



Jersey in Figures, 2008

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Foreword

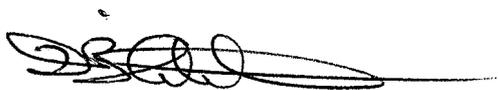
'Jersey in Figures, 2008' presents economic, social and environmental information on Jersey and aims to be a convenient reference book for government members, public and private institutions, the general public and visitors to the Island.

'Jersey in Figures 2008' 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 2010.

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



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

Tel: +44(0) 1534 440403
Fax: +44(0) 1534 440291

Email: statistics@gov.je
Website: www.gov.je/statistics

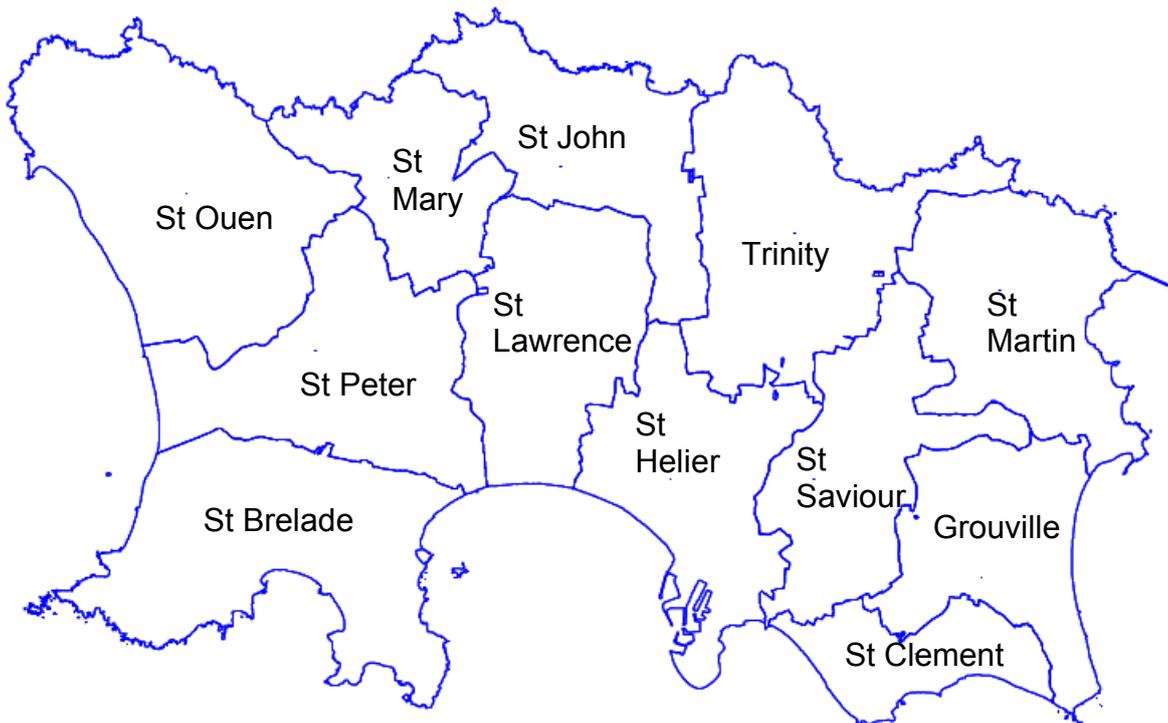
Front cover photos: Lawrence Davies

An Introduction to Jersey

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

Jersey is a Crown Dependency and is not part of the UK; however, the UK is responsible for Jersey's defence and international relations. The Island is not represented in the UK parliament, whose Acts only extend to Jersey if expressly agreed by the Island that they should do so.

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



The legislature of the Island is called 'The States of Jersey', members of which are elected by the population, male and female. The States comprises the Bailiff, who is President of the Assembly, the Lieutenant-Governor, 12 Senators, the Constables (Connétables) of the 12 Parishes, 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 20 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 (2007 figures)	
Gross Value Added (GVA)	£4.1 billion
Gross National Income (GNI)	£3.7 billion
GNI per head of population	£41,000
States General Funds income	£559 million
States Net Revenue expenditure	£522 million
States Income Tax returns	£430 million
Prices and Earnings	
All-Items Retail Prices Index (12 months to December 2008)	3.3%
RPI (X) (excludes mortgage interest payments)	5.2%
RPI (Y) (excludes mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes)	3.2%
Annual increase in the rate of earnings (12 months to June 2008)	4.3%
Population	
Resident population (11 March 2001, Census Day)	87,186
Estimated population (December 2007)	90,800
Population per square kilometre (December 2007)	780
<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 (2007)	11.3
Annual death rate per 1,000 population (2007)	7.8
Average age at death (2006)	men 72 women 80

1. States of Jersey Income and Expenditure

1. States of Jersey Income and Expenditure

In 2007, the States of Jersey recorded a surplus of £37 million. This surplus compares with a forecast deficit of £3 million estimated in the 2007 budget. The actual surplus arose from higher than estimated levels of income, particularly income tax, stamp duty and impôts (excise duties).

The total income for 2007 was £559 million, some £33 million more than in 2006. Total States net expenditure was £522 million, comprising net revenue expenditure of £480 million and capital expenditure of £42 million.

Table 1.1 States of Jersey Income and Expenditure, 2007

Budget 2007 £ million	Income	Actual 2007 £ million	Actual 2006 £ million
405	Income tax	430	398
50	Impôts	54	53
19	Stamp duty	29	23
29	Other income	36	43
10	- Island Rates	10	9
513	Total income	559	526
(474)	Net Revenue Expenditure	(480)	(465)
(42)	Capital Expenditure Allocation	(42)	(39)
(3)	Surplus after Capital Expenditure Allocation	37	(22)

Source: Treasury & Resources States Accounts 2007

Figure 1.1 General Funds Income and Expenditure, 1994-2007

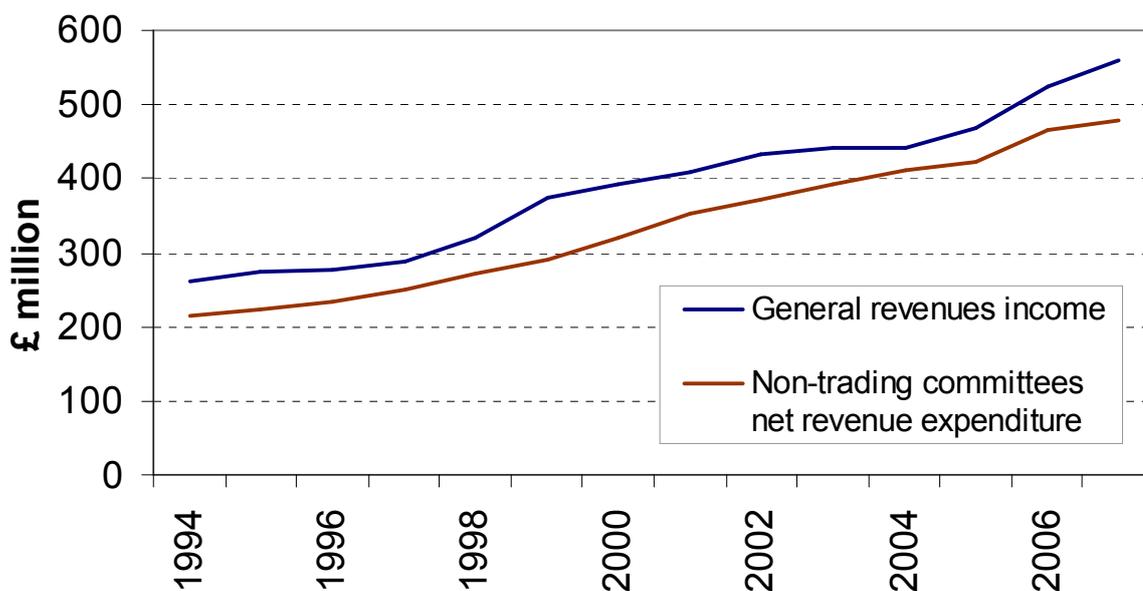


Table 1.2 Budget allocations, 2007 & 2008

States Funded Bodies	2008 Expenditure Allocation, £'000	2007 Expenditure Allocation, £'000
Ministerial Departments		
Chief Minister's	14,757	14,403
- Grant to Overseas Aid Committee	7,363	6,331
Economic Development	16,057	16,004
Education, Sport and Culture	95,984	96,094
Health and Social Services	147,902	137,095
Home Affairs	42,901	39,644
Housing	(22,015)	1,856
Planning and Environment	6,016	5,719
Social Security	146,596	102,828
Transport and Technical Services	21,877	21,241
Treasury and Resources	61,586	55,096
Non-Ministerial States Funded Bodies		
- Bailiff's Chamber	1,225	1,179
- Law Officers' Department	5,272	5,097
- Judicial Greffe	3,880	3,738
- Viscount's Department	1,393	1,339
- Official Analyst	586	564
- Office of the Lieutenant Governor	727	695
- Office of the Dean of Jersey	22	21
- Data Protection Commission	220	209
- Probation Department	1,510	1,444
- Comptroller and Auditor General	712	696
- States Assembly and its services	5,084	4,782
Net Revenue Expenditure Allocation	559,654	516,075
Capital Expenditure Allocation	42,441	43,499
Total States Net Expenditure Allocation	602,095	559,574

Source: States of Jersey Budget Statement 2008, Treasury & Resources

1. States of Jersey Income and Expenditure

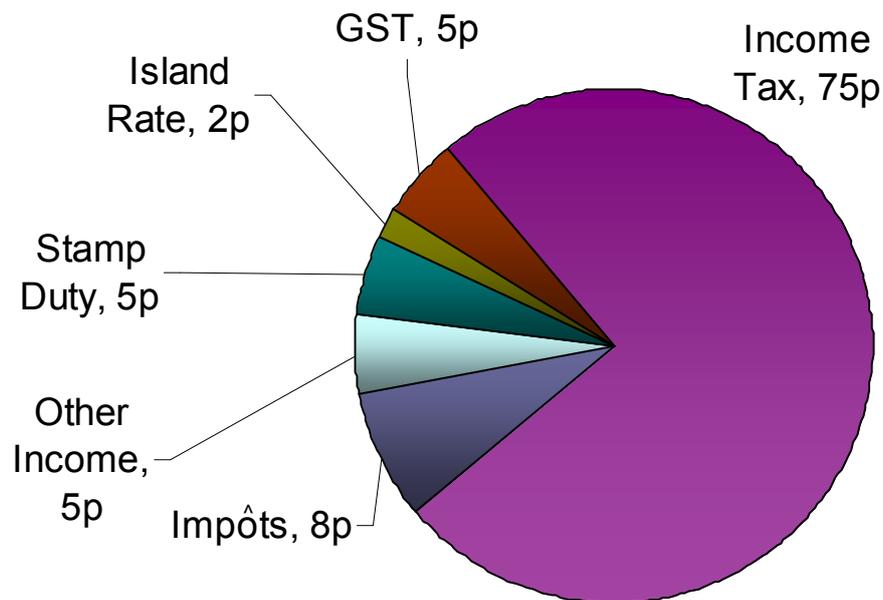
Table 1.3 Jersey Currency in Circulation (£ million), 1996-2007

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

Figures as at December of each year.

Further reading: States Financial Report and Accounts 2007.

Figure 1.2 Where each pound of States of Jersey money will come from in 2008

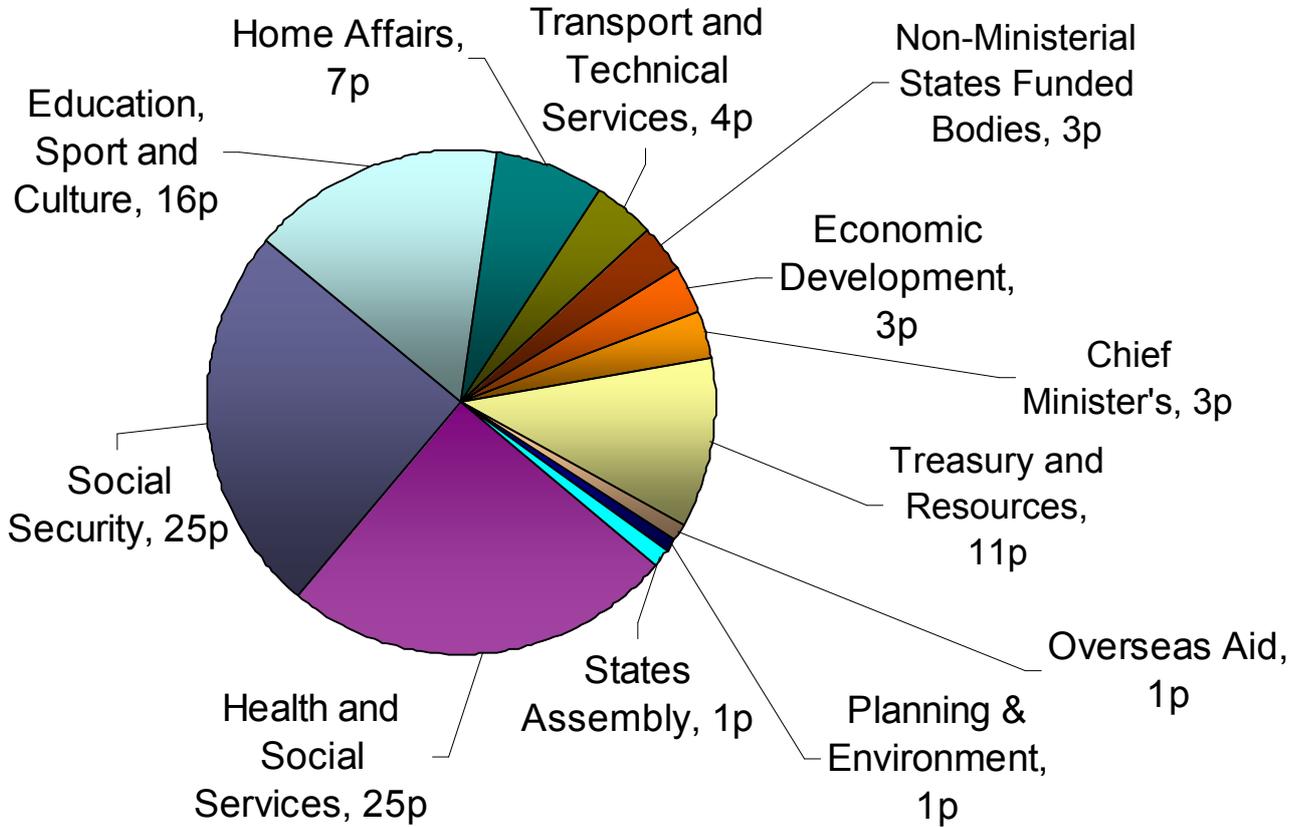


Source: States of Jersey Budget Statement 2008, Treasury & Resources

1. States of Jersey Income and Expenditure

In terms of States expenditure, of every £1 the States will spend in 2008 about 25p will be on health, 16p on education and 25p on social security benefits.

Figure 1.3 Where each pound of States of Jersey money will be spent in 2008

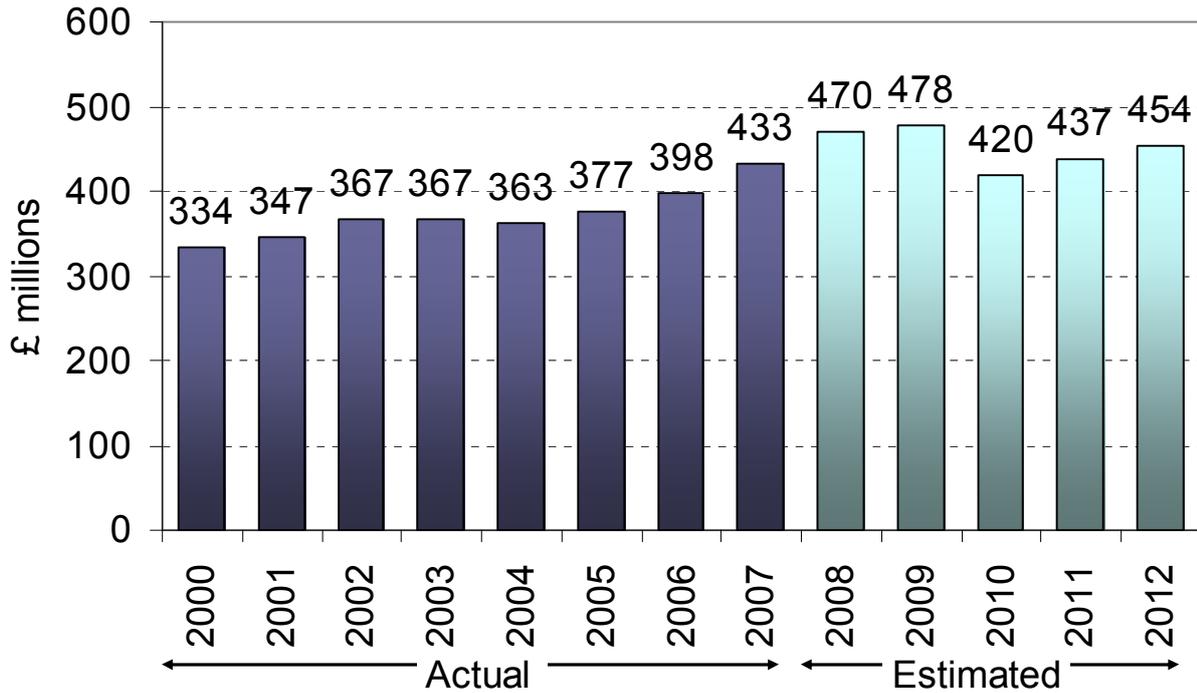


Source: States of Jersey Budget Statement 2008, Treasury & Resources

2. Tax Receipts

Total income tax revenue in 2007 was £433 million, which was £35 million more than in 2006. Forecasts suggest there will be a further increase for the tax year 2008 before the introduction of a new corporate tax structure (“0/10”) effective for tax year 2009, collected in 2010. The new structure is forecast to result in approximately a £110 million per annum reduction in Income Tax revenues by 2013.

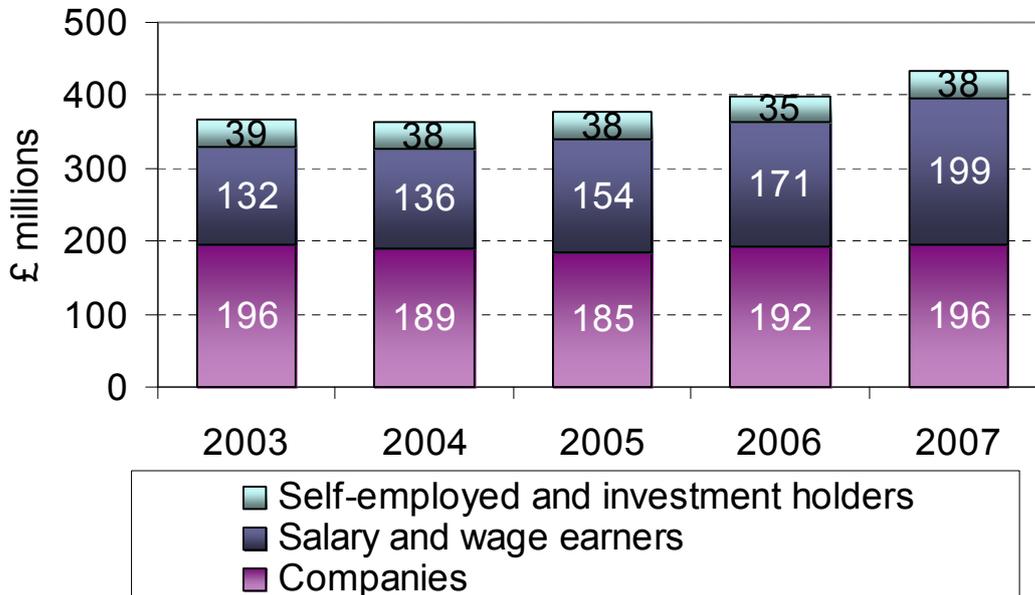
Figure 2.1 Income Tax Receivable, Actual and Estimated, 2000-2012*



*The forecasts of Income Tax and other States revenues were prepared before the extent of the decline in the global economy was evident. Revised forecasts of all States revenues, which reflect the potential impact of the recession, will be available in the new States Strategic Plan.

Source: Budget Statement 2009, Treasury and Resources

Figure 2.2 Sources of Income Tax Receipts, Actual 2003-2007



The Fiscal Strategy proposals have introduced new measures for personal income tax in the form of an Income Tax Instalment System (ITIS), the apportionment of allowances for new and ceasing residents¹ (as well as seasonal workers) and the gradual withdrawal of certain tax allowances as part of the '20% means 20%' measures. Together these measures have increased both the number of personal taxpayers and the level of personal tax paid by individuals. At the same time increases in the tax exemption thresholds were introduced, aimed at moderating the effect of these changes on low to middle income earners.

Table 2.1 Levels of Tax Exemption and Allowance, Year of Assessment 2008

Exemptions	Threshold (£)
Single person	12,040
Single person (aged 63+ years)	13,430
Married couple	19,310
Married couple (aged 63+ years)	22,110
Allowances	
Single person	1,560
Married couple	3,120
Earned income (max)	2,040
Wife's earned income (max)	2,700
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

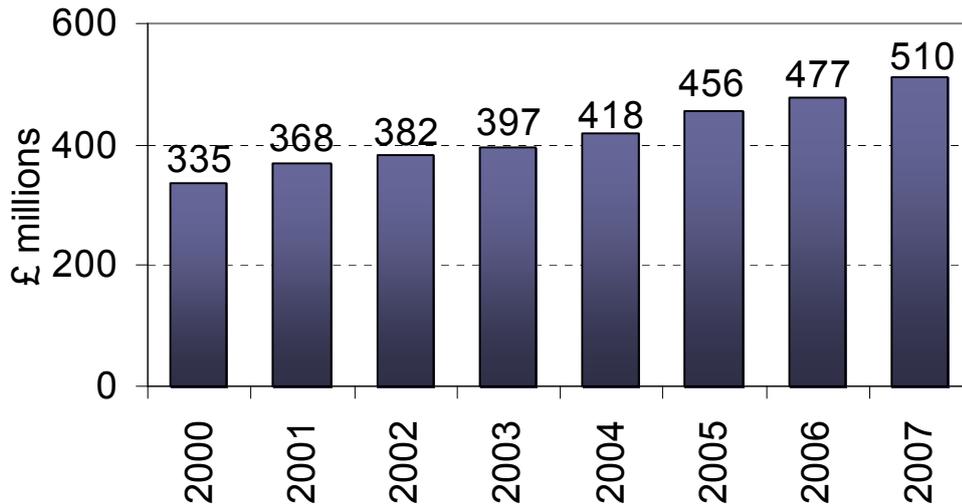
The Strategic Reserve

The Strategic Reserve is a capital safeguard against unforeseen events and economic downturn. Returns on investments are reinvested each year. During 2007, the growth from net realised income was £27 million and the unrealised loss on investment was £4 million. At December 2007 the market value of the fund's assets was £510 million. In 2007 £10 million was transferred into the Strategic Reserve from the Consolidated Fund.

¹ The Income Tax Instalment System (ITIS) was implemented during 2005 and the 20% means 20% measures are being introduced over a five year period that commenced in 2007.

2. Tax Receipts

Figure 2.3 Market Value of Strategic Reserve, 2000-2007



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

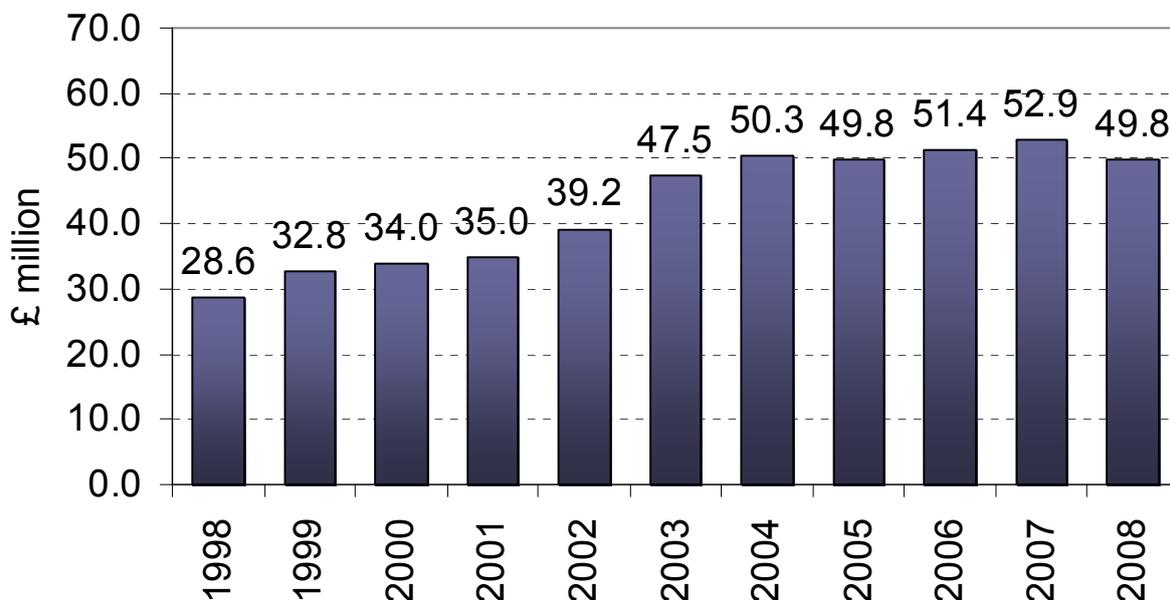
The Stabilisation Fund

In December 2006 the States agreed to establish a Stabilisation Fund with the purpose of providing protection from the adverse impact of economic cycles. It is foreseen 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 weakly. The 2008 budget agreed to transfer £38 million into the Stabilisation Fund.

3. Impôts

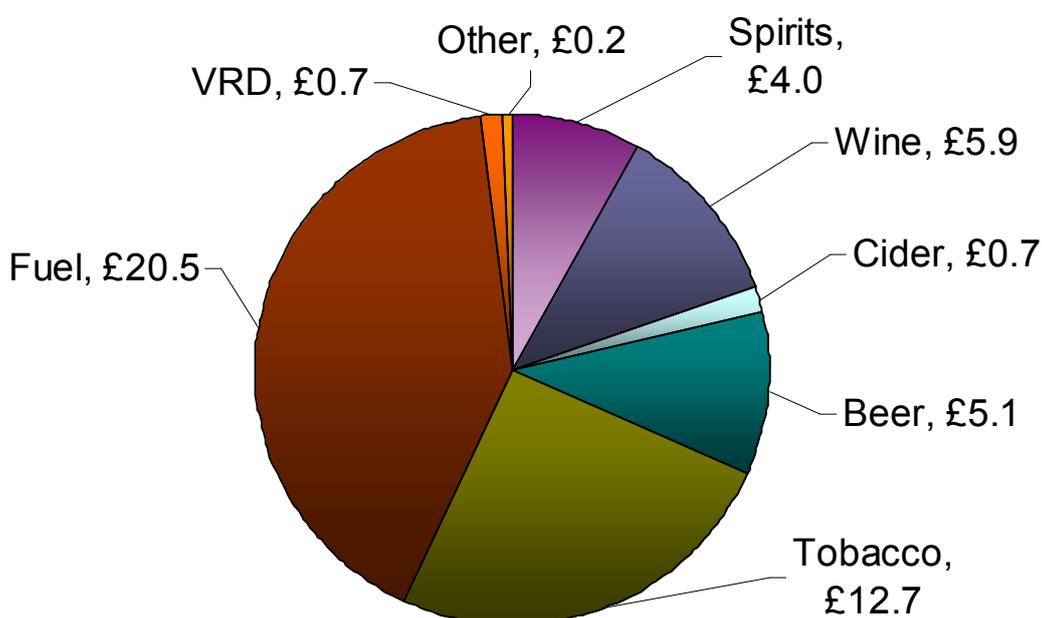
Impôt duty receipts in 2008 were £49.8 million, some £3.1 million less than in 2007. Since 1998 the money raised from impôt duties has increased by almost three quarters (74%).

Figure 3.1 Customs and Excise Duty Collected, 1998-2008



In 2008 impôt duties on road fuel generated the most revenue, £20.5 million (41% of the total); tobacco duty raised £12.7 million, 26% of total impôt receipts. Individual alcohol categories each contributed between 8% and 10% of total duty collected. The Vehicle Registration Duty (VRD) revenue contributed 1% of the total impôt receipts for 2008, a decrease from 9% in the previous year, largely as a result of the abolishment of VRD in May 2008.

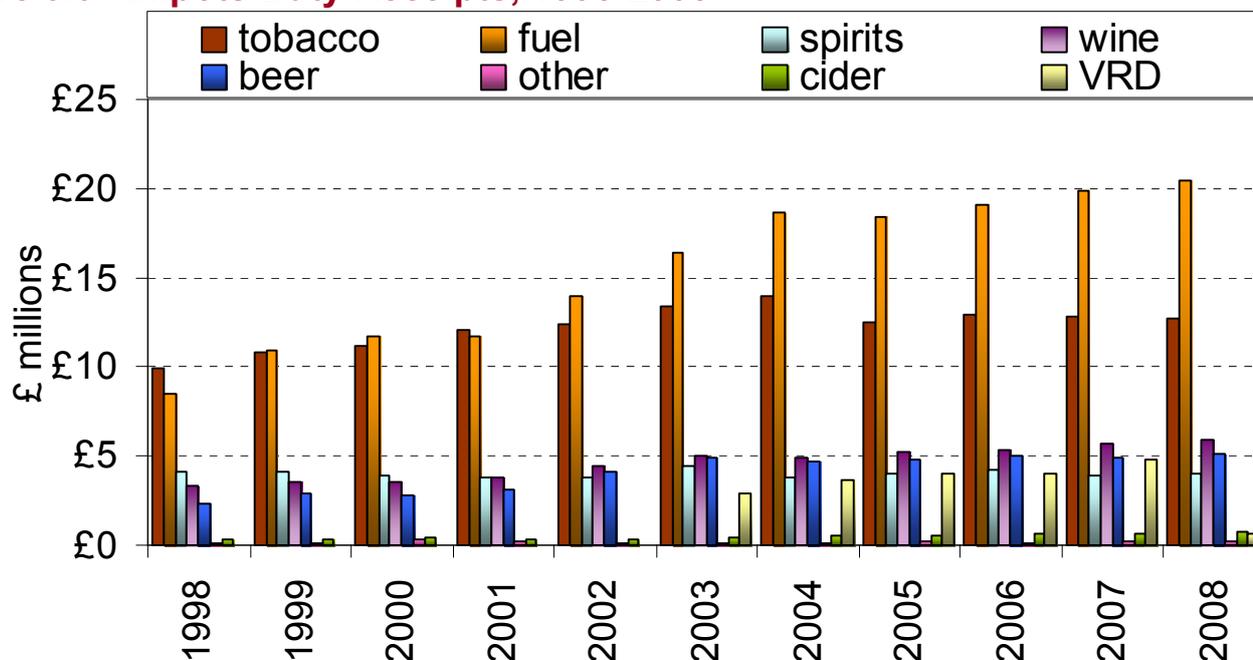
Figure 3.2 Customs and Excise, Sources of Revenue, 2008 (Revenue in £ million)



3. Impôts

The revenue raised from motor fuel has increased over the past 10 years. Duty from motor fuels has more than doubled from £8.4 million in 1998 to £20.5 million in 2008. Revenue from tobacco duty has also increased from, £10 million to £13 million between 1998 and 2008, but has stabilised more recently. Duty raised from spirits has seen little change, whilst that raised from beer has more than doubled over the 10-year period.

Figure 3.3 Impôts Duty Receipts, 1998-2008



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 2008 beer imports were down by 28% on 1998 levels, road fuel down 4%, spirits down 39% and tobacco 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 3.1 Annual Quantity of Dutiable Goods, 1998-2008

	Quantity (thousands of litres)										
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Wine	4,011	3,931	3,882	3,775	3,753	4,066	3,832	4,153	4,059	4,188	4,007
Cider	1,056	1,101	1,088	1,085	983	1,050	1,133	1,223	1,310	1,430	1,329
Beer	13,589	12,926	11,884	11,626	11,103	11,303	10,664	10,837	10,411	9,863	9,876
Road fuel	54,376	53,411	53,160	53,150	53,100	51,878	50,577	50,032	49,033	50,106	52,016
Spirits (thou of ltrs/alc)	295.2	275.1	254.2	222.0	196.8	224.3	189.9	203.9	202.4	184.5	179.4
Tobacco (thou of kilos)	152.5	144.6	122.5	107.2	102.5	97.3	83.8	68.6	68.3	64.7	61.1

Further reading: Customs and Excise Department, Annual Reports.

4. Prices and Earnings

Jersey (All-Items) Retail Prices Index, RPI

The RPI measures changes in the cost of a representative selection of goods and services bought by Jersey households. Over 500 items are included in the Index. The RPI is an index number based on a point in time (currently June 2000 being set equal to 100). The rate of change of the RPI, quoted as a percentage, normally compares the current index to the same quarter a year previously, hence measuring the rate at which prices are changing overall, giving an annual 'rate of inflation'.

During the twelve months to December 2008, the All-Items Retail Prices Index for Jersey increased by 3.3% to stand at 137.7 (June 2000 = 100). This was a lower annual rate of inflation as seen in September 2008 (6.4%). Key contributors to this decrease were lower house purchase costs, as a result of lower mortgage interest payments following a series of reductions in the Bank of England base rate, and falls in heating oil and petrol prices in the Fuel & light and Motoring groups, respectively.

The introduction of a Goods and Services Tax (GST) in Jersey in May 2008 accounted for about 1.9 percentage points of the overall annual change in the Jersey December RPI, spread across the groups. In addition to the introduction of GST, a key contributor to the annual increase was higher Food costs (up by 14% on an annual basis).

Table 4.1 Jersey All-Items Retail Prices Index (RPI) in Jersey, the UK and Guernsey and the RPI (X) for Jersey, 2002-2008

		RPI Index June 2000=100	Annual Movements (%)			
			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	Mar	124.8	2.4	2.4	3.1	2.4
	Jun	126.2	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.1
	Sep	127.1	3.6	3.6	3.5	2.8
	Dec	127.5	3.7	4.4	4.4	2.5
2007	Mar	130.3	4.4	4.8	4.8	2.8
	Jun	131.6	4.3	4.4	4.7	2.3
	Sep	132.1	3.9	3.9	4.9	2.2
	Dec	133.3	4.5	4.0	4.9	3.2
2008	Mar	134.5	3.2	3.8	4.8	2.9
	Jun	139.0	5.6	4.6	5.5	5.8
	Sep	140.5	6.4	5.0	5.8	6.7
	Dec	137.7	3.3	0.9	1.2	5.2

4. Prices and Earnings

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. 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 2008, the annual rate of change RPI(Y) was 3.2%.

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 2008 was 0.8 percentage points lower than in the UK (3.2% in Jersey compared with 4.0% in the UK).

Comparison of Consumer Prices in Jersey and the UK – June 2008

The annual changes in the RPIs in Jersey, Guernsey and the UK were higher in June 2008 than in June 2007, with global increases in commodity and oil prices being key drivers to the rates of increase seen in all jurisdictions.

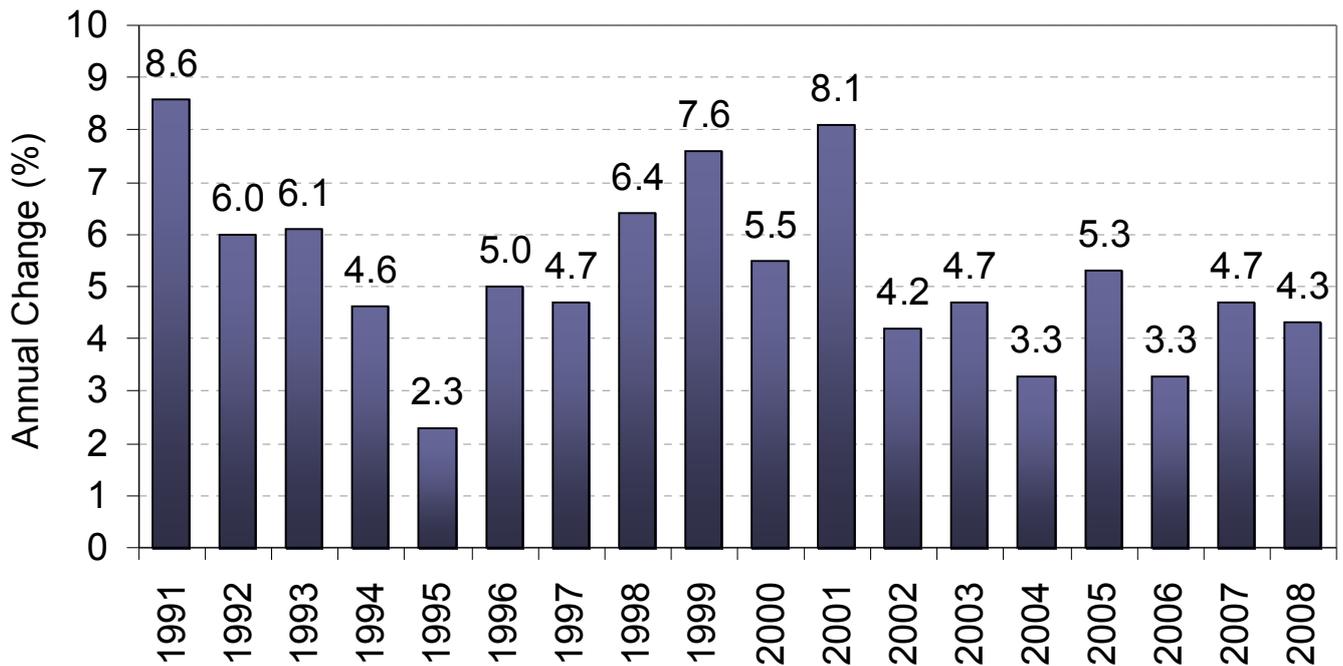
Over the 12 months to June 2008, the Food group of the RPI increased by 13% in Jersey, 10% in the UK and 7% in Guernsey. Removing the effect of, Food prices in Jersey increased at a similar rate as in the UK (10%) from June 2007 to June 2008. Direct food comparisons show that average meat prices were about 13% higher in Jersey than in the UK in June 2008 and the cost of fresh fruit and vegetables in Jersey were more than a quarter higher, 27% and 29% respectively.

Over the last eight years Motoring costs, overall, have increased significantly more in Jersey and Guernsey than in the UK.

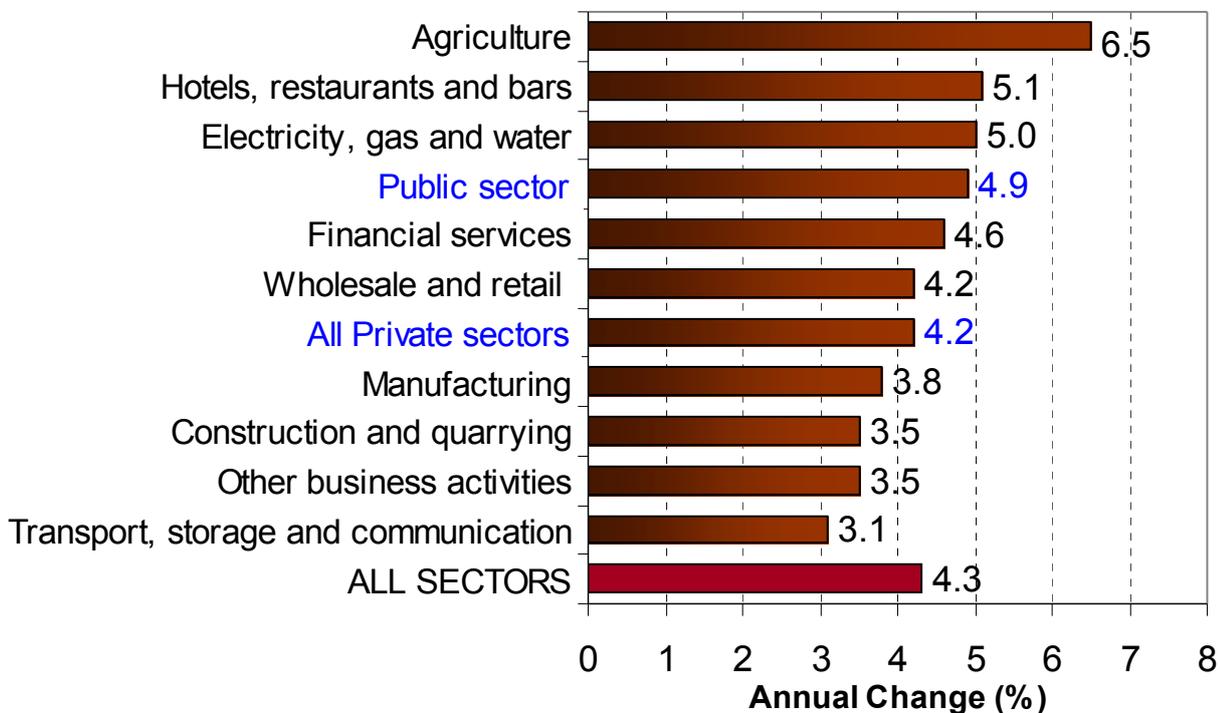
Further reading: Comparison of Consumer Prices in Jersey and the UK – June 2008: States of Jersey Statistics Unit, September 2008.

Earnings

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

Figure 4.1 Annual Change (%) in Average Earnings, 1991-2008

Average earnings in Jersey rose by 4.3% in the year to June 2008 compared with 4.7% for the previous twelve-month period.

Figure 4.2 Annual Percentage Change in Average Earnings by Sector, 2007-2008

'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, the Harbour Office, Jersey Post and Jersey Telecom).

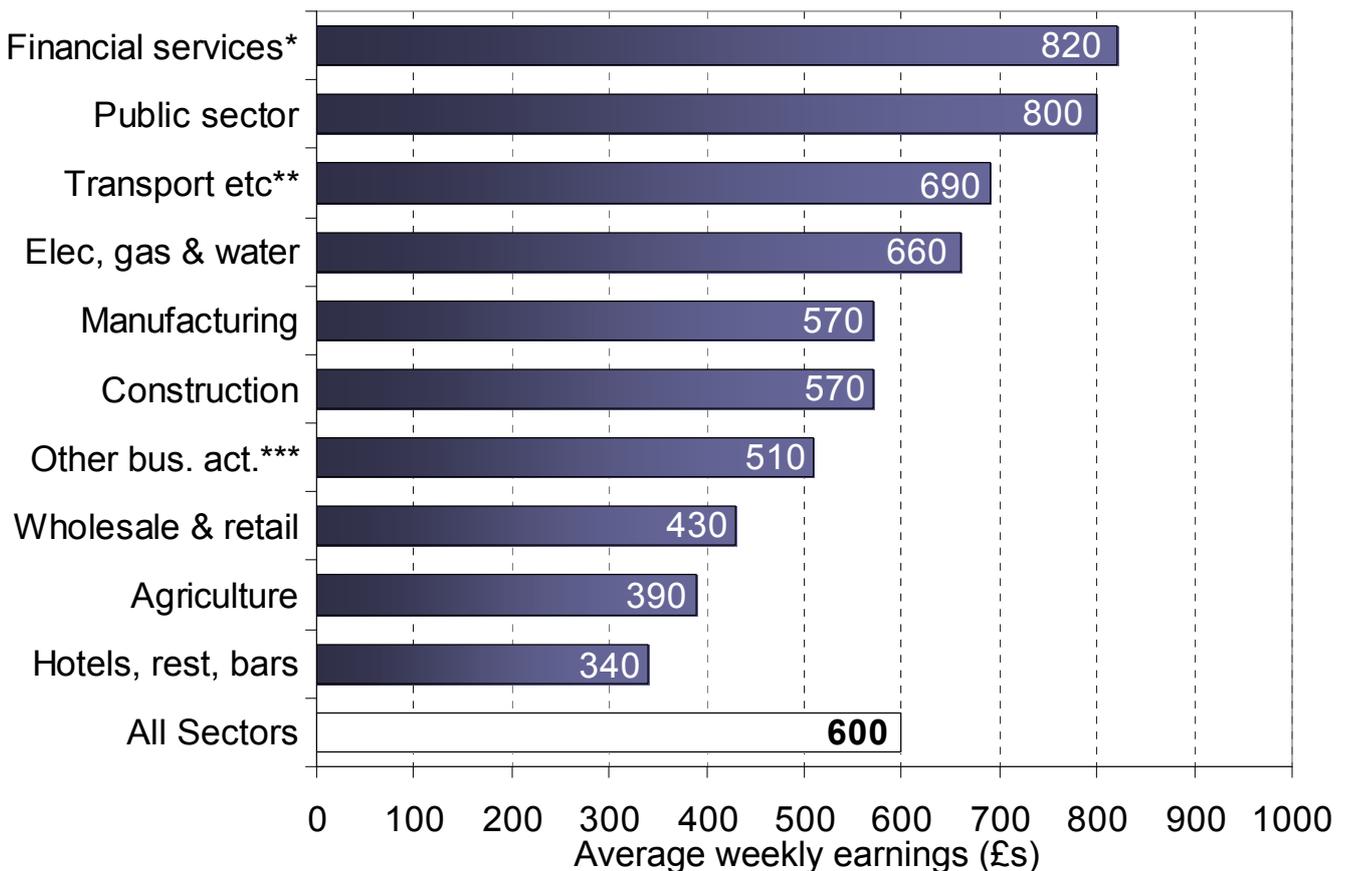
4. Prices and Earnings

Average earnings in the private sector increased by 4.2% over the year to June 2008; the public sector saw average earnings increase by 4.9% over the same period.

The survey from which earnings data in Jersey is strictly compiled is designed to measure changes in earnings rather than the actual level. The earning level shown in Figure 4.3 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. The average weekly earnings of (FTE) employees in Jersey in June 2008 were £600. The 'Financial services' sector (£820 per FTE per week) had the highest average weekly earnings, whilst 'Hotels, restaurants and bars' had the lowest (£340 per FTE per week).

In examining the changes in the RPI and in average earnings, it is clear that often in the past, most likely because of economic growth, earnings in Jersey have on average increased at a faster rate than prices (Figure 4.4). In 13 of the past 18 years, since 1990, average earnings in Jersey increased faster than retail prices.

Figure 4.3 Average Weekly Earnings, per FTE, by Sector, 2008, (£ per week)

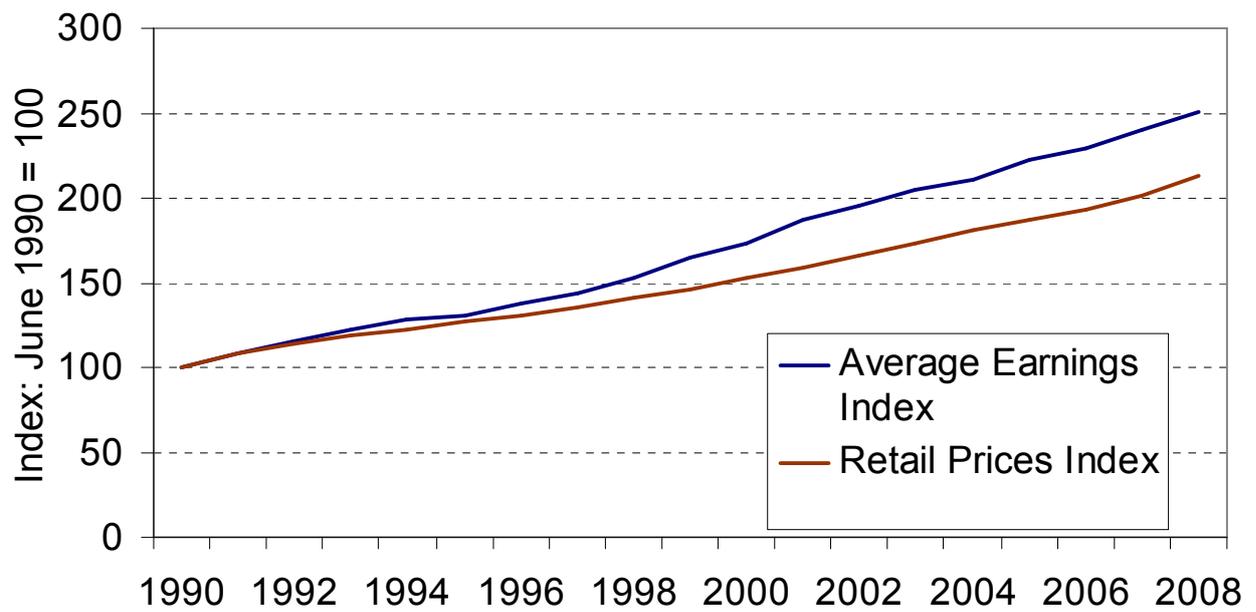


* Finance sector: excludes bonuses; the Survey of Financial Institutions estimated the average weekly bonus per FTE was £110 in 2007.

** Transport etc = "Transport, storage and communication" and includes the former and current States Trading Committees (Jersey Airport, Harbours, Postal Administration and Jersey Telecom)

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

Figure 4.4 Jersey's Average Earnings Index and Retail Prices Index (June 1990=100)



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

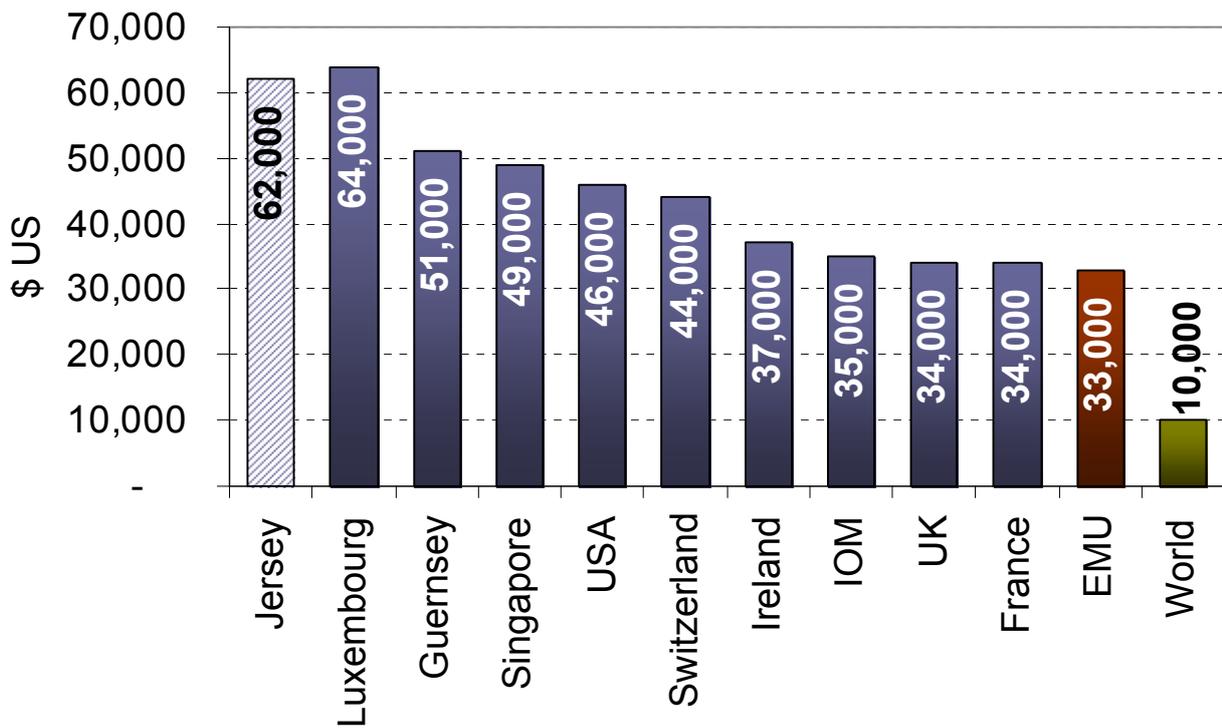
5. GVA and GNI

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 2007 total GVA for Jersey was £4.1 billion.

Economic activity can also be considered in terms of the total income of resident businesses and individuals. This aggregate measure is known as Gross National Income (GNI) and 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 2007 Jersey's GNI was £3.7 billion.

In recent years Jersey's GNI per capita has been amongst the highest in the world², and is shown for 2007 in Figure 5.1 in terms of \$US for comparative purposes.

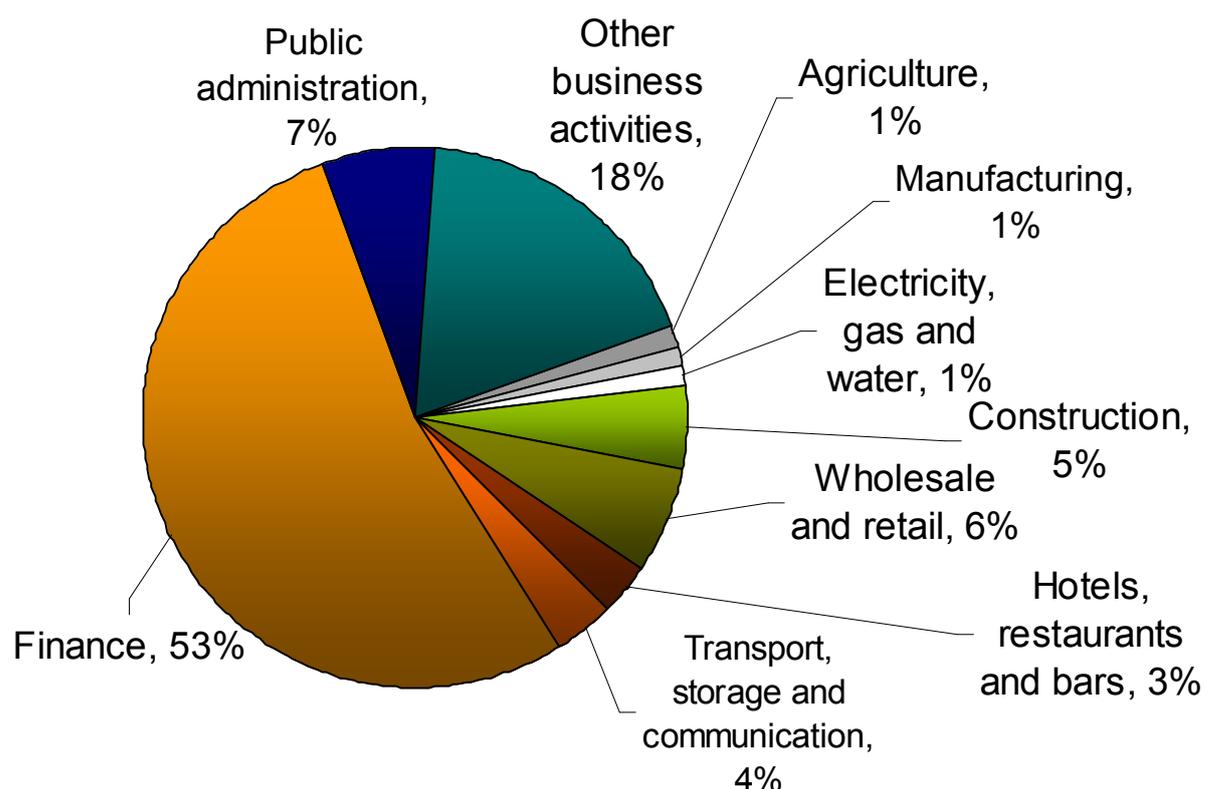
Figure 5.1: GNI per capita, 2007 (PPP \$US)³



The GVA by sector is shown in Figure 5.2. Financial services accounted for more than half of total GVA in 2007.

² Reliable data on the size of the Jersey economy only exist from 1998, with the latest data being for 2007.

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

Figure 5.2: Gross Value Added by sector⁴, 2007**Table 5.1: GVA (basic) by sector at current year values: £ million**

Sector	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 (r)	2007 (p)
Agriculture	47	44	47	48	44	47	50	53
Manufacturing	64	65	64	63	59	56	55	53
Electricity, gas & water	36	35	36	34	34	37	36	36
Construction	143	153	165	160	161	177	192	212
Wholesale & retail	194	197	200	210	215	228	239	259
Hotels, restaurants & bars	107	107	107	113	113	112	116	119
Transport, storage & communications	120	128	131	133	138	146	150	157
Finance	1,654	1,636	1,619	1,584	1,603	1,677	1,954	2,177
Other business activities	499	524	551	585	617	666	662	746
...of which business activity	185	199	212	232	247	284	267	297
...of which rental income	314	325	339	353	370	382	394	449
Public administration	186	199	210	223	235	244	257	276
Total GVA	3,051	3,088	3,129	3,153	3,219	3,390	3,711	4,089

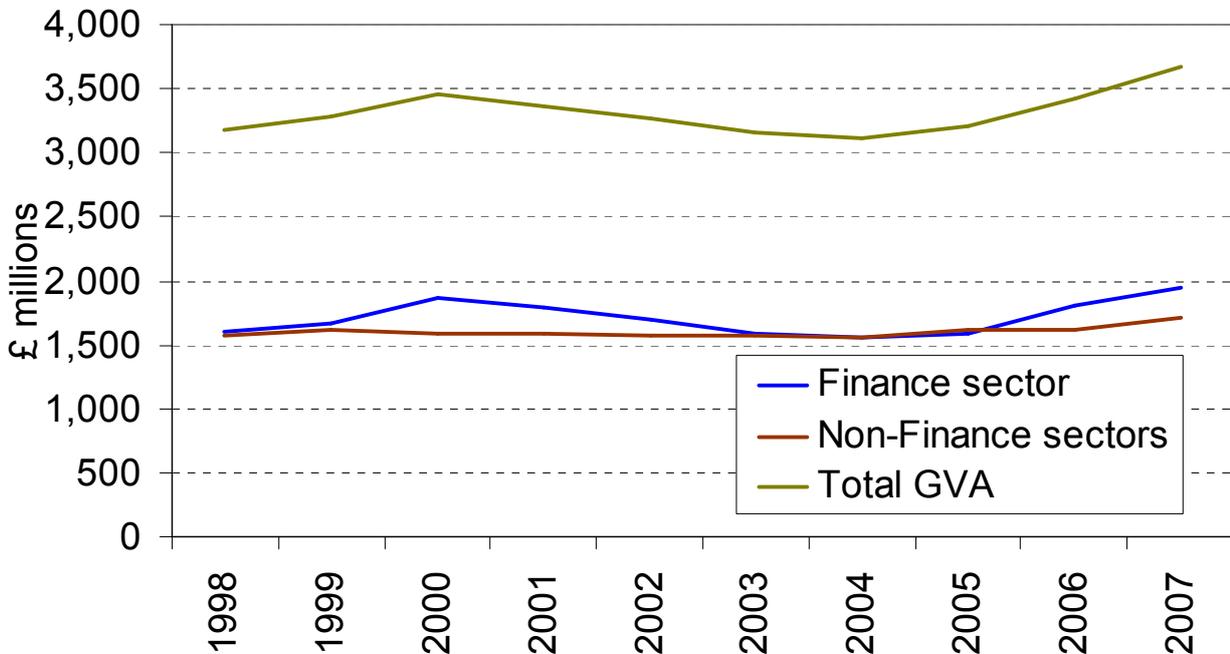
Further reading: Jersey Gross Value Added (GVA) and Gross National Income (GNI) 2007: Statistics Unit, September 2008. Jersey Economic Digest 2008.

⁴ The 'Other business activities' sector is made up of a range of services and activities (e.g. architects, cleaning services, advertising etc.) and includes rental income of private households, both actual and imputed. However, rental income is excluded from this sector when comparing performance of individual sectors.

5. GVA and GNI

Between 1998 and 2000 the GVA of the Finance industry in Jersey grew by 17% in real terms and this was reflected in the overall GVA, which increased by 9% over the same period (Figure 5.3). When the GVA in the Finance sector fell by 17% between 2000 and 2004, total GVA correspondingly fell by 10%.

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



The increase in overall GVA seen over 2007 (up 7%) was driven by growth in the Finance sector (up 9%).

In addition to Finance, several other sectors also saw real term increases in GVA in 2007 (Table 5.2), notably Construction which has now seen three consecutive years of strong growth at an average rate of about 7% per annum. The Agriculture and Wholesale & retail sectors have also seen three consecutive years of real term growth, at a slightly lower rate of about 4% per annum. In contrast, Manufacturing has continued its long-term decline.

Table 5.2: GVA by sector, constant (2003) values, £ million

Sector	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 (r)	2007 (p)	06/07 % change
Agriculture	53	48	49	48	43	44	46	48	4%
Manufacturing	73	71	67	63	57	53	50	47	-5%
Electricity, gas & water	41	38	38	34	33	35	33	33	-3%
Construction	162	167	173	160	156	168	177	190	8%
Wholesale & retail	220	214	209	210	209	216	220	232	6%
Hotels, restaurants & bars	121	116	112	113	109	106	107	107	0%
Transport, storage & communications	136	140	137	133	133	138	138	141	2%
Finance	1,873	1,784	1,692	1,584	1,551	1,585	1,799	1,952	9%
Other business activities	565	571	575	585	597	630	609	669	10%
<i>...of which business activity</i>	<i>210</i>	<i>217</i>	<i>221</i>	<i>232</i>	<i>239</i>	<i>269</i>	<i>246</i>	<i>266</i>	<i>8%</i>
<i>...of which rental income</i>	<i>355</i>	<i>354</i>	<i>354</i>	<i>353</i>	<i>358</i>	<i>361</i>	<i>363</i>	<i>403</i>	<i>11%</i>
Public administration	211	217	219	223	227	230	237	247	5%
Total GVA	3,455	3,367	3,270	3,153	3,115	3,205	3,416	3,666	7%

6. Financial Services

Bank deposits and fund administration in Jersey

Over the past nine years, total bank deposits held in Jersey have increased by over £79 billion whilst the number of bank licences has reduced by 26, mainly due to mergers.

Table 6.1 Bank Deposits in Jersey, 2000-2008

	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

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

The total value of collective funds administered from Jersey has grown by more than £149 billion over the nine years to 2008.

Table 6.2 Total Value and Number of Funds Administered from Jersey, 2000-2008

	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

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

The Net Asset Value ('NAV') of funds in Jersey had risen by 9% in the preceding 12 months to almost £240 billion and the total number of funds had risen by 16% to 1,452, comprising 3,080 separate investment pools.

Investment Business

The number of clients decreased by almost 1,900 from September 2007 to September 2008 and the total funds under management decreased by over £1 billion to £17.6 billion; the average asset value per client increased by almost 5% to £1.1 million.

Table 6.3 Value of funds managed and number of clients, Sept 2007-2008

	2007	2008	Percentage change
Clients	17,798	15,919	-11
Assets (£billion)	18.66 (r)	17.64	-5
Average asset value per client (£m)	1.05 (r)	1.1	+5

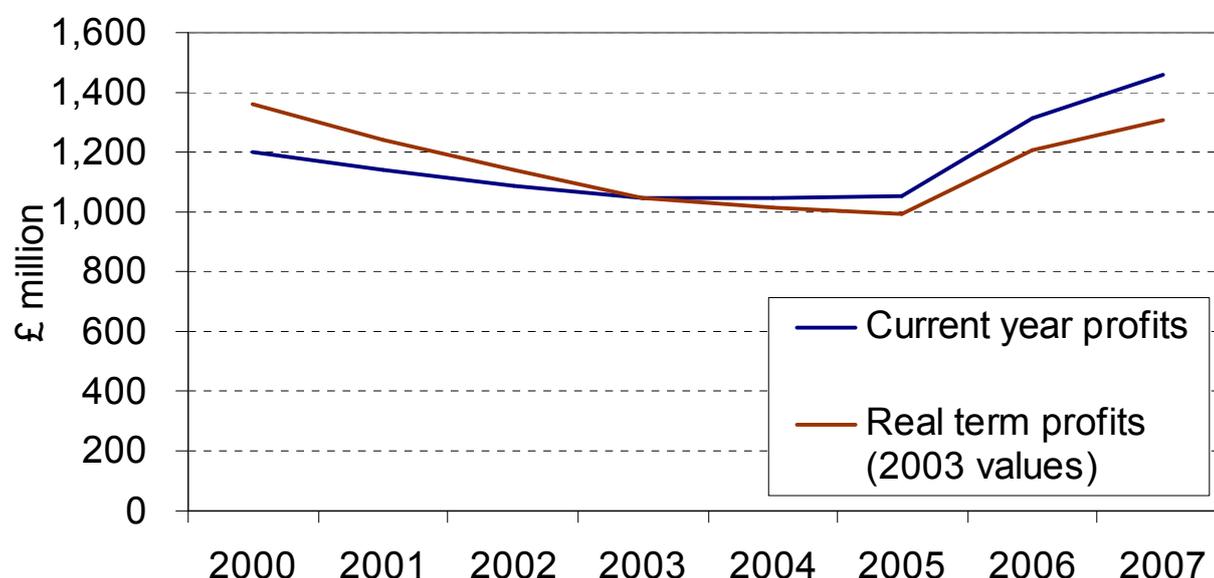
(r) revised by Jersey Financial Services Commission see www.jerseyfsc.org

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 total net profit of Jersey's financial services sector in 2007 was estimated at £1,460 million, representing a nominal increase of 12% on 2006. This latest increase constituted the third consecutive annual rise in total profit; 2005 had seen the first rise for five years.

Figure 6.1 Estimated Total Profit for Jersey's Financial Services Sector, 2000-2007



In 2007, the annual profit of the banking sub-sector was £1,200 million, a nominal increase of 13% on the previous year. Before the increases seen in 2005 and 2006, profits had declined in each year from 2001 to 2004.

In 2007, the profits for the other sub-sectors were: fund management £98 million; trust and company administration (including legal) £142 million; and accountancy £21 million.

6. Financial Services

The 2007 profit figure for fund managers represents a decrease of 9% on 2006. This most recent fall is the first decrease for this sub-sector since 2002, but total profit remains above the level recorded between 1998 and 2005. In contrast, profits for trust and company administration (including legal) increased to £142 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 around a quarter of firms reporting falls in profit compared to the previous year. Profits for accountancy in 2007 were estimated at £21 million compared to £18 million in 2006, an increase of 17%.

Profit per employee across the finance sector in 2007 was £121,000 per full-time equivalent (FTE)⁵ employee, 5% higher than in 2006.

Total expenditure on goods and services by the finance sector was £568 million in 2007, with over half (55%) of this total being spent in Jersey.

The total number of full-time equivalent (FTE) staff working in the Jersey financial services sector⁶ rose by 680 FTE in 2007 to 12,480. Total employment in this sector reached a peak in 2002 before falling in 2003 and 2004. Since 2005, employment in the finance sector has increased each year.

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.

⁶ FTE employee numbers are calculated from the December round of the Manpower Survey in each year.

Table 6.4 Employment, Profit and Expenditure of Financial Institutions, 2000-2007 (current year values)

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

All numbers have been rounded independently.

Further reading: Survey of Financial Institutions, 2007, published annually by the Statistics Unit; Jersey Financial Services Commission www.jerseyfsc.org

7. Tourism

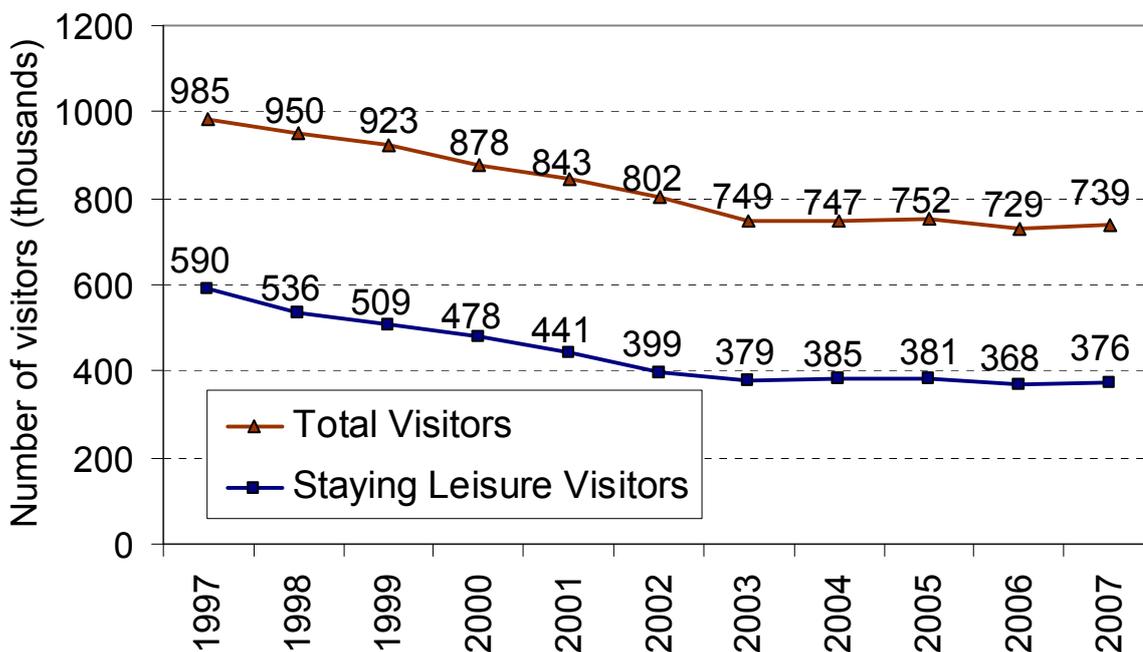
Number of Staying Visitors and Day Trippers

Between 2006 and 2007, the total number of staying leisure visitors increased by 2% to 375,900. The number of leisure day trippers fell by 7% between 2006 and 2007 to 94,100. Total on-Island visitor expenditure was £234 million, an average of £317 per visitor (all categories).

Table 7.1 Visitor Expenditure, Volume and Occupancy Rates, 2007

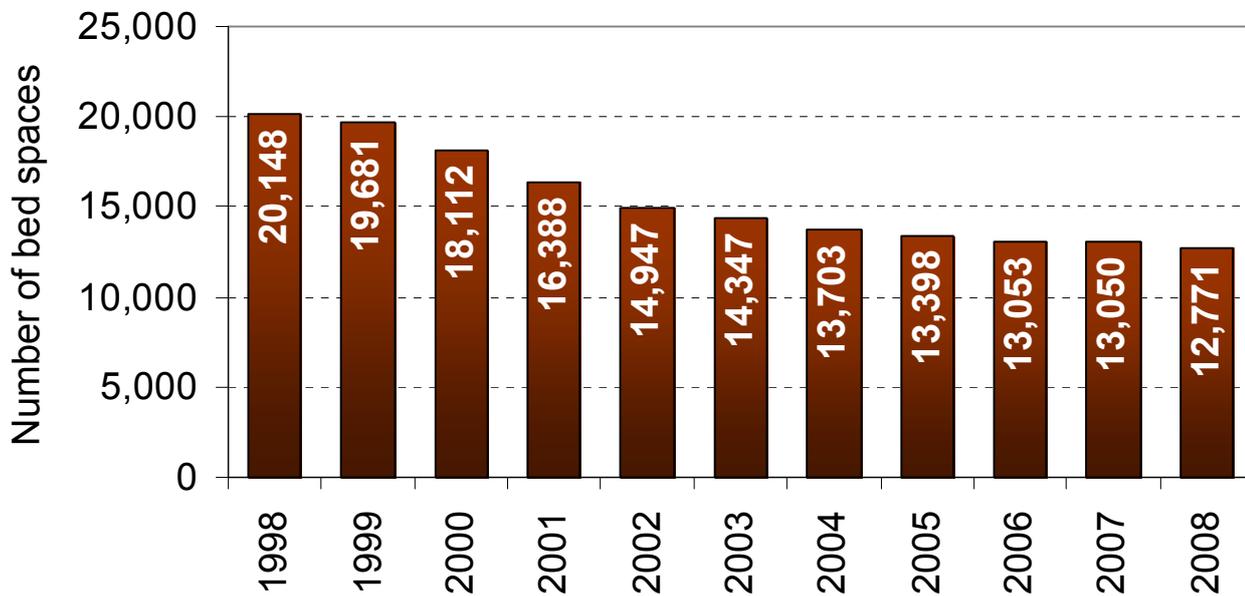
On-Island visitor expenditure	£234 million
Volume	
Total tourism	739,280
Staying leisure	375,860
Business	104,010
Staying conference	9,690
Leisure day tripper	94,050
Visiting yachtsmen	21,070
Registered accommodation establishments	159
Registered tourism bed spaces	13,050
Total bed nights available over year	3.4 million
Total bed nights sold over year	2.1 million
Total room nights sold over year	1.0 million
Average yearly room space occupancy	69%
Average yearly bed space occupancy	62%

Figure 7.1 Number of Staying Leisure and Total Visitors, 1997-2007



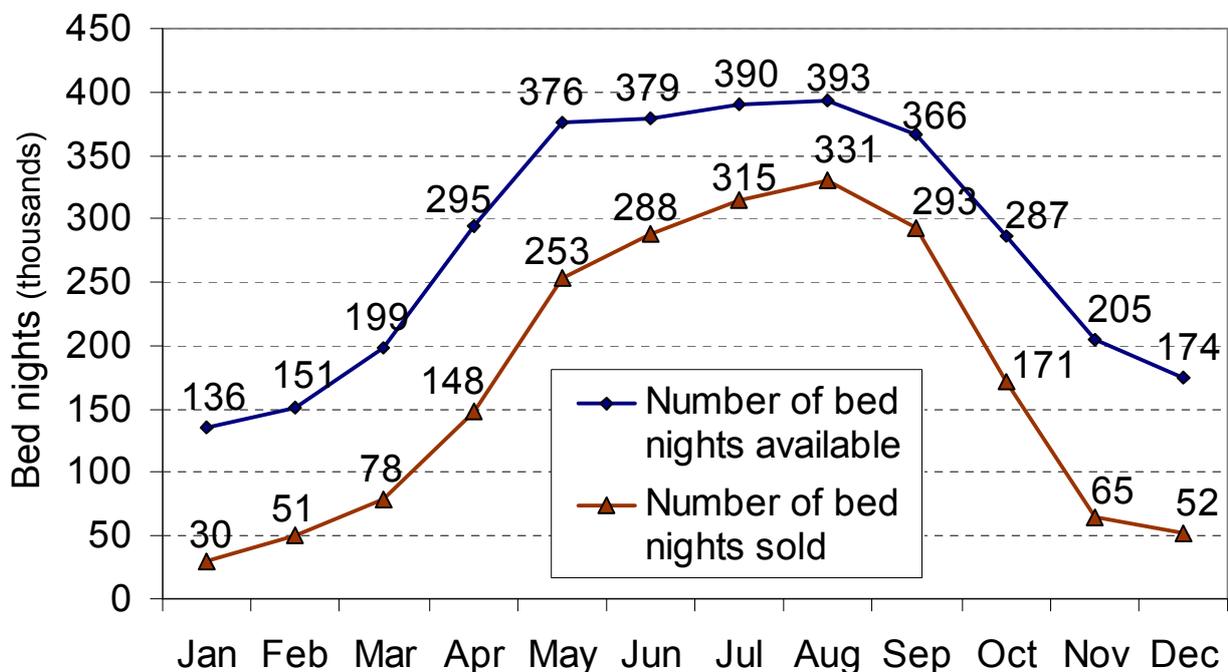
The number of registered bed spaces has reduced by almost two-fifths (37%) since 1998 although the rate of decline has slowed during the past five years.

Figure 7.2 Number of Registered Bed Spaces, 1998-2008



The room occupancy rate for 2007 was 69%, whilst the bed occupancy rate was 62%. Reflecting the seasonality of tourism in Jersey, the lowest occupancy rates occurred between January to March and November to December.

Figure 7.3 Number of Bed Nights Available and Number Sold, 2007

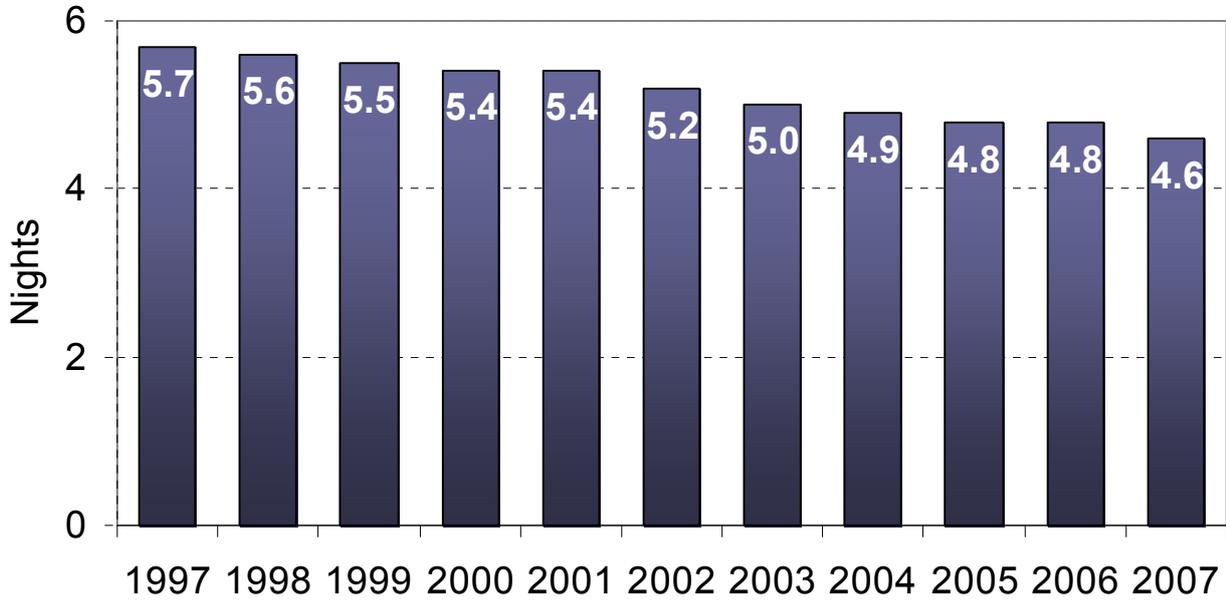


7. Tourism

Length of Stay of Staying Leisure Visitors

Between 1997 and 2007 the average number of nights spent in Jersey by leisure visitors has reduced by about 1 night, from 5.7 to 4.6.

Figure 7.4 Average Length of Stay of Staying Leisure Visitors, 1997-2007



Further reading: Jersey Tourism Annual Statistical Reports 2007.

Please visit www.jersey.com/marketinginfo

8. Size and Land Cover of Jersey

Jersey has a total surface area⁷ 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 8.1 Area of Jersey by Parish

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

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

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

Table 8.2 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

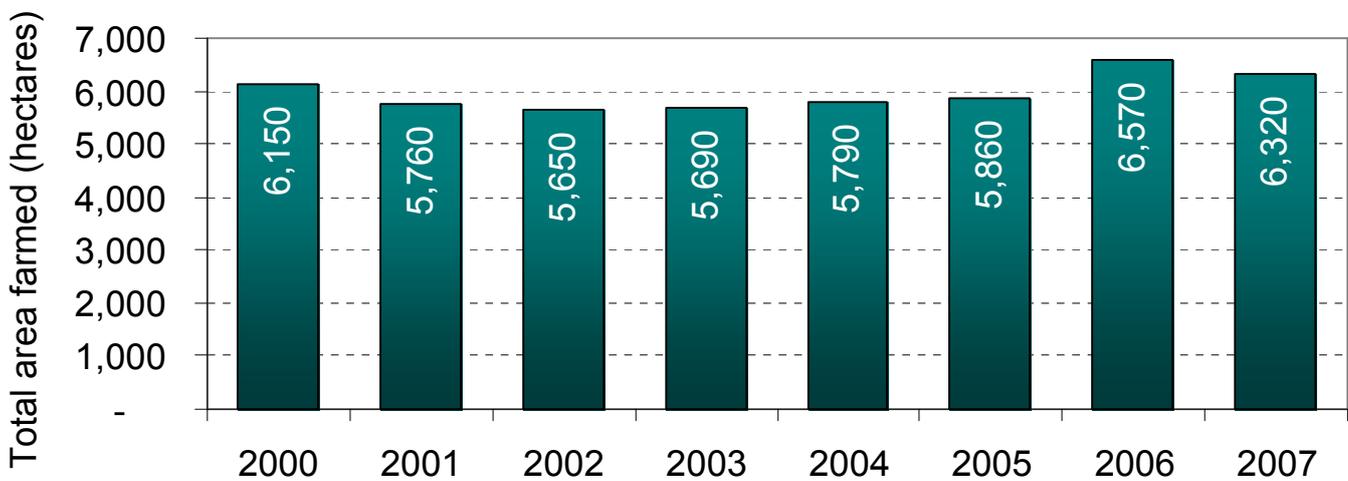
"Built environment" includes man-made surfaces such as buildings, roads, footpaths, domestic gardens, harbour areas etc. "Natural Vegetation" includes woodlands, dunes, grassland, cliffs and scrub. "Miscellaneous" includes parks, golf courses, the airport field, urban open spaces, cemeteries and sports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

⁷ Including reclaimed land of St Helier.

9. Agriculture and Fisheries

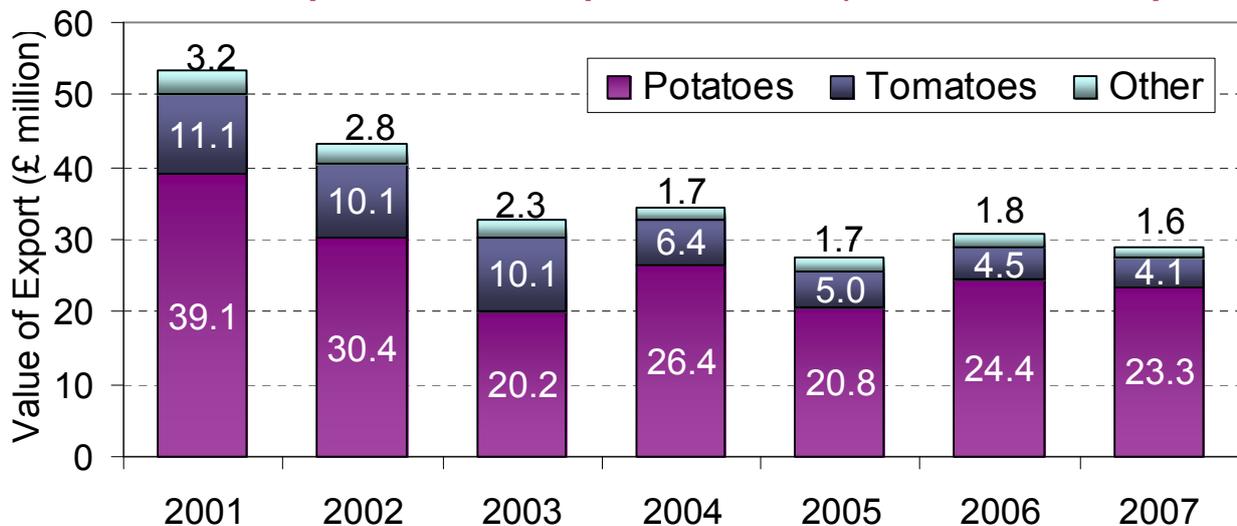
Until 2005 the agricultural statistics indicated that 50% of the total land use in Jersey was agricultural land. An Island land-use review in that year indicated a further 10% that may be being used agriculturally, and a subsequent land-owner survey established *all* land use for field sizes over 1 vergée (0.18 hectares). As a result of this, the 2006 total area available to agricultural saw an overall increase of 3,965 vergées (713 hectares) compared with 2005. An additional 416 holdings⁸ were identified as owning or occupying agricultural land, albeit with small areas. In 2007 agricultural land (including woodland on agricultural holdings) occupies 54% of the Island area, a reduction of 250 hectares (1,410 vergées) since 2006.

Figure 9.1 Total area farmed, 2000-2007 (hectares)



In real terms (allowing for inflation), the export value of potatoes decreased by 6% (£1.5 million) from 2006 to 2007, and tomatoes fell by almost 12% (£0.5 million).

Figure 9.2 Value of Export Arable Crops, 2001-2007 (£ million in 2007 prices)



Source: Jersey Agriculture.

Further Reading: Agricultural Statistics, 2007

⁸ A holding is a company or individual owning a recognised area of land which is classified as agricultural and to which certain conditions apply – not necessarily a working farm.

Table 9.1 Fish and aquaculture annual yield and landed catch values

	Annual yield (tonnes)							Landed catch values ⁴ , 2007	
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Price / kg (£)	Total value (£,000)
Captured fisheries									
Lobster	130	157	167	167	139	131	155	12.20	1,887
Brown crab	447	524	540	541	438	349	412	1.60	701
Scallop (dredging and diving) ¹	367	377	309	188	228	304	372	1.93	718
Whelk	519	204	134	147	442	621	545	1	545
Spider crab	236	270	233	223	163	129	106	1.55	164
Crawfish	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.2	24	4
Other ²	44	24	9	7	5	5	2	2	4
Shellfish sub-total	1,681	1,475	1,342	1,232	1,369	1,503	1,592		4,023
Skate/Ray	91	59	88	52	53	60	50	2.6	129
Bass	15	21	25	19	22	31	18	6.6	119
Sole	20	15	15	7	17	4	2	8.0	14
Sea Bream	94	107	135	48	36	7	3	2.2	7
Mullet (grey and red)	11	9	12	7	9	7	1	*	6
Pollack	17	12	13	10	8	6	3	1.5	4
Mackerel (incl. horse mackerel)	18	19	13	8	10	9	6	*	7
Dogfish (lesser and greater)	22	19	16	24	16	21	8	0.5	4
Conger	20	13	25	12	14	21	17	0.5	9
Other ³	49	37	24	15	16	13	10	1.0	28
Wet fish sub-total	356	311	363	202	203	180	118		328
Aquaculture									
Pacific oyster	390	476	560	721	580	651	737		
King scallop	2	2	1	4	8	3	4		
Mussel	78	96	108	25	50	118	50		
Aquaculture sub-total	470	574	670	749	638	772	791		1,083
Total Production	2,507	2,360	2,375	2,183	2,210	2,454	2,501		5,435

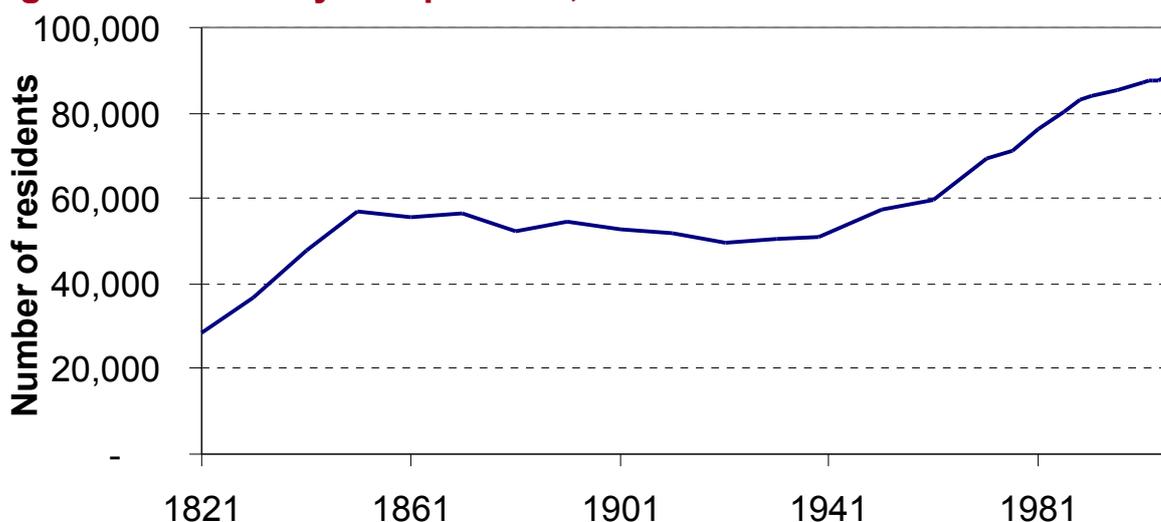
¹ Total catch value excludes those caught by divers for recreational use (values estimated for 2003 - 2006) except for the 2007 value. ² Includes Prawns, Cuttlefish, Squid and Velvet Crab. ³ Includes Angler, Brill, Cod, Gurnard/Latchet, Haddock, Hake, John Dorey, Lemon Sole, Ling, Plaice, Sandeel, Tope 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 2007**

10. Population

Total Population

On 11 March 2001 (Census Day), the resident population of Jersey was 87,186. The resident population of Jersey at the end of 2007 was estimated as 90,800, an increase of about 1,400 persons from year-end 2006. This increase was comprised of natural growth (excess of births over deaths) of almost 300 and net inward migration of about 1,100 people.

Figure 10.1 Jersey's Population, 1821-2007



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 based on administrative data sources.

Table 10.1 Total Resident Population, 1981-2007

Census	Total	Year end estimate*	Total
1981	76,050	2001	87,400
1986	80,212	2002	87,600
1989	82,809	2003	87,600
1991	84,082	2004	87,700
1996	85,150	2005	88,400
2000	87,100	2006	89,400 (r)
2001	87,186	2007	90,800

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

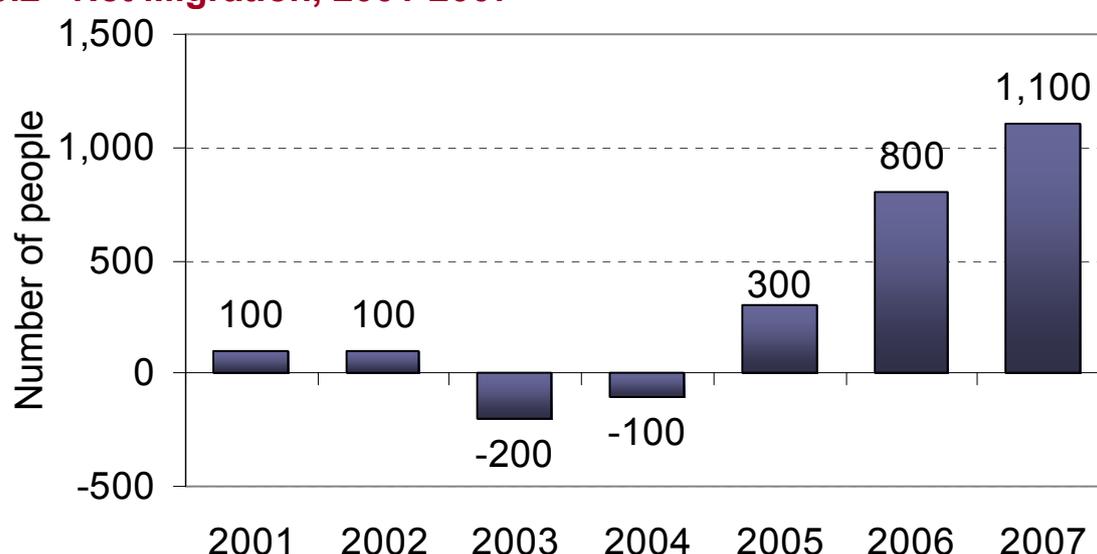
Migration

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. 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 10.2). In contrast, 2003 and 2004 saw net outward migration, reflecting the falls in private sector employment seen in those years.

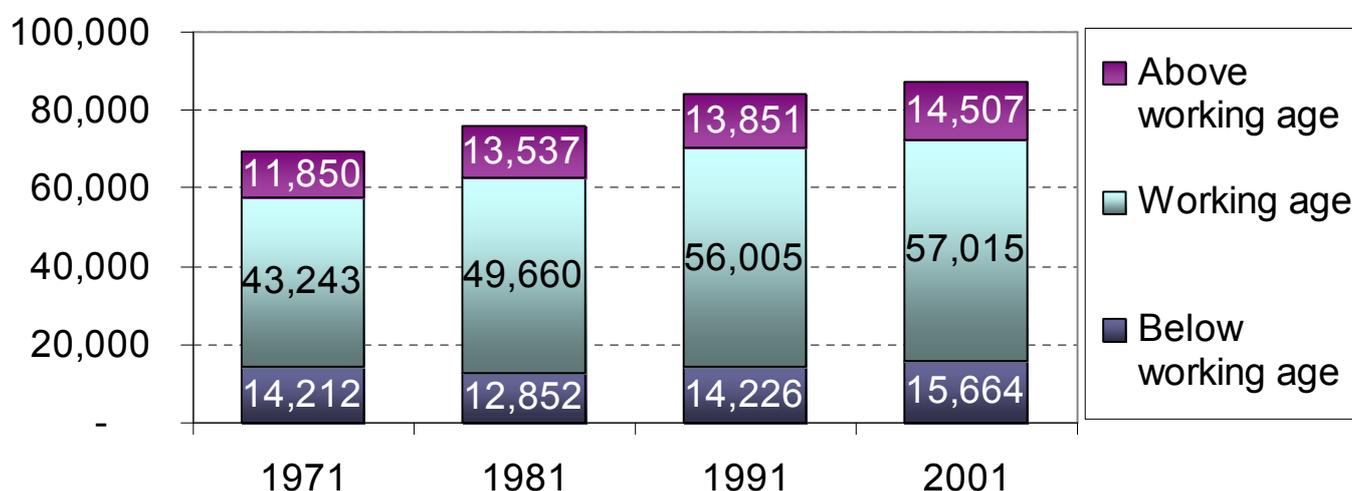
Driven by increased employment in the private sector, reflecting an improvement in the Island's economy, both 2005 and 2006 saw relatively larger levels of net inward migration of about 300 and 800 people per year, respectively. In 2007, the level of net inward migration increased still further, to some 1,100 people.

Figure 10.2 Net Migration, 2001-2007



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

Figure 10.3 Age Structure with Respect to Working Age, 1971-2001



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

10. Population

On 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 of the resident population were non-locally qualified under the housing regulation in effect at the time. However, since the last Census there have been a series of changes in the housing regulations such that the period of residency required to attain qualified status had been reduced from 19 years to 12 years (by 2007). As a result, the proportion of non-qualified adults has reduced, as shown in Table 10.2.

Table 10.2 Residential qualifications of the Resident Population, 2001 and 2008

Categories*	Percentage of population aged 16 and over (2001)**	Updated (JASS 2008) Profile
a - h	77%	86 ± 1%
j - k	2%	3%
Non-qualified	21%	11 ± 1%

* As defined under Jersey Housing Regulations.

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

Population Density

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

Table 10.3 Population density of Jersey and other Jurisdictions, 2007

	Population	Area (km ²)	Density (per km ²)
Jersey *	90,800	116	780
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 770 per km².

Passports

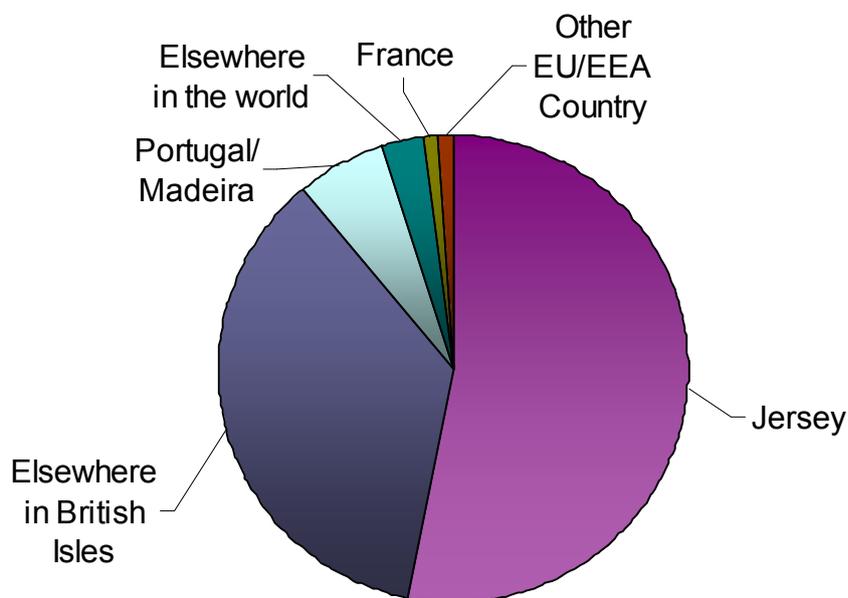
Table 10.4 Number of passports issued and documents legalised, 2004-2008

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

Place of Birth

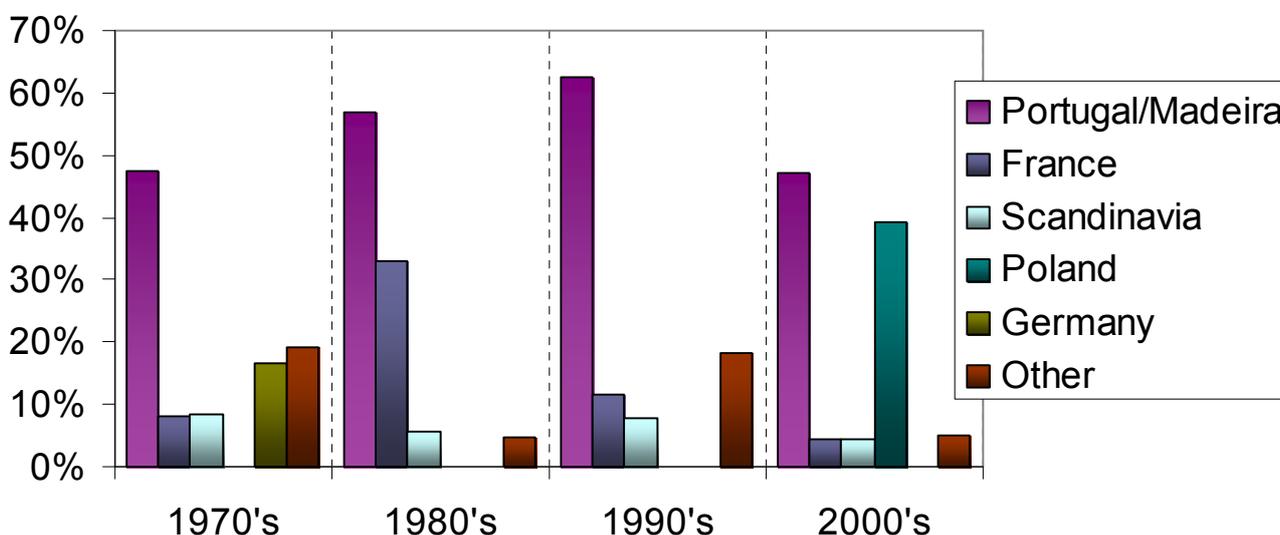
At the time of the 2001 Census, over half (53%) of the population were born in Jersey and four out of ten people (40%) were born elsewhere in the British Isles (including Eire).

Figure 10.4 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.

Figure 10.5 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.

10. Population

Marital Status

Four in ten adults (40%) living in Jersey are married (for the first time), a quarter (26%) are single and 10% are divorced. Less than one in ten are re-married (6%) whilst 7% are widowed and 3% are separated but still legally married. Combining the cohabiting and single groups we can see that the figures for single people and all other marital statuses are similar to the last Census (see Table 10.5).

The 2007 Jersey Annual Social Survey separately identified people living as couples (and who had never been married) and showed that they made up 8% of the adult population. Previously such people had been recorded as single by the 2001 Census.

Table 10.5 – Profile of marital status (percentages)

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

Further reading: Population update 2007, published annually by the Statistics Unit.

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

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

11. Households

Private Households

The number of private households⁹ in Jersey recorded in the 2001 Census was 35,562. The 2007 round of the Housing Needs Survey (HNS) gave an updated estimate of private households resident in Jersey at the end of 2007 of 37,900.

Table 11.1 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

Number of Persons per Household

The average number of people per private household declined between the 1971 and 2001 Censuses⁹. The 2007 Housing Needs Survey gave an updated figure for average household size of 2.33, which follows the declining trend.

Table 11.2 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

Looking at the types of property people 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 11.3). Eight in ten households (81%) have three or fewer bedrooms, whilst one in twenty (6%) have more than four. The most common type of household is a one-bedroom flat/maisonette, with about a fifth (19%) of residential properties being made up of this property type.

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

11. Households

Table 11.3 – 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.

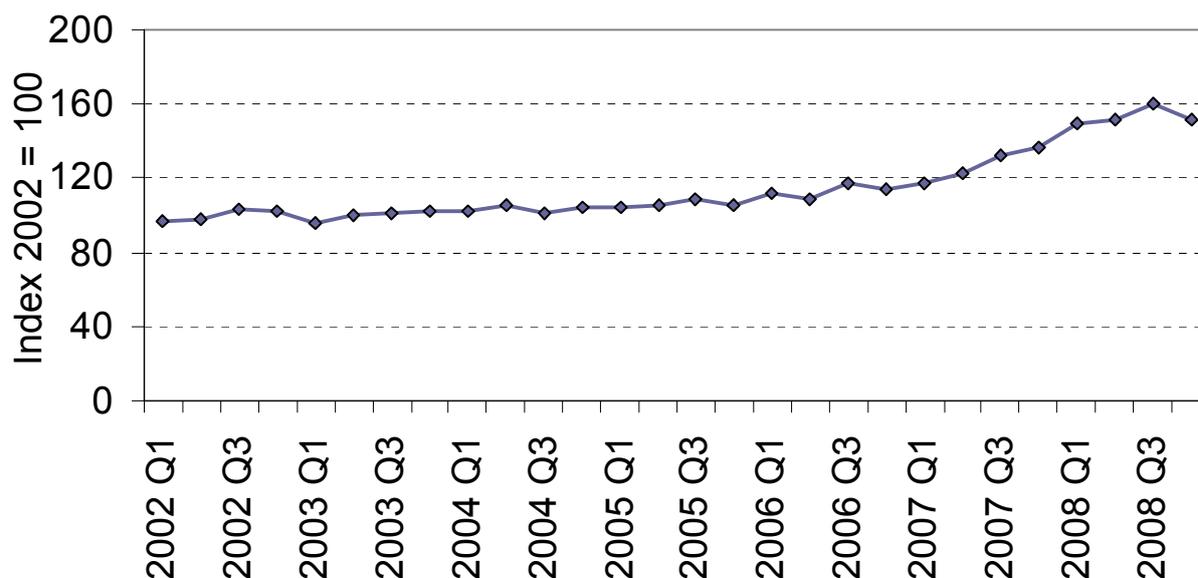
Further reading: Reports on the Jersey Housing Assessment 2008-2012, Housing Needs Survey 2007.

12. Housing

House Prices

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

Figure 12.1: Jersey House Price Index (average for 2002=100)



As Figure 12.1 indicates, the mix-adjusted average price of dwellings in Jersey, as measured by the Jersey House Price Index, was essentially flat during 2002 and 2003, increased at a rate of around 3% per annum in both 2004 and 2005, by almost 7% in 2006 and by 13% in 2007 on a year-on-year basis.

During the fourth quarter of 2008, the average (mix-adjusted) price of dwellings sold in Jersey was £480,000 (an index value of 153.0 where 2002 = 100). On a calendar year basis, the index rose by about 20% between 2007 and 2008, suggesting that 2008 experienced a higher rate of price growth than in previous years. On a quarterly basis, between Q3 and Q4 2008, the index saw a decrease of 5%, the first quarterly decrease seen in Jersey for two years and the largest quarterly decrease since Q1 2003.

Property type specific movements can be seen in Table 12.1 for the past five years.

12. Housing

Table 12.1 Average Prices (£,000) for Individual Property Types, 2004-2008

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 Q1	255	327	391	510	638	474
Q2	226	323	378	506	704	480
Q3	229	322	447	541	706	508
Q4	229	333	407	524	628	480

The average (mix-adjusted) price of dwellings sold in Jersey during the fourth quarter of 2008, at £480,000, was more than double that for the UK, overall, and 50% higher than in Greater London.

Table 12.2 Mix-adjusted Average Price of Dwellings Sold in Jersey and the UK, 2007-2008

Region	Mix-adjusted average price (£,000)					
	Q3 2007	Q4 2007	Q1 2008	Q2 2008	Q3 2008	Q4* 2008
Jersey	421	435	474	480	508	480
UK	219	219	219	217	211	200
England	227	227	226	224	218	206
Greater London	342	339	342	342	329	312
South East (excl. London)	274	275	275	272	266	250
South West	230	229	226	223	219	205
Wales	167	169	167	163	159	152
Northern Ireland	247	231	222	221	213	192
Scotland	163	165	163	167	162	155

Prices are rounded to the nearest £1,000.

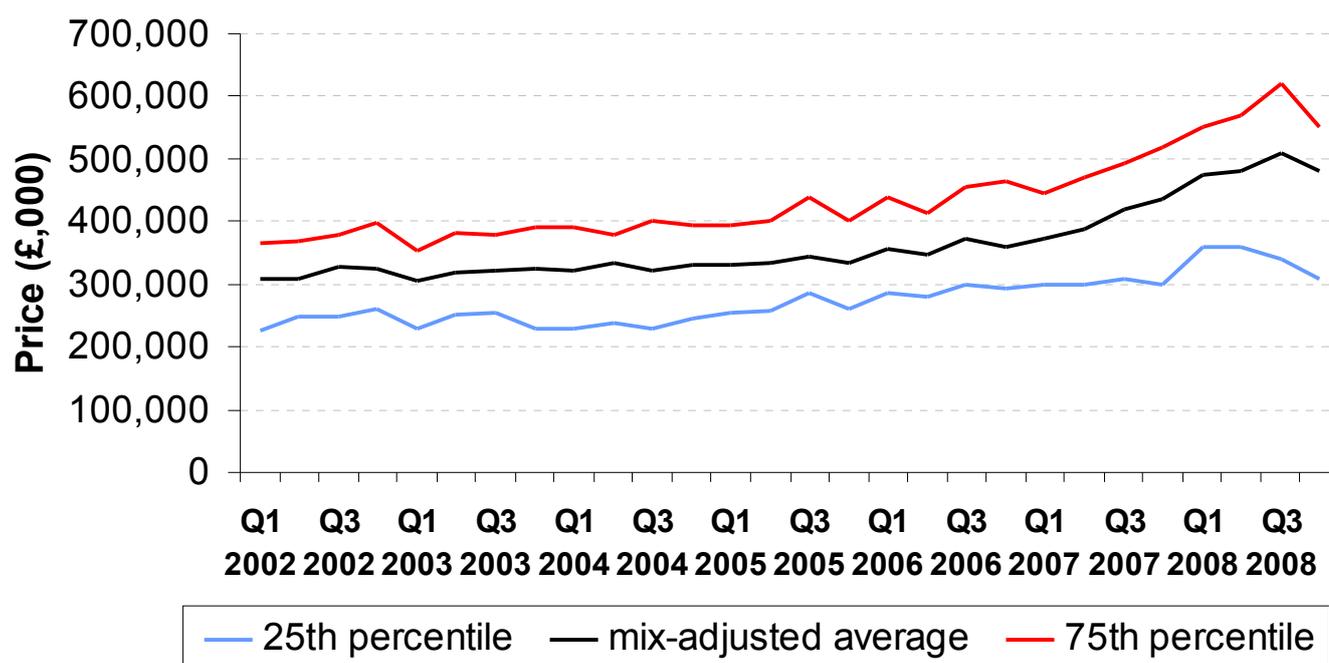
* For all jurisdictions Q4 is for October to December 2008.

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

Lower Quartile Price

A widely used indicator of relative housing affordability is the lower quartile property price, which is determined by ranking all property prices in ascending order; the lowest 25 percent of prices are below the lower quartile.

It is also informative to compare the 25th and 75th percentile values with the average mix-adjusted price over time (the highest 25 percent of properties are above the 75th percentile) (Figure 12.2).

Figure 12.2 Lower and upper quartile prices, 2002-2008

The overall price increase from 2002 to the start of 2008 was similar for each measure shown in Figure 12.3, at almost 50%.

However, in the 18 months from late 2006 to Q4 2007 the lower quartile price remained relatively stable at about £300,000. There was then a sharp increase in the first quarter of 2008, followed by a downward trend during the remainder of the year, with the lower quartile price level in Q4 2008 (£310,000) being smaller to that seen in late 2006 and throughout 2007.

The recent trend for the lower quartile price is in contrast to that seen for the mix-adjusted average price and the 75th percentile. Both of these measures saw prices continue to rise from late 2006 to Q3 2008, before falling in the latest quarter.

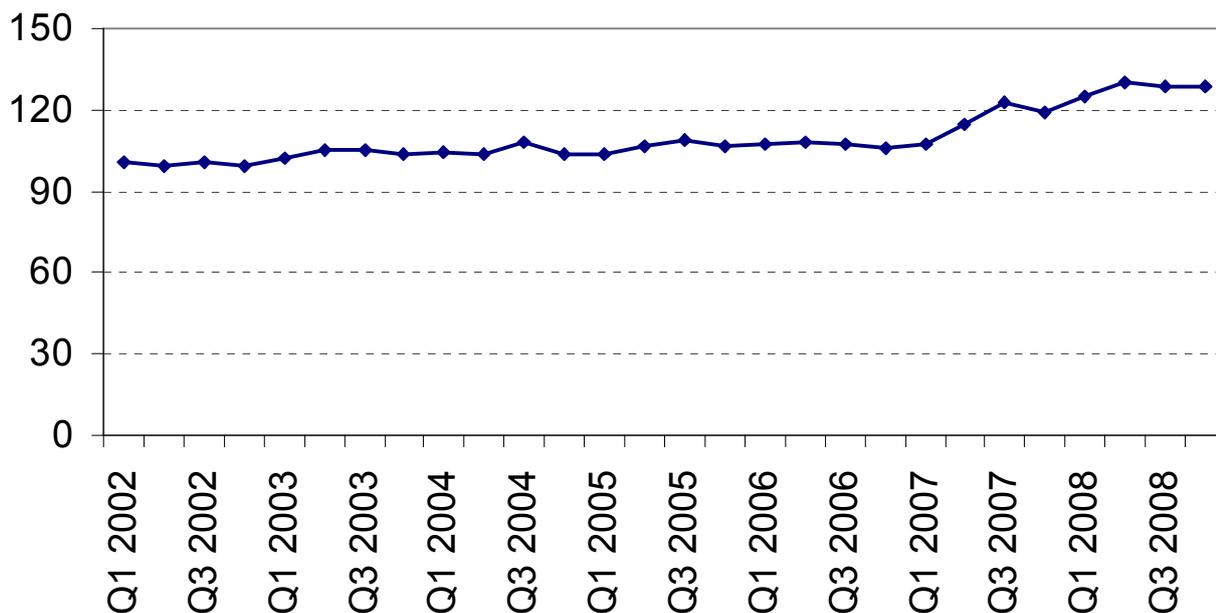
Jersey Private Sector Rental Index

In the third quarter of 2007 a Private Sector Rental Index was introduced for Jersey, 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 12.3.

12. Housing

Figure 12.3 Jersey Private Sector Rental Index, 2002-2008 (Mean 2002 = 100)



Average rents in the private sector, as measured by the Jersey Private Sector Rental Index, increased by about 4% between 2002 and 2003. New rents were then essentially stable between 2003 and 2006 before rising in 2007 (up by 8% on an annual basis) and in 2008 (up by 10%).

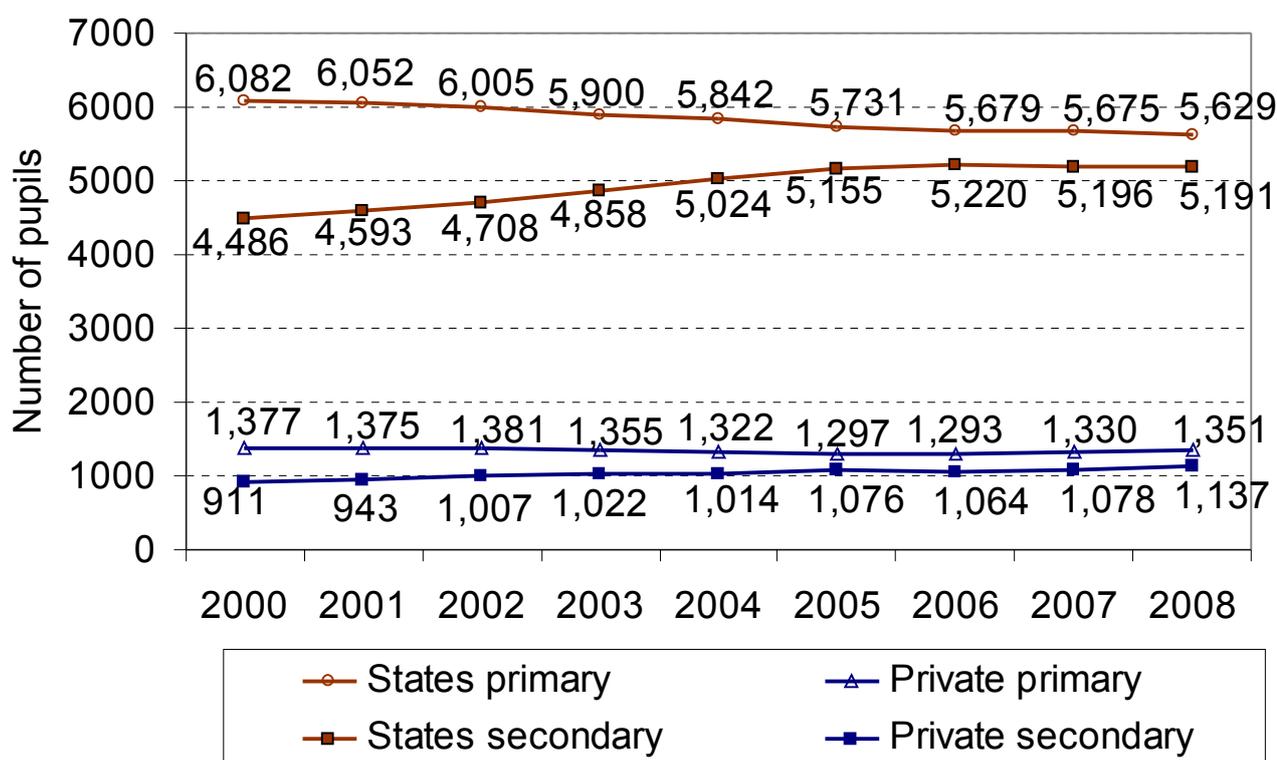
Average rents (from new consents) in the fourth quarter of 2008 were about 8% higher than the average for the fourth quarter of 2007 but were a similar level to the previous two quarters. Flat rents were up slightly on a quarterly basis, whilst house rents were down slightly.

13. Education

Number of Pupils

The total number of children in primary and secondary education in Jersey increased by 345 between 2001 and 2008 (from 12,963 to 13,308), comprising an increase of 792 in secondary schools and a decrease of 447 in primary schools.

Figure 13.1 Number of pupils in Primary and Secondary Education, 2001-2008



Figures are for January of each year.

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

Table 13.1 Children with Special Educational Needs, 1998-2008

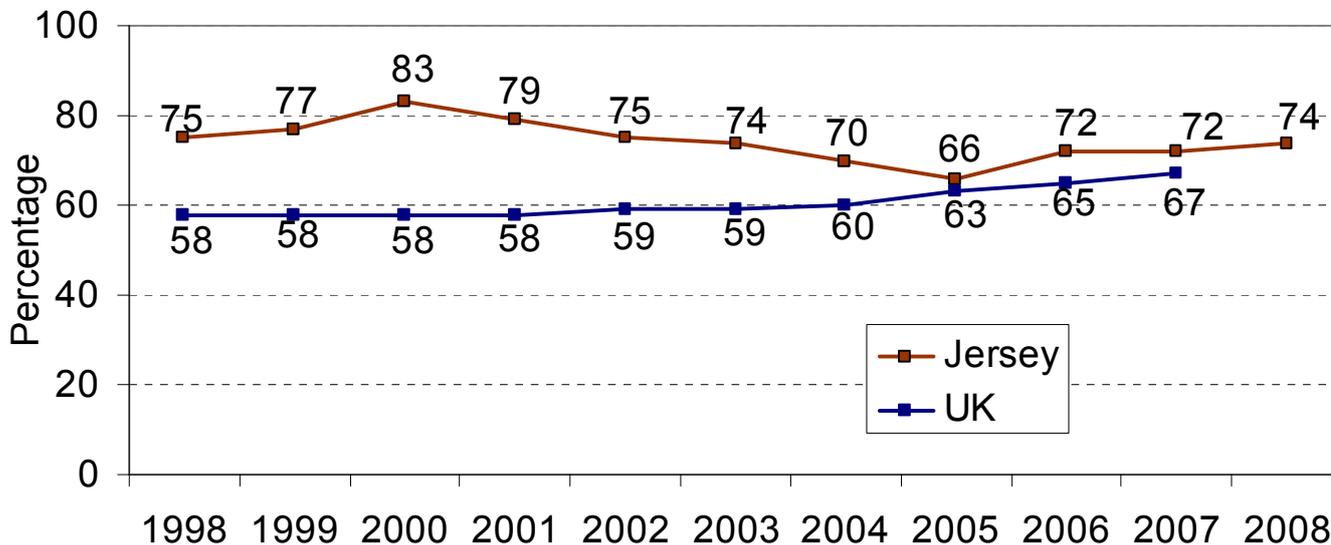
Year	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Children with SEN	252	318	364	379	370	346	308	284	290	288	280
Percentage of total pupils aged 5-16 years	2.2	2.7	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.2

13. Education

Students Remaining in Education

In 2008, almost three-quarters (74%) of Jersey students stayed on in full-time education at 17 years of age, compared with 72% in 2007.

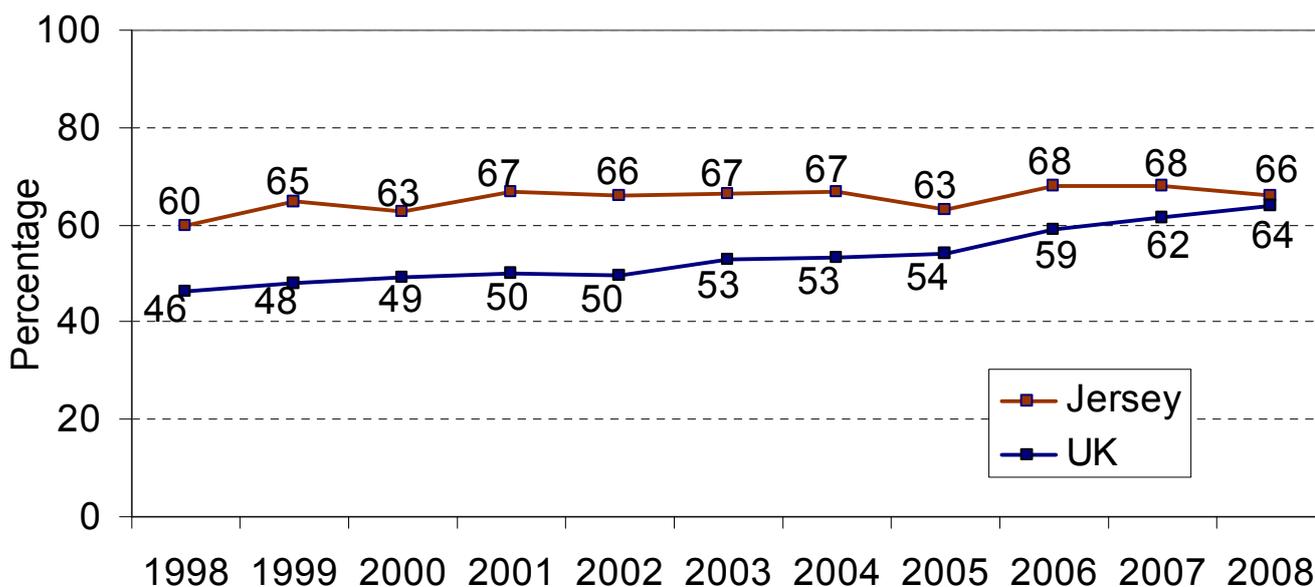
Figure 13.2 Percentage of students staying on in full-time education at 17 years of age, 1998-2008



Pass Rates

Almost two-thirds (66%) of all GCSE entries in Jersey in 2008 achieved five or more grades A* to C compared with 64% in the UK. More than four-fifths (84%) of all A-level entries in Jersey in 2008 achieved grades A to C compared with 72% in the UK.

Figure 13.3 Proportion of Students Achieving 5 or More GCSE's Grades A* to C, 1997-2008



Further Reading: Education Department Annual Reports.

14. Employment

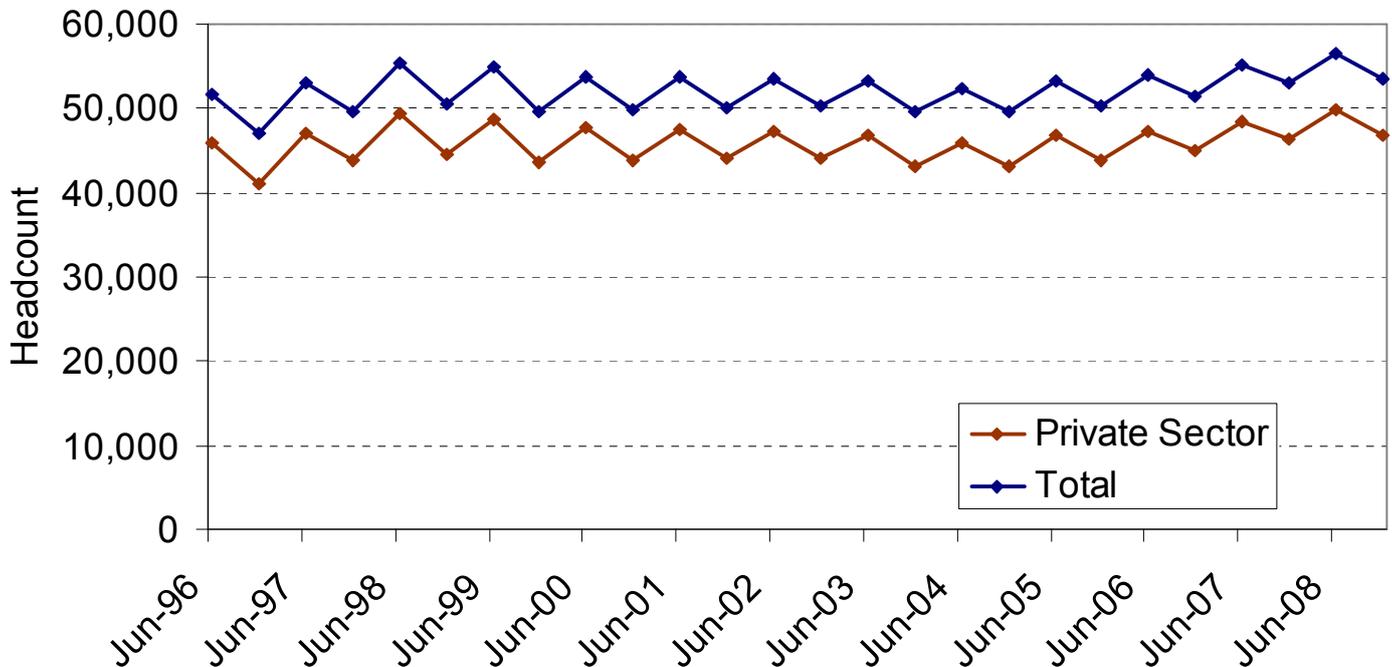
The Jersey Labour Market

In December 2008, a total of 53,540 people were employed in Jersey. This employment total represents an increase of about 560 (1%) on December 2007.

The private sector, including States Trading Committees¹⁰ and single-person enterprises, employed 46,890 people; this total is 530 (1.1%) more than a year earlier. The public sector headcount was reported at 6,650, which is a net increase of 20 on an annual basis.

Over four-fifths (84%) of people employed in Jersey in December 2008 were locally qualified (as defined by the Regulation of Undertakings and Development Law), more than 3% were j-category and 13% were not locally qualified.

Figure 14.1 Employment (headcount) in Private and Public Sectors, 1996-2008



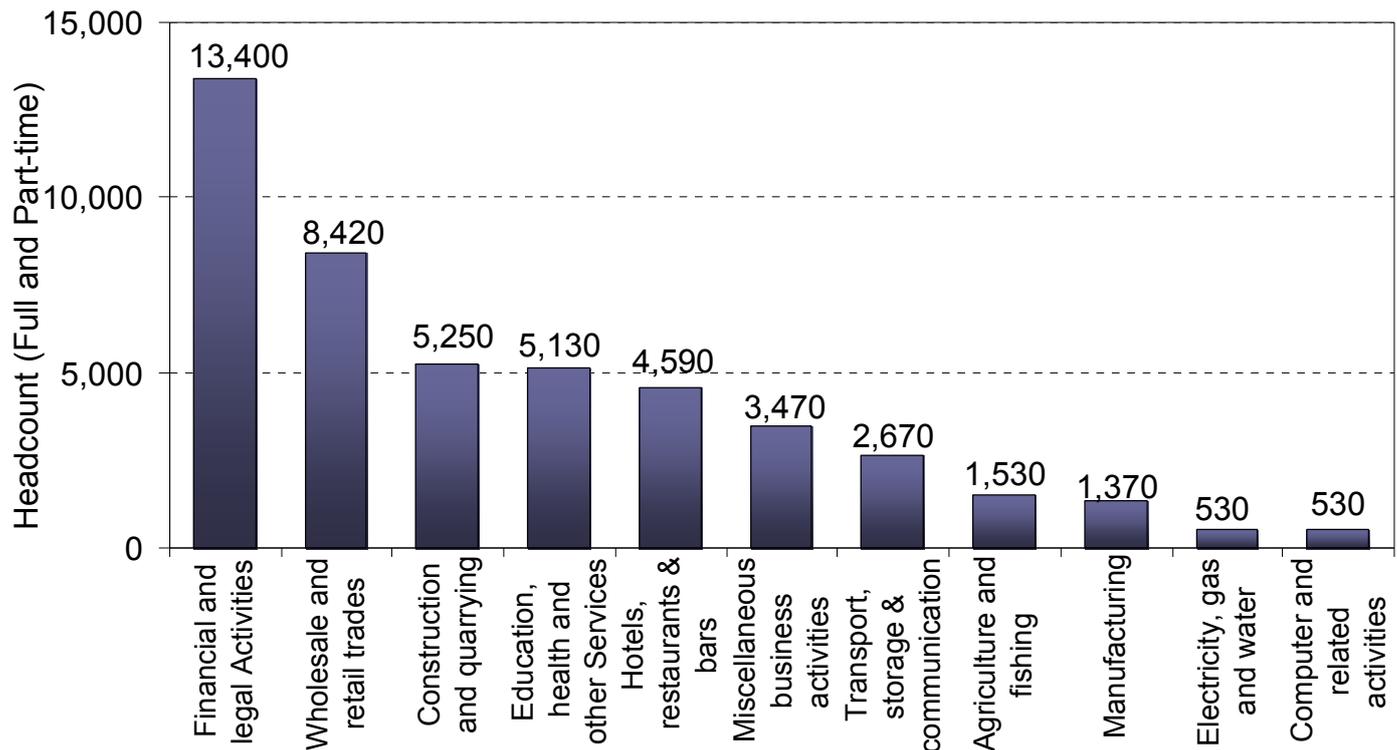
Employment by Sector

In December 2008, a quarter (25% or 13,400 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 8,420 people) and the Public Sector (excluding States Trading Committees¹⁰), which accounted for about one in eight (12%) of Jersey's labour force.

¹⁰ Jersey Airport, Harbours, Postal Administration and Jersey Telecom.

14. Employment

Figure 14.2 Sectoral Breakdown of Employment (Headcount), December 2008

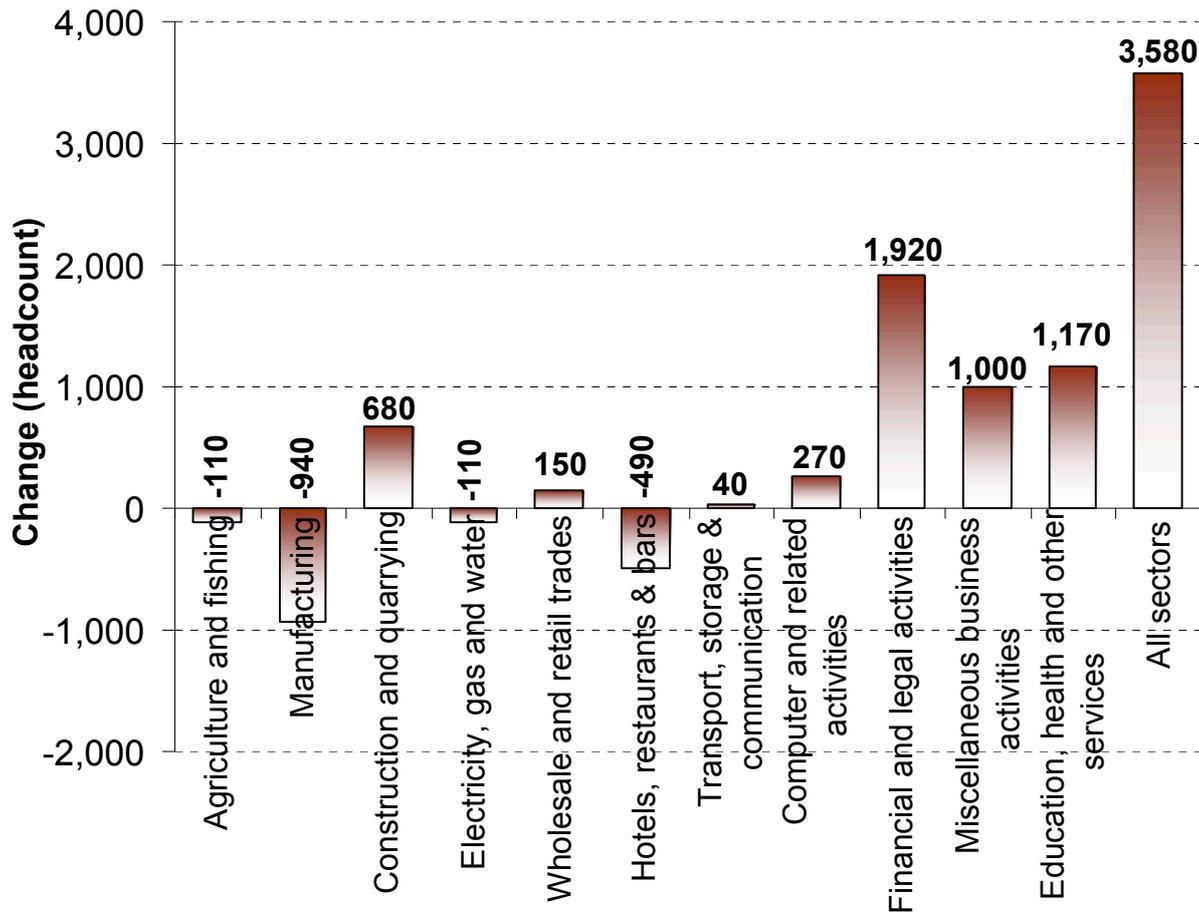


Note: Transport, storage and communication includes Trading Committees.

In December 2008 there were over 5,730 private sector firms in Jersey. Of these around three-quarters (77%) employed 5 or fewer people. The greatest proportion of small businesses was in the Construction and quarrying sector, at over 80%. The Finance sector had the least proportion of small businesses (58%), and the greatest proportion of the largest businesses (employing more than 20 people) at 20%.

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

Sector	Number of companies by size of workforce			Total	Total Number of employees
	1 – 5	6 - 20	21+		
Agriculture and fishing	230	50	10	290	1,530
Manufacturing and utilities	160	40	10	220	1,900
Construction and quarrying	920	180	40	1,140	5,250
Wholesale and retail trades	830	170	60	1,060	8,420
Hotels, restaurants & bars	290	130	40	460	4,590
Transport, storage & communication	230	20	30	280	2,670
Finance and legal activities	260	110	90	450	13,400
Education, health and other services	720	140	50	900	5,130
Other business activities	810	110	20	940	4,010
Total	4,440	950	340	5,730	46,890

Figure 14.3 Change in Employment by Sector, December 1998-2008

Unemployment

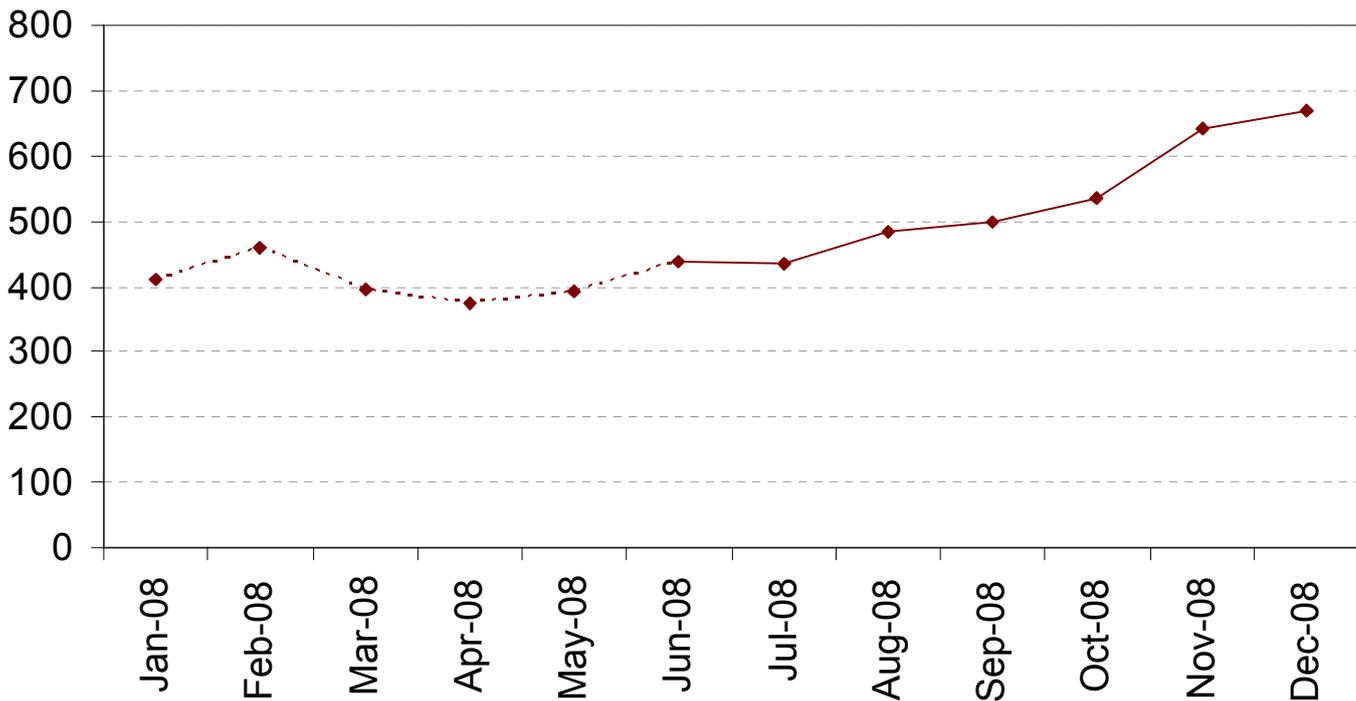
There is no statutory requirement for all unemployed residents of Jersey to register as actively seeking work with the Social Security Department. Therefore, the number of people registered as unemployed should be regarded as an indicator rather than a measure of the actual level of unemployment in the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

The number of people registered as unemployed in Jersey in December 2008 was 670, some 230 more than in June 2008.

Figure 14.4 shows that registered unemployment in Jersey was relatively stable throughout the first six months of 2008, at around 400 per month, before rising during the last six months of 2008. A component of this upward trend was due to the introduction of the 'jobseeker' process as part of the Income Support benefit. Unemployed individuals claiming Income Support are now being called in to the Department to register as actively seeking work.

14. Employment

Figure 14.4 Registered Unemployment in Jersey 2008¹¹



In 2009 to date, the number of people registered as unemployed in Jersey has increased at a greater rate than seen in late 2008, to 840 and 1,020 for January and February 2009, respectively. These more recent figures suggest a higher level of actual unemployment that is not due to the introduction of the 'jobseeker' process.

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

Employment status

Table 14.2 – Profile of employment status, aged 16 or over, 2001- 2008 (percentages)

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

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

¹¹ Figures before June 2008 have been revised to include LTIA claimants who register as actively seeking work.

Employment by Gender and Status

In relative terms, employment levels in Jersey remain high. In 2001, 82% of people of working age in Jersey were economically active (i.e. in work or looking for work). As Table 14.3 shows, this rate has increased since 2001 and stood at 85% in 2008.

The 2001 economic activity rate resulted in there being on average 1.24 full-time equivalent employees per household in Jersey compared to 0.96 in the UK¹².

The economic activity rate in Jersey during the period June to August 2008 was 85% compared with 79% in the UK.

Table 14.3 Economic activity rates (females/males aged 16-59/64 Years)¹³

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

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

More than one in ten males (13%) in Jersey are continuing to work after the age of 65 and 16% of females after 60 years of age.

Table 14.5 – Industry of employment by gender (percentages)

	Female	Male
Agriculture and fishing	8	92
Finance (including legal work)	57	43
Construction and tradesmen	8	92
Wholesale & retail	46	54
Transport and communications	13	87
Private Education or Health	79	21
Hotels, restaurants and bars	32	68
Electricity, gas and water	9	91
Public Sector	60	40
Other	56	44
Public Sector and Private Education/ Health	70	30
All	48	52

Further reading: Report on JASS 2008, Statistics Unit.

Data from Social Security provide an insight into the make up of Jersey's workforce by nationality. This data should be interpreted with caution because the number of contributions will differ from the total number employed at a given point in time; the data on social security contributions represent the number of unique contributions paid to the department over the entire quarter, rather than a point in time count.

¹² Jersey data are from the 2001 Census; UK data from UK Social Trends no 32 (2002 edition) and the Labour Force Survey (GB strictly rather than the UK).

¹³ 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008 figures as recorded from the respective years of JASS.

14. Employment

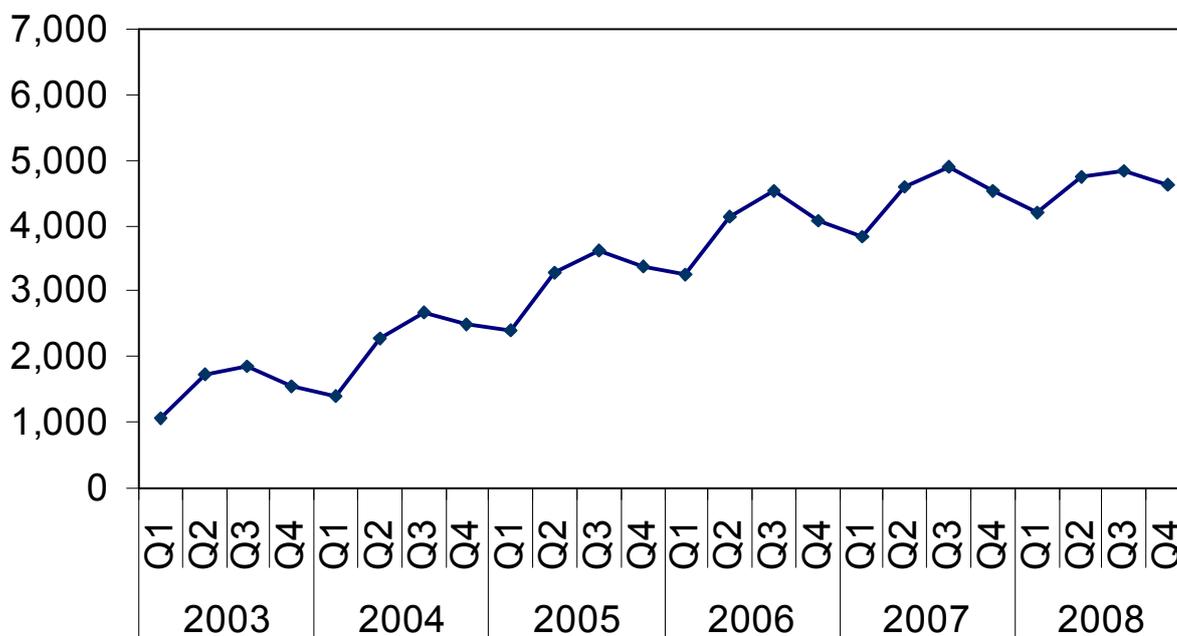
Table 14.6 provides a breakdown of social security contributions paid for unique individuals by nationality. The ongoing increase in total contributions, the increase in numbers from A8 countries¹⁴, as well as the seasonality, is clearly evident.

Table 14.6 – Number of unique Social Security contributors by nationality

	2006		2007				2008			
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
UK/Jersey	37,840	36,980	36,120	36,960	38,420	37,290	36,770	37,470	38,470	37,400
Portuguese	6,600	6,420	6,180	6,660	6,770	6,710	6,630	7,140	7,200	7,230
A8 countries ¹⁴	4,530	4,090	3,850	4,590	4,910	4,540	4,200	4,750	4,830	4,630
...of which Polish	4,320	3,890	3,660	4,330	4,620	4,290	3,970	4,450	4,530	4,310
Other	6,360	6,200	5,980	6,220	6,420	6,320	6,130	6,440	6,600	6,500
Total	55,330	53,680	52,130	54,430	56,520	54,860	53,720	55,800	57,090	55,750

The ongoing increase in the number of contributors from A8 nationals over the past six years is apparent in Figure 14.5, whilst the rate of increase has slowed most recently. During Q4 of December 2008 a total of 4,630 unique contributors (8% of the total) were paid from or on the behalf of nationals from A8 countries, more than 90% of whom were Polish.

Figure 14.5 Number of unique Social Security contributions for A8 nationals 2003-2008



¹⁴ The eight countries which joined ("gained accession to") the European Union in May 2004 were: the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia.

Number of Hours Worked

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

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

Table 14.7 Average hours worked per week by employees, 2001 and 2007

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

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

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

Table 14.8 Average hours worked 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 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.

14. Employment

Table 14.9 Numbers of Work Permits Issued by Sector, 2000-2008

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

* Figures for 2008 do not sum to the total due to duplicate applications being made in error.

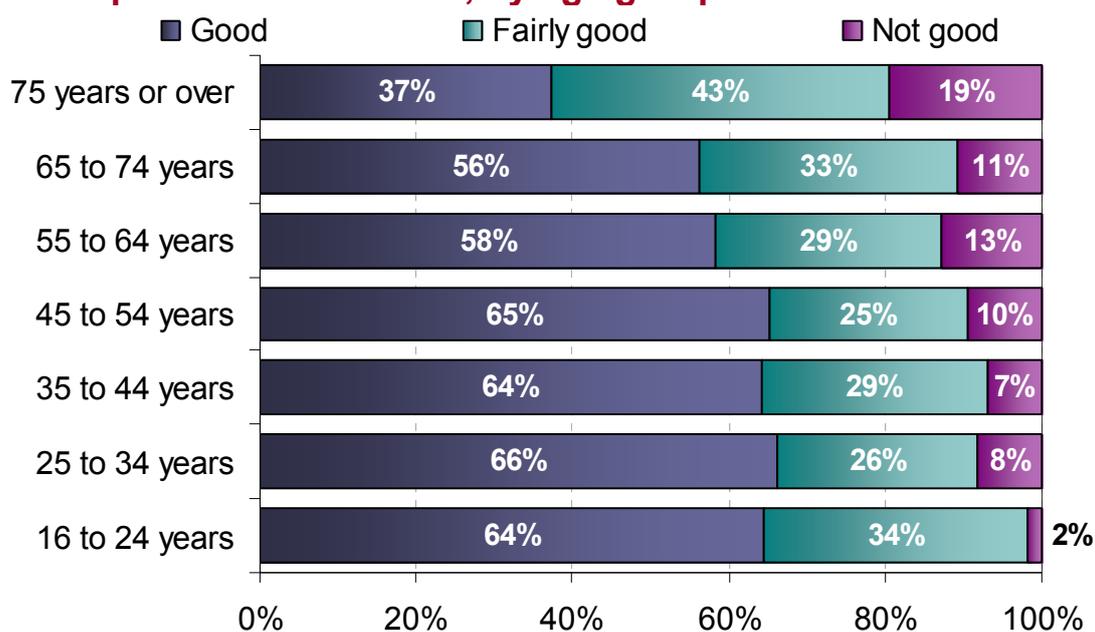
Further reading: Customs and Excise Department, Annual Reports.

15. Health

General Health Status

A way to determine the overall health of the population is by asking people to rate their health. Since 2005 there has been a small but significant decrease in the percentage of people who considered their health over the previous twelve months to be “Good”, from 70% in 2005 to 61% in 2008. The distribution of responses to this question was similar by gender, but differences could be seen across the age-groups (Figure 15.1).

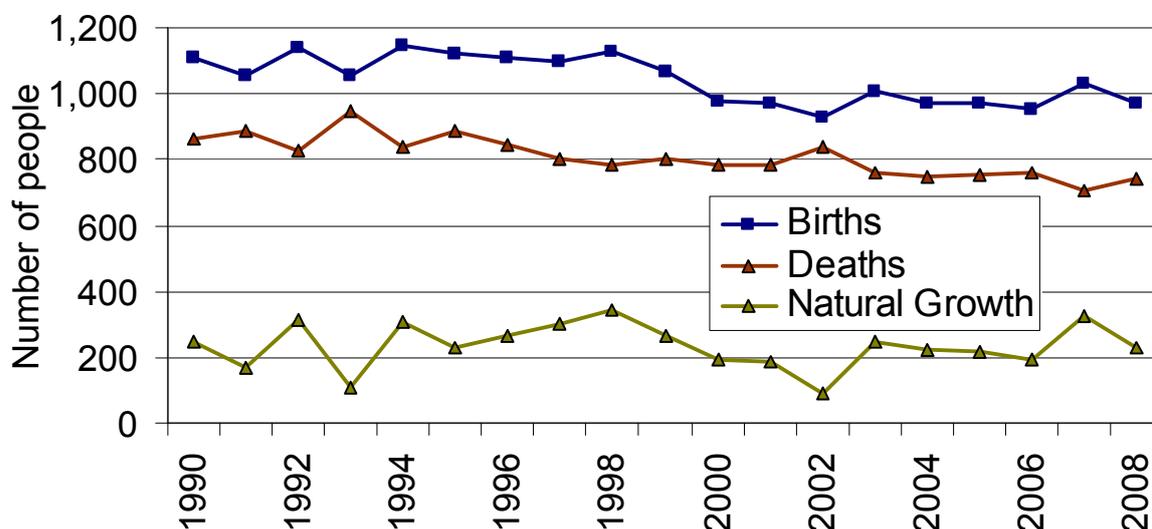
Figure 15.1 Percentage of people who rated their health as “Good” or “Fairly good” over the previous 12 months, by age group



Births and Deaths

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

Figure 15.2 Number of Births, Deaths and Natural Growth in Population, 1990-2008



Source: States of Jersey Superintendent Registrar.

15. Health

Both the crude birth rate (CBR) and crude death rate (CDR)¹⁵ in Jersey reduced during the 1990's, with the CDR continuing to fall over the past 4 years.

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

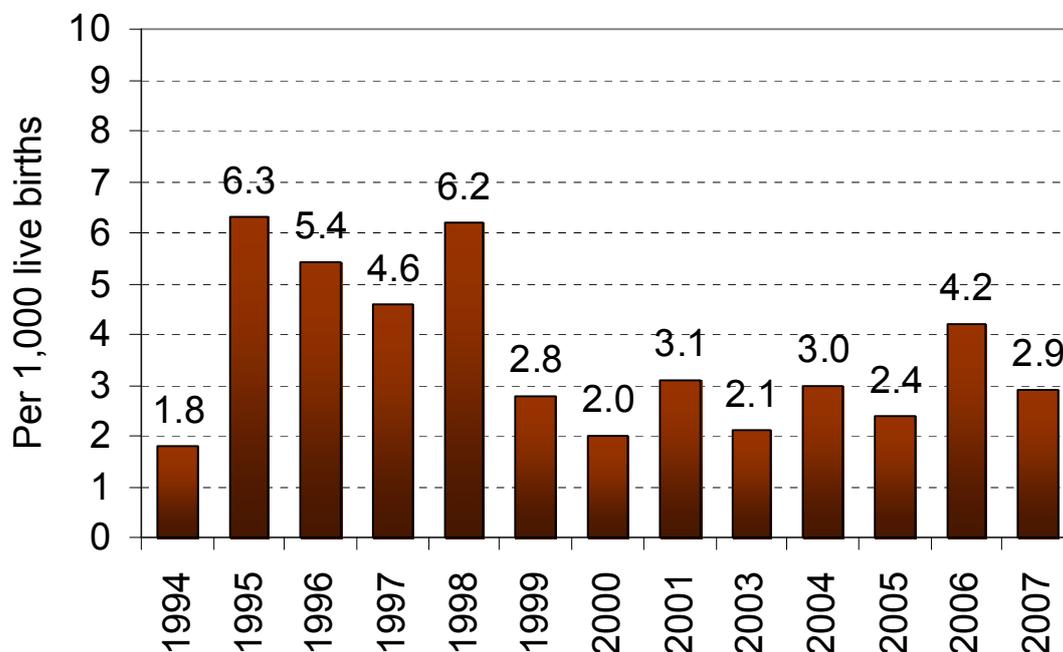
Year End	CBR	CDR
1991	12.6	10.5
1996	13.0	9.9
2000	11.2	9.0
2001	11.1	9.0
2002	10.6	9.6
2003	11.5	8.7
2004	11.1	8.5
2005	11.0	8.5
2006	10.6	8.5
2007	11.3	7.8

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

Estimates for 2008 will be published with the 2008 Population report.

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

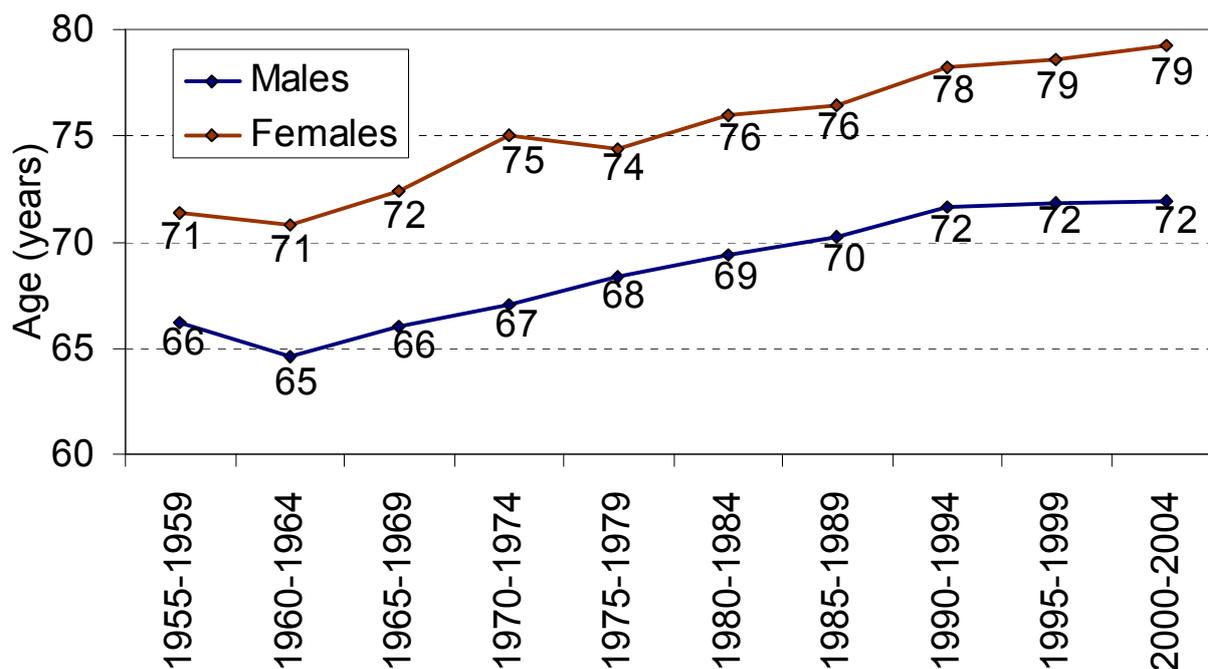
Figure 15.3 Infant Mortality Rate, 1994-2007



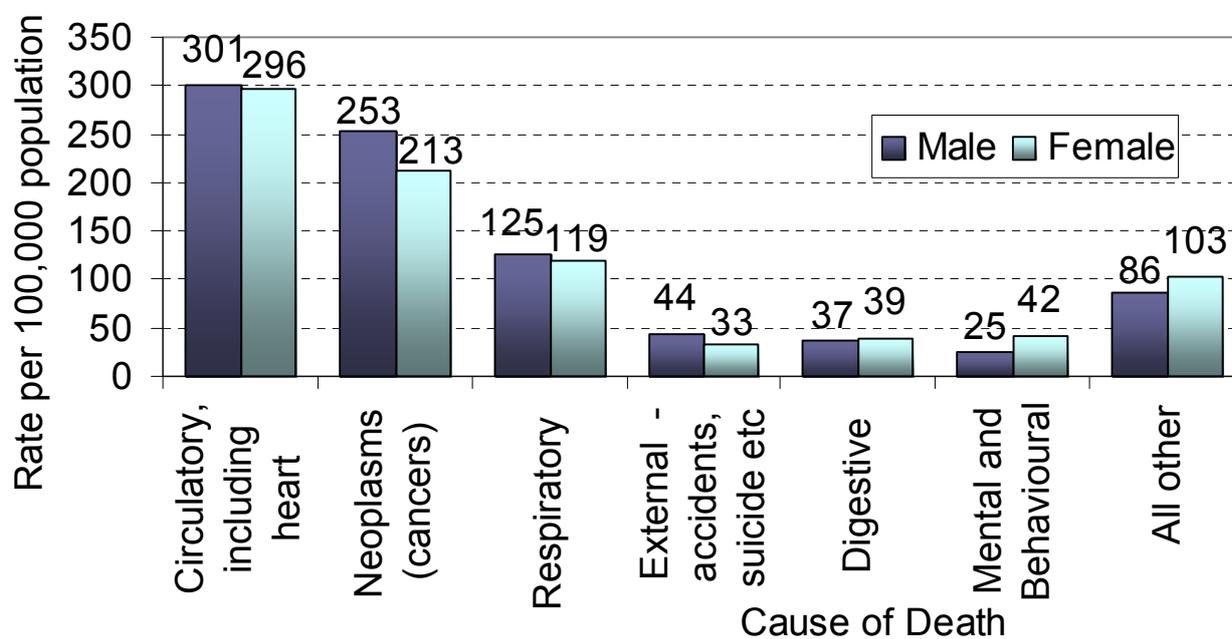
Life Expectancy

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

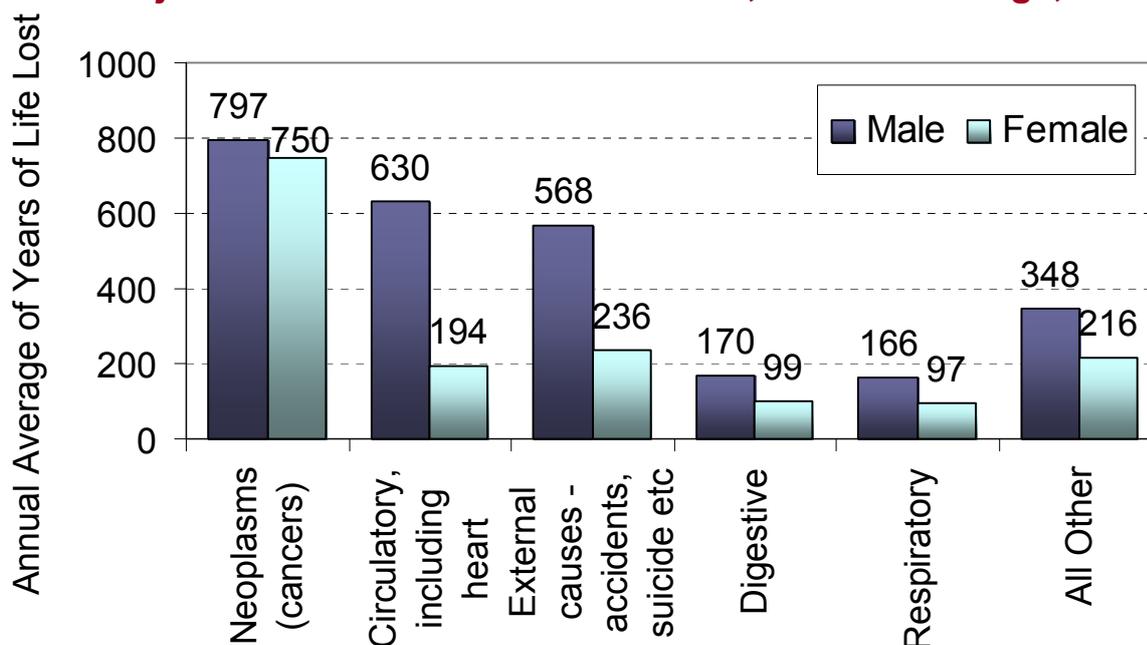
¹⁵ CBR is defined as the number of live births per 1,000 residents; similarly CDR is defined as the number of deaths per 1,000 residents.

Figure 15.4 Average Age at Death, 1955-2004**Cause of Death**

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

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

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

Figure 15.6 Major Causes of Years of Life Lost¹⁶, Annual Average, 2003-2006

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

Patient Satisfaction

The Picker Institute of Europe undertook an inpatient survey in 2008 which replicated that in 2006 and 2004. The survey questionnaire was identical to one used by the NHS in England to measure the patient experience. This enabled the General Hospital to 'benchmark' its performance.

Table 15.2 Patient satisfaction, 2008

	Jersey	England
Excellent	53	45
Very good	33	35
Good	7	12
Fair	3	5
Poor	1	2
Not answered	2	2

Diet

The "5-a-day" message 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, to that found in 2007 (59%). This level is comparable with that of the UK where a recent survey found two-thirds (66%) eat less than the recommended amount¹⁷.

¹⁶ Where years of life lost is expressed as the total number of years of all those people dying before aged 75 years.

¹⁷ www.cancerresearch.org.uk

Smoking

A smoking ban was introduced on 2 January 2007, banning smoking in Jersey workplaces. Table 15.3 shows that there has been no significant change in the proportions of smokers in the Island since JASS 2006 (run in the summer of 2006). Nearly half (48%) of Jersey's adult population (aged 16 or over) have never smoked.

Table 15.3 Percentage of current, ex- and non- smokers 2005 – 2008

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

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

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

Age group	Never smoked/ don't smoke	Used to smoke daily, but don't now	Used to smoke occasionally but don't now	Smoke occasionally, but not every day	Smoke daily
Female					
16-24	61	3	11	6	19
25-34	49	18	9	10	15
35-44	46	17	19	3	15
45-54	46	12	20	5	17
55-64	48	19	18	4	10
65-74	61	18	13	2	6
75+	56	21	13	2	7
All females	51	15	15	5	14
Male					
16-24	78	~0	11	~0	11
25-34	43	16	14	11	16
35-44	44	16	12	9	18
45-54	47	5	25	9	14
55-64	43	18	24	4	11
65-74	29	28	29	3	11
75+	33	30	29	4	4
All males	45	16	20	7	13
Total	48	15	17	6	14

Source: Jersey Annual Social Survey (JASS) 2007

15. Health

Alcohol consumption

Table 15.5 Alcohol consumption per capita aged 15 or over (ltrs of pure alcohol per year)

	Spirits	Wine	Beer/cider	Total
2000	2.4	6.3	7.7	16.3
2001	2.1	6.2	7.5	15.8
2002	1.9	6.1	7.3	15.3
2003	2.2	6.4	7.4	16.0
2004	1.8	5.6	7.2	14.5
2005	2.0	6.0	7.3	15.3
2006	1.9	5.8	7.0	14.7
2007	1.7	5.9	6.7	14.3

The 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%) exceeded the recommended daily levels.

Table 15.6 – 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						
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

16. Crime

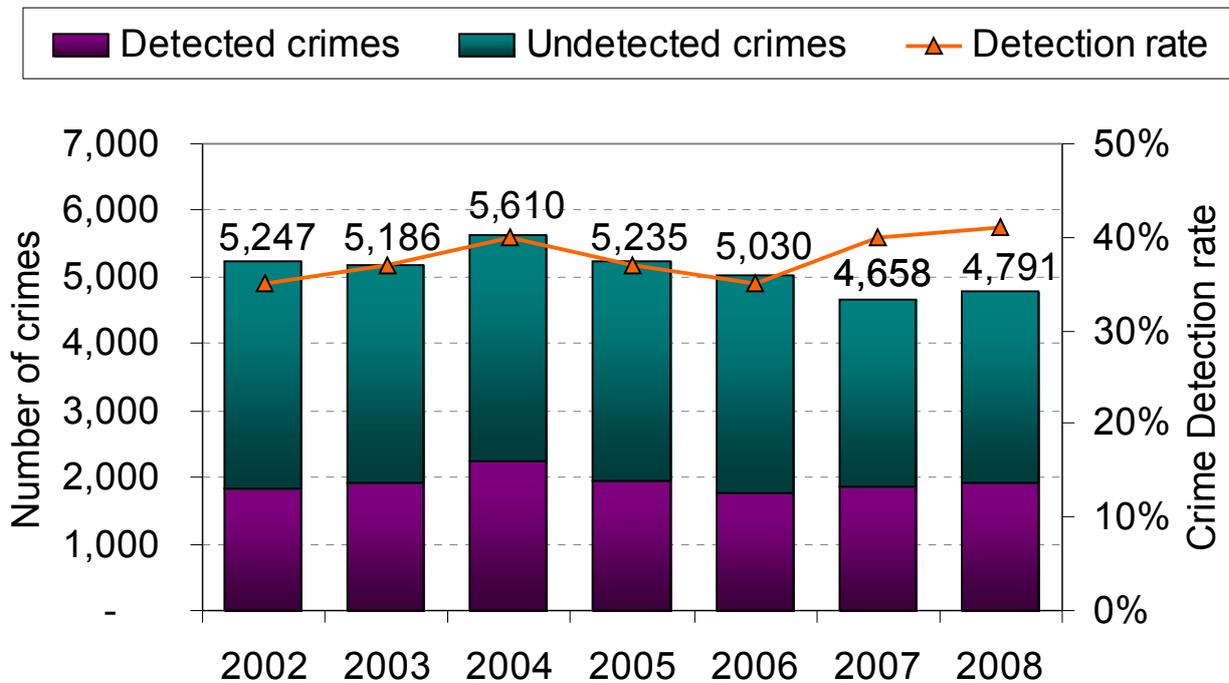
Number of Reported Offences

In 2008, almost 4,800 crimes were recorded in Jersey, equivalent to 53 crimes per 1,000 resident population. Overall, 41% of these crimes were detected and almost a third (29%) of such cases resulted in the offenders being reported to the criminal justice system.

Although total crime rose in 2008 compared to 2007, this was largely due to an increase in historic offences being reported and a significant increase in policing activity targeting street level drug offences.

Nearly two-thirds of all recorded crime in the Island occurred in St Helier.

Figure 16.1 Reported and detected crimes, 2002-2008



Type of Offences

In 2008, the Police Control Room dealt with almost 22,500 calls for assistance; over a third of such calls related to anti-social behaviour and disorder.

Two-fifths (41%) of recorded criminal offences involved acquisitive crime such as theft, shoplifting or burglary. More than one in five recorded offences involved violent crimes and almost a quarter of offences were against property.

In 2008 the Police also dealt with 5,312 non-criminal offences mainly relating to motoring and public order issues. 1,926 road traffic collisions (RTCs) were reported of which 357 involved injury. About 10% of these resulted in serious injury.

16. Crime

1,404 reports were submitted by financial institutions informing the Police of potentially suspect activity. There were also 399 requests received from law enforcement agencies outside of Jersey seeking assistance with financial crime investigations.

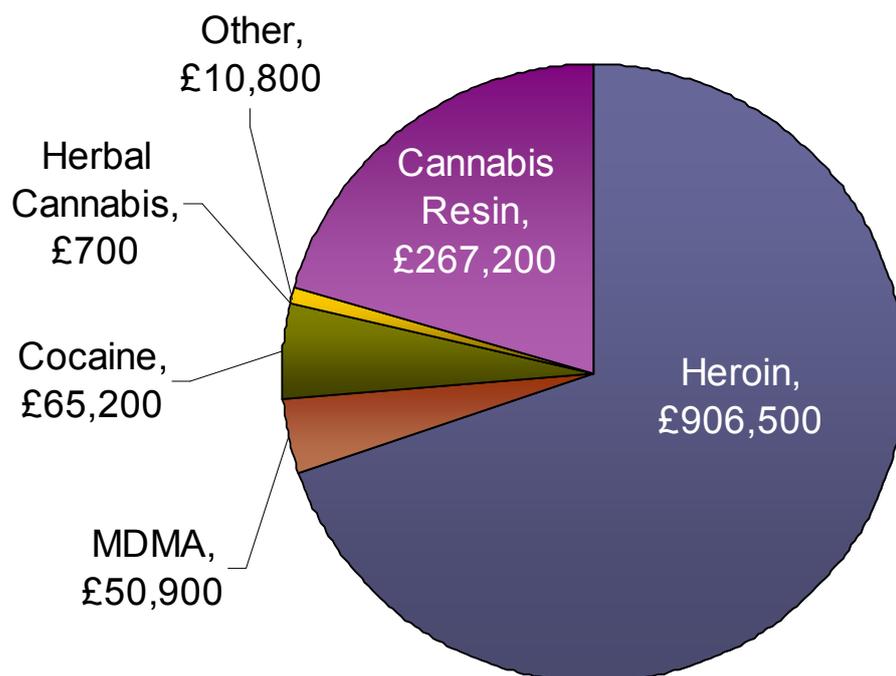
In 2008, 23 people alleged to play key roles in organising the supply and distribution of commercial quantities of illegal drugs in the Island were targeted, arrested and charged by the Police Drugs Squad. These operations were complemented by a sustained focus on street level dealing of illegal drugs. The combined effect was a 25% increase in the overall number of drug offences being recorded and a 56% increase in detected drug supply offences.

Further reading: States of Jersey Police Annual Reports.

Drugs

In 2008 the Customs and Immigration Service was responsible for 92 drug seizures with an estimated street value of £1.3 million.

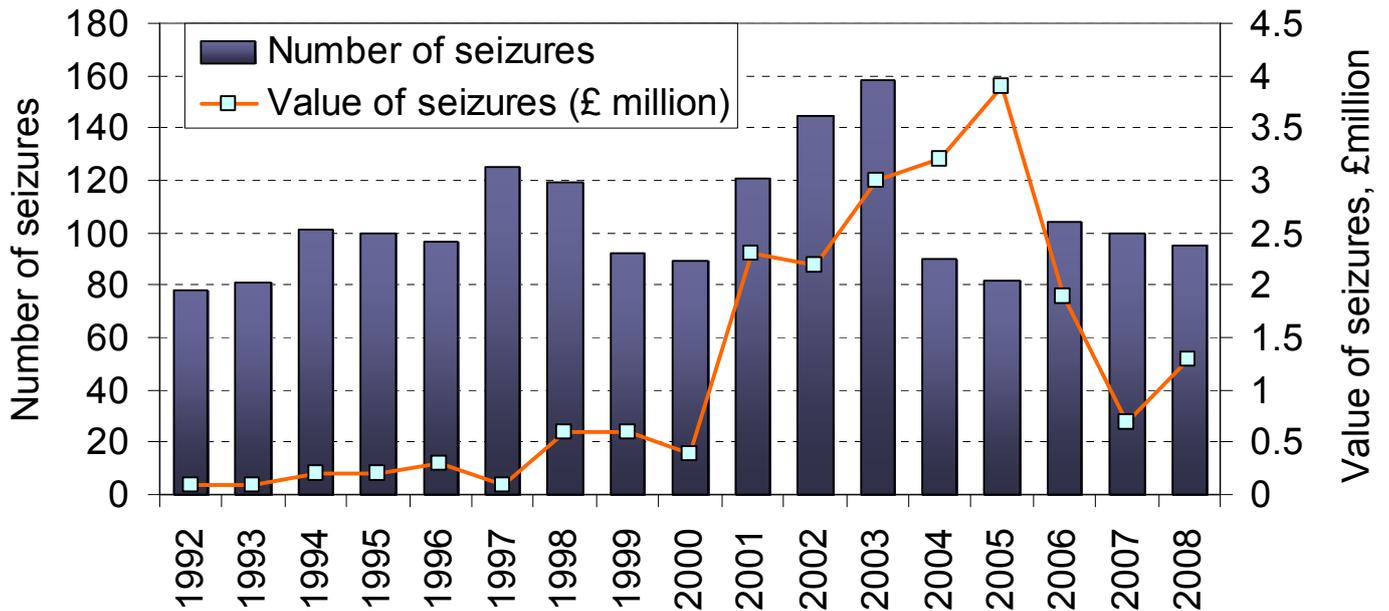
Figure 16.2 Street value of Drugs Seizures by Customs and Immigration, excluding Joint Operations, 2008 (rounded to nearest £100)



Heroin seizures accounted for 70% of all drug seizures by Customs and Immigration officers in Jersey in 2008 by street value. Cocaine seizures increased from £10,800 in 2007 to £65,229 in 2008. There was not, however, a significant increase in the number of cocaine seizures. In 2007 there were six cocaine seizures and in 2008 there were eight. One of the seizures in 2008 totalled approximately half a kilogram and was largely responsible for this increase.

The total number of drug seizures in 2008 was 92, an increase of seven on 2007.

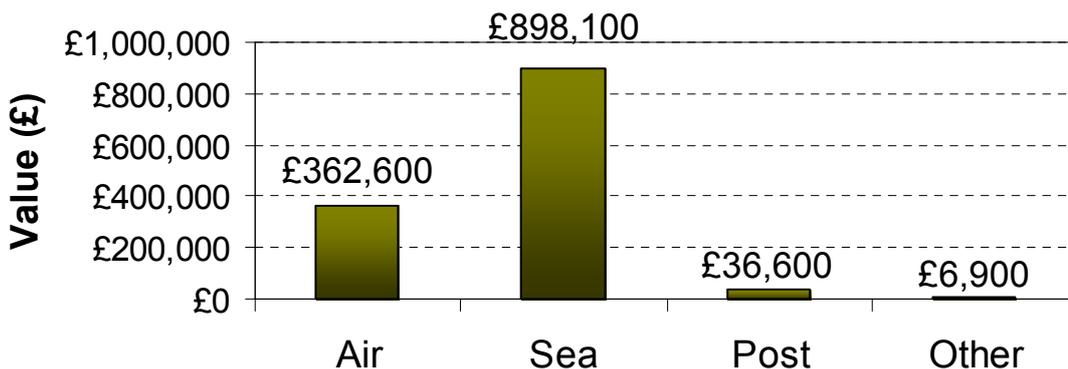
Figure 16.3 Seizures by the Customs and Immigration Department, including Joint Operations: Annual number and Total street value, 1994-2008



Data for 2001 onwards includes joint operations between Jersey Customs, Guernsey Customs, Jersey and UK police and French Customs. Joint operations seized £40,000 in 2008; £48,000 in 2007; £120,000 in 2006; £1.1 million in 2005; £1.7 million in 2004; £1.2 million in 2003; £46,000 in 2002; and £480,000 in 2001.

Drugs seized at the harbour/on the coast accounted for 69% of drugs seized. Airport drug seizures accounted for 28% of drugs seized.

Figure 16.4 Value of drug seizures by arrival location, 2008



Further reading: Customs and Immigration Department, Annual Reports.

Police and Community Safety – from Jersey Annual Social Survey 2007

Island-wide, nearly nine out of ten people (89%) consider their own neighbourhood to be either “fairly” or “very” safe. In every Parish, except St Helier (where it was still 78%), at least 88% considered their neighbourhood to be fairly or very safe. The most positive view came from people living in St Mary where nearly four-fifths (79%) of residents considered their neighbourhood to be very safe and around a further fifth thought it fairly safe.

16. Crime

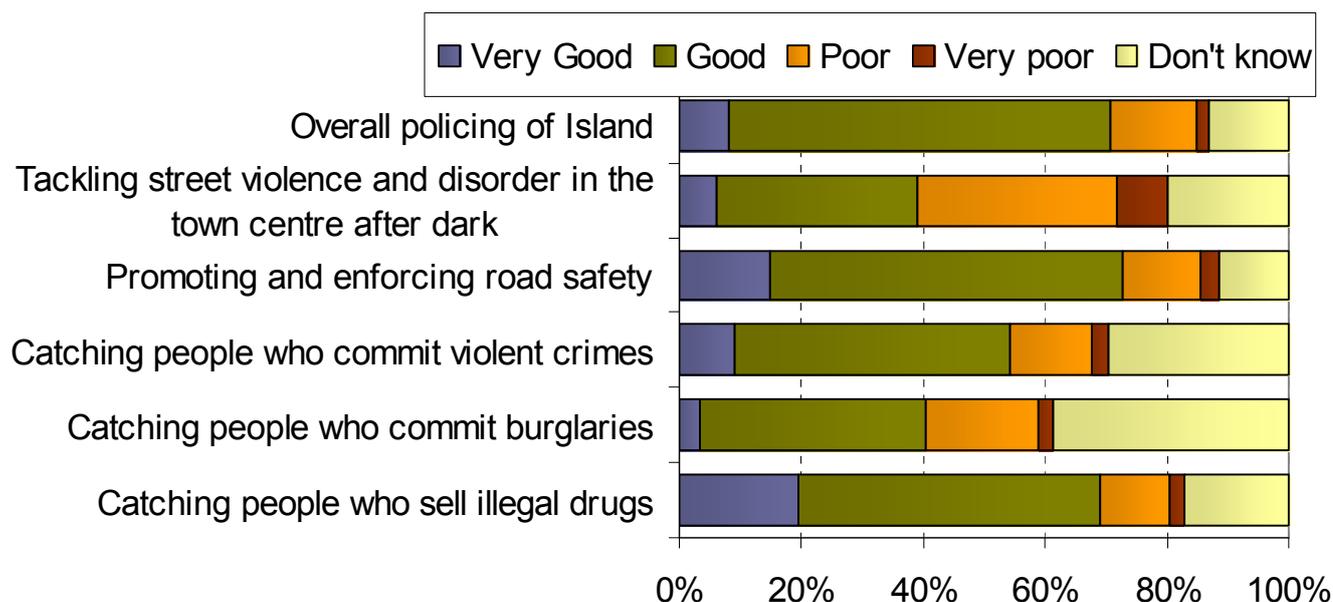
Across the Island about 55% of people considered the town centre to be either a bit unsafe or very unsafe after dark, a significantly better proportion than the 70% of people who felt the town centre to be either a bit or very unsafe after dark in 2005. Only one in twenty (4%) felt the town centre was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

The JASS 2007 survey found that those who feel very safe in town after dark are more likely to report that their own personal experiences were a major influence (81%), with fewer (16%) saying the local media was a major influence. In contrast, those who feel very unsafe in town more frequently indicated that the local media had been a major influence than their own personal experience. This was true for two-thirds (68%) of those who felt unsafe in town, compared to under half (48%) of the same group for whom personal experience had shaped their opinion.

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

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

Figure 16.5 Perception of Performance of Jersey Police



Prison

The prison population in Jersey has increased over time. The average number of prisoners held in 2008 was 181. During the year, the maximum number of prisoners held was 192, 8 less than the previous year's maximum.

The number of temporary releases increased more than four-fold between 2001 and 2007. In 2008 the number of work experience releases rose by around 9% (371) compared to 2007. The number of breaches has remained relatively constant from 2005-2008.

Table 16.1 Prison Population and Number of Temporary Releases, 2001-2008

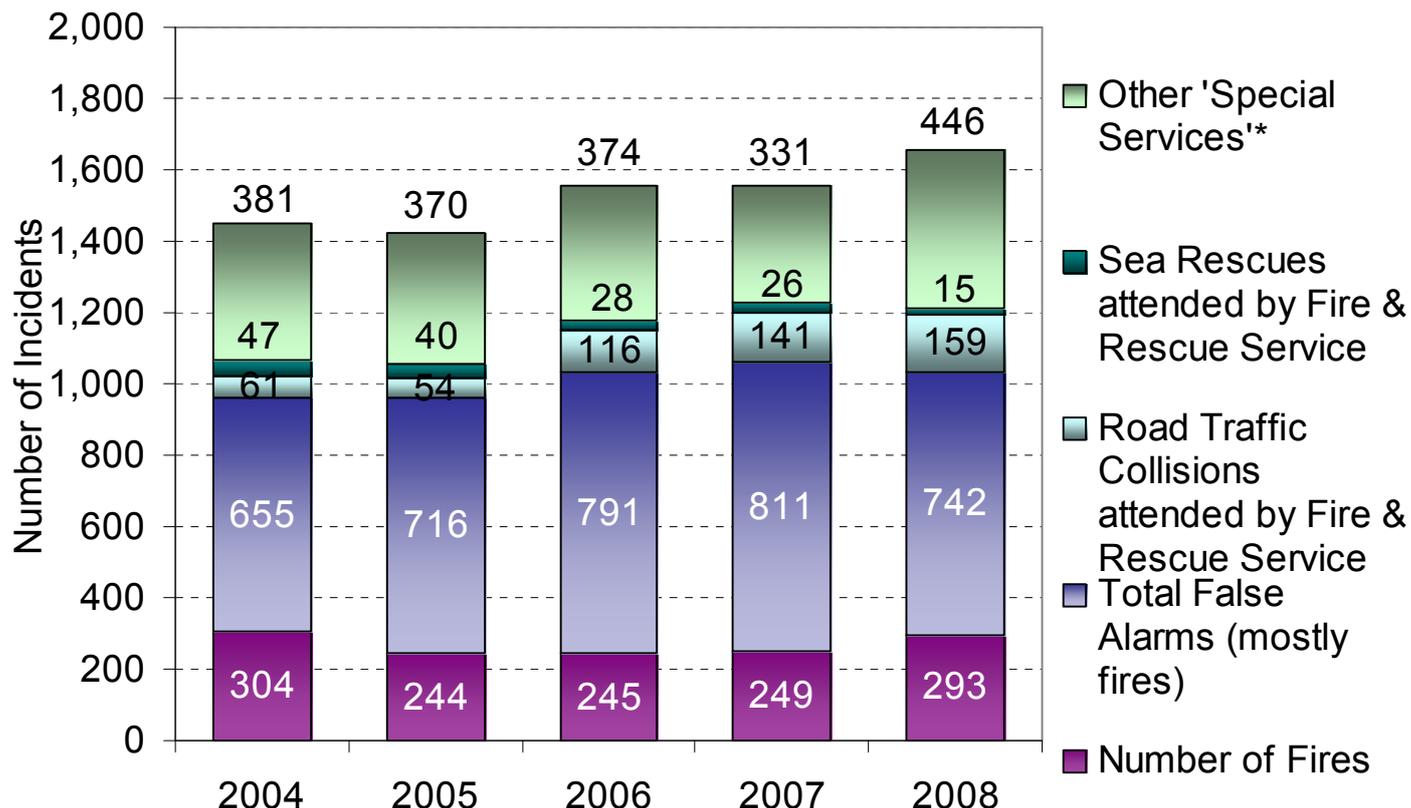
Year	Population			No. of Temporary releases	Work Experience	%	Breaches	%
	Min	Max	Average					
2001	127	164	140	1,414	1,142	81	10	0.7
2002	122	158	144	5,436	4,504	81	25	0.5
2003	122	187	165	7,683	4,067	53	75	1.0
2004	157	195	170	6,159	2,480	40	28	0.5
2005	158	181	172	6,048	3,532	58	19	0.3
2006	157	189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

Source: Jersey Prison Service.

17. Fire & Sea Rescue

The main emergency incidents attended by the Jersey Fire & Rescue Service in 2008 can be seen in Figure 17.1. There were 44 more fires attended to in 2008 than the previous year. The number of Road Traffic Collisions attended by the Fire & Rescue Service in 2008 was 159, an increase on previous years.

Figure 17.1 Type of Emergency Incidents Attended by the Fire and Rescue Service, 2004 – 2008.

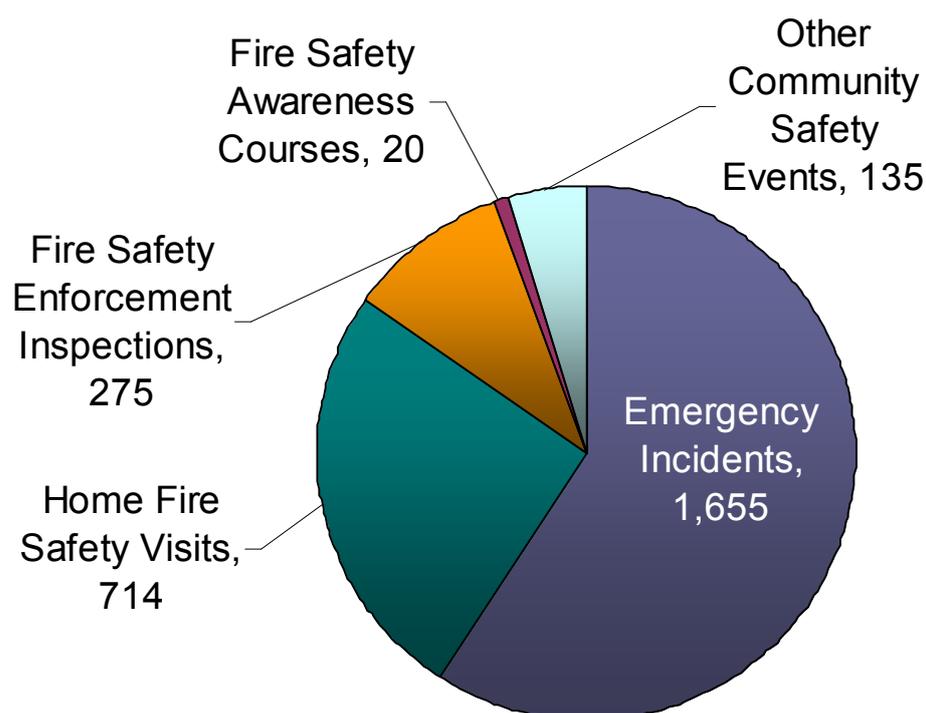


* Special services are those emergencies which are not fires i.e. Hazardous Material incidents, Sea and Height rescues and Industrial accidents.

Source: States of Jersey Fire and Rescue Service

The total of all incidents attended by the Fire & Rescue Service in 2008 was 1,655.

The main areas of activity for the Fire & Rescue Service are shown in Figure 17.2. The 'non-operational' part of the Fire & Rescue Service saw a busy year in 2008, promoting community fire safety, fire safety standards and enforcement work. The Fire & Rescue Service offer free home fire safety visits to the public. Two fire-fighters visit the home and discuss potential fire hazards and fire safety action plans, as well as providing free smoke alarms. 2008 saw a significant increase in the number of home Fire Safety Visits during and after the high profile campaign 'Make a Plan' which ran in partnership with the Jersey Evening Post. There were 714 home Fire Safety Visits made in 2008, an increase of 528 visits from 2007.

Figure 17.2 Main Areas of Activity for the Fire & Rescue Service, 2008

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, a similar proportion to that found in 2007. Other home safety measures were explored, and it was found that two-fifths (40%) 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.

Table 17.1 – 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

17. Fire & Sea Rescue

Table 17.2 – Jersey Coastguard Sea Rescue Statistics, 1994-2008

	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	
1994	106	29	21	47	7	29	3	3	21
1995	107	34	19	45	3	34	3	4	39
1996	104	32	29	52	4	29	8	3	15
1997	126	28	21	55	3	41	6	2	16
1998	109	21	20	39	4	21	3	3	17
1999	153	28	29	66	4	50	9	4	31
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

* 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

18. Social Security

Social Security Fund

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

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

In 2008, expenditure on benefits paid out from the Social Security Fund totalled £165 million. Income from contributions, interest and rent totalled £145 million.

Over 24,000 people received an old age pension in 2008, whilst nearly 1,000 mothers claimed a maternity allowance.

Figure 18.1 Number of individuals claiming benefit on 31 December 2008

Type of Benefit	Number of beneficiaries
Pensions	24,957
Survivor's Benefit	946
Invalidity Benefit	1,354
Long-Term Incapacity Allowance	3,012

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

Figure 18.2 Number of Claims submitted during 2008

Type of Benefit	Number of Claims Submitted
Death Grant	753
Maternity Allowance	1,013
Short-Term Incapacity Allowance	33,820

Health Insurance Fund

The Health Insurance Fund subsidises GP visits and prescriptions for most Jersey residents (the "Health Scheme"). Until the introduction of Income Support at the beginning of 2008, some households on low incomes received a 100% subsidy on their GP visits and prescription costs, as part of the Health Insurance Exception Scheme. A total of £21 million was spent on benefits from the Health Insurance Fund in 2008.

18. 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. Other tax funded schemes will continue; for example, the Christmas Bonus benefit will continue to be paid after Income Support. In 2008 over 18,000 people each received a Christmas Bonus payment of £93.50.

Figure 18.3 Summary of Expenditure on Tax Funded Social Benefits

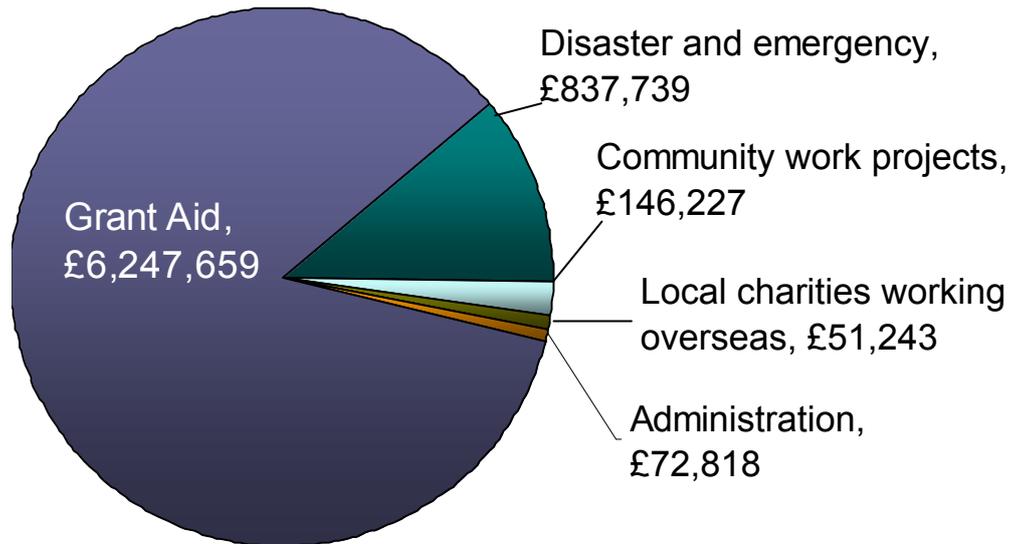
Social Benefit	2008 Expenditure £000s
Income Support	74,674
Income Support Special Payments	1,497

19. Overseas Aid

Annual Expenditure

In 2008, the official contribution of overseas aid from Jersey was £7.36 million, of which £6.25 million was grant aid and £0.84 million was disaster and emergency aid. The official aid contribution from Jersey in 2008 was 16% more than the £6.36 million in 2007.

Figure 19.1 Official Aid Contribution from Jersey, 2008

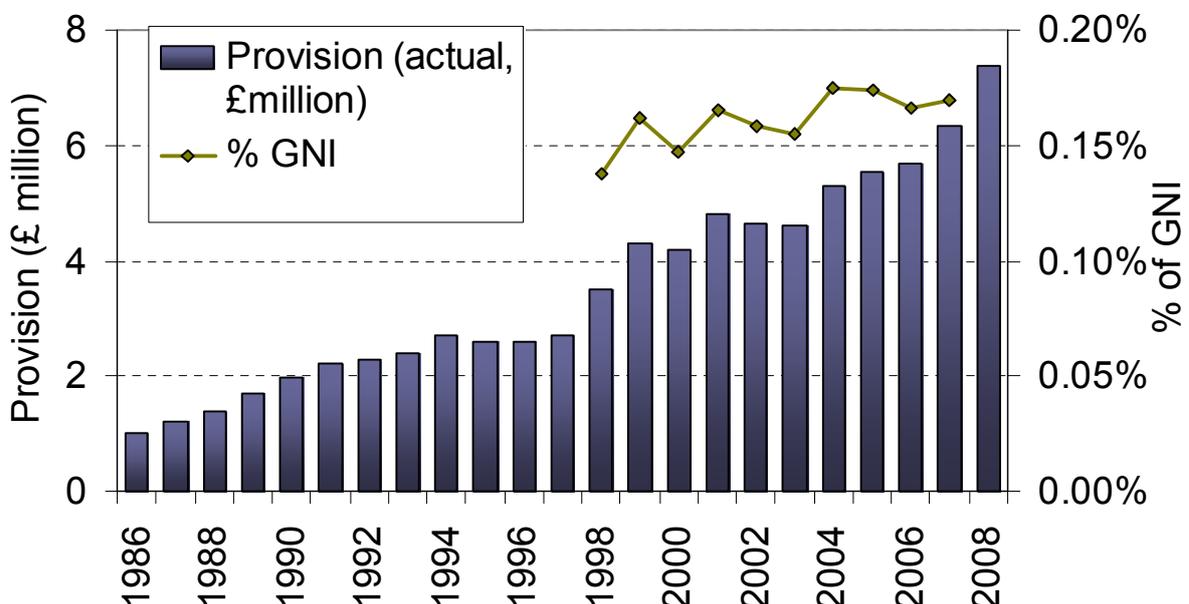


Total Contribution: £7,355,686. Further reading: Overseas Aid Committee Annual Reports.

The budget allocated for 2008 was £7,363,000 and the Commission had a carry forward of £17,646 from 2007. The carry forward for 2009 is £24,960.

In 2007, the expenditure was 0.17% of total Gross National Income (GNI).

Figure 19.2 Jersey Annual Overseas Aid Provision, Total and percentage of GNI, 1986-2008

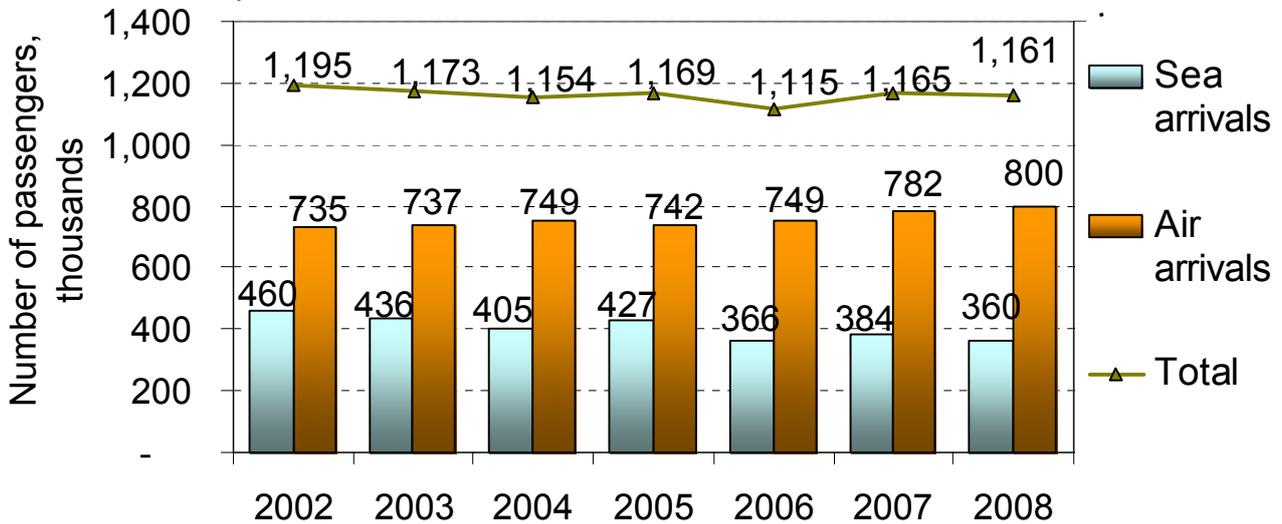


20. Sea and Air Transport

Total Number of Passengers, by Route

The total number of passenger (air and sea) arrivals in 2008 was almost 1,161,000, some 4,000 less than in 2007. Air arrivals were up on 2007, sea arrivals were down.

Figure 20.1 Total Number of Sea and Air Passenger Arrivals, 2002-2008

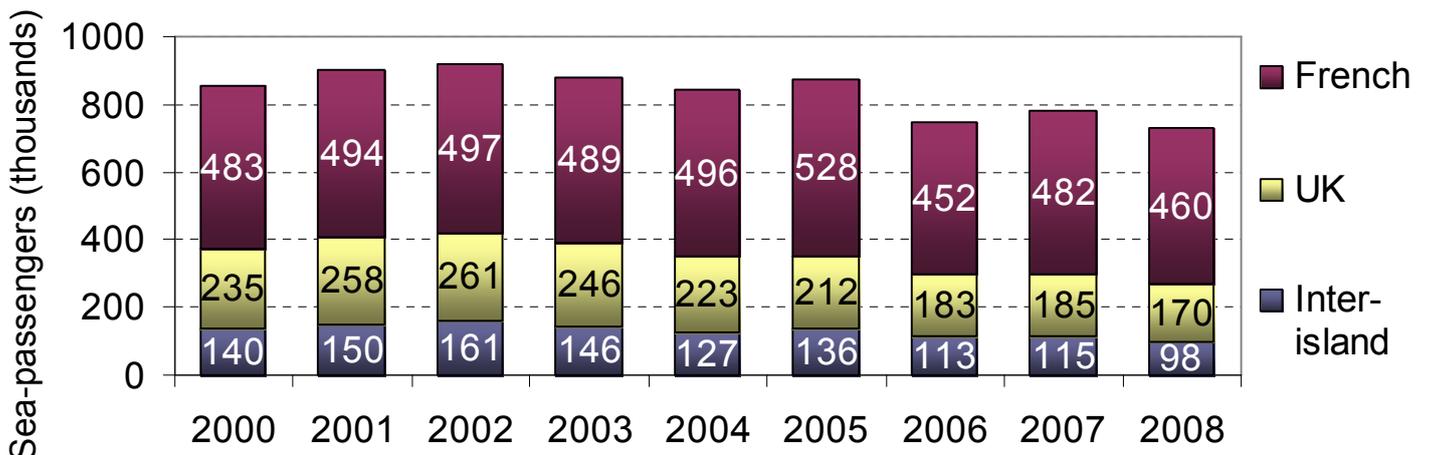


Numbers are in thousands of arrivals only. Passengers by air exclude transit passengers.
Source: Jersey Harbours Department and www.jersey.com/marketinginfo.

Sea Transport

In 2007, the total number of sea passengers (arrivals and departures) for all routes was over 732,000, a decrease of 7% from 2007. Cruise passengers are not shown on the chart – there were around 3,500 in 2008.

Figure 20.2 Total Number of Sea Passengers, by Route, 2000-2008



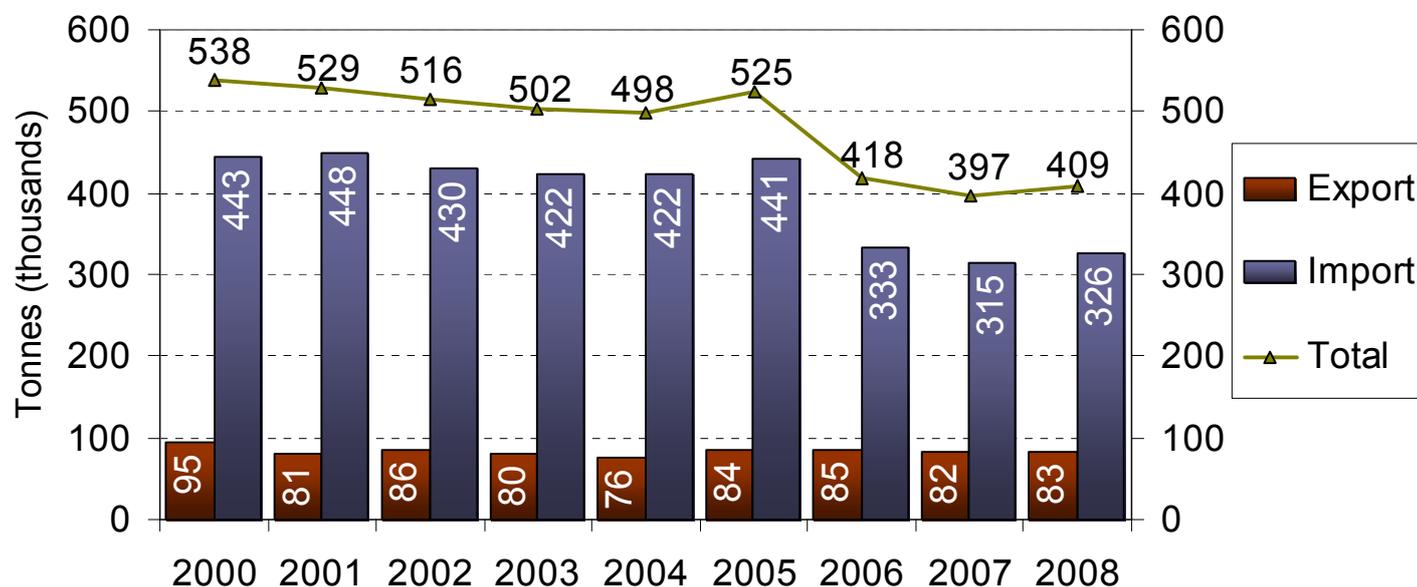
Source: Jersey Harbours Department. Notes:

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

Over 409,000 tonnes of freight were shipped (exports and imports combined) through St Helier in 2008.

Figure 20.3 Annual Sea Freight, 2000-2008



Source: Jersey Harbours Department.

Table 20.1 Freight by Commodity (Import and Export), 2007 & 2008, tonnes

	2007	2008
Aggregate	805	13,503
Cement	28,525	31,052
Containerised Freight	336,943	334,034
Fertiliser	2,238	4,818
General Freight	521	2,336
Scrap	10,483	6,520
Timber	2,734	1,909
Trade Vehicles	15,190	15,091
Lift on, Lift off Freight (Lo Lo)	116,740	135,840
Roll on, Roll off Freight (Ro Ro)	280,699	273,423
Total	397,439	409,263

Source: Jersey Harbour Department.

The total amount of freight entering Jersey fell by 3% from 2007 to 2008, with containerised freight decreasing by 1%.

Further Reading: Jersey Harbour Department, Annual Report

20. Sea and Air Transport

Airport Traffic

The total number of air passengers (arrivals) in 2008 was 2.4% higher than in 2007, some 800,000 compared with almost 782,222.

Total UK passenger arrivals decreased by almost 1,300, and represented 85% of the total air passenger traffic, a smaller representation than in 2007 (87%). Inter-island traffic increased by almost 8% whilst International traffic increased by 54%.

Table 20.2 Passenger Arrivals 2007 and 2008

	2007	2008
UK Passengers	680,505	679,228
Inter-Island Passengers	74,838	80,628
Continental Passengers	26,310	40,598
Total Passengers	781,653	800,454

Source: www.jersey.com/marketinginfo

21. Vehicle Transport

Number of Vehicles

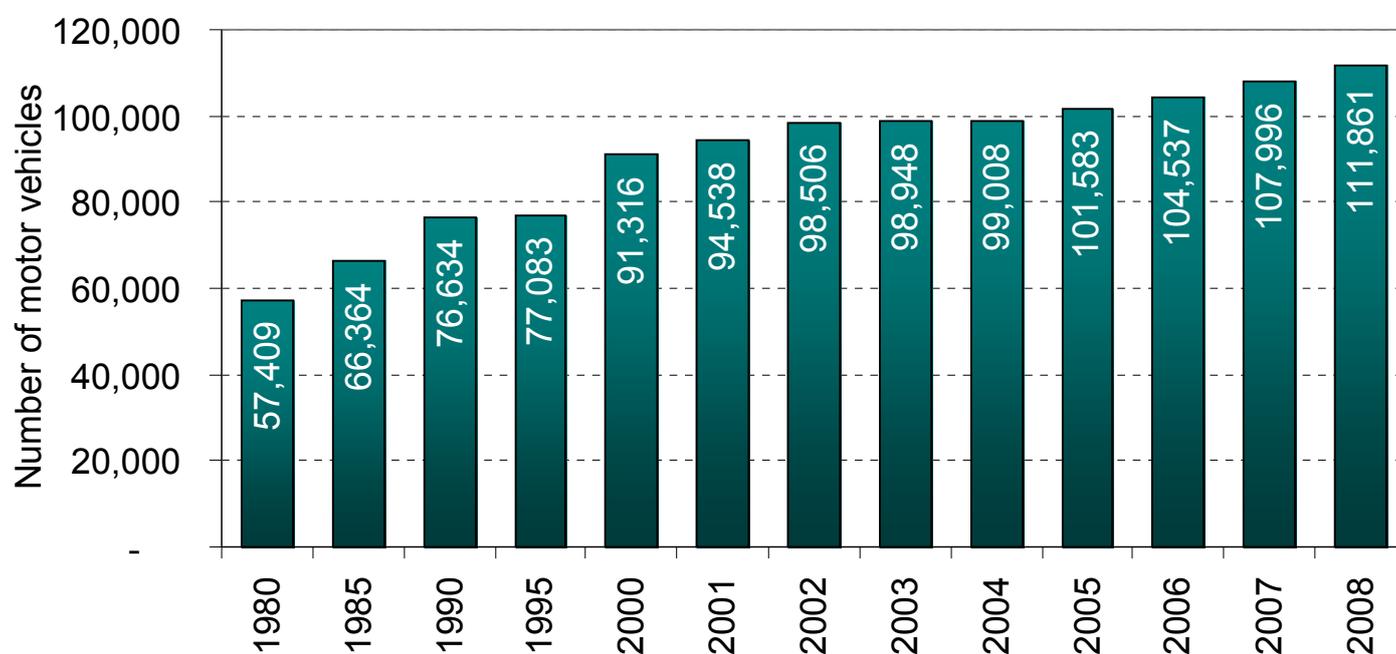
The number of vehicle records on the Driver and Vehicle Standards (DVS) register surpassed 100,000 for the first time in 2005 and stood at 111,861 as at 31 December 2008.

This 2008 figure represents a net increase of almost 3,900 on 2007. The increase comprises the difference between new registrations (11,786), scrapped (2,586) and exported (5,266) 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 total number of cars/vans owned by private households was 52,577 an average of 1.48 private cars/vans per household. 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 21.1 Total Number of Vehicles Registered in Jersey, 1980-2008



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

21. Vehicle Transport

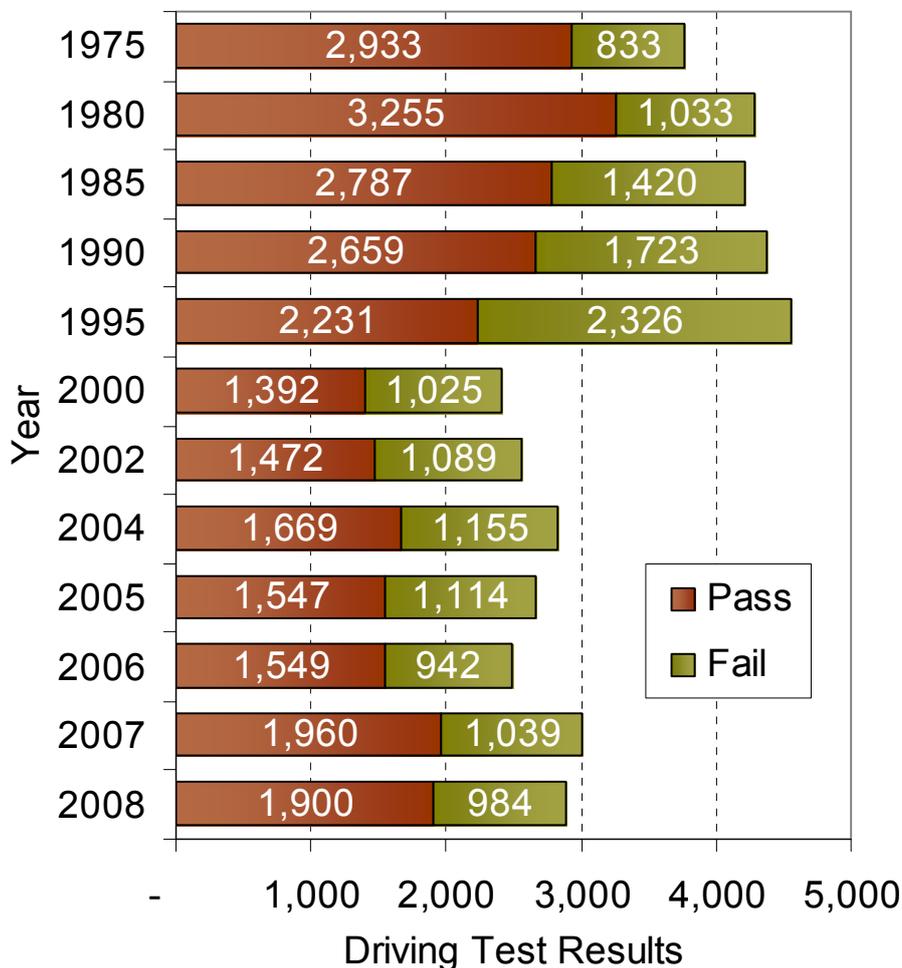
In 2008, 2,884 people (1,645 males and 1,239 females) took a practical driving test. A higher proportion of males passed than females, with 1,177 males (72%) and 723 females (58%) passing. In total, 984 people failed, made up of 48% males and 52% females. Of the total practical driving tests, 2,149 (75%) were taken in a car.

Table 21.1 Practical Driving Test Results by Gender, 2008

	Male	Female	Total
Pass	1,177	723	1,900
Fail	468	516	984

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

Figure 21.2 Practical Driving Test Results, 1975-2008



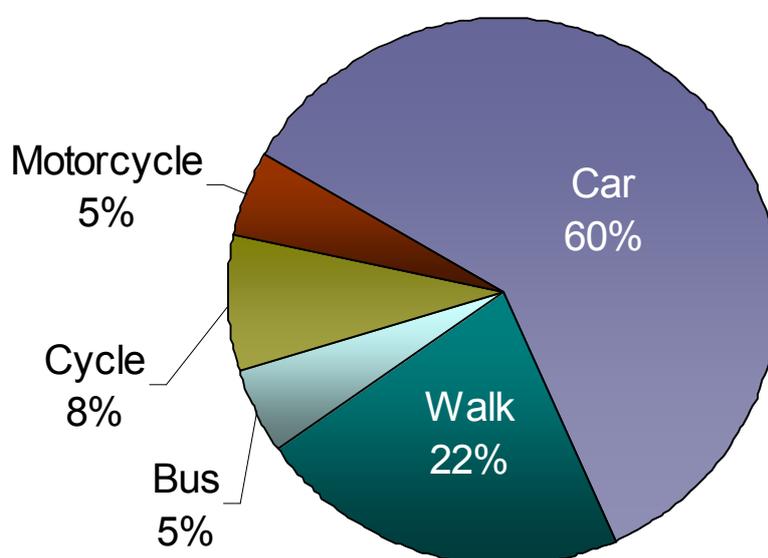
Some 5,000 people booked a theory test in 2008 but around one in ten (575) failed to attend. Of those who did attend, 2,062 passed - a pass-rate of 47%.

Source: Driver and Vehicle Standards Department.

Transport to work (Source: JASS 2008)

Over half (55%) of people who travel to work drive themselves; around one in twenty (5%) have a lift in another person's vehicle whilst similarly small proportions cycle to work (8%) or catch a bus (5%). Around a fifth of people (22%) walk to work.

Figure 21.3 Mode of travel to work, 2008



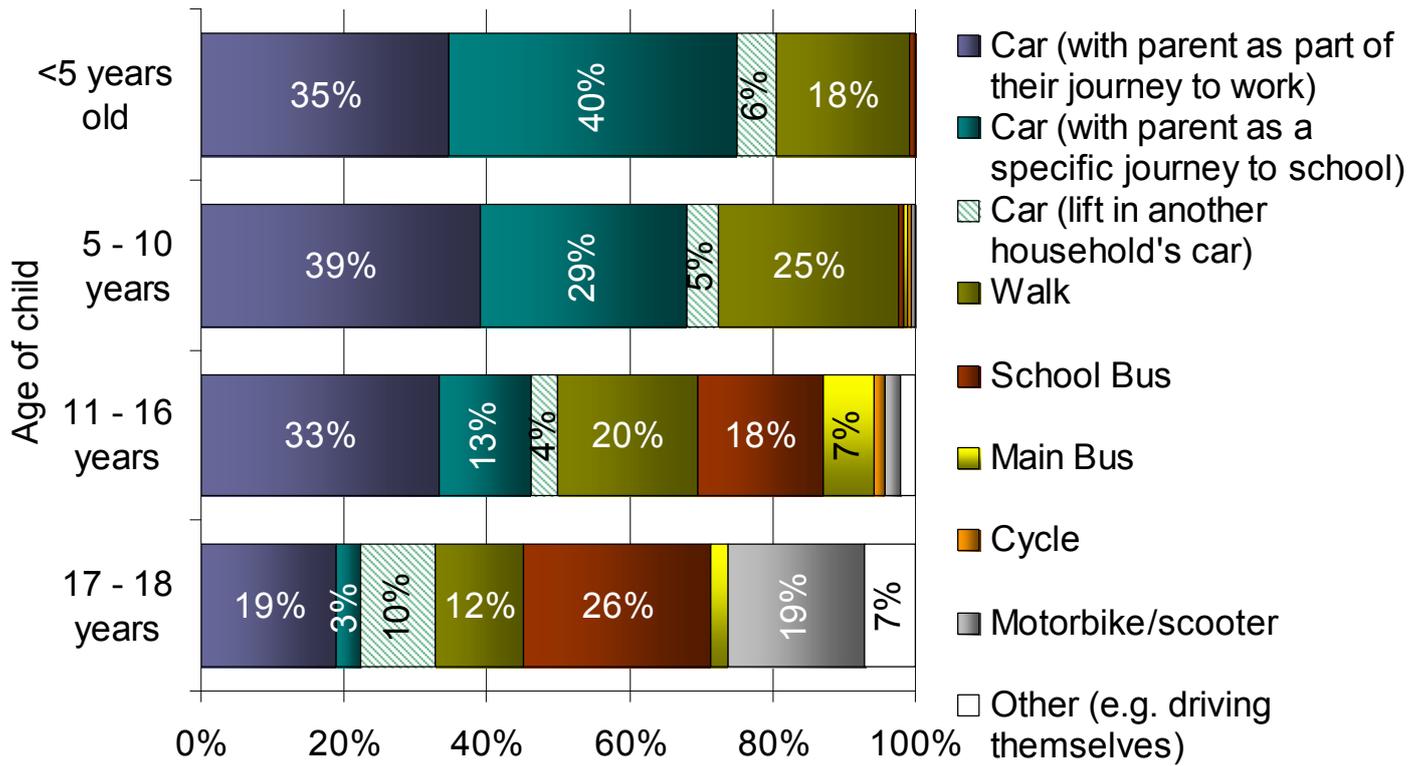
School Transport

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 21.4 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 just one in eight (12%) sixth-formers.

21. Vehicle Transport

Figure 21.4 How children travel to school, by age-group, 2008

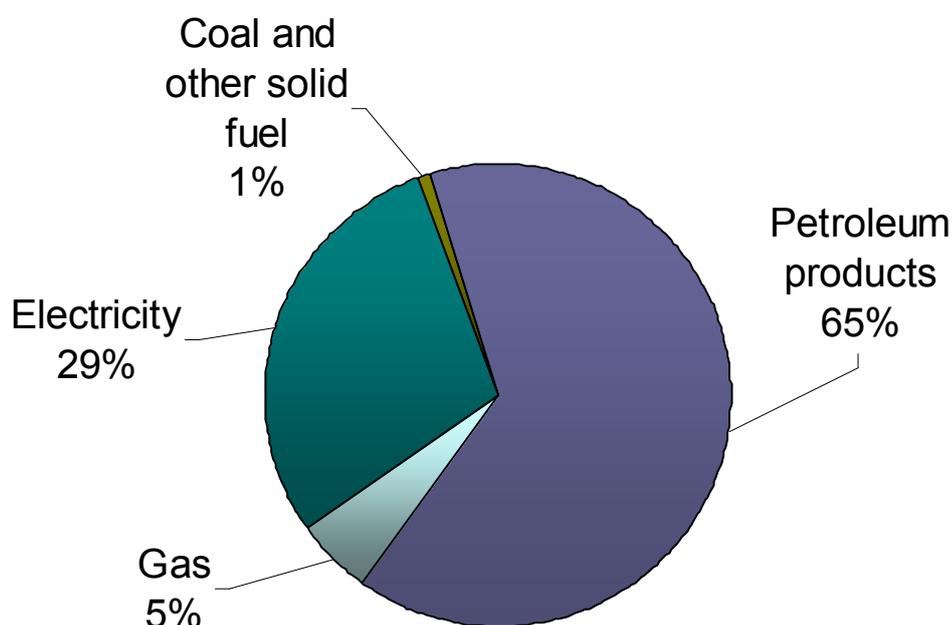


22. Energy

Jersey is heavily dependent on imported energy; in 2007 essentially all of Jersey's primary energy demand and 89% of electricity were imported.

In 2007 total final energy consumption¹⁸ (FEC) in Jersey was 183,000 toe (2.13 million MWh) a decrease of 3% on 2006. Two-thirds (65%) of all energy used in Jersey is a kind of petroleum product (petrol and diesel accounting for a quarter of final energy demand). Electricity accounted for over a quarter (29%) of FEC, with gas 5% and coal 1%.

Figure 22.1 Jersey's Total Final Energy Consumption by Fuel Type, 2007



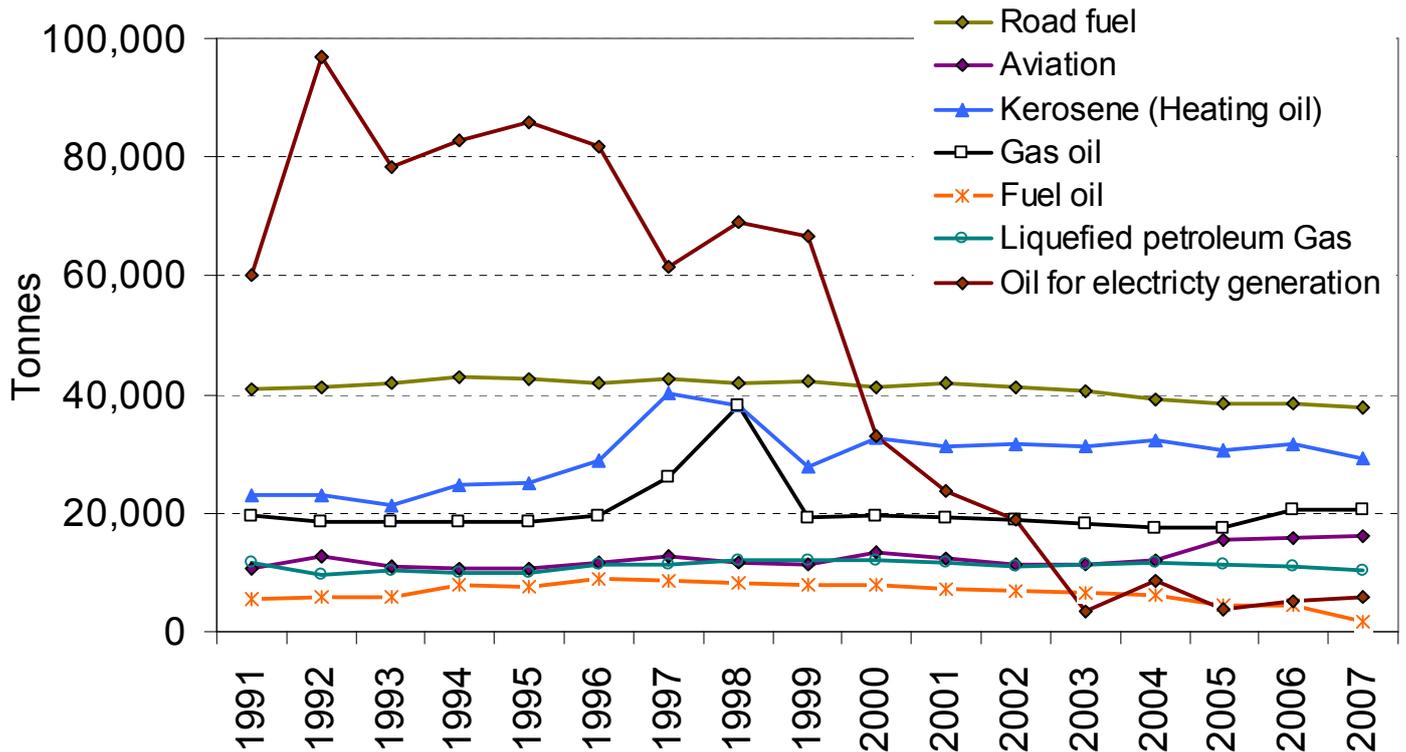
Petroleum Products

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.

¹⁸ As the name suggests final energy consumption refers to the use of energy in its final form by the consumer (i.e. the energy that is used by the ultimate consumer in heating their home, lighting a shop, powering a computer, driving a car, etc).

22. Energy

Figure 22.2 Final consumption of petroleum products, 1991-2007

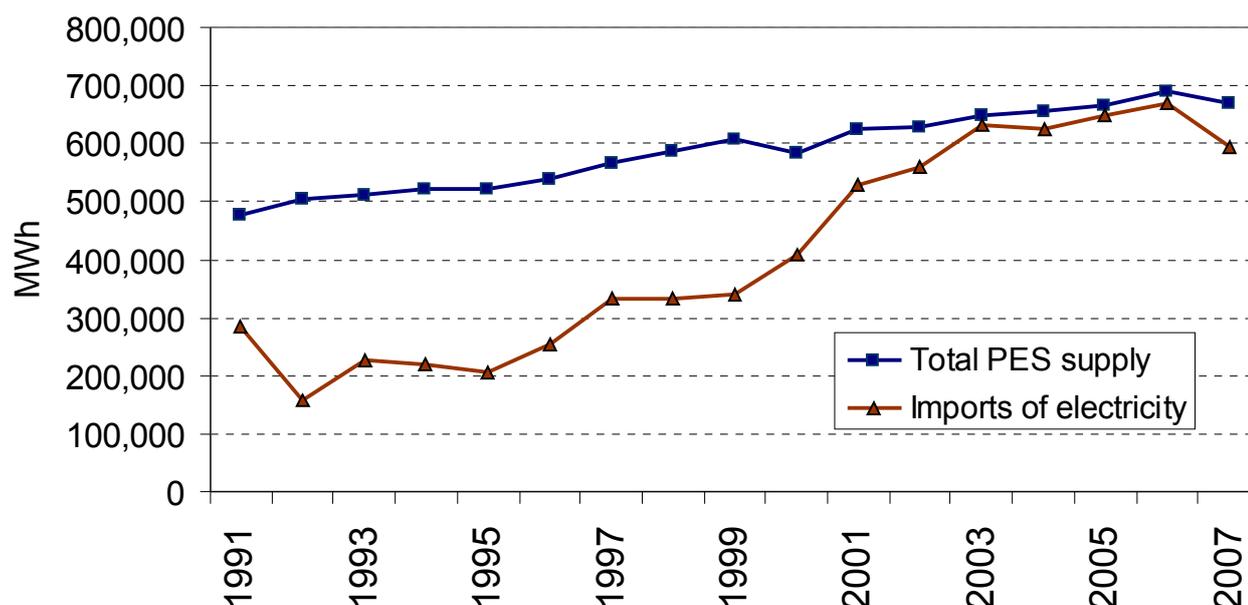


Electricity

Electricity demand in Jersey has grown steadily over the past 16 years, by an average of about 2% per year, and total consumption in 2007, at of around 621,000 MWh, was some 37% higher than in 1991.

The most dramatic change within the electricity sector has been the growth in imports. Throughout most of the 1990's imports accounted for between 40% and 60% of public electricity supply; in 2007 imported electricity accounted for 89% of the total¹⁹.

¹⁹ 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 22.3 Total Electricity Supply and Imports, 1991-2007

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

Of all electricity consumed in 2007, almost half (282,200 MWh) was used within private homes, including power for heat supplied to States housing, a similar total to 2006 (296,900 MWh). Government consumption in 2007 accounted for about 9% of the total, comprising 40,800 MWh from the Jersey Electricity Company and around 13,100 MWh at Bellozane.

Energy related carbon emissions

Across Europe, and indeed in most countries, greater attention is being placed on the impact human activity has on the environment and in particular on efforts to reduce carbon emissions. Recently, the Kyoto Protocol has been extended to Jersey, although Jersey's emissions will form a part of the UK allowance and so there is no specific carbon reduction target set for the Island.

In a global sense carbon emissions in Jersey are tiny, but with the energy data available it is possible to calculate the carbon emissions produced as a result of energy consumption in the Island. Carbon emissions resulting from changes in land use (e.g. conversion of countryside to building use) and from agriculture are not included. Furthermore, since there is currently no international agreement on the treatment of aviation emissions, these are also excluded. It is also important to keep in mind that the energy data before 2001 is not as accurate as that for the most recent years.

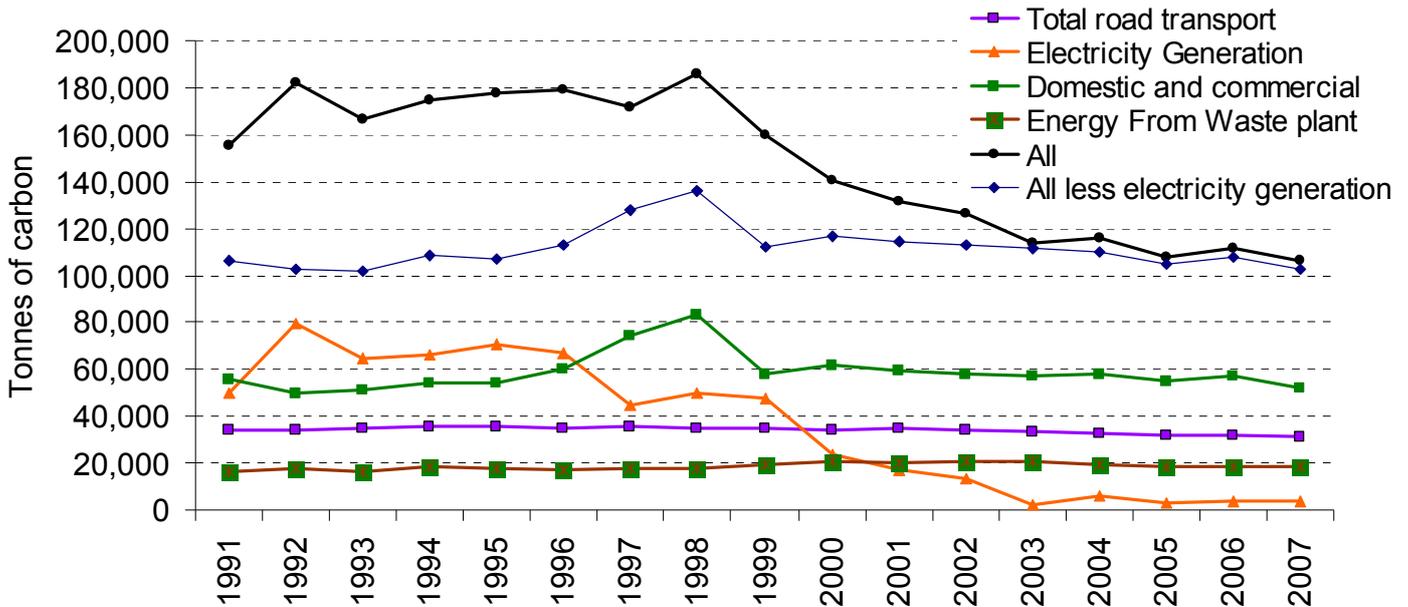
Nevertheless, overall *provisional* energy related carbon emissions for Jersey have fallen by about a quarter (26%) between 1991 and 2007 (from 156,000 tonnes to 116,000 tonnes). The main cause of this reduction is the switch from on-Island electricity generation to importing electricity from the Continent.

22. Energy

The reduction in emissions resulting from the change in generation is a one-off reduction i.e. now that the change had occurred and the reduction had been achieved, this cannot happen again.

Excluding electricity generation, whilst there have been year-on-year fluctuations, overall there has been little change in carbon emissions over the past 16 years, the 2007 level being about 4% below the 1991 level.

Figure 22.4 Energy related carbon emissions, 1991-2007



Note: Data for 2001 onwards should be considered to be more accurate than estimates for earlier years.

The largest sources of energy related emissions in Jersey are now road transport and domestic and commercial energy use, including marine transport. Road emissions have decreased very gradually over the past decade as a result of greater efficiencies in engines, the phasing out of older less efficient cars and the growth in diesel use (which is marginally less carbon intensive than petrol, but does cause other emissions). However, there is no evidence of significant behavioural change.

23. Water

In 2007, nearly 37,000 connections were on mains water supply, along some 76 km of trunk mains. The total volume of water supplied in 2007 was almost 7,200 million litres, with the maximum daily demand being 24.5 million litres. Consumption of water has remained relatively stable since 1999, despite 5,000 more connections. In 2006 there were 9,763 metered connections and 10,623 in 2007, an increase of 9%.

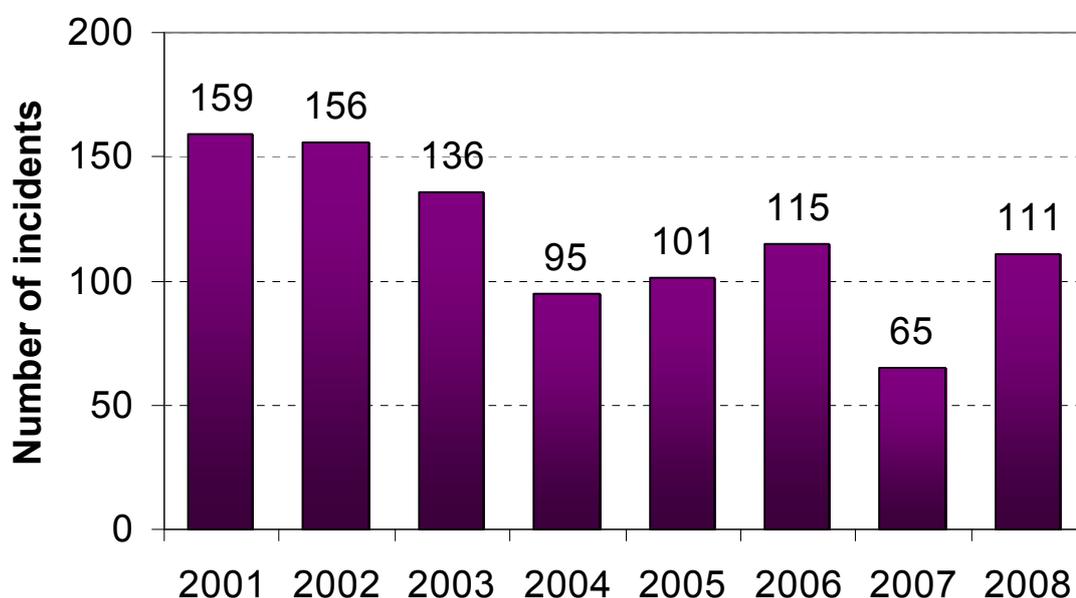
Bathing Water Quality

In 2008 the Marine Conservation Society (MCS) Good Beach Guide found that all of the 16 beaches tested in Jersey²⁰ passed the 'European Imperative Standard'. This 100% compliance is higher than the UK average. According to the more stringent 'European Guide Standard', 8 of the 16 beaches achieved MCS Recommended Beach status, a similar number to the 7 out of 16 beaches which gained this status in 2007. This similar relatively low pass rate is probably due to exceptionally high and intense rainfall over the testing periods, leading to high run-off of surface water into the bays.

Pollution Incidents

The number of pollution incidents reported in 2008 was almost double that of 2007, but at a similar level to 2005 and 2006. In recent years oil incidents have accounted for approximately half of all reported incidents.

Figure 23.1 Total number of reported pollution incidents, 2001-2008



Pollution hotline telephone number: 709535

²⁰ La Haule, Victoria Pool, Havre des Pas, Green Island, Grouville, Archirondel, Bouley Bay, Greve de Lecq, Plemont, St Ouen (Watersplash and Le Braye), Beauport, St Brelade, Portelet, Rozel and Bonne Nuit.

23. Water

Table 23.1 Water Connection and Consumption, 1996-2007

	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	695.3	6,834	27.0	21-Jul	728.2	July
1997	29,054			385.03	56.35	757.5	6,994	25.7	20-Aug	705.3	Aug
1998	29,612			394.02	61.09	984.6	7,229	27.6	9-Aug	756.8	Aug
1999	30,441			403.64	62.25	961.4	7,269	29.7	29-Jul	794.1	July
2000	31,079			407.21	65.38	1,026.9	7,262	27.0	20-Jul	721.7	July
2001	31,760			414.64	70.11	957.8	7,317	29.4	25-Jun	733.1	Jun
2002	32,866			425.53	71.27	986.9	7,207	26.0	28-Jul	702.5	July
2003	33,641			433.45	75.37	756.9	7,301	28.4	13-Jul	725.9	July
2004	-	27,500	7,541	440.48	75.37	883.9	7,305	26.5	13-Jun	682.7	July
2005	-	27,010	8,567	450.27	75.37	745.7	7,291	26.5	15-Jun	699.2	July
2006	-	26,618	9,763	453.93	75.37	782.0	7,484	28.9	17-Jul	767.0	July
2007	-	26,126	10,623	459.32	75.55	915.3	7,182	24.5	10-Jun	662.7	Aug

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

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

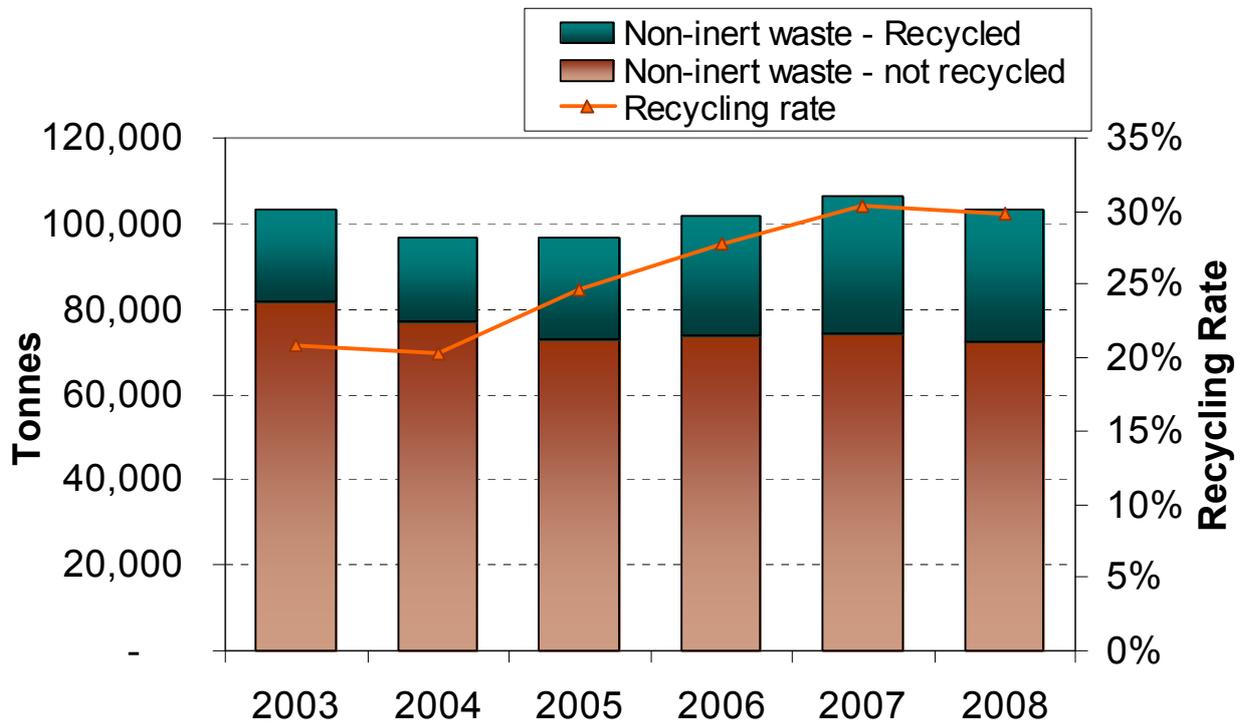
24. Waste Management

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

Recycling Rate

The Island achieved a recycling rate of 30% in 2008, recycling a total of 30,747 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 24.1 - Total non-inert waste received at Bellozanne and percentage recycled



24. Waste Management

Table 24.1 Waste recycled (including composting), 2005-2008. tonnes

	2005	2006	2007	2008
Paper and cardboard	4,221	6,571	7,654	7,985
Packaging wood	1,008	1,000	1,000	1,000
Aluminium cans	14	16	16	29
Textiles	327	436	507	499
Plastic (supermarket film, agricultural crop cover and plastic bottles)	536	479	484	503
Glass	5,897	6,918	7,719	8,490
Green waste received	11,902	12,902	14,997	11,239*
Household Metals				849
Electrical and Electronic Equipment				148
Batteries				5
Total recycled	23,905	28,322	32,377	30,747
Non-recyclable waste:				
Parish deliveries to Energy From Waste (EFW)	42,742	42,993	42,775	41,163
Miscellaneous deliveries to EFW	9,077	8,367	7,718	7,147
Bulky waste deliveries for shredding	20,337	21,527	23,158	23,577
Dried sewage sludge to EFW	152	176	5	2
Grit & rags from Sewage Treatment Works to EFW	540	565	554	595
Total residual	72,848	73,628	74,209	72,483
Total non-inert	96,753	101,950	106,586	103,231
Recycling rate (of non-inert)	25%	28%	30%	30%
Other figures (excluded from above)				
Scrap metal exported	10,029	8,354	10,940	6,882**
Aggregates	24,358	33,901	62,016	69,369
Ash	16,595	16,505	16,157	15,627
Sewage processed (million cubic metres)	9.9	10.2	12.1	12.2
% of sewage receiving full treatment	99.7	99.1	92.4	97.5

* Including estimated total for December 2008

** Excluding 2,700 tonnes awaiting export

Recycling

The majority of material recycled in Jersey is delivered to the Island-wide network of 'bring banks' or collected by Parish kerbside schemes. Below is a list of the recycling facilities and a summary of their use.

Kerbside

Households in the Parish of St. John have been involved in a kerbside recycling scheme since 2006. In 2008, the kerbside scheme to collect paper, metals and glass for recycling was expanded to include plastic bottles.

The Parishes of St Mary, St Lawrence and Trinity plan to implement kerbside recycling schemes during 2009.

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

Bring Banks

The Island-wide network of bring banks was extended 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.

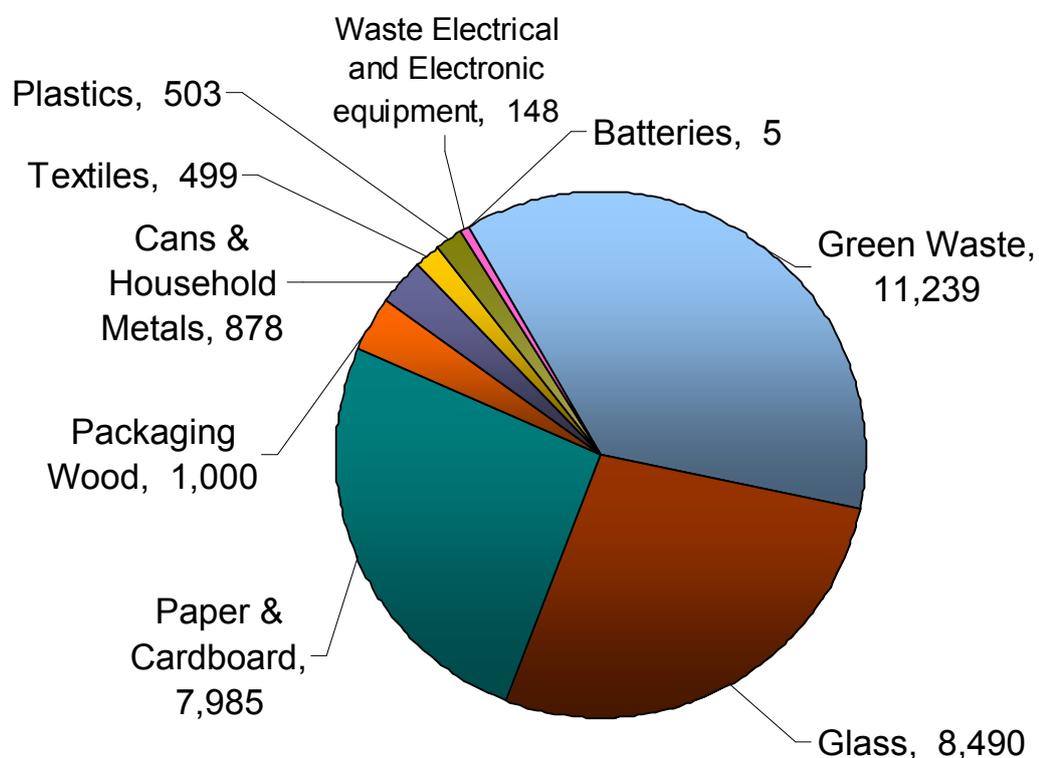
Recycling Centre

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”. There was a decrease in the mass of green waste received in 2008 compared with 2007 but green waste remains the largest contributor to the overall mass of materials recycled.

Figure 24.2 Tonnes of recycled materials in 2008



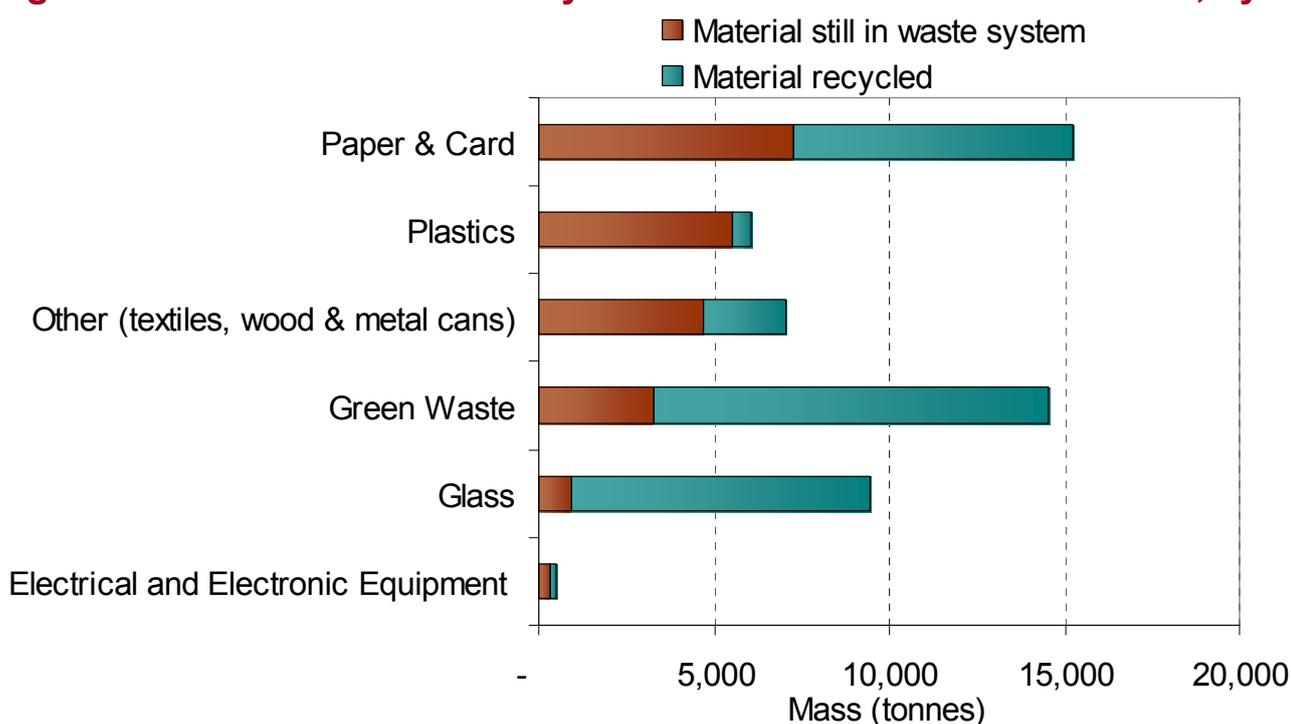
Once the materials are collected they are processed for recycling. The next step in each material's life cycle is shown in Table 24.2.

24. Waste Management

Table 24.2 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

Figure 24.3 Tonnes of waste recycled and still in waste stream 2008, by material



Source: Transport and Technical Services

25. Climate

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

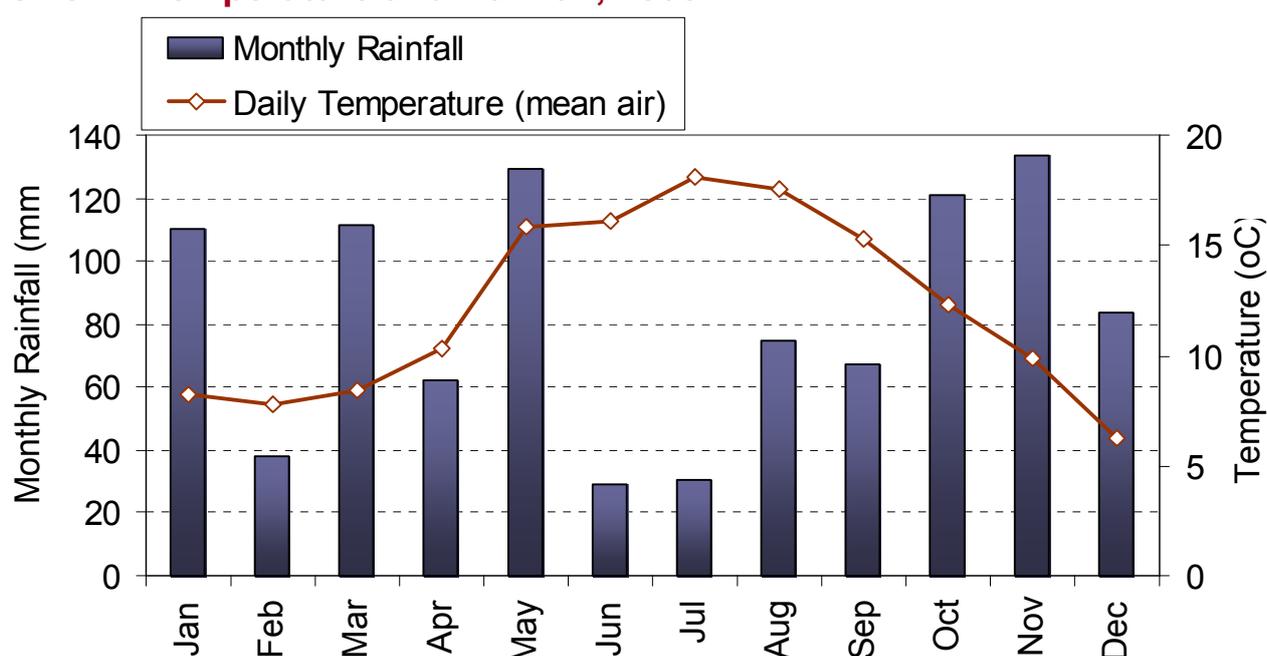
Table 25.1 Temperature, Sunshine and Rainfall, Period Averages 1971- 2000

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

Source: www.jerseymet.gov.je

During 2008, Jersey received a total of 990.0mm of rain and experienced a mean air temperature of 12.2°C.

Figure 25.1 Temperature and Rainfall, 2008



Source: Jersey Meteorological Department

Key Contacts

Area code: +44 (1534)

Airport

Website:

www.gov.je/EconomicDevelopment/Airport

e-mail: information@jerseyairport.com

Tel: 446000

Fax: 446199

Airport Director

Jersey Airport

St. Peter

JE1 1BY

Archives

Website: www.jerseyheritagetrust.org

e-mail: archives@jerseyheritagetrust.org

Tel: 833300

Fax: 833301

Head of Archives and Collections

Jersey Archive

Clarence Road

St. Helier, JE2 4JY

Economic Development

Website:

www.gov.je/EconomicDevelopment

e-mail: economicdevelopment@gov.je

Tel: 448100

Fax: 448170

Economic Development

Jubilee Wharf

Esplanade

St Helier JE1 1BB

Education, Sport and Culture

Website: www.gov.je/ESC

e-mail: esc@gov.je

Tel: 445504

Fax: 445524

Director of Education

Education, Sport and Culture

PO Box 142

Highlands Campus

St Helier, JE4 8QJ

Social Security

Website: www.gov.je/SocialSecurity

e-mail: socialsecurity@gov.je

Tel: 445505

Fax: 445525

Social Security

PO Box 55

La Motte Street

St. Helier, JE4 8PE

Financial Services Commission

Website: www.jerseyfsc.org

e-mail: info@jerseyfsc.org

Tel: 822000

Fax: 822001

Jersey Financial Services

Commission

PO Box 267

14 - 18 Castle Street

St. Helier, JE4 8TP

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

Tel: 442000

Fax: 442887

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

Tel: 448000

Fax: 448034 (customs)

.....448027 (immigration)

..... 448071 (passports)

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

Website:

www.gov.je/TreasuryResources/IncomeTaxe-mail: jsytax@jerseymail.co.uk

Tel: 440300

Fax: 724315

Comptroller of Income Tax
Cyril Le Marquand House
PO Box 56
St. Helier, JE4 8PF**Chief Minister's Department**Website: www.gov.je/ChiefMinistere-mail: cmdept@gov.je

Tel: 445501

Fax: 440408

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

Website:

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

Tel: 448930

Fax: 448936

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

Tel: 440423

Fax: 440291

States of Jersey Statistics Unit
PO Box 140
Cyril Le Marquand House
St Helier, JE4 8QT**Treasury and Resources**Web: www.gov.je/TreasuryResourcese-mail: treasury@gov.je

Tel: 445502

Fax: 445522

States Treasury
P.O. Box 353
St Helier, JE4 8UL

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

For information relating to travel to Jersey contact:

Jersey Tourism
Liberation Place
St Helier
Jersey JE1 1BB
Tel: +44 (0) 1534 448800
Fax: +44 (0) 1534 448898
E-mail: info@jersey.com
Web: www.jersey.com

Reports Published by the States of Jersey Statistics Unit

Following is a list of some of the latest reports issued by the Statistics Unit. All reports produced by the unit can be viewed or downloaded from the website:

www.gov.je/statistics

(frequency are given in brackets below).

Economy and Employment

- Jersey Gross Value Added (GVA) and Gross National Income (GNI) *(annual publication)*
- Jersey Labour Market at June 2008 *(bi-annual publication)*
- Survey of Financial Institutions 2007 *(annual publication)*

Population

- Population update 2007 *(annual publication)*
- Report on the 2001 Jersey Census

Housing

- Jersey House Price Index, Quarter 4 2008 *(quarterly publication)*
- Jersey Housing Needs Survey 2007

Prices and Earnings

- Jersey Retail Prices Index, December 2008 *(quarterly publication)*
- UK/Jersey price comparison, June 2008 *(annual publication)*
- Index of Average Earnings, June 2008 *(annual publication)*
- Jersey Income Distribution Survey, 2002

Other

- Jersey in Figures 2008 *(annual publication)*
- Jersey Economic Digest 2008 *(annual publication)*
- Jersey Energy Trends 2007 *(annual publication)*

Publication Dates

Publication Dates for 2009 by States of Jersey Statistics Unit

January	21	RPI - December 2008
February	11	House Price Index - Q4 2008
April	1	Labour Market (Public & Private Sectors) – December 2008
	22	RPI – March 2009
	29	Jersey in Figures
May	13	House Price Index – Q1 2009
June	3	Population Update – 2008
	17	Jersey Energy Trends
July	1	Survey of Financial Institutions - 2008
	15	RPI – June 2009
August	12	House Price Index – Q2 2009
	26	Average Earnings Index – June 2009
September	2	UK/Jersey Price Comparison – June 2009
	30	GVA and GNI - 2008
October	7	Labour Market (Public & Private Sectors) – June 2009
	23	RPI – September 2009
November	11	House Price Index – Q3 2009
December	16	Jersey Economic Digest
	23 (p)	Jersey Annual Social Survey 2009

(p) provisional.