



Jersey in Figures 2014

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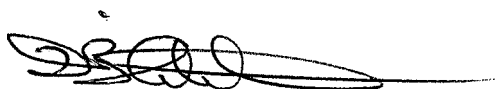
Foreword

‘Jersey in Figures, 2014’ 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 2014’ 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. Most referenced material published by the States of Jersey can be viewed or downloaded from the website www.gov.je whilst all information published by the Statistics Unit can be accessed at www.gov.je/statistics.

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



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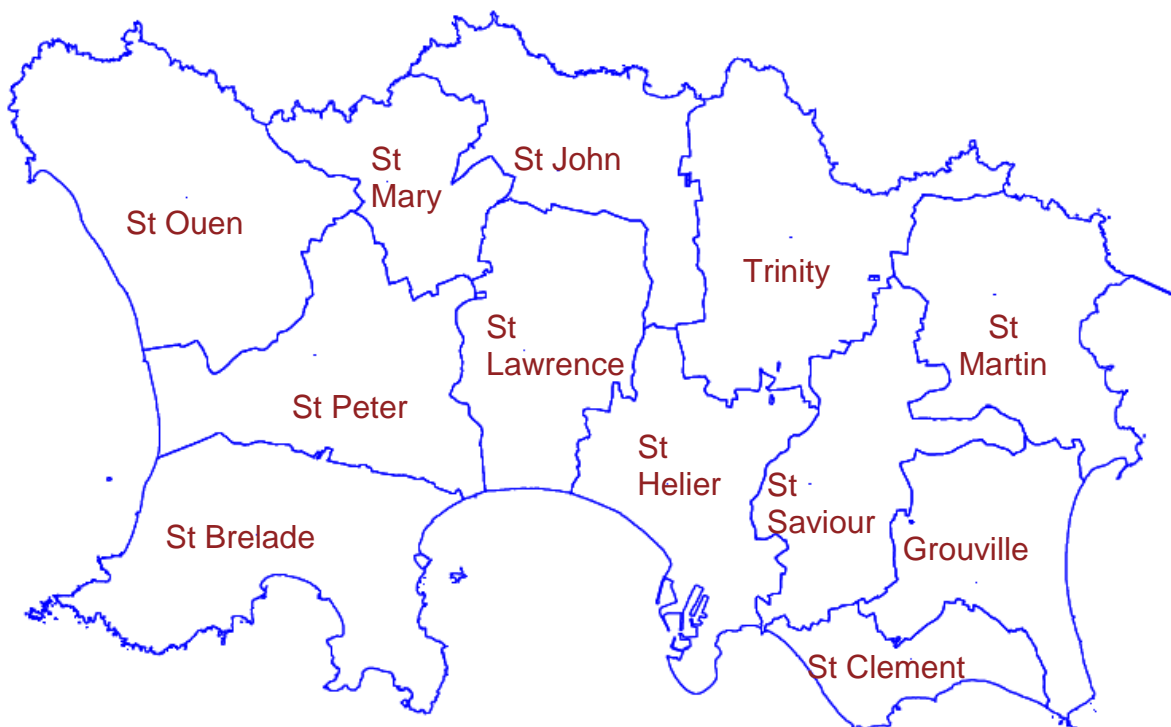
Front cover photographs: Natalie Kemp

An introduction to Jersey

Jersey is the largest of the Channel Islands with an area of 45 square miles (120 km²) 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: St. Brelade, St. Clement, Grouville, 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.



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, 8 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 49 States members, with a maximum of 21 members in ministerial positions.

The economy of Jersey saw a great deal of change during the latter part of the 20th 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

Economic data (2013 figures)	
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	£3.7 billion
Gross Value Added (GVA)	£3.7 billion
States of Jersey:	
General Revenue Income	£637 million
Net Revenue Expenditure	£636 million
Income Tax Returns	£452 million
Prices and earnings	
All Items Retail Prices Index (12 months to December 2014)	1.3%
Annual increase in average earnings (12 months to June 2014)	2.6%
Population	
Resident population (27 March 2011, Census Day)	97,857
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 number of live births per 1,000 residents (2012)	11.3
Annual number of deaths per 1,000 residents (2012)	7.7

1. Size and Land Cover of Jersey

Jersey has a total surface area¹ of 119.6 square kilometres (km²) and is divided into 12 parishes, ranging in size from St Clement (4.2 km²) to St Ouen (15.3 km²).

Table 1.1 Area of Jersey by Parish (2012 data)

	km ²	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. John	9	5,077	2,255	8
St. Saviour	9	5,052	2,245	8
Grouville	8	4,532	2,013	7
St. Mary	7	3,641	1,618	5
St. Clement	4	2,355	1,046	4
Total	120	66,536	29,559	100

The area of St Helier includes reclaimed land area of 961 Vergées (2 km²).

Note: km² 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 (2012 data), 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
All	24	54	17	5	1	<1	100

“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 200m². “Inland Water” includes ponds, reservoirs.

¹ Including reclaimed land of St Helier.

2. National Accounts

Two measures of Jersey's economy are produced by the Statistics Unit on an annual basis: Gross Value Added (GVA) and Gross Domestic Product (GDP). GVA shows the value of economic activity taking place in Jersey and enables a breakdown by each sector of the economy. GDP is the traditional aggregate measure of an economy which requires specific treatment for services indirectly charged by financial services institutions (FISIM).

Total GVA in 2013 was £3.7 billion (current year values), essentially unchanged in real terms on an annual basis.

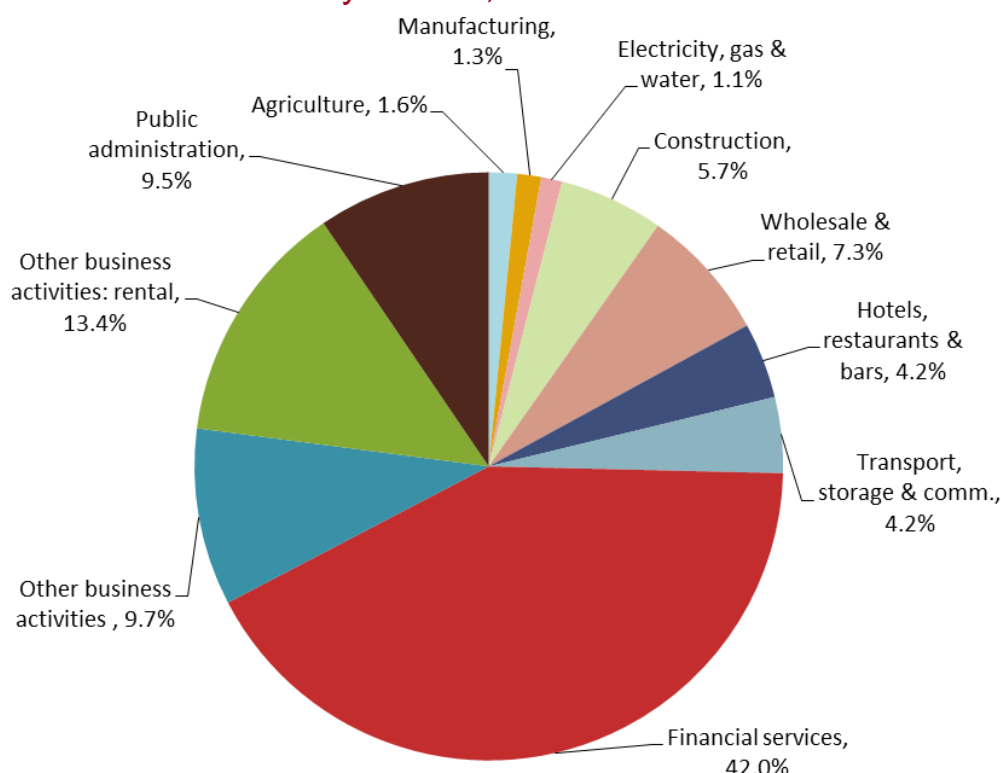
In 2013 values of income, GDP was estimated as £3,688 million and £3,703 million in 2012 and 2013, respectively. In real terms, GDP in 2013 was therefore essentially unchanged on an annual basis, differing by 0% from that in 2012.

For further information see: [Measuring Jersey's Economy, GVA and GDP 2013 report](#)

Gross Value Added (GVA) by sector

The GVA for each sector of Jersey's economy is shown in Figure 2.1. Financial services accounted for about two-fifths (42%) of total GVA in 2013.

Figure 2.1: Gross Value Added by sector², 2013



² 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 constant year (2013) values: £ million

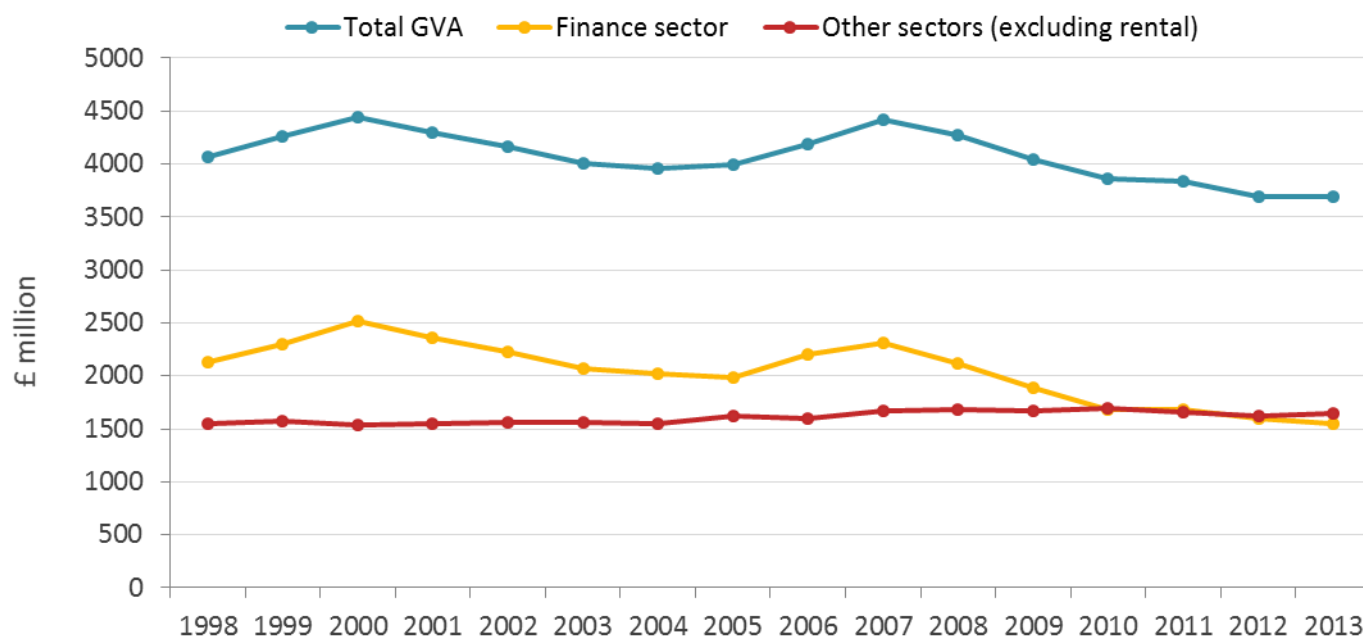
Sector	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 ^r	2013 ^p
Agriculture	66	67	66	59	61	64	66	69	72	62	53	51	57
Manufacturing	103	97	91	83	78	73	69	69	63	64	58	53	48
Electricity, gas & water	50	50	45	43	47	44	43	47	40	42	41	41	42
Construction	211	219	202	197	212	224	240	240	238	247	236	217	212
Wholesale & retail	297	290	291	290	299	305	318	298	294	290	296	270	269
Hotels, restaurants & bars	161	155	157	151	147	149	153	150	139	143	146	150	153
Transport, storage & communications	162	159	154	154	160	160	165	158	157	153	150	145	154
Financial Services	2,363	2,222	2,070	2,022	1,983	2,199	2,315	2,118	1,891	1,683	1,685	1,593	1,548
Other business activities (excl. rent)	289	295	309	319	359	328	339	347	337	346	345	348	359
Public administration	297	299	304	310	315	323	338	348	348	352	347	343	350
Total GVA (excl. rent)	3,999	3,854	3,689	3,629	3,660	3,868	4,045	3,844	3,581	3,382	3,356	3,211	3,194
<i>Rental</i>	299	310	318	328	337	325	371	432	459	475	475	486	496
Total GVA (incl. rent)	4,299	4,164	4,008	3,957	3,997	4,193	4,415	4,276	4,040	3,858	3,831	3,697	3,690

r = revised, p = provisional

Table 2.1 shows total and sectoral GVA from 2001 onwards in latest year (2013) values of income. In real terms, total GVA in 2013 was essentially unchanged on an annual basis, down by £7 million.

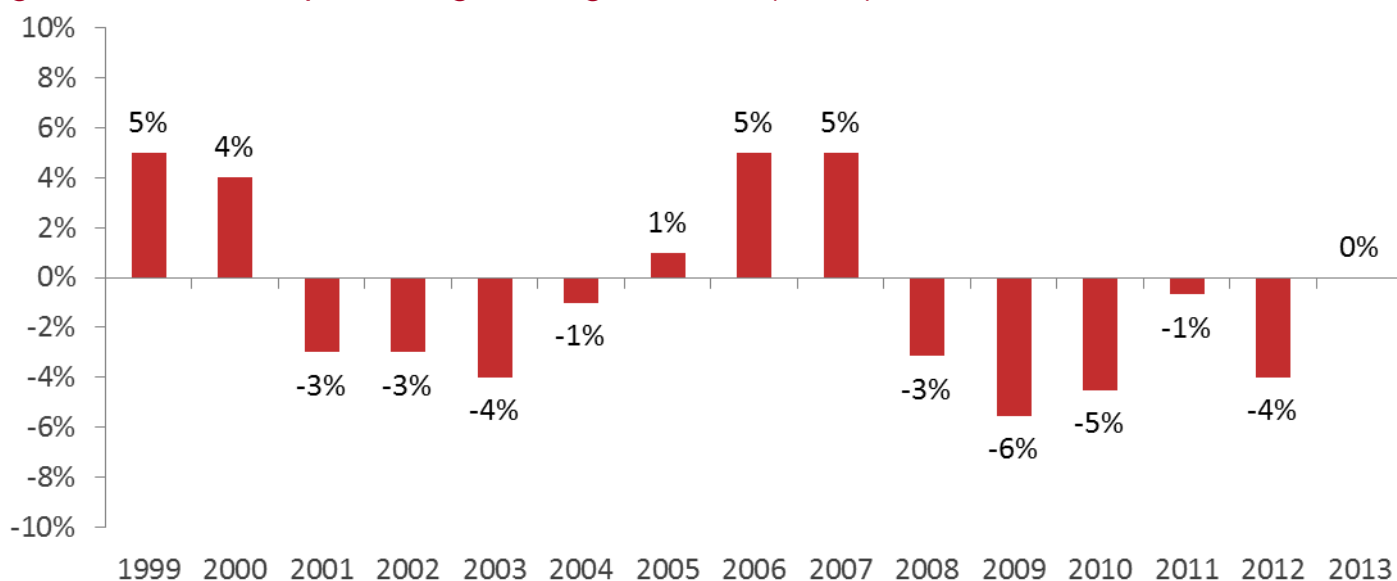
Historically, there has been a strong relationship between the finance industry and the overall Jersey economy (See Figure 2.2).

Figure 2.2: Gross Value Added (basic) at constant year (2013) values of income



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.

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

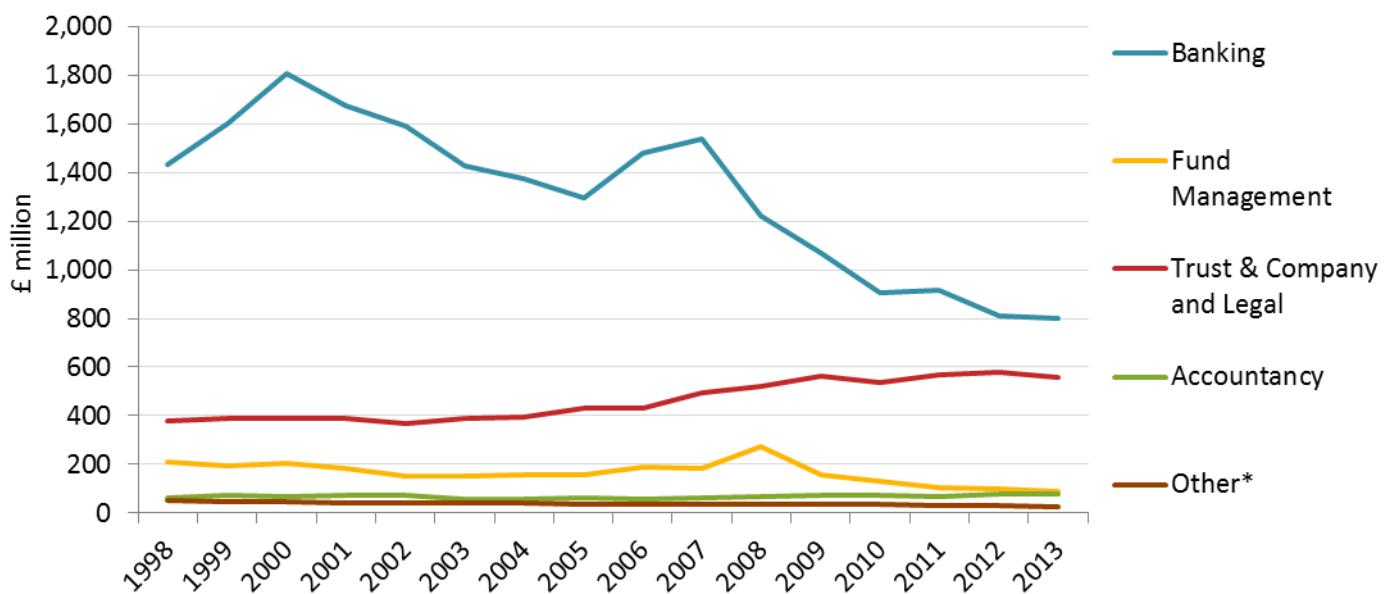


2. National Accounts

Figure 2.3 shows annual percentage changes of total GVA in real terms since 1999. 2013 represented the first occasion in six years that total GVA has not recorded a significant fall in real terms on an annual basis.

As Figure 2.4 shows, the reduction in GVA of the Finance sector observed in recent years can largely be attributed to the Banking sub-sector. In 2013 GVA in real terms for this sub-sector was less than half of that recorded in 2000. In the latest year (2013) GVA of the Banking sub-sector remained at a similar level to that seen in 2012.

Figure 2.4 GVA by Finance sub-sector in constant (2013) year values 1998-2013



* Other includes insurance companies and financial advisors

Further reading: [Jersey Economic Trends 2014](#)

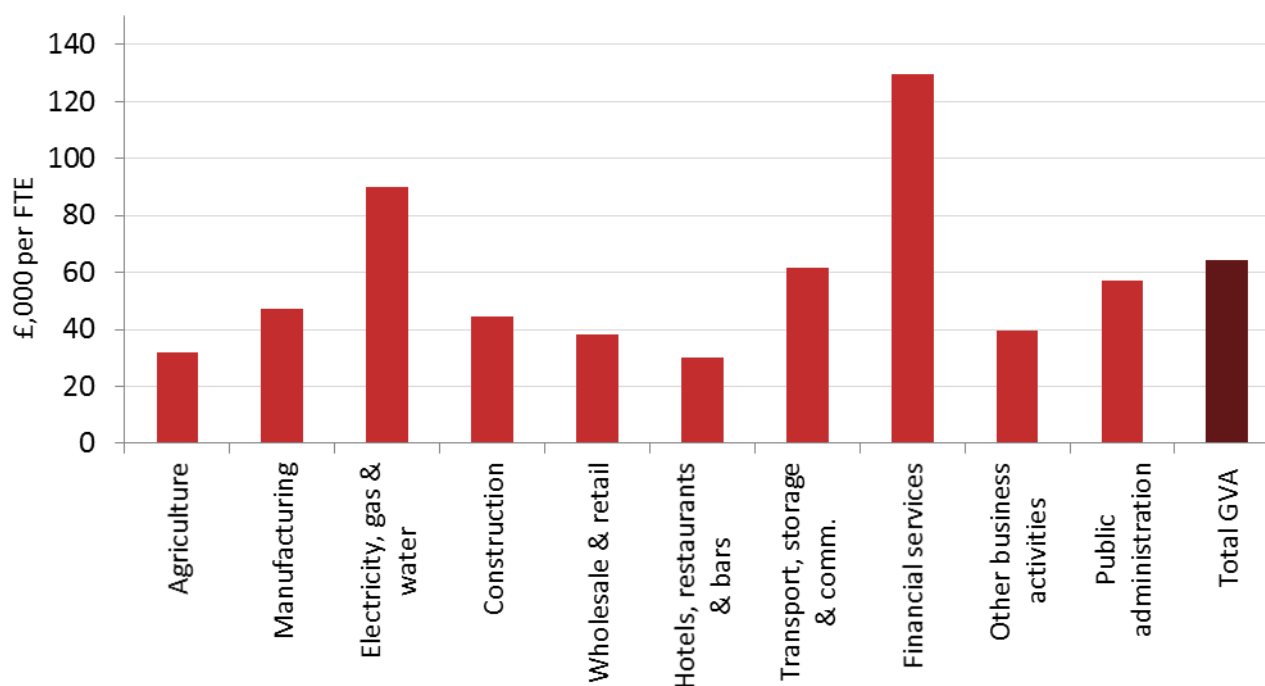
In 2013, GVA in real terms of the Fund Management sub-sector was a third of that recorded in 2008. There has been some volatility in this sub-sector over the last thirteen years, with strong growth recorded from 2002 to 2008 followed by a period of decline from 2008 to 2013.

In contrast, the Accountancy and combined Trust & Company and Legal sub-sectors have seen GVA in real terms remain relatively stable over the last thirteen years. In 2012 these sub-sectors recorded the highest levels of GVA (in constant year values) since at least 1998. However in the most recent year (2013), both sub-sectors recorded declines of around 4%.

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. This is derived by dividing GVA by the number of full-time equivalent³ (FTE) employees. GVA per FTE is a measure of productivity showing the value of economic output produced per employee.

Figure 2.5 GVA per full-time equivalent employee in 2013 (current values)



Averaged over all sectors (excluding the rental component of 'Other business activities'), GVA per employee in 2013 in current year values was £64,000 per FTE.

The mean GVA per FTE for the Finance sector was three times that of all other sectors; £130,000 per FTE for Finance compared with £43,000 for the other sectors.

The lowest values of GVA per employee were seen in the Hotels, restaurants and bars (£30,000 per FTE), Agriculture (£32,000 per FTE) and Wholesale and retail (£38,000 per FTE) sectors.

³ 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.

Table 2.2: GVA per FTE by sector, constant (2013) values, £ thousands

Sector	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Agriculture	36	37	37	35	35	36	36	39	40	35	32	30	32
Manufacturing	49	47	47	48	48	49	48	49	50	51	52	50	47
Electricity, gas & water	84	87	85	87	95	89	86	93	80	86	83	85	90
Construction	45	45	44	44	45	45	48	47	47	47	45	44	45
Wholesale & retail	41	40	40	39	39	40	41	39	39	38	38	36	38
Hotels, restaurants & bars	31	31	32	31	31	31	31	31	29	30	30	30	30
Transport, storage & communications	62	61	61	61	64	64	65	61	61	60	60	59	62
Financial Services	207	191	181	181	176	190	191	167	150	137	138	131	130
Other business activities (excl. rent)	46	46	47	48	54	48	47	46	43	43	41	40	39
Public administration	56	56	55	56	57	58	58	59	59	59	58	57	57
<i>Non-finance sectors</i>	46	45	45	45	47	46	47	46	45	45	44	43	43
Total GVA (excl. rent)	84	81	78	78	78	81	82	77	72	68	67	64	64

3. Financial Services

Bank deposits and fund administration in Jersey

Total bank deposits held in Jersey were almost £137 billion in 2014, representing a decrease of more than £80 billion since the peak of nearly £220 billion recorded in 2007. The number of bank licences decreased from 42 in 2013 to 33 in 2014.

Table 3.1 Bank deposits in Jersey, 2004-2014

	Number of banks	Deposits (£ billion)		
		Sterling	Currency	Total
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
2013	42	53.0	92.3	145.2
2014	33	52.2	84.4	136.6

Figures as at 30th September each year. Further information: 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 decreased by £77 billion in 2009 but has since increased to over £205 billion in 2014.

Table 3.2 Total value and number of funds administered from Jersey, 2004-2014

	Number of funds	Total No. of separate pools	Total value £ billion
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
2013	1,348	2,205	194.8
2014	1,304	2,137	205.4

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

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

3. Financial Services

Investment business

The number of clients in September 2014 was about a sixth (17%) lower than a year earlier. There was a reduction in total assets of 2% while the average asset value per client increased by almost 18%.

Table 3.3 Value of funds managed and number of clients, Sept 2011-2014

	2011	2012	2013	2014	% change
Clients	14,968	14,377	14,453	12,000	-17.0
Assets (£ billion)	20.8	20.9	21.8	21.3	-2.1
Average asset value per client (£ million)	1.39	1.45	1.51	1.78	17.9

Source: Jersey Financial Services Commission; www.jerseyfsc.org

Jersey is becoming a key jurisdiction for corporate listings; on 30th September 2014 there were 33,414 live companies on the register.

Further reading: [Jersey Finance Limited, quarterly reports and statistics](#)

Survey of Financial Institutions

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

In 2013, the total annual net profit (on which Jersey income tax is levied) of Jersey's financial services sector was estimated to be £1,180 million. Total net profit in the banking sub-sector was £930 million, accounting for almost four-fifths of total net profit (Table 3.4).

Table 3.4 Total net profit for all finance sectors and by sub-sector in 2013 (£ million and percent)

	Net profit (£ million)	Percent
Banking	930	79
Trust & company admin.	123	10
Legal	66	6
Fund management	34	3
Accountancy	28	2
All	1,180	100

The latest estimate of total net profit was at a similar level to that recorded for each of the two previous calendar years (Figure 3.1).

Total net profit had previously peaked in 2008 at more than £1,500 million. Total net profit then fell in each of the two subsequent years, declining by almost three-fifths between 2008 and 2010; calendar year 2010 recorded the lowest level of total net profit since this survey was introduced in the mid-1990s. In contrast to the preceding two years, 2011 saw total net profit almost double on an annual basis, to almost £1.2 billion, a level at which it has since remained relatively unchanged.

It should be noted that the substantial increase in total net profit observed in 2011 can be attributed to a small number of companies reporting large transfers of income from non-resident units to resident parent companies based in Jersey.

Figure 3.1 Total net profit for all sectors and banking sub-sector; 1998-2013

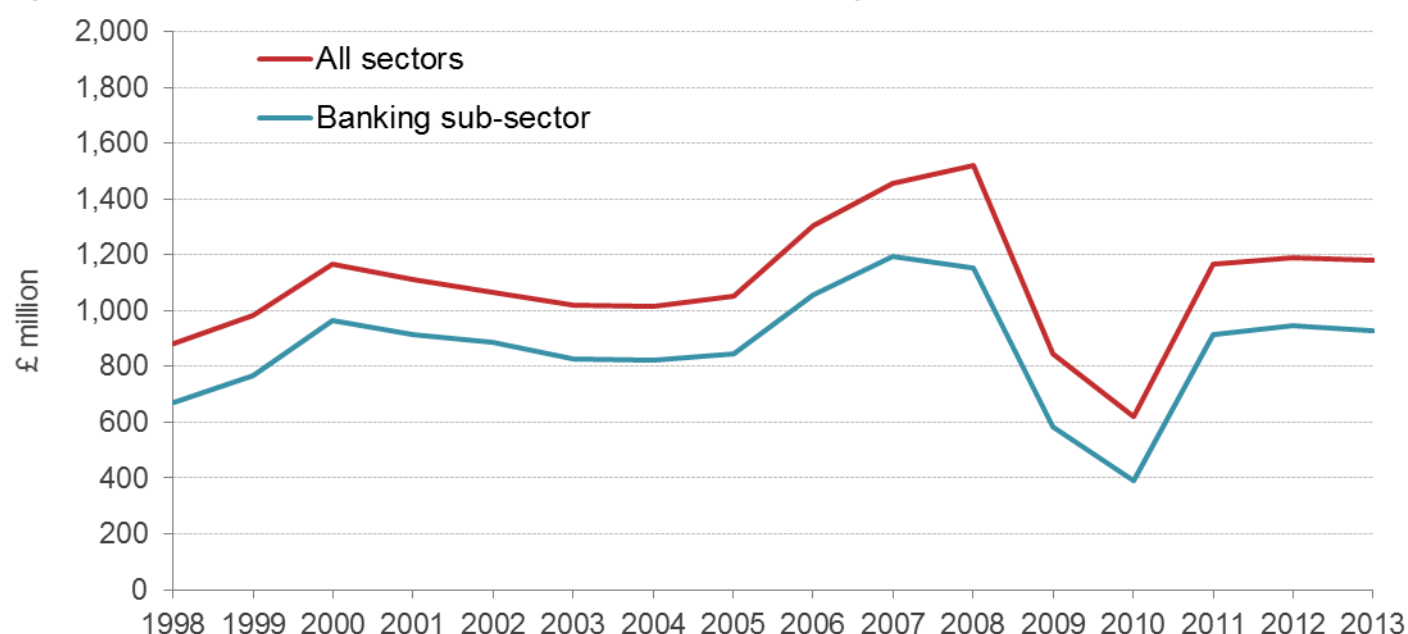


Figure 3.2 shows net profits recorded by the Accountancy, Fund management and Trust & company administration (including Legal) sub-sectors.

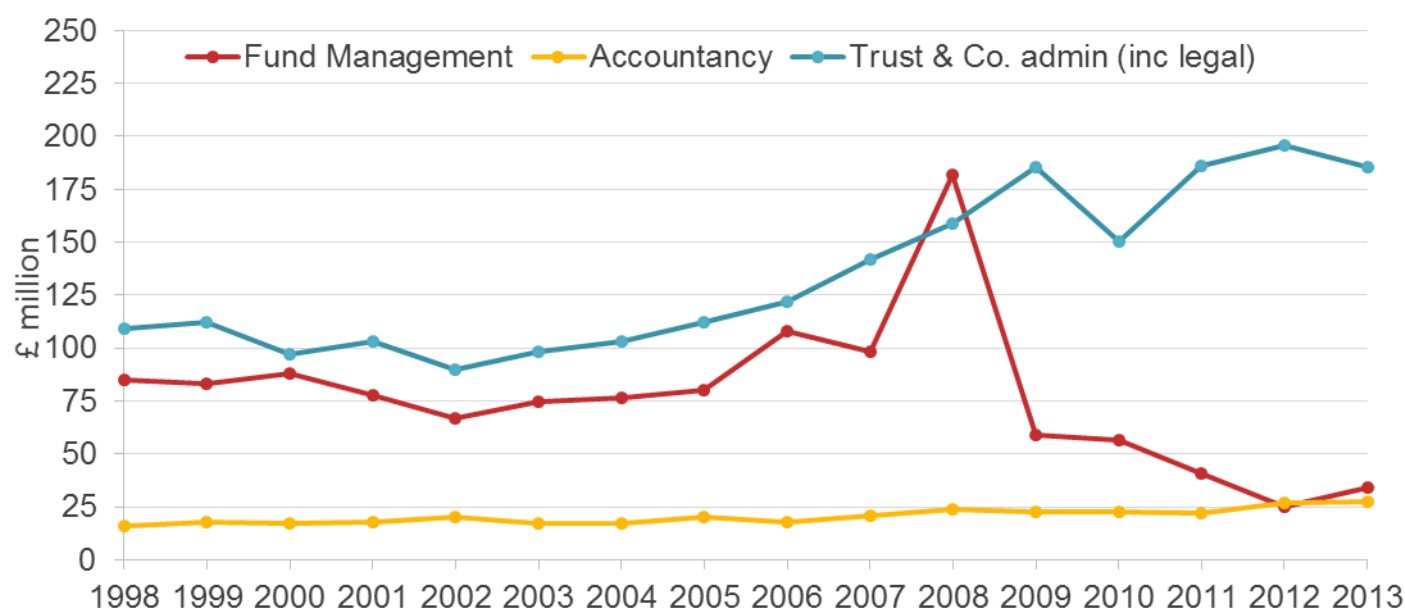
Overall, the estimated net profit of the Trust & company administration (including Legal) sub-sector declined in 2013, down by 5% compared with that recorded in 2012.

In 2013 the Fund management sub-sector recorded an increase in net profit of more than a third (38%), to £34 million in 2013. This latest annual increase follows declines in net profit in each of the previous four years; between 2008 and 2012 the net profit of the Fund management sub-sector fell by 86%.

The net profit of the Accountancy sub-sector in 2013 was estimated at £28 million, an increase of 4% on an annual basis and representing the highest level of net profit recorded for this sub-sector since at least 1998.

3. Financial Services

Figure 3.2 Annual net profit of the Accountancy, Fund management and Trust & company administration (including legal) sub-sectors



In 2013, total expenditure by Jersey finance companies on goods and services was £710 million, representing a decrease of 5% compared with 2012. Of the total expenditure on goods and services, more than two fifths (44%) was spent in Jersey. The Banking sub-sector accounted for around half of this on-Island expenditure whilst Trust & company administration accounted for more than a quarter.

Table 3.5 Net profit and employment of financial institutions, 2005-2013 (current year values)

		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total Net Profit	£M	1,050	1,310	1,460	1,520	850	620	1,170	1,190	1,180
Average Net Profit per FTE	£k	98	115	121	123	69	53	99	101	101
Total Expenditure on employment	£M	500	570	650	700	640	690	730	700	720
Average employment cost per FTE	£k	47	50	54	56	52	59	62	60	62

All numbers have been rounded independently.

In 2013, average (mean) employment costs across the Finance sector overall were estimated at £62,000 per FTE employee, representing an increase of more than 3% compared with the previous year (2012).

Further reading: [Survey of Financial Institutions, 2013](#)

4. Tourism

Number of staying visitors and day trippers

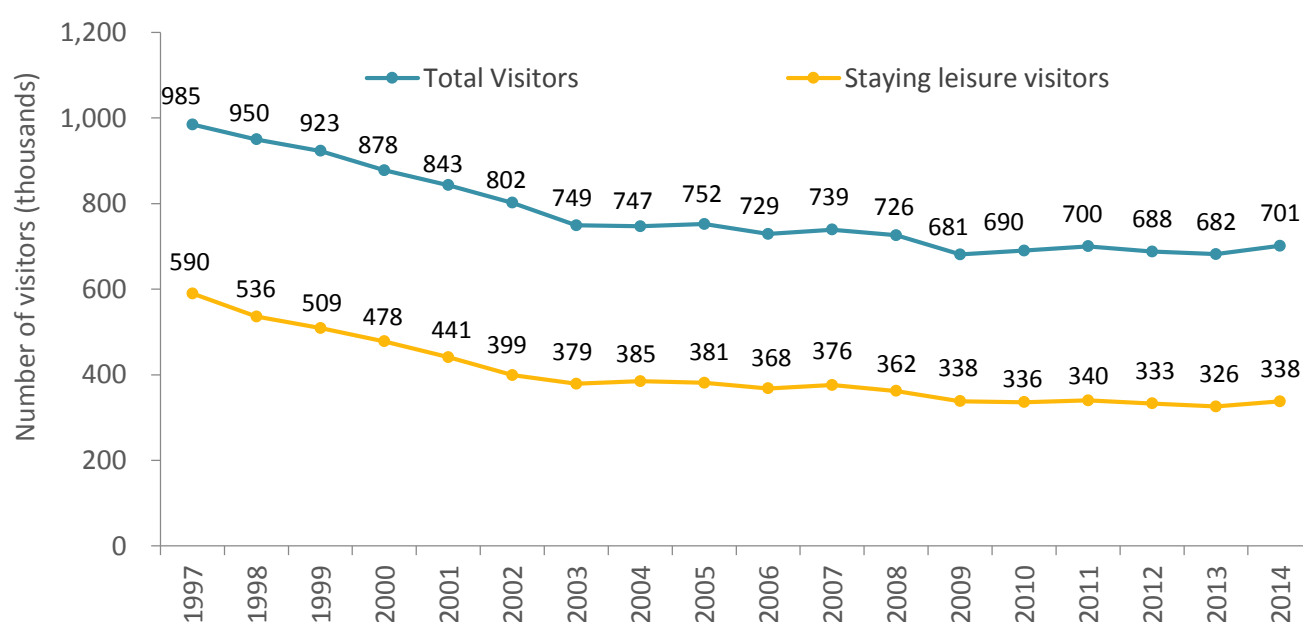
Between 2013 and 2014, the total number of staying leisure visitors increased by 4% to 337,800, whilst the number of leisure day visits increased by 8% to 109,300.

Total on-Island visitor expenditure in 2014 was £232 million, an average of £331 per visitor (all categories).

Table 4.1 Visitor expenditure, volume and occupancy rates, 2014

On-Island visitor expenditure	£232 million
Number of visitors	
Total tourism	701,400
Staying leisure	337,800
Business	113,000
Staying conference	3,100
Leisure day visits	109,300
Visiting yachtsmen	19,800
Registered accommodation establishments	139
Registered tourism bed spaces	11,600
Total bed nights available over year	3.2 million
Total bed nights sold over year	1.7 million
Total room nights sold over year	0.9 million
Average yearly room space occupancy	63%
Average yearly bed space occupancy	53%

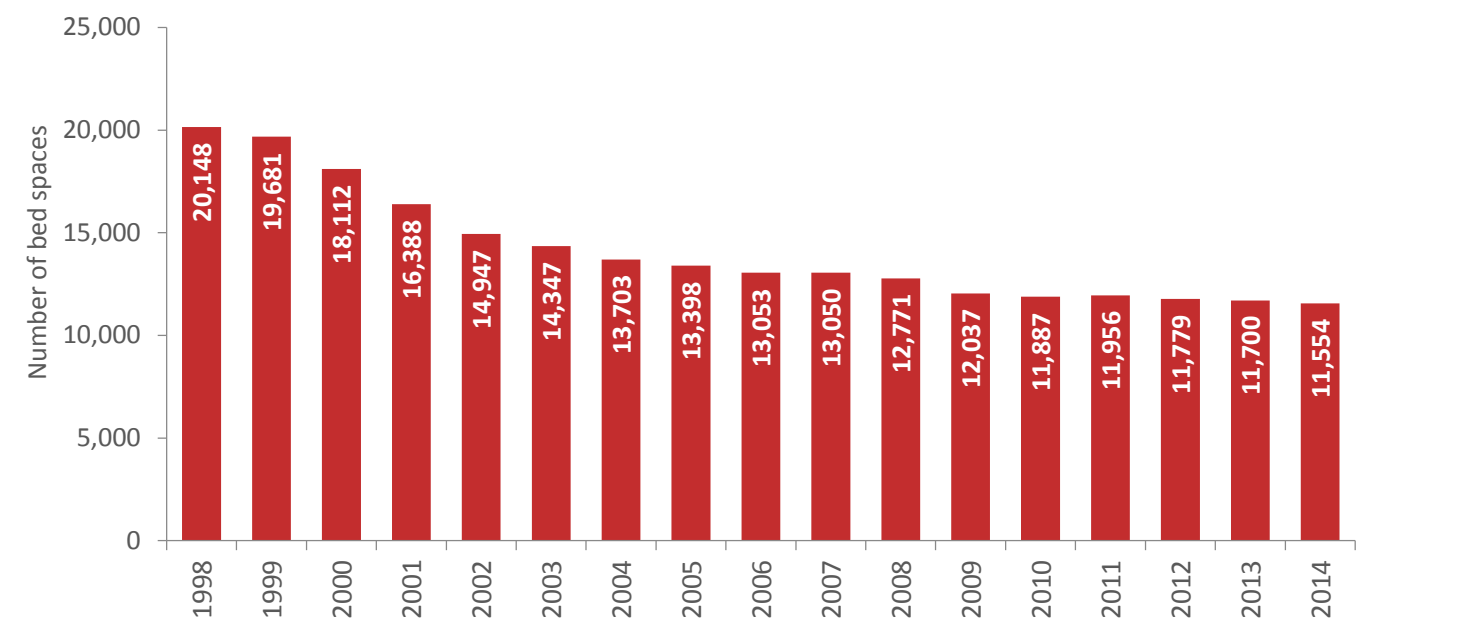
Figure 4.1 Number of staying leisure and total visitors, 1997-2014



4. Tourism

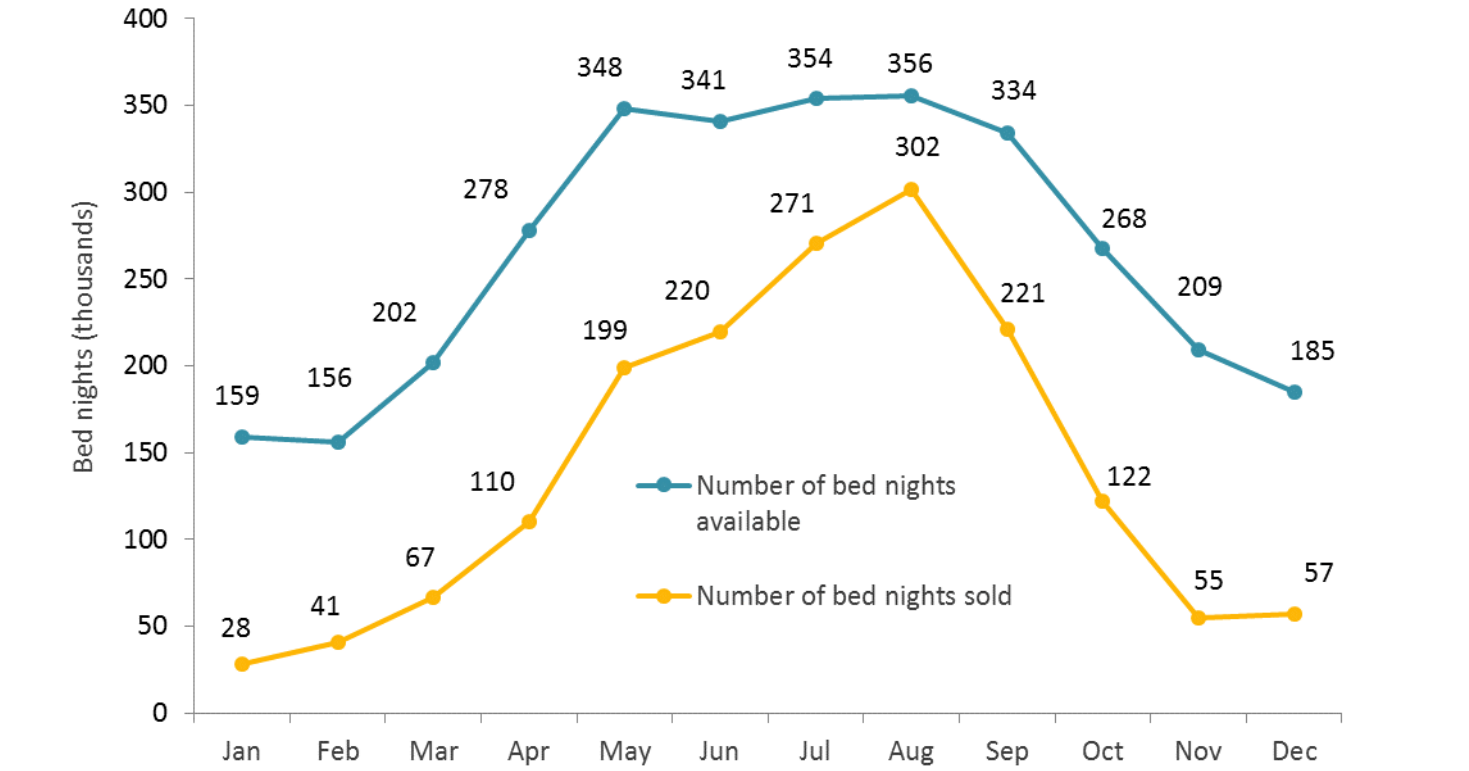
The number of registered bed spaces has fallen by more than two-fifths (43%) since 1998.

Figure 4.2 Number of registered bed spaces, 1998-2014



The average yearly room occupancy rate for 2014 was 63%, whilst the bed occupancy rate was 53%. Reflecting the seasonality of tourism in Jersey, the lowest occupancy rates occurred between January to March and November to December.

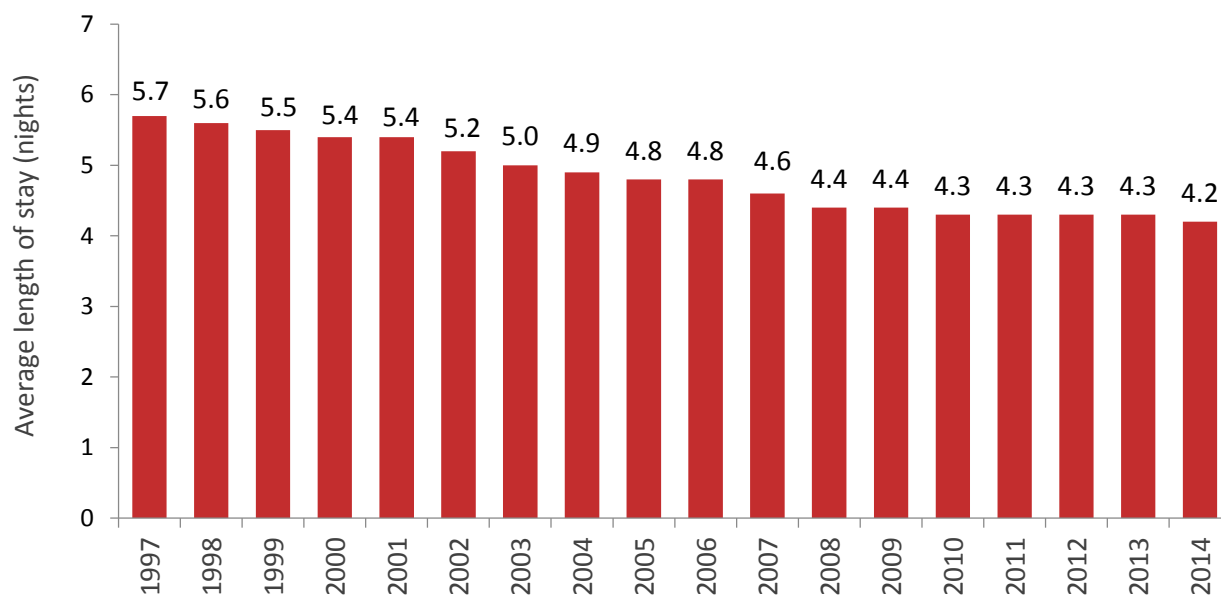
Figure 4.3 Number of bed nights available and number sold, 2014



Length of stay of staying leisure visitors

Between 1997 and 2014 the average number of nights spent in Jersey by leisure visitors has decreased by more than 1 night, from 5.7 to 4.2.

Figure 4.4 Average length of stay of staying leisure visitors, 1997-2014

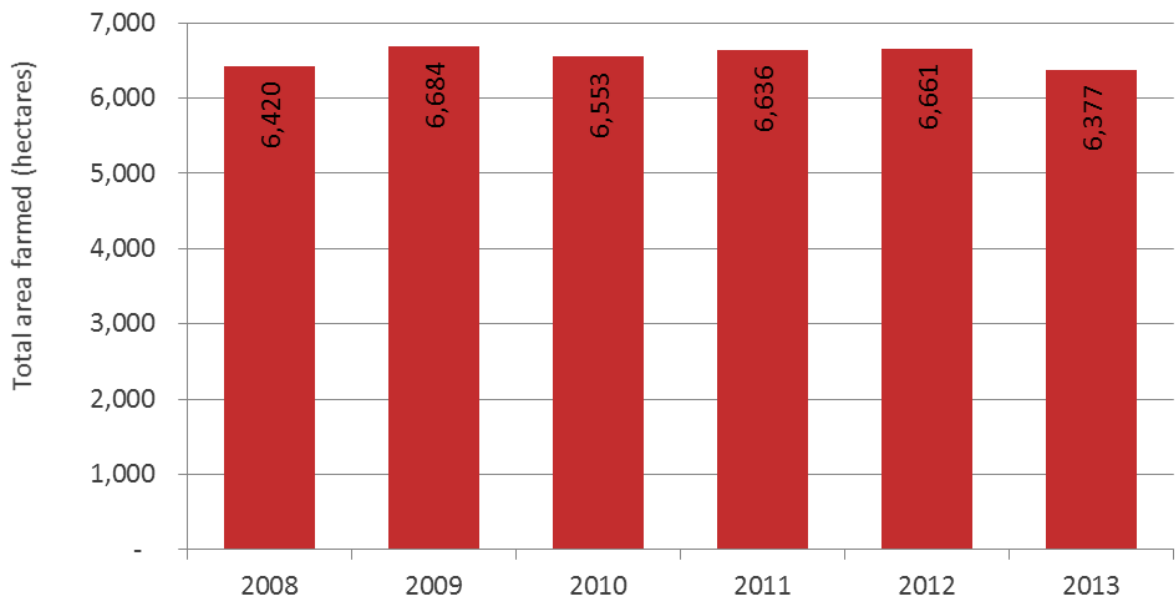


Further reading: [Jersey Tourism statistics and Annual Report 2014](#)

5. Agriculture and Fisheries

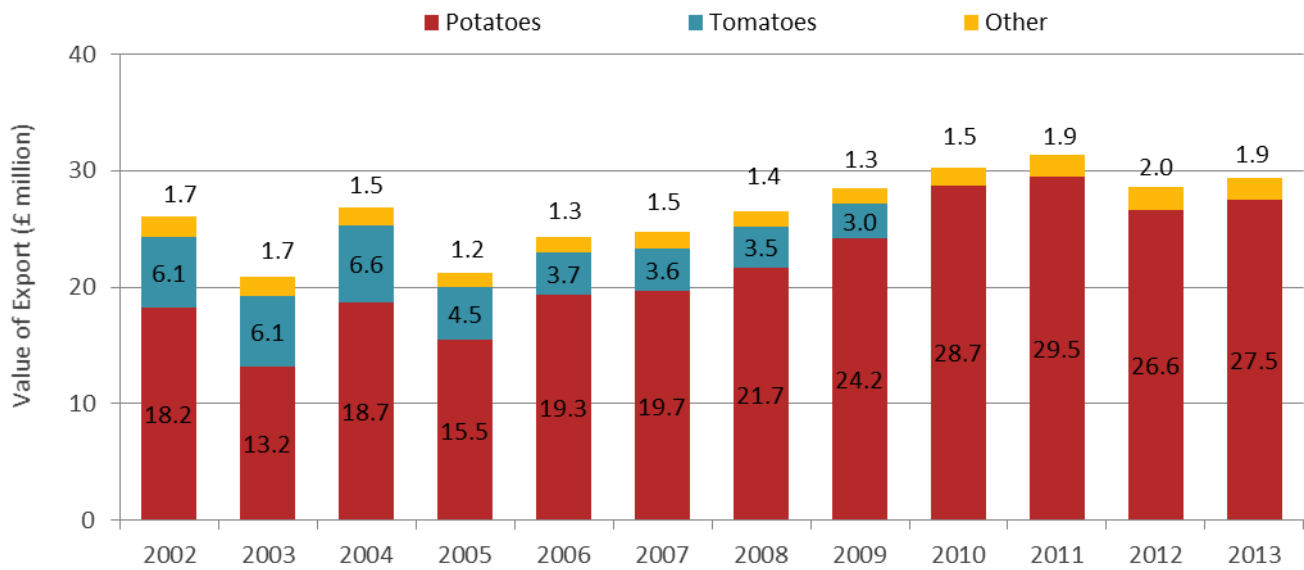
In 2013, agricultural land occupied 55% of the Island’s area, an overall decrease of 284 hectares (1,575 vergées) since 2012. This decrease is mainly reflected by the reduction in the area of Jersey Royal potatoes of 287 hectares (1,595 vergées). However, other potatoes (including main crop) saw an increase of 176 hectares (977 vergées).

Figure 5.1 Total area farmed, 2008-2013 (hectares)



The main crop grown in Jersey, in terms of monetary value, is potatoes with a value of £27.5 million in 2013, a marginal increase of 2% on the previous year. Exports were down 171 tonnes to a total of 28,417 tonnes in 2013.

Figure 5.2 Value of export arable crops, 2002-2013 (£ million in 2013 prices)



Note: Data on tomatoes not available for 2009 onwards

Dairy industry

In 2013, the total number of cattle increased by 0.8% compared with the previous year to 5,195 animals. The number of cows and heifers in milk fell from 2,931 in 2012 to 2,917 in 2013, a reduction of 0.5%. Milk production on dairy farms supplying Jersey Dairy rose for the first time in 3 years to 13.4 million litres for the milk year ending 31st March 2014, an increase of 761,000 litres or 6% compared to the milk year ending 31st March 2013.

The gross sales value of milk delivered to Jersey Dairy increased from £11.9 million (94.5 pence per litre, ppl) to £12.7 million (95.0 ppl) over the twelve months to 31st March 2014, a rise in total value of 6.5% and in sales value per litre of 0.5%.

Table 5.1 Milk production and value (2009-2013)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Dairy herds	28	28	27	25	24
Milking cows	2,979	2,970	2,890	2,931	2,917
Total cattle	5,093	5,204	5,139	5,152	5,195
Milk produced (million litres)	12.6	12.9	12.7	12.6	13.4
Value of milk & milk products (£ million)	10.7	11.1	11.6	11.9	12.7

Table 5.2 Total number of livestock in Jersey, 2009-2013

Livestock	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Cows and heifers	5,090	5,200	5,140	5,150	5,200
Pigs	620	430	430	450	480
Poultry	20,560	22,030	22,270	27,310	27,930
Sheep	860	950	970	1,040	1,140
Goats	20	20	10	20	20
Equines	800	880	850	880	910
Totals	27,950	29,510	29,670	34,850	35,680

Numbers independently rounded to nearest 10

Egg production from laying hens is the largest poultry activity in Jersey and saw an increase of more than a third (35%) in the number of laying hens in 2012 from 18,900 in 2011 to 25,400 in 2012. This increase was maintained in 2013 at 25,800.

Sheep numbers in Jersey have more than doubled from 550 in 2007 to 1,140 in 2013.

Further Reading: [Agricultural Statistics, 2013](#) (Economic Development Department)

Fisheries

Landings of both shellfish and wetfish have decreased in weight compared to 2012. Whilst some of this is due to changes in fishing effort and variation in stocks, the unusually severe weather at the end of 2013 also played a part (see Table 5.3).

Table 5.3 Fish, shellfish and aquaculture annual yield

	Annual yield (tonnes)					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Shellfish						
Brown crab	481	361	409	434	474	357
Crawfish	0.1	0	0	0	0	0
Lobster	163	177	225	257	237	198
Scallop (dredging and diving) ¹	331	361	401	285	284	281
Spider crab	179	177	173	144	108	77
Whelk	298	104	497	244	218	253
Other ²	2	2	5	6	7	4
Shellfish sub-total	1,453	1,182	1,711	1,371	1,328	1,170
Wetfish						
Brill	3	2	3	4	2	1
Bass	19	12	14	16	11	9
Conger	7	3	3	3	2	2
Dogfish (lesser and greater)	10	5	13	13	16	8
Mackerel (incl. horse mackerel)	7	7	6	6	7	8
Mullet (grey and red)	2	1	3	3	2	3
Plaice	3	3	2	4	2	2
Pollack	7	8	7	17	9	6
Sea Bream	4	3	10	18	86	12
Skate/Ray ³	80	23	37	35	35	19
Sole	2	1	1	2	1	2
Turbot	0	1	1	2	2	1
Other ⁴	12	10	12	15	16	4
Wetfish sub-total	151	72	107	126	184	76
Aquaculture						
Pacific oyster	830	903	629	972	761	869
King scallop	9	3	2	2	5	4
Mussel	117	101	201	89	103	39
Aquaculture sub-total	956	1,007	833	1,064	868	913
Total production	2,559	2,261	2,651	2,561	2,380	2,159

¹ Includes dredged & commercial dived. 2010 contained 1,020 kg of Queen Scallops.

² Includes amande, cuttlefish, prawns, praire, squid and velvet crab. Includes ormers from 2012.

³ Blonde, small-eyed and thornback only for 2012.

⁴ Other species included angler, cod, flounder, gurnard/latchet, herring, John Dory, lemon sole, ling, pouting, sand sole, sand eel, shark, smooth hound, snipe, tope, trigger fish, whiting and wrasse.

Source: Environment Department. Further reading: [Marine Resources Annual Status Report 2013](#)

6. Employment

The Jersey labour market

Total employment (headcount) in December 2014 was 57,250. The total reported headcount employment for Jersey's private sector (including States Trading Committees⁴ and single-person enterprises) in December 2014 was 48,970. Headcount for the public sector⁵ overall, was 8,280 in December 2014.

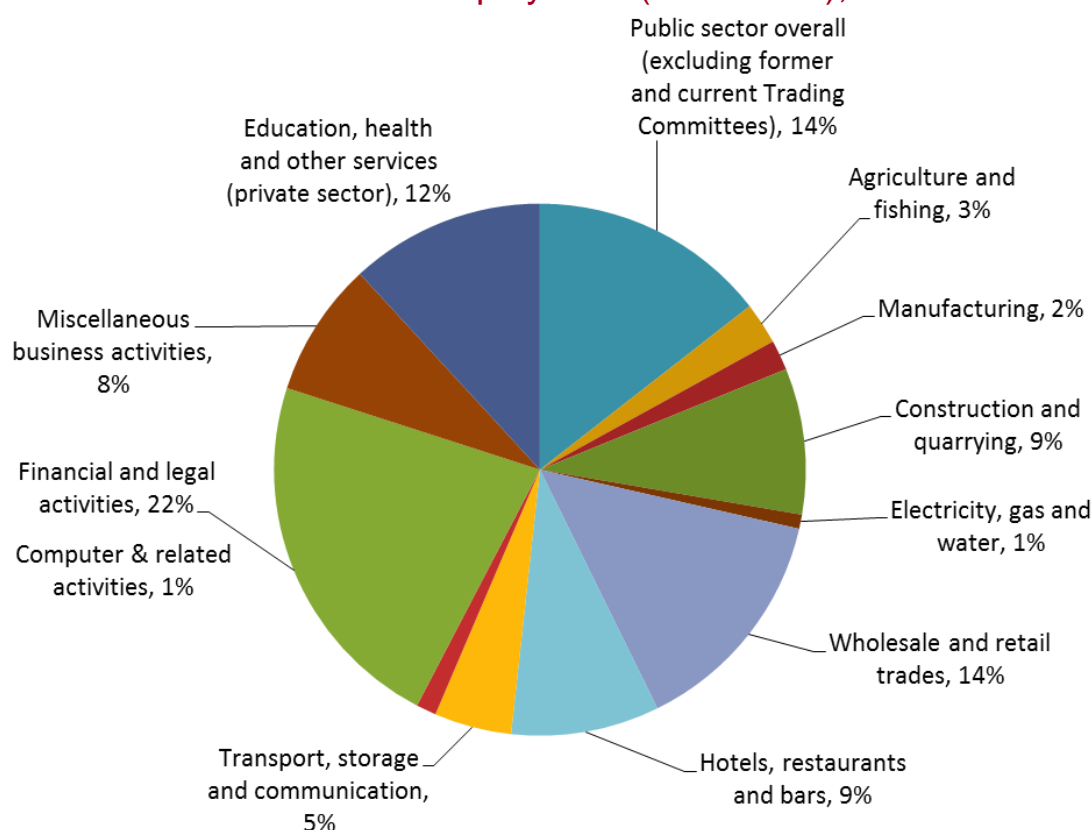
For further reading and detailed analysis, refer to the [Jersey Labour Market report for December 2014](#).

Historic data prior to December 2013 can be found in the [Jersey Labour Market report for June 2013](#).

Employment by sector

In December 2014, over a fifth (22%) of all employees were employed in the Finance sector (12,770). Wholesale and retail trades (8,100) and the Public Sector (excluding States Trading Committees) each accounted for about one in seven (14%) of Jersey's labour force. The private Education, health and other services sector employed 12% of workers (6,780).

Figure 6.1 Sectoral breakdown of employment (headcount), December 2014



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

⁴ Jersey Airport, Jersey Harbours, Jersey Post and Jersey Telecom (JT Global).

⁵ The figure for public sector employment includes core and zero-hours staff, Non States workers, the States of Jersey Development Company and the Parishes.

6. Employment

The levels of employment for December 2014 in the sub-sectors comprising the Island's finance industry are shown in Table 6.1.

Table 6.1: Employment in the Finance subsectors, June 2014

	Headcount
Banking	4,700
Trust & co. admin & Fund Management	3,590
Legal	2,330
Accountancy	1,090
Other	1,060
Total	12,770

In December 2014, there were 6,460 private sector firms in Jersey. Of these around four-fifths (80%) employed 5 or fewer people. The greatest proportions of small businesses were in the other business activities sector (88%). The Finance and legal activities sector had the lowest proportion of small businesses (60%) and the greatest proportion of larger businesses (19% employing more than 20 people).

Table 6.2 Number of firms & employees by sector (Private sector only)

<i>As at 31st Dec 2014</i> <i>Figures rounded to nearest 10</i>	Number of companies by size of workforce				Total number of employees
Sector	1 – 5	6 - 20	21+	Total	
Agriculture and fishing	240	40	10	300	1,450
Manufacturing and utilities	150	30	10	200	1,540
Construction and quarrying	970	170	40	1,180	5,080
Wholesale and retail trades	770	170	60	1,000	8,100
Hotels, restaurants & bars	350	120	40	510	5,160
Transport, storage & communication	270	30	20	320	2,690
Finance and legal activities	290	90	90	480	12,770
Education, health and other services	1,050	140	70	1,260	6,780
Other business activities	1,070	110	40	1,210	5,390
Total	5,160	910	380	6,460	48,970

Unemployment

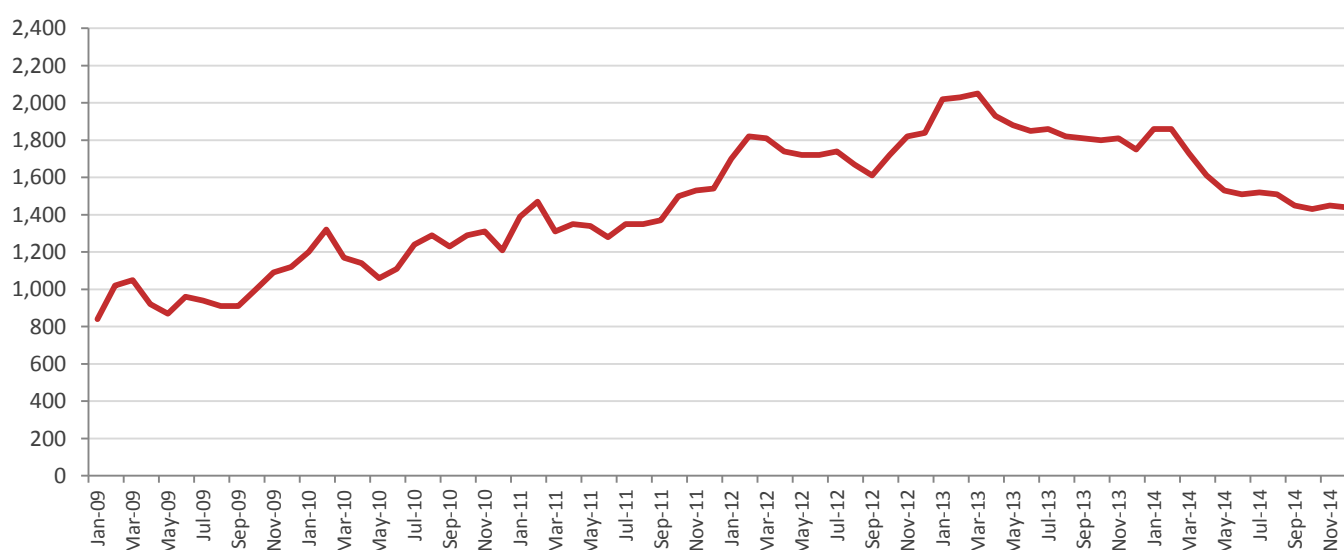
Jersey's ILO unemployment rate⁶ in June 2014 was 4.6%, corresponding to approximately 2,800 people being unemployed and looking for work. In March 2011 the youth unemployment rate (for 16-24 year olds) was 14.3% in Jersey.

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

On 31 December 2014, 1,440 people were registered with the Social Security Department as actively seeking work (ASW).

Figure 6.2 shows that the number of people registered as ASW in Jersey increased by around 600 between January 2009 and December 2014, from 840 to 1,440 respectively. The latest figure represents a fall of 610 from its peak of 2,050 in March 2013. In the latest twelve months (December 2013 to December 2014), the number of ASW fell by 310.

Figure 6.2 Registered Actively Seeking Work in Jersey Jan 2009 – Dec 2014



Further reading: [Jersey Registered Actively Seeking Work](#), monthly report by the Statistics Unit.

⁶ 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 and the Jersey Annual Social Survey.

6. Employment

Employment status

Table 6.3 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
Total	100	100	100

(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 6.4 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 6.4 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
Unemployment rate, %	6.4	3.7	3.1	2.9	4.2	4.9	4.4

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.

Table 6.5 Industry of employment by gender for working age (percentages), 2011

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

Further reading: [Jersey Census 2011 Report, Statistics Unit.](#)

Number of hours worked

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

Table 6.6 Average (mean) hours worked per week by employees, 2011

Year	Full-time			Part-time			Full- & Part-time		
	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	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 Report, Statistics Unit.](#)

Table 6.7 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.

6. Employment

Table 6.7 Average (mean) 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 and legal activities	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	39.8

Further reading: [Jersey Census 2011 Report](#), Statistics Unit.

Work permits

Work permits allow employers to employ a person of non-European Economic Area nationality for a limited period, where it can be demonstrated that there is a shortage of particular qualifications and skills in the resident and permit-free European labour market. In 2014, 255 such permits were issued and 3 applications were refused.

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 nations into the EU in May 2004, thereby removing the requirement of work permits for such nationals.

Table 6.8 Numbers of work permits issued by sector, 2004-2014

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Applications received	1,501	394	386	409	509	358	343	338	239	252	258
Total permits issued	1,479	389	381	405	492	353	333	334	236	252	255
By sectors:											
Finance	40	71	97	161	242	126	125	106	103	97	129
Hotels & restaurants	826	175	149	112	95	84	72	73	59	59	52

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 2014, the All-Items Retail Prices Index (RPI) for Jersey increased by 1.3% to stand at 158.5 (June 2000 = 100).

The increase of the RPI over the twelve months to September was 1.9%; hence the annual rate of inflation decreased by 0.6 percentage points (pp) in the latest quarter. This decrease in the annual rate of inflation was due to several groups giving small downward contributions to the annual rate of increase of the RPI.

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 2014](#).

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, 2007-2014

		RPI Index June 2000=100	Annual Movements (%)				
			Jersey	UK	Guernsey	RPI(X) Jersey	RPI(Y) Jersey
2007	Dec	133.3	4.5	4.0	4.9	3.2	3.5
2008	Dec	137.7	3.3	0.9	1.2	5.2	3.2
2009	Dec	140.0	1.7	2.4	2.2	3.5	3.6
2010	Dec	143.2	2.3	4.8	2.3	2.1	2.2
2011	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
2012	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
2013	Mar	155.2	1.4	3.3	2.6	1.6	1.3
	Jun	155.6	1.5	3.3	2.7	1.6	1.4
	Sep	156.4	1.2	3.2	2.7	1.4	1.2
	Dec	156.4	1.9	2.7	2.7	2.1	2.0
2014	Mar	157.9	1.7	2.5	2.8	1.9	1.8
	Jun	158.1	1.6	2.6	2.6	1.8	1.6
	Sep	159.3	1.9	2.3	2.5	2.1	1.8
	Dec	158.5	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.3

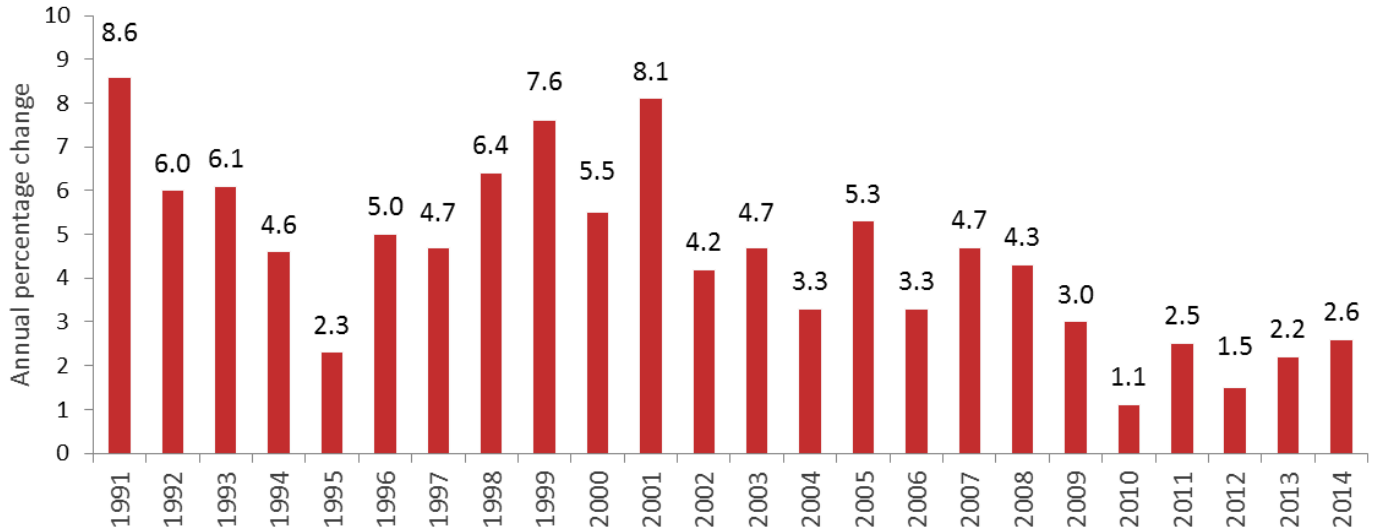
The annual change in RPI(Y) was calculated for the first time for Jersey in December 2007.

7. Prices and Earnings

Earnings

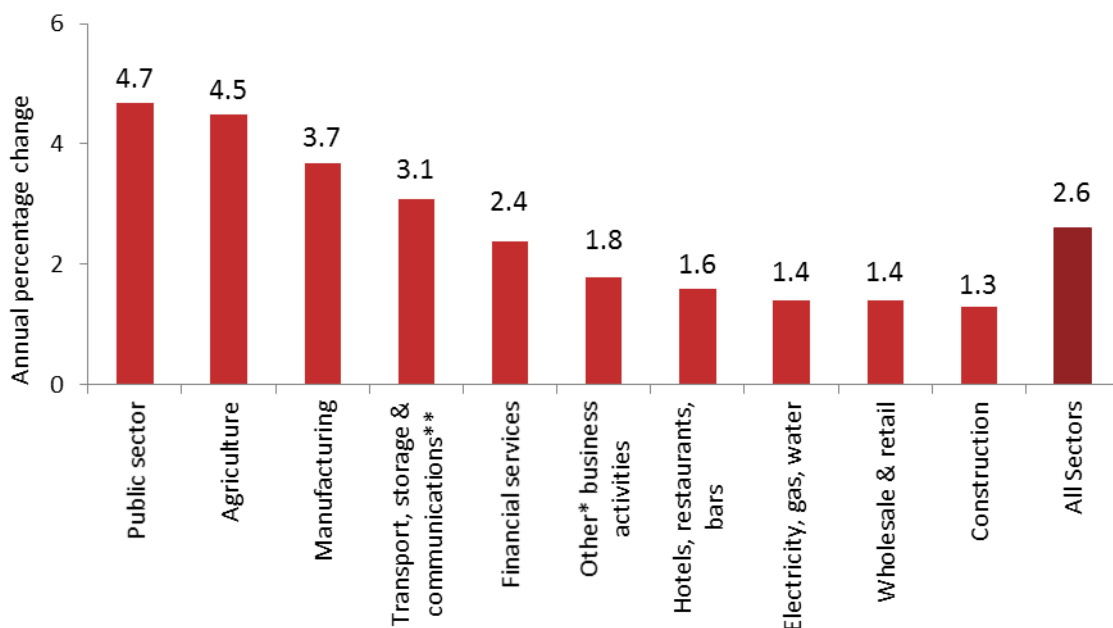
The Index of Average Earnings measures changes in gross wages and salaries paid to employees. It includes overtime payments, but excludes bonuses, employers' insurance contributions, holiday pay and benefits in kind (e.g. free accommodation).

Figure 7.1 Annual change (%) in Average Earnings, 1991-2014



In June 2014 the average weekly earnings of workers in Jersey was 2.6% higher than in June 2013. The latest annual increase was 0.4 percentage points greater than that of the previous twelve-month period (2.2% to June 2013). The increase seen in June 2014 was greater than the preceding five-year average of 2.1% per annum; however it was below the long-term average of 4.5% per annum since 1990.

Figure 7.2 Annual percentage change in Average Earnings by sector, 2014



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

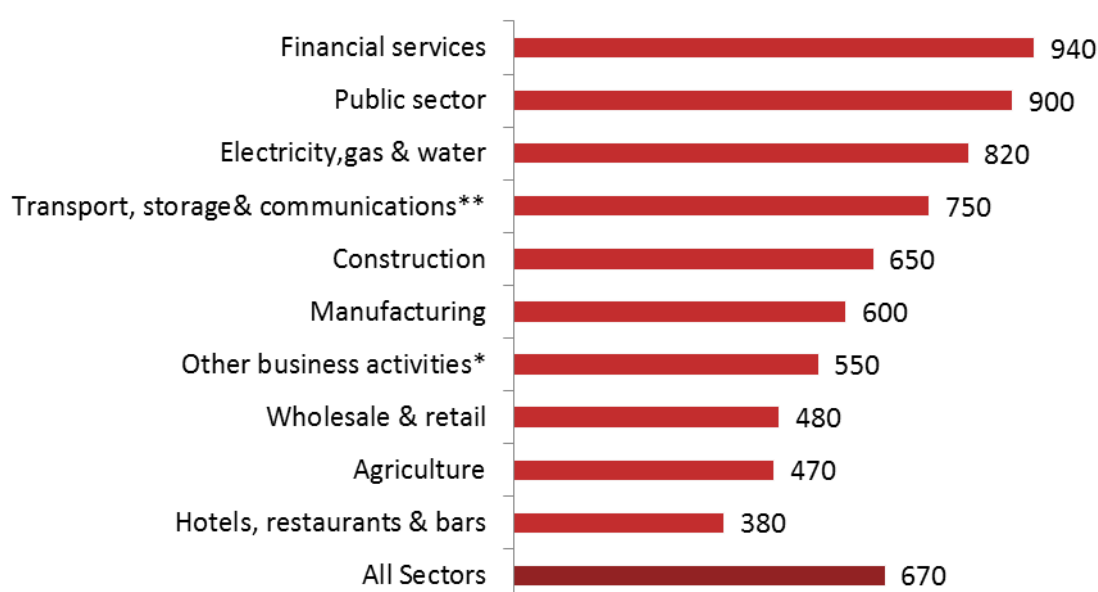
**'Transport, storage and communication' includes the States Trading Committees (Jersey Airport, Jersey Harbours and Coastguard, Jersey Post and Jersey Telecom).

As shown in Figure 7.2, the majority of industries in the private sector saw annual earnings increase by between 1 and 3 percent over the twelve months to June 2014. Over the twelve months to June 2014 average earnings in the public sector rose by 4.7%. The annual increase in public sector earnings was predominantly due to a scheduled pay award for the majority of public sector workers (4% in January 2014) as well as retrospective pay awards for some groups.

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 2014 was £670. The Financial services sector had the highest average weekly earnings (£940 per FTE), whilst Hotels, Restaurants and bars had the lowest (£380 per FTE).

Figure 7.3 Average Weekly Earnings, per FTE, by sector, 2014, (£ 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 £110 in 2013.

7. Prices and Earnings

The Jersey Income Distribution Survey (IDS), which was carried out over the twelve month period from May 2009 to May 2010, collected the necessary household and individual income information required to determine median income from earnings. The results derived from the IDS data have been up-rated from the survey period to June 2014 using the Jersey Index of Average Earnings.

The estimated median earnings in June 2014 was £550 per week per FTE.

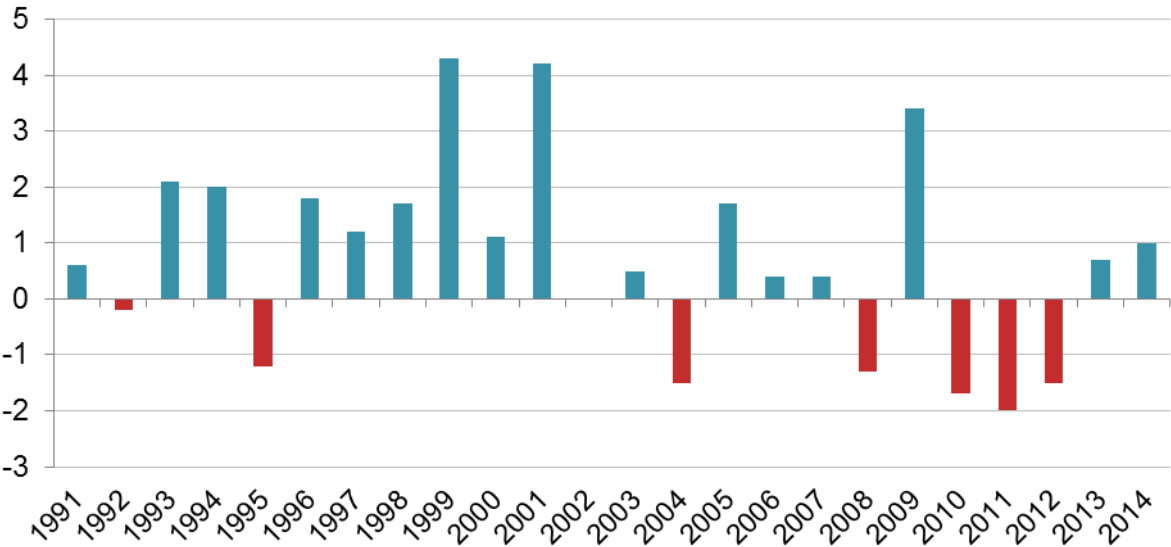
Comparison with Retail Price Indices

During the twelve months to June 2014 the Jersey All Items Retail Prices Index (RPI) rose by 1.6%.

Average earnings increased by 2.6% during the last twelve months, implying that earnings increased by 1 percentage point more than prices over the period.

Figure 7.4 illustrates the difference between the annual change in average earnings and the annual change in the RPI for each year from 1991 to 2014. Earnings have increased in Jersey at a lower rate than earnings in seven out of the last 24 years (shown as negative values in Figure 7.4).

Figure 7.4 Difference between annual changes in average earnings and the RPI, 1991 to 2014 (percentage points)



Between 1991 and 2003 the growth of earnings in Jersey was greater than that of retail prices; the higher earnings growth was particularly prominent in 1999 and 2001 when earnings increased by around 4 percentage points more than prices.

More recent years have constituted a different period in the relative behaviour of earnings and retail prices compared to that seen prior to 2003. Earnings have risen by less than prices in three out of the last five years; however, the latest increase is the second consecutive twelve-month period in which earnings have risen at a greater rate than prices.

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

Figure 7.5 Jersey's Index of Average Earnings and Retail Prices Index (June 1990 = 100)

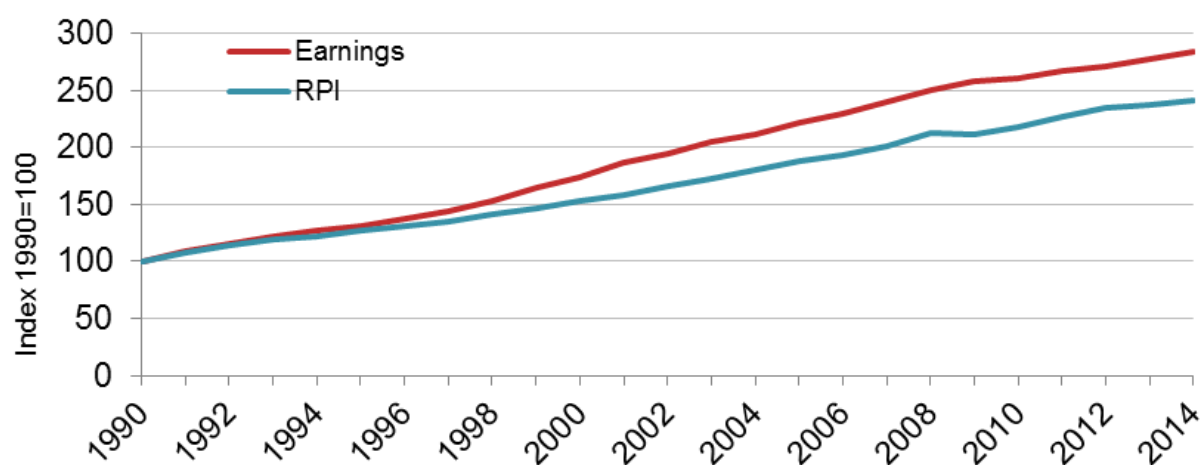


Figure 7.5 shows that over the longer-term (since 1990) earnings have risen more than prices. This is reflected in the long-term annual averages, with earnings rising by an average of 4.5% per annum since 1990 compared with 3.7% per annum for prices.

Further reading: [Index of Average Earnings Index](#) and [Jersey Economic Trends](#), Statistics Unit.

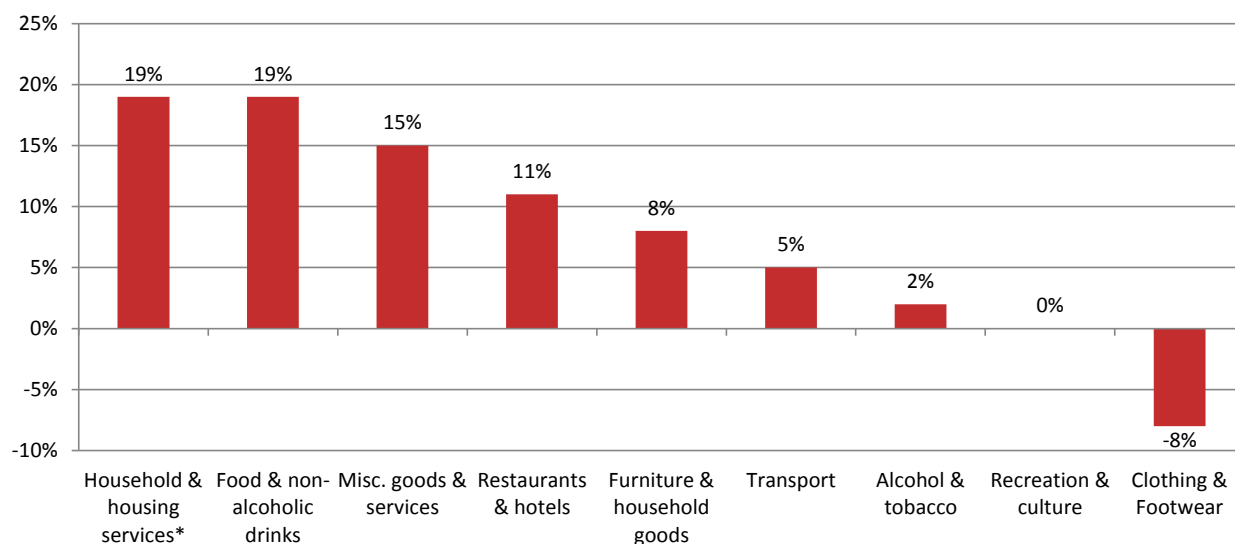
Further reading: [Jersey Income Distribution Survey](#), Statistics Unit.

Comparison of Jersey and UK consumer price levels

In 2013, price levels for consumer goods and services (excluding housing costs, health and education) in Jersey were 9% greater than the UK average. Consumer price levels were marginally greater in Jersey than in London (by 2%). When housing, health and education costs are taken into account, the overall estimated relative price level for goods and services in Jersey was 20% greater than the UK average.

Figure 7.6 presents the percentage differences in price levels between Jersey and the UK average for nine expenditure categories.

Figure 7.6 Percentage difference in price levels between Jersey and the UK



Further reading: [Jersey-UK Relative Consumer Price Levels for Goods and Services 2013](#), Statistics Unit

8. States of Jersey Income and Expenditure

In 2013, the States ended the year with a £0.5 million financial surplus. The surplus of £0.5 million compared with a projected surplus of £20 million in the 2013 Annual Budget. Income ended the year £9 million below projections and States expenditure was £10 million higher than Budget.

2013 was the final year of a three year financial plan to return to balanced budgets.

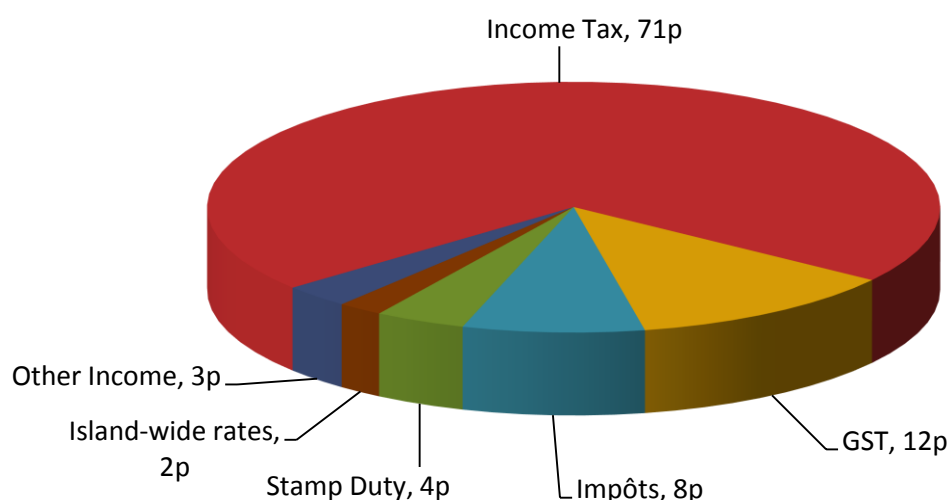
Table 8.1 States of Jersey income and expenditure, 2013

Budget 2013 £ million	Income	Actual 2013 £ million	Actual 2012 £ million
455	Income tax	452	431
80	Goods and Services Tax (introduced May 2008)	78	80
54	Impôts	54	54
24	Stamp duty	17	21
21	Other income	24	31
12	Island-wide Rates	12	11
646	Total income	637	628
(626)	Net Revenue Expenditure ¹	(636)	(601)
20	Budgeting Surplus/(Deficit) - Business Plan basis	1	27
(13)	Capital Expenditure Allocation	(13)	(16)
7	Surplus/(Deficit) after Capital Expenditure Allocation	(12)	11

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 Financial Report and Accounts 2013](#), Treasury & Resources

Figure 8.1 Where each pound of States of Jersey money came from in 2014



Source: [States of Jersey Budget Statement 2014](#)

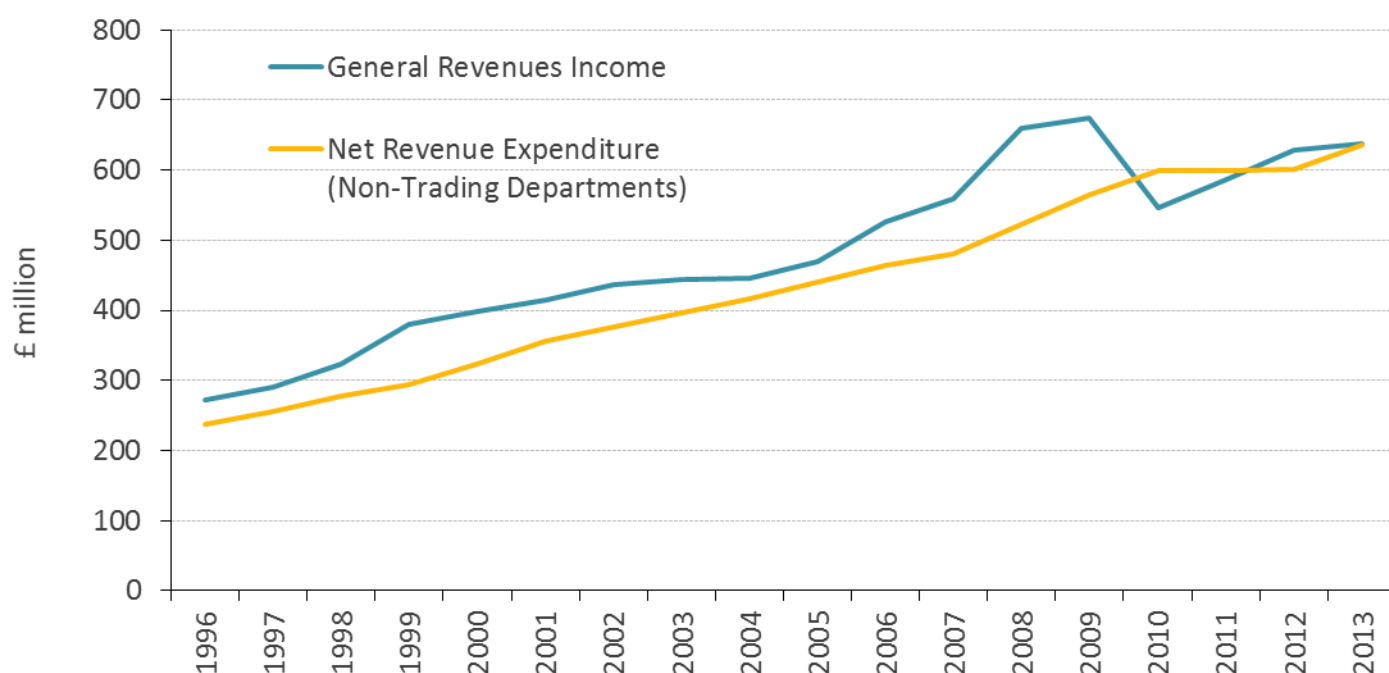
Table 8.2 Budget allocations, 2014

States Funded Bodies	2014 Expenditure Allocation, £k
Ministerial Departments	
Chief Minister's	22,067
- Grant to Overseas Aid Committee	9,794
Economic Development	18,513
Education, Sport and Culture	110,775
Health and Social Services	198,456
Home Affairs	49,306
Housing	(27,192)
Department of the Environment	5,971
Social Security	186,619
Transport and Technical Services	27,912
Treasury and Resources	32,009
Non-Ministerial States funded bodies	
- Bailiff's Chamber	1,654
- Law Officers' Department	7,960
- Judicial Greffe	6,905
- Viscount's Department	1,424
- Official Analyst	636
- Office of the Lieutenant Governor	730
- Office of the Dean of Jersey	26
- Data Protection Commission	234
- Probation Department	2,213
- Comptroller and Auditor General	769
- States Assembly and its services	5,185
Central Contingency	
- Allocations for contingencies	4,144
- Restructuring Provision	6,540
- Corporate Procurement Savings	(3,451)
- Central Pay Provision	14,400
- Corporate Terms and Conditions Savings	(14,000)
Net Revenue Expenditure Allocation	669,599
Capital Expenditure Allocation	2,049
Total States Net Expenditure Allocation	671,648

Source: [2014 Update to Medium Term Financial Plan Department Annex](#)

8. States of Jersey Income and Expenditure

Figure 8.2 General funds income and expenditure, 1996-2013



Source: [States of Jersey Financial Report and Accounts 2013](#), Treasury & Resources

Table 8.3 Jersey currency in circulation (£ million), 2000-2013

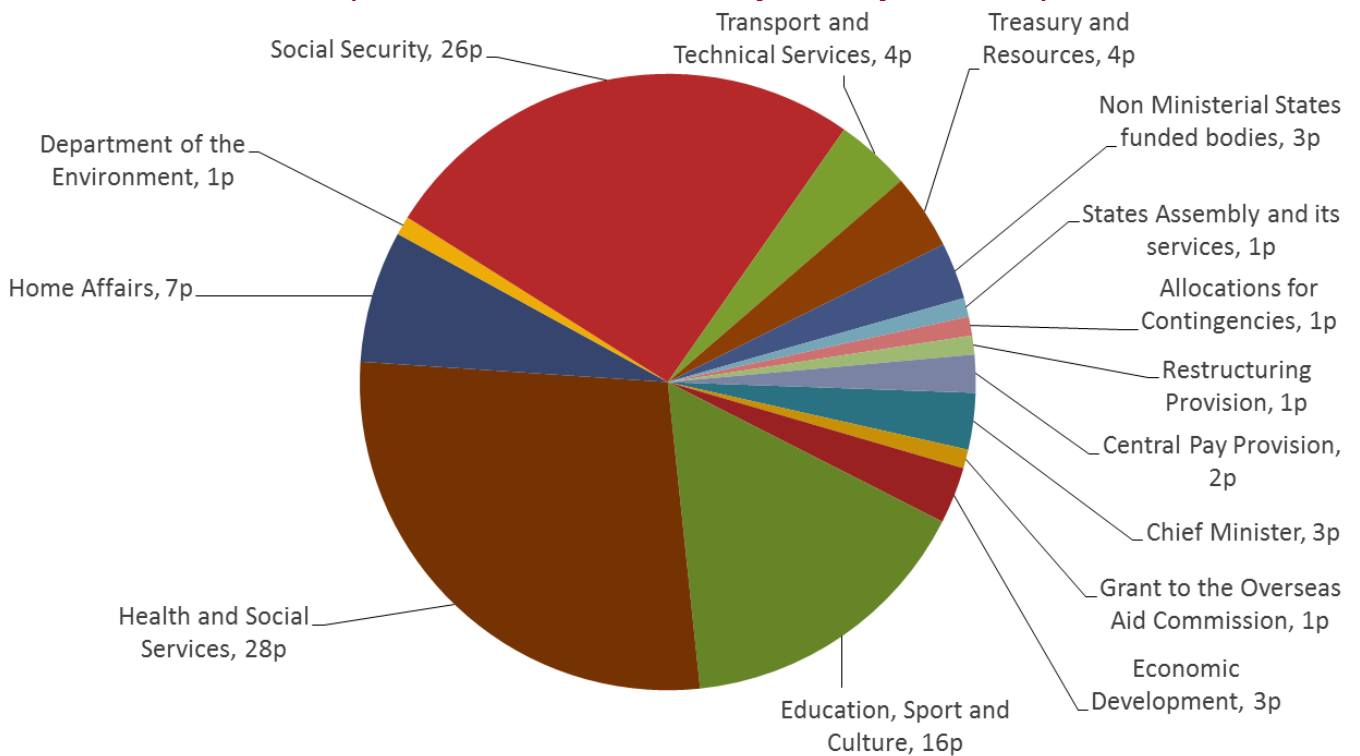
Year	Notes	Coins	Total
2000	48.4	4.5	52.9
2001	55.8	4.9	60.7
2002	55.2	5.1	60.3
2003	61.0	5.4	66.4
2004	62.8	5.8	68.6
2005	64.5	6.2	70.7
2006	69.6	6.4	76.0
2007	75.6	6.7	82.3
2008	84.5	7.0	91.5
2009	83.4	7.3	90.7
2010	85.2	7.6	92.8
2011	82.7	7.9	90.6
2012	82.3	8.2	90.5
2013	92.3	8.3	100.6

Figures as at 31st December of each year

Further reading: [States of Jersey Annual Financial Report and Accounts](#), Treasury & Resources

In terms of States expenditure, of every £1 the States spent in 2014 about 28p was spent 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 2014



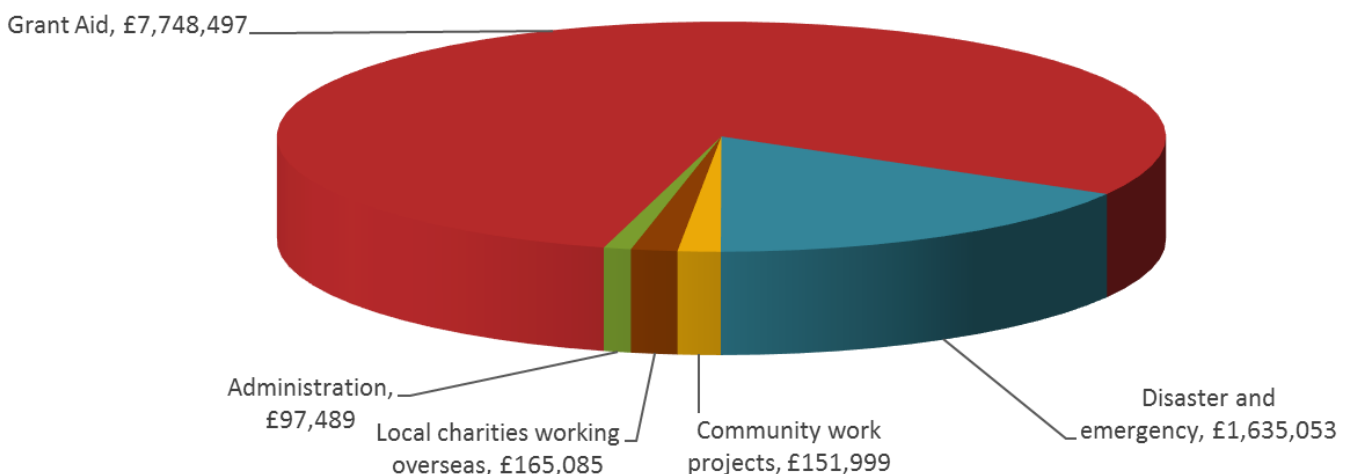
* Housing provided a net return of £12.6 million and were incorporated on 1st July 2014.

Source: [2014 Update to Medium Term Financial Plan Department Annex](#)

Overseas aid

In 2014, the official contribution of overseas aid from Jersey was £9.8 million, of which more than £7.7 million was grant aid and just over £1.6 million was disaster and emergency aid. The official aid contribution from Jersey in 2014 was 5% greater than the £9.3 million in 2013.

Figure 8.4 Official aid contribution from Jersey, 2014



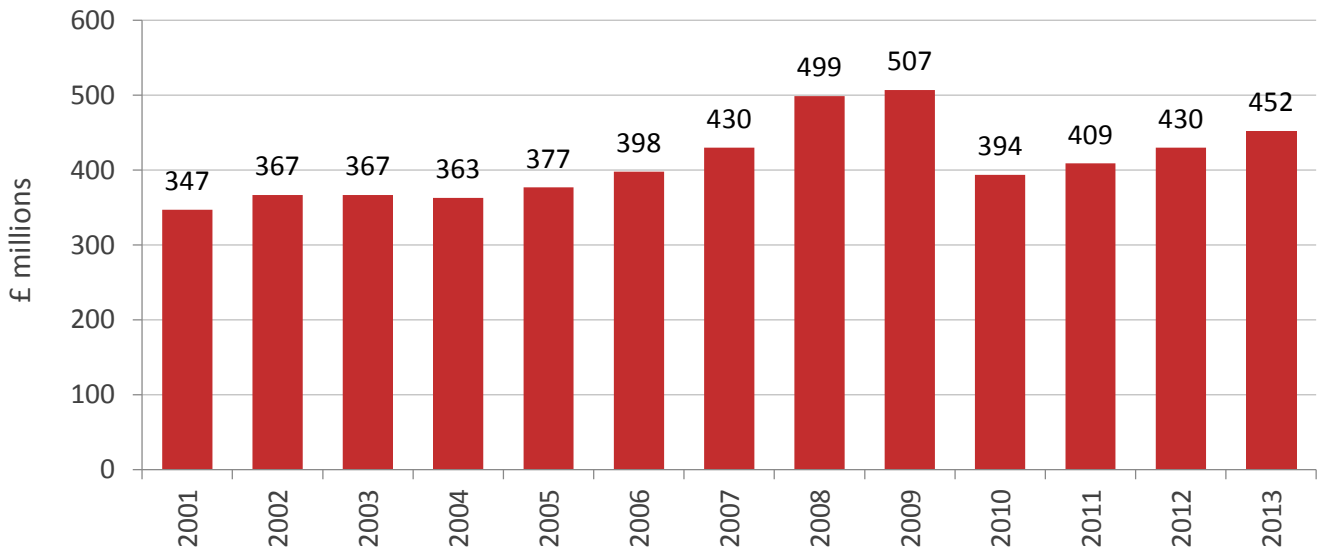
In 2013, Jersey's Overseas Aid expenditure was 0.3% of total Gross Domestic Product.

Further reading: [Overseas Aid Commission annual reports](#).

9. Tax Receipts

In 2013, income tax receipts of £452 million were below the forecast set in the 2013 budget by £3 million. This was primarily due to a £20 million underachievement in personal tax, an £18 million overachievement in business tax and an increase in bad debt provisions of £1.9 million.

Figure 9.1 Income tax receivable, 2001-2013



Source: [States of Jersey Budget Statement 2015](#) Treasury and Resources

Figure 9.2 Sources of income tax receipts, actual 2005-2013



Source: [States of Jersey Financial Report and Accounts 2013](#) Treasury & Resources

Table 9.1 Levels of tax exemption and allowance, year of assessment 2014
at standard 20% rate

Exemptions	Threshold (£)
Single person	14,000
Single person (aged 65+ years)	15,600
Married couple/Civil Partnership	22,400
Married couple/Civil Partnership (aged 65+ years)	25,700
Allowances	
Child allowance	3,000
Child allowance (higher education)	6,000
Additional allowance*	4,500
Wife's Earned Income Allowance**	4,500

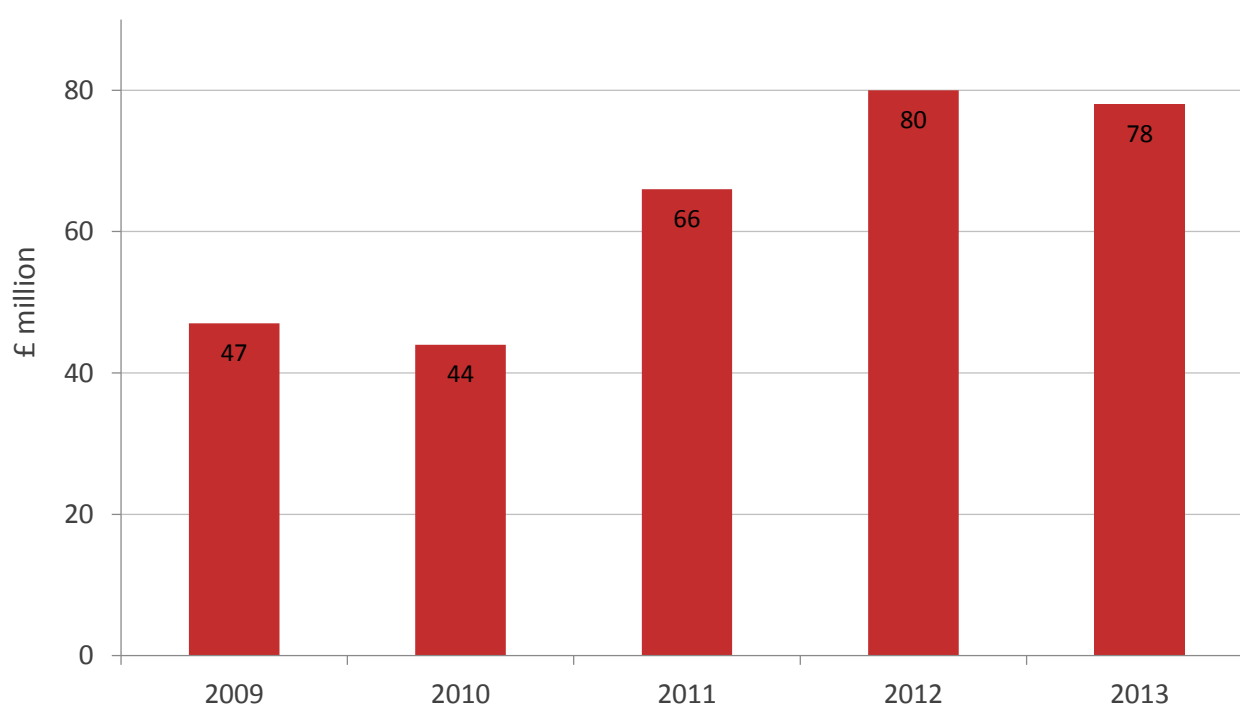
* For people with single-handed responsibility for children ** For those tax payers in the marginal band
Further reading: [States of Jersey Budget Statement 2014](#)

Goods and Services Tax (GST)

The States agreed in July 2005 to introduce a 3% broad-based Goods and Services Tax in May 2008.

The standard rate of GST was increased from 3% to 5% effective June 2011. The full year effect on GST receipts at the new rate of 5% is first seen in 2012. The slight fall in GST in 2013 is as a result of an increase in bad debt provisions and lower receipts from several sectors reflecting reduced activity due to the economic downturn.

Figure 9.3 Goods and services tax receipts, 2009 - 2013



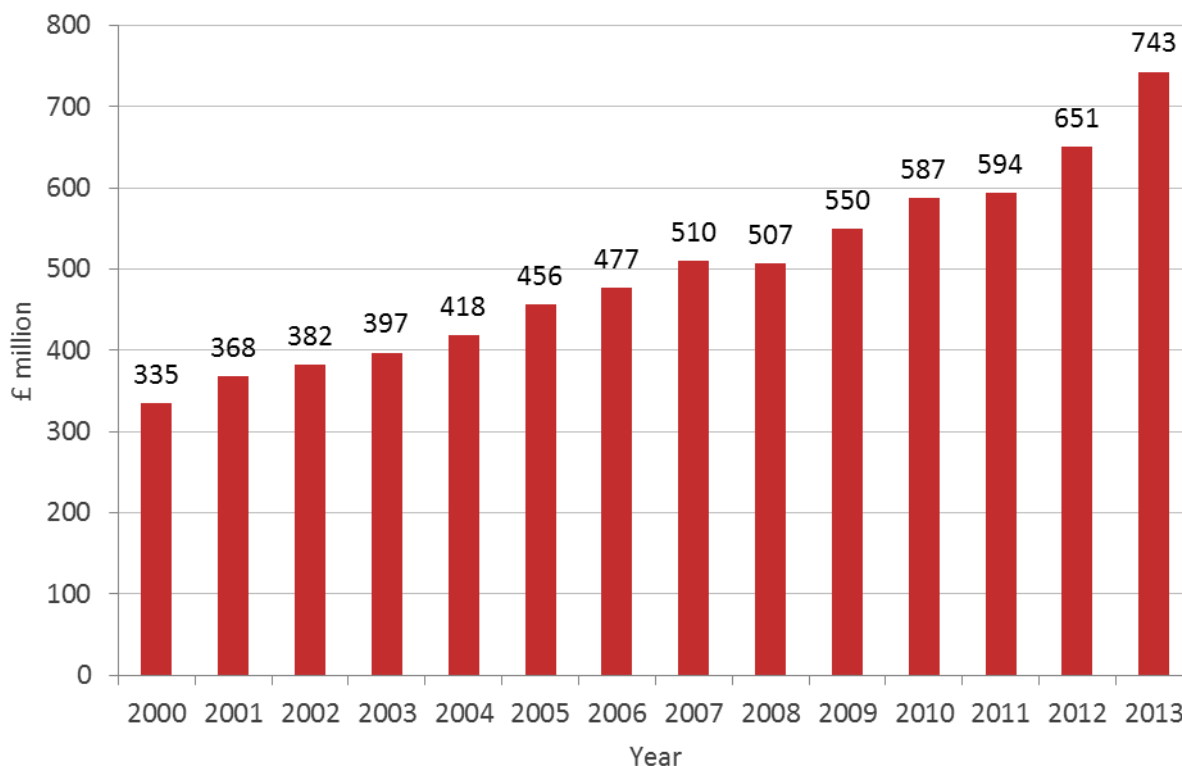
Source: Treasury and resources. Further reading: [States of Jersey Financial Report and Accounts 2013](#)

9. Tax Receipts

The strategic reserve

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

Figure 9.4 Market value of strategic reserve, 2000-2013



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

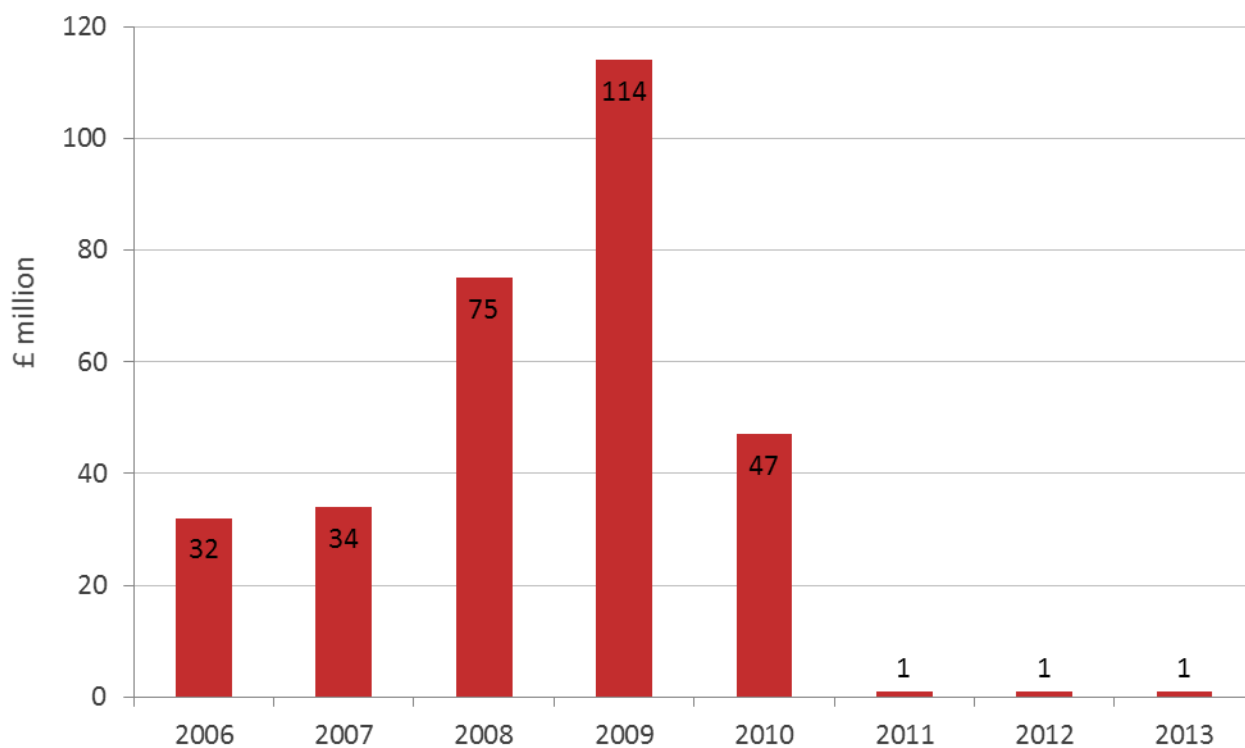
Source: [States of Jersey Annex to Financial Report and Accounts 2013](#), Treasury and Resources

The Stabilisation Fund

In December 2006 the States agreed to establish a Stabilisation Fund for the purpose of providing protection from 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 was 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, 2006-2013



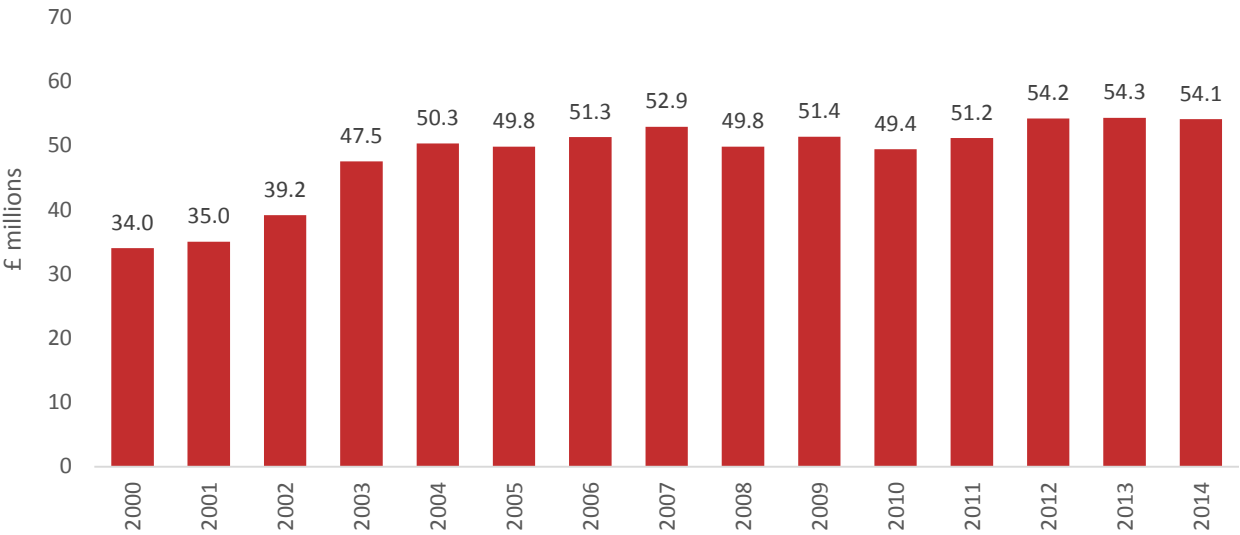
Figures are £ millions and stated at market value at 31 December each year.

Source: [States of Jersey Annex to Financial Report and Accounts 2013](#), Treasury and Resources.

10. Impôts (Excise duties)

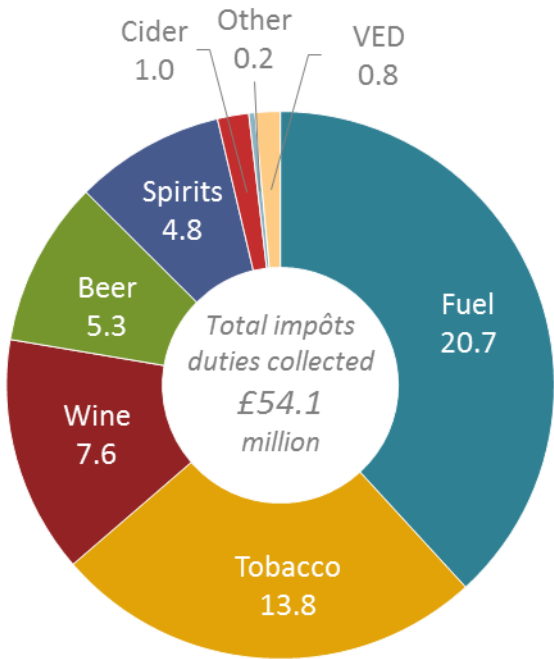
Impôt duty receipts in 2014 were £54.1 million, a similar figure to that seen in 2012 and 2013.

Figure 10.1 Customs and Excise Impôt duty collected, 2000-2014



In 2014 impôt duties on road fuel raised £20.7 million (38% of the total); tobacco duty raised £13.8 million (25% of the total).

Figure 10.2 Customs and Excise Impôt, sources of revenue, 2014
(Revenue in £ million)

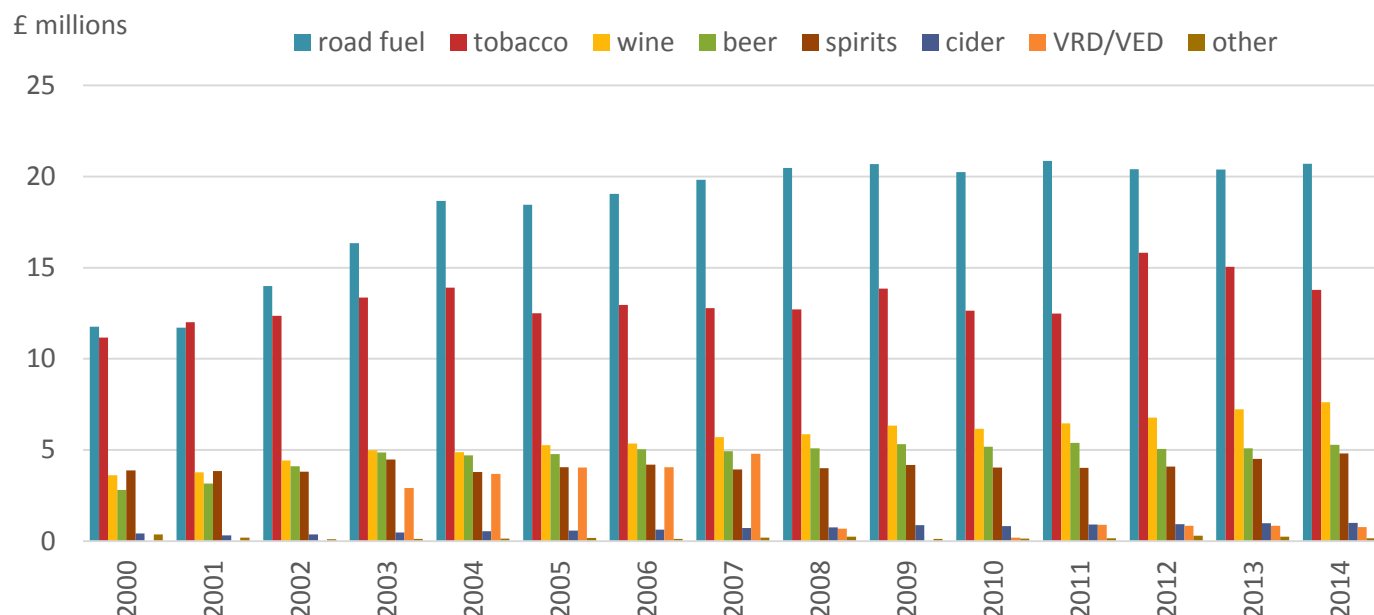


Numbers have been rounded independently so may not sum to total

The revenue raised from road fuel has increased by around 12% over the past 10 years from £18.5 million in 2005 to £20.7 million in 2014.

Revenue from tobacco duty has also increased, from £12.5 million to £13.8 million over the same period, an increase of 10%. Over the same period, the quantity of tobacco imported has fallen from 69,000 kgs in 2005 to 42,000 kgs in 2014, a reduction of approximately 39%.

Figure 10.3 Impôts duty receipts, 2000-2014



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

In 2014 beer imports were down by 22% on 2005 levels, while the quantity of spirits (litres of alcohol) decreased by 25% over the same period. The quantity of wine imported has remained similar over the last decade, whereas the quantity of dutiable cider has increased by 25%.

Table 10.1 Annual quantity of dutiable goods, 2004-2014

	Quantity (thousands of litres)										
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Wine	3,832	4,153	4,059	4,188	4,007	4,228	4,129	4,045	4,149	3,924	4,048
Cider	1,133	1,223	1,310	1,430	1,329	1,509	1,481	1,575	1,600	1,603	1,526
Beer	10,664	10,837	10,411	9,863	9,876	9,484	9,426	9,139	8,699	8,330	8,416
Road fuel	50,577	50,032	49,033	50,016	52,016	51,420	50,960	46,970	48,160	46,225	48,064
Spirits (thousands Ltr of alc)	189.9	203.9	202.4	184.5	179.4	171.5	172.1	161.1	160.7	157.3	152.8
Tobacco (thousands of kg)	83.8	68.6	68.3	64.7	61.1	60.0	58.1	51.4	60.8	50.0	42.1

Further reading: [Customs and Immigration Service, Annual Reports.](#)

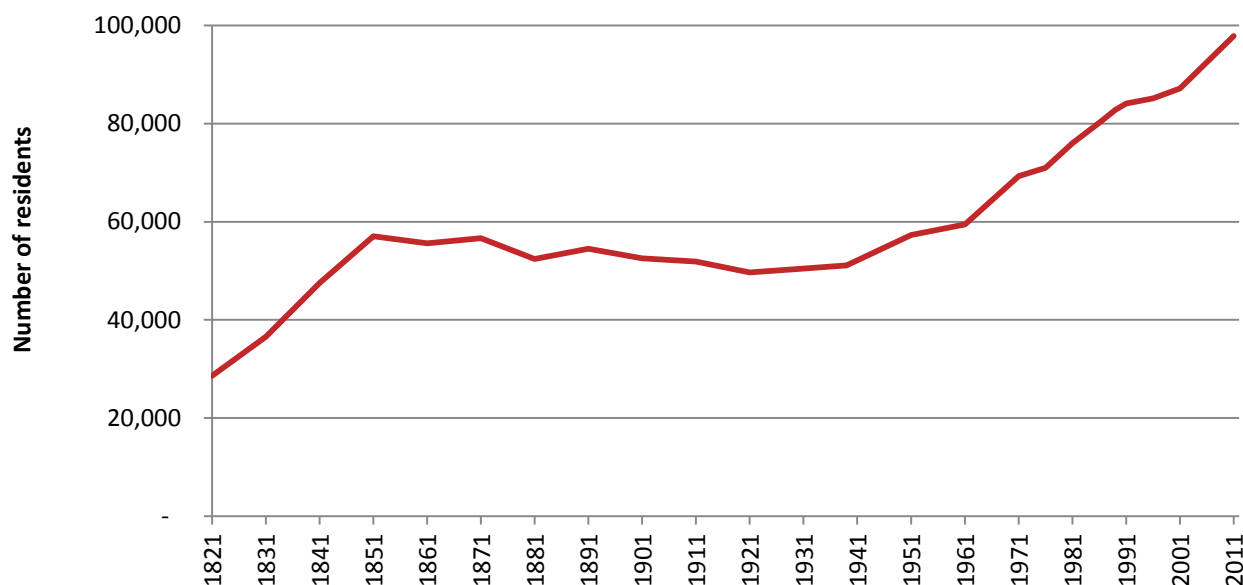
11. Population

Total population

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

Further reading: [Jersey Census 2011 report](#), Statistics Unit.

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 and population estimates 2004-2012

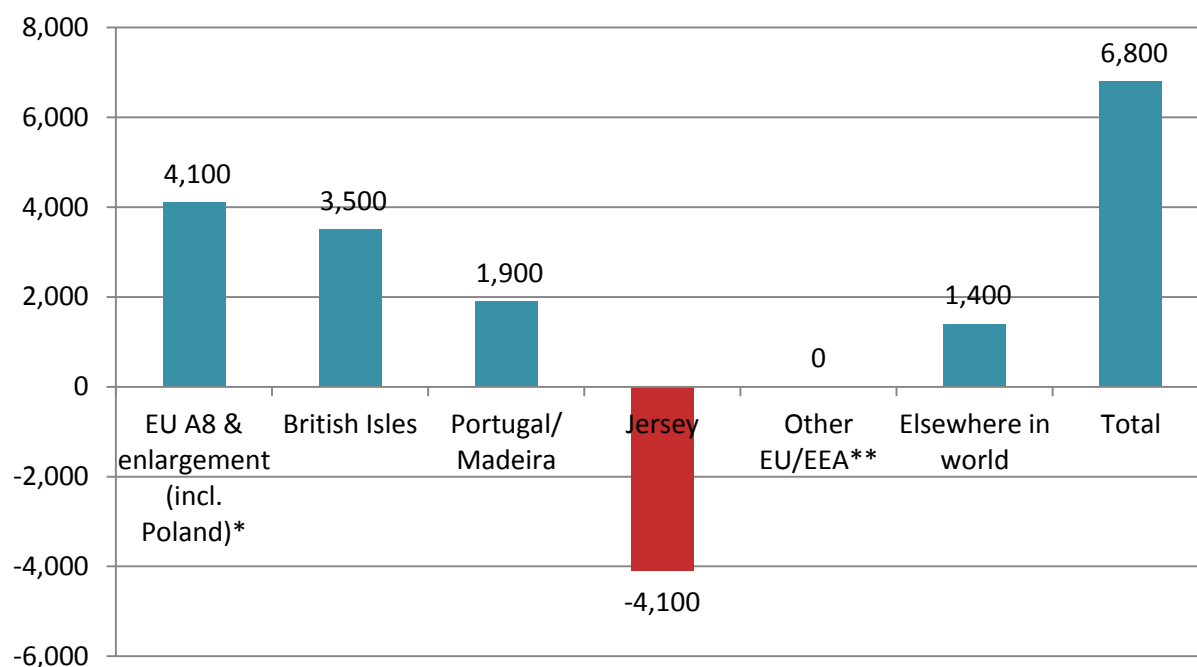
Census	Total
1976	71,018
1981	76,050
1986	80,212
1989	82,809
1991	84,082
1996	85,150
2001	87,186
2011	97,857

Year end estimate	Total
2004	90,100
2005	91,000
2006	92,300
2007	94,000
2008	95,400
2009	96,200
2010	97,100
2011	98,100
2012	99,000

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.

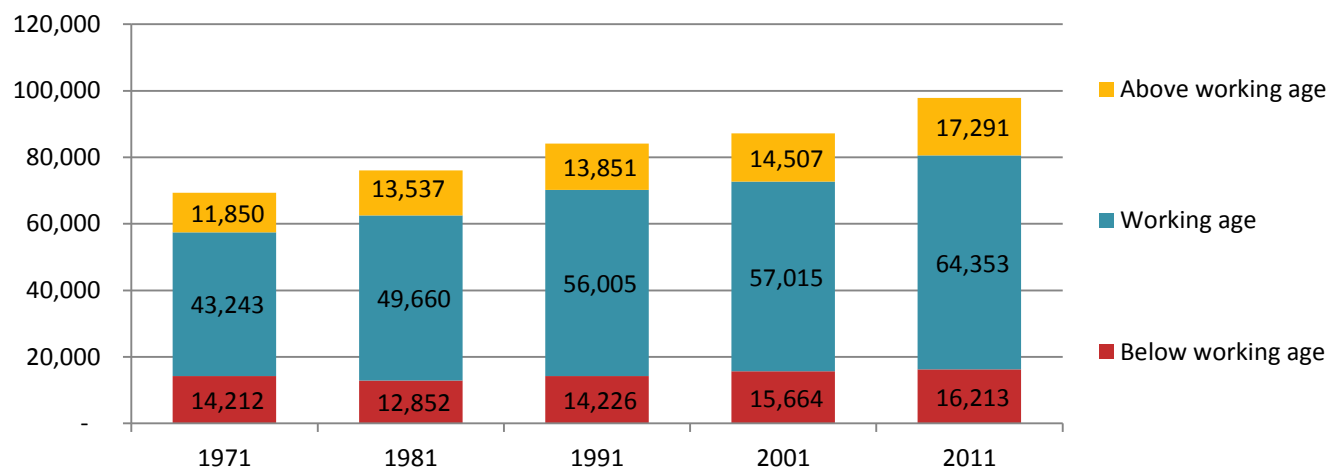
As can be seen from Figure 11.2, people born in countries which had recently joined the European Union were one of the largest contributors to the total net inward migration between 2001 and 2011. People born in Poland accounted for 3,100 of the total net migration from such countries.

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.

11. Population

Figure 11.3 Age structure with respect to working age, 1971-2011



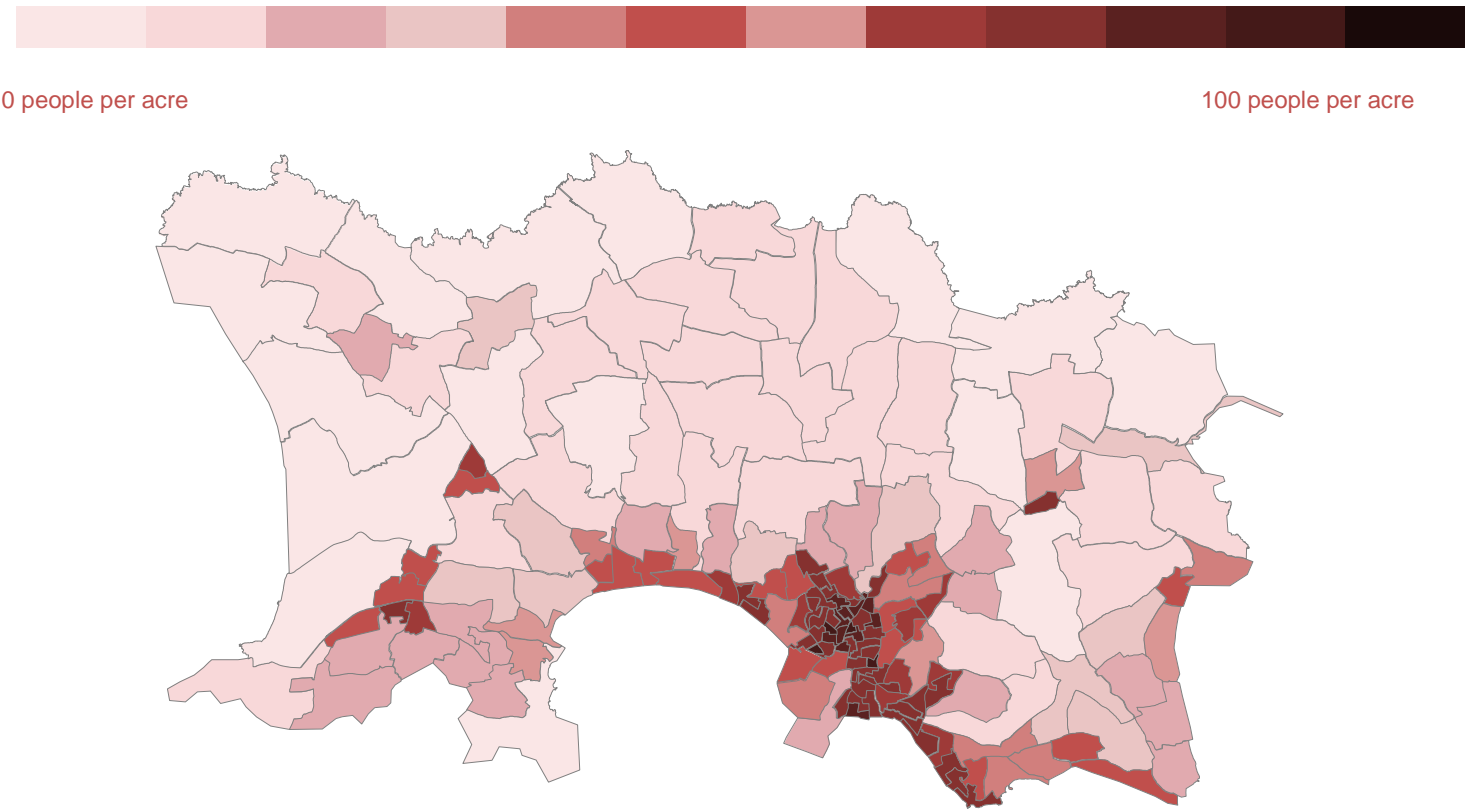
Note: school leaving age increased in 1992 from 15 to 16 years of age.

On Census Day in 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)



Passports

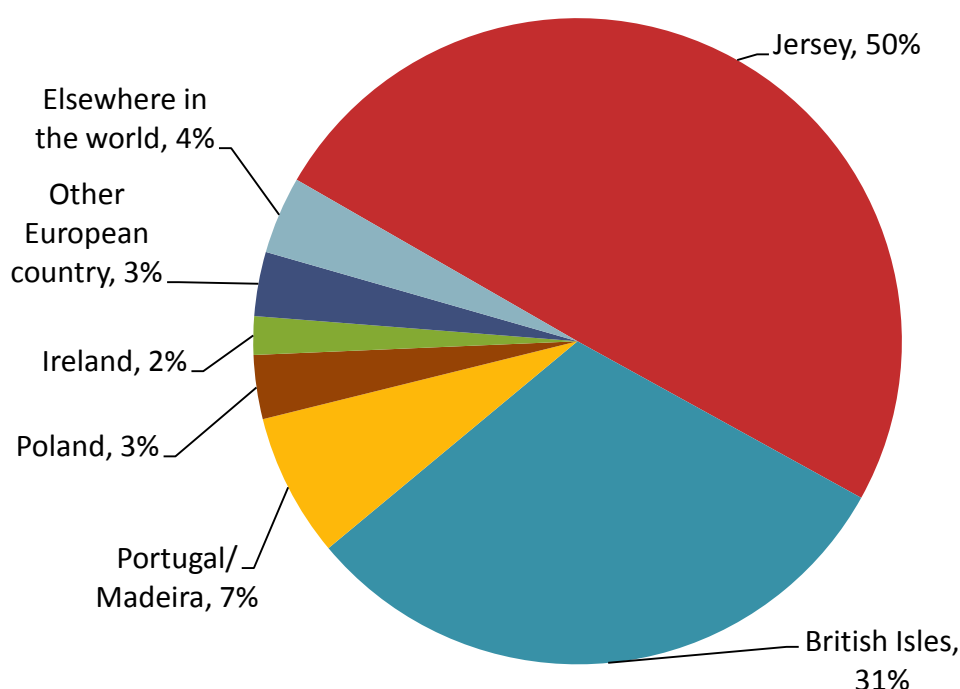
Table 11.2 Number of passports issued and documents legalised, 2007-2014

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Passports issued	10,671	10,783	11,060	10,802	10,319	9,791	10,187	10,802
Documents legalised	10,197	9,602	8,192	8,695	8,441	8,152	8,567	8,453

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.

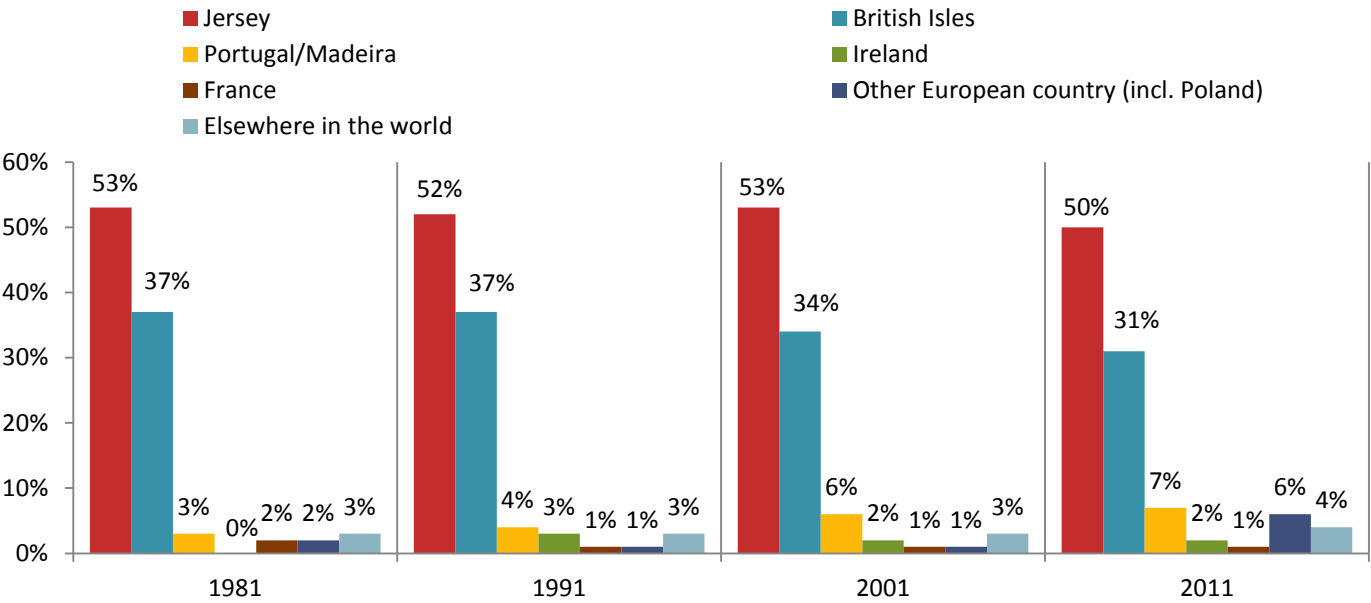
Figure 11.5 Population by place of birth, 2011



The Jersey Annual Social Survey (introduced in 2005), together with the Censuses, have 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).

11. Population

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



Source: [Jersey Census 2011 Report, 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 11.3).

Table 11.3 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
Total	100	100

Note: Percentages independently rounded to nearest integer

The proportion of adults who are married has been declining over the last several decades, whilst the proportion 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 report](#), and [Jersey Census 2001 report](#), Statistics Unit.

12. Households

Dwellings

The 2011 Jersey census identified 44,698 private dwellings⁷ and 157 communal establishments. 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	
Total	41,595	100	100

⁷ 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.

12. Households

Number of persons per household

The average number of people per private household declined between the 1971 and 2011 Censuses⁸. The declining trend in household size is apparent in Table 12.2.

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

In terms of the types of occupied property in Jersey, more than two-fifths (44%) are flat/maisonettes, whilst a quarter (26%) are detached houses and a further third (30%) are semi-detached or terraced houses (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%) 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	~	~
All		41,595	100	100

The 2011 census found that 44% of 'single parent with dependent children' households were living in States, housing trust or parish rental accommodation. 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: [Jersey Census 2011 report](#)
[Jersey Annual Social Survey reports](#)
[Jersey Housing Assessment 2013-2015 report](#)

⁸ The total number of private households and the average number of persons per household are not strictly comparable to earlier censuses because households living as independent units in lodging houses and staff accommodation were treated as private households for the first time in 2001; there were 1,801 such households recorded by the 2001 Census.

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, 1986-2014

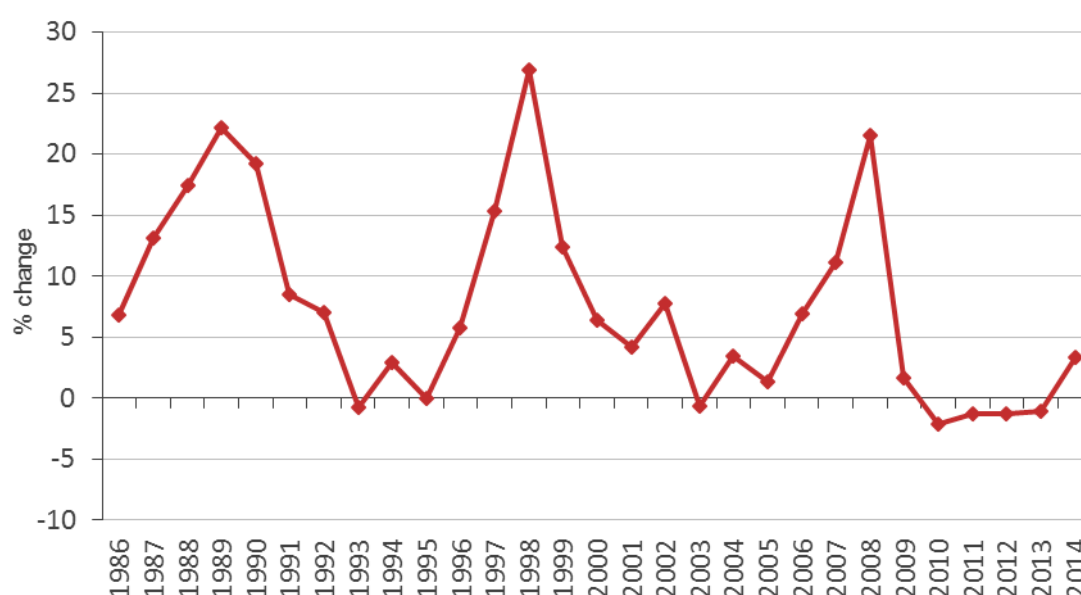


Figure 13.1 shows the overall property price changes in Jersey on a calendar year basis from 1986 to 2014. The increase in the Jersey House Price Index recorded in 2014 (up by 3% compared with 2013) represents the first annual increase in the overall average property price for five years, since 2009.

As is apparent from Figure 13.1, property prices in Jersey have seen three periods of strong growth during the last three decades, with peaks in the annual rate of increase occurring in 1989, 1998 and 2008. Each of these years recorded annual price increases of more than 20%. In the past, such peaks were followed by periods of lower rates of increase or, more recently from 2010 to 2013, by a period of sustained decline in overall average price on an annual basis.

13. Housing

Almost all property types recorded increases in mean price in calendar year 2014 compared with 2013; the exception was 1-bedroom flats, which were essentially stable in price on an annual basis.

Mean prices for specific property types from 2006-2014 are shown in Table 13.1.

Table 13.1 Mean prices (£,000) for individual property types, 2006-2014

Period	Flats		Houses		
	1-bed	2-bed	2-bed	3-bed	4-bed
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
2013	210	332	375	484	674
2014	211	341	405	502	694

Prices are rounded to the nearest £1,000.

Median house prices

The overall mix-adjusted Jersey House Price Index is calculated from the mean prices of each type and size of property. Examining changes in the median price of dwellings provides a complementary insight into the behaviour of residential property prices.

Over the last 3 years, from 2012 to 2014 the difference between the mean and median prices of 2-bedroom houses has increased, from being essentially at the same level in 2012 to about £30,000 in 2014. The difference between the mean and median prices of 3- and 4-bedroom houses has generally been around £30,000 for this same period.

Table 13.2 shows median property prices of 2-, 3- and 4-bedroom houses on an annual basis from 2006-2014.

Table 13.2 Median property price (£,000) of houses sold in Jersey, 2006-2014

Period	Houses		
	2-bed	3-bed	4-bed
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
2013	360	445	650
2014	375	475	660

Prices are rounded to the nearest £1,000.

Further reading: [Jersey House Price Index](#), published quarterly by the Statistics Unit.

Jersey Housing Affordability Index

The Jersey Housing Affordability Index (JHAI) is the headline indicator of whether a working household with average (mean) income is able to purchase a median priced property affordably.

In 2013 Jersey housing affordability worsened marginally compared to 2011 and 2012 due to increases in the overall median dwelling price and mean mortgage interest rate.

Between 2002 and 2012, 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. However in 2013 a working household with average income was able to service a mortgage affordably on the purchase price of a median price 2-bedroom house for the first time since at least 2002.

The mean price of 1-bedroom flats was around 3 times the mean gross household income, whilst for 2-bedroom flats this ratio was less than 5. The ratio of mean price to mean gross household income was below 6 for 2-bedroom houses, greater than 7 for 3-bedroom houses and around 10 for 4-bedroom houses.

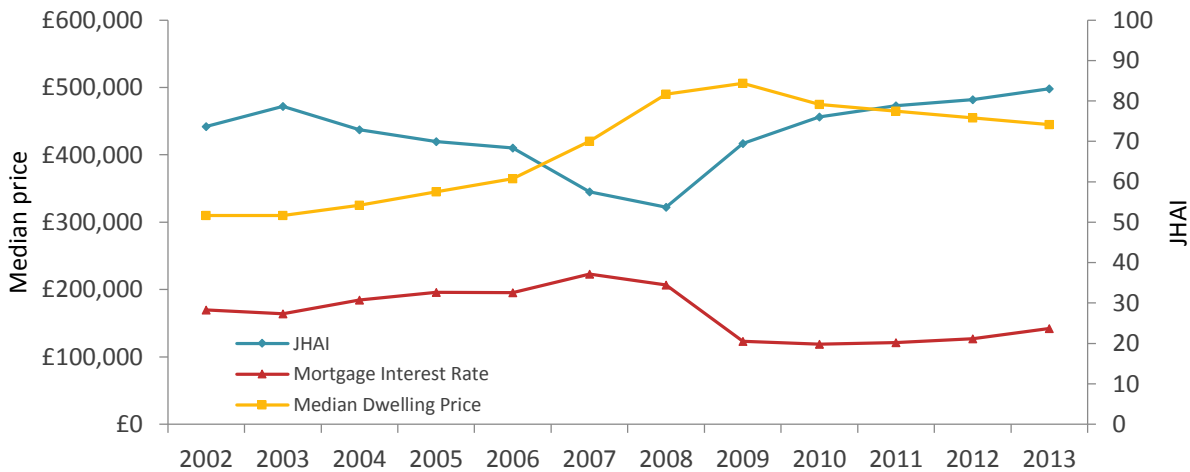
In 2013, almost half of all working households could not service a mortgage affordably on the purchase price of a property at the lower quartile price, a greater proportion than in 2011 and 2012.

13. Housing

The level of income required to service mortgage payments on a median priced dwelling affordably was 2.2 times the mean individual earnings of a FTE employee.

Overall housing affordability worsened slightly in 2013 by all measures. This decline in affordability was largely attributed to the increase in average flat prices and was seen in spite of the affordability of 2- and 3- bedroom houses improving.

Figure 13.2 The Jersey Housing Affordability Index, median dwelling price (3-bedroom houses) and mean mortgage interest rates, 2002-2013

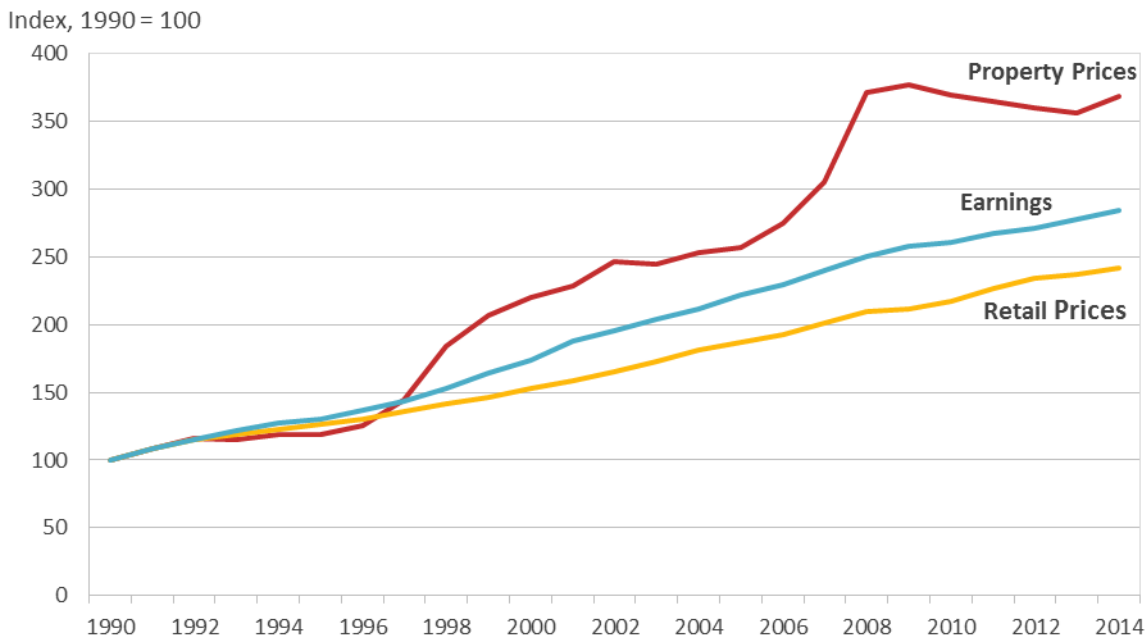


Further reading: [The Jersey Housing Affordability Index](#), States of Jersey Statistics Unit

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 13.3. Since 1997, house prices in Jersey have seen a greater overall increase than earnings and retail prices.

Figure 13.3 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.

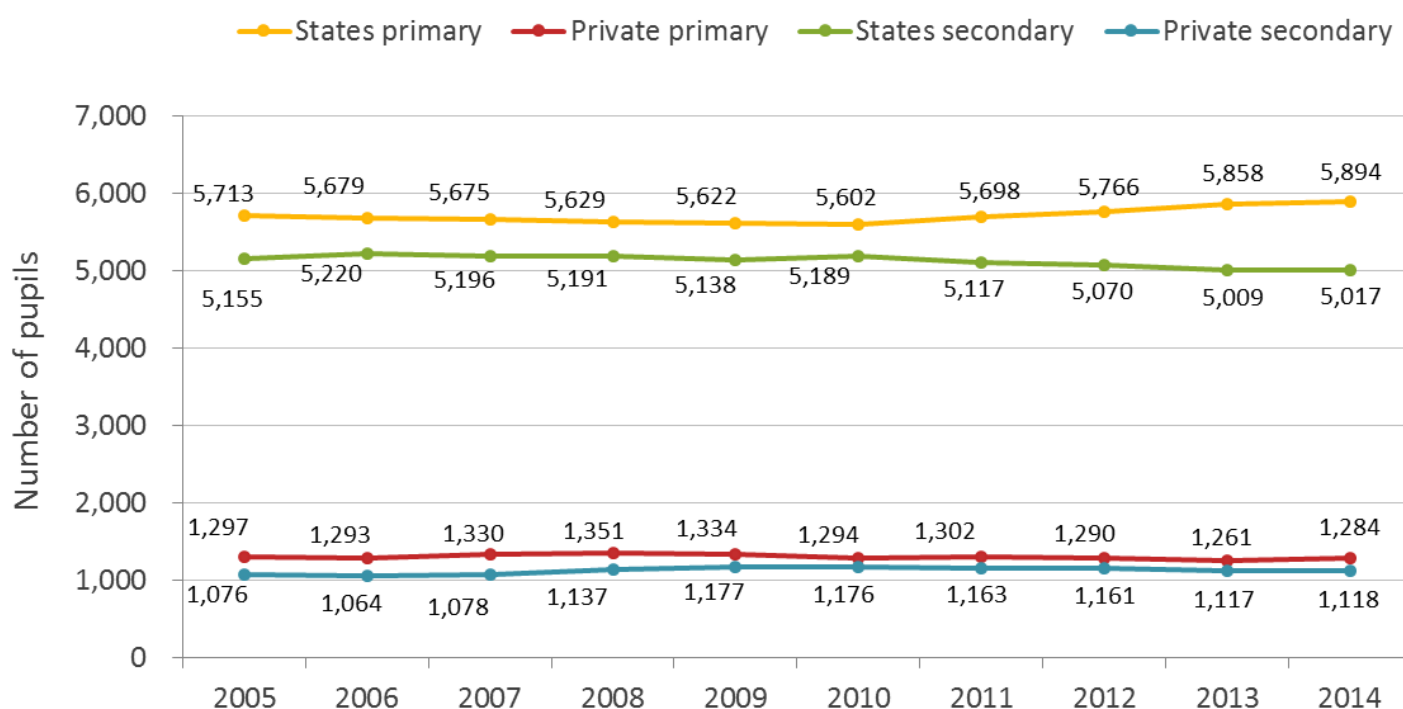
Table 14.1 Highest level of educational qualification, percent (working age)

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

Further reading: [Jersey 2011 Census Report](#).

Number of pupils

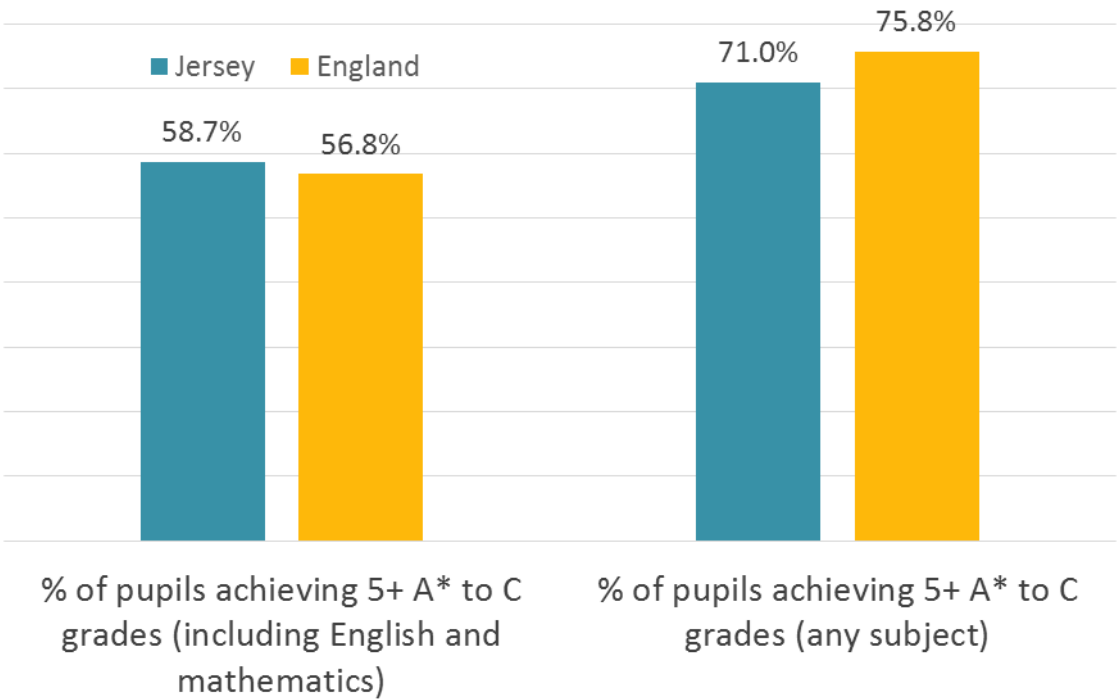
Figure 14.1 Number of pupils in Primary and Secondary Education, 2005-2014



Figures are for September of each year.

Attainment at GCSE

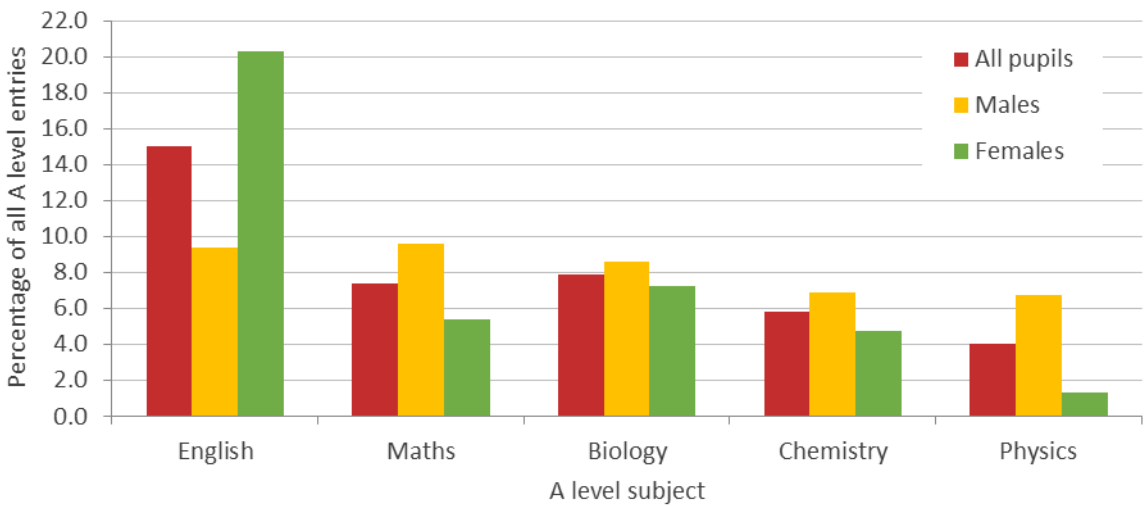
Figure 14.2 Percentage of pupils attaining 5 or more GCSE and equivalent qualifications at grade A* to C in Jersey and England; academic year 2013/2014



Participation at A level or equivalent (also known as ‘level 3 qualifications’)

In 2013/2014, a total of 568 pupils in Jersey entered at least one substantial level 3 qualification. This indicates that 56 per cent of the potential cohort of children who could have continued their education entered at least one level 3 qualification after completing Key Stage 4. Participation was higher for females (62.7%) than males (49.9%).

Figure 14.3 Percentage of all A level entries in English, Mathematics and Science subjects in Jersey, by gender; academic year 2013/2014



Attainment at A level

The average point score per A level entry in Jersey in 2013/14 was 224.3 (equivalent to a C+ grade), higher than that for England (215.5).

The average score per A level entry in Jersey was higher for females (228.1) than that for males (220.3).

Further information: www.gov.je/Education, [Education reports and documents](#)

15. Culture and Heritage

The Department for Education, Sport and Culture (ESC) funds four independent organisations (by direct grant) which provide core arts and heritage services for the Island. In addition, the department provides funding to L'Office du Jèrriais for the teaching of Jersey Studies and Jèrriais in schools, and the promotion of the language in the community; including classes for adults.

Table 15.1 Revenue grants awarded to Cultural Organisations in 2014

	Grants (£)
Jersey Heritage*	2,418,063
Jersey Opera House**	466,202
Jersey Arts Trust	157,555
Jersey Arts Centre	452,727
Don Balleine (L'Office du Jèrriais)	147,064

*Does not include refurbishment fund of £465,000

**Does not include loan repayment of £572,000 for restoration of the Opera House

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 public heritage resources, Jersey Heritage is responsible for a number of sites and services for the Island. Under agreements with the States, the National Trust for Jersey and the Société Jersiaise, it administers sites including the Jersey Museum, the Maritime Museum, the Jersey Archive, Elizabeth Castle, Mont Orgueil Castle, Hamptonne and La Hougue Bie.

In 2013 there were a total of 182,498 visits to sites administered by Jersey Heritage.

Jersey Heritage also runs the "Forts and Towers" programme which gives public access to a number of historic buildings for short-term hire (3,755 staying visitors in 2014). Other work includes providing advice to the Planning and Environment Department on the listing of historic buildings. Jersey Heritage also provides a grant to the Société Jersiaise to support public-facing aspects of its work including the Lord Coutanche Library and the Photographic Archive.

Further reading: [Jersey Heritage annual reports](#)

Arts

In addition to administering the Gloucester Hall as part of the Fort Regent complex, ESC supports two arts venues: the Opera House and the Jersey Arts Centre with main auditoria seating 625 and 250, respectively. In addition, the Opera House stages smaller performances in its studio space and the Arts Centre holds some performances in occasional venues in the Island; it also presents a programme of exhibitions in the Berni Gallery at Phillips Street.

The Arts Centre held 263 ticketed performances (including 25 theatre-in-education performances in Primary schools) which were attended by 30,888 people (not including schools audiences at Channel Islands Music Council concerts). There were 16 exhibitions in the Berni Gallery and a programme of courses and workshops.

The Opera House held 313 performances in the main auditorium and 47 in the studio space with total audiences of 75,590. In addition, 276 classes were held in the studio space (5,524 participants). 4,280 individuals took part in the Jersey Eisteddfod.

The Jersey Arts Trust is the arts development and grant-giving body in Jersey. The Trust ran six arts development projects last year in which more than 600 people participated; it ran, or supported, six arts development groups with more than 100 participants. A total of £46,160 was awarded as grants (including underwriting which, though awarded, was not necessarily called upon). The Trust also distributed £7,500 in arts grants in its capacity as a registered entity on behalf of the One Foundation.

Further information: www.jerseyoperahouse.co.uk, www.artscentre.je, www.arts.je

Jèrriais

Last year approximately 775 children received the introductory six-week Jersey Studies course in Year Four with 69 participants in the after-school (Pallions) classes at four primary schools: St Peter, St Lawrence, First Tower and Grouville. (Some of this work continues during the second and third terms of the academic year in 2015).

There were 19 students in classes for secondary students and 31 in adult classes at beginner, intermediate and advanced (conversation) levels.

The work of L'Office du Jèrriais also included: promotion of Jèrriais in the community; translation for States Departments, local businesses and voluntary organisations; participation in community activities including the Jersey Eisteddfod; and development of teaching resources.

Further information: www.jerriais.org.je

Jersey Library

In 2014 the Jersey Library received a total of around 455,700 visits, of which 350,300 were to the main Town Library and 70,800 were to the part-time branch in Les Quennevais School. The mobile library visits more than 30 sites each week, and received about 8,000 visits in 2014. The Library's online catalogue received 27,000 visits in 2014 and 5,000 digital loans were made in the form of ebooks and digital magazines.

Library expenditure equated to about £16 per capita in 2014 and expenditure on books and materials was £2 per capita.

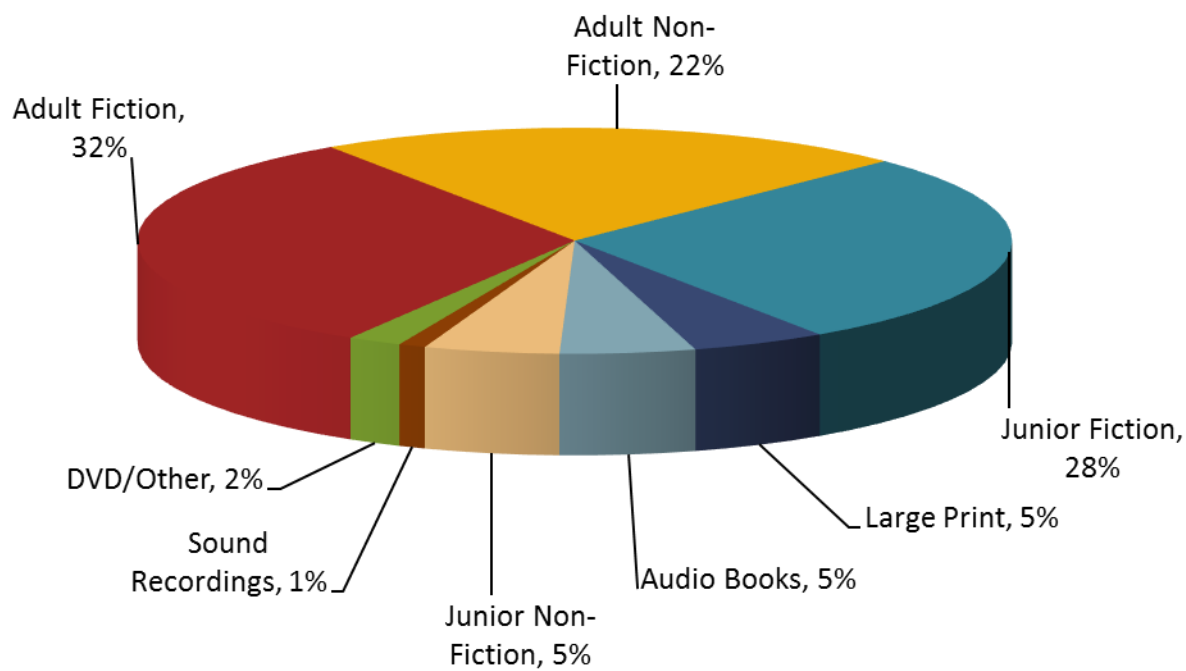
Table 15.2 Library annual statistics, 2014

	Number of Items issued	Items Added to Stock
Town Library	310,630	8,700
Branch Library	49,460	2,160
Digital resources (ebooks, magazines audio books)	5,030	1,830
Mobile Library	11,800	250
Schools Resources	23,200	1,290
Nursing Homes / Housebound	12,200	N/A
Total	412,320	14,230

Numbers independently rounded to nearest 10

In 2014 the library dealt with about 68,600 enquiries; 59,700 at the Town Library and 8,900 at the Branch Library. Around 1,000 online family history research sessions took place in the Town Library’s Open Learning Centre, alongside 1,000 European Driving License sessions.

Figure 15.1 Loans by category, 2014



During the year, there were 284 children’s activities and organised group visits to the library, attended by over 5,000 young people. A further 108 visits were made by library staff to schools and community groups to promote the library service, books and the joy of reading. The Library’s Summer Reading Challenge for children broke all previous records, with 2,219 children taking part.

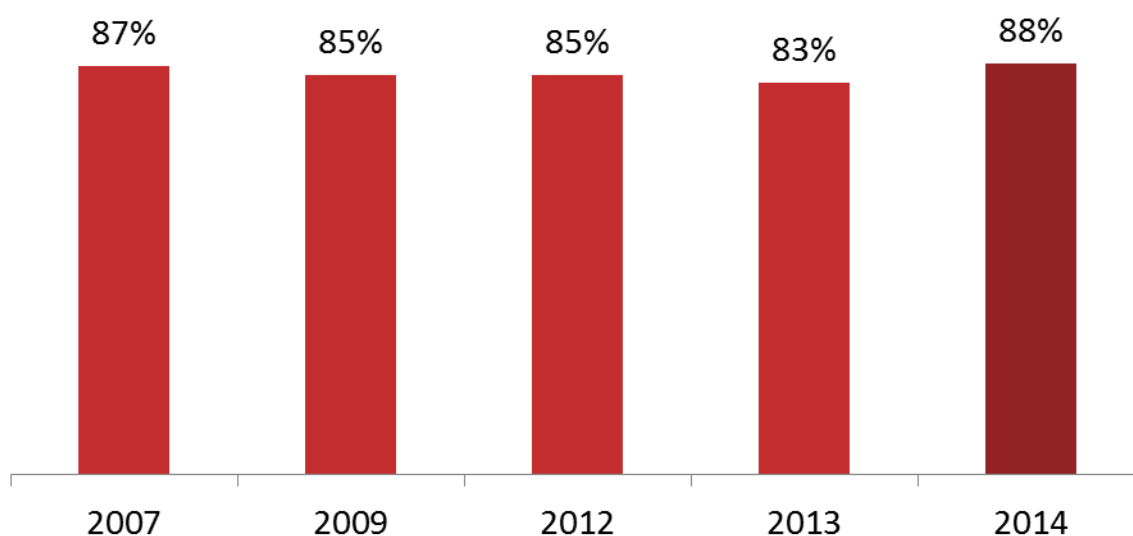
573 visits were made to residential homes and the housebound to deliver books and other resources.

16. Health

General health status

One way to determine the overall health of a population is by asking people to self-rate their health. The 2014 round of the Jersey Annual Social Survey recorded that nearly nine out of ten adults rated their health as 'good', 'very good', or 'excellent'. Figure 16.1 shows the proportion over recent years. Fewer than one in twenty (3%) reported being in 'poor' general health in 2014, a proportion unchanged since 2007.

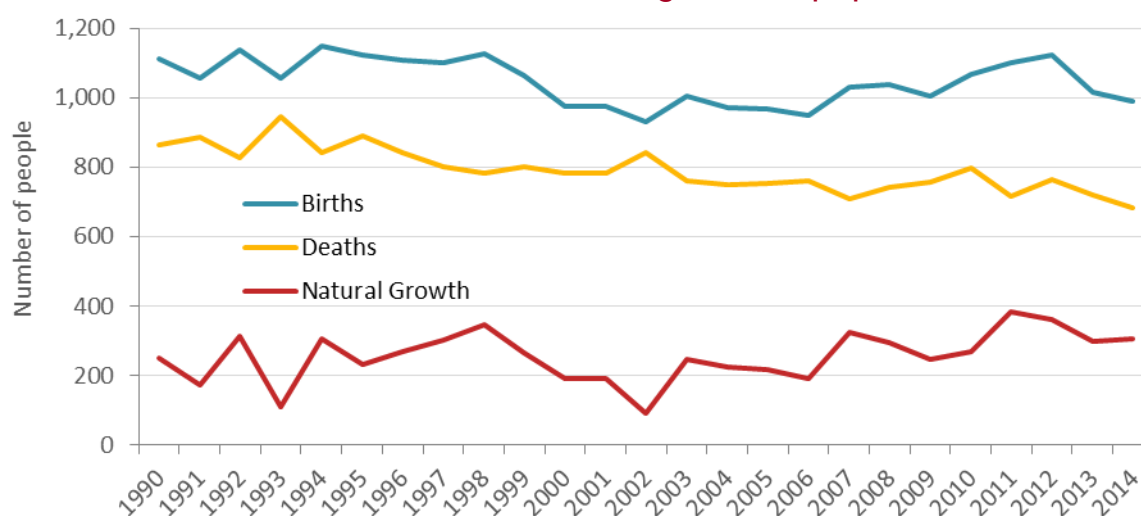
Figure 16.1 In general, how would you rate your health?
Proportion of adults who responded 'good', 'very good' or 'excellent'



Births and deaths

In 2014, 989 live births and 682 deaths were recorded in Jersey, a net natural growth of 307.

Figure 16.2 Number of births, deaths and natural growth in population, 1990-2014



Source: States of Jersey Superintendent Registrar.

[Annual reports are published on the States Assembly website](#)

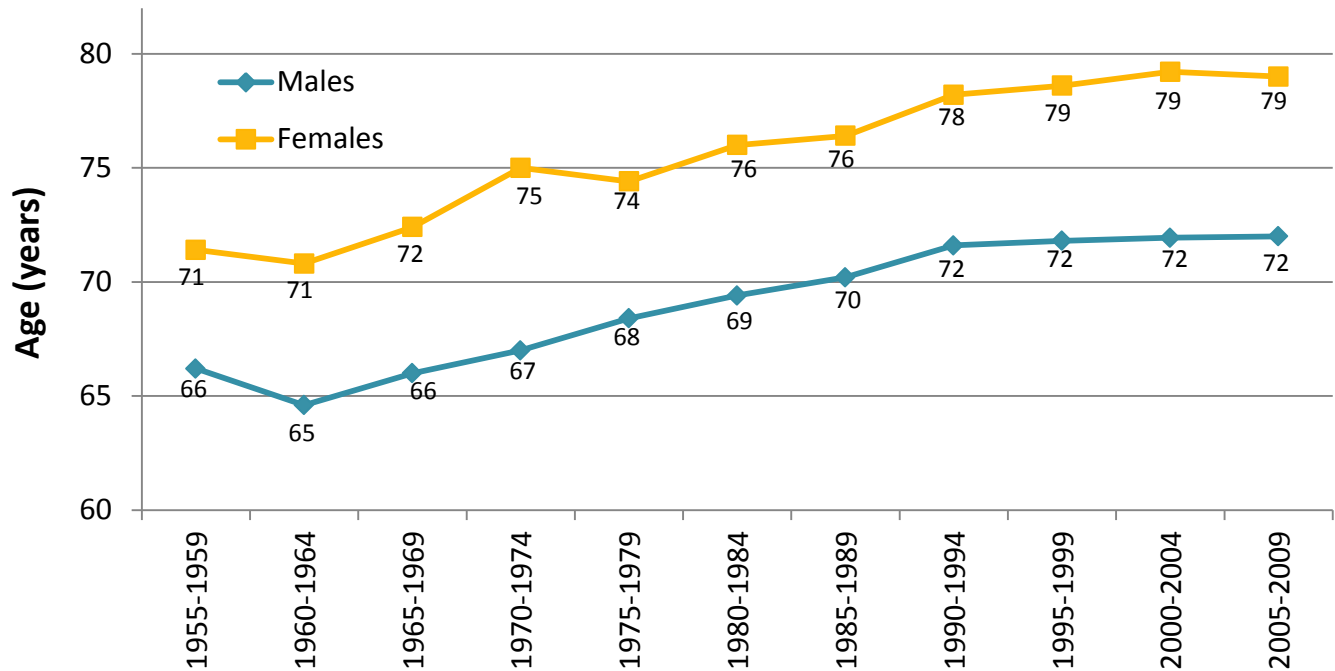
Teenage pregnancy

The rate of under 18 (teenage) conceptions in Jersey over the period 2011-2013 was 9.6 per 1,000 15-17 year olds (based on 48 conceptions). This rate is significantly lower than the England average of 27.6 per 1,000 over the same period. Around two-thirds (64%) of teenage conceptions in Jersey ended in a termination.

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 16.3 Average age at death, 1955-2009



In 2013, the average age of women dying was 79, whilst that for men was 74.

Main causes of death

In 2013, cancer was the main cause of death, responsible for around one in three (30%) of all deaths. Circulatory diseases, which include ischaemic heart disease and stroke, accounted for another 28% of deaths. Respiratory diseases, such as influenza, pneumonia and chronic lower respiratory disease, were the underlying causes of one in eight (12%) deaths.

Avoidable death

On average, around 120 male deaths each year are considered avoidable (either preventable through public health interventions or amenable to healthcare). The comparable figure for females is around 70 avoidable deaths per year.

Life expectancy at birth

Life expectancy at birth in 2013 was 80 years for males and 85 years for females.

Primary care

On 31st December 2014 there were 13 GP practices in Jersey, with a number of satellite surgeries, and 100 practicing GPs.

Smoking

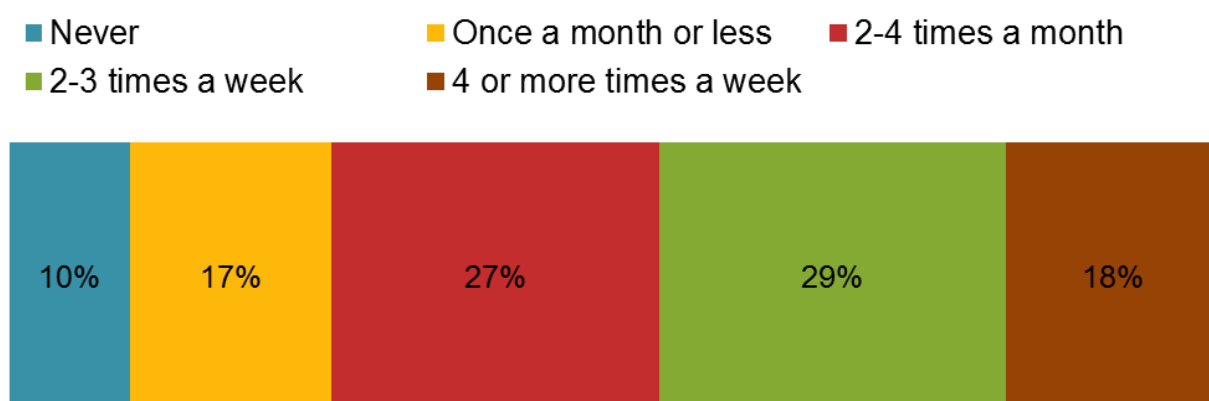
In Jersey, almost one in six (14%) adults smoke daily, smoking an average of 13 cigarettes per day, whilst nearly half of Islanders (48%) have never smoked.

In 2014, one in twenty (4%) adults had used 'e-cigarettes' at least once a month. Fewer than one in twenty (4%) had never heard of 'e-cigarettes', and an additional four-fifths (83%) had heard of them but never used them.

Alcohol

Nearly a fifth (18%) of adults reported drinking alcohol 4 or more times a week. An additional 29% drank alcohol 2-3 times a week.

Figure 16.4 How often do you have a drink containing alcohol?



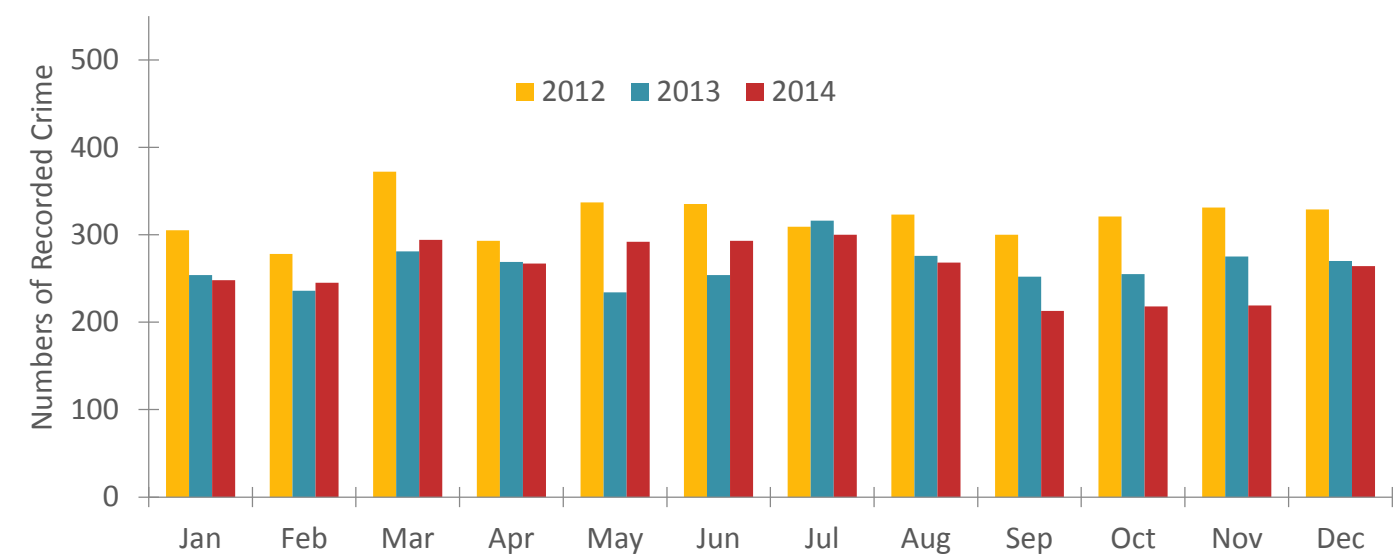
Further reading: [Jersey Annual Social Survey 2014](#) (States of Jersey Statistics Unit)
[Health Profile for Jersey 2014](#); [The State of Men's Health in Jersey](#) (Health Intelligence Unit)

17. Crime & policing

Levels of recorded crime

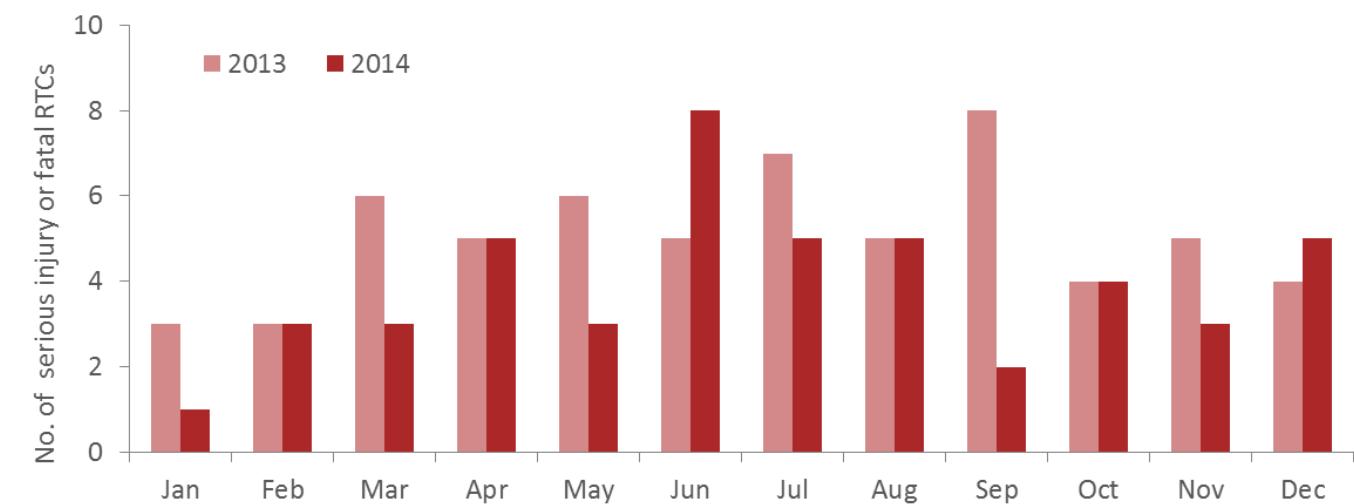
There were 3,121 crimes recorded in Jersey in 2014. This figure is a 2% reduction on the total in 2013 and represents 31.5 crimes per 1,000 population. Most crime occurred in St. Helier and in 2014 eight of the Island’s parishes recorded fewer than two crimes per week on average. More than a third (37%) of recorded crime resulted in offenders being charged for court appearance or reported to Parish Hall enquiries.

Figure 17.1 Recorded crime in Jersey 2011-2014



In 2014, there were 47 serious or fatal Road Traffic Collisions (RTCs) compared to 61 in 2013. Nearly three-quarters of the injuries received were fractures; nine people sustained very serious or fatal injuries (see Figure 17.2).

Figure 17.2 Number of serious injury or fatal RTCs in Jersey 2013 and 2014



Source: [States of Jersey Police Service](#).

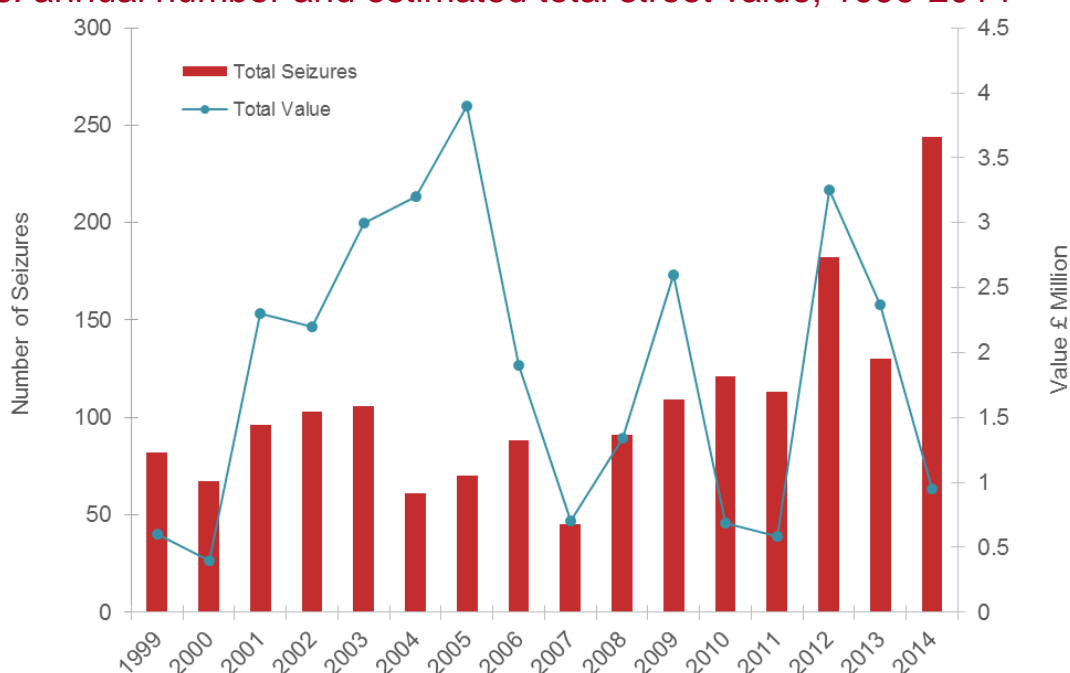
Drugs

In 2014 the Customs and Immigration Service was responsible for 244 drug seizures with an estimated total street value of almost £1 million.

Table 17.1 Drug seizures by Customs and Immigration, value and volume, 2014

	Volume			Value (£)
	ml	Grams	Tablets	
Heroin	-	146.5	-	145,850
Ecstasy	-	81.6	-	52,413
Cocaine	-	4,134.7	-	500,000
Cannabis	-	1,639.9	-	27,475
Mephedrone	-	2,093.7	-	125,598
Amphetamines	-	106.9	-	6,413
Steroids	1045.2	1.6	2,539	6,658
Subutex	-	28.1	174	12,900
Class C - other	-	-	1,362	2,547
Diazepam	-	0.1	2,645	5,490
Ethylphenidate	-	27.1	3	1,818
Temazepam	-	0.0	17	34
Other Cathinones	-	2,069.9	60	60,235
Other	9.6	0.0	328	2,869
Total	1054.8	10,329.9	7,127	950,301

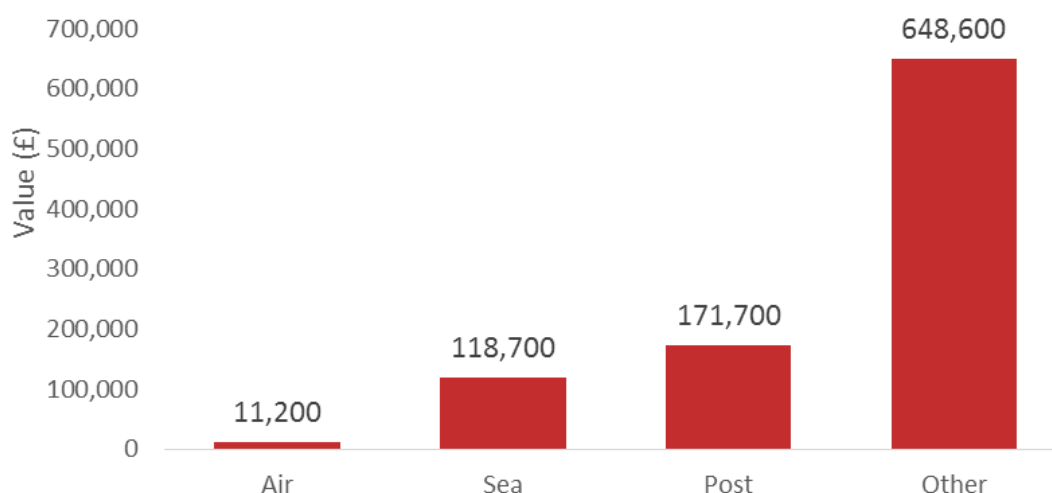
Figure 17.3 Seizures by the Customs and Immigration Service, including Joint Operations: annual number and estimated total street value, 1999-2014



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

Joint operations, initiated by Jersey but made by UK and French authorities, resulted in drug seizures valuing £0.5 million being made outside of the Island in 2014.

Figure 17.4 Value of drug seizures by arrival location, 2014



Further reading: [Customs and Immigration Service, Annual Reports](#)

States of Jersey Prison Service

The prison population in Jersey increased between 2003 and 2011, with 2011 seeing an average of 185 prisoners. However, the average prison population has since decreased to 140 in 2014, the lowest level for more than ten years.

The number of temporary releases increased slightly in 2014, as did the number of work experience releases. The number of breaches remained at the lowest level seen for at least 10 years (Table 17.2).

Table 17.2 Prison population and number of temporary releases, 2003-2014

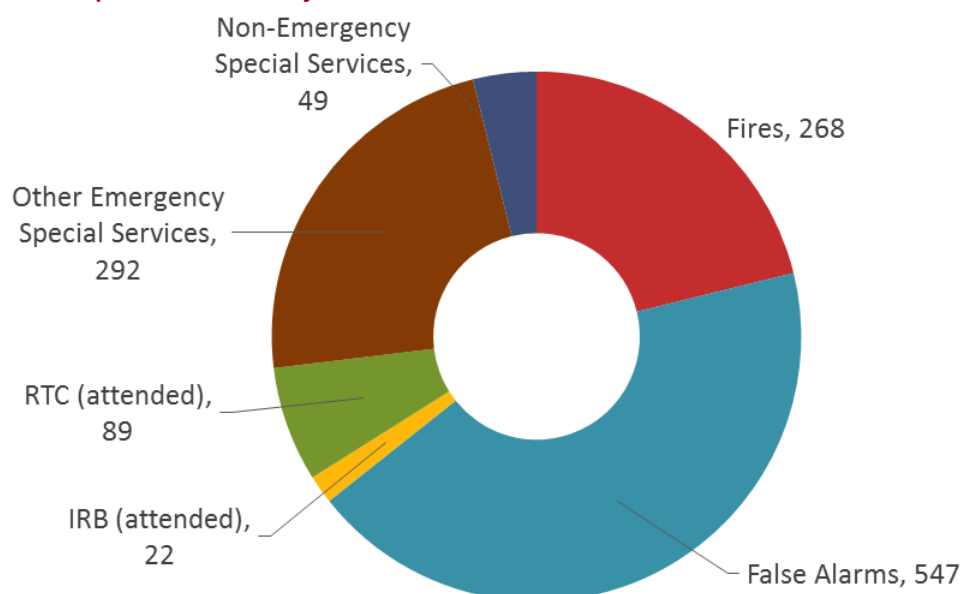
Year	Population			No. of Temporary releases	Work Experience	%	Breaches	%
	Min	Max	Average					
2003	122	187	165	7,683	4,067	53	75	1.0
2004	157	195	170	6,159	2,480	40	28	0.5
2005	158	181	172	6,048	3,532	58	19	0.3
2006	157	189	174	7,764	3,586	46	18	0.2
2007	172	200	184	6,116	4,098	67	17	0.2
2008	171	192	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
2013	148	169	159	2,714	1,580	58	2	<0.1
2014	129	150	140	3,037	1,614	53	2	<0.1

Source: States of Jersey Prison Service.

18. Fire Service

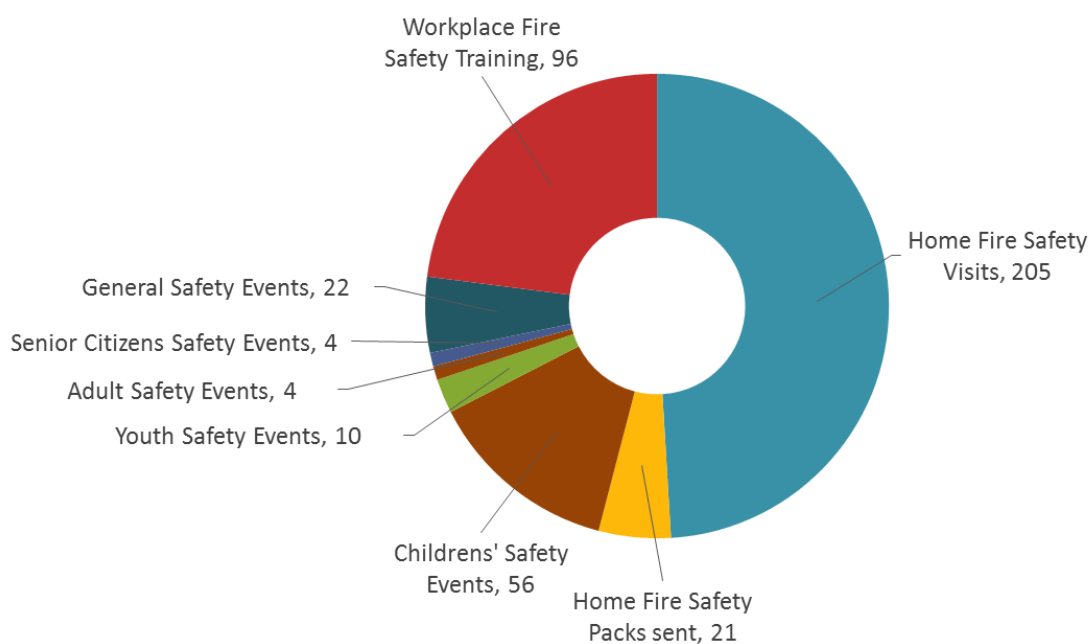
There were 1,267 fire and non-fire emergency responses in 2014, an increase compared to 2013, and continuing the trend seen in recent years. Activity levels were up on the 2013 outcomes in all major areas although still lower than in previous decades. In 2014 the Service tackled 62 fires in people's homes, rescuing 11 people from those situations. The Service dealt with 48 fires in other buildings and rescued 69 people from non-fire emergency situations.

Figure 18.1 Response activity, 2014



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

Figure 18.2 Prevention activity, 2014



18. Fire Service

The Service's Prevention team aims to bring about lower levels of fire and associated harm and loss through helping people to understand and manage risk. The majority of information is delivered through media channels.

The activity represented in Figure 18.2 is the delivery of information on a face to face basis.

The Service's Protection team enforce fire safety and petroleum laws and regulations on behalf of the Minister for Home Affairs. It also provides enforcement support and technical advice on licensing, pyrotechnics and planning and building matters. Changes to fire precautions legislation have resulted in an increase in the number of fire certificates issued or amended but a reduction in the number of inspections carried out to ensure compliance.

Table 18.1 Protection activity, 2014

Protection activity	Number
Licenced premises fire safety inspections	301
Fire certificate renewals	180
Fire certificate alterations	75
Petroleum licences issued	60
Fire safety inspections (care home and high risk)	58
Petroleum law inspections	50
Building applications	44
Fire certificate requests / applications	40
Property searches	37
Pyrotechnic import licences	23
Planning applications	19
Places of refreshment applications	16
Pyrotechnic retail inspections	9

Further information: [States of Jersey Fire and Rescue Service annual reviews](#) and www.fire.gov.je

19. Ambulance Service

The Ambulance Service has 7 emergency ambulances, 3 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 available.

Calls

The Jersey Ambulance Service received 8,289 emergency calls in 2014, an increase of 202 calls from 2013 (8,087 calls), and representing an average of 23 emergency calls per day.

Table 19.1 Ambulance service call statistics, 2009 - 2014

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total calls received by Combined Control Centre	9,512	9,834	10,398	10,794	11,409
Total emergency calls received	6,809	6,984	7,305	8,087	8,289
Total emergency calls responded to	6,341	6,931	6,938	7,578	8,031
Category A: Life-threatening situations	1,126	989	1,414	1,649	1,833
Category B: Serious/Urgent	4,786	5,089	5,185	5,533	5,847
Category C: Non-urgent situations	429	469	329	396	351
Total urgent calls responded to	1,232	1,221	1,294	1,162	1,220
Total routine calls responded to	1,228	1,343	1,443	1,420	1,564
Total charter flights taken	287	338	319	282	327
PTS patient journeys	48,631	49,145	47,890	46,346	42,952

Emergency calls refers to all 999 calls.

Urgent calls come from GPs (not 999) and totalled 1,220 in 2014, an average of about 3 per day. Routine calls are for transfer of patients of which there were 1,564 calls in 2014.

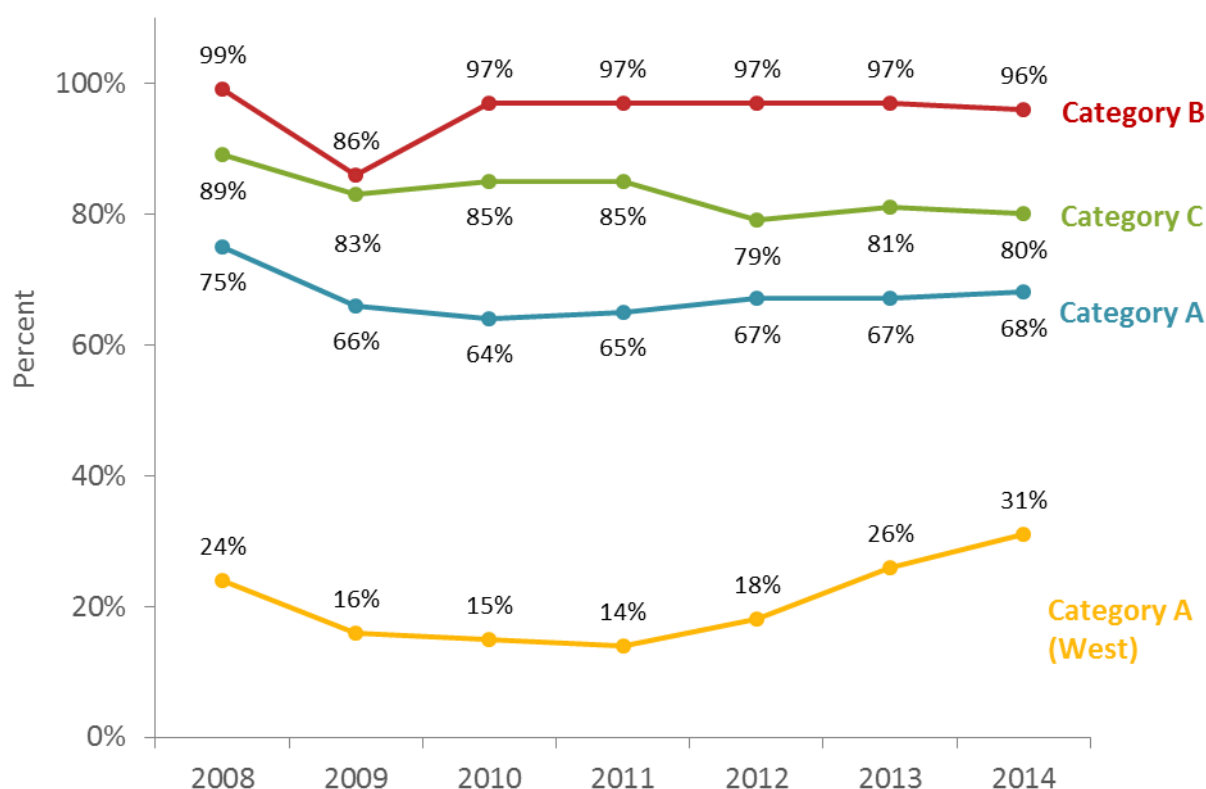
Response rates

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

19. Ambulance Service

2014 saw largely the same rates of targets being reached as in 2013. Life-threatening situations (Category A) were reached within the 8 minute target more than two-thirds (68%) of the time. The response rate for Category A in the West of the Island was 31% in 2014, compared to 26% in 2013. Category B and C achieved similar rates in 2014 as in 2013, 96% and 80% for Category B and C, respectively, in 2014.

Figure 19.1 Percentage of calls responded to within target, 2008 - 2014



Care rating (Source: JASS 2010)

Almost two-thirds (63%) of people who had received care from the Ambulance Service (including PTS) 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 2014, the ambulance responded to 382 such alarms; neighbours/contacts were notified in another 63 cases and GPs were called in 66 cases. The total number of alarm activations in 2014 was 3,842.

Automated external defibrillators

In 2014 there were a total of 168 defibrillators in the community.

20. Coastguard

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 service 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, runs 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 4,562 reports being received and processed in 2014. 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 2014 there were a total of 140 incidents that required the use of Coastguard SAR Service (see Table 20.1). The service assisted a total of 107 people during the year, and saved a further 28 from imminent danger. 20 "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 59 vessels that needed assistance during 2014 and a further 11 needed saving from imminent danger and 1 commercial fishing vessel sank. 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 5 coast line searches being carried out for missing persons, including the use of the Channel Islands Air Search (CIAS) aircraft. Major incidents that the Maritime Rescue Coordination Centre (MRCC) coordinated included a fire aboard a large commercial fishing vessel, and the rescue of two fishermen following the rapid sinking of their vessel off Jersey's south coast in March.

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 run by the RNLI. The RNLI works closely with Jersey Coastguard and provides 10:00-18:00 cover for four beaches from the start of April to the end of September each year.

Table 20.1 Jersey Coastguard sea rescue statistics, 2003 - 2014

	Total Incidents	Deployment / Launches of main Rescue units (SRUs)							
	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
2003	173	27	22	49	1	56	11	0	36
2004	129**	22	23	30	2	34	14	1	24
2005	102	14 / 11	14	20	3	30	5	0	27
2006	99	15 / 15	10	17	9	32	15	2	33
2007	119	17 / 18	21	17	7	46	17	5	21
2008	133	30 / 25	14	26	4	26	21	3	42
2009	175	45 / 27	17	35	9	52	21	4	59
2010	148	32 / 19	18	23	1	40	23	1	34
2011	160	31 / 19	22	24	7	59	22	3	36
2012	174	46 / 17	28	19	11	78	29	5	48
2013	159	34 / 23	23	37	5	63	21	3	24
2014	140	39 / 23	21	26	1	40	23	1	20

* 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.ports.je

21. Social Security

Social Security Fund

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

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

In 2013, expenditure on benefits from the Social Security Fund totalled £201.7 million. Income from Contributions and States Grant totalled £219.3 million.

Over 29,000 people received an Old Age Pension in 2013, whilst almost 900 mothers claimed a Maternity Allowance.

Table 21.1 Number of individuals claiming benefit on 31st December 2013

Type of Benefit	Number of beneficiaries
Pensions	29,052
Survivor's Benefit	906
Invalidity Benefit	759
Long-Term Incapacity Allowance	3,815

The above benefits are normally paid for relatively long periods of time. Other benefits, shown in Table 21.2, are paid for shorter periods.

Table 21.2 Number of claims submitted during 2013

Type of Benefit	Number of Claims Submitted
Death Grant	689
Maternity Allowance	894
Short-Term Incapacity Allowance	25,703

Health Insurance Fund

The Health Insurance Fund subsidises GP visits and prescriptions for most Jersey residents (the "Health Scheme"). A total of £27.2 million was spent on benefits from the Health Fund in 2013.

21. Social Security

Tax funded benefits

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

On the 31st December 2013 there were 6,552 Income Support claims being paid.

There are several other tax funded benefits including Christmas Bonus benefit, TV Licence Benefit and the Jersey 65+ Health Scheme. In 2013 almost 19,000 people each received a Christmas Bonus payment.

Table 21.3 Summary of expenditure on tax funded social benefits

Social Benefit	2013 Expenditure £m
Income Support (excluding Special Payments)	90.2
Income Support Special Payments	1.9

Cold Weather Payments totalled £695,000 of the Special Payments in the above table.

Table 21.4 below shows the number of adults and children by household type for Income Support claims.

Table 21.4 Household types - Income Support claims on 31st December 2013

Household type	No. of claims	Total no. of adults	Total no. of children
65+	1,691	2,043	11
Adult/s without children	2,835	3,284	-
Adults with child/ren	980	2,055	1,759
Single adult with child/ren	1,046	1,046	1,563
Total	6,552	8,428	3,333

Health and Safety Inspectorate

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

In 2013, the number of work related accidents and incidents reported through claims made for social security benefit reduced by 157 to 621, and the number of working days lost decreased by 3,105 to 16,827. A total of £452,000 was paid out in Short Term Incapacity Allowance as a result of these claims.

The Inspectorate carried out 88 investigations into serious accidents and incidents and 114 proactive inspections of high risk workplaces during the year. In 2013, 3 companies

were prosecuted in the Royal Court for health and safety offences arising from serious accidents and 33 enforcement notices served by inspectors.

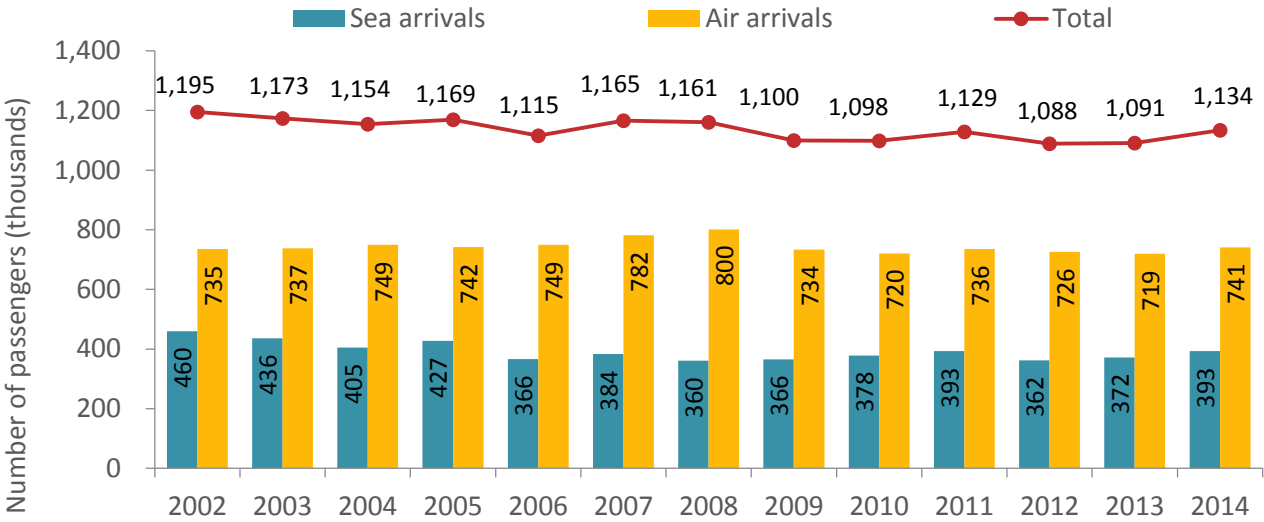
Further reading: [Social Security annual report](#)

22. Sea and Air Transport

Total number of passengers, by route

The total number of passenger (air and sea) arrivals in 2014 was around 1,134,000, some 43,000 more than in 2013, an increase of 4%. Sea arrivals were up by 6%, while air arrivals were up by 3% compared with 2013.

Figure 22.1 Total number of sea and air passenger arrivals, 2002-2014



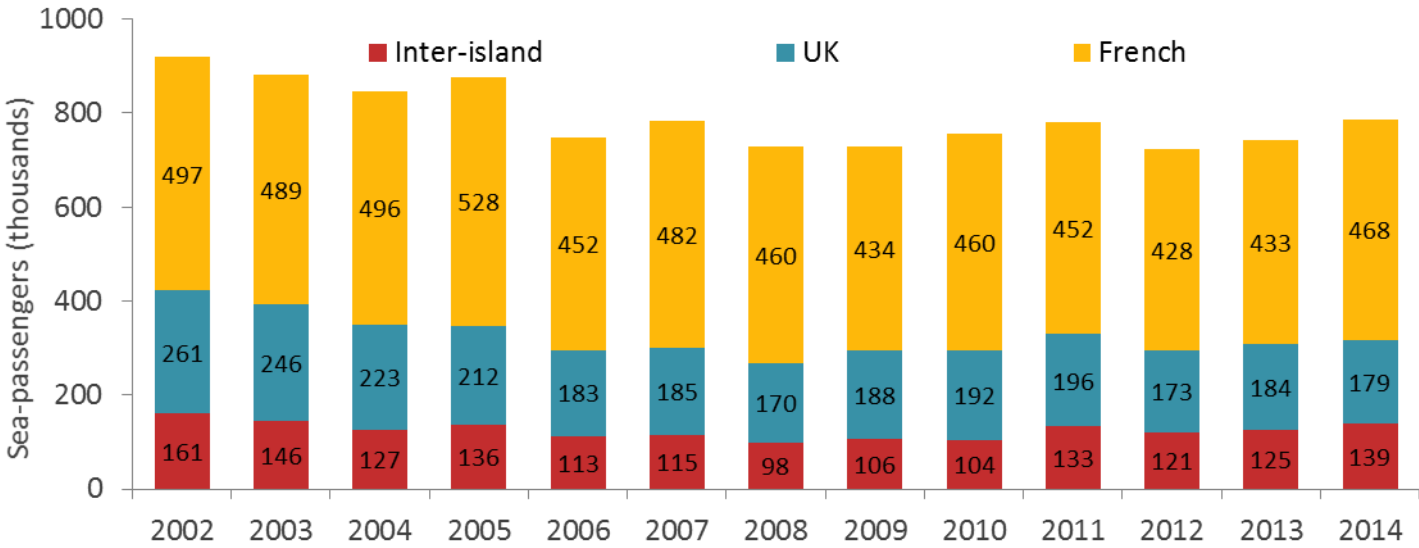
Numbers are in thousands of arrivals only. Passengers by air exclude transit passengers.

Source: [Jersey Tourism Annual Report 2014](#)

Sea transport

In 2014 the total number of sea passengers (arrivals and departures) for all routes was over 786,000, around 45,000 more than in 2013. Cruise ship passengers are also included in Figure 22.2 – there were approximately 7,500 such passengers in 2014.

Figure 22.2 Total number of sea passengers, by route, 2002-2014



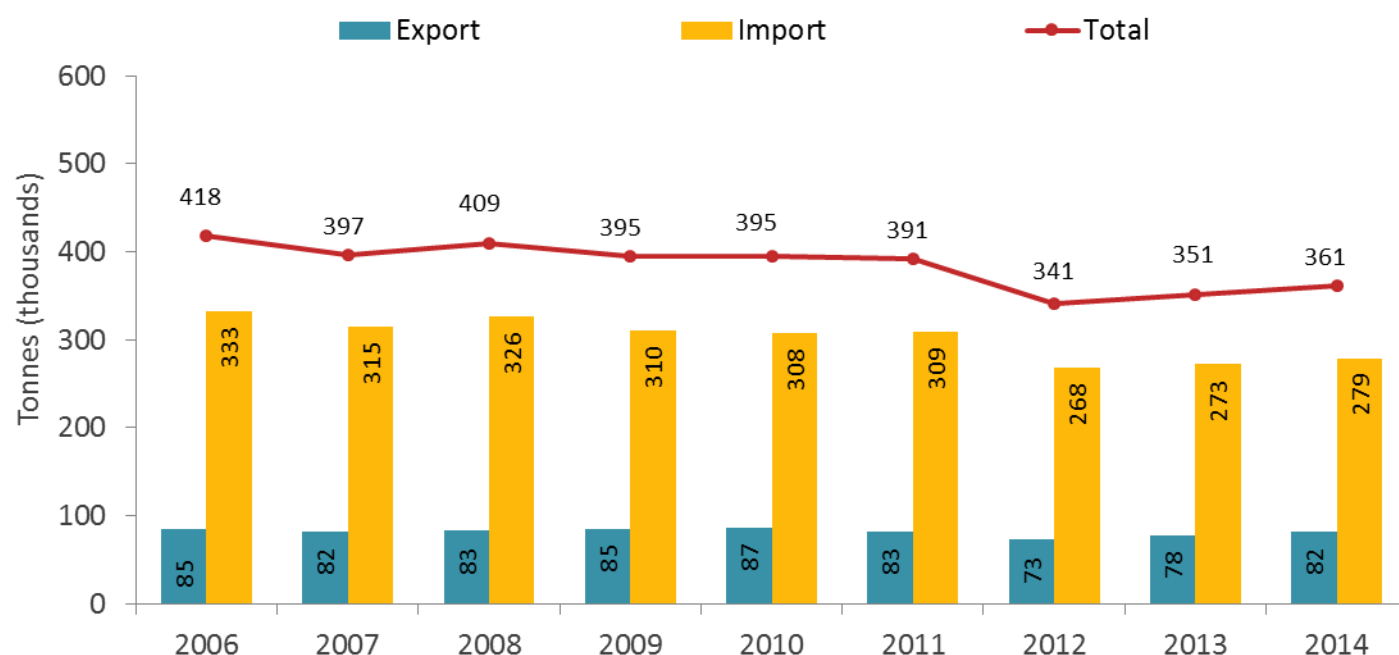
Source: Jersey Harbours Department.

Notes: Breakdown figures for 2002 and 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.

Sea freight

More than 361,000 tonnes of freight were shipped (exports and imports combined) through St Helier harbour in 2014.

Figure 22.3 Annual sea freight, 2006-2014



Source: Jersey Harbours Department.

Table 22.1 Freight by commodity (import and export), 2012 - 2014, tonnes

	2012	2013	2014
Aggregate	175	195	526
Cement	14,723	18,840	20,934
Containerised Freight	308,125	319,013	330,376
Fertiliser	-	2,668	3,081
General Freight	1,524	3,397	1,661
Scrap	8,259	1,752	190
Timber	291	350	287
Trade Vehicles	6,777	5,001	4,837
Other	1,842	12	-
Total	341,716	351,228	361,892
Lift on, Lift off Freight (Lo Lo)	87,127	93,668	83,577
Roll on, Roll off Freight (Ro Ro)	254,589	257,560	278,315

Source: Jersey Harbours Department.

Along with freight, Jersey harbour saw 103,134 tonnes of fuel pass through the port; around half of the fuel total was diesel and petrol (27% and 22% respectively). Heavy fuel oil and aviation fuel each accounted for 17% of the total whilst kerosene and propane accounted for 12% and 6% respectively.

22. Sea and Air Transport

Airport traffic

The total number of air passenger arrivals in 2014 was 740,841, an increase of 3% on 2013.

Total UK passenger arrivals increased by 4% on the previous year, while Channel Island arrivals decreased by 8%. International arrivals were up 4%.

Table 22.2 Passenger arrivals 2013 and 2014

Point of Origin	2013	2014
UK Passengers	608,719	634,849
Inter-Island Passengers	69,642	63,875
International Passengers	40,632	42,117
Total Passengers	718,993	740,841

Source: [Jersey Tourism statistics and reports](#)

23. Vehicle Transport

Number of vehicles

The number of vehicles recorded on the Driver and Vehicle Standards (DVS) register surpassed 100,000 for the first time in 2005 and stood at 121,551 on 31st December 2014.

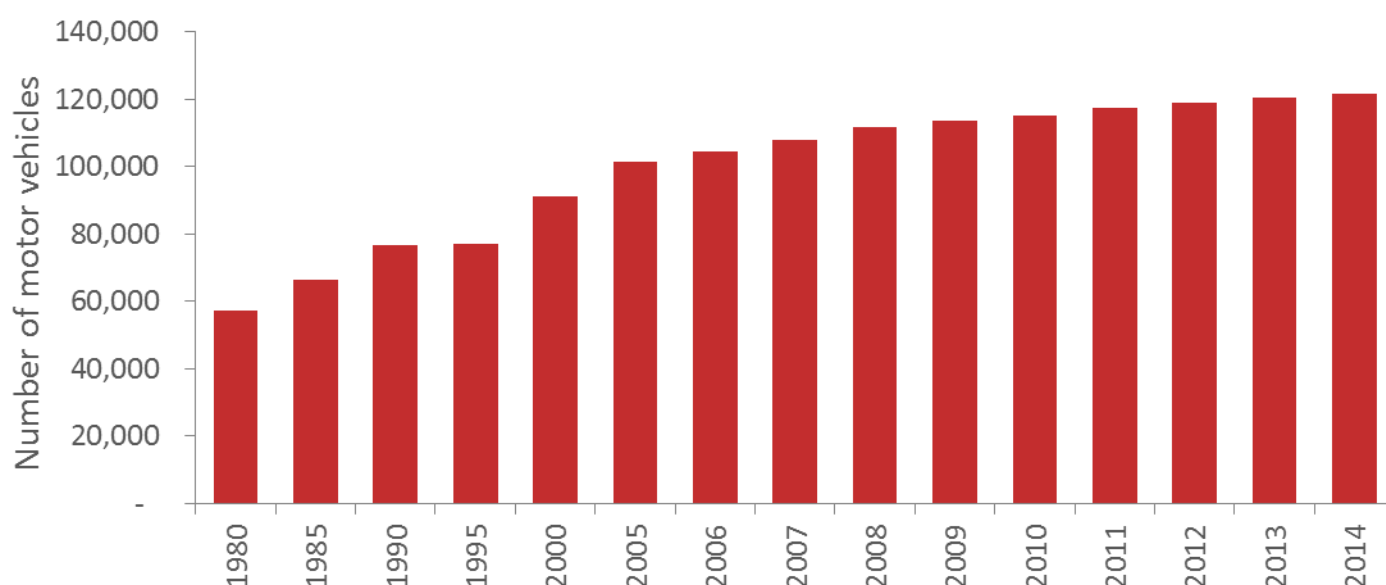
The 2014 figure represents a net increase of 922 vehicles on 2013. The increase comprises the difference between new registrations (6,544), scrapped (2,775) and exported (2,867) vehicles.

Many vehicles may lie unused or have been disposed of without informing DVS. Such vehicle records remain on the register, resulting in a higher number of registered vehicles than actual vehicles on Jersey's roads.

In 2014, 76 hybrid vehicles were registered; an increase on those registered in 2013 (56). 32 electric vehicles were registered, an increase compared to 2013 (20).

As recorded by the 2011 Census, the average number of cars/vans per private household was 1.50. This number was at a similar level to that recorded in 2001 (1.48) and higher than that for the UK⁹ (1.2). The average number of motorcycles/scooters per household increased from 0.12 to 0.19 per household between 2001 and 2011.

Figure 23.1 Total number of vehicles registered in Jersey, 1980-2014



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 31st December of each year.

⁹ Derived from data published in the General Lifestyle Survey 2010; Office for National Statistics.

23. Vehicle Transport

In 2014, 2,792 people (1,585 males and 1,207 females) took a practical driving test.

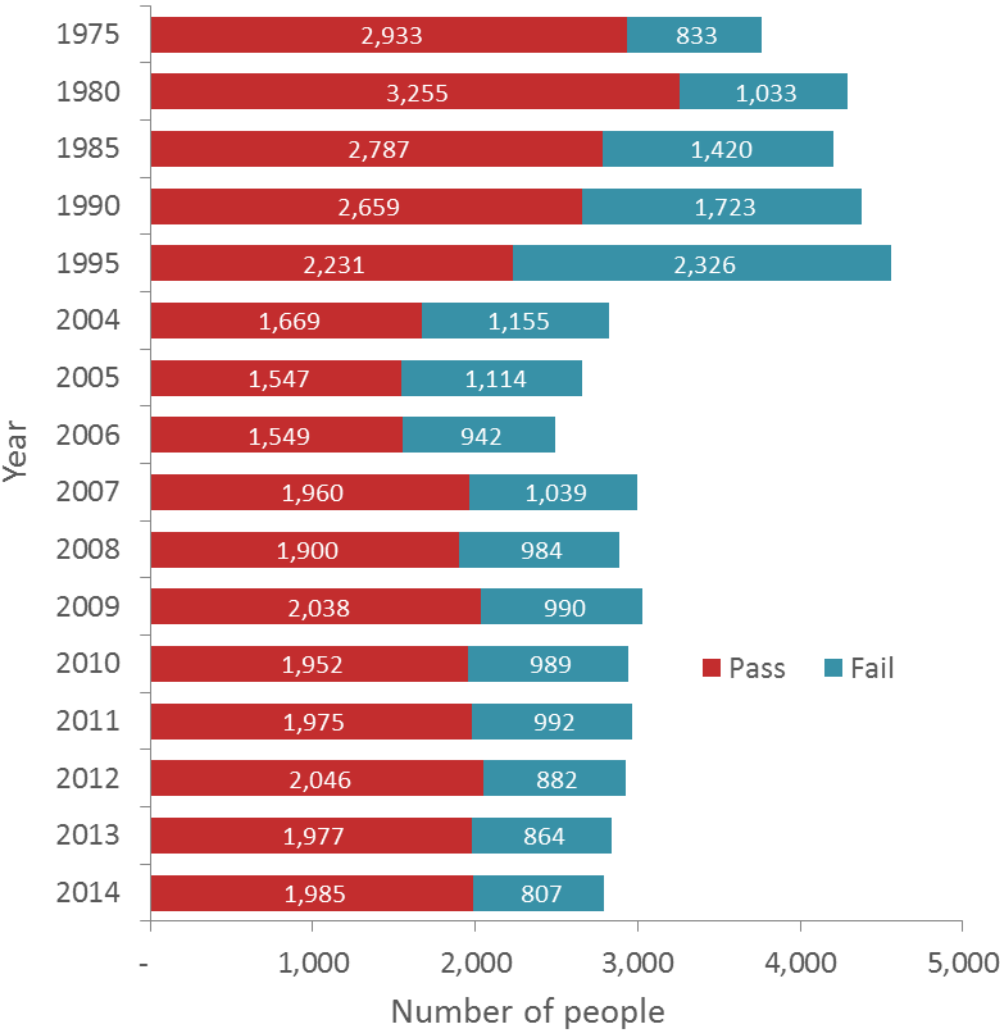
A higher proportion of males passed than females, with 1,207 males (76%) and 778 females (64%) passing. In total 807 people failed. Of the total practical driving tests, 2,075 (74%) were taken in a car. Powered two wheeler tests rose by 7% compared to 2013 and accounted for 540 (19%) of tests.

Table 23.1 Practical driving test results by gender, 2014

	Male	Female	Total
Pass	1,207	778	1,985
Fail	378	429	807

The number of driving tests taken in 2014 was the lowest since 2006.

Figure 23.2 Practical driving test results, 1975-2014



Some 4,716 people booked a theory driving test in 2014, but around one in 12 (375) failed to attend. Of those who did attend, 1,934 passed, representing a pass-rate of 44%.

Source: Driver and Vehicle Standards Department.

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 UK¹⁰ (23%).

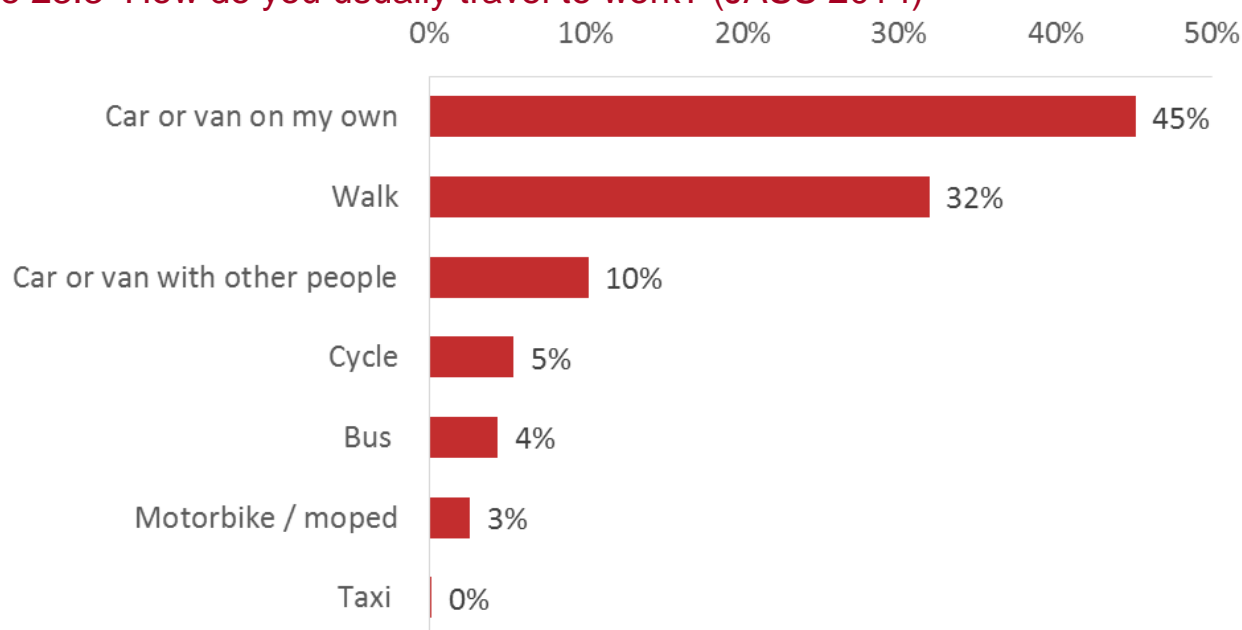
Nearly a third (30%) of households living in St Helier did not have a car/van. More than one in five (22%) private households in rural parishes had three or more cars/vans for private use.

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

Transport to work

Excluding those who worked from home, or lived at their place of work (2% of workers), over half (55%) of workers travelled to work by car (either alone or with other people). Over a quarter (28%) walked to work and 5% cycled. There has been no significant change in work travel patterns over the last five years.

Figure 23.3 How do you usually travel to work? (JASS 2014)



Focussing on those who travelled to work by car or van, nearly one in five (18%) 'occasionally' walk to work, around one in six 'occasionally' cycle, and one in eight 'occasionally' take the bus to work.

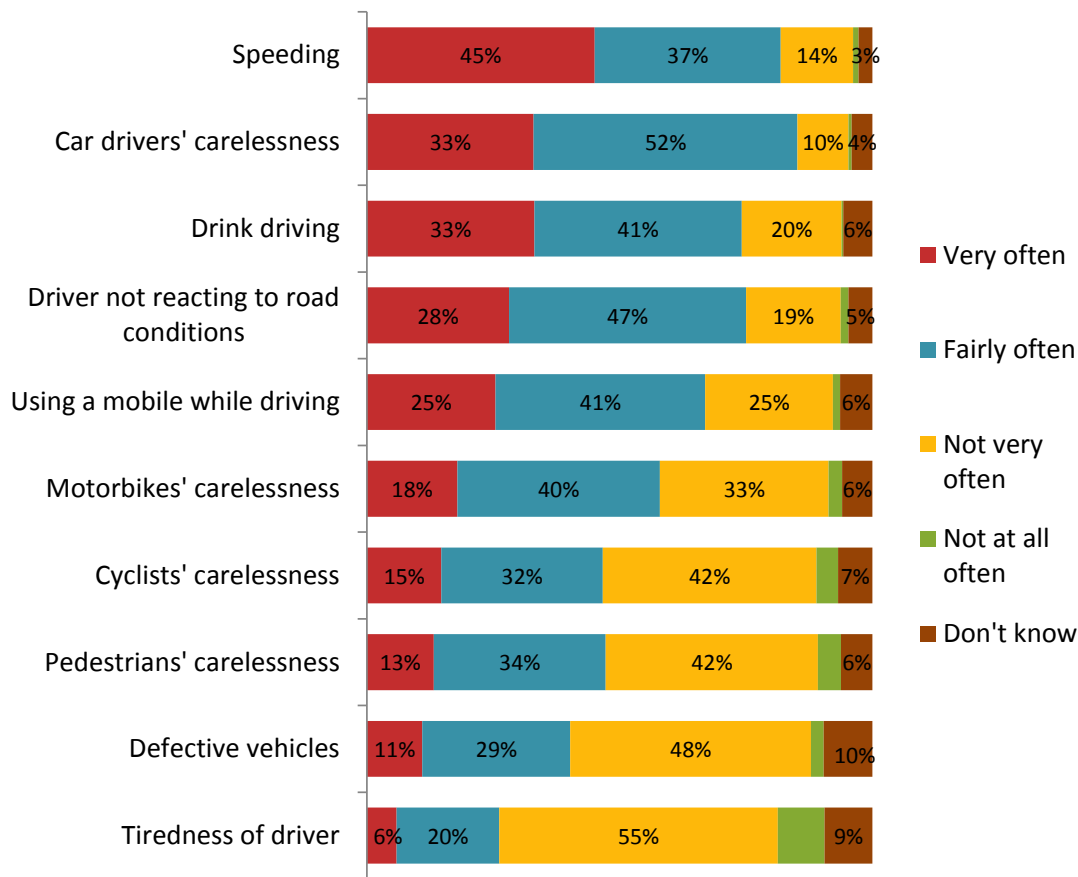
¹⁰ Source: General Lifestyle Survey 2010; Office for National Statistics

23. Vehicle Transport

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 23.4 In Jersey, when driving, what do you think causes most crashes?



Further reading: [Jersey Annual Social Survey report 2012](#)

The above *perceptions* of the causes of crashes can be compared with 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, followed by drivers not reacting to the conditions and speeding.

Road conditions

JASS 2013 found that three-fifths (59%) of residents consider the condition of the surfaces of main roads in Jersey to be ‘good’ or ‘very good’. People were more positive about the condition of the surfaces of the pavements in Jersey, with 70% rating them as ‘good’ or ‘very good’.

Further reading: [Jersey Annual Social Survey reports; 2012 & 2013](#)

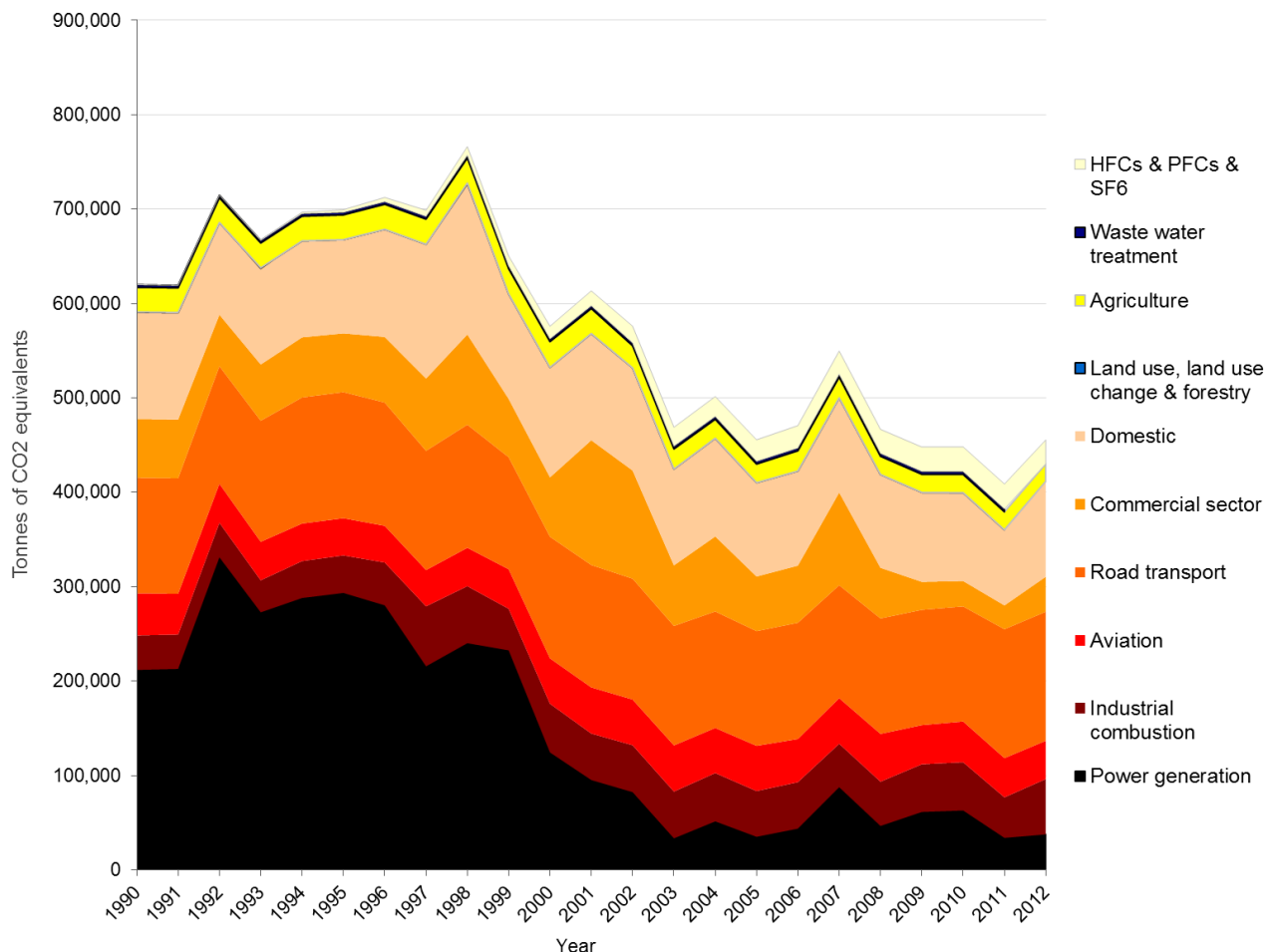
24. Energy and Environment

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 (GHG).

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. However, in June 2012 the original submarine cable from France failed permanently. Jersey Electricity plc were therefore generating a proportion of its electricity on-Island using a combination of gas turbines and diesel engines until the third cable was officially 'switched on' in January 2015. This caused a temporary rise in Jersey's greenhouse gas emissions, as can be observed in the increase in emissions from the industrial combustion sector.

Figure 24.1 Green house gas emissions (tonnes of CO₂ equivalents)



Source: AEA on behalf of the Department of the Environment

The Department of the Environment are working with Aether (who compile the UK's GHG inventory) to produce online infographics that show Jersey's historic GHG emissions in a user friendly and interactive way. This will be available later in 2015 via www.gov.je.

25. Water

Jersey Water

Jersey Water supplies water to approximately 38,000 homes and businesses from two water treatment works.

In 2014, Jersey Water supplied 7,080 million litres through a 580 km network of water mains. Jersey's water resources are nearly all derived from rainfall dependent surface waters. Jersey Water collect and store raw (untreated) water in six storage reservoirs with a capacity of 2,687 million litres, which is equivalent to approximately 120 days of average demand.

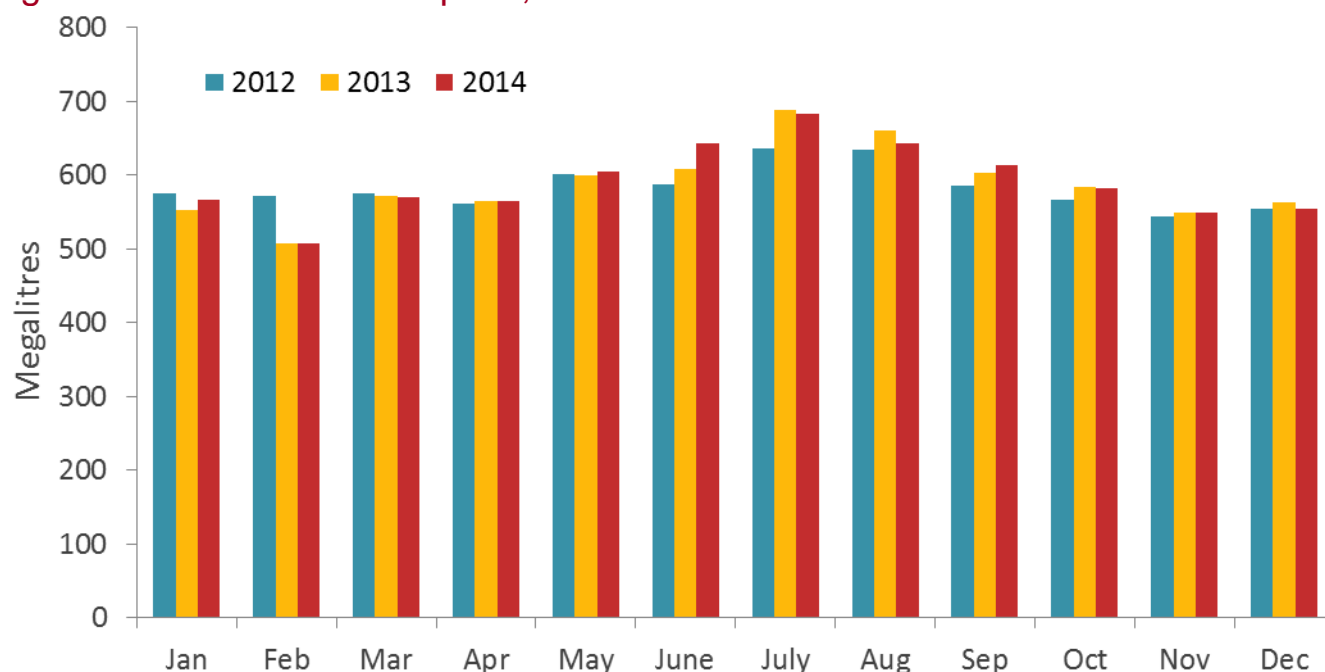
In 2014, Jersey Water installed 2,800 water meters as part of its rollout of Island-wide water metering project. By the end of the project, due to be completed by mid-2015, 90% of customers will be on water meters.

Table 25.1 Water connections and demand, 2011-2014

	Units	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total water supplied	MI	7,182	7,015	7,047	7,080
Maximum daily demand	MI	24.7	23.4	24.8	24.0
Annual rainfall	mm	773	1,089	938.7	1,045
New mains laid	km	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.6
Mains re-laid / relined	km	4.0	2.1	2.5	3.5
New connections	no.	492	349	406	403

Further reading: visit www.jerseywater.je for [annual reports](#), [monthly consumption data](#), [water in store figures](#) and [water quality reports](#).

Figure 25.1 Water consumption, 2012-2014



Bathing water quality

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

In 2014, all sixteen beaches passed the 'European Imperative Standard'. The 100% compliance was higher than the UK average. Thirteen out of sixteen beaches passed the stricter 'European Guide Standard' in 2014 compared with 14 passes in 2013. The decrease in Guide pass rate was probably due to more rain recorded during the 2014 bathing season, compared with the 2013 bathing season, creating more run-off from land into bathing waters.

Table 25.2 Compliance of bathing waters with European Community bathing water standards, 2014

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	✓	✗

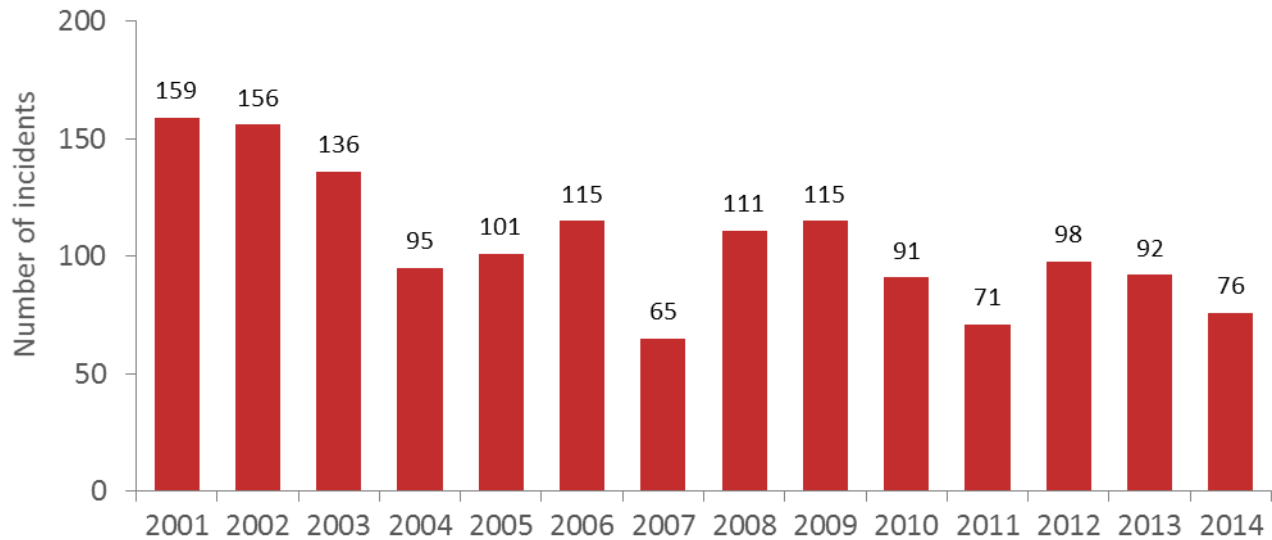
✓ = Pass, ✗ = Fail

Further reading: [Sea water monitoring, Department of the Environment](#)

Pollution incidents

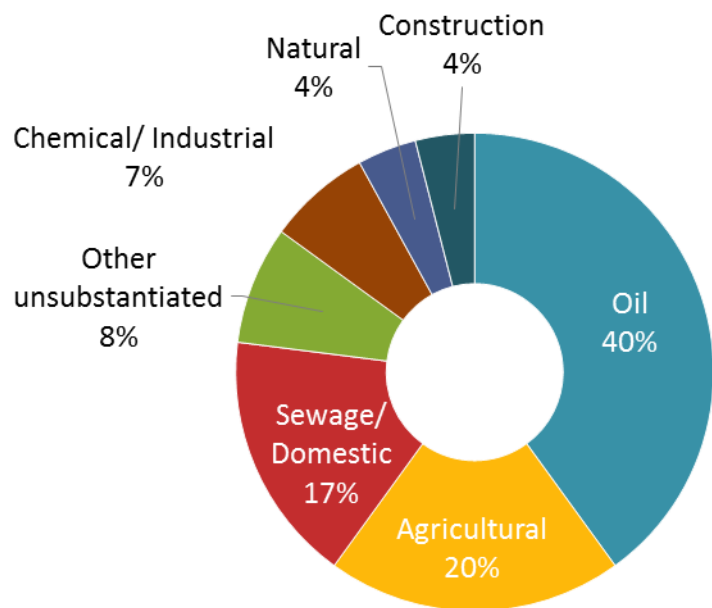
A total of 76 water pollution incidents were reported to Environmental Protection in 2014¹¹. The number of reported incidents in 2014 decreased by 17% compared to 2013 (Figure 25.2) and was 19% below the recent long-term average (2004-2014). Environmental Protection are continuing to try and reduce this number through its pollution prevention campaigns and public engagement.

Figure 25.2 Total number of reported pollution incidents, 2001-2014



In 2014, oil incidents accounted for two-fifths (40%) of the total reported incidents, see Figure 25.3.

Figure 25.3 Distribution of pollution incidents by type (percent), 2014



¹¹ Pollution incidents are reported through the Department’s pollution hotline, Tel: 709535.

Water resources

The Water Resources (Jersey) Law 2007 came into force on 1st January 2010. This Law requires that water abstractions for non-domestic purposes that exceed 15 cubic metres in any 24 hour period, from surface (streams, reservoirs etc.) or sub-surface sources (from wells and boreholes) must be licensed. Water abstractions of less than this quantity from sub-surface sources must be registered.

Table 25.3 Principal uses of water abstracted under Water Resources licences and registrations, December 2014

Water use	Sub-surface (groundwater) abstractions		Surface water abstractions
	Number of registrations	Number of licences	Number of licences
Agriculture	76	60	76
Amenity	12	19	0
Business	171	27	0
Domestic – household supply	2,136	0	0
Domestic – other uses	786	0	0
Horticulture	4	6	0
Public Service	33	2	1
Public Supply	0	2	15
Total	3,218	116	92

NB: Registration data has been reassessed since 2012 resulting in re-classification of principal water use in some cases.

The majority of 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 is almost 510,000 cubic metres (about 112.1 million gallons) per year. Almost 10% of the population of Jersey obtain their household water supplies from private sources (boreholes, wells and springs), see Table 25.4.

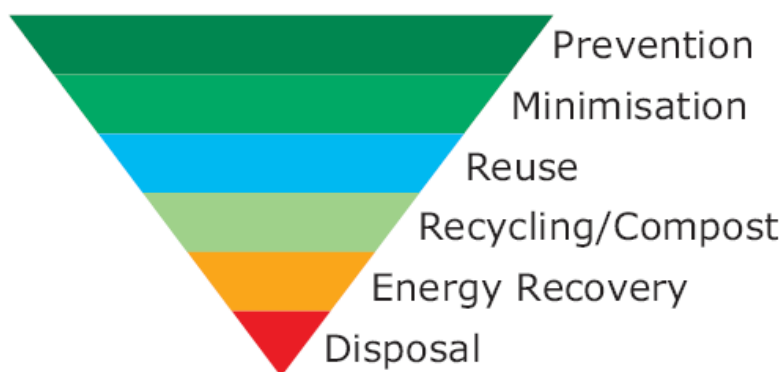
Table 25.4 Number of households and people supplied by registered or licensed private water supplies (boreholes, wells and surface water), December 2014

Parish	Households	People
Grouville	244	666
St. Brelade	119	334
St. Clement	21	54
St. Helier	150	492
St. John	300	806
St. Lawrence	333	908
St. Martin	450	1,281
St. Mary	149	431
St. Ouen	503	1,398
St. Peter	405	1,065
St. Saviour	258	739
Trinity	458	1,230
Total	3,390	9,402

26. Waste Management

The States of Jersey Solid Waste Strategy is based on the internationally recognised Waste Hierarchy shown below. This model shows the preferred option of prevention at the top and works downwards to the least preferred option of disposal. Waste should be managed upwards through the hierarchy to reduce waste, encourage reuse and increase recycling for materials at the end of their useful life, when reuse opportunities have been exhausted.

Figure 26.1 Waste hierarchy



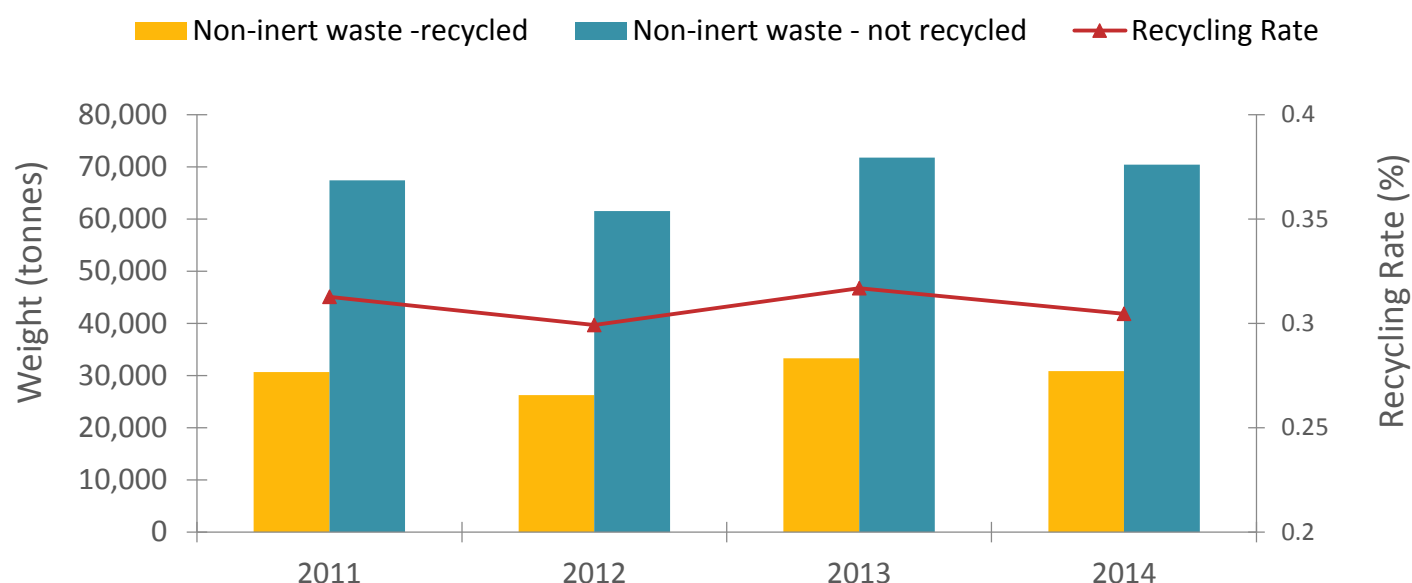
Transport and Technical Services (TTS) employ this model to deliver a sustainable waste management solution for the Island which comprises of a partnership between local energy recovery at the Energy from Waste plant at La Collette for burnable wastes that cannot be recycled and recycling which involves both on and off island processing. This is supported by the Recycle for Jersey programme that engages with schools, businesses and householders to promote reduce, reuse and recycle behaviours.

In addition to adhering to the Waste Hierarchy, the department's priorities are aligned with the Waste Management (Jersey) Law 2005 and the associated waste management licences that regulate their activities, for example the licence for the Energy from Waste plant includes a list of wastes that are acceptable and non-acceptable for the plant to process. Examples of non-acceptable wastes that should not be received for energy recovery are: metals, batteries, glass and electronic goods. In order to reduce the amount of these materials present in residual waste and to increase the recycling rate of these waste streams, the department delivers specific campaigns to educate all sectors of the local community.

Recycling

The Island achieved a recycling rate of 30.5% in 2014, recycling a total of 30,839 tonnes of material including garden waste, paper and televisions. The target currently in place is to reach a recycling rate of at least 36% by 2018; the department is currently developing a future Solid Waste Strategy and this target may change as a result.

Figure 26.2 Total non-inert waste received and percentage recycled



The tonnage of recycled waste from 2011-2014 is shown in Table 26.1. The small year on year decrease in the tonnage of recyclables collected can largely be explained by the decrease in green waste received. This is due to a reduction in the amount of green waste generated rather than a decline in participation in green waste recycling. The tonnage of green waste received in 2013 was particularly high due to damage caused by high winds and an unusual amount of snow fall in the first quarter of the year which led to trees being felled and/or cut back.

The tonnage of electrical and electronic equipment exported for recycling is lower than the previous year. This is due to only the materials that have been exported being reported in the above statistics. Due to changes in contractual arrangements and waste legislation, exports of mixed household electricals and visual display units (TVs and monitors) were delayed during the second half of 2014. The actual tonnage of electrical items received for recycling exceeds the tonnage reported above, however, as this material will be exported in 2015, the tonnage will be reported in the following year.

The tonnage of household metals collected in 2014 is also lower than the previous year and this is due to the metals that are extracted from the bottom ash generated by the Energy from Waste plant being reported separately and excluded from the recycling rate calculation. As the metals extracted from the bottom ash are not collected for recycling as a result of people proactively separating them for recycling but rather they are metals thrown away with residual waste, DEFRA guidance is this should be reported separately rather than as a recycling rate that indicates public participation in recycling.

26. Waste Management

Plasterboard is included in the recycling figures for 2014 as this material is now received separately from the public rather than mixed with non-recyclable inert waste. In previous years, plasterboard was separated by the department before being exported for specialist recycling.

Table 26.1 Waste recycled (including composting), 2011-2014 (tonnes)

	2011	2012	2013	2014
Paper and card	7,519	7,217	6,261	6,802
Packaging wood*	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,044 ¹
Metal packaging	86	96	97	94
Textiles	399	331	371	457
Plastic (supermarket film, agricultural crop cover and plastic bottles)	886	1,291	1,332	1,204
Glass	6,383	5,245	5,224	5,391
Green waste received	12,776	9,395	15,789	11,971
Household metals	1,175	1,135	2,308 ²	1,821
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	428	546	900	779 ³
Batteries	7	12	15	12
Plasterboard				1,264 ⁴
Total recycling	30,660	26,268	33,297	30,839

Non-recyclable waste:				
Parish deliveries to Energy from Waste (EfW)	37,251	37,250	37,066	39,433
Miscellaneous deliveries to EfW	10,293	6,114	9,742	7,584
Bulky waste deliveries for shredding	19,320	17,632	24,310	22,510
Dried sewage sludge to EFW	463	338	188	184
Grit & rags from Sewage Treatment Works to EfW	540	540	667	690
Total residual	67,404	61,536	71,785	70,401
Total non-inert	98,064	87,804	105,082	101,240
Recycling rate (of non-inert)	31%	30%	32%	30.5%

Other figures excluded from above				
Scrap metal exported	6,523	8,737	8,122	9,741
Aggregates	46,339	57,403	61,149	51,136
Plasterboard	0	83	788	n/a
Metals extracted from bottom ash	n/a	n/a	n/a	781.93 ⁵
Ash	16,925	15,562	16,470	12,867
Sewage processed (million cubic metres)	9.2	10.5	10.9	11.4
% of sewage receiving full treatment	97.8	98.2	98.0	97.4

¹ Includes an estimated tonnage of packaging timber collected by the private sector for reuse and recycling.

² Includes metals collected from the commercial reception at the Energy from Waste plant.

³ Includes waste lamps (light bulbs) exported for specialist recycling.

⁴ Received as a separate waste stream in 2014 (previously was sorted from non-recyclable inert waste).

⁵ Previously included as 'household metals' but is now reported separately following DEFRA guidance.

A decrease in the year on year tonnage of non-inert waste received by the department in 2014 was reported and this can be attributed to a decrease in the amount of bulky waste and miscellaneous deliveries into the Energy from Waste plant. However, the tonnages reported in 2013 were particularly high due to the waste generated from large demolition projects and to the processing of strategically stored waste.

The tonnage of waste received from the parish refuse collections reported an increase in 2014.

Kerbside

The parishes of St John, St Mary, Trinity and St Lawrence continued their household kerbside collections in 2014 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 also continued to expand their kerbside recycling collection which provides a fortnightly service.

All parishes except St Helier also continued to provide household glass collections. St Helier, continued to collect household glass using a bring bank system.

Bring-banks

By the end of 2014, the bring bank network contained 20 sites where household paper, metal packaging, plastic bottles and batteries can be collected for recycling. Cardboard recycling is also available on the larger sites to make it easier for Islanders to recycle household boxes and card packaging. The TTS department plans to continue to increase the number of bring banks, prioritising sites along main routes across the Island so that recycling can be combined with other journeys.

Recycling Centre

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

Green waste

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

Commercial recycling

Separate recycling facilities are established for commercial deliveries of recyclable aggregates, green waste, metals and paper and card. Some recycling facilities have also been located at the Energy from Waste plant for the convenience of commercial customers.

Once the materials are collected, they are processed for recycling. The next step in each material’s life cycle is shown in Table 26.2.

Figure 26.3 Materials recycled in 2014, by tonnage

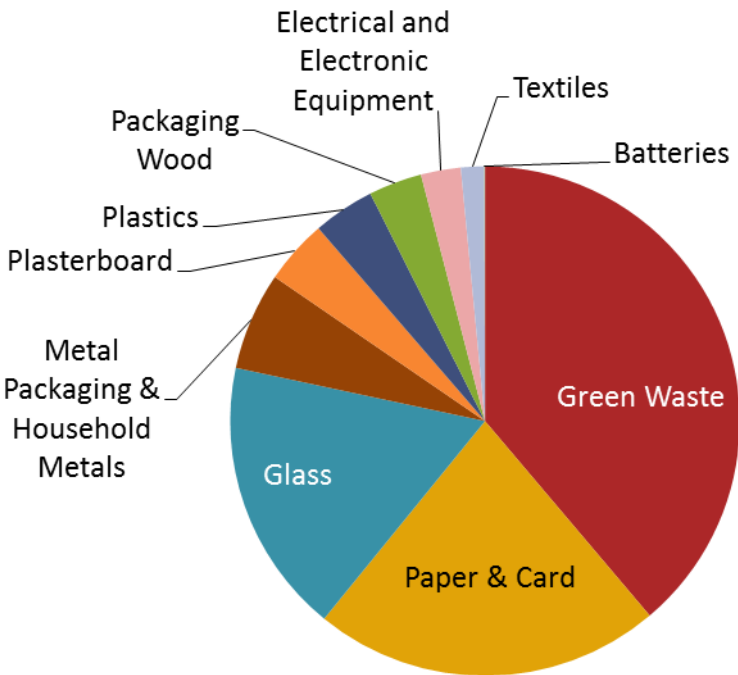


Table 26.2 Recycling process by material

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 or European 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 a UK recycler	Components are separated and recycled into metal and plastic products
Batteries	✓	Exported to UK recyclers	Recycled into metal products including new batteries
Lamps (light bulbs and tubes)	✓	Exported to a European recycler	Components are separated & recycled
Plasterboard	✓	Processed locally	Combined with green waste and composted to create an agricultural compost

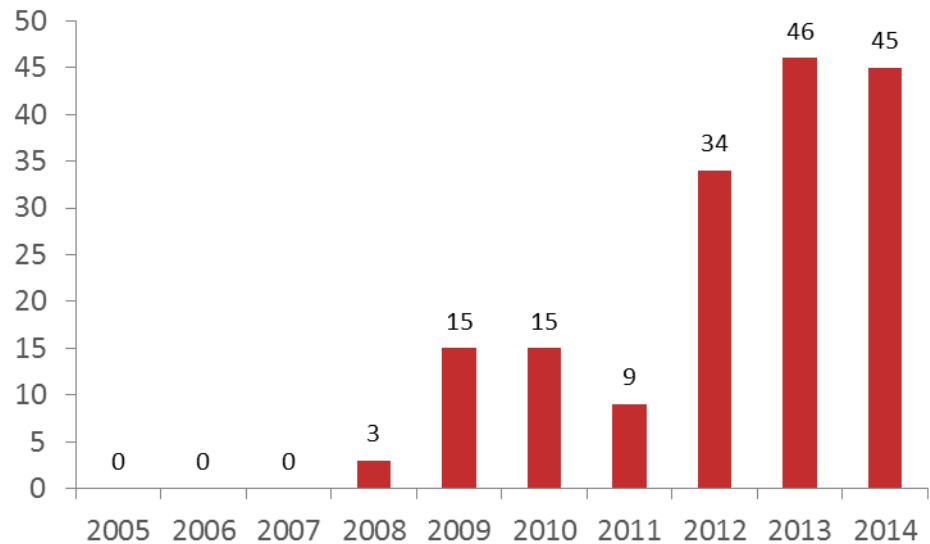
Source: Transport and Technical Services

26. Waste Management

Waste management

A total of 45 waste incidents, on unlicensed sites (i.e. sites not carrying out a waste activity which is authorised by waste management license), were reported to Environmental Protection in 2014¹². The number of reported incidents is similar to 2013 (Figure 26.4).

Figure 26.4 Total number of reported unlicensed waste incidents 2005 - 2014



In 2014, fly-tipping accounted for two-fifths of the total reported incidents (41%). The remaining incidents were categorised as: burning (33%); other (16%); unknown (4%); construction (4%); and oil (2%).

Source: Department of Planning & Environment

¹² Waste incidents are reported through the Department’s pollution hotline, Tel: 709535

27. Climate

Meteorological data has been recorded at the Maison St Louis Observatory in St Saviour since 1st January 1894, when it was founded by Father Marc Dechevrens. Administered by the Jersey Meteorological Department, based at Jersey Airport, the long and continuous data set from the Observatory makes an important contribution to studies of climate change and the possible impact on the Channel Islands.

Records of various meteorological elements including sunshine, rainfall, wind, temperature, waves and swell are also made at a number of on-Island and offshore sites.

Data referred to within this report is measured at the following sites: temperature and rainfall at the Maison St. Louis Observatory; sunshine at the Fort Regent Signal Station; and sea temperature at St. Helier Harbour.

Table 27.1 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	7.3	2.2	113.7
Monthly Mean	12.1	5.4	Year total: 874.7

Source: www.jerseymet.gov.je

2014 was the warmest year on record with a mean daily air temperature of 13.3°C. The previous record warmest year was 2011 with a mean daily air temperature of 13.0°C. The highest maximum air temperature recorded during 2014 was 27.5°C on 24th July and lowest minimum was -0.2°C on 29th December.

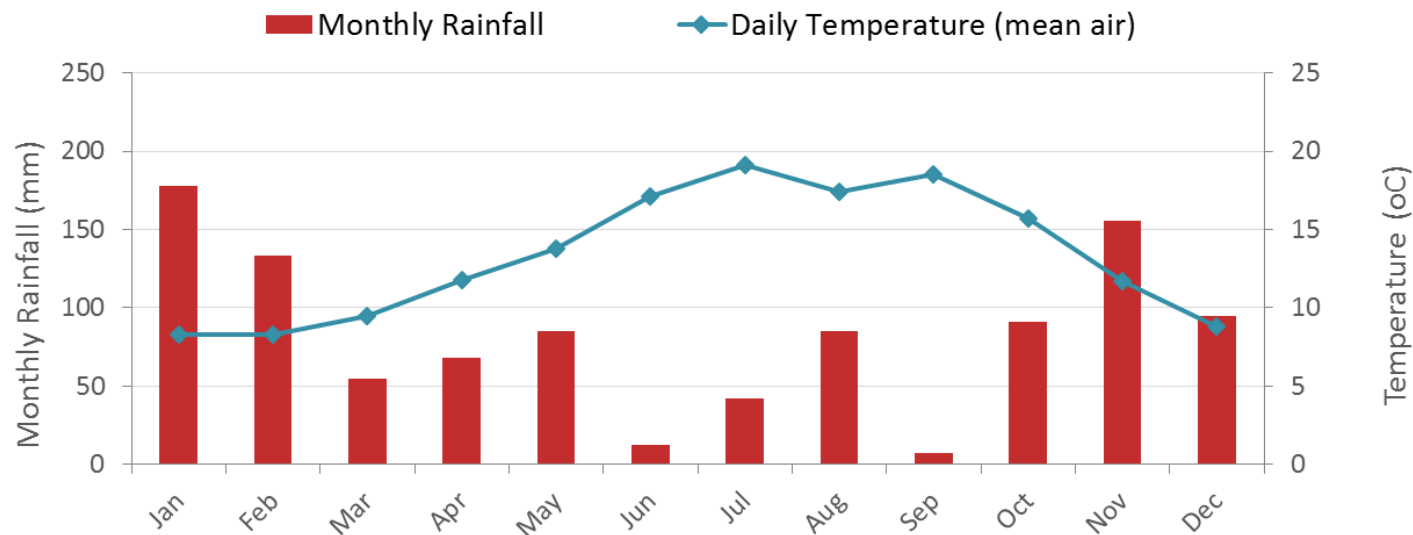
The rainfall total for the year was 1005.6mm. 208 rainfall days were recorded, with 0.2mm of rainfall or more. The wettest day of the year was 12th October with 30.6mm of precipitation recorded.

The sunshine total for the year was 2379.0 hours, making it the second sunniest year on record. Records began at the Fort Regent Signal Station in 1925. The sunniest year on record was 2010 with 2403.2 hours of sunshine.

27. Climate

The mean daily sea temperature during 2014 was 13.7°C. The highest sea temperature recorded during the year was 19.1°C on 6th August and lowest was 8.6°C on 17th, 18th February and 4th March.

Figure 27.1 Temperature and rainfall, 2014



Source: Jersey Meteorological Department

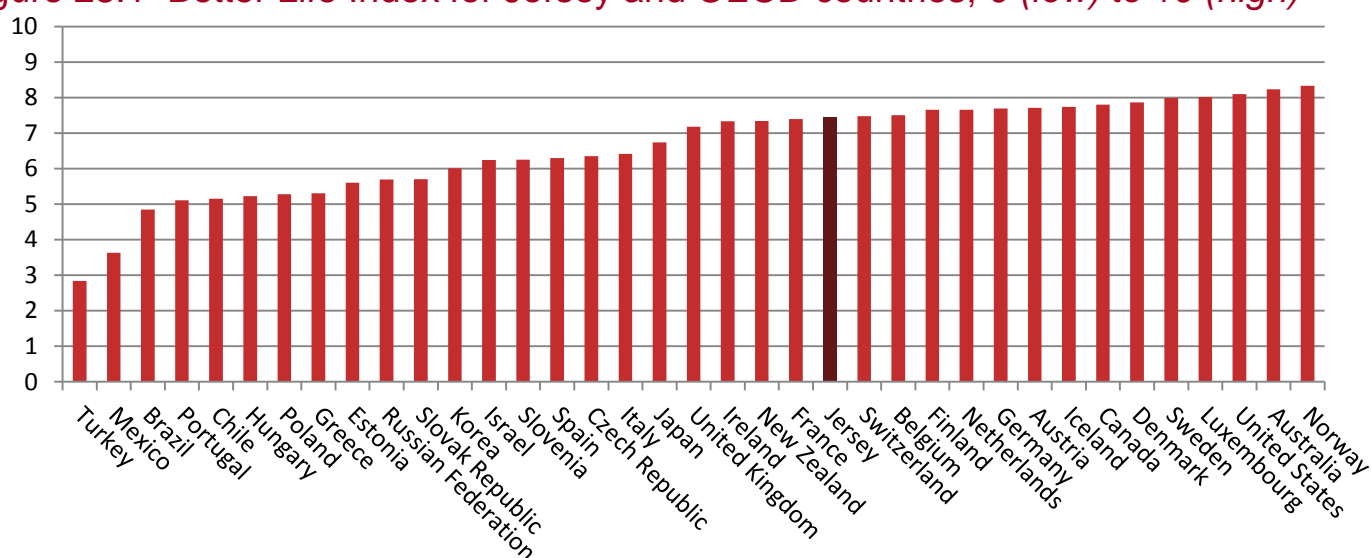
Further reading: [Jersey weather data, Jersey Meteorological Department](#)

28. Better Life Index

Published for the first time in 2013, 'Jersey's Better Life Index' aims to provide a measure of the Island's "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 28.1). In terms of overall well-being, this score places Jersey slightly below Switzerland and Belgium but above our neighbours, the United Kingdom and France.

Figure 28.1 Better Life Index for Jersey and OECD countries; 0 (low) to 10 (high)



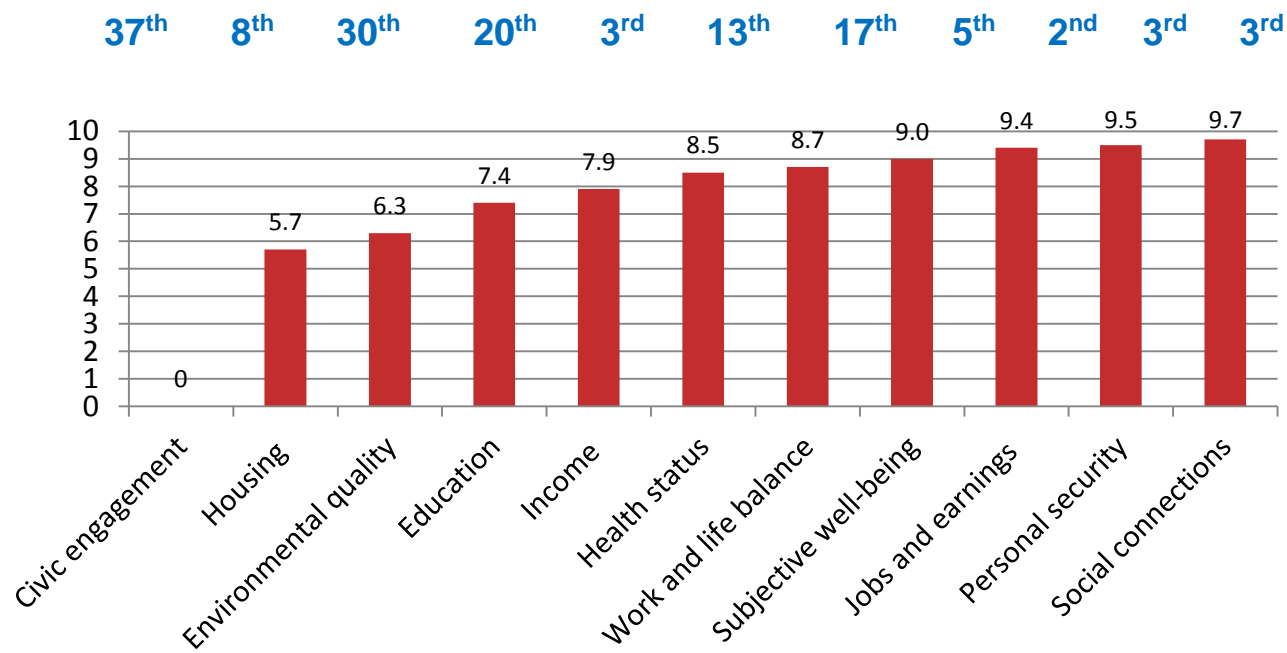
Nordic countries rated highly in terms of overall well-being, with Denmark, Sweden and Norway all ranking in the top six OECD countries; Norway had the highest overall score.

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 28.2. 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).

28. Better Life Index

Figure 28.2 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

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Website: www.gov.je/Government/Departments/TreasuryResources
 e-mail: treasury@gov.je
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Other Useful Websites

Citizens Advice Bureau	www.cab.org.je
Jersey Chamber of Commerce	www.jerseychamber.com
Jersey Consumer Council	www.jerseyconsumercouncil.org.je
Jersey Evening Post	www.jerseyeveningpost.com
Jersey Finance Limited	www.jerseyfinance.je
Jersey Financial Services Commission	www.jerseyfsc.org
Jersey Legal Information Board	www.jerseylaw.je
States Assembly	www.statesassembly.gov.je
States of Jersey	www.gov.je
The Société Jersiaise	www.societe-jersiaise.org

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.

Frequencies for regular publications are given in brackets.

Economy and employment

- [Measuring Jersey's Economy: Gross Value Added \(GVA\) 2013](#) (annual)
- [Labour Market at December 2014](#) (bi-annual)
- [Survey of Financial Institutions 2013](#) (annual)
- [Business Tendency Survey, Quarter 4 2014](#) (quarterly)
- [Retail Sales Index – Quarter 4 2014](#) (quarterly)
- [Registered Actively Seeking Work](#) (monthly)

Population

- [Report on the Jersey 2011 Census](#)
- [Jersey Population Update 2012](#) (annual)
- [Jersey Population Projections 2013](#)

Housing

- [House Price Index, Quarter 4 2014](#) (quarterly)
- [Housing Needs Survey 2012](#) (3-yearly)
- [Housing Affordability Index](#) (annual)

Prices and earnings

- [Retail Prices Index, December 2014](#) (quarterly)
- [UK/Jersey price comparison, June 2014](#) (annual)
- [Index of Average Earnings, June 2014](#) (annual)
- [Income Distribution Survey, 2009/2010](#) (5-yearly)
- [Jersey-UK Relative Consumer Price Levels for Goods and Services 2013](#)

Other

- [Jersey Economic Trends 2014](#) (annual)
- [Jersey Energy Trends 2011](#)
- [Jersey Annual Social Survey 2014](#) (annual)
- [Jersey's Better Life Index 2013](#)

States of Jersey Statistics Unit publication dates for 2015

January	16	RPI – December 2014
	28	Business Tendency Survey – Q4 2014
February	26	House Price Index – Q4 2014
March	4	Retail Sales Index – Q4 2014
April	10	Business Tendency Survey – Q1 2015
	15	Labour Market – December 2014
	24	RPI – March 2015
	29	Jersey in Figures
May	21	House Price Index – Q1 2015
June	10	Retail Sales Index – Q1 2015
	24(p)	Jersey's Resident Population - 2014
July	1	Survey of Financial Institutions – 2014
	8	Business Tendency Survey – Q2 2015
	17	RPI – June 2015
August	20	House Price Index – Q2 2015
	26	Index of Average Earnings – June 2015
September	9	UK/Jersey Price Comparisons – June 2015
	16	Retail Sales Index – Q2 2015
	30	Measuring Jersey's Economy, GVA and GDP
October	7	Business Tendency Survey – Q3 2015
	14(p)	Labour Market – June 2015
	23	RPI - September 2015
November	19	House Price Index – Q3 2015
	25(p)	Jersey Annual Social Survey 2015
December	2	Retail Sales Index – Q3 2015

(p): provisional

‘Jersey in Figures 2014’ 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.

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