

States of Jersey Statistics Unit



Jersey in Figures, 2009

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Foreword

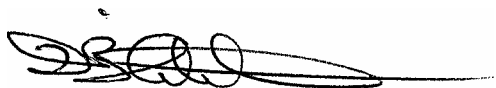
'Jersey in Figures, 2009' presents economic, social and environmental information on Jersey. The publication aims to be a convenient reference book for government members, public and private institutions, the general public and visitors to the Island.

'Jersey in Figures 2009' is published by the States of Jersey Statistics Unit. We are grateful to all States departments and private organisations for the information contained in this edition.

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 that are given throughout. In addition, most referenced material published by the States of Jersey can be viewed or downloaded from the website www.gov.je whilst all information published by the Statistics Unit can be accessed at www.gov.je/statistics.

The next edition of Jersey in Figures will be published in the Spring of 2011.

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



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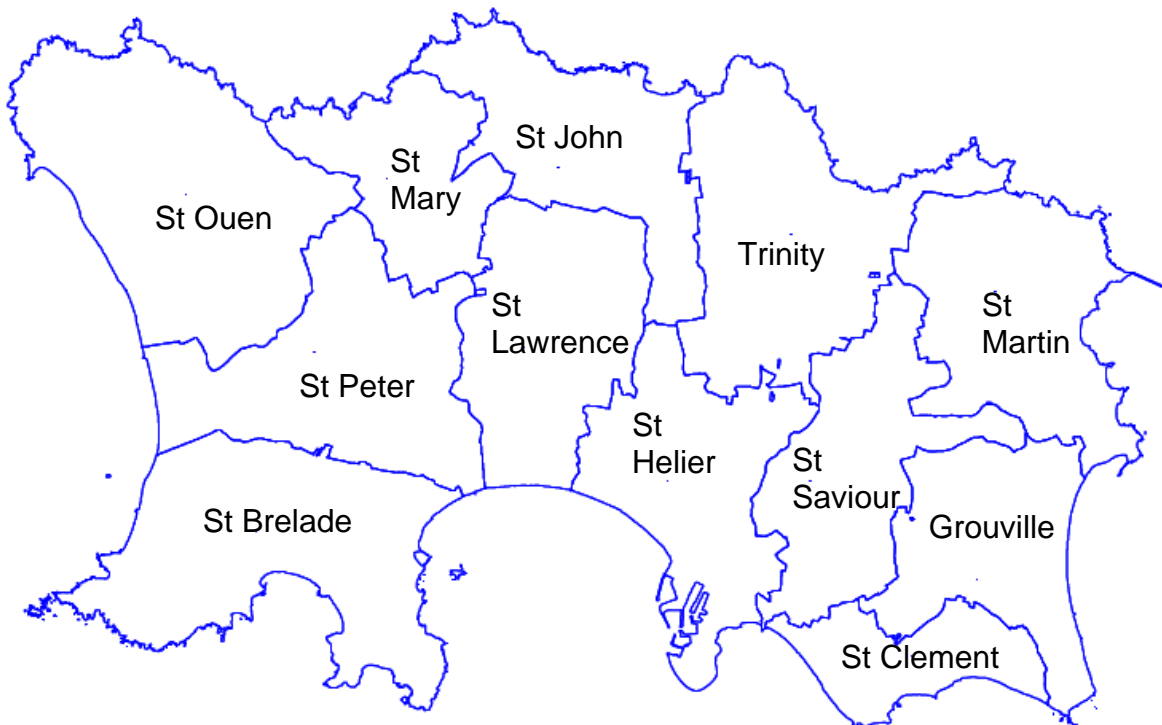
Front cover photos: R.G. Boys and M.E.S. Clarke

An Introduction to Jersey

Jersey is the largest of the Channel Islands with an area of 45 sq. miles (118.2 sq. km.) and is situated 14 miles off the north-west coast of France and 85 miles from the English coast.

Jersey is a Crown Dependency and is not part of the UK. The Island is not represented in the UK parliament, whose Acts only extend to Jersey if expressly agreed by the Island that they should do so.

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



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

The system of government comprises a Council of Ministers and several Scrutiny Panels. There are 53 States members; a maximum of 23 members are in ministerial positions either as Ministers (ten members) or Assistant Ministers (up to 13 members), and up to 30 other members sit on the Scrutiny Panels.

The economy of Jersey saw a great deal of change during the latter part of the 20th century, as 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 (banking, trust and company administration, fund management, accountancy and legal activities) has grown such that it now accounts for more than half of total economic activity in Jersey and employs about a quarter of the workforce.

Key Indicators

Economic Data (2008 figures)	
Gross Value Added (GVA)	£4.3 billion
Gross National Income (GNI)	£4.0 billion
GNI per head of population	£44,000
States of Jersey:	
General Funds income	£660 million
Net Revenue expenditure	£522 million
Income Tax returns	£499 million
Prices and Earnings	
All-Items Retail Prices Index (12 months to Dec 2009)	1.7%
RPI (X) (excludes mortgage interest payments)	3.5%
RPI (Y) (excludes mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes)	3.6%
Annual increase in the rate of earnings (12 months to June 2008)	3.0%
Population	
Resident population (11 March 2001, Census Day)	87,186
Estimated population (December 2008)	91,800
Population per square kilometre (December 2008)	790
<i>Proportion of population (2001 Census):</i>	
• <i>working age (women/men 16-59/64 years)</i>	65%
• <i>below working age</i>	18%
• <i>above working age</i>	17%
Annual live birth rate per 1,000 population (2008)	10.6
Annual death rate per 1,000 population (2008)	8.1
Average age at death (2006)	men 72 women 80

1. Size and Land Cover of Jersey

1. Size and Land Cover of Jersey

Jersey has a total surface area¹ of 118.2 square kilometres (km²) and is divided into 12 Parishes, ranging in size from St Clement (4.2 km²) to St Ouen (15.0 km²).

Table 1.1 Area of Jersey by Parish

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

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

In 2006, a quarter of the land was built upon, over a half was cultivated and a sixth was natural vegetation.

Table 1.2 Land cover type by Parish, percentages

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

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

¹ Including reclaimed land of St Helier.

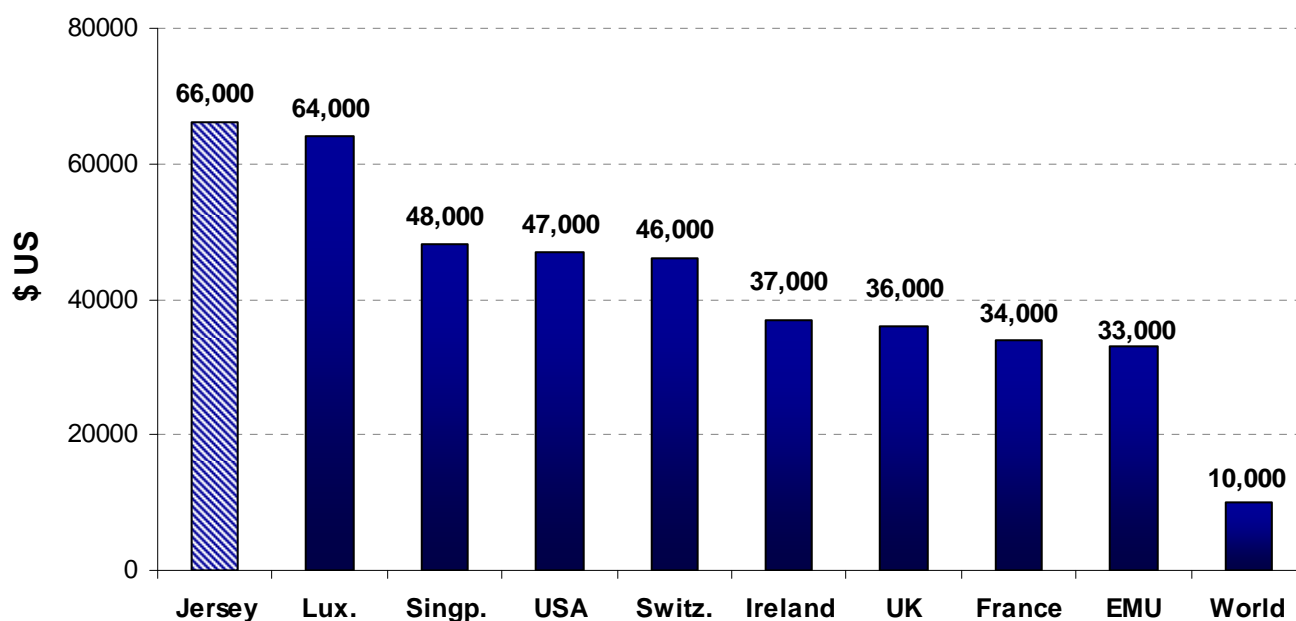
2. GVA and GNI

The concept of Gross Value Added (GVA) provides an appropriate measure of economic activity in Jersey. In essence, GVA is the sum of profits of businesses and earnings of employees. In 2008 total GVA for Jersey was £4.3 billion.

Economic activity can also be considered in terms of the total income of resident businesses and individuals. This aggregate measure, known as Gross National Income (GNI), is derived from total GVA by subtracting income earned in Jersey by non-Jersey owned businesses and adding income earned overseas by Jersey businesses and resident individuals. In 2008 Jersey's GNI was £4.0 billion.

Jersey's GNI per capita is amongst the highest in the world², and is shown for comparative purposes for 2008 in Figure 2.1 in terms of \$US.

Figure 2.1: GNI per capita, 2008 (PPP \$US)³



The GVA for each sector of Jersey's economy is shown in Figure 2.2. Financial services accounted for more than half of total GVA in 2008, and have represented a similar proportion of the islands total economic activity for each of the last ten years.

² Reliable data on the size of the Jersey economy only exist from 1998, with the latest data being for 2008.

³ Source: World Bank, calculated using OECD purchasing power parity for £ sterling.

2. GVA and GNI

Figure 2.2: Gross Value Added by sector⁴, 2008

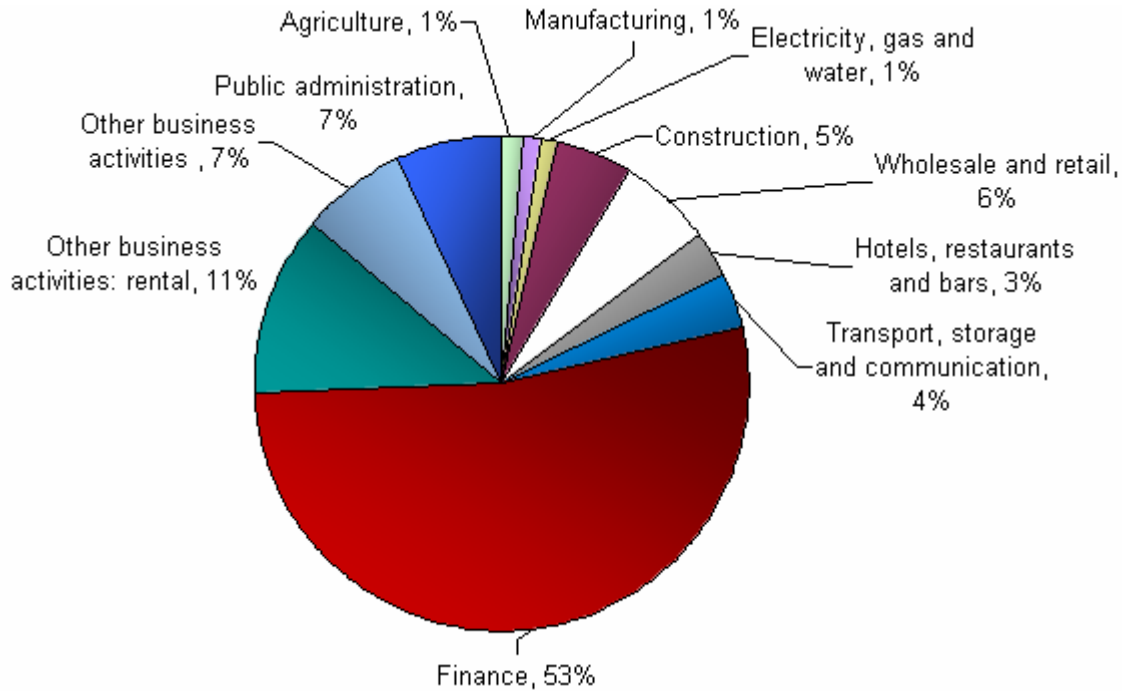


Table 2.1: GVA (basic) by sector at current year values: £ million

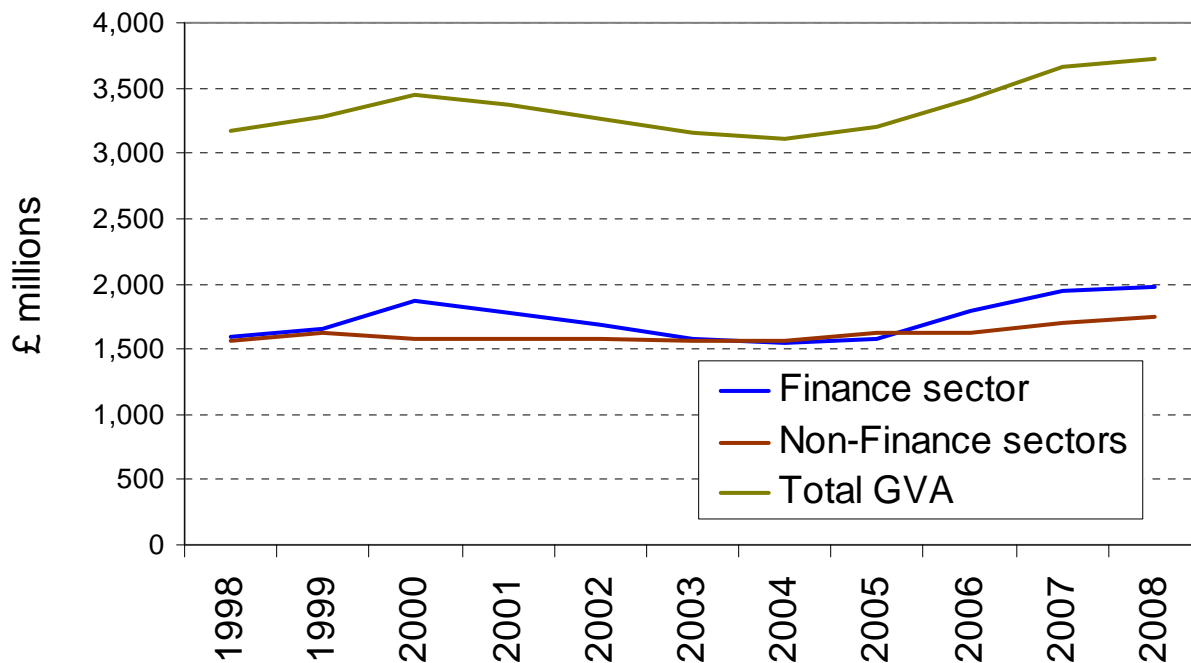
Sector	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 (r)	2008 (p)
Agriculture	47	44	47	48	44	47	50	53	56
Manufacturing	64	65	64	63	59	56	55	53	56
Electricity, gas & water	36	35	36	34	34	37	36	36	41
Construction	143	153	165	160	161	177	192	212	224
Wholesale & retail	194	197	200	210	215	228	239	256	256
Hotels, restaurants & bars	107	107	107	113	113	112	116	123	129
Transport, storage & communications	120	128	131	133	138	146	150	159	164
Finance	1,654	1,636	1,619	1,584	1,603	1,677	1,954	2,179	2,285
Other business activities	499	524	551	585	617	666	662	732	805
...of which business activity	185	199	212	232	247	284	267	283	301
...of which rental income	314	325	339	353	370	382	394	449	504
Public administration	186	199	210	223	235	244	257	276	294
Total GVA	3,051	3,088	3,129	3,153	3,219	3,390	3,711	4,089	4,310

Further reading: Jersey Gross Value Added (GVA) and Gross National Income (GNI) 2008: Statistics Unit, September 2009. Jersey Economic Digest 2009. (r) = revised, (p) = provisional

⁴ 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. Rental income is excluded from this sector when comparing the economic performance of individual sectors.

Between 1998 and 2000 the GVA of the Finance industry in Jersey grew by 17% in real terms and this was reflected in the islands total GVA, which increased by 9% over the same period (Figure 2.3). When the GVA in the Finance sector fell by 17% between 2000 and 2004, total GVA correspondingly fell by 10%.

Figure 2.3: Gross Value Added in real terms, 2003 prices



In 2008, the Finance Sector saw a smaller increase (1%) than it had in previous years, resulting in a smaller increase in total GVA in 2008 (2%).

In addition to Finance, several other sectors also saw real term increases in GVA in 2008 (Table 2.2), notably Construction which has now seen four consecutive years of strong growth, although the most recent growth, in 2008, was at lower rates than seen in each of the previous three years. Similarly, the Agricultural sector has seen three consecutive years of real-term growth. In contrast, the Wholesale & retail sector recorded a decline in 2008 after several successive years of growth.

2. GVA and GNI

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

Sector	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 (r)	2008 (p)	Percentage Change 07/08
Agriculture	53	48	49	48	43	44	46	47	48	2%
Manufacturing	73	71	67	63	57	53	50	47	48	2%
Electricity, gas & water	41	38	38	34	33	35	33	33	35	8%
Construction	162	167	173	160	156	168	177	190	194	2%
Wholesale & retail	220	214	209	210	209	216	220	229	222	-3%
Hotels, restaurants & bars	121	116	112	113	109	106	107	110	112	1%
Transport, storage & communications	136	140	137	133	133	138	138	143	142	-1%
Finance	1,873	1,784	1,692	1,584	1,551	1,585	1,799	1,952	1,975	1%
Other Business Activity	565	571	575	585	597	630	609	657	696	2%
...of which business activity	210	217	221	232	239	269	246	254	260	2%
...of which rental income	355	354	354	353	358	361	363	403	436	8%
Public administration	211	217	219	223	227	230	237	247	255	3%
Total GVA	3,455	3,367	3,270	3,153	3,115	3,205	3,416	3,666	3,726	2%

3. Financial Services

Bank deposits and fund administration in Jersey

Over the past nine years, total bank deposits held in Jersey have increased by more than £50 billion, achieving a peak in 2007, whilst the number of bank licences has declined by 26, mainly due to mergers.

Table 3.1 Bank Deposits in Jersey, 2000-2009

	Number of Banks	Deposits (£ billion)		
		Sterling	Currency	Total
2000	73	38.9	77.0	117.9
2001	70	42.1	87.0	129.1
2002	62	43.2	93.3	136.5
2003	55	47.5	108.3	155.8
2004	55	50.7	108.5	159.2
2005	49	55.2	124.5	179.7
2006	45	59.3	128.3	187.6
2007	48	69.6	145.9	219.5
2008	47	69.4	127.6	197.0
2009	47	57.4	113.2	170.6

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

The total value of collective funds administered from Jersey grew by almost £150 billion over the nine years to 2008. This figure then dropped by £77 billion in 2009 (Figure 3.2).

Table 3.2 Total Value and Number of Funds Administered from Jersey, 2000-2009

	Number of Funds	Total No. of Separate Pools	Total Value £ billion
2000	313	1,410	90.3
2001	296	1,696	94.8
2002	403	1,762	96.9
2003	480	1,921	108.2
2004	769	2,208	96.9
2005	906	2,358	122.0
2006	1,086	2,678	169.8
2007	1,249	2,817	221.0
2008	1,452	3,080	239.9
2009	1,287	2,822	163.0

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

In 2009, the Net Asset Value ('NAV') of funds in Jersey fell by 32% to £163 billion and the total number of funds fell by 11% to 1,287.

3. Financial Services

Investment Business

Continuing the behaviour seen in the previous year the number of clients decreased by over 1,100 from September 2008 to September 2009. However, the total funds under management increased by over £1 billion to £18.9 billion; the average asset value per client increased by over 16% to £1.28 million.

Table 3.3 Value of funds managed and number of clients, Sept 2007-2009

	2007	2008	2009	% change
Clients	17,798	15,919	14,797	-7
Assets (£ billion)	18.66	17.64(r)	18.92	+6
Average asset value per client (£m)	1.05	1.11(r)	1.28	+16

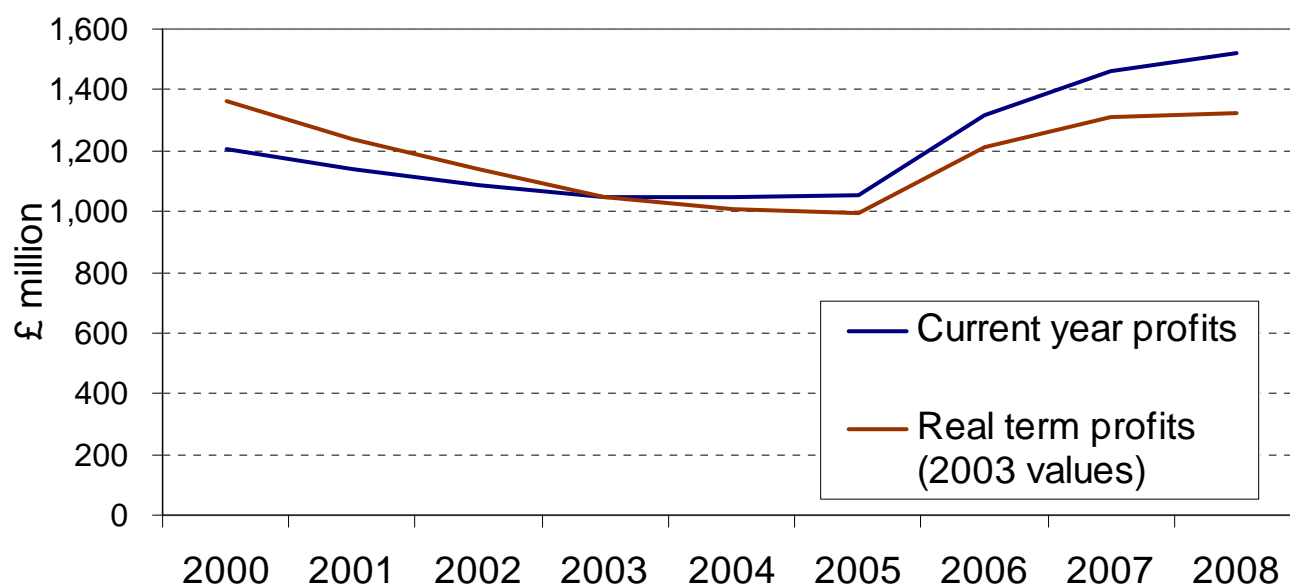
(r) revised by Jersey Financial Services Commission see www.jerseyfsc.org

Survey of Financial Institutions

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

The annual total profit of Jersey's financial services sector in 2008 was estimated at £1,520 million, representing a nominal increase of 4% on 2007. This latest annual increase is less than that recorded in each of the previous two years (25% and 12% in 2006 and 2007, respectively) but similar to that seen in 2005.

Figure 3.1 Estimated Total Profit for the Financial Services Sector, 2000-2008



In 2008, the annual profit of the banking sub-sector was £1,160 million, a fall of 3% (about £40 million) on 2007. This decrease represents the first fall in profits for this sub-sector for four years.

In 2008, the profits for the other sub-sectors were: fund management £180 million; trust and company administration (including legal) £159 million; and accountancy £24 million.

Profits for fund managers rose by 86% in 2008, to £180 million. The previous year, 2007, had seen a fall in profits (down by 9%) which had followed a large increase in 2006 (up 35%). In contrast, profits for trust and company administration (including legal) increased to £159 million continuing the upward trend seen in this sub-sector since 2002. Increased profits were not seen across the board in this sector, however, with almost half of firms reporting falls in profit compared to the previous year. Profits for accountancy in 2008 were estimated at £24 million compared to £21 million in 2007, representing a nominal increase of 14%.

Profit per employee across the finance sector in 2008 was £123,000 per full-time equivalent (FTE)⁵ employee, normally about 2% higher than in 2007 (but 2% down in real terms).

Total expenditure on goods and services by the finance sector was £610 million in 2008, with over half (58%) of this total being spent in Jersey.

⁵ The number of FTE staff was estimated from the data recorded by the six-monthly Manpower Survey. Part-time employees were uniformly assumed to be equivalent to 0.5 of a full-time employee.

3. Financial Services

Table 3.4 Employment, Profit and Expenditure of Financial Institutions, 2000-2008 (current year values)

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total Profit	£M	1,170	1,110	1,070	1,020	1,020	1,050	1,310	1,460	1,520
Banks		965	914	888	829	820	843	1,060	1,200	1,160
Fund managers		88	78	67	74	77	80	108	98	182
Trust & co. admin (including legal)		97	103	90	98	103	112	122	142	159
Accountants		17	18	20	17	17	20	18	21	24
Total Manpower(FTE)		11,240	11,570	11,660	11,150	11,050	11,210	11,800	12,480	12,800
Banks		5,300	5,700	5,730	5,220	5,150	4,980	5,490	5,590	5,540
Fund managers		640	690	620	600	570	530	540	630	690
Trust & co. admin (including legal)		3,980	3,870	3,960	4,190	4,180	4,510	4,540	5,020	5,200
Accountants		830	870	890	690	720	720	780	800	920
Average Profit per FTE employee	£k	109	100	95	95	96	98	115	121	123
Total Expenditure on employment	£M	370	410	440	440	460	500	570	650	700
Average employment cost per FTE	£k	34.1	36.4	38.9	41.4	43.2	46.7	50.1	53.7	56.3

All numbers have been rounded independently.

Further reading: Survey of Financial Institutions, 2008, published annually by the Statistics Unit; Jersey Financial Services Commission www.jerseyfsc.org

4. Tourism

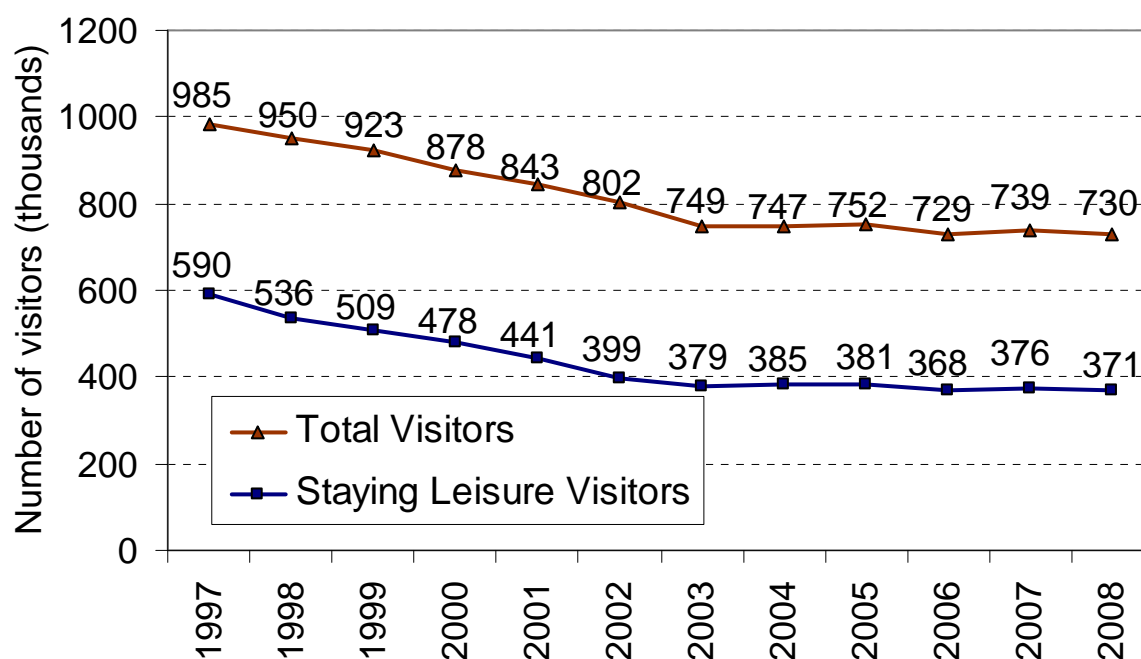
Number of Staying Visitors and Day Trippers

Between 2007 and 2008, the total number of staying leisure visitors decreased by 1% to 370,900 and the number of leisure day trippers fell by 5% to 89,700. Total on-Island visitor expenditure was £238 million, an average of £327 per visitor (all categories).

Table 4.1 Visitor Expenditure, Volume and Occupancy Rates, 2008

On-Island visitor expenditure	£238 million
Volume	
Total tourism	729,700
Staying leisure	370,900
Business	105,500
Staying conference	9,200
Leisure day tripper	89,700
Visiting yachtsmen	19,900
Registered accommodation establishments	145
Registered tourism bed spaces	12,700
Total bed nights available over year	3.5 million
Total bed nights sold over year	2.1 million
Total room nights sold over year	1.0 million
Average yearly room space occupancy	65%
Average yearly bed space occupancy	58%

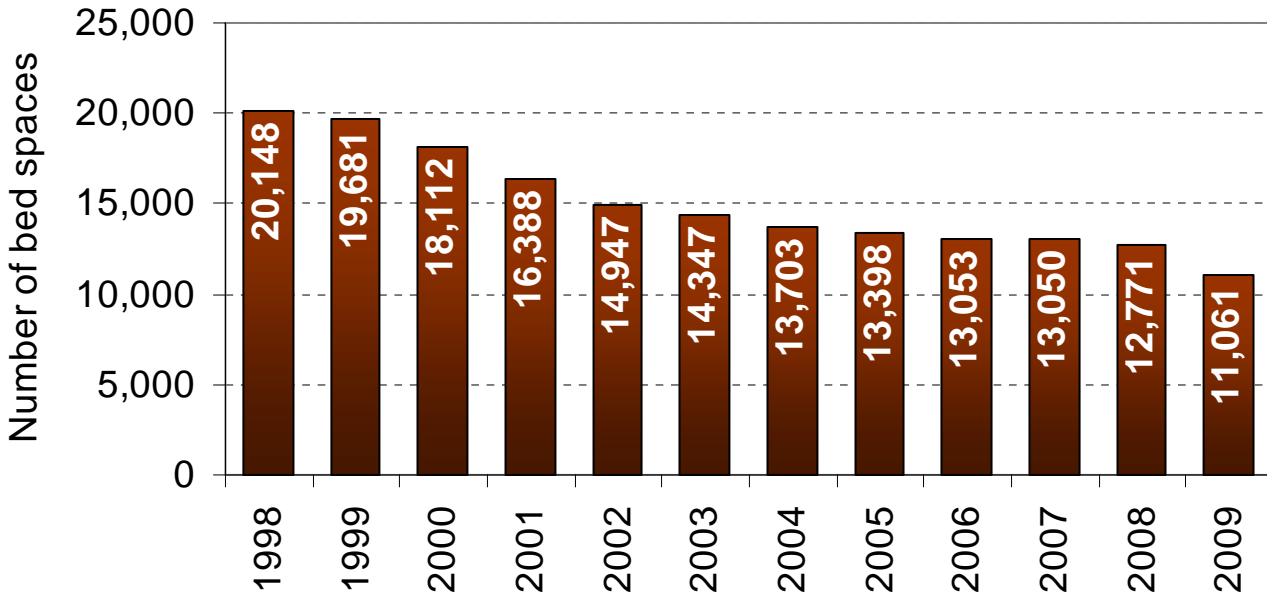
Figure 4.1 Number of Staying Leisure and Total Visitors, 1997-2008



4. Tourism

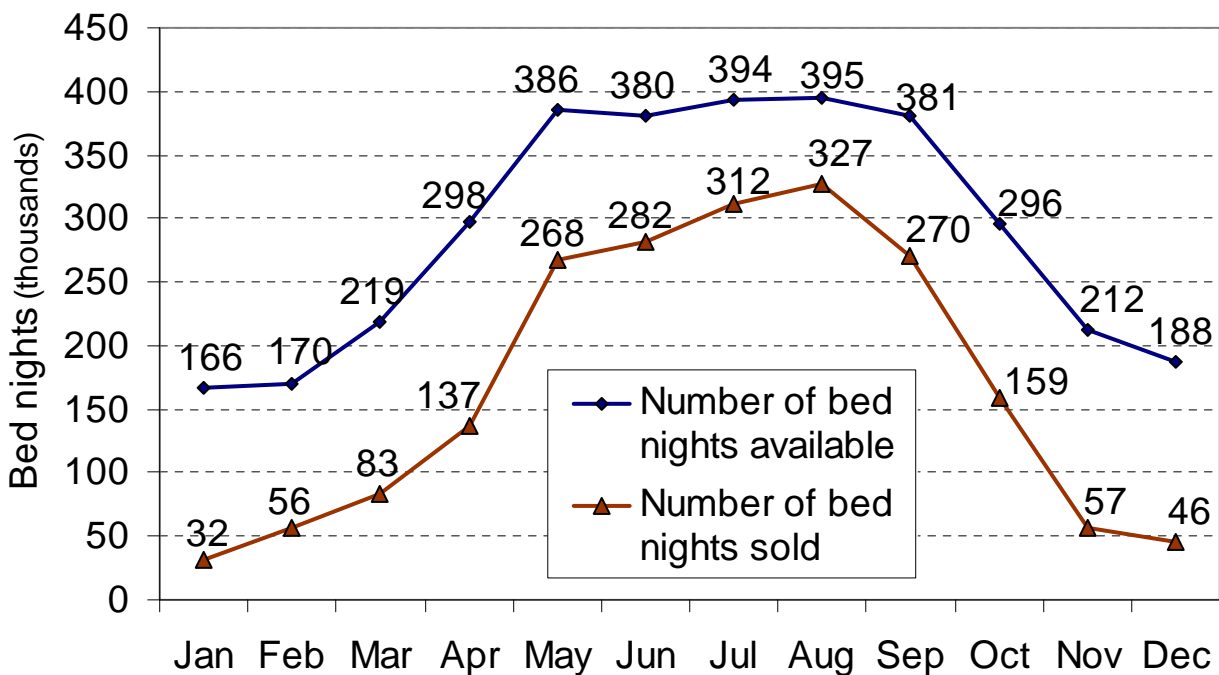
The number of registered bed spaces has reduced by over two-fifths (45%) since 1998. Although the rate of decline slowed between 2003 and 2008, the reduction in the latest year (2009) was the largest since 2001.

Figure 4.2 Number of Registered Bed Spaces, 1998-2009



The room occupancy rate for 2008 was 65%, whilst the bed occupancy rate was 58%. Reflecting the seasonality of tourism in Jersey, the lowest occupancy rates occurred between January to March and November to December.

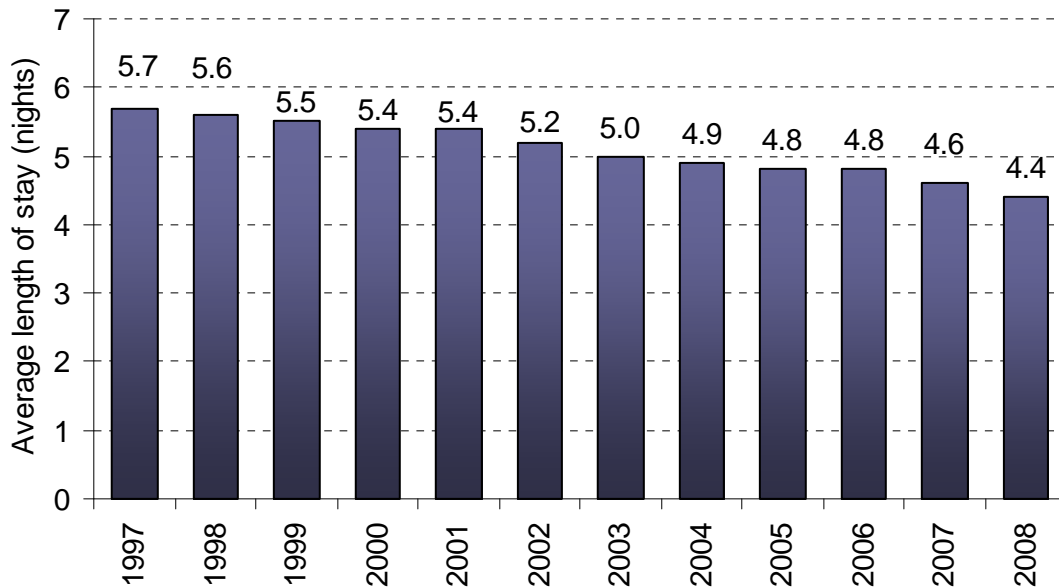
Figure 4.3 Number of Bed Nights Available and Number Sold, 2008



Length of Stay of Staying Leisure Visitors

Between 1997 and 2008 the average number of nights spent in Jersey by leisure visitors has reduced by more than 1 night, from 5.7 to 4.4.

Figure 4.4 Average Length of Stay of Staying Leisure Visitors, 1997-2008

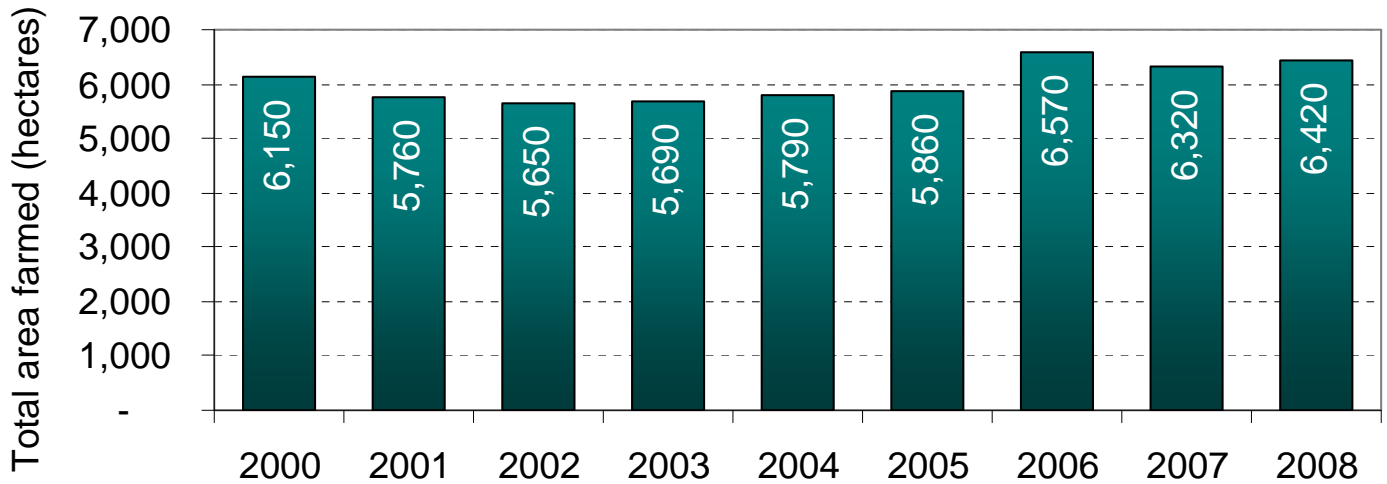


*Further reading: Jersey Tourism Annual Statistical Reports 2008.
Please visit www.jersey.com/marketinginfo*

5. Agriculture and Fisheries

In 2008 agricultural land (including woodland on agricultural holdings) occupied 55% of the Island area, an increase of 102 hectares (569 vergées) since 2007.

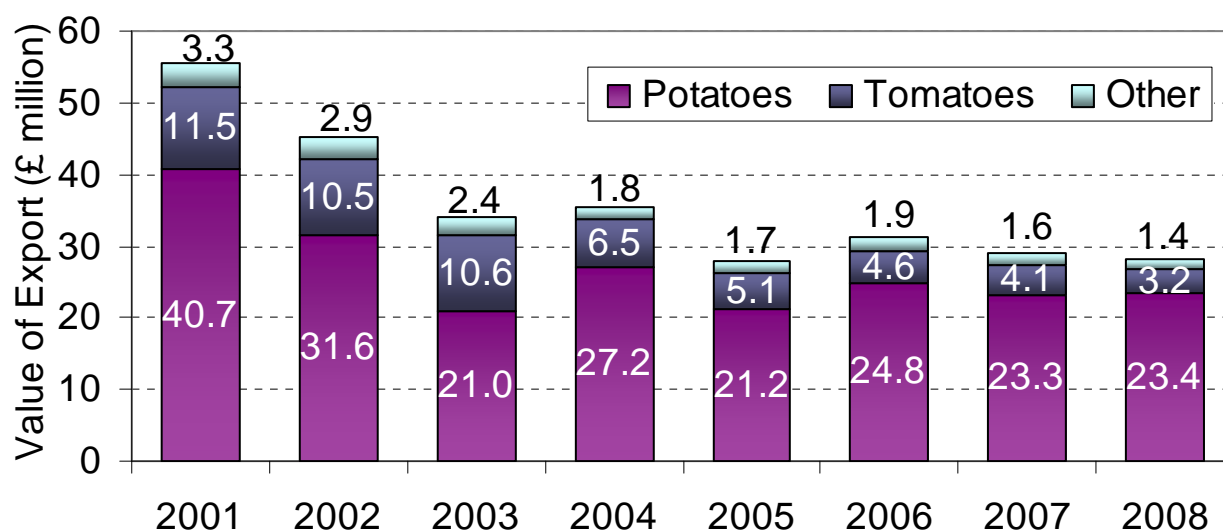
Figure 5.1 Total area farmed, 2000-2008 (hectares)



Until 2005 the agricultural statistics indicated that 50% of the total land use in Jersey was agricultural land. An Island land-use review in that year indicated a further 10% that may be being used agriculturally, and a subsequent land-owner survey established *all* land use for field sizes over 1 vergée (0.18 hectares). As a result of this, the 2006 total area available to agricultural saw an overall increase of 3,965 vergées (713 hectares) compared with 2005. An additional 416 holdings⁶ were identified as owning or occupying agricultural land, albeit with small areas.

The main crop grown in Jersey, in terms of monetary value, is potatoes. In real terms (allowing for inflation), the export value of potatoes remained at the same level for 2008 as that in 2007. Tomatoes export fell by about a quarter (£0.9 million) in 2008.

⁶ A holding is a company or individual owning a recognised area of land which is classified as agricultural and to which certain conditions apply – not necessarily a working farm.

Figure 5.2 Value of Export Arable Crops, 2001-2008 (£ million in 2008 prices)

In 2007 the total cattle population in Jersey was 5,899 animals; the number of cows and milking heifers was 3,571. In 2008 the cattle population declined to 5,092 and the number of cows and heifers in milk to 3,050; a reduction of 12% and 15% respectively.

Table 5.1 Total Number of Livestock in Jersey, 2004-2008

Livestock	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Cows and Heifers	5,341	5,407	5,801	5,899	5,092
Pigs	464	478	662	832	615
Poultry	19,465	22,300	22,662	21,982	25,741
Sheep	235	334	561	551	703
Goats	26	23	23	15	23
Equines	428	465	857	597	774
Totals	25,959	29,007	30,566	29,876	32,948

Milk production on dairy farms supplying the Jersey Milk Marketing Board (JMMB) fell from 13.34 million litres in 2007 to 11.80 million litres in 2008; a decline of 12%.

Egg production from laying hens is the largest poultry activity in Jersey, however the number of laying hens decreased for the third year in a row down from 17,649 in 2007 to 16,752 in 2008; a drop of 5%.

Source: Jersey Agriculture.

Further Reading: *Agricultural Statistics, 2008*

5. Agriculture and Fisheries

Table 5.2 Fish and aquaculture annual yield and landed catch values

	Annual yield (tonnes)								Landed catch values ⁴ , 2008	
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Average Price / kg (£)	Total value (£,000)
Captured fisheries										
Lobster	130	157	167	167	139	131	155	163	12.17	1978.0
Brown crab	447	524	540	541	438	349	412	481	1.55	744.4
Scallop (dredging and diving) ¹	367	377	309	188	228	304	372	331	2.00	662.0
Whelk	519	204	134	147	442	621	545	298	1.00	297.7
Spider crab	236	270	233	223	163	129	106	179	1.55	277.0
Crawfish	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	26.00	3.7
Other ²	44	24	9	7	5	5	2	2	2.00	4.8
Shellfish sub-total	1,681	1,475	1,342	1,232	1,369	1,503	1,592	1,453		3,968
Skate/Ray	91	59	88	52	53	60	50	19	7	129.9
Bass	15	21	25	19	22	31	18	80	2.5	199.9
Sole	20	15	15	7	17	4	2	2	9	19.7
Sea Bream	94	107	135	48	36	7	3	4	2.5	10.5
Mullet (grey and red)	11	9	12	7	9	7	1	1	*	3.7
Pollack	17	12	13	10	8	6	3	7	1.5	11.0
Mackerel (incl. horse mackerel)	18	19	13	8	10	9	6	7	*	8.8
Dogfish (lesser and greater)	22	19	16	24	16	21	8	10	0.5	5.1
Conger	20	13	25	12	14	21	17	7	0.5	3.6
Other ³	49	37	24	15	16	13	10	3	1	2.6
Wet fish sub-total	356	311	363	202	203	180	118	140		395
Aquaculture										
Pacific oyster	390	476	560	721	580	651	737	830		
King scallop	2	2	1	4	8	3	4	9		
Mussel	78	96	108	25	50	118	50	117		
Aquaculture sub-total	470	574	670	749	638	772	791	956		1036
Total Production	2,507	2,360	2,375	2,183	2,210	2,454	2,501	2,549		5,398

¹ Total catch value excludes those caught by divers for recreational use (values estimated for 2003 - 2006) except for the 2007 value. ² Includes Prawns, Cuttlefish, Squid and Velvet Crab. ³ Includes Angler, Brill, Cod, Gurnard/Latchet, Haddock, Hake, John Dorey, Lemon Sole, Ling, Plaice, Sandeel, Tope and Whiting. ⁴ Indicates first-hand landed catch prices. The **total catch value** may be much more because the catch will be sold on before reaching consumers. * Indicates no individual price available since more than one variety. **Source: Environment Department. Further reading: Fisheries & Marines Resources Annual Report 2008**

6. Culture and Heritage

The Department for Education, Sport and Culture (ESC) funds by direct grant four independent cultural organisations which provide core services for the Island. In addition, the department provides funding to Le Don Balleine for the operation of L'Office du Jèrriais which is responsible for the teaching of Jèrriais in schools and to adults.

Table 6.1 Grants awarded to Cultural Organisations in 2008

	Grants (£)
Jersey Heritage	1,971,000
Jersey Opera House	1,014,000*
Jersey Arts Trust	99,000
Jersey Arts Centre	429,000
Don Balleine	124,000

*Includes annual loan repayment of £572,000 in connection with 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 heritage, the Trust is responsible for a number of sites and services for the Island. Under agreements with the States and the Societe Jersiaise, sites include the Jersey Museum, Maritime Museum, Archive, Elizabeth Castle, Mont Orgueil Castle, Hamptonne and La Hougue Bie.

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

A survey undertaken by the Statistics Unit on behalf of the Education, Sport and Culture Department, the Planning and Environment Department and Jersey Heritage in 2009 explored attitudes to heritage and showed that 56% of respondents visited a heritage attraction at least once during the course of a year, 49% visited a heritage site and 20% took part in heritage activities such as organised walks or tours.

Asked what would encourage more frequent visits to heritage attractions, newer exhibitions and displays (54%) and lower admission charges (51%) were the most population answers.

Around nine out of ten (92%) of Jersey residents thought that the 'natural environment' gave Jersey its own sense of identity and more than three-quarters (78%) considered 'landmark historical buildings' to do so. Looking more specifically at the built environment in St Helier, 95% of respondents thought that historical buildings in St Helier were important to the character of the town.

6. Culture and Heritage

Arts

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

In addition, the department makes a grant to the Jersey Arts Trust which is the arts development agency in Jersey. The trust runs a programme of workshops, support groups and competitions to develop interest in the arts locally and also provides grants to local individuals and societies.

The 2009 Jersey Annual Social Survey (JASS) revealed that 87% of adults attended a cultural event at least once a year with 74% visiting the cinema, 56% visiting the theatre and 50% attending a musical/opera and 50% attending a concert, about half (47%) attended an art or crafts exhibition.

Nine out of ten people taking part in the survey agreed slightly or strongly that having a good selection of arts activities in Jersey was good for the Island and eight out of ten agreed that it contributed positively to the Island's quality of life.

Jèrriais

In 2008 L'Office du Jèrriais gave classes in Jèrriais to 188 primary school children, 13 secondary school students and 29 adults. The 2001 Census found that there were 2,874 Jèrriais speakers on the island (3.2% of the population); for 113 people this was their main language.

Jersey Library

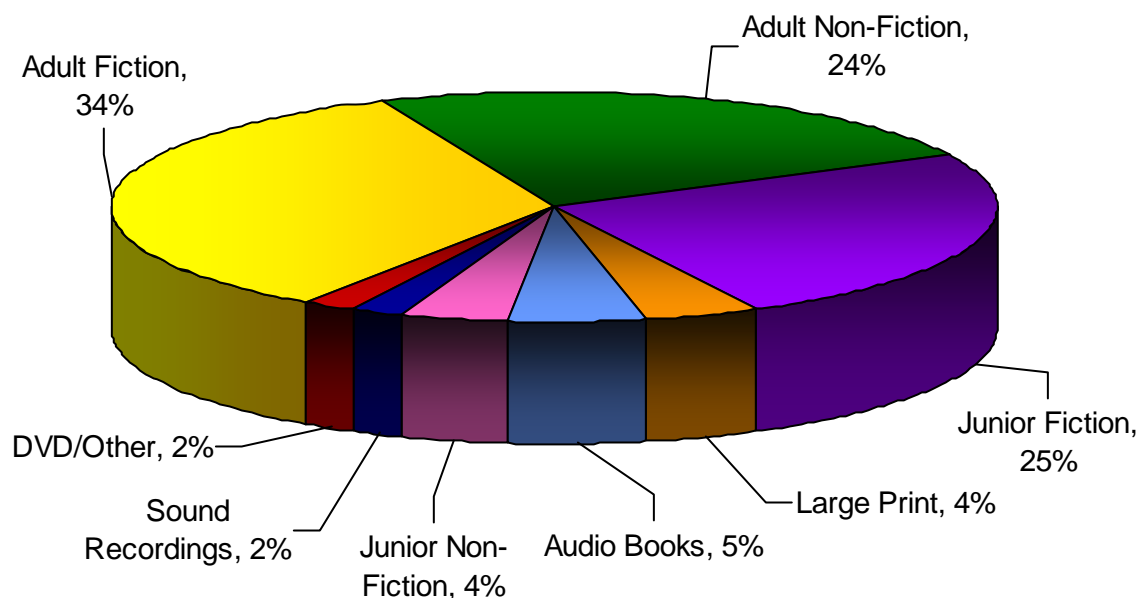
In 2009 the Jersey Library received a total of 455,772 visits, of which 361,496 were to the main Town Library and 86,320 were to the part-time branch in Les Quennevais School. The mobile library visits more than 30 sites each week, and received 7,956 visits in 2009.

Library expenditure per capita equated to £16.76 in 2009 and expenditure on books and materials was £2.24 per capita.

Table 6.2 Library Annual Statistics, 2009

	Number of Items issued	Items Added to Stock
Town Library	346,590	12,982
Branch Library	59,725	2,944
Mobile Library	12,128	439
Schools Resources	27,644	1,703
Nursing Homes/Housebound	19,176	
Total	465,263	18,068

The library service provides adult and children's lending services, an Open Learning Centre and a delivery centre for those unable to visit. The town Library also has reference, information and local studies departments available for public use.

Figure 6.1 Loans by Category, 2009

In 2009 the library dealt with 78,231 enquiries; 86% (66,934) at the Town Library and 14% (11,297) at the Branch Library.

JASS 2009 covered the use of the library services and found that nearly half (45%) of the adult population had used at least one service offered by the Jersey Library in the previous 12 months. This proportion is similar to the findings in library services by the Unitary Authorities in England.

There was a small but significant difference by gender with 49% of women in the population having used the library compared to 41% of men. The proportion using the library rose to 77% of those in full-time education, compared to 45% of the general population.

7. Prices and Earnings

Jersey (All-Items) Retail Prices Index, RPI

The RPI measures changes in the cost of a representative selection of goods and services bought by Jersey households. Over 500 items are included in the Index. The RPI is an index number based on a point in time (currently June 2000 being set equal to 100). The annual rate of change of the RPI, comparing the index value to that of the same quarter in the previous year, provides a measure at which prices are changing overall.

During the twelve months to December 2009, the All-Items Retail Prices Index for Jersey increased by 1.7% to stand at 140.0 (June 2000 = 10). The previous two quarters, June and September 2009, had recorded a fall in the RPI on an annual basis, the first such falls since the official series began in 1948. These falls in the headline rate of inflation were driven by the series of cuts in the bank of England base rate, between Oct 2008 and March 2009, which fell into lower mortgage interest payments.

A Goods and Services Tax (GST) was introduced in Jersey in May 2008 and had an upward influence on the annual change in the RPI for the first time in June 2008, contributing 1.9 percent. This upward contribution remained present in the annual rate of change of the RPI for the subsequent three quarters before dropping out in June 2009.

The annual change in RPI(X), the RPI excluding mortgage interest payments is the measure used by the States of Jersey for its target inflation level (Table 7.1). However, in times of the introduction of a consumer tax (GST, May 2008) RPI(Y) provides a more appropriate measure of underlying inflation. In December 2009, the annual rate of change RPI(Y) was 3.6%.

The change in RPI(Y) also provides a meaningful comparison of underlying inflation in both Jersey and the UK by removing the effects of mortgage interest payments and the relevant indirect taxes. From this perspective, underlying inflation in Jersey in December 2009 was 0.2 percentage points lower than in the UK (3.6% in Jersey compared with 3.8% in the UK).

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 2009, States of Jersey Statistics Unit, September 2009.

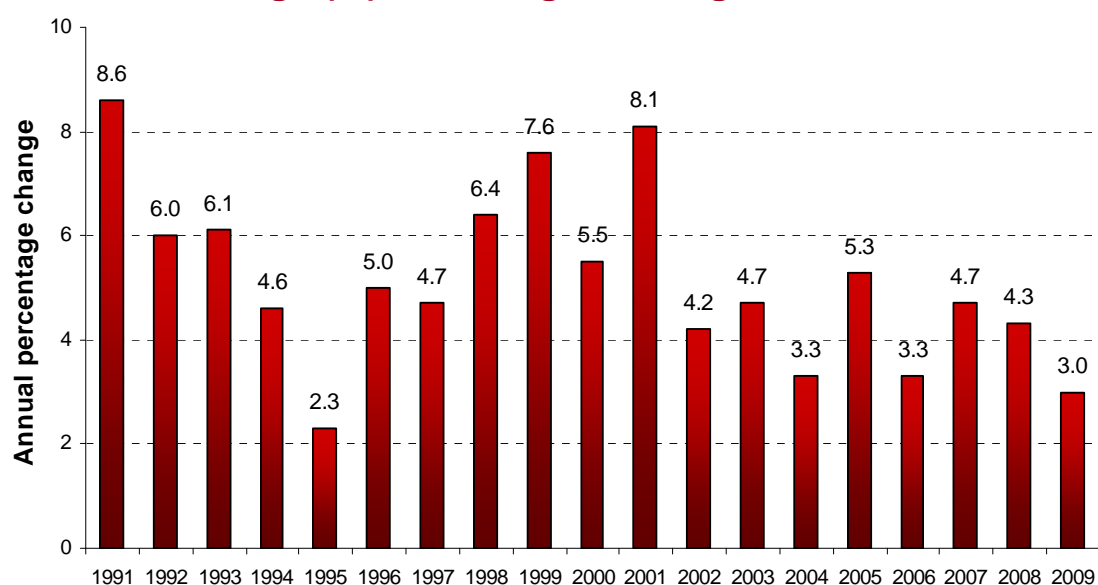
Table 7.1 Jersey All-Items Retail Prices Index (RPI) in Jersey, the UK and Guernsey and the RPI (X) for Jersey, 2002-2009

		RPI Index June 2000=100	Annual Movements (%)				RPI(Y) Jersey
			Jersey	UK	Guernsey	RPI(X) Jersey	
2002	Dec	109.8	4.9	2.9	4.4	4.5	
2003	Dec	114.2	4.0	2.8	3.9	4.0	
2004	Dec	120.3	5.3	3.5	4.9	3.4	
2005	Dec	123.0	2.2	2.2	3.3	2.2	
2006	Dec	127.5	3.7	4.4	4.4	2.5	
2007	Mar	130.3	4.4	4.8	4.8	2.8	
	Jun	131.6	4.3	4.4	4.7	2.3	
	Sep	132.1	3.9	3.9	4.9	2.2	
	Dec	133.3	4.5	4.0	4.9	3.2	3.5
2008	Mar	134.5	3.2	3.8	4.8	2.9	2.9
	Jun	139.0	5.6	4.6	5.5	5.8	3.9
	Sep	140.5	6.4	5.0	5.8	6.7	4.9
	Dec	137.7	3.3	0.9	1.2	5.2	3.2
2009	Mar	137.3	2.1	-0.4	-1.2	5.2	3.3
	Jun	138.5	-0.4	-1.6	-1.3	2.8	2.9
	Sep	139.6	-0.6	-1.4	-1.2	2.7	2.7
	Dec	140.0	1.7	2.4	2.2	3.5	3.6

RPI(Y) was calculated for the first time in December 2007

Earnings

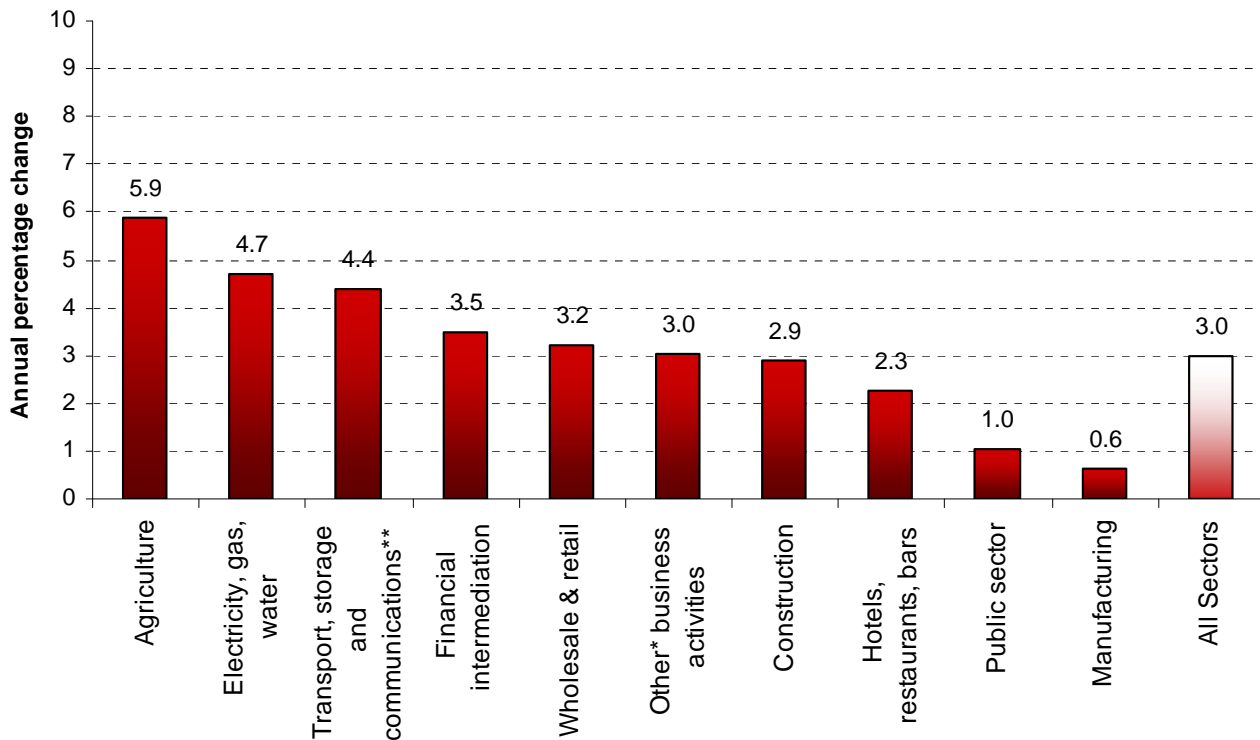
The Index of Average Earnings measures changes in gross wages and salaries paid to employees. It includes overtime payments, but excludes bonuses, employers' insurance contributions, holiday pay and benefits in kind.

Figure 7.1 Annual Change (%) in Average Earnings, 1991-2009

7. Prices and Earnings

Average earnings in Jersey rose by 3.0% in the year to June 2009.

Figure 7.2 Annual Percentage Change in Average Earnings by Sector, 2009

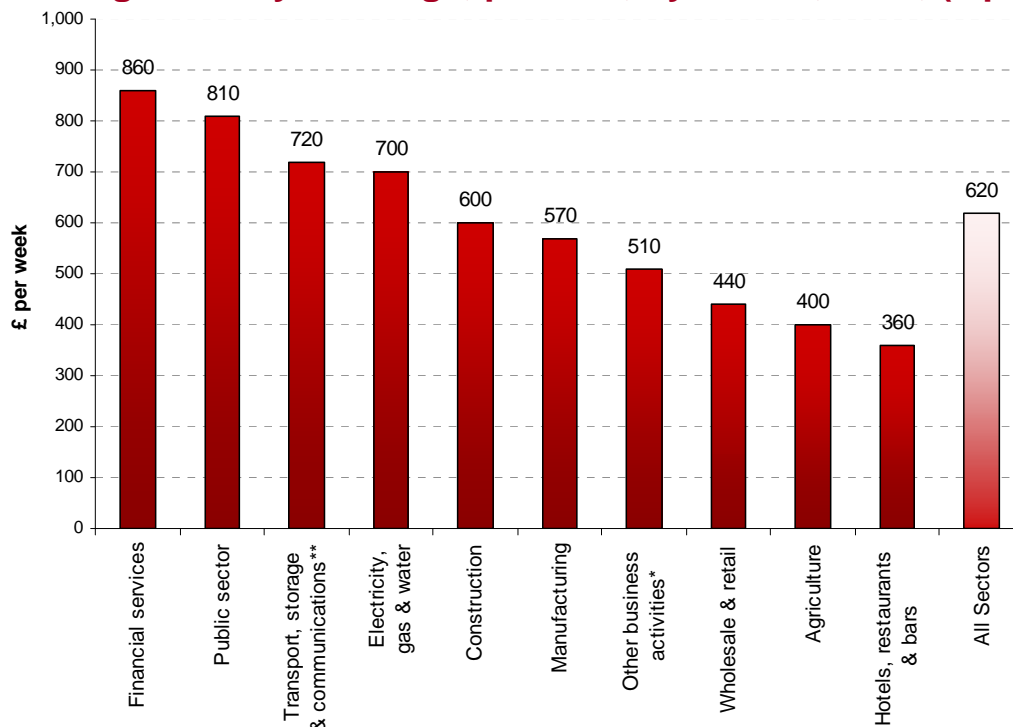


*'Other business activities' sector includes 'Miscellaneous business activities' and private sector 'Education, health and other services'.

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

Average earnings in the private sector increased by 3.3% over the year to June 2009; the lowest annual increase since 1995. The public sector saw average earnings increase by 1.0% over the year to June 2009.

The survey from which earnings data in Jersey 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 numbers of hours worked.

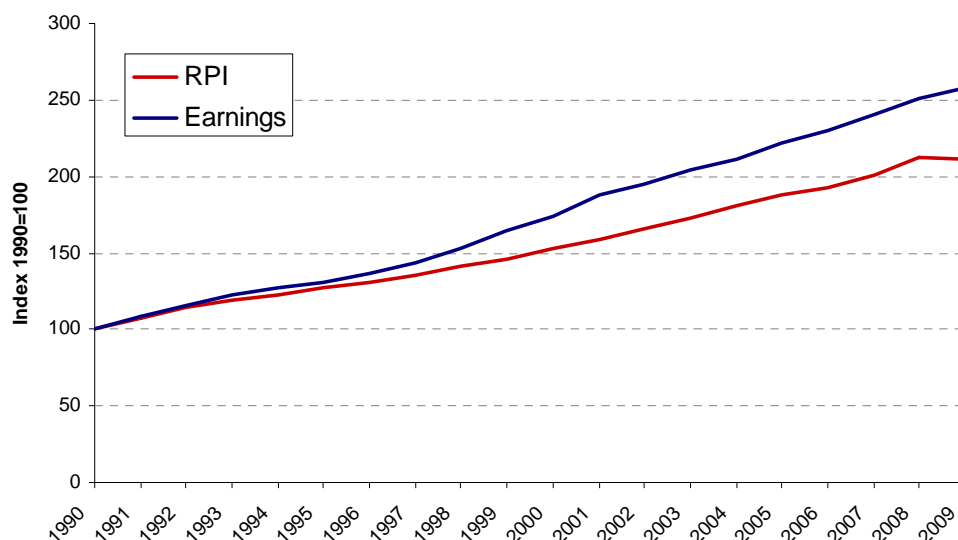
Figure 7.3 Average Weekly Earnings, per FTE, by Sector, 2009, (£ per week)

* Finance sector: excludes bonuses; the Survey of Financial Institutions estimated the average weekly bonus per FTE was £110 in 2008.

** Transport etc = "Transport, storage and communication" and includes the former and current States Trading Committees.

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

The average weekly earnings of (FTE) employees in Jersey in June 2009 were £620. The 'Financial services' sector (£860 per FTE per week) had the highest average weekly earnings, whilst 'Hotels, restaurants and bars' had the lowest (£360 per FTE per week).

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

7. Prices and Earnings

As shown in Figure 7.4, the long-term growth of earnings in Jersey has increased at a faster rate than retail prices. Since 1990 the Jersey RPI has increased by 112% (i.e. more than doubled), corresponding to an average annual rate of increase of 4.0% per year whilst earnings have increased by 158% over the same period, corresponding to an average annual rate of increase of 5.1% per year. Thus over the long-term, earnings have increased faster than prices by an average of about 1 percentage points per year.

In fourteen of the past nineteen years since 1990 average earnings in Jersey increased faster than retail prices.

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

8. States of Jersey Income and Expenditure

In 2008, the States of Jersey recorded a deficit of £5 million. This deficit compares with a forecast surplus of £58 million estimated in the 2008 budget. The deficit of £5 million was principally the result of the States' decision to allocate £103 million to the Energy from Waste Plant capital project in 2008. However, the higher than expected taxation income resulted in a smaller deficit than would otherwise have been recorded.

The total income for 2008 was £660 million, some £101 million more than in 2007. Total States net expenditure was £665 million, comprising net revenue expenditure of £522 million and capital expenditure of £143 million.

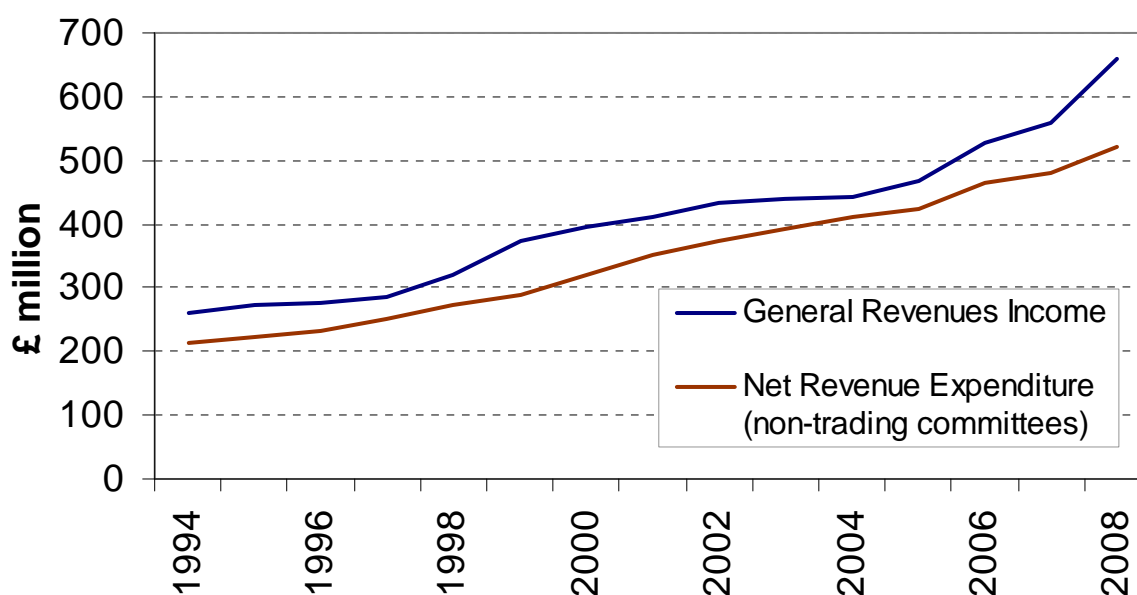
Table 8.1 States of Jersey Income and Expenditure, 2008

Budget 2008 £ million	Income	Actual 2008 £ million	Actual 2007 £ million
460	Income tax	499	430
30	Goods and Services Tax (introduced May 2008)	32	-
52	Impôts	50	54
28	Stamp duty	24	29
33	Other income	45	36
10	Island-wide Rates	10	10
613	Total income	660	559
(515)	Net Revenue Expenditure	(522)	(480)
(40)	Capital Expenditure Allocation	(143)	(42)
58	Surplus after Capital Expenditure Allocation	(5)	37

Note: negative numbers shown in brackets

Source: Treasury & Resources States Accounts 2008

Figure 8.1 General Funds Income and Expenditure, 1994-2008

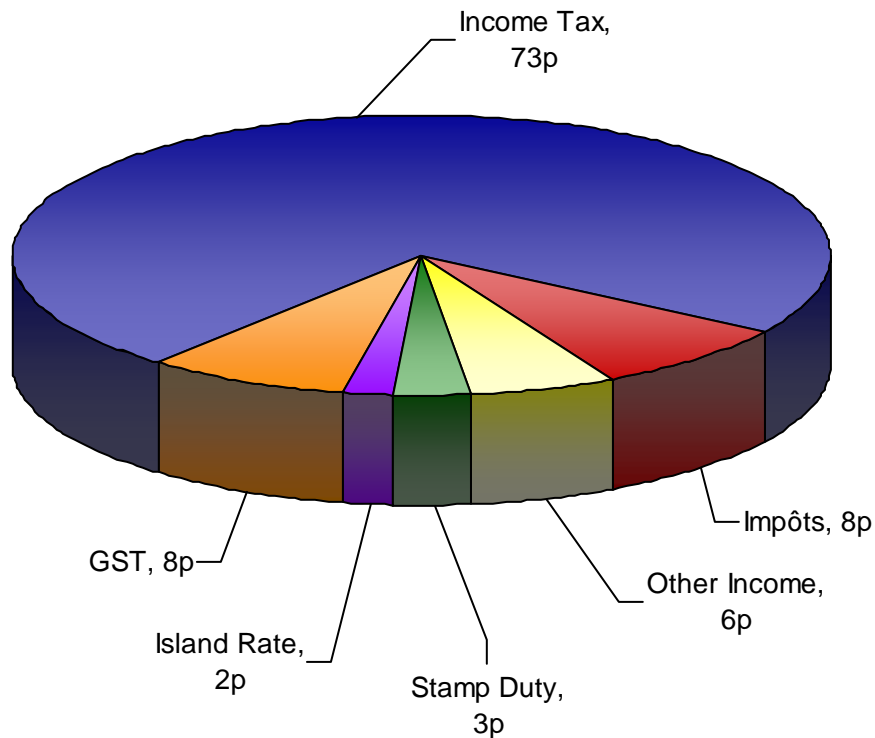


8. States of Jersey Income and Expenditure

Table 8.2 Budget allocations, 2009

States Funded Bodies	2009 Expenditure Allocation, £'000
Ministerial Departments	
Chief Minister's	15,844
- Grant to Overseas Aid Committee	7,731
Economic Development	16,422
Education, Sport and Culture	98,513
Health and Social Services	153,600
Home Affairs	45,587
Housing	(22,362)
Planning and Environment	7,141
Social Security	157,066
Transport and Technical Services	23,705
Treasury and Resources	61,073
Non-Ministerial Departments	
- Bailiff's Chamber	1,253
- Law Officers' Department	5,912
- Judicial Greffe	3,968
- Viscount's Department	1,425
- Official Analyst	599
- Office of the Lieutenant Governor	743
- Office of the Dean of Jersey	22
- Data Protection Commission	224
- Probation Department	1,544
- Comptroller and Auditor General	729
- States Assembly and its services	5,203
Net Revenue Expenditure Allocation	585,942
Capital Expenditure Allocation	54,851
Total States Net Expenditure Allocation	640,793

Source: States of Jersey Budget Statement 2009, Treasury & Resources

Figure 8.2 Where each pound of States of Jersey money will come from in 2009

Source: States of Jersey Budget Statement 2009, Treasury & Resources

Table 8.3 Jersey Currency in Circulation (£ million), 1996-2008

Year	Notes	Coins	Total
1996	38.4	3.4	41.8
1997	40.5	4.1	44.6
1998	40.7	3.9	44.6
1999	56.4	4.2	60.6
2000	48.4	4.5	52.9
2001	55.8	4.9	60.7
2002	55.2	5.1	60.3
2003	61.0	5.4	66.5
2004	62.8	5.8	68.6
2005	64.5	6.2	70.7
2006	69.6	6.4	75.9
2007	75.6	6.7	82.3
2008	84.5	7.0	91.5

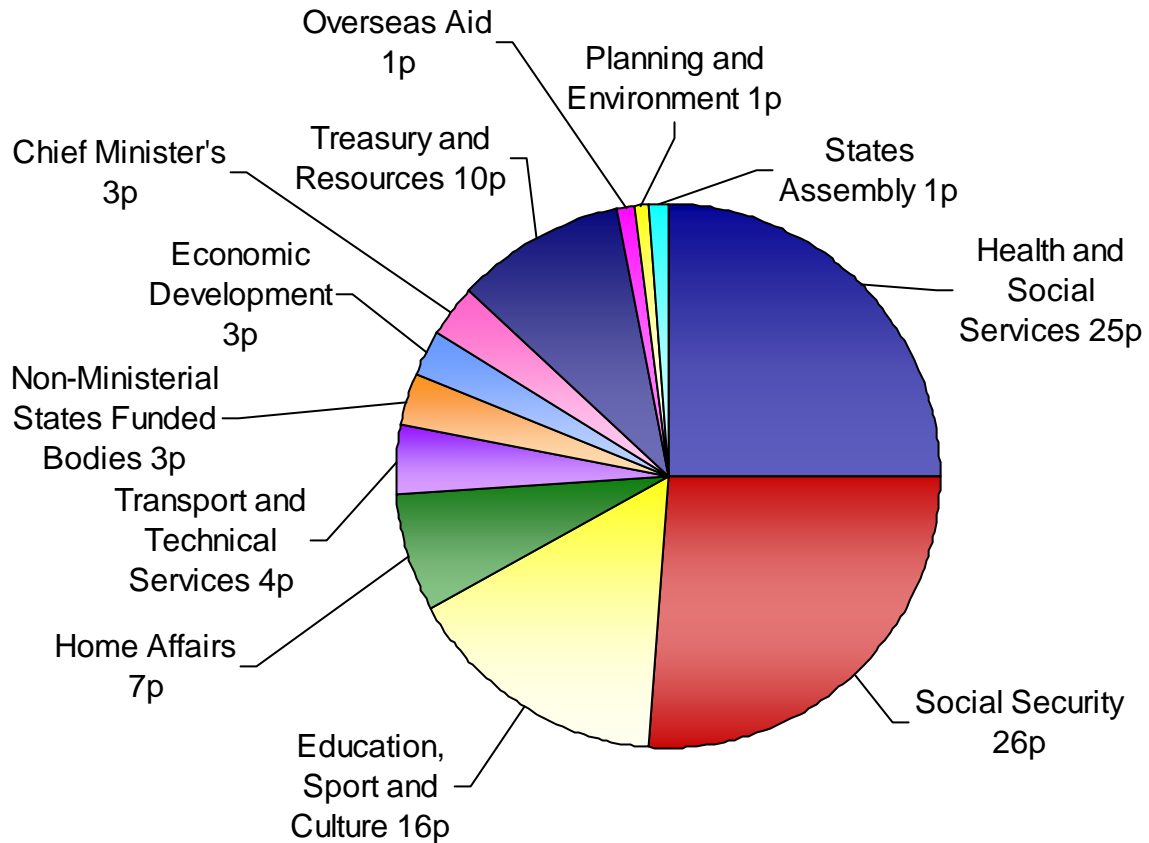
Figures as at December of each year.

Further reading: States Financial Report and Accounts 2008.

8. States of Jersey Income and Expenditure

In terms of States expenditure, of every £1 the States will spend in 2009 about 25p will be on health, 16p on education and 26p on social security.

Figure 8.3 Where each pound of States of Jersey money will be spent in 2009

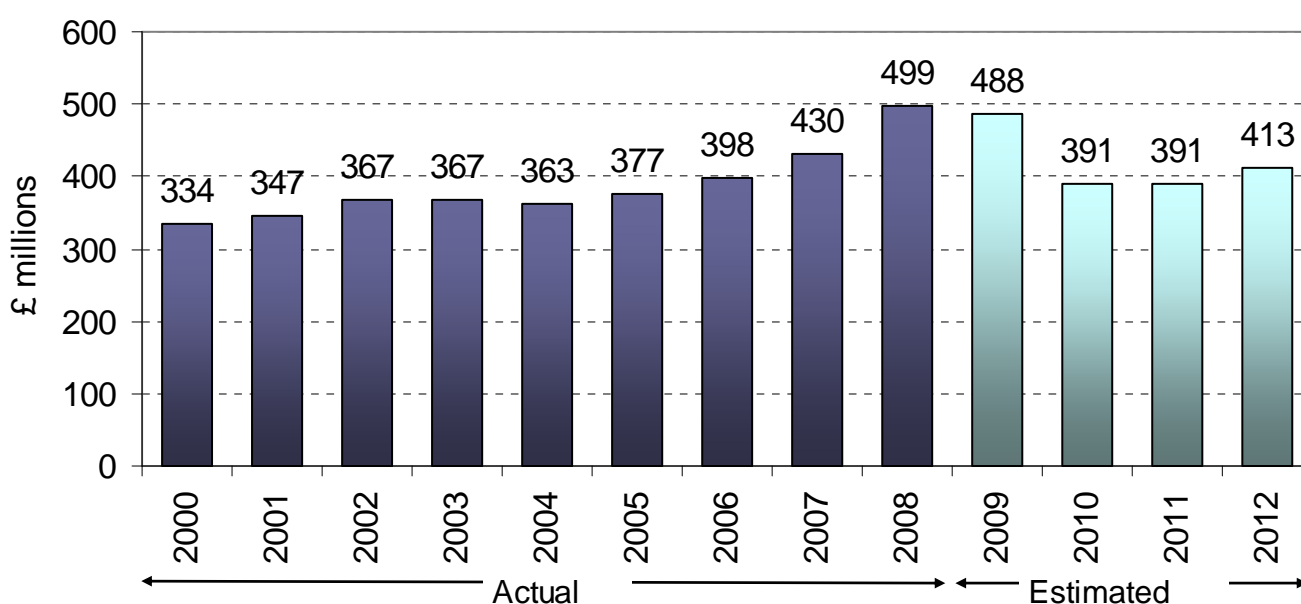


Source: States of Jersey Budget Statement 2009, Treasury & Resources

9. Tax Receipts

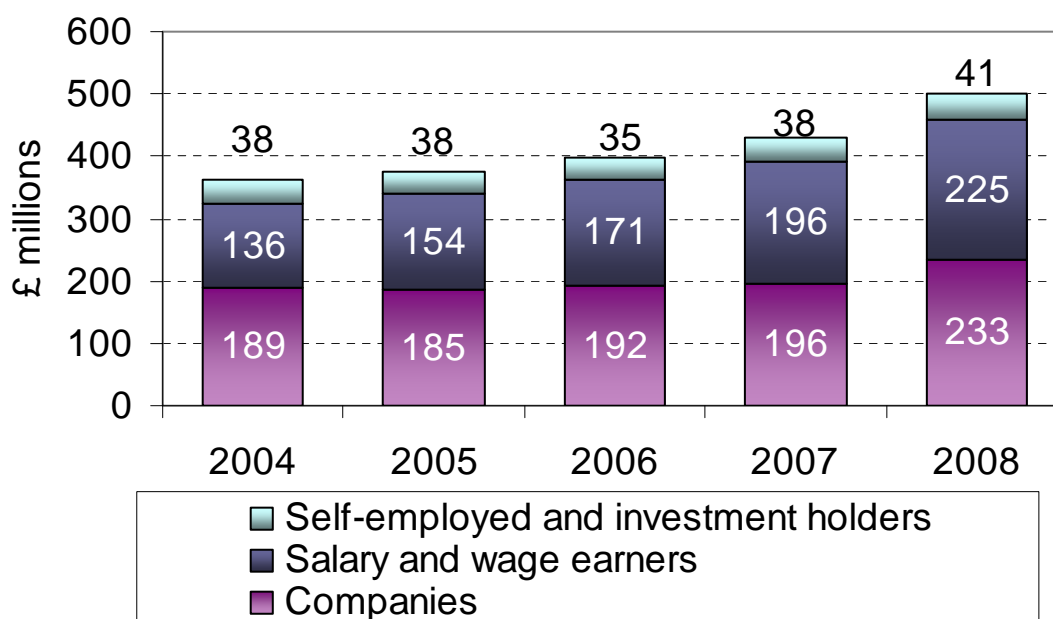
Total income tax revenue in 2008 was £499 million, which was £69 million more than in 2007. Some of the increase was due to the introduction of proportional personal tax allowances, the impact of ITIS (Income Tax Instalment System) collection and growth in employment and pay. Tax raised from companies includes one-off receipts of approximately £10 million which are not expected to be repeated. In addition a number of long standing appeals were settled in 2008 resulting in additional income of approximately £12 million being recognised in this period.

Figure 9.1 Income Tax Receivable, Actual and Estimated, 2000-2012



Source: Budget Statement 2010, Treasury and Resources

Figure 9.2 Sources of Income Tax Receipts, Actual 2004-2008



9. Tax Receipts

Over the period 2006-2008 income tax exemption limits have increased significantly by 14%.

Table 9.1 Levels of Tax Exemption and Allowance, Year of Assessment 2009 at standard 20% rate

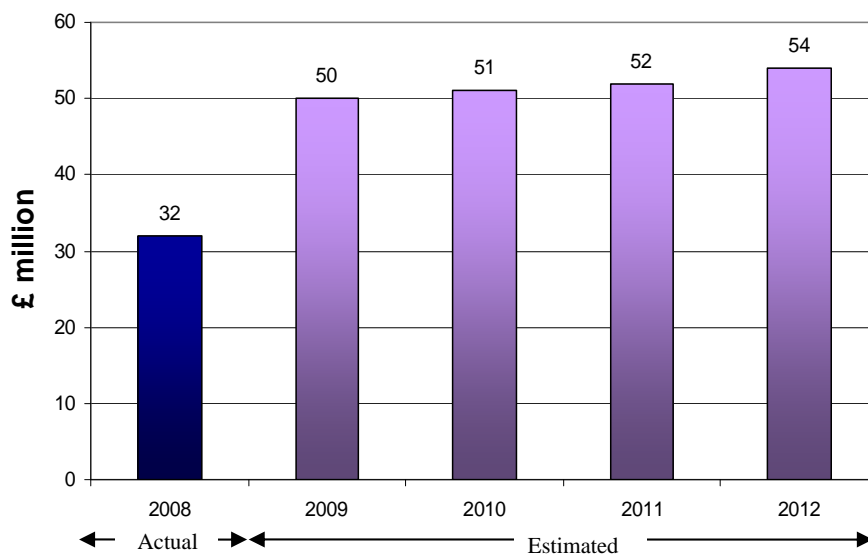
Exemptions	Threshold (£)
Single person	12,650
Single person (aged 63+ years)	14,110
Married couple	20,280
Married couple (aged 63+ years)	23,220
Allowances	
Single person	1,040
Married couple	2,080
Earned income (max)	1,360
Wife's earned income (max)	1,800
Child allowance	3,000
Child allowance (higher education)	6,000
Additional allowance*	4,500

* For people with single-handed responsibility for children
Further reading: *Income Tax Office Annual Reports*

Goods and Services Tax (GST)

As part of a Fiscal Strategy Review, the States agreed in July 2005 (P44/2005) to introduce a 3% broad-based Goods and Services Tax in May 2008. The actual amount shown in Figure 9.3 for 2008 is for eight months of the year only.

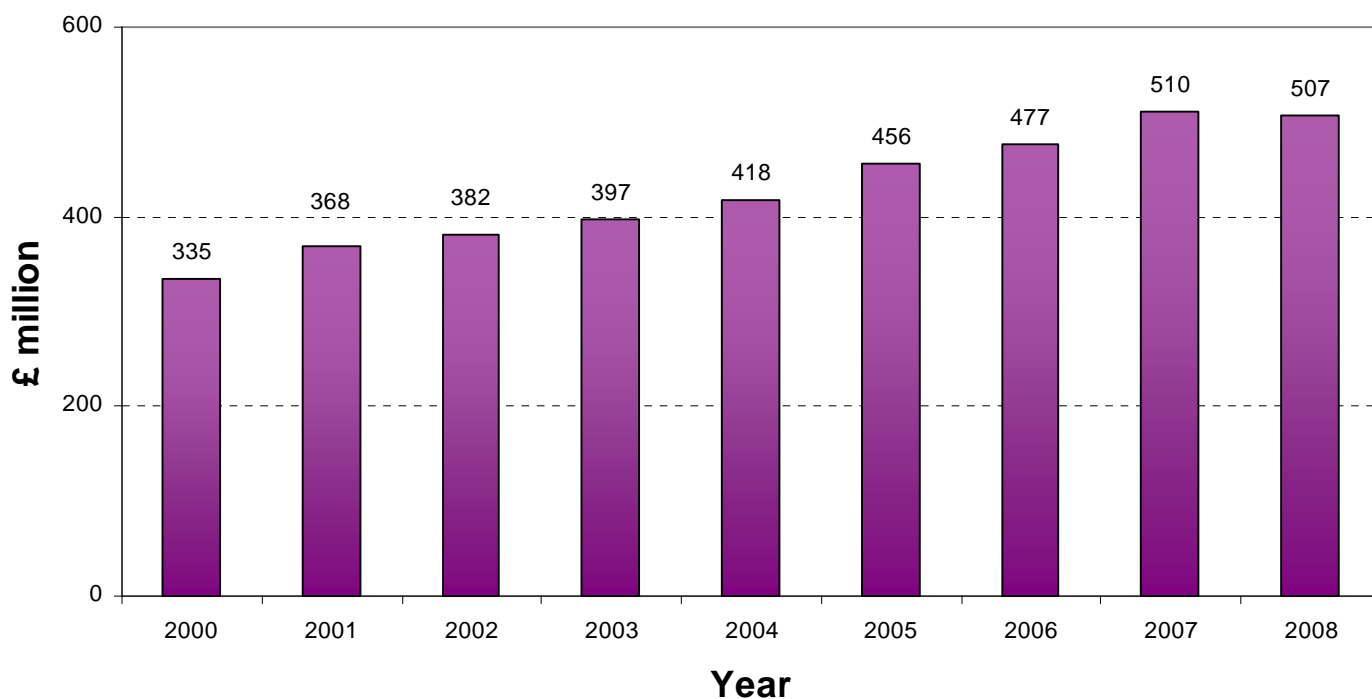
Figure 9.3 Goods and Services Tax receipts, Actual and Estimated, 2008 - 2012



The Strategic Reserve

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

Figure 9.4 Market Value of Strategic Reserve, 2000-2008



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

The Stabilisation Fund

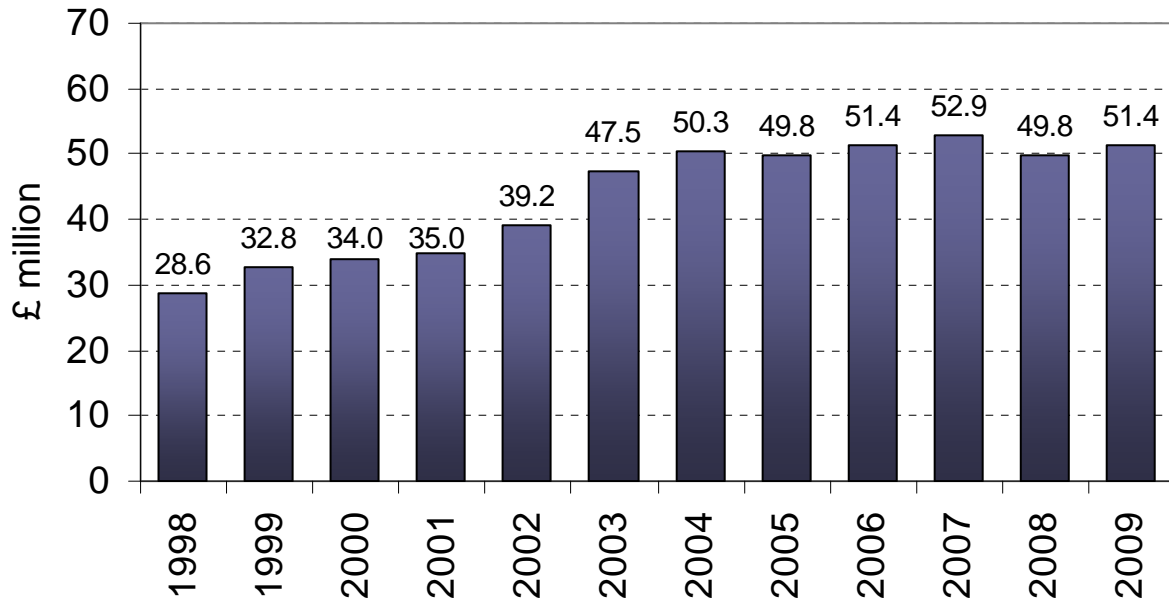
In December 2006 the States agreed to establish a Stabilisation Fund with the purpose of providing protection from the adverse impact of economic cycles, aiming to create a more stable environment with low inflation. The intention is that money will be paid into the Fund when the economy is growing strongly and drawn out from the Fund to support the economy when it is performing more weakly.

A transfer to the Fund of £63 million was agreed in the Budget 2009. A further transfer out of the Fund of £44 million was agreed by the States of Jersey in May 2009 for the Economic Stimulus Package.

10. Impôts

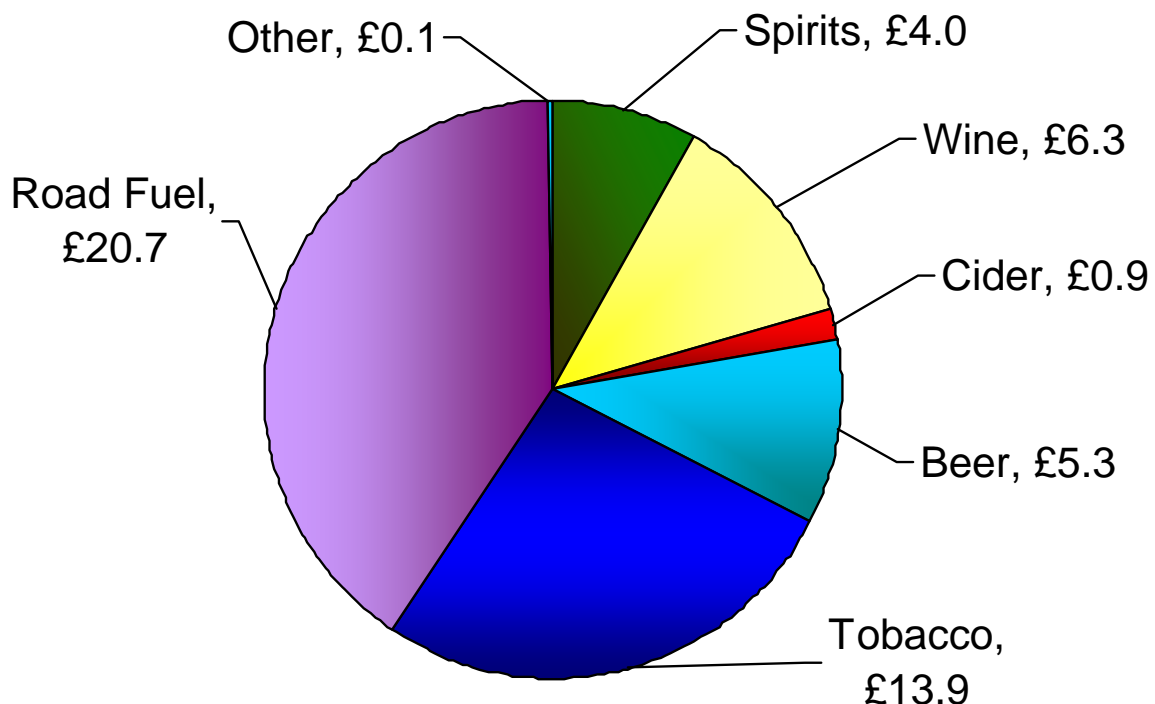
Impôt duty receipts in 2009 were £51.4 million, some £1.6 million more than in 2008.

Figure 10.1 Customs and Excise Impôt Duty Collected, 1998-2009



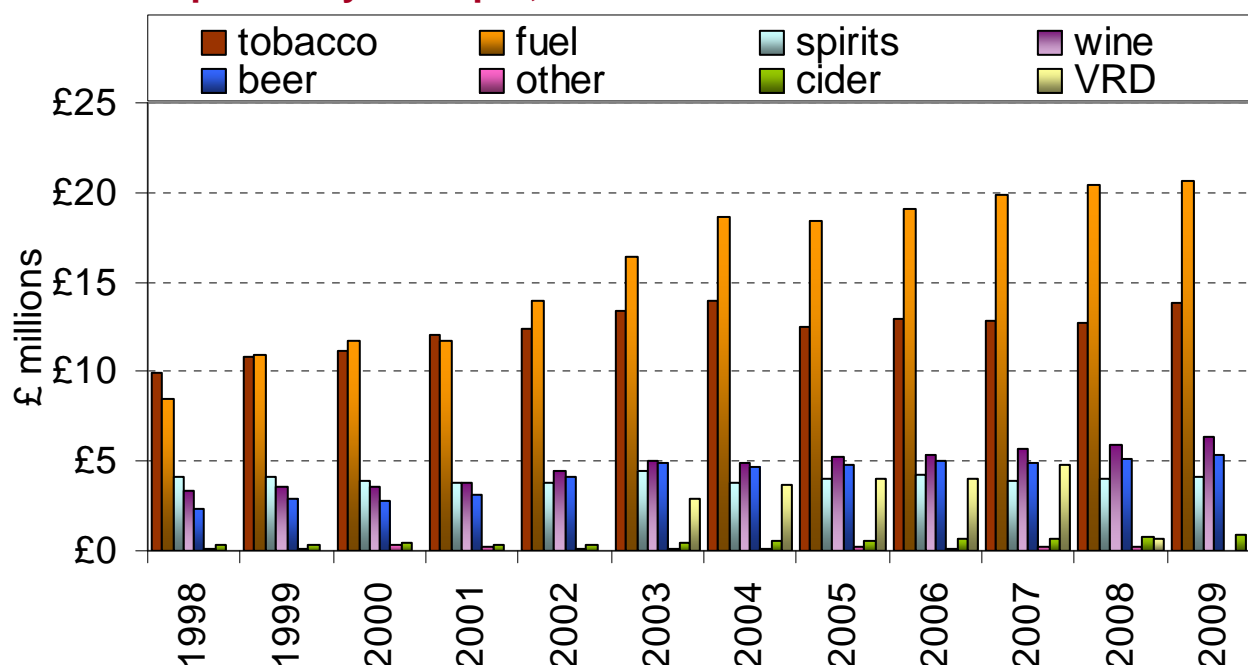
In 2009 impôt duties on road fuel generated £20.7 million (40% of the total); tobacco duty raised £13.9 million, 27% of total impôt receipts. Specific alcohol categories each contributed between 8% and 10% of total Impôts duty collected.

Figure 10.2 Customs and Excise Impôt, Sources of Revenue, 2009
(Revenue in £ million)



The revenue raised from road fuel has increased over the past 10 years, doubling from £10.8 million in 1999 to £20.7 million in 2009. Revenue from tobacco duty has also increased, from £10 million to £13.8 million between 1999 and 2009. Duty raised from spirits has seen little change, whilst that raised from beer has more than doubled over the 10-year period.

Figure 10.3 Impôts Duty Receipts, 1998-2009



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

Whilst the overall revenue has been increasing in most years, the amount of dutiable products imported has generally fallen. In 2009 beer imports were down by 26% on 1999 levels, road fuel down 4%, spirits down 38% and tobacco down by more than half. In contrast, wine imports have stayed essentially stable over the 10-year period, whilst cider imports have increased by around a quarter.

Table 10.1 Annual Quantity of Dutiable Goods, 1999-2009

	Quantity (thousands of litres)										
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Wine	3,931	3,882	3,775	3,753	4,066	3,832	4,153	4,059	4,188	4,007	4,228
Cider	1,101	1,088	1,085	983	1,050	1,133	1,223	1,310	1,430	1,329	1,509
Beer	12,926	11,884	11,626	11,103	11,303	10,664	10,837	10,411	9,863	9,876	9,484
Road fuel	53,411	53,160	53,150	53,100	51,878	50,577	50,032	49,033	50,106	52,016	51,420
Spirits (thousands Ltr of Alc)	275.1	254.2	222.0	196.8	224.3	189.9	203.9	202.4	184.5	179.4	171.5
Tobacco (thousands of kg)	144.6	122.5	107.2	102.5	97.3	83.8	68.6	68.3	64.7	61.1	60

Further reading: Customs and Immigration Service, Annual Reports.

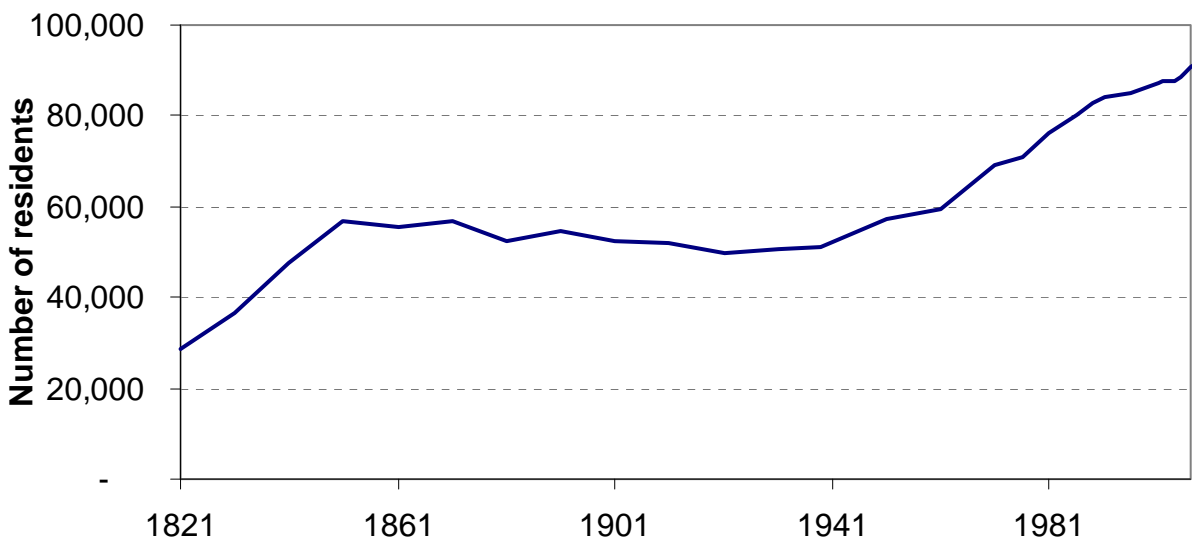
11. Population

Total Population

On 11 March 2001 (Census Day), the resident population of Jersey was 87,186.

The resident population of Jersey at the end of 2008 was estimated as 91,800, an increase of about 900 persons from year-end 2007. This increase was comprised of natural growth (excess of births over deaths) of 230 and net inward migration of about 700 people.

Figure 11.1 Jersey's Population, 1821-2008



Note: Population figures from 1981 to 2001 are for the total resident population (i.e. excluding short-term visitors but including temporarily absent residents); those from 1961 to 1976 exclude visitors but include an estimate of the number of absent residents. Population figures from 1821 to 1951 include visitors but exclude temporarily absent residents. Population estimates for 2002 onwards are estimates based on administrative data sources.

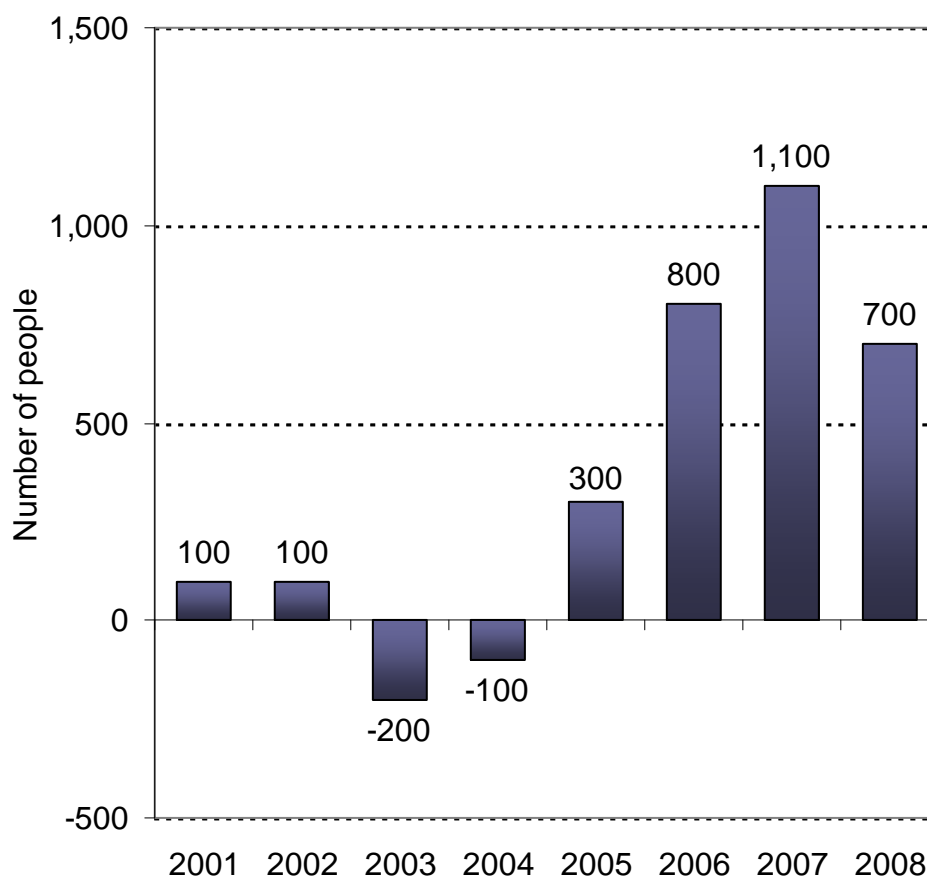
Table 11.1 Total Resident Population, 1976-2008

Census	Total		Year end estimate	Total
1976	71,018		2001	87,400
1981	76,050		2002	87,600
1986	80,212		2003	87,600
1989	82,809		2004	87,700
1991	84,082		2005	88,400
1996	85,150		2006	89,400
2000	87,100		2007	90,900
2001	87,186		2008	91,800

Migration

Migration into and out of the Island consists of a dynamic 'ebb and flow' of migrants in both directions (excluding the annual movement of several thousand short-term seasonal workers present in the Island for less than one year). The net migration in a given calendar year is therefore the difference between those arriving and those leaving.

Figure 11.2 Net Migration, 2001-2008



Years 2001 and 2002 were characterised by small net inward migration of around 100 persons per year, reflecting the general stability of the labour market during this period (Figure 11.2). In contrast, 2003 and 2004 saw net outward migration, reflecting the falls in private sector employment seen in those years.

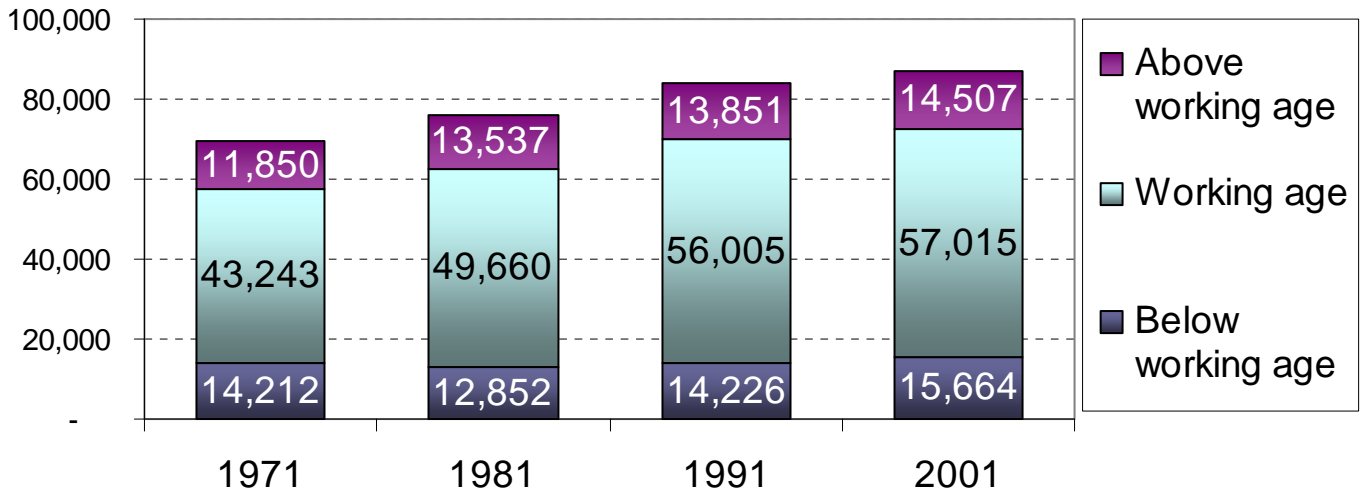
Driven by increased employment in the private sector, reflecting an improvement in the Island's economy, the period 2005 - 2008 saw relatively larger levels of net **inward** migration.

Population Structure

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

11. Population

Figure 11.3 Age Structure with Respect to Working Age, 1971-2001



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

On Census Day March 2001, over three-quarters of the resident population of Jersey possessed housing qualifications within the 'a-h' category as defined under Housing Regulations. At that time, one-fifth (21%) of the resident population were non-locally qualified. However, since the 2001 Census there have been a series of changes in the housing regulations such that the period of residency required to attain qualified status has been reduced from 19 years to 11 years (by April 2007). As a result, the proportion of non-qualified adults has reduced. At the end of 2008, it is estimated that the number of such non-qualified adults was about 8,500, representing around one in nine of the resident adult population.

Passports

Table 11.2 Number of passports issued and documents legalised, 2004-2009

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Passports issued	11,377	11,140	10,904	10,671	10,783	11,060
Documents legalised	6,650	7,766	8,970	10,197	9,602	8,192

Population Density

The population density of Jersey is approximately double that of England and about a quarter less than Guernsey.

Table 11.3 Population density of Jersey and other Jurisdictions, 2008

	Population	Area (km ²)	Density (per km ²)
Jersey *	91,800	116	790
Guernsey	61,811	63	980
Isle of Man	80,058	572	140
United Kingdom	60,975,000	242,910	250
England	51,092,000	130,422	390

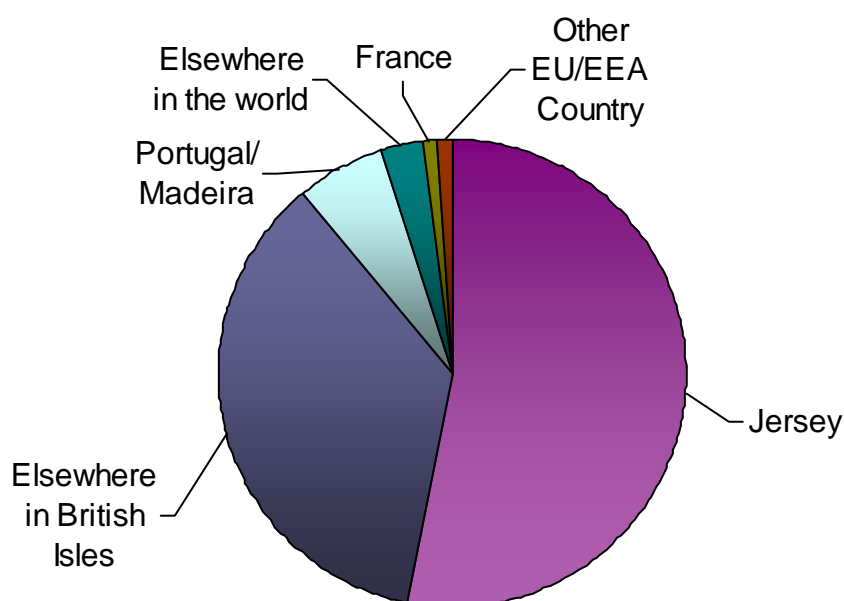
Population figures for jurisdictions other than Jersey are from: Guernsey, Social Security Department, 2007; Isle of Man Census, April 2006, UK Office for National Statistics, mid-year estimates for 2007.

* If the 2 km² of the St Helier reclamation site are included in the total area of Jersey, the population density is 780 per km².

Place of Birth

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

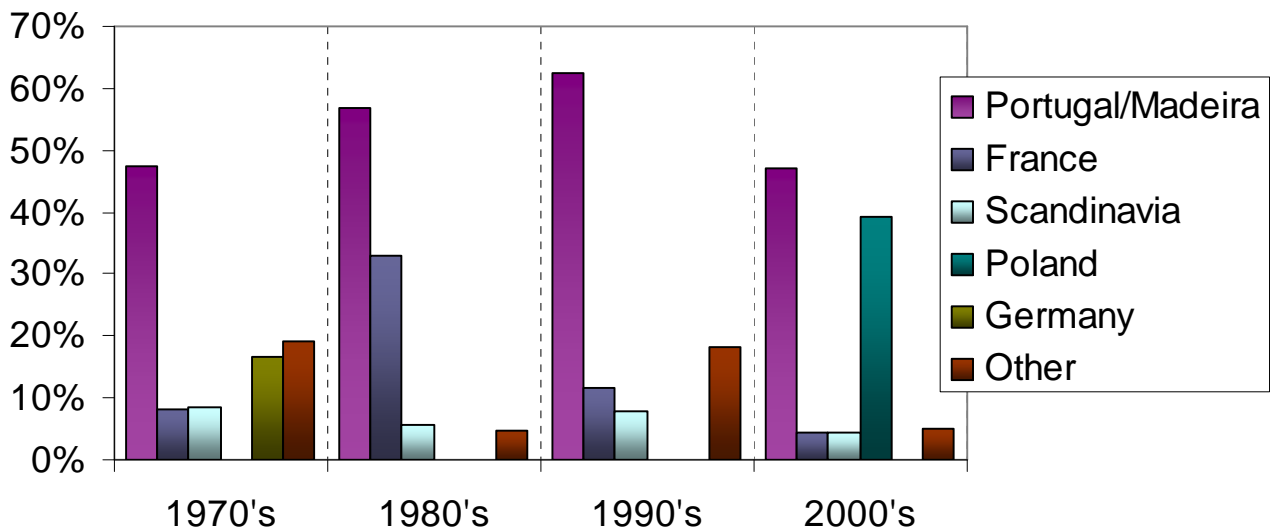
Figure 11.4 Population by place of birth, 2001 (including children aged under 16 years)



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

11. Population

Figure 11.5 Country of birth of people born in Other European countries (not UK or Ireland) and residing in Jersey



Source: Jersey Annual Social Survey 2005, Statistics Unit.

Marital Status

In 2009, four in ten adults (40%) living in Jersey are married (for the first time), a fifth (21%) are single and 10% are divorced. Fewer than one in ten (7%) are re-married whilst 8% are widowed and 3% are separated but still legally married. Combining the cohabiting and single groups we can see that the figures for single people and all other marital statuses are similar to the last Census (see Table 11.4).

The 2009 Jersey Annual Social Survey separately identified people living as couples (and who had never been married) and showed that they made up 12% of the adult population. Such people had been recorded as single by the 2001 Census.

Table 11.4 – Profile of marital status (percentages)

Marital status	2001 Census	JASS 2009
Married	44	40
Single	30	32
of which single	-	21
of which cohabiting	-	12
Divorced	8	10
Widowed	7	8
Re-married	8	7
Separated	3	3
Total	100	100

Further reading: Population update 2008, published annually by the Statistics Unit.

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

Further reading: Reports on the Jersey Annual Social Survey 2005 - 2009 editions.

12. Households

Private Households

The number of private households⁷ in Jersey recorded in the 2001 Census was 35,562, this was updated in 2008 to 38,300 households.

Around half of households in Jersey are owner-occupied, a third are privately rented (qualified or non-qualified) and around one in six households are accommodated in States Social Housing.

Table 12.1 Tenure of Private Households, 2001 and 2007

	% of total 2001 Census	% of total 2007 HNS
Owner-occupier	51	52
States, housing trust/association or Parish tenancy	14	16
Private rental accommodation (qualified)	22	24
Private rental accommodation (non-qualified)	13	9
Other	<1	-
Total	100	100

HNS: Housing Needs Survey 2007

Prices are rounded to the nearest 10

Number of Persons per Household

The average number of people per private household declined between the 1971 and 2001 Censuses⁷. The 2007 Housing Needs Survey gave an updated figure for average household size of 2.33. The declining trend in household size is apparent in table 12.2.

Table 12.2 Average Number of Persons per Household, 1971-2001

	1971	1981	1991	1996	2001	2007*
Average number of persons per household	2.79	2.59	2.47	2.41	2.38	2.33

* Estimated household size is based on data collected from the Housing Needs Survey 2007.

Property Type

The types of property people in Jersey live in shows that almost two-fifths (37%) are flat/maisonettes, a third (32%) are detached house/bungalows and over a quarter (28%) are semi-detached/terraced houses (Table 12.3). Eight in ten households (81%) have three or fewer bedrooms, whilst one in twenty (6%) have more than four. The

⁷ 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.

12. Households

most common type of household is a one-bedroom flat/maisonette, with about a fifth (19%) of residential properties being accounted for by this property type.

Table 12.3 – Property type by number of bedrooms, HNS 2007 (percentages)

	Number of bedrooms					Total
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five or more	
Bed-sit	3	-	-	-	-	3
Flat/maisonette	19	16	2	-	-	37
Semi-detached/terraced house	1	6	16	4	1	28
Detached house/bungalow	1	6	12	9	4	32
Total	24	27	30	13	6	100

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

Further reading: Reports on the Jersey Annual Social Survey.

Further reading: Reports on the Jersey Housing Assessment 2008-2012, and the Housing Needs Survey 2007.

13. Housing

House Prices

The principal data source for the Jersey House Price Index is the Jersey Property Bulletin, supplemented by information on type and size of property provided by the States of Jersey Population Office.

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).

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, 1986-2009

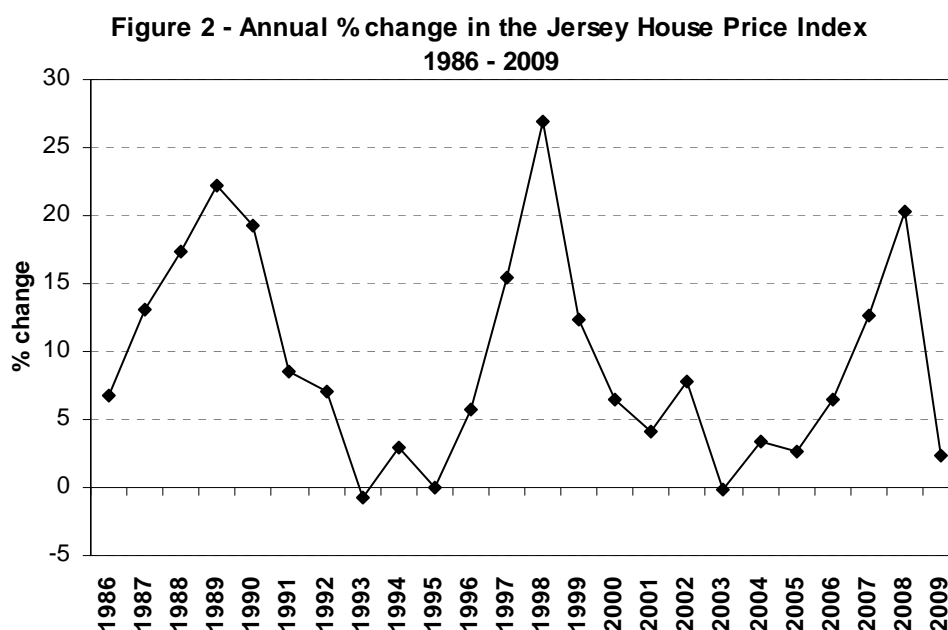


Figure 13.1 shows the annual average price changes from 1986 to 2009 on a calendar year basis. An annual rate of increase of 20% or higher has occurred in Jersey on three occasions in the last two decades: in 1989, 1998 and 2008. Each of these peaks was then followed by a period of lower rates of increase.

More recently, over the period covered by the new Jersey House Price Index⁸, property prices overall were effectively flat between 2002 and 2003, increased at a rate of about 3% per annum in both 2004 and 2005, at almost 7% in 2006 and at 13% in

⁸ See “The Jersey House Price Index – comparison of old and new methodologies”; States of Jersey Statistics Unit, June 2003.

13. Housing

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

2009 has seen property prices, overall, increase by 2%, the lowest annual rate of increase seen for five years.

During the fourth quarter of 2009, the average (mix-adjusted) price of dwellings sold in Jersey was £497,000 (an index value of 156.7 where 2002 = 100). This was essentially the same as the average recorded for all of 2009.

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

Table 13.1 Average Prices (£,000) for Individual Property Types, 2004-2009

Period	Flats		Houses			All
	1-bed	2-bed	2-bed	3-bed	4-bed	
2004	159	235	264	345	478	328
2005	154	234	286	356	474	337
2006	167	255	297	381	493	358
2007	180	251	340	435	571	405
2008	234	325	400	518	677	486
2009 Q1	237	321	408	528	758	507
Q2	225	321	380	516	712	488
Q3	222	303	414	538	692	497
Q4	244	327	400	515	737	497

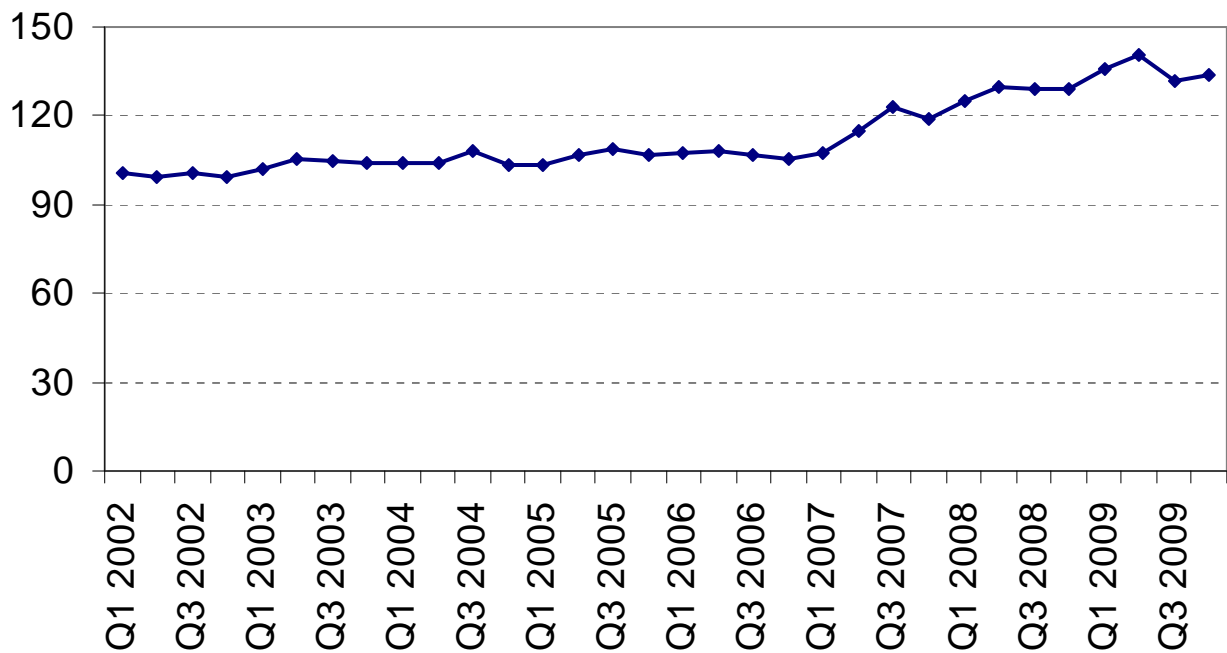
Prices are rounded to the nearest £1,000.

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

Jersey Private Sector Rental Index

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

On average, there are about 1,800 and 700 private sector lease transactions per year for flats and houses respectively. The index is weighted accordingly, with flats accounting for around three-quarters of the total index. The resulting mix-adjusted average rental price index, the Jersey Private Rental Index (based to 100 for calendar year 2002), is shown in Figure 13.3.

Figure 13.2 Jersey Private Sector Rental Index, 2002-2009 (Mean 2002 = 100)

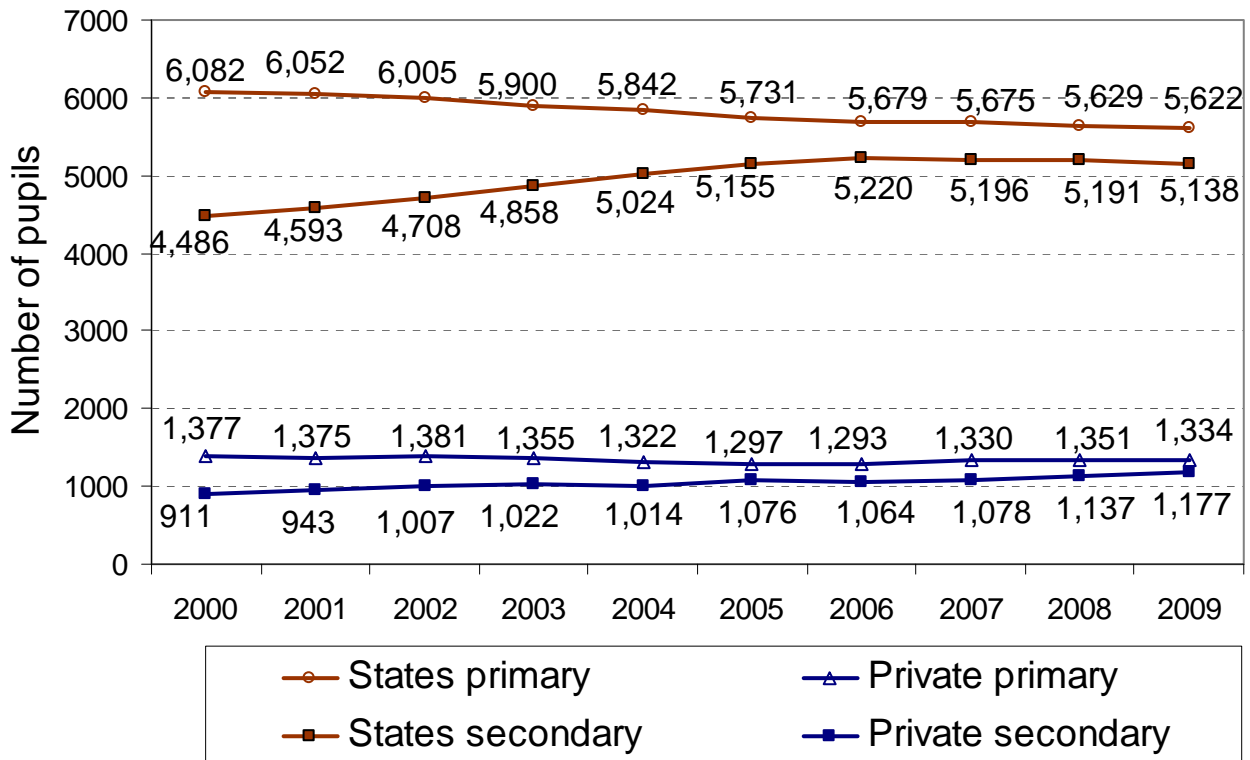
Average rents (from new consents) in the first half of 2009 were up 8% on an annual basis. However, both Q3 and Q4 of 2009 saw lower rates of increase such that, overall, average private sector rents for new consents rose by 6% in 2009.

14. Education

Number of Pupils

The total number of children in primary and secondary education in Jersey increased by 308 between 2001 and 2009 (from 12,963 to 13,271), comprising an increase of 779 in secondary schools and a decrease of 471 in primary schools.

Figure 14.1 Number of pupils in Primary and Secondary Education, 2001-2009

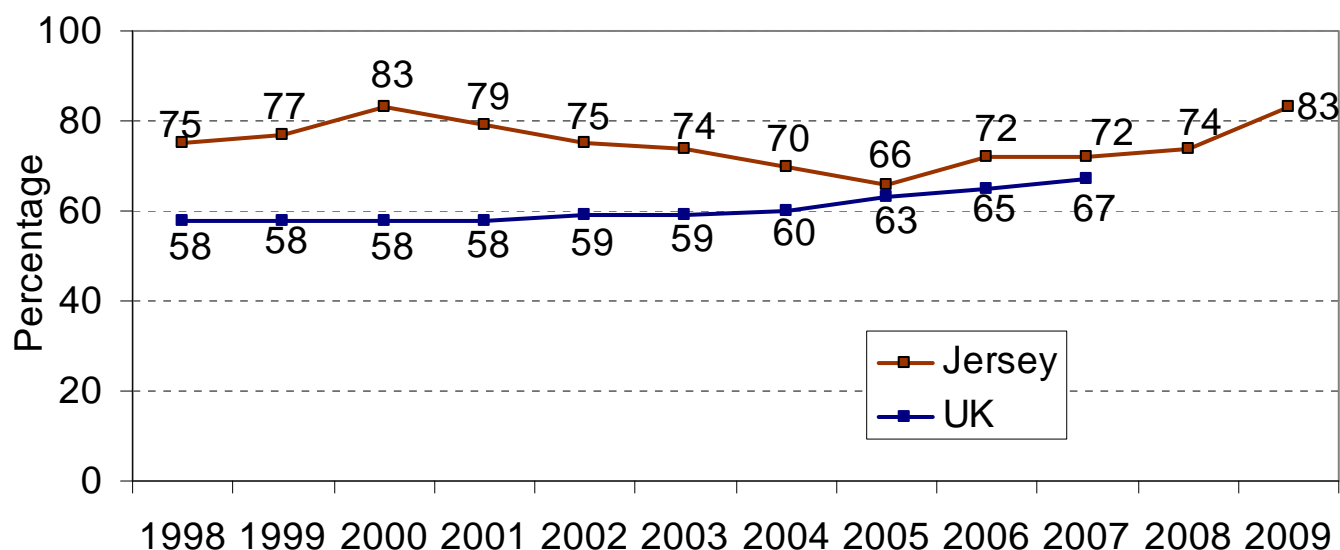


Figures are for January of each year.

Students Remaining in Education

In 2009, over four-fifths (83%) of Jersey students stayed on in full-time education at 17 years of age, compared with 74% in 2008.

Figure 14.2 Percentage of students staying on in full-time education at 17 years of age, 1998-2009

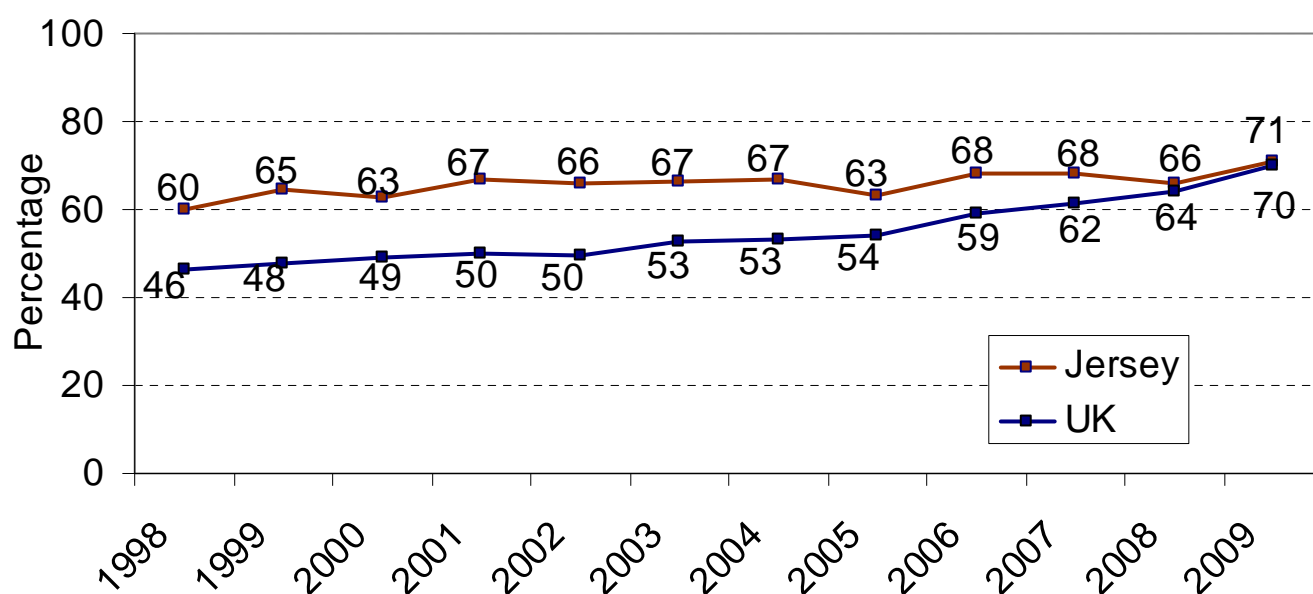


Data for the UK for 2008 and 2009 not released at time of print

Pass Rates

A similar proportion (71%) of all GCSE entries in Jersey in 2009 achieved five or more grades A* to C as in the UK (70%).

Figure 14.3 Proportion of Students Achieving 5 or More GCSE's Grades A* to C, 1997-2009



More than four-fifths (81%) of all A-level entries in Jersey in 2009 achieved grades A to C compared with 75% in the UK.

Further Reading: Education Department Annual Reports.

15. Employment

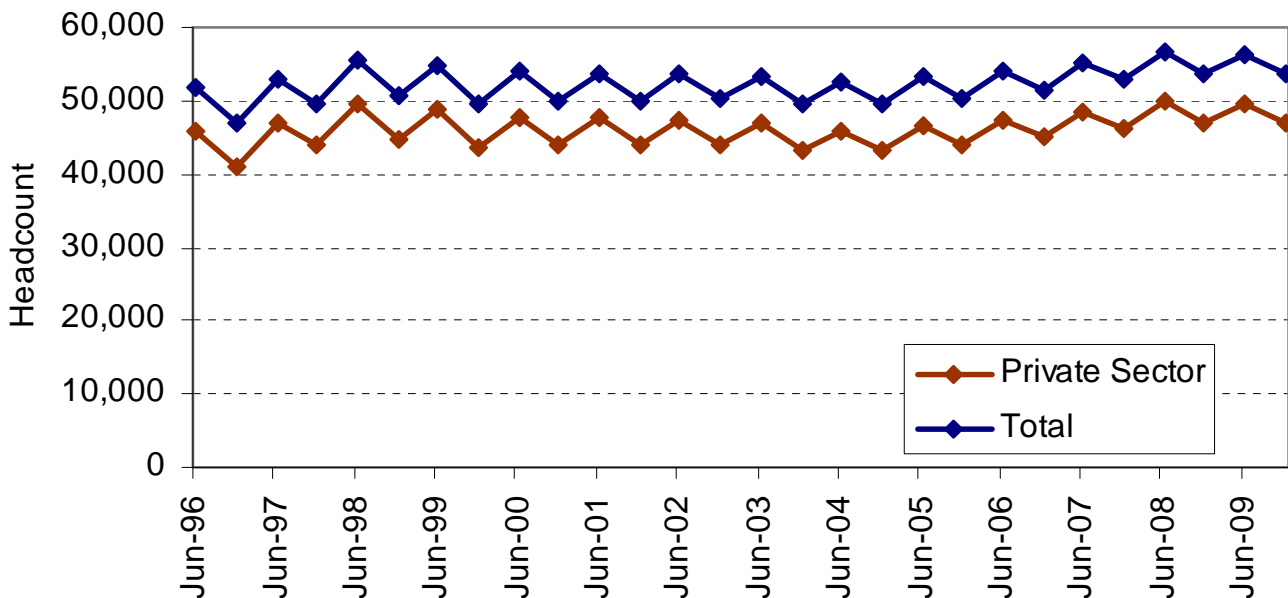
The Jersey Labour Market

In December 2009, a total of 53,700 people were employed in Jersey. This employment total represents an increase of about 140 (0.3%) on December 2008.

The private sector, including States Trading Committees⁹ and single-person enterprises, employed 46,900 people; essentially the same figure as a year earlier. The public sector headcount was reported at 6,790, which is a net increase of 140 on an annual basis.

Over four-fifths (84%) of people employed in Jersey in December 2009 were locally qualified (as defined by the Regulation of Undertakings and Development Law), more than 3% were j-category and 12% were not locally qualified.

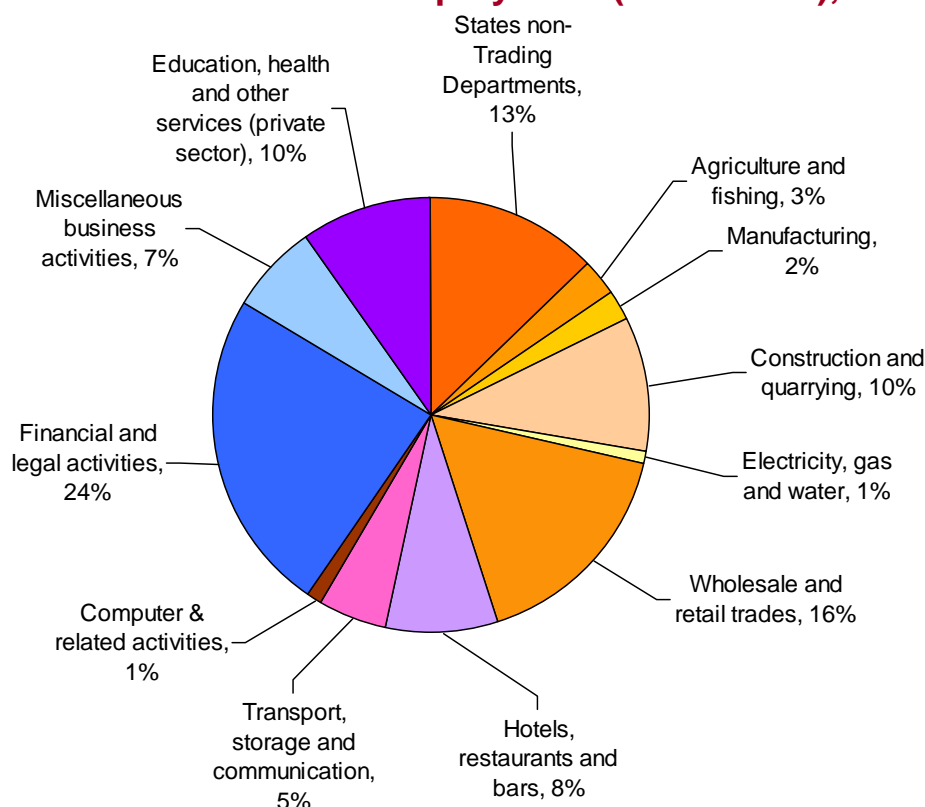
Figure 15.1 Employment (headcount) in Private and Public Sectors, 1996-2009



Employment by Sector

In December 2009, almost a quarter (24% or 13,010 people) of Jersey's workers were employed in Financial and legal services. The next largest sectors in terms of employment were Wholesale and retail trades (16% or 8,730 people) and the Public Sector (excluding States Trading Committees¹⁰), which accounted for about one in eight (13%) of Jersey's labour force.

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

Figure 15.2 Sectoral Breakdown of Employment (Headcount), December 2009

Note: Transport, storage and communication includes Trading Committees.

In December 2009 there were over 6,070 private sector firms in Jersey. Of these around three-quarters (79%) employed 5 or fewer people. The greatest proportion of small businesses was in the Construction and quarrying sector, at over 82%. The Finance sector had the least proportion of small businesses (57%), and the greatest proportion of the largest businesses (employing more than 20 people) at 20%.

Table 15.1 Number of Firms & Employees by Sector (Private sector only)

Sector	Number of companies by size of workforce			Total	Total Number of employees
	1 – 5	6 - 20	21+		
Agriculture and fishing	260	50	10	320	1,530
Manufacturing and utilities	170	40	10	220	1,790
Construction and quarrying	970	180	40	1,180	5,290
Wholesale and retail trades	870	160	60	1,090	8,730
Hotels, restaurants & bars	330	140	30	500	4,500
Transport, storage & communication	240	20	30	290	2,690
Finance and legal activities	260	110	90	460	13,010
Education, health and other services	790	140	60	980	5,260
Other business activities	900	110	20	1,030	4,110
Total	4,790	940	350	6,070	46,900

15. Employment

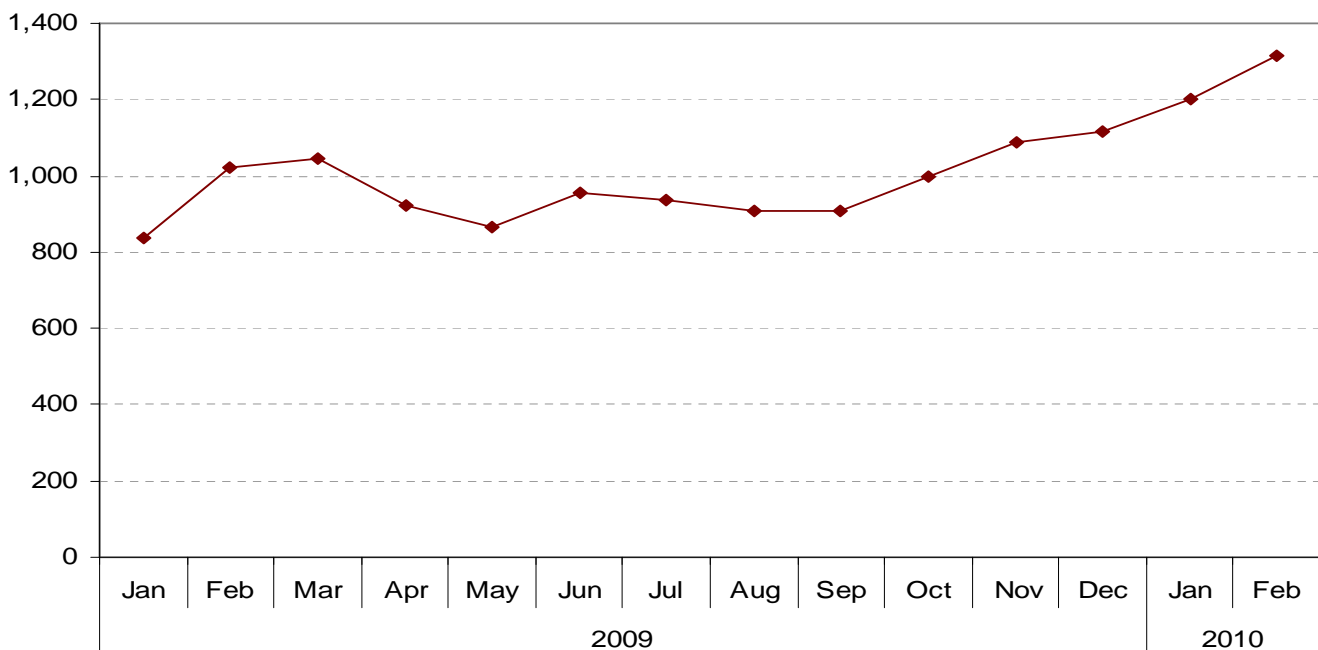
Unemployment

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

The number of people registered as unemployed in Jersey in December 2009 was 1,120.

Figure 15.3 shows that there has been a steady increase in Actively Seeking Work (ASW) in Jersey since September 2009.

Figure 15.3 Registered Unemployment in Jersey 2009



In 2010 to date, the number of people registered as unemployed and ASW in Jersey has continued to increase, with the most recent figures for January and February being 1,200 and 1,320, respectively.

The Internationally comparable measure of unemployment is the ILO unemployment rate¹⁰; for the UK during the second, third and fourth quarters of 2009 the ILO rate was 7.8%, whilst that for Jersey in the early summer of 2009 was 2.7%.

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

Further reading: Jersey Registered Unemployment, monthly report by the Statistics Unit.

¹⁰ 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 estimated from the Jersey Annual Social Survey.

Employment status

Table 15.2 – Profile of employment status, aged 16 or over, 2001- 2009 (percentages)

	2001 Census	2005 JASS	2006 JASS	2007 JASS	2008 JASS	2009 JASS
Working for an employer	58	58	59	59	60	61
Self-employed, employing others	4	5	5	5	4	5
Self-employed, not employing others	4	4	4	4	4	4
Retired	16	18	19	18	18	17
Homemaker	8	5	5	4	5	4
In full-time education	4	5	4	5	3	2
Other, including long-term sickness/disability, unemployed and looking for work	5	4	5	5	6	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

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

Employment by Gender and Status

In relative terms, employment levels in Jersey remain high. In 2001, 82% of people of working age in Jersey were economically active (i.e. in work or looking for work). As Table 15.3 shows, this rate has increased since 2001 and in 2009 stood at 86%.

Table 15.3 Economic activity rates (females/males aged 16-59/64 Years)¹¹

	2001	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Male	87	88	88	89	89	90
Female	76	78	80	79	81	82
All	82	83	84	85	85	86

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

About one in eight males (13%) in Jersey are continuing to work after the age of 65 and about one in six (17%) of females after 60 years of age.

¹¹ 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009 figures as recorded from the respective years of JASS.

15. Employment

Table 15.4 – Industry of employment by gender (percentages)

	Female	Male
Agriculture and fishing	16	84
Finance (including legal work)	50	50
Construction and tradesmen	13	87
Wholesale & retail	49	51
Transport and communications	21	79
Private Education or Health	85	15
Hotels, restaurants and bars	61	39
Electricity, gas and water	9	91
Public Sector	61	39
Other	50	50
All	48	52

Further reading: Report on JASS 2009, Statistics Unit.

Number of Hours Worked

At the time of the 2001 Census, full-time employees in Jersey worked an average of 39.5 hours per week.

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

Table 15.5 Average hours worked per week by employees, 2001 and 2007

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

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

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

Table 15.6 Average hours worked per week by industrial sector (full-time workers), 2001 & 2007

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

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

Work Permits

Between 2004 and 2005, the number of work permit applications for Non-European Economic Area nationals to work in Jersey reduced 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 8 new nations into the EU in May 2004¹⁴, thereby removing the requirement of work permits for such nationals. Since 2005, the level of applications received has grown to 509 in 2008, however 2009 saw a decline of around 150 applications.

Table 15.7 Numbers of Work Permits Issued by Sector, 2000-2009

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Applications received	654	1,717	2,846	3,443	1,501	394	386	409	509	358
Total Permits issued	646	1,699	2,784	3,370	1,479	389	381	405	492	353
By Sector:										
Finance	56	72	33	18	40	71	97	161	242	126
Hotels & Restaurants	206	699	1,599	2,317	826	175	149	112	95	84

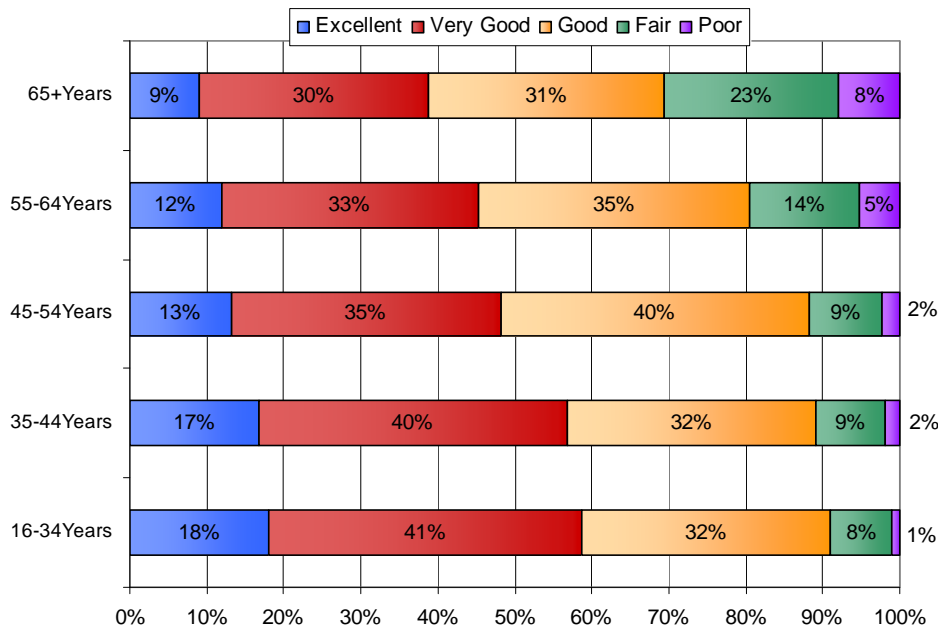
Further reading: Customs and Immigration Service, Annual Reports.

16. Health

General Health Status

A way to determine the overall health of a population is by asking people to self-rate their health. Over four-fifths (85%) of adults in Jersey rate their health as “Good” or better in 2009. Differences can be seen across the age-groups (Figure 16.1), with 91% of those aged 16-34 rating their health as “Good” or better compared to just 70% of those aged 65 and over.

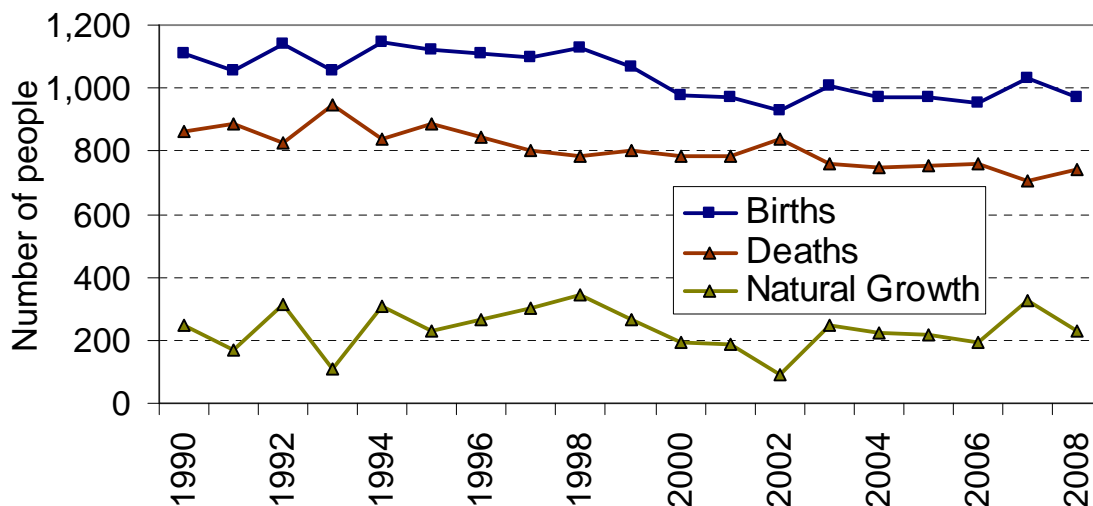
Figure 16.1 How residents rated their health over the previous 12 months, by age group



Births and Deaths

In 2008, 973 live births and 743 deaths were registered in Jersey, a net natural growth of 230.

Figure 16.2 Number of Births, Deaths and Natural Growth in Population, 1990-2008



Source: States of Jersey Superintendent Registrar.

Both the crude birth rate (CBR) and crude death rate (CDR)¹² in Jersey reduced during the 1990's, with the CDR continuing to fall over the past 4 years.

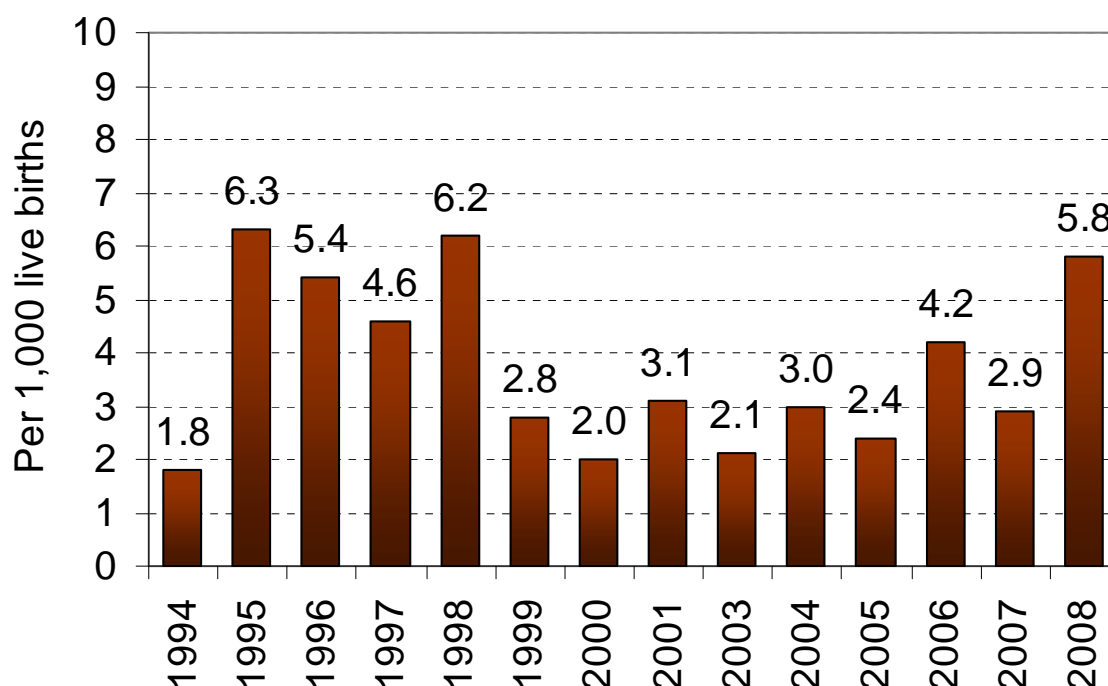
Table 16.1 Crude Birth Rate (CBR) and Crude Death rate (CDR)

Year End	CBR	CDR
1991	12.6	10.5
1996	13.0	9.9
2000	11.2	9.0
2001	11.1	9.0
2002	10.6	9.6
2003	11.5	8.7
2004	11.1	8.5
2005	11.0	8.5
2006	10.6	8.5
2007	11.3	7.8
2008	10.6	8.1

Figures for CBR and CDR are per 1,000 residents per annum.
Estimates for 2009 will be published with the 2009 Population report.

Both the CBR and the CDR can be subject to volatility in any given year. Nevertheless, the CBR for Jersey in 2008 was below the mean of the preceding five-year period (11.1), whilst the CDR was also below the mean of the same period (8.4) and continued the downward trend apparent since the 1990's.

Figure 16.3 Infant Mortality Rate, 1994-2008



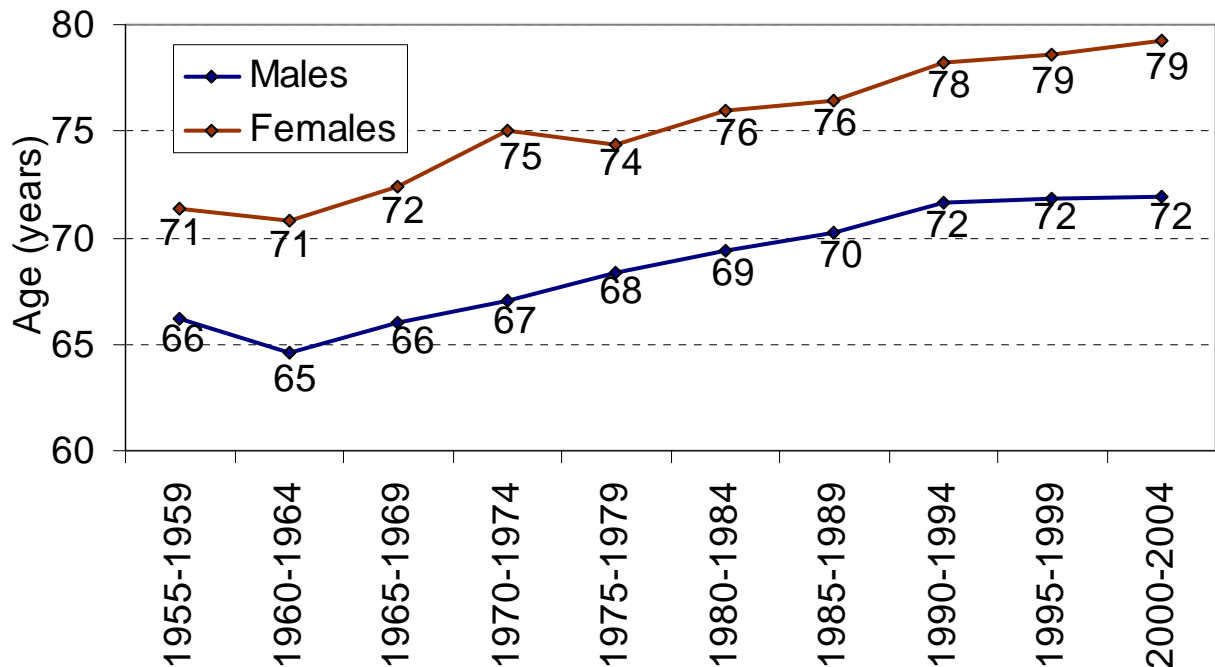
¹² CBR is defined as the number of live births per 1,000 residents; similarly CDR is defined as the number of deaths per 1,000 residents.

16. Health

Life Expectancy

Life expectancy 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.

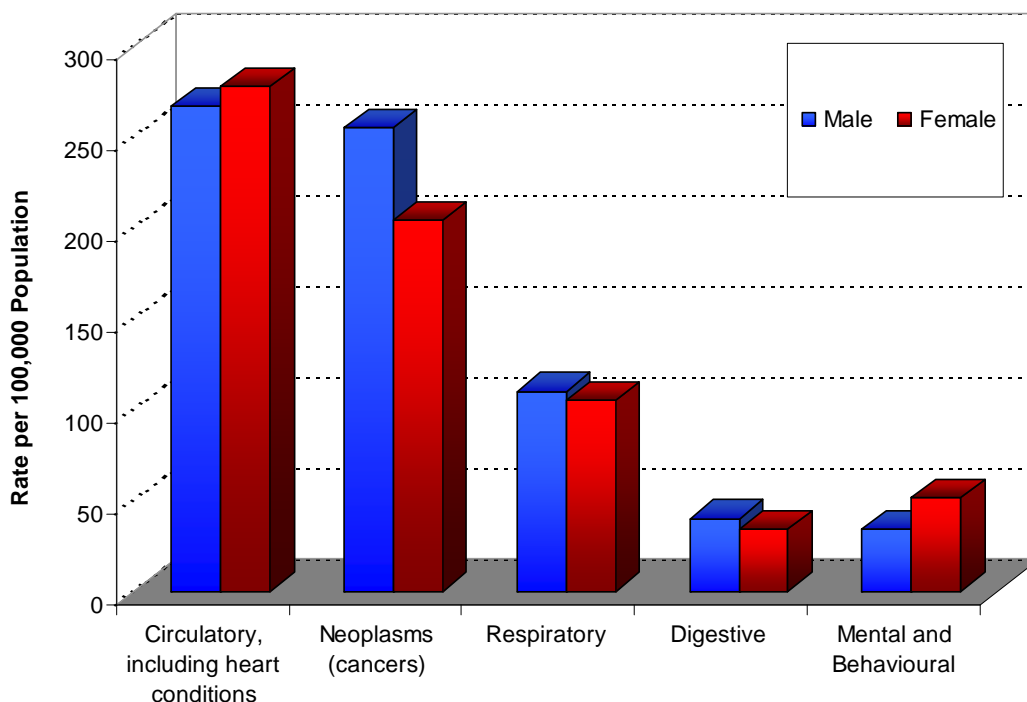
Figure 16.4 Average Age at Death, 1955-2004



Cause of Death

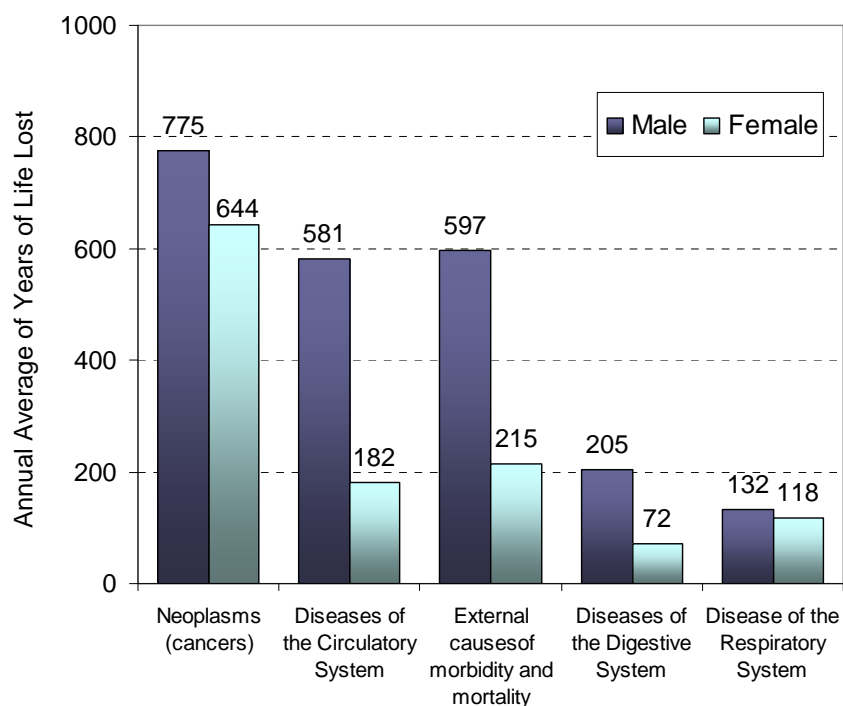
During the period 2004 to 2008, the principal causes of death were circulatory disease and cancer. Men were more likely to die from cancer than women.

Figure 16.5 Principal Cause of Death, Annual Average, 2004-2008



Between 2004 and 2008, a greater proportion of deaths of younger aged people (aged below 75 years) were caused by cancer than by circulatory disease. Men were more likely to die prematurely (before 75 years) than women as the result of circulatory or digestive diseases or due to accidents.

Figure 16.6 Major Causes of Years of Life Lost¹³, Annual Average, 2004 - 2008



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

Diet

The “5-a-day” slogan from the UK National Health Service (NHS) recommends that adults should eat five or more portions of fruit and vegetables each day for health reasons. JASS 2008 found that in Jersey, overall, two-thirds of people (65%) eat less than the recommended daily amount. This level is comparable with that of the UK (66%)¹⁴.

Smoking

A smoking ban was introduced in Jersey on 2 January 2007, which prohibited smoking in workplaces. Table 16.2 shows that year to year there has been no statistically significant change in the proportions of smokers in the Island since 2006. Nearly half (48%) of Jersey’s adult population (aged 16 or over) have never smoked.

¹³ Where years of life lost is expressed as the total number of years of all those people dying before aged 75 years.

¹⁴ www.cancerresearch.org.uk

16. Health

Table 16.2 Percentage of current, ex- and non- smokers 2005 – 2009

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Current smoker (smoking daily or occasionally)	25	21	20	21	19
Ex-smoker (used to smoke occasionally or everyday)	29	30	32	31	33
Never smoked	45	48	48	48	48
Total	100	100	100	100	100

JASS 2009 found that the proportions of men and women who are current smokers are similar, but a quarter (25%) of 16 to 25 year olds are current smokers, compared to just one in ten (11%) of those aged 65 years or over.

Alcohol consumption

The UK NHS recommends that men should not regularly drink more than three to four units of alcohol per day, and that women should not regularly drink more than two to three units of alcohol per day. JASS 2008 reported almost a half of men (46%) and more than a third of women (35%) in Jersey exceeded the recommended daily levels.

Table 16.3 – Number of days where the upper limit of recommended daily limit of alcohol was exceeded, by age and gender (percentages), 2008

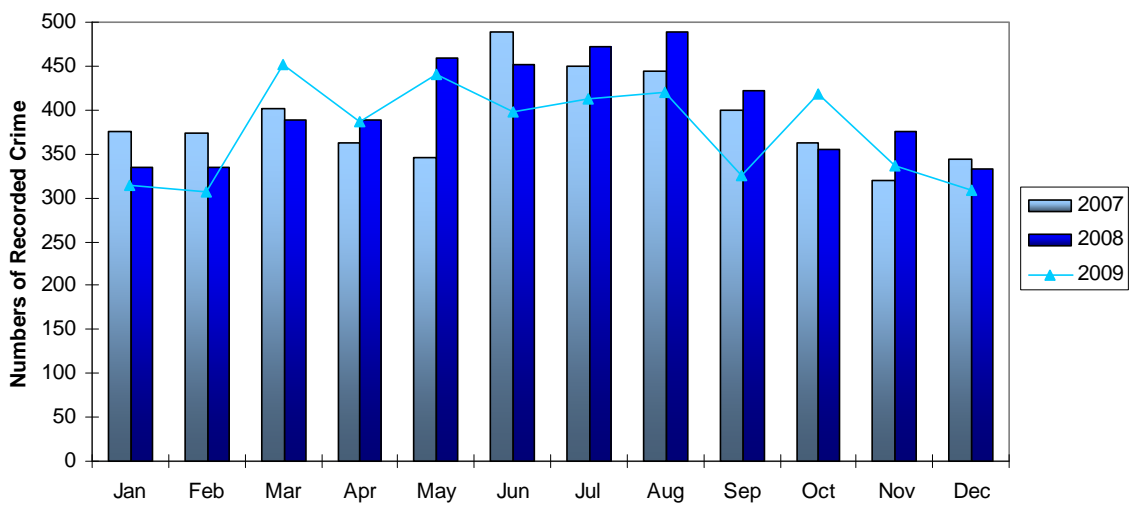
Men	Number of days where upper limit of recommended daily limit of alcohol was exceeded					Total
	0	1 - 2	3 - 4	5 - 6	Everyday	
16-24	51	37	13	0	0	100
25-34	48	32	10	5	4	100
35-44	45	39	10	2	4	100
45-54	53	28	11	5	2	100
55-64	58	26	10	0	6	100
65-74	72	12	4	5	6	100
75+	89	7	2	0	2	100
All men	54	30	10	3	4	100
Women	Number of days where upper limit of recommended daily limit of alcohol was exceeded					Total
	0	1 - 2	3 - 4	5 - 6	Everyday	
16-24	39	49	11	0	0	100
25-34	57	32	11	0	0	100
35-44	58	31	9	1	2	100
45-54	61	30	5	1	2	100
55-64	81	14	3	1	2	100
65-74	97	2	1	0	0	100
75+	98	2	0	0	0	100
All women	65	27	7	1	1	100
Both All ages	60	28	8	2	2	100

17. Crime

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

There were 4,529 crimes recorded in 2009, representing 49 crimes per 1,000 population. The number of recorded crimes was 6% lower than the number recorded in 2008. Serious acquisitive crime (such as burglary, theft of or from vehicles) was down 8.5%, serious violent crime (such as grave and criminal assault or affray) was down 1.3% and the level of sexual offences remained the same as 2008. One third (33%) of crime resulted in offenders being charged for court or reported to Parish Hall enquiries.

Figure 17.1 Recorded Crime in Jersey 2007-2009



Source: Jersey Police Service.

Figure 17.2 How safe or unsafe residents consider their neighbourhood to be (within 5 minutes walk or their homes)

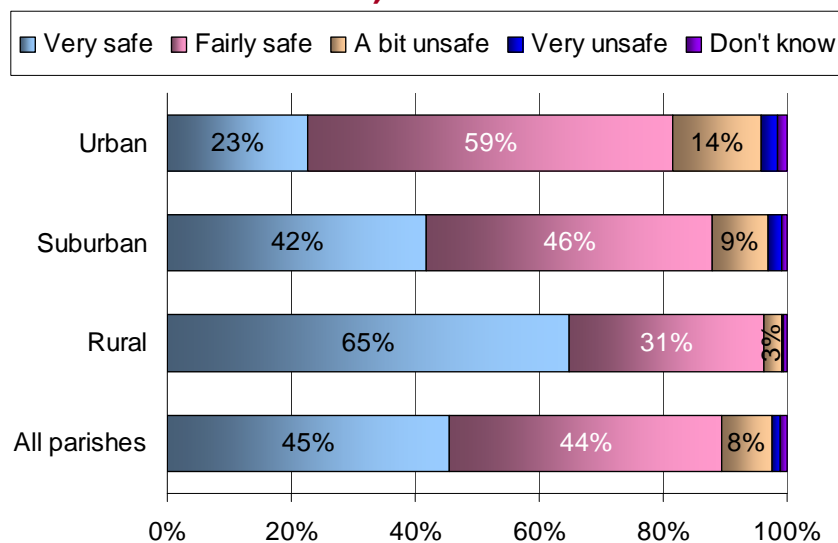


Figure 17.2 shows that about nine out of ten feel fairly or very safe in their neighbourhoods.

Source: Jersey Annual Social Survey 2009.

17. Crime

Drugs

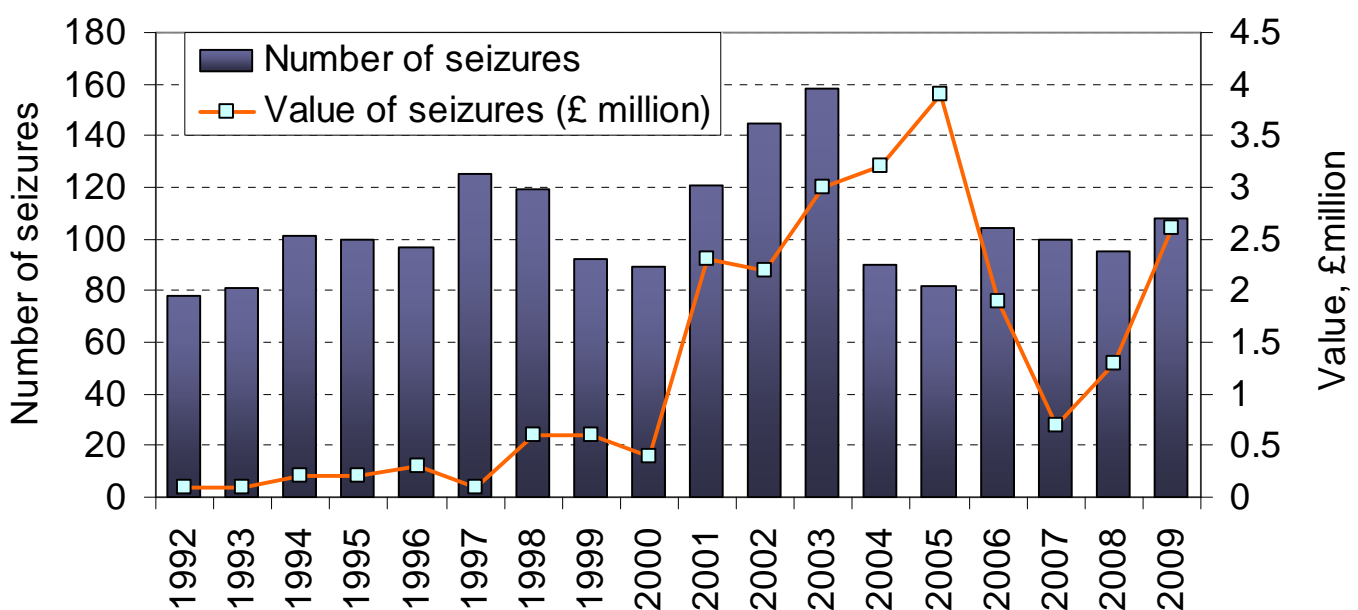
In 2009 the Customs and Immigration Service was responsible for 108 drug seizures with an estimated total street value of £2.6 million. The number of seizures represented a 15% increase on the total for 2008.

Table 17.1 Volume of Drugs Seizures by Customs and Immigration, 2009

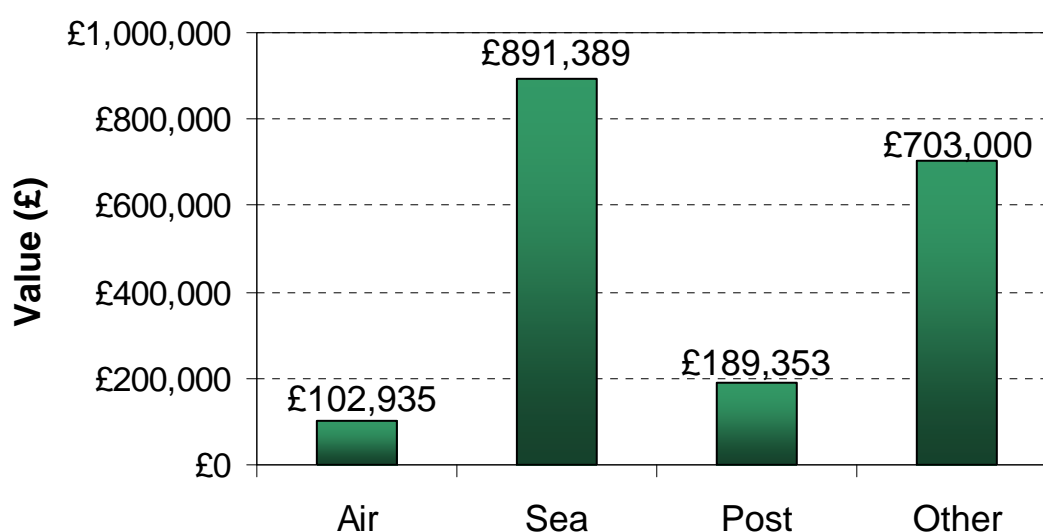
	2006	2007	2008	2009
Heroin (grams)	1,627	375	935	1,242
Ecstasy (tablets)	11,278	25,772	5,091	-
Cocaine (grams)	139	136	711	2,788
Cannabis (kgs)	16	8	48	114
Amphetamines (grams)	492	4	-	1,002
Amphetamines (tablets)	2,700	252	-	5,199
LSD (grams)	3	-	-	-
Class C (grams of powder)	8,915	250	-	1,005
Class C (tablets)	4,792	1,203	5,666	72,049

Heroin seizures accounted for two-thirds (65%) of all drug seizures by Customs and Immigration officers in Jersey in 2009 by street value. 2009 saw an increase in the quantity of heroin seized, increasing from 375g in 2007 to 935g in 2008, to 1,242g in 2009. An increase was also seen in the quantities of cocaine, cannabis and amphetamines seized. Conversely a decrease was seen in the quantity of ecstasy seized in 2009. A large increase in the amount of Class C drugs in tablet form is the result of changes to the legislation which has meant that more substances are now classified as Class C drugs.

Figure 17.3 Seizures by the Customs and Immigration Service, including Joint Operations: Annual number and Estimated Total Street Value, 1994-2009



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

Figure 17.4 Value of drug seizures by arrival location, 2009

Drugs seized at the Harbour accounted for almost half (47%) of drugs seized.

Further reading: Customs and Immigration Department, Annual Reports.

Prison

The prison population in Jersey has increased over the last decade. The average number of prisoners held in 2009 was 184. During the year, the maximum number of prisoners held was 199.

The number of temporary releases increased more than four-fold between 2001 and 2007, but has seen a decrease in the following two years. In 2009 the number of work experience releases fell by 43% from 4,469 in 2008 to 2,559. The number of breaches has remained relatively constant since 2005.

Table 17.2 Prison Population and Number of Temporary Releases, 2001-2009

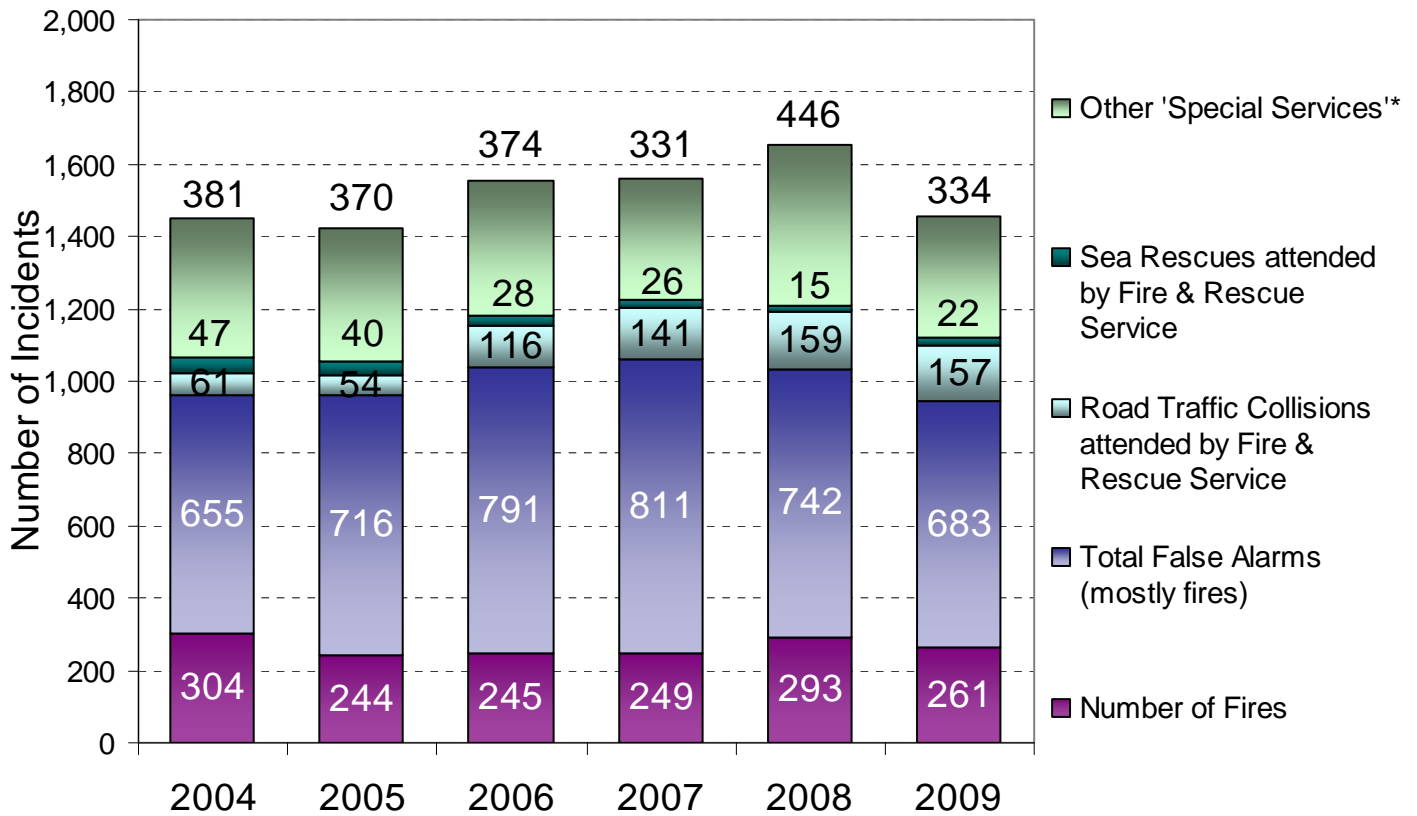
Year	Population			No. of Temporary releases	Work Experience	%	Breaches	%
	Min	Max	Average					
2001	127	164	140	1,414	1,142	81	10	0.7
2002	122	158	144	5,436	4,504	81	25	0.5
2003	122	187	165	7,683	4,067	53	75	1.0
2004	157	195	170	6,159	2,480	40	28	0.5
2005	158	181	172	6,048	3,532	58	19	0.3
2006	157	189	174	7,764	3,586	46	18	0.2
2007	172	200	184	6,116	4,098	67	17	0.2
2008	171	192	181	5,203	4,469	86	22	0.4
2009	166	199	184	5,361	2,559	48	26	0.4

Source: Jersey Prison Service.

18. Fire Service

The main emergency incidents attended by the Jersey Fire & Rescue Service in 2009 can be seen in Figure 18.1. There were 32 fewer fires attended to in 2009 than the previous year.

Figure 18.1 Type of Emergency Incidents Attended by the Fire and Rescue Service, 2004 – 2009.

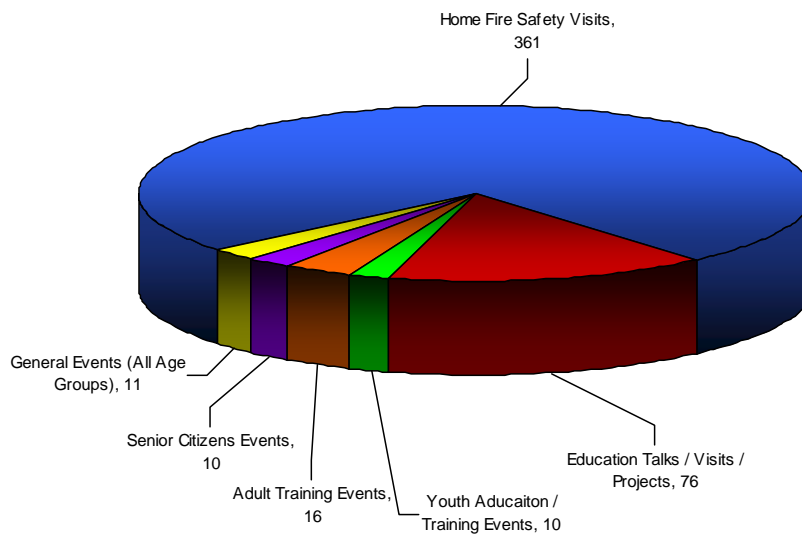


* Special services are those emergencies which are not fires i.e. Hazardous Material incidents, Sea and Height rescues and Industrial accidents.

The total of all incidents attended by the Fire & Rescue Service in 2009 was 1,457.

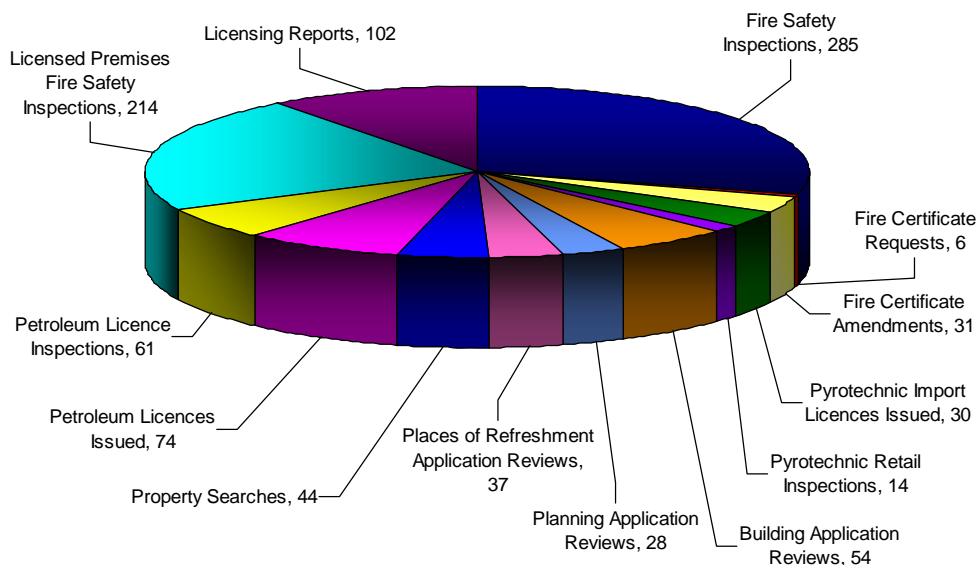
The 'non-operational' part of the Fire & Rescue Service saw a busy year in 2009, promoting community fire safety, fire safety standards and enforcement work. The main areas of community activity for the Fire & Rescue Service are shown in Figure 18.2 and the areas of activity for Fire Safety regulation and Enforcement is shown in Figure 18.3. The Fire & Rescue Service offer free home fire safety visits to the public, in which two fire-fighters visit the home and discuss potential fire hazards and fire safety action plans, as well as providing free smoke alarms.

Figure 18.2 Main Areas of Activity for the Fire & Rescue Service in the community, 2009



The Fire and Rescue Service also enforce fire safety regulations and perform inspections to ensure compliance. In 2009, 499 safety inspections were performed; 214 of which were on licensed premises.

Figure 18.3 Fire Safety Regulation and Enforcement Activity, 2009



Source: States of Jersey Fire and Rescue Service

The Jersey Annual Social Survey in 2008 found that nearly one in ten households (9%) did not have a smoke detector fitted. Two-fifths (42%) of residents reported having a planned escape route in the event of a fire, about a quarter (29%) had a fire extinguisher, whilst a fifth (21%) had a fire blanket.

18. Fire Service

Table 18.1 – Home safety measures, JASS 2008

Fire Safety Measure	Percent “Yes”
Smoke detector/alarm	91
Planned escape route	42
Fire extinguisher	29
Fire blanket	21
Sprinkler system	1

Further reading: JASS 2008, Statistics Unit

19. Ambulance Service

The Ambulance Service has seven emergency ambulances, three single response cars, two major incident vehicles and one 4WD with major incident trailer. As well as the emergency response vehicles, the Service also operates a Patient Transport Service, which has 13 mini-buses and 12 hospital car service vehicles. Between the hours of 7am and 10pm three ambulances are available and between 10pm and 7am there are two.

Calls

The Jersey Ambulance Service received 6,996 emergency calls in 2009, a 5% decrease from 2008 (7,367 calls). Of the calls received in 2009, 6,597 were responded to, an average of 18 emergency calls per day.

Table 19.1 Ambulance Service Call Statistics, 2006 - 2009

	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total Calls received by Combined Control Centre	9,658	9,832	10,284	9,753
Total Emergency Calls Received	6,722	6,836	7,367	6,996
Total Emergency Calls responded to	6,446	6,592	6,931	6,597
<i>Category A</i>	837	1,073	1,222	1,341
<i>Category B</i>	4,087	4,287	4,433	4,395
<i>Category C</i>	1,524	1,232	1,276	848
Total Urgent Calls responded to	1,383	1,362	1,266	1,258
Total Routine Calls responded to	1,255	1,310	1,357	1,240
Total Charter Flights taken	204	210	251	231
PTS Patient Journeys	36,363	47,703	46,701	49,733

Emergency Calls refers to all 999 calls.

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

PTS: Patient Transport Service

Urgent Calls come from GPs (not 999) and totalled 1,258 in 2009, an average of about 4 per day. Routine Calls are for transfer of patients and are at a similar rate (1,240 calls) to Urgent Calls.

Response Rates

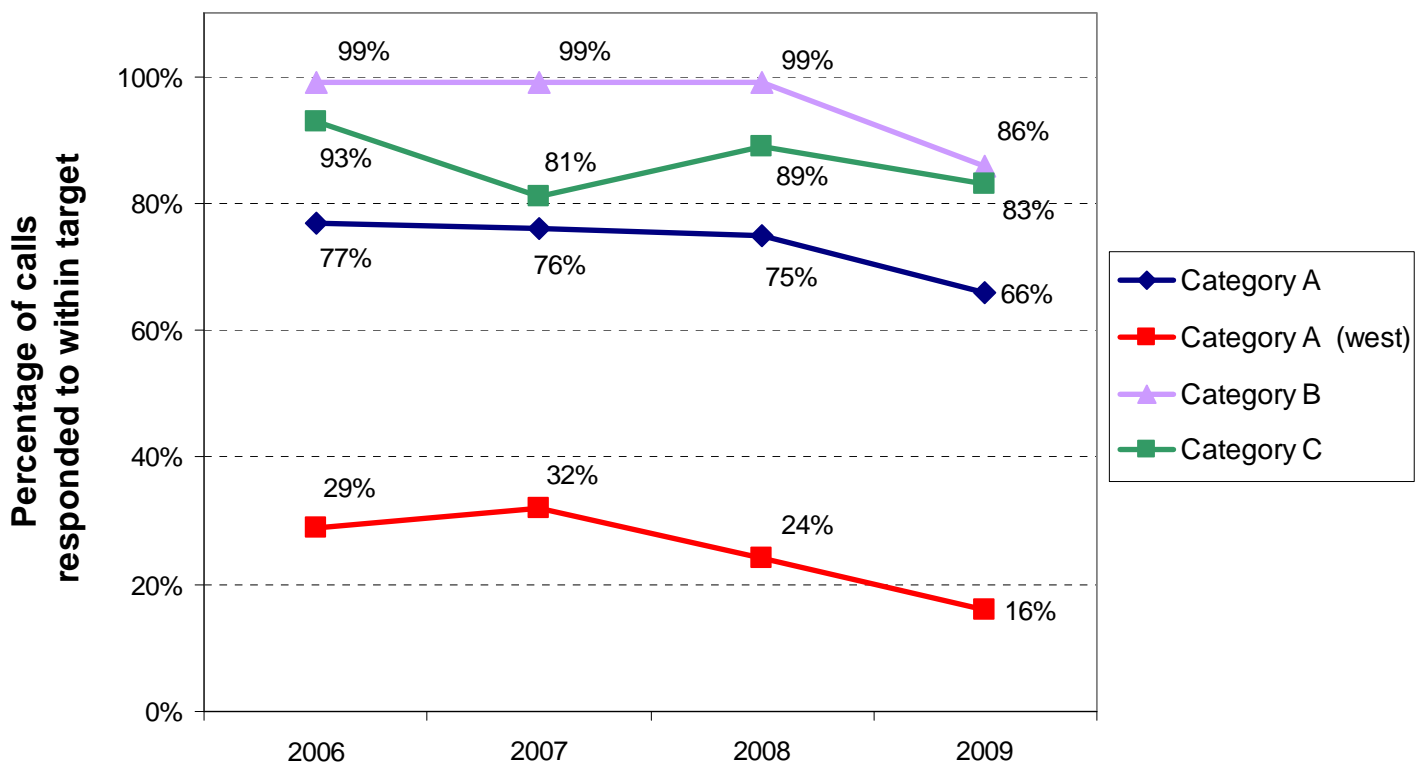
It is the aim of the Ambulance Service to respond to all Category A calls within 8 minutes, which can often be difficult in the outlying areas of the island. The target for Category B and C is to be reached within 19 minutes.

2009 saw a decrease in targets reached compared to 2008. Life-threatening situations (Category A) were reached within the 8 minutes targets in two-thirds (66%) of the time

19. Ambulance Service

compared to three-quarters (75%) of the time in 2008. A similar decrease was seen in response rates for Category A in the West of the Island – dropping from around a quarter (24%) in 2008 to a sixth (16%) in 2009. Category B and C also saw a decrease; however such calls were responded to within the target time in over four-fifths (85%) of cases. The primary reason for the decrease in all response rates in 2009 was a change to the methodology used to measure them; response times are now measured from the time of the call rather than when the call is allocated to an ambulance.

Figure 19.1 Percentage of Calls Responded to within Target, 2006 - 2009



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. In 2009, the ambulance responded to 367 such alarms; neighbours/contacts were notified in another 174 cases and GPs were called in 41 cases.

Automated External Defibrillators

In 2009 there were a total of 80 defibrillators in the community, the result of a St John's Ambulance driven initiative.

20. Coastguard

Jersey Coastguard provides the response, initiation and co-ordination service for maritime Search and Rescue (SAR), counter pollution and salvage within Jersey's territorial waters. 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 cliffs or the shoreline.

Search and Rescue Incidents (SAR)

In 2009 there were a total of 175 incidents that required the use of Coastguard SAR Service (see table 20.2). The service assisted a total of 227 people during the year, and saved a further 30 from imminent danger. 59 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 71 vessels that needed assistance during 2009 and a further 5 needed saving from imminent danger. The most common reasons for incidents occurring at sea were mechanical fuel/electrical failure or adverse conditions such as bad weather or very calm weather where vessels could be drifting into danger in the tidal system.

Coastguard Vessels

As well as helping with SAR operations and assisting the other emergency services, the fleet also operates a 24 hour pilotage service for the port of Jersey and assists vessels to safely dock in port. The fleet also conducts maintenance and inspection of aids to navigation (lighthouses, buoys and beacons), harbour and offshore reef structures. As well as this the fleet also carries out salvage operations, oil pollution response, offshore towage and other contract work in the Channel Islands.

Beach Lifeguard Service

The seasonal Beach Lifeguard Service is managed by the Jersey Coastguard, and covers four beaches from the end of May to the end of September each year. The service is funded by the Economic Development Department.

Table 20.1 Beach Lifeguard Statistics for All Beaches, 2006 - 2009

	2006	2007	2008	2009
<i>Days x Beaches Patrolled</i>	456	462	465	457
Advice	1,500	2,330	2,822	2,644
Warnings	427	592	549	843
Lost/found Children	32	29	18	33
Minor First Aid	122	252	221	239
Major First Aid	21	7	12	7
Assistance/Rescues*	22	28	45	24

* For 2009 – all rescues were undertaken outside of the Lifeguard flagged and patrolled areas

20. Coastguard

Table 20.2 – Jersey Coastguard Sea Rescue Statistics, 2000 - 2009

	Total Incidents	Main Rescue units							Alarms with good intent
	MRCC* Jersey	St Helier ALB / ILB***	St Catherine ILB	Fire Service IRBs	CI Air Search	Other Vessels	Duke of Normandy & States Vessels	Helicopters	
2000	150	30	22	50	4	50	3	3	37
2001	164	28	22	50	13	56	13	6	42
2002	163	26	17	44	7	57	2	3	40
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

* MRCC: Marine 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.jersey-harbours.com

21. Social Security

Social Security Fund

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

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

In 2009, expenditure on benefits paid out from the Social Security Fund totalled £172 million. Income from contributions, supplementation, interest and rent totalled £217 million.

Over 25,000 people received an Old Age Pension from Jersey in 2009 and 1,012 mothers claimed a Maternity Allowance.

Table 21.1 Number of individuals claiming benefit on 31 December 2009

Type of Benefit	Number of beneficiaries
Pensions	25,511
Survivor's Benefit	947
Invalidity Benefit	1,220
Long-Term Incapacity Allowance	3,195

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 2009

Type of Benefit	Number of Claims Submitted
Death Grant	768
Maternity Allowance	1,012
Short-Term Incapacity Allowance	34,874

Health Insurance Fund

The Health Insurance Fund subsidises GP visits and prescriptions for most Jersey residents. A total of £22 million was spent on benefits from the Health Insurance Fund in 2009.

21. Social Security

Tax Funded Benefits

A number of separate, tax-funded schemes were established over the years to give financial assistance to local residents to help with specific costs. These benefits, administered by the Parishes and various States' departments, were replaced in 2008 by a single Income Support scheme, which provides financial support towards the costs of housing, living, medical needs and childcare. On the 31st of December 2009 there were 8,257 Income Support claims being paid.

Other tax funded schemes will continue; for example, the Christmas Bonus benefit after Income Support. In 2009 over 18,000 people each received a Christmas Bonus payment of £95.

Table 21.3 Summary of Expenditure on Tax Funded Social Benefits

Social Benefit	2009 Expenditure £m
Income Support	85.5
Income Support Special Payments	1.7

Winter Fuel Allowance accounted for £511,345 of the Special Payments.

Table 21.4 below shows the age ranges of Income Support claimants within households in the island.

Table 21.4 Participants of Income Support claims on 31 December 2009

Age Range	Number of Participants
0-15	3,455
17-64	6,636
65 and over	3,514

Health and Safety Inspectorate

The Health and Safety Inspectorate's aim is to establish and maintain a working environment in which health, safety and welfare standards are adequately controlled for anybody who may be affected. In 2009, the Inspectorate received 175 complaints regarding working conditions and activities. They also carried out 17 in-depth investigations with 5 successful prosecutions for health and safety offences being heard in the Royal Court. There were 8,508 regulatory contacts with the Inspectorate, which includes written correspondence, phone calls and face-to-face meetings. In 2008 there were a total of 22,452 working days lost due to accidents and 1012 benefit claims as a result of ill health or accidents¹⁵.

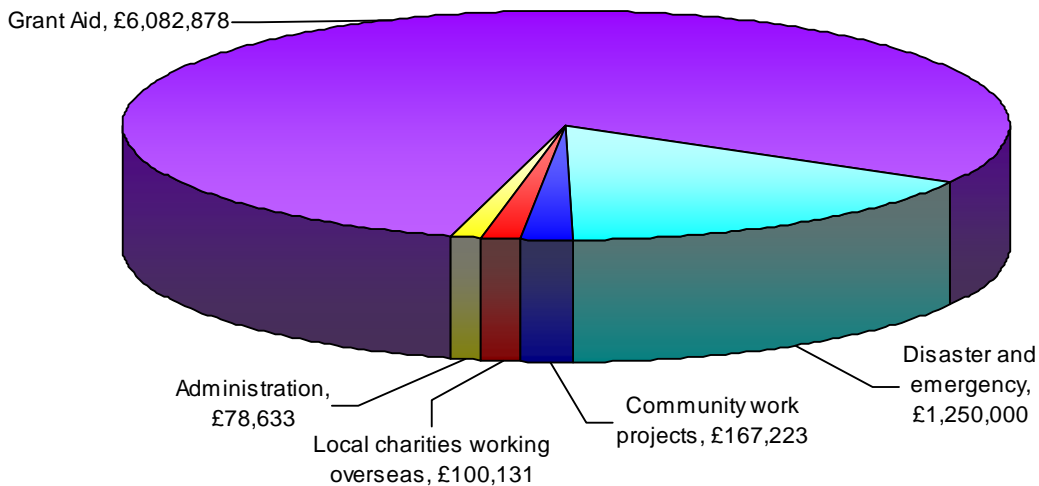
¹⁵ Figures for 2009 not available at time of publication

22. Overseas Aid

Annual Expenditure

In 2009, the official contribution of overseas aid from Jersey was £7.68 million, of which more than £6 million was grant aid and £1.25 million was disaster and emergency aid. The official aid contribution from Jersey in 2009 was 4% more than the £7.36 million in 2008.

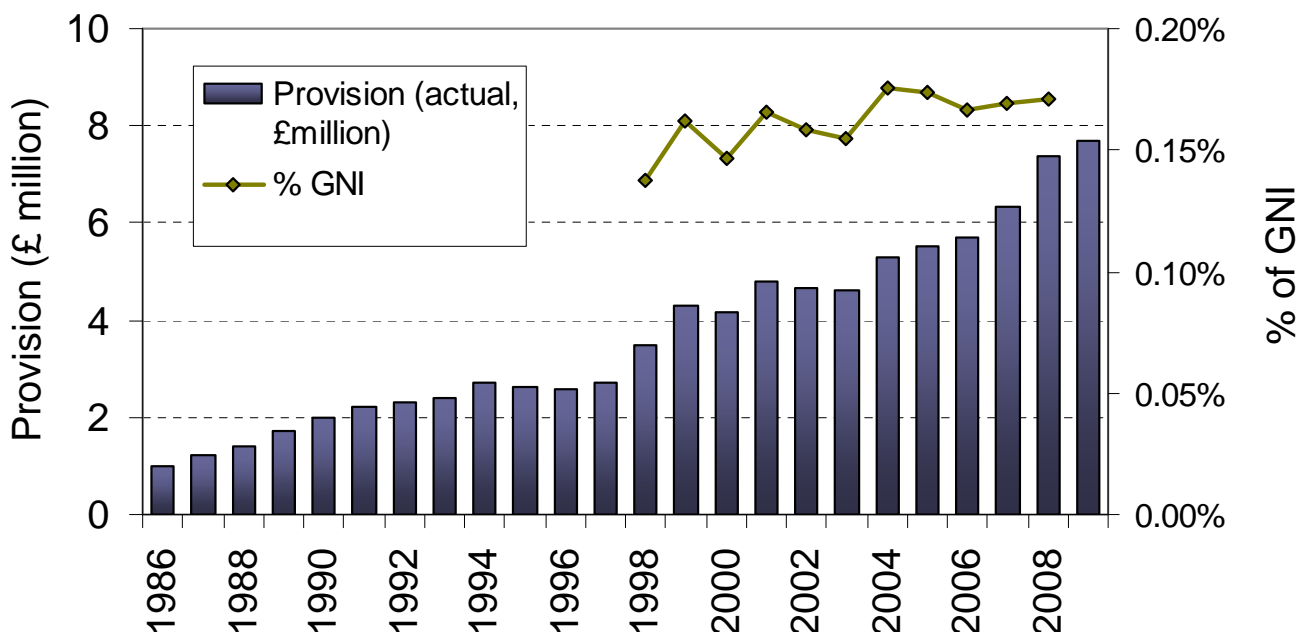
Figure 22.1 Official Aid Contribution from Jersey, 2009



Total Contribution: £7,678,865. Further reading: Overseas Aid Committee Annual Reports.

In 2008, Jersey's Overseas Aid expenditure was 0.17% of total Gross National Income (GNI).

Figure 22.2 Jersey Annual Overseas Aid Provision, Total and percentage of GNI, 1986-2009

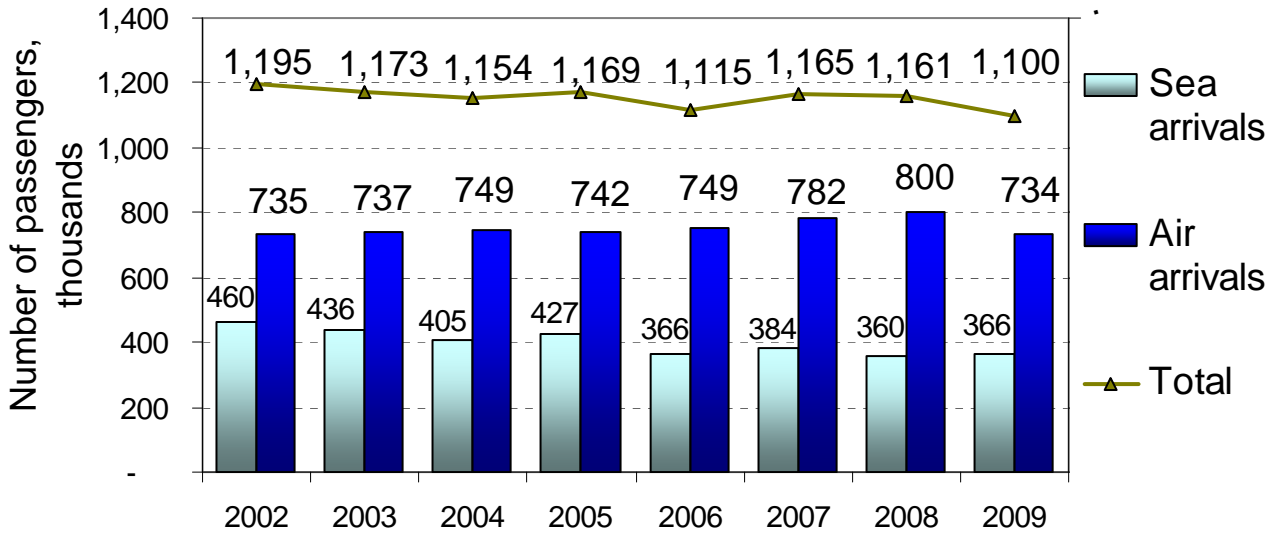


23. Sea and Air Transport

Total Number of Passengers, by Route

The total number of passenger (air and sea) arrivals in 2009 was almost 1,100,000, some 61,000 less than in 2008. Sea arrivals were up on 2008, air arrivals were down.

Figure 23.1 Total Number of Sea and Air Passenger Arrivals, 2002-2009



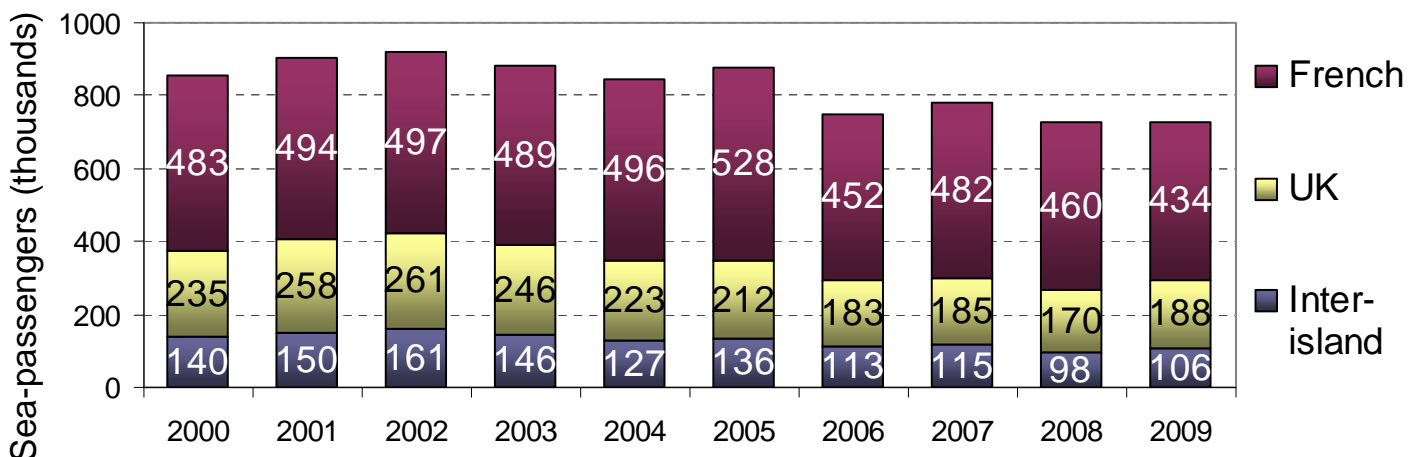
Numbers are in thousands of arrivals only. Passengers by air exclude transit passengers.

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

Sea Transport

In 2009, the total number of sea passengers (arrivals and departures) for all routes was over 730,000, around 2,000 less than in 2008. Cruise passengers are not shown on the chart – there were around 2,500 in 2009.

Figure 23.2 Total Number of Sea Passengers, by Route, 2000-2009



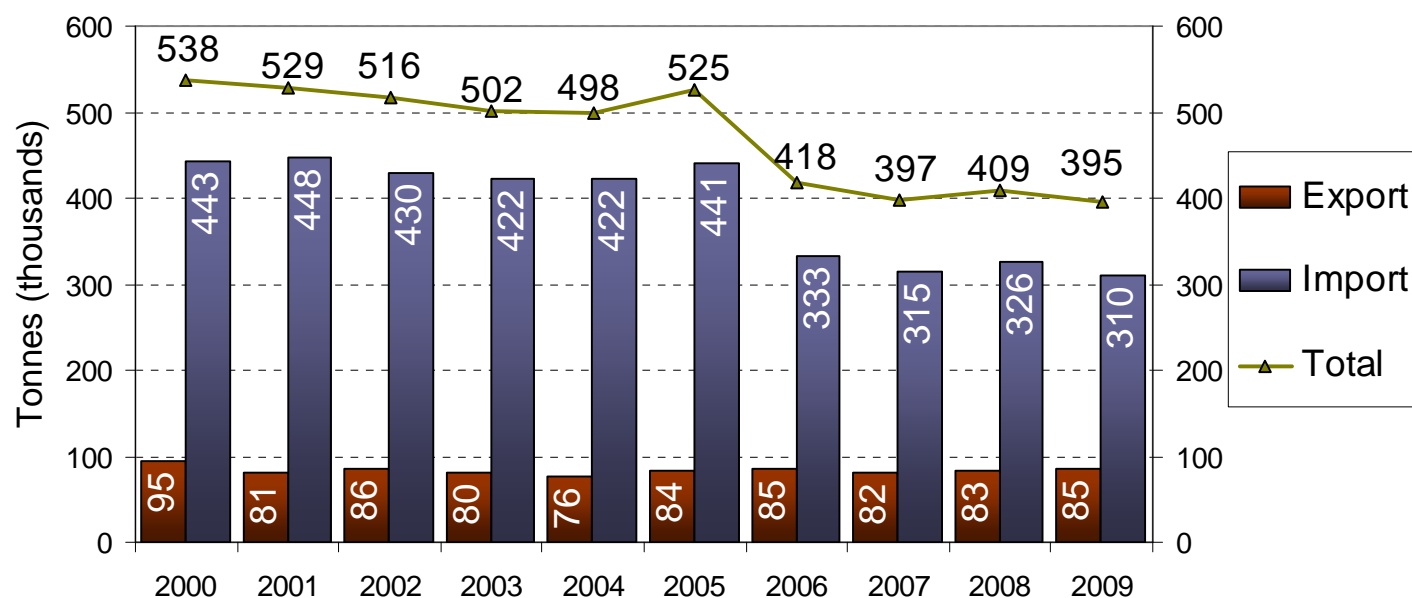
Source: Jersey Harbours Department. Notes:

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

Sea Freight

Almost 395,000 tonnes of freight were shipped (exports and imports combined) through St Helier Harbour in 2009.

Figure 23.3 Annual Sea Freight, 2000-2009



Source: Jersey Harbours Department.

Table 23.1 Freight by Commodity (Import and Export), 2008 & 2009, tonnes

	2008	2009
Aggregate	13,503	32
Cement	31,052	32,210
Containerised Freight	334,034	336,426
Fertiliser	4,818	-
General Freight	2,336	1,202
Scrap	6,520	8,792
Timber	1,909	2,945
Trade Vehicles	15,091	13,201
Lift on, Lift off Freight (Lo Lo)	135,840	113,809
Roll on, Roll off Freight (Ro Ro)	273,423	280,999
Total	409,263	394,808

Source: Jersey Harbour Department.

The total amount of freight entering Jersey fell by 3% from 2008 to 2009, with containerised freight increasing by 1%.

Further Reading: Jersey Harbour Department, Annual Report

23. Sea and Air Transport

Airport Traffic

The total number of air passengers (arrivals) in 2009 was 8.3% lower than in 2008, some 733,822 compared with 800,454.

Total UK passenger arrivals decreased by almost 57,000, and represented 85% of the total air passenger traffic, the same proportion as in 2008. Inter-island traffic decreased by almost 10% whilst international traffic from Continental Europe decreased by 5%.

Table 23.2 Passenger Arrivals 2008 and 2009

Point of Origin	2008	2009
UK Passengers	679,228	622,494
Inter-Island Passengers	80,628	72,751
Continental Passengers	40,598	38,577
Total Passengers	800,454	733,822

Source: www.jersey.com/marketinginfo

24. Vehicle Transport

Number of Vehicles

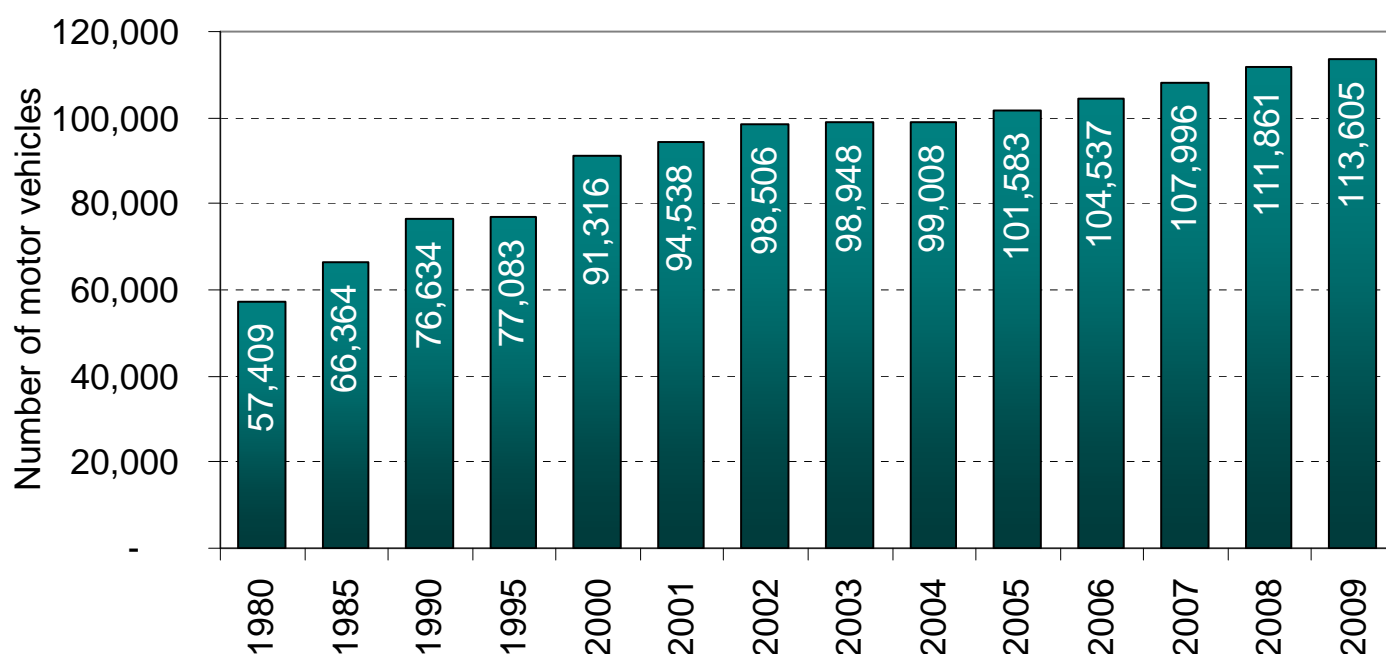
The number of vehicle records on the Driver and Vehicle Standards (DVS) register surpassed 100,000 for the first time in 2005 and stood at 113,605 as at 31 December 2009.

This 2009 figure represents a net increase of almost 1,600 on 2008. The increase comprises the difference between new registrations (9,731), scrapped (2,981) and exported (5,157) vehicles.

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

As recorded by the 2001 Census, the average number of cars/vans per private households was 1.48. More recently, the Jersey Annual Social Survey has measured an increase in car ownership: 1.54 cars/vans per private household in 2005 and 1.57 in 2008.

Figure 24.1 Total Number of Vehicles Registered in Jersey, 1980-2009



Figures include all cars, tractors, motorbikes etc., and commercial and private vehicles. Figures up to 1990 include only taxed vehicles; figures from 1995 onwards include all vehicles recorded on the DVS register as at 31 December of each year.

24. Vehicle Transport

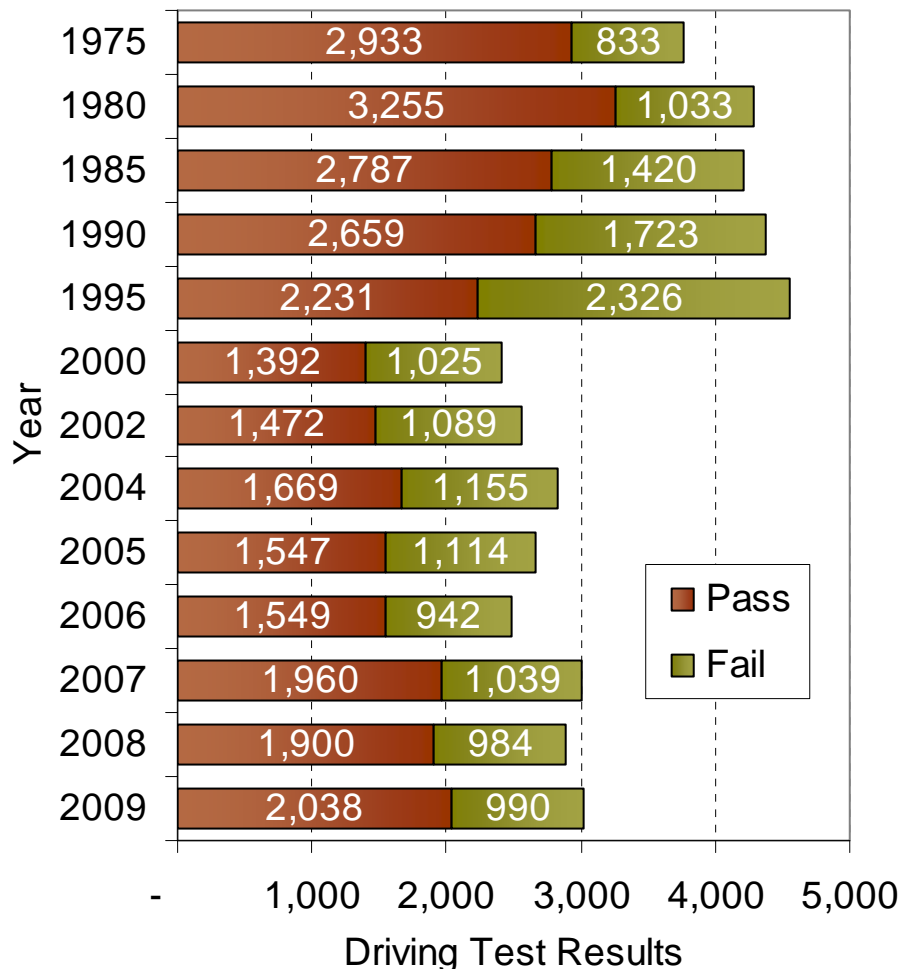
In 2009, 3,028 people (1,786 males and 1,242 females) took a practical driving test. A higher proportion of males passed than females, with 1,291 males (72%) and 747 females (60%) passing. In total, 990 people failed, made up of 50% males and 50% females. Of the total practical driving tests, 2,230 (74%) were taken in a car.

Table 24.1 Practical Driving Test Results by Gender, 2009

	Male	Female	Total
Pass	1,291	747	2,038
Fail	495	495	990

The number of driving tests taken per year is now considerably less than in the 1990's when there was no mutual exchange of driving licence between Portugal and Jersey. However, the trend in the number of people taking a practical driving test has been upward for that last 10 years.

Figure 24.2 Practical Driving Test Results, 1975-2009



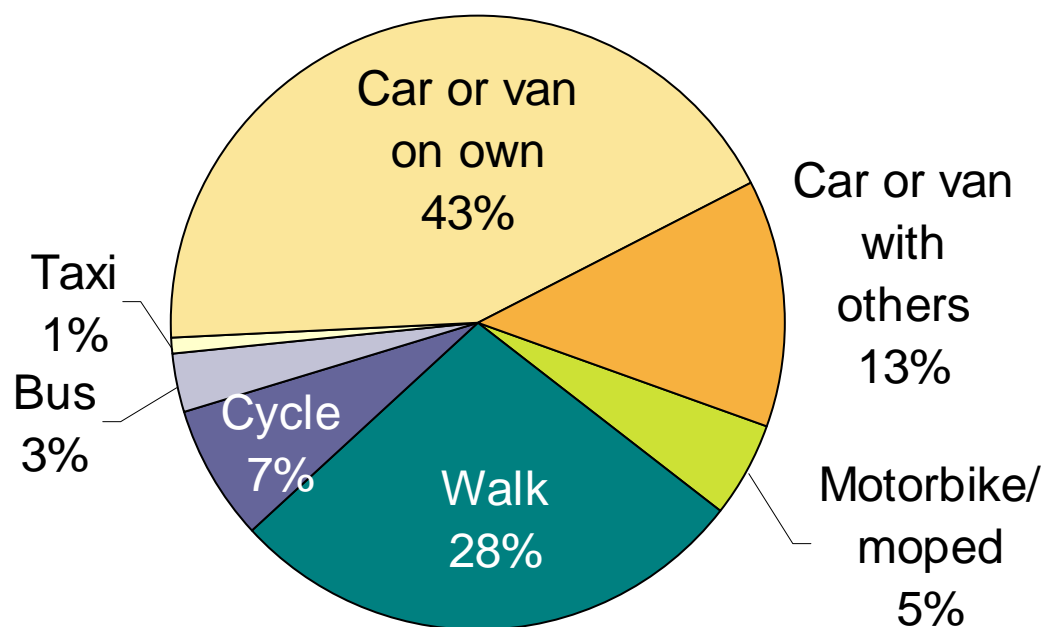
Some 4,900 people booked a theory driving test in 2009 but around one in ten (478) failed to attend. Of those who did attend, 2,063 passed - a pass-rate of 47%.

Source: Driver and Vehicle Standards Department.

Transport to work (Source: JASS 2009)

JASS 2009 showed a slight increase in the proportion of people walking to work compared with 2008, with over a quarter (28%) in 2009 compared to 22% in 2008. Nearly three-fifths (57%) travel to work by car, 43% on their own and 13% with other people. Fewer than one in twenty (3%) use the bus to get to work.

Figure 24.3 Mode of travel to work, 2009

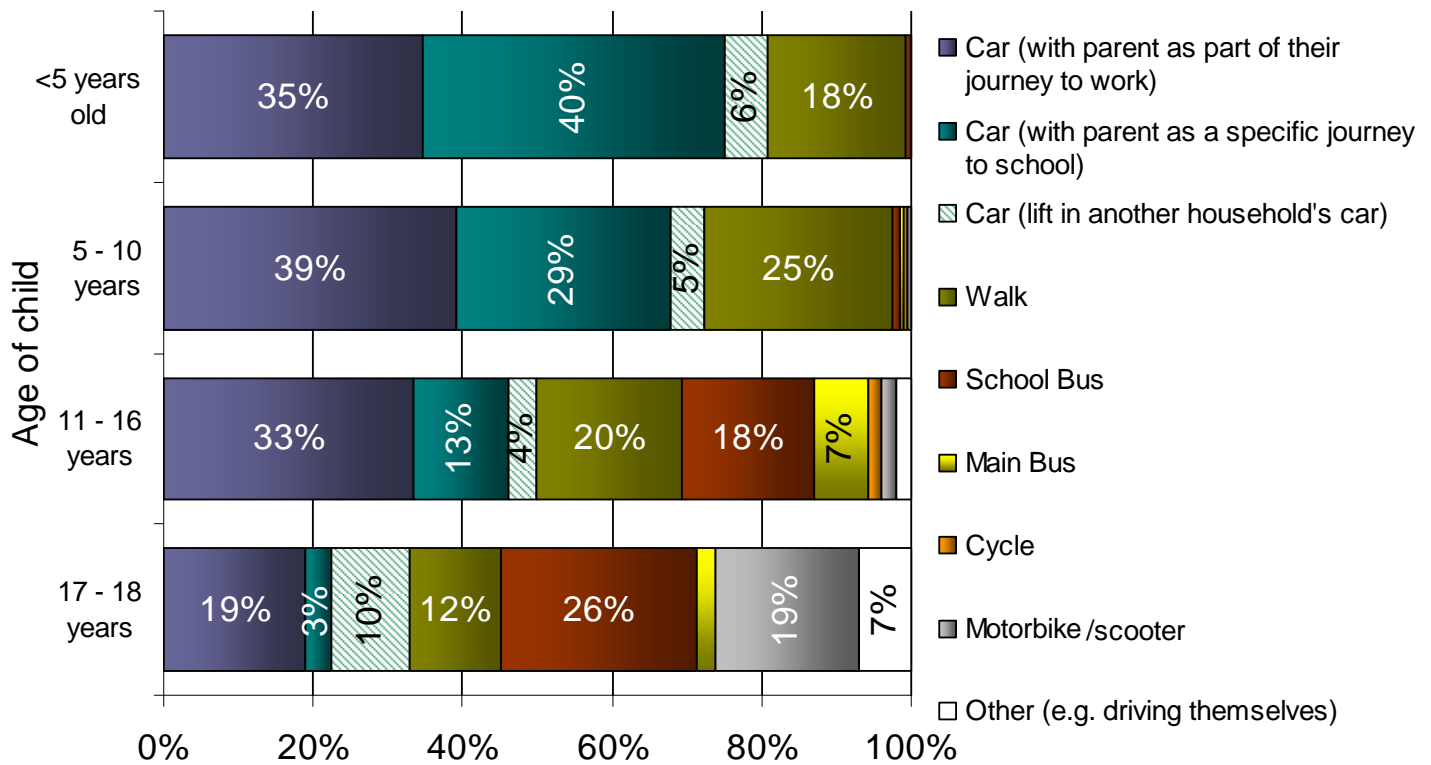


School Transport

As recorded in JASS 2008, a quarter (27%) of households in Jersey have children who are at school. The mode of transport used to get to school varies according to the age of the child, as Figure 24.4 shows; four-fifths (81%) of pre-school children go to school in a car, two-fifths (40%) as a specific journey to the school and over a third (35%) dropped off on a parent's way to work. About a sixth (18%) of pre-schoolers went to school on foot.

Moving up through the age groups to primary school, secondary school and onto sixth formers, the percentages of children who travel to school by car reduces whilst school bus use increases, up to a quarter (26%) of sixth-formers. The percentage of children who walk to school remains fairly consistent at around 20% for those aged 16 or under but drops to one in eight (12%) sixth-formers.

Figure 24.4 How children travel to school, by age-group, 2008



Bus Travel (Source: JASS 2009)

Despite just 3% of the population using the bus to get to work, one in ten people (10%) report that they “Regularly” use the bus, with just over half (52%) “Sometimes” using the bus. Nearly two-fifths of islands “Never” travel by bus.

Regular bus use increases in those aged 65 years and over, with a sixth (17%) of this age group “Regularly” travelling by bus, compared to fewer than one in ten (9%) of those aged 16 – 44 years.

Table 24.2 Percentage of bus use by age, 2009

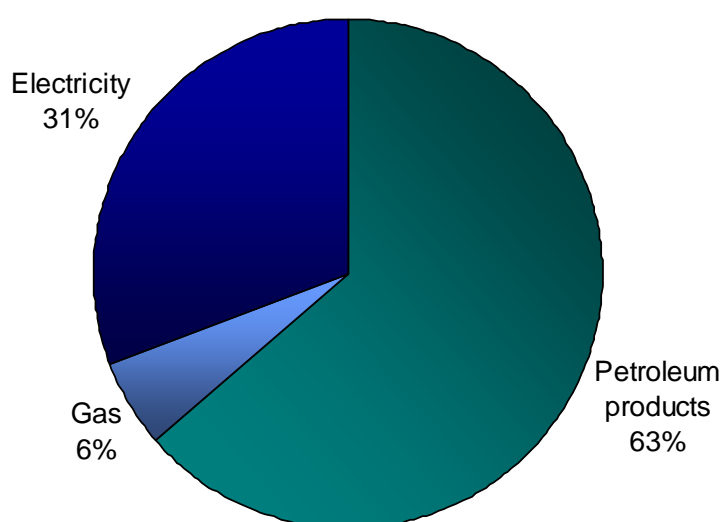
	16 – 34 years	35 – 44 years	45 – 54 years	55 – 64 years	65 years or more	All ages
Regularly	9	9	5	10	17	10
Sometimes	55	52	53	48	49	52
Never	37	39	42	42	34	38
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

25. Energy

Jersey is heavily dependent on imported energy; in 2008 essentially all of Jersey's primary energy demand and 96% of electricity were imported.

In 2008 total final energy consumption¹⁶ (FEC) in Jersey was 184,000 toe (tonne of oil equivalent) (2.14 million MWh) an increase of 1% on 2007. Nearly two-thirds (63%) of all energy used in Jersey is a kind of petroleum product with petrol and diesel accounting for a quarter of final energy demand. Electricity accounted for almost a third (31%) of FEC and gas for a further 6%.

Figure 25.1 Jersey's Total Final Energy Consumption by Fuel Type, 2008



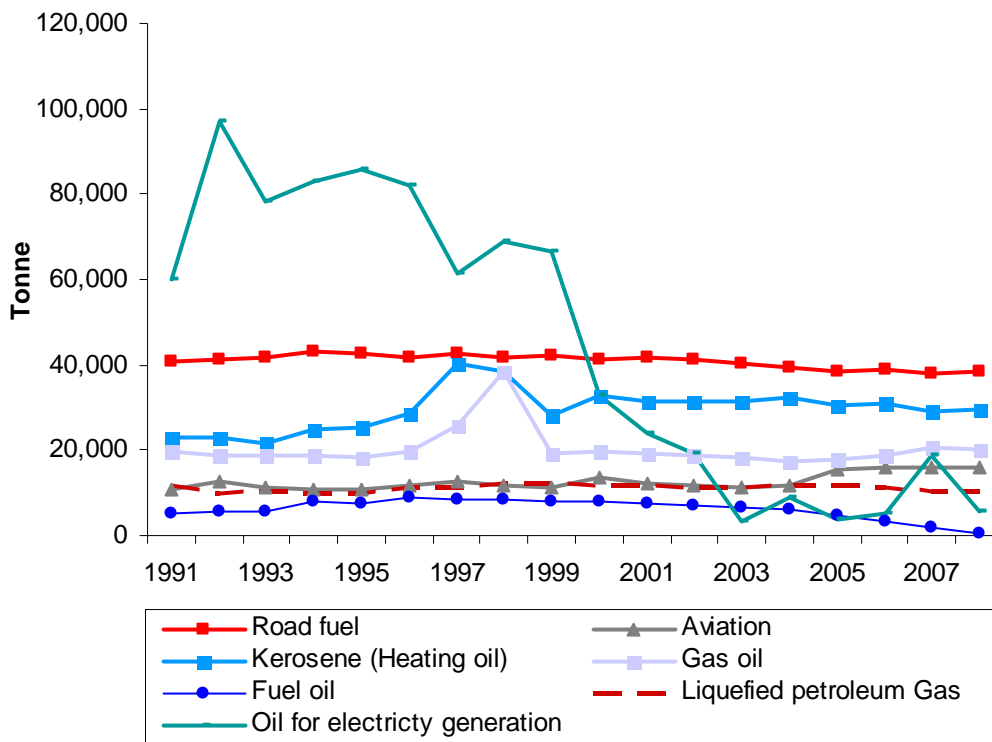
Petroleum Products

In recent years the largest change in the consumption of petroleum products in Jersey has been the decline in oils (fuel oil and gas oil) used to generate electricity following the construction of the enhanced interconnector to import electricity from the Continent.

At a broad level, total consumption of road fuels has been fairly constant for the past decade reflecting a near saturation in use and improved energy efficiency.

¹⁶ As the name suggests final energy consumption refers to the use of energy in its final form by the consumer (i.e. the energy that is used by the ultimate consumer in heating their home, lighting a shop, powering a computer, driving a car, etc).

Figure 25.2 Final consumption of petroleum products, 1991-2008

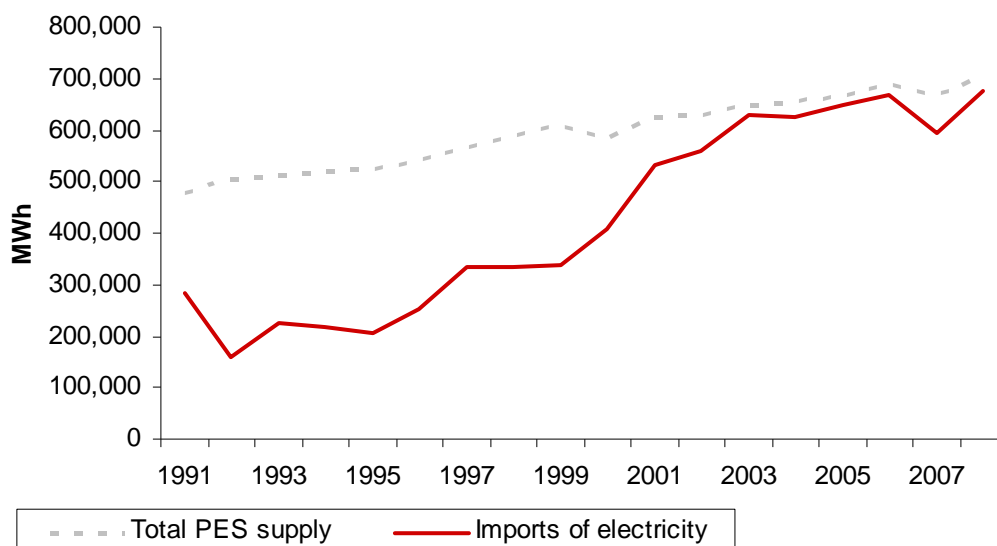


Electricity

Electricity demand in Jersey has grown steadily over the past two decades, by an average of about 2% per year over the period 1991 to 2008. Total consumption in 2008, at of 652,000 MWh, was some 44% higher than in 1991.

The most dramatic change within the electricity sector has been the growth in imported supply. Throughout most of the 1990's imports accounted for between 40% and 60% of public electricity supply; by 2008 imported electricity accounted for 96% of the total¹⁷.

¹⁷ Between 2003 and 2006, the proportion of electricity which was imported was more than 90%. The slight decrease of imported electricity in 2007 was due to a higher level of on-Island generation as a result of lower than expected oil costs.

Figure 25.3 Total Electricity Supply and Imports, 1991-2008

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

Of all electricity consumed in 2008, almost half (292,200 MWh) was used within private homes, including power for heat supplied to States Social housing, a similar total to 2007 (282,200 MWh).

26. Water

In 2009, nearly 37,000 connections were on mains water supply, along a network of 540 kilometres. The total volume of water supplied in 2009 was 7,253 million litres, with the maximum daily demand being 25 million litres. Total consumption of water has remained relatively stable since 1999, despite 6,000 more connections. In 2007 there were 10,623 metered connections and 13,188 in 2009, an increase of 19%.

Bathing Water Quality

All sixteen Jersey beaches tested in 2009 passed the 'European Imperative Standard'. Fourteen out of the sixteen beaches the stricter 'European Guide Standard' compared with eight passes in 2008. The improved pass rate was probably due to a drier summer in 2009 creating lower run-off from land into bathing waters.

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

Table 26.1 Compliance of bathing waters with European Community bathing water standards, 2009

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

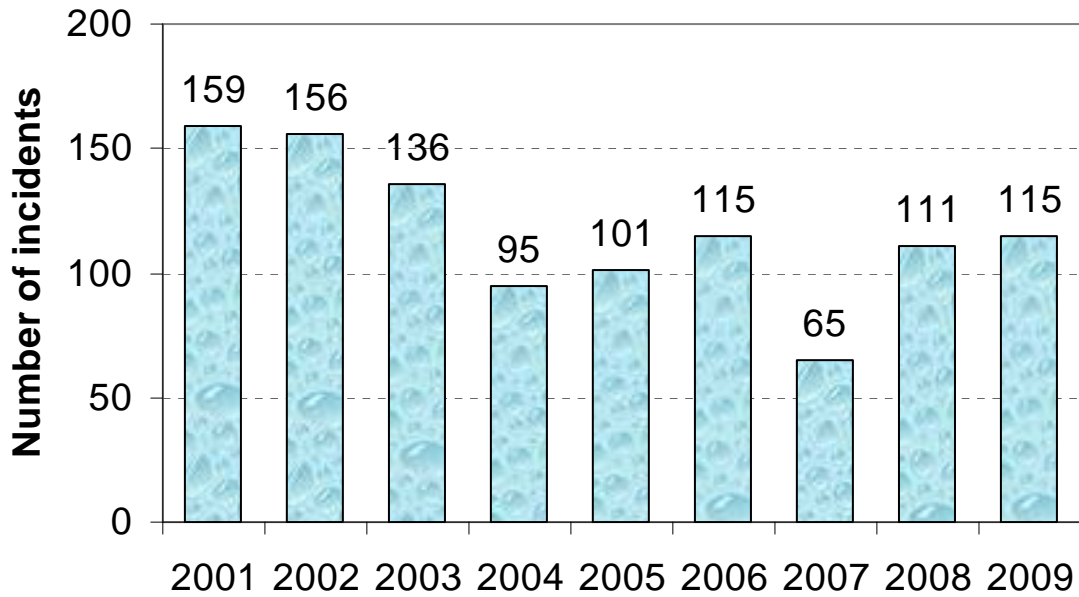
☺ = Pass, ☹ = Fail

Pollution Incidents

The total number of pollution incidents reported to the Environment Division has gradually declined by about a quarter since the implementation of the Water Pollution (Jersey) Law, 2000, see Figure 26.1,

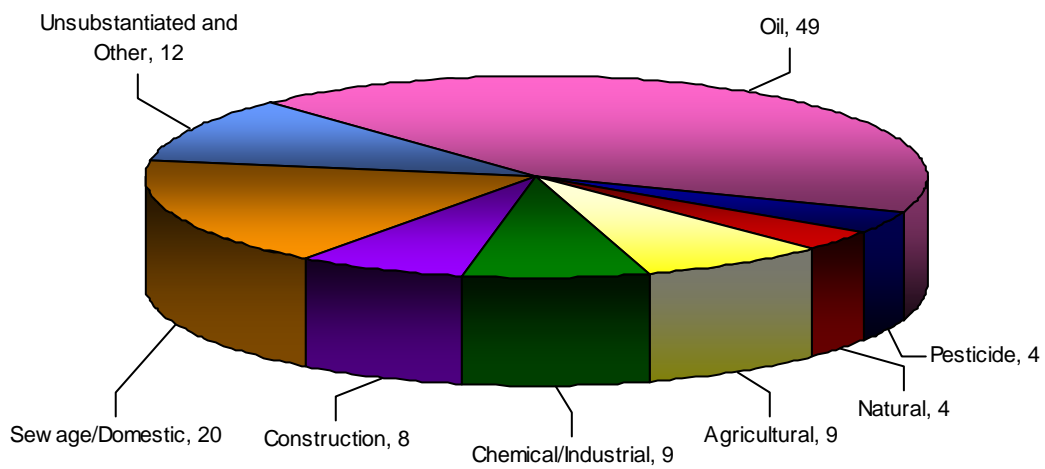
Oil related incidents (mainly from domestic oil tanks and pipework) continue to account for almost half of all pollution incidents. The total number of oil related incidents reduced slightly from 56 (2008) to 49 (2009).

Figure 26.1 Total number of reported pollution incidents, 2001-2009



Pollution hotline telephone number: 709535

Figure 26.2 Number of pollution incidents by type, 2009



26. Water

Table 26.2 Water Connection and Consumption, 1996-2009

	Connections on supply*	Live unmeasured supplies	Live metered connections	Total length of service mains (km)	Total length of trunk mains (km)	Annual rainfall (mm)	Total water supplied (million litres)	Maximum day's demand (million litres)		Maximum month's demand (million litres)	
1996	28,491			376.48	54.19	695	6,834	27	21-Jul	728	July
1997	29,054			385.03	56.35	758	6,994	26	20-Aug	705	Aug
1998	29,612			394.02	61.09	985	7,229	28	9-Aug	757	Aug
1999	30,441			403.64	62.25	961	7,269	30	29-Jul	794	July
2000	31,079			407.21	65.38	1,027	7,262	27	20-Jul	722	July
2001	31,760			414.64	70.11	958	7,317	29	25-Jun	733	Jun
2002	32,866			425.53	71.27	987	7,207	26	28-Jul	703	July
2003	33,641			433.45	75.37	757	7,301	28	13-Jul	726	July
2004	-	27,500	7,541	440.48	75.37	884	7,305	27	13-Jun	683	July
2005	-	27,010	8,567	450.27	75.37	745	7,291	27	15-Jun	699	July
2006	-	26,618	9,763	453.93	75.37	782	7,484	29	17-Jul	767	July
2007	-	26,126	10,623	459.32	75.55	915	7,182	25	10-Jun	663	Aug
2008	-	25,200	11,200	535**		1,042	7,402	26	-	718	July
2009	-		13,188	540**		843	7,253	25	-	671	July

* From 2004, the statistics showing Connections on Supply have been replaced by details of "Live unmeasured supplies" and "Live metered connections".

**Information for 2008 and 2009 given as total length of network.

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

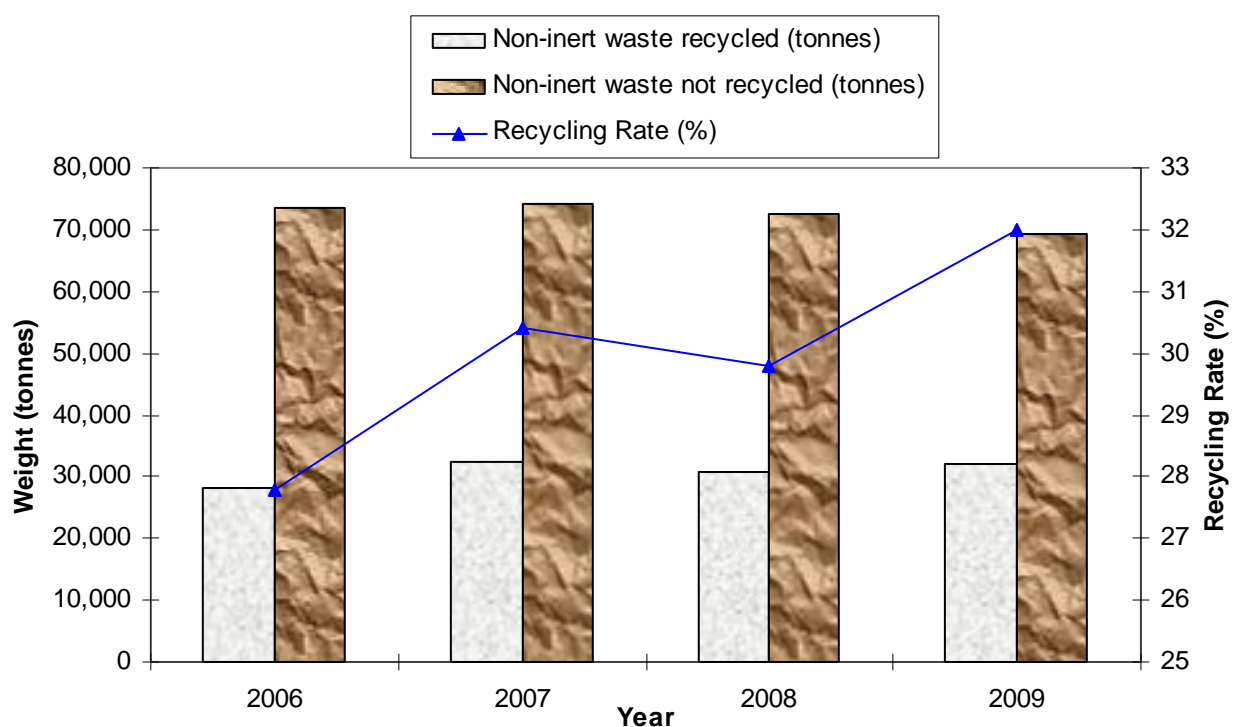
27. Waste Management

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

Recycling Rate

The Island achieved a recycling rate of 32% in 2009, recycling a total of 31,934 tonnes of material including garden waste, paper and televisions. The States of Jersey target is to reach a recycling rate of at least 36% by 2018.

Figure 27.1 - Total non-inert waste received at Bellozanne and percentage recycled



Refuse Per Person

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

27. Waste Management

Table 27.1 Waste recycled (including composting), 2006-2009 (tonnes)

	2006	2007	2008	2009
Paper and cardboard	6,571	7,654	7,985	7,174
Packaging wood	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Aluminium cans	16	16	29	39
Textiles	436	507	499	486
Plastic (supermarket film, agricultural crop cover and plastic bottles)	479	484	503	858
Glass	6,918	7,719	8,490	7,520
Green waste received	12,902	14,997	11,239*	13,553
Household Metals			849	856
Electrical and Electronic Equipment			148	442
Batteries			5	5
Total recycled	28,322	32,377	30,747	31,934
Non-recyclable waste:				
Parish deliveries to Energy From Waste (EFW)	42,993	42,775	41,163	39,617
Miscellaneous deliveries to EFW	8,367	7,718	7,147	6,977
Bulky waste deliveries for shredding	21,527	23,158	23,577	22,014
Dried sewage sludge to EFW	176	5	2	0
Grit & rags from Sewage Treatment Works to EFW	565	554	595	552
Total residual	73,628	74,209	72,483	69,160
Total non-inert	101,950	106,586	103,231	101,094
Recycling rate (of non-inert)	28%	30%	30%	32%
Other figures (excluded from above)				
Scrap metal exported	8,354	10,940	6,882**	9,301
Aggregates	33,901	62,016	69,369	76,332
Ash	16,505	16,157	15,627	16,276
Sewage processed (million cubic metres)	10.2	12.1	12.2	9.8
% of sewage receiving full treatment	99.1	92.4	97.5***	98.1

* Including estimated total for December 2008

** Excluding 2,700 tonnes awaiting export

*** Calculated using a standby meter which can show readings with up to 5% error.

Recycling

The total recycling rate increased to 32% in 2009. One of the factors supporting this growth was the export of 442 tonnes of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) such as TVs and Computers. These items contain heavy metals and chemical compounds which should not be incinerated but instead separated from the waste stream and processed by specialist recycling facilities that can extract the individual component parts.

Another contributor to the increased recycling rate was a year on year increase in the tonnage of green waste received for composting. The tonnage was received across

the household green waste reception at Bellozanne and the commercial reception at La Collette. This total does not include the amount of green waste that was home composted which is increasing year on year as subsidised home composting kits continue to be sold through local garden centres.

Household material that is separated for recycling is received at the Household Recycling Centre; through the Island-wide network of 'bring banks' and collected by Parish kerbside schemes. Below is a list of the recycling facilities and a summary of their use. (Parish household statistics are sourced from 2001 Census data).

Kerbside

2009 saw further development of Parish household kerbside recycling collections. The parishes of St Lawrence, St Mary and Trinity joined St John in providing a monthly recycling collection for parishioners.

The kerbside collection of glass is well established in the Island with all Parishes except St Helier providing such a service. St Helier which holds approximately a third of the islands' households runs a bring bank system for residential glass.

Bring Banks

The Island-wide network of bring banks was improved in March 2008 to provide all twelve Parishes with at least one site where household paper, metal packaging, plastic bottles and plastic bags can be collected for recycling. Most of the sites also include a facility for textile recycling.

Recycling Centre

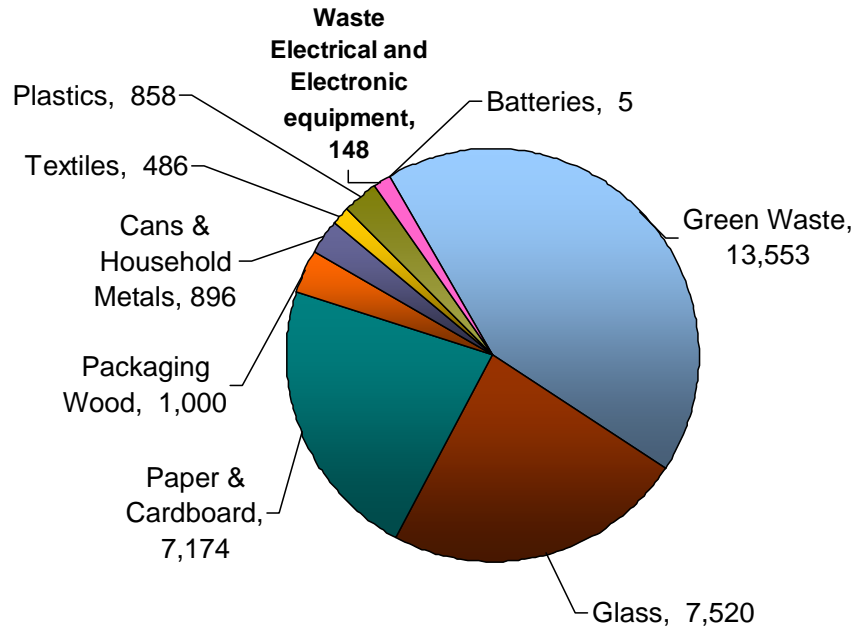
In June 2007 the Household Recycling Centre opened at Bellozanne. The site provides collection facilities for a wide range of materials from TVs and computers to used cooking oil and cardboard.

Green Waste Site

Green waste is composted for use on agricultural land and in gardens as a "Soil Improver". At the start of 2009, the household and commercial green waste reception facilities were split to Bellozanne and La Collette respectively.

27. Waste Management

Figure 27.2 Tonnes of recycled materials in 2009



Once the materials are collected they are processed for recycling. The next step in each material's life cycle is shown in Table 24.2.

Table 27.2 Recycling process by material

Material	Recyclable	Destination	Outcome
Paper and cardboard	✓	Exported to UK recyclers	Processed to create recycled paper and card products
Packaging wood	✓	Processed locally	Reused, animal bedding and kindling wood
Metal packaging	✓	Exported to UK recyclers	Melted down into raw metals and used to create recycled metal products, e.g. food and drink cans
Textiles	✓	Re-used locally or exported by local charity	Re-used or recycled into fabric by textile mills
Plastics	✓	Exported to UK recyclers	Processed to create recycled plastic products
Glass	✓	Processed locally	Used as a basic construction aggregate
Green waste	✓	Processed locally	Agricultural compost or Soil Improver (household use)
Electrical & Electronic Equipment	✓	Disassembled locally before export to UK recyclers	Components are separated and recycled into metal and plastic products
Batteries	✓	Exported to UK recyclers	Recycled into metal products including new batteries

Source: Transport and Technical Services

28. Climate

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

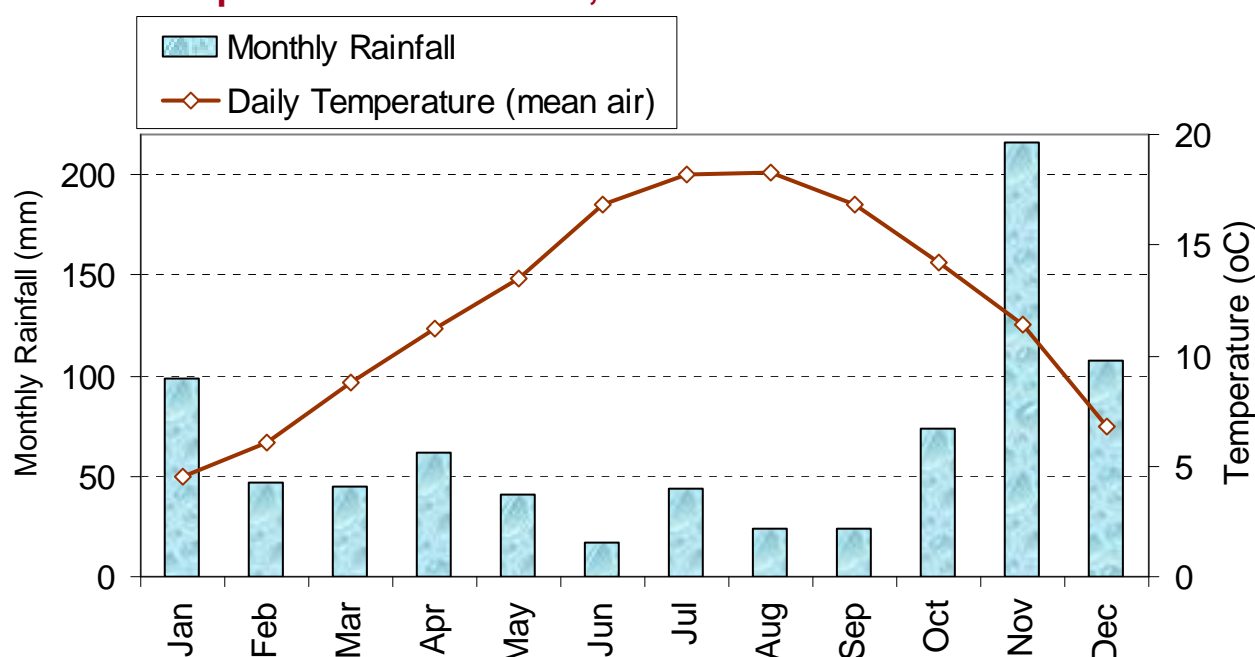
Table 28.1 Temperature, Sunshine and Rainfall, Period Averages 1971- 2000

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

Source: www.jerseymet.gov.je

During 2009, Jersey received a total of 826.4mm of rain and experienced a mean air temperature of 12.2°C.

Figure 28.1 Temperature and Rainfall, 2009



Source: Jersey Meteorological Department

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.....448027 (immigration)

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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
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
Statistics Unit	www.gov.je/statistics
The Société Jersiaise	www.societe-jersiaise.org

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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

(Publication frequencies are given in brackets).

Economy and Employment

- Jersey Gross Value Added (GVA) and Gross National Income (GNI) *(annual publication)*
- Jersey Labour Market at December 2009 *(bi-annual publication)*
- Survey of Financial Institutions 2008 *(annual publication)*

Population

- Population update 2008 *(annual publication)*
- Report on the 2001 Jersey Census

Housing

- Jersey House Price Index, Quarter 4 2009 *(quarterly publication)*
- Jersey Housing Needs Survey 2007

Prices and Earnings

- Jersey Retail Prices Index, December 2009 *(quarterly publication)*
- UK/Jersey price comparison, June 2009 *(annual publication)*
- Index of Average Earnings, June 2009 *(annual publication)*
- Jersey Income Distribution Survey, 2002

Other

- Jersey in Figures 2009 *(annual publication)*
- Jersey Economic Digest 2009 *(annual publication)*
- Jersey Energy Trends 2008

States of Jersey Statistics Unit Publication Dates for 2010:

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

(p) provisional.

'Jersey in Figures, 2009' presents statistics relating to Jersey, Channel Isles, in a format that is easy to understand. The booklet is intended to be a convenient reference for government members, public and private institutions, the general public and visitors to the Island.

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