

States of Jersey Statistics Unit



Jersey in Figures, 2003 - 2004

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Foreword

'Jersey in Figures 2003-2004' presents key economic, social and environmental information on Jersey, Channel Isles. It is anticipated that the publication will form a convenient reference for government members, public and private institutions, the general public and visitors to the Island and help advise and guide future decision making.

Referenced material that is published by the States of Jersey can be viewed or downloaded from the website www.gov.je. All information published by the Statistics Unit can be accessed at www.gov.je/statistics.

Information presented mainly relates to 2003, but includes 2004 figures where available.

'Jersey in Figures 2003-2004' is published by the States of Jersey Statistics Unit. Members of the Unit are grateful to all States departments and private organisations for the information contained in this edition.

The next edition of Jersey in Figures will be published in March 2006.

Comments relating to the content are welcome.

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An Introduction to Jersey

The island of Jersey has benefited from a vibrant economy for many years. In the past, Jersey enjoyed thriving fishing, ship-building and cider industries, farming of Jersey Royal potatoes and Jersey cows, and served as an attractive tourist destination. Over the past 30 years new industries have emerged and today finance is the major element of the Jersey economy.

The increasing ease of travel and commerce within the global marketplace has presented Jersey with new challenges. As the EU has expanded, the availability of agricultural produce from alternative destinations has increased. Consequently, markets for the Jersey Royal potato have declined. Likewise, low-cost and frequent air travel has given tourists a wider choice of holiday destinations.

The finance industry is currently of great importance to the Island, contributing around half of Jersey's economy and engaging almost a quarter of the total workforce. The industry, however, is also not immune from outside pressures and over the past three years the sector has seen profits fall. However, many in the industry are optimistic that 2004 to 2005 will show improved positions. The States of Jersey has recently endorsed lower corporate tax in line with other offshore finance competitors. As a consequence, a reduction of tax revenue of around £80 to £100 million is forecast to occur in the period 2010 to 2013. The options of a goods and services tax, a payroll tax, environmental taxes and development levies are being investigated to assess which will be the most suitable for Jersey in order to plug the shortfall in tax.

The challenges ahead require a cohesive approach. Guidelines for this have been set out in a five year strategic plan for the States of Jersey. A key component of this is the transition from a committee system of government to a more ministerial structure.

Reliable and timely statistics continue to form the basis of effective policy making. It is hoped that 'Jersey in Figures, 2003-2004' can contribute towards this goal.

Key Indicators

Economic Data (2003 figures)

Gross Value Added (GVA-provisional estimate)	£3.13 billion
Gross National Income (GNI- provisional estimate)	£2.94 billion
GNI per head of population	£34,000
States General Funds income	£440 million
States Net Revenue expenditure	£393 million
States Income Tax returns	£367 million

Prices and Earnings

All-Items Retail Price Index (12 months to December 2004)	5.3%
RPI (X) - the RPI excluding house purchase costs	3.4%
Annual increase in the rate of earnings (12 months to June 2004)	3.3%

Population

Resident population (11 March 2001, Census Day)	87,186
Estimated population (Dec. 2003)	87,500
Population per square kilometre (Dec. 2003)	750
Average annual percentage growth in population (1991-2003)	0.31%
Proportion of population (2001 Census)	
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 (2003)	11.5
Annual death rate per 1,000 population (2003)	8.6
Average age at death (2003)	men 72, women 78

Housing

Number of private households (2001 Census)	35,562
Average number of persons per private household (2001 Census)	2.38

1. States of Jersey Income and Expenditure

In 2003, the States of Jersey incurred a deficit of £1 million, an improvement on the £4 million deficit originally forecast. However, this contrasts with the £12 million surplus recorded for 2002 and is explained by the trend of small increases in expenditure alongside relatively flat tax revenues.

The General Funds Income for 2003 was £442 million. Total States Expenditure was £443 million, of which Net Revenue Expenditure was £393 million and Capital Expenditure £50 million.

The financial returns from the States of Jersey Trading Committees (Jersey Airport, Harbours, Postal Administration) and Jersey Telecom Group and the Jersey Financial Services Commission declined from £10.1 million in 2002 to £8.4 million in 2003, largely due to provisions made by Jersey Post in preparation for incorporation.

Table 1.1 States of Jersey Income and Expenditure

Budget 2003 £ million	Income	Actual 2003 £ million	Actual 2002 £ million
375	Income tax	367	367
46	Impôts	48	39
12	Stamp duty	13	12
17	Other income	14	16
450	Total income	442	434
(404)	Revenue expenditure	(393)	(372)
46	Surplus before Capital Expenditure Voted	49	62
(50)	Capital Expenditure Voted	(50)	(50)
(4)	Balance after Capital Expenditure Voted	(1)	12

1. States of Jersey Income and Expenditure

In 2003, half of the actual net revenue expenditure by non-Trading Committees was incurred by the Health and Social Services and the Education, Sport and Culture departments.

Table 1.2 Net Revenue Expenditure of Non-Trading Committees, 2002 and 2003

	Actual 2002	Budgeted 2003	Actual 2003
Committee			
Health and Social Services	103,834	107,852	116,661
Education, Sport and Culture	77,906	79,452	79,714
Employment and Social Security	74,679	80,230	78,240
Home Affairs	36,312	35,410	37,859
Environment and Public Services	22,556	20,557	23,548
Finance and Economics	21,759	18,619	22,971
Economic Development	18,885	19,105	18,662
Policy and Resources	7,866	6,578	6,267
Overseas Aid	4,776	4,603	4,596
Privileges and Procedures	2,178	2,538	2,474
Housing	1,633	1,353	1,980
Other	(151)	(78)	(187)
General Reserve		27,731*	
Total Net Revenue Expenditure	372,233	403,950	392,785

Figures are in £ thousands.

* the budgeted General Reserve provides for pay and pension increases yet to be agreed together with a contingency against unforeseen items. As these are agreed 'in-year' they are allocated to the respective Committee.

1. States of Jersey Income and Expenditure

Figure 1.1 General Funds Income and Expenditure, 1994-2003

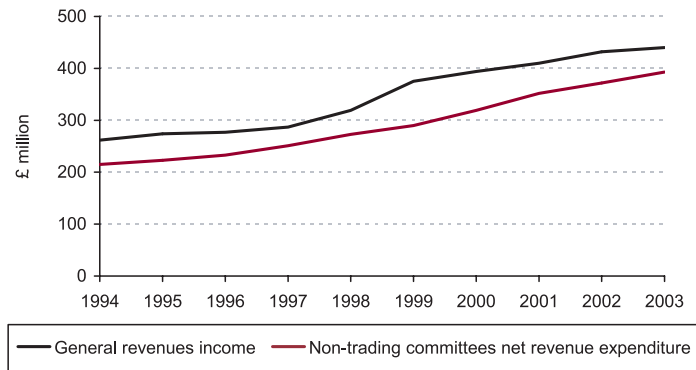


Table 1.3 Jersey Currency in Circulation (£ million), 1994-2004

	Notes	Coins	Total
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
2003	61.0	5.4	66.5
2004	62.8	4.8	67.6

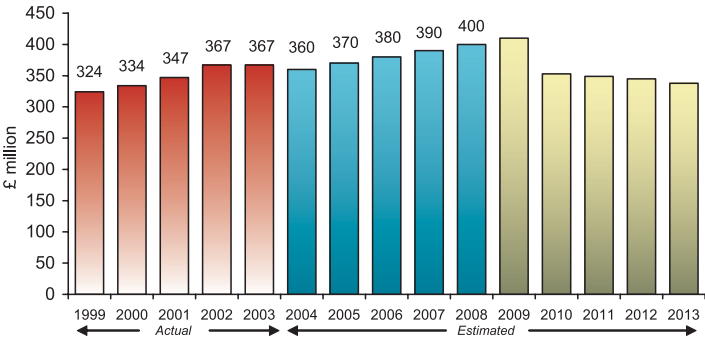
Figures as at December of each year.

Further reading: The Treasurer of the States Financial Report and Accounts.

2. Tax Receipts

Total tax revenue for 2003 was £367 million, the same amount as collected in 2002. Forecast receipts for 2004 and 2005 are of a similar level. Tax receipts have increased by 13% since 1999. A projected reduction in total tax revenue of around £80 to £100 million is forecast to occur in the period 2010 to 2013.

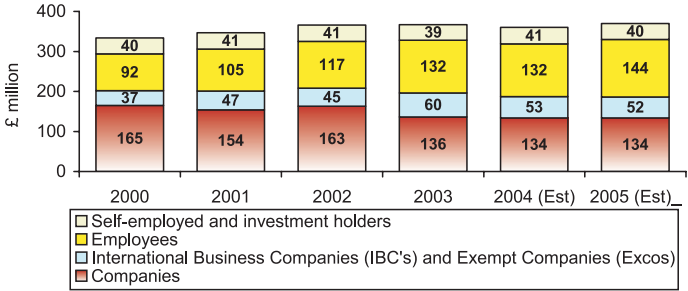
Figure 2.1 Income Tax Receivable, Actual and Estimated, 1999-2013



Between 2000 and 2003, tax receipts from salary and wage-earners increased by more than two-fifths (44%), whilst that derived from companies (excluding International Business Companies, IBCs, and Exempt Companies, EXCOS) decreased by slightly more than a sixth (18%).

This recent decline in corporate tax revenues has been partially offset by continued growth in revenue from personal tax. The growth in personal tax revenue is partly due to the policy of freezing personal exemptions and allowances, causing a slightly higher proportion of people becoming liable to pay tax each year.

Figure 2.2 Sources of Income Tax Receipts, 2000-2005



Exemption limits and allowances have remained static in recent years. The effect of this policy has been that the proportion of people eligible for tax assessment and who are then liable to pay tax has increased from 57% in 1993 to 73% in 2005.

Table 2.1 Levels of Tax Exemption and Allowance, 2003

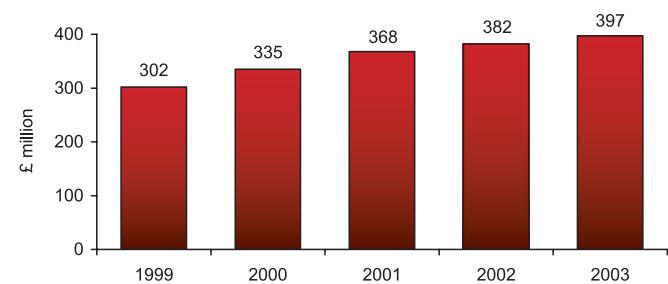
Exemptions	
Single person	£11,020
Single person (aged 63+ years)	£12,300
Married couple	£17,680
Married couple (aged 63+ years)	£20,250
Allowances	
Single person	£2,600
Married couple	£5,200
Earned income (max)	£3,400
Wife's earned income (max)	£4,500
Child allowance	£2,500
Child allowance (higher education)	£5,000
Additional allowance*	£4,500

* for people with single-handed responsibility for children.

The Strategic Reserve

The Strategic Reserve is a capital safeguard against unforeseen events. The Reserve has increased by an average of £21 million per year since 1990. During 2003, the growth arising from net realised income was £15.8 million. At December 2003 the value of the fund was almost £400 million.

Figure 2.3 The Strategic Reserve, 1999-2003



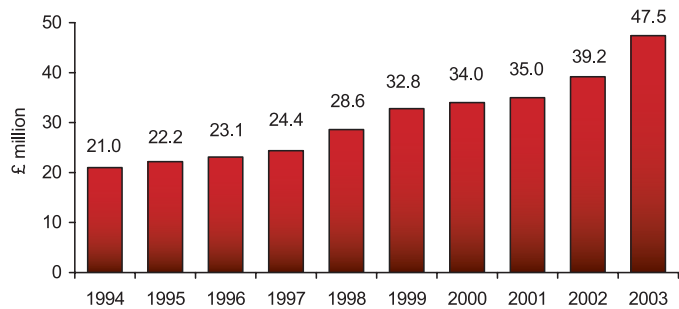
Figures are £ million and stated at market value at 31 December each year.

3. Impôts

Impôt duty on alcohol, tobacco and motor fuel was increased in the 2003 budget. A vehicle registration duty was also introduced.

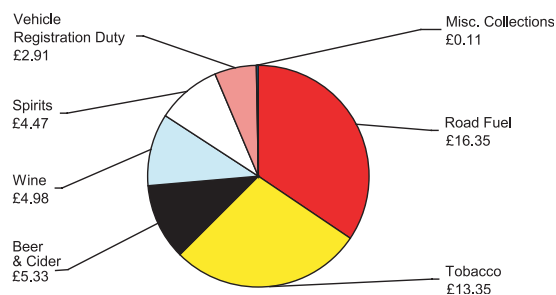
Impôt duty receipts in 2003 were £47.5 million, £8.2 million (21%) more than in 2002, and £1.6 million greater than budgeted.

Figure 3.1 Customs and Excise Duty Collected, 1994-2003



In 2003, impôt duties on road fuel and tobacco accounted for almost two-thirds (62%) of total impôt receipts. The new vehicle registration duty raised almost £3 million.

Figure 3.2 Customs and Excise, Sources of Revenue, 2003



Revenue in £ million.
Further reading: Customs and Excise Department, Annual Reports.

4. Prices and Earnings

Jersey (All-Items) Retail Price Index, RPI

The RPI measures changes in the cost of a representative selection of goods and services bought by Jersey households. Over 500 items are included in the Index.

The RPI is an index number based on a point in time (currently June 2000 being set equal to 100). The rate of change of the RPI, quoted as a percentage, normally compares the current index to the same quarter a year previously and hence measures the rate at which prices are changing overall. This annual percent change is also known as the 'rate of inflation'.

During the twelve months to December 2004, the All-Items Retail Price Index for Jersey increased by 5.3% to stand at 120.3 (June 2000 = 100). This compares to 5.6% in the twelve months to September 2004 and 4.8% in the twelve months to June 2004.

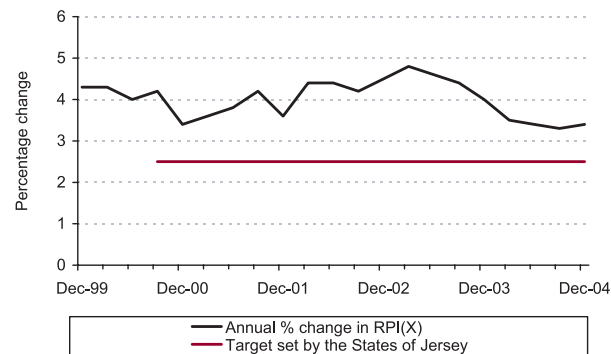
External factors have been the main drivers behind the rapid growth during the past two quarters. For example, increases in mortgage interest payments accounted for about 2.3 percentage points of the annual increase to December 2004.

Table 4.1 Jersey All-Items Retail Prices Index (RPI) in Jersey, UK and Guernsey and the RPI (X) for Jersey, 2000-2004

	RPI Index Jun 2000=100	Annual Movements (%)			RPI (X) Jersey
		Jersey	UK	Guernsey	
2000Mar	(99.0)	4.6	2.6	3.8	4.3
Jun	100.0	4.4	3.3	4.4	4.0
Sep	101.1	4.6	3.3	4.5	4.2
Dec	101.6	4.0	2.9	3.9	3.4
2001Mar	103.0	4.0	2.3	3.3	3.6
Jun	103.9	3.9	1.9	2.3	3.8
Sep	105.3	4.2	1.7	2.6	4.2
Dec	104.7	3.1	0.7	1.9	3.6
2002Mar	107.1	4.0	1.3	2.9	4.4
Jun	108.3	4.2	1.0	3.3	4.4
Sep	109.7	4.2	1.7	3.9	4.2
Dec	109.8	4.9	2.9	4.4	4.5
2003Mar	112.4	4.9	3.1	4.7	4.8
Jun	112.9	4.2	2.9	4.3	4.6
Sep	113.9	3.8	2.8	3.3	4.4
Dec	114.2	4.0	2.8	3.9	4.0
2004Mar	116.6	3.7	2.6	4.2	3.5
Jun	118.3	4.8	3.0	4.5	3.4
Sep	120.3	5.6	3.1	5.2	3.3
Dec	120.3	5.3	3.5	4.9	3.4

The rate of inflation excluding house purchase costs, RPI (X) - termed the 'underlying rate of inflation' is also published. In 2000, the States of Jersey agreed to work towards a target rate for underlying inflation of 2.5%. This target is still to be achieved; however, recent reductions in the rate of increase of RPI(X) meant that the annual change of 3.3% in September 2004 was the closest the measure has yet been to target. The rate has since increased slightly, standing at 3.4% for the twelve months to December 2004.

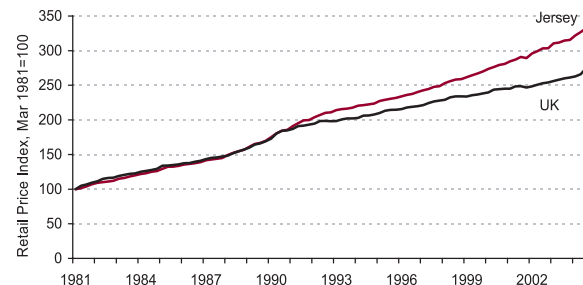
Figure 4.1 Annual Change in RPI (X) Compared with the Target Rate of Inflation



Further reading: Jersey Retail Price Index, published quarterly by the Statistics Unit.

Since 1991, the rate of inflation as measured by the All-Items Retail Prices Index (RPI) has been increasing at a faster rate in Jersey than in the UK. Between 1994 and 2004, the Jersey RPI increased by almost 50% compared to a rise of 33% for the UK.

Figure 4.2 Jersey and UK Retail Price Indices, 1981-2004 (March 1981=100)



Comparison of Consumer Prices in Jersey and the UK

The comparison of consumer prices between Jersey and UK undertaken in June 2004 showed that:

- Prices in Jersey have risen twice as fast as in the UK since 2000 and more than 1½ times as fast in the 12-months to June 2004.
- In Jersey, Housing accounted for 43% of this increase, Motoring 12%, Food 9½% and Tobacco 7%.
- In the 12-months to June 2004, the main factors causing the higher rate of over-all price increases in Jersey were 'Food' (rising at nearly 7 times the rate in the UK), Tobacco (5 times faster), Motoring (4½ times).
- In June 2004, average meat prices were 22% higher, vegetables 15% higher and fruit 20% higher in Jersey than in the UK. On average, a sliced white loaf of bread was 70% more expensive, and a pint of milk 60% more expensive than in the UK.

Further reading: *UK/Jersey Price Comparison*, published annually by the Statistics Unit.

Earnings

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

In June 2004, the average weekly earnings of employees working in Jersey was 3.3% higher than in June 2003, a rate of increase which was 1.4 percentage points lower than the rate of increase reported for the previous 12-month period (4.7% to June 2003).

Figure 4.3 Annual Change (%) in Average Earnings, 1995-2004

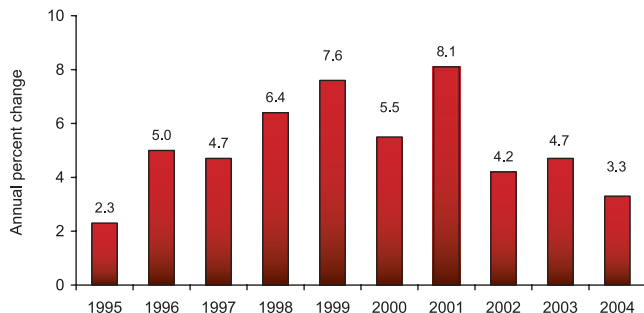
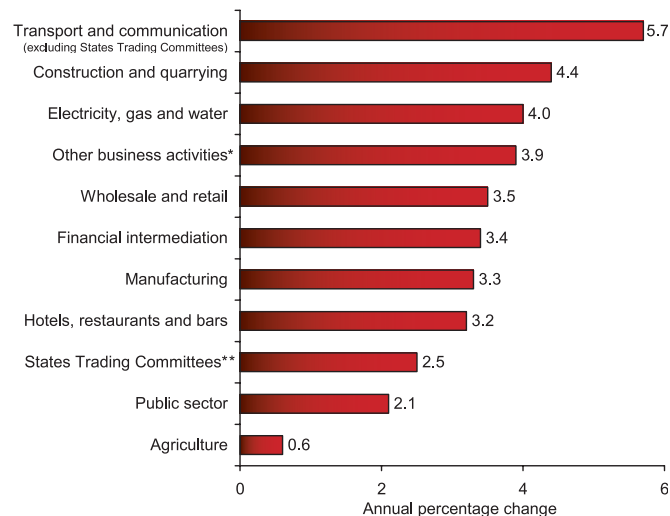


Figure 4.4 Annual Percentage Change in Average Earnings by Sector, 2003-2004



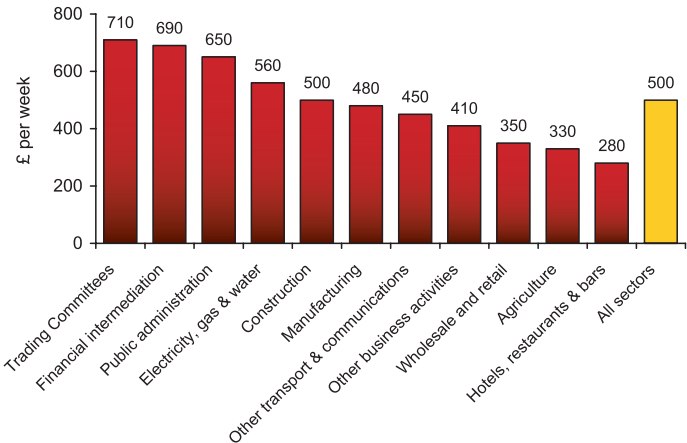
* "Other business activities" includes the standard industrial classification sectors "Miscellaneous business activities" and private sector "Education, health & other services".

The majority of public sector workers did not receive a pay award between June 2003 and June 2004. The 2.1% increase measured for the public sector was due to pay awards (both retrospective and scheduled) implemented in the 12 months to June 2004 for a small number of pay groups, such as health professionals, prison officers and Crown Appointees.

** "States Trading Committees" are: Jersey Airport, Harbours, Postal Administration and Jersey Telecom Group Limited.

In June 2004, the average weekly earnings for full-time equivalent employees at the sectoral level ranged from less than £300 per week in 'Hotels, restaurants and bars' to about £700 per week in 'Financial services' and the 'States Trading Committees'. The average weekly earnings over all sectors combined was around £500 per week.

Figure 4.5 Average Earnings by Sector, 2004

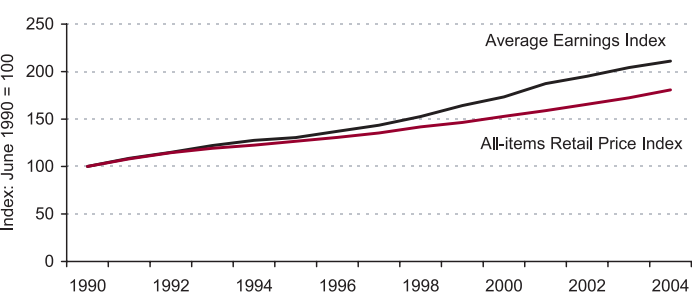


The survey from which earnings data in Jersey is derived is designed to measure changes in earnings rather than the actual level at a given point in time. The actual figures for weekly earnings should therefore be considered as reasonable approximations.

Earnings have on average increased at a faster rate than prices. Between 1990 and 2004, the RPI increased by 80% (or an average of 4.3% per year) whilst average earnings increased by 111% (i.e. more than doubled and at an average rate of 5.5% per year). More recently, the increases have been fairly similar, for example over the past five years the RPI has increased by 24% and average earnings by 29%.

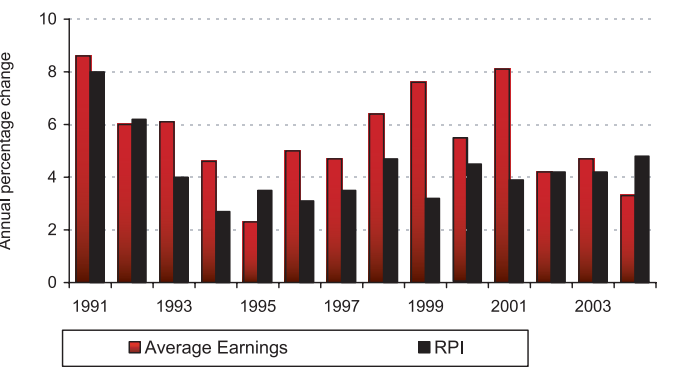
The increase in overall average earnings in Jersey in the twelve months to June 2004 was 1.5 percentage points below that of the All-Items Retail Price Index (RPI) during the same period.

Figure 4.6 Jersey's Average Earnings Index and Retail Price Index (June 1990=100)



Annual comparisons between earnings and the RPI can be difficult, as often in the past the public sector has agreed two-year pay settlements. However, despite this fact, 2004 was one of only three years in the past fourteen when the rate of increase in average earnings was below that of the RPI.

Figure 4.7 Annual percentage changes in the Index of Average Earnings and in the Retail Price Index at June each year, 1991-2004



Further reading (all charts above): Annual Average Earnings Survey and Jersey Economic Digest, Statistics Unit.

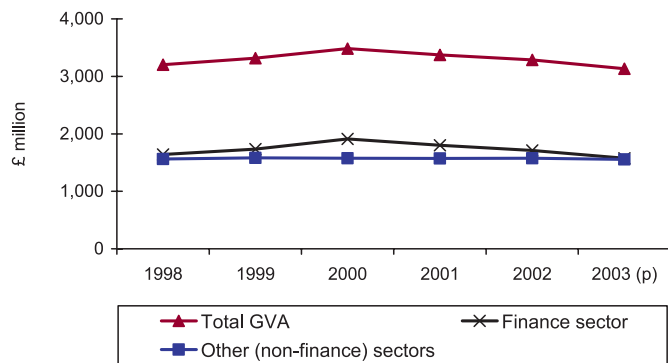
5. GVA, GNI and GDP

In 2003, the provisional estimate for total Gross Value Added (GVA) of Jersey i.e. the sum of compensation of employees (wages, pensions, etc.) and company gross operating surplus (profits), was £3.13 billion, Gross National Income (GNI) £2.94 billion, and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) £2.61 billion.

Between 1998 and 2000, the Jersey economy driven by the finance sector, grew strongly. Total GVA increased by 18%, with the Finance sector increasing by 26%. Since 2000, whilst most other sectors (notably 'Other business activities' and 'Public administration') have continued to grow, Finance has declined. As a result Jersey's economy grew by only 2% between 2000 and 2003. This increase represents a decline in real terms. In 2003, the Finance sector constituted half of the Jersey economy.

Jersey's GNI per head of population in 2003 was £34,000, compared to £24,000 in Guernsey and £19,000 in the UK.

Figure 5.1 GVA in Constant (2003) Prices, 1998-2003



Figures are in 2003 year prices, i.e. the effect of inflation has been taken into account (using RPI (X) as the deflator).

The Finance sector accounted for 50% of Jersey's total GVA in 2003; the next largest sectors were, 'Other business activities' (18%), 'Public administration' and 'Wholesale and retail' (each accounting for around 7%) and 'Construction' (5%).

Table 5.1 GVA by Sector in Current Prices (£ million), 1998-2003

Sector	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003 (p)	% of total GVA in 2003
Agriculture	49	51	50	48	50	49	1.6%
Manufacturing	59	62	64	65	64	66	2.1%
Electricity, gas & water	33	36	37	36	37	36	1.2%
Construction	131	142	147	153	165	163	5.2%
Wholesale & retail	180	187	192	195	202	207	6.6%
Hotels, restaurants, bars	107	113	109	109	109	114	3.6%
Transport and communication	109	115	117	125	128	130	4.2%
Financial intermediation	1,335	1,474	1,687	1,652	1,638	1,575	50.2%
Other business activities	442	463	486	513	540	568	18.1%
of which rental income	286	297	309	321	335	349	11.1%
Public administration	157	174	186	199	209	222	7.1%
Total GVA	2,603	2,817	3,076	3,093	3,143	3,131	

(p): provisional estimate.

Data are provided at basic prices which exclude taxes on products and production (e.g. impôts) but include subsidies.

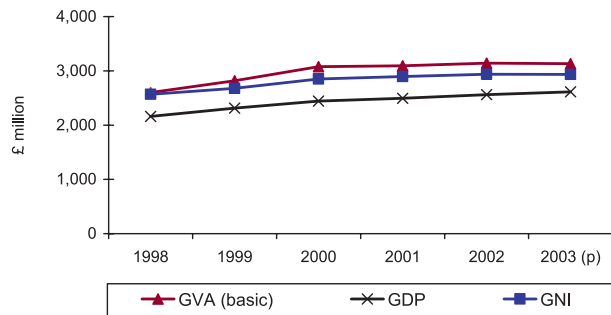
The divergence observed between GVA and GNI between 1998 and 2000 (Figure 5.2) was due to a decrease in investment income coming into Jersey and a concurrent increase in such income going out of the Island.

Due to the importance of the finance industry in Jersey the performance of global financial markets impact strongly on the Jersey economy. Comparing the impact on Jersey's economy with other jurisdictions is difficult since comprehensive data are generally not available elsewhere. However, compared to near-neighbours Jersey's performance is not anomalous; Guernsey's finance sector declined by 13% between 2001 and 2003 whilst that of the UK fell by 17% between 2002 and 2003 (after growing strongly in 2001).

Overall the picture of the Jersey economy over the past 5 years is one of strong growth between 1998 and 2000, but the rate of growth falling more recently.

5. GVA, GNI and GDP

Figure 5.2 GVA, GNI and GDP at Current Prices (£ million), 1998-2003



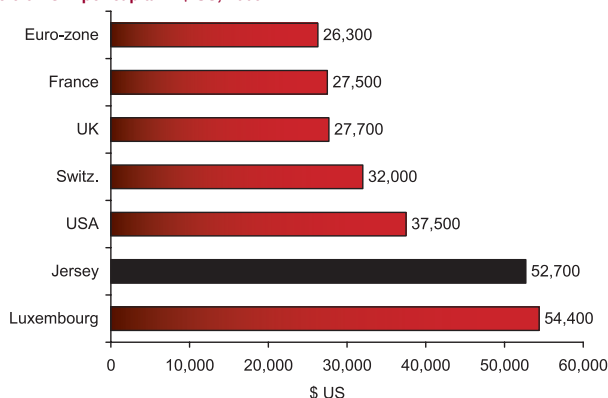
(p): provisional estimate.

Further reading: Jersey Gross Value Added (GVA) and Gross National Income (GNI) 1998 - 2003. Report published annually by the Statistics Unit.

International Comparison GNI per Capita

In 2003, Jersey's GNI per capita was among the highest in the world. The GNI per capita in Luxembourg was slightly higher than that of Jersey (\$54,400), whilst the level in the UK was slightly above half that of Jersey.

Figure 5.3 GNI per capita in \$ US, 2003



Source World Bank, calculated using OECD purchasing power parities for £ sterling. Jersey Economic Digest, 2004 published annually by the Statistics Unit.

6. Financial Services

6. Financial Services

Over the past five years, the number of bank licences in Jersey has reduced by 24, whilst the total bank deposits have increased by almost £46 billion. In December 2003, almost a third of all bank deposits were held in sterling.

The reduction in the number of bank licenses is a reflection mainly of the merging of banks and not as a result of banks leaving the Island.

Figure 6.1 Bank Deposits in Jersey, 1997-2003

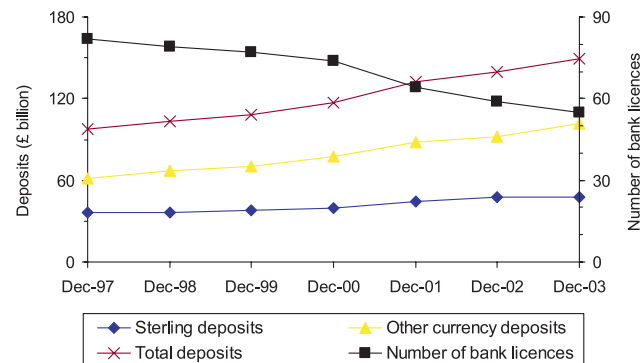


Table 6.1 Bank Deposits in Jersey, 1999-2003

	Number of banks	Deposits		Total
		Sterling	Other Currency	
1999	77	37.9	70.5	108.4
2000	74	39.8	77.4	117.3
2001	64	44.1	88.1	132.2
2002	59	47.5	91.8	139.3
2003	55	47.3	101.9	149.2

Figures as at the end of December each year, in £ billion.

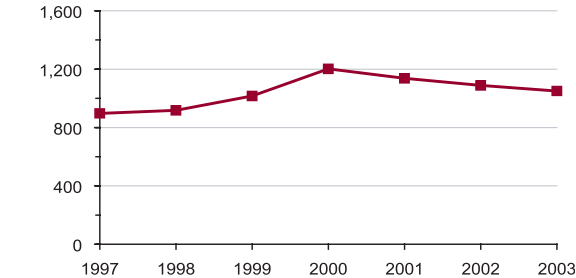
Further reading: Jersey Financial Services Commission, Quarterly Press Release.

Survey of Financial Institutions

The total annual profit of the financial services sector in Jersey (including banks, fund managers, trust companies, accounting firms and the legal profession) is estimated to have been £1,050 million in 2003. This figure represents a fall in total profit of £39 million (3.6%) from 2002. The reduction is slightly less than that observed for the previous two years (4.2% in 2002 and 5.5% in 2001).

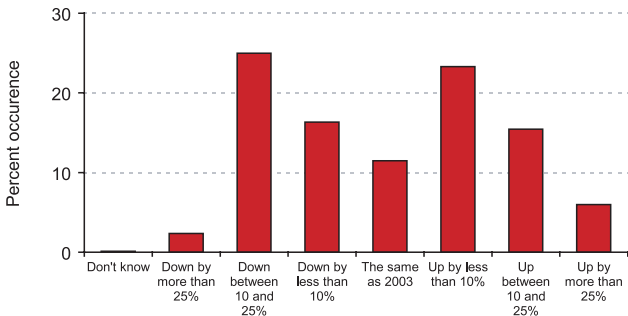
Total sector profits attained approximately £1,200 million in 2000. Despite recent falls, profit levels in the early 2000's are still above those seen in the late 1990's.

Figure 6.2 Estimated Total Profit for Jersey's Financial Services Sector, 1997-2003



There was a degree of optimism expressed by the Finance sector, with twice as many firms anticipating that profits would increase rather than decrease in 2004 as opposed to 2003.

Figure 6.3 Expected Change in Profits of Financial Institutions for 2004



In the above chart the results have been weighted with respect to the number of staff.

Profits increased for fund managers by 12% and for trust and company administrators by 9% between 2002 and 2003. However, banking (which represents around three quarters of the sector in terms of profits) saw profits fall by 6% over the same period.

Profit per employee across the sector in 2003 was slightly higher than that noted in 2002, at around £94,000 per full-time equivalent (FTE*) employee. This was partly due to some rationalisation (notably the outsourcing, or "offshoring", of back-office activities).

Average annual employment cost per FTE employee (including salary, bonuses, pension and social security contributions) has risen throughout the last seven years and stood at almost £41,000 in 2003, 6% higher than in 2002.

Annual total expenditure on goods and services purchased in Jersey by the finance sector peaked in 2000, but has since declined and stood at £177 million in 2003, a fall of almost 14% over the three year period.

Table 6.2 Employment, Profit and Expenditure of Financial Institutions, 1997-2003

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Total employees (FTE)	10,211	10,881	10,825	11,236	11,572	11,657	11,154
<i>Banks</i>	5,296	5613	5490	5526	5936	5,954	5,436
<i>Fund managers</i>	838	913	870	900	904	852	834
<i>Trust and Company Administrators</i>	3,312	3,584	3,675	3,980	3,867	3,958	4,194
<i>Accountants</i>	765	771	790	830	865	893	690
Total Profit £m	897	917	1,016	1,203	1,137	1,089	1,050
<i>Banks</i>	684	673	769	965	914	888	833
<i>Fund managers</i>	64	119	117	124	102	92	103
<i>Trust and Company Administrators</i>	135	109	112	97	103	90	98
<i>Accountants</i>	14	16	18	17	18	20	17
Average Profit per FTE employee	£k 87.8	84.4	93.9	107.0	98.7	93.4	94.2
Total Expenditure (Jersey & elsewhere) £m							370
Total Expenditure (Jersey only) £m	164	183	169	207	196	187	177
Total Expenditure on employment £m	275	306	329	376	415	447	455
Average employment cost per FTE	£k 27.0	28.2	30.4	33.5	36.0	38.4	40.8

All numbers have been rounded independently.
Further reading (all charts above): Survey of Financial Institutions, 2003. Report published annually by the Statistics Unit.

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

7. Tourism

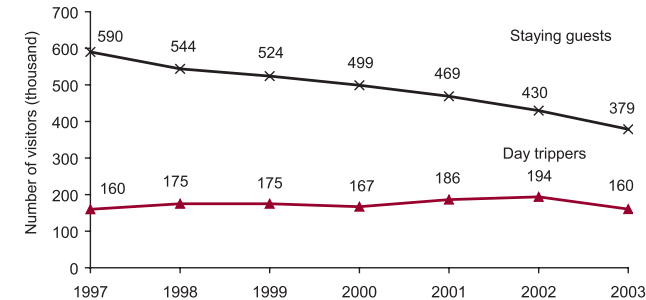
Number of Staying Visitors and Day Trippers

Between 2002 and 2003, the total number of staying leisure visitors fell by 5% to 378,900. This annual fall in leisure visitors was slightly less than recent years. The number of leisure day trippers fell by 13% between 2002 and 2003. Total visitor expenditure was £213 million, an average of slightly more than £280 per visitor (all categories).

Table 7.1 Visitor Expenditure, Volume and Occupancy Rates, 2003

On-island visitor expenditure	£213 million
Total tourism visitor volume	749,000
Staying leisure visitor volume	378,900
Staying business visitor volume	64,100
Staying conference visitor volume	4,200
Day tripper visitor volume	160,200
Registered accommodation establishments	177
Registered tourism bed spaces	14,347
Total bed nights available over year	3.5 million
Total bed nights sold over year	2.2 million
Total room nights sold over year	1.1 million
Average yearly room space occupancy	69%
Average yearly bed space occupancy	63%

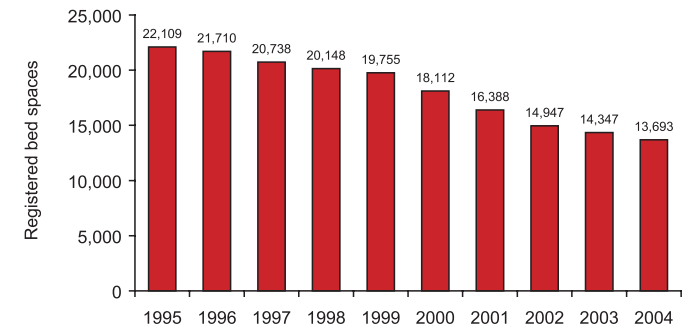
Figure 7.1 Number of Staying Guests and Day Trippers, 1997-2003



Numbers quoted in 1,000 visitors.

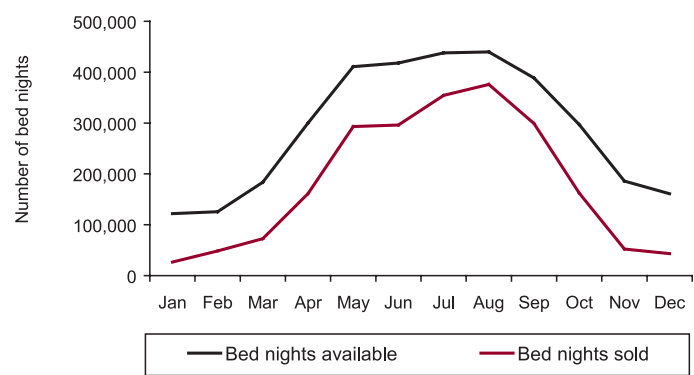
The number of registered bed spaces has reduced by almost two-fifths over the past ten years, although the rate of decline has slowed considerably during the past three years.

Figure 7.2 Number of Registered Bed Spaces, 1995-2004



The room occupancy rate for 2003 was 69%, whilst the bed occupancy rate was 63%. The lowest occupancy rates (bed nights) occurred during May and June and between November and January.

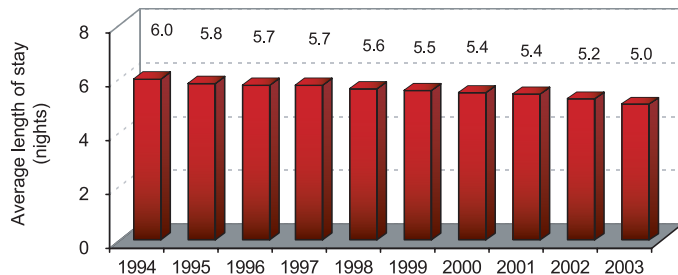
Figure 7.3 Number of Bed Nights Available and Number Sold, 2003



Length of Stay of Staying Leisure Visitors

Between 1994 and 2003, the average number of nights spent in Jersey by leisure visitors has reduced from six to five.

Figure 7.4 Average Length of Stay of Staying Leisure Visitors, 1994-2003

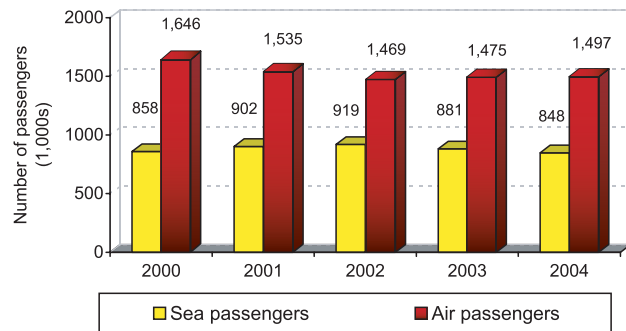


Source: Jersey Tourism Annual Statistical Reports.

Total Number of Passengers, by Route

The total number of passenger (air and sea) in 2004 was slightly lower than in 2003. The number has reduced by slightly more than 6% over the past five years (from 2.5 to 2.3 million).

Figure 7.5 Total Number of Sea and Air Passengers, 2000-2004



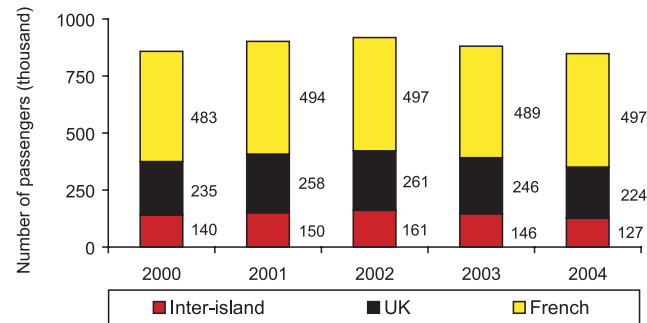
Numbers are in thousands and include both arrivals and departures.

Passengers by air exclude transit passengers.

Source: Jersey Harbours Department and Jersey Airport.

In 2004, the total number of sea passengers (arrivals and departures) for all routes was almost 850,000, a decrease of about 4% from 2003. In-transit passengers accounted for almost 38,000 (4.5%) of this total.

Figure 7.6 Total Number of Sea Passengers, by Route, 2000-2004

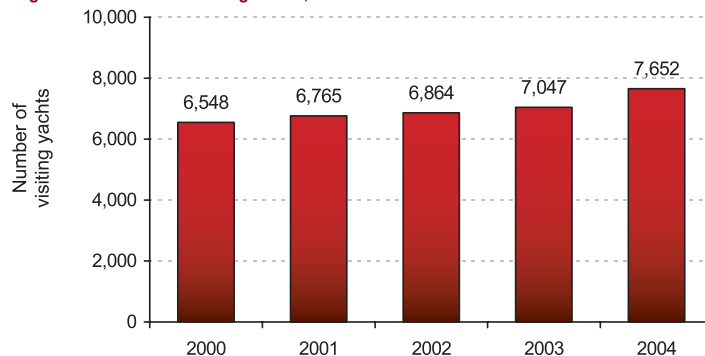


Further reading: Jersey Harbours Annual Report.

Number of Visiting Yachts

The number of visiting yachts to Jersey in 2004 was 7,652.

Figure 7.7 Number of Visiting Yachts, 2000-2004

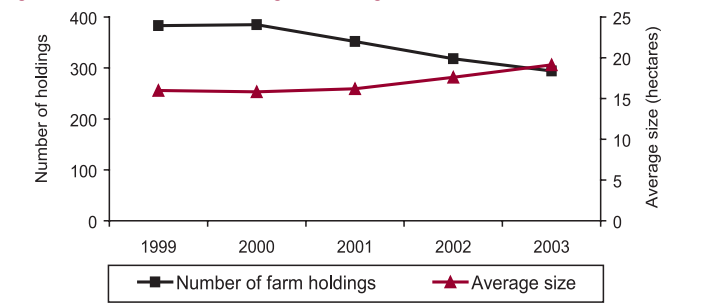


Further reading: Jersey Harbours Annual Report.

8. Agriculture and Fisheries

Between 1999 and 2003 the number of arable farms in Jersey reduced by almost a quarter (23%). There has been a corresponding increase in farm size over the period. The total area of land farmed has reduced slightly during the past five years and stood at 5,600 hectares (32,046 vergées) in 2003.

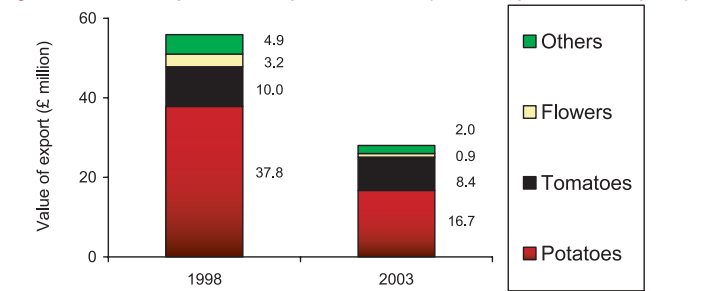
Figure 8.1 Number of Farm Holdings and Average Size, 1999-2003



Where 1 hectare= 5.6 vergées.

In real terms (allowing for inflation), the total value of exported arable crops fell by more than a half between 1998 and 2003. The export value (in real terms) of potatoes fell from almost £40 million to £17 million over this period.

Figure 8.2 Value of Export Arable Crops, 1998 and 2003 (£ million expressed in 2003 prices)



Note: 2003 potato season was below average.
Total hectares farmed 1998: 6,105 hectares; 2003: 5,600 hectares.
Further reading: Agriculture and Fisheries Annual Reports.

The lobster fishery accounted for 44% of the total landed catch value in 2003. Total production of farmed shellfish trebled between 1999 and 2003, and in 2003 accounted for more than a quarter of the total tonnage of the fisheries sector.

Table 8.1 Fish and Aquaculture Annual Yield, 1999-2003 and Landed Catch Value, 2003

	Annual yield (tonnes)					Landed catch value, 2003	
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Price per kg (£)	Total catch value (£,000)
Capture fisheries (tonnes)							
Lobster	153	128	130	156	167	16.0	2,665
Brown crab	473	440	447	524	540	1.5	810
Scallop	130	197	304	296	312	2.0	625
Spider crab	175	172	236	270	233	1.5	350
Whelk	8	338	519	204	134	0.5	65
Crawfish	1.3	1.6	1	0.9	0.6	18.0	10
Others*	28	29	44	24	9	1.5	15
Wet fish	384	304	356	311	363	2.3	824
Aquaculture (tonnes)							
Oyster	188	241	390	476	560		607
Mussel	8	58	78	96	108		126
Scallop	2	2	2	2	1		3
Total area farmed (hectares)	207	213	220	154	154		
Total production (capture and aquaculture)	1,550	1,911	2,507	2,360	2,428		6,100

* Others include prawns, cuttlefish, squid, velvet and queens and prairies
Further reading: Agriculture and Fisheries Annual Reports.

9. Size and Land Cover of Jersey

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 (4.2 km²) to St Ouen (15.0 km²).

In 1997, more than one-fifth of the land area was developed, one-fifth was grassland and less than a third was arable.

Table 9.1 Area of Jersey by Parish

	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

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

Table 9.2 Land Cover of Jersey, 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	100.0

Area includes inter-tidal zone and reclaimed land.

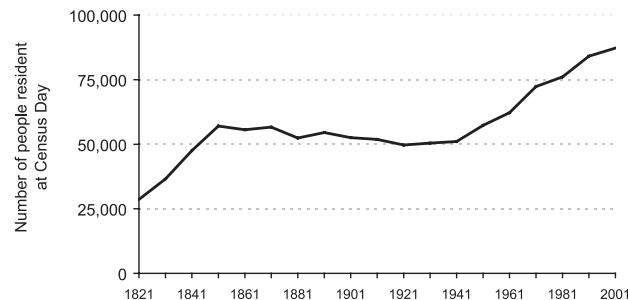
Further reading: CLEVER-Mapping of Land Cover in Jersey.

10. Population

Total Population

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

Figure 10.1 Jersey's Population, 1821-2001



Population as estimated by the Jersey Census.

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 end of 2003 was estimated as 87,500, which represents an increase of about 400 persons during the three-year period from December 2000 to December 2003. This comprised of 500 due to natural growth (the excess of births over deaths) and a decrease of 100 due to net outward migration.

Table 10.1 Total Resident Population, 1981-2003

	Total
1981	76,050
1986	80,212
1989	82,809
1991	84,082
1996	85,150
2001	87,186 (Census)
2001*	87,400
2002*	87,600
2003*	87,500

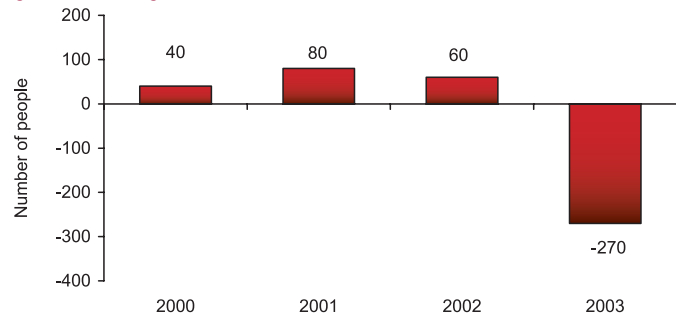
* estimated using Census 2001 population and annual birth, death, employment, health and education data (as at end of December each year).

Migration

Migration into and out of the Island consists of a dynamic “ebb and flow” of migrants in both directions (excluding the annual movement of some 4,000 short-term seasonal workers present in the Island for less than one year).

The net migration in a given calendar year is therefore the difference between two much greater numbers, those arriving less those leaving. The three years 2000-2002 were characterised by small net inward migration of less than 100 per year, reflecting the general stability of the labour market during this period; 2003 saw a comparatively larger net outward migration.

Figure 10.2 Net Migration, 2000-2003



Further reading: Report of the Jersey Census 2001; Population update 2003, published annually by the Statistics Unit.

Population Density

The population density of Jersey is approximately double that of England, and about a fifth (21%) less than that of Guernsey.

Table 10.2 Population Density of Jersey and Other Jurisdictions, 2003

	Population	Area (km²)	Density (per km²)
Jersey *	87,500	116	750
Guernsey	59,807	63	950
Isle of Man	76,315	572	130
United Kingdom	58,789,000	242,910	240
England	49,139,000	130,422	380

Population figures for jurisdictions other than Jersey are from the corresponding 2001 Censuses.
* If the 2 km² of the St Helier reclamation site are included in the total area of Jersey, the population density is 740 per km².

On March 2001, over three-quarters of the resident population of Jersey possessed housing qualifications within the ‘a-h’ category. About a fifth of the resident population were non-locally qualified under the housing regulations in effect at the time.

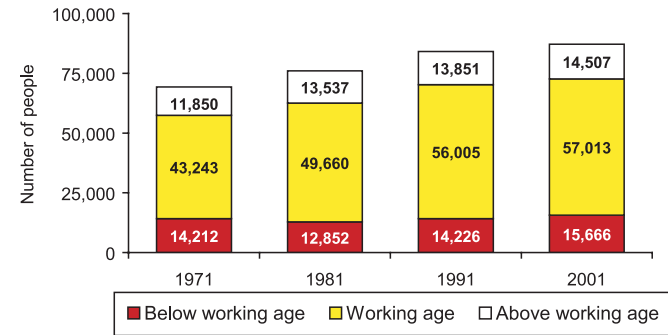
Table 10.3 Residential qualifications of the Resident Population, 2001

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

* as defined under the Housing Regulations.
** individuals aged 15 and under do not possess residential qualifications.

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.

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

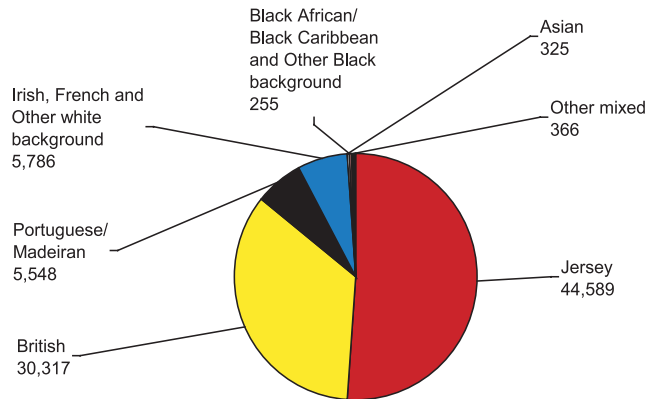


Note: school leaving age increased in 1992 from 15 to 16 years of age.

Ethnic and Cultural Background

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 (35%) thought of themselves as British, whilst 6% of the population considered themselves to be Portuguese or Madeiran.

Figure 10.4 Cultural Background of the Jersey Population, 2001



Figures are the number of residents in each self-designated ethnic/cultural category.
Further reading: 'Report on the Jersey Census, 2001', published by the Statistics Unit.

11. Households

Private Households

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

Tenure

Owner-occupier households accounted for approximately 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.

Table 11.1 Tenure of Private Households, 2001

	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	+
Total	35,562	

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

Number of Persons per Household

The average number of people per private household has slightly reduced between the 1971 and 2001 Censuses *.

Table 11.2 Average Number of Persons per Household, 1971-2001

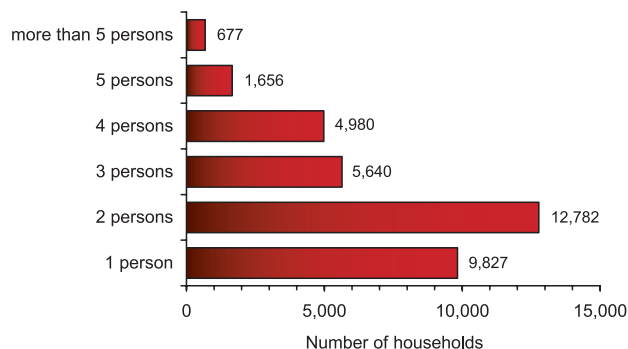
	1971	1981	1991	1996	2001
Average number of persons per household	2.79	2.59	2.47	2.41	2.38

* The total number of private households and the average number of persons per household are not strictly comparable to earlier censuses because households living as independent units in lodging houses and staff accommodation were treated as private households for the first time in 2001.

Size of Households

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

Figure 11.1 Number of Households by Size, 2001



Number of Rooms

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).

Table 11.3 Number of Rooms Occupied by each Private Household, 2001

	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

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

12. Housing

Type of Dwelling Occupied

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.

Table 12.1 Private Households by Type of Dwelling Occupied, 2001

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	+
Total	35,562	100

(+ represents a non-zero percentage less than 0.5, percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding).

Table 12.2 Private Households by Type of Dwelling and Tenure, 2001

	Whole house or bungalow			Flat, maisonette, apartment			
	Detached	Semi-Detached	Terraced	Purpose built	Part of converted house	In commercial building	Temporary or mobile
Tenure							
Owner-occupier	8,308	4,486	2,469	1,758	920	85	+
Social-rented	139	741	480	3,521	118	18	-
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	-
Lodging House	+	8	16	268	929	47	-
Other	47	31	20	9	19	23	-

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

Table 12.3 Population by Residential Qualification and Year of Arrival, 2001

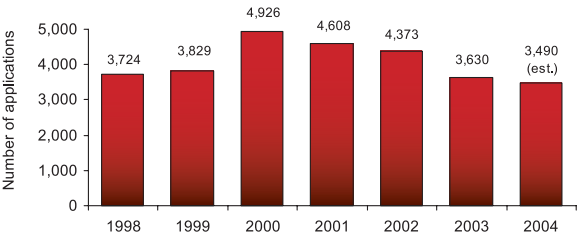
Year of arrival	Adults		Children	Total
	Qualified	Non-qualified	< 16 yrs	
At birth	29,850		13,715	43,560
Before 1980	18,950			18,950
1980	825			825
1981	650			655
1982	590	145		730
1983	550	165		720
1984	515	230		740
1985	555	270	5	825
1986	520	320	20	860
1987	600	395	35	1,030
1988	545	365	35	940
1989	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 are rounded independently to the nearest 5; cells containing 0 or a non-zero number less than 3 have been left blank. Further reading: Report on the Jersey Census, 2001.

Planning Applications

The number of planning applications has fallen by almost 30% during the past four years.

Figure 12.1 Planning and Building Control Applications, 1998-2004

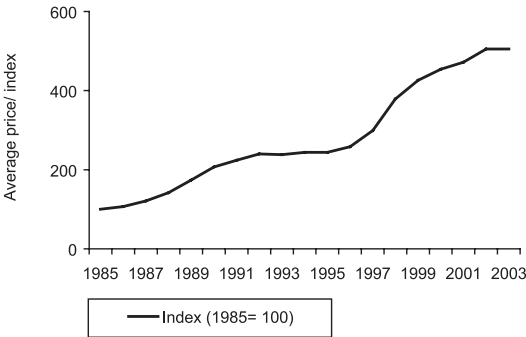


Source: Planning and Environment Department.

The Jersey House Price Index

Between 1992 and 2002, the cost of a three-bedroom house in Jersey almost doubled. Prices have recently stabilised, with the period 2002-2003 showing no change in price.

Figure 12.2 The Jersey House Price Index, 1985-2003



The graph combines the 1985 to 2001 index of the previously methodology (based on sales price of a standard three-bedroom house) with the new methodology described below.

The New Jersey House Price Index, 2004

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.

The overall average price of dwellings in Jersey has remained reasonably stable during the past two years, but with some property-type specific movements.

Table 12.4 Average Prices (£,000) for Individual Property Types, 2002-2004

Period		Flats		Houses		
		1-bed	2-bed	2-bed	3-bed	4-bed
2002	Q1	166	213	265	332	416
	Q2	160	268	268	314	432
	Q3	160	259	284	332	474
	Q4	137	242	300	333	459
2003	Q1	156	216	285	328	380
	Q2	150	222	278	333	461
	Q3	145	213	270	328	510
	Q4	173	237	266	345	454
2004	Q1	166	219	257	351	448
	Q2	169	256	258	340	526
	Q3	153	230	266	347	446

12. Housing

The average (mix-adjusted) price of dwellings sold in Jersey in the third quarter of 2004 was £322,000.

The average was 80% higher than that in the UK as a whole, and about a fifth (22%) higher than in Greater London.

Table 12.5 Mix-adjusted Average Price of Dwellings sold in Jersey and the UK, 2003-2004

	Mix-adjusted average price (£ thousand)				
	Q3 2003	Q4 2003	Q1 2004	Q2 2004	Q3 2004
Jersey	322	325	323	335	322
UK	158	161	162	171	179
England	168	171	173	183	191
Wales	107	113	117	128	138
Northern Ireland	103	104	103	108	112
Scotland	95	100	102	109	115
Greater London	244	244	244	259	265
South East (excl. London)	214	216	218	225	234
East	181	184	187	195	202
South West	172	174	180	189	198
West Midlands	136	139	144	152	160
East Midlands	134	139	140	149	157
North West	112	117	121	132	140
North East	98	103	109	119	128

Prices are rounded to the nearest £1,000.

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

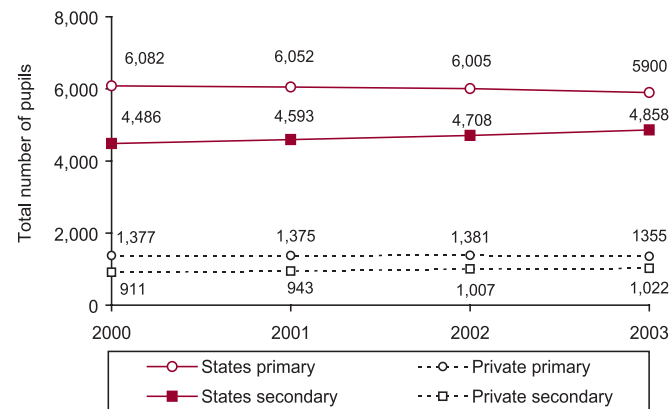
13. Education

13. Education

Number of Pupils

The total number of children in primary and secondary education in Jersey increased by almost 300 between 2000 and 2003 (from 12,856 to 13,135), comprising increases of 110 and 190 in the primary and secondary sectors respectively.

Figure 13.1 Number of Pupils in Primary and Secondary Education, 2000-2003



Figures are for January of each year.

The number of children undergoing special needs education increased by more than a third (37%) between 1998 and 2003.

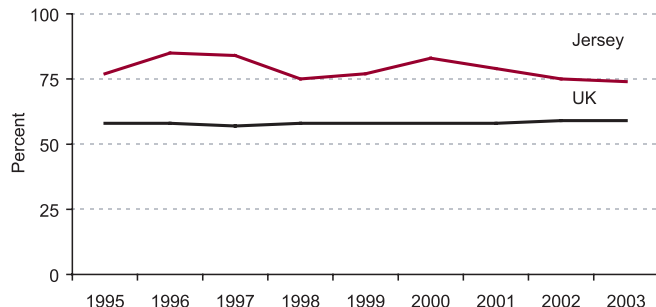
Table 13.1 Children with Special Educational Needs, 1998-2003

Year	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Children with special educational needs	252	318	364	379	370	346
Percentage of total pupils aged 5-16 years	2.2	2.7	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.8

Students Remaining in Education

In 2003, almost three-quarters (74%) of Jersey students stayed on in full-time education at 17 years of age compared with an estimated 59% in the UK.

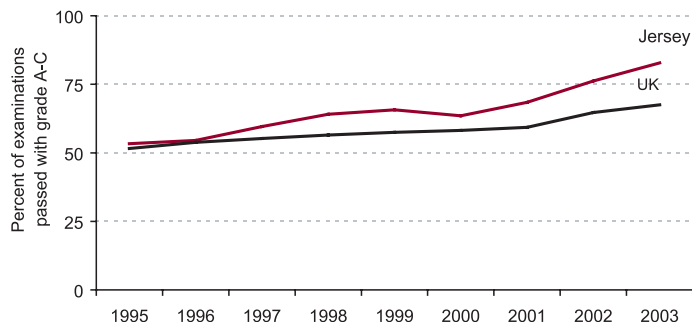
Figure 13.2 Students Staying on in Full-Time Education at 17 Years of Age, 1995-2003



Pass Rates

Almost five-sixths (83%) of all A-level entries in Jersey in 2003 achieved grades A-C, compared with about two-thirds (67.5%) in the UK.

Figure 13.3 Percentage of A-Level Grades A to C, 1995-2003



Figures are percent of A-C grades of the total number of A-level entries.

Further reading: Education Department Annual Reports.

14. Employment

The Jersey Labour Market

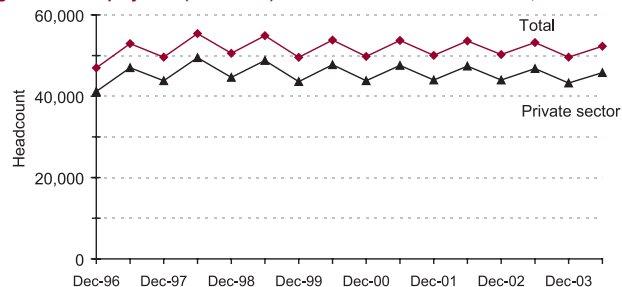
In June 2004, a total of 52,280 people were employed in Jersey, around 60% of the total resident population. This employment total represents a fall of 910 on June 2003 and was made up of a decrease of 1,000 in the private sector and an increase of 90 in the public sector between June 2003 and June 2004.

In the private sector 45,790 were employed in June 2004 (including States trading committee * and single person enterprises), 1,000 (2.1%) less than a year earlier. In the public sector the headcount was reported at 6,490, which was 90 (1.4%) more than a year earlier. More than 80% of the growth in the public sector over the last eight years has been in the Education and Health departments.

There is a fair degree of seasonality in the Jersey labour market, with around 3,500 more people employed in the summer than in the winter. The main drivers behind this seasonal variation are agriculture and tourism, the agriculture sector employed about 300 more people in June 2004 than in December 2003; hotels, restaurants and bars employed around 2,000 more people in the summer; and the transport and communications sector around 200 more.

Around 81% of all people 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 workers) were not locally qualified.

Figure 14.1 Employment (headcount) in the Private and Public Sectors, 1996-2004

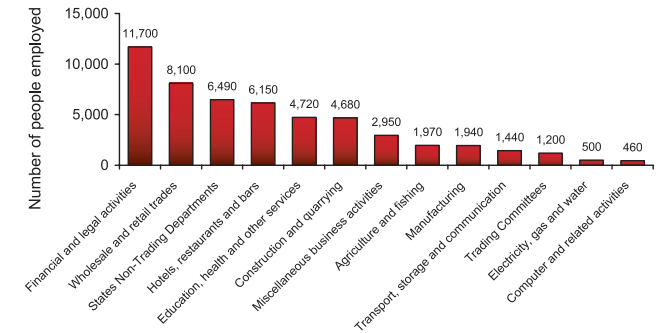


Employment by Sector

In June 2004, almost a quarter (22.4% or 11,700 people) of Jersey's workers were employed in the financial services sector. The next largest sectors in terms of employment were wholesale and retail trades (15.5% or 8,100 people) and the public sector (excluding States trading committees), which accounted for about an eighth of total employment.

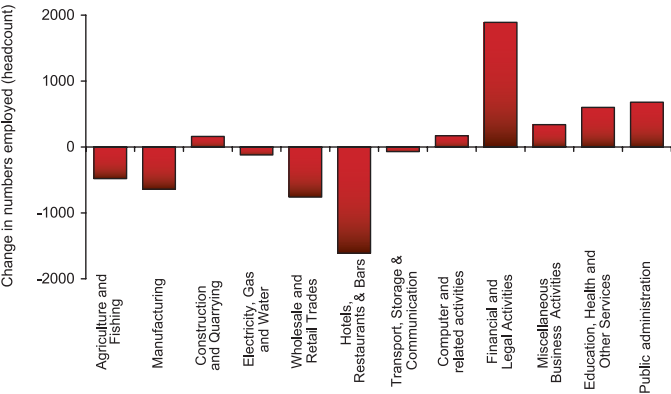
* Jersey Airport, Harbours, Postal Administration and Jersey Telecom.

Figure 14.2 Sectoral Breakdown of Employment (Headcount), June 2004



Employment in Jersey has changed towards a more service-oriented economy over the past few years. The number of people employed in Agriculture, Manufacturing and Tourism-oriented activities has declined, whilst employment in Financial services, and public and private sector services has grown.

Figure 14.3 Change in Employment by Sector, 1996-2004



Unemployment

The number of people registered as unemployed in Jersey increased throughout 2003 and during the first quarter of 2004, attaining a peak of 760 in February and March 2004. The number of people registered as unemployed has since declined before stabilising at an average of around 500 per month during the period May to December 2004.

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.

Figure 14.4 Registered Unemployment, 1990-2005

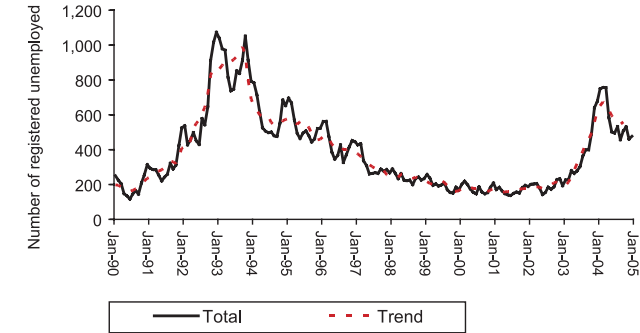


Figure 14.5 Number of Vacancies in the Private Sector, 1999-2004



Further reading: Jersey Labour Market, June 2004. Biannual report published by the Statistics Unit.

Employment by Gender and Status

In relative terms, employment levels in Jersey remain high. For example in 2001, 82% of people of working age in Jersey were economically active (i.e. in work or looking for work); 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.

These activity rates resulted in there being on average 1.24 full-time equivalent employees per household in Jersey compared to 0.96 in the UK *.

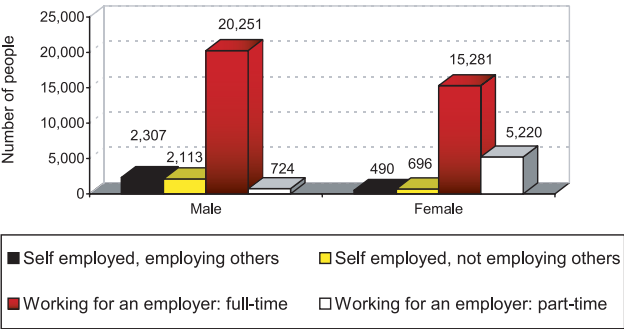
The overall economic activity rate of the working age population in Jersey at the time of the 2001 Census was 4 percentage points greater than that of the UK; the same differential applied to both sexes.

Table 14.1 Working Age Population (Women/Men Aged 16-59/64 Years), 2001

	Jersey	UK
Men	87	83
Women	76	72
All	82	78

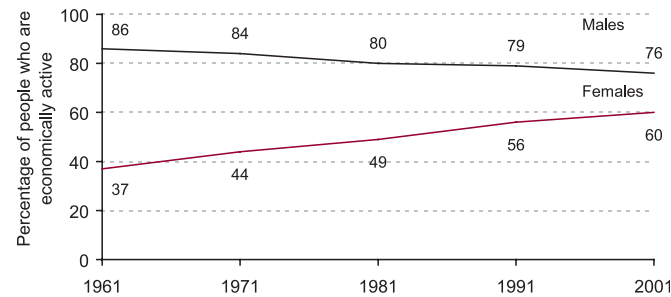
Figures are percentages of the working age population of each gender.

Figure 14.6 Employment by Gender and Status, 2001



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

Figure 14.7 Economic Activity Rates by Gender, aged 16 and over, 1961-2001



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

Occupation Groups

As recorded by the 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.

Table 14.2 Table Major Occupation Group by Gender, 2001

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		

Number of Hours Worked

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

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

Men in full-time employment worked on average almost 3½ hours more per week than women.

Table 14.3 Average Number of Hours Worked per Week by Employees, 2001

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

Further reading: Report on the 2001 Jersey Census.

Work Permits

Between 2003 and 2004, the number of work permit applications for Jersey reduced by more than half (56%). The fall occurred predominantly in the 'Hotel and Restaurants' and 'Agriculture' sectors and was predominantly a result of the entry of Poland into the EU in 2004, which ceased the requirement of work permits for Polish nationals.

Table 14.4 Numbers of Work Permits Issued by Sector, 2000-2004

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Applications received	654	1,717	2,846	3,443	1,501
Permits refused	8	15	59	48	21
Applications cancelled/pending	0	3	3	25	1
Permits issued	646	1,699	2,784	3,370	1,479
Finance	56	72	33	18	40
Hotels & Restaurants	206	699	1,599	2,317	826
Entertainment	78	155	133	163	225
Agriculture	202	699	926	791	334
Miscellaneous	111	74	93	81	54

Work permits are not required by EU citizens.

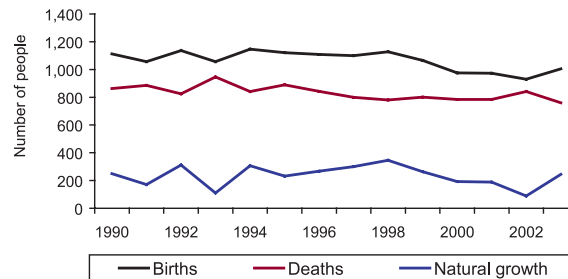
Further reading: Customs and Excise Department, Annual Reports.

15. Health

Births and Deaths

Both the crude birth rate (CBR) and crude death rate (CDR)* in Jersey reduced slightly during the 1990's. The CBR has reduced since 1998, whilst the CDR has remained relatively constant; these trends resulted in a fall in natural growth (the difference between births and deaths) from 346 people per year (1989) to 89 (2002). In 2003, the trend was bucked with CBR rising and CDR falling, resulting in a higher natural growth of 245.

Figure 15.1 Number of Births, Deaths and Natural Growth in Population, 1990-2003

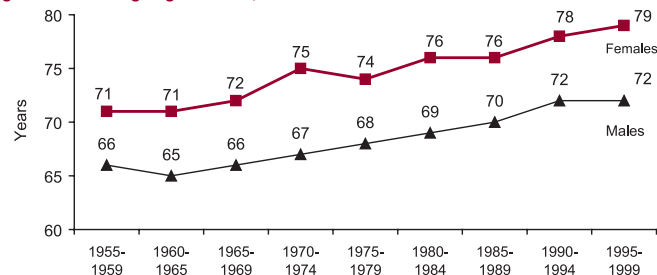


Source: States of Jersey Superintendent Registrar.

Life Expectancy

Life expectancy in Jersey has been increasing for both males and females. On average, women have a life expectancy 7 years longer than that of men.

Figure 15.2 Average Age at Death, 1955-1999

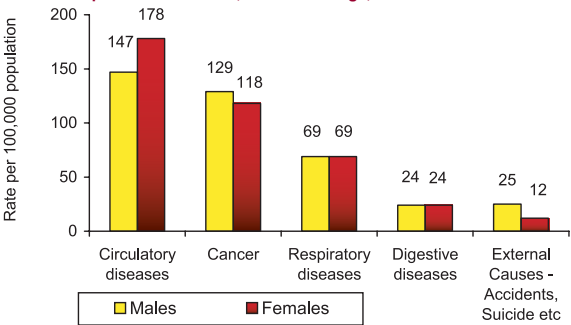


* CBR is defined as the number of live births per 1,000 residents; similarly, CDR is defined as the number of deaths per 1,000 residents.

Cause of Death

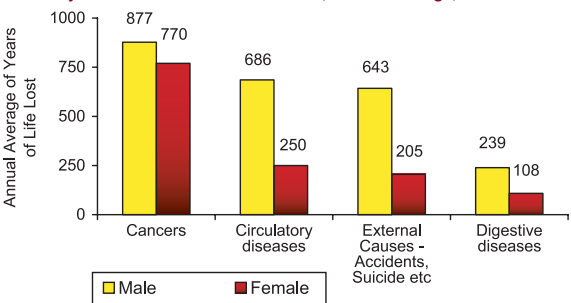
During the period 2000 to 2003, the principal cause of death was circulatory disease followed by cancer. Women were more likely to die from circulatory disease than men, whilst men were marginally more likely to die from cancer than women.

Figure 15.3 Principal Cause of Death, Annual Average, 2000-2003



Between 2000 and 2003, a greater proportion of deaths of younger aged people (aged below 75 years) were caused by cancer than circulatory disease. Men were more likely to die prematurely (before 75years) than women as the result of circulatory or digestive diseases or due to accidents or self harm.

Figure 15.4 Major Causes of Years of Life Lost *, Annual Average, 2000-2003



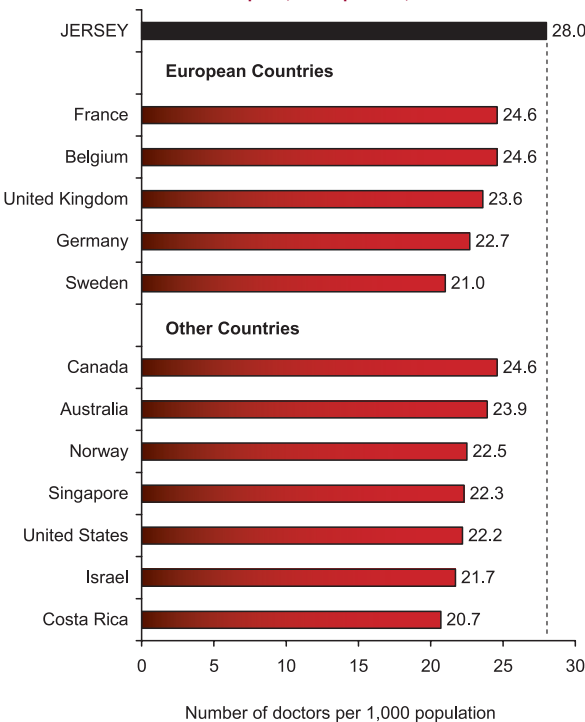
Source (above charts): Health Intelligence Unit, Public Health, Health & Social Services Department.

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

Number of Doctors

Jersey has a higher proportion of doctors per population than the UK and has one of the highest levels in Europe.

Figure 15.5 Number of Medical Doctors per 1,000 Population, 2001



Further reading: 'The Report on the Jersey Census, 2001' published by the Statistics Unit; 'The Economist World in Figures, 2002 Edition'

16. Crime

Number of Reported Offences

In 2004, there were 64 reported crimes per 1,000 population in Jersey, compared to an average of 113 in England and Wales.

Approximately 70 offences were reported per 1,000 population during each year between 1990 and 2000. The total number of reported crimes in 2002 fell by almost 13% compared with 2001.

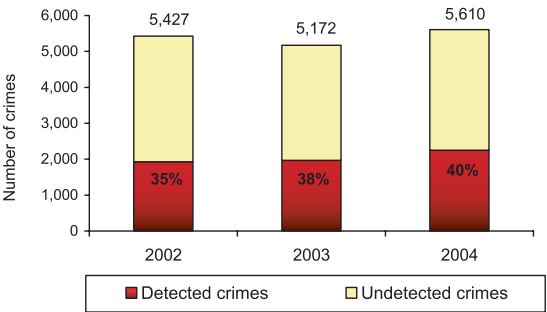
In 2004, the Police dealt with over 22,000 reported incidents in Jersey.

In 2004, over 60% of all recorded crime occurred in St. Helier.

In 2004, the States of Jersey Police recorded a detection rate of just over 40% compared to an average in England and Wales of 23.5%.

In 2004, about 40% of detected offences in Jersey were committed by youths aged under 18.

Figure 16.1 Recorded and detected crimes, 2002-2004



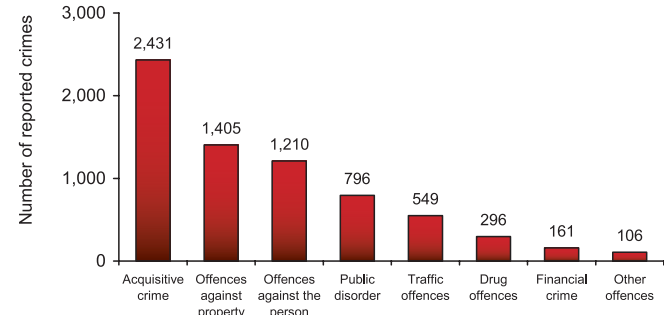
Type of Crime

The most common offences in Jersey relate to malicious damage of property

In 2004, there were 6.6 domestic burglaries per 1,000 households in Jersey compared to an average of 18.2 in England and Wales

On average, there are just under 50 road traffic collisions each year involving serious injury. Fatalities are rare, averaging around two per year.

Figure 16.2 Recorded Crime and Disorder Offences by Type, 2004



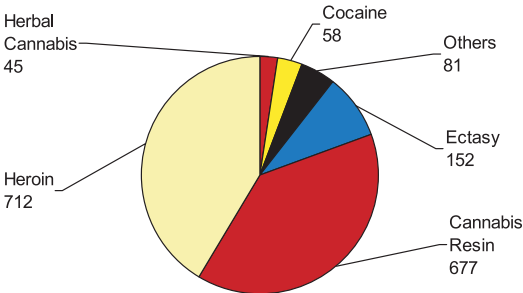
Further reading: States of Jersey Police Annual Reports.

Drugs

In 2003, a total of £1.4 million of heroin and cannabis resin was seized by customs and excise. These two drugs accounted for four-fifths of all drug seizures.

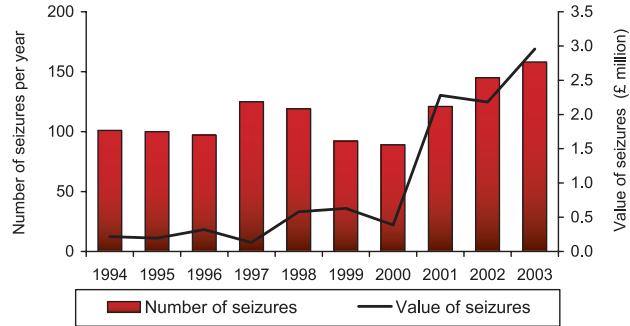
The value of drug seizures has increased from an average of £3,000 per seizure (between 1994 and 2000) to almost £19,000 in 2003.

Figure 16.3 Drugs Seizures by Customs and Excise, 2003



Figures in £ thousands (street value).
The value of drugs seized relate to seizures by Customs and Excise and not the States of Jersey Police who compile their own records.

Figure 16.4 Seizures by the Customs and Excise Department, Annual Number and Total Value, 1994-2003



Further reading: Customs and Excise Department, Annual Reports.

17. Prison

The prison population has increased over time. The average number of prisoners held in 2004 was 172. During the year, the maximum number of prisoners held was almost 200.

The number of temporary releases increased more than five-fold between 2001 and 2003. In 2004, this number reduced substantially.

Table 17.1 Prison Population and Number of Temporary Releases, 2001-2004

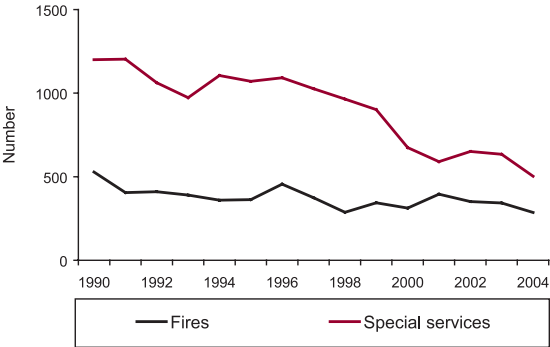
Year	Population			No. of temporary releases	Work experience	%	Breaches	%
	Average	Max	Min					
2001	140	164	127	1,414	1,142	81	10	0.7
2002	144	158	122	5,436	4,504	81	25	0.5
2003	165	187	122	7,683	4,067	53	75	1.0
2004	172	198	159	3,348	2,494	74	21	0.6

Source: Jersey Prison Service.

18. Fire

Since 1990, the number of fires attended by the Fire and Rescue Service has reduced. In 2004, a total of 286 fires were attended compared to 343 in 2003. Between 1995 and 2004, incidents attended not involving fires (special services) reduced by more than half (1,071 to 503).

Figure 18.1 The number of incidents attended by the Fire and Rescue Service, 1990-2004



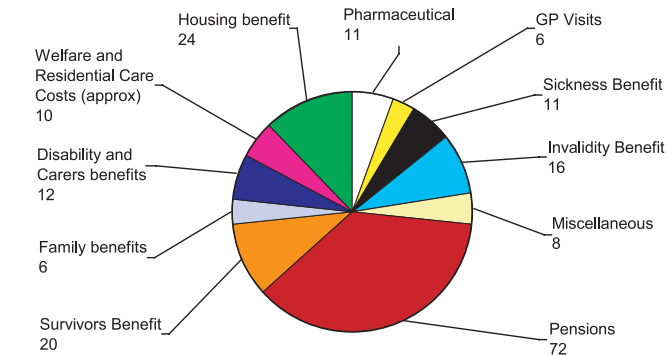
'Special services' include any incident attended by the Fire and Rescue Service that is not a fire.
Source: States of Jersey Fire and Rescue Service.

19. Social Security

In 2003, expenditure from the States Social Security Fund totalled £126.6 million, an increase of £8.1 million since 2002. Some £5.5 million of this increase was due to the increase in pension payments (old age and survivors pension). Income to the Social Security Fund in 2003 was £165 million.

Total expenditure of the Health Insurance Fund in 2003 was £17.8 million, compared with £16.9 million in 2001.

Figure 19.1 Total Expenditure on Social Benefits, 2003



Figures are £ million.

Figures include payments for Housing and Parish Welfare contributory benefits and Health Fund expenditure (used to subsidise primary health care) and exclude administration costs.

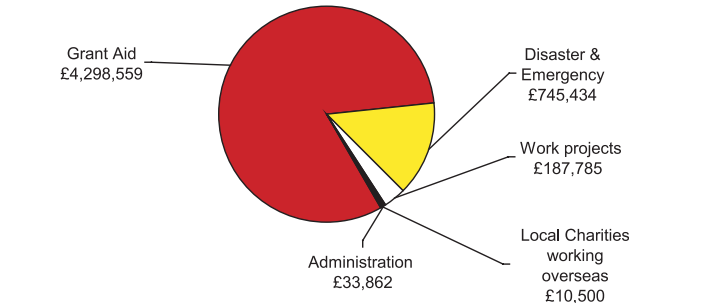
Further reading: Employment and Social Security Department, Annual Report.

20. Overseas Aid

Annual Expenditure

In 2004, the official contribution (from Government as opposed to private organisations) of overseas aid from Jersey was £5.3 million, of which, about £4.3 million was grant aid and almost £0.75 million was disaster and emergency aid.

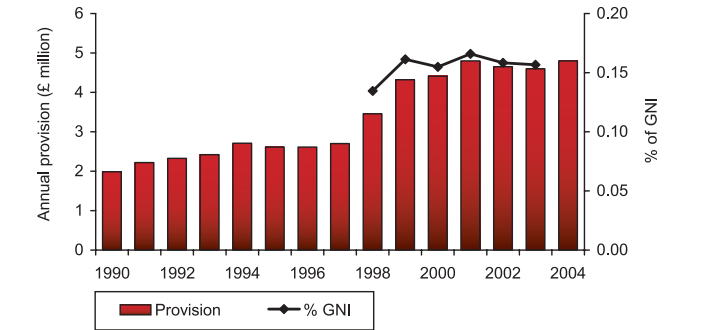
Figure 20.1 Official Aid Contribution from Jersey, 2004



Further reading: Overseas Aid Committee Annual Reports.

The total official aid contribution from Jersey in 2004 was 13% more than the £4.6 million allocated in 2003. In 2003, the expenditure was 0.16% of total Gross National Income (GNI).

Figure 20.2 Jersey's Annual Overseas Aid Provision, Total and as a Percentage of GNI, 1990-2004



The UN has adopted an official development assistance target of 0.70% of GNI. Jersey's percentage contribution of its GNI is currently below that of the UK, France and the EU15 average.

Figure 20.3 Contribution of GNI to Official Development Assistance of Selected Countries, 2004

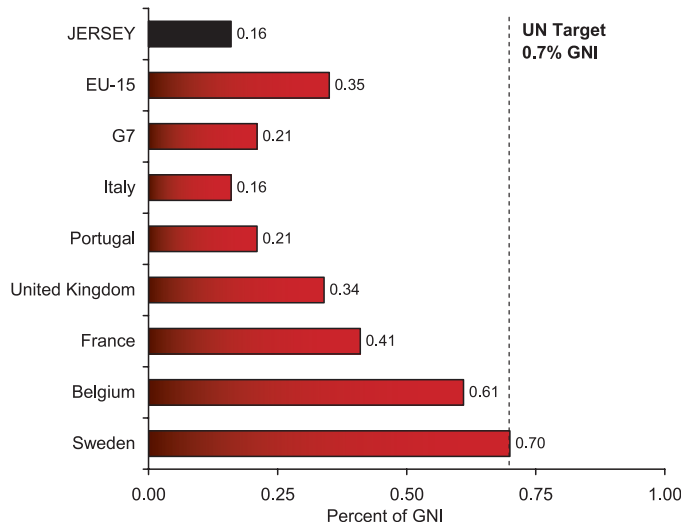


Figure for Jersey relates to 2003.
Further reading: OECD in Figures, 2004 Edition.

21. Air Transport

Airport Traffic

The total number of air passengers (arrivals and departures) in 2004 was almost 1.5 million, of which almost 1.3 million were via the UK.

Total UK passenger arrivals rose by 2% annually from 2002 to 2004, from slightly less than 619,000 (2002) to slightly more than 645,000 (2004). Arrivals from the continent have declined by about a quarter over the same two year period (from about 40,000 to around 30,000).

Table 21.1 Passenger Arrivals and Departures, Aircraft Movements and Freight Recorded at Jersey Airport, 2004

	Arrivals	Departures	Total
UK Passengers	645,036	643,824	1,288,860
Inter-Island Passengers	73,117	73,303	146,420
Continental Passengers	30,412	31,113	61,525
Total Passengers	748,565	748,240	1,496,805
Number of Commercial Flight Movements	..	..	44,399
Number of Light Aircraft Movements	..	..	27,249
Inward/Outward Freight (tonne)	5,763	1,304	7,067

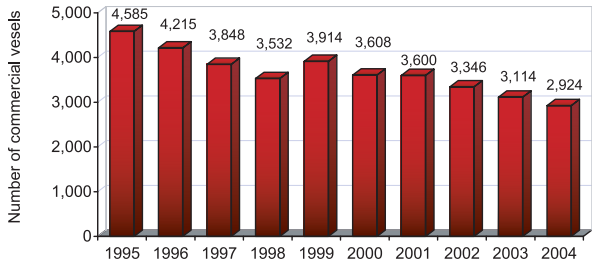
Source: Jersey Airport.

22. Sea Transport

Commercial Vessels

The number of commercial vessels entering St Helier has fallen by more than a third over the past ten years. The fall is partly due to the use of larger vessels able to carry greater volumes of passengers and freight.

Figure 22.1 Commercial Vessels Entering St Helier, 1995-2004



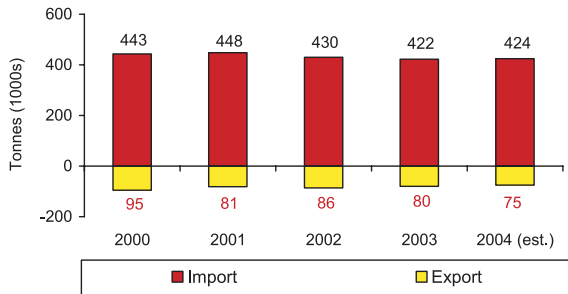
Source: Jersey Harbours Department.

The total number of passenger vessels, fishing boats and pleasure craft on the Port of Jersey register in 2003 and 2004 were 2,097 and 2,115 respectively.

Sea Freight

500,000 tonnes of freight were shipped (exports and imports combined) through St Helier in 2004. Exports from Jersey have fallen by about a fifth during the past five years.

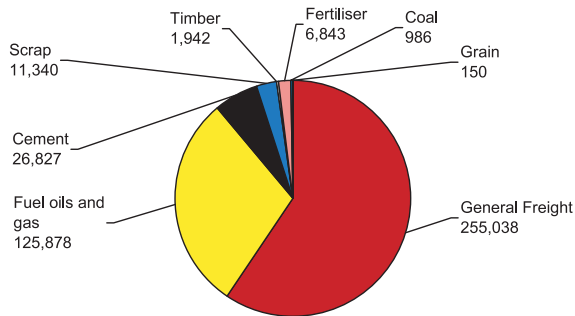
Figure 22.2 Annual Sea Freight, 2000-2004



Freight expressed in units of 1,000 tonnes.

Further Reading: Jersey Harbour Department, Annual Report.

Figure 22.3 Freight by Category (Import and Export), 2003



Figures in tonnes.

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

Source: Jersey Harbour Department.

23. Vehicle Transport

Number of Vehicles

The number of vehicles registered in 2003 was 9,591 (including 3,902 hire cars). The number of new registrations has fallen by 3,000 since 2002.

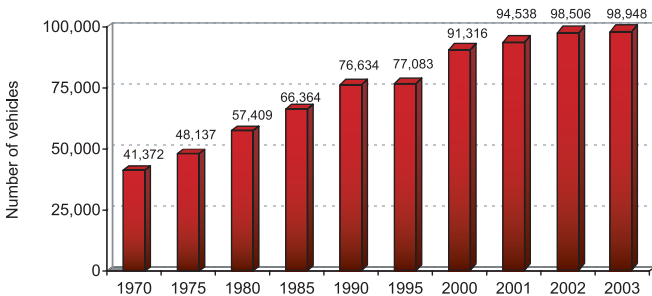
During 2003, 3,494 vehicles were scrapped, whilst 5,705 were exported.

The total number of all vehicles on the vehicle register at the end of 2003 was 98,948.

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.

Figure 23.1 Total Number of Vehicles Registered in Jersey, 1970-2003



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.

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

24. Communications

Numbers of Telephone Lines and Phones

The number of mobile phone users increased twelve-fold between 1996 and 2003. In 2003, the number of mobile phone customers exceeded the number of exchange lines for the first time.

The number of land lines increased by about a seventh (14%) over the same period.

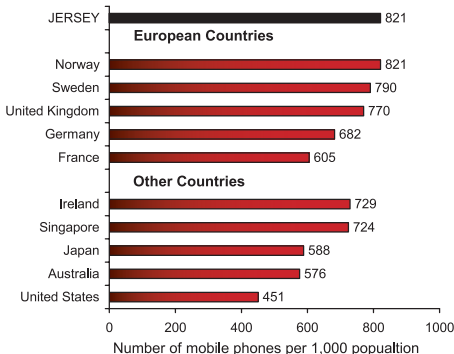
In 2003, the number of broadband customers was 6,103.

Table 24.1 Numbers of Telephone Lines, Mobile Phones and Payphones, 1996-2003

Land Lines	1996	1997	1999	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Total exchange lines (1,000's)	64.4	65.5	68.7	70.3	74.1	73.9	74.3	73.2
Calls (million)	..	..	..	..	366	378	377	381
Mobile Phones								
Total customers (1,000's)	6.5	12.0	18.0	24.5	44.5	61.0	72.0	79.2
Calls (million)					125	180	213	218
Number of text messages (million)								59.0
Number of broadband customers								6,103

Notes: Calls & text messaging statistics are yearly totals, fixed lines, broadband customers and total mobile customers are year-end.
Source: Jersey Telecom.

Figure 24.1 Number of Mobile Phone Users per 1,000 Population



Figures are for 2002, apart from Australia, Singapore, Sweden, Norway and USA (where 2001 figures are shown). Source: World Bank Group data and statistics.

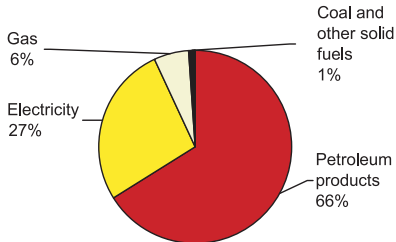
25. Energy

In 2003, total final energy demand in Jersey was 2,142,300 MWh. Of this, over 99% of Jersey primary energy needs and 97% of electricity were imported.

Over the last ten years there has been a rise in consumption and import of electricity, whilst sales of road fuel remained fairly constant, with unleaded replacing leaded fuels, and the quantity of coal burnt has reduced.

Two-thirds of all energy used in Jersey is a kind of petroleum product, with road fuels (petrol and diesel) accounting for a quarter of final energy demand. Electricity accounted for about a quarter, with gas 6% (7% if the gas which is consumed at LPG is included), and coal 1%.

Figure 25.1 Jersey's Total Final Energy Consumption by Fuel Type, 2003

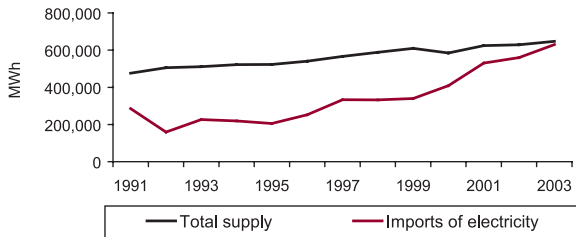


Electricity

Electricity demand in Jersey has grown steadily over the past 12 years, by an average of about 2.5% per year. In 2003, around 581,000 MWh were consumed compared to 446,000 MWh in 1991.

Throughout most of the 1990s imports accounted for between 40 and 60% of electricity supply, but by 2003 this had risen to over 97%.

Figure 25.2 Total Electricity Supply and Imports, 1991-2003



26. Water

In 2003, over 34,500 dwelling units were connected to the mains water supply, along some 75 km of trunk mains. The total volume of water supplied in 2003 was 7,300 million litres, with the maximum daily demand being 28.4 million litres. Consumption of water has remained relatively static between 1999 and 2003, despite 3,200 more dwellings being connected to mains water during this time.

Table 26.1 Water Connection and Consumption, 1994-2003

	Number of dwelling units connected to mains water	Annual mains water consumption (million litres)	Maximum daily demand (million litres)
1994	28,400	6,700	27.5
1995	28,900	6,600	26.9
1996	29,400	6,800	27.0
1997	29,900	7,000	25.7
1998	30,500	7,200	27.6
1999	31,300	7,300	29.7
2000	31,900	7,300	27.0
2001	32,600	7,300	29.4
2002	33,700	7,200	26.0
2003	34,500	7,300	28.4

Further reading: Jersey New Waterworks Co. Ltd. Annual Report and Financial Statement.

27. Waste Management

Since 1990, the weight of refuse received at Bellozane has increased by almost one fifth, whilst the quantity of sewage has risen by more than two-fifths.

Table 27.1 Waste Arisings and Treatment at Bellozanne, 1990-2004

	1990	1995	2002	2003	2004
Refuse received (tonnes)	64,569	72,206	78,784	81,386	76,933
Ash (tonnes)	18,252	18,594	19,681	17,849	16,331
Hazardous chemicals (tonnes)	3.5	< 6.0	23.4	0*	0*
Animal by-products exported					471
Sewage processed					
Sewage (million cubic metres)	7.6	10.6	10.9	10.5	10.9
% of sewage receiving full treatment	96	93	95	80	98

+ No hazardous chemical shipped until legislation to allow export is enacted.

Waste Recycled or Composted

In 2004, almost 2,000 tonnes of paper and cardboard were exported for recycling. A total of 12,250 tonnes of green waste was received at La Collette in 2004 which was composted for sale as soil improver.

Table 27.2 Waste Recycled or Composted, 1995-2004

	1995	2000	2002	2003	2004
Paper and cardboard exported	571	1,004	1,497	1,933	1,988
Packaging timber				1,400	1,300
Agricultural and green waste	1,611	22,791	30,000	12,000*	12,250*
Agricultural polythene exported		624	754	142	454
Aggregates - stone/sand/soil		32,136	33,628	29,899	27,691
Glass			5,323	5,593	5,470
Textiles		108	167	185	287
Vegetable Oils exported		211	200	192	216
Mineral Oils exported		132	160	100	80
Mercury/Cadmium batteries exported (kg)	>100	2,500	0**	0**	0**
Fragmented metals exported	7,794	11,092	10,650	11,470	9,770

Units are tonnes except where indicated.

* green waste only.

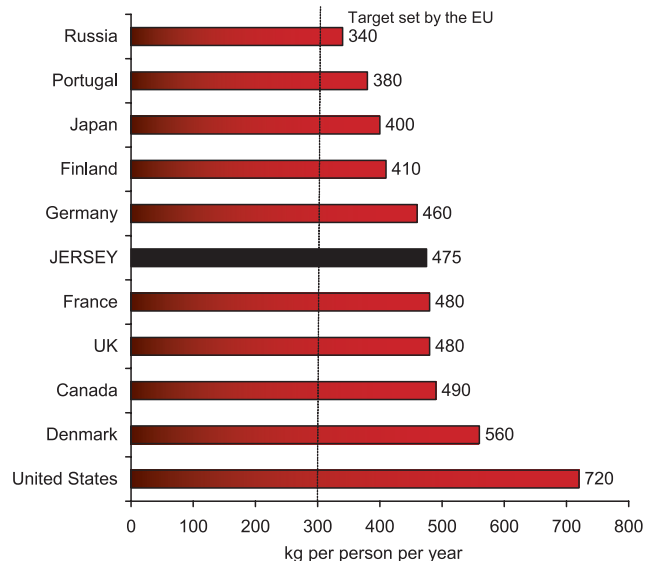
** batteries are stored until sufficient quantity available for export.

Source: Department of Environment and Public Services.

Refuse per Person

An evaluation of household waste generation in Jersey (undertaken in 2001 by the Environment and Public Services Department) indicated that the average municipal waste for each person was 475 kg per annum. This was some 175 kg per annum greater than the target of 300 kg per annum set by the EU.

Figure 27.1 Annual Refuse per Person from Selected Countries, 2001



Source: The Economist 2002 and the Environment and Public Services Department.

28. 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.

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

	Daily Temperature (°C)	Daily Sunshine (hours)	Monthly Rainfall (mm)
	1971-2000 Average	1971-2000 Average	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

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Other Useful Websites

Jersey Chamber of Commerce	www.jerseychamber.com
Jersey Evening Post	www.jerseyeveningpost.com
Jersey Finance	www.jerseyfinance.je
Jersey Financial Services Commission	www.jerseyfsc.org
Jersey Legal Information Board	www.jerseylegalinfo.je
States of Jersey	www.gov.je
Statistics Unit	www.gov.je/statistics
The Société Jersiaise	www.societe-jersiaise.org

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www.jersey.com

Reports Published by the States of Jersey Statistics Unit

All reports can be viewed or downloaded from the Statistic's Unit website: www.gov.je/statistics (publication dates and frequency are given in parenthesis).

Population

Report on the 2001 Jersey Census (*October 2002*)

Population update 2003 (*June 2004, annual publication*)

Housing

Jersey's housing requirements 2005-2009 (*February 2005*)

Jersey House Price Index, comparison of the old and new methodologies (*June 2003*)

Jersey House Price Index, third quarter 2004 (*November 2004, quarterly publication*)

Employment

Manpower Survey (private sector) at June 2004 (*October 2004, bi-annual publication*)

The Jersey Labour Market at June 2004 (*November 2004, bi-annual publication*)

RUDL licences (*February 2005, bi-annual publication*)

Pricing/Earnings/Income

Jersey Income Distribution Survey, 2002 (*September 2003*)

Index of Average Earnings, June 2004 (*August 2004, annual publication*)

UK/Jersey price comparisons, June 2004 (*September 2004, annual publication*)

Energy consumption (*October 2004, annual release*) - new release

Jersey Retail Price Index, December 2004 (*January 2005, quarterly publication*)

Other

Jersey Statistical Review 2002 (*September 2002*)

Jersey in Figures, 2003 (*April 2004, annual publication*)

Survey of financial institutions 2003 (*July 2004, annual publication*)

GVA, GNI and GDP (*September 2004, annual publication*) - new release

Jersey Economic Digest (*December 2004, annual publication*) - new release

"The next Jersey Census", paper to Policy and Resources Committee (*January 2005*)

‘Jersey in Figures 2003 - 2004’ presents key statistics relating to Jersey, Channel Isles in a format that is easy understand. The booklet is intended to be a convenient reference for government members, public and private institutions, the general public and visitors to the Island.

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