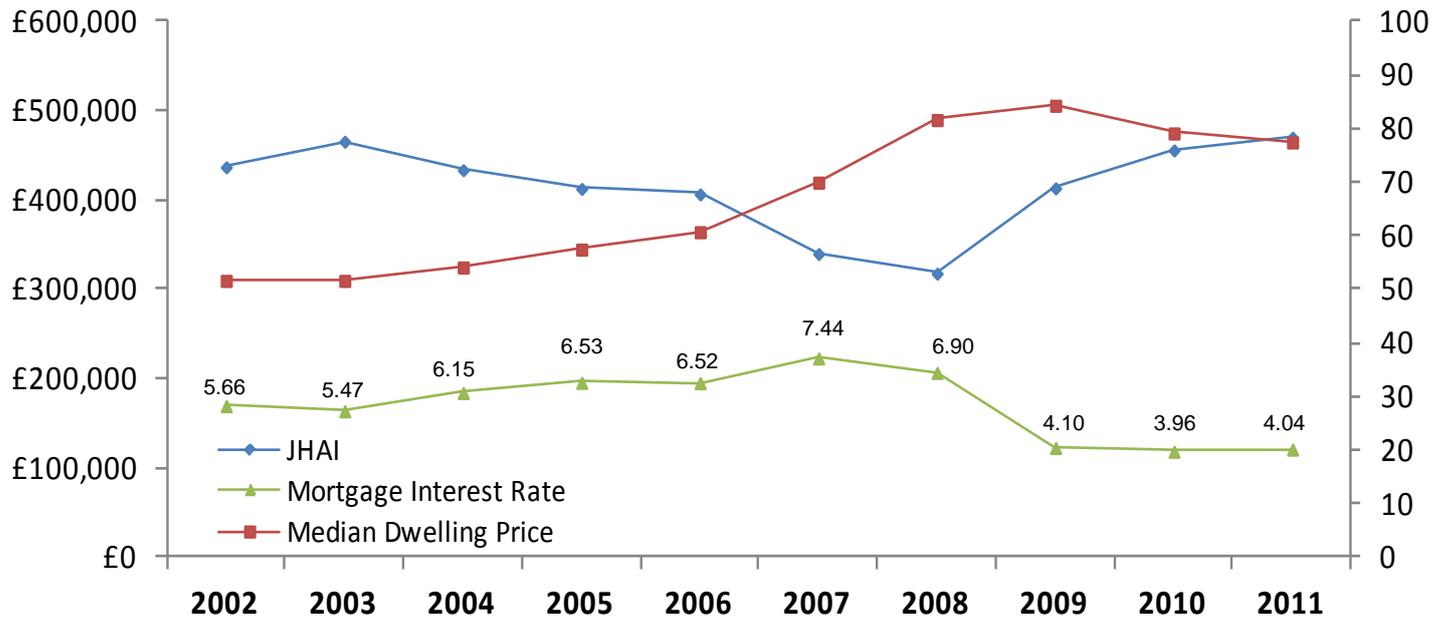
A working household with mean net income was able to service a mortgage affordably on the purchase price of a median price 1-bedroom flat through the period 2002-2011 and on a median priced 2-bedroom flat during the periods 2002-2005 and 2009-2011 but not during 2006-2008.

The marginal improvement in affordability in 2011 compared to 2010 was largely due to a greater proportion of lower-priced share transfer properties being available to purchase in 2011.

In 2011, 2.1 full-time equivalent (FTE) workers would have been required to service a mortgage affordably on the purchase price of a median priced property (all types). The 2011 Census showed that there was a mean of 1.6 FTE workers in households which contained at least one working adult.

## 13. Housing

**Figure 13.3 The Jersey Housing Affordability Index, median dwelling price (3-bedroom houses) and mean mortgage interest rates, 2002-2011**

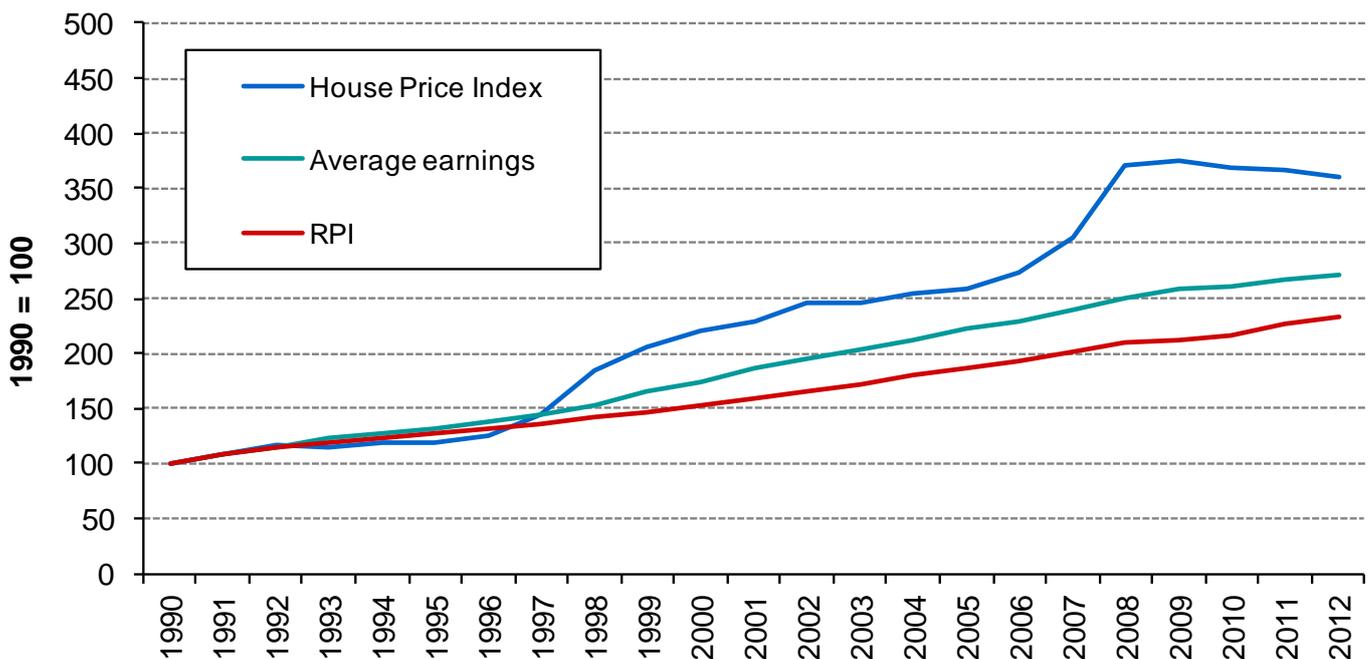


Further reading: *The Jersey Housing Affordability Index 2002-2011, States of Jersey Statistics Unit*

### House prices, retail prices and earnings

A comparison between the Jersey Retail Prices Index, the Index of Average Earnings and the House Price Index is shown in Figure 13.4. Since 1997, house prices in Jersey have seen a greater overall increase than earnings and retail prices.

**Figure 13.4 Retail Prices, Average Earnings and House Price Indices, (1990=100)**



## 14. Education

### Highest educational qualification attained

The 2011 Census asked adults aged 16 or over to provide information on all educational qualifications attained. Table 14.1 shows a comparison with the 2001 Census.

**Table 14.1 Highest level of educational qualification (working age)**

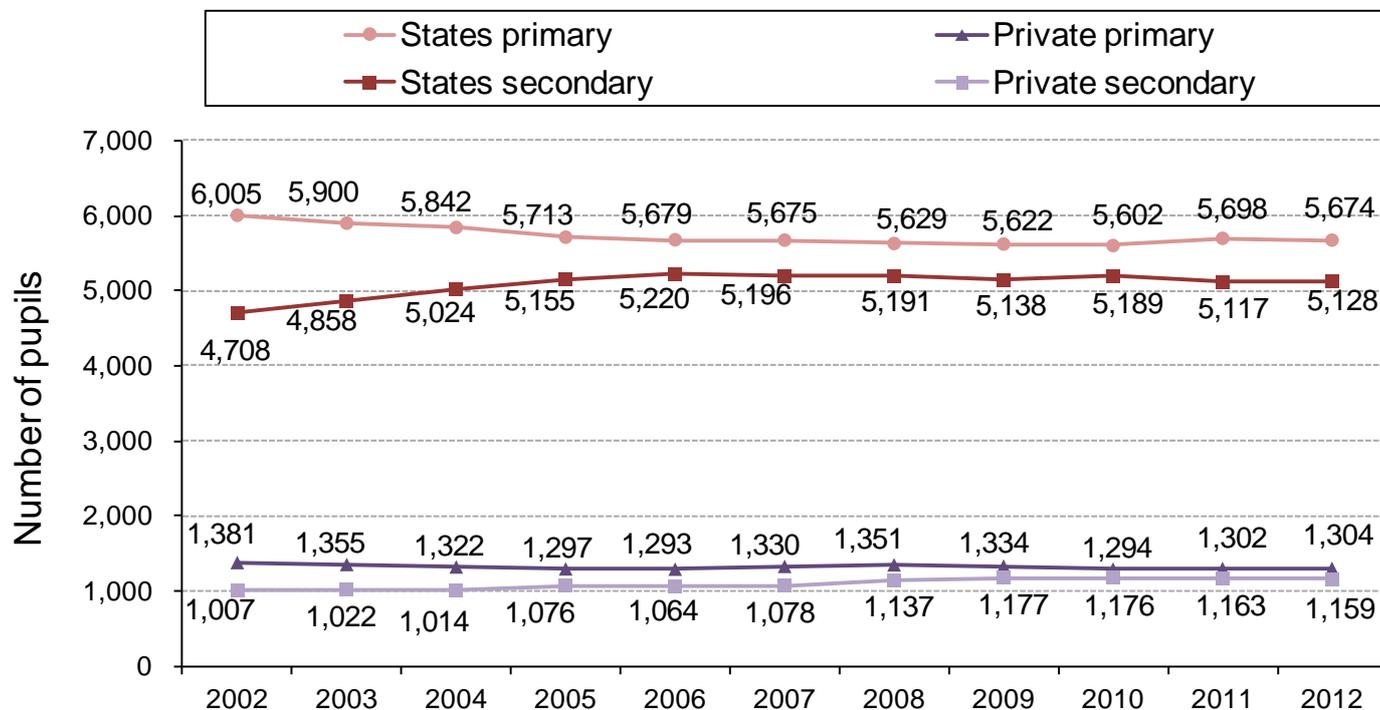
Highest Qualification (or equivalent)	2001 Percent	2011 Percent
Higher education	13	34
Secondary level	48	45
Other	6	2
No formal qualifications	34	20
<b>All</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Further reading: Jersey 2011 Census Report.

### Number of Pupils

The total number of children in primary and secondary education in Jersey increased by 160 between 2002 and 2012 (from 13,100 to 13,260), comprising an increase of 570 in secondary schools and a decrease of 410 in primary schools.

**Figure 14.1 Number of pupils in Primary and Secondary Education, 2002-2012**



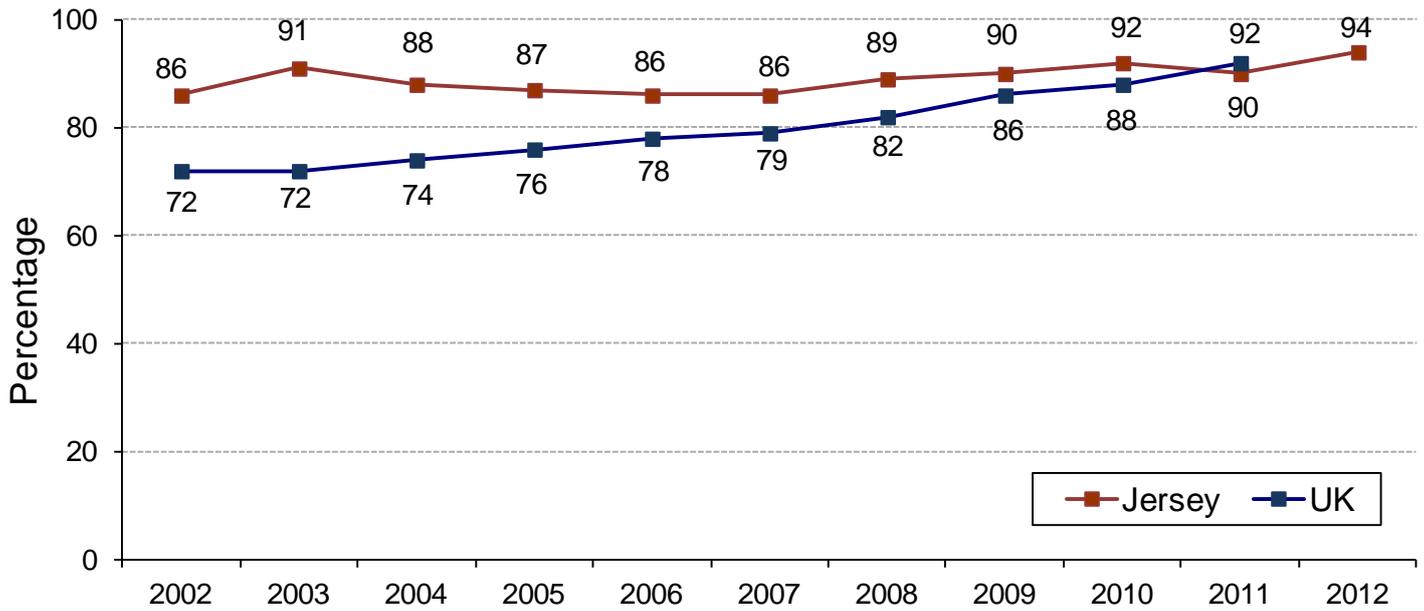
Figures are for January of each year.

### Students Remaining in Education

In 2012, 94% of Jersey students stayed on in full-time education after 16 years of age, a slightly higher proportion than in 2011 (90%).

## 14. Education

**Figure 14.2 Percentage of students staying on in full-time education post 16 years of age, 2002-2012**

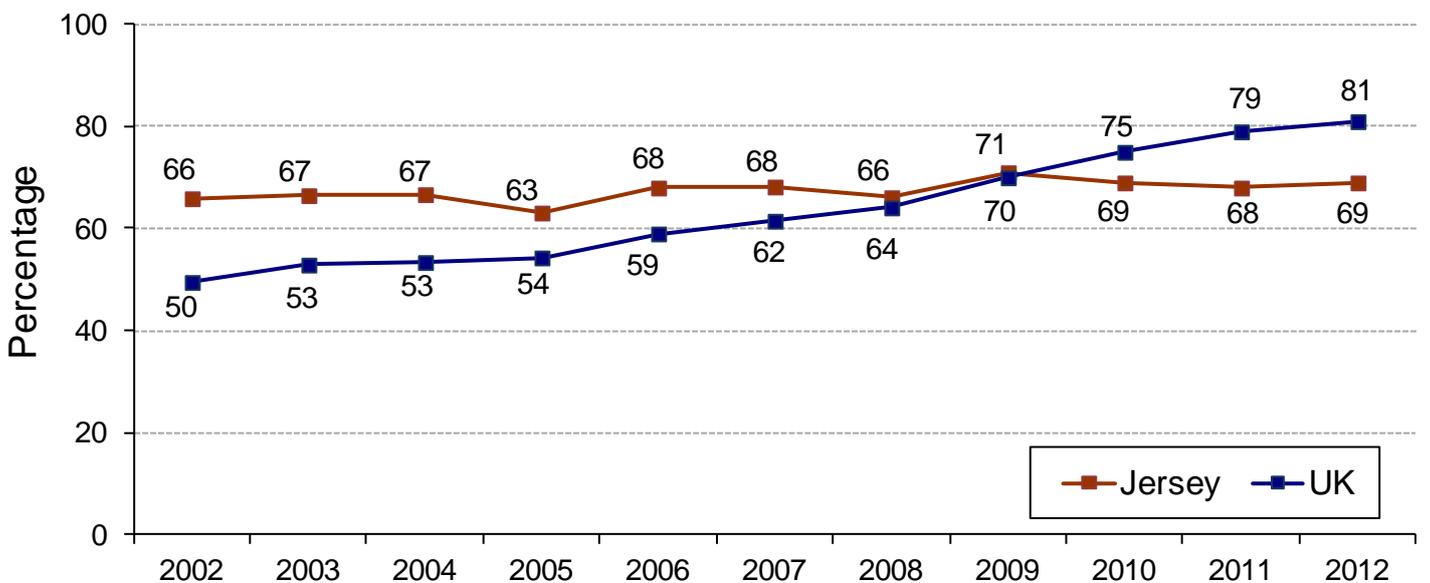


Data for the UK for 2012 not released at time of print.

### Pass Rates

In 2012, a similar proportion (69%) of all GCSE entries in Jersey achieved five or more grades A\* to C as in the previous year (68%). In both years, the proportion for Jersey was below that of the UK (79% in 2011 and 81% in 2012).

**Figure 14.3 Proportion of Students Achieving 5 or More GCSE's Grades A\* to C, 2002-2012**



More than four-fifths (84%) of all A-level entries in Jersey in 2012 achieved grades A\* to C compared with 76% in the UK.

Further Reading: Education Department Annual Reports.

## 15. Sports Development

The Department for Education, Sport and Culture (ESC) is responsible for the delivery of a programme of Sports Development in Jersey. This work is carried out by Officers directly employed by ESC as well as those employed by their National Governing Bodies who are supported with a grant from ESC. Many sports in Jersey do not have a Development Officer but are supported by many dedicated volunteers.

In 2012 there were 70 clubs affiliated to the Sports Development programme, with over 7,500 individuals participating in an affiliated sport (See Table 15.1).

**Table 15.1: Number of participants in affiliated sports in 2012\***

	Male	Female	Total
Aged 5-11	1,391	347	1,738
Aged 12-18	2,131	350	2,481
Aged 19 or over	2,740	736	3,476

\* Figures exclude Tennis and Golf

As well as affiliated clubs, the Sports Development programme also supported almost 200 primary school teams and 200 secondary school teams. Almost 150 curriculum PE units and more than 50 after school projects were delivered by Sports Development in 2012.

**Table 15.2 Number of Sport Projects Delivered in 2012\***

	2012
...during school holidays	63
...during school term time	158
...to improve medical conditions (sessions per week)	86
...to promote social inclusion	35
...to reduce anti-social behaviour	65

\* Figures exclude Tennis and Golf

### Coaches

In 2012 around 140 people qualified on Level 1 coaching courses and 270 coaches achieved age specific qualifications in 2012.

There are now 178 registered officials in Jersey.

### Players

Almost 400 12-18 year olds were involved in academy programmes in 2012, and a further 300 adults competed at representative levels.

*Further reading: Community and School Sports Development Annual Report, Education Sport and Culture and Sports Development Annual Report, Education Sport and Culture*

## 16. Culture and Heritage

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The Department for Education, Sport and Culture (ESC) funds four independent cultural organisations (by direct grant) which provide core services for the Island. In addition, the department provides funding for the teaching of Jèrriais in schools and to adults<sup>11</sup>.

**Table 16.1 Grants awarded to Cultural Organisations in 2012**

	Grants (£)
Jersey Heritage**	2,306,191
Jersey Opera House*	1,028,202
Jersey Arts Trust	152,570
Jersey Arts Centre	442,510
Don Balleine (Jèrriais)	140,225

\*Includes annual loan repayment of £572,000 in connection with restoration of the Opera House

\*\*Does not include refurbishment fund of £465,000

Source: Jersey Cultural Development Office, Education Sport and Culture

### Jersey Heritage Trust

Established by the States of Jersey to care for, promote access to, and act as advocates for the Island's heritage, the Trust is responsible for a number of sites and services for the Island. Under agreements with the States and the Société Jersiaise, sites include the Jersey Museum, Maritime Museum, the Archive, Elizabeth Castle, Mont Orgueil Castle, Hamptonne and La Hougue Bie.

In 2011, there were a total of 162,000 visits to sites administered by Jersey Heritage.

The Trust administers the "Forts and Towers" programme which gives public access to a number of historic buildings for short-term hire; its other work includes providing advice to the Planning and Environment Department on the listing of historic buildings.

### Arts

ESC supports two performing arts venues: the Jersey Opera House and the Jersey Arts Centre, which seat 625 and 250 people, respectively. In addition, the Arts Centre stages some performances at the former St James Church and at other occasional venues in the Island. The Berni Gallery at the Arts Centre is the venue for small scale exhibitions and the centre also runs a programme of participative activities for children and adults.

The ESC department also makes a grant to the Jersey Arts Trust in its role as the arts development agency in Jersey. The Trust runs a programme of workshops, support groups and competitions to develop interest in the arts locally and also provides grants to local individuals and societies.

<sup>11</sup> Funding is provided to Le Don Balleine for the operation of L'Office du Jèrriais

In 2011, the Jersey Arts Centre was host to 270 performances and 18 Art exhibitions in the Berni Gallery; more than 34,000<sup>12</sup> attended during the year.

The Opera House held performances on 281 days during 2011; in total almost 60,000 people attended.

The Jersey Arts Trust held 8 Arts Development Events, which had almost 600 people attend, they also held 6 Arts Development Groups during 2012, with 104 participants. A total of £52,283 was awarded as grants (this total includes underwriting, which though awarded was not ultimately called upon).

### Jèrriais

In 2011 L'Office du Jèrriais gave classes in Jèrriais to 180 primary school children, 19 secondary school students and 25 adults. The Jersey Annual Social Survey 2012 asked how well respondents could speak Jèrriais. Although around a third of adults in Jersey said they were able to understand some common words or phrases spoken in Jèrriais, fewer than one in a hundred adults reported being able to speak Jèrriais fluently.

### Jersey Library

In 2012 the Jersey Library received a total of 445,900 visits, of which 354,400 were to the main Town Library and 82,600 were to the part-time branch in Les Quennevais School. The mobile library visits more than 30 sites each week, and received about 9,000 visits in 2012.

Library expenditure equated to about £16 per capita in 2012 and expenditure on books and materials was £2 per capita.

**Table 16.2 Library Annual Statistics, 2012**

	Number of Items issued	Items Added to Stock
Town Library	323,500	10,440
Branch Library	54,850	1,690
Mobile Library	12,040	790
Schools Resources	31,340	1,370
Nursing Homes / Housebound	30,590	
<b>Total</b>	<b>452,320</b>	<b>14,280</b>

*Numbers independently rounded to nearest 10*

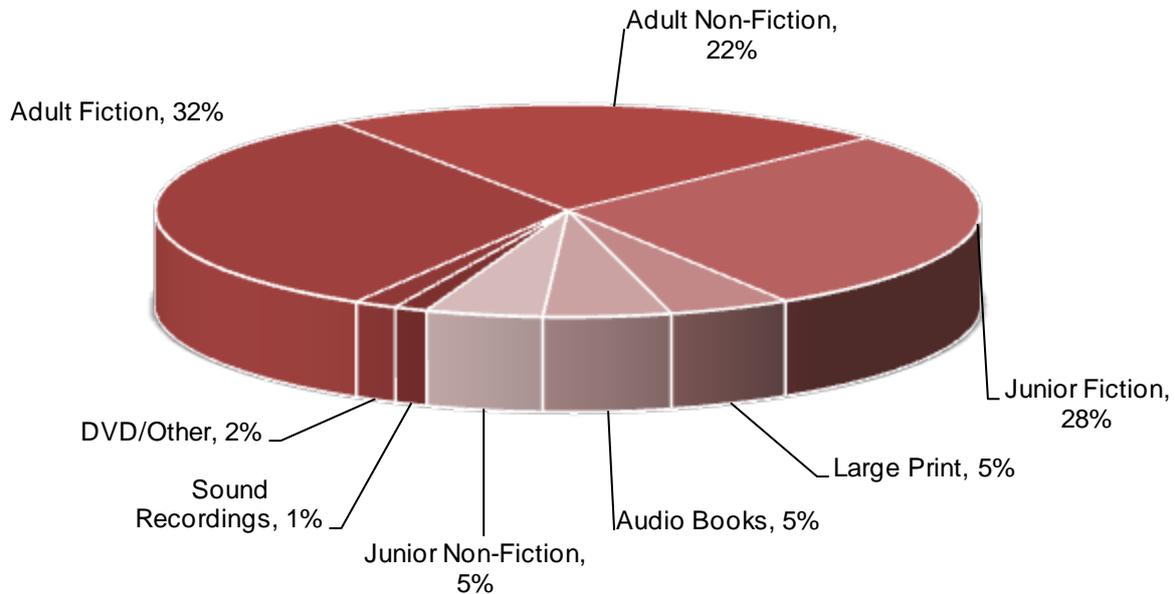
Children's fiction and non-fiction accounted for a third (33%) of all items borrowed. Adult fiction (including large print and audio formats) accounted for 42%.

<sup>12</sup> Whilst the figures show the attendance at the centres indicated, they are based on the number of tickets sold. The figures do not show, for example, the number who attended the free films shown at the Arts Centre, the number who attended the free viewings at the Berni Gallery or the number of people who visit the Arts Centre or St James.

## 16. Culture and Heritage

Throughout the year, there were 266 children's activities and organised group visits to the library, attended by over 4,600 young people. A further 117 visits were made by library staff to schools and community groups to promote the library service, books and the joy of reading.

**Figure 16.1 Loans by Category, 2012**



In 2012 the library dealt with about 72,900 enquiries; 86% (62,400) at the Town Library and 14% (10,500) at the Branch Library.

Over 30,000 reference enquiries were answered; over 75% of these were for information of a local nature.

During the year, 1,900 requests were supplied for specific books. Of these reservations, a sample check indicated that three-fifths (60%) were supplied within 7 days. This speed of supply exceeds the UK national target and average.

A new mobile library vehicle came into service in October 2012, with new artwork and fully exchanged book stock. After consultation with users, the routes and stops were reviewed and a new timetable prepared for 2013.

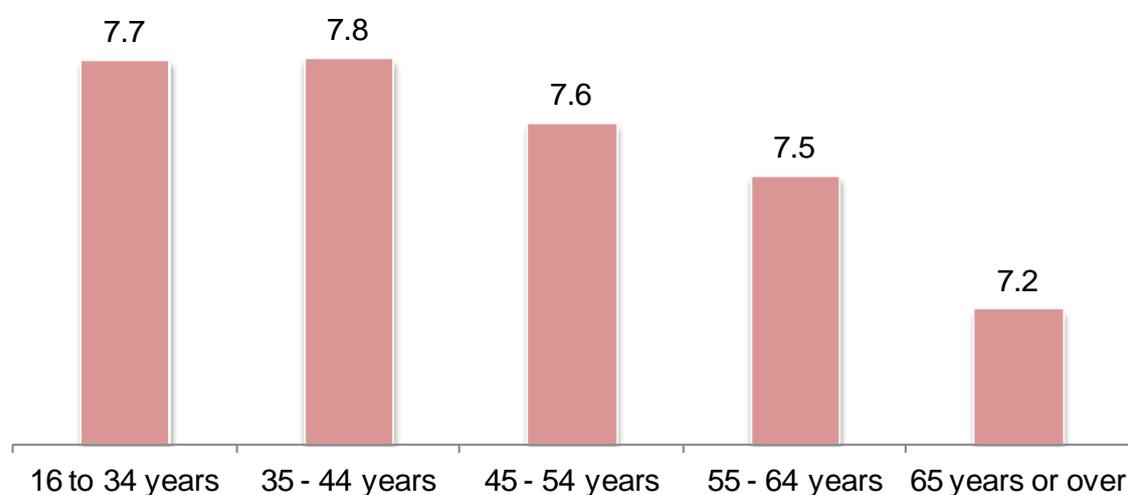
The Jersey Annual Social Survey 2012 found that around two-fifths (42%) of adults reported using the Jersey Library over the previous 12 months (including visiting or contacting the town library, Les Quennevais branch, the online library, Home Library or Mobile Library service). Over 95% of those who reported having used a library service in the previous 12 months said they were either 'very' or 'fairly' satisfied with the service provided.

## 17. Health

### General Health Status

One way to determine the overall health of a population is by asking people to self-rate their health. The 2012 round of the Jersey Annual Social Survey recorded that around half (52%) of respondents reported their health to be 'excellent' or 'very good'. Fewer than one in twenty (3%) reported being in 'poor' general health. A more detailed question whereby respondents rate their health on a scale of one to ten (ten being the best imaginable health and one being the worst) was also included in JASS 2012, see Figure 17.1.

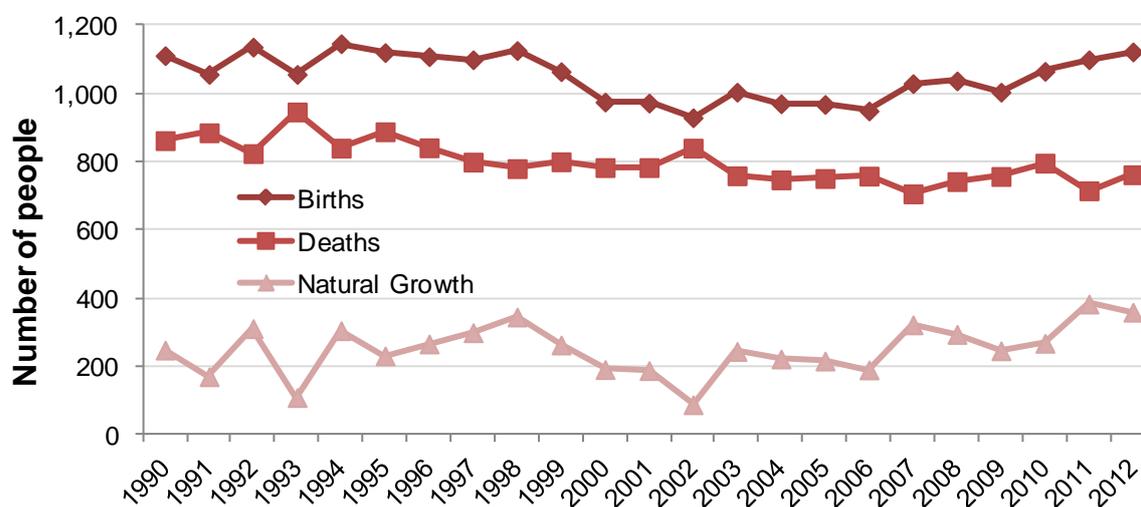
**Figure 17.1 On a scale of one to ten, where ten is the best imaginable and one is the worst, how good or bad is your own health today? Mean rating by age**



### Births and Deaths

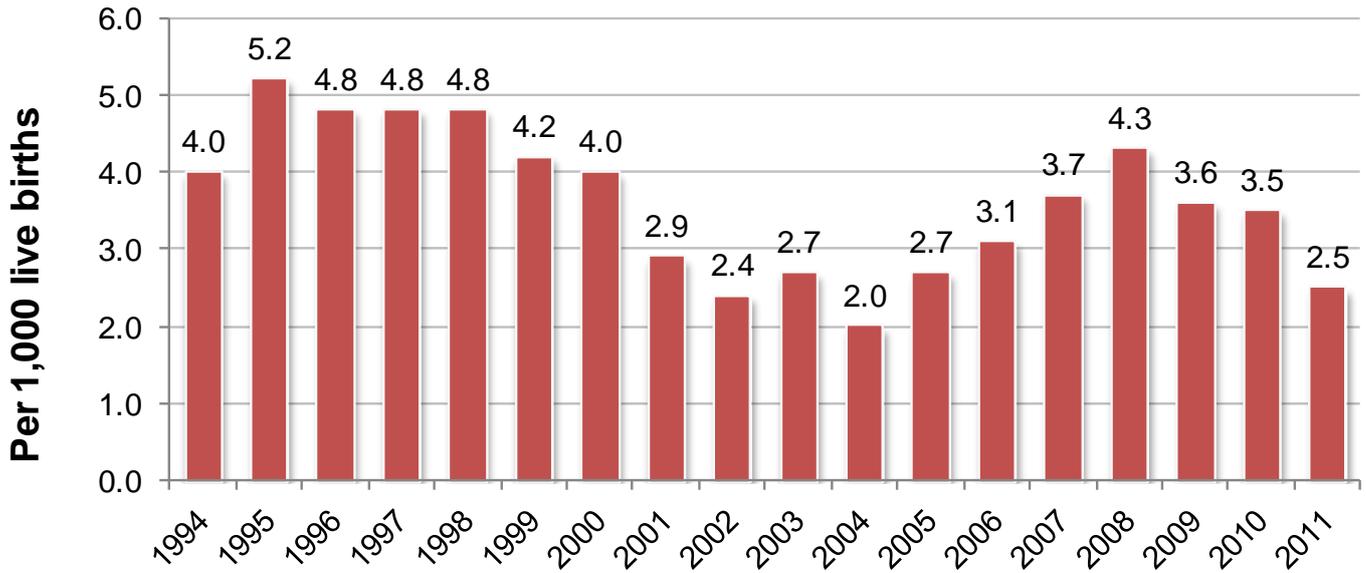
In 2012, 1,123 live births and 763 deaths were registered in Jersey, a net natural growth of 360.

**Figure 17.2 Number of Births, Deaths and Natural Growth in Population, 1990-2012**



Source: States of Jersey Superintendent Registrar.

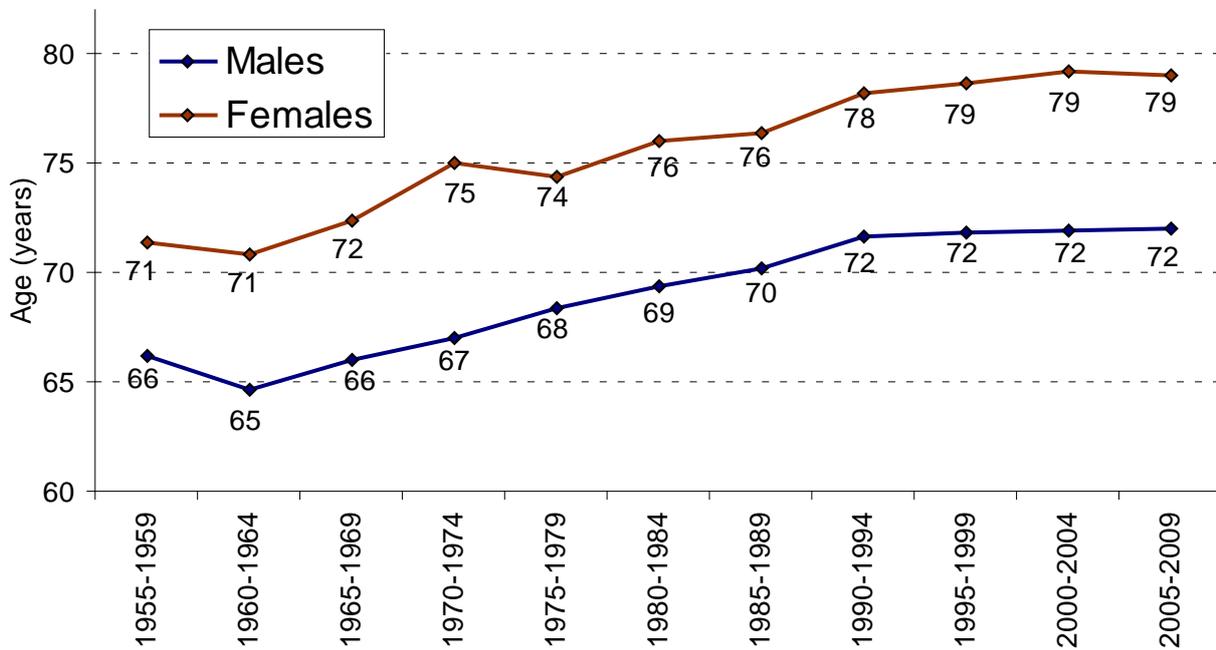
**Figure 17.3 Infant Mortality Rate, 1994-2011, 3-year rolling averages**



**Average Age at Death**

The mean average age at death in Jersey has been increasing for both males and females over the past 50 years. The average age at death for women is now about seven years higher than for men.

**Figure 17.4 Average Age at Death, 1955-2009**



**Life Expectancy at birth**

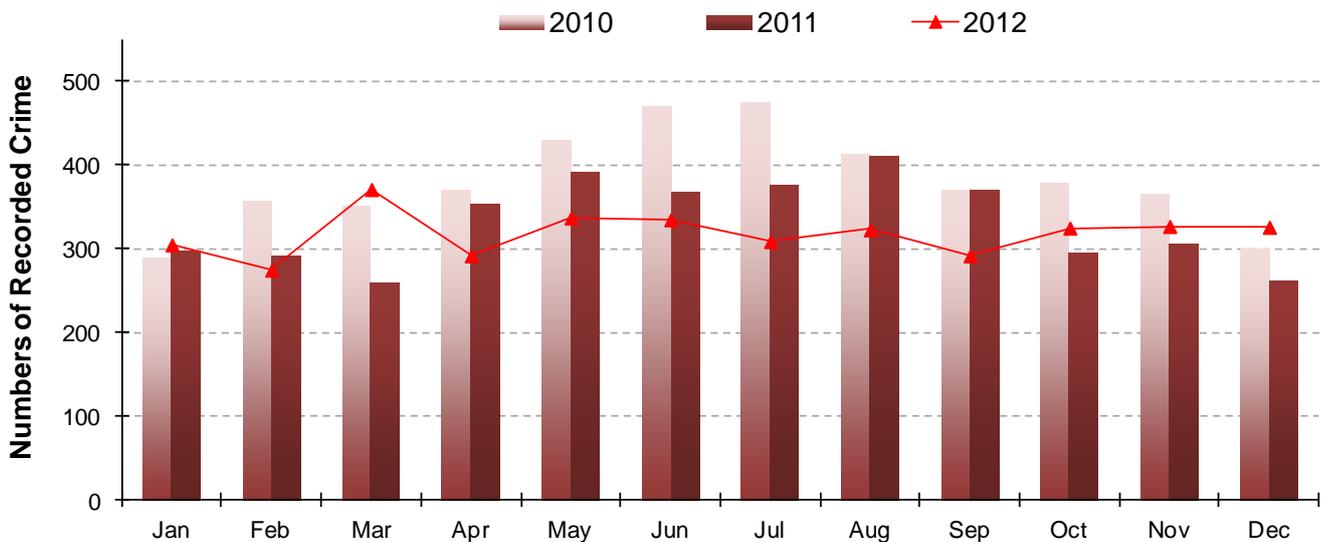
Life expectancy at birth has also been increasing in recent years; for males born between 2007 and 2011 life expectancy is 79 and for females is 84.

## 18. Crime

### Levels of Recorded Crime (Source: States of Jersey Police)

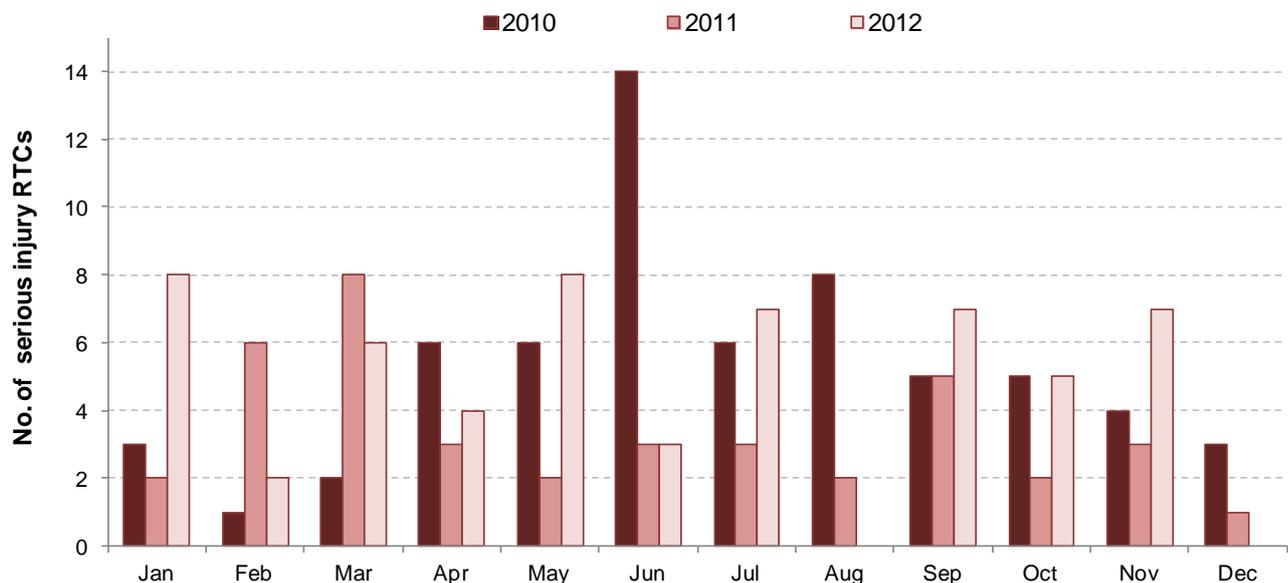
There were 3,817 crimes recorded in 2012, representing 39 crimes per 1,000 members of the population. The number of recorded crimes was 4% lower than the number recorded in 2011. More than two-thirds (70%) of crime took place in St Helier, with fewer than two crimes a week being recorded in eight of the Island's twelve parishes. One-third (34%) of recorded crime resulted in offenders being charged for court or reported to Parish Hall enquiries.

**Figure 18.1 Recorded Crime in Jersey 2010-2012**



In 2012, there were 58 serious Road Traffic Collisions (RTC). Three-quarters of the injuries received were fractures; however 17 people sustained very serious or fatal injuries (see Figure 18.2).

**Figure 18.2 Number of Serious Injury RTC's in Jersey 2010-2012**



Source: States of Jersey Police Service.

## 18. Crime

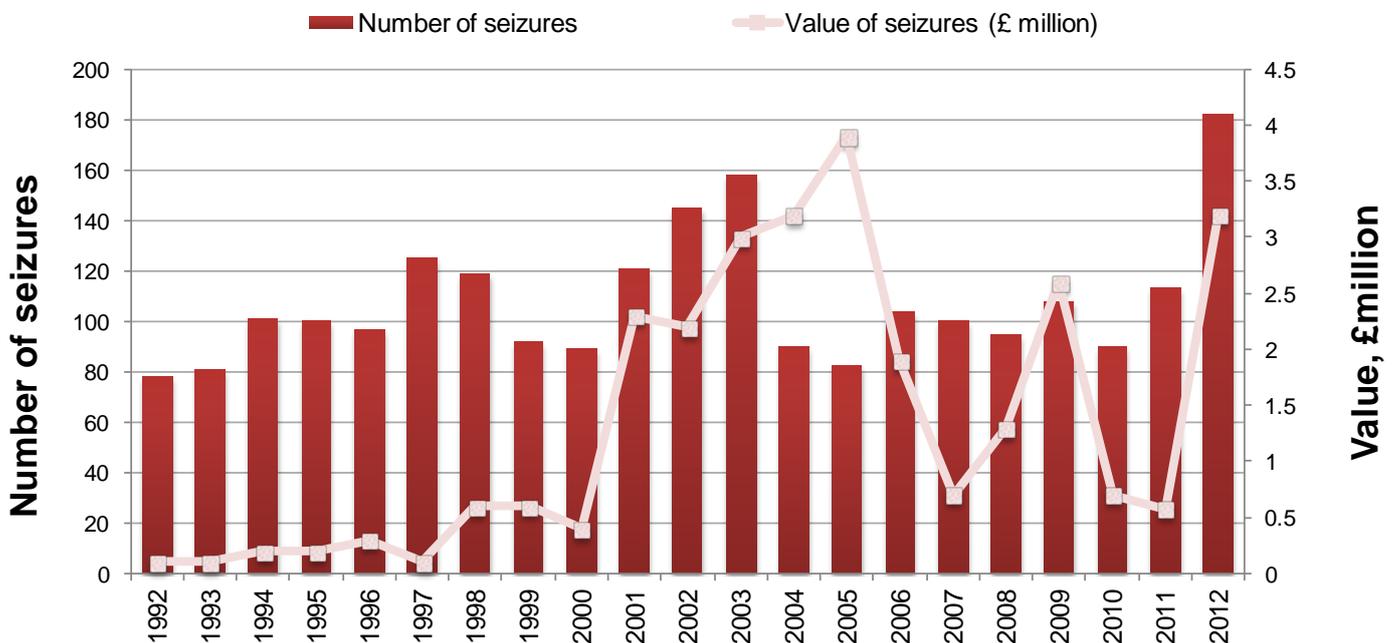
### Drugs

In 2012 the Customs and Immigration Service was responsible for 182 drug seizures with an estimated total street value of more than £3 million.

**Table 18.1 Volume of Drugs Seizures by Customs and Immigration, 2008-2012**

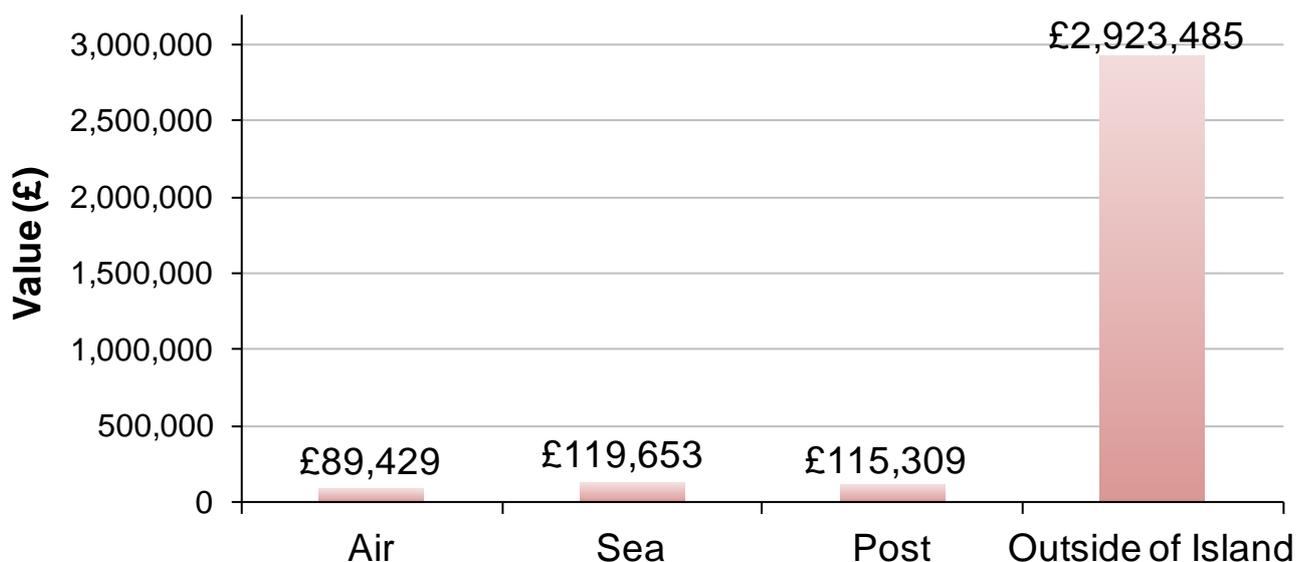
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Heroin (grams)</b>	935	1,242	572	433	84
<b>Ecstasy (tablets)</b>	5,091	-	-	-	1
<b>Cocaine (grams)</b>	711	2,788	504	103	17
<b>Cannabis (kgs)</b>	48	114	3	12	238
<b>Mephedrone (grams)</b>	-	-	1,080	467	1,145
<b>Mephedrone (tablets)</b>	-	-	6	1	-
<b>Amphetamines (grams)</b>	-	1,002	-	174	-
<b>Amphetamines (tablets)</b>	-	5,199	-	-	-
<b>LSD (grams)</b>	-	-	5	-	-
<b>Class C (grams of powder)</b>	-	1,005	47	6	291
<b>Class C (tablets)</b>	5,666	72,049	3,419	586	7,233

**Figure 18.3 Seizures by the Customs and Immigration Service, including Joint Operations: Annual number and Estimated Total Street Value, 1992-2012**



Data for 2001 onwards includes joint operations between Jersey Customs, Guernsey Border Agency, Jersey and UK police and French Customs.

Joint operations between Jersey Customs and UK and French law enforcement authorities have resulted in a number of drug seizures being made outside of the Island, as shown in Figure 18.4.

**Figure 18.4 Value of drug seizures by arrival location, 2012**

Further reading: Customs and Immigration Service, Annual Reports.

### Prison

The prison population in Jersey has been increasing over the last decade, with 2011 seeing an average 185 prisoners. However, 2012 saw a slight decrease in the prison population, with the average over the year being 157. During the year, the maximum number of prisoners held was 170, some 30 less than the maximum seen in 2011.

The number of temporary releases was at its highest level in 2006, since when it has seen a decline, with 2012 being around half the level of that seen in 2006. The number of work experience releases decreased by 900 on the previous year. The number of breaches decreased by half on 2011; the percentage of breaches has remained relatively constant since 2005.

**Table 18.2 Prison Population and Number of Temporary Releases, 2003-2012**

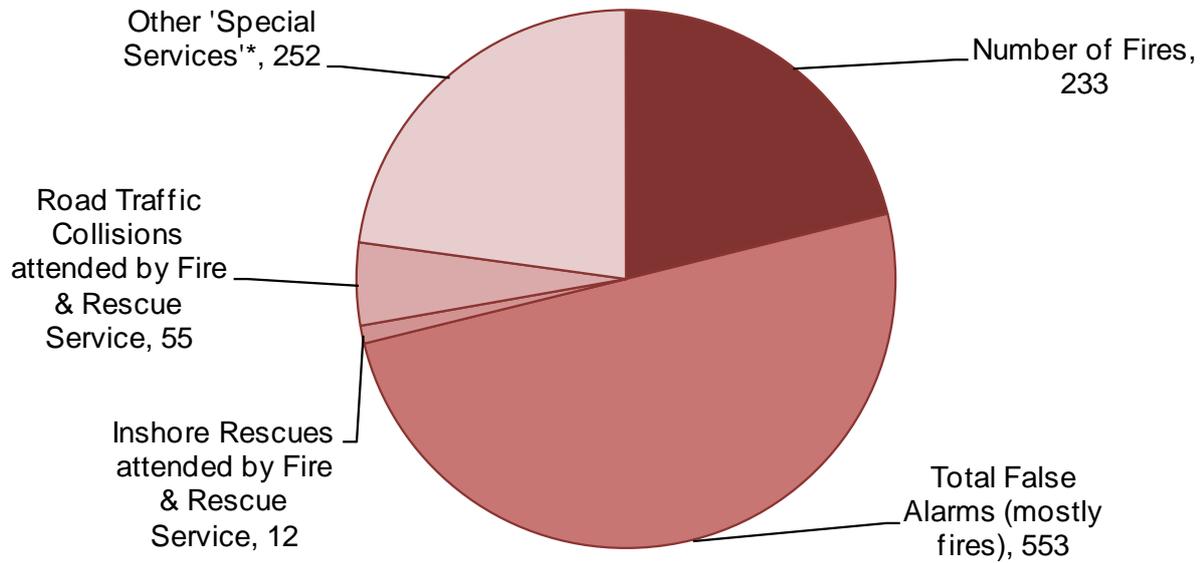
Year	Population			No. of Temporary releases	Work Experience	%	Breaches	%
	Min	Max	Average					
2003	122	187	165	7,683	4,067	53	75	1.0
2004	157	195	170	6,159	2,480	40	28	0.5
2005	158	181	172	6,048	3,532	58	19	0.3
2006	157	189	174	7,764	3,586	46	18	0.2
2007	172	200	184	6,116	4,098	67	17	0.2
2008	171	192	181	5,203	4,469	86	22	0.4
2009	166	199	184	5,361	2,559	48	26	0.4
2010	162	199	177	4,891	2,679	55	10	0.2
2011	163	200	185	5,302	2,766	52	17	0.3
2012	142	170	157	3,475	1,866	53	8	0.2

Source: States of Jersey Prison Service.

## 19. Fire Service

The main emergency incidents attended by the Jersey Fire & Rescue Service in 2012 can be seen in Figure 19.1.

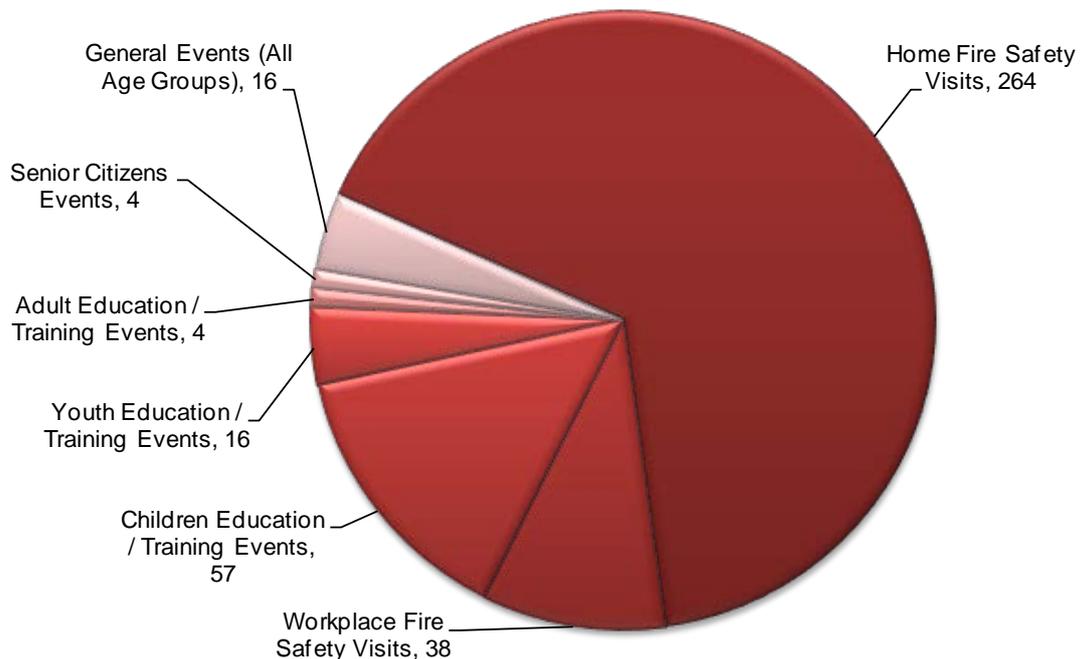
**Figure 19.1 Type of Emergency Incidents Attended by the Fire and Rescue Service, 2012**



\* Special services are those emergencies which are not fires i.e. Hazardous Material incidents, Height rescues, Emergency Effect Entry and Industrial accidents.

The total of all incidents attended by the Fire & Rescue Service in 2012 was 1,105.

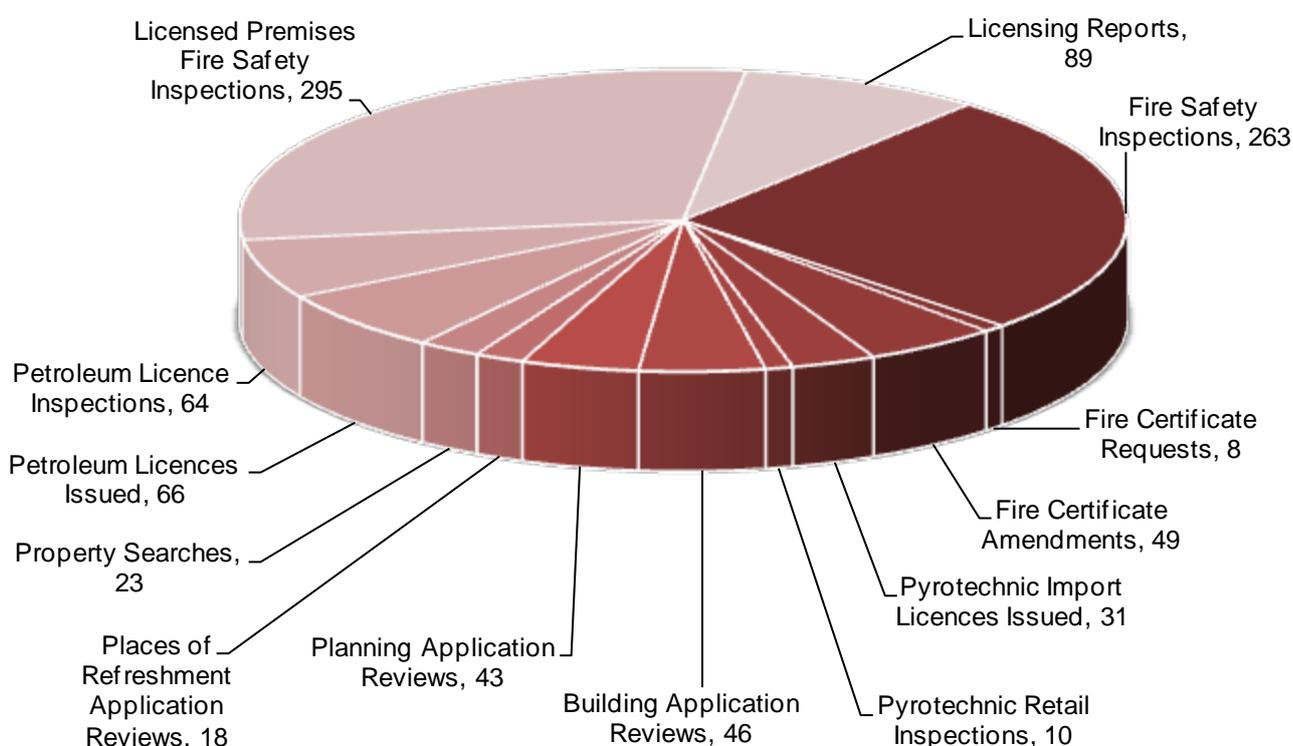
**Figure 19.2 Main Areas of Activity for the Fire & Rescue Service in the community, 2012**



The 'non-operational' part of the Fire & Rescue Service saw a busy year in 2012, promoting community fire safety, fire safety standards and enforcement work. The main areas of community activity for the Fire & Rescue Service are shown in Figure 19.2 and the areas of activity for Fire Safety Regulation and Enforcement is shown in Figure 19.3. The Fire & Rescue Service offer free home fire safety visits to the public, in which two fire-fighters visit the home and discuss potential fire hazards and fire safety action plans, as well as providing free smoke alarms.

The Fire and Rescue Service also enforce fire safety regulations and perform inspections to ensure compliance. In 2012, 558 safety inspections were performed, 295 of which were on licensed premises.

**Figure 19.3 Fire Safety Regulation and Enforcement Activity, 2012**



Source: States of Jersey Fire and Rescue Service

## 20. Ambulance Service

The Ambulance Service has seven emergency ambulances, three single response cars, two major incident vehicles and one 4WD with major incident trailer. In addition to the emergency response vehicles, the Service also operates a Patient Transport Service (PTS), which has 12 mini-buses and 4 hospital car service vehicles. Between the hours of 7 a.m. and 10 p.m. three ambulances are available and between 10 p.m. and 7 a.m. there are two.

### Calls

The Jersey Ambulance Service received 7,305 emergency calls in 2012, an increase of 321 calls from 2011 (6,984 calls) equating to an average of 20 emergency calls per day.

**Table 20.1 Ambulance Service Call Statistics, 2008 - 2012**

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Total Calls received by Combined Control Centre</b>	<b>10,284</b>	<b>9,753</b>	<b>9,512</b>	<b>9,834</b>	<b>10,398</b>
Total Emergency Calls Received	7,367	6,996	6,809	6,984	7,305
<b>Total Emergency Calls responded to</b>	<b>6,931</b>	<b>6,597</b>	<b>6,341</b>	<b>6,931</b>	<b>6,938</b>
<i>Category A</i>	1,222	1,341	1,126	989	1,414
<i>Category B</i>	4,433	4,395	4,786	5,089	5,185
<i>Category C</i>	1,276	848	429	469	329
<b>Total Urgent Calls responded to</b>	<b>1,266</b>	<b>1,258</b>	<b>1,232</b>	<b>1,221</b>	<b>1,294</b>
<b>Total Routine Calls responded to</b>	<b>1,357</b>	<b>1,240</b>	<b>1,228</b>	<b>1,343</b>	<b>1,443</b>
Total Charter Flights taken	251	231	287	338	319
PTS Patient Journeys	46,701	49,733	48,631	49,145	47,890

*Emergency Calls refers to all 999 calls.*

**Category A:** Life-threatening situations; **Category B:** Serious/Urgent and **Category C:** Non-urgent situations.

*PTS: Patient Transport Service*

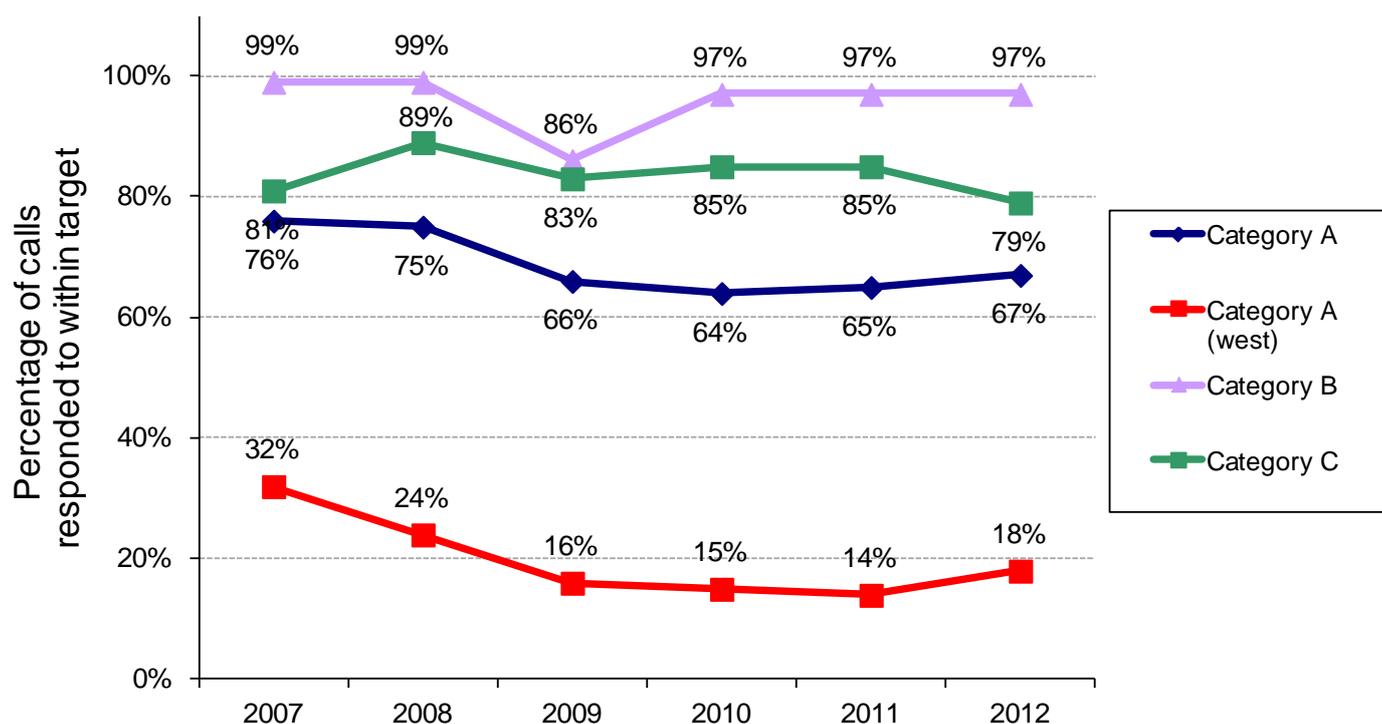
Urgent Calls come from GPs (not 999) and totalled 1,294 in 2012, an average of about 4 per day. Routine Calls are for transfer of patients and are at a similar rate (1,443 calls) to Urgent Calls.

### Response Rates

It is the aim of the Ambulance Service to respond to all Category A calls within 8 minutes, which can often be difficult in the outlying areas of the Island. The target for Category B and C is to be reached within 19 minutes.

2012 saw an increase in targets reached compared to 2011. Life-threatening situations (Category A) were reached within the 8 minute targets in 67% of the time compared with 65% in 2011. The response rate for Category A in the West of the Island was at 18% in 2012, compared to 14% in 2011. Category B and C saw a similar rate in 2012, where such calls were responded to within the target time in 97% of cases for Category B and in 79% of Category C cases.

**Figure 20.1 Percentage of Calls Responded to within Target, 2007 - 2012**



### Care Rating (Source: JASS 2010)

Almost two-thirds (63%) of people who had received care from the Ambulance Service (including Patient Transport) in the previous twelve months rated the care as "Excellent"; a further quarter (28%) rated it "Very good".

### Community Alarms

The elderly and infirm living at home in Jersey can be supplied with a Community Alarm System to which the Ambulance Service respond when activated if it is a genuine emergency (otherwise key holders are contacted to attend as a first response). In 2012, the ambulance responded to 246 such alarms; neighbours/contacts were notified in another 57 cases and GPs were called in 23 cases. The total alarms activations for 2012 amounted to 3,120.

### Automated External Defibrillators

In 2012 there were a total of 118 defibrillators in the community, the result of a St John's Ambulance initiative.

## 21. Coastguard

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Jersey Coastguard provides the response, initiation, co-ordination and international management service for maritime and aviation Search and Rescue (SAR) within Jersey's territorial waters. This is obligatory under the IMO's *1979 International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue*, to which Jersey is a signatory, through the UK. The team also coordinates pilotage and shipping movements for the Ports of Jersey, run the VTS (Vessel Traffic Services) for the ports and undertakes operational liaison with the Shipping Companies which serve Jersey. The Coastguard manages the counter pollution and salvage response for the Island under the *Shipping (Jersey) Law 2002* and maintains the voyage safety reporting service for all vessels on passage in territorial waters, with 3,200 reports being received and processed in 2012. The Coastguard also assists the Fire and Rescue Service, Ambulance Service and Police to respond to incidents where persons are at risk of injury or death on the Island's cliffs or the shoreline.

### Search and Rescue Incidents (SAR)

In 2012 there were a total of 174 incidents that required the use of Coastguard SAR Service (see Table 21.1). The service assisted a total of 269 people during the year, and saved a further 16 from imminent danger. 48 Alarms with good intent were raised by members of the public to a potential problem at sea; each of these were investigated either from ashore or by an SAR unit. There were 85 vessels that needed assistance during 2012 and a further 5 needed saving from imminent danger. The most common reasons for incidents occurring at sea were mechanical/cooling failure or due to fuel or oil problems.

During the year, close cooperation with the States of Jersey Police resulted in 17 coastal searches being carried out for missing persons, including the use of the Channel Islands Air Search aircraft.

### Coastguard Vessels

As well as helping with SAR operations and assisting the other emergency services, the fleet also operates a 24 hour pilot boat service to assist vessels to safely dock in port and to clear local reefs and navigational dangers. The fleet, including the *Duke of Normandy*, also conducts maintenance and inspection of aids to navigation (lighthouses, buoys and beacons), harbour and offshore reef structures. Additionally, if required, the fleet also carries out salvage operations, oil pollution response, offshore towage and other contract work in the Channel Islands area.

### Beach Lifeguard Service

The seasonal Beach Lifeguard Service is now run by RNLI Beach Lifeguard teams on contract to the Economic Development Department. The RNLI works closely with Jersey Coastguard and provides 10:00-18:00 cover for four beaches from May to the end of September each year.

**Table 21.1 – Jersey Coastguard Sea Rescue Statistics, 2002 - 2012**

	<b>Total Incidents</b>	<b>Deployment / Launches of main Rescue units (SRUs)</b>							
	MRCC* Jersey	St Helier ALB / ILB***	St Catherine ILB	Fire Service IRBs	CI Air Search	Other Vessels	Duke of Normandy & States Vessels	Helicopters	Alarms with good intent
<b>2002</b>	163	26	17	44	7	57	2	3	40
<b>2003</b>	173	27	22	49	1	56	11	0	36
<b>2004</b>	129**	22	23	30	2	34	14	1	24
<b>2005</b>	102	14 / 11	14	20	3	30	5	0	27
<b>2006</b>	99	15 / 15	10	17	9	32	15	2	33
<b>2007</b>	119	17 / 18	21	17	7	46	17	5	21
<b>2008</b>	133	30 / 25	14	26	4	26	21	3	42
<b>2009</b>	175	45 / 27	17	35	9	52	21	4	59
<b>2010</b>	148	32 / 19	18	23	1	40	23	1	34
<b>2011</b>	160	31 / 19	22	24	7	59	22	3	36
<b>2012</b>	174	46 / 17	28	19	11	78	29	5	48

\* MRCC: Maritime Rescue Coordination Centre

\*\* change in recording data due to the Jersey coast radio station moving from Corbière to Maritime House.

\*\*\* ALB = All Weather Lifeboat, ILB= Inshore Lifeboat

Further Reading: Jersey Coastguard [www.portofjersey.com](http://www.portofjersey.com)

## 22. Social Security

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### Social Security Fund

The Social Security scheme in Jersey uses contributions paid by workers to fund old age pensions and to cover periods of ill-health and maternity.

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 2011, expenditure on benefits paid out from the Social Security Fund totalled £190 million. Income from contributions, supplementation, interest and rent totalled £215 million.

Over 27,000 people received an Old Age Pension from Jersey in 2011 and around 900 claimed a Maternity Allowance.

**Table 22.1 Number of individuals claiming benefit on 31 December 2011**

Type of Benefit	Number of beneficiaries
Pensions	27,367
Survivor's Benefit	957
Invalidity Benefit	967
Long-Term Incapacity Allowance	3,533

The above benefits are normally paid for relatively long periods of time. Other benefits, shown in Table 22.2, are paid for shorter periods.

**Table 22.2 Number of Claims submitted during 2011**

Type of Benefit	Number of Claims Submitted
Death Grant	678
Maternity Allowance	944
Short-Term Incapacity Allowance	28,652

### Health Insurance Fund

The Health Insurance Fund subsidises GP visits and prescriptions for most Jersey residents (the 'Health Scheme'). A total of £25 million was spent on benefits from the Health Insurance Fund in 2011.

### Tax Funded Benefits

Income Support provides financial assistance towards the costs of housing, living, medical needs and childcare.

On the 31<sup>st</sup> of December 2011 there were 6,387 Income Support claims being paid.

Other tax funded schemes will continue after Income Support, e.g. the Christmas Bonus benefit. In 2011, 18,292 people each received a Christmas Bonus payment.

**Table 22.3 Summary of Expenditure on Tax Funded Social Benefits**

Social Benefit	2011 Expenditure £m
Income Support (excluding Special Payments)	88.3
Income Support Special Payments	1.8

Winter Fuel Allowance accounted for £344,982 of the Special Payments in Table 22.3.

Table 22.4 below shows the age ranges of Income Support claimants within households in the Island.

**Table 22.4 Participants of Income Support claims on 31 December 2011**

Age Range	Number of Participants
0-16	3,178
17-64	6,029
65 or over	2,148

### Health and Safety Inspectorate

The Health and Safety Inspectorate is the regulatory authority of health and safety at work in the Island.

In 2011, the Inspectorate was involved with 4 Royal Court prosecutions which resulted in a total of £48,000 fines and costs. During the year the Inspectorate received 128 complaints regarding working conditions and activities.

They also made 3,983 regulatory contacts, which includes written correspondence, phone calls and face-to-face meetings.

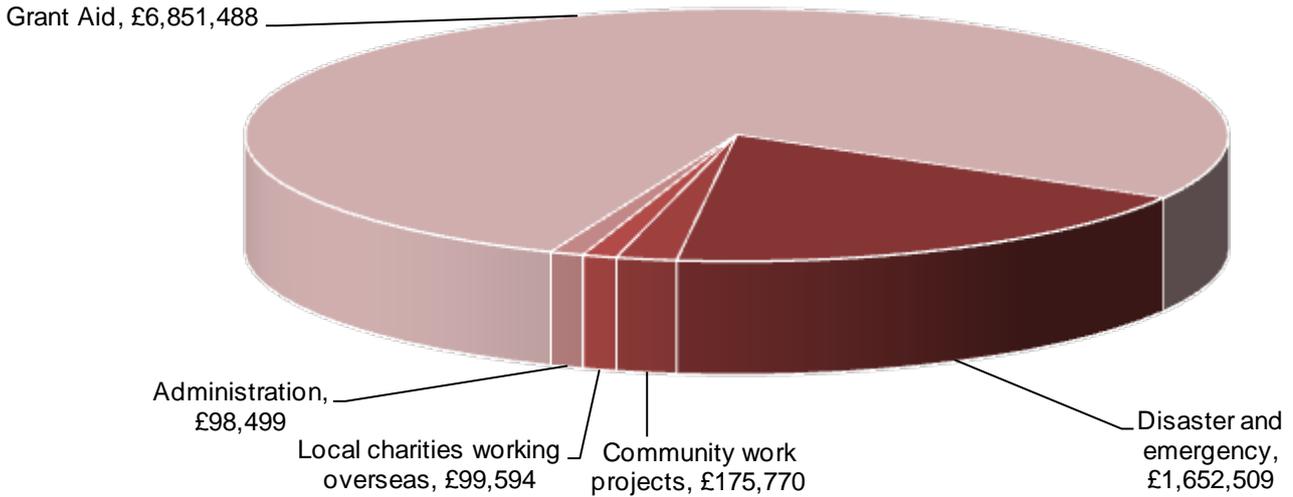
Employees in the Island made a total of 876 benefit claims as a result of work related accidents and ill health, an increase of 16 over the previous year.

## 23. Overseas Aid

### Annual Expenditure

In 2012, the official contribution of overseas aid from Jersey was £8.8 million, of which more than £6.8 million was grant aid and just over £1.65 million was disaster and emergency aid. The official aid contribution from Jersey in 2012 was 5% more than the £8.4 million in 2011.

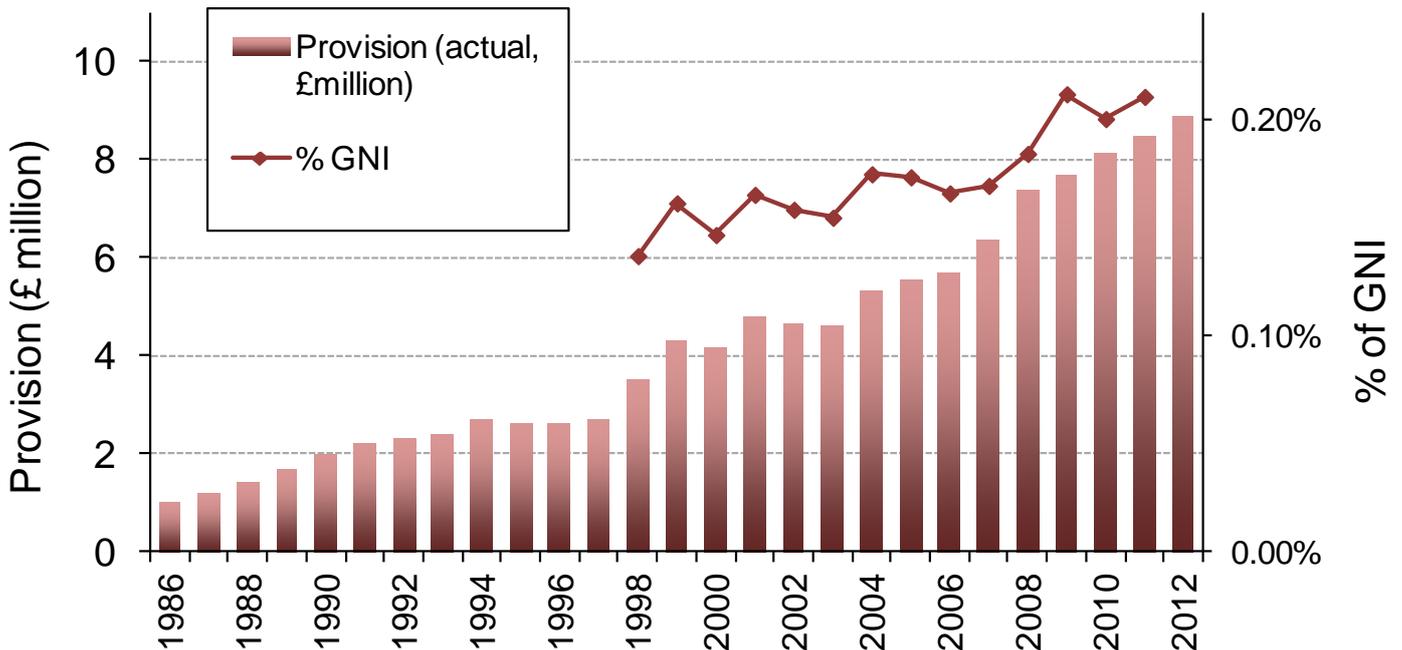
**Figure 23.1 Official Aid Contribution from Jersey, 2012**



Total Contribution: £8,877,860. Further reading: Overseas Aid Committee Annual Reports.

In 2011, Jersey's Overseas Aid expenditure was 0.2% of total Gross National Income (GNI).

**Figure 23.2 Jersey Annual Overseas Aid Provision, Total and percentage of GNI, 1986-2012**

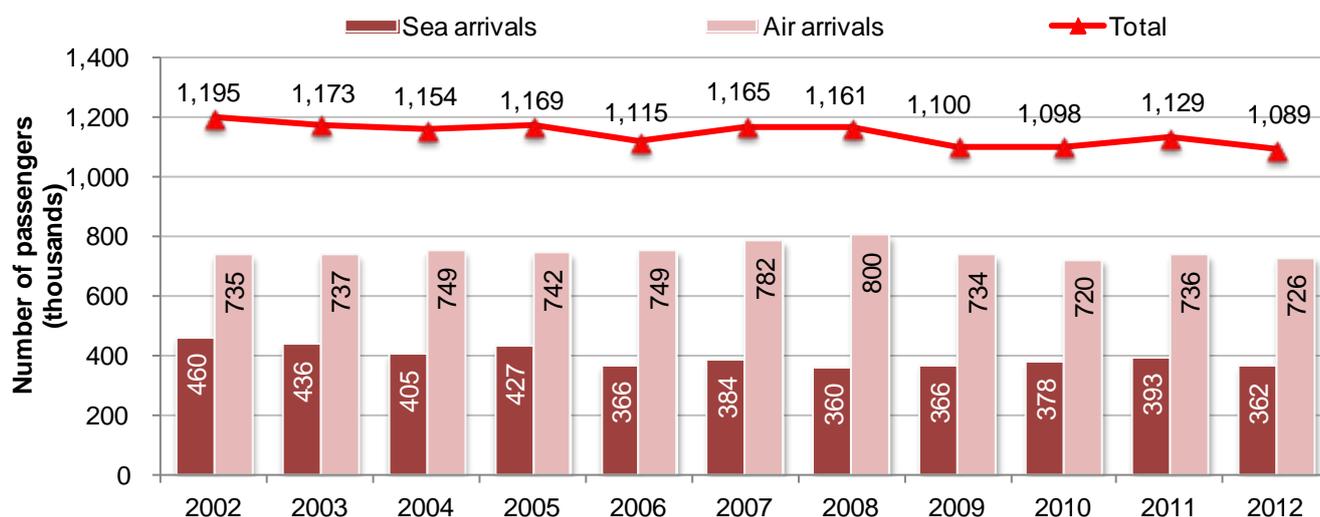


## 24. Sea and Air Transport

### Total Number of Passengers, by Route

The total number of passenger (air and sea) arrivals in 2012 was around 1,089,000, some 40,000 less than in 2011, a decrease of 3.5%. Sea arrivals and air arrivals were both down on 2011.

**Figure 24.1 Total Number of Sea and Air Passenger Arrivals, 2002-2012**



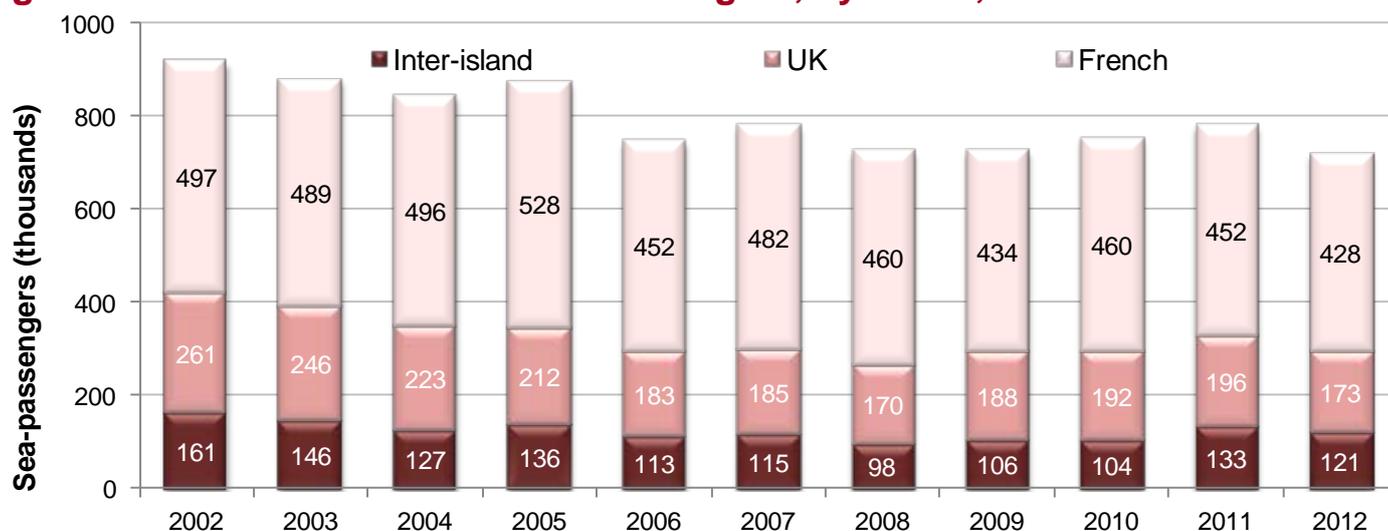
Numbers are in thousands of arrivals only. Passengers by air exclude transit passengers.

Source: Jersey Tourism Annual Report 2012, [www.jersey.com/statistics](http://www.jersey.com/statistics)

### Sea Transport

In 2012, the total number of sea passengers (arrivals and departures) for all routes was over 722,000, around 35,000 less than in 2011. Cruise passengers are also included in Figure 24.2 – there were over 3,500 in 2012.

**Figure 24.2 Total Number of Sea Passengers, by Route, 2002-2012**



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 passenger figures shown are for regular scheduled routes in and out of the Island.

## 24. Sea and Air Transport

### Sea Freight

More than 341,000 tonnes of freight were shipped (exports and imports combined) through St Helier Harbour in 2012.

**Figure 24.3 Annual Sea Freight, 2006-2012**



Source: Jersey Harbours Department.

**Table 24.1 Freight by Commodity (Import and Export), 2011 & 2012, tonnes**

	2011	2012
Aggregate	-	175
Cement	21,670	14,723
Containerised Freight	349,499	308,125
Fertiliser	1,001	-
General Freight	2,164	1,524
Scrap	6,185	8,259
Timber	959	291
Trade Vehicles	10,133	6,777
Lift on, Lift off Freight (Lo Lo)	101,376	87,127
Roll on, Roll off Freight (Ro Ro)	290,085	254,589
Other	-	1,842
<b>Total</b>	<b>391,461</b>	<b>341,716</b>

Source: Jersey Harbour Department.

Along with freight, Jersey harbour saw 112,888 tonnes of fuel pass through the port; around a third (32%) was diesel and a fifth (21%) was petrol. The remainder was comprised of aviation fuel (15%), kerosene (12%), light fuel oil (10%), butane (6%), heavy fuel oil (4%), propane (1%) and avtur (0.5%).

Further Reading: Jersey Harbour Department, Annual Report.

### Airport Traffic

The total number of air passenger arrivals in 2012 was 726,056, a decrease of 1.3% on 2011. 1,454,755 passengers used Jersey Airport in 2012 compared to 1,474,368 in 2011.

Total UK passenger arrivals decreased by 0.9% on the previous year, while Channel Island arrivals decreased by 8.0%. International arrivals were up 6.8%.

**Table 24.2 Passenger Arrivals 2011 and 2012**

Point of Origin	2011	2012
UK Passengers	624,792	619,173
Inter-Island Passengers	76,724	70,570
International Passengers	34,006	36,313
<b>Total Passengers</b>	<b>735,522</b>	<b>726,056</b>

Source: [www.jersey.com/marketinginfo](http://www.jersey.com/marketinginfo)

## 25. 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 118,838 on 31 December 2012.

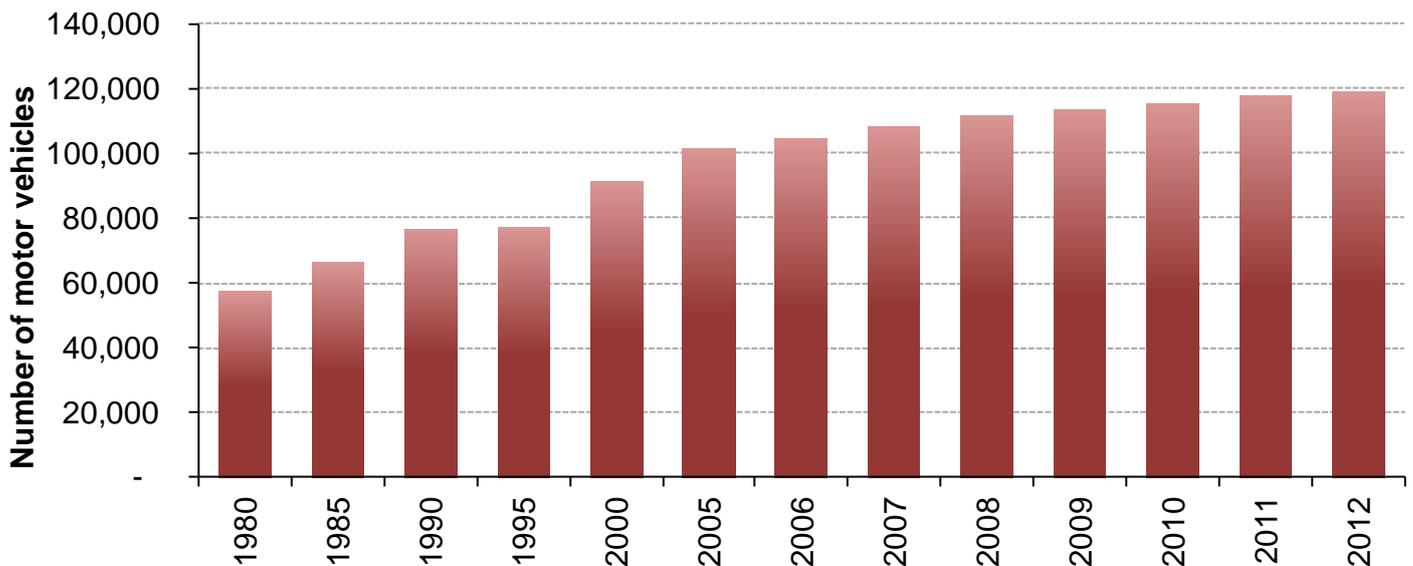
This 2012 figure represents a net increase of 1,511 vehicles on 2011; the lowest increase for a number of years. The increase comprises the difference between new registrations (7,456), scrapped (2,051) and exported (3,894) vehicles.

It must be taken into account that many vehicles may lie unused or have been disposed of without informing DVS. These vehicle records remain on the register, resulting in a higher number of registered vehicles than actual vehicles on Jersey's roads.

In 2012, 58 hybrid vehicles were registered; slightly down on the number registered in 2011 (67).

As recorded by the 2011 Census, the average number of cars/vans per private households was 1.50. This number was at a similar level to that recorded in 2001 (1.48) and higher than that for the UK<sup>13</sup> (1.2). The average number of motorcycles/scooters per household increased from 0.12 to 0.19 per household between 2001 and 2011.

**Figure 25.1 Total Number of Vehicles Registered in Jersey, 1980-2012**



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

<sup>13</sup> Derived from data published in the General Lifestyle Survey 2010; Office for National Statistics.

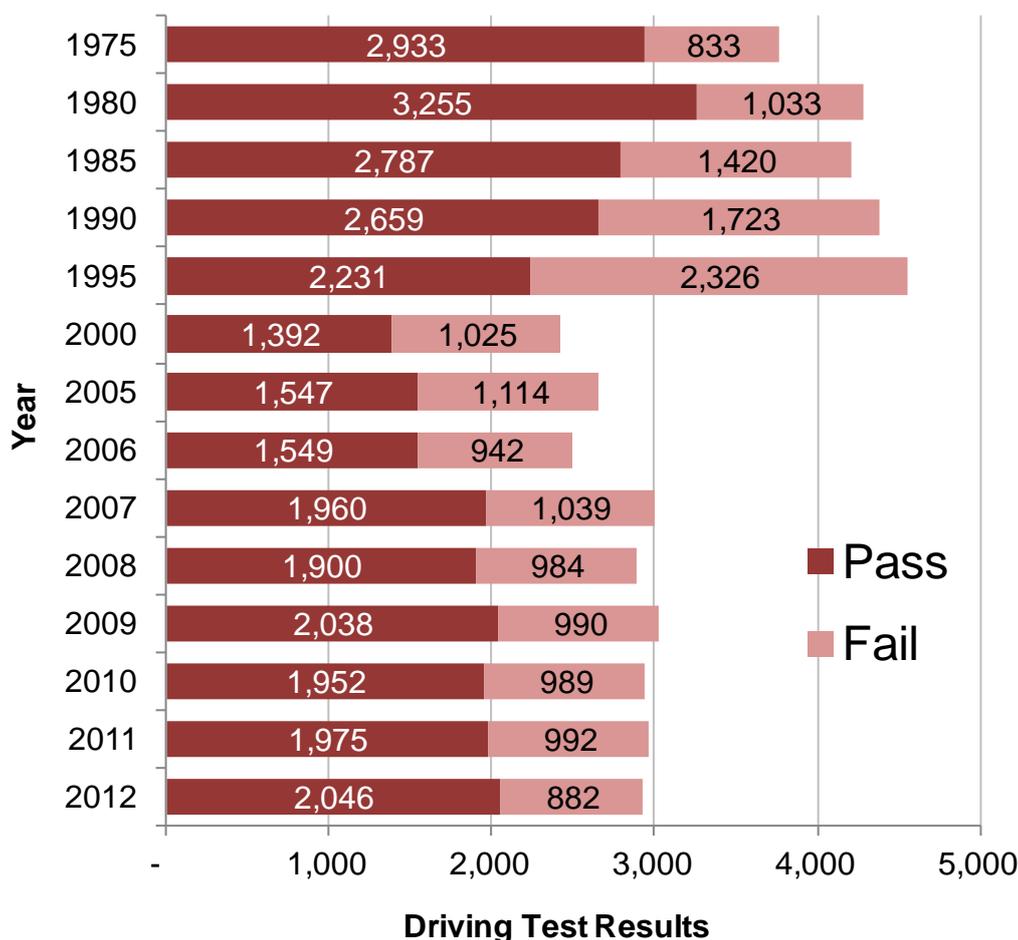
In 2012, 2,928 people (1,757 males and 1,171 females) took a practical driving test. A higher proportion of males passed than females, with 1,329 males (76%) and 717 females (61%) passing. In total, 882 people failed, made up of 49% males and 51% females. Of the total practical driving tests, 2,193 (75%) were taken in a car, a slight drop on previous years.

**Table 25.1 Practical Driving Test Results by Gender, 2012**

	Male	Female	Total
Pass	1,329	717	2,046
Fail	428	454	882

The number of driving tests taken per year remains just under the 3,000 mark.

**Figure 25.2 Practical Driving Test Results, 1975-2012**



Some 4,860 people booked a theory driving test in 2012, but over one in ten (505) failed to attend. Of those who did attend, 1,943 passed - a pass-rate of almost 45%, the lowest figure recorded to date.

Source: Driver and Vehicle Standards Department.

## 25. Vehicle Transport

### Households without access to a car or van

The 2011 Census found that one in six (16%) private households did not own or have access to a car or van, a figure unchanged from 2001 (16%) and slightly lower than in 1989 (20%). The proportion of households without a car/van was lower than in the UK<sup>14</sup> (23%).

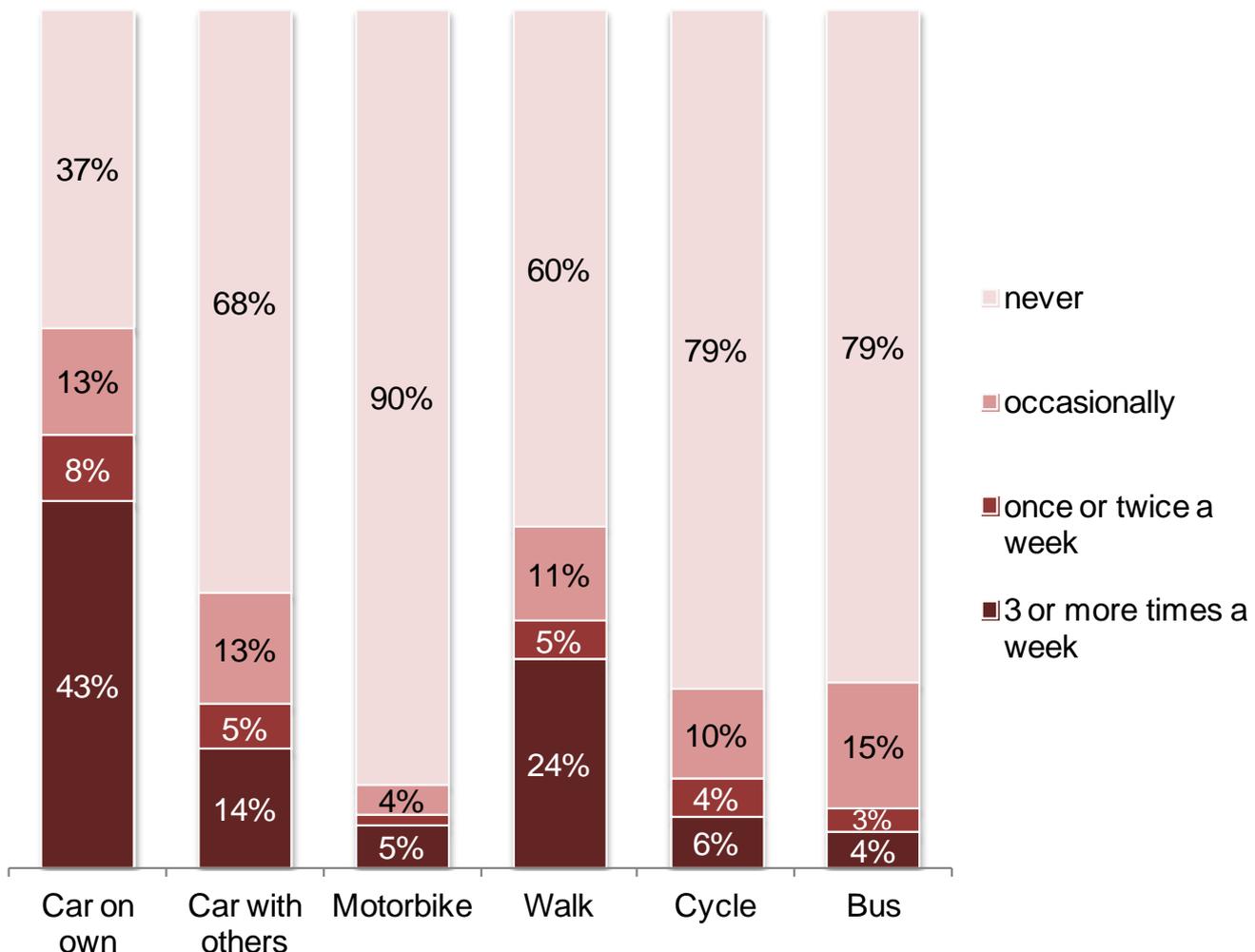
Nearly a third (30%) of households living in St Helier did not have a car/van. More than one in five (22%) private households in rural parishes had three or more cars/vans for private use.

Of those households on the Island without access to a car/van, two-fifths (40%) were single adults and a quarter (24%) were single pensioners.

### Transport to work

In 2012, the most popular method of travelling to work was by car, with two-fifths (43%) of workers driving to work without any passengers at least three times a week. An additional 14% of journeys to work were made by car at least three times a week with other passengers in the vehicle.

**Figure 25.4 How do you travel to work? (JASS 2012)**



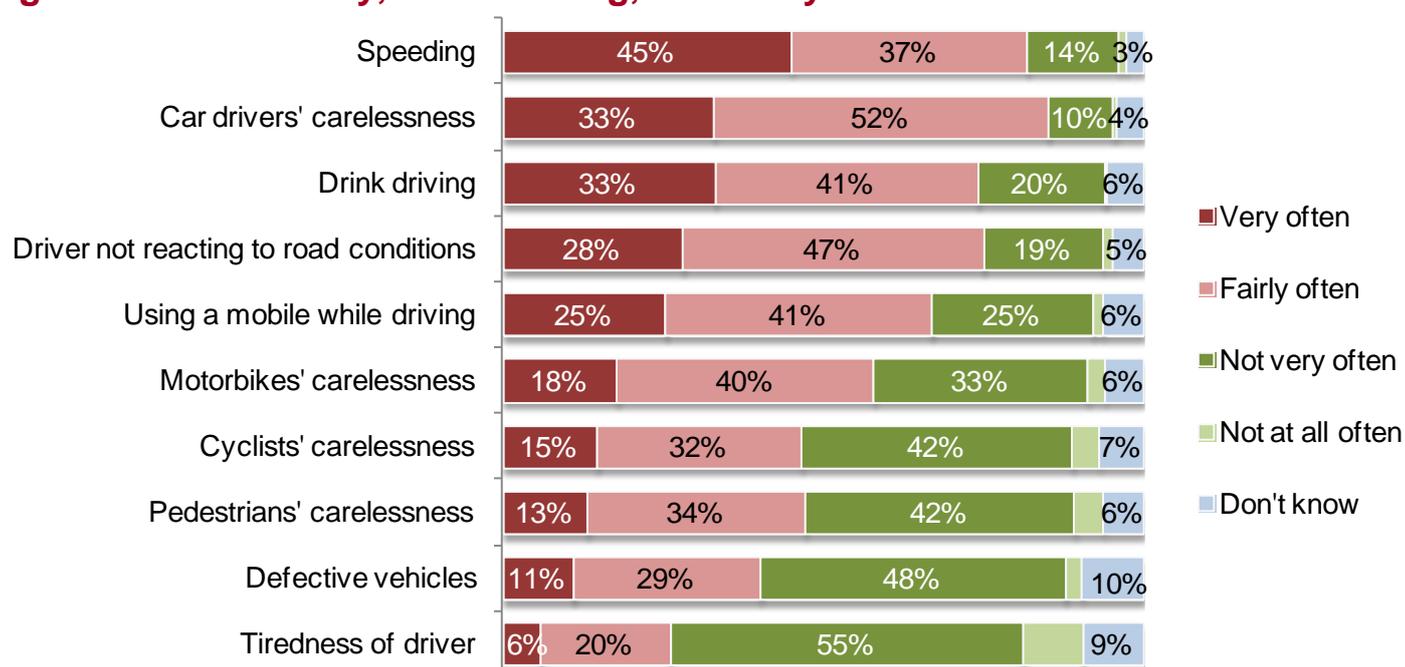
<sup>14</sup> Source: General Lifestyle Survey 2010; Office for National Statistics

A quarter (24%) of workers walked to work at least three times a week, but this was dependent on distance to work; nearly half (48%) of those who lived in St. Helier walked to work.

### Road Safety

Three-quarters (74%, excluding those who 'don't know') of respondents to Jersey Annual Social Survey 2012 'agreed' or 'strongly agreed' that more should be done to improve road safety in Jersey. When asked to identify the most frequent causes of crashes in Jersey, speeding and car drivers' carelessness were identified by the respondents as the top two causes, followed by drink driving and drivers not reacting to road conditions.

**Figure 25.5 In Jersey, when driving, what do you think causes most crashes?**



*Further reading: Jersey Annual Social Survey 2012*

The above *perceptions* of the causes of crashes can be compared with those records maintained by the Transport and Technical Services department of the *actual* causes of car crashes in Jersey, including those that cause serious injury and those that cause slight injuries. From this data, for 2003-2011, the three most frequent causes of crashes in Jersey were drivers' carelessness, accounting for just under half of known causes of crashes, followed by drivers not reacting to the conditions, and speeding, each of which were the identified cause of approximately one in seven crashes.

### Road conditions

JASS 2012 found that three-fifths (62%) of residents consider the condition of the surfaces of main roads in Jersey to be 'good' or 'very good', although only two-fifths (44%) felt the response to repair of pot holes on the main roads to be 'good' or 'very good'. People were more positive about the condition of the surfaces of the pavements in Jersey, with nearly three-quarters (72%) rating them as 'good' or 'very good'.

*Further reading: Jersey Annual Social Survey 2012*

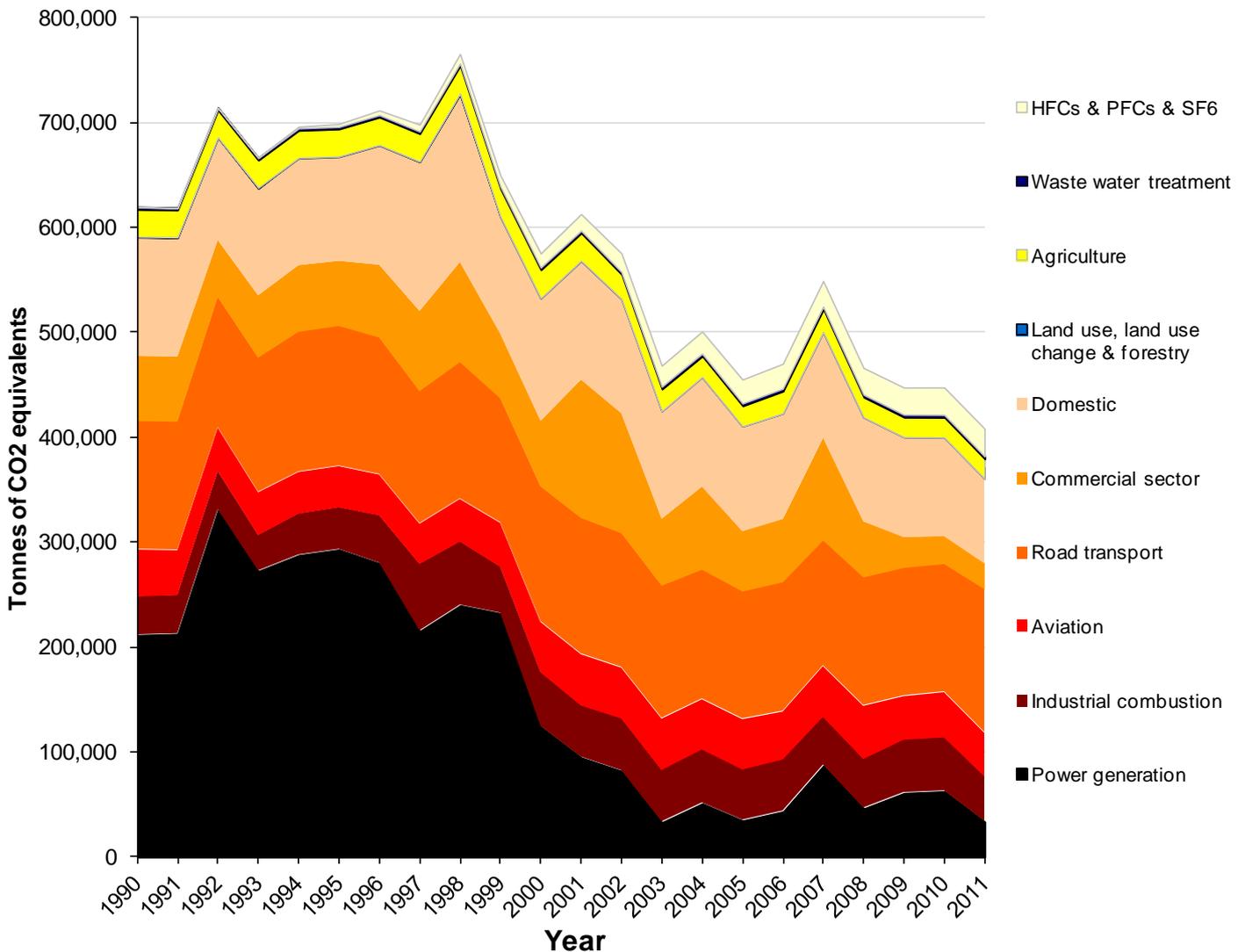
## 26. Energy and Environment

### Green House Gas Emissions

Jersey is a signatory of the Kyoto Protocol and as such is committed to reducing its emissions of Green House Gases.

By switching the main electrical energy supply from an on-Island oil-fired plant to imported electricity from the European Grid, the Island's Green House Gas emissions have reduced.

**Figure 26.1 Greenhouse Gas Emissions (tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents)**



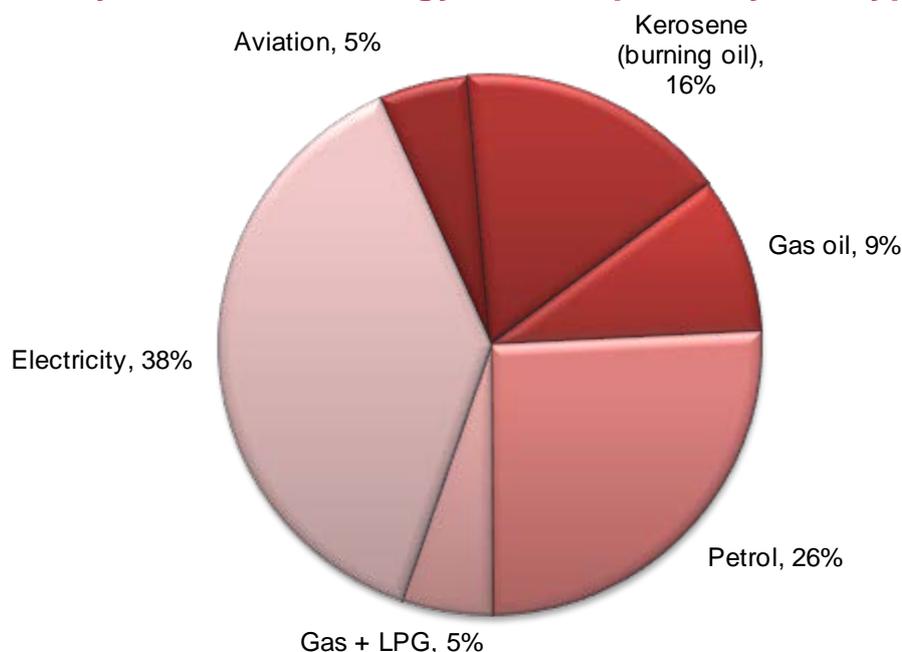
Source: AEA on behalf of the Department of the Environment

### Energy

Jersey is heavily dependent on imported energy; in 2011 less than 2% of the Islands energy supply was produced on-Island as electricity generated by the new energy-from-waste (EFW) plant.

In 2011, total final energy consumption<sup>15</sup> in Jersey was 168,040 toe (tonne of oil equivalent) (1.95 million MWh). Final energy consumption has decreased on an annual basis for each of the last two calendar years. More than half (56%) of all energy used in Jersey is a kind of petroleum product; with petrol accounting for a quarter of final energy demand. Electricity accounted for almost two-fifths (38%) and gas (including LPG) for the remaining 5%.

**Figure 26.2 Jersey's total final energy consumption, by fuel type 2011**



### Petroleum Products

All the petroleum products used in Jersey are imported. From the perspective of consumption, the greatest change within the overall use of such products in Jersey over the past two decades has been the decline in oils (fuel oil and gas oil) used to generate electricity on Island as a consequence of the introduction of the interconnector from France importing electricity.

Overall, total imports of petroleum products were almost 14% lower in 2011, than in 2010 (98,028 tonnes in 2011 compared with 113,545 in 2010). Since 2011, the EFW plant no longer uses gas oil in generating its power and now only burns waste. In 2011, the EFW plant burnt some 62,900 tonnes of waste and produced 32,900 MWh of electricity.

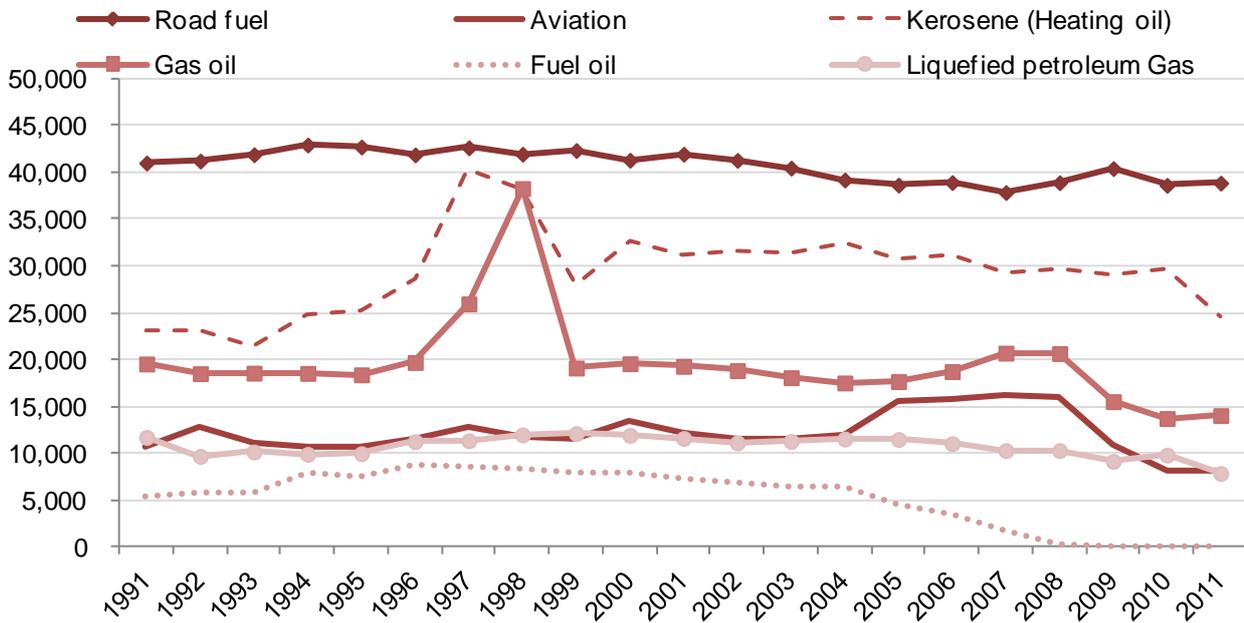
Total consumption of road fuels has been broadly flat for the past decade, although there has been a considerable change in its makeup. In 1991, leaded fuel accounted for 60% of all road fuel used, whereas in 2011, unleaded fuel accounted for 62%. Between 2001 and 2011 there has been a net decrease of around 3,000 tonnes (7%) in the total consumption of road fuel in Jersey, comprising falls for LRP and unleaded and an increase in diesel. Such changes highlight the phasing out of leaded fuel, an

<sup>15</sup> 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).

## 26. Energy and Environment

increased efficiency in engine design as well as diesel-fuelled vehicles becoming more widely used.

**Figure 26.3 Final consumption of petroleum products, 1991-2011 tonnes**

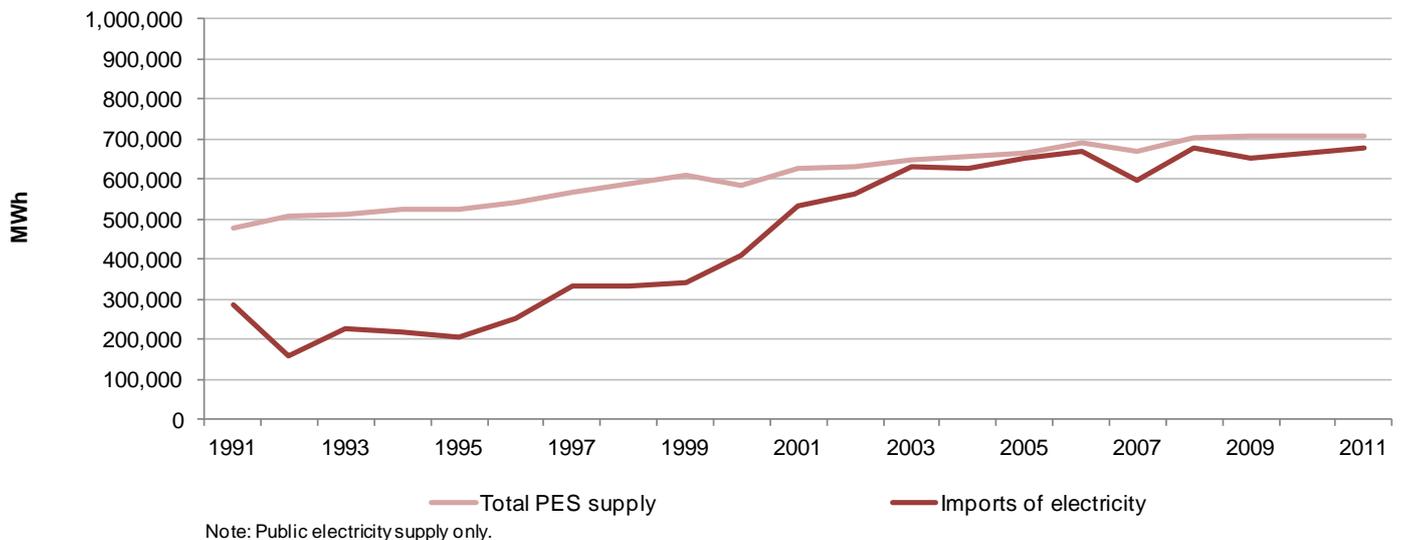


### Electricity

Electricity demand has increased during the past 20 years, by an average of about 2% per annum, such that consumption in 2011 was almost 50% higher than in 1991.

The most dramatic change within the electricity sector in Jersey has been the growth in importation. Throughout most of the 1990s imported electricity accounted for between 40% and 60% of public electricity supply; in recent years this has risen to more than 90%.

**Figure 26.4 Total public electricity supply (PES) and imports, 1991-2011; MWh**



Further reading: *Jersey Energy Trends 2011, States of Jersey Statistics Unit*

## 27. Water

In 2011, more than 38,000 connections were on mains water supply. The total volume of water supplied in 2011 was 7,152 million litres, with the maximum daily demand being 25 million litres. Total consumption of water has remained relatively stable since 1999, despite 6,000 more connections.

In 2007 there were 10,600 metered connections and 20,000 in 2011 - an increase of 89%.

### Bathing Water Quality

All sixteen Jersey beaches tested in 2012 passed the 'European Imperative Standard'. The 100% compliance rate was higher than the UK average. Twelve out of sixteen beaches passed the stricter 'European Guide Standard' in 2012 compared with fifteen passes in 2011. The decrease in Guide pass rate was probably due to the increase in rain recorded in the 2012 bathing season creating higher run-off from land into bathing water.

Bathing water data is collected by the Department of the Environment and is independently assessed by The Centre for Research into Environment and Health. The results are forwarded to the Marine Conservation Society (MCS) for inclusion in "The UK Good Beach Guide".

**Table 27.1 Compliance of bathing waters with European Community bathing water standards, 2012**

Location	European Imperative Standard	European Guide Standard	Location	European Imperative Standard	European Guide Standard
St Brelade's Bay	☺	☺	Victoria Pool	☺	☹
Beauport	☺	☺	Grouville	☺	☺
Portlet	☺	☺	Archirondel	☺	☹
La Braye	☺	☺	Havre des Pas	☺	☺
Plemont	☺	☺	Green Island	☺	☺
Greve de Lecq	☺	☺	Bouley Bay	☺	☺
Watersplash	☺	☺	Rozel	☺	☹
La Haule	☺	☺	Bonne Nuit	☺	☹

☺ = Pass, ☹ = Fail

### Pollution Incidents

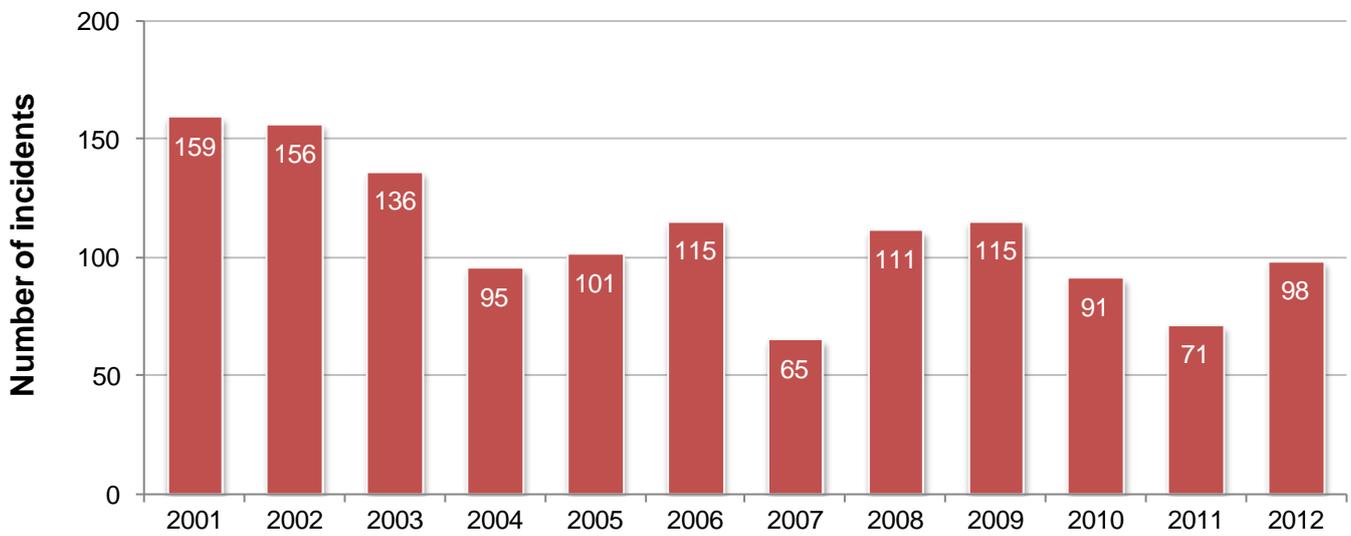
A total of 98 pollution incidents were reported to Environment Protection in 2012<sup>16</sup>. The number has increased compared to 2011 (27%) and 2010 (7%) (see Figure 27.1). The increase in the number of reported incidents is thought to be due to the launch of the Department of the Environment's Blue Fish campaign, which has raised public

<sup>16</sup> Pollution incidents are reported through the Department's pollution hotline, tel: 709535.

## 27. Water

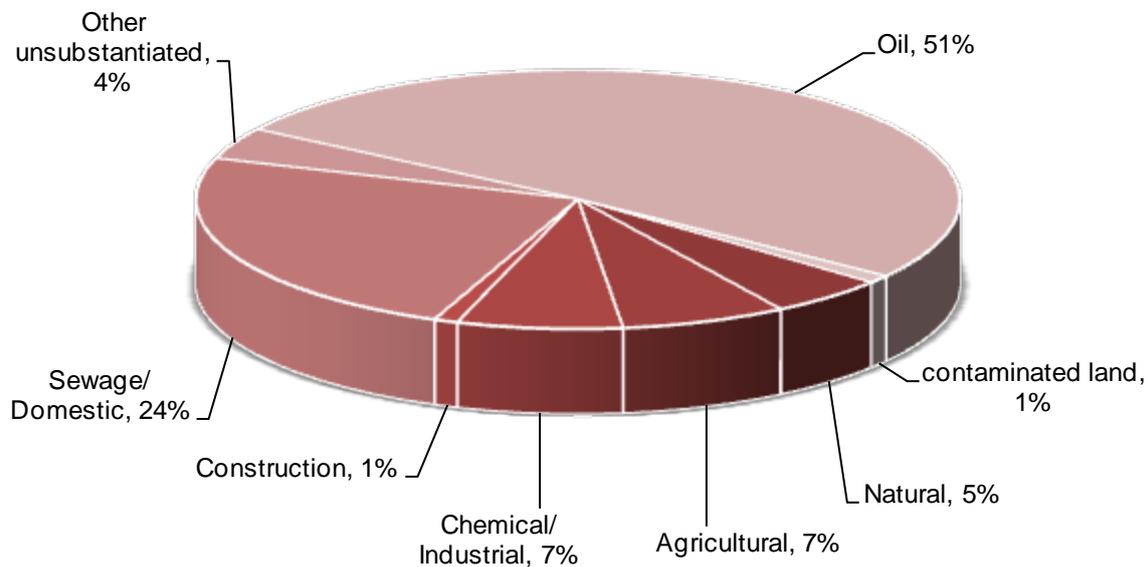
awareness about protecting the environment and how to report such incidents when seen.

**Figure 27.1 Total number of reported pollution incidents, 2001-2012**



In 2012, oil incidents accounted for more than half (52%) of the total number of reported incidents (see Figure 27.2).

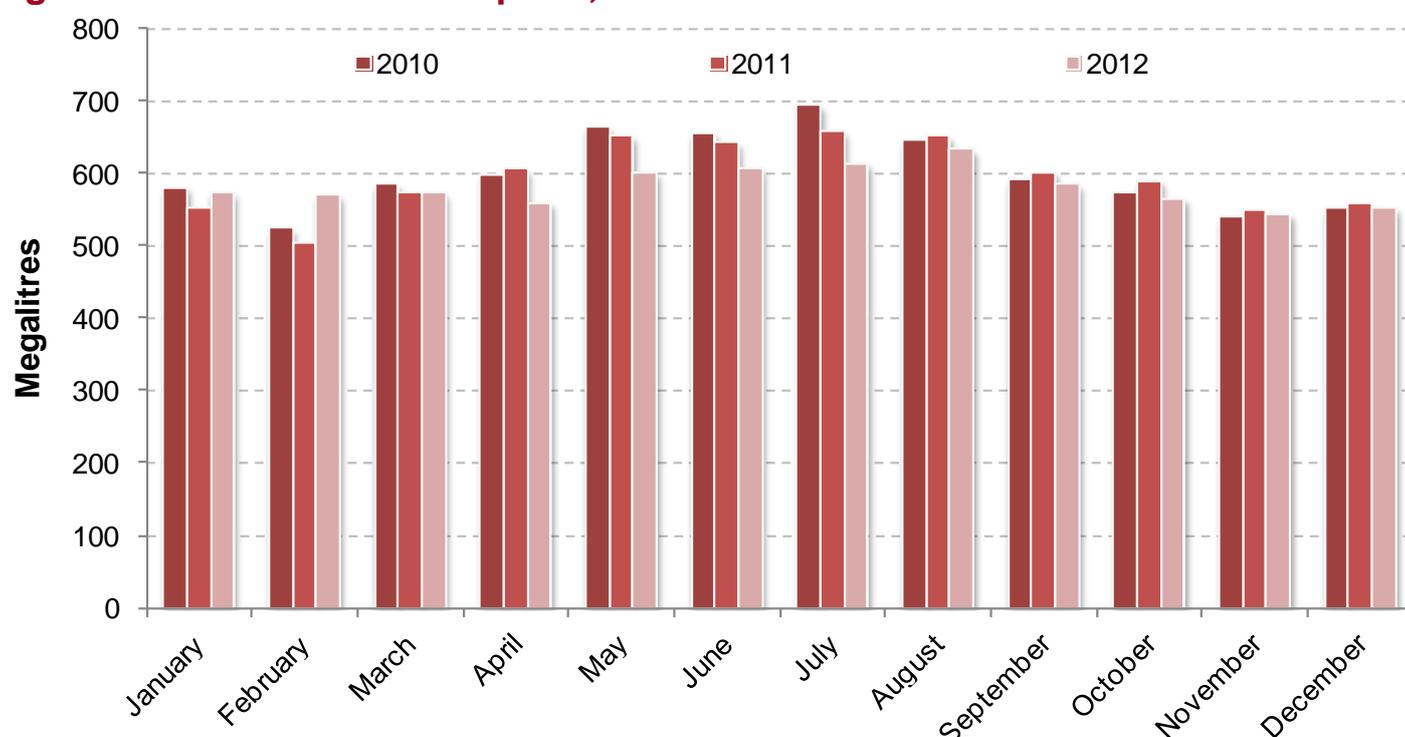
**Figure 27.2 Distribution of pollution incidents by type (percent), 2012**



In 2012 there were a total of 3,358 households using registered or licensed private water supplies (boreholes, wells and surface water); these served an estimated 9,331 people. The majority of these registered water abstractions provide a domestic supply to a single property. The estimated total quantity of water abstracted for domestic household requirements from private sources per year was almost 510,000 cubic metres (about 112.1 million gallons) in 2012. About 10% of the population of Jersey obtain their household water supplies from private sources (boreholes, wells and springs).

**Table 27.2 Water Connections and demand, 2007-2011**

	Units	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Water supplied	MI	7,182	7,402	7,253	7,220	7,182
Maximum daily demand	MI	25.0	26.2	25.7	25.8	24.7
Annual rainfall	mm	915	1,042	843	982	773
New mains laid	km	5.6	4.6	3.1	1.7	2.0
Mains re-laid / relined	km	2.0	2.8	1.8	2.7	4.0
New connections	No	453	508	412	337	492
Live unmeasured supplies	'000	26.1	25.2	23.8	21.0	18.0
Live metered connections	'000	10.6	11.2	13.2	16.2	20.0

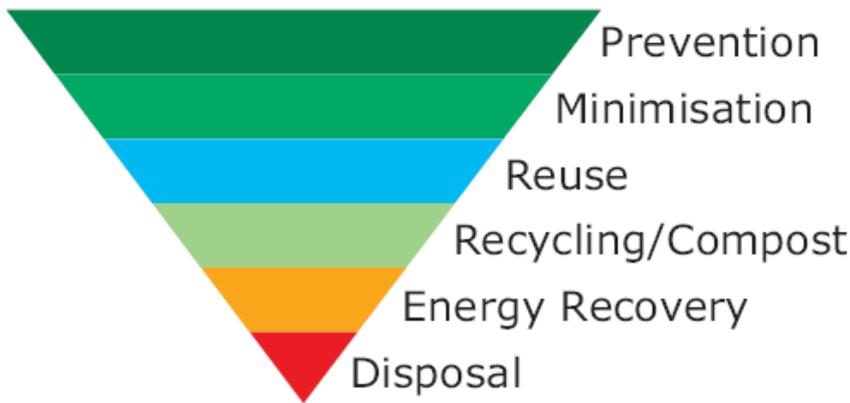
**Figure 27.3 Water Consumption, 2010-2012**

Further reading: Jersey Water Annual Report and Financial Statements, [www.jerseywater.je](http://www.jerseywater.je)

## 28. Waste Management

The States of Jersey Solid Waste Strategy is based on the internationally recognised Waste Hierarchy (see Figure 28.1) which illustrates the preferred option of prevention at the top, working downwards to the least preferred option of disposal. Jersey's waste management solution is a partnership between local energy recovery at the Energy from Waste plant at La Collette and recycling which involves both on and off Island processing. Jersey produces about 100,000 tonnes of rubbish every year.

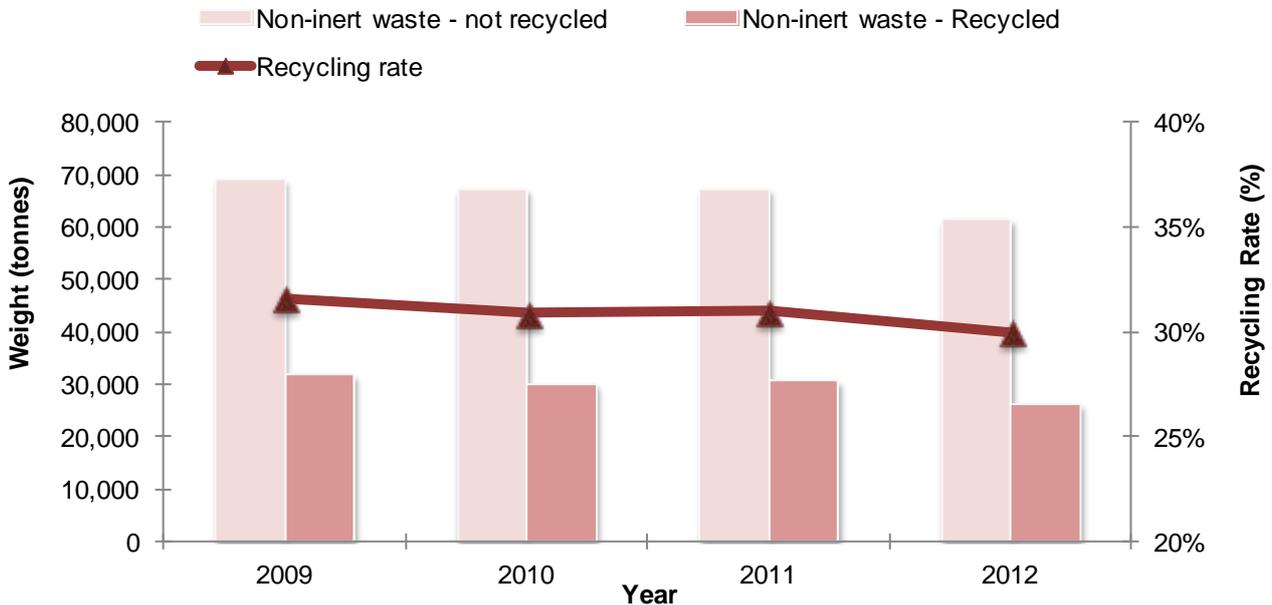
**Figure 28.1 Waste Hierarchy**



### Recycling Rate

The Island achieved a recycling rate of 30% in 2012, recycling a total of 26,268 tonnes of material including garden waste, paper and televisions. The States of Jersey target is to reach a recycling rate of at least 36% by 2018.

**Figure 28.2 Total non-inert waste received at La Collette 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 475kg per annum. This figure was some 175kg per annum greater than the target of 300kg per annum set by the EU. Jersey residents produce about the same amount of waste, on average, as UK residents (480kg) but 245kg less per person than US residents.

**Table 28.1 Waste recycled (including composting), 2009-2012 (tonnes)**

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Paper and card	7,174	7,021	7,519	7,217
Packaging wood	1,000	1,000*	1,000*	1,000*
Aluminium cans	39	84	86	96
Textiles	486	477	399	331
Plastic (supermarket film, agricultural crop cover and plastic bottles)	858	964	886	1,291
Glass	7,520	7,190	6,383	5,245
Green waste received	13,553	12,038	12,776	9,395
Household metals	856	869	1,175	1,135
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	442	446	428	546
Batteries	5	4	7	12
<b>Total recycling</b>	<b>31,934</b>	<b>30,093</b>	<b>30,660</b>	<b>26,268</b>

### Non-recyclable waste:

Parish deliveries to Energy From Waste (EFW)	39,617	38,023	37,251	37,250
Miscellaneous deliveries to EFW	6,977	6,792	9,830	5,776
Bulky waste deliveries for shredding	22,014	21,994	19,320	17,632
Dried sewage sludge to EFW	0	0	463	338
Grit & rags from Sewage Treatment Works to EFW	552	547	540	540
Total residual	69,160	67,356	67,404	61,536
<b>Total non-inert</b>	<b>101,094</b>	<b>97,449</b>	<b>98,064</b>	<b>87,804</b>

<b>Recycling rate (of non-inert)</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>30%</b>
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### Other figures (excluded from above)

Scrap metal exported	9,301	11,020	6,523	8,737
Aggregates	76,332	75,445	46,339	57,403
Plasterboard	0	0	0	83
Ash	16,276	14,861	16,925	15,562
Sewage processed (million cubic metres)	9.8	10.2	9.2	10.5
% of sewage receiving full treatment	98.1	97.5	97.8	98.2

\* An estimated tonnage of packaging timber collected by the private sector for reuse and recycling.

## 28. Waste Management

### Recycling

The total recycling rate in 2012 was 30%.

The year on year decrease of 1% can largely be explained by the reduced tonnage of green waste received. In March 2012 a charge was implemented at the Commercial Green Waste Site at La Collette. This has encouraged a number of customers to start processing their own garden waste and this, coupled with the continued growth of home composting and the poor climatic growing conditions experienced in 2012, supports the decline in material received for composting.

The global economic situation can also be referenced as a contributory factor as the decline of the island's fulfilment industry is reflected in the decline in paper and card received for recycling. This does not suggest a decline in participation of paper and card recycling but a decline in the generation of these materials linked to a decline in this type of commercial activity.

The decline in the tonnage of textile recycling reported may also be linked to the current economic climate as local reuse through charity shops and car boot sales may have increased, however the data for these channels is unavailable. Textile recycling is probably higher than the data indicates.

Despite the overall decline, there are notable successes in 2012 such as the increases in recycling of batteries and electrical and electronic equipment. Included in the 2012 figures is the export of fridges for specialist recycling and the export of plasterboard to adhere to environmental best practice for these waste streams.

The priorities for the Transport and Technical Services Recycling Team are aligned to the Waste Management Licence for the Energy from Waste plant sited at La Collette. The Licence lists materials that should not be sent for local energy recovery such as metals, batteries, glass and electronic goods. In order to increase the recycling rate of these waste streams TTS are focusing on specific campaigns to educate all sectors of the local community.

### Kerbside

The parishes of St John, St Lawrence, St Mary and Trinity continued their household kerbside collections in 2012 by providing householders with a monthly collection for metal packaging, paper and plastic bottles, with the parishes of St Lawrence and St Mary also including cardboard recycling. The Parish of St Helier provide a kerbside recycling collection to 60% of Parish households and this will be expanded in 2013.

All parishes except St Helier continued to provide household glass collections. St Helier, which accounts for approximately a third of the Islands' households, continued to collect household glass using a "bring bank" system although a trial is underway to investigate the introduction of a household glass collection in the future.

### Bring-Banks

By the end of 2012, the bring-bank network contained 19 sites providing all twelve parishes with at least one site where household paper, metal packaging, plastic bottles and batteries could be collected for recycling. Cardboard recycling is now available at 8 sites to make it easier for Islanders to recycle household boxes and card packaging. Battery recycling was also launched in nursery schools in 2012, making battery recycling available to all students from nursery through to A-level.

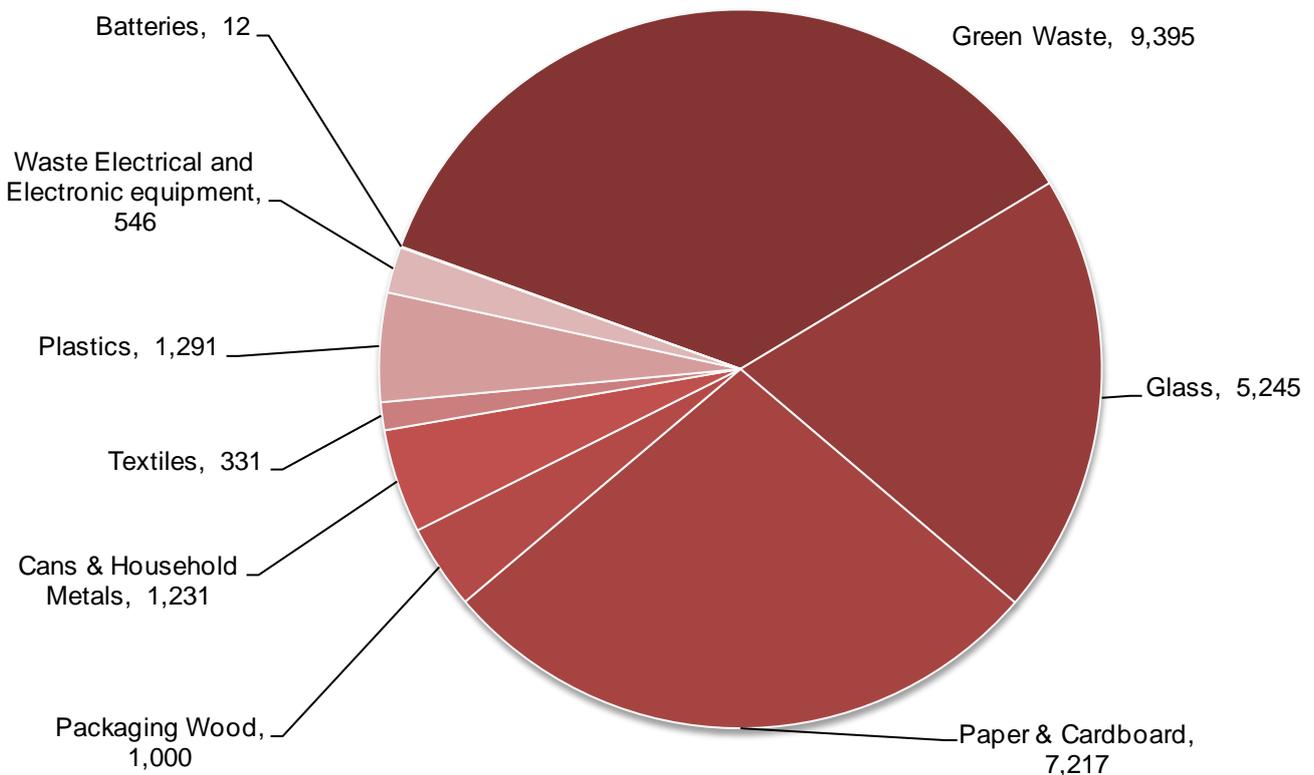
### Recycling Centre

The Household Recycling Centre at Bellozanne opened in June 2007. The site provides collection facilities for a wide range of materials, from TVs and computers to used cooking oil and cardboard.

### Green Waste Site

Garden waste is composted for use on agricultural land and in gardens as a “Soil Improver”. TTS also encourages households to compost their own kitchen and garden waste by providing subsidised home composting kits for sale through garden centres.

**Figure 28.3 Tonnes of recycled materials in 2012**



Once the materials are collected, they are processed for recycling. The next step in each material's life cycle is shown in Table 28.2.

**Table 28.2 Recycling process by material**

Material	Recyclable	Destination	Outcome
Paper and cardboard	✓	Exported to UK recyclers	Processed to create recycled paper and card products
Packaging wood	✓	Processed locally	Reused, animal bedding and kindling wood
Metal packaging	✓	Exported to UK recyclers	Melted down into raw metals and used 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 (household use)
Electrical & Electronic equipment	✓	Exported to UK recyclers	Components are separated and recycled into metal and plastic products
Batteries	✓	Exported to UK recyclers	Recycled into metal products including new batteries

Source: Transport and Technical Services

## 29. 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 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.

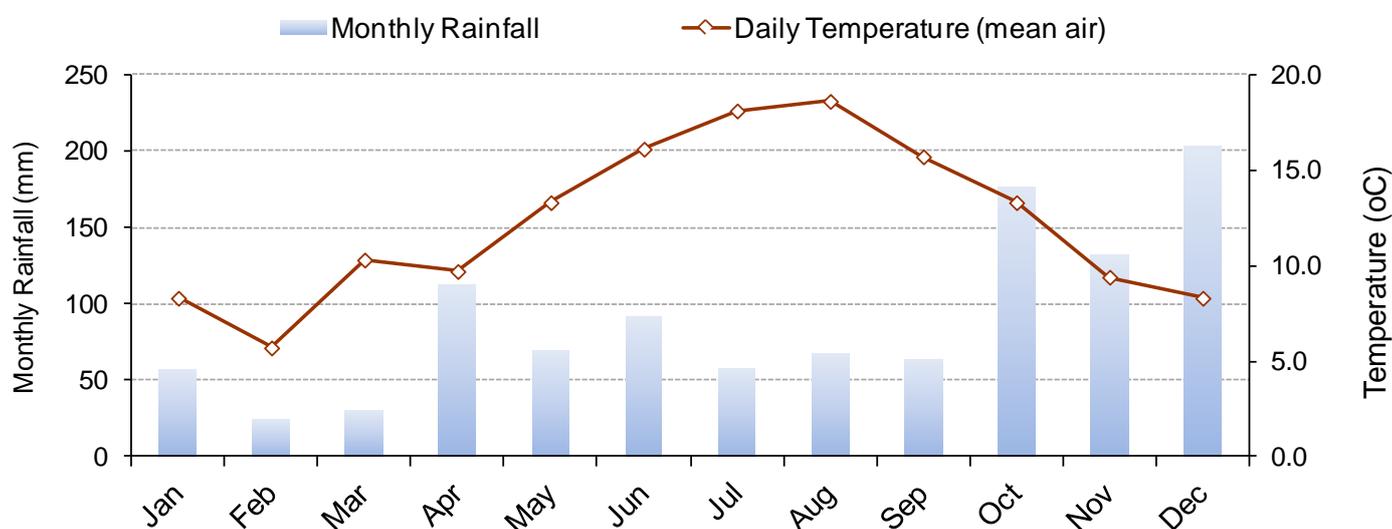
**Table 29.1 Temperature, Sunshine and Rainfall, Period Averages 1981- 2010**

	Daily Temperature(°C)	Daily Sunshine (hours)	Monthly Rainfall (mm)
Jan	6.6	2.3	92.4
Feb	6.5	3.4	70.8
Mar	8.5	4.5	69.4
Apr	10.4	6.8	56.2
May	13.5	7.8	54.7
Jun	16.1	8.6	48.2
Jul	18.1	8.5	44.3
Aug	18.3	7.9	51.3
Sep	16.5	6.4	62.7
Oct	13.4	4.0	104.7
Nov	9.9	2.8	106.3
Dec	8.3	2.2	113.7
<b>Monthly Mean</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>Year total: 874.7</b>

Source: [www.jerseymet.gov.je](http://www.jerseymet.gov.je)

Jersey's total rainfall in 2012 was 1,085.1mm, the third wettest year since records began in 1894 at the Maison St. Louis Observatory. There were 216 rain days (0.2mm or more) in 2012 and the mean daily sea temperature was 13.0°C (as measured at the St. Helier Harbour). The mean daily temperature was 12.2°C and a total of 2,181.1 hours of sunshine was recorded at the Fort Regent Signal Station.

**Figure 29.1 Temperature and Rainfall, 2012**



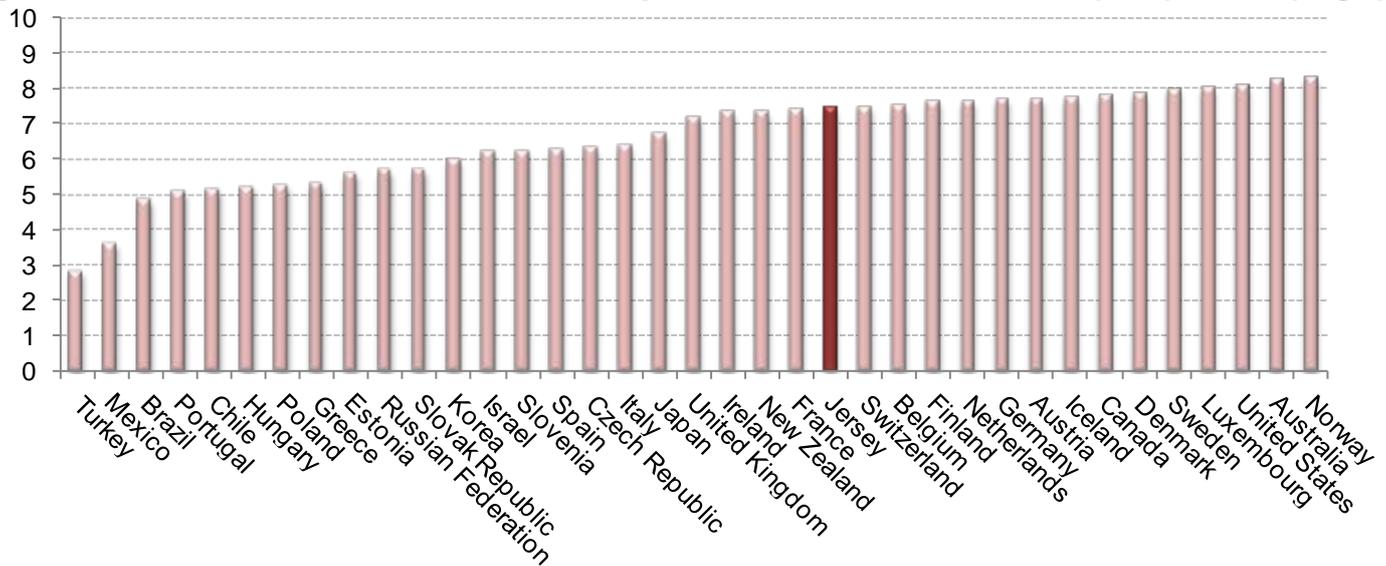
Source: Jersey Meteorological Department

## 30. Better Life Index

Published for the first time in 2013, ‘Jersey’s Better Life Index’ aims to provide a measure of the Islands “well-being”, both from an overall perspective and also at a more detailed level.

Jersey’s overall Better Life Index of 7.5 (out of 10) ranks Jersey behind 14 of the 36 OECD countries (see Figure 30.1). In terms of overall well-being, this score places Jersey slightly below Switzerland and Belgium but above our neighbours, the United Kingdom, France and the Republic of Ireland.

**Figure 30.1 Better Life Index for Jersey and OECD countries; 0 (low) to 10 (high)**

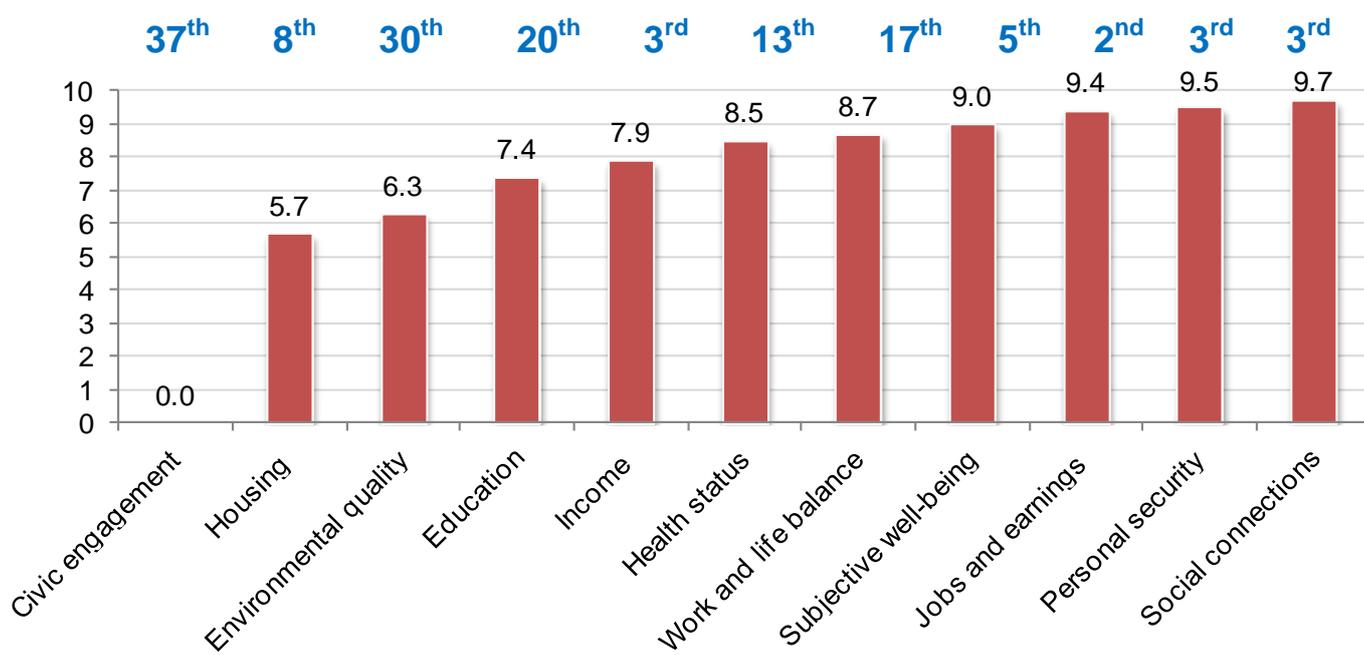


Nordic countries rated highly in terms of overall well-being, with Denmark, Sweden and Norway all ranking in the top six OECD countries; Norway had the highest overall score.

In contrast, the lowest scores on overall well-being were recorded by the Latin-American countries of Mexico, Brazil and Chile, and in Europe by Turkey, Portugal, Hungary, Poland and Greece.

Scores and rankings for Jersey (relative to all 36 OECD countries) for each of the 11 dimensions included in the ‘Better Life Index’ are shown in Figure 30.2. Each score is on a scale of between 0 and 10, where 0 signifies the lowest possible score and 10 the highest. Jersey ranks relatively highly in several dimensions, including social connections, personal security and jobs and earnings, but ranks less well in others, including education and environmental quality, and ranks particularly poorly (lower than all OECD countries) in civic engagement (voter turnout).

**Figure 30.2 Relative scores (out of 10) and rankings for Jersey in the dimensions of the Better Life Index**



*Further Reading: Jersey's Better Life Index, States of Jersey Statistics Unit*

## Key Contacts

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### Area code: +44 (1534)

#### Airport

Website: [www.jerseyairport.com](http://www.jerseyairport.com)  
e-mail: [information@jerseyairport.com](mailto:information@jerseyairport.com)  
Tel: 446000  
Fax: 446199

Airport Director  
Jersey Airport  
St. Peter  
JE1 1BY

#### Archives

Website: [www.jerseyheritage.org](http://www.jerseyheritage.org)  
e-mail: [archives@jerseyheritage.org](mailto:archives@jerseyheritage.org)  
Tel: 833300  
Fax: 833101

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

#### Economic Development

Website: [www.gov.je/Government/Departments/EconomicDevelopment](http://www.gov.je/Government/Departments/EconomicDevelopment)  
e-mail: [economicdevelopment@gov.je](mailto:economicdevelopment@gov.je)  
Tel: 448100  
Fax: 448170

Economic Development  
Cyril Le Marquand House  
St Helier  
JE4 8UL

#### Education, Sport and Culture

Website: [www.gov.je/ESC](http://www.gov.je/ESC)  
e-mail: [esc@gov.je](mailto:esc@gov.je)  
Tel: 445504  
Fax: 445524

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

#### Social Security

Website: [www.gov.je/SocialSecurity](http://www.gov.je/SocialSecurity)  
e-mail: [socialsecurity@gov.je](mailto:socialsecurity@gov.je)  
Tel: 445505  
Fax: 445525

Social Security  
PO Box 55  
La Motte Street  
St. Helier, JE4 8PE

#### Financial Services Commission

Website: [www.jerseyfsc.org](http://www.jerseyfsc.org)  
e-mail: [info@jerseyfsc.org](mailto:info@jerseyfsc.org)  
Tel: 822000  
Fax: 822002

Jersey Financial Services Commission  
PO Box 267  
14 - 18 Castle Street  
St. Helier, JE4 8TP

#### Health and Social Services

Website: [www.gov.je/health](http://www.gov.je/health)  
e-mail: [health@gov.je](mailto:health@gov.je)  
Tel: 442000  
Fax: 444216

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

### **Customs and Immigration**

Web: [www.customs.gst.gov.je](http://www.customs.gst.gov.je)  
e-mail: [immigration@gov.je](mailto:immigration@gov.je), [customs@gov.je](mailto:customs@gov.je)  
Tel: 448000  
Fax: 448034 (customs)  
448027 (immigration)  
448071 (passports)

Head of Service  
Customs and Immigration Service  
Maritime House  
La Route du Port Elizabeth  
St. Helier, JE1 1JD

### **Income Tax**

Website: [www.gov.je/TaxesMoney/IncomeTax](http://www.gov.je/TaxesMoney/IncomeTax)  
e-mail: [jsytax@gov.je](mailto:jsytax@gov.je)  
Tel: 440300  
Fax: 724315

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

### **Chief Minister's Department**

Website: [www.gov.je/ChiefMinister](http://www.gov.je/ChiefMinister)  
e-mail: [cmdept@gov.je](mailto:cmdept@gov.je)  
Tel: 445500  
Fax: 440409

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

### **Regulation of Undertakings**

Website: [www.gov.je/HousingLaws](http://www.gov.je/HousingLaws)  
e-mail: [regunds@gov.je](mailto:regunds@gov.je)  
Tel: 448930  
Fax: 448936

Regulations of Undertakings  
PO Box 843  
3rd Floor Jubilee Wharf  
24 Esplanade  
St. Helier,  
JE4 OUT

### **Statistics Unit**

Web: [www.gov.je/statistics](http://www.gov.je/statistics)  
e-mail: [statistics@gov.je](mailto:statistics@gov.je)  
Tel: 440423  
Fax: 440291

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

### **Superintendent Registrar Office**

Web: [www.gov.je/lifeevents](http://www.gov.je/lifeevents)  
e-mail: [marriageenquiries@gov.je](mailto:marriageenquiries@gov.je)  
Tel: 441335

Office of the Superintendent Registrar  
10 Royal Square  
St Helier  
JE2 4WA

### **Treasury and Resources**

Web: [www.gov.je/Government/Departments/TreasuryResources](http://www.gov.je/Government/Departments/TreasuryResources)  
e-mail: [treasury@gov.je](mailto:treasury@gov.je)  
Tel: 445502

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

## Other Useful Websites

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Citizens Advice Bureau	<a href="http://www.cab.org.je">www.cab.org.je</a>
Jersey Chamber of Commerce	<a href="http://www.jerseychamber.com">www.jerseychamber.com</a>
Jersey Consumer Council	<a href="http://www.jerseyconsumercouncil.org">www.jerseyconsumercouncil.org</a>
Jersey Evening Post	<a href="http://www.jerseyeveningpost.com">www.jerseyeveningpost.com</a>
Jersey Finance Limited	<a href="http://www.jerseyfinance.je">www.jerseyfinance.je</a>
Jersey Financial Services Commission	<a href="http://www.jerseyfsc.org">www.jerseyfsc.org</a>
Jersey Legal Information Board	<a href="http://www.jerseylaw.je">www.jerseylaw.je</a>
States Assembly	<a href="http://www.statesassembly.gov.je">www.statesassembly.gov.je</a>
States of Jersey	<a href="http://www.gov.je">www.gov.je</a>
Statistics Unit	<a href="http://www.gov.je/statistics">www.gov.je/statistics</a>
The Société Jersiaise	<a href="http://www.societe-jersiaise.org">www.societe-jersiaise.org</a>

### For information relating to travel to Jersey contact:

Jersey Tourism  
Liberation Place  
St Helier  
Jersey JE1 1BB  
Tel: +44 (0) 1534 448800  
Fax: +44 (0) 1534 448898  
E-mail: [info@jersey.com](mailto:info@jersey.com)  
**Web: [www.jersey.com](http://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 produced by the Unit can be viewed or downloaded from the website:

[www.gov.je/statistics](http://www.gov.je/statistics)

*(Publication frequencies are given in brackets).*

### Economy and Employment

- Measuring Jersey's Economy: Gross Value Added (GVA) 2011 *(annual publication)*
- Labour Market at December 2012 *(bi-annual publication)*
- Survey of Financial Institutions 2011 *(annual publication)*
- Business Tendency Survey, Quarter 4 2012 *(quarterly publication)*
- Retail Sales Index – Quarter 4 2012 *(annual publication)*
- Registered Unemployment *(monthly)*

### Population

- Report on the Jersey 2011 Census
- Jersey's Resident Population 2011 *(annual publication)*

### Housing

- House Price Index, Quarter 4 2012 *(quarterly publication)*
- Housing Needs Survey 2012
- Housing Affordability Index *(annual publication)*

### Prices and Earnings

- Retail Prices Index, December 2012 *(quarterly publication)*
- UK/Jersey price comparison, June 2012 *(annual publication)*
- Index of Average Earnings, June 2012 *(annual publication)*
- Income Distribution Survey, 2009/2010

### Other

- Jersey in Figures 2012 *(annual publication)*
- Jersey Economic Digest 2012 *(annual publication)*
- Jersey Energy Trends 2011
- Jersey Annual Social Survey – 2012
- Jersey's Better Life Index - 2013

## States of Jersey Statistics Unit Publication Dates for 2013

<b>January</b>	23	Business Tendency Survey – Q4 2012
	25	RPI - December 2012
<b>February</b>	21	House Price Index - Q4 2012
<b>March</b>	6	Retail Sales Index – Q4 2012
	27	Labour Market (Public & Private Sector) – December 2012
<b>April</b>	17	Business Tendency Survey – Q1 2013
	24	RPI – March 2013
	30	Jersey in Figures
<b>May</b>	23	House Price Index – Q1 2013
<b>June</b>	12	Retail Sales Index – Q1 2013
	19	Jersey's Resident Population - 2012
<b>July</b>	3	Survey of Financial Institutions – 2012
	10	Business Tendency Survey – Q2 2013
	19	RPI – June 2013
<b>August</b>	15	House Price Index – Q2 2013
	21	Index of Average Earnings – June 2013
<b>September</b>	11	UK/Jersey Price Comparison – June 2013
	13	Retail Sales Index – Q2 2013
	25	Measuring Jersey's Economy: Gross Value Added (GVA) - 2012
<b>October</b>	2	Labour Market (Public & Private Sectors) – June 2013
	9	Business Tendency Survey – Q3 2013
	18	RPI – September 2013
<b>November</b>	14	House Price Index – Q3 2013
<b>December</b>	4	Retail Sales Index – Q3 2013
	11	Jersey Economic Trends 2013
	12	Jersey Annual Social Survey 2013

‘Jersey in Figures, 2012’ presents statistics relating to Jersey, Channel Islands, in a format that is easy to understand. The booklet is intended to be a convenient reference for government members, public and private institutions, the general public and visitors to the Island.

States of Jersey Statistics Unit  
Cyril Le Marquand House  
The Parade  
PO Box 140  
St Helier  
Jersey  
Channel Islands  
JE4 8QT  
[www.gov.je/statistics](http://www.gov.je/statistics)