

JERSEY STATISTICAL REVIEW 2002



A publication compiled by the:

Statistics Unit
Policy and Resources Department
States of Jersey

August 2002

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INTRODUCTION

The 2002 Statistical Review for Jersey has been compiled by the Statistics Unit of the Policy and Resources Department, States of Jersey.

The review presents an accurate portrayal of the economic and social activities in the Island and is expected to be a useful resource for States members, private and public institutions and the general public.

The information contained within this review is compiled up to the end of 2001; where information for 2001 was unavailable information up to 2000 is presented.

In general, a longer time series has been presented than in previous reviews; where appropriate, information is portrayed graphically in order to depict the long term changes.

Additions to the review include the regular public releases by the Statistics Unit on: the retail price index, house price index, average earnings index, levels of private sector manpower, energy consumption and heating oil prices. Information on population, households and occupations has been derived from the Jersey Census, 2001. A section on social activities such as the Women's Refuge and Relate, as well as Overseas Aid and the lifeboat, has also been included to portray a wider picture of activities in the Island.

Sources are given for tabulations or figures. A reference list is included as an annex.

The Statistics Unit is grateful to other States Departments and independent organisations for the help it has received in compiling the review.

Comments and suggestions concerning the figures and content of the annual review are most welcome.

The review is available online through the States of Jersey Internet Home page at www.gov.je

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KEY INDICATORS

All figures refer to 2001, unless otherwise specified.

- ❖ Resident population on March 11th 2001 (Census Day): 87,186
- ❖ Private households (inc. households in lodging houses and staff accommodation): 35,562
- ❖ Estimated 2001 Census undercount: 710 (0.8% of all residents at the time of the census)
- ❖ Number of live births: 1,061
- ❖ Number of deaths: 784
- ❖ Number of marriages: 664
- ❖ Live birth rate (per 1,000 population): 12.2
- ❖ Death rate (per 1,000 population): 9.0
- ❖ Percentage of the population under 16 years of age: 18%
- ❖ Percentage of the population who are of working age: 65%
- ❖ Percentage of the population who are at or over retirement age: 17%
- ❖ Number of registered unemployed (July 31st 2002): 166 (Males 111, females 55)
- ❖ Gross Domestic Product : £2,658 million (1998)
- ❖ Annual States Revenue Expenditure: £342 million
- ❖ Annual States Revenue Income: £400 million
- ❖ Annual States Income Tax returns: £348 million
- ❖ All-Items Retail Price Index (12 months to 30th June 2002): 4.2%
- ❖ Average earnings per person (employed in June 2001): £436 per week
- ❖ Annual number of staying leisure visitors: 468,750
- ❖ Annual number of day visitors: 186,500
- ❖ Total number of electricity units sold: 567 million kWh
- ❖ Annual water consumption: 7,600 million litres
- ❖ Total solid waste delivered to Bellozane: 81,000 tonne

1. GEOGRAPHICAL

- ❖ Jersey has a total surface area of 118.2 square kilometres (km²) and is divided into 12 civil parishes, ranging in size from St Clement with 4.2 km² to St Ouen (15 km²).

Table 1.1 PARISH AREAS

	Acres	Vergées	Square miles	Square kilometres	% Island area
St Ouen	3,707	8,341	5.8	15.0	13
St Brelade	3,157	7,103	4.9	12.8	11
Trinity	3,030	6,817	4.7	12.3	10
St Peter	2,875	6,469	4.5	11.6	10
St Helier*	2,550	5,738	4.0	10.6	9
St Martin	2,455	5,524	3.8	9.9	8
St Lawrence	2,337	5,257	3.7	9.5	8
St Saviour	2,296	5,166	3.6	9.3	8
St John	2,154	4,846	3.4	8.7	7
Grouville	1,935	4,354	3.0	7.8	6
St Mary	1,602	3,605	2.5	6.5	5
St Clement	1,044	2,349	1.6	4.2	4
TOTAL	29,142	65,569	46.0	118.2	100.0

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

Table 1.2 THE RESULTS OF THE CLASSIFICATION BY LAND COVER TYPE GROUP, 1997

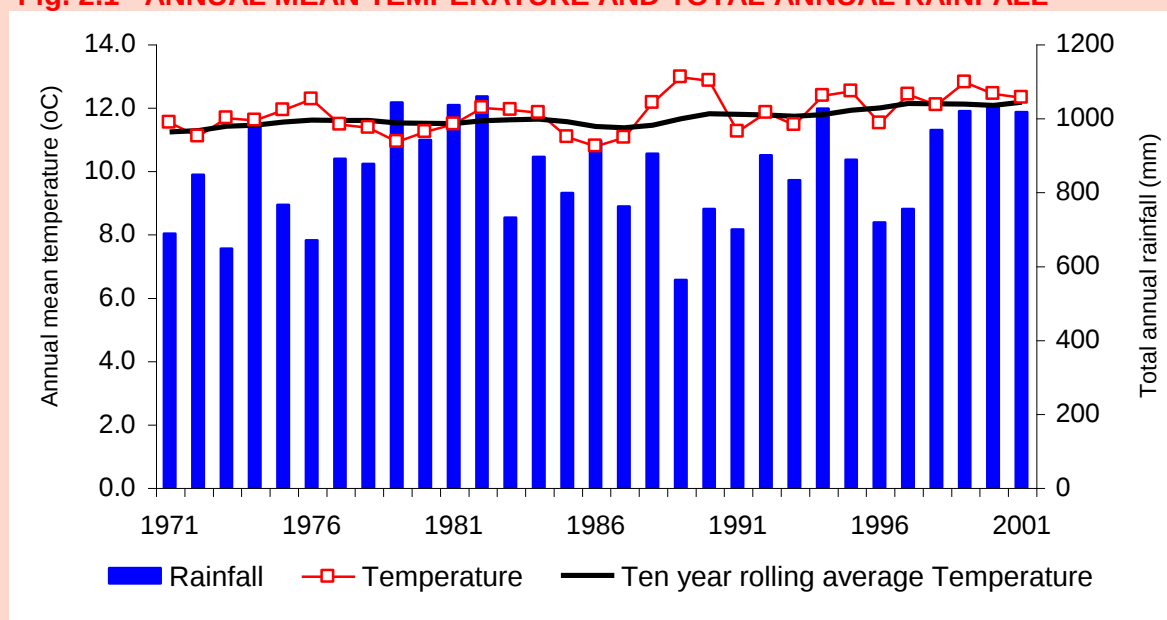
Land cover type	Area (Vergées)	Area %
Arable	20,672	29.3
Grassland	15,469	21.9
Development	14,758	20.9
Semi-natural	6,317	9.0
Inter-tidal	4,706	6.7
Woodland	4,472	6.3
Multi-classed	4,004	5.7
Inland water	251	0.4
Unclassified	2	<0.1
TOTAL	70,681	100

Source: CLEVER-Mapping of Land Cover in Jersey

2. CLIMATE

- ❖ Meteorological data has been recorded at Maison St. Louis, St Saviour since 1894.
- ❖ A rise of 0.6°C (11.2 to 11.8 °C) has been noted between 1901 to 1930 and the 1971 to 2000 period averages. Most of the rise took place after the 1960s. Care must be taken in attributing the rise solely to global warming, since approximately 0.2 °C is likely to have been caused by the increase in the number of houses around the observatory.
- ❖ Changes in rainfall and sunshine between the same 30-year periods have been negligible.
- ❖ In 2001 there were 53 strong wind and 15 gale warnings from the south and 49 strong wind and 6 gale warnings from the north. The combined number was less than for 2000.

Fig. 2.1 ANNUAL MEAN TEMPERATURE AND TOTAL ANNUAL RAINFALL



Source: Jersey Meteorological Department

Table 2.1 MEAN DAILY AIR TEMPERATURE (°C)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Average 1971 - 2000
Jan	3.4	6.6	8.1	6.9	6.6	6.4
Feb	8.1	7.6	7.3	8.6	7.3	6.4
Mar	9.8	9.3	9.4	9.2	8.8	8.2
Apr	10.9	9.5	11.0	9.7	10	9.8
May	13.8	14.9	14.8	13.9	13.8	13.0
Jun	15.6	15.8	15.8	16.5	16.3	15.5
Jul	17.5	16.6	19.0	17.2	18.6	17.7
Aug	20.3	17.7	18.8	18.6	19.1	18.1
Sep	17.2	16.8	18.0	17.2	15.8	16.1
Oct	13.5	13.5	13.2	12.9	15.3	13.1
Nov	10.9	8.8	10.0	9.7	9.5	9.6
Dec	7.9	7.8	8.1	8.7	6.2	7.5
MONTHLY MEAN	12.4	12.1	12.8	12.4	12.3	11.8

Source: Jersey Meteorological Department, Maison St. Louis Observatory, St. Saviour

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Table 2.2 MEAN DAILY SUNSHINE (hours)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Average 1971 - 2000
Jan	2.1	4.2	2.4	2.6	3.2	2.1
Feb	2.1	4.6	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.1
Mar	4.5	3.1	5.6	4.3	3.2	4.3
Apr	9.6	5.4	5.7	4.9	5.7	6.3
May	9.0	8.8	7.8	5.8	8.7	7.7
Jun	5.3	7.1	8.9	7.8	9.9	8.2
Jul	9.2	6.2	9.1	8.0	9.1	8.3
Aug	6.6	9.6	7.2	7.6	7.7	7.9
Sep	8.4	6.0	6.4	5.9	6.1	6.1
Oct	5.0	2.9	4.2	3.3	4.7	4.0
Nov	2.7	3.6	2.9	2.5	4.1	2.7
Dec	2.9	1.2	1.9	2.3	3.7	1.9
MONTHLY MEAN	5.6	5.2	5.4	4.8	5.8	5.2

Source: Jersey Meteorological Department, Fort Regent Signal Station, St. Helier

Table 2.3 MONTHLY RAINFALL (mm)

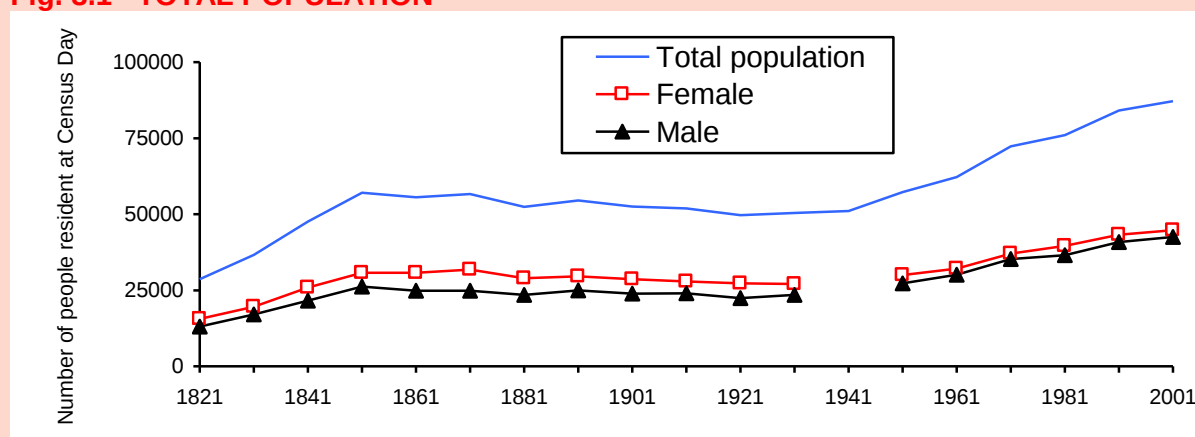
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Average 1971 - 2000
Jan	24.0	105.7	111.8	14.7	181.9	90.4
Feb	81.7	17.7	63.9	75.6	119.0	73.6
Mar	22.1	59.1	59.5	61.0	196.2	70.8
Apr	30.4	162.4	98.8	91.0	90.8	54.4
May	61.3	11.9	30.8	90.2	13.4	52.0
Jun	88.5	84.3	51.8	28.7	23.3	48.6
Jul	16.9	35.5	10.7	73.3	57.7	37.0
Aug	58.8	22.4	89.3	26.7	44.2	45.6
Sep	4.3	113.2	100.6	67.1	42.9	70.3
Oct	113.7	152.4	71.0	185.7	95.0	92.2
Nov	151.2	70.6	49.9	193.6	72.7	107.9
Dec	100.6	131.9	279.8	125.6	78.8	110.5
TOTAL	753.5	967.1	1,017.9	1,033.2	1,015.9	853.3

Source: Jersey Meteorological Department, Maison St. Louis Observatory, St. Saviour

3. POPULATION

- ❖ On 11 March 2001 (Census Day) the resident population in Jersey (excluding short-term visitors) was 87,186.
- ❖ Almost one-third of the Island's population live in St Helier. The bordering parishes of St Saviour and St Clement have a population density around four times the average of the other parishes. Although these three parishes represent only one fifth of the Island's land area they accommodate more than half of the Island's population.
- ❖ The parishes of St Clement, St Martin and St Mary show the highest growth in population and have increased by 10% during the past decade; the increase is three times the Island average. St Saviour and St Lawrence have shown small decreases in population over the same period.
- ❖ After a brief increase between 1991 and 1996, the number of married people (including those re-married) per 1,000 adult population has resumed its long-term decline. The number of divorced and separated people rose from 77 per 1,000 in 1991 to 111 per 1,000 in 2001.
- ❖ Of the 664 marriages in 2001, 419 were performed in the Register Office, 95 fewer than 2000. In 2001 a total of 205 couples came to the island to be married, 82 fewer than in 2000.
- ❖ The number of widowed females in 2001 was almost four times as great as the number of males, due to the longer life expectancy of women.
- ❖ Approximately one half of the population consider themselves to have a Jersey cultural background. Some 37% consider themselves to be British or Irish, whilst 6% of the population think of themselves as Portuguese or Madeiran.
- ❖ Some 71% of those residents who do not speak English as their main language do so as a secondary language, leaving 1,394 people (1.6% of residents) who do not speak English at all. Portuguese is the second main language and in total is spoken by 8.4% of residents.

Fig. 3.1 TOTAL POPULATION¹



¹ Population figures from 1981 to date represent the actual resident population. This is defined as those present on census night (excluding short-term visitors but including those people who are temporarily absent from Jersey but who are normally resident in the island). Figures from 1961 to 1981 exclude visitors and include an estimate of the number of absent residents. Population figures up to and including 1951 include visitors but exclude residents who are temporarily absent.

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Table 3.1 TOTAL RESIDENT POPULATION 1939-2001

	Male	Female	Total	Inter-censal change (average increase in population per year)
1939	23,956	27,124	51,080	-
1951	27,291	30,019	57,310	519
1961	30,063	32,157	62,220	491
1971	35,212	37,091	72,303	1,008
1976	37,315	37,091	74,407	421
1981	36,496	39,554	76,050	329
1986	38,742	41,469	80,212	832
1989	40,079	42,729	82,809	866
1991	40,862	43,220	84,082	637
1996	41,394	43,756	85,150	214
2001	42,485	44,701	87,186	407

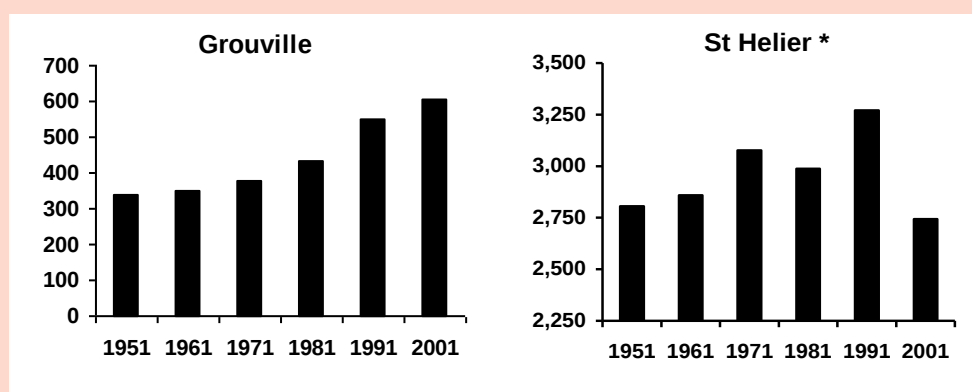
Source: Jersey Census, 1939-2001

Table 3.2 AREA AND POPULATION SIZE AND DENSITY BY PARISH, 2001

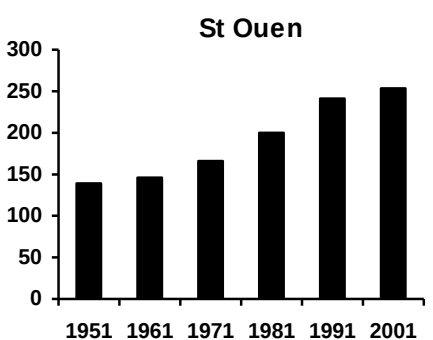
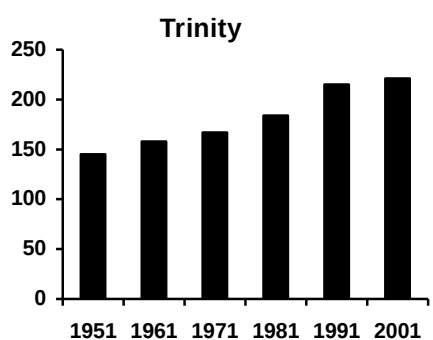
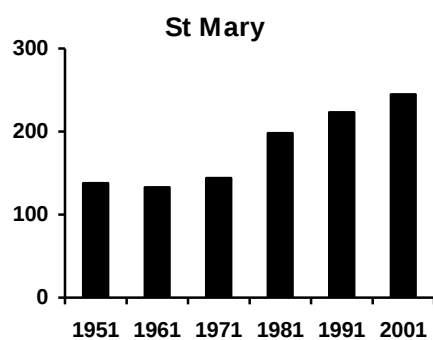
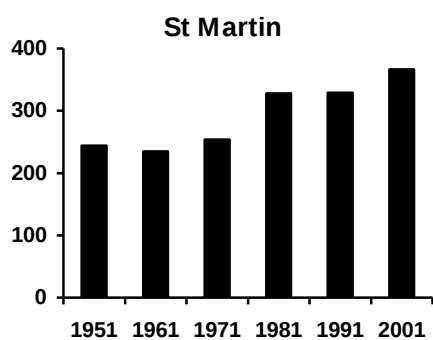
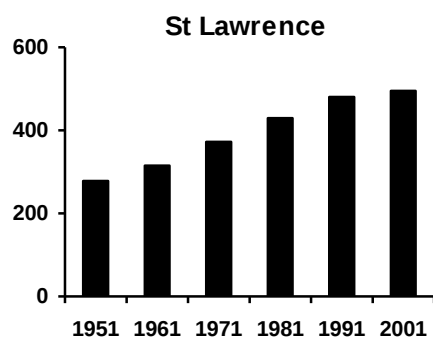
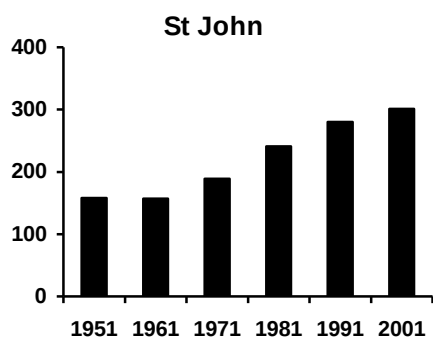
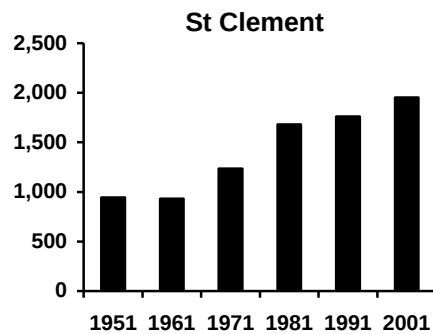
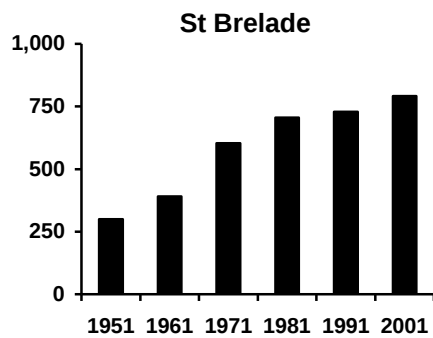
Parish	Area (km ²)	Population	Population density (people per sq. km)	% of Island total
St. Helier	10.6	28,310	2,743	32.5
St. Clement	4.2	8,196	1,951	9.4
St. Saviour	9.3	12,491	1,343	14.3
St. Brelade	12.8	10,134	792	11.6
Grouville	7.8	4,702	603	5.4
St. Lawrence	9.5	4,702	495	5.4
St. Peter	11.6	4,293	370	4.9
St. Martin	9.9	3,628	366	4.2
St. John	8.7	2,618	301	3.0
St. Ouen	15	3,803	254	4.4
St. Mary	6.5	1,591	245	1.8
Trinity	12.3	2,718	221	3.1
TOTAL	118.2	87,186	AVERAGE: 738	100.0

Data is ordered by population density
Source: Jersey Census, 2001. Bulletin 2

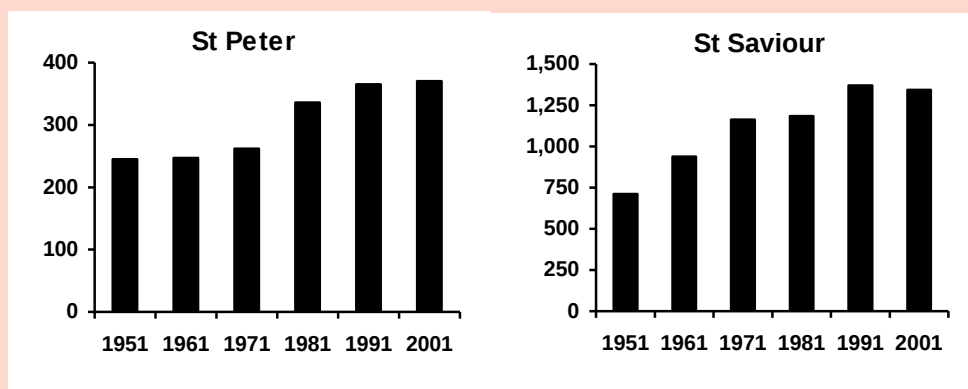
Fig. 3.2 POPULATION DENSITY BY PARISH, 1951 to 2001



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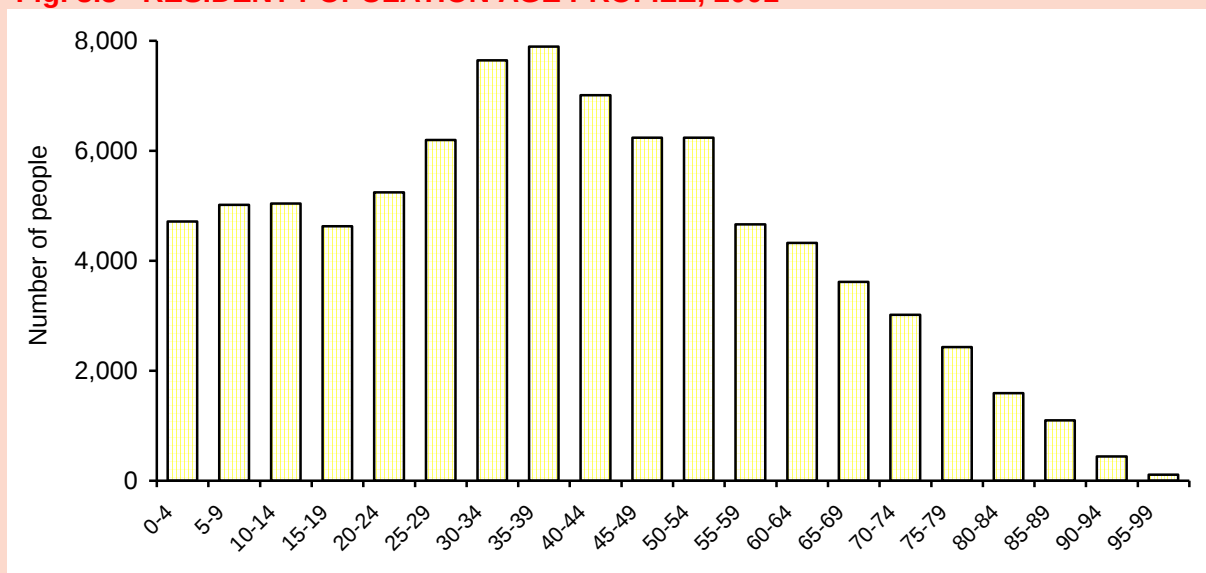
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* Decrease in 2002 population density for St Helier is due to inclusion of reclaimed land area. (957 Vergées (2 km²)).

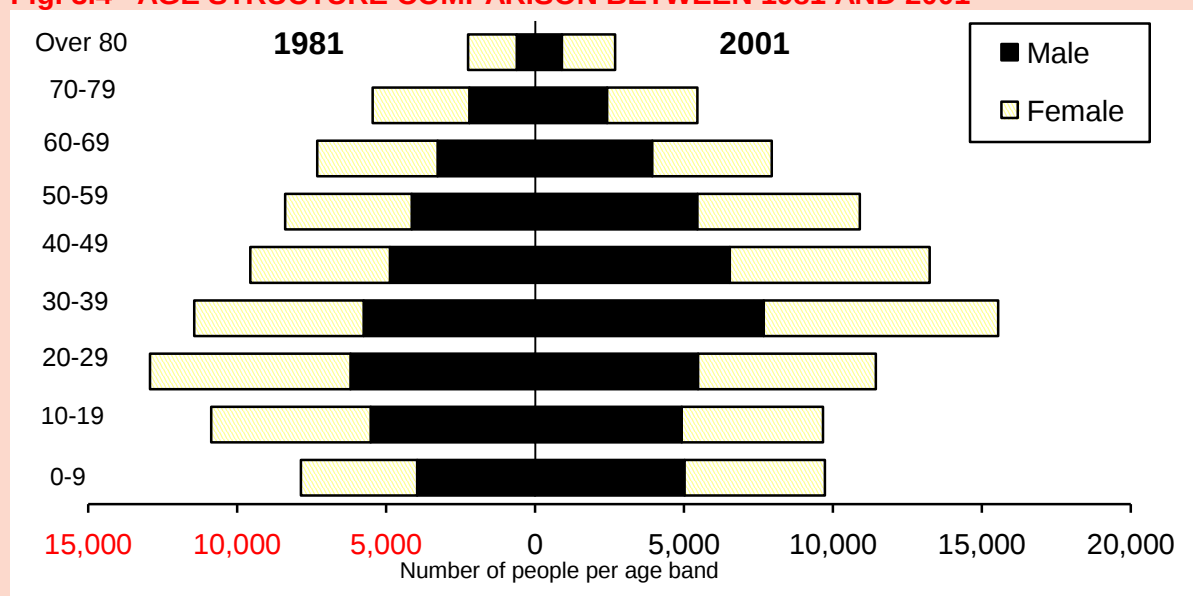
Vertical axis indicates number of people per square km, the scales are not the same between graphs.
Source: Jersey Census, 1951-2001

Fig. 3.3 RESIDENT POPULATION AGE PROFILE, 2001



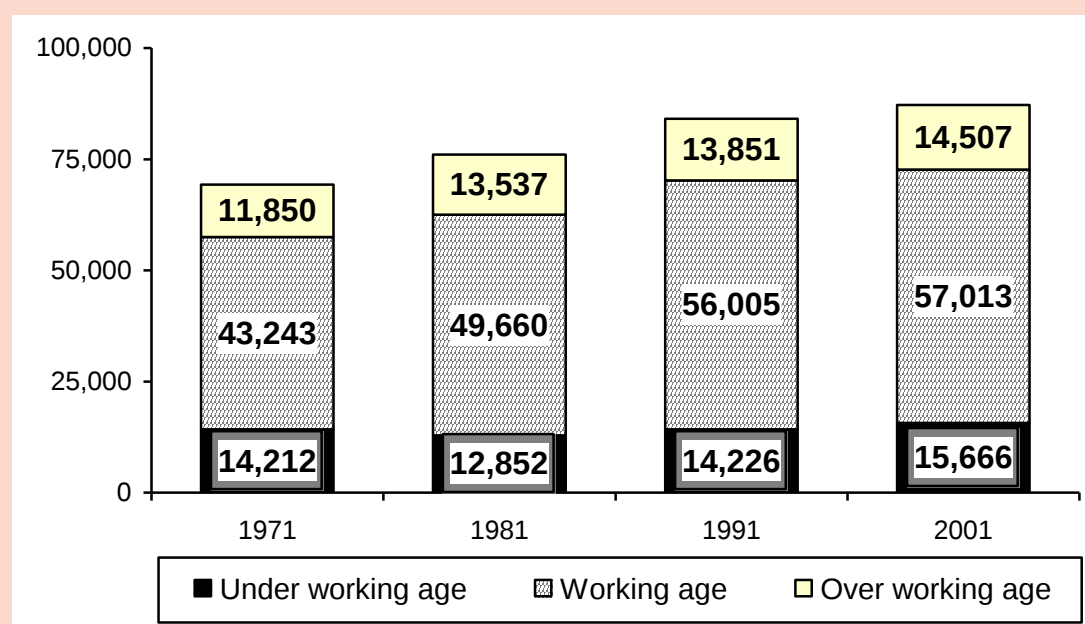
Source: Jersey Census, 2001

Fig. 3.4 AGE STRUCTURE COMPARISON BETWEEN 1981 AND 2001



Source: Jersey Census, 1981 and 2001

Fig. 3.5 AGE STRUCTURE BY WORKING POPULATION, 2001



Under working age: 15 years or less on Census Day.

Over working age: Men 65 years or older and women 60 years or older on Census Day.

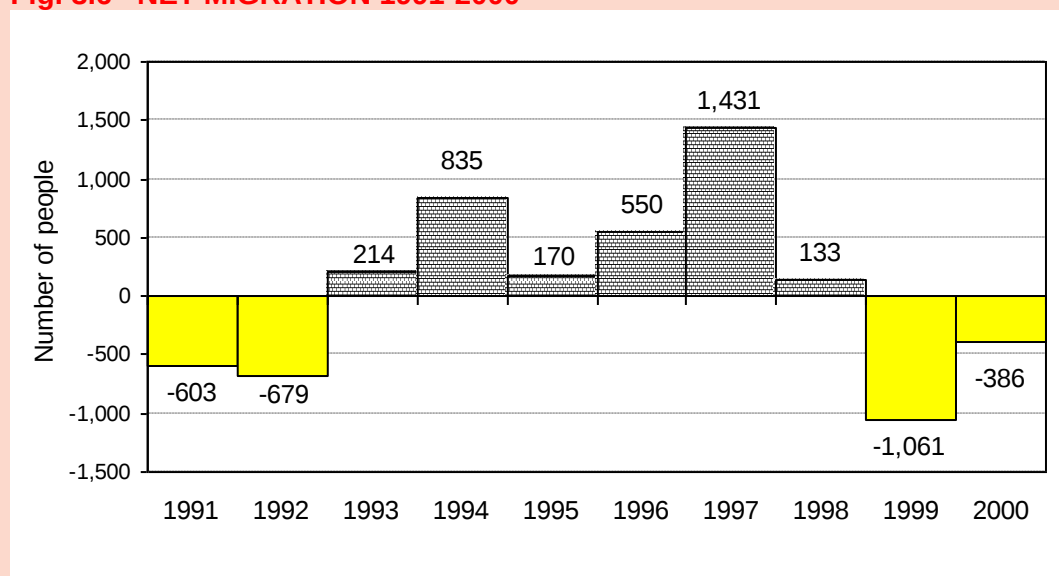
Source: Jersey Census, 1971-2001

TABLE 3.3 POPULATION BY ETHNIC AND CULTURAL BACKGROUND, 2001

	Count	% of Population
Jersey	44,589	51.1
British	30,317	34.8
Portuguese/Madeiran	5,548	6.4
Irish	2,284	2.6
French	1,522	1.7
Black African	151	0.2
Black Caribbean	33	0.0
Chinese	145	0.2
Indian	120	0.1
Bangladeshi	31	0.0
Pakistani	21	0.0
<i>Other white background</i>	1,980	2.3
<i>Other black background</i>	71	0.1
<i>Other Asian</i>	8	0.0
<i>Other/mixed</i>	366	0.4

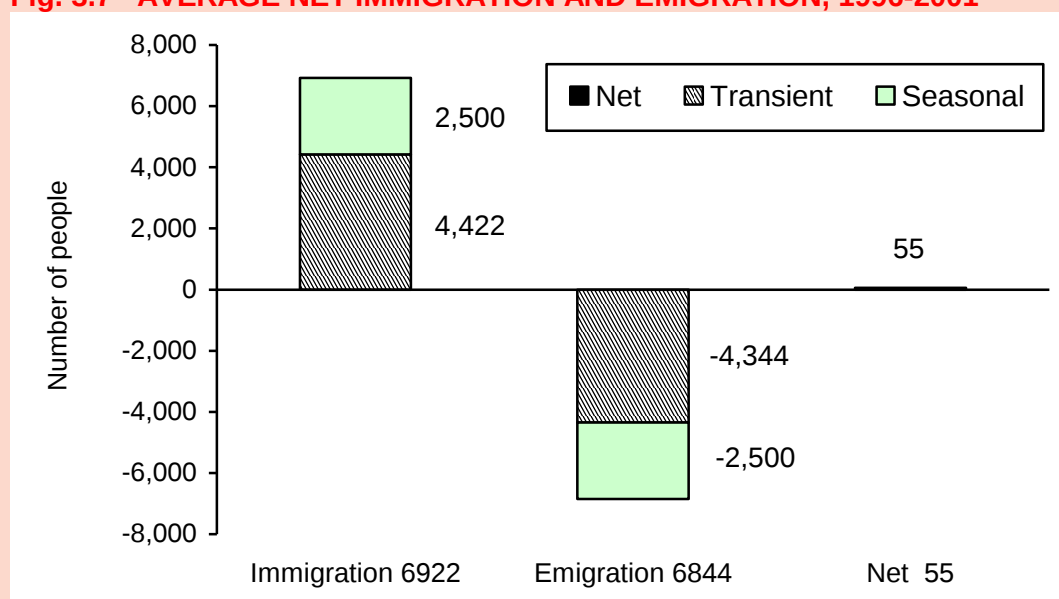
Source: Jersey Census, 2001. Bulletin 2.

Fig. 3.6 NET MIGRATION 1991-2000



Source: Statistics Unit, Policy and Resources Department.

Fig. 3.7 AVERAGE NET IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION, 1996-2001



Source: Statistics Unit, Policy and Resources Department.

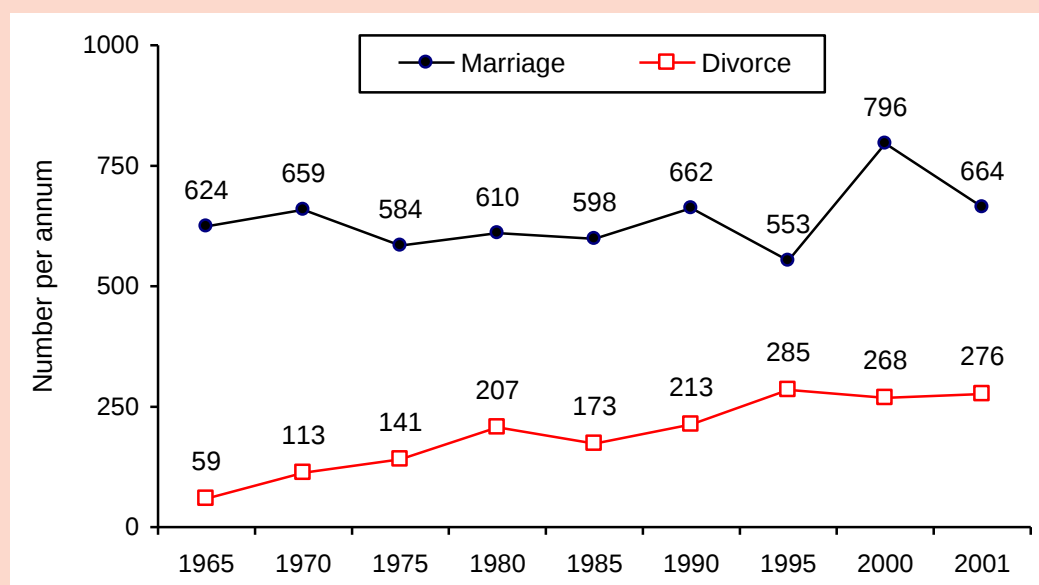
TABLE 3.4 ADULT POPULATION BY MARITAL STATUS AND GENDER, 1991 to 2001

	1991	1996	2001	2001	
				Males	Females
Single	315	299	301	156	146
Married	531	535	439	217	222
Re-married	n/a	n/a	79	44	36
Widowed	77	75	70	15	55
Divorced	54	64	84	38	47
Separated	23	27	27	13	14
ALL	1,000	1,000	1,000	483	520

Adult population refers to all people aged 16 or over. Proportions expressed as numbers per 1,000 population.
n/a: not available

Source : Jersey Census, 1991 to 2001

Fig. 3.8 NUMBER OF MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES, 1965 to 2001



	Marriages	Divorces
1997	805	326
1998	824	341
1999	841	276
2000	796	268
2001	664	276

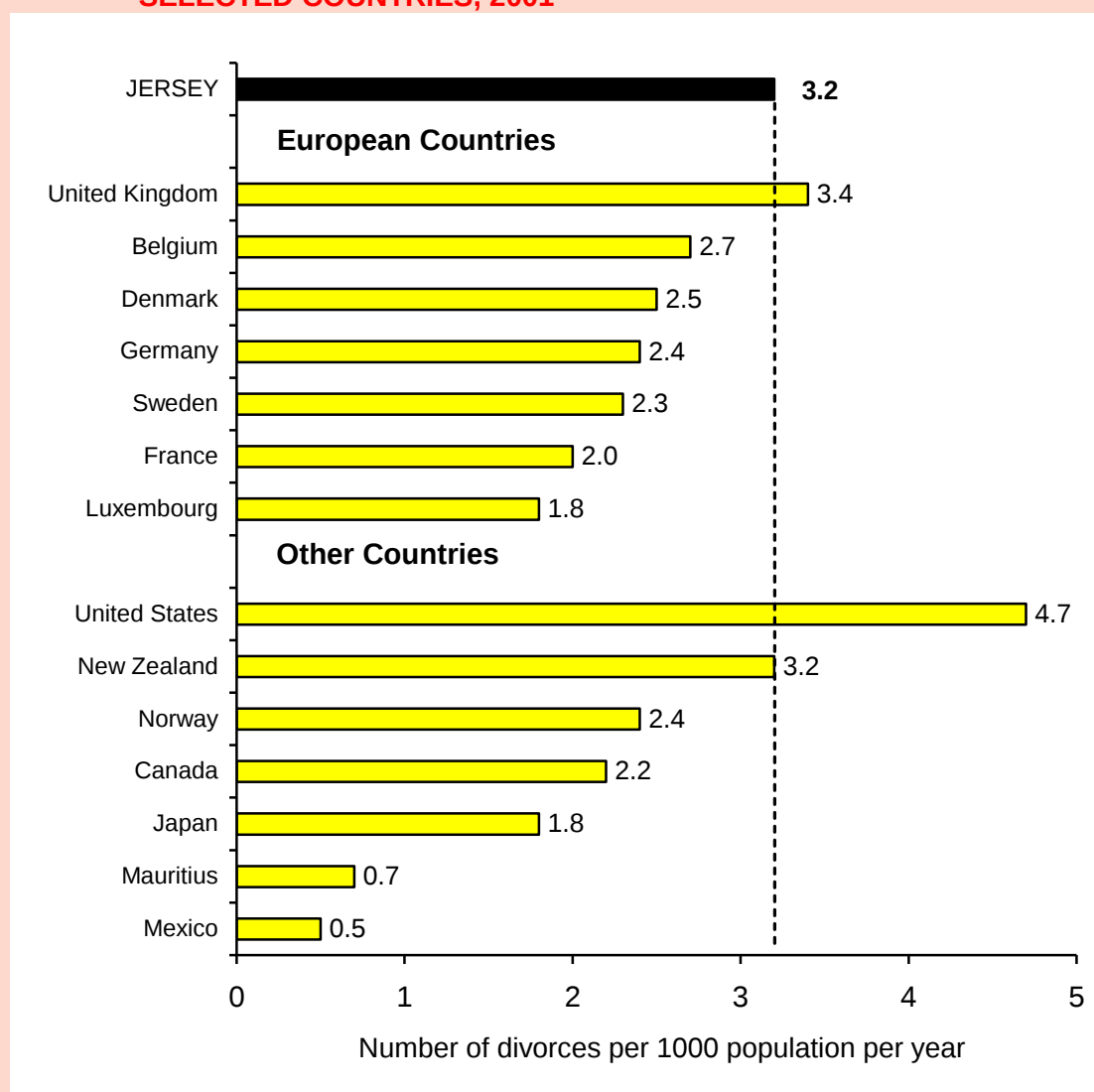
Divorce numbers refer to the number of decrees made absolute
Source: States of Jersey Judicial Greffe

Table 3.5 NUMBER OF DIVORCES IN 2001 FOR EVERY 1,000 MARRIED PEOPLE, JERSEY AND UK COMPARISON

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
JERSEY	14.1	14.1
UK	13.0	12.9

Source: Judicial Greffe, States of Jersey; National Statistics, Social Trends, 2002 Edition.

Fig. 3.9 NUMBER OF DIVORCES PER 1000 POPULATION FOR SELECTED COUNTRIES, 2001



Source: Judicial Greffe, States of Jersey; National Statistics, Social Trends, 2002 Edition.

Table 3.6 PLACE OF BIRTH OF RECENT ARRIVALS, 2001

Place of Birth	Heads of households	Others (including children)	Total
Jersey	265	269	534
Irish Republic	194	443	637
Elsewhere in British Isles	1,733	3,589	5,322
Portugal/Madeira	547	1,171	1,718
France	58	185	243
Other E.U. / E.E.A	68	234	302
Elsewhere	282	804	1,086
TOTAL	3,147	6,695	9,842

Recent arrivals are those people who arrived between 1st Jan 1996 and 11th March 2001
Source: Jersey Census, 2001

Table 3.7 MAIN AND OTHER LANGUAGES SPOKEN BY RESIDENT POPULATION, 2001

	Main language	Secondary language	Total speakers
English	82,349	3,443	85,792
Portuguese	4,002	3,303	7,305
French	338	14,776	15,114
Jersey French	113	2,761	2,874
Other languages	384	4,496	4,880

The category 'other languages' refers to the total number of people speaking languages other than those listed. Babies not yet speaking were classed in the same main language group as their mother.

Source: Jersey Census, 2001. Bulletin 2.

4. HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES

- ❖ The number of private households recorded during the 2001 Census was 35,562. The figure is not 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.
- ❖ The three parishes of St Helier, St Saviour and St Clement had the greatest density of private households, and constituted the only parishes with household densities above the whole-Island average of 306 per square kilometre.
- ❖ St Helier accounted for more than a third (36%) of all private households.
- ❖ Owner-occupier households accounted for approximately one-half (51%) of all private households. About one in seven (14%) private households lived in social-rented accommodation as States, housing trust/association or Parish tenants. The corresponding figures for Great Britain in 2000 were 68% of households being owner-occupiers and 21% renting from the social sector².
- ❖ Since 1981, the proportion of private households who were owner-occupiers has remained relatively constant at approximately one in two. The proportion of households in social-rented accommodation increased from one in eight to about one in seven over the period.
- ❖ The average number of people in each household has declined from 2.41 to 2.38 during the last five years. The majority of households are composed of just one or two people.
- ❖ Almost two-thirds (64%) of private households in Jersey were comprised of one or two persons; over a quarter (28%) of the overall total were one person households. About a fifth (21%) of households contained four or more people. The percentage in each size category was very similar to the 1996 Jersey Census.

² Living in Britain: Results from the 2000 General Household Survey

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- ❖ The average number of persons per room is an explicit measure of the space available to household members. For all private households in Jersey this ratio was determined to be 0.48 persons per room.
- ❖ In 2001 there were 84,798 people living in private households and 2,388 in communal accommodation (old people's homes, children's homes, the hospital, hostels and prison).
- ❖ Since 1st January 1996 a total of 9,842 people have established residency (that is, have arrived and remained) in Jersey, constituting 3,147 households.

Table 4.1. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS BY PARISH: DENSITY AND SIZE.

	Households	Density (Households per km ²)	Persons per household	Persons per room
Grouville	1,845	237	2.50	0.44
St Brelade	3,905	305	2.50	0.45
St Clement	3,240	771	2.51	0.48
St Helier	12,687	1,475	2.14	0.54
St John	995	114	2.63	0.42
St Lawrence	1,911	201	2.43	0.43
St Martin	1,398	141	2.55	0.43
St Mary	591	91	2.68	0.43
St Ouen	1,437	96	2.63	0.45
St Peter	1,687	145	2.48	0.46
St Saviour	4,829	519	2.51	0.50
Trinity	1,037	84	2.55	0.41
TOTAL	35,562	306	2.38	0.48

Source: Jersey Census, 2001. Bulletin 4.

Table 4.2 TENURE OF PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS³

	Households	% of total	Persons per room
Owner-occupier	18,031	51	0.42
States, housing trust/association or Parish tenancy	5,017	14	0.63
Private rental accommodation	7,857	22	0.52
Tied (staff) accommodation	1,700	5	0.71
Private lodging	1,539	4	0.65
Registered Lodging House	1,269	4	1.03
Other	149	+	0.51

(+ represents a non-zero percentage less than 0.5).

Source: Jersey Census, 2001. Bulletin 7.

³ The figures of Table 6 are not directly comparable with previous Censuses due to the change in definition of private households incorporated in 2001, whereby households living as independent units in lodging houses and staff accommodation were treated as private households for the first time. A similar caveat applies to Table 7, in which definition changes account for some of the increase in the total number of private households between 1996 and 2001.

Table 4.3 TYPE OF PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD, 2001

Household Type	Households	% of all households	Average number of people per household
Couple with at least one dependant child	7,011	20	3.9
Couple with all children aged over 15 yrs.	2,607	7	3.4
Couple (both not pensioners)	6,438	18	2
Couple (with one pensioner)	1,056	3	2
Single parent and at least one dependant child	1,374	4	2.7
Single parent with all children aged over 15 yrs.	1,043	3	2.3
Person living alone (not pensioner)	5,713	16	1
Person living alone (pensioner)	4,115	12	1
Two or more pensioners	2,811	8	2
Two or more unrelated	816	2	4.5
Other	2,578	7	3.2
TOTAL	35,562	100	2.38

Source: Jersey 2001 Census Bulletin. No. 7

Table 4.4. TOTAL, OWNER-OCCUPIER AND SOCIAL-RENTED PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS: 1981-2001

Census	Total number of private households	Owner-occupier		Social-rented	
		Number	% of total	Number	% of total
2001	35,562	18,031	50.7	5,017	14.1
1996	33,702	17,458	51.8	4,575	13.6
1991	32,463	16,088	49.6	4,410	13.6
1981	26,674	13,011	48.8	3,330	12.5

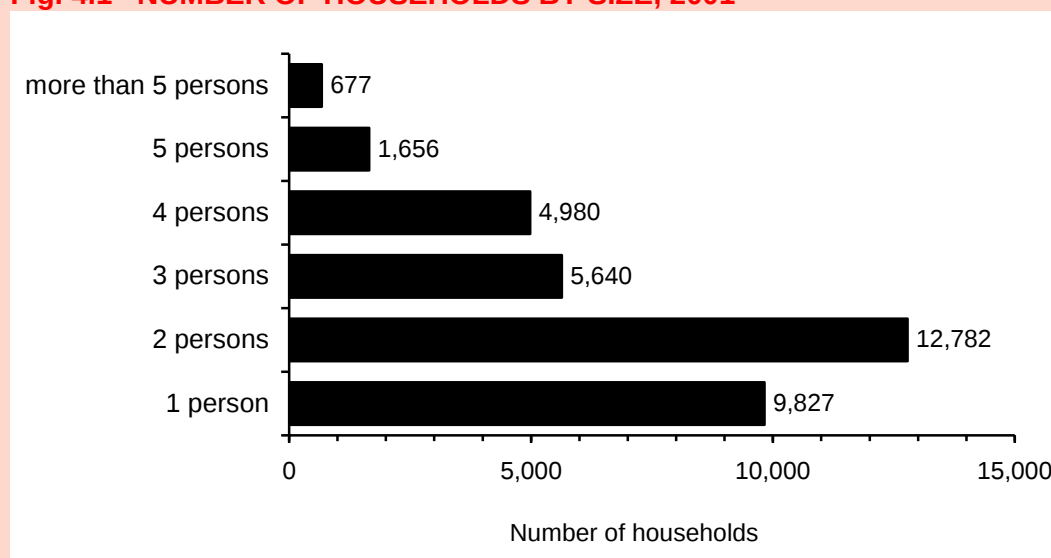
Table 4.5 AVERAGE NUMBER OR PERSONS PER PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD HISTORICALLY, 1971 to 2001⁴

Census date	1971	1981	1991	1996	2001
Average number of persons per household	2.79	2.59	2.47	2.41	2.38

Source: Jersey 2001 Census Bulletin. No. 7

⁴ These ratios are strictly not precisely comparable due to some revision of the definition of private households between Censuses; for example, households living as independent units in lodging houses and staff accommodation were categorised as private households for the first time in the 2001 Census. Nevertheless, the trend is evident.

Fig. 4.1 NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE, 2001



Source: Jersey Census, 2001

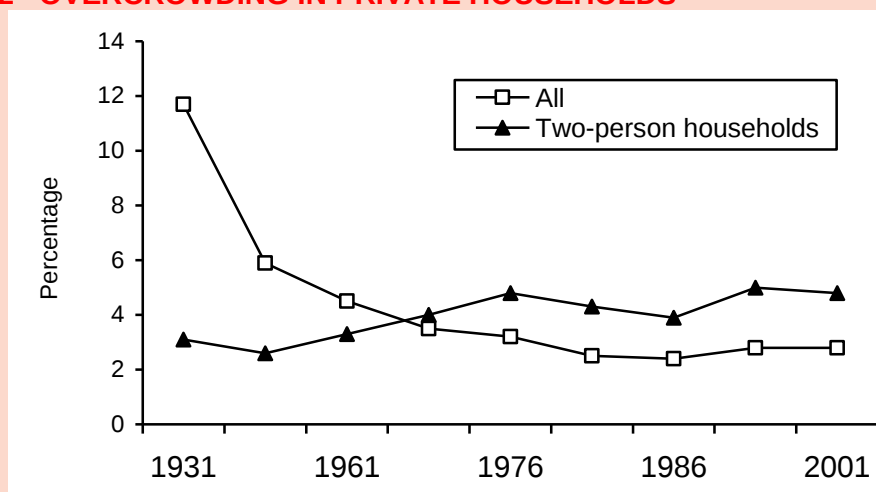
Table 4.6 NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED BY EACH PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD

	1	2	3	4-6	7-9	10 or more
Percentage of all private households	5.2	6.8	15.4	51.2	17.2	4.2

Source: Jersey Census, 1991 to 2001

- ❖ A household is considered to be overcrowded if the number of persons per room is 1.5 or greater (e.g. a two person household occupying one room, or three persons in one or two rooms). At the time of the 2001 Census, 1,006 households in Jersey were overcrowded according to this definition, representing 2.8% of the total number of private households.
- ❖ The proportion of overcrowding in all private households has decreased historically and has levelled off at approximately 3% over the past twenty years. Conversely, the proportion of overcrowding in two-person households has increased over time, and has stood at approximately 5% for the last two censuses.
- ❖ Non-residentially qualified households constituted more than three-quarters (79%) of the total number of private households defined as being overcrowded at the time of the 2001 Census; for overcrowded two-person households, the non-residentially qualified proportion was greater still, at 88%.

Fig. 4.2 OVERCROWDING IN PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS



Source: Jersey Census, 2001. Bulletin 7.

5. HOUSING

- ❖ A dwelling was defined as a building or part of a building which provided separate living accommodation, whether occupied or unoccupied (vacant). Mobile or temporary buildings were only counted as dwellings if they were in use as a person's normal place of residence on Census night.
- ❖ 30,742 dwelling units were recorded as being occupied at the time of the 2001 Census.
- ❖ 59% of private households were living in a whole house or bungalow, with approximately half of such households occupying a detached unit. A further 21% of households lived in a purpose-built flat, and the remaining 20% were living in part of a converted house, commercial building or temporary structure. The corresponding figures for the 1996 Census were 58%, 25% and 17%, respectively.
- ❖ There are clear correlations between the type of dwelling occupied and the tenure category of the household.

Questions relating to the housing qualifications of the resident population were included in the Census, 2001. The results indicate that:

- ❖ 79% of the Island's adult population (aged 16 years or over) were (a-k) residentially qualified *in their own right*.
- ❖ 21% of the Island's adult population were, consequently, residentially non-qualified; one-quarter of these were partners of residentially qualified people.
- ❖ 77% of the adult population were (a-h) residentially qualified.
- ❖ 42% of the adult population acquired (a-h) qualification by birth.
- ❖ Fewer than 2% of the adult population were (j) or (k) category.
- ❖ In 2001 a total of 2,388 people were living in communal accommodation.

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Other facts concerning housing:

- ❖ The number of claimants under the Private Sector Rent rebate scheme, after a slight reduction in 2000, increased by 17% to 2,001 in the year 2001.
- ❖ Over the ten year period 1991 to 2001 the net income from States rental accommodation rose from £7.3 to £13.5 million. In real terms this represents an increase of 40%.
- ❖ In the year 2000, the Jersey House Price Index showed a rise of 6.6 per cent over 1999, having risen nearly 12.4 per cent in the previous year. In comparison, general inflation, as measured by the Retail Price Index (RPI) rose by 3.6 per cent in 1999 and 4.4 per cent in 2000. The 2000 average house price was £259,000, based on transactions including detached and semi-detached properties.

Table 5.1. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF DWELLING OCCUPIED.

Type of dwelling	Number of Private households	% of all Private households
Whole house or bungalow		
Detached	10,401	29
Semi-detached	6,782	19
Terraced	3,879	11
Flat, maisonette, apartment		
Purpose-built	7,510	21
Part of converted house	5,799	16
In a commercial building	1,068	3
Temporary or mobile structure	123	+

(+ represents a non-zero percentage less than 0.5).

Source: Jersey 2001 Census Bulletin. No. 7

Table 5.2. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF DWELLING AND TENURE.

	Whole house or bungalow			Flat, maisonette, apartment			
Tenure	Detached	Semi-detached	Terraced	Purpose-built	Part of converted house	In commercial building	Temporary or mobile
Owner-occupier	8,308	4,486	2,469	1,758	920	85	+
Social-rented	139	741	480	3,521	118	18	0
Private Rental	1,553	1,207	729	1,542	2,304	519	+
Tied (staff)	158	128	60	296	621	322	115
Private Lodging	195	181	105	116	888	54	0
Lodging House	+	8	16	268	929	47	0
Other	47	31	20	9	19	23	0

(+ represents a non-zero number less than six).

Source: Jersey 2001 Census Bulletin. No. 7

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Table 5.3 POPULATION BY RESIDENTIAL QUALIFICATION AND YEAR OF ARRIVAL, 2001

Year of Arrival	Total	Adults	All		(a-h) qualified		(j-k) qualified		Partner of qualified	Non-qualified		Children (<16 yrs)
			Head	Other	Head	Other	Head	Other		Head	Other	
At birth	43,562	29,847	15,252	14,595	15,252	14,594	0	0	0	0	0	13,715
Before 1980	18,950	18,950	11,460	7,490	11,460	7,490	0	0	0	0	0	0
1980	825	825	408	417	408	417	0	0	0	0	0	0
1981	654	654	302	352	302	352	0	0	0	0	0	0
1982	732	732	331	401	257	195	9	4	124	65	78	0
1983	721	721	342	379	251	166	10	7	120	81	86	0
1984	741	741	309	432	199	137	6	4	168	104	123	0
1985	827	824	352	472	236	131	8	1	179	108	161	3
1986	858	836	352	484	203	143	5	6	161	144	174	22
1987	1,028	994	398	596	217	144	4	3	229	177	220	34
1988	942	908	371	537	198	114	8	9	212	165	202	34
1989	1,062	1,007	371	636	171	112	2	5	215	198	304	55
1990	1,097	1,038	388	650	157	91	5	9	223	226	327	59
1991	1,000	919	338	581	105	72	37	4	200	196	305	81
1992	903	806	294	512	98	50	26	9	166	170	287	97
1993	913	818	301	517	72	48	44	9	161	185	299	95
1994	1,160	1,035	394	641	101	53	52	16	198	241	374	125
1995	1,369	1,219	452	767	100	57	73	17	228	279	465	150
1996	1,475	1,296	466	830	128	61	76	18	271	262	480	179
1997	1,506	1,312	501	811	100	62	91	26	219	310	504	194
1998	1,661	1,466	540	926	102	54	96	31	223	342	618	195
1999	1,795	1,551	614	937	100	70	132	38	226	382	603	244
2000	2,534	2,203	748	1455	75	63	167	82	250	506	1060	331
2001	871	818	278	540	11	20	30	30	51	237	439	53
TOTAL	87,186	71,520	35,562	35,958	30,282	24,696	872	328	3,824	4,378	7,109	15,666

Source: Jersey Census, 2001. Bulletin 4.

Table 5.4 RESIDENTIAL QUALIFICATION BY TENURE FOR THE TOTAL POPULATION AND FOR RECENT ARRIVALS, 2001

Heads of Household	Total	Recent arrivals
<u>Qualified (a-k)</u>		
Owner-occupier (a-h)	17,782	230
Tenant of the States, housing trust/association or Parish (a-h)	5,017	41
Tenant or occupier of private accommodation (a-h)	7,075	227
Tenant or occupier of tied, i.e. staff, accommodation (a-h)	408	18
Occupier of private accommodation (j)	803	574
Occupier of private accommodation (k)	99	18
Total qualified	31,185	1,108
<u>Non-qualified</u>		
Lodger in a registered lodging house	1,269	613
Lodger in a private dwelling	1,539	582
Occupier of tied, i.e. staff, accommodation	1,292	722
Licensee of a whole dwelling	149	70
Owner occupier	129	52
Total non-qualified	4,378	2,039
SUB-TOTAL	35,562	3,147
Other Household Members		
<u>Qualified (a-k)</u>		
Locally residentially qualified (a-h)	23,435	313
Approved residentially qualified (j-k)	240	149
Total qualified	23,675	462
<u>Non-qualified</u>		
Partner of qualified person (a-h, j or k)	3,800	1,233
Non-qualified	6,177	3,077
Total non-qualified	9,977	4,310
Children	15,583	1,191
SUB-TOTAL	49,235	5,963
Residents of Communal Establishments		
<u>Qualified (a-k)</u>		
Locally residentially qualified (a-h)	1,261	17
Approved residentially qualified (j-k)	88	76
Total qualified	1,349	93
<u>Non-qualified</u>		
Partner of qualified person (a-h, j or k)	24	7
Non-qualified	932	627
Total non-qualified	956	634
Children	83	5
SUB-TOTAL	2,388	732
OVERALL TOTALS:		
Qualified	56,209	1,663
Non-qualified	15,311	6,983
ALL (including children)	87,186	9,842

Source: Jersey Census, 2001. Bulletin 4.

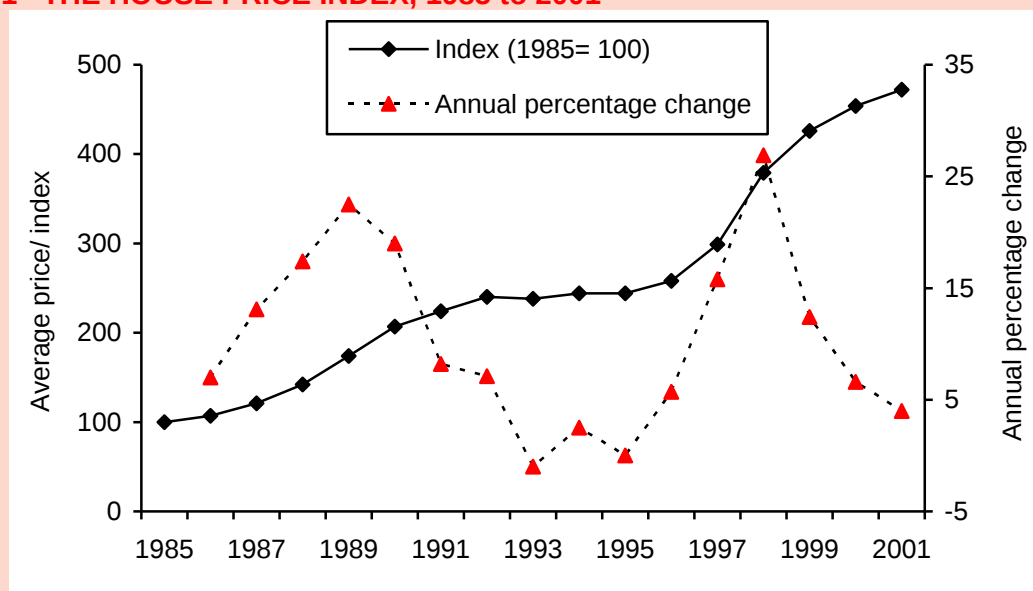
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Table 5.5 RESIDENTS OF COMMUNAL ESTABLISHMENTS, 2001

Communal Establishment	Number of people
Hotel	890
Old people's home	626
Hospital	239
Guest house	215
Nursing home	202
Staff accommodation	35
Children's home	28
Others (e.g. prison, hostel)	153
TOTAL	2,388

Source: Jersey Census, 2001. Bulletin 7.

Fig. 5.1 THE HOUSE PRICE INDEX, 1985 to 2001



	Average price £ ,000	Index	Annual percentage change
1985	57	100	-
1986	61	107	7.0
1987	69	121	13.1
1988	81	142	17.4
1989	99	174	22.5
1990	118	207	19.0
1991	128	224	8.2
1992	137	240	7.1
1993	136	238	-1.0
1994	140	244	2.5
1995	140	244	0.0
1996	148	258	5.7
1997	171	299	15.8
1998	217	379	26.9
1999	244	426	12.4
2000	259	454	6.6
2001	270	472	4.0

Source: House Price Survey, Statistics Unit, Policy and Resources Department

Background Notes

1. The Jersey House Price Index measures movements in house prices in Jersey. It is based on the average price during the year for sales of a standard type of dwelling. Houses are included in the Index if they are 3-bedroomed detached or semi-detached houses or bungalows of post-war construction without valuable special features, e.g. sea views, granite construction, large gardens, swimming pools or the like. Transactions are excluded if the price appears to be artificial, for example between family members or price-controlled first-time-buyer sales, and legal and other fees are excluded.
2. House prices only affect the Jersey Retail Price Index indirectly, but they do so in a number of ways: they affect the estimated average size of a mortgage, the interest on which is included in the RPI (but not in RPI(X)); and they also affect the costs of dwelling insurance, estate agent fees and conveyance, which are included in both RPI and RPI(X).

Table 5.6 TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE INDICATING THE PERCENTAGE WITHOUT COOKING AND TOILET FACILITIES AND THOSE WITH COMPUTER AND INTERNET ACCESS, 2001

Dwelling type	Number of units	Average number of rooms	Percentage of households				
			With no cooking	With no bathroom	With no toilet	With computer	With internet access
Detached house	10,401	3.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	60	50
Semi-detached house	6,782	2.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	58	47
Terraced house	3,879	5.7	0.2	0.2	0.4	54	44
Purpose built block of flats	7,510	6.9	0.4	1.3	1.6	29	23
Part of a converted house	5,799	3.4	2.3	9.6	11.4	32	27
Commercial building	1,068	2.0	4.1	6.0	6.7	38	30
Temp. structure/portaCabin™	123	5.2	0.0	18.7	17.9	1	1
TOTAL	35,562	5.0	0.6	2.2	2.6	47	39

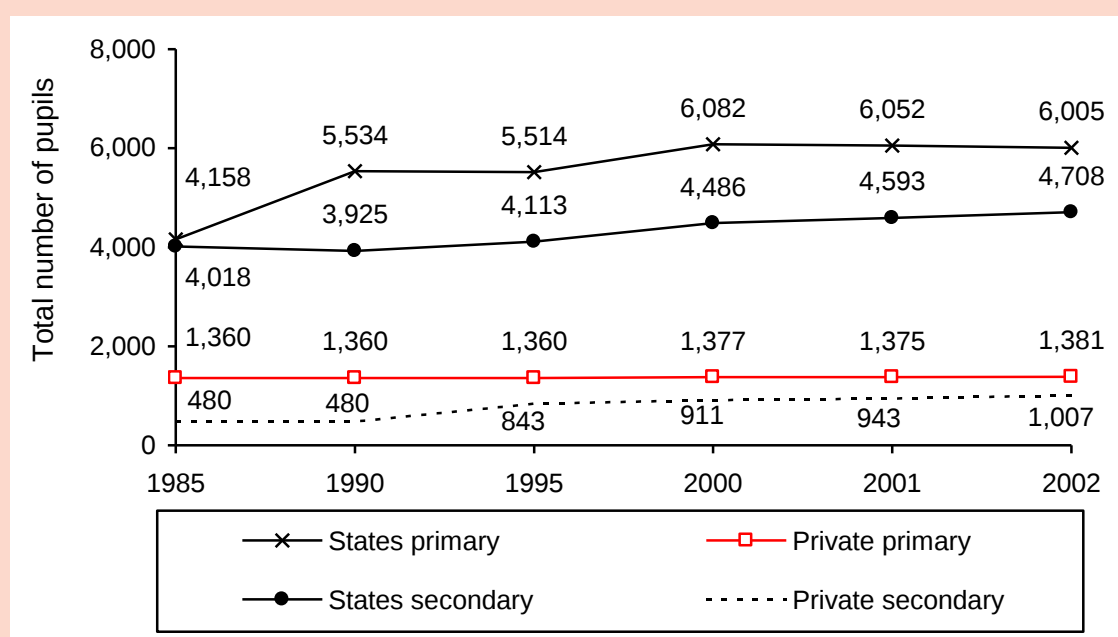
Source: Jersey Census, 2001

6. EDUCATION

- ❖ The total school population has increased by almost 10% over the six year period 1995-2001.
- ❖ The secondary school population has increased by almost 12% during the six year period 1995-2001.
- ❖ In the year 2000 some 83% of Jersey students stayed on in full-time education at 17 years of age compared to 58% in the UK.
- ❖ Over 68% of Jersey students entered for A-levels in 2001 achieved grades A-C compared to 59% in UK schools.
- ❖ Just under 67% of Jersey students achieved five or more grades A*- C at GCSE during 2001 compared to 50% in UK schools.
- ❖ Approximately 11% of the total working age population had attained a first or higher degree.

- ❖ Slightly under half (46%) of the total working age population had attained at or above the benchmark of five or more higher passes at O-level, CSE, GCSE or equivalent. In contrast, slightly more than a third (34%) of all working age adults had no formal academic qualifications.
- ❖ The pattern of educational attainment of Jersey-born residents was broadly similar to the average for the Island as a whole. However, the non-Jersey born had a significantly greater proportion at degree level (both first and higher).
- ❖ The working age population on Jersey included more than twice as great a proportion of adults possessing no formal qualifications as in the UK, and a significantly lower proportion who had acquired a degree. In both Jersey and the UK approximately one-quarter of the working age population had attained at least one A-level or equivalent.
- ❖ The Education Committee's net expenditure for 2001 was £70.0 million.

Fig. 6.1 PRIMARY AND SECONDARY PUPILS IN PRIVATE AND SECONDARY EDUCATION, 1975 to 2002



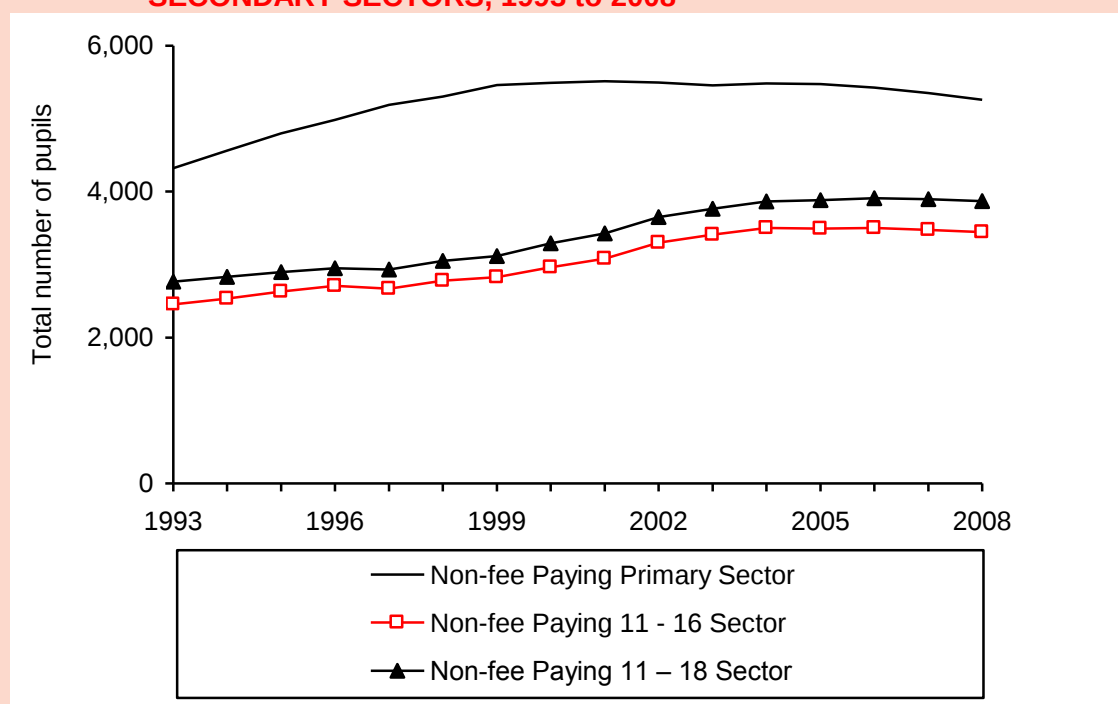
Figures are for January of each year.

The figures for the States primary sector include the pupils attending JCG Prep and VC Prep.

The figures for the States secondary sector include pupils attending JCG and VC

Source: States of Jersey Education Department 2001 Annual Report

Fig. 6.2 PREDICTED NUMBERS OF NON-FEE PAYING PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SECTORS, 1993 to 2008



Predictions based on birth rate data from the 1996 Census
Source: States of Jersey Education Department Five Year Strategic Plan, 1999-2004

Table 6.1 CHILDREN WITH STATEMENTS OF SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL NEEDS, 1997 to 2001

Year	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Children with statements of special educational needs	190	252	318	364	379
Percentage of total 5-16 population	1.7	2.2	2.7	3.0	3.1

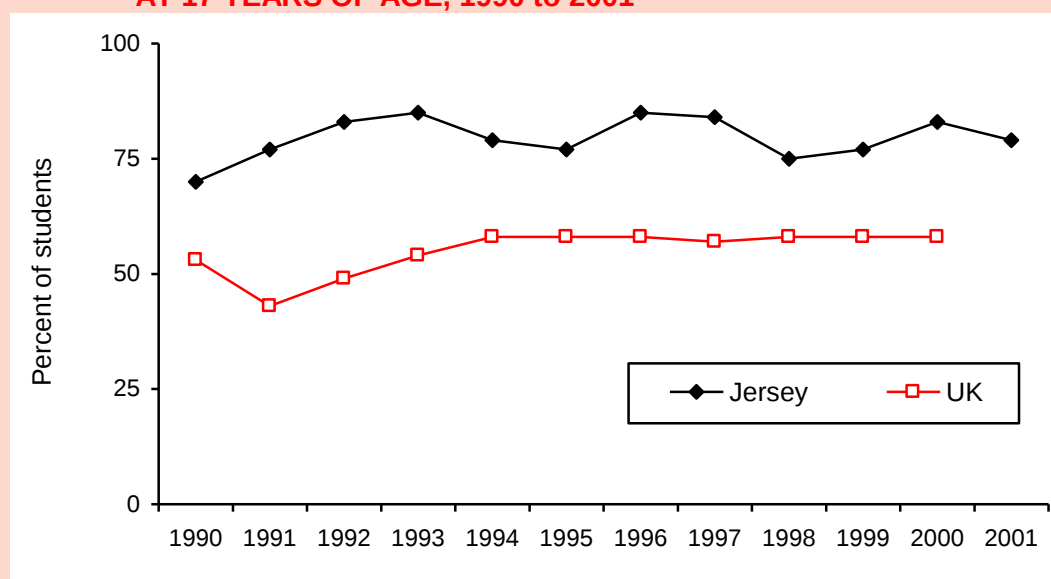
Source: States of Jersey Education Department 2001 Annual Report

Table 6.2 CHILDREN ATTENDING SPECIAL SCHOOLS, 1997 to 2001

Year	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Attendance in Jersey	111	115	120	129	141
Attendance out of Jersey	5	4	6	7	8

Source: States of Jersey Education Department 2001 Annual Report

Fig. 6.3 PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS STAYING ON IN FULL-TIME EDUCATION AT 17 YEARS OF AGE, 1990 to 2001



Source: States of Jersey Education Department 2001 Annual Report

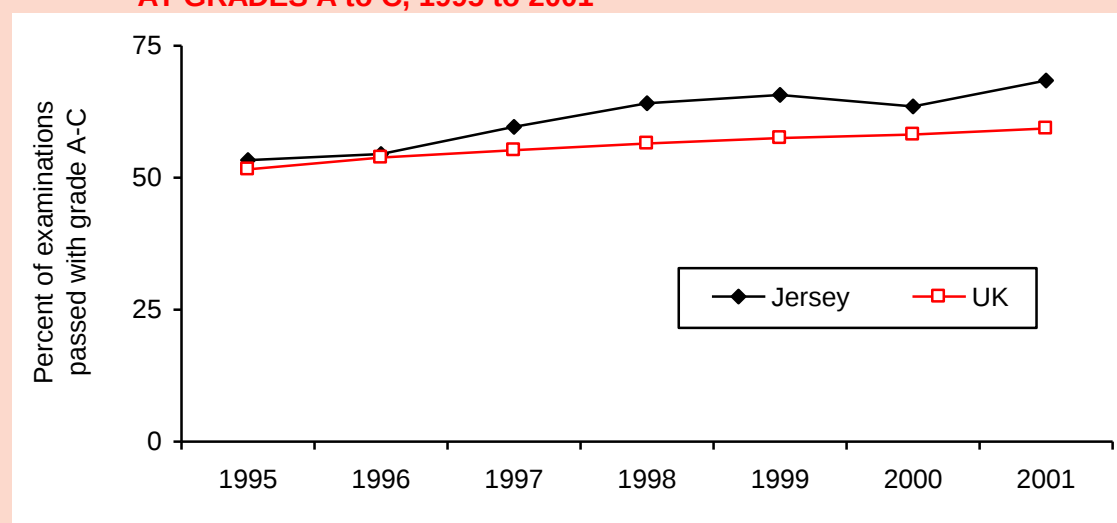
Table 6.3 HIGHLANDS COLLEGE FULL TIME STUDENTS BY GENDER, 1997 to 2001

	Total students for course level			Females			Males		
	1 & 2	3	4 & 5	1 & 2	3	4 & 5	1 & 2	3	4 & 5
1997	317	283	23						
1998	242	289	36	106	165	32	136	124	4
1999	259	282	16						
2000	236	328	14	130	161	10	106	167	4
2001	236	331	15	134	163	11	102	168	4

Where course level 1 & 2= GCSE, 3= A level, 4 & 5= Degree level

Source: States of Jersey Education Department

Fig. 6.4 PERCENTAGE OF A-LEVEL ENTRIES RECORDED AT GRADES A to C, 1995 to 2001



	1997	1998	1998	2000	2001
Jersey	59.6	64.1	65.7	63.5	68.4
UK schools	55.2	56.5	57.5	58.2	59.3
Difference	4.4	7.6	8.2	5.3	9.1

Source: States of Jersey Education Department 2001 Annual Report

Table 6.4 AVERAGE A LEVEL POINTS SCORE- COMPARISON WITH BENCHMARK AUTHORITIES, 2001

Jersey	19.6
UK	17.8
Buckinghamshire	19.0
Kingston	16.6
Sutton	20.8
North Yorkshire	20.2
Harrow	14.8

Allocation of points: A=10, B=8, C=6, D=4, E=2, N/U/X=0

Source: States of Jersey Education Department 2001 Annual Report

Table 6.5 HIGHLANDS COLLEGE FULL TIME STUDENTS EXAMINATION RESULTS, 2001

Programmes	National Examinations		Pass rate 1999/2000	General National Vocational Qualification	
	Number entered	Passes	Percentage pass rate	Percentage Jersey pass rate	Percentage UK pass rate
Degree	14	10	71	n/a	n/a
Advanced	147	112	76	74	60
Intermediate	177	124	70	67	61
Foundation	21	18	86	86	64
Entry	60	50	83	n/a	n/a
TOTAL	419	314	76		

n/a: not applicable

Source: States of Jersey Education Department. 2001 Annual Report

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Table 6.6 THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION ACHIEVED BY WORKING AGE ADULTS, FOR ALL AND BY PLACE OF BIRTH, 2001

Highest Qualification	Total	Jersey born	Non-Jersey born
Higher degree (e.g. PhD, MA, PGCE, post-graduate cert/diploma)	2,340	621	1,719
First degree (e.g. BA, BSc)	4,035	1,375	2,660
NVQ level 4-5, HNC, HND	820	309	511
2+ A levels, 4+ AS levels, Higher School Certificate	4,781	2,131	2,650
NVQ level 3, advanced GNVQ	810	444	366
1+ A level/AS level	2,039	851	1,188
5+ O levels, 5+ CSE (grade 1), 5+ GCSE (grades A-C), School Certificate	11,157	5,492	5,665
NVQ level 2, intermediate GNVQ	641	318	323
NVQ level 1, foundation GNVQ	621	316	305
1+ O level/CSE/GCSE (any grade)	7,121	3,636	3,485
Other qualification (e.g. City & Guilds, RSA/OCR, BTEC/Edexcel)	3,190	1,208	1,982
No formal qualifications	19,458	7,889	11,569
TOTAL	57,013	24,590	32,423

Note: figures represent the highest education level attained.
Source: Jersey Census, 2001

Table 6.7 COMPARISON OF HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT FOR JERSEY AND THE UK, 2001

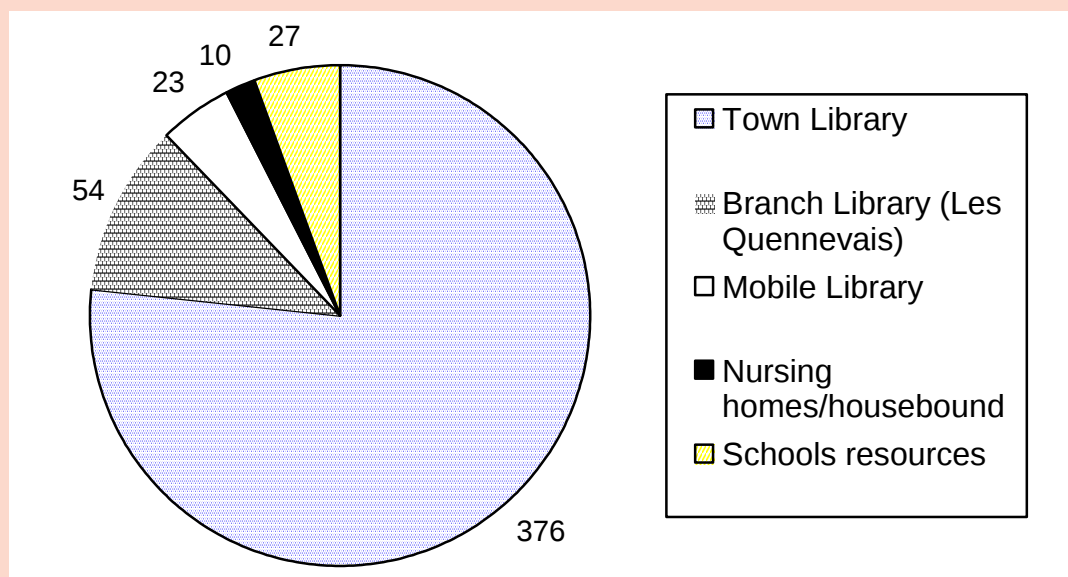
	Jersey	UK
Degree or equivalent	11	16
At least 1 A-level or equivalent	26	24
No formal qualifications	34	16

Figures are percentages of the total working age population
Source: Jersey Census, 2001. UK Social Trends No 32 (2002) Edition

7. LIBRARY

- ❖ A total of 60,340 individual borrowers were registered in December 2001.
- ❖ Some 333,000 visits were made to the town library in 2001.
- ❖ During 2001, approximately 490,000 items were issued from all library services.
- ❖ Almost 17,000 new items were added to the stock during 2001.
- ❖ Expenditure during 2001 represented £14 per resident.

Fig. 7.1 NUMBER OF ITEMS ISSUED BY THE JERSEY LIBRARY, 2001



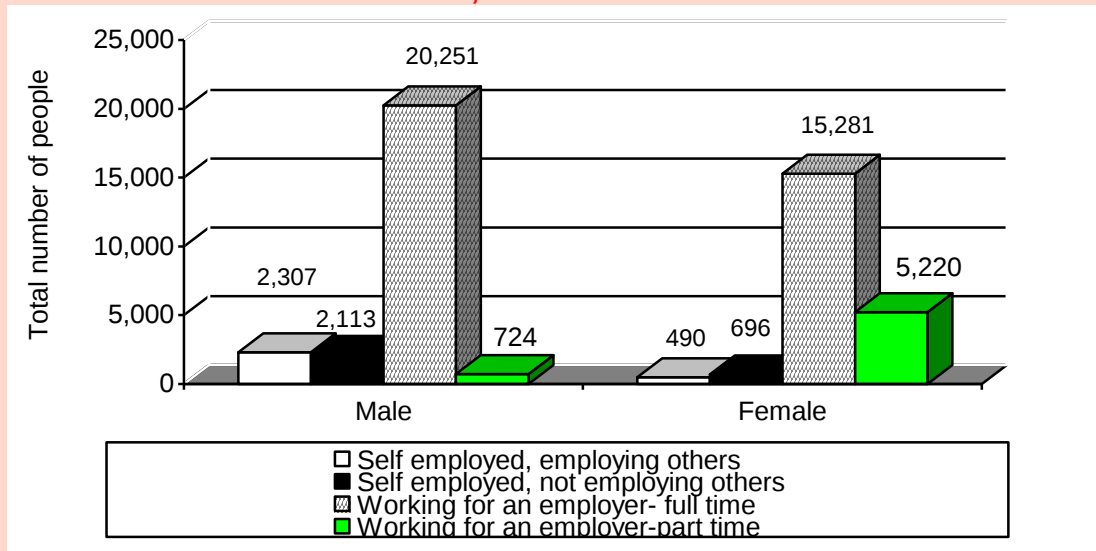
Expressed in units of 1,000
Source: Jersey Library Annual Report, 2001

8. EMPLOYMENT

- ❖ 82% of the working age population⁵ were economically active on Census Day, 2001; three-quarters (75%) of these were working full-time for an employer, and a further 11% were self-employed. Part-time workers accounted for 11% of the economically active of working age; women accounted for 90% of such part-time employees.
- ❖ The total number of economically active adults (aged 16 years or over) has remained relatively constant over the last ten years despite a rise in the total resident population of 3.7% over the same period; hence, the proportion of the total population who are economically active has declined from 68% in 1991 to 67% in 2001.
- ❖ The ratio of the economically active to the wholly retired has declined from almost 5 to 1 down to approximately 4 to 1 over the ten year period 1991-2001, a 20% reduction which is predominantly due to the ageing of the population. There is also some evidence of people retiring at an earlier age: in 1991 persons aged 50-59 years who were wholly retired accounted for 4.3% of all retirees; in 2001 the proportion of such early retirees had risen to 5.0%.
- ❖ Managers and senior officials accounted for almost one-sixth of the employed economically active workforce; a similar proportion was engaged in skilled trades; people in administrative and secretarial positions accounted for almost one-fifth of the total.
- ❖ Full-time employees worked an average of 39.5 hours per week; this figure represents a further slight reduction from those recorded in the 1996 (39.7 hours) and 1991 (40.2 hours) Censuses. The self-employed worked, on average, 42.8 hours per week, over three hours more than the average for full-time employees.
- ❖ Men in full-time employment worked on average almost 3½ hours more per week than women.
- ❖ Over a quarter (27.5%) of the total private sector working population were working in financial and legal services (12,860) in September 2001.
- ❖ 154 people (103 males, 51 females) were registered as unemployed at the Department of Employment and Social Security Job Centre at the end of September 2001. During the winter peak, when unemployment is usually at its highest due to less seasonal work, the total was 209 (158 males, 51 females).
- ❖ Long-term trends show a gradual reduction in the number of unemployed from 1,074 people in December 1992 to approximately 200 at present.
- ❖ The trend in private sector employment suggests that total employment in Jersey has been substantially constant for the past two years.
- ❖ Over the five-year period from December 1996 to December 2001, public sector employment has remained at approximately 12% of total employment.
- ❖ The headcount of people employed in the public sector rose from 5,770 in December 1996 to 6,080 in December 2001. Although this change constitutes an annual increase of 5%, most of the growth occurred prior to June 1999. Before this date the headcount in this sector increased at a much slower rate.

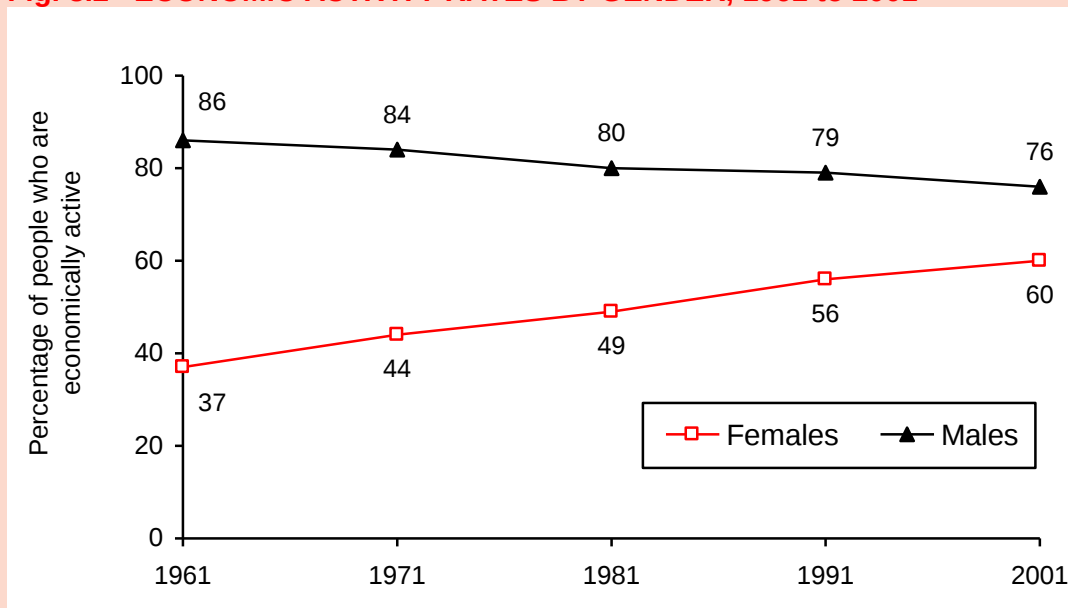
⁵ Where working age is for females aged 16 to 59 and males aged 16 to 64 years.

Fig. 8.1 ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE RESIDENT POPULATION BY GENDER AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS, 2001



Source: Jersey Census, 2001

Fig. 8.2 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY RATES BY GENDER, 1961 to 2001



Economic activity defined as the percent of population aged 16 years or over and who are either working or seeking work.

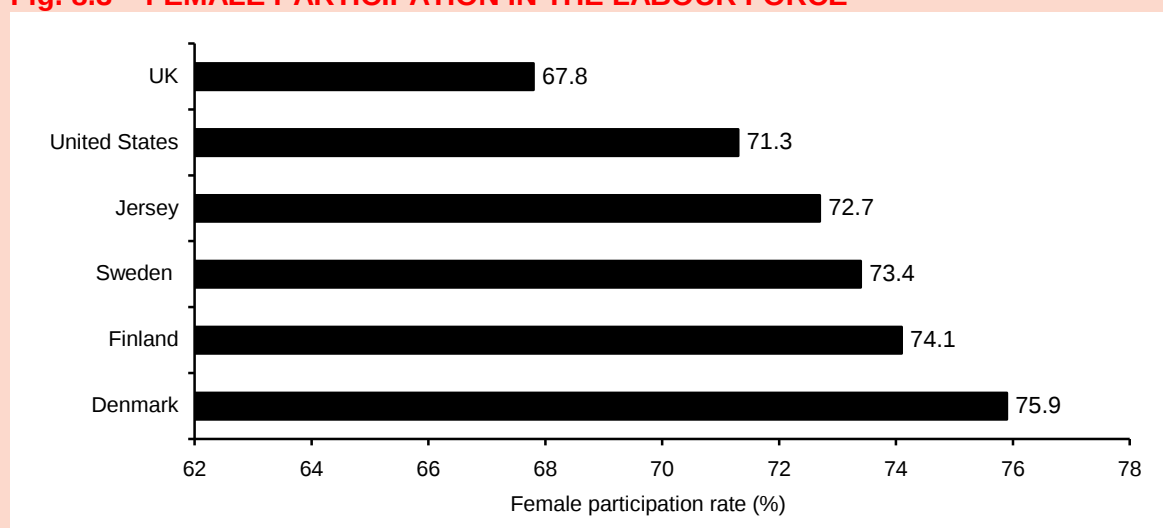
Source: Jersey Census, 1961- 2001

Table 8.1 EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY GENDER OF THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE AND INACTIVE POPULATION (ILO DEFINITION) FOR ALL ADULTS AND FOR THE WORKING AGE POPULATION, 2001.

	Aged 16 and over			Working age ⁶ , 16 to 59/64 yrs		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<u>Economically active</u>						
Working for an employer-full time	20,251	15,281	35,532	20,125	14,977	35,102
Working for an employer-part time	724	5,220	5,944	549	4,719	5,268
Self employed, employing others	2,307	490	2,797	2,180	438	2,618
Self employed, not employing others	2,113	696	2,809	1,974	613	2,587
Unemployed: looking for or waiting to take up a job	588	434	1,022	585	426	1,011
Total active:	25,983	22,121	48,104	25,413	21,173	46,586
<u>Economically inactive</u>						
Retired	5,369	6,305	11,674	815	360	1,175
Looking after the home	143	5,875	6,018	102	3,697	3,799
In full-time education	1,472	1,641	3,113	1,472	1,641	3,113
Unable to work: sickness or disability	1,188	930	2,118	1,133	794	1,927
Other: e.g. temporarily absent	246	247	493	223	190	413
Total inactive:	8,418	14,998	23,416	3,745	6,682	10,427
OVERALL TOTALS	34,401	37,119	71,520	29,158	27,855	57,013

Source: Jersey Census, 2001.

Fig. 8.3 FEMALE PARTICIPATION IN THE LABOUR FORCE



Female participation rate is defined as the female labour force (economically active) as a percentage of female population aged 15-64 years.

Figures quoted for other nations are for 2000, from UK Social Trends No 32 (2002 Edition), except the United States for which the figure is for 1998, from "OECD in Figures" (2000 Edition). All participation rates are for females aged 15-64, the standard definition, except for the UK where the rate is for females aged 16-64.

Source: Jersey census, 2001

⁶ Where working age is for females aged 16 to 59 and males aged 16 to 64 years.

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Table 8.2 Major occupation group of economically active working age adults, excluding the unemployed, 2001

OCCUPATION	Males	Females	Occupation Total	% of overall total	% in UK ⁷
Managers & Senior Officials	5,034	2,105	7,139	16	13
Professional Occupations	1,906	1,433	3,339	7	12
Associate Professional & Technical	2,898	3,304	6,202	14	13
Administrative & Secretarial	1,720	6,889	8,609	19	14
Skilled Trades Occupations	6,322	366	6,688	15	10
Personal Service Occupations	445	2,466	2,911	6	7
Sales & Customer Service Occupations	1,001	1,805	2,806	6	9
Process, Plant & Machine Operatives	1,997	127	2,124	5	8
Elementary Occupations	3,505	2,252	5,757	13	13
OVERALL TOTAL	24,828	20,747	45,575		

Source: Jersey Census, 2001.

Table 8.3 Average number of hours worked per week by employees

Full-time			Part-time ⁸			Full- & Part-time		
Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
41.0	37.6	39.5	21.2	19.6	19.8	40.5	33.3	36.9

Source: Jersey Census, 2001.

Table 8.4 Average number of hours worked per week by self-employed persons

Employing others	Not employing others	All self-employed
47.4	38.2	42.8

Source: Jersey Census, 2001.

⁷ UK Social Trends No 32 (2002 Edition); figures are for Spring 2001.

⁸ As reported in Census Bulletin 5, part-time employees accounted for 11% of economically active people of working age; women accounted for 90% of such part-time employees.

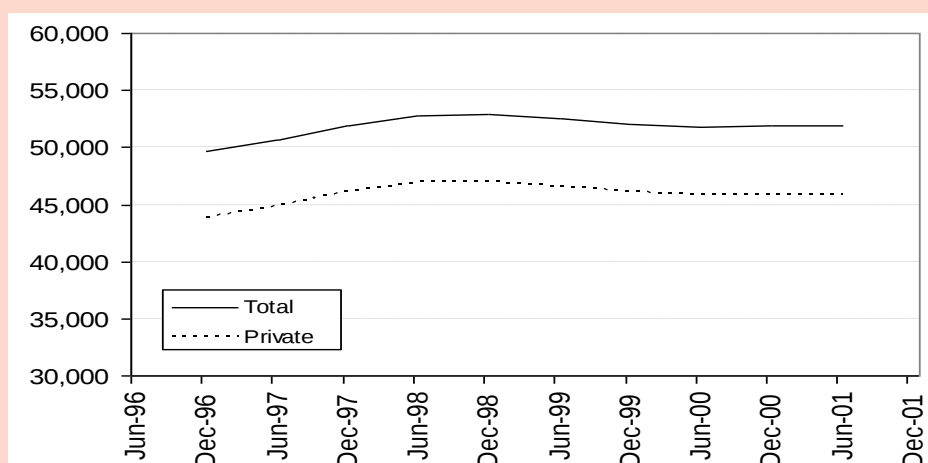
Table 8.5 EMPLOYMENT (HEADCOUNT) IN THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE¹ SECTORS

	1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001
	Jun	Dec	Jun	Dec	Jun	Dec	Jun	Dec	Jun	Dec	Jun
Private	45,330	40,610	46,410	43,360	49,010	44,240	48,630	43,550	47,810	44,000	47,600
Public	6,140	5,720	6,240	6,030	5,860	5,860	6,130	5,940	6,070	6,210	6,190
TOTAL	51,470	46,330	52,650	49,390	54,870	50,100	54,760	49,490	53,880	50,210	53,790

¹Private sector includes States Trading Committees, the Financial Services Commission and the Family Nursing and Home Care Service. These bodies, which are subject to the Regulation of Undertakings and Development Law, accounted for a total of 1,520 staff in June 2001.

Source: Manpower Survey, Policy and Resources Department

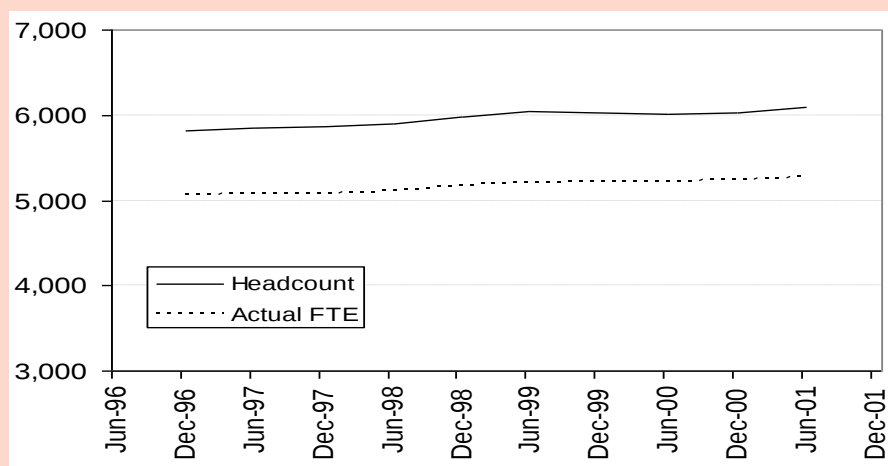
Fig. 8.4 THE TREND IN PRIVATE SECTOR HEADCOUNT AND TOTAL EMPLOYMENT OVER THE LAST FIVE YEARS



Total employment is defined as the sum of the private and public sectors.

Source: Manpower returns, Human Resources Department, States of Jersey

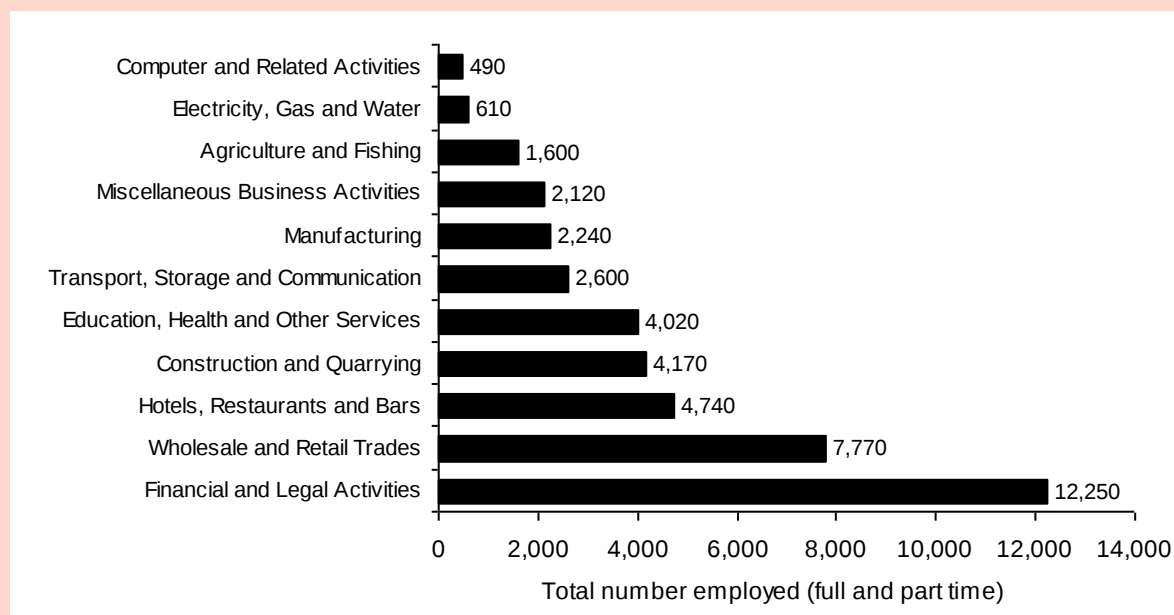
Fig. 8.5 THE TREND IN PUBLIC SECTOR HEADCOUNT OVER THE LAST 5 YEARS



Short-term variations, largely due to seasonal factors, have been removed from Figures 8.4 and 8.5 by calculating a weighted 3-point moving average for each data point; entries for June 1996 and December 2001, therefore, do not appear in the plots.

Source: Manpower returns, Human Resources Department, States of Jersey

Fig. 8.6 PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYMENT, 2001



Figures are for the private sector

Source: Manpower Survey, Dec. 2000. Statistics Unit, Policy and Resources Department

Table 8.6 PUBLIC SECTOR HEADCOUNT BY DEPARTMENT AS AT 31/12/2001

The following chart shows the number of staff employed by departments in permanent, contract and trainee posts and the number of headcount vacancies as reported on departments' manpower returns for 31/12/2001 (the figures do not include seasonal or disabled employees):

Department	Permanent	Contracts	Trainees	Vacancies	Total
Agriculture & Fisheries	67	0	0	1	68
Bailiff's Chambers	11	0	0	0	11
Driver & Vehicle Standards	17	0	0	2	19
Economic & Commercial Development	18	2	0	3	23
Education	1,575	4	3	81	1,663
Emergency Planning	3	0	0	0	3
Employment & Social Security	114	14	0	7	135
Fire Service	88	0	2	0	90
Gambling Control	2	0	0	0	2
Health & Social Services	2,263	4	32	41	2,340
Home Affairs	3	2	0	1	6
Housing	84	4	0	2	90
Immigration & Nationality	23	0	0	0	23
Impôts	50	0	0	5	55
Income Tax	62	2	0	6	70
Judicial Greffe	44	0	0	3	47
Law Officer's	37	0	0	4	41
Lieutenant Governor	14	0	0	0	14
Official Analysts	9	0	0	0	9
Overseas Aid Committee	1	0	0	0	1
Planning & Environment	54	6	8	3	71
Police	325	1	0	27	353
Policy & Resources	50	1	3	10	64
Prison Board	81	0	0	15	96
Probation	29	4	1	4	38
Public Services	525	2	10	70	607
Sport, Leisure & Recreation	90	25	0	1	116
States Greffe	37	0	0	3	40
States Human Resources	31	0	5	16	52
States Treasury	98	3	14	9	124
Superintendent Registrar	3	0	0	0	3
T.A.	5	0	0	0	5
Tourism	37	4	0	3	44
Viscounts Office	26	0	0	0	26
NON-TRADERS TOTAL	5,876	78	78	317	6,349

Please note that the permanent, contract and trainee post employee numbers shown above are the number of people who were 'in post' on 31/12/2001. The vacancies column gives the total number of vacancies in these permanent, contract and trainee posts as at 31/12/2001.

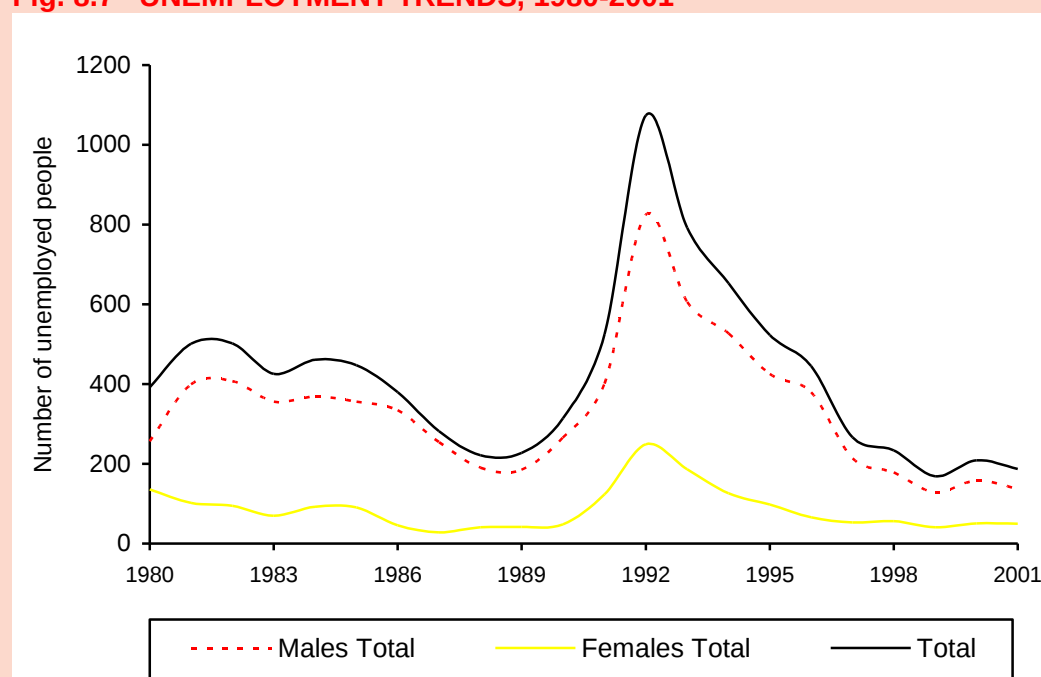
Source: States of Jersey Human Resources Department.

Table 8.7 EMPLOYMENT IN THE FINANCIAL SERVICES INDUSTRY, 1997 to 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Banking	5,230	5,520	5,730	5,800	5,914
Insurance and other Financial Intermediation	2,540	2,910	3,000	3,010	3,386
Legal Activities	1,130	1,310	1,320	1,690	1,944
Accounting Activities	1,200	1,300	1,300	1,250	1,362
TOTAL	10,100	11,040	11,340	11,753	12,606

Legal are included within the financial service industry due to their work in the financial sector.
Source: June manpower surveys, Statistics Unit, Policy and Resources Department.

Fig. 8.7 UNEMPLOYMENT TRENDS, 1980-2001



Figures as at December each year
Source: Department of Social Security

Table 8.8 NUMBERS OF WORK PERMITS ISSUED BY SECTOR, 1999 to 2001

	1999	2000	2001
Applications received	161	654	1717
Permits refused	4	8	15
Applications cancelled	-	-	3
Permits issued	157	646	1,699

Permits issued by employment sector			
Finance	42	56	72
Hotel Restaurant	21	206	699
Entertainment	60	78	155
Agriculture	0	202	699
Misc.	34	111	74

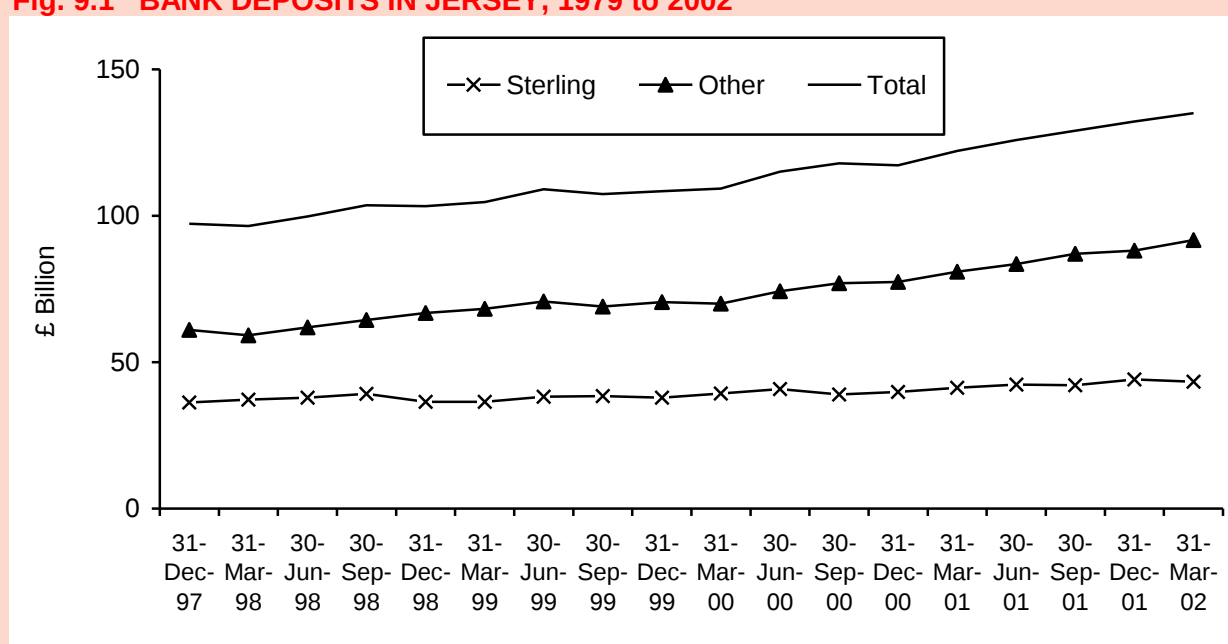
Source: Immigration and Nationality Department, Annual Report 2000, 2001

9. FINANCIAL SERVICES AND COMPANY FORMATIONS

As at 29th May 2002

- ❖ the value bank deposits held in Jersey was £135 billion, an increase of 10.5% against the same quarter in 2001.
- ❖ the value of funds stood at £ 107, an increase of 12.8% against the same quarter in 2001.
- ❖ the total funds under investment management (class B of the Financial Services (Jersey) Law 1998) was £31 billion.
- ❖ the total number of clients of investment managers was just over 23,314
- ❖ the number of bank licenses have decreased from 64 in the last quarter of 2001 to 61. This can be attributed to further restructuring and mergers.

Fig. 9.1 BANK DEPOSITS IN JERSEY, 1979 to 2002



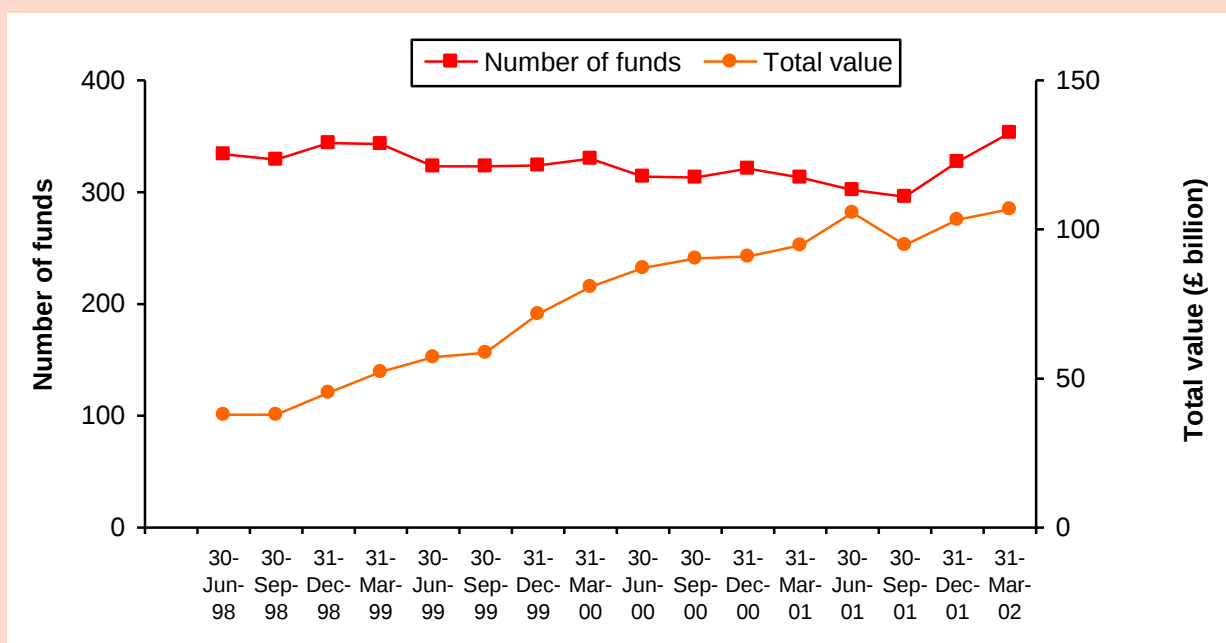
	Number of banks	Sterling	Other	Total
30 Jun 1998	79	37.8	61.9	99.8
30 Sept 1998	79	39.2	64.4	103.7
31 Dec 1998	79	36.5	66.8	103.3
31 Mar 1999	77	36.4	68.3	104.7
30 Jun 1999	77	38.2	70.8	109.0
30 Sept 1999	77	38.4	69.0	107.4
31 Dec 1999	77	37.9	70.5	108.4
31 Mar 2000	73	39.3	70.0	109.2
30 Jun 2000	73	40.9	74.2	115.1
30 Sept 2000	73	38.9	77.0	117.9
31 Dec 2000	74	39.8	77.4	117.3
31 Mar 2001	70	41.2	80.9	122.2
30 Jun 2001	70	42.4	83.5	125.9
30 Sept 2001	70	42.1	87.0	129.1
31 Dec 2001	64	44.1	88.1	132.2
31 Mar 2002	61	43.3	91.7	135.0

Figures include all deposit taking institutions registered under the Banking Business (Jersey) Law.

Figures in £ billion

Source: Financial Services Commission Quarterly Report May 2002

Fig. 9.2 GROWTH IN COLLECTIVE INVESTMENTS FUNDS, 1998 to 2002



	Number of funds	Total value (£ billion)	Total number of separate pools
30 Jun 1998	334	37.8	1170
30 Sept 1998	329	37.8	1190
31 Dec 1998	344	45.3	1205
31 Mar 1999	343	52.2	1260
30 Jun 1999	323	57.2	1259
30 Sept 1999	323	58.7	1321
31 Dec 1999	324	71.6	1361
31 Mar 2000	330	80.7	1401
30 Jun 2000	314	87.1	1373
30 Sept 2000	313	90.3	1410
31 Dec 2000	321	90.9	1423
31 Mar 2001	313	94.7	1438
30 Jun 2001	302	105.6	1575
30 Sept 2001	296	94.8	1696
31 Dec 2001	327	103.3	1591
31 Mar 2002	353	106.8	1503

Figures in £ billion

Source: Financial Services Commission Quarterly Report May 2002

Table 9.1 QUARTERLY COMPANY INCORPORATIONS, 1998 to 2002

	31 March	30 June	30 September	31 December
1998	845	665	623	586
1999	645	625	720	709
2000	970	727	684	683
2001	680	679	611	790
2002	889			

Source: Financial Services Commission Quarterly Report May 2002

Table 9.2 SURVEY OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS, 1999

	Banks	Fund Managers	Trust Administrators	Accountants	All Financial Institutions
Employees FTE	5,449	1,250	2,975	1,172	10,846
Recruits from school/university	92	15	87	46	240
Profits £m	831.8	214.1	110.6	27.0	1183.5
Salaries £m	167.5	49.0	96.6	40.0	353.1
Goods £m	105.1	43.0	31.4	13.3	192.8
Profits per employee £k	152.7	171.3	37.2	23.0	109.1
Salary costs per employee £k	30.7	39.2	32.5	34.1	32.6
Tax on profits 20% IBCs 4%	106.0	42.8	22.1	5.4	176.4
Tax on Salaries 10%	16.8	4.9	9.7	4.0	35.3
Total income tax payable £m	122.8	47.7	31.8	9.4	211.7
Income tax per employee £k	22.5	38.2	10.7	8.0	19.5
Total income tax revenue £m					323.9
Contribution to revenue %	37.9	14.7	9.8	2.9	65.4

Source: Survey of Financial Institutions, Statistics Unit, Policy and Resources Department

TABLE 9.3 LONDON CLEARING BANKS' BASE RATE, 1998 to 2001

Year	Date of Change	New Rate %
1998	June 04	7.50
	Oct 09	7.25
	Nov 05	6.75
	Dec 10	6.25
1999	Jan 07	6.00
	Feb 04	5.50
	April 08	5.25
	June 10	5.00
	Sept 08	5.25
	Nov 04	5.50
2000	Jan 13	5.75
	Feb 10	6.00
2001	Feb 08	5.75
	April 5	5.50
	May 10	5.25
	Aug 02	5.00
	Sep 09	4.75
	Oct 04	4.50
	Nov 08	4.00

The table shows the date of change in the base rate (i.e. short term money rate) of the four largest London Clearing Banks (i.e. Nat West, Lloyds, Barclays and Midland) at close of business on the respective days.

Source : Bank of England

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Table 9.4 JERSEY CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION (£ million), 1991 to 2001

	Notes	Coins	Total
1991	29.3	2.8	32.1
1992	29.9	3.2	33.1
1993	31.3	2.8	34.1
1994	32.3	3.0	35.3
1995	35.6	3.2	38.3
1996	38.4	3.4	41.8
1997	40.5	4.1	44.6
1998	40.7	3.9	44.6
1999	56.4	4.2	60.6
2000	48.4	4.5	52.9
2001	55.8	4.9	60.7

n/a: not available

Source: States Treasury

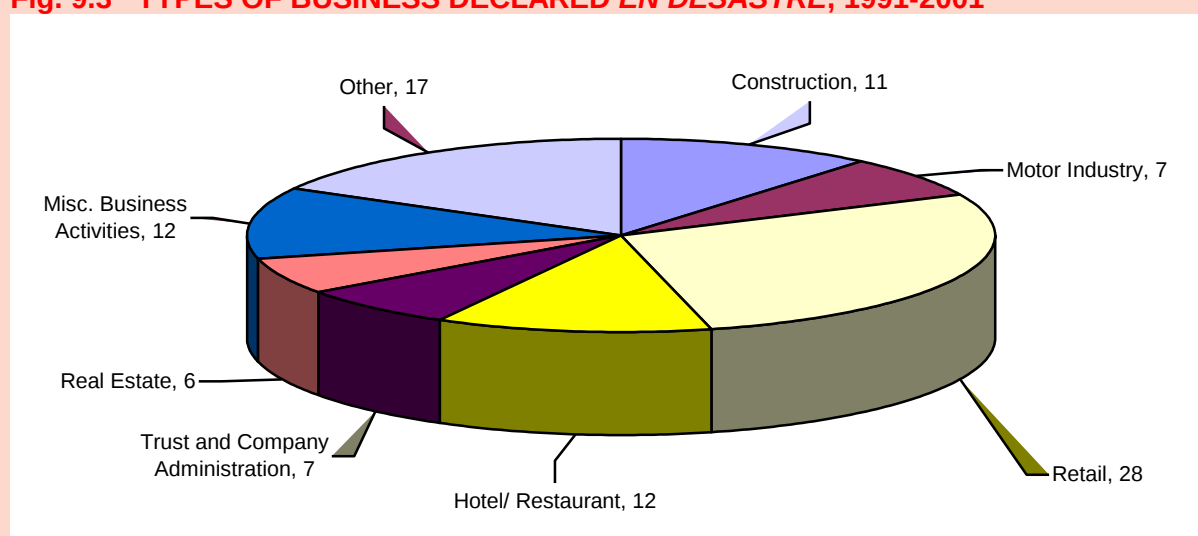
Table 9.5 NUMBERS OF *EN DÉSASTRES* DECLARED, 1993 to 2001

	Corporate	Personal	Total
1993	16	22	38
1994	13	12	25
1995	12	9	21
1996	12	16	28
1997	16	12	28
1998	11	15	26
1999	5	13	18
2000	4	7	13
2001	9	4	11

En désastre = bankruptcies

Source : Viscount's Department.

Fig. 9.3 TYPES OF BUSINESS DECLARED *EN DÉSASTRE*, 1991-2001



Source: Viscount's Department 10th Annual Report, 2001.

10. TOURISM

- ❖ The total number of registered establishments has fallen by over 30% during the past 5 years (317 to 216). The number of guest houses has decreased by almost 50% (129 to 68) during this period.
- ❖ Best estimates for total bed-space occupancy increased from 67% in 2000 to 69% in 2001.
- ❖ The total number of passenger arrivals in 2001 declined by 3% from 2000 (1.25 to 1.22 million). Arrivals by air showed a decline (by 6%) whilst those by sea increased by 5%.
- ❖ The estimated number of staying leisure visitors in 2001 decreased by 6% from 2000 (0.49 to 0.47 million) and by almost 30% during the last 10 years.
- ❖ The estimated number of UK leisure visitors has fallen by 13% since 1995 (0.44 to 0.38 million). Numbers of French visitors have fallen by 30% and those from Germany by 38% over the same period.
- ❖ In the year 2001 the visitor centre handled over 100,000 counter enquiries and 7,310 accommodation reservations through its Central Reservation System.
- ❖ The number of visiting yachts to Jersey has fallen by almost 14% over the past 10 years (from 7,866 to 6,765).
- ❖ Actual net expenditure for the Tourism Department in 2001 was £ 8.12 million. Of this £5.8 million was spent on marketing and £ 0.7 million supporting on-island festivals and events.

Table 10.1 NUMBER OF REGISTERED ESTABLISHMENTS, 1996 to 2001

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Hotels	155	145	140	133	119	109
Guest houses	129	104	93	84	76	68
Holiday camps	2	2	2	2	2	0
Self catering	27	29	29	31	35	35
Campsites	4	4	4	4	4	4
TOTAL	317	284	268	258	236	216

Source: Jersey Tourism, Yearly Statistical Report 2001

Table 10.2 NUMBER OF REGISTERED BED SPACES, 1995 to 2001

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Hotel	16,531	16,200	15,628	15,302	14,902	13,444	12,660
Guest House	3,274	2,844	2,366	2,124	2,006	1,752	1,520
SUB TOTAL	19,805	19,044	17,994	17,426	16,908	15,196	14,180
Holiday Village	821	821	807	769	769	769	0
Self - Catering	433	595	687	703	828	897	958
Campsite	1,050	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250
TOTAL	22,109	21,710	20,738	20,148	19,755	18,112	16,388

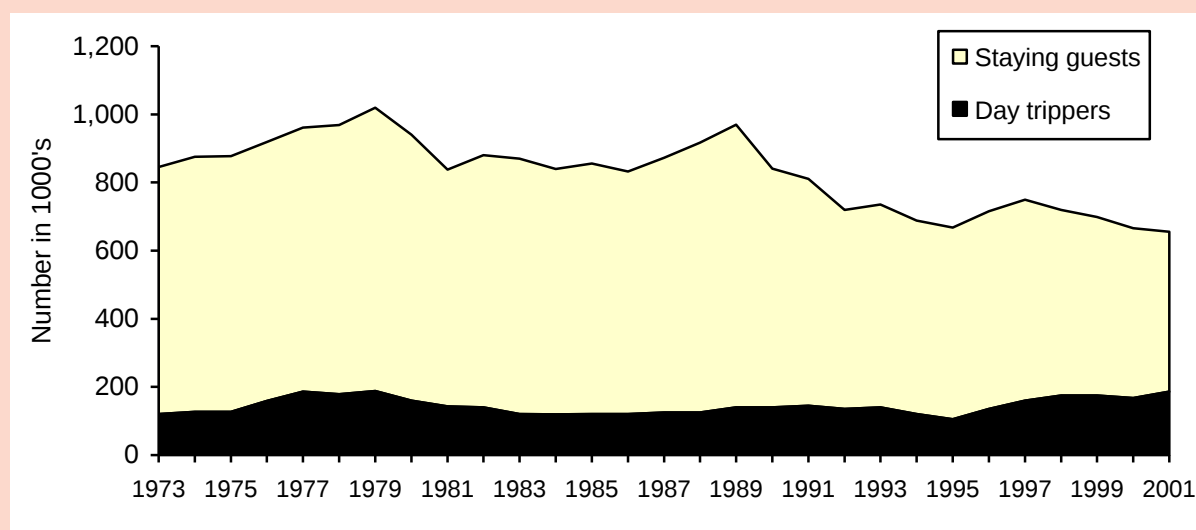
Source: Jersey Tourism, Yearly Statistical Report 2001

Table 10.3 PASSENGER ARRIVALS FOR 2000 AND 2001

	Arrivals by Air			Arrivals by Sea			Total Arrivals		
	2000	2001	% Change	2000	2001	% Change	2000	2001	% Change
Gross arrivals	821,392	768,075	-6%	429,434	450,195	5%	1,250,826	1,218,270	-3%
UK	677,783	641,021	-5%	117,480	130,432	11%	795,263	771,453	-3%
Continental	56,692	45,191	-20%	242,278	245,852	1%	298,970	291,043	-3%
Inter-Island	86,917	81,863	-6%	69,676	73,911	6%	156,593	155,774	-1%

Source: Jersey Tourism, Yearly Statistical Report 2001

Fig. 10.1 ESTIMATED NUMBER OF STAYING VISITORS AND DAY TRIPPERS, 1973 to 2001



Source: States of Jersey Tourism Department

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Table 10.4 ESTIMATED STAYING LEISURE VISITOR NUMBERS BY COUNTRY, 1995 to 2001

	1995	2000	2001	change 1995-2001 (%)
UK	444,040	399,200	384,760	-13%
Ireland	11,500	11,920	9,500	-17%
Other CI	10,080	12,850	13,640	35%
France	41,430	31,770	28,810	-30%
Germany	17,350	15,700	10,820	-38%
Norway	6,850	3,820	2,170	-68%
Sweden	7,900	1,840	1,430	-82%
Holland	4,890	5,250	3,730	-24%
Belgium	3,180	3,100	2,580	-19%
Switzerland	3,600	2,920	2,470	-31%
Finland	2,370	530	260	-89%
Denmark	1,350	1,070	700	-48%
Austria	790	1,030	910	15%
Spain	300	320	310	3%
Portugal	340	350	270	-21%
Italy	500	330	240	-52%
Canada	1,820	1,330	970	-47%
USA	1,450	1,680	1,480	2%
Australia		1,250	1,060	
Other	3,520	2,890	2,640	-25%
TOTAL	563,260	499,130	468,750	-17%

Prior to 1999 visitors from Australia were included with 'others'.

Figures are the total estimated number of staying leisure visitors staying in each year.

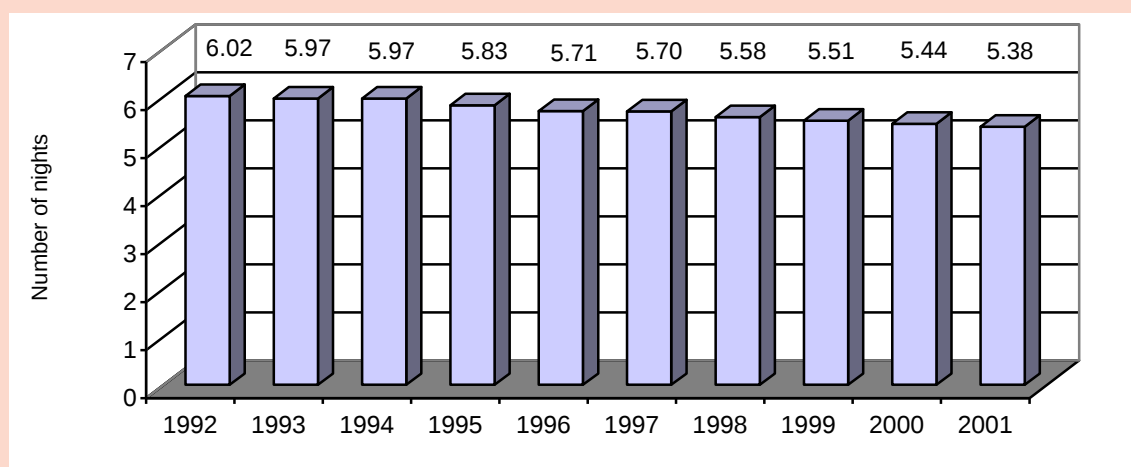
Source Jersey Tourism, Yearly Statistical Report 2001.

Table 10.5 PURPOSE OF VISIT, 2001

Total staying leisure	52.3%
Visiting friends/relatives	6.3%
Language students	0.3%
Business visitors	12.4%
Conference delegates	1.5%
Visiting yachtsmen	2.9%
Leisure day trippers	20.8%
Other	3.5%

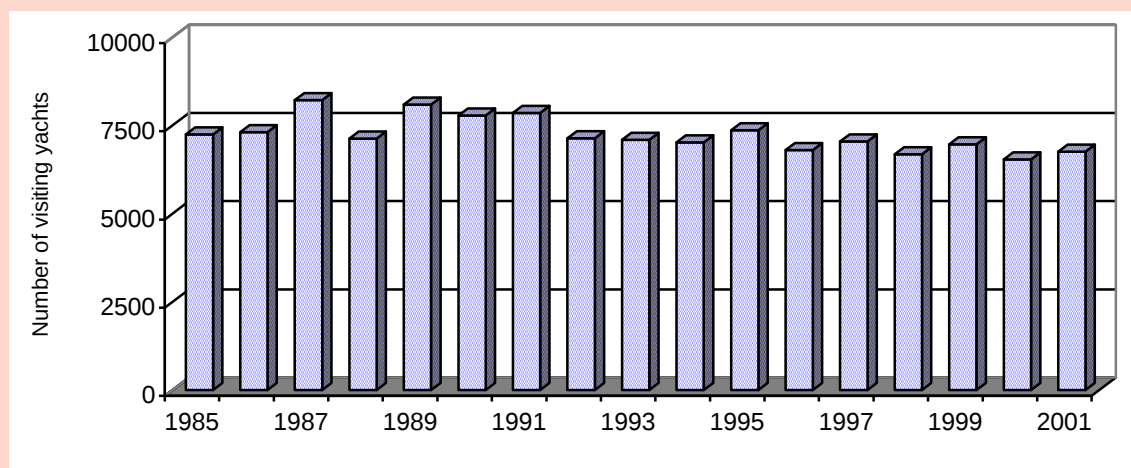
Source Jersey Tourism, Yearly Statistical Report 2001.

Fig. 10.2 AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY OF STAYING LEISURE VISITORS, 1992 to 2001



Source: Jersey Tourism, Yearly Statistical Report 2001.

Fig. 10.3 NUMBER OF VISITING YACHTS, 1985 to 2001



Source: Jersey Harbours Department

11. AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

Arable Crops

- ❖ From 1997 to 2001 the area of owned and rented land being used for agricultural has reduced by 8% (from 34,872 to 32,046 vergées). Of this figure the area of owned land has reduced by 15% (from 8,271 to 7,046 vergées). The total area being used for agriculture represents 49% of the total land area of Jersey.
- ❖ From 1997 to 2001 the number of farms has reduced from 412 to 352. Over the same period the average size of holdings has increased from 85 to 91 vergées. The largest reduction in farm number has occurred for those of larger size (from 130 to 92, 1997 to 2001).
- ❖ The area of irrigated land has decreased by 47% over the same four year period.
- ❖ The number of people employed annually as farm workers has reduced from 2,169 in 1997 to 1,743 in 2001.

Fig. 11.1 TOTAL NUMBER OF FARMS, 1970 to 2001

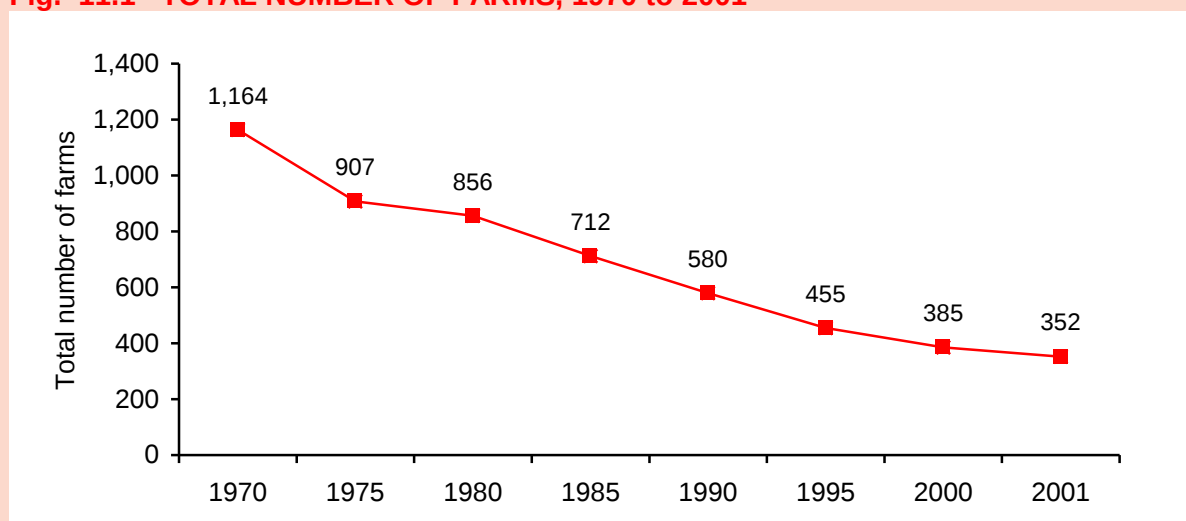
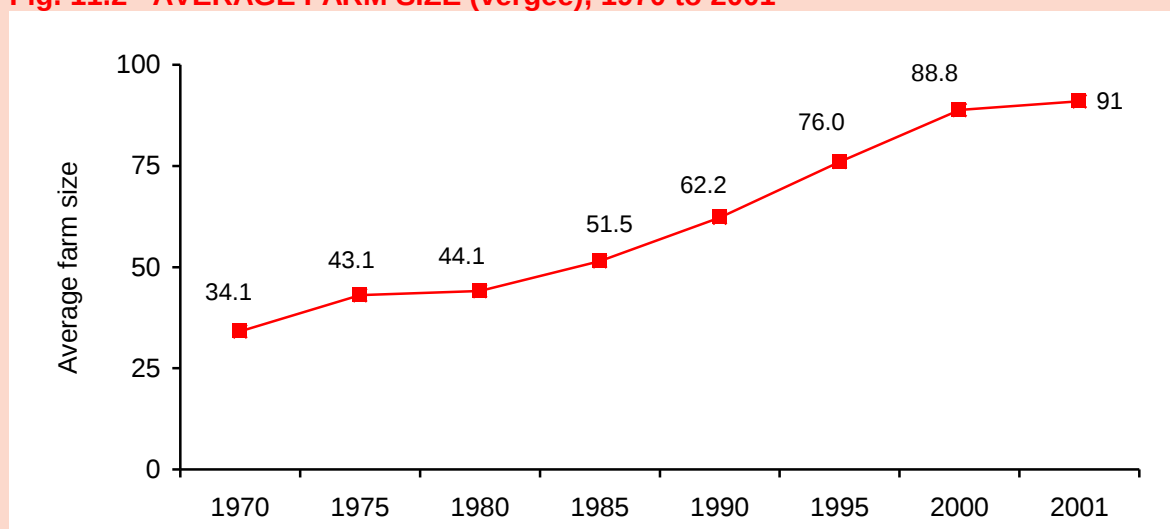


Fig. 11.2 AVERAGE FARM SIZE (vergée), 1970 to 2001



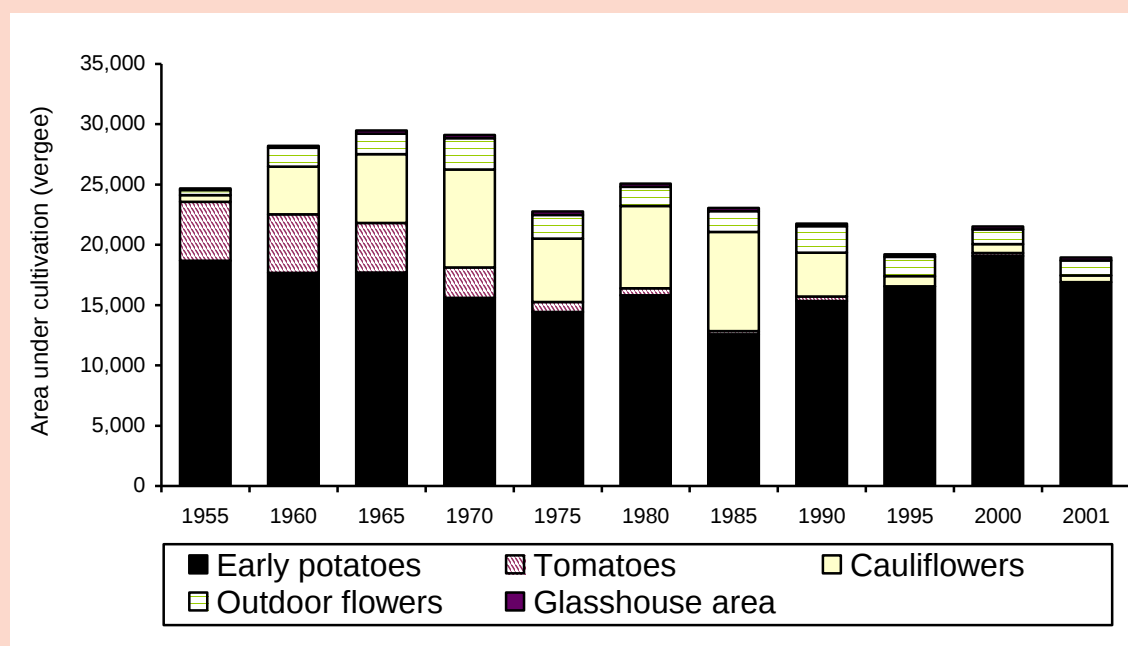
Source: Department of Agriculture and Fisheries Statistics, 2001. One vergée = 0.44 acre.

Table. 11.1 NUMBER AND SIZE OF FARMS, 1970 to 2001

Vergée	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Under 10	389	218	262	215	180	146	146	138	145	133	145	125
10-25	194	161	135	101	81	71	60	64	65	68	64	65
25-50	314	251	192	135	95	58	58	54	53	48	56	47
Over 50	268	277	267	261	224	180	169	156	140	134	120	115
Total Vergée	39,713	39,071	37,720	36,662	36,073	34,680	33,949	34,872	34,289	34,388	34,193	32,046
Total Farms	1,164	907	856	712	580	455	433	412	403	383	385	352
Average farm size	34.1	43.1	44.1	51.5	62.2	76.0	78.4	84.6	85.1	89.8	88.8	91.0

Source: Department of Agriculture and Fisheries Statistics, 2001

Fig. 11.3 AREA OF MAIN OUTDOOR AND GLASSHOUSE CROPS (Vergées), 1955 to 2001



Year	Early potatoes	Tomatoes	Cauliflowers	Courgettes	Flowers	Glasshouse area
1995	16,549	-	917	1,166	1,584	230
1996	18,210	285	1,417	1,285	1,498	221
1997	19,624	297	996	1,354	1,451	211
1998	19,194	293	749	1,282	1,365	223
1999	19,176	233	774	1,099	1,354	249
2000	19,076	243	730	741	1,240	226
2001	16,903		560	686	1,256	220

Where: 1 vergée = 0.44 acre

Source: Department of Agriculture and Fisheries Statistics, 2001

Table 11.2 NUMBERS OF LIVESTOCK OTHER THAN COWS IN JERSEY

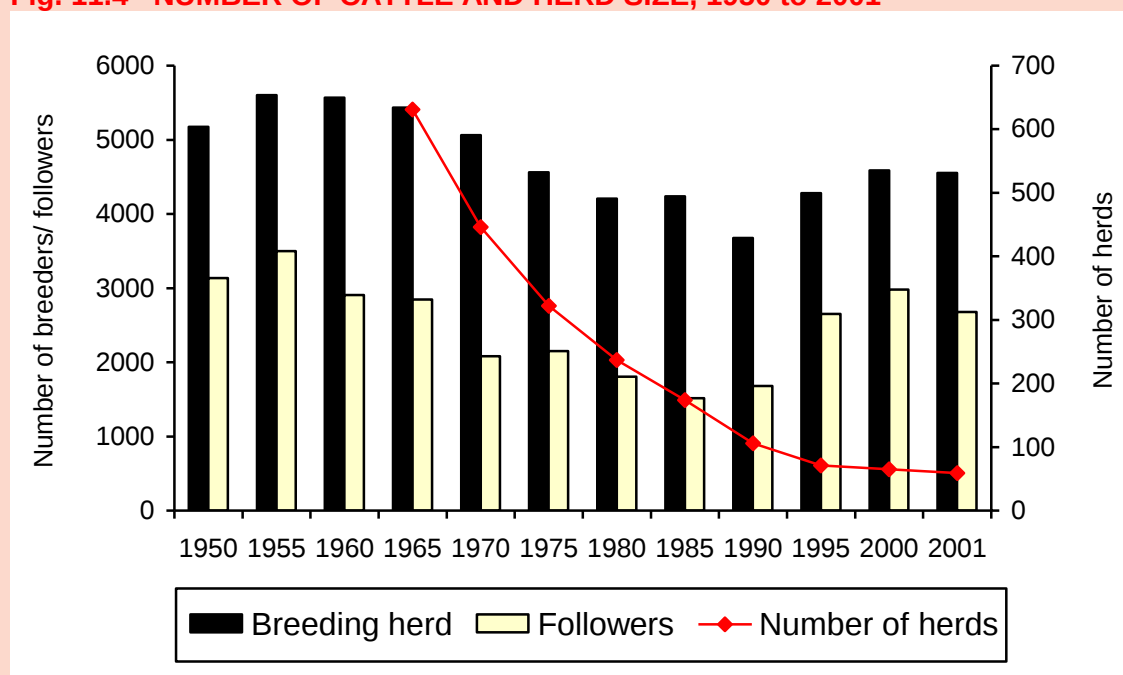
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Pigs	349	374	427	370	346
Number of laying chickens	12,387	17,257	13,774	12,944	11,472
Other fowl (ducks, geese, turkeys)	449	586	689	522	892
Sheep	174	209	248	265	261
Goats	56	72	57	55	64

Source: Department of Agriculture and Fisheries Statistics, 2001

The Dairy Industry

- ❖ From February to September, 2001 the dairy industry was dominated by the controls and effects of the epidemic of Foot and Mouth Disease in the UK.
- ❖ In December 2001 there were 46 dairy farms supplying milk to Jersey Milk with a further 13 herds of 1 to 9 animals either producing milk for their own consumption and/ or rearing animals for beef consumption.
- ❖ The 46 commercial herds have an average size of just under 100 cows. The largest dairy farm on the island has approximately 260 cows and heifers in its milking herd.
- ❖ The average milk yield per cow in 2001 rose slightly from 2000 (from 4,019 to 4,075 litres per annum)
- ❖ The annual supply of milk during 2001 to the dairy at Five Oaks is 18.5 million litres. This has risen by 1.4 million litres since 1997.
- ❖ In June 2001 a milk licensing scheme was introduced by Jersey Milk. The objective of the scheme is to reduce the decline in farm-gate milk prices by bringing the supply of milk to the dairy more in line with the level of consumer demand.

Fig. 11.4 NUMBER OF CATTLE AND HERD SIZE, 1950 to 2001



Year	Number of cows	Followers	Number of Herds	Output per milker (kg)	% Butter fat	% Protein
1995	4,281	2,653	71	3,976	5.29	3.71
1996	4,234	2,458	73	4,138	5.28	3.77
1997	4,382	2,503	71	4,132	5.31	3.80
1998	4,430	2,562	69	4,283	5.27	3.67
1999	4,549	2,766	74	4,350	5.21	3.73
2000	4,588	2,980	65	4,549	5.21	3.73
2001	4,552	2,677	59	4,371	5.10	3.73

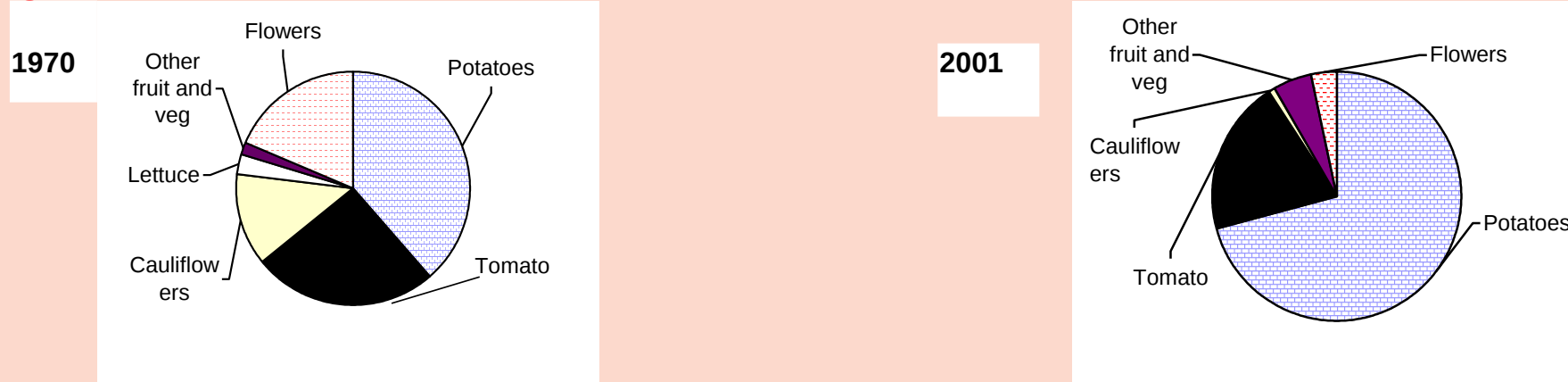
Output measured in litres per annum

Source: Department of Agriculture and Fisheries

n/a: not available

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Fig. 11.5 VALUE OF EXPORT CROPS, 1970 to 2001



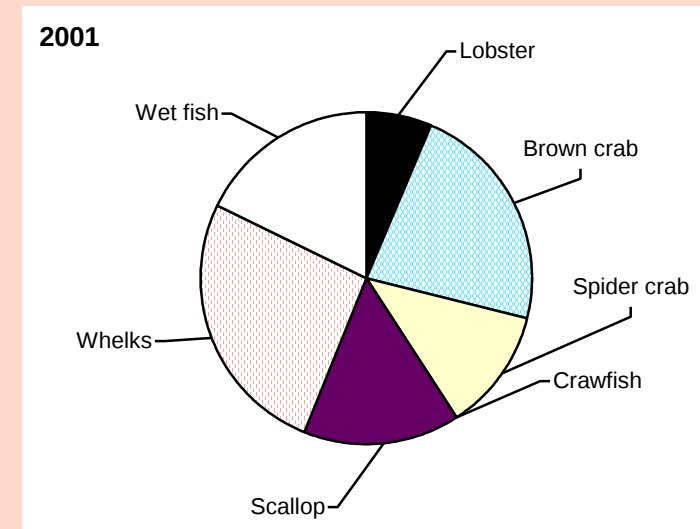
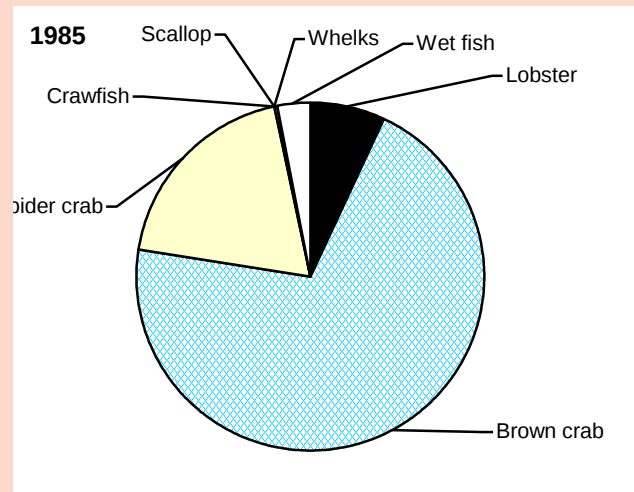
	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
All exports	7,435	10,147	15,825	22,767	39,595	42,830	45,381	44,467	45,861	41,200	34,205	38,633
All fruit and vegetables	6,048	8,777	14,003	19,715	35,321	41,519	41,519	41,278	43,215	38,856	32,635	37,292
Potatoes	2,872	4,640	5,806	9,628	21,587	27,194	27,787	28,638	30,980	27,970	22,329	27,375
Tomatoes	1,895	3,027	5,115	3,597	5,901	6,048	7,782	7,881	8,214	8,575	8,296	7,741
Cauliflow ers	955	722		3,237	2,315	718	875	532	462	316	251	274
Lettuce	216	33	2,089	3,237		623	200	34	-	-	-	-
Sweet pepper			128	200	253	845	818	464	385	334	444	570
Parsley	67	138	193	282	390	220	130	127	151	134	57	32
Courgettes	18	115	344	919	2,846	2,546	2,869	2,726	2,528	1,318	1,155	1,237
Calabrese	-	47	202	1,640	1,814	564	390	399	265	143	3	-
Other	25	55	126	212	214	605	668	476	229	66	99	63
ALL FLOWERS	1,388	1,369	1,821	3,051	4,274	3,468	3,862	3,189	2,646	2,344	1,560	1,341
Narcissus	495	374	757	1,285	969	1,014	1,314	1,210	861	768	746	767
Iris	351	395	505	730	1,086	288	304	170	151	218	63	135
Carnations	204	260	131	582	1,329	1,121	1,383	1,096	1,018	879	523	292
Chrysanthemum	114	43	65	54	30	24	20	20	19	12	10	6
Gladioli	86	51	63	86	64	19	7	6	4	-	-	19
Anemones	46	85	94	140	30	160	106	57	64	44	31	22
Roses	15	37	30	28	37	93	79	75	-	-	-	-
Pinks					418	522	418	333	283	222	66	10
Gypsophilia					225	132	166	150	144	100	53	26
Other	78	124	176	147	86	95	65	73	102	100	76	65

Expressed in units of £1,000

Source: Department of Agriculture and Fisheries Statistics, 2001

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Fig. 11.6 VALUE OF EXPORTED CRUSTACEA, MOLLUSC AND WET FISH, 1985 to 2001



	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Lobster	93	75	105	164	166	157	153	128	130
Brown crab	959	211	352	495	523	521	473	440	447
Spider crab	258	216	185	383	162	160	175	172	236
Crawfish	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.3	1.6	1.0
Mollusc									
Scallop	1.8	n/a	66	71	111	155	130	197	304
Whelk	2.2	0.2	n/a	347	438	135	8	338	519
Wet fish	42	17	70	333	221	383	384	304	356

Value expressed in pounds sterling. Units of £1,000

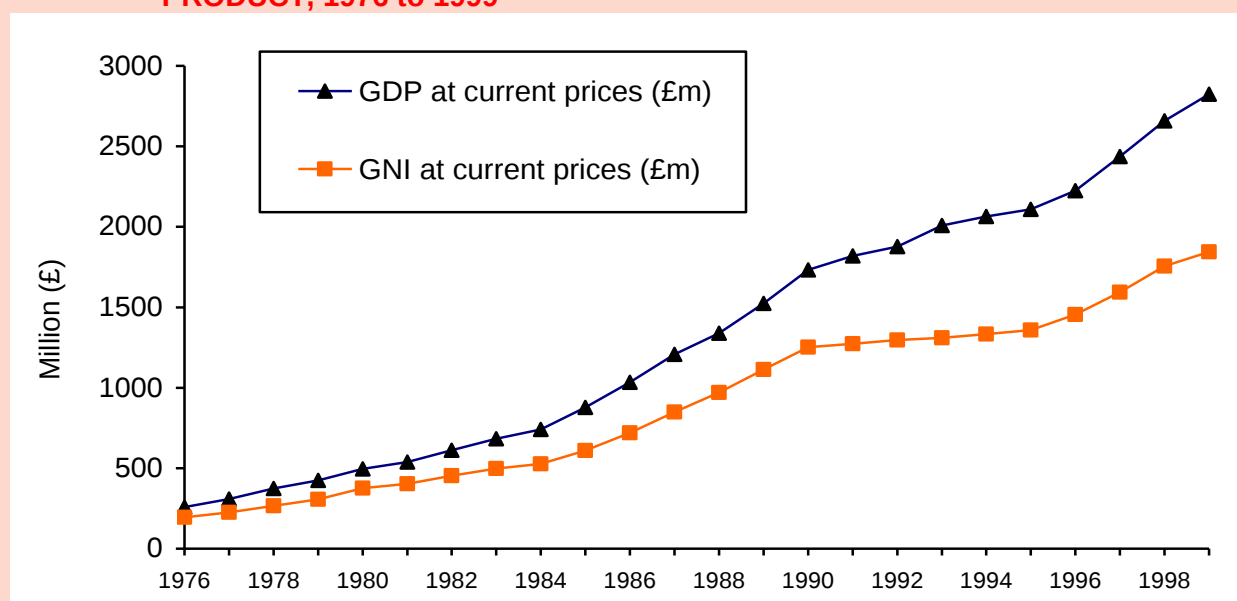
n/a: Not available

Source: Department of Agriculture and Fisheries Statistics, 2001

12. NATIONAL INCOME AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

- ❖ Income tax receipts were £347 million in 2001, an increase of 4% from 2000.
- ❖ Impôts duties receipts were £35 million, an increase of 3% from 2000.
- ❖ Financial contributions of Trading Committees increased from £5.97 million in 2000 to £8.29 million in 2001.
- ❖ There was an increase in 10.2% in the net revenue expenditure of the Non-Trading Committees in 2001. In particular an increase of:
 - £7.2 million for Health and Social Services
 - £7.1 million for Finance and Economics
 - £5.8 million for Employment and Social Security
 - £5.0 million for Home Affairs
 - £4.6 million for Education
- ❖ Capital Fund expenditure for the year 2001 totalled £42 million, plus a further £10 million transferred to the Housing Development Fund.
- ❖ The trading Committees are expected to maintain their returns at approximately current levels for 2002, with the exception of the Harbours and Airports Committee, which has major requirements for capital expenditure in the next few years.
- ❖ The incorporation of Jersey Telecom is anticipated in early 2002 and Jersey Postal later in the year.
- ❖ The total return from the Trading Committees and the Jersey Financial Service Commission is estimated at £10.8 million for 2002.
- ❖ The total cash limit for 2002 set by the Finance and Economics Committee increased by 11.6% over 2001.
- ❖ In the 2001 Budget, the Finance and Economics Committee proposed an allocation to the Strategic Reserve of £23 million (compared to £4 million in 2000). This was the largest allocation since 1989 and consistent with the objective of allocating at least 5% of tax revenue. It was also a priority since the value of the Reserve had fallen in real terms since 1995. The value of the reserve is currently equivalent to one years tax revenue.
- ❖ It is estimated that there will be a deficit of £42 million between the States income and expenditure in 2004.

Fig. 12.1 ESTIMATED GROSS NATIONAL INCOME AND GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, 1976 to 1999



Year	GDP at current prices £m	Current price GDP % change	GDP at 1998 prices £m	Constant Price GDP % change	GNI at current prices £m	Current price GNI % change	GNI at 1998 prices £m	Constant price GNI % change
1999	2,825	6.3	2,726	2.6	1,845	5.1	1,780	1.4
1998	2,658	9.1	2,658	4.6	1,756	10.2	1,756	5.6
1997	2,436	9.5	2,541	5.6	1,593	9.6	1,662	5.6
1996	2,225	5.5	2,407	2.3	1,454	7.1	1,574	3.8
1995	2,109	2.1	2,354	-1.4	1,358	1.8	1,516	-1.7
1994	2,065	2.9	2,387	0.1	1,334	1.9	1,542	-0.9
1993	2,008	6.9	2,385	2.9	1,310	0.9	1,555	-2.8
1992	1,878	3.2	2,317	-2.6	1,297	1.9	1,601	-3.8
1991	1,820	5.0	2,379	-3.0	1,273	1.6	1,665	-6.1
1990	1,733	13.7	2,453	4.0	1,253	12.5	1,773	2.9
1989	1,525	14.0	2,358	11.5	1,114	14.8	1,723	12.3
1988	1,338	10.7	2,115	3.5	970	14.3	1,534	6.9
1987	1,208	16.7	2,043	11.5	849	18.0	1,435	12.8
1986	1,035	18.0	1,829	13.7	720	17.9	1,271	13.5
1985	877	18.5	1,609	11.5	610	16.2	1,120	9.3
1984	740	8.4	1,443	2.5	526	5.7	1,024	-0.1
1983	683	11.8	1,408	5.3	497	9.8	1,025	3.5
1982	611	13.3	1,337	5.6	453	12.0	991	4.4
1981	539	8.7	1,266	-2.3	404	7.5	949	-3.3
1980	496	17.0	1,295	1.4	376	22.4	982	6.1
1979	424	13.5	1,277	1.2	307	15.2	925	2.7
1978	374	20.9	1,263	9.1	267	17.9	901	6.3
1977	309	19.4	1,158	3.3	226	16.7	848	0.9
1976	259		1,120		194		840	

Estimates of Jersey GDP and GNI (at producer prices) are based on estimated percentage changes and Strathclyde 1998 figures

Source: Statistics Unit and University of Strathclyde, Policy and Resources Department

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**Table 12.1 GENERAL FUND INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR
ENDING 31 DECEMBER 2001**

2001 Budget £'000		£'000	2001 Actual £'000	£'000	2000 Actual £'000
	Income				
375,000	Income tax		347,448		333,697
37,630	Impôts duties		34,988		34,003
3,500	Return from the Financial Services Commission		3,500		3,300
7,110	Return from the Trading Committees		8,292		5,972
6,000	Interest income		5,857		6,709
429,240				400,085	383,681
	Net Expenditure of non-Trading Committees				
(91,082)	Health and Social Services	(94,824)			(87,621)
(67,898)	Education	(69,996)			(65,432)
(69,100)	Employment and Social Security	(67,316)			(61,524)
(30,371)	Home Affairs	(33,722)			(28,696)
(17,712)	Public services	(18,909)			(18,360)
(12,029)	Finance and Economics	(17,714)			(10,605)
(8,089)	Agriculture and Fisheries	(9,227)			(9,014)
(7,960)	Tourism	(8,119)			(7,861)
(2,874)	Human Resources	(3,381)			(4,545)
(4,554)	Overseas Aid	(4,732)			(4,336)
(4,400)	Sport, leisure and Recreation	(4,747)			(3,904)
(2,552)	Planning and Environment	(2,277)			(2,579)
(2,766)	Policy and Resources	(3,917)			(3,225)
(2,164)	Other	(2,894)			(1,629)
(20,000)	General Reserve	-			-
(343,551)	Net Revenue Expenditure before Capital Repayments		(341,775)		(309,331)
(33,945)	Net Capital Repayments		(27,363)		(21,735)
(377,496)	Net Revenue Expenditure of Non-Trading Committees after Capital Repayments			(369,138)	(331,066)
51,744	Surplus for the Year			30,138	52,615
(63,692)	Less Amount Transferred to Capital Fund			(62,145)	(65,249)
(11,948)	Amount Retained in General Reserves			(31,198)	(12,634)
Reconciling Items- Adjustments towards compliance with UK Generally Accepted Accounting Principals					
	Amortisation of past service liabilities in School Teachers Pension Fund			(2,276)	(2,276)
	Capital Grant received by the Waterfront Enterprise Board Limited			639	602
	Adjustments to lease finance charges accounted for in General Funds Expenditure			163	110
	Leased Assets Depreciation Charge			(568)	(568)
				(33,240)	(14,766)

Source: The Treasurer of the States Financial Report and Accounts, 2001

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Table 12.2 STATES ESTIMATES OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR 2002

Income		
Income tax		359.0
Impôts		40.2
Investment Income		5.0
Trading Committees		
Expenditure	86.6	
Income	113.9	
Estimated Transfer to Trading Funds		20.2
Net Revenue Expenditure		7.1
Less:		
Non-Trading Committee		
Revenue Expenditure	443.8	
Revenue Income	82.8	
Total non-trading cash limit	361.0	
Appropriation to General Reserve	14.3	
Total non-trading revenue expenditure before capital servicing	375.3	
Capital Servicing	27.3	
Total non-trading revenue expenditure after capital servicing		402.6
Estimated surplus on general funds for the year		12.4
Less:		
Estimated surplus/(Deficit) in general, funds brought forward at 1 st Jan. 2002		(37.2)
Deficit to be funded by transfer to income from the Capital Fund		(24.8)

Figures expressed in £ million

Source: States Budget 2002

Table 12.3 STATES FINANCIAL FORECAST, 2001 to 2004

	Probable 2001	Budget 2002	Estimate 2003	Estimate 2004
Income				
Income Tax	348	359	372	385
Impôts Duties	36	40	42	42
Trading Areas	11	11	10	9
Other Income	8	7	7	6
Total Income	403	417	431	442
Expenditure and Transfer to Reserves Revenue Expenditure				
Committee Cash Limits	324	361		
Transfer to Reserves General Reserve				
Pay and Pension contingency plan		6		
In year unforeseen contingency	20	8		
Total Net Revenue expenditure	344	375	394	414
Capital Allocation	65	49	65	65
Strategic Reserve	23	-	-	-
Total Expenditure and Transfers to Reserve	432	424	459	479
Surplus (Deficit) for the year	(29)	(7)	(28)	(37)

All units in £ million

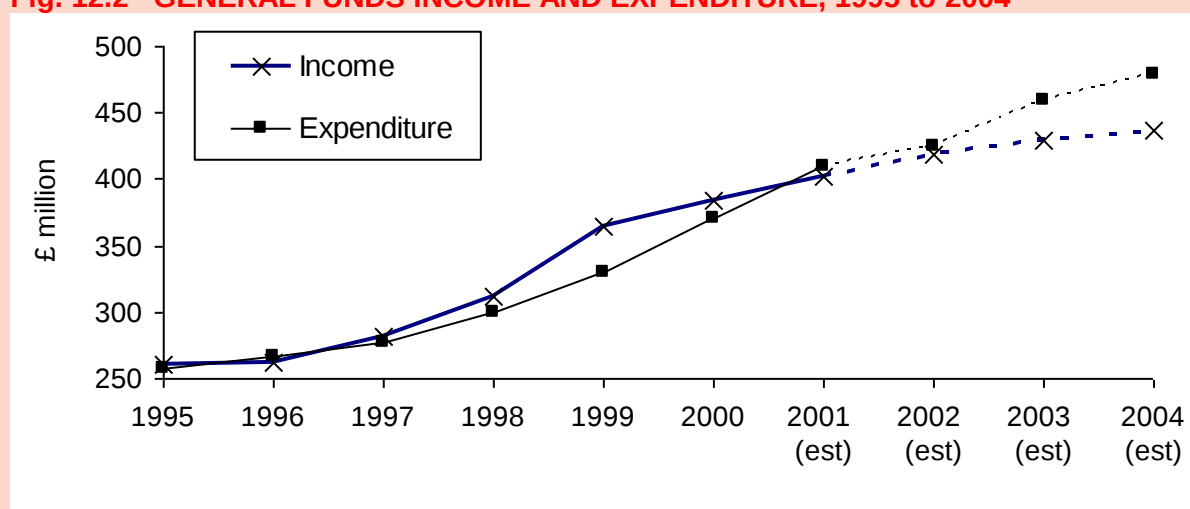
Source: States of Jersey Budget 2002

Table 12.4 CASH LIMITS FOR 2002 OF THE NON-TRADING COMMITTEES

Committee	2001 Cash Limits £ ,000	2002 Cash Limits £ ,000	2001/02 change £ ,000	2001/02 % change
Policy and Resources	2,766	2,848	82	3.0
Finance and Economics	12,029	14,764	2,735	22.7
Human Resources	2,874	2,953	79	2.8
Planning and Environment	2,552	2,660	108	4.2
Industries	1,128	1,478	350	31.0
Health and Social Security	91,082	103,239	12,157	13.4
Education	67,898	74,062	6,164	9.1
Public Services	17,711	18,430	719	4.1
Agriculture and Fisheries	8,089	8,135	46	0.6
Tourism	7,960	8,276	316	4.0
Home Affairs	30,371	32,204	1,833	6.0
Employment and Social Security	69,100	81,780	12,680	18.4
Housing	728	798	70	9.6
House	4	4	-	-
Legislation	48	48	-	-
Sport, Leisure and Recreation	4,400	4,511	111	2.5
Overseas Aid	4,554	4,649	95	2.1
Other Committees	256	147	(109)	(42.6)
TOTAL	323,550	360,986	37,436	11.6

Source: States of Jersey Budget 2002

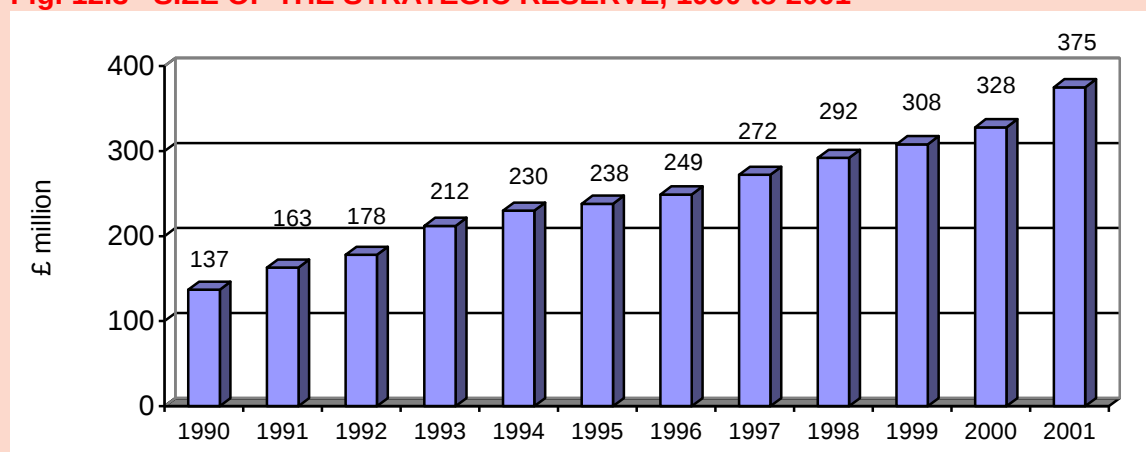
Fig. 12.2 GENERAL FUNDS INCOME AND EXPENDITURE, 1995 to 2004



<i>(Figures for above graph)</i>	Income	Expenditure
1995	260	257
1996	262	266
1997	281	277
1998	312	299
1999	365	330
2000	384	371
2001 (est)	402	409
2002 (est)	418	424
2003 (est)	429	459
2004 (est)	437	479

est= estimated

Fig. 12.3 SIZE OF THE STRATEGIC RESERVE, 1990 to 2001



Source: States Treasury

13. STATES OF JERSEY EXPENDITURE WITH RESPECT TO GNI

- ❖ The section provides further information on government expenditure in Jersey over recent years, particularly focussing on comparison to other jurisdictions, and notably EU member states.
- ❖ The tables presented are a compilation of recently published information available from the States of Jersey Treasury, the OECD and the World Bank; therefore, some of the tables extend to 2001, others only to 1998. Nevertheless, the standpoint of Jersey with respect to other jurisdictions is apparent.
- ❖ The most recent estimates of Jersey GNI for 1999 and 2000 are used. The figures for these years are still provisional, pending the definitive information from the Income Tax Department.

Jersey: GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE AS A PERCENTAGE OF GNI

In Table 13.1, Government Expenditure has been defined in two ways:

Gross Government Expenditure:

States of Jersey Total Gross Expenditure, as defined and presented on page ix of "The Treasurer of the States Financial Report and Accounts 2001"; this representation of expenditure is that used throughout this memo to enable comparison with other jurisdictions.

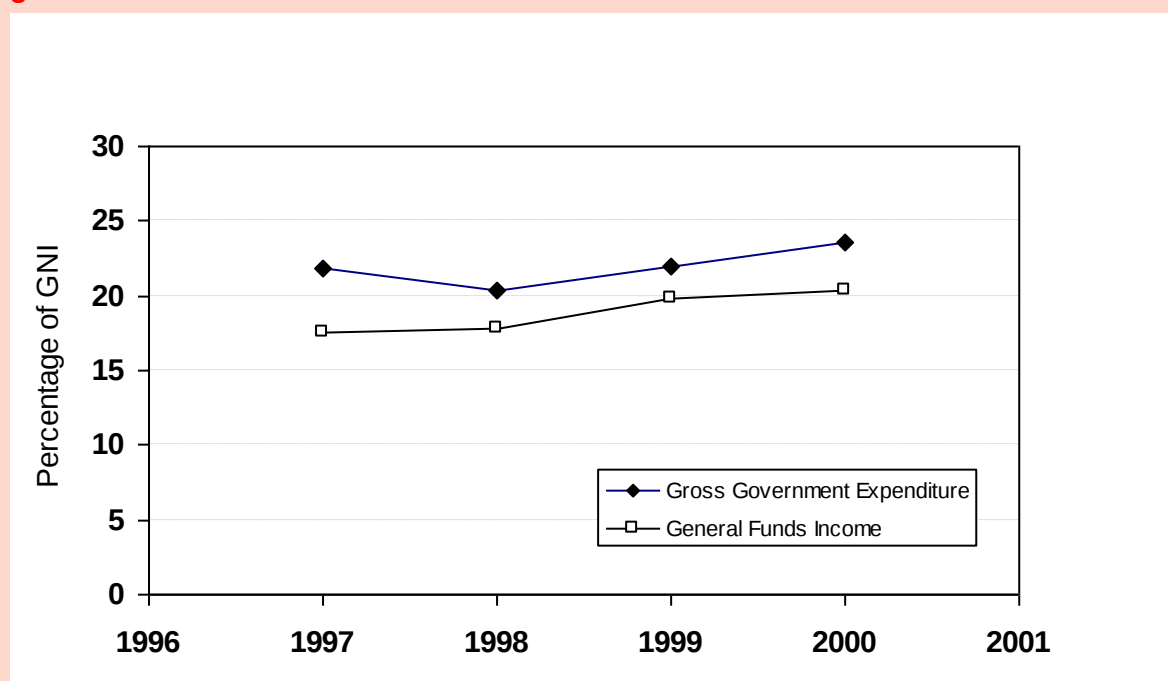
General Funds Income:

As used in the First Consultation Paper issued by the F&E Committee: "The Future of our Tax and Public Spending"; States of Jersey spending is estimated by the income to the General Fund, as presented on page vii of "The Treasurer of the States Financial Report and Accounts 2001".

Table 13.1 STATES OF JERSEY GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE AS A PERCENTAGE OF GNI.

Year	GNI £ million	Gross Government Expenditure		General Funds Income (First Consultation Paper)	
		Total (£ million)	% of GNI	Total (£ million)	% of GNI
2000	1,894	446.8	23.6	384	20.3
1999	1,845	405.2	22.0	365	19.8
1998	1,756	357.8	20.4	312	17.8
1997	1,593	346.6	21.8	281	17.6

Fig. 13.1 STATES OF JERSEY EXPENDITURE AS % OF GNI



It should be noted that Parish expenditure has not been included in the numbers presented above. The most recent robust figure available for the Parishes is that for the fiscal year commencing 1 April 2000: total gross expenditure of £24.4 million. If this sum is added to that shown in Table 1 for States of Jersey gross government expenditure, then the total public expenditure (States of Jersey plus Parishes) for 2000 rises by 1.3 percentage points, to 24.9% of GNI.

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Jersey: GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON HEALTH AND EDUCATION: 1996-2001

Table 13.2 GROSS GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON HEALTH AND EDUCATION

	Health		Education	
	Gross Expenditure £ million	% of GNI	Gross Expenditure £ million	% of GNI
2001	104.46	n/a	77.42	n/a
2000	96.53	5.1	71.77	3.8
1999	87.99	4.8	64.59	3.5
1998	82.08	4.7	58.55	3.3
1997	77.25	4.8	57.42	3.6
1996	73.13	5.0	53.53	3.7

n/a: not available

Table 13.3 shows the **net revenue expenditure** for Health and Education, and the corresponding annual percentage change.

Table 13.3 NET REVENUE EXPENDITURE ON HEALTH AND EDUCATION

	Health		Education	
	Net Rev. Expend £ million	% increase from previous year	Net Rev. Expend £ million	% increase from previous year
2001	94.82	8.2	70.00	7.0
2000	87.62	9.8	65.43	8.8
1999	79.83	7.1	60.15	5.8
1998	74.52	4.7	56.87	5.2
1997	71.15	5.3	54.06	7.5
1996	67.60	..	50.27	..

Source: The Treasurer of the States Financial Reports and Accounts 1996-2001.

GNI PER CAPITA: 2000

- ❖ In 2000, Jersey's figure for GNI per capita was 41% above the EU average, and is considerably above that of all member states except Luxembourg.

Table 13.4 INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON OF GNI PER CAPITA: 2000

	\$US	UK £ sterling
JERSEY	33,220	21,700
European Union		
Luxembourg	45,470	29,700
Belgium	27,470	18,000
Denmark	27,250	17,800
Austria	26,330	17,200
Netherlands	25,850	16,900
Ireland	25,520	16,700
Germany	24,920	16,300
Finland	24,570	16,100
France	24,420	16,000
Sweden	23,970	15,700
UK	23,550	15,400
Italy	23,470	15,300
Spain	19,260	12,600
Portugal	16,990	11,100
Greece	16,860	11,000
EU-15	23,550	15,400
Selected other countries		
USA	34,100	22,300
Switzerland	30,450	19,900
Norway	29,630	19,400
Iceland	28,710	18,800
Canada	27,170	17,800
Japan	27,080	17,700
Hong Kong	25,590	16,700
Australia	24,970	16,300
Singapore	24,910	16,300

GNI per capita is expressed in 2000 purchasing power parity (PPP) terms, using 2000 PPP rate for GDP (0.654 £/\$).

In the absence of PPP estimates for Jersey, this table assumes that £1 has the same purchasing power in Jersey as in the UK.

Source: WorldBank and OECD.

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE AS A PERCENTAGE OF GNI: 1999-2000

For Jersey, using the figure for States of Jersey Gross Expenditure (i.e. excluding Parishes).

For other jurisdictions: "Current General Government Expenditure".

Table 13.5 INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON OF GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE AS A PERCENTAGE OF GNI, 1999-2000 (except where stated)

	1999	2000
JERSEY	22	24
European Union		
Sweden	56	53
Denmark	53	53
Austria	48	46
Belgium	48	45
France	48	46
Finland	47	44
Greece	47	39
Germany	45	45
Italy	45	46
Netherlands	43	44
United Kingdom	38	38
Spain	36	35
Ireland	34	29
Luxembourg	n/a	36
Portugal	n/a	40
Selected other countries		
Canada (1998)	43	n/a
USA (1997)	33	n/a
Australia	n/a	34
Japan	n/a	30
Norway	n/a	39

The percentages for 1999, for jurisdictions other than Jersey, were derived solely from OECD figures; those for 2000 were determined from OECD and WorldBank information. n/a = not available

The figures for Jersey increase by approximately 1 percentage point if Parish expenditure is included.

It is worthy of note that defence is a significant component of government expenditure in other jurisdictions, but is almost negligible for Jersey.

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE PER CAPITA: 1999-2000

Table 13.6 INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON OF GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE PER CAPITA, 1999-2000 (EXCEPT WHERE STATED)

	Per capita UK £ sterling	
	1999	2000
JERSEY	4,660	5,120
European Union		
Luxembourg	9,960	10,580
Denmark	9,150	9,470
Sweden	8,420	8,330
Belgium	7,730	8,030
Austria	7,710	7,980
France	7,230	7,400
Netherlands	7,180	7,490
Finland	7,020	7,100
Germany	7,010	7,250
Italy	6,530	7,130
United Kingdom	5,590	5,900
Ireland	4,910	4,910
Greece	4,740	4,350
Spain	4,310	4,460
Portugal	4,190	4,480
EU-15	6,410	6,680
Selected other countries		
Canada (1998)	6,880	n/a
USA (1997)	6,180	n/a
Australia	n/a	5,640
Japan	n/a	5,340
Norway	n/a	7,590

For Jersey, using the figure for States of Jersey Gross Expenditure (i.e. excluding Parishes).
 For other jurisdictions: "Current General Government Expenditure".
 Figures are expressed in UK £ sterling in terms of PPP⁹.
 The figures for jurisdictions other than Jersey were derived solely from OECD information;
 n/a = not available

The 2000 figure for Jersey increases by approximately £280 if Parish expenditure is included.

⁹ In the absence of PPP estimates for Jersey, this table assumes that £1 has the same purchasing power in Jersey as in the UK.

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON HEALTH AS A PERCENTAGE OF GNI: 1999

For Jersey: States of Jersey Gross Expenditure on Health

For other jurisdictions: "Public Health Expenditure".

Table 13.7 INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON OF GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON HEALTH AS A PERCENTAGE OF GNI: 1999 (EXCEPT WHERE STATED)

	% of GNI
JERSEY	4.8
5 yr average: 1996-2000	4.9
European Union	
Austria	5.7
Belgium	6.1
Denmark	7.1
Finland	5.3
France	7.1
Germany*	8.0
Greece	4.6
Ireland	6.0
Italy	5.7
Luxembourg*	5.6
Netherlands	5.4
Portugal*	5.3
Spain	5.5
Sweden*	7.1
United Kingdom	5.7
Selected other countries	
Australia*	6.0
Canada	6.7
Japan	5.6
Norway	7.1
USA*	6.1

* indicates figure relates to 1998.

Source: The percentages for jurisdictions other than Jersey were derived from OECD figures.

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON HEALTH PER CAPITA: 1999

Table 13.8 INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON OF GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON HEALTH PER CAPITA: 1999 (EXCEPT WHERE STATED)

	Per capita UK £ sterling
JERSEY	1,010
European Union	
Luxembourg	1,620
Denmark	1,290
Germany*	1,220
France	1,120
Belgium	1,010
Sweden*	970
Austria	950
Netherlands	950
Italy	910
Ireland	890
United Kingdom	890
Finland	800
Portugal	650
Spain	610
Greece	490
EU-15	970
Selected other countries	
Norway	1,340
USA	1,270
Canada	1,140
Australia*	940
Japan	940

Figures are expressed in UK £ sterling in terms of PPP¹⁰.

EU-15 includes the 1998 figures for Germany and Sweden.

* indicates figure relates to 1998.

Source: The figures for jurisdictions other than Jersey were derived from OECD information; that for the

Tables 13.7 and 13.8 cast two different (but simply understood and entirely consistent) perspectives on government health expenditure in Jersey. In Table 13.7 Jersey ranked below all EU member states except Greece, and the other nations shown, in terms of government health expenditure expressed as a percentage of GNI. However, due to Jersey's relatively high level of GNI per capita, the per capita government expenditure on health in Jersey was 4% above the EU average.

¹⁰ In the absence of PPP estimates for Jersey, this table assumes that £1 has the same purchasing power in Jersey as in the UK.

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION AS A PERCENTAGE OF GNI: 1998

For Jersey: States of Jersey Gross Expenditure on Education

For other jurisdictions: "Expenditure on educational institutions (financial and human resources)".

Table 13.9 INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON OF GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION AS A PERCENTAGE OF GNI: 1998

	% of GNI
JERSEY	3.3
5 yr average 1996-2000	3.6
European Union	
Denmark	6.9
Sweden	6.7
Austria	6.0
Finland	5.9
France	5.9
Portugal	5.6
Belgium	4.9
Italy	4.9
Ireland	4.8
United Kingdom	4.6
Spain	4.5
Germany	4.4
Netherlands	4.4
Greece	3.3
Selected other countries	
Norway	6.8
Canada	5.7
USA	4.8
Australia	4.4
Japan	3.5

Source: The percentages for jurisdictions other than Jersey were derived from OECD figures.

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION PER CAPITA: 1998

Table 13.10 INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON OF GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION PER CAPITA: 1998

	Per capita UK £ sterling
JERSEY	670
European Union	
Denmark	1,170
Austria	940
Sweden	920
France	850
Finland	820
Belgium	790
Italy	700
Netherlands	680
Germany	650
United Kingdom	650
Ireland	630
Spain	490
Portugal	450
Greece	330
Luxembourg	n/a
EU-15	680
Selected other countries	
Norway	1,220
USA	970
Canada	890
Australia	650
Japan	560

Figures are expressed in UK £ sterling in terms of 1998 PPP¹¹.

Source: The figures for jurisdictions other than Jersey were derived from OECD information; that for the EU-15 excludes Luxembourg.

Tables 13.9 and 13.10 also cast two different perspectives on government expenditure on education. In Table 13.8, Jersey ranked below all EU member states except Greece, and the other nations shown, in terms of government expenditure on education expressed as a % of GNI. However, the per capita government expenditure on education in Jersey was within £10 (PPP UK £) of the EU average.

¹¹ In the absence of PPP estimates for Jersey, this table assumes that £1 has the same purchasing power in Jersey as in the UK.

14. INCOME TAX

- ❖ The standard rate of income tax in 2001 was 20 pence in the pound.
- ❖ Income tax receipts were £347 million for 2001, this represents a 4% increase from 2000 but shows a shortfall against the budgeted receipts of £375 million.
- ❖ Whilst the tax revenue are not as buoyant as those experienced in recent years, the financial forecast still show income tax revenues increasing each year at a rate averaging 3.4% per annum, over the period 2000 to 2004. The currently higher retail price index means that forecast tax revenues are falling in real terms.

Table 14.1 TAX ALLOWANCES AND THRESHOLDS, 1995 to 2000

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<i>Tax Allowance</i>						
Single	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600
Married	5,200	5,200	5,200	5,200	5,200	5,200
Per Child	2,200	2,200	2,300	2,300	2,500	2,500
Wife Earned income (max)	3,660	3,740	4,100	4,100	4,500	4,500
Earned Income (max)	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400
Add/Personal allowance	3,980	4,100	4,100	4,100	4,500	4,500
<i>Thresholds</i>						
Single	9,840	10,040	10,425	10,425	10,750	10,750
Married	16,020	16,340	16,750	16,750	17,250	17,250
Single >63 yrs	11,020	11,270	11,625	11,625	12,000	12,000
Married >63 yrs	18,380	18,740	19,150	19,150	19,750	19,750

- Jersey Statistical Review 2002 -

TABLE 14.2 COMPARISON OF INCOME TAX PAYABLE IN 2001

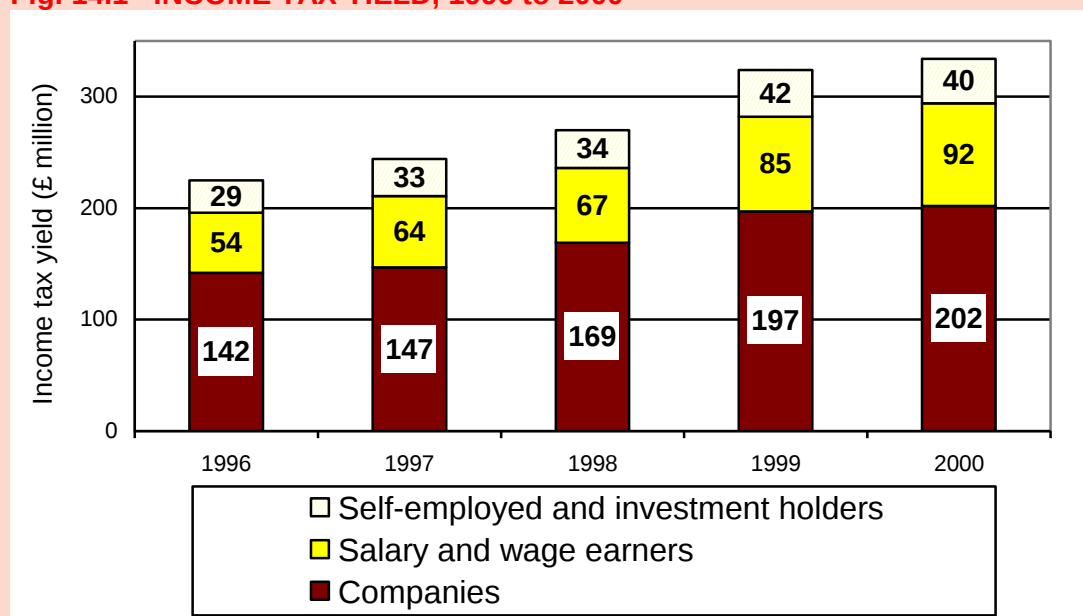
Single person*						
	Earned Income	Jersey		Guernsey		UK
	£	£		£		£
Single Person	10,750	NIL		810		1,218
	12,500	473		1,160		1,603
	15,000	1,448		1,660		2,153
	20,000	2,498		2,660		3,253
	25,000	3,800		3,660		4,353
Single Person- 1 child	17,750	NIL		754		1,846
	20,000	608		1,204		2,341
	25,000	1,958		2,204		3,441
Married couple-no children						
Aggregate Earned Income	Husband is sole earner: Tax Payable in			Wife earning £4,500 or more: Tax Payable in		
	Jersey	Guernsey	UK	Jersey	Guernsey	UK
	£	£	£	£	£	£
17,250	NIL	770	2,648	NIL	770	1,670
20,000	743	1,320	3,253	NIL	1,320	2,275
25,000	2,093	2,320	4,353	878	2,320	3,375
30,000	3,443	3,320	5,453	2,228	3,320	4,475
40,000	6,143	5,320	8,952	4,928	5,320	7,164
Married couple with two young children**						
Aggregate Earned Income	Husband is sole earner: Tax Payable in			Wife earning £4,500 or more: Tax Payable in		
	Jersey	Guernsey	UK	Jersey	Guernsey	UK
22,250	NIL	678	2,440	NIL	678	1,470
25,000	743	1,228	3,053	NIL	1,228	2,075
30,000	2,093	2,228	4,153	878	2,228	3,175
40,000	4,793	4,228	7,652	3,578	4,228	5,864
Elderly person (mid 60's)						
	Single Tax Payable in:			Married Couple Tax Payable in:		
	Jersey	Guernsey	UK	Jersey	Guernsey	UK
	£	£	£	£	£	£
12,000	NIL	820	1,184	NIL	NIL	666
15,000	810	1,420	1,844	NIL	NIL	1,326
20,000	2,160	2,420	3,253	68	840	2,735
25,000	3,510	3,420	4,353	1,418	1,840	3,835

* Guernsey tax figures are net of Family Allowance at the weekly rate of £10.50 per child

** UK tax figures are net of Child Benefit

Source: Department of Income Tax

Fig. 14.1 INCOME TAX YIELD, 1996 to 2000



Source: States of Jersey Treasury

Table 14.3 REDUCTION IN INCOME TAX FORECASTS, 2000-2004

	Actual 2000 £m	Estimate 2001 £m	Estimate 2002 £m	Estimate 2003 £m	Estimate 2004 £m
Budget 2001	343	375	384	401	422
Budget 2002	334	348	359	372	385
Reduction in forecast	9	27	25	29	37

Source: States of Jersey, Budget 2002

Table 14.4 PARISH RATES, 2002 AND TOTAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE, 2001

	July 2002 Parish rates, per quarter	Total income, 2001 (£)	Total expenditure, 2001 (£)
St Helier	2.00	16,350,000	16,418,000
St Clement	2.20	1,041,000	1,028,000
St Saviour	2.10	1,729,000	1,849,000
St Ouen	2.00	531,000	561,000
St Martin	1.90	549,000	568,000
Grouville	1.90	637,000	627,000
St Mary	1.80	289,000	289,000
St Peter	1.70	657,000	588,000
St Brelade	1.65	1,294,000	1,346,000
St Lawrence	1.70	662,000	582,000
Trinity	2.00	626,000	626,000
St John	1.60	336,000	309,000

Income and expenditure for the year ending 30 April 2001

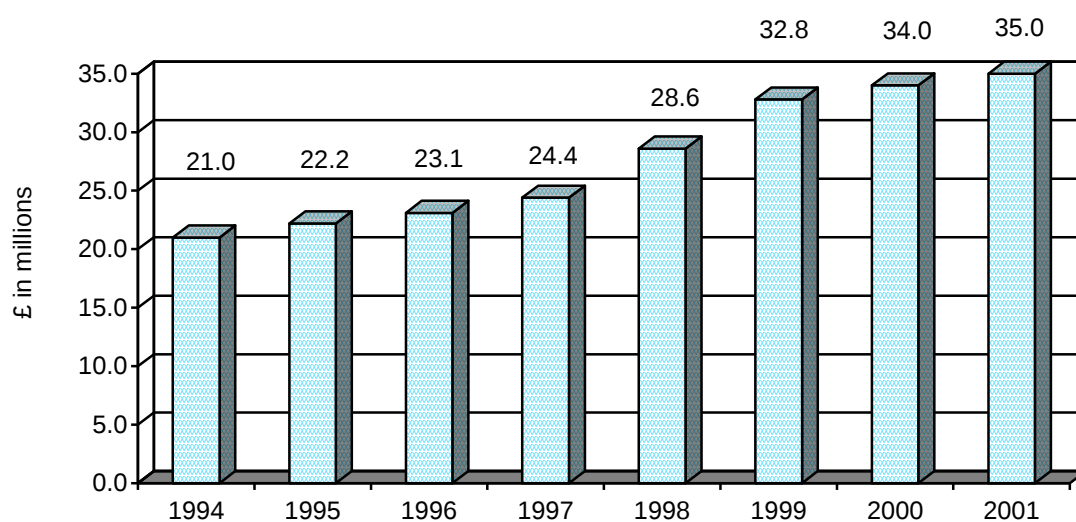
Parish rates agreed as at July 2002. The quarters charged are based on the size of the individual dwellings and are payable by the owner direct to the Parish in order to cover Parish expenses such as administration costs, welfare, refuse collection, road repairs etc.

Source: Parish Rates Lists

15. IMPÔTS

- ❖ Duty is imposed on alcohol, tobacco and motor fuel.
- ❖ In 2001 Impôts duties yielded £35.0 million, 3% more than in 2000 but £2.6 million less than budgeted.
- ❖ Although the sale of tobacco has dropped (partly due to reduced sales to visitors) revenue levels have increased. This is due to substantial rises in duty rates over the last few years. These increases are in accordance with the policy of the Health and Social Services Department.
- ❖ Beer contributes a small percentage of total receipts. The decline in beer consumption may be linked to the increased popularity of 'Alcopops' style drinks.
- ❖ Jersey rates of Impôts remain lower than UK rates, which also attract VAT.
- ❖ Jersey rates of Impôts are higher than Guernsey in nearly all areas.

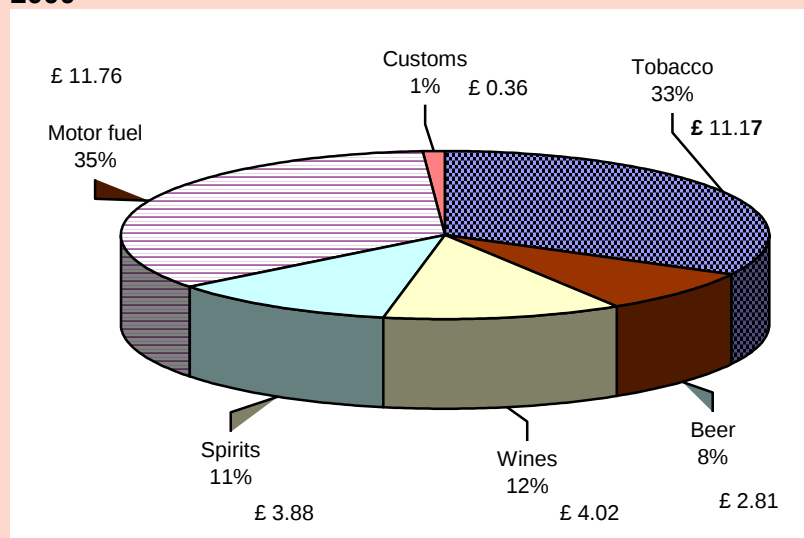
Fig. 15.1 CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DUTY COLLECTED, 1994 to 2001



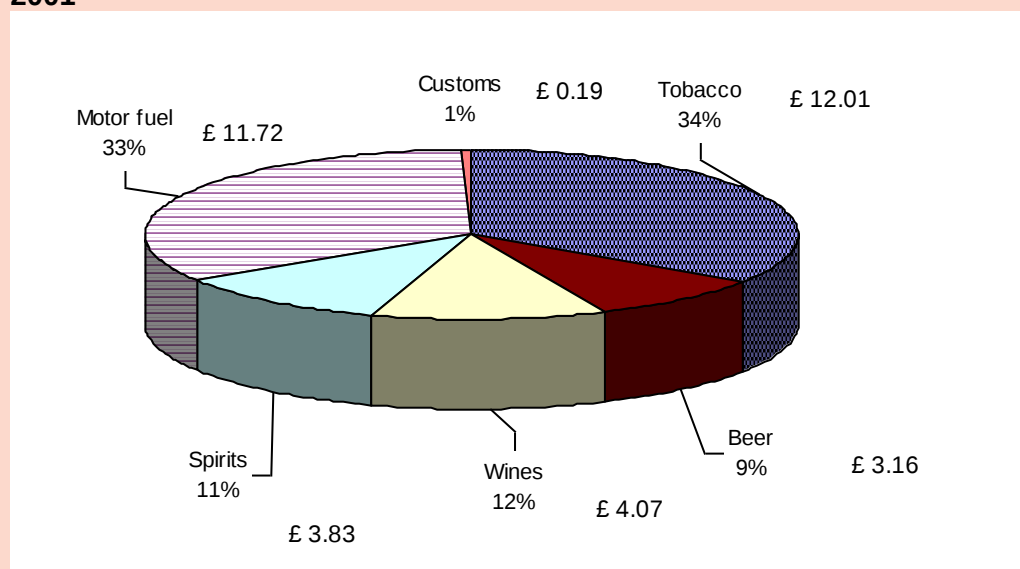
Source: States of Jersey, Customs and Excise Department

Fig. 15.2 CUSTOMS AND EXCISE REVENUE: SOURCES OF REVENUE, 2000 & 2001

2000



2001



Figures in £ million

Source: Source: Customs and Excise Annual Report 2001

Table 15.1 JERSEY, GUERNSEY AND UK EXCISE DUTY RATES (£), 2001

	Jersey	Guernsey	UK
70 cl bottle of spirits	4.82	3.20	5.48
75 cl bottle of table wine	0.72	0.73	1.16
Pint of beer	0.14	0.18	0.27
20 cigarettes	1.60	1.53	2.80
Litre of unleaded petrol	0.22	0.07	0.49
Litre of diesel	0.22	0.07	0.46

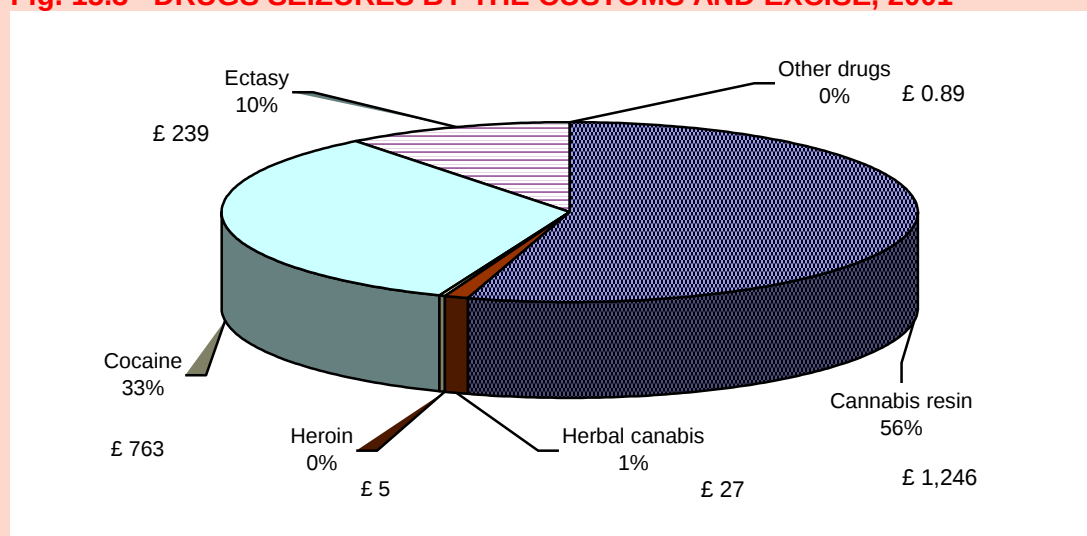
Source: States of Jersey, Customs and Excise Department

Table 15.2 DUTY AS A PERCENTAGE OF AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE, 2001

	Retail price (£)	Duty (£)	Duty as % of retail price
70 cl bottle of spirits	11.36	4.82	42.2
75 cl bottle of table wine	3.15	0.72	22.9
Pint of beer	1.89	0.14	7.1
20 cigarettes	3.15	1.60	50.8
Litre of unleaded petrol	0.56	0.22	38.4
Litre of diesel	0.59	0.22	36.8

Source: States of Jersey, Customs and Excise Department

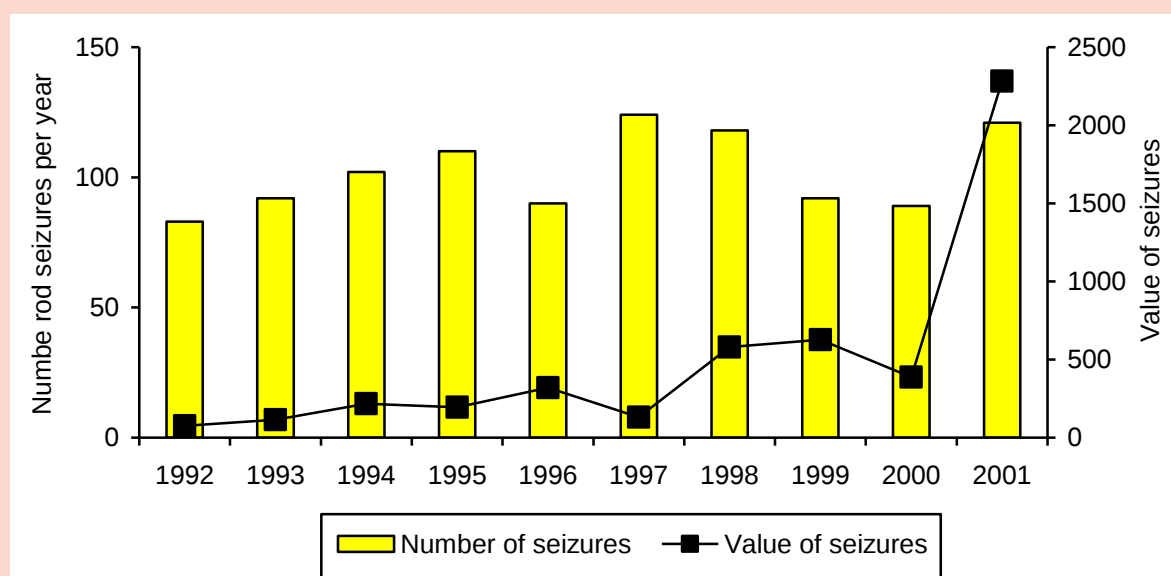
Fig. 15.3 DRUGS SEIZURES BY THE CUSTOMS AND EXCISE, 2001



Figures in £ 000s (Street value)

Source: Customs and Excise Annual Report 2001

Fig. 15.4 ANNUAL NUMBER AND TOTAL VALUE OF SEIZURES BY THE CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DEPARTMENT, 1992 to 2001



Source: Customs and Excise Annual Report 2001

16. PRICING AND EARNINGS

Retail Price Index

- ❖ In the twelve months to June 2002 the All-Items Retail Price Index for Jersey rose by 4.2 per cent to stand at 108.3 (June 2000 = 100). The retail price index excluding the cost of house purchase (RPI (X)) rose by 4.4 per cent in the same period.
- ❖ The United Kingdom All-Items Index increased by 1.3 per cent in the 12 months to March 2002. In the same period the UK RPI(X) increased by 2.3 per cent. Guernsey's All-Items index rose by 2.9 per cent in the 12 months to March 2002.

Table 16.1 JERSEY RETAIL PRICE INDEX (all items), March 1997 to March 2002

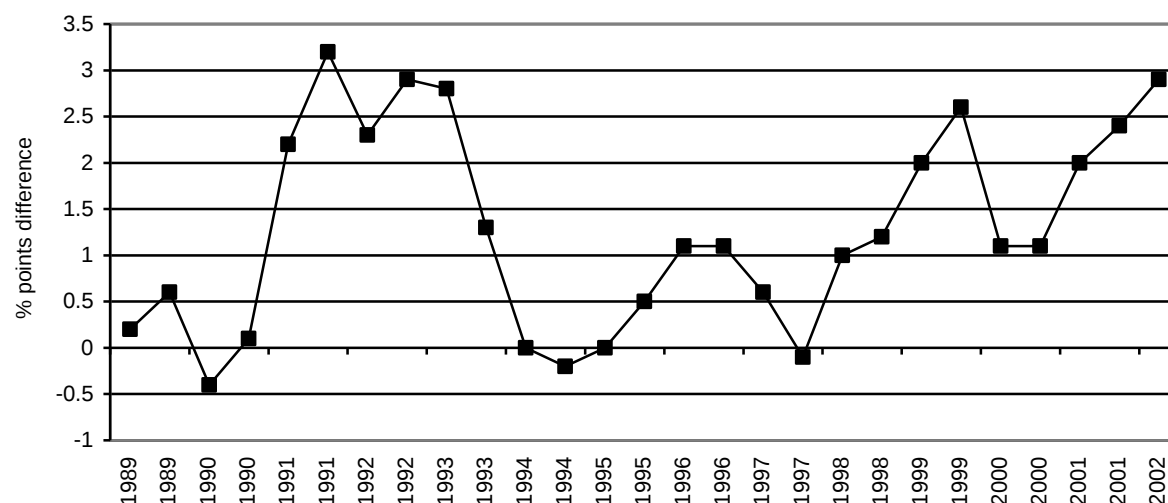
		JERSEY INDEX			ANNUAL MOVEMENTS %			QUARTERLY MOVEMENTS %		
		Dec 1977	Mar 1989	Jun 2000						
		= 100	= 100	= 100	JERSEY	UK	GUERNSEY	JERSEY	UK	GUERNSEY
1997	Mar	(363.3)	150.7		3.7	2.6	3.1	0.9	0.6	1.5
	Jun	(366.2)	151.9		3.5	2.9	4.0	0.8	1.4	1.0
	Sep	(370.8)	153.8		4.3	3.6	4.4	1.3	1.1	1.0
	Dec	(372.5)	154.5		3.5	3.6	4.7	0.4	0.4	1.2
1998	Mar	(379.0)	157.2		4.3	3.5	4.1	1.7	0.5	0.9
	Jun	(383.3)	159.0		4.7	3.7	4.0	1.2	1.6	0.9
	Sep	(386.7)	160.4		4.3	3.2	4.0	0.9	1.0	0.6
	Dec	(387.4)	160.7		4.0	2.8	3.2	0.2	0.0	0.4
1999	Mar	(391.8)	162.5		3.4	2.1	2.1	1.1	-0.2	-0.2
	Jun	(396.1)	164.3		3.3	1.3	2.2	1.1	0.9	1.0
	Sep	(399.7)	165.8	(96.7)	3.4	1.1	1.8	0.9	0.5	0.4
	Dec	(404.3)	167.7	(97.7)	4.4	1.8	2.4	1.1	0.7	1.1
2000	Mar	(409.6)	169.9	(99.0)	4.6	2.6	3.8	1.3	0.3	1.2
	Jun	(413.7)	171.6	100.0	4.4	3.3	4.4	1.0	1.6	1.6
	Sep	(418.3)	(173.5)	101.1	4.6	3.3	4.5	1.1	0.4	0.7
	Dec	(420.2)	(174.3)	101.6	4.0	2.9	3.9	0.5	0.3	0.5
2001	Mar	(426.1)	(176.7)	103.0	4.0	2.3	3.3	1.4	0.0	0.6
	Jun	(429.8)	(178.3)	103.9	3.9	1.9	2.3	0.9	1.3	0.8
	Sep	(435.6)	(180.7)	105.3	4.2	1.7	2.6	1.3	0.1	0.8
	Dec	(433.1)	(179.7)	104.7	3.1	0.7	1.9	-0.6	-0.7	-0.1
2002	Mar	(443.1)	(183.8)	107.1	4.0	1.3	2.9	2.3	0.6	1.6
	Jun	(447.9)	(185.8)	108.3	4.2			1.1		

Source: Statistics Unit, Policy and Resources Department, RPI News Release- June 2002

BACKGROUND NOTES

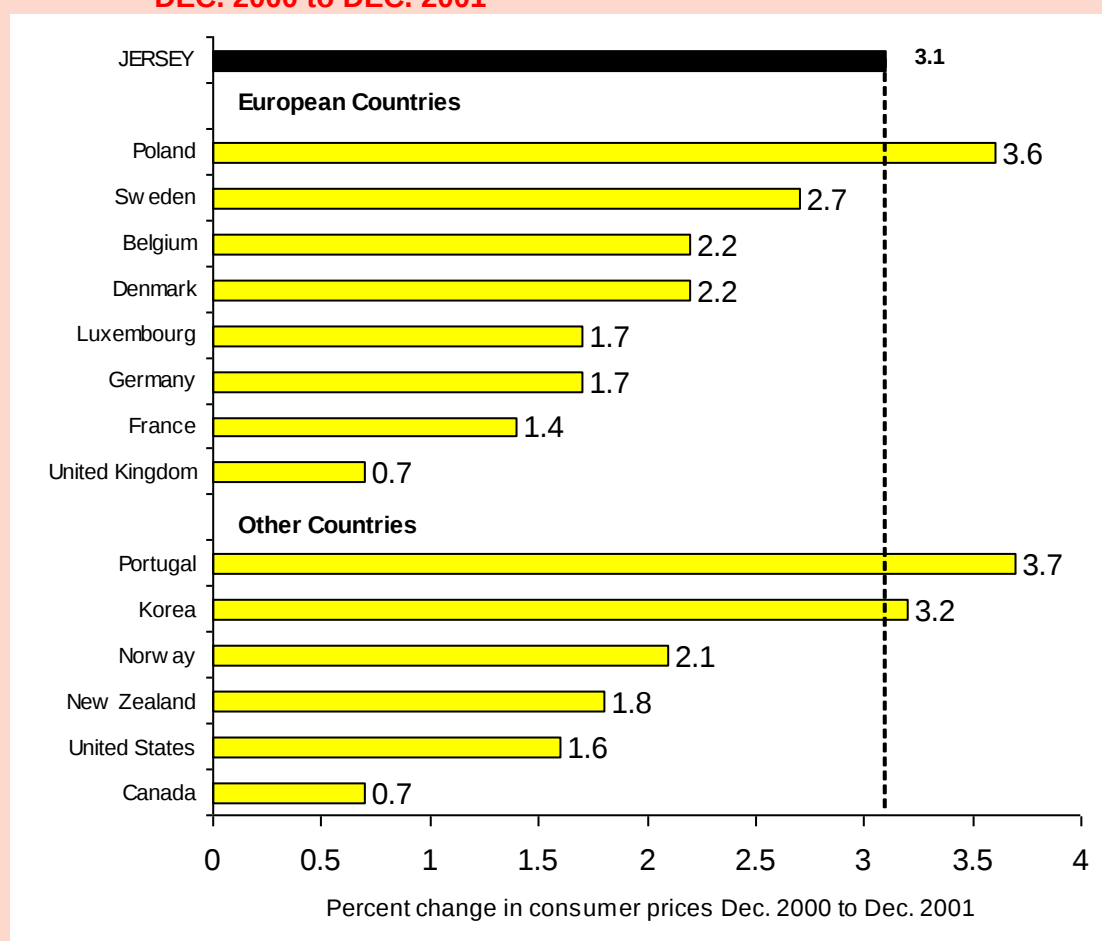
- The Retail Price Index (RPI) is the main measure of inflation in Jersey. It is also known as the Cost of Living Index. It measures the change from quarter to quarter in the price of the goods and services purchased by an average household in Jersey. The spending pattern on which the index is based is revised at intervals, using information from the Household Expenditure Survey (HES). Indices on the earlier December 1977 = 100 and March 1989 = 100 bases are set out in the annex alongside the index on the latest June 2000 = 100 base.
- The index is compiled using a large and representative selection of over 500 separate goods and services. The price movements for each of these are measured at a representative range of outlets. Over 2,000 separate price quotations are used each quarter in compiling the index. Prices are measured on or around the 15th day of March, June, September and December.

FIG. 16.1 THE DIFFERENCE (PERCENTAGE POINTS) FOR JERSEY AND THE UK OF THE ALL- ITEMS RETAIL PRICE INDEX. 1989-2002



Differences are calculated for the end of December and June each year.
Source: Statistics Unit, Policy and Resources Department.

Fig. 16.2 COMPARISON OF PERCENT CHANGE IN CONSUMER PRICES (RPI), DEC. 2000 to DEC. 2001



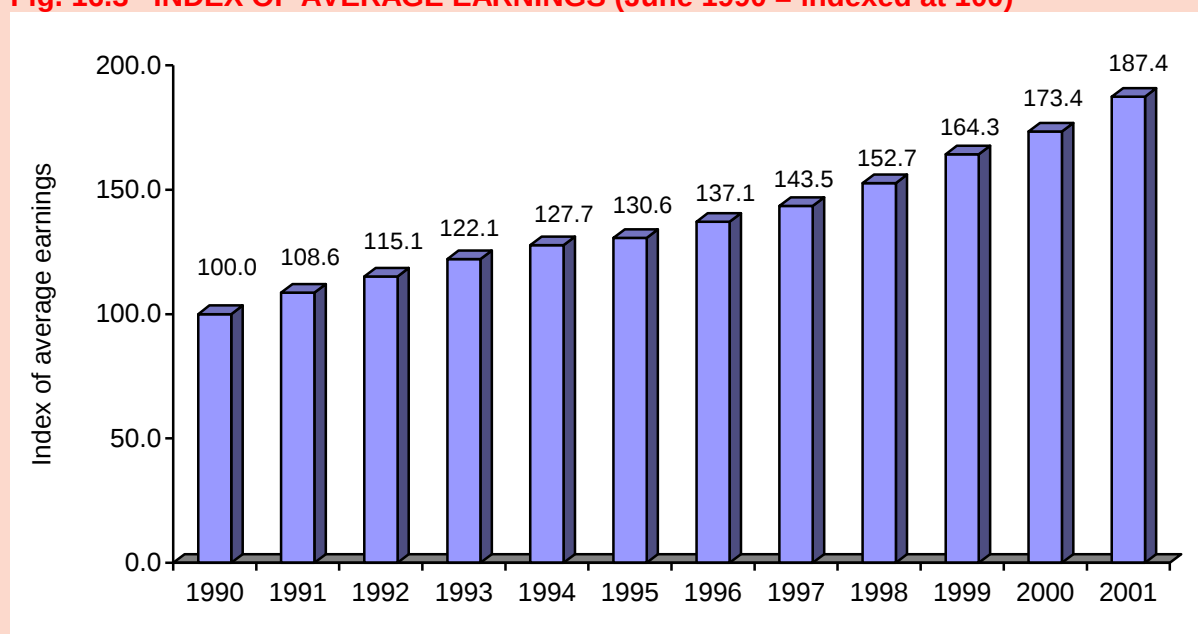
The RPI for Jersey for the 12 month period up to December 2001 was 3.1%. However, the RPI for the 12 months up to the three preceding quarters was: March, 2001: 4.0%, June: 3.9%, Sept.: 4.2%.

Source: Statistics Unit, Policy and Resources Department; The Economist, World in Figures, 2002 Edition

Average Earnings

- ❖ In the twelve months to June 2001 the average weekly earnings of workers in Jersey increased by 8.1 per cent to £436 per week. The Index of Average Earnings rose from 173.4 at June 2000 to 187.4 at June 2001 (June 1990 = 100). The increase compares with 5.5 per cent in 2000 and 7.6 per cent in 1999.
- ❖ The increase was principally due to more overtime being worked in 2001 than in 2000. The findings are consistent with continuing reports of a tight labour market in Jersey in which it is difficult to recruit staff to fill the substantial numbers of vacancies (3,341 at June 2001). A second reason for the Index showing a larger increase than in recent years is that two public sector pay awards were implemented between June 2000 and June 2001. In contrast, no such awards were implemented between June 1999 and June 2000.

Fig. 16.3 INDEX OF AVERAGE EARNINGS (June 1990 = indexed at 100)



Source: Statistics Unit, Policy and Resources Department

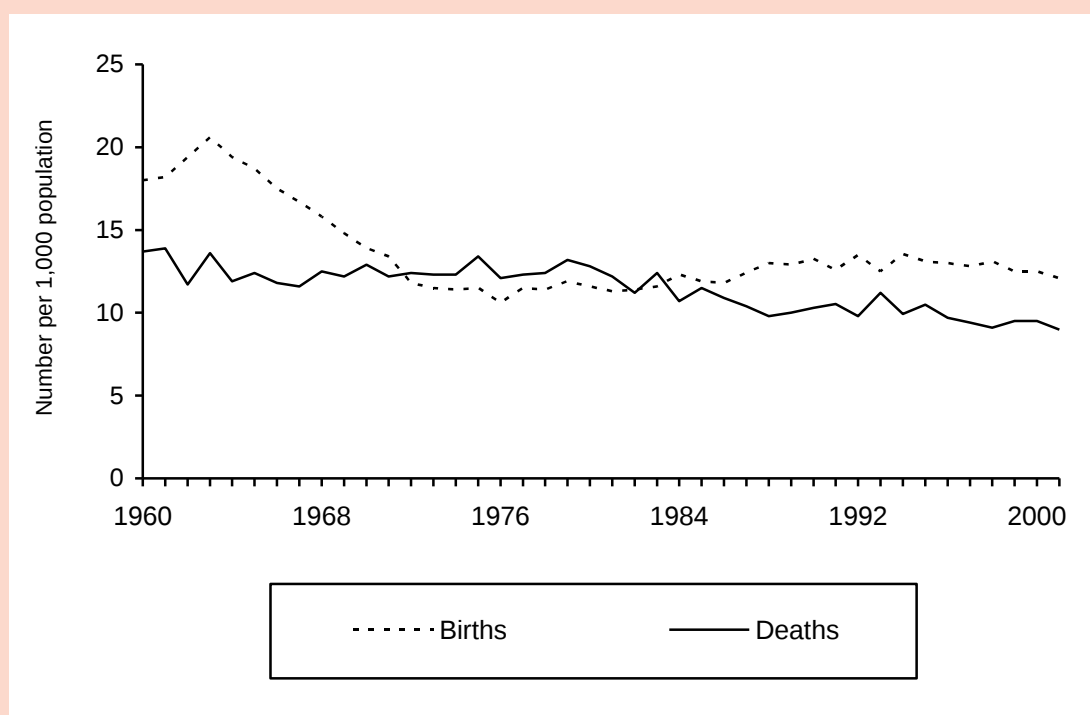
Table 16.2 INCREASE IN AVERAGE EARNINGS BY SECTOR, 2001

Industry	Annual change %
Agriculture	7.7
Manufacturing	7.0
Electricity, gas and water supply	4.9
Construction	4.6
Wholesale and retail distribution	4.6
Hotels and restaurants	10.7
Trading committees	6.8
Other transport and communication	8.0
Financial intermediation	8.4
Other business activities	8.3
Public departments	11.5
AVERAGE FOR ALL SECTORS	8.1

17. HEALTH

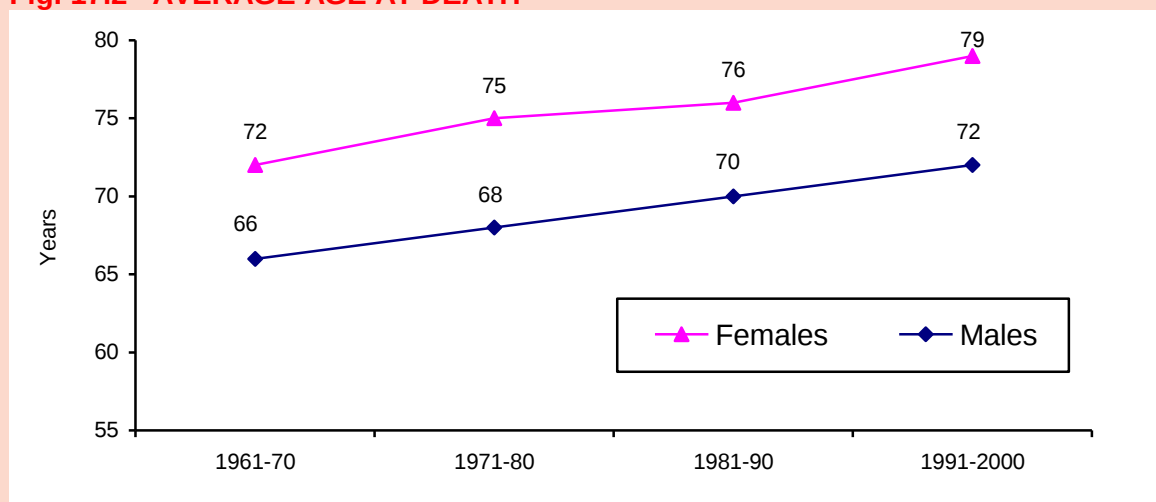
- ❖ Coronary heart disease is the single main cause of avoidable premature death in Jersey and in the year 2000 accounted for 108 out of a total of 788 deaths.
- ❖ Cancers accounted for 28% of all deaths in 2000.
- ❖ A health survey showed that some 29% of the adult population smoke, compared with 27% in the UK. A total of 33% of people are reportedly overweight, a further 12% were classified as obese. Over one quarter of respondents classed themselves as not being very physically active.
- ❖ There have been on average 14.3 deaths from suicide and undetermined causes in Jersey per annum in recent years.

Fig. 17.1 BIRTHS AND DEATH RATES PER 1000 POPULATION BY YEAR, 1960 to 2001



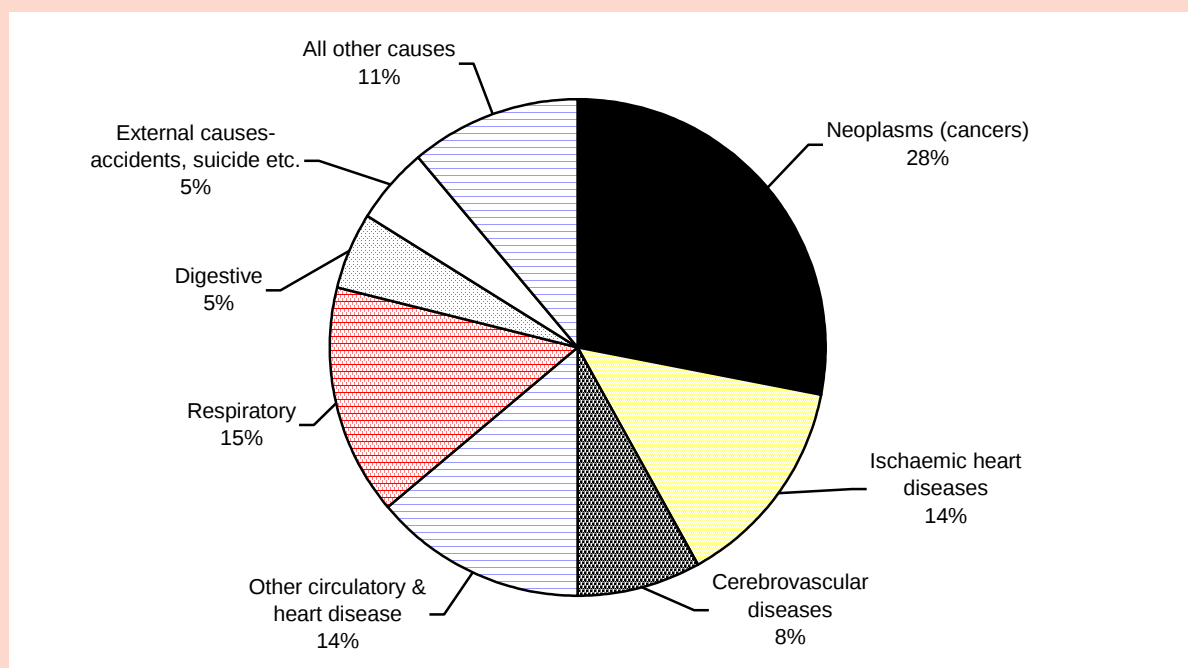
Source: Medical Officer of Health, States of Jersey

Fig. 17.2 AVERAGE AGE AT DEATH



Source: Medical Officer of Health, States of Jersey

Fig. 17.3 PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH IN 2000



Source: Annual Report of Director of Public Health Services 2001

Fig. 17.4 PERCENTAGE CHANCE AT BIRTH OF A PERSON DYING FROM CANCER, 2000

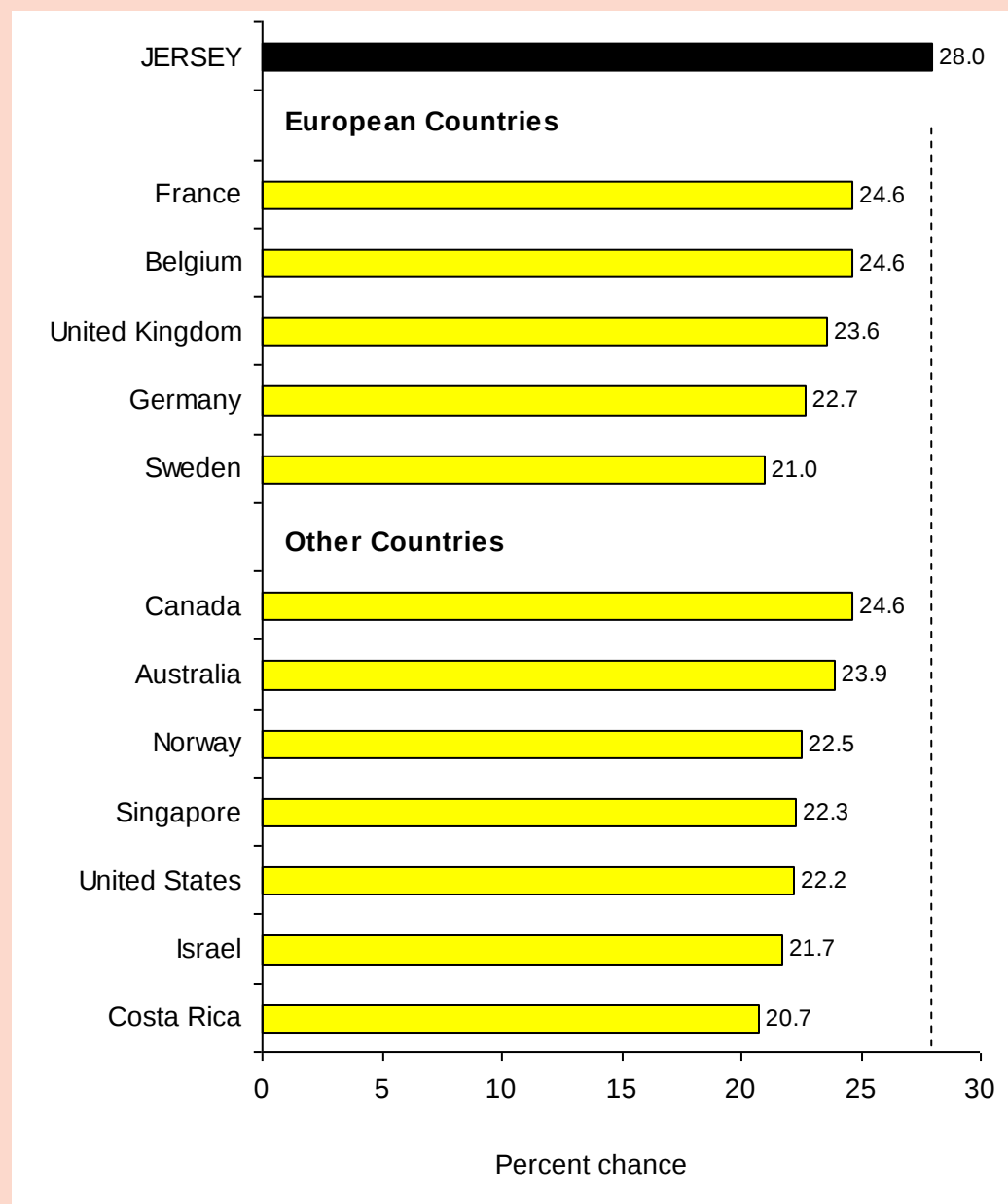
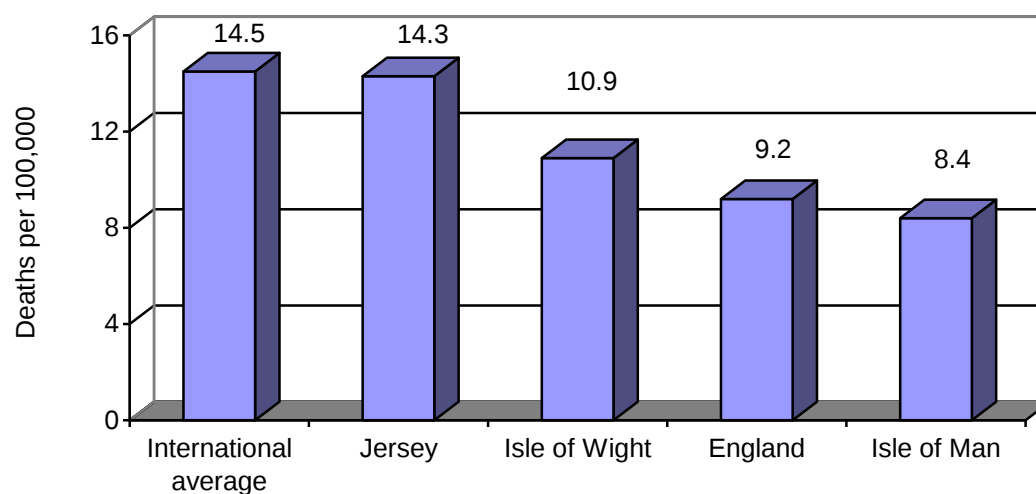


Figure for Jersey represents the percentage of total deaths caused by cancer for the total population. Figures for elsewhere refer to the percentage chance of a new born baby dying from cancer.

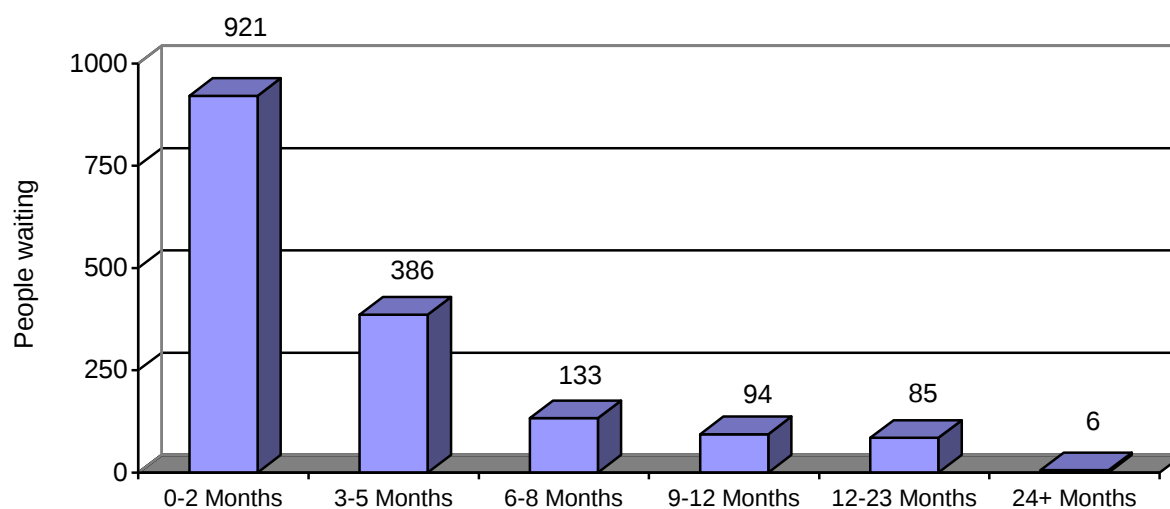
Source: Annual Report of Director of Public Health Services 2001. The Economist, World in Figures, 2002 Edition

Fig. 17.5 SUICIDES AND UNDETERMINED DEATHS FOR JERSEY (1992 to 2000) AND OTHER ISLANDS (1996-1998)



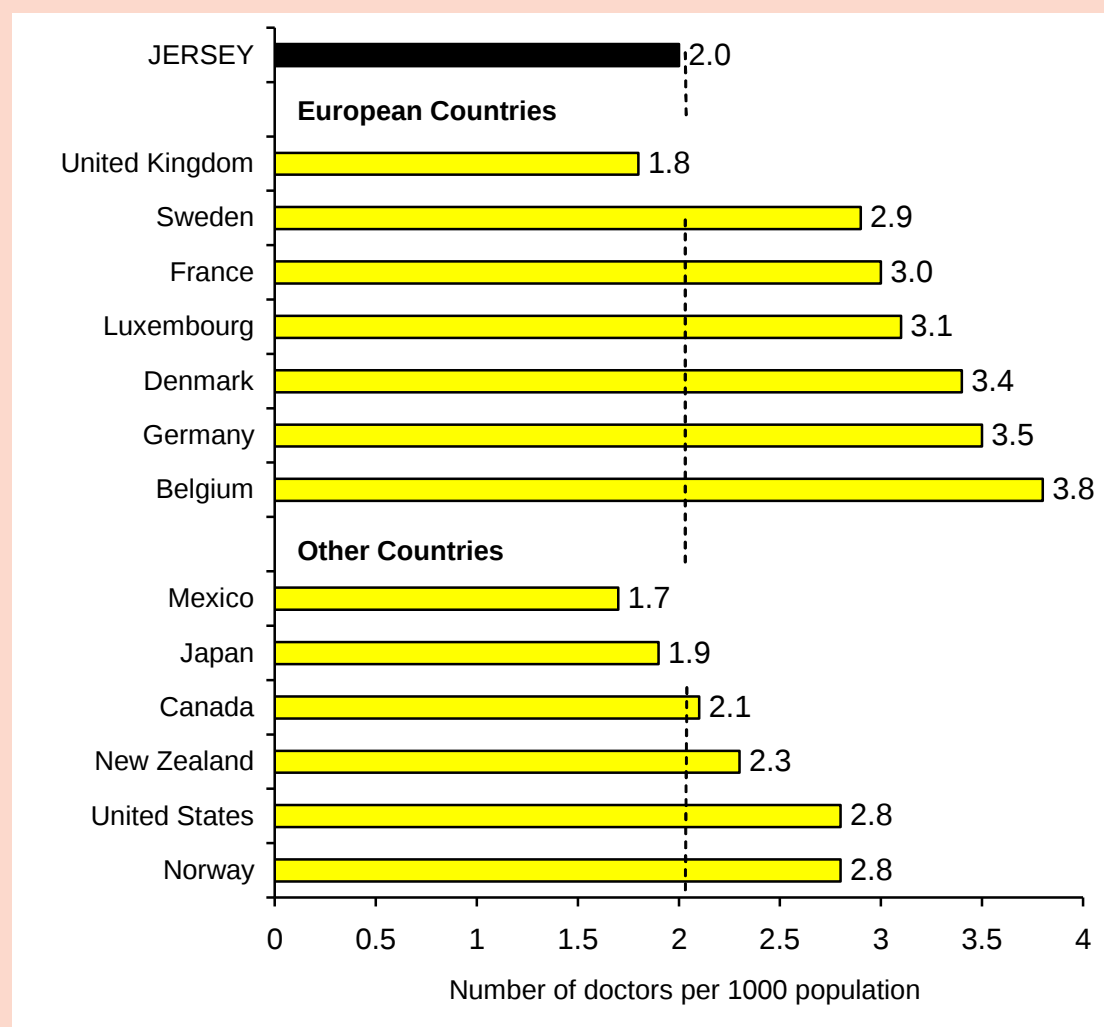
The age-standardised mortality rates for suicide and undetermined deaths has been used.
The average rate for 58 countries is 14.5 per 100,000 population.
Source: Annual Report of Director of Public Health Services 2001

Fig. 17.6 NON-URGENT SURGICAL WAITING TIMES, DECEMBER 2000



Source: Strategy 2001-2005, Improving Health and Social Care.

Fig 17.7 NUMBER OF DOCTORS PER 1000 POPULATION



Source: The Economist, World in Figures, 2002 Edition

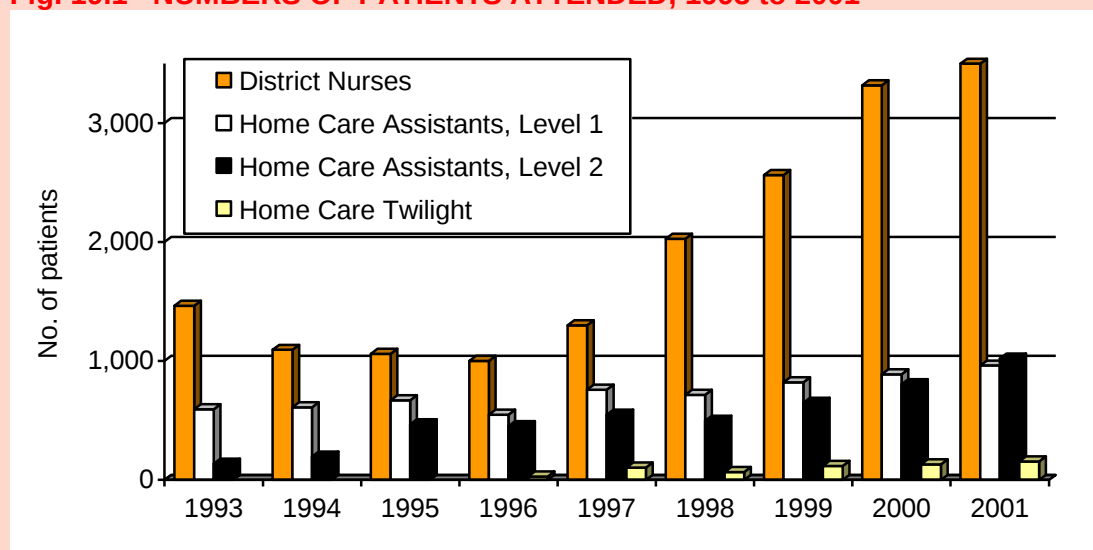
18. SOCIAL SECURITY

- ❖ Expenditure for States Social Security Support in 2001 was £41 million.
- ❖ The number of households being issued Family Allowance declined by 10% to 1,584 recipients (2001).
- ❖ The number of Invalid Care Allowance beneficiaries rose from 129 (2000) to 142 (2001).
- ❖ Disability Transport Allowance continued to increase. Recipients increased by 4% to 2,821 in 2001.
- ❖ In 2001 a total of 98 households benefited from Child Care Allowance (aged 0-5).
- ❖ In 2001, 494 members were registered on the new Help for the Elderly scheme.

19. FAMILY NURSING AND HOME CARE

- ❖ There has been a more than three fold increase in the number of patients visited by District Nurses from 1996 to 2001 and a 98% increase in those visited by day-time Care Assistants.

Fig. 19.1 NUMBERS OF PATIENTS ATTENDED, 1993 to 2001



Source: Family Nursing and Home Care (Jersey) Inc.

20. SOCIAL WORK

- ❖ Family mediation service was launched in March 1999. The service concentrates on children's issues, for parents who are separating or divorcing or who are having difficulty agreeing arrangements for their children.

Fig. 20.1 NUMBER OF PERSON DAYS/NIGHTS SPENT AT THE WOMEN'S REFUGE, 1990 to 2001

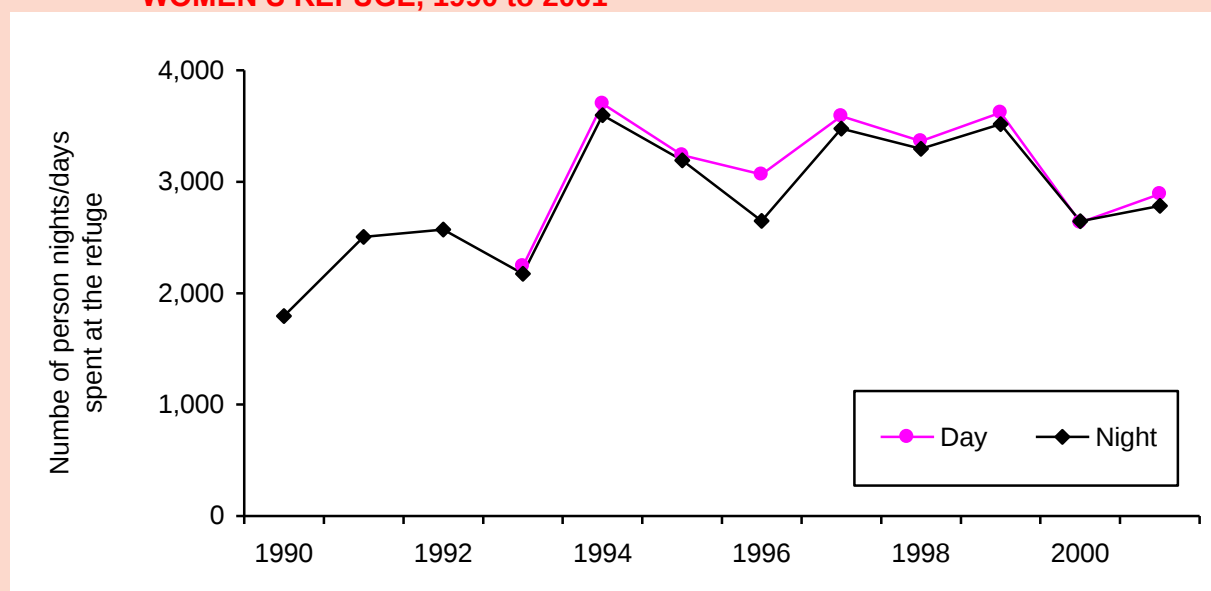


Table 20.1 ADMISSIONS TO THE WOMEN'S REFUGE, 1990 to 2001

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Women admitted	70	74	81	81	76	68	86	76	70	75	78	79
Children admitted	59	71	81	65	79	61	85	60	52	66	66	49

Source: The Women's Refuge

Table 20.2 FAMILY MEDIATION SERVICE STATISTICS, 1999 to 2001

Year	Enquiries	Intake sessions	Children involved	Mediation sessions
1999	50	40	41	14
2000	57	47	53	13
2001	40	33	52	10

Source: The Family Mediation Service

Table 20.3 RELATE'S STATISTICS, 1999 to 2001

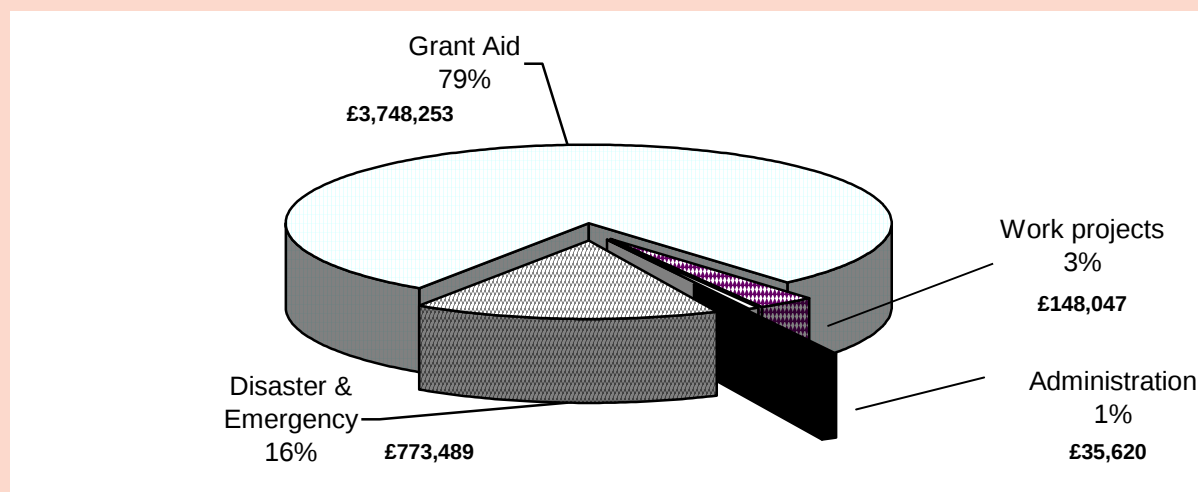
Year	Enquiries	Initial consultation	Ongoing counselling	Psychosexual counselling
1999	323	289	603	136
2000	262	211	459	90
2001	260	194	615	131

Source: Relate (Jersey Marriage Guidance)

21. OVERSEAS AID

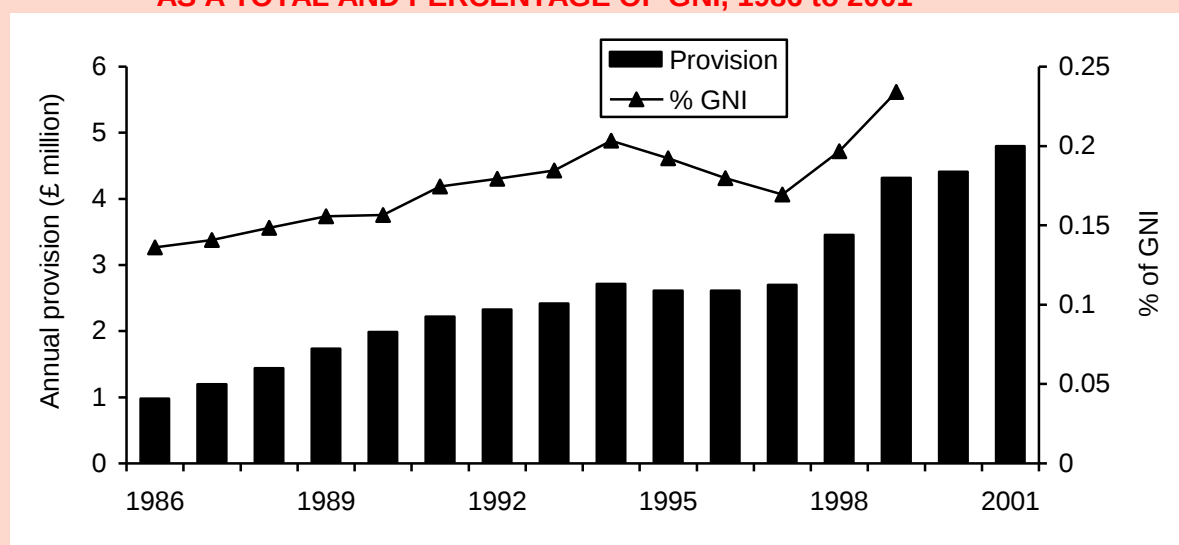
- ❖ The Overseas Aid Committee seeks to contribute towards the eradication of global poverty.
- ❖ Areas of assistance included supply of clean water, health, sanitation, education, agriculture and livestock and revolving loan schemes for small businesses.
- ❖ In 2001 the expenditure of the committee was £4.8 million.
- ❖ In the year 2001 a total of £ 773,489 was spent on disaster relief.
- ❖ In 2000 a total of 159 separate grants for developmental projects were approved at a total cost of £3.34 million.
- ❖ In the year 2001 community projects were organised in Uganda (2), and Equador, involving 37 local residents at a net cost of £148,047 (including materials and equipment).
- ❖ Administrative costs in 2001 were £35,620.
- ❖ The UN has adopted a official development assistance target of 0.70% of the donor countries GNI. In 2001, Jersey's contributed an estimated 0.23% of its GNI.

Fig. 21.1 ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF THE OVERSEAS AID COMMITTEE, 2001



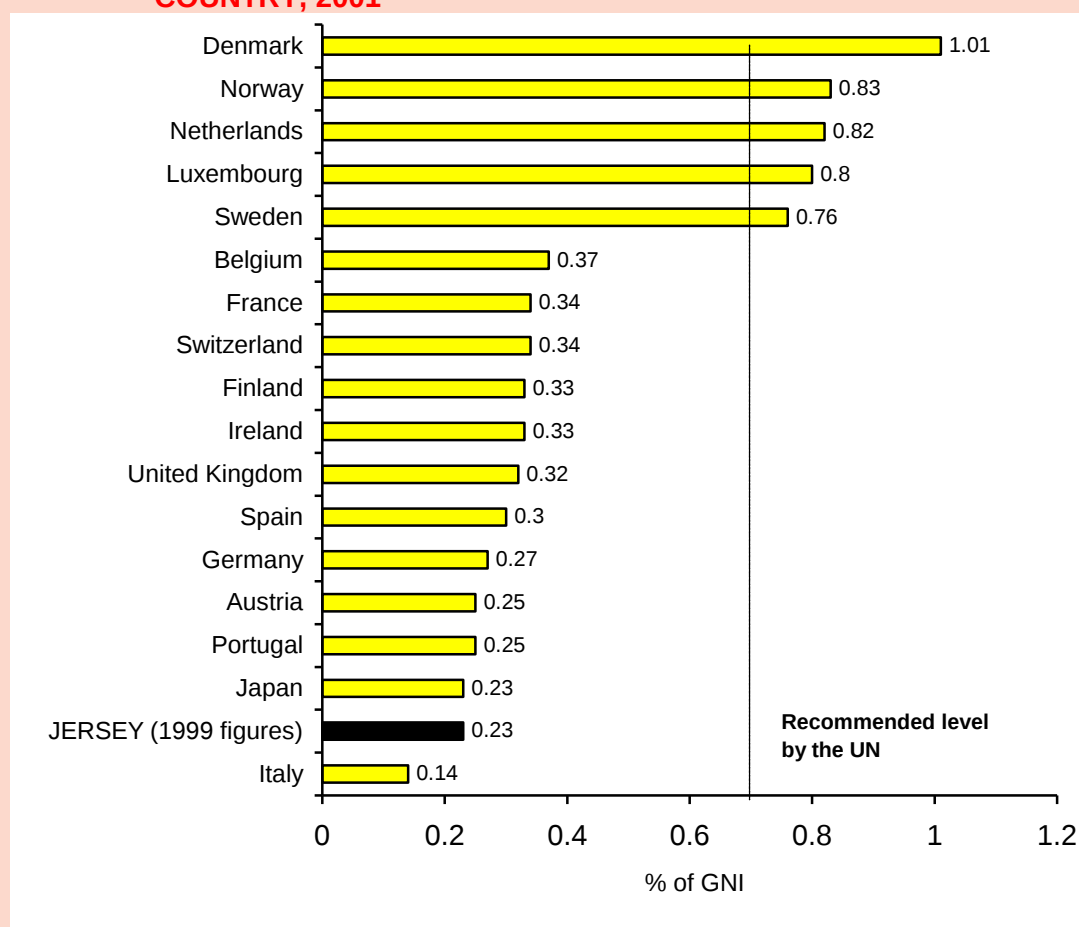
Source: States of Jersey Overseas Aid Committee, Annual Report 2001

Fig. 21.2 ANNUAL OVERSEAS AID BUDGET PROVISION, EXPRESSED AS A TOTAL AND PERCENTAGE OF GNI, 1986 to 2001



Provision includes annual budget provision and top-up.
Comparison to the GNI is more appropriate than GDP for small economies
Source: The report of the Overseas Aid Committee for 2001

Fig. 21.3 NET OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE AS A PERCENT OF GNI BY COUNTRY, 2001



The percentage value quoted for Jersey is based on the most recent estimate of GNI and the Overseas Aid contribution from 1999.
Source: OECD in figures. Statistics on member countries.
Statistics Unit, Policy and Resources Department.

22. AIR TRANSPORT

- ❖ The total number of air passengers (inward and outward) in 2001 was just over 1.5 million. Of these almost 1.3 million were via the UK and almost 0.2 million from the other Channel Islands.
- ❖ Passenger arrivals by air fell from 821,000 in 2000 to 768,000 in 2001, a fall of 6%. Arrivals from the continent showed the largest decline from 56,500 to 43,000 (2000 to 2001), a fall of 20%.
- ❖ Leisure passengers accounted for 80% of arrivals, business passengers for 20% in 2001.
- ❖ Income from airport dues rose from £7.46 m to £12.76 m, 1995 to 2000. The rise has principally been due to increases in aircraft charges, particularly of passenger supplements.

Table 22.1 AIRPORT TRAFFIC, 2001

	Arrivals	Departures	Total Passengers
UK Passenger	641,000	631,000	1,272,000
Inter-Island Passenger	81,900	99,100	181,000
Continental Passenger	45,200	37,400	82,600
Total Passenger	768,100	767,500	1,535,600
Number Commercial Flights Movements	-	-	24,100
Number of Light Aircraft Movements	-	-	15,700
Inward/Outward Freight (tonne)	-	-	6,224

Source: Customs and Excise Annual Report 2001, Jersey Airport

Table 22.2 LANDING CHARGES AT JERSEY AIRPORT FOR COMMERCIAL AIRCRAFT, 1996 to 2001

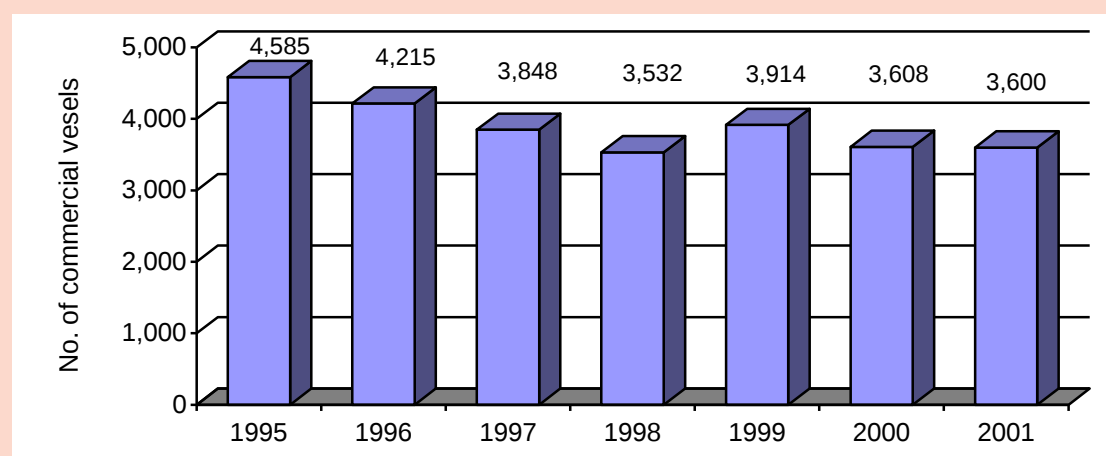
	Landing due per metric tonne-international	Landing due per metric tonne-within 90 miles (ie C.I. & near France) or aircraft carrying freight and mail only	Passenger load supplement (£) UK & international	Passenger load supplement (£) C.I.
1996	11.49	6.88	2.75	1.15
1997	11.84	7.10	3.69	1.69
1998	12.32	7.40	4.20	1.74
1999	12.88	7.74	5.84	3.30
2000	13.13	7.89	7.34	4.80
2001	13.46	8.09	7.63	4.99

Source: Jersey Airport

23. SEA TRANSPORT

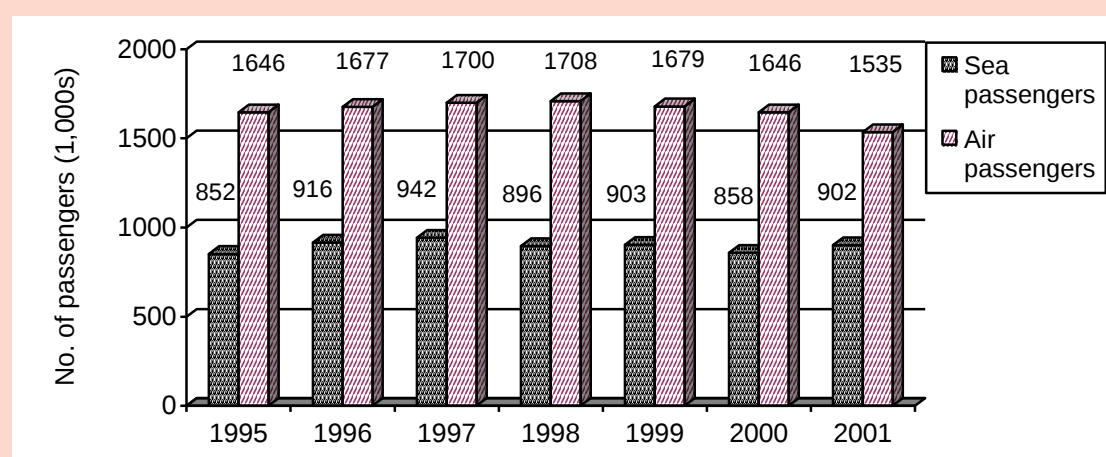
- ❖ The number of commercial vessels entering St Helier fell by 21% over the last 5 years. The decline since 1995 is both a function of the decline in the tourist trade and the introduction of larger vessels, able to take more freight and passengers on a single sailing.
- ❖ Sea passenger numbers rose to a peak of 942,000 in 1997 and fell back to 902,000 in 2001.
- ❖ In 2001, fuel oils and gas accounted for 25% of all freight. General freight accounted for nearly 65%. Imports of cement rose by 30% over the year to some 39,000 tonne.
- ❖ The total number of ships on the Port of Jersey register in 2001 was 2,117.

Fig. 23.1 COMMERCIAL VESSELS ENTERING ST. HELIER, 1995 to 2001



Source: Jersey Harbours

Fig. 23.2 NUMBER OF SEA AND AIR PASSENGERS (thousands), 1995 to 2001



Numbers include arrival and departures
 Passengers by air exclude transit passengers
 Source: Jersey Harbours Department, Jersey Airport

Fig. 23.3 TOTAL PASSENGER ARRIVALS BY SEA AND AIR PER MONTH, 1990 & 2000

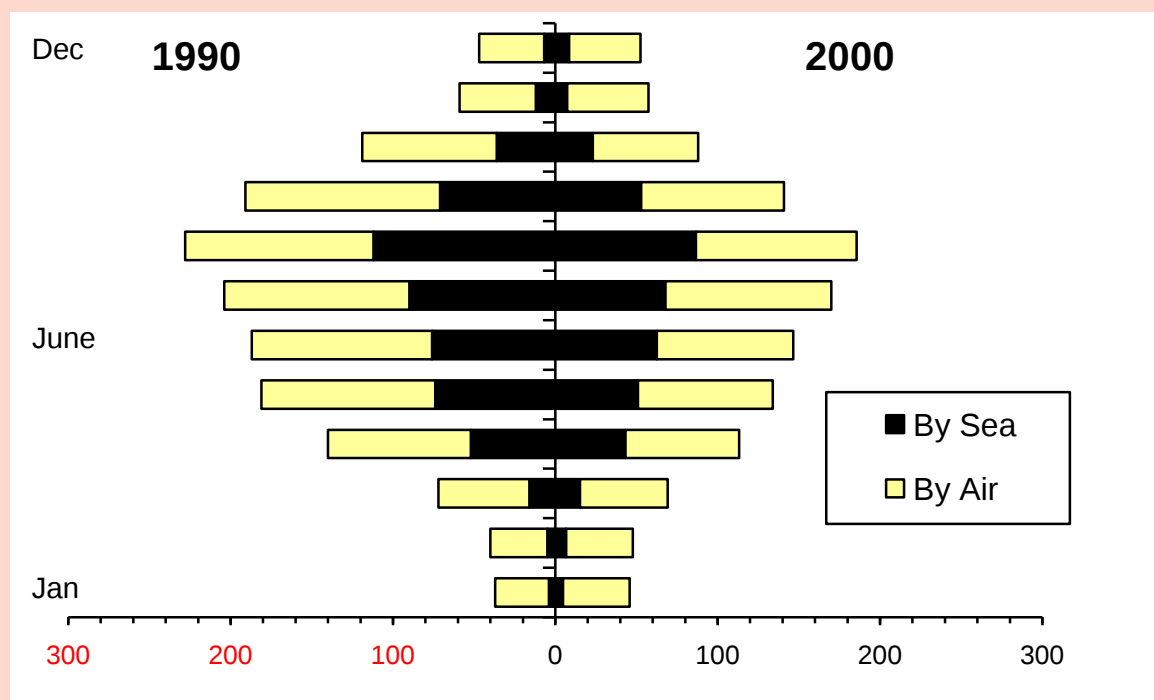


Fig. 23.4 ANNUAL SEA FREIGHT, 1980 to 2000

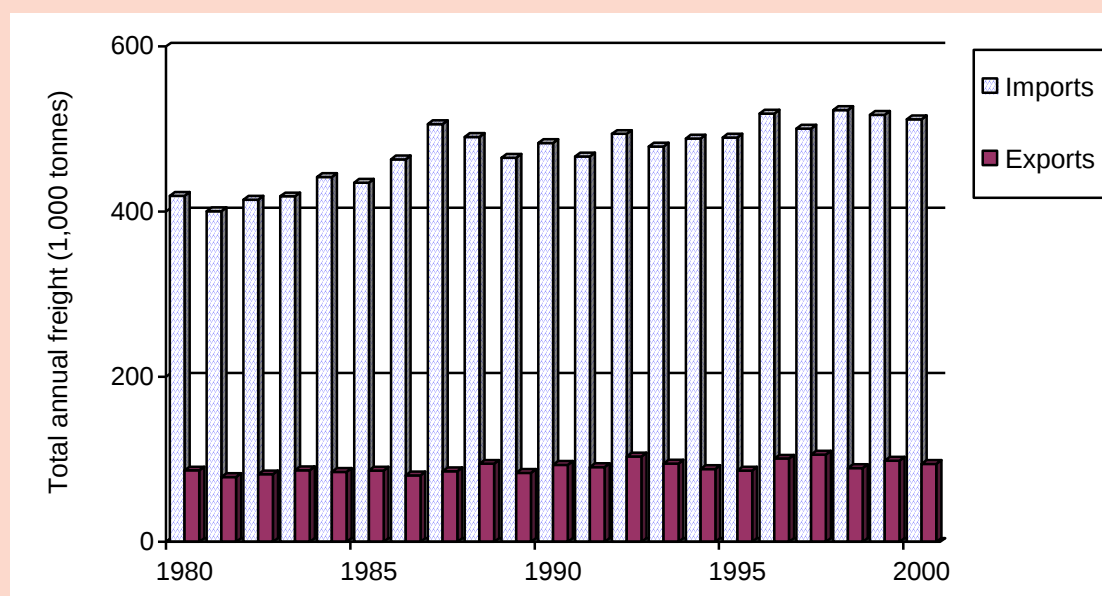
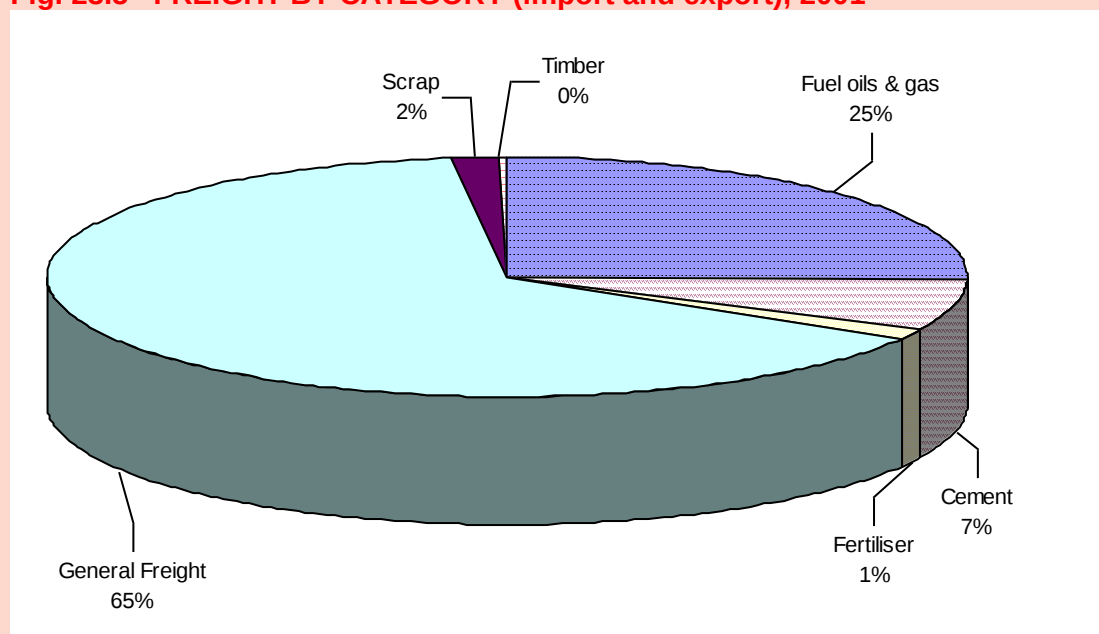


Fig. 23.5 FREIGHT BY CATEGORY (import and export), 2001

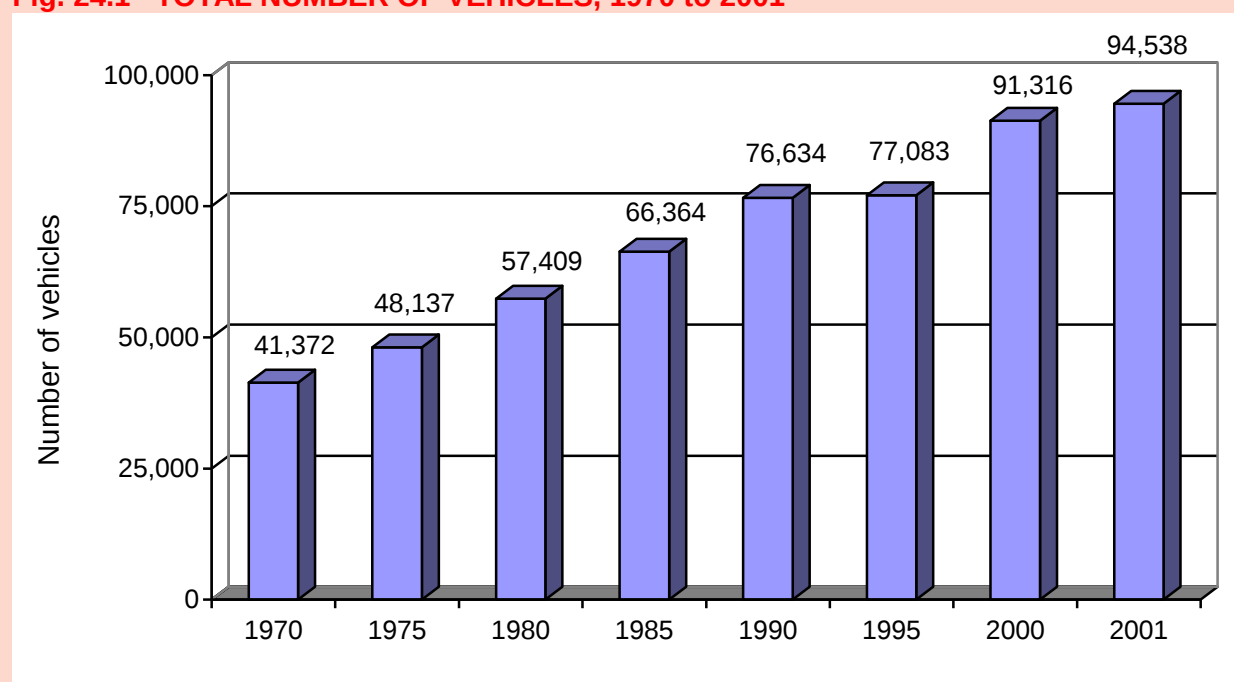


Total freight handled (imports and exports): 552,000 tonnes.
Export products include all scrap and some general freight.
Source: Jersey Harbour Department

24. VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS

- ❖ A total of 11,645 vehicles were registered in Jersey in the year 2001. Of these 9,724 (83.5%) were new and 1,921 (16.5%) had been previously registered elsewhere.
- ❖ The total number of registered vehicles has increased by 14,985 or 19% over the 5-year period 1996 to 2001.
- ❖ The number of registered motor cars has increased by 17,373 or 32% over the last 5 years. The number of registered vans has increased by 18% over same period.
- ❖ There has been an increase in private car ownership per 1,000 people, from 630 to 815, during the past 5 years. The level of car ownership in 2001 was higher than anywhere else in the world.
- ❖ 84% of households had the use of one or more car or van. The corresponding numbers in 1996 and 1989 were 83% and 80%, respectively.
- ❖ Approximately one household in seven (14%) had more than two cars (or vans) for private use.
- ❖ Almost one-sixth (16%) of all private households had no car or van for domestic use; of these 170 households had at least one motorcycle or scooter. Thus, 5,679 households had no motorised vehicle for private use.
- ❖ The number of hire cars has declined by half over the last 10 years and the number of operators by more than one third during the past 5 years. The fall is due to the decline in the number of tourists.
- ❖ During the year 2001, a total of 3,916 candidates sat the driving theory test and 2,452 the practical driving test. The pass rates were 40% and 58% respectively.

Fig. 24.1 TOTAL NUMBER OF VEHICLES, 1970 to 2001



Figures up to 1993 only include taxed vehicles. Figures after 1994 include all vehicle records on the register as at 31 Dec each year.

Figures include all cars, tractors and motorbikes etc.

Source: Driver and Vehicle Standards Department, Annual Report 2001

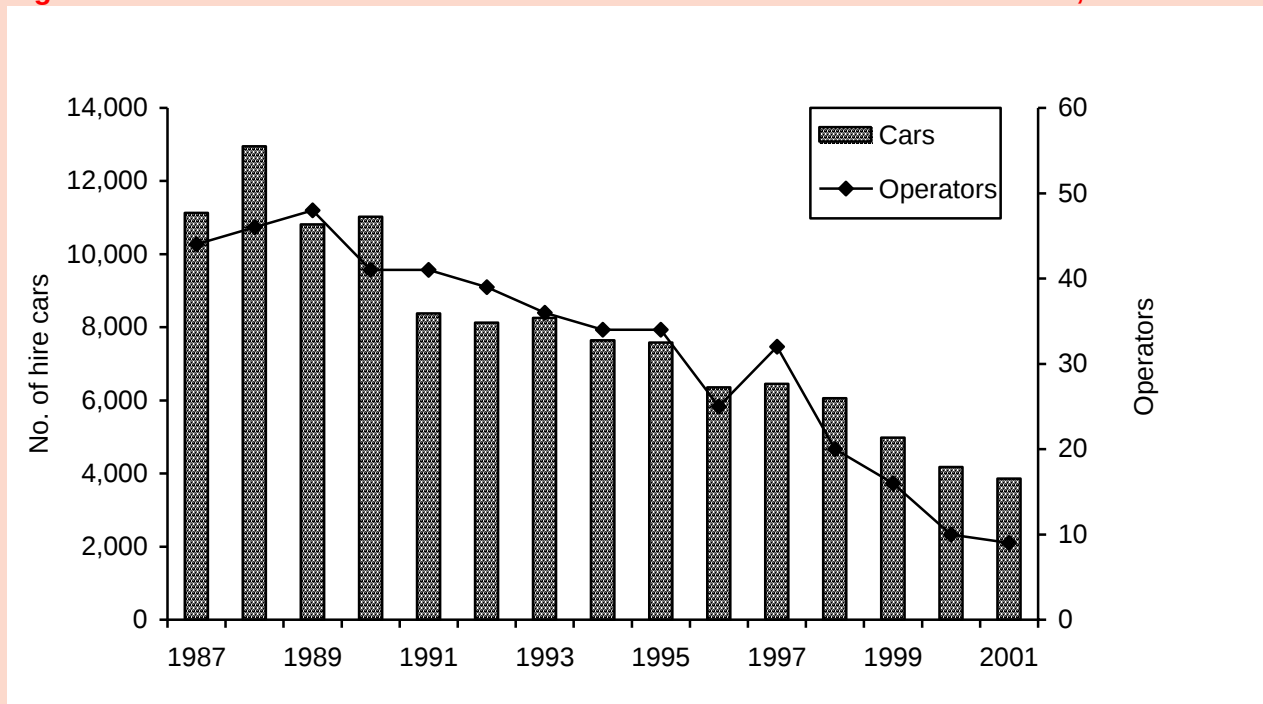
Table 24.1 NUMBER OF REGISTERED VEHICLES, 1996 to 2001

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Motor cars	60,107	64,056	66,403	66,726	68,637	71,059
Vans	6,323	6,629	6,905	7,106	7,338	7,562
Trucks	3,363	3,425	3,495	3,525	3,610	3,617
Tractor	2,440	2,445	2,444	2,419	2,401	2,369
Minibus	648	651	648	645	650	645
Mobile caravans	473	477	481	488	511	528
Forklift	259	279	303	328	333	352
Mechanical loader	120	118	129	125	158	172
Coach	142	142	153	148	148	132
Dumper	44	45	52	58	68	73
Omnibus	55	52	50	50	46	46
Ambulances	36	39	38	40	39	38
Road repairers	27	26	25	27	28	27
Fire engines	18	16	16	16	16	16
Mobile cranes	14	13	14	13	13	14
Mobile concrete pumps	3	3	3	3	2	2
Sub total	74,072	78,416	81,159	81,717	83,998	86,652
Motor cycles	4,085	4,318	4,621	4,917	5,286	5,676
Mopeds	1,385	1,501	1,730	1,878	2,023	2,200
Combinations	11	10	10	9	9	10
Sub total	5,481	5,829	6,361	6,804	7,318	7,886
OVERALL TOTAL	79,553	84,245	87,520	88,521	91,316	94,538

Note: Vehicles numbers given are for those listed on the register on 31 Dec. 2001 and not those actually present in the Island

Source: Driver and Vehicle Standards Department, Annual Report 2001

Fig. 24.2 HIRE CAR LICENCE OPERATORS AND VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS, 1987 to 2001



Source: Driver and Vehicle Standards Department, Annual Report 2001

Table 24.2 PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS WITH NUMBER OF CARS AND VANS OWNED/AVAILABLE.

	Number of Cars and Vans					
	0	1	2	3	4	5 or more
Households	5,849	14,298	10,691	3,174	980	571
% of all households	16	40	30	9	3	2

Source: Jersey Census 2001, Bulletin 7

Table 24.3 PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT A CAR OR VAN BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE.

Household Type	Number of households	% of all such households
Couple with at least one dependent child	208	3
Couple with all children aged over 15 yrs.	57	2
Couple (both not pensioners)	566	9
Couple (with one pensioner)	68	6
Single parent and at least one dependent child	319	23
Single parent with all children aged over 15 yrs.	152	15

- Jersey Statistical Review 2002 -

Person living alone (not pensioner)	1,862	33
Person living alone (pensioner)	1,997	49
Two or more pensioners	248	9
Two or more unrelated persons	76	9
Other	296	11
TOTAL	5,849	16

Source: Jersey Census 2001, Bulletin 7

Table 24.4 PRIVATE CAR AND VAN OWNERSHIP / USE: 1971 to 2001

	% of all private households with		
	No car or van	One car or van	Two or more cars or vans
2001	16	40	44
1996	17	42	41
1989	20	39	40
1971	35	43	22

(percentages for 1989 do not add up to 100 due to rounding to the nearest whole number)

Source: Jersey Census 2001, Bulletin 7

PARKING

- ❖ The majority of vehicles (88%) were parked on private property.
- ❖ Of the vehicles parked overnight on a public road or street, 45% (constituting 1,228 vehicles) were parked in St. Helier and a further 14% (374 vehicles) in St. Saviour.

Table 24.5 OVERNIGHT PARKING OF VEHICLES FOR PRIVATE USE.

	Private garage	Private parking area	Public parking area	Public road or street	Elsewhere
Number of vehicles	14,992	35,394	3,309	2,722	388
% of all vehicles	26	62	6	5	1

MODE OF TRAVEL TO WORK

- ❖ Considerably more than half (57%) of those in employment travelled to work by private car.
- ❖ Almost a quarter (23%) walked to work.

Table 24.6 MODE OF TRAVEL TO WORK

Travel to work	Number of employed people	% of all employed people
Private car (alone)	20,044	43
Walk	10,770	23
Private car (with others)	6,794	14
Bus	1,693	4
Cycle	1,268	3
Motorcycle or scooter	1,059	2
Taxi	195	+
Work mainly at or from home	2,337	5
Other	2,922	6
TOTAL	47,082	100

(+ represents a non-zero percentage less than 0.5).

25. COMMUNICATIONS

Telecommunications

- ❖ The number of mobile phone customers has increased eight fold over the last 5 years.
- ❖ Number of land lines has increased by 15% over the past 5 years.
- ❖ Number of public pay phones has declined by 60% over the past 2 years.

Table 25.1 NUMBERS OF TELEPHONE LINES, MOBILE PHONES AND PAYPHONES, 1996 to 2001

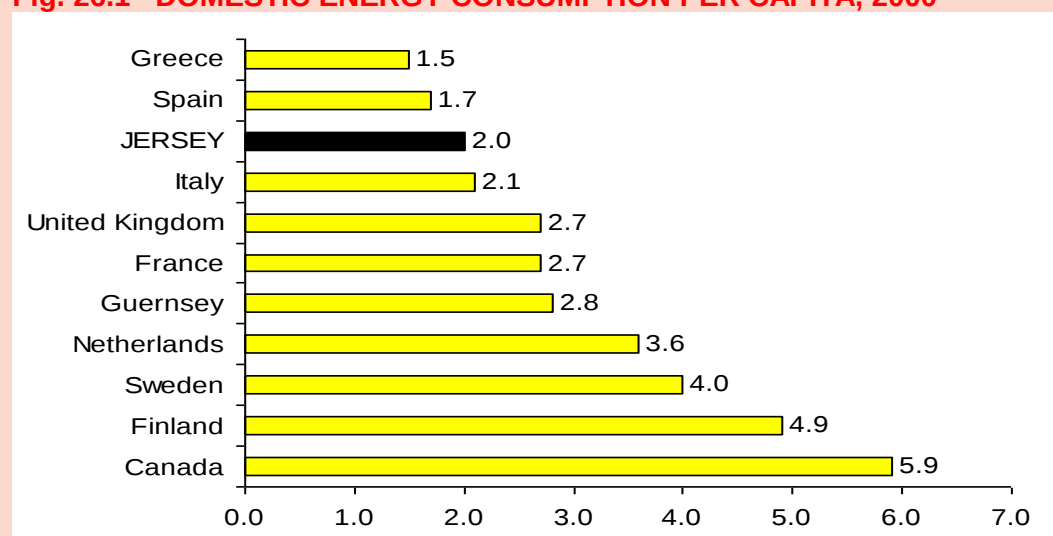
	1996	1997	1999	1999	2000	2001
Land Lines						
Total exchange lines (1000's)	64.4	65.5	68.7	70.3	74.1	73.9
Total calls (million)	-	-	-	-	366	378
Mobile Phones						
Total customers	6,500	12,000	18,000	24,500	44,500	61,000
Calls (million)					125	180
Number of payphones	-	-	-	1,504	1,118	582

Source: Jersey Telecom

26. ENERGY

- ❖ The average consumption of electricity by domestic users has risen by over 30% during the past 10 years.
- ❖ In 2001, 459 million units of electricity were imported from EDF in France representing 75% of the total electricity for the Island.
- ❖ The quantity of gas sold has risen by 16% over the past 20 years.

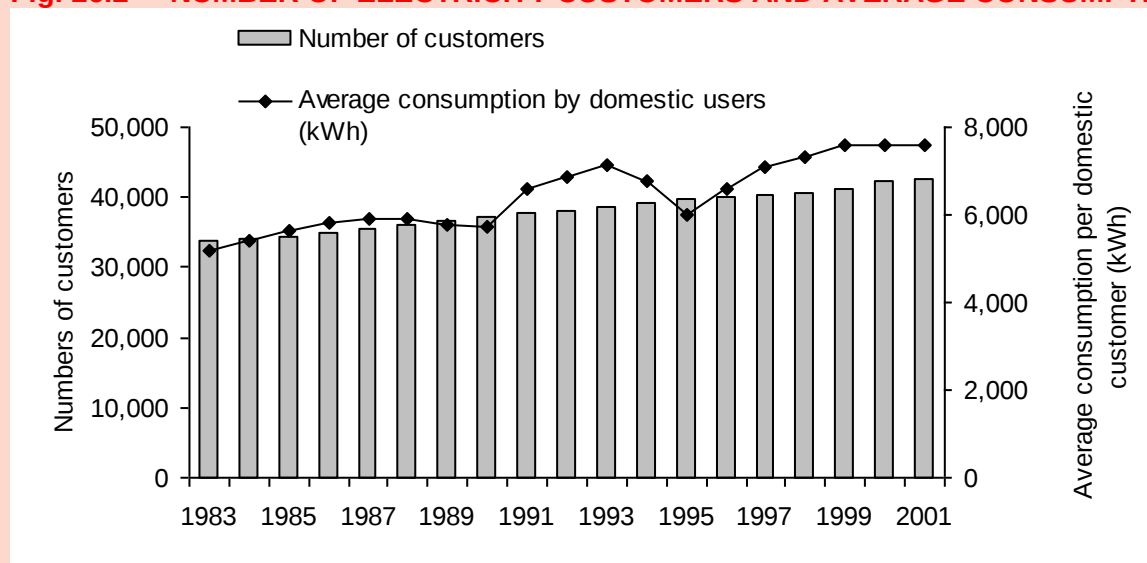
Fig. 26.1 DOMESTIC ENERGY CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA, 2000



Figures are in tonnes of oil per person per year

Source: Statistics Unit, Policy and Resources Department. The Economist, 2001 OECD.

Fig. 26.2 NUMBER OF ELECTRICITY CUSTOMERS AND AVERAGE CONSUMPTION



Source: Jersey Electricity

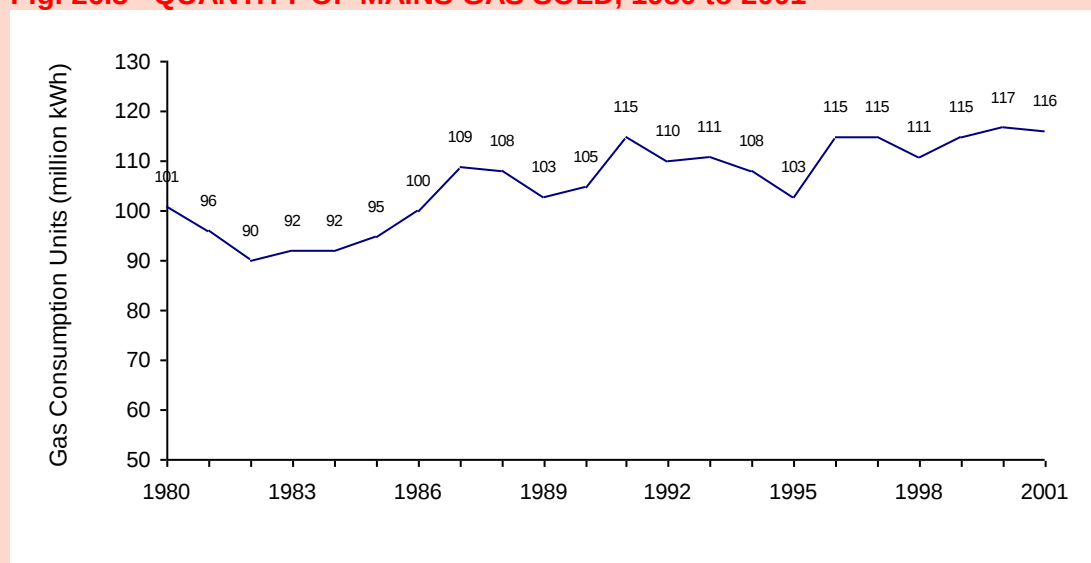
Table 26.1 ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION AND UNIT PRICE, 1983 to 2001

	No. of customers	Units sold (million kWh)	Average consumption per domestic customer (kWh)	Total Revenue £, 000	Average price/unit (pence)
1983	33,919	303	5,191	17,326	5.7
1984	34,165	310	5,427	20,273	6.5
1985	34,454	320	5,644	22,478	7.0
1986	34,897	347	5,818	19,184	5.5
1987	35,561	368	5,926	18,966	5.2
1988	36,087	381	5,917	19,486	5.1
1989	36,612	384	5,779	21,152	5.5
1990	37,188	390	5,749	21,452	5.5
1991	37,679	440	6,579	25,246	5.7
1992	38,040	451	6,842	26,985	6.0
1993	38,539	457	7,143	n/a	6.0
1994	39,203	482	6,766	n/a	6.0
1995	39,695	467	6,015	n/a	6.0
1996	39,997	503	n/a	32,427	6.4
1997	40,277	513	7,104	34,195	6.7
1998	40,536	518	7,337	35,246	6.8
1999	41,280	533	7,593	37,815	7.1
2000	42,391	557	7,599	39,664	7.1
2001	42,741	567	7,593	41,161	7.2

n/a: not available

Source: Jersey Electricity

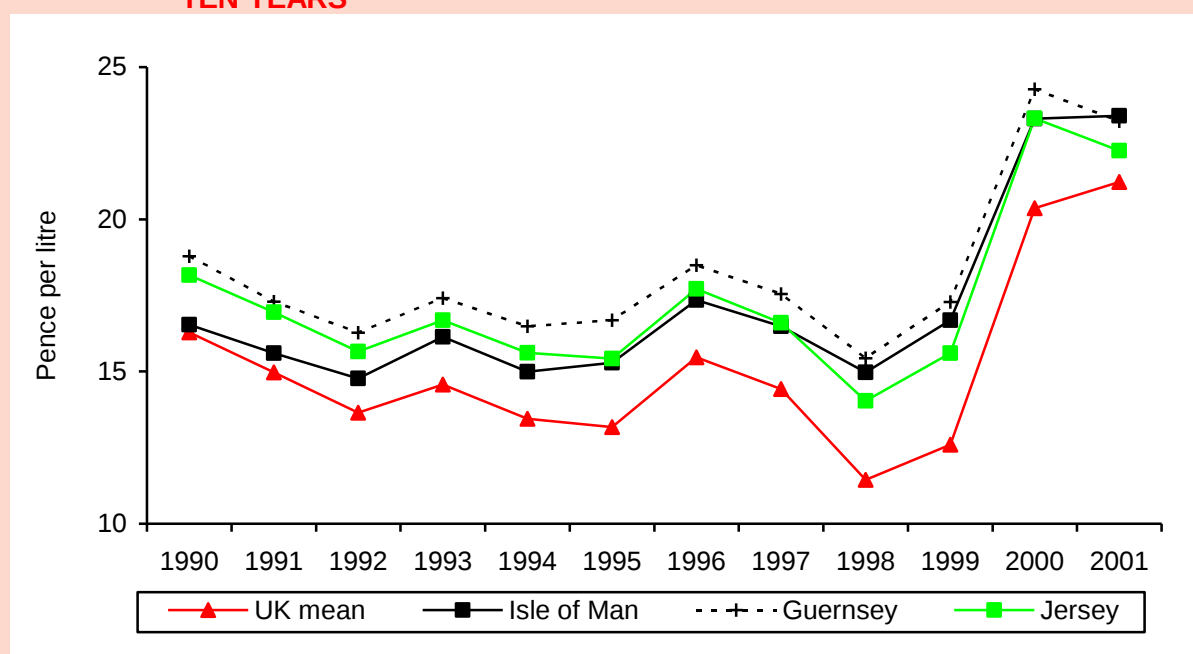
Fig. 26.3 QUANTITY OF MAINS GAS SOLD, 1980 to 2001



Source: Jersey Gas

27. DOMESTIC HEATING OIL PRICES

Fig. 27.1 AVERAGE ANNUAL PRICE OF DOMESTIC HEATING OIL OVER THE LAST TEN YEARS



Figures for above graph:

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
UK mean	14.97	13.65	14.57	13.45	13.17	15.47	14.43	11.44	12.60	20.36	21.23
Isle of Man	15.60	14.77	16.14	14.99	15.29	17.35	16.49	14.97	16.69	23.31	23.40
Guernsey	17.30	16.28	17.41	16.49	16.69	18.49	17.55	15.43	17.28	24.27	23.22
Jersey	16.95	15.66	16.69	15.61	15.42	17.72	16.60	14.04	15.60	23.32	22.26

Source: Statistics Unit, Policy and Resources Department

Fuel oil prices for deliveries of 900 and 2250 litres are collected monthly from a sample of suppliers at 8 locations on the UK mainland (including the Isle of Wight), and three suppliers each in Jersey, Guernsey and the Isle of Man. The summary figures are prepared from averages of the prices collected. The table and graph relate to deliveries of 900 litres only, but prices for larger deliveries move broadly in parallel.

28. WATER

- ❖ The total number of dwellings connected to mains water increased by 11% and the mains water consumption by 4% over the 5 years to 2001.
- ❖ In 2001 there were 32,600 dwelling units connected to the mains water supply. They were supplied with 7,300 million litres of water.
- ❖ Per capita demand for water continues to rise as approximately 1% per annum.
- ❖ A total of 29% of samples for nitrates and 12% for nitrites exceeded the maximum concentration prescribed by the EU.
- ❖ Profit before tax in 2001 of the Jersey New Waterworks Company was £2.5 million; £0.15 million less than in the previous year.

Table 28.1 WATER CONNECTION AND CONSUMPTION, 1980 to 2001

	Number of dwelling units connected to mains water	Desalination output (million litres)	Annual mains water consumption (million litres)	Maximum daily consumption (million litres)
1980	21,800	0	5,800	20.9
1985	23,600	0	6,000	25.0
1990	26,200	1,018	5,800	21.0
1995	28,900	0	6,600	26.9
1996	29,400	366	6,800	27.0
1997	29,900	0	7,000	25.7
1998	30,500	0	7,000	27.6
1999	31,300	532	7,000	29.7
2000	31,900	518	7,000	27.0
2001	32,600	1,061	7,000	29.4

Source: Jersey New Waterworks Co. Ltd. Annual Report and Accounts 2001

Table 28.2 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL QUALITY, 2001

Parameter	Prescribed maximum concentration (PMC)	Minimum	Mean	Maximum	No. of samples taken	Number of samples exceeding PMC
pH Value	6.5-9.5	7.2	7.4	8.3	229	0
Conductivity	1500 µSm/cm	435	566	670	154	0
Turbidity	4 N.T.U	0.08	0.27	1.50	154	0
Nitrate	50 mg NO ₃ /l	28.5	46.7	69.0	157	48 (29%)
Nitrite	0.1 mg NO ₂ /l	0.001	0.037	0.219	155	19 (12%)
Ammonia	0.5 mg NH ₄ /l	<0.01	0.08	0.37	153	0

Source: Jersey New Waterworks Co. Ltd. Annual Report and Accounts 2001

29. WASTE MANAGEMENT

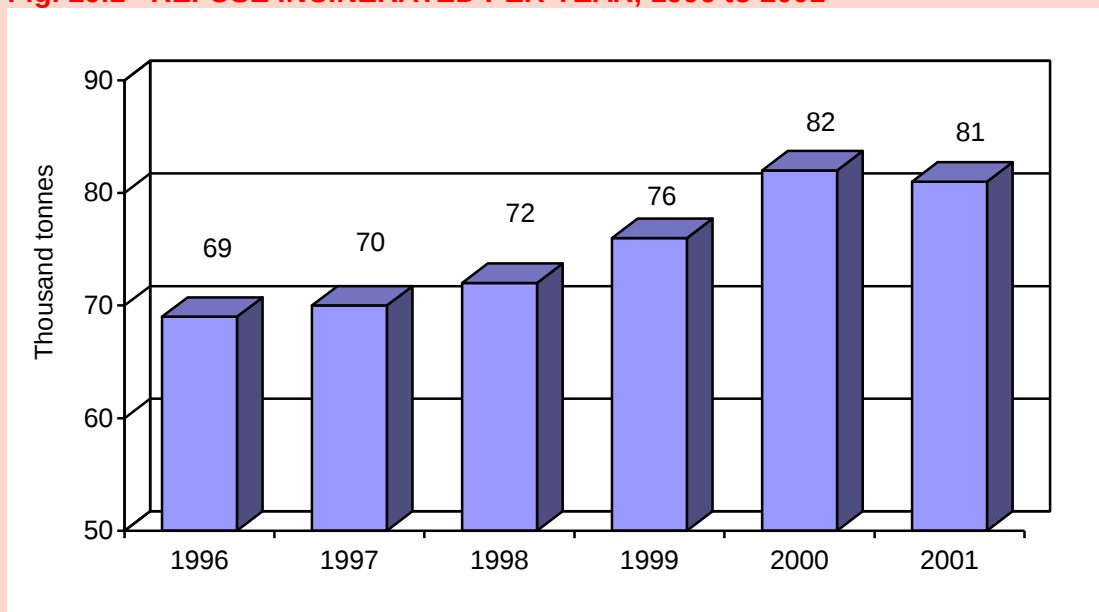
- ❖ An evaluation of local household waste generation undertaken by the Public Services Department indicates that municipal waste for each person is 475 kg per annum. The target set by the EU is 300 kg per person per annum.
- ❖ The level of waste arising from demolition and construction (315,000 tonnes per annum) is almost ten times greater than the level of household waste.
- ❖ Composting of agricultural and green waste, including shredded timber amounts to around 27,000 tonnes per year.
- ❖ Seventy percent of controlled wastes (principally inert commercial and industrial wastes) is sent to the land reclamation site at La Collette.
- ❖ Seventy per cent of the municipal waste is incinerated at Bellozane.
- ❖ Approximately 90 of the 165 acres available at La Collette has already been reclaimed. The original life span of La Collette was 25 years. At the current rate of filling the reclamation site will be filled to the height of the surrounding sea wall as early as 2009.

Table 29.1 WASTE DELIVERIES AND TREATMENT AT BELLOZANE, 1990 to 2001

	1990	1995	2000	2001
Refuse received (TONNES)	64,569	72,206	80,068	79,629
Waste incinerated (TONNES)	62,952	69,360	82,031	79,234
Ash (TONNES)	18,252	18,594	20,107	20,032
Glass (loads)			4,387	5,498
Recycling (exported)				
Fragmentised metals exported (TONNES)	4,254	7,794	11,092	9,987
Hazardous chemicals (TONNES)	3.5	Less than 6.0	22.5	21.0
Mercury/Cadmium batteries exported (kg)	120	>100	2,500	1,527
Waste meat, fat, bone (TONNES)	101	347	326	175
Sewage processed				
Sewage (million-cubic meters)	7.6	10.6	11.7	11.9
Of which: Sewage receiving full treatment (per cent)	96	93	93	82

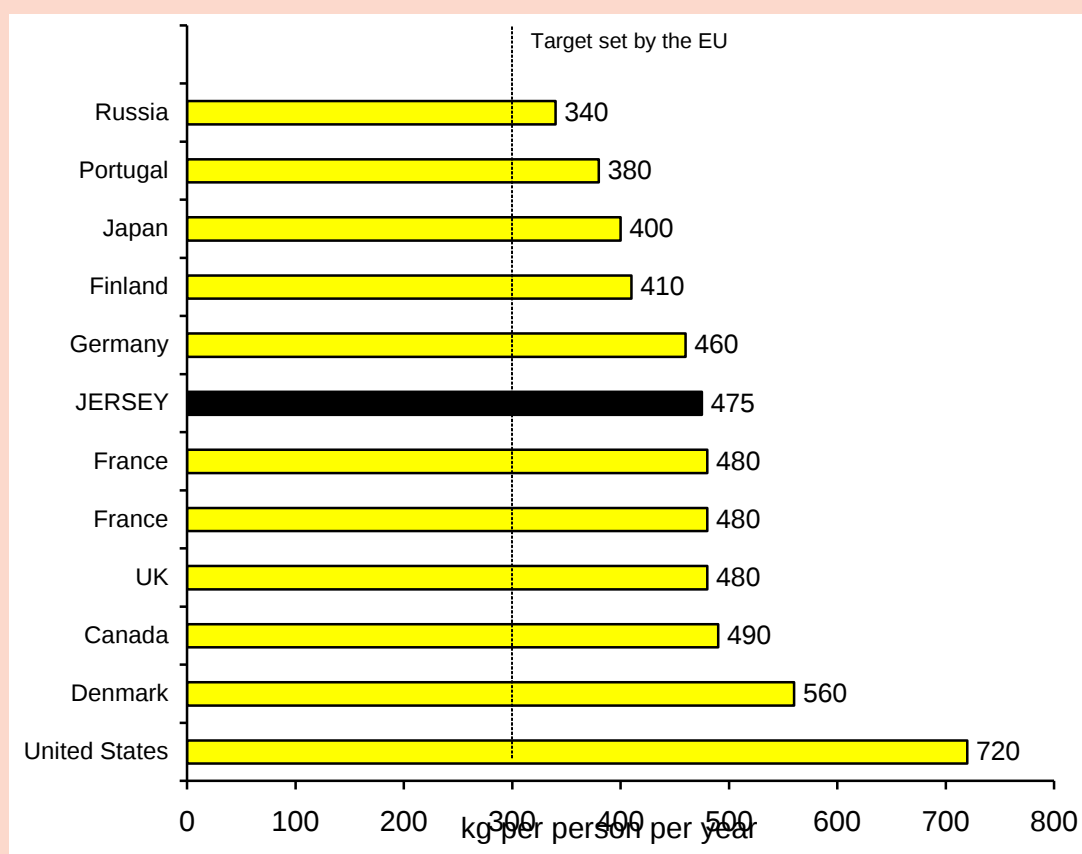
Source: Public Services Department

Fig. 29.1 REFUSE INCINERATED PER YEAR, 1996 to 2001



Source: Public Services Department

Fig. 29.2 REFUSE PER PERSON, 2001



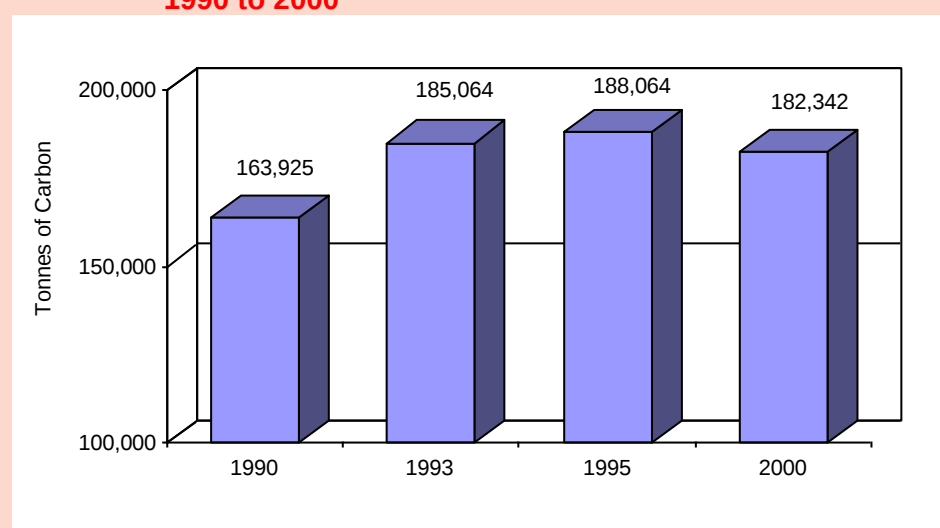
Source: The Economist, 2002 & Public Services, Jersey

30. ENVIRONMENT

Emissions of Green House Gases

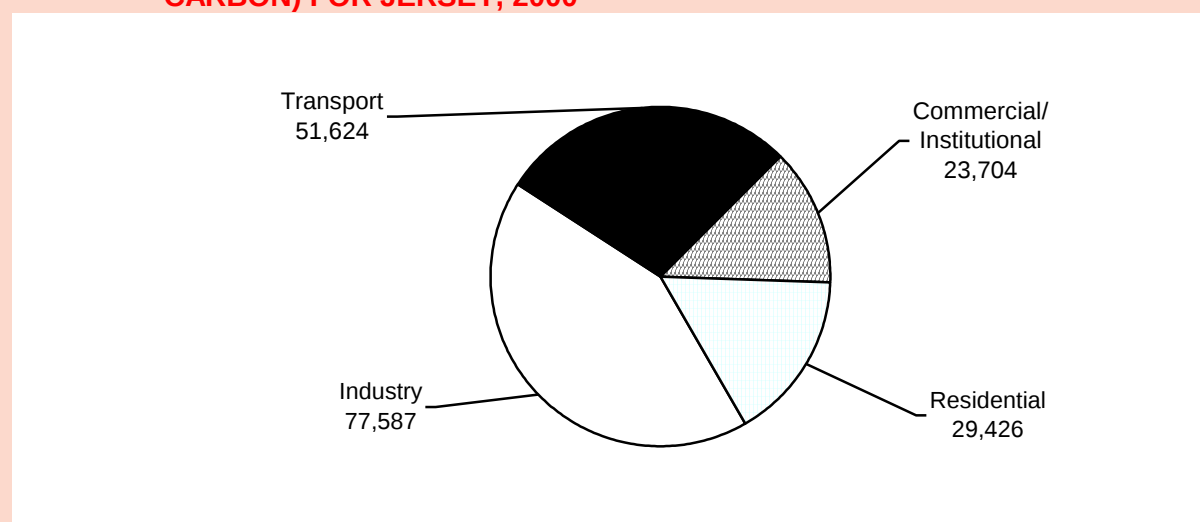
- ❖ Jersey has signed up to the Convention of Climate Change agreed at the Earth Summit which proposed that Jersey reduce emissions of greenhouse gases to 1990 levels by 2000. The subsequent Kyoto Protocol seeks a further reduction of 8% on 1990 levels by 2010.
- ❖ The monitoring undertaken in 2000 of the Island's greenhouse emissions indicates that the emissions of CO₂ in Jersey have actually increased by about 11% since 1990.

Fig. 30.1 TREND IN THE TOTAL EMISSIONS OF CARBON DIOXIDE FOR JERSEY, 1990 to 2000



Figures are for CO₂ as tonnes of carbon per year.
Source: Greenhouse Gas Inventory, Jersey 2000

Fig. 30.2 THE MAIN CONTRIBUTORS OF CARBON DIOXIDE (AS CO₂ AS TONNES OF CARBON) FOR JERSEY, 2000



Figures are annual tonnes of carbon produced.
Source: Greenhouse Gas Inventory, Jersey 2000

Air Quality

- ❖ Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) is recognised by the UK Department of the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) as one of the best indicators of overall air quality.
- ❖ In Jersey more than 40% of NO₂ in urban air derives from pollution from vehicles. Air quality problems are generally confined to road junctions, streets that are enclosed by high buildings (i.e. canyon streets) and the tunnel.
- ❖ Levels of NO₂ have reduced slightly during the last 10 years. This is possibly due to the replacement of older vehicles with new and cleaner vehicles (e.g. lean burn engines and catalytic converters). Catalytic converters, however, take a few minutes to warm up and therefore are not performing optimally on shorter journeys such as those often undertaken in Jersey.
- ❖ The European directive states that emissions of NO₂ should not exceed 21 ppb (parts per billion) by 2010. The results from 22 sampling stations in Jersey show that four sites currently exceed this limit.
 1. Beaumont, St Peter (2001 average: 23.7 ppb)
 2. La Pouquelaye, Rouge Bouillon junction, St Helier (2001 average: 23.1 ppb)
 3. Georgetown junction, St Saviour (2001 average: 23 ppb)
 4. Weighbridge (Bus Station), St Helier (2001 average: 25.9 ppb)
- ❖ PM₁₀ are particulates which have a mean diameter less than 1000th of a mm. They are formed during any type of combustion. Particulates may penetrate deeply into the lungs leading to breathing difficulties. They are also believed to increase the risk of heart attack. Continuous monitoring of PM₁₀ is undertaken at the Weighbridge (St Helier) by the Environmental Health Department.
- ❖ The 24 hours average for PM₁₀ was 52 µg/m³ on 10th May 2002. The level exceeded the EU health limit of 50 µg/m³. The limit, however, allows for 35 exceedances per year and levels in Jersey have until December 2005 to comply.
- ❖ The 2001 annual mean level of sulphur dioxide (SO₂) at the Clos St Andre site (near Bellozane waste incinerator plant) was 2.6ppb. Emissions of SO₂ in Jersey are generally low as sulphur in oil (e.g. heavy fuel, diesel and home heating oil) has reduced over the last 10 years and the Jersey Electricity Company power station now only operates for 4-6 months of the year following the commissioning of the second electricity link to France.
- ❖ Levels of benzene in Jersey have reduced since 1997 due to the lower concentrations of benzene in petrol. The EU specify a limit of 1.5 µg/m³ as an annual mean to be achieved by 2010. Two sites in Jersey, both close to petrol stations, exceeded this limit in 2001. Vapour recovery has been recommended to the fuel companies in Jersey but has not yet been implemented.
- ❖ Further information on air quality can be found at the web site: www.health.gov.je

- Jersey Statistical Review 2002 -

Table 30.3 ANNUAL MEAN NO₂ CONCENTRATIONS (µg/m³) AT LONG-TERM SITES IN JERSEY, 1993 to 2001

Site	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Beaumont (kerbside)	-	23	25	24	N.D.	20	21	23	24
The Parade (Intermediate)*	16	16	16	16	N.D.	13	14	13	Site moved
Jane Sanderman (Background)	11	10	11	11	N.D.	9	9	8	9
Maufant (Background)	9	8	7	6	N.D.	5	6	5	5

N.D. no data

* Intermediate sites were discontinued at the end of 2000. This site and the parade site were replaced by a roadside site.

Source: Air quality monitoring in Jersey; diffusion tube surveys, 2001

Table 30.4 REGIONAL ANNUAL MEAN NO₂ CONCENTRATIONS (µg/m³) IN THE UK, 1999 DATA

Region	1999 Average Value	
	Kerbside	Urban background and intermediate
London	50	35
South-East	45	26
South-West	37	20
Wales	37	18
Scotland	34	16
Northern Ireland	33	16

Source: UK Nitrogen Dioxide Network 1999.

Sea Water Quality

- ❖ An estimated 3000 tonnes of sea lettuce is removed annually by the PSD at a cost of £60,000 per annum.
- ❖ There are 15 beaches that are sampled for bathing water quality in Jersey. From 1995 to 1999 all 15 complied with the EC directive for total coliform and faecal coliform imperative standards. In 2000 and 2001 one beach at First Tower failed to comply.
- ❖ A more stringent test is the guide standard.

Table 30.5 BEACHES THAT COMPLIED WITH THE MORE STRINGENT GUIDE STANDARD, 1995 to 2001.

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Proportion of beaches achieving Guide Standard	10/15	12/15	10/15	10/15	9/15	8/15	11/15
PERCENT	75	80	72	71	60	53	77

To pass the test for the *Guide* Standard, 80% of samples must have bacterial counts below 500 cfu/100ml for coliform, 100 cfu/100ml for faecal coliform and 100 cfu/100ml for faecal streptococci.

Source: Water Resources Section, Public Services Department

The Environmental Services Unit

Table 30.6 AREAS MANAGED BY THE ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES UNIT, 2001

Areas managed by E.S.U	Status	Ownership/ Administration	Size in Hectares	Size in Vergées	Habitat
St Ouens Bay Inc. Les Mielles, and Les Blanches Banques	Public land, Les Blanches Banques SSI	P & E	250.0	1390	Dunes, Woodland and scrub
Les Landes	Public land, SSI	P & E	102.0	567	Wetland, Grassland and heath
Ouaisne Common	Public and tenanted land	P & E & Common land	18.5	103	Wetland, Gorse, dune mosaic
Portelet Common	Tenanted land	P & E	31.0	172	Heath , scrub
La Landes Du Ouest	Public and private land	P & E	30.0	167	Maritime heath
Longueville Marsh	Public, private, crown	Crown land and private land	12.0	67	wetland
St Catherines woods	Private & public	Private and tenanted land	31.0	153	Woodland, Wet meadow
Corbiere	Public land	P & E	4.0	22	Maritime Grassland
Le Petit Pre woods	Private	P & E	2.5	14	Woodland, Wet meadow
Jardin d'Olivet	Public land	P & E	16.0	89	Coppice woodland
Egypte	Public land	P & E	1.3	7	Bog grassland
Les Creux	Public land	P & E			Maritime Heath and grassland
Total Land Managed			512.0	2850	

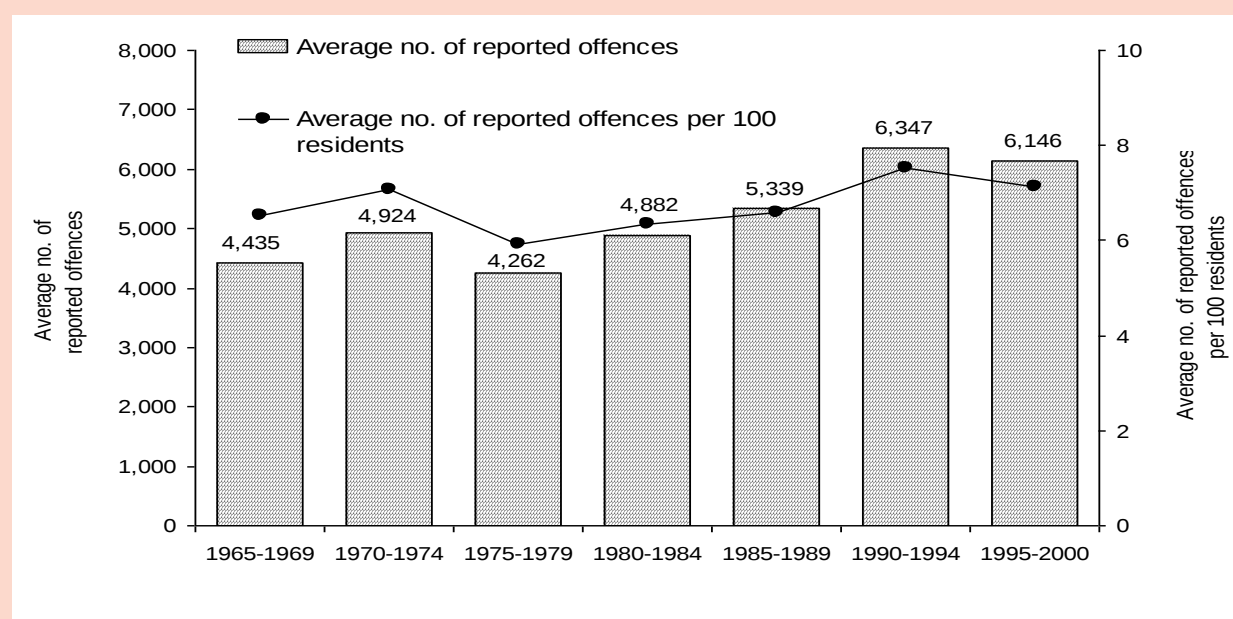
31. CRIME

- ❖ Approximately seven offences have been reported per 100 of the Island's population during each of the last ten years, 1990-2000.

Number of Reported Offences

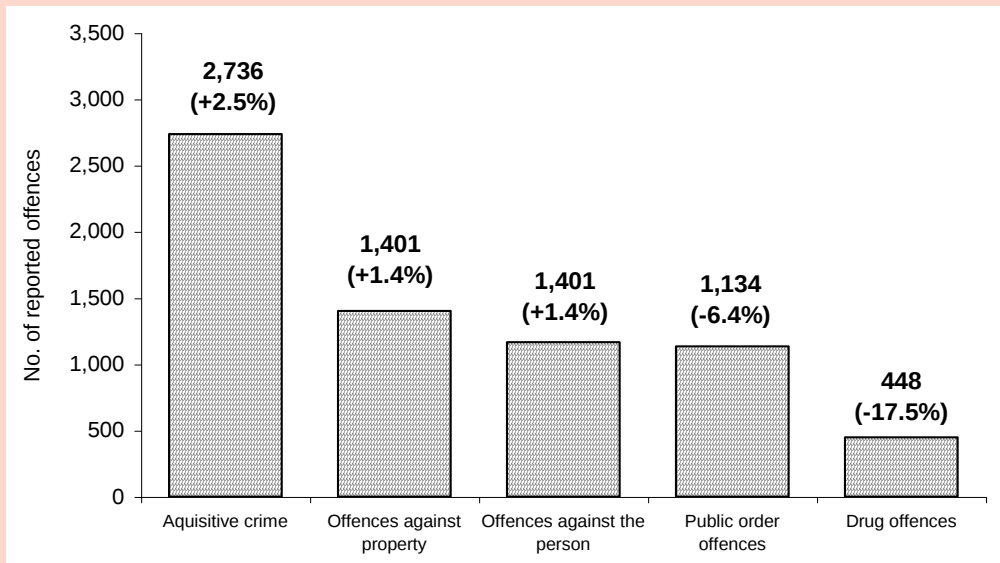
- ❖ In 2001, there were 6,235 recorded crimes in Jersey representing an increase of 2.2% on 2000. The detection rate for the year was 38%.
- ❖ 44% of reported offences involved acquisitive crime (theft, burglary etc).
- ❖ In 2001 there were 448 recorded drugs offences, a decrease of 17.5% from 2000.
- ❖ Over 2001 the recorded levels of burglary fell by 11% (to 454 reported cases), injuries on the road have decreased and public order offences have fallen by 6%.
- ❖ A total of 253 people were prosecuted for drink driving in 2001.

Fig. 31.1 TOTAL NUMBER OF REPORTED CRIMES, 1965 to 2000



Source: States of Jersey Police

Fig. 31.2 NUMBER OF OFFENCES REPORTED BY TYPE, 2001

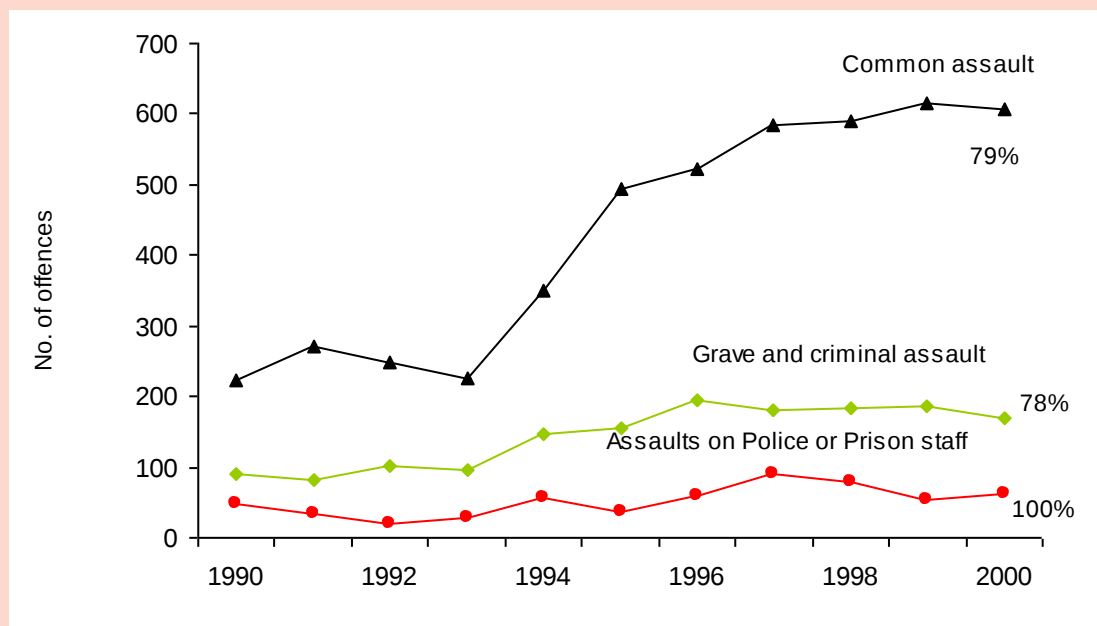


Percentage figures in brackets indicate the percentage change in numbers from 2000.
Source: States of Jersey Police, Annual Report 2001

Assault offences

- ❖ A rapid increase in the number of assaults has been apparent since 1993.
- ❖ The largest increase was shown for common assault: Nearly twice as many common assaults were reported annually for the period 1996-2000 than during 1990-1995.

Fig. 31.3 NUMBERS AND DETECTION RATES FOR OFFENCES INVOLVING ASSAULT

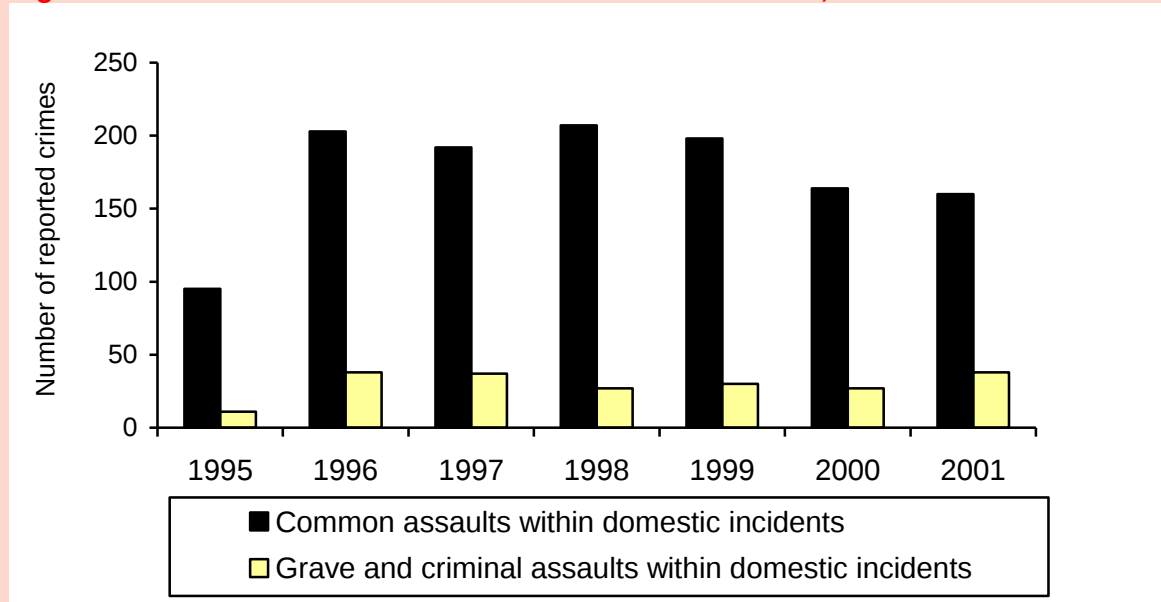


Figures indicate percentage detection rates in 2000.
Source: States of Jersey Police, Annual Report 2000

Domestic Violence Offences

- ❖ Incidents of domestic violence have been recorded separately from other offences since 1995.

Fig. 31.4 NUMBER OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OFFENCES, 1995 to 2001

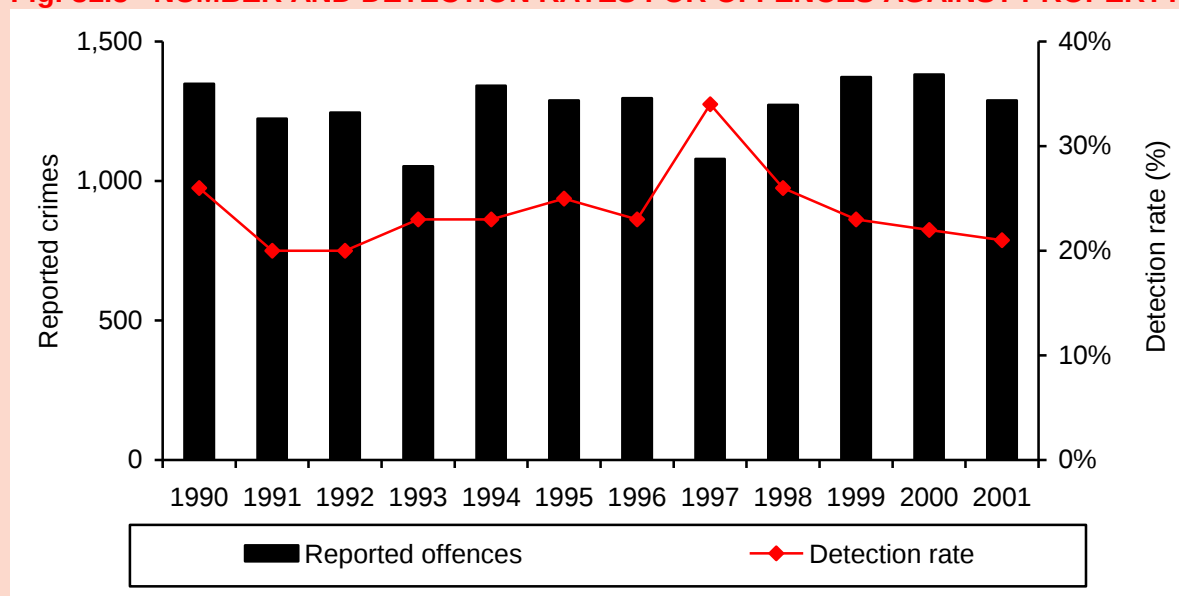


Source: States of Jersey Police Annual Report 2000 and 2001

Offences against property

- ❖ Malicious damage is the most common crime in Jersey, representing 20% of the reported cases. These include arson, tampering with vehicles and actions contrary to the Fire Service (Jersey) Law.
- ❖ The reported number of offences against property is approximately the same as in 1990, but has fluctuated during the eleven year period. Detection rates rose to a peak in 1997 and have since declined.

Fig. 31.5 NUMBER AND DETECTION RATES FOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY



Source: States of Jersey Police, Annual Report 2000 and 2001

Drug seizures

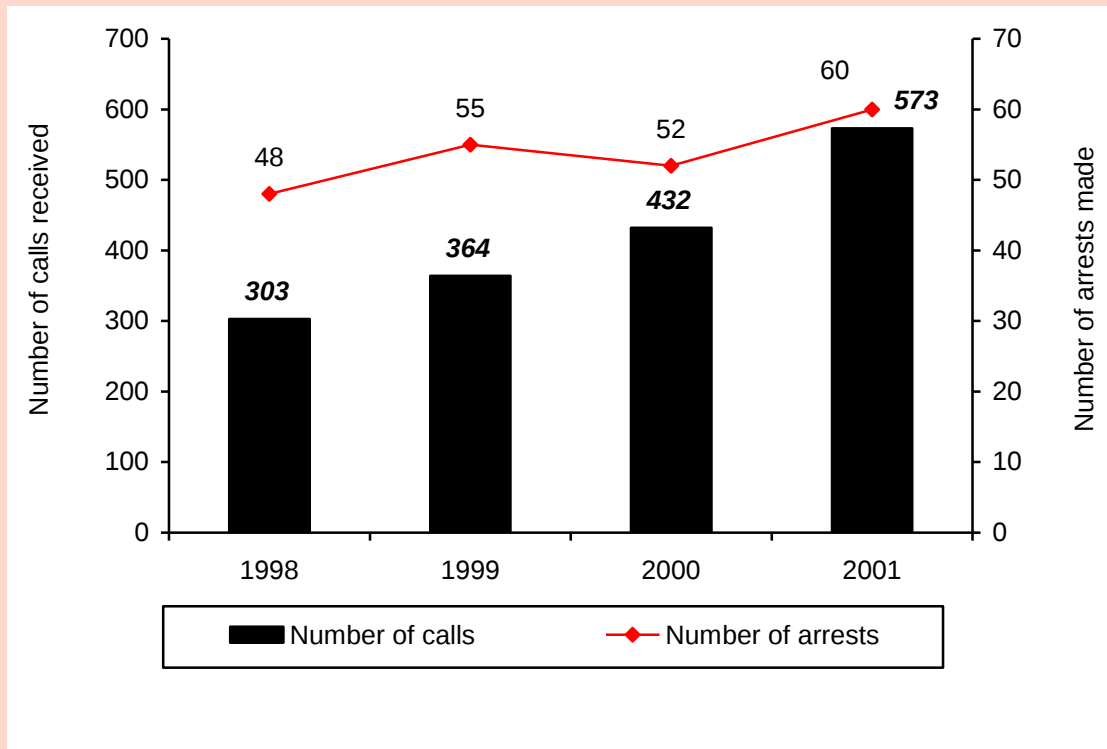
Table 31.1 NUMBER OF DRUG SEIZURES, 1995 to 2000

Drug seizures	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Cannibis resin (kg)	41.7	13.9	34.7	96.3	23.8	21.8
Ecstasy (doses)	6,657	2,929	1,706	2,278	978	523
LSD (doses)	118	136	1	0	2	0
Heroin (grams)	411	873	658	1,138	1,064	669
Amphetamine sulphate (grams + tablets)	120	299 + 18 tablets	83 + 13 tablets	23,680 (no tablets)	30 (no tablets)	26 (no tablets)
Cocaine powder (grams)	10	13	27	31	370	3
Crack (grams)	10.2	-	-	1	-	-
Total street values seized (£ ,000)	522	399	438	1,196	410	410

Source: States of Jersey Police, Annual Report 2000

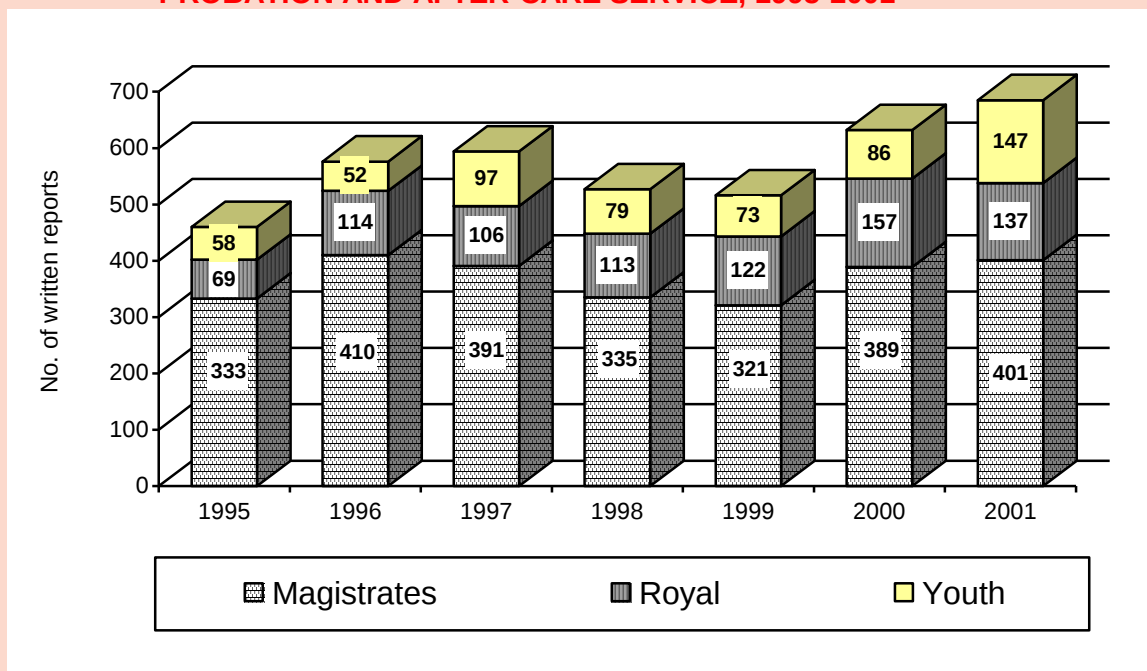
Crimestoppers

Fig. 31.6 CRIME STOPPERS, INCOMING CALLS AND ARRESTS, 1998 to 2001



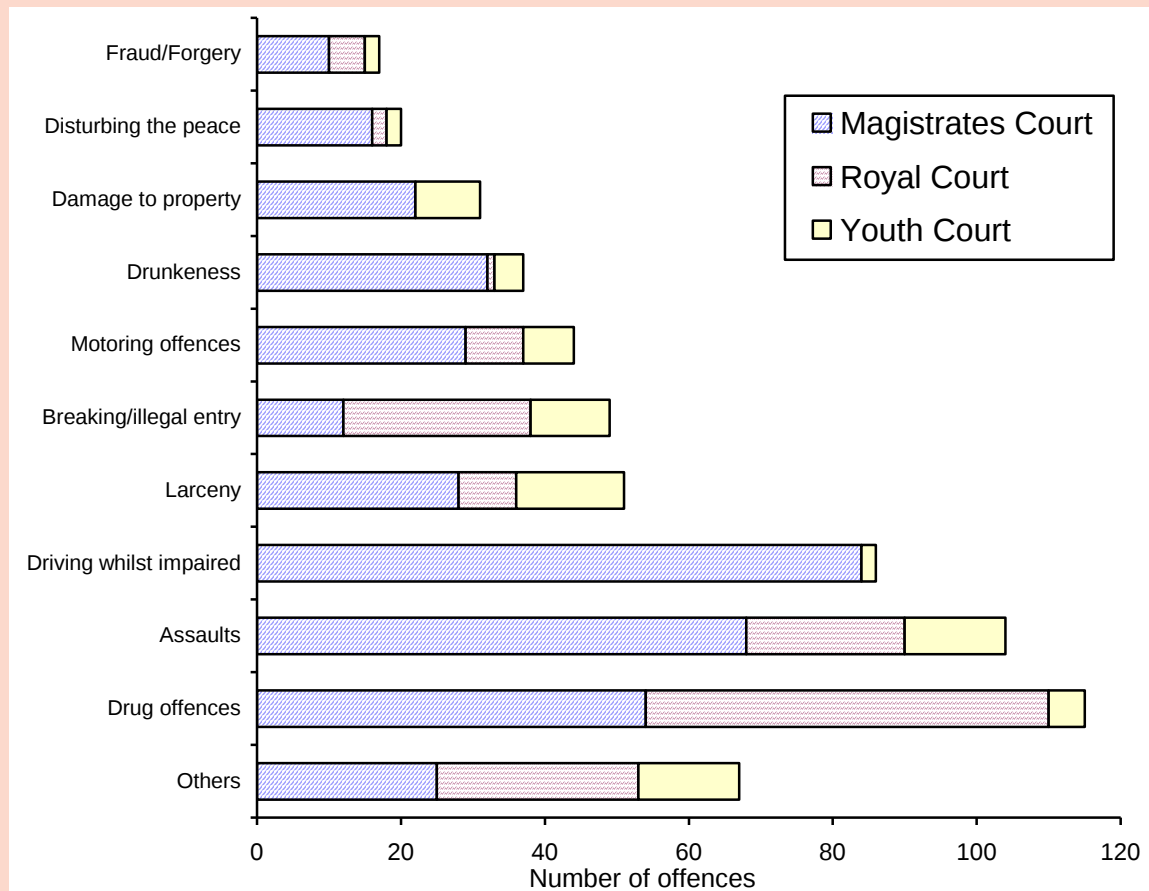
Source: States of Jersey Police, Annual Report 2000 and 2001

Fig. 31.7 NUMBERS OF WRITTEN REPORTS PRESENTED TO COURTS BY PROBATION AND AFTER-CARE SERVICE, 1995-2001



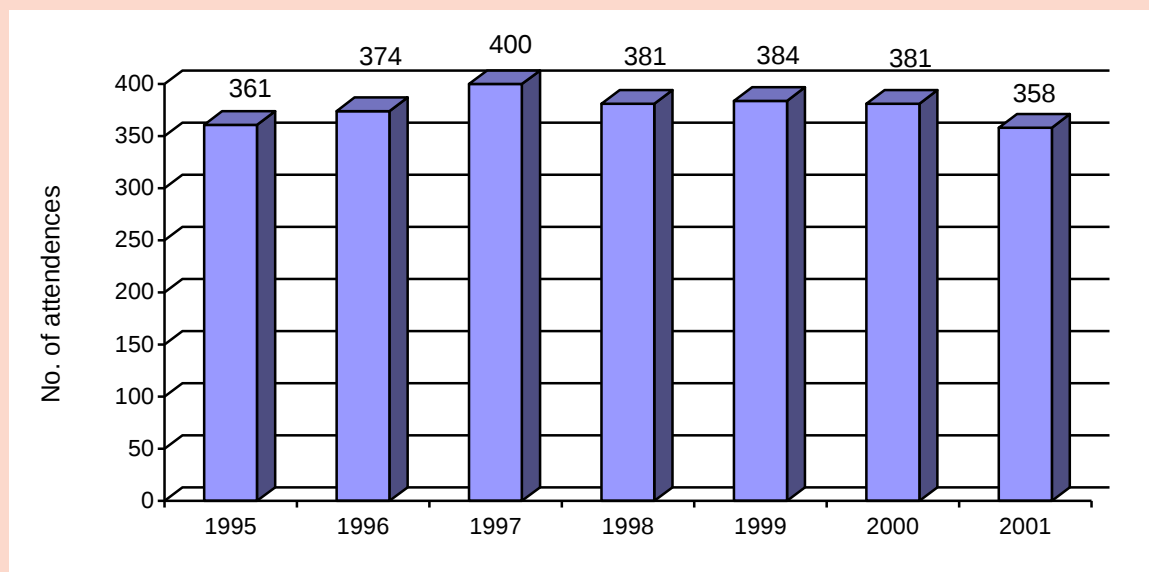
Source: Probation and After-Care Service, Annual Report, 2001

Fig. 31.8 MAIN OFFENCES OUTLINED IN WRITTEN REPORTS TO THE COURTS, 2001



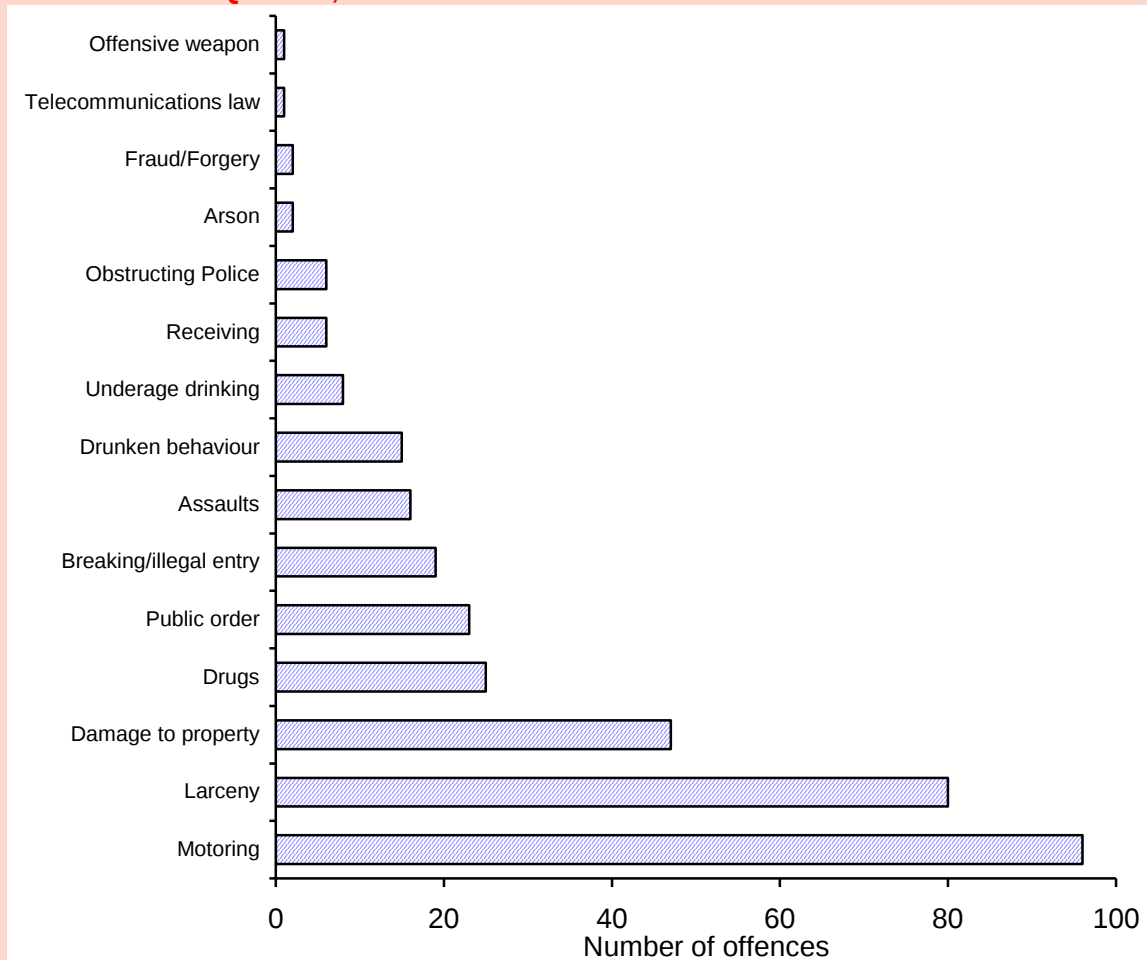
Source: Probation and After-Care Service, Annual Report 2001

Fig. 31.9 NUMBERS OF PARISH HALL ENQUIRES ATTENDED, 1995 to 2001



Source: Probation and After-Care Service, Annual Report 2001

Fig. 31.10 THE MAIN OFFENCES COMMITTED BY THOSE ATTENDING PARISH HALL ENQUIRES, 2001

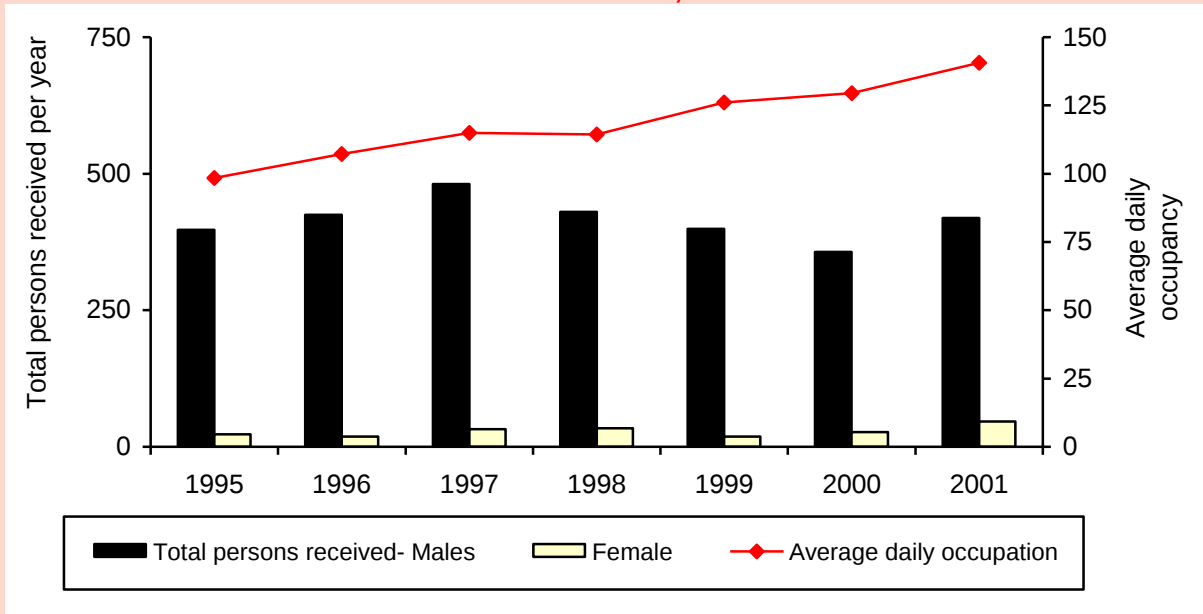


Source: Probation and After-Care Service, Annual Report 2001

32. PRISON

- ❖ The average prison population (daily average) increased by 32% from 107 to 141 between 1996 and 2001.
- ❖ The number of people received into prison has declined by 16% from 425 to 419 per year between 1996 and 2001.
- ❖ The number of inmates serving sentences of 4 years and over increased by 78% between 1995 and 2001.
- ❖ These changes largely reflect the sentencing policy of the Royal Court, whereby drug offenders serve longer terms of imprisonment.

Fig. 32.1 NUMBER OF PEOPLE RECEIVED AND THE AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION AT LA MOYE PRISON, 1995 to 2001

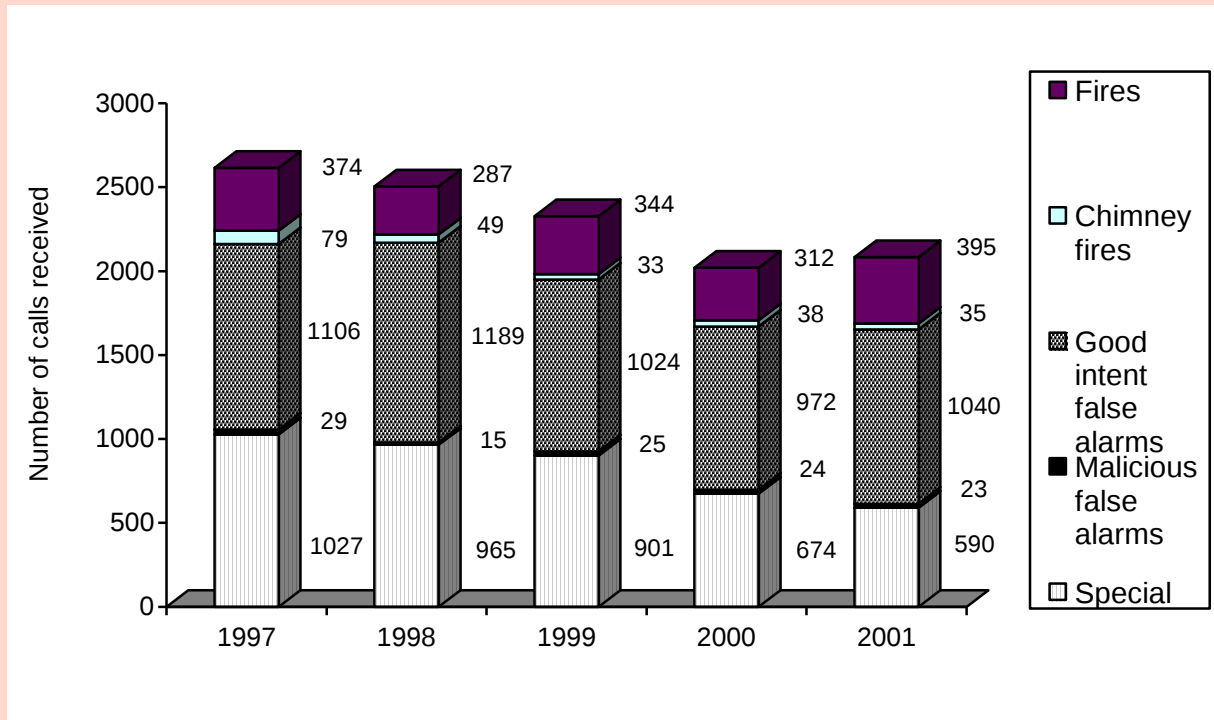


Source: Prison Board Report, 2001

33. FIRE SERVICE

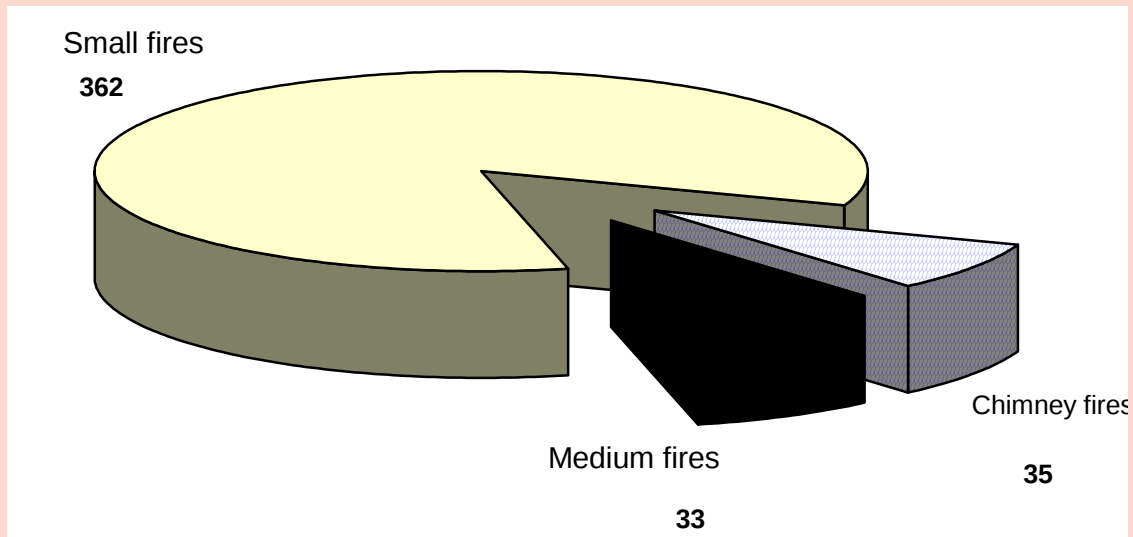
- ❖ The number of calls attended during 2001 increased by 3% from those attended in 2000.
- ❖ The calls to fires on open land and careless disposal of 'smoking materials' increased by 68%.
- ❖ The number of calls classed as 'medium' (using 3 to 6 pumps) increased from 5 to 33 from 2000 to 2001. The increase mainly occurred in open land fires.
- ❖ The number of domestic fires decreased by 28% over the year.
- ❖ Casualties from the effect of smoke and fire decreased from 19 to 15, no lives were lost as a result of fire in 2000.
- ❖ There is a continuing increase in calls recorded as 'Deliberate firing/arson/doubtful' calls. The total number received was 97, an increase of 47% from 2000.

Fig. 33.1 BREAKDOWN OF CALLS RECEIVED BY THE FIRE SERVICE, 1996 to 2001



Source: Jersey Fire Service, Annual Report 2001.

Fig. 33.2 CLASSIFICATION OF FIRE CALLS, 2001



Classification is based on the amount of fire fighting equipment used to fight the fire.

Source: Jersey Fire Service, Annual Report 2001

34. RESCUE SERVICES

- ❖ In 2001, the Fire Service Inshore Rescue Boat was called upon 23% less than in 2000.

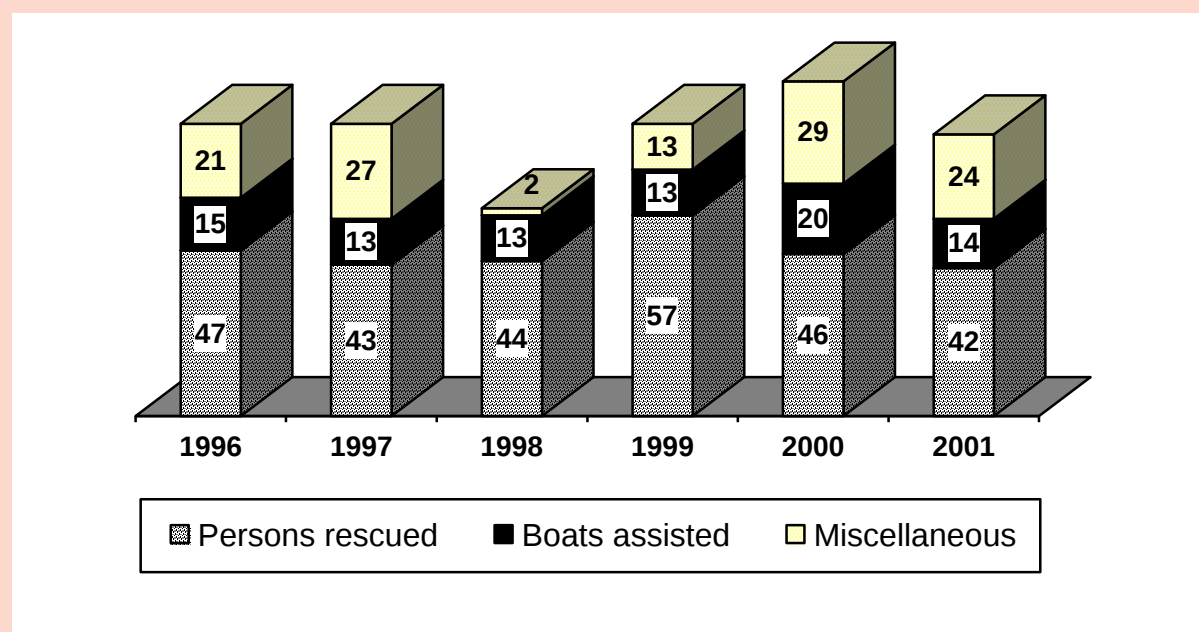
Table 34.1 SEA RESCUE STATISTICS, 1994 to 2001

	MRSC Jersey Sea Rescue Centre	St Helier life boat	St Catherine Inshore life boat	CI Air Search	Other vessels	Duchess/ Duke of Normandy	Helicopter	Alarms with good intent
1994	106	29	21	7	29	3	3	21
1995	107	34	19	3	34	3	4	39
1996	104	32	29	4	29	8	3	15
1997	126	28	21	3	41	6	2	16
1998	109	21	20	4	21	3	3	17
1999	153	28	29	4	50	9	4	31
2000	150	30	22	4	50	3	3	37
2001	164	28	22	13	56	13	6	42

n/a: not available

Source: Jersey Harbours Department

Fig. 34.1 CALL-OUTS FOR THE FIRE SERVICE INSHORE RESCUE BOAT, 1996 to 2001



Source: Jersey Fire Service, Annual Report 2001.

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Standard Conversion Factors

Length	1 millimetre (mm) = 0.0394 inch 1 centimeter (cm) = 10 mm = 0.3937 inch 1 meter (m) = 100 cm = 1.0936 yards 1 kilometer (km) = 1.000 m = 0.6214 mile
Area	1 sq cm (cm ²) = 100 mm ² = 0.1550 inch ² 1 sq m (m ²) = 10,000 cm ² = 1.1960 yards ² 1 sq km (km ²) = 100 hectares = 0.3861 mile ² 1 vergée = 0.44 acre
Weight	1 kilogram (kg) = 2.2046 lb 1 pound (lb) = 0.4536 kg 1 tonne (t) = 1,000 kg = 0.9842 long ton = 1.102 short ton (sh tn) 1 statute or long ton = 2,240 lb = 1.016 t = 1.120 sh tn
Volume	1 cubic meter (m ³) = 35.31 ft ³ 1 cubic foot (ft ³) = 0.02832 m ³ 1 litre = 1,000 cm ³ (also cc) = 1.760 UK pint (UK pt) = 0.22 Imperial gallon (UK gal.) 1 UK gallon = 8 UK pint = 1.201 US gallons (US gal) = 4.54609 litres 1 US gal = 0.8327 UK gal = 6.661 UK pint = 3.785 litres 1 barrel = 42 US gal = 34.97 UK gal = 159.0 litres
Heat	1 British thermal unit (Btu) = 0.252 kilocalorie (kcal) = 1.05506 kilojoule (kJ) 1 kcal = 4.1868 kJ = 3.9683 Btu 1 therm = 100,000 Btu = 25,200 kcal = 105,506 kJ
Calorific Value	1 kilowatt hour (kWh) = 1,000 Watt hours 1 hp h = 1,980,000 ft lb = 0.7457 kWh
Heat/ Energy	1 hph = 2,544 Btu = 641.2 kcal = 2,685 kJ 1 kWh = 3,412 Btu = 859.845 kcal = 3,600 kJ
Common Units of Energy	1 tonne of oil equivalent (toe) = 1 x 10 ⁷ kcal = 397 therms
Power	1 hp = 550 FT lbf/sec = 0.7457 kW 1 kW = 1.34 hp 1 megawatt (MW) = 1,000 kW
Temperature	1 scale degree Celcius (C) = 1.8 scale degree Fahrenheit for Conversion of temperature °C = 5/9 (°F - 32); °F = 9/5 °C + 32