

Jersey in figures, 2003



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 States
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'Jersey in Figures 2003' (an abridged version of the more comprehensive 'Jersey Statistical Review') is a new bi-annual publication containing key information on economic, social and environmental aspects of Jersey, Channel Isles. It is intended to be a convenient reference for government members, public and private institutions, the general public and visitors to the island.

'Jersey in Figures 2003' is published by the Statistics Unit of the States of Jersey Policy and Resources Department. Sources of information are referenced to enable further reading and a list of useful contact addresses, including websites, has been included in the Appendix. All publications by the Statistics Unit, including the full 'Jersey Statistical Review', as well as publications by other departments of the States of Jersey, can be viewed at the States of Jersey Government website: www.gov.je. Information relating to the independent body monitoring the production of official statistics in Jersey (The Statistics Users Group) can be found at www.status.je.

Monetary quantities are expressed in current year prices throughout, except where indicated.

The next edition of 'Jersey in Figures' will relate to 2005. If you have any comments or suggestions for additional information to be included, please contact the Statistics Unit at the address below.

The Statistics Unit is grateful to all States departments and many private organisations for the information contained in 'Jersey in Figures 2003'.

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AN INTRODUCTION TO JERSEY

Jersey is the largest and most southerly of the Channel Islands, a group of islands located within the Bay of Mont Saint Michel; the other islands include Guernsey, Sark, Alderney and Herm. Jersey is located 135 km south of mainland Britain and 22 km from the Cotentin peninsula of France. The island measures 15 by 8 kilometres and has an area of 118 square kilometres. Jersey is sub-divided into twelve Parishes, most of which are named after Saints, and all have access to the sea.

Jersey was an annex of the Duchy of Normandy in the 10th Century. The Channel Islands became part of the Anglo-Norman realm when William the Conqueror gained the English Crown in 1066. However, in 1204 King John lost Normandy to his cousin, Philip Auguste, and the noblemen of Jersey had to choose either to remain loyal to the English crown or to side with France. They chose the former and were rewarded with certain rights and privileges which to this day are not subject to the British Parliament but only to the monarch in council.

The island's status as a Crown Dependency gives it autonomy over domestic affairs: Jersey has its own government, 'The States of Jersey,' which establishes laws and sets tax levels. The British Crown exercises responsibility for Jersey's international relationship through an appointed Lieutenant-Governor to the island.

The States of Jersey is comprised of 53 members: 12 Senators (elected island-wide), 29 Deputies (elected by constituency) and 12 Constables (elected by the residents of each Parish). The Constable heads an honorary Police force and administration staff who oversee Parish matters; each Parish also has its own Church. This overall system of governance has a long tradition. The implementation structure of the States of Jersey is currently changing from a Committee to a Ministerial basis.

Throughout its history Jersey has maintained a number of diverse industries including cod fishing, knitting (the Jersey sweater), ship-building, cider-making, agriculture (Jersey Royal Potatoes and the Jersey Cow), tourism and, more recently, offshore finance. The current resident population of almost 88,000 includes approximately 12,000 staff working within the financial services sector.

Jersey is beginning to develop its own 'international personality'. Examples are Jersey's membership of the British Irish Council and recent negotiations on tax matters with EU member states, the US Government and the OECD.

British citizens and citizens of the Irish Republic do not require passports or entry visas for travel to Jersey; other EU citizens require only ID cards. Citizens from non-EU countries need a passport to enter the island and should check before travelling if a visa is required. The British (sterling) and Jersey pounds (valued 1 to 1) form the island's retail currency.

KEY INDICATORS

All figures refer to 2001 unless otherwise indicated.

Economic Data

Gross Domestic Product (GDP-provisional figure):	£2,929 million
Gross National Income (GNI-provisional figure):	£1,942 million
GDP per head of population:	£33,600
GNI per head of population:	£22,275
Annual States General Funds Income (2002):	£420 million
Annual States Net Revenue Expenditure (2002):	£360 million
Annual States Income Tax returns (2002 estimate):	£366 million

Prices and Earnings

All-Items Retail Price Index (12 months to December 2003):	4.0%
Annual increase in the rate of earnings (June 2003):	4.7%

Population

Resident population on 11 March 2001 (Census Day):	87,186
Population per square kilometre:	738
Estimated population, January 2003:	87,500
Average annual percentage growth in population (1991-2001):	0.37%
Proportion of population:	
working age (women/men 16-59/64 years)	65%
below working age	18%
above working age	17%
Annual live birth rate per 1,000 population (2002):	11.7
Annual death rate per 1,000 population (2002):	9.6
Average age at death (2002):	men 72, women 79

Housing

Number of private households:	35,562
Average number of persons per private household:	2.38

1. NATIONAL INCOME AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

STATES OF JERSEY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE: 2002

The General Funds Income for 2002 was £420 million; Net Revenue Expenditure was £360 million.

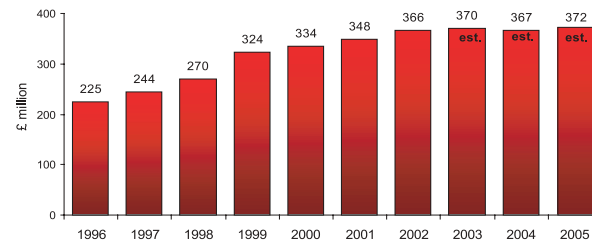
Total Capital Expenditure for 2002 was £89 million, of which £49 million was financed from the Capital Fund.

The financial contributions of the States of Jersey Trading Committees (Jersey Airport, Harbours, Post and Telecom) totalled £6.4 million in 2002. This income was augmented by returns of £3.7 million from the Jersey Financial Services Commission.

Total Income and Expenditure for 2002 were £572 million and £501 million, respectively.

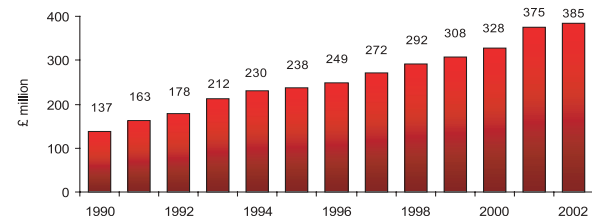
INCOME TAX RECEIPTS: 1996 - 2005 (forecast estimate):

Forecast Income tax receipts for 2002 were £366.5 million.



THE STRATEGIC RESERVE: 1990 - 2002

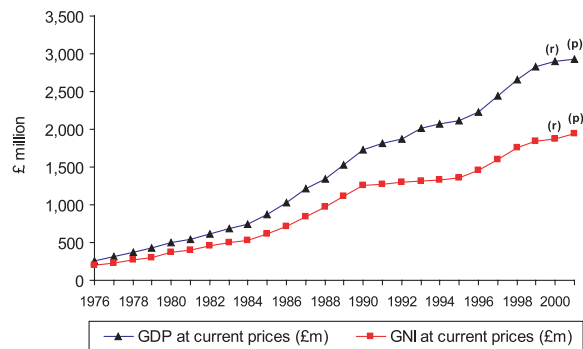
The Strategic Reserve is a capital safeguard against a downturn in the economy. The Reserve has increased by an average of £21 million per year since 1990, through increased portfolio value and annual top-ups. During 2002, the growth arising from net realised income was £10 million.



Figures are £ millions.

1. National income and public accounts

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME and GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT: 1976 - 2001



(r)= revised estimate, (p)= provisional estimate

STATES OF JERSEY GROSS GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE AS % OF GNI

Year	GNI	Gross Government Expenditure*	
	£ million	Total (£ million)	% of GNI
2001	1,942	470.1	24
2000	1,872	446.8	24
1999	1,845	405.2	22
1998	1,756	357.8	20
1997	1,593	346.6	22

NET REVENUE EXPENDITURE ON HEALTH AND EDUCATION, 1996 - 2002

Year	Health	Education
	£ million	Total (£ million)
2002	103.8	73.5
2001	94.8	70.0
2000	87.6	65.4
1999	79.8	60.2
1998	74.5	56.9
1997	71.2	54.1
1996	67.6	50.3

Source (all tables and figures): The Treasurer of the States Financial Reports & Accounts 1996-2002.

1. National income and public accounts

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON 2000 AND GNI PER CAPITA GROSS GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE

In 2000, Jersey's figure for GNI per capita was approximately 40% greater than the EU average, and was considerably higher than that of all EU member states except Luxembourg.

	GNI per capita UK £ sterling	Gross Government Expenditure* per capita UK £ sterling
JERSEY	21,500	5,120
<i>European Union</i>		
Luxembourg	29,700	10,580
Denmark	17,800	9,470
Sweden	15,700	8,330
Belgium	18,000	8,030
France	16,000	7,400
Germany	16,300	7,250
Italy	15,300	7,130
United Kingdom	15,400	5,900
Spain	12,600	4,460
Portugal	11,100	4,480
EU-15	15,400	6,680
<i>Selected other countries</i>		
Canada (1998)	17,800	..
USA (1997)	22,300	..
Australia	16,300	5,640
Japan	17,700	5,340
Norway	19,400	7,590

Figures are UK £ sterling expressed in terms of purchasing power parity (PPP) using the 2000 PPP rate for GDP of 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.

* For Jersey, the figure for per capita Gross Government Expenditure is derived from the States of Jersey Gross Expenditure (i.e. excluding Parishes). This figure increases by approximately £280 per capita if Parish expenditure is included. For other jurisdictions: "Current General Government Expenditure".

Source: WorldBank and OECD.

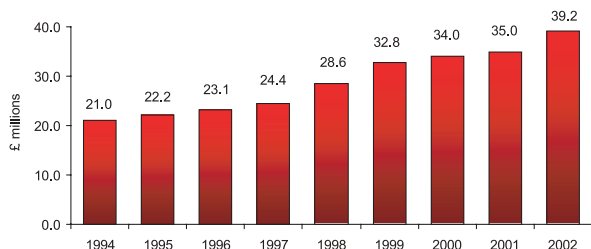
2. Impôts

2. IMPÔTS

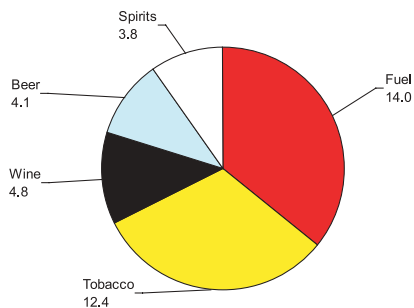
CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DUTY COLLECTED: 1994 - 2002

Duty is imposed on alcohol, tobacco and motor fuel. In January 2003 a vehicle registration duty (VRD) was introduced.

Impôt duty receipts in 2002 were £39.2 million, an increase of 12% from 2001. The estimate for receipts from Impôts in 2003 is £46 million.



CUSTOMS AND EXCISE, SOURCES OF REVENUE: 2002



Revenue in £ million.

Source: States of Jersey Customs and Excise Annual Reports.

3. Prices and earnings

3. PRICES AND EARNINGS

JERSEY (ALL-ITEMS) RETAIL PRICE INDEX: March 1997 - December 2003

During the twelve months to December 2003 the All-Items Retail Price Index for Jersey increased by 4.0% to stand at 114.2 (June 2000 = 100).

		INDEX Jun 2000=100	ANNUAL MOVEMENTS %		
			JERSEY	UK	GUERNSEY
1997	Mar		3.7	2.6	3.1
	Jun	(88.5)	3.5	2.9	4.0
	Sep	(89.6)	4.3	3.6	4.4
	Dec	(90.0)	3.5	3.6	4.7
1998	Mar	(91.6)	4.3	3.5	4.1
	Jun	(92.7)	4.7	3.7	4.0
	Sep	(93.8)	4.3	3.2	4.0
	Dec	(93.8)	4.0	2.8	3.2
1999	Mar	(94.8)	3.4	2.1	2.1
	Jun	(95.8)	3.3	1.3	2.2
	Sep	(96.7)	3.4	1.1	1.8
	Dec	(97.7)	4.4	1.8	2.4
2000	Mar	(99.0)	4.6	2.6	3.8
	Jun	100.0	4.4	3.3	4.4
	Sep	101.1	4.6	3.3	4.5
	Dec	101.6	4.0	2.9	3.9
2001	Mar	103.0	4.0	2.3	3.3
	Jun	103.9	3.9	1.9	2.3
	Sep	105.3	4.2	1.7	2.6
	Dec	104.7	3.1	0.7	1.9
2002	Mar	107.1	4.0	1.3	2.9
	Jun	108.3	4.2	1.0	3.3
	Sep	109.7	4.2	1.7	3.9
	Dec	109.8	4.9	2.9	4.4
2003	Mar	112.4	4.9	3.1	4.7
	Jun	112.9	4.2	2.9	4.3
	Sep	113.9	3.8	2.8	3.3
	Dec	114.2	4.0	2.8	3.9

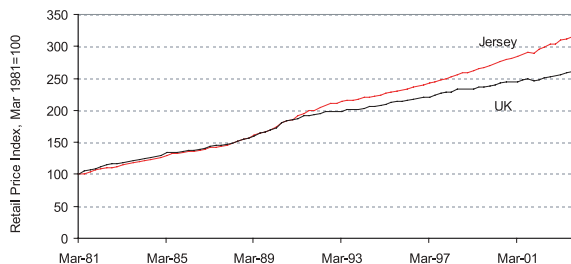
BACKGROUND NOTES

1. 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 goods and services purchased by an average household in Jersey.
2. 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.

Source: Jersey Retail Price Index, Quarterly Reports. Statistics Unit, Policy and Resources Department.

3. Prices and earnings

JERSEY AND UK RETAIL PRICE INDICES: 1981 - 2003 (March 1981 = 100)

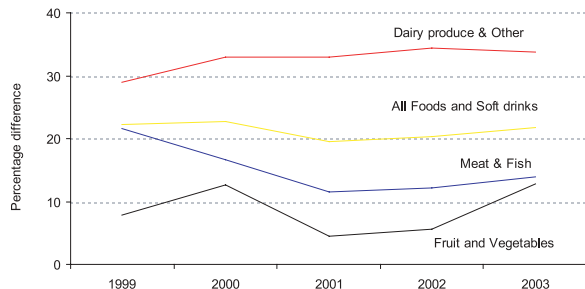


COMPARISON OF CONSUMER PRICES IN JERSEY AND THE UK: June 2003

A comparison of a sample of consumer prices in Jersey and the UK was undertaken in June 2003 for 59 matched items, corresponding to about 10% of the total number of items priced in the RPI.

Food and soft drinks: (Jersey - UK) price difference as % of UK price

The price of food (principally fresh produce) and soft drinks in Jersey was more than a fifth higher than in the UK, on average.



3. Prices and earnings

Alcohol, cigarettes and fuels: (Jersey - UK) price difference as % of UK price

For alcohol, cigarettes and fuels, the extent that Jersey prices have been below those of the UK has diminished throughout the period to 1999 - 2003.

alcoholic drinks: 11% cheaper in Jersey in 1999; 3% cheaper in 2003
 cigarettes: 29% cheaper in Jersey in 1999; 12% cheaper in 2003
 petrol and diesel: 38% cheaper in Jersey in 1999; 8% cheaper in 2003
 solid fuels (coal and smokeless): 50% higher in Jersey than in the UK (June 2003).

Removing Duties and VAT

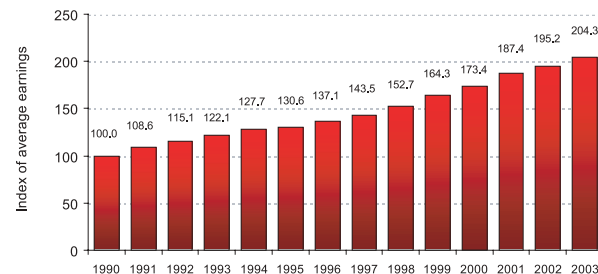
Removing impôts, VAT and excise duties indicates that net retail prices in Jersey (June 2003) were considerably higher than in the UK, being:

- more than double that of the UK for cigarettes
- approaching double for petrol and diesel
- almost two-thirds higher for solid fuels
- about a fifth higher for alcoholic drinks.

INDEX OF AVERAGE EARNINGS: 1990 - 2003

The Average Earnings Index measures changes in gross wages and salaries paid to employees, including overtime payments. It does not include employers' insurance contributions, holiday pay, benefits in kind (e.g. free accommodation, meals) or bonuses which are not part of regular pay.

In the twelve months to June 2003 the average weekly earnings of employees working in Jersey increased by 4.7%.

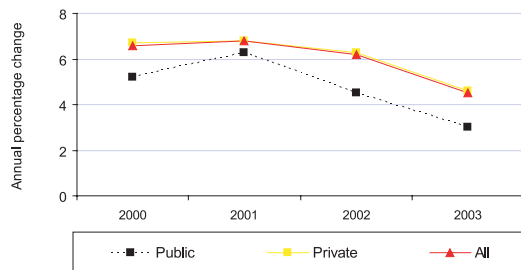


3. Prices and earnings

Changes in the rate of growth of earnings are somewhat distorted by the two-yearly pay cycle of the public sector. The underlying trend becomes apparent by calculating two-year rolling averages:

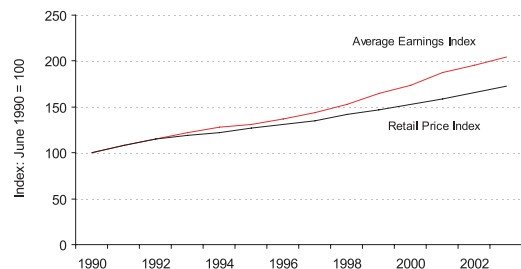
PUBLIC & PRIVATE SECTORS: 2-YEAR ROLLING AVERAGE CHANGE IN EARNINGS: 2000 - 2003

The annual rate of increase in earnings in Jersey's public sector has been below that of the private sector throughout the period 1999-2003, by between 0.5 and 2.0 percentage points. Both the public and private sectors have shown a reduction in the rate of increase of earnings during the last three years.



The increase in overall average earnings in Jersey in the twelve months to June 2003 was 0.5 percentage points above that of the Retail Price Index (RPI) during the same period.

JERSEY'S AVERAGE EARNINGS INDEX AND RETAIL PRICE INDEX (June 1990 = 100)



Source (all figures): Annual Average Earnings Survey, Statistics Unit, Policy and Resources Department.

4. Financial Services

4. FINANCIAL SERVICES

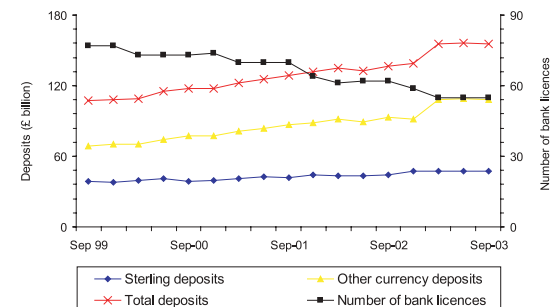
BANK DEPOSITS IN JERSEY, 1999 - 2003

In September 2003 bank deposits in Jersey totalled £155.8 billion, a 14% increase compared with the same quarter last year.

After falling slightly during the first quarter of 2003, the number of banking licences remained at 55 in the third quarter of 2003.

	Number of banks	Sterling	Other	Total
30 Sep 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 Sep 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 Sep 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
30 Jun 2002	62	43.1	89.3	132.4
30 Sep 2002	62	43.2	93.3	136.5
31 Dec 2002	59	47.5	91.8	139.3
31 Mar 2003	55	47.7	107.9	155.6
30 Jun 2003	55	47.4	109.0	156.4
30 Sep 2003	55	47.5	108.3	155.8

Figures in £ billion.



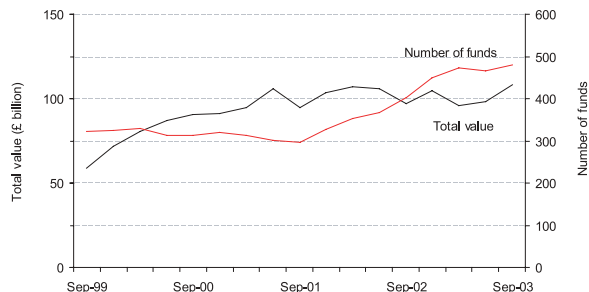
Figures include all deposit taking institutions registered under the Banking Business (Jersey) Law.

4. Financial Services

COLLECTIVE INVESTMENTS FUNDS IN JERSEY: 1999 - 2003

At the end of September 2003 the value of investment funds in the Island stood at £108.2 billion, an increase of 11.7% during the past twelve months.

	Number of funds	Total value (£ billion)
31 Dec 1998	344	45.3
31 Dec 1999	324	71.6
31 Dec 2000	321	90.9
31 Dec 2001	327	103.3
31 Dec 2002	449	105.1



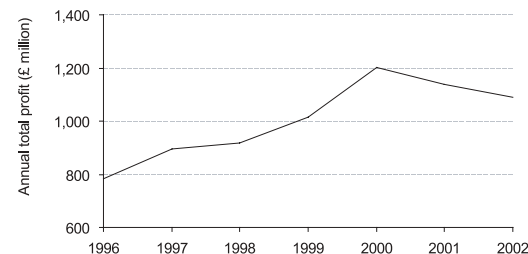
Source (all figures): Financial Services Commission, Jersey, Quarterly Reports.

4. Financial Services

SURVEY OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS: 1996 - 2002

89 institutions responded to the 2002 survey, representing two-thirds of total employment in the financial services sector in Jersey. The survey data was scaled up using employment information in order to produce estimates for the sector as a whole.

ESTIMATED TOTAL PROFIT FOR JERSEY'S FINANCIAL SERVICES SECTOR



The estimated annual total profit for firms engaged in Jersey's finance sector increased by more than 50% between 1996 and 2000. After reaching £1.2 billion in 2000, total profit is estimated to have declined by some 5% in 2001 and by a further 4% in 2002. These recent declines in total profit should be considered in the context of the concurrent global economic downturn.

All Financial Institutions

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Total employees (FTE)	9,390	10,210	10,880	10,830	11,240	11,520	11,660
Banks	4,950	5,300	5,610	5,490	5,530	5,940	5,950
Fund managers	800	840	910	870	900	900	850
Trust and Company Administrators	2,890	3,310	3,580	3,680	3,980	3,870	3,960
Accountants	760	760	770	790	830	870	890
Total Profit	£m 784	£m 897	£m 918	£m 1,016	£m 1,203	£m 1,137	£m 1,089
Banks	604	684	673	769	965	914	888
Fund managers	59	64	119	117	124	102	92
Trust and Company Administrators	107	135	109	112	97	103	90
Accountants	13	14	16	18	17	18	20
Expenditure on salaries	£m 243	£m 274	£m 303	£m 326	£m 372	£m 416	£m 448
Expenditure on goods & services	£m 137	£m 162	£m 180	£m 167	£m 199	£m 196	£m 187
Profit per employee	£k 83.4	£k 87.8	£k 84.4	£k 93.9	£k 107.0	£k 98.7	£k 93.4
Average salary per FTE employee	£k 25.8	£k 26.9	£k 27.8	£k 30.1	£k 33.1	£k 36.1	£k 38.4

In this table, all numbers have been rounded independently.

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

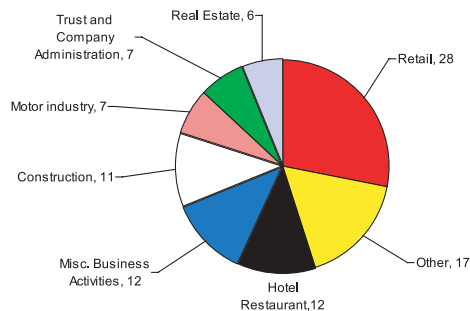
4. Financial Services

JERSEY CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION (£ million): 1991 - 2002

	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
2002	55.2	5.1	60.3

Source: States of Jersey Treasury.

TYPES OF BUSINESS DECLARED *EN DÉSASTRE* (BANKRUPT): 1991 - 2001



Figures represent the number of businesses

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

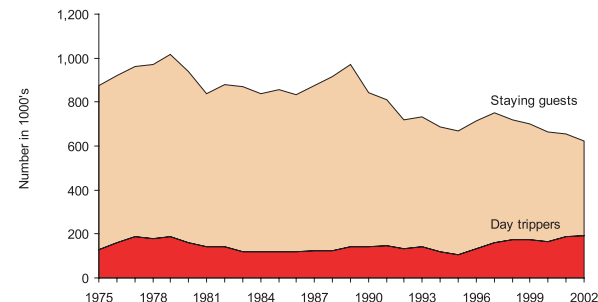
5. Tourism

5. TOURISM

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF STAYING VISITORS AND DAY TRIPPERS: 1975 - 2002

Between 2001 and 2002 the total number of staying visitors fell by 8%, to 429,700. All months with the exception of January showed declines in visitor number, notably June, July, August and September. The number of day trippers has however increased from 135,000 in 1995 to 194,000 in 2002.

In 2002 total bed-space occupancy averaged 68%, a slight fall from the 71% of 2001.



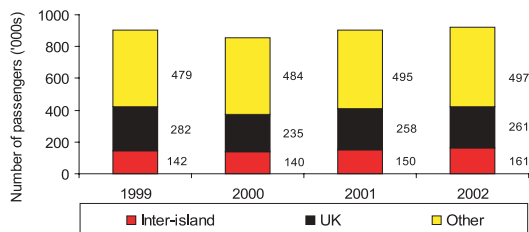
TOTAL NUMBER OF PASSENGERS, BY ROUTE

The total number of passenger arrivals (air and sea) in 2002 declined by 2% compared with 2001 (from 1.22 to 1.19 million). The overall decrease was due to a reduction in air arrivals; sea arrivals in 2002 were 2% higher than in 2001.

In 2002, the total number of sea passengers (arrivals and departures) for all routes was 919,000, which was the highest figure recorded since 1997.

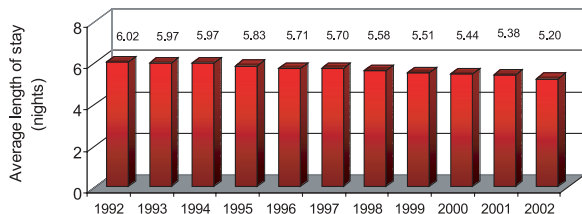
5. Tourism

TOTAL NUMBER OF SEA PASSENGERS, BY ROUTE: 1999 - 2002



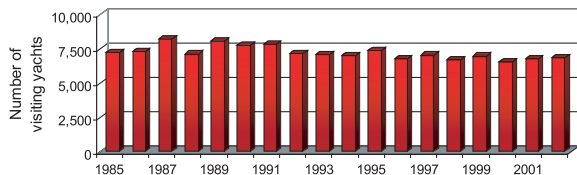
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY OF STAYING LEISURE VISITORS: 1992 - 2002

The average length of stay in 2002 was 5.2 nights. A total of 2.2 million bed nights were sold to staying leisure visitors in 2002, a fall of 12% compared with 2001.



NUMBER OF VISITING YACHTS: 1985 - 2002

The total number of visiting yachtsmen in 2002 was 23,600, a 9% decrease from 2001. The overall number of yachtsmen-days spent in Jersey decreased by 16%, as average length of stay decreased from 2.1 to 1.9 days in 2002. The number of visiting yachts to Jersey has fallen by about 4% (from 7,144 to 6,860 yachts) during the past ten years.

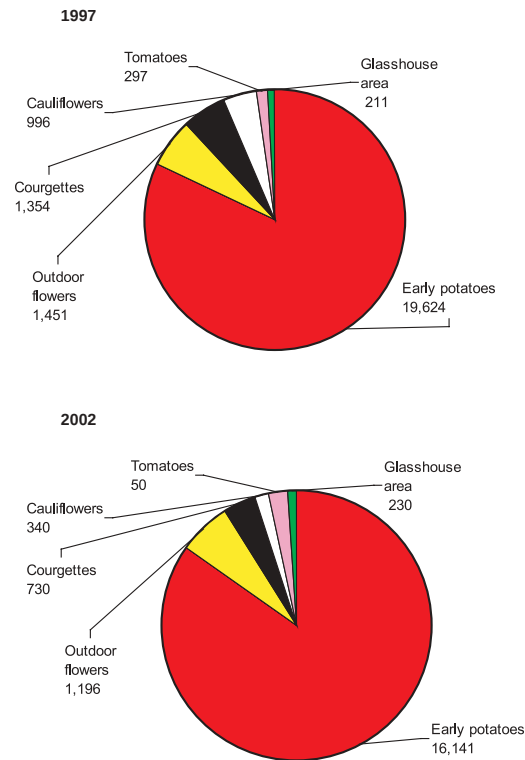


Source (all figures): Jersey Tourism, Annual Statistical Reports.

6. Agriculture and Fisheries

6. AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

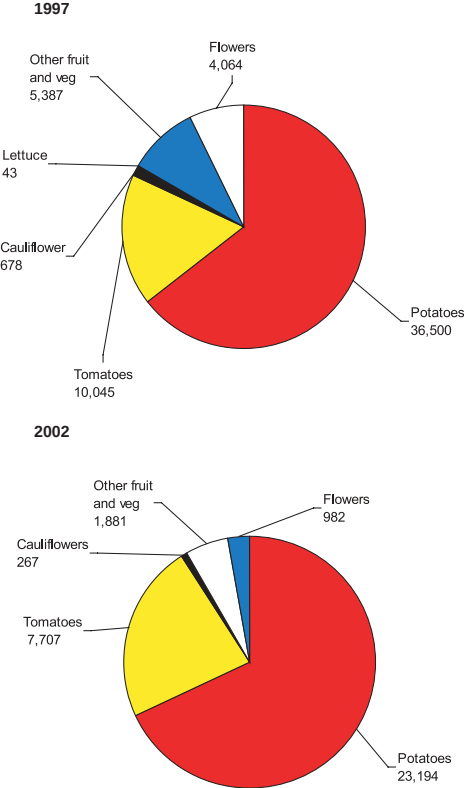
AREA OF MAIN OUTDOOR AND GLASSHOUSE CROPS: 1997 and 2002



Figures are vergées; 1 vergée = 0.44 acre.

6. Agriculture and Fisheries

VALUE OF EXPORT CROPS: 1997 and 2002 (in 2002 prices)



Figures are units of £ thousand.

6. Agriculture and Fisheries

FISH AND AQUACULTURE ANNUAL YIELD: 1997 - 2002, AND LANDED CATCH VALUE: 2002.

	Annual yield (x 1,000 tonnes)						Landed catch value, 2002	
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Price per kg (£)	Total catch value (£,000)
Capture fisheries (x 1,000 tonnes)								
Brown crab	523	521	473	440	447	524	1.5	786
Lobster	166	157	153	128	130	156	16.0	2,505
Spider crab	162	160	175	172	236	270	1.5	404
Crawfish	0.5	0.7	1.3	1.6	1.0	0.9	18.0	17
Scallops	111	155	130	197	304	296	2.0	755
Whelk	438	135	8	338	519	204	0.5	102
Others	12	21	28	29	44	24	1.5	35
Wet fish	221	383	384	304	356	311		713
Aquaculture (x 1,000 tonnes)								
Oysters		196	188	241	390	476		607
Scallops		2.5	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.5		3
Mussels			7.5	57.5	78.0	96.3		126
Intertidal area farmed (hectares)		43	57	47	54	54		
Total production (capture and aquaculture)	1,634	1,774	1,607	1,957	2,561	2,414		

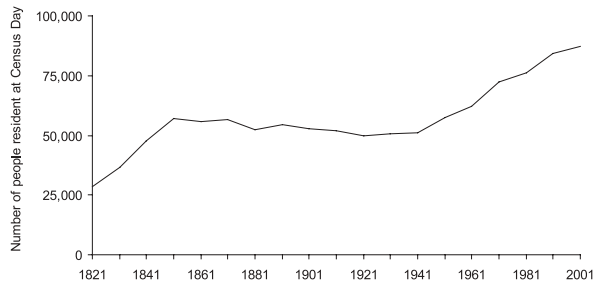
Source (all figures): States of Jersey Agriculture and Fisheries Annual Reports.

7. POPULATION

TOTAL POPULATION

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

JERSEY'S POPULATION: 1821 - 2001 (as recorded by Censuses)



Population figures from 1981 to 2001 are for the total resident population (i.e. excluding short-term visitors but including temporarily absent residents); those from 1961 to 1976 exclude visitors but include an estimate of the number of absent residents. Population figures from 1821 to 1951 include visitors but exclude temporarily absent residents.

The resident population of Jersey at the start of 2003 was estimated as 87,500, which represents an increase of about 300 persons above that recorded by the 2001 Census. Natural growth (the excess of births over deaths) accounted for 90% of the increase in resident population.

TOTAL RESIDENT POPULATION: 1971 - 2003

	Total
1971	72,303
1976	74,407
1981	76,050
1986	80,212
1989	82,809
1991	84,082
1996	85,150
2001	87,186
2002*	87,300
2003*	87,500

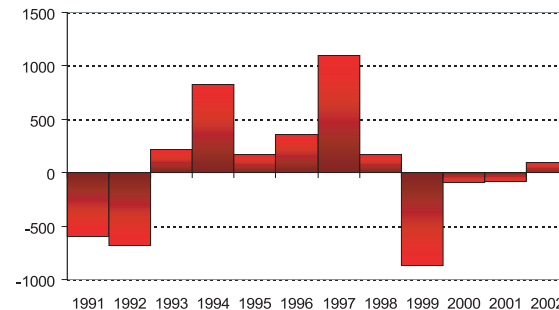
* estimated since the 2001 Jersey Census from birth and death records and employment data.
Source: Population update 2001-2003: Statistics Unit.

MIGRATION

Migration into and out of the island consists of a dynamic "ebb and flow" of migrants in both directions. The 2001 Census indicated that this ebb and flow was of order 2,500 persons per year in each direction, excluding the annual movement of some 4,000 short-term seasonal workers who are present in the island for less than one year.

The **net** migration in a given calendar year is the difference between two much greater numbers, the ebb and the flow.

NET MIGRATION: 1991 - 2002



The 1990's began with large outward net migration of between 600-700 persons per year, in a period of relative economic recession. During the ensuing recovery, net migration was inward, averaging more than 500 persons per year for the five year period 1993-1997.

A subsequent large outward net migration in 1999 (possibly attributable to changes in the Regulation of Undertakings and Development Law implemented in 1998) has been followed by a period of small net movements.

RESIDENTIAL QUALIFICATIONS: 2001 Census

The residential qualifications (as defined under the Housing Regulations) of the population at the time of the 2001 Census were:

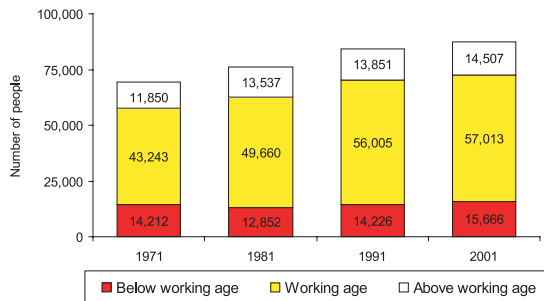
Categories	Percentage of population aged 16 and over*
a - h	77
j - k	2
Non-qualified	21

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

7. Population

AGE STRUCTURE WITH RESPECT TO WORKING AGE: 2001 Census

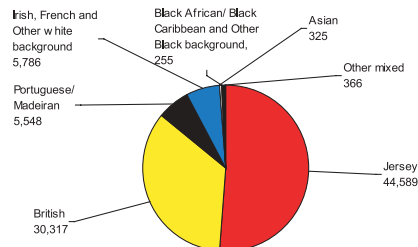
In 2001 almost two-thirds (65%) of the total resident population were of working age (women/men aged 16-59/64 years), 17% were above working age and 18% below working age. These proportions have been substantially constant since 1981, although the absolute numbers in each category have increased.



Source: Reports on the Jersey Census, 1971-2001.

POPULATION BY ETHNIC AND CULTURAL BACKGROUND: 2001 Census

At the time of the 2001 Census, approximately half of the resident population considered themselves to be of Jersey cultural background. More than a third (37%) thought of themselves as British or Irish; 6% of the population considered themselves to be Portuguese or Madeiran.



Figures are the number of residents in each self-designated ethnic/cultural category.
Source: Report on the Jersey Census, 2001.

8. Households

8. HOUSEHOLDS

PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS: 2001 Census

The number of private households* recorded in the 2001 Census was 35,562.

Since 1 January 1996 a total of 9,842 people have established residency (that is, have arrived and remained) in Jersey, constituting 3,147 households.

TENURE OF PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS: 2001 Census

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 of Jersey, 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 sector.

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

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

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD: 1971 - 2001 Censuses

The average number of people per private household declined slightly between the 1996 and 2001 Censuses*.

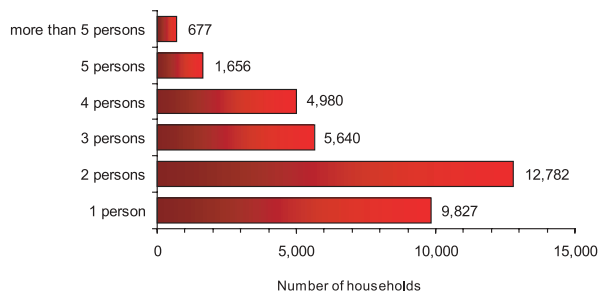
	Census date				
	1971	1981	1991	1996	2001
Average number of persons per household	2.79	2.59	2.47	2.41	2.38

* The total number of private households, and the average number of persons per household, are 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 recorded by the 2001 Census.

8. Households

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE: 2001 Census

Two person households, followed by one person households, were the most common size of household in Jersey at the time of the 2001 census.



NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED BY EACH PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD: 2001 Census

The most common number of rooms occupied per household in 2001 was between four and six (excluding bathrooms, toilets, halls, landings or rooms used for storage).

	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 (all figures): Report on the Jersey Census, 2001.

9. Housing

9. HOUSING

PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF DWELLING OCCUPIED: 2001 Census

A total of 30,742 dwelling units* were recorded as occupied at the time of the 2001 Census. The total dwelling stock (including vacant dwellings) was 32,704 units.

59% of private households were living in a whole house or bungalow, half of which were detached units. 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.

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).

PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF DWELLING AND TENURE: 2001 Census

Tenure	Whole house or bungalow			Flat, maisonette, apartment			
	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).

* A dwelling is defined as a building or part of a building which provides 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.

9. Housing

POPULATION BY RESIDENTIAL QUALIFICATION AND YEAR OF ARRIVAL: 2001 Census

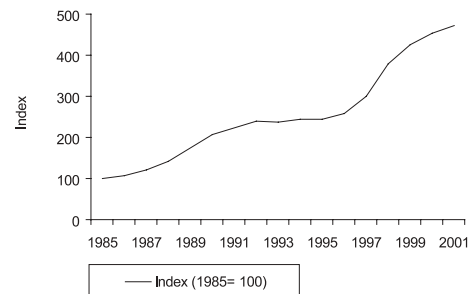
Year of arrival	Adults		Children	
	Qualified	Non-qualified	< 16 yrs	Total
At birth	29,850		13,715	43,560
Before 1980	18,950			18,950
1980	825			825
1981	650			655
1982	590	145		730
1983	550	165		720
1984	515	230		740
1985	555	270	5	825
1986	520	320	20	860
1987	600	395	35	1,030
1988	545	365	35	940
1989	500	505	55	1,060
1990	485	550	60	1,095
1991	415	500	80	1,000
1992	350	455	95	905
1993	335	485	95	915
1994	420	615	125	1,160
1995	475	740	150	1,365
1996	555	745	180	1,480
1997	495	815	195	1,505
1998	505	960	195	1,660
1999	565	985	245	1,795
2000	635	1,565	330	2,535
2001	140	675	55	870
Total	60,025	11,485	15,665	87,185

Numbers have been rounded independently to the nearest 5; cells containing 0 or a non-zero number less than 3 have been left blank.

Source (all figures): Report on the Jersey Census, 2001.

9. Housing

THE JERSEY HOUSE PRICE INDEX: 1985 - 2002



Source: Statistics Unit, Policy and Resources Department.

THE NEW JERSEY HOUSE PRICE INDEX: 2003

In 2003 a new methodology was developed to calculate the Jersey House Price Index. The rationale for the new methodology was to provide a more comprehensive measure of changes in property prices in Jersey, particularly by type and size of property:

- on an annual basis, between the third quarter of 2002 and the third quarter of 2003, the average (mix-adjusted) price of dwellings sold in Jersey decreased by almost 2%;
- the average (mix-adjusted) price of dwellings sold in Jersey in the third quarter of 2003 was £322,000;

The average prices for the individual categories of dwelling are shown below as rolling four-quarter averages:

	Q1 2002 - Q4 2002	Q2 2002 - Q1 2003	Q3 2002 - Q2 2003	Q4 2002 - Q3 2003
1-bed. flats	156,000	153,000	151,000	147,000
2-bed. flats	246,000	246,000	235,000	223,000
2-bed. houses	279,000	284,000	287,000	283,000
3-bed. houses	328,000	327,000	332,000	330,000
4-bed. houses	446,000	436,000	444,000	452,000

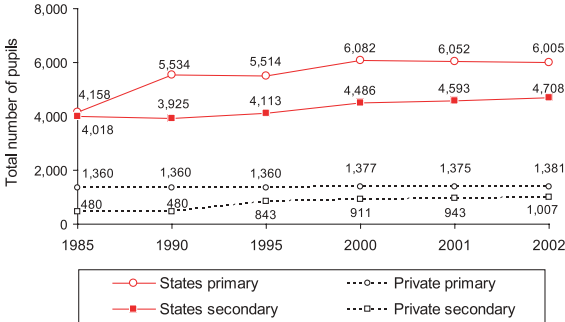
Source: Quarterly House Price Index, Statistics Unit, Policy and Resources Department.

10. EDUCATION

PUPILS IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION: 1985 - 2002

The total number of children in primary and secondary education in Jersey increased by 10% between 1995 and 2002 (from 11,830 to 13,100).

The secondary school population increased by almost a sixth during this period.



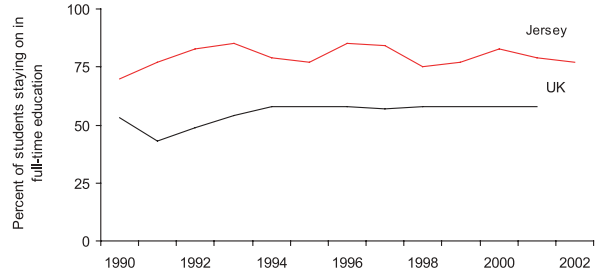
Figures are for January of each year.
Totals for the States primary and secondary sectors include pupils attending the Jersey College for Girls and Victoria College.

CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL NEEDS: 1997 - 2002

Year	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Children with special educational needs	190	252	318	364	379	370
Percentage of total pupils aged 5-16 years	1.7	2.2	2.7	3.0	3.1	2.8

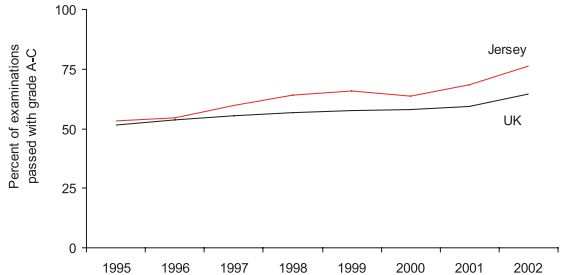
STUDENTS STAYING ON IN FULL-TIME EDUCATION AT 17 YEARS OF AGE: 1990 - 2002

In 2001, 79% of Jersey students stayed on in full-time education at 17 years of age compared with 58% in the UK.



PERCENTAGE OF A-LEVEL GRADES A TO C: 1995 - 2002

Approximately three-quarters (76%) of all A-level entries in Jersey in 2002 achieved grades A-C, compared with almost two-thirds (65%) in the UK.



	1997	1998	1998	2000	2001	2002
Jersey	59.6	64.1	65.7	63.5	68.4	76.2
UK schools	55.2	56.5	57.5	58.2	59.3	64.7
Difference	4.4	7.6	8.2	5.3	9.1	11.5

Figures are % of A-C grades of total number of entries.
Source (all figures): States of Jersey Education Department Annual Reports.

11. Employment

11. EMPLOYMENT

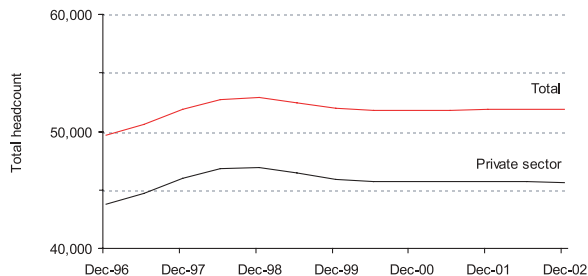
THE JERSEY LABOUR MARKET: June 2003

The principal features of the Jersey Labour Market at June 2003 were:

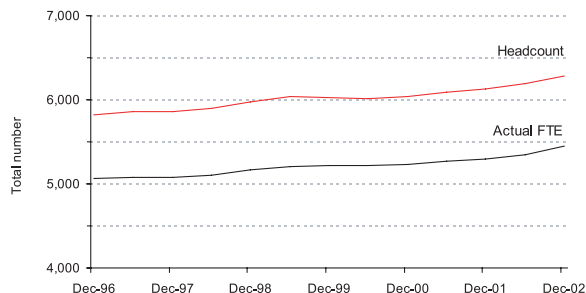
- ongoing growth in the public sector*
- a decrease of 450 people employed in the private sector (including one-person enterprises) between June 2002 and June 2003;

80% of the overall growth in the public sector since 1996 has been in the Education and Health departments.

PRIVATE SECTOR AND TOTAL (PRIVATE + PUBLIC) HEADCOUNT: TREND 1996 - 2002



PUBLIC SECTOR HEADCOUNT TREND: 1996 - 2002

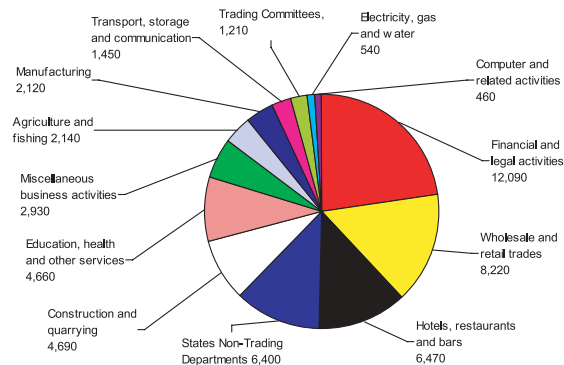


* The States of Jersey Trading Committees (Jersey Airport, Harbours, Post and Telecom) are included in the private sector as they come under the auspices of the Regulation of Undertakings and Development Law.

11. Employment

SECTORAL BREAKDOWN OF EMPLOYMENT (HEADCOUNT): June 2003

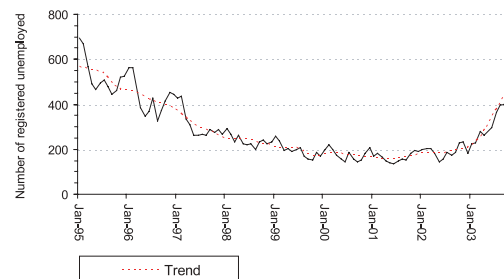
In June 2003, almost a quarter of all people employed in Jersey were engaged in Financial and legal services (12,090) and nearly a sixth were in Wholesale and Retail Trades (8,220). On a headcount basis, the public sector (excluding Trading Committees) accounted for almost one in eight of Jersey's labour force.



Source (all figures): Report on the Jersey Labour Market, June 2003. Statistics Unit, Policy and Resources Department.

REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT: 1995 - 2003

Due to the absence of unemployment benefit in Jersey, the number of people registered as unemployed should be regarded as an indicator rather than a measure of the actual level of unemployment.



Source: Employment and Social Security Department.

11. Employment

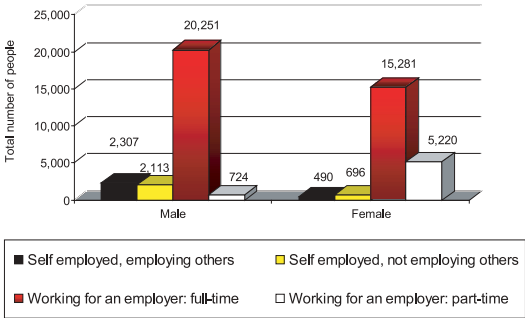
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUPS: 2001 Census

Managers and senior officials accounted for almost a sixth of the employed economically active workforce; a similar proportion were engaged in skilled trades; people in administrative and secretarial positions accounted for almost a fifth of the total.

OCCUPATION	Percentage of total employment
Managers & Senior Officials	16
Professional Occupations	7
Associate Professional & Technical	14
Administrative & Secretarial	19
Skilled Trades Occupations	15
Personal Service Occupations	6
Sales & Customer Service Occupations	6
Process, Plant & Machine Operatives	5
Elementary Occupations	13

EMPLOYMENT BY GENDER AND STATUS: 2001 Census

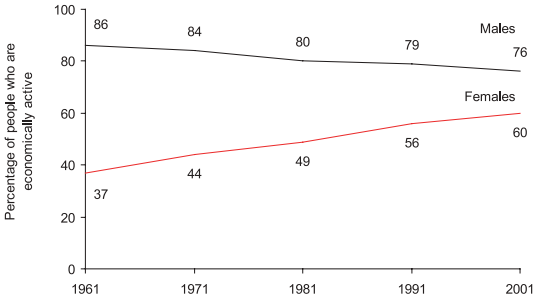
82% of the working age population (women/men aged 16-59/64) were economically active on Census Day in 2001; three quarters (75%) of these were working full-time for an employer, and a further 11% were self-employed. Part-time workers accounted for 11% of the economically active of working age; women accounted for 90% of such part-time employees.



11. Employment

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY RATES BY GENDER: 1961 - 2001

AGED 16 YEARS AND OVER: 2001 Census



Figures are the percentage of each gender aged 16 years and over and who were either working or seeking work.

WORKING AGE POPULATION (women/men aged 16-59/64 years): 2001 Census

	Jersey	UK
Men	87	83
Women	76	72
All	82	78

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

The overall economic activity rate of the working age population in Jersey at the time of the 2001 Census was 4 percentage points greater than that of the UK; the same differential applied to both sexes.

11. Employment

MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP BY GENDER: 2001 Census

OCCUPATION	Males	Females	Occupation Total	% of overall total	% in UK
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
TOTAL	24,828	20,747	45,575		

AVERAGE NUMBER OF HOURS WORKED PER WEEK BY EMPLOYEES: 2001 Census

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

The self-employed worked 42.8 hours per week, on average, which is over three hours more per week than that of full-time employees.

Men in full-time employment worked on average almost 3½ hours more per week than women. Women accounted for 90% of all part-time employees.

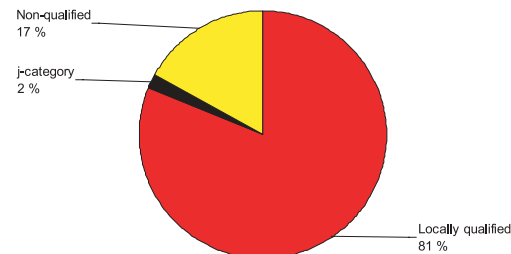
Full-time			Part-time			Full- & Part-time		
Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
41.0	37.6	39.5	21.2	19.6	19.8	40.5	33.3	36.9

Source (all figures): Report on the 2001 Jersey Census.

11. Employment

RESIDENTIAL STATUS OF EMPLOYEES: June 2003 (as defined by the Regulation of Undertakings and Development Law)

At June 2003, it was estimated that 81% of all those employed were locally qualified (as defined by the Regulation of Undertakings and Development Law), a further 2% were j category and 17% (representing one in six) were not locally qualified.



Source: Report on the Jersey Labour Market, June 2003. Statistics Unit, Policy and Resources Department.

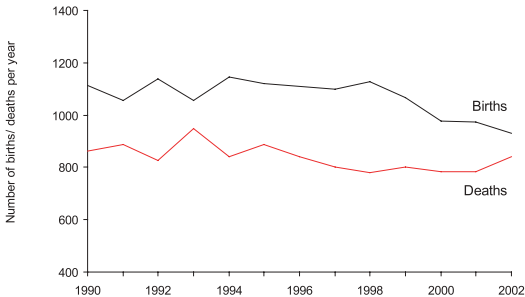
NUMBERS OF WORK PERMITS ISSUED BY SECTOR: 1999 - 2002 (work permits are not required by EU citizens)

	1999	2000	2001	2002
Applications received	161	654	1,717	2,846
Permits refused	4	8	15	59
Applications cancelled/pending	0	0	3	3
Permits issued	157	646	1,699	2,784
Finance	42	56	72	33
Hotels & Restaurants	21	206	699	1,599
Entertainment	60	78	155	133
Agriculture	0	202	699	926
Miscellaneous	34	111	74	93

Source: States of Jersey, Customs and Excise Department, Annual Reports.

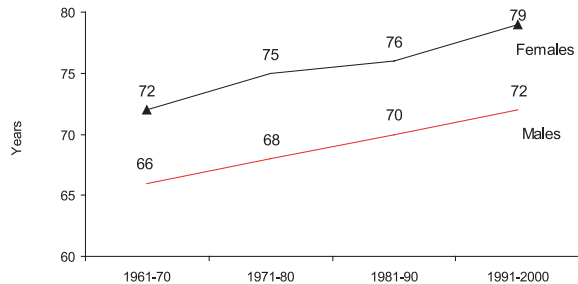
12. HEALTH

Both the crude birth rate (CBR) and crude death rate (CDR)* in Jersey declined slightly during the 1990's. However, since 1999 the CBR has declined at a faster rate whilst the CDR remained initially constant before increasing in 2002. As a consequence, the natural growth of the population totalled 290 for the two year period 2001-2002, whereas for the decade of the 1990's the natural growth averaged approximately 260 per annum.



Source: The Superintendent Registrar, Jersey.

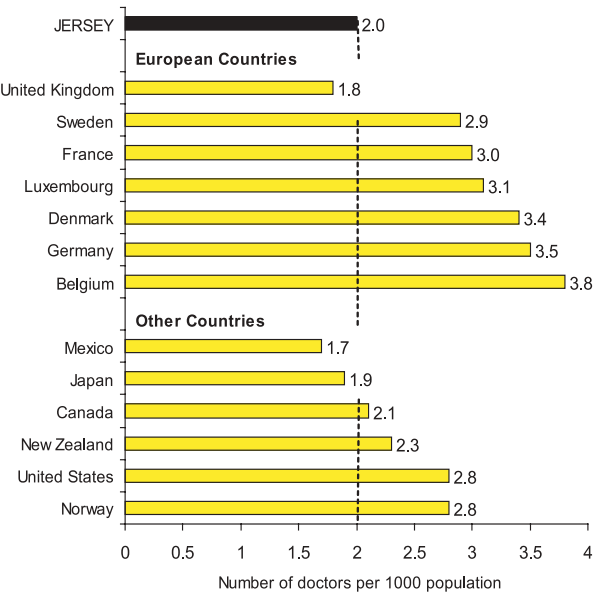
AVERAGE AGE AT DEATH: 1960 - 2000



Source: States of Jersey Medical Officer of Health.

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

NUMBER OF MEDICAL DOCTORS PER 1,000 POPULATION: 2001



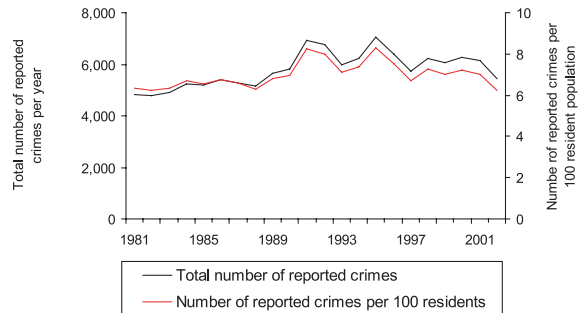
Sources: The Report on the Jersey Census, 2001; The Economist World in Figures, 2002 Edition.

CRIME

NUMBER OF REPORTED OFFENCES

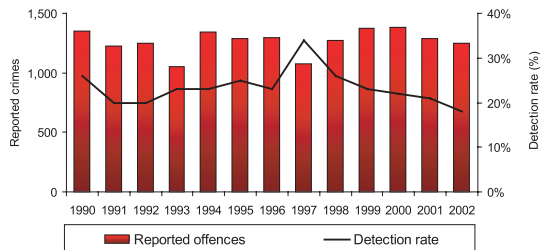
Approximately seven offences were reported per 100 resident population in each year between 1990 and 2000. The total number of reported crimes in 2002 fell by almost 13% compared with 2001.

REPORTED CRIMES PER YEAR AND PER 100 RESIDENT POPULATION: 1980-2002



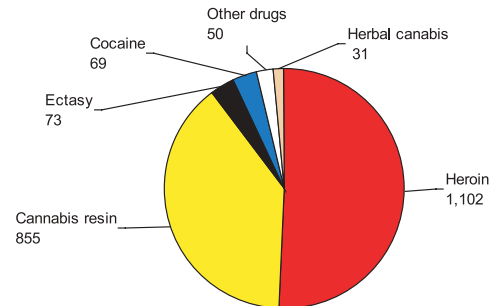
OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY: 1990 - 2002

Malicious damage (including arson and tampering with vehicles) is the most common crime in Jersey, representing 20% of all reported cases. The reported number of offences against property in 2002 was approximately the same as in 1990.



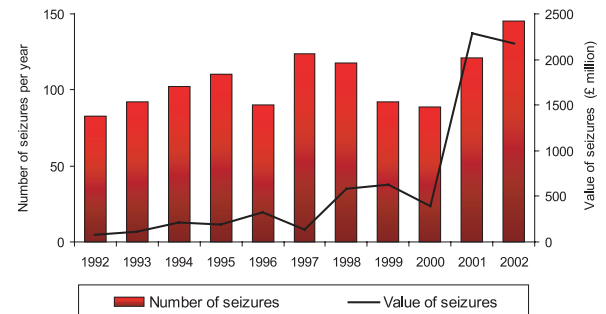
Source (all figures): States of Jersey Police Annual Reports.

DRUGS SEIZURES BY CUSTOMS AND EXCISE: 2002



Figures in £ thousands (street value).

SEIZURES BY THE CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DEPARTMENT: ANNUAL NUMBER AND TOTAL VALUE: 1992 - 2002



Source (all figures): States of Jersey, Customs and Excise Department, Annual Reports.

14. Social security

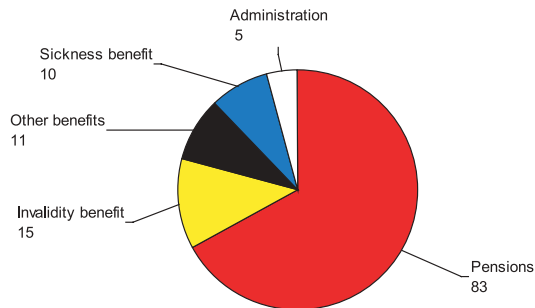
14. SOCIAL SECURITY

In 2002, expenditure from the States Social Security Fund totalled £123.7 million, an increase of £11 million on 2001.

Total expenditure of the Health Insurance Fund in 2002 totalled £16.9 million, compared with £15.6 million in 2001.

In 2002, expenditure on old age pensions totalled £83 million; other benefits and grants totalled £36 million.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY FUND: 2002



Figures are £ million

Source: *Employment and Social Security Department Annual Report*.

15. OVERSEAS AID

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF THE OVERSEAS AID COMMITTEE: 2002

The Overseas Aid Committee seeks to contribute towards the eradication of global poverty.

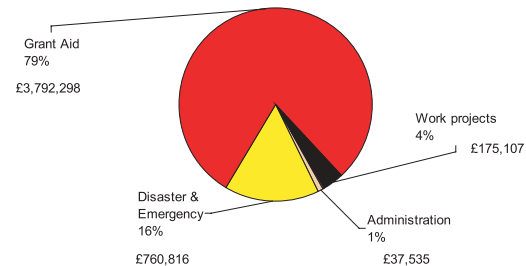
79% of the Committee's expenditure in 2002 constituted grants to more than 70 agencies engaged in the improvement of water, health, sanitation, education, agriculture and livestock, and the creation of loan schemes for small businesses.

Due to budget limitations, the Committee rejected applications totalling £4 million in 2002.

In 2002 a total of £760,816 was spent on disaster relief, compared with £773,489 in 2001.

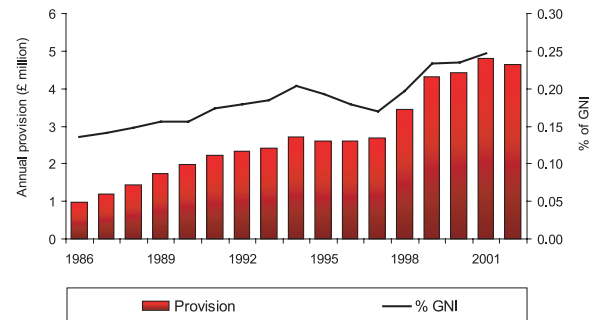
15. Overseas Aid

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE: 2002



Source: *States of Jersey Overseas Aid Committee, Annual Report 2002*.

JERSEY'S ANNUAL OVERSEAS AID PROVISION: TOTAL AND AS A PERCENTAGE OF GNI: 1986 - 2002



Provision includes annual budget provision and top-up.

The UN has adopted an official development assistance target of 0.70% of GNI.

16. Air transport

16. AIR TRANSPORT

AIRPORT TRAFFIC: 2002

The total number of air passengers (inward and outward) in 2002 was almost 1.5 million, of whom more than 1.2 million were via the UK.

Total passenger arrivals by air fell by 10% between 2000 and 2002, from 821,000 to 735,300. Arrivals from the continent showed the largest decline over this period, from 56,500 to 39,800, a fall of 30%.

In 2001 leisure passengers accounted for 80% of arrivals and business passengers for 20%.

	Arrivals	Departures	Total
UK Passengers	619,666	606,051	1,225,717
Inter-Island Passengers	75,895	93,175	169,070
Continental Passengers	39,774	34,805	74,579
Total Passengers	735,335	734,031	1,469,366
Number of Commercial Flight Movements	..	..	45,066
Number of Light Aircraft Movements	..	..	27,821
Inward/Outward Freight (tonne)	6,191	1,425	7,616

Source: States of Jersey Airport

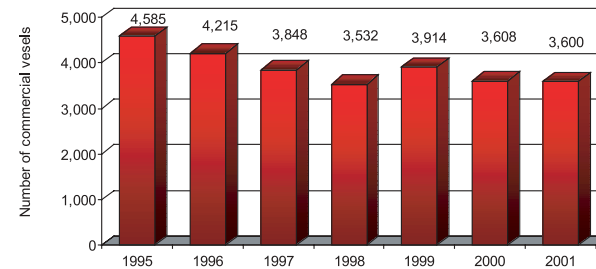
17. Sea transport

17. SEA TRANSPORT

COMMERCIAL VESSELS ENTERING ST. HELIER: 1995 - 2001

The number of commercial vessels entering St Helier fell by approximately a fifth between 1995 and 2001. A contributory factor to this reduction in number has been the introduction of larger vessels able to carry greater volumes of passengers and freight.

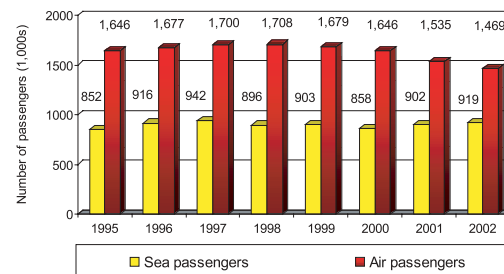
COMMERCIAL VESSELS ENTERING ST HELIER: 1995-2001



Source: States of Jersey Harbours Department.

The total number of ships on the Port of Jersey register in 2001 was 2,117.

TOTAL NUMBER OF SEA AND AIR PASSENGERS: 1995 - 2002



Numbers are in thousands and include both arrivals and departures.

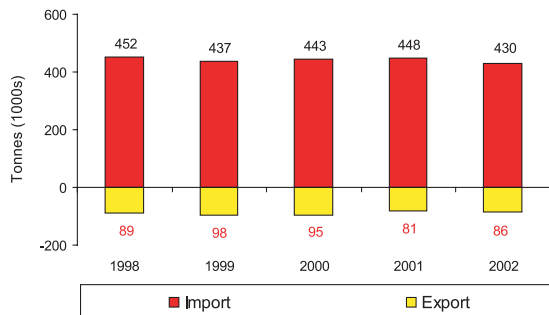
Passengers by air exclude transit passengers.

Source: States of Jersey Harbours Department, Jersey Airport.

17. Sea transport

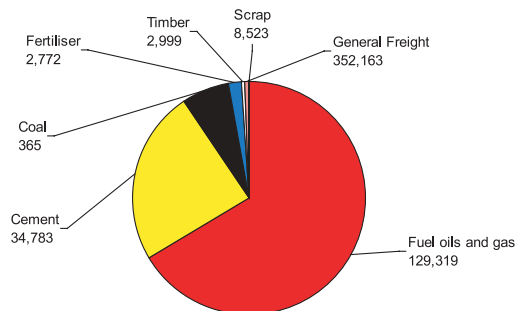
ANNUAL SEA FREIGHT: 1998 - 2002

A total of 530,900 tonnes were shipped (exports and imports combined) through St Helier in 2002, which represents a fall of 4% from 2001.



Freight expressed in units of 1,000 tonnes. Figures exclude heavy fuel oils for the power station.
Source: States of Jersey Harbour Department.

FREIGHT BY CATEGORY (import and export): 2002



Figures in tonnes.

Export products include all scrap and some general freight, and heavy fuel oils for the power station.

Source: States of Jersey Harbour Department.

18. Vehicle transport

18. VEHICLE TRANSPORT

TOTAL NUMBER OF VEHICLES

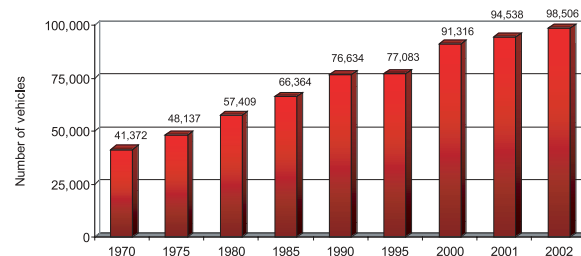
12,591 vehicles were newly registered in Jersey in 2002; approximately one-sixth of these had been previously registered elsewhere.

Between the 1996 and 2001 Censuses there was a 14% increase in the total number of cars and vans owned/used by private households.

At the time of the 2001 Census, the average number of private cars/vans per private household was 1.48.

Almost a sixth of all private households (5,849 out of 35,562) 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 at the time of the 2001 Census.

TOTAL NUMBER OF VEHICLES REGISTERED IN JERSEY: 1970 - 2002



Figures include all cars, tractors, motorbikes etc., and commercial and private vehicles.

Figures up to 1993 include only taxed vehicles; figures after 1994 include all vehicles recorded on the DVS register as at 31 December of each year.

Source: Driver and Vehicle Standards (DVS) Department, Annual Reports.

19. Communications

19. COMMUNICATIONS

NUMBERS OF TELEPHONE LINES, MOBILE PHONES AND PAYPHONES: 1996 - 2002

The number of mobile phone users increased eleven-fold between 1996 and 2002.

The number of land lines increased by about a seventh (15%) over the same period.

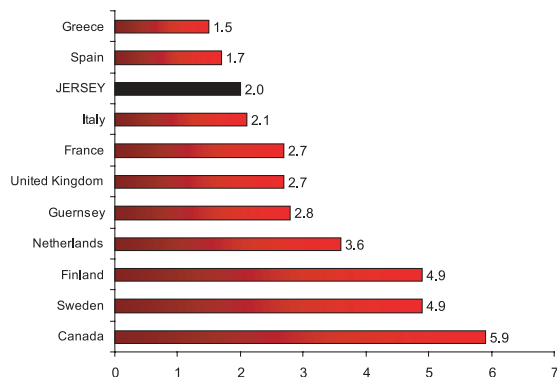
The number of public pay phones declined by 87% between 1999 and 2002.

	1996	1997	1999	1999	2000	2001	2002
Land Lines							
Total exchange lines (1,000's)	64.4	65.5	68.7	70.3	74.1	73.9	74.3
Calls (million)	..	..	..	..	366	378	377
Mobile Phones							
Total customers (1,000's)	6.5	12.0	18.0	24.5	44.5	61.0	72.0
Calls (million)					125	180	213
Number of payphones	..	..	..	1,504	1,118	582	193

Source: Jersey Telecom.

20. ENERGY

DOMESTIC ENERGY CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA: 2000



Figures are expressed in tonnes of oil per person per year.

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

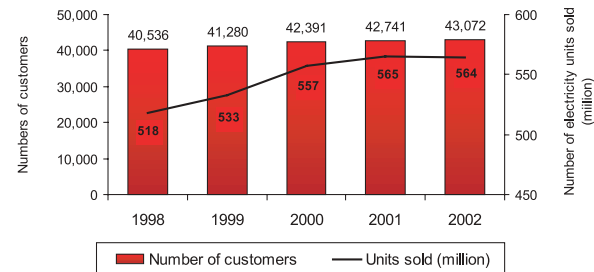
20. Energy

ELECTRICITY

In 2002, a total of 564 million units of electricity were sold in Jersey, an increase of 9% since 1998.

In 2002, 89% of all electricity used in Jersey was imported from EDF in France. In 2000 the proportion of electricity imported was 58%.

NUMBER OF ELECTRICITY CUSTOMERS AND AVERAGE CONSUMPTION: 1998 - 2002.

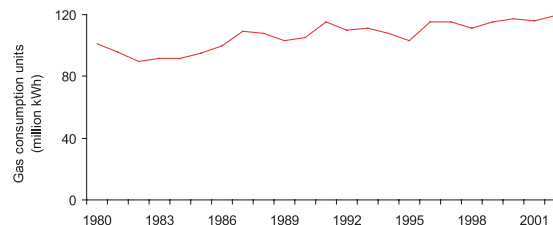


Source: Jersey Electricity Annual Report 2002.

GAS

The quantity of mains gas sold in Jersey has risen by about a sixth since 1980.

QUANTITY OF MAINS GAS SOLD: 1980 - 2002



Source: Jersey Gas.

21. Water

21. WATER

In 2002 there were 33,700 dwelling units connected to the mains water supply, along some 71 km of trunk mains. The total volume of water supplied in 2002 was 7,200 million litres.

	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	7,200	27.6
1999	31,300	532	7,300	29.7
2000	31,900	518	7,300	27.0
2001	32,600	1,061	7,300	29.4
2002	33,700	179	7,200	26.0

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

22. WASTE MANAGEMENT

WASTE DELIVERIES AND TREATMENT AT BELLOZANNE: 1990 - 2002

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002
Refuse received (tonnes)	64,569	72,206	80,068	79,629	78,784
Waste incinerated (tonnes)	62,952	69,360	82,031	79,234	80,916
Ash (tonnes)	18,252	18,594	20,107	20,032	19,681
Hazardous chemicals (tonnes)	3.5	< 6.0	22.5	21.0	23.4
Waste meat, fat, bone (tonnes)	101	347	326	175	157
Sewage processed					
Sewage (million cubic metres)	7.6	10.6	11.7	11.9	10.9
% of sewage receiving full treatment	96	93	93	82	95

Source: States of Jersey Public Services Department.

22. Waste management

WASTE RECYCLED OR COMPOSTED: 1990 - 2002

In 2002 the Aggregates Recycling Centre at La Collette recycled almost 34,000 tonnes of waste stone, sand and soil to the building industry.

Approximately 30,000 tonnes of agricultural and green waste were composted in 2002.

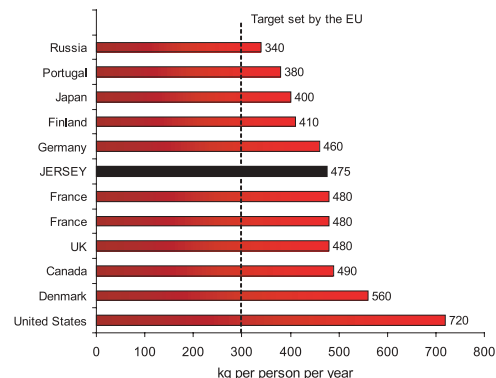
	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002
Paper and cardboard exported		571	1,004	975	1,497
Agricultural and green waste		1,611	22,791	20,487	30,000
Agricultural polythene exported			624	912	754
Aggregates - stone/sand/soil			32,136	36,725	33,628
Glass				5,753	5,323
Textiles			108	133	167
Vegetable Oils exported			211	192	200.5
Mineral Oils exported			132	108	160
Mercury/Cadmium batteries exported (kg)	120	>100	2,500	1,527	0
Fragmented metals exported	4,254	7,794	11,092	9,987	10,650

Units are tonnes except where indicated.

Source: States of Jersey Public Services Department.

REFUSE PER PERSON: 2001

An evaluation of household waste generation in Jersey (undertaken in 2001 by the Public Services Department) indicated that municipal waste for each person was 475 kg per annum. The target set by the EU is 300 kg per person per annum.



Source: The Economist 2002 and States of Jersey Public Services Department.

23. Greenhouse gases

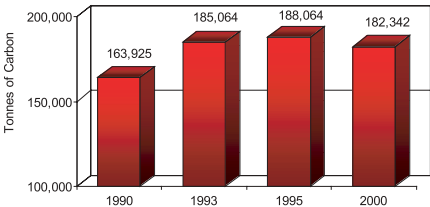
23. GREENHOUSE GASES

EMISSIONS OF GREENHOUSE GASES

Jersey has signed up to the Convention of Climate Change, agreed at the 1992 Earth Summit, which proposed that emissions of greenhouse gases be reduced to 1990 levels by 2000. The subsequent Kyoto Protocol sought a further reduction of 8% on 1990 levels by 2010.

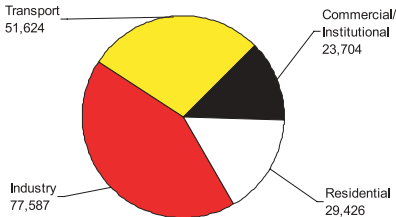
TOTAL EMISSIONS OF CARBON DIOXIDE FOR JERSEY: 1990 - 2000

Monitoring undertaken in 2000 indicated that emissions of CO₂ for Jersey had increased by 11% since 1990.



Figures are for CO₂ expressed as tonnes of carbon per year.

MAIN CONTRIBUTORS OF CARBON DIOXIDE EMISSIONS FOR JERSEY: 2000



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

24. Climate

24. CLIMATE

Meteorological data has been recorded at the Maison St. Louis Observatory in St Saviour since 1894. The Jersey Meteorological Department is housed at the Jersey Airport.

TEMPERATURE, SUNSHINE AND RAINFALL: Period averages 1971- 2000

	Daily Temperature (°C) 1971-2000 Average	Daily Sunshine (hours) 1971-2000 Average	Monthly Rainfall (mm) 1971-2000 Average
Jan	6.4	2.1	90.4
Feb	6.4	3.1	73.6
Mar	8.2	4.3	70.8
Apr	9.8	6.3	54.4
May	13.0	7.7	52.0
Jun	15.5	8.2	48.6
Jul	17.7	8.3	37.0
Aug	18.1	7.9	45.6
Sep	16.1	6.1	70.3
Oct	13.1	4.0	92.2
Nov	9.6	2.7	107.9
Dec	7.5	1.9	110.5
MONTHLY MEAN	11.8	5.2	Year total : 853.3

Source: Jersey Meteorological Department and Maison St Louis Observatory.

Key contacts

KEY CONTACTS

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Other useful websites

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OTHER USEFUL WEBSITES

States of Jersey:

www.gov.je

Jersey Chamber of Commerce:

www.jerseychamber.com

Jersey Financial Services Commission:

www.jerseyfsc.org

Jersey Finance:

www.jerseyfinance.je

Jersey Legal Information Board:

www.jerseylegalinfo.je

Jersey Evening Post:

www.jerseyeveningpost.com

The Société Jersiaise:

www.societe-jersiaise.org

Statistics User Group:

www.status.je

For information relating to travel to Jersey contact:

Jersey Tourism:

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RECENT REPORTS BY THE STATISTICS UNIT

Population

Report on the 2001 Jersey Census (five-yearly publication)

Population Update 2001- 2003 (July 2003)

Housing

Jersey House Price Index: Comparison of the old and new methodologies (June 2003)

The Jersey House Price Index: 3rd quarter of 2003 (quarterly publication)

Jersey's Medium-term Housing Requirements (January, 2003)

Employment

Report on the December 2003 Manpower Survey (semi-annual publication)

The Jersey Labour Market at December 2003 (semi-annual publication)

Pricing/Earnings/Income

Jersey Retail Price Index - December 2003 (quarterly publication)

Comparison of consumer prices in Jersey and the UK, June 2003 (annual publication)

Domestic Heating Oil Prices - December 2003 (quarterly publication)

Index of Average Earnings: June 2003 (annual publication)

Jersey Income Distribution Study: 2002 (September 2003)

Other

Jersey Statistical Review 2002

Survey of Financial Institutions 2002 (annual publication)

The above publications can be viewed on the Policy and Resources Department website:

<http://www.policyandresources.gov.je>

'Jersey in figures, 2003' presents key statistics regarding the island of Jersey, Channel Isles. The booklet is an abridged version of the more comprehensive '2003 Jersey Statistical Review'. It is intended to be a convenient reference for government members, public and private institutions, the general public and visitors to the island.

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