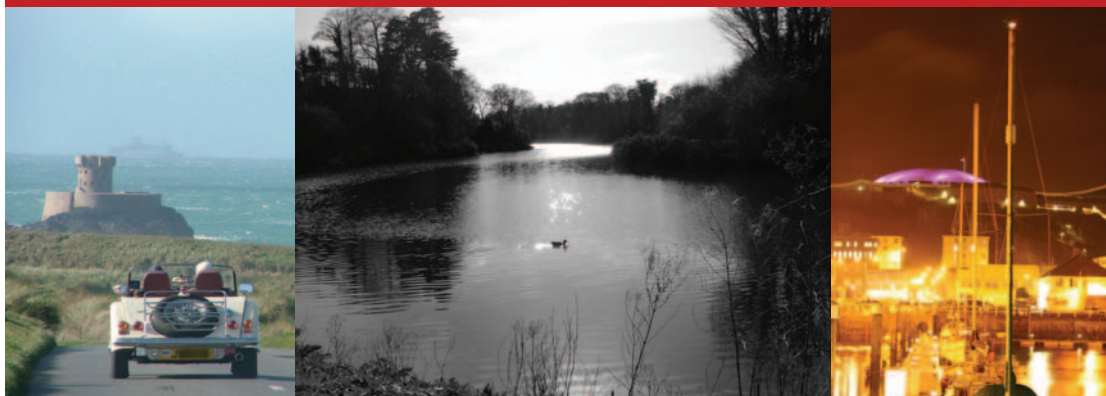


States of Jersey Statistics Unit



Jersey in Figures, 2010

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Foreword

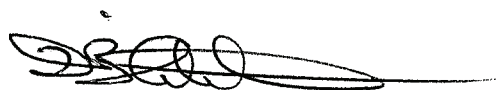
‘Jersey in Figures, 2010’ presents economic, social and environmental information about Jersey. The publication aims to be a convenient reference book for government members, public and private institutions, the general public and visitors to the Island.

‘Jersey in Figures 2010’ is published by the States of Jersey Statistics Unit. We are grateful to all States departments and private organisations for the information contained in this edition.

In aiming to keep Jersey in Figures as a pocket sized publication, we publish only a summary of the information that is produced about Jersey; further information can be obtained from the various references which are given throughout. In addition, most referenced material published by the States of Jersey can be viewed or downloaded from the website www.gov.je whilst all information published by the Statistics Unit can be accessed at www.gov.je/statistics.

The next edition of Jersey in Figures will be published in the Spring of 2012.

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



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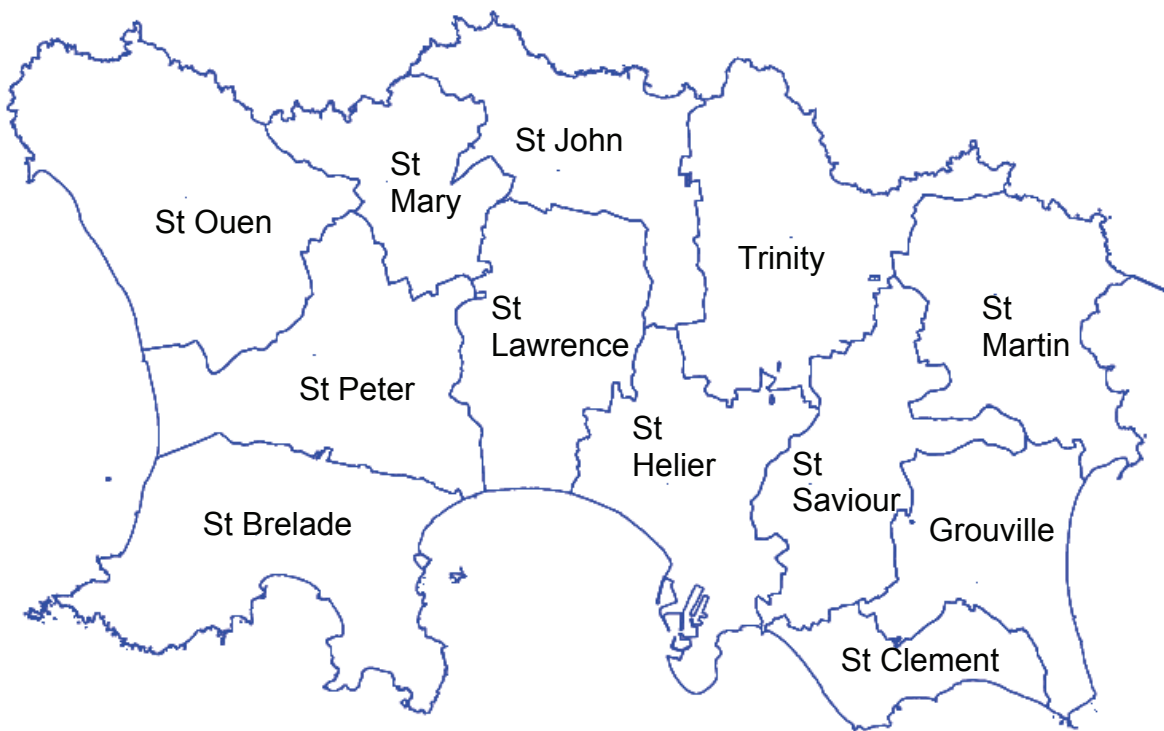
Front cover photos: K.L. Pomroy and M.E.S. Clarke

An Introduction to Jersey

Jersey is the largest of the Channel Islands with an area of 45 square miles (118.2 km²) and is situated 14 miles off the north-west coast of France and 85 miles from the south coast of England.

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

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



The legislature of the Island is called 'The States of Jersey', members of which are elected by the population, males and females aged 16 or over. The States is comprised of the Bailiff, who is President of the Assembly, the Lieutenant-Governor, 12 Senators, the Connétables of the 12 Parishes, 29 Deputies, the Dean of Jersey, the Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General. All members have the right to speak in the States Assembly but only the elected members (the Senators, Connétables and Deputies) have the right to vote; the Bailiff, who is appointed by the Crown and acts as Speaker, has a casting vote.

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

The economy of Jersey saw a great deal of change during the latter part of the 20th century, as trade markets became more international and global travel increased; traditional Jersey industries such as agriculture and tourism were superseded by financial services as the dominant industry in Jersey. The Financial services sector (which includes banking, trust and company administration, fund management, accountancy and legal activities) has grown such that it now accounts for almost half of total economic activity in Jersey and employs about a quarter of the workforce.

Key Indicators

Economic Data (2009 figures)	
Gross Value Added (GVA)	£3.6 billion
Gross National Income (GNI)	£3.7 billion
GNI per head of population	£40,000
States of Jersey:	
General Funds income	£674 million
Net Revenue expenditure	£564 million
Income Tax returns	£507 million
Prices and Earnings	
All-Items Retail Prices Index (12 months to Dec 2010)	2.3%
Annual increase in average earnings (12 months to June 2010)	1.1%
Population	
Resident population (11 March 2001, Census Day)	87,186
Estimated population (December 2009)	92,500
Population per square kilometre (December 2009)	800
<i>Proportion of population (2001 Census):</i>	
• <i>working age (women/men 16-59/64 years)</i>	<i>65%</i>
• <i>below working age</i>	<i>18%</i>
• <i>above working age</i>	<i>17%</i>
Annual live birth rate per 1,000 population (2009)	
Annual death rate per 1,000 population (2009)	8.2
Average age at death (2005-2009)	72 (m) 79 (f)

1. Size and Land Cover of Jersey

1. Size and Land Cover of Jersey

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

Table 1.1 Area of Jersey by Parish

	km ²	Vergées	Acres	Percent of Island area
St. Ouen	15	8,447	3,754	13
St. Brelade	12	7,318	2,984	11
Trinity	12	6,942	3,086	10
St. Peter	12	6,539	2,906	10
St. Martin	10	5,688	2,529	9
St. Lawrence	10	5,454	2,424	8
St. Helier	9	5,263	2,339	8
St. Saviour	9	5,133	2,282	8
St. John	9	5,060	2,249	8
Grouville	8	4,554	2,024	7
St. Mary	7	3,645	1,618	5
St. Clement	4	2,393	1,063	4
Total	118	66,436	29,258	100

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

Note: km² rounded independently to nearest integer

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

Table 1.2 Land cover type by Parish, percentages

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

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

¹ Including reclaimed land of St Helier.

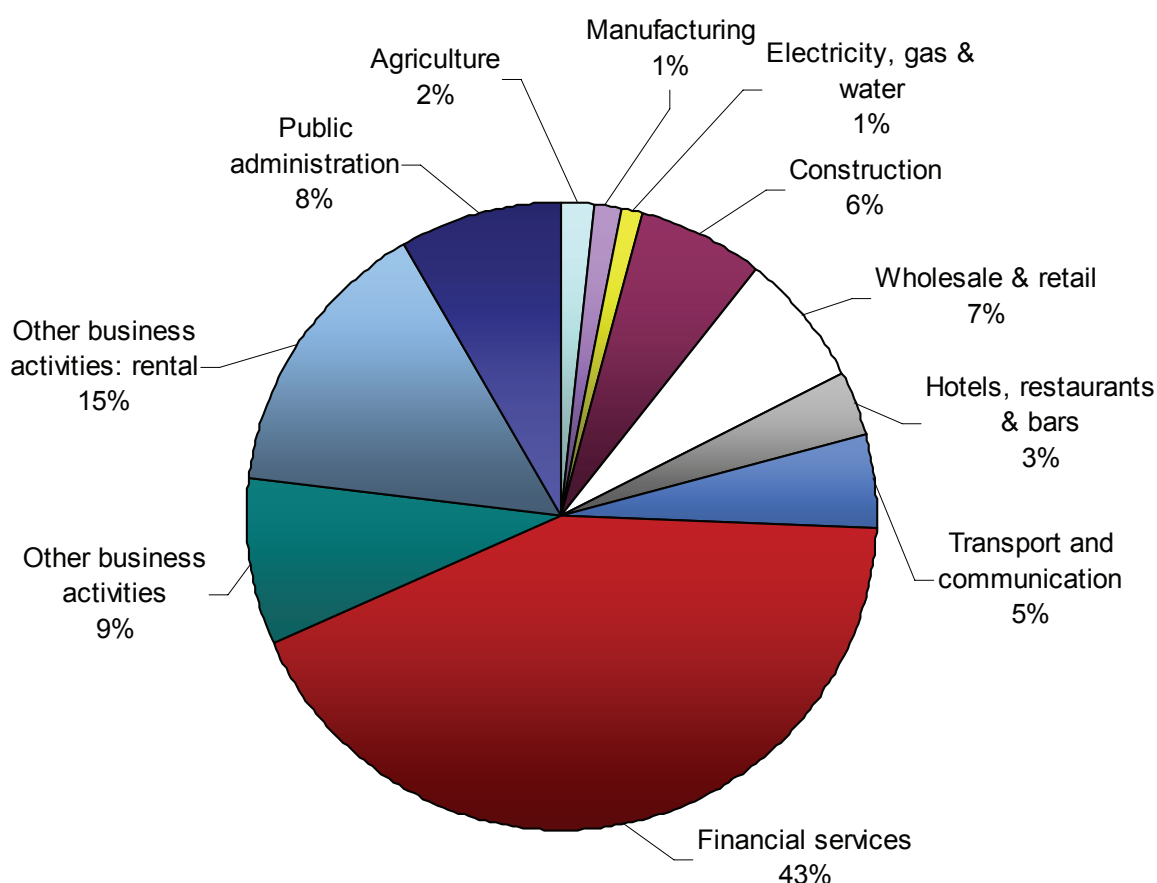
2. National Accounts

The concept of Gross Value Added (GVA) provides an appropriate measure of economic activity in Jersey. In essence, GVA is the sum of profits of businesses and earnings of employees. In 2009 total GVA (at basic prices) for Jersey was £3.6 billion.

Economic activity can also be considered in terms of the total income of resident businesses and individuals. This aggregate measure, known as Gross National Income (GNI), is derived from total GVA by subtracting income earned in Jersey by non-Jersey owned businesses and adding income earned overseas by Jersey businesses and resident individuals. In 2009 Jersey's GNI was £3.7 billion.

The GVA for each sector of Jersey's economy is shown in Figure 2.1. Financial services accounted for 43% of total GVA in 2009.

Figure 2.1: Gross Value Added by sector², 2009



² The 'Other business activities' sector is made up of a range of services (principally, businesses servicing households or other businesses) and includes rental income of private households, both actual and imputed.

2. National Accounts

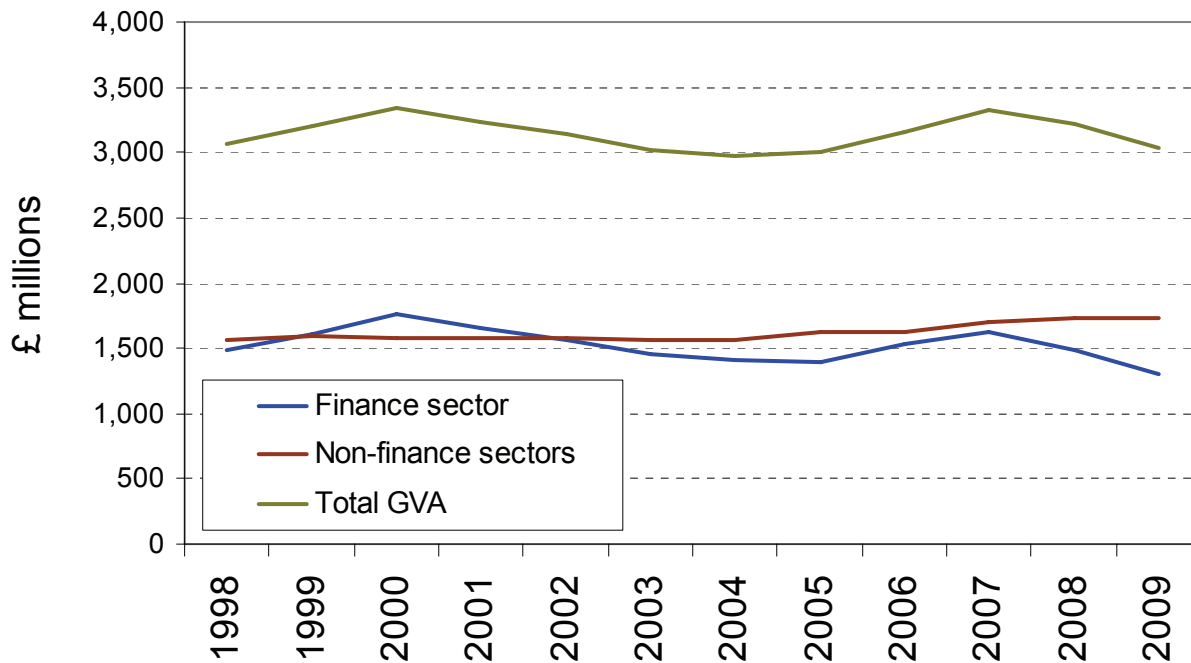
Table 2.1: GVA (basic) by sector at current year values: £ million

Sector	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008 (r)	2009 (p)
Agriculture	47	48	44	47	50	53	57	62
Manufacturing	64	63	59	56	55	53	55	53
Electricity, gas & water	36	34	34	37	36	36	41	37
Construction	165	160	161	177	192	212	219	226
Wholesale & retail	200	210	215	228	239	256	249	257
Hotels, restaurants & bars	107	113	113	112	116	123	126	121
Transport, storage & communications	131	133	138	146	150	159	158	167
Financial Services	1,490	1,450	1,464	1,470	1,673	1,808	1,716	1,550
Other business activities	551	585	617	666	662	732	809	845
<i>...of which business activity</i>	<i>212</i>	<i>232</i>	<i>247</i>	<i>284</i>	<i>267</i>	<i>283</i>	<i>301</i>	<i>309</i>
<i>...of which rental income</i>	<i>339</i>	<i>353</i>	<i>370</i>	<i>382</i>	<i>394</i>	<i>449</i>	<i>508</i>	<i>535</i>
Public administration	210	223	235	244	257	276	294	304
Total GVA	3,001	3,019	3,080	3,183	3,430	3,708	3,725	3,621

Further reading: Jersey Gross Value Added (GVA) and Gross National Income (GNI) 2009: Statistics Unit, September 2010. Jersey Economic Digest 2010. (r) = revised, (p) = provisional

Between 1998 and 2000 the GVA of the Finance industry in Jersey grew by 18% in real terms and this was reflected in the island's total GVA, which increased by 9% over the same period (Figure 2.2). When the GVA in the Finance sector fell by -20% between 2000 and 2004, total GVA correspondingly fell by -11%. In contrast, over the same period, 2000 to 2004, the non-finance half of the economy remained relatively constant in real terms.

Figure 2.2: Gross Value Added (basic) in real terms, 2003 prices



In 2009, the GVA of the Finance sector declined by -12%. The non-finance sectors overall (excluding the rental income of private households) saw a smaller real term fall of -1%.

Most sectors of Jersey's economy either saw real term decline in 2009 or were essentially unchanged compared with a year previously. The notable exception was Agriculture, which saw an increase in GVA of 5%, representing the fifth successive year that this sector has seen growth.

2. National Accounts

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

Sector	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008 (r)	2009 (p)	Percentage Change 08/09
Agriculture	49	48	43	44	46	47	50	52	5%
Manufacturing	67	63	57	53	50	47	48	44	-7%
Electricity, gas & water	38	34	33	35	33	33	35	31	-11%
Construction	173	160	156	168	177	190	190	189	0%
Wholesale & retail	209	210	209	216	220	229	215	216	0%
Hotels, restaurants & bars	112	113	109	106	107	110	109	101	-7%
Transport, storage & communications	137	133	133	138	138	143	137	140	2%
Finance	1,557	1,450	1,417	1,389	1,540	1,622	1,484	1,300	-12%
Other Business Activity	575	585	597	630	609	657	699	708	0%
<i>...of which business activity</i>	<i>221</i>	<i>232</i>	<i>239</i>	<i>269</i>	<i>246</i>	<i>254</i>	<i>260</i>	<i>259</i>	<i>0%</i>
<i>...of which rental income</i>	<i>354</i>	<i>353</i>	<i>358</i>	<i>361</i>	<i>363</i>	<i>403</i>	<i>439</i>	<i>449</i>	<i>0%</i>
Public administration	219	223	227	230	237	247	255	255	0%
Total GVA	3,136	3,018	2,980	3,010	3,157	3,325	3,220	3,036	-6%

3. Financial Services

Bank deposits and fund administration in Jersey

Over the past decade, total bank deposits held in Jersey have increased by around £50 billion, reaching more than £200 billion in 2007. The number of bank licences has declined by 28 over the same period, mainly due to mergers.

Table 3.1 Bank Deposits in Jersey, 2000-2010

	Number of Banks	Deposits (£ billion)		
		Sterling	Currency	Total
2000	73	38.9	77.0	117.9
2001	70	42.1	87.0	129.1
2002	62	43.2	93.3	136.5
2003	55	47.5	108.3	155.8
2004	55	50.7	108.5	159.2
2005	49	55.2	124.5	179.7
2006	45	59.3	128.3	187.6
2007	48	69.6	145.9	219.5
2008	47	69.4	127.6	197.0
2009	47	57.4	113.2	170.6
2010	45	57.1	110.1	167.2

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

The total value of collective funds administered from Jersey grew by almost £150 billion between 2000 and 2008 reaching almost £240 billion. This total then dropped by £77 billion in 2009, before increasing in 2010 to almost £180 billion.

Table 3.2 Total Value and Number of Funds Administered from Jersey, 2000-2010

	Number of Funds	Total No. of Separate Pools	Total Value £ billion
2000	313	1,410	90.3
2001	296	1,696	94.8
2002	403	1,762	96.9
2003	480	1,921	108.2
2004	769	2,208	96.9
2005	906	2,358	122.0
2006	1,086	2,678	169.8
2007	1,249	2,817	221.0
2008	1,452	3,080	239.9
2009	1,287	2,822	163.0
2010	1,327	2,625	178.9

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

The number of funds administered from Jersey has quadrupled over the last decade.

3. Financial Services

Investment Business

The number of clients fell by more than 1,000 between September 2008 and September 2009. September 2010 reported a number similar to that seen in 2009. In contrast, the total value of assets under management and the average asset value per client increased by around 9% between 2009 and 2010.

Table 3.3 Value of Funds Managed and Number of Clients, Sept 2007-2010

	2007	2008	2009	2010	% change
Clients	17,798	15,919	14,797	14,750	-0.3
Assets (£ billion)	18.66	17.64	18.92	20.62	+8.9
Average asset value per client (£ million)	1.05	1.11	1.28	1.40	+9.4

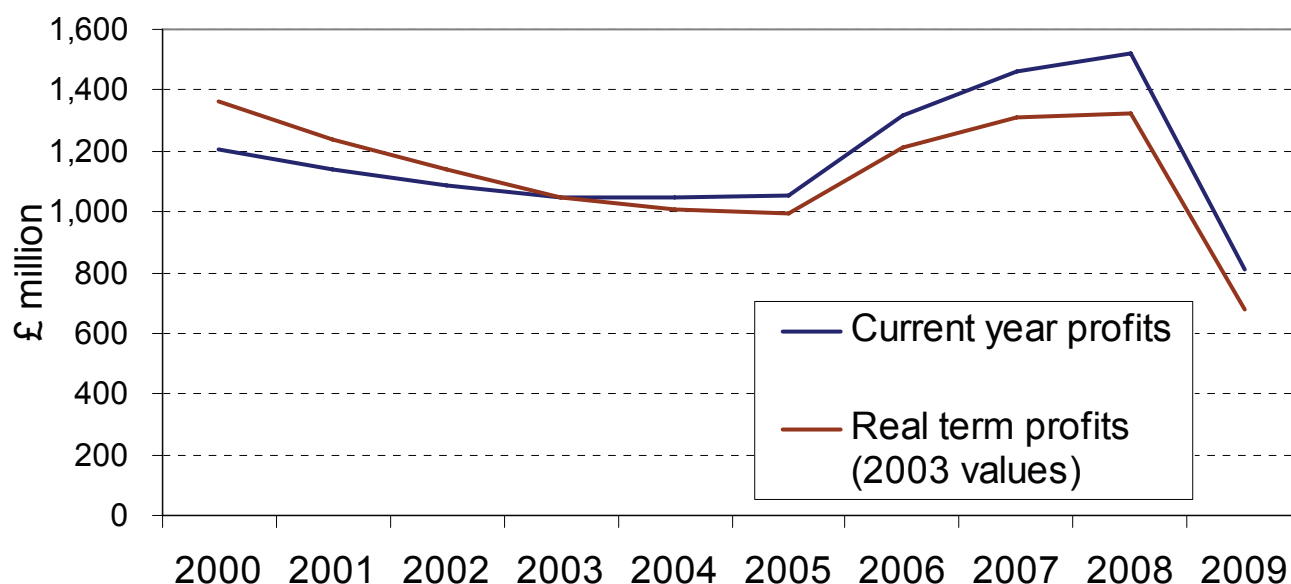
Source: Jersey Financial Services Commission; www.jerseyfsc.org

Survey of Financial Institutions

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

The total net profit (on which Jersey tax is levied) of Jersey's financial services sector in 2009 was estimated at £809 million. This total represents a fall of nearly a half (-47%) compared with 2008.

Figure 3.1 Estimated Total Profit for the Financial Services Sector, 2000-2009



Profits in the Banking sub-sector fell by more than a half in 2009 (down by 55% compared with 2008) to £518 million. Around three-quarters of companies engaged in Banking activities recorded a fall in profits in 2009. In 2008 Banking profits had fallen for the first time in four years. Prior to 2008, profits had increased for three consecutive years.

In 2009, the net profits for the other sub-sectors were: Trust and company administration £144 million; Fund management £87 million; Legal £37 million and Accountancy £23 million.

Profits for Fund management fell by about a half (-52%) in 2009. The previous year, 2008, had seen a considerable rise in profits for this sub-sector (up 86%), following a fall in 2007 (-9%) and a large increase in 2006 (35%). The latest fall continues the rather volatile performance of this sub-sector in recent years.

In contrast, profits for Trust and company administration (including legal activities) increased to £182 million in 2009, continuing the upward trend seen in this sub-sector since 2002.

Profits for Accountancy in 2009 were estimated at £23 million, representing a small fall (-4%) on that recorded in 2008. Around three-quarters of businesses engaged in Accountancy saw profits fall compared with 2008.

Profit per employee across the finance sector in 2009 was £68,000 per full-time equivalent (FTE)³ employee, a fall of almost half (-45%) on 2008, reflecting the large decrease seen in total profits in 2009.

Total expenditure on goods and services by Jersey's finance sector was £670 million in 2009, more than half of this total being spent in Jersey.

³ The number of FTE staff was estimated from the data recorded by the six-monthly Manpower Survey. Part-time employees were uniformly assumed to be equivalent to 0.5 of a full-time employee.

3. Financial Services

Table 3.4 Employment, Profit and Expenditure of Financial Institutions, 2002-2009 (current year values)

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total Profit	£M	1,070	1,020	1,020	1,050	1,310	1,460	1,520	809
Banks		888	829	820	843	1,060	1,200	1,160	518
Fund managers		67	74	77	80	108	98	182	87
Trust & co. admin (including legal)		90	98	103	112	122	142	159	181
Accountants		20	17	17	20	18	21	24	23
Total Manpower(FTE)		11,660	11,150	11,050	11,210	11,800	12,480	12,800	12,350
Banks		5,730	5,220	5,150	4,980	5,490	5,590	5,540	5,480
Fund managers		620	600	570	530	540	630	690	500
Trust & co. admin (including legal)		3,960	4,190	4,180	4,510	4,540	5,020	5,200	5,460
Accountants		890	690	720	720	780	800	920	910
Average Profit per FTE employee	£k	95	95	96	98	115	121	123	68
Total Expenditure on employment	£M	440	440	460	500	570	650	700	640
Average employment cost per FTE	£k	38.9	41.4	43.2	46.7	50.1	53.7	56.3	53.7

All numbers have been rounded independently.

Further reading: Survey of Financial Institutions, 2009, published annually by the Statistics Unit; Jersey Financial Services Commission www.jerseyfsc.org

4. Tourism

Number of Staying Visitors and Day Trippers

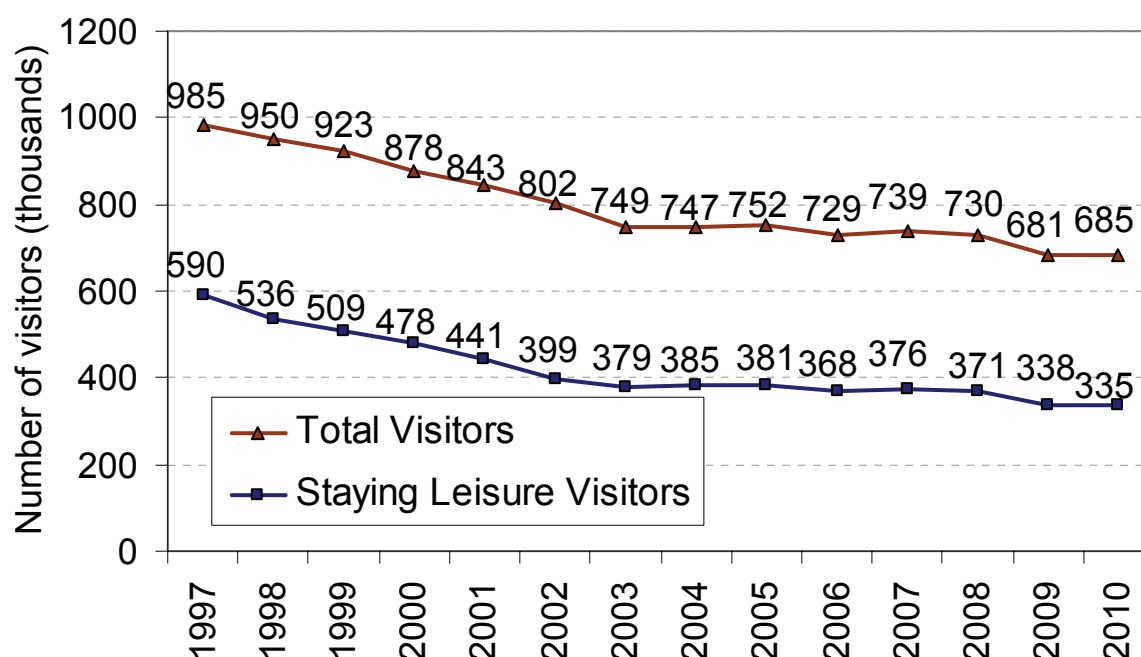
Between 2009 and 2010, the total number of staying leisure visitors decreased by 1% to 335,150 and the number of leisure day visits increased by 1.5% to 99,900.

Total on-Island visitor expenditure was £230 million, an average of £336 per visitor (all categories).

Table 4.1 Visitor Expenditure, Volume and Occupancy Rates, 2010

On-Island visitor expenditure	£230 million
<u>Number of visitors</u>	
Total tourism	685,200
Staying leisure	335,150
Business	95,850
Staying conference	9,200
Leisure day visits	99,900
Visiting yachtsmen	23,200
Registered accommodation establishments	141
Registered tourism bed spaces	11,900
Total bed nights available over year	3.3 million
Total bed nights sold over year	1.8 million
Total room nights sold over year	0.9 million
Average yearly room space occupancy	59%
Average yearly bed space occupancy	54%

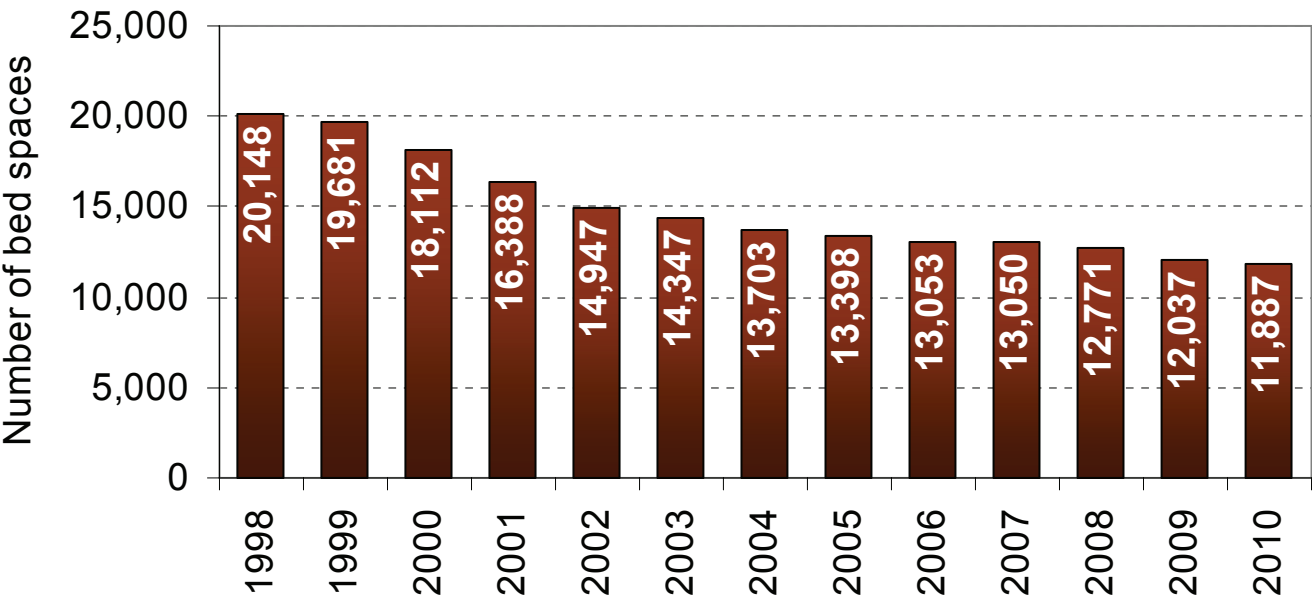
Figure 4.1 Number of Staying Leisure and Total Visitors, 1997-2010



4. Tourism

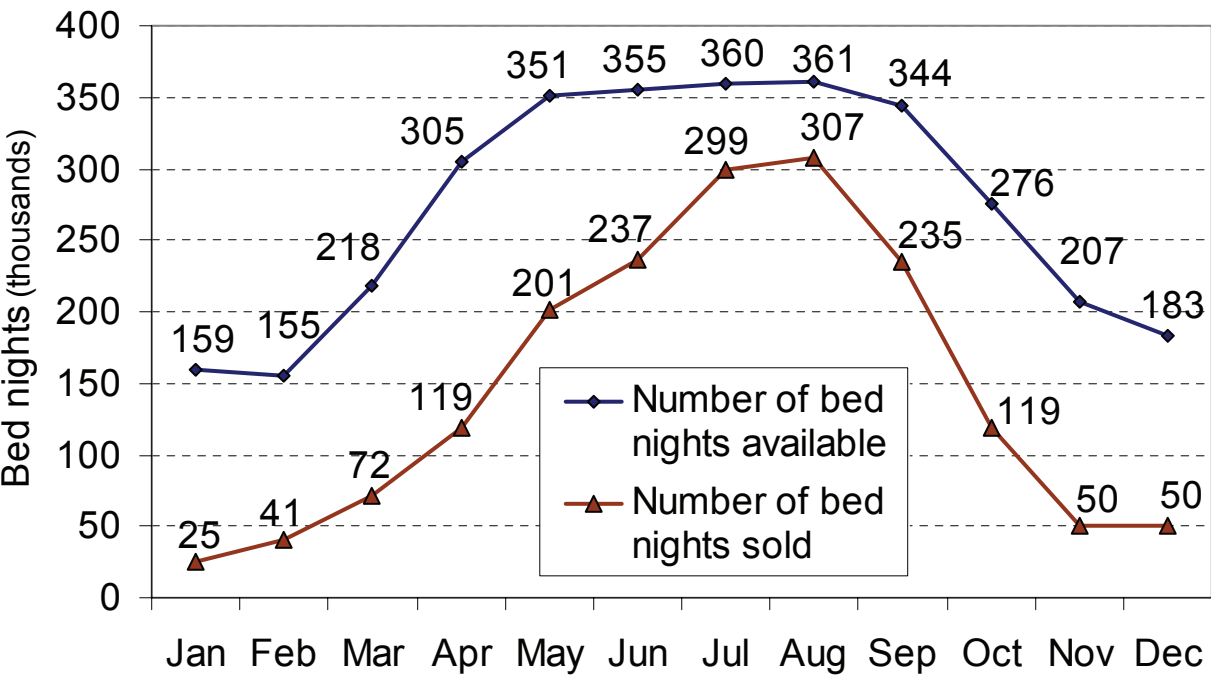
The number of registered bed spaces has reduced by over two-fifths (-41%) since 1998.

Figure 4.2 Number of Registered Bed Spaces, 1998-2010



The average yearly room occupancy rate for 2010 was 59%, whilst the bed occupancy rate was 54%. Reflecting the seasonality of tourism in Jersey, the lowest occupancy rates occurred between January to March and November to December.

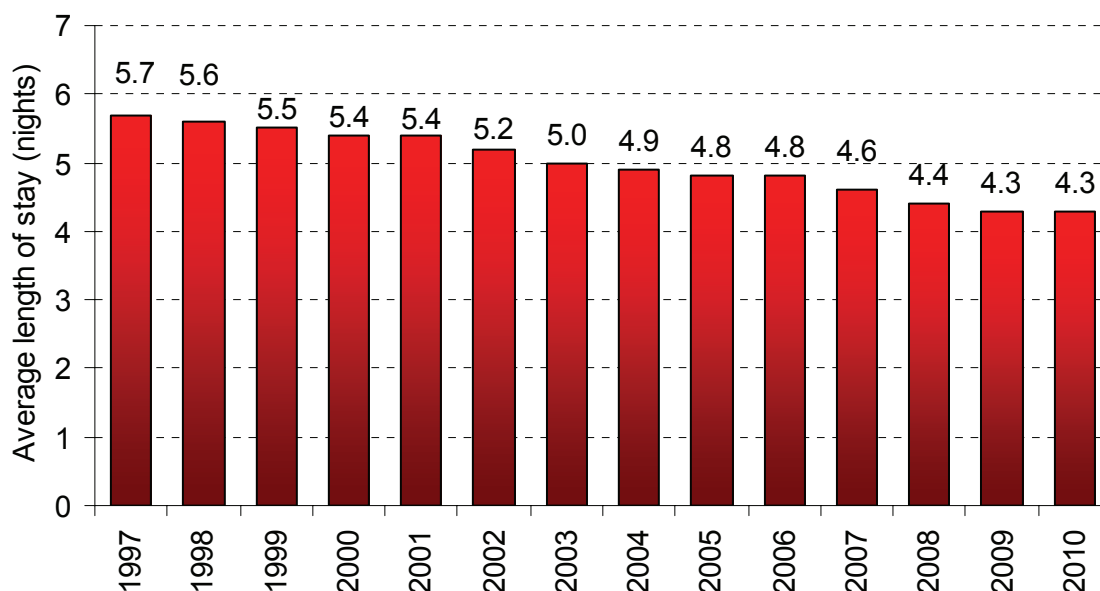
Figure 4.3 Number of Bed Nights Available and Number Sold, 2010



Length of Stay of Staying Leisure Visitors

Between 1997 and 2010 the average number of nights spent in Jersey by leisure visitors has reduced by more than 1 night, from 5.7 to 4.3.

Figure 4.4 Average Length of Stay of Staying Leisure Visitors, 1997-2010



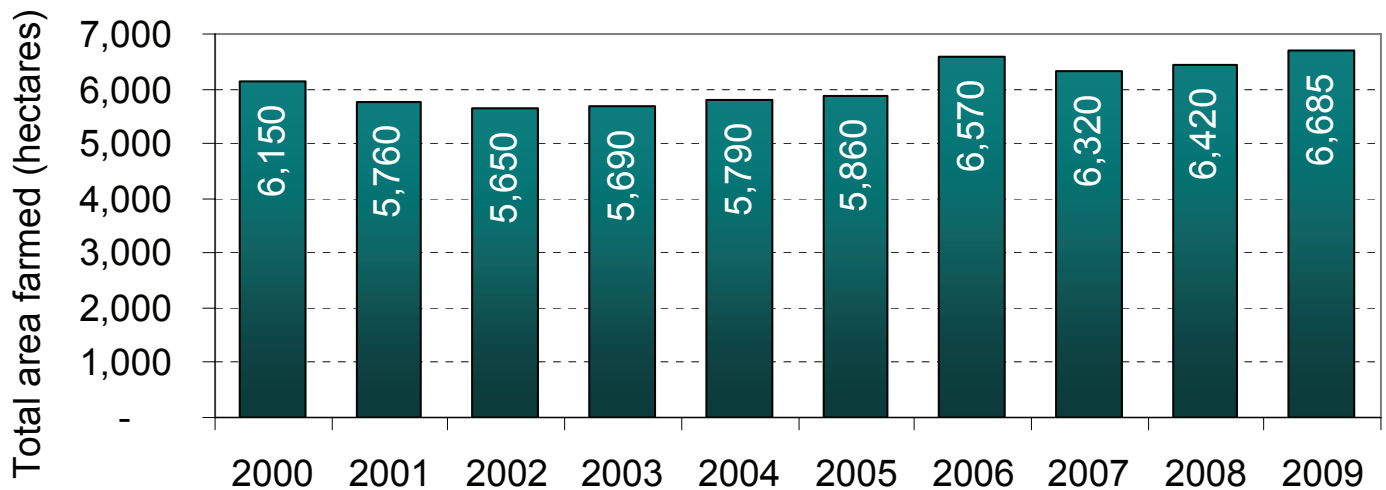
Further reading: Jersey Tourism Annual Statistical Reports 2010.

Please visit www.jersey.com/marketinginfo

5. Agriculture and Fisheries

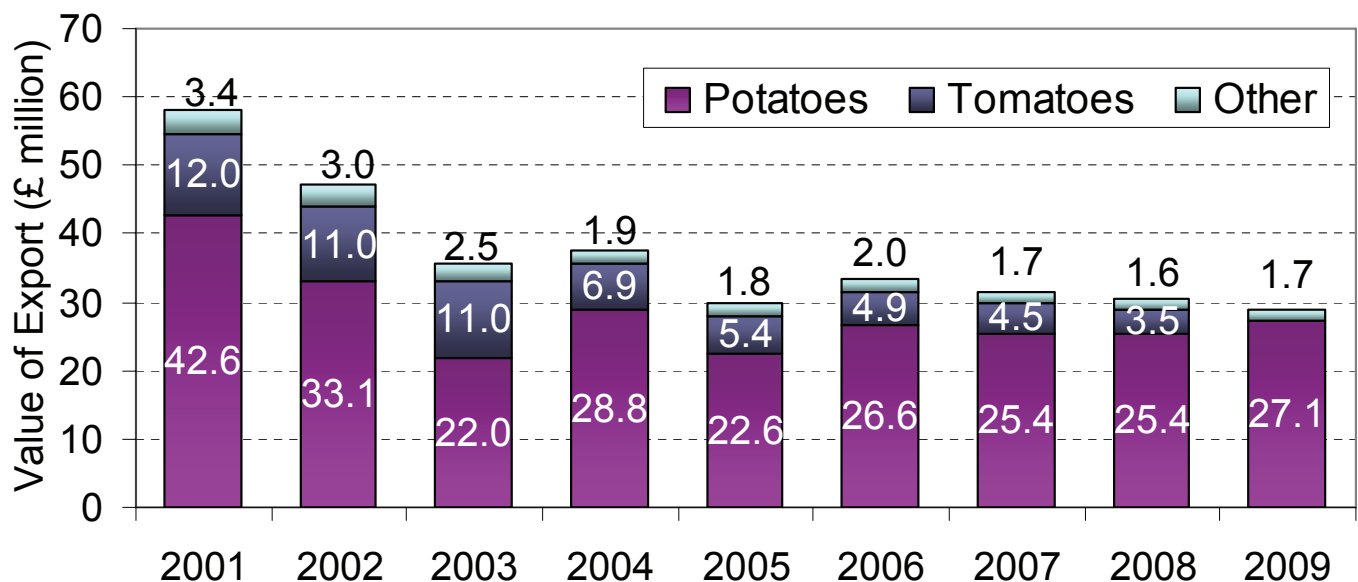
In 2009 agricultural land (including woodland on agricultural holdings) occupied 57% of the Island's area, an increase of 261 hectares (1,453 vergées) since 2008.

Figure 5.1 Total area farmed, 2000-2009 (hectares)



The main crop grown in Jersey, in terms of monetary value, is potatoes. In real terms (allowing for inflation), the value of potato exports increased by £1.7 million in 2009; an additional 8,900 tonnes were exported in 2009 compared with 2008.

Figure 5.2 Value of Export Arable Crops, 2001-2009 (£ million in 2009 prices)



Note: Data on tomatoes not available for 2009

In 2009 the total number of cattle was 5,090 animals, remaining unchanged since 2008. The number of cows and heifers in milk in 2009 fell to 2,980 a reduction of 70 animals (2.3%) compared to 2008.

Table 5.1 Total Number of Livestock in Jersey, 2005-2009

Livestock	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Cows and Heifers	5,410	5,800	5,900	5,090	5,090
Pigs	480	660	830	620	620
Poultry	22,300	22,660	21,980	25,740	20,560
Sheep	330	560	550	700	860
Goats	20	20	20	20	20
Equines	470	860	600	770	800
Totals	29,010	30,570	29,880	32,950	27,950

Numbers independently rounded to nearest 10

Milk production on dairy farms supplying the Jersey Milk Marketing Board (JMMB) increased from 11.80 million litres in 2008 to 12.6 million litres in 2009, an increase of 6.5%. This represents the first increase in milk output since 2001, when approximately 18.5 million litres were produced, production having fallen by more than a third between 2001 and 2008.

Egg production from laying hens is the largest poultry activity in Jersey. However, the number of laying hens decreased for the fifth year in a row down from 19,100 in 2005 to 15,300 in 2009, a drop of a fifth (-20%) over that period.

Source: Jersey Agriculture

Further Reading: Agricultural Statistics, 2009

5. Agriculture and Fisheries

Table 5.2 Fish and aquaculture annual yield and landed catch values

	Annual yield (tonnes)					Landed catch values ⁴ , 2009	
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Average Price / kg (£)	Total value (£,000)
Captured fisheries							
Lobster	139	131	155	163	177	12.60	2228.9
Brown crab	438	349	412	481	361	1.70	613.0
Scallop (dredging and diving) ¹	228	304	372	331	361	*	834.4
Whelk	442	621	545	298	104	1.00	103.6
Spider crab	163	129	106	179	177	1.53	270.7
Crawfish	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	28.00	3.9
Other ²	5	5	2	2	2	2.00	4.5
Shellfish sub-total	1,369	1,503	1,592	1,453	1,181		4,059
Skate/Ray	53	60	50	80	23	3.00	68.1
Bass	22	31	18	19	12	9.00	104.8
Sole	17	4	2	2	1	9.80	13.2
Sea Bream	36	7	3	4	3	2.50	7.9
Mullet (grey and red)	9	7	1	2	1	*	3.3
Pollack	8	6	3	7	8	2.00	15.8
Mackerel (incl. horse mackerel)	10	9	6	7	7	*	13.1
Dogfish (lesser and greater)	16	21	8	10	5	0.50	2.3
Conger	14	21	17	7	3	0.50	1.6
Other ³	16	13	10	12	10	*	35.1
Wet fish sub-total	203	180	118	150	72		265.2
Aquaculture							
Pacific oyster	580	651	737	830	903		
King scallop	8	3	4	9	3		
Mussel	50	118	50	117	101		
Aquaculture sub-total	638	772	791	956	1,007		1735.5
Total Production	2,210	2,454	2,501	2,549	2,261		6,060

¹ Total catch value excludes those caught by divers for recreational use (values estimated for 2003 - 2006) except for 2007 onwards. ² Includes Prawns, Cuttlefish, Squid and Velvet Crab.

³ Includes Angler, Brill, Cod, flounder, Gurnard/Latchet, Haddock, Hake, John Dorey, Lemon Sole, Plaice, Pouts, Rockfish, Sandeel, Sand sole, Shark, Smooth hound, Tope, Trigger fish, Whiting, Wrasse. ⁴ Indicates first-hand landed catch prices. The **total catch value** may be much more because the catch will be sold on before reaching consumers.* Indicates no individual price available since more than one variety. **Source: Environment Department. Further reading: Fisheries & Marines Resources Annual Report 2009**

6. Employment

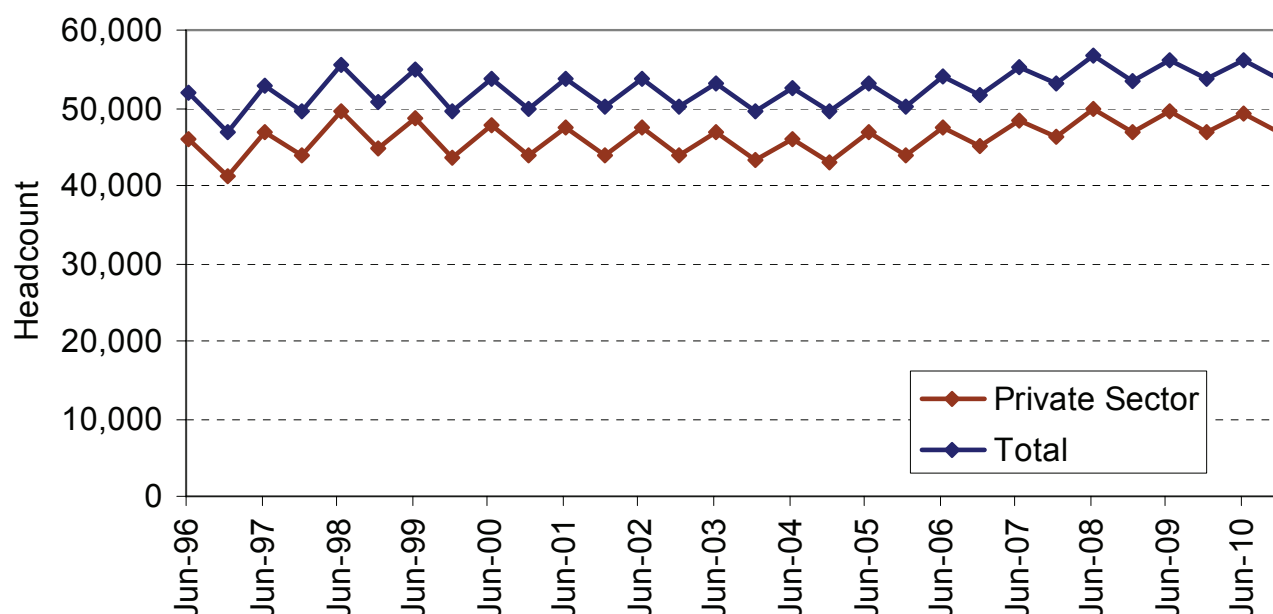
The Jersey Labour Market

In December 2010, a total of 53,460 people were employed in Jersey. This employment total represents a decrease of about 110 on December 2009.

The private sector, including States Trading Committees⁴ and single-person enterprises, employed 46,690 people, a decrease of 90 compared to a year earlier. The public sector headcount was reported at 6,780, which is a net decrease of 10 on an annual basis.

Over four-fifths (85%) of people employed in Jersey in December 2010 were locally qualified (as defined by the Regulation of Undertakings and Development Law), more than 3% were j-category and 12% were not locally qualified.

Figure 15.1 Employment (headcount) in Private and Public Sectors, 1996-2010



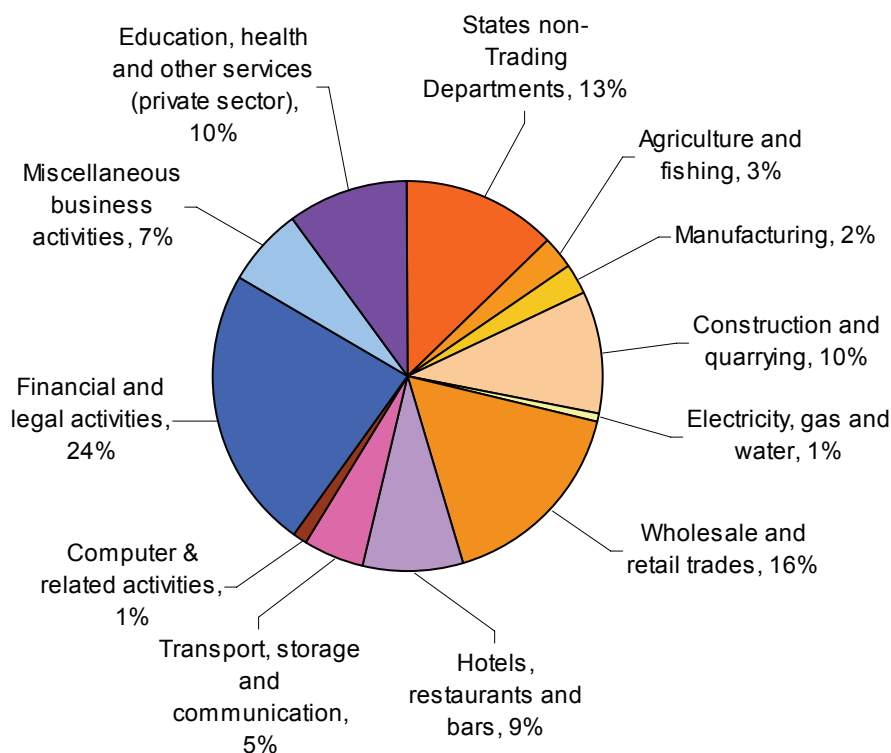
Employment by Sector

In December 2010, almost a quarter (24% or 12,680 people) of Jersey's workers were employed in Financial and legal services. The next largest sectors in terms of employment were Wholesale and retail trades (16% or 8,690 people) and the Public Sector (excluding States Trading Committees), which accounted for about one in eight (13%) of Jersey's labour force.

⁴ Jersey Airport, Jersey Harbours, Jersey Post and Jersey Telecom.

6. Employment

Figure 15.2 Sectoral Breakdown of Employment (headcount), December 2010



Note: Transport, storage and communication includes States Trading Committees.

In December 2010 there were over 6,370 private sector firms in Jersey. Of these around four-fifths (80%) employed 5 or fewer people. The greatest proportion of small businesses was in the Other Business Activities sector (88%) followed by the Construction (82%). The Finance sector had the lowest proportion of small businesses (60%) and the greatest proportion of the large businesses (employing more than 20 people) at 21%.

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

<i>As at 31st Dec 2010 Figures rounded to nearest 10</i>	Number of companies by size of workforce				Total Number of employees
Sector	1 – 5	6 - 20	21+	Total	
Agriculture and fishing	270	50	10	340	1,530
Manufacturing and utilities	180	40	10	230	1,840
Construction and quarrying	1,000	180	40	1,210	5,300
Wholesale and retail trades	880	170	50	1,100	8,690
Hotels, restaurants & bars	340	130	30	500	4,560
Transport, storage & communication	260	30	30	310	2,660
Finance and legal activities	290	90	100	480	12,680
Education, health and other services	870	130	60	1,060	5,290
Other business activities	1,000	100	20	1,130	4,140
Total	5,100	930	350	6,370	46,690

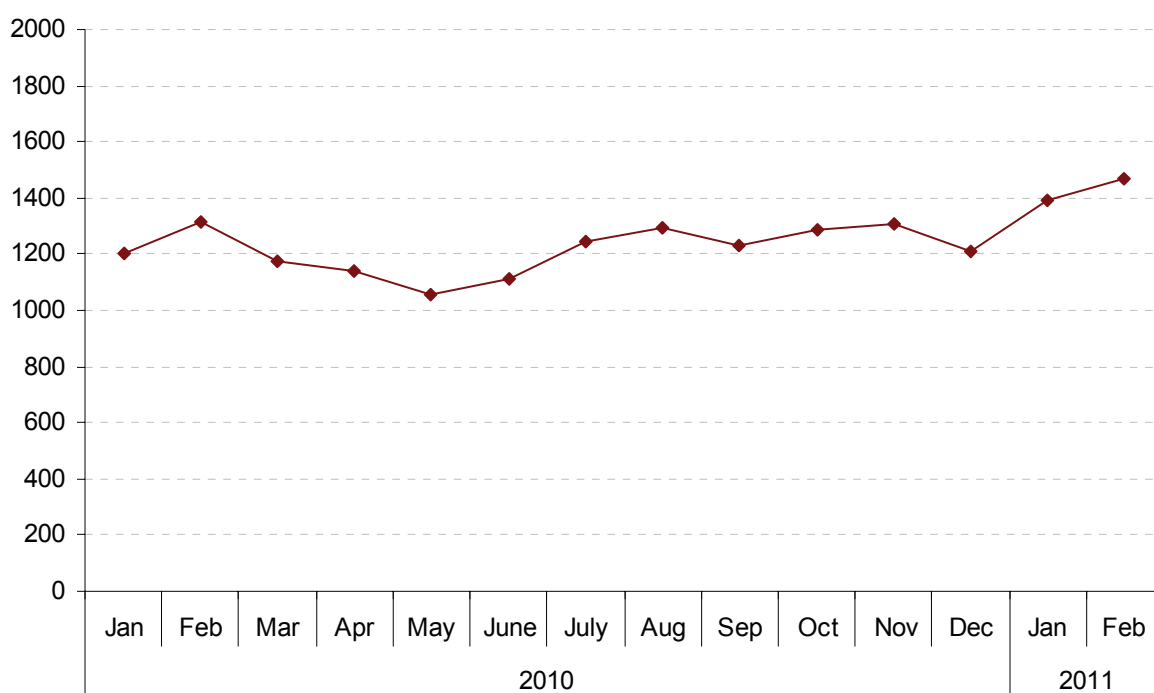
Unemployment

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

The number of people registered as unemployed and actively seeking work (ASW) in Jersey in December 2010 was 1,210.

Figure 15.3 shows that there has been a steady increase in Actively Seeking Work (ASW) in Jersey since May 2010.

Figure 15.3 Registered Unemployment in Jersey 2010



The most recent figures show that 1,470 people were registered as unemployed and actively seeking work in Jersey in February 2011, a higher number than that seen in 2010.

The internationally comparable measure of unemployment is the ILO unemployment rate⁵; for the UK during the fourth quarter of 2010 the ILO rate was 7.9%, whilst that for Jersey in the early summer of 2010 was 3.0%.

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

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

⁵ The International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition of unemployment includes all adults (aged 16 and over) who are not working but are looking for or waiting to take up a job. Figures for Jersey are estimated from the Jersey Annual Social Survey.

6. Employment

Employment status

Table 15.2 – Profile of employment status, aged 16 or over, 2001- 2010 (percentages)

	2001 Census	2005 JASS	2008 JASS	2009 JASS	2010 JASS
Working for an employer	58	58	60	61	61
Self-employed, employing others	4	5	4	5	5
Self-employed, not employing others	4	4	4	4	4
Retired	16	18	18	17	19
Homemaker	8	5	5	4	4
In full-time education	4	5	3	2	2
Other, including long-term sickness/disability, unemployed and looking for work	5	4	6	7	5
Total	100	100	100	100	100

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

Employment by Gender and Status

In relative terms, employment levels in Jersey remain high. In 2001, 82% of people of working age in Jersey were economically active (i.e. in work or looking for work). As Table 15.3 shows, this rate has increased since 2001 and in 2010 stood at 87%.

Table 15.3 Economic activity rates (females/males aged 16-59/64 Years)⁶

	2001	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Male	87	88	88	89	89	90	89
Female	76	78	80	79	81	82	85
All	82	83	84	85	85	86	87

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

About one in eight males (14%) in Jersey are continuing to work after the age of 65 and about one in six (17%) of females after 60 years of age.

⁶ 2005 - 2010 figures as reported in the Jersey Annual Social Survey (JASS).

Table 15.4 – Industry of employment by gender (percentages)

	Female	Male
Agriculture and fishing	21	79
Finance (including legal work)	53	47
Construction and tradesmen	4	96
Wholesale & retail	46	54
Transport and communications	17	83
Private Education or Health	82	18
Hotels, restaurants and bars	54	46
Electricity, gas and water	17	83
Public Sector	57	43
Other	63	37
All	48	52

Further reading: Report on JASS 2010, Statistics Unit.

Number of Hours Worked

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. Employment

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

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

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

Work Permits

Between 2004 and 2005, the number of work permit applications to work in Jersey reduced by almost three-quarters. The fall occurred predominantly in the 'Hotel and Restaurants' and 'Agriculture' sectors and was largely a result of the entry of 8 new nations into the EU in May 2004, thereby removing the requirement of work permits for such nationals.

Since 2005, the level of applications received grew to 509 in 2008, however 2009 saw a decline of around 150 applications. The levels for 2010 have remained at similar levels to 2009.

Table 15.7 Numbers of Work Permits Issued by Sector, 2001-2010

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Applications received	1,717	2,846	3,443	1,501	394	386	409	509	358	343
Total Permits issued	1,699	2,784	3,370	1,479	389	381	405	492	353	333
By Sectors:										
Finance	72	33	18	40	71	97	161	242	126	125
Hotels & Restaurants	699	1,599	2,317	826	175	149	112	95	84	72

Further reading: Customs and Immigration Service, Annual Reports.

7. Prices and Earnings

Jersey (All-Items) Retail Prices Index, RPI

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

During the twelve months to December 2010, the All-Items Retail Prices Index for Jersey increased by 2.3% to stand at 143.2 (June 2000 = 100).

Both Jersey and Guernsey reported an annual change of 2.3% in the RPI over the year to December 2010.

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

The annual change in RPI(X), the RPI excluding mortgage interest payments, is the measure used by the States of Jersey for its target inflation level (Table 7.1). However, in times of the introduction of a consumer tax (GST, May 2008) RPI(Y) provides a more meaningful measure of underlying inflation⁷. In December 2010, the annual rate of change RPI(Y) was 2.2%.

The change in RPI(Y) also provides an appropriate comparison of underlying inflation in both Jersey and the UK⁷. As measured by RPI(Y), underlying inflation in Jersey in December 2010 was 1.3 percentage points lower than in the UK (2.2% in Jersey compared with 3.5% in the UK).

For a detailed comparison of the Jersey, Guernsey and UK consumer price indices and price levels: see Comparison of Consumer Prices in Jersey and the UK – June 2010, States of Jersey Statistics Unit, September 2010.

⁷ RPI(Y) is calculated by removing the effects of mortgage interest payments and the relevant indirect taxes e.g. GST in Jersey and VAT in the UK.

7. Prices and Earnings

Table 7.1 Jersey All-Items Retail Prices Index (RPI) in Jersey, the UK and Guernsey and the RPI (X) for Jersey, 2002-2010

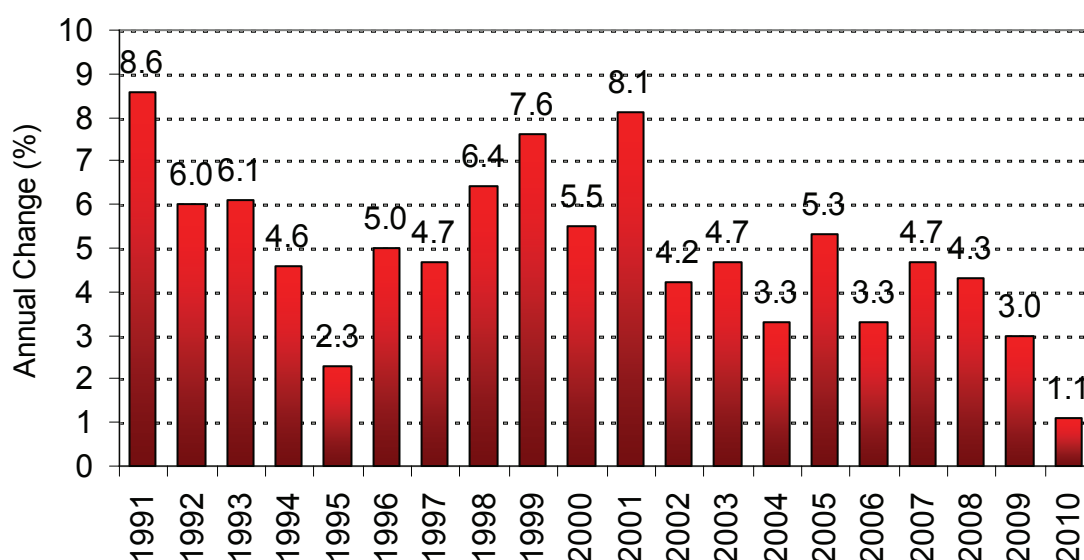
		RPI Index June 2000=100	Annual Movements (%)				
			Jersey	UK	Guernsey	RPI(X) Jersey	RPI(Y) Jersey
2002	Dec	109.8	4.9	2.9	4.4	4.5	
2003	Dec	114.2	4.0	2.8	3.9	4.0	
2004	Dec	120.3	5.3	3.5	4.9	3.4	
2005	Dec	123.0	2.2	2.2	3.3	2.2	
2006	Dec	127.5	3.7	4.4	4.4	2.5	
2007	Dec	133.3	4.5	4.0	4.9	3.2	3.5
2008	Mar	134.5	3.2	3.8	4.8	2.9	2.9
	Jun	139.0	5.6	4.6	5.5	5.8	3.9
	Sep	140.5	6.4	5.0	5.8	6.7	4.9
	Dec	137.7	3.3	0.9	1.2	5.2	3.2
2009	Mar	137.3	2.1	-0.4	-1.2	5.2	3.3
	Jun	138.5	-0.4	-1.6	-1.3	2.8	2.9
	Sep	139.6	-0.6	-1.4	-1.2	2.7	2.7
	Dec	140.0	1.7	2.4	2.2	3.5	3.6
2010	Mar	141.7	3.2	4.4	3.4	3.3	3.4
	Jun	142.4	2.8	5.0	2.3	2.6	2.7
	Sep	142.6	2.1	4.6	1.6	1.9	2.0
	Dec	143.2	2.3	4.8	2.3	2.1	2.2

The annual change in RPI(Y) was calculated for the first time for Jersey in December 2007

Earnings

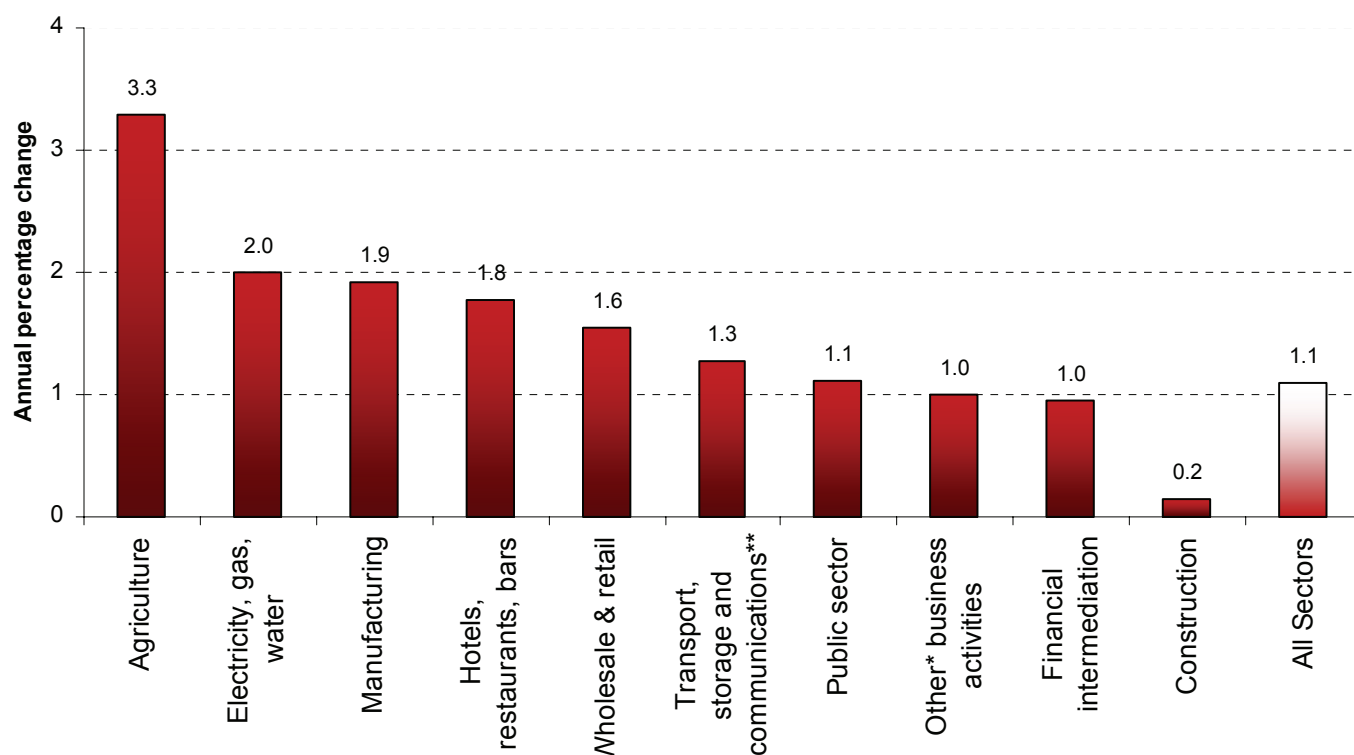
The Index of Average Earnings measures changes in gross wages and salaries paid to employees. It includes overtime payments, but excludes bonuses, employers' insurance contributions, holiday pay and benefits in kind.

Figure 7.1 Annual Change (%) in Average Earnings, 1991-2010



Average earnings in Jersey rose by 1.1% in the year to June 2010.

Figure 7.2 Annual Percentage Change in Average Earnings by Sector, 2010



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

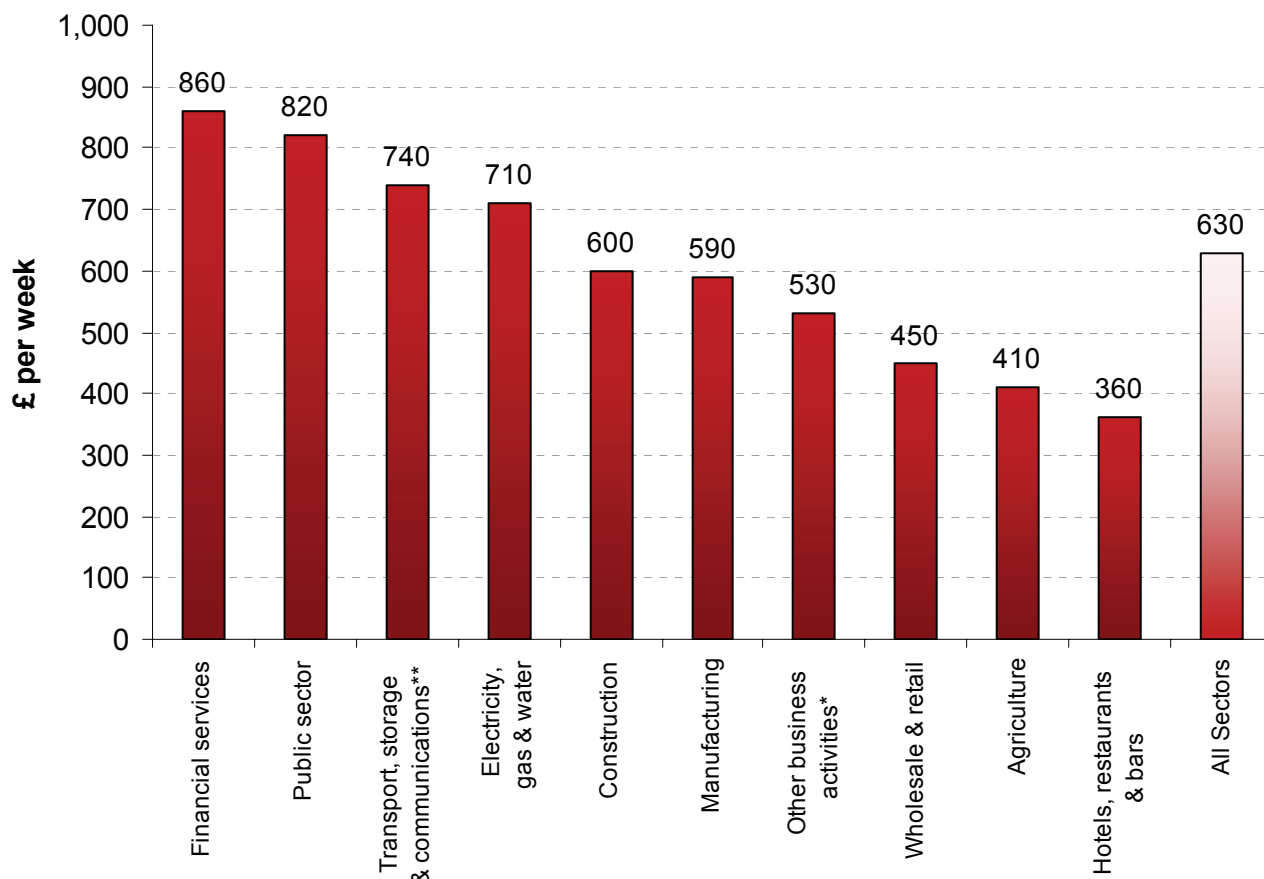
**‘Transport, storage and communication’ includes the States Trading Committees (Jersey Airport, Jersey Harbours and Coastguard, Jersey Post and Jersey Telecom).

Average earnings in the private sector increased by 1.1% over the year to June 2010; the lowest annual rise seen in the last two decades. The public sector also saw average earnings increase by 1.1% over the year to June 2010.

The survey from which earnings data in Jersey is compiled is strictly designed to measure changes in earnings rather than the level. The earnings levels shown in Figure 7.3 should therefore be considered as reasonable approximations. Furthermore it should be noted that average weekly earnings figures refer to full-time equivalent (FTE) employees; part-time workers would earn proportionately less corresponding to the numbers of hours worked.

7. Prices and Earnings

Figure 7.3 Average Weekly Earnings, per FTE, by Sector, 2010, (£ per week)



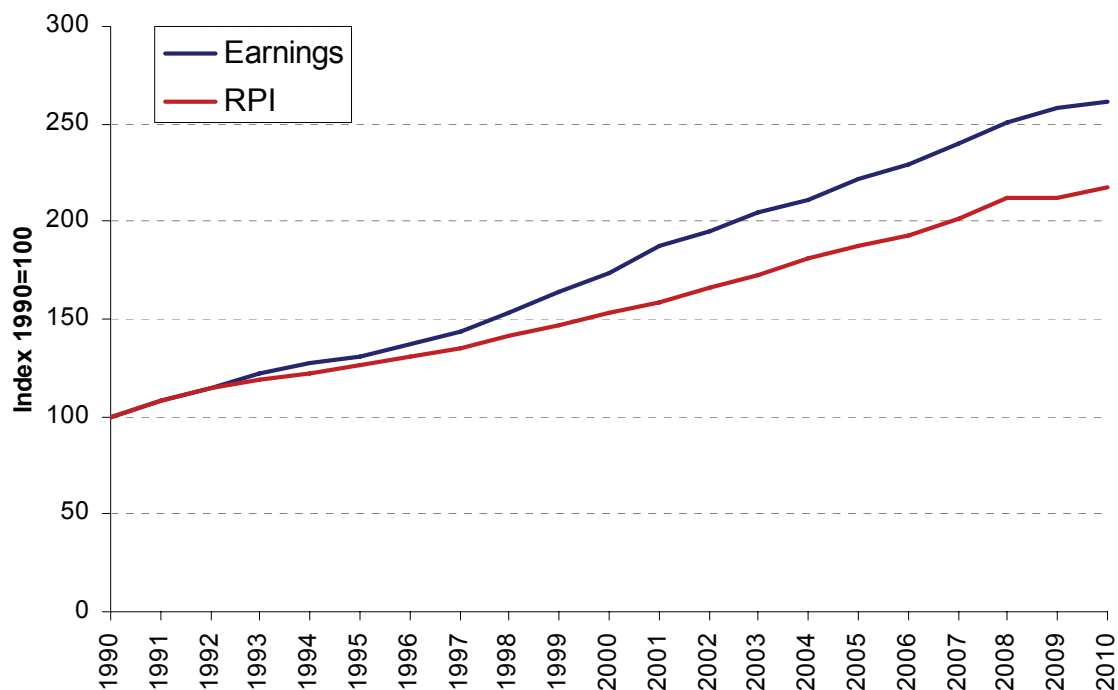
* The "Other business activities" sector includes "Miscellaneous business activities" and private sector "Education, health and other services".

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

Finance services: excludes bonuses; the Survey of Financial Institutions estimated the average weekly bonus per FTE was £90 in 2009.

The average weekly earnings of (FTE) employees in Jersey in June 2010 was £630. The 'Financial services' sector (£860 per FTE per week) had the highest average weekly earnings, whilst 'Hotels, restaurants and bars' had the lowest (£360 per FTE per week).

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



As shown in Figure 7.4, the long-term growth of earnings in Jersey has increased at a faster rate than retail prices. Since 1990 the Jersey RPI has increased by 118% (i.e. more than doubled), corresponding to an average annual rate of increase of 4.0% per year whilst earnings have increased by 161% over the same period, corresponding to an average annual rate of increase of 4.9% per year.

Thus over the long-term, earnings have increased faster than prices by an average of almost 1 percentage point per year.

Prices have increased at a faster rate than earnings in five out of the last 20 years.

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

8. States of Jersey Income and Expenditure

In 2009, the States of Jersey recorded a surplus of £80 million after capital allocations. This surplus compares with a forecast surplus of £70 million estimated in the 2009 Budget; more Income Tax was received than forecast.

Total income in 2009 was £674 million, some £14 million more than in 2008. Total States net expenditure was £594 million, comprising net revenue expenditure of £564 million and capital expenditure of £30 million.

Table 8.1 States of Jersey Income and Expenditure, 2009

Budget 2009 £ million	Income	Actual 2009 £ million	Actual 2008 £ million
478	Income tax	507	499
50	Goods and Services Tax (introduced May 2008)	47	32
49	Impôts	51	50
21	Stamp duty	24	24
41	Other income	35	45
11	Island-wide Rates	10	10
650	Total income	674	660
(542)	Net Revenue Expenditure ¹	(564)	(522)
(38)	Capital Expenditure Allocation	(30)	(143)
70	Surplus after Capital Expenditure Allocation	80	(5)

¹The 2009 actual figure excludes Capital Servicing of £39 million (Budget £44 million, 2008: £39 million), and includes £12 million transferred from Capital to Revenue to meet the requirement of accounting standards.

Note: Negative numbers shown in brackets

Source: Treasury & Resources States Accounts 2009

Figure 8.1 General Funds Income and Expenditure, 1994-2009

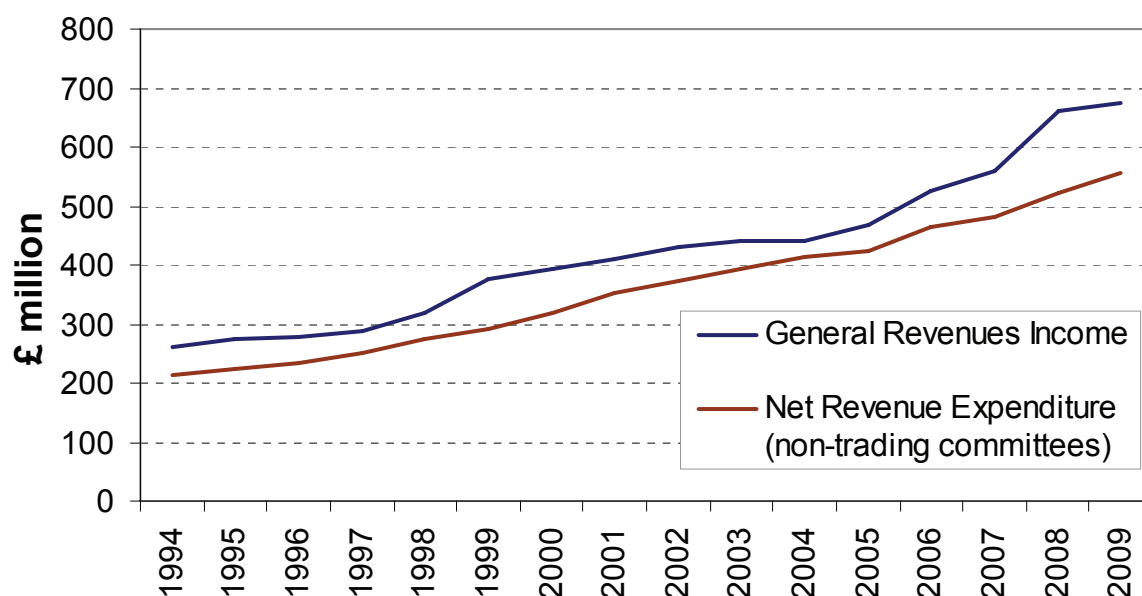


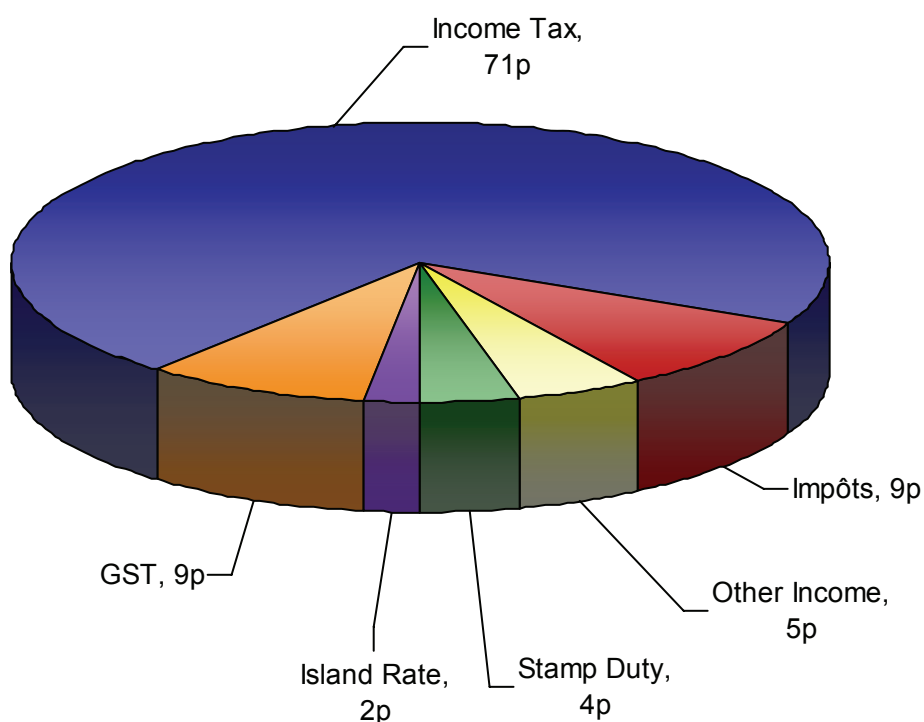
Table 8.2 Budget allocations, 2010

States Funded Bodies	2010 Expenditure Allocation, £',000
Ministerial Departments	
Chief Minister's	20,397
- Grant to Overseas Aid Committee	8,055
Economic Development	15,880
Education, Sport and Culture	99,517
Health and Social Services	168,878
Home Affairs	46,067
Housing	(23,287)
Planning and Environment	6,824
Social Security	171,599
Transport and Technical Services	27,610
Treasury and Resources	57,414
Non-Ministerial Departments	
- Bailiff's Chamber	1,260
- Law Officers' Department	6,190
- Judicial Greffe	3,982
- Viscount's Department	1,422
- Official Analyst	600
- Office of the Lieutenant Governor	743
- Office of the Dean of Jersey	25
- Data Protection Commission	223
- Probation Department	1,604
- Comptroller and Auditor General	739
- States Assembly and its services	5,126
Net Revenue Expenditure Allocation	620,867
Capital Expenditure Allocation	46,087
Total States Net Expenditure Allocation	666,954

Source: *States of Jersey Budget Statement 2010, Treasury & Resources*

8. States of Jersey Income and Expenditure

Figure 8.2 Where each pound of States of Jersey money will come from in 2010



Source: *States of Jersey Budget Statement 2010, Treasury & Resources.*

Table 8.3 Jersey Currency in Circulation (£ million), 2000-2009

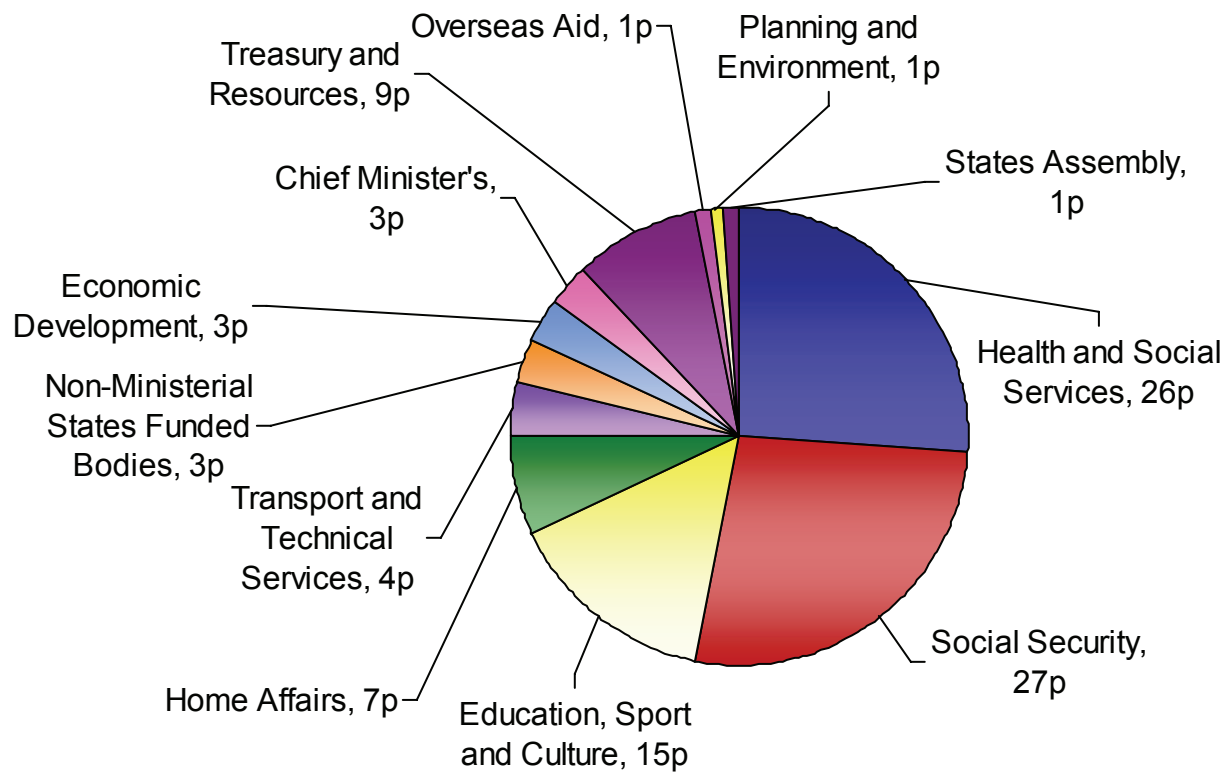
Year	Notes	Coins	Total
2000	48.4	4.5	52.9
2001	55.8	4.9	60.7
2002	55.2	5.1	60.3
2003	61.0	5.4	66.4
2004	62.8	5.8	68.6
2005	64.5	6.2	70.7
2006	69.6	6.4	76.0
2007	75.6	6.7	82.3
2008	84.5	7.0	91.5
2009	83.4	7.3	90.7

Figures as at December of each year.

Further reading: States Financial Report and Accounts 2009.

In terms of States expenditure, of every £1 the States will spend in 2010 about 26p will be on health, 15p on education and 27p on social security.

Figure 8.3 Where each pound of States of Jersey money will be spent in 2010

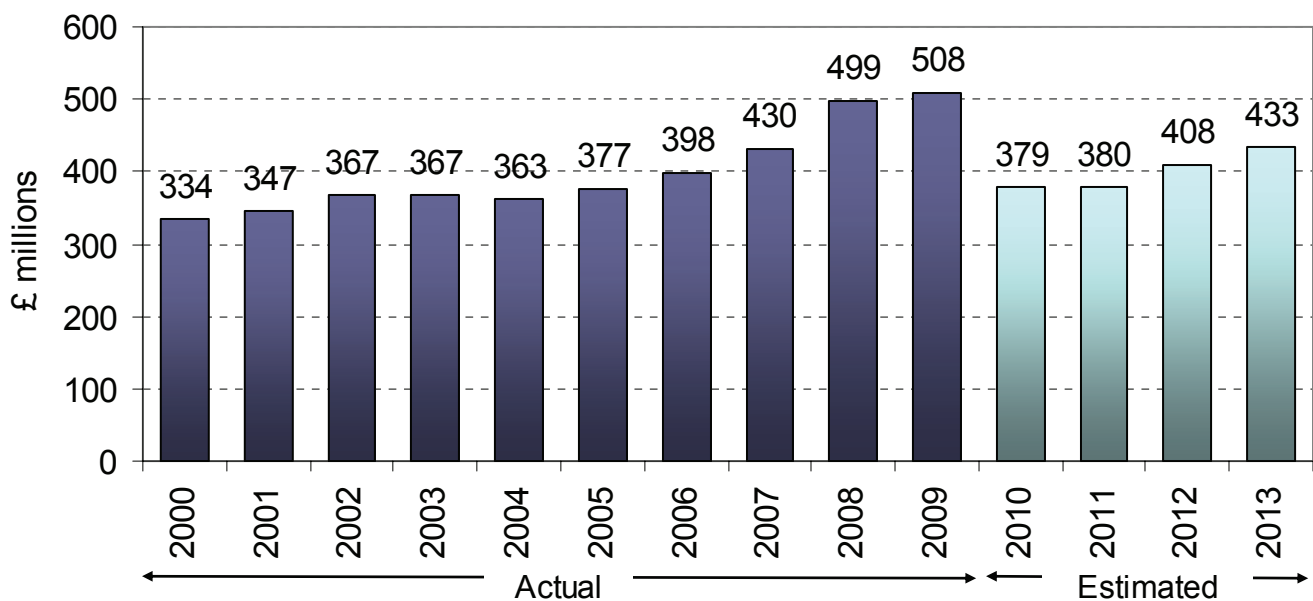


Source: *States of Jersey Budget Statement 2010, Treasury & Resources.*

9. Tax Receipts

Total income tax revenue in 2009 was £508 million, which was £9 million more than in 2008. This increase was in part due to an increase in personal tax, largely attributed to the introduction of proportional tax allowances. Tax raised from self-employed and investment holders was significantly higher than budget due to an increase in income from limited liability partnerships. These increases were offset by a fall in the tax raised from companies.

Figure 9.1 Income Tax Receivable, Actual and Estimated, 2000-2013



Source: Budget Statement 2010, Treasury and Resources

Figure 9.2 Sources of Income Tax Receipts, Actual 2004-2009

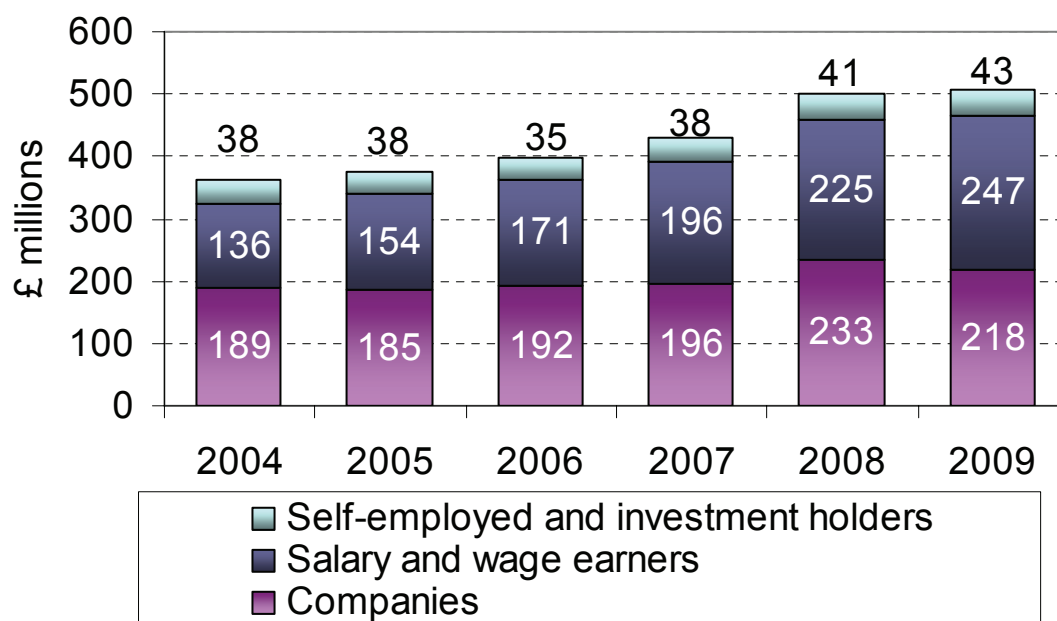


Table 9.1 Levels of Tax Exemption and Allowance, Year of Assessment 2010 at standard 20% rate

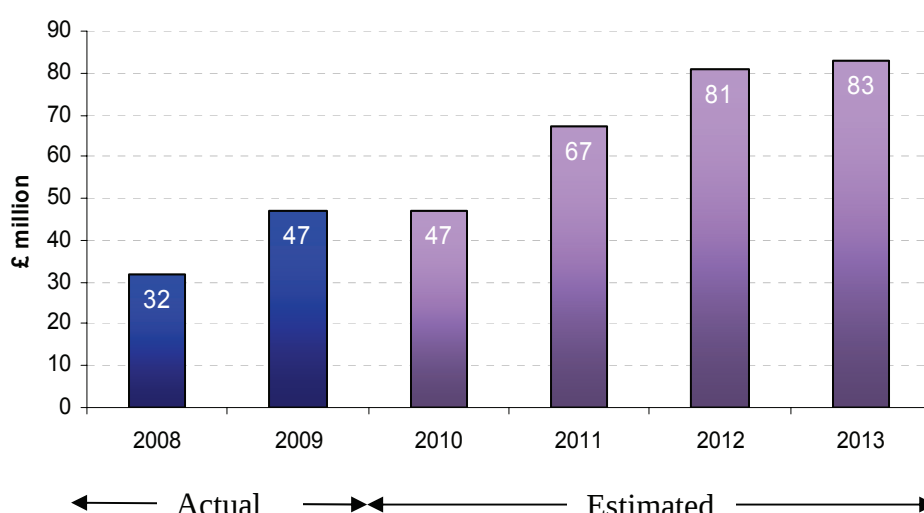
Exemptions	Threshold (£)
Single person	12,650
Single person (aged 63+ years)	14,110
Married couple	20,280
Married couple (aged 63+ years)	23,220
Allowances	
Single person	520
Married couple	1,040
Earned income (max)	680
Wife's earned income (max)	900
Child allowance	3,000
Child allowance (higher education)	6,000
Additional allowance*	4,500

* For people with single-handed responsibility for children

Further reading: Income Tax Office Annual Reports

Goods and Services Tax (GST)

The States agreed in July 2005 (P44/2005) to introduce a 3% broad-based Goods and Services Tax in May 2008. The tax receipts shown in Figure 9.3 for 2008 are for eight months of the year only.

Figure 9.3 Goods and Services Tax receipts, Actual and Estimated, 2008 - 2013

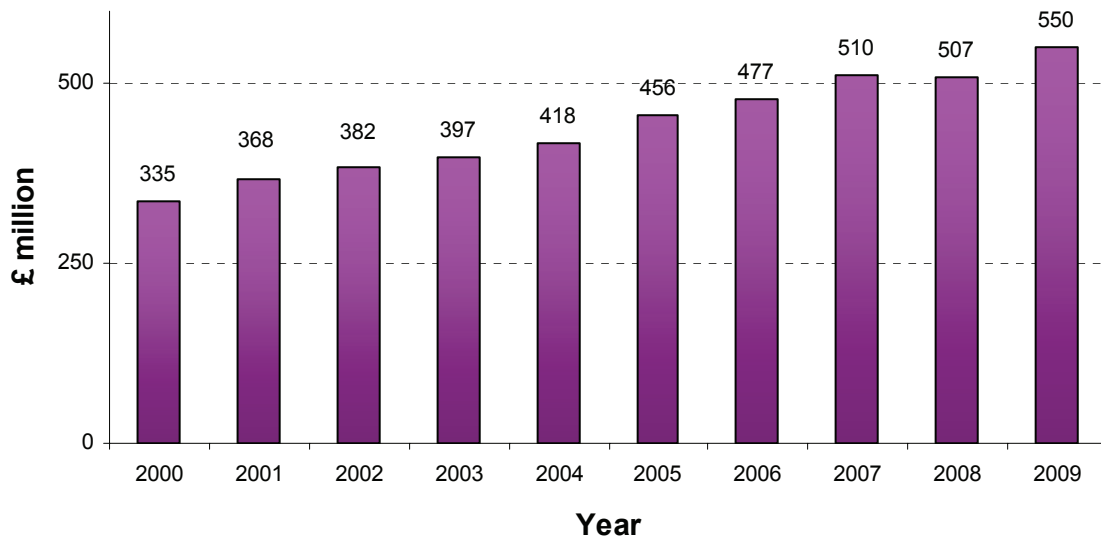
As part of its recent Fiscal Strategy Review, the States agreed in December 2010 (Proposition 157/2010) to increase the standard rate of GST from 3% to 5% from June 2011. The forecasts in Figure 9.3 for 2011 to 2013 assume the subsequent increase in GST income.

9. Tax Receipts

The Strategic Reserve

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

Figure 9.4 Market Value of Strategic Reserve, 2000-2009

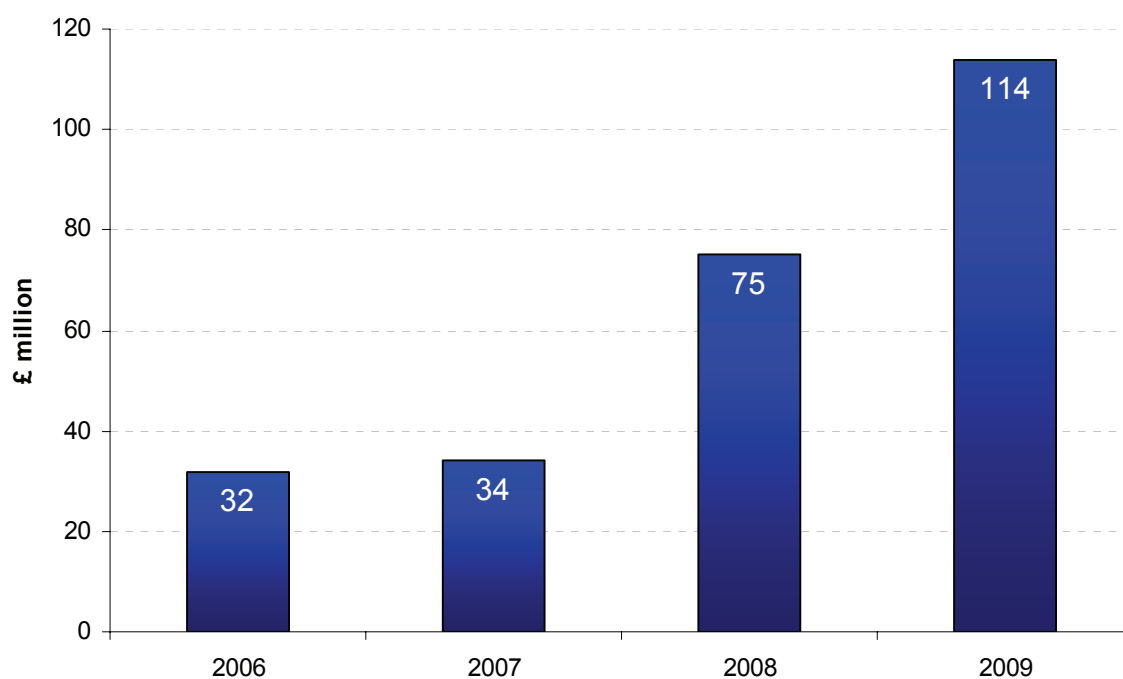


Figures are £ millions and stated at market value at 31 December each year.

The Stabilisation Fund

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

A transfer to the Fund of £63 million was agreed in the Budget 2009. There was also a transfer to the Fund from Dwelling Housing Loan Fund of £18 million in 2009. A further transfer out of the Fund of £44 million was agreed by the States of Jersey in May 2009 for the Economic Stimulus Package. The balance of £114 million is currently budgeted to be applied to offset the forecast States deficits in 2010 and 2011 and to allow public services to be maintained during the economic downturn.

Figure 9.5 Market Value of Stabilisation Fund, 2006-2009

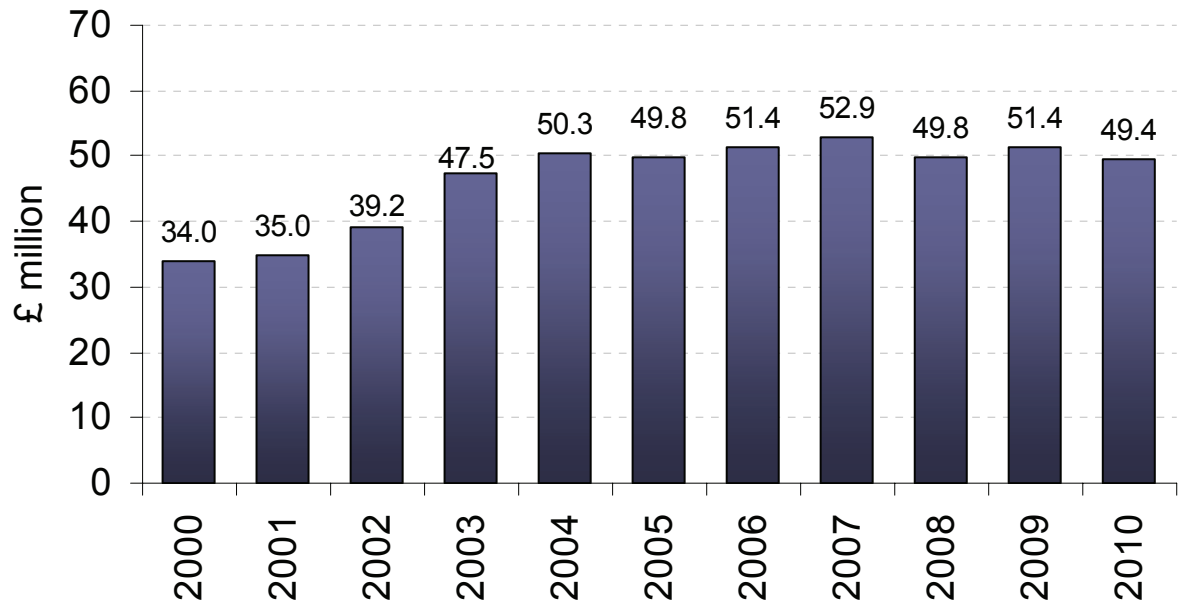
Figures are £ millions and stated at market value at 31 December each year.

Source: Treasury and Resources Department.

10. Impôts

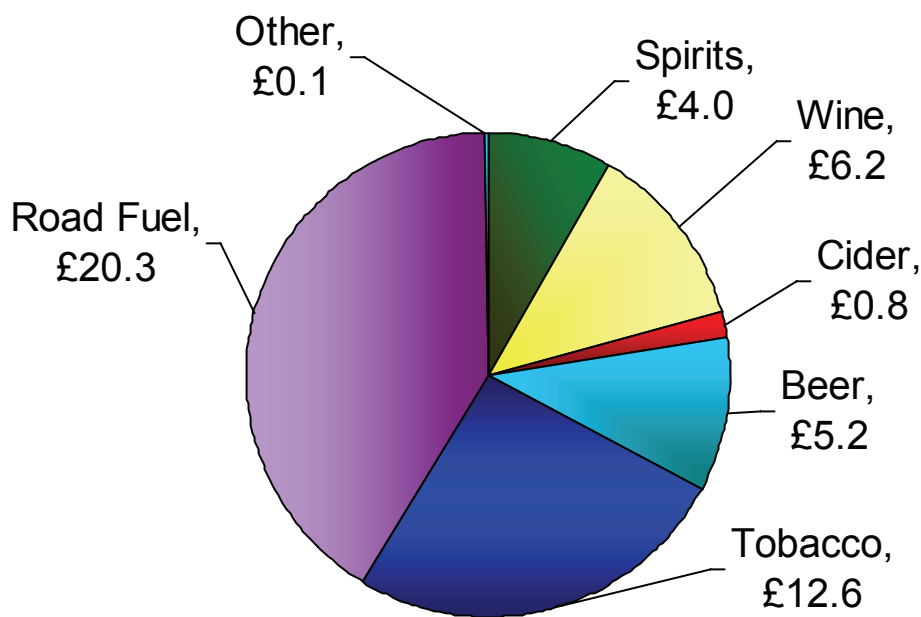
Impôt duty receipts in 2010 were £49.4 million, some £1.9 million less than in 2009.

Figure 10.1 Customs and Excise Impôt Duty Collected, 2000-2010



In 2010 impôt duties on road fuel generated £20.25 million (41% of the total); tobacco duty raised £12.6 million, 26% of total impôt receipts. Specific alcohol categories each contributed between 8% and 10% of total impôts duty collected.

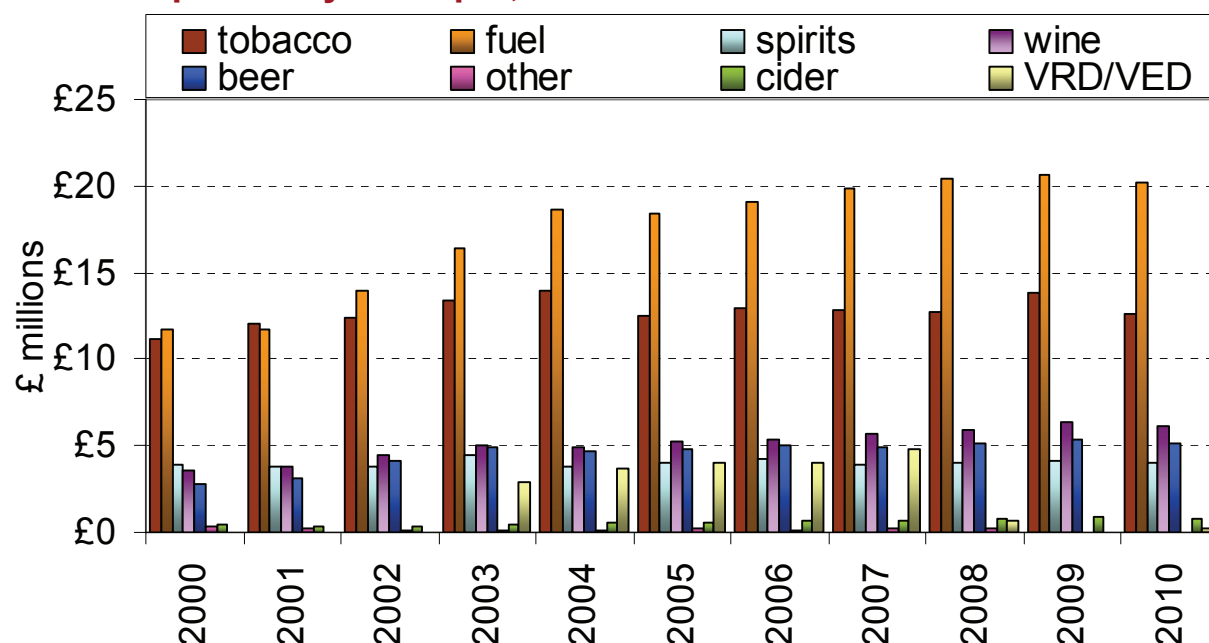
Figure 10.2 Customs and Excise Impôt, Sources of Revenue, 2010
(Revenue in £ million)



The revenue raised from road fuel has increased over the past 11 years, doubling from £10.8 million in 1999 to £20.25 million in 2010. Revenue from tobacco duty has also increased, from £10.8 million to £12.6 million between 1999 and 2010. Duty raised

from spirits has seen little change, whilst that raised from beer has more than doubled over the 10-year period.

Figure 10.3 Impôts Duty Receipts, 2000-2010



Note: VRD = Vehicle Registration Duty, introduced in 2003 and abolished in May 2008.
VED = Vehicle Emissions Duty, introduced September 2010

Whilst the overall revenue has been increasing in most years, the amount of dutiable products imported has generally fallen. In 2010 beer imports were down by 21% on 2000 levels, road fuel down 4%, spirits down 32% and tobacco down by more than half. In contrast, wine imports have stayed essentially stable over the 10-year period, whilst cider imports have increased by around a quarter.

Table 10.1 Annual Quantity of Dutiable Goods, 2000-2010

	Quantity (thousands of litres)										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Wine	3,882	3,775	3,753	4,066	3,832	4,153	4,059	4,188	4,007	4,228	4,129
Cider	1,088	1,085	983	1,050	1,133	1,223	1,310	1,430	1,329	1,509	1,481
Beer	11,884	11,626	11,103	11,303	10,664	10,837	10,411	9,863	9,876	9,484	9,426
Road fuel	53,160	53,150	53,100	51,878	50,577	50,032	49,033	50,106	52,016	51,420	50,960
Spirits (thousands Ltr of Alc)	254.2	222.0	196.8	224.3	189.9	203.9	202.4	184.5	179.4	171.5	172.1
Tobacco (thousands of kg)	122.5	107.2	102.5	97.3	83.8	68.6	68.3	64.7	61.1	60.0	58.1

Further reading: Customs and Immigration Service, Annual Reports.

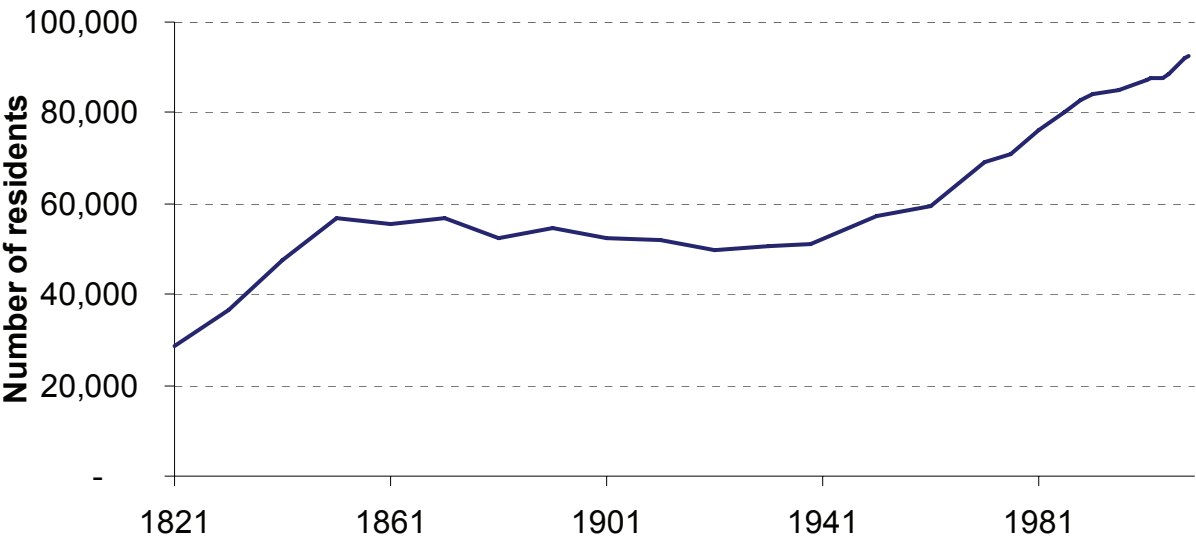
11. Population

Total Population

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

The resident population of Jersey at the end of 2009 was estimated as 92,500, an increase of about 600 persons from year-end 2008. This increase was comprised of natural growth (excess of births over deaths) of 250 and net inward migration of about 300 people.

Figure 11.1 Jersey’s Population, 1821-2009



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

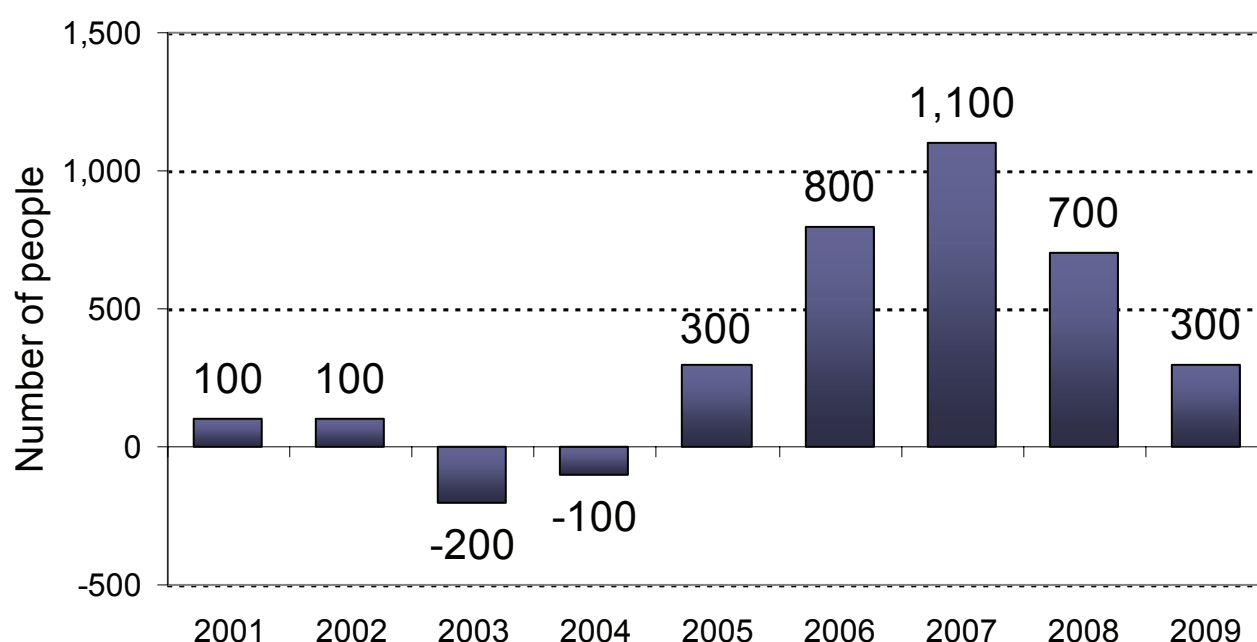
Table 11.1 Total Resident Population, 1976-2009

Census	Total		Year-end estimate	Total
1976	71,018		2002	87,600
1981	76,050		2003	87,600
1986	80,212		2004	87,700
1989	82,809		2005	88,400
1991	84,082		2006	89,400
1996	85,150		2007	90,900
2000	87,100		2008	91,900
2001	87,186		2009	92,500

Migration

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

Figure 11.2 Net Migration, 2001-2009



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

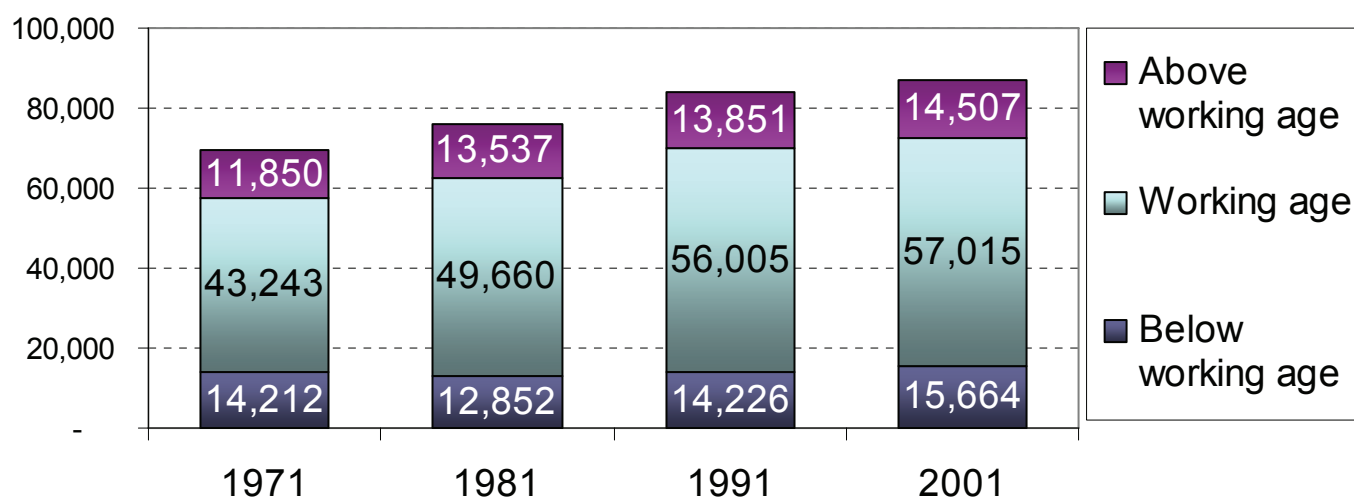
Driven by increased employment in the private sector, reflecting an improvement in the Island's economy, the period 2006 - 2007 saw relatively larger levels of net **inward** migration.

Population Structure

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

11. Population

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



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

On Census Day March 2001, over three-quarters of the resident population of Jersey possessed housing qualifications within the 'a-h' category as defined under Housing Regulations. At that time, one-fifth (21%) of the resident population were non-locally qualified. However, since the 2001 Census there have been a series of changes in the housing regulations such that the period of residency required to attain qualified status has been reduced from 19 years to 10 years (by December 2010). As a result, the proportion of non-qualified adults has reduced.

Population Density

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

Table 11.2 Population density of Jersey and other Jurisdictions, 2009

	Population	Area (km ²)	Density (per km ²)
Jersey *	92,500	116	800
Guernsey	62,274	63	990
Isle of Man	80,058	572	140
United Kingdom	61,383,000	242,910	250
England	51,446,000	130,422	390

Population figures for jurisdictions other than Jersey are from: Guernsey, Social Security Department, 2009; Isle of Man Census, April 2006, UK Office for National Statistics, mid-year estimates for 2008.

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

Passports

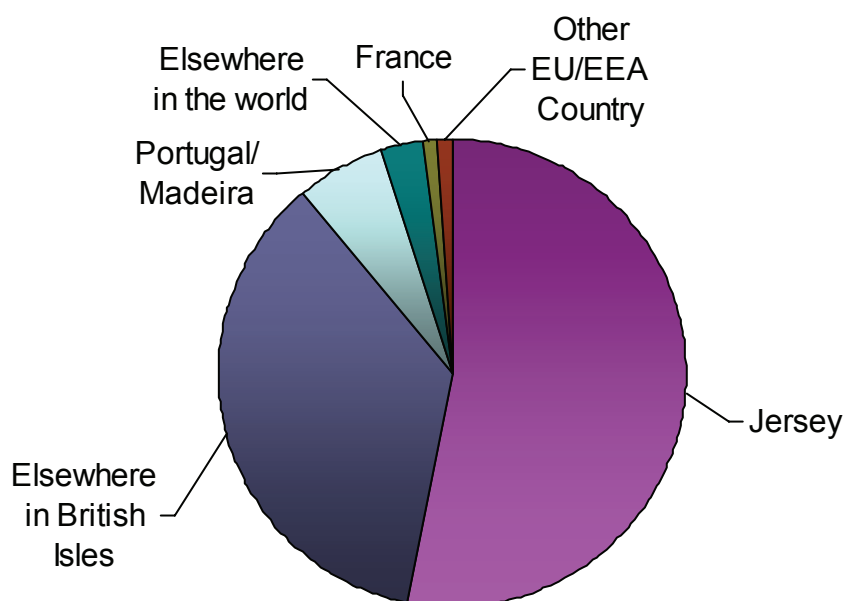
Table 11.3 Number of passports issued and documents legalised, 2004-2010

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Passports issued	11,140	10,904	10,671	10,783	11,060	10,802
Documents legalised	7,766	8,970	10,197	9,602	8,192	8,695

Place of Birth

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

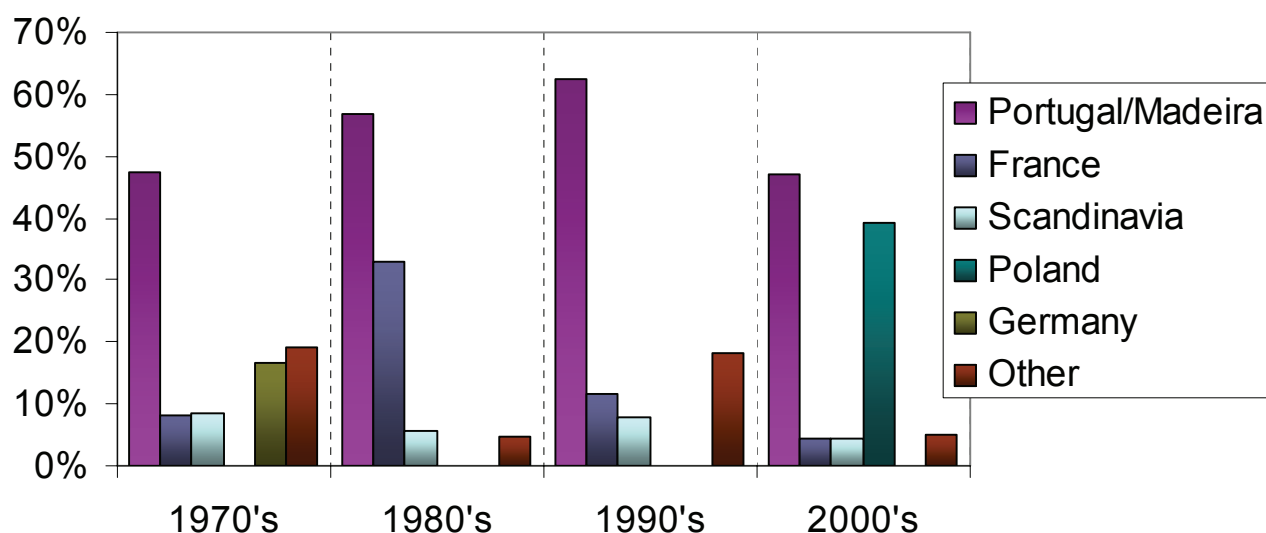
Figure 11.4 Population by place of birth, 2001 (including children aged under 16 years)



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

11. Population

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



Source: Jersey Annual Social Survey 2005, Statistics Unit.

Marital Status

In 2010, four in ten adults (39%) living in Jersey are married (for the first time), a third (32%) have never married and 12% are divorced. Fewer than one in ten (8%) are re-married whilst 7% are widowed and 3% are separated but still legally married (see Table 11.4).

Table 11.4 – Profile of marital status (percentages)

Marital status	2001 Census	JASS 2010
Married	44	39
Single	30	32
Divorced	8	12
Widowed	7	7
Re-married	8	8
Separated	3	3
Total	100	100

Note: Percentages independently rounded to nearest integer

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

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

Further reading: Reports on the Jersey Annual Social Survey 2005 - 2010 editions.

12. Households

Private Households

The number of private households⁸ in Jersey recorded in the 2001 Census was 35,562; this was updated in 2008 to 38,300 households.

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

Table 12.1 Tenure of Private Households, 2001 and 2007

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

HNS: Housing Needs Survey 2007

Number of Persons per Household

The average number of people per private household declined between the 1971 and 2001 Censuses⁸. The 2007 Housing Needs Survey gave an updated figure for average household size of 2.33. The declining trend in household size is apparent in table 12.2.

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

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

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

⁸ The total number of private households and the average number of persons per household are not strictly comparable to earlier censuses because households living as independent units in lodging houses and staff accommodation were treated as private households for the first time in 2001; there were 1,801 such households recorded by the 2001 Census.

12. Households

Property Type

The types of property people in Jersey live in shows that almost two-fifths (37%) are flat/maisonettes, a third (32%) are detached house/bungalows and over a quarter (28%) are semi-detached/terraced houses (Table 12.3).

Eight in ten households (81%) have three or fewer bedrooms, whilst one in twenty (6%) have more than five.

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

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

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

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

Further reading: Reports on the Jersey Annual Social Survey.

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

13. Housing

House Prices

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

The average price of dwellings is calculated by weighting together the average price for each of the following five categories: 1- and 2-bedroom flats; 2-, 3- and 4-bedroom houses (“houses” includes houses and bungalows). The resulting mix-adjusted average dwelling price is converted into the Jersey House Price Index (based to 100 for calendar year 2002).

In order that the average price in a given period is independent of the particular “mix” of properties sold in that period, a “mix-adjusted” average is calculated for each period by weighting each property type by a constant proportion.

Figure 13.1: Annual Percentage Change in the Jersey House Price Index, 1986-2010

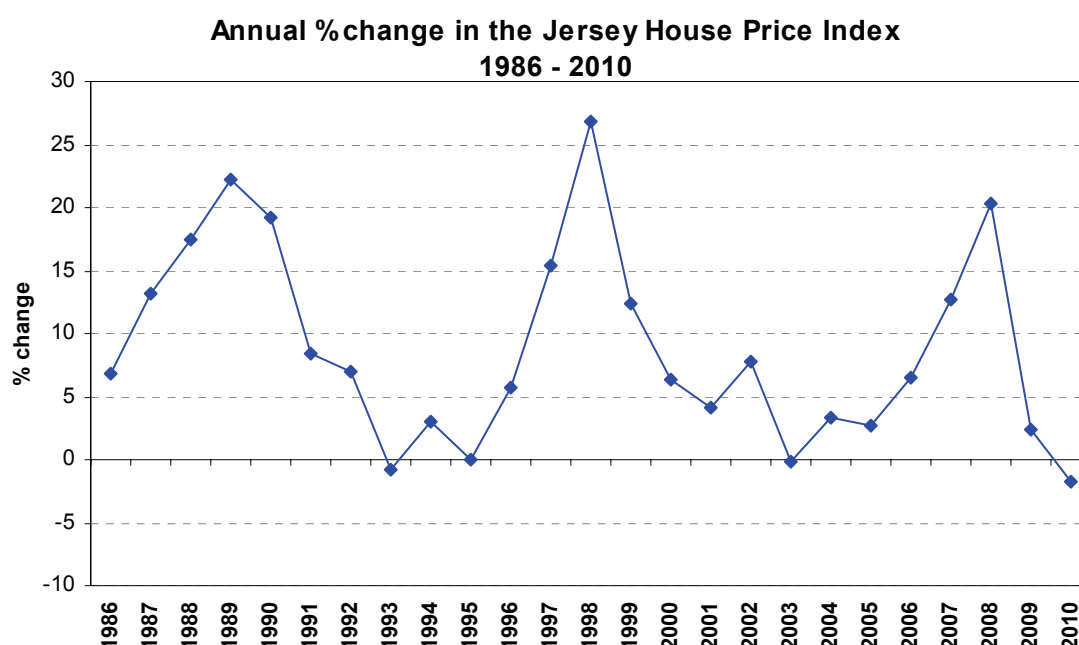


Figure 13.1 shows the annual average price changes from 1986 to 2010 on a calendar year basis. An annual rate of increase of 20% or higher has occurred in Jersey on three occasions in the last two decades: in 1989, 1998 and 2008. Each of these peaks was then followed by a period of lower rates of increase.

More recently, over the period covered by the new Jersey House Price Index⁹, property prices overall were effectively flat between 2002 and 2003, increased at a rate

⁹ See “The Jersey House Price Index – comparison of old and new methodologies”; States of Jersey Statistics Unit, June 2003.

13. Housing

of about 3% per annum in both 2004 and 2005, at almost 7% in 2006 and at 13% in 2007. Calendar year 2008 saw a greater rate of price growth; the overall average price of dwellings sold in 2008 was 20% higher than in 2007.

The most recent change, the overall average price of properties sold in 2010 being 2% below that of 2009, represents the first decrease in property prices on a calendar year basis in Jersey since 1993.

During the fourth quarter of 2010, the average (mix-adjusted) price of dwellings sold in Jersey was £504,000 (an index value of 158.8 where 2002 = 100). On a quarterly basis, property prices fell by around 5%, on average, during the first six months of 2010, however the latter half saw prices return to a level similar to that of 2009.

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

Table 13.1 Average Prices (£,000) for Individual Property Types, 2004-2010

Period	Flats		Houses			All
	1-bed	2-bed	2-bed	3-bed	4-bed	
2004	159	235	264	345	478	328
2005	154	234	286	356	474	337
2006	167	255	297	381	493	358
2007	180	251	340	435	571	405
2008	234	325	400	518	677	486
2009	232	318	400	524	725	497
2010 Q1	227	288	386	517	651	473
Q2	207	300	406	496	695	476
Q3	223	302	415	518	754	500
Q4	215	312	420	518	768	504

Prices are rounded to the nearest £1,000.

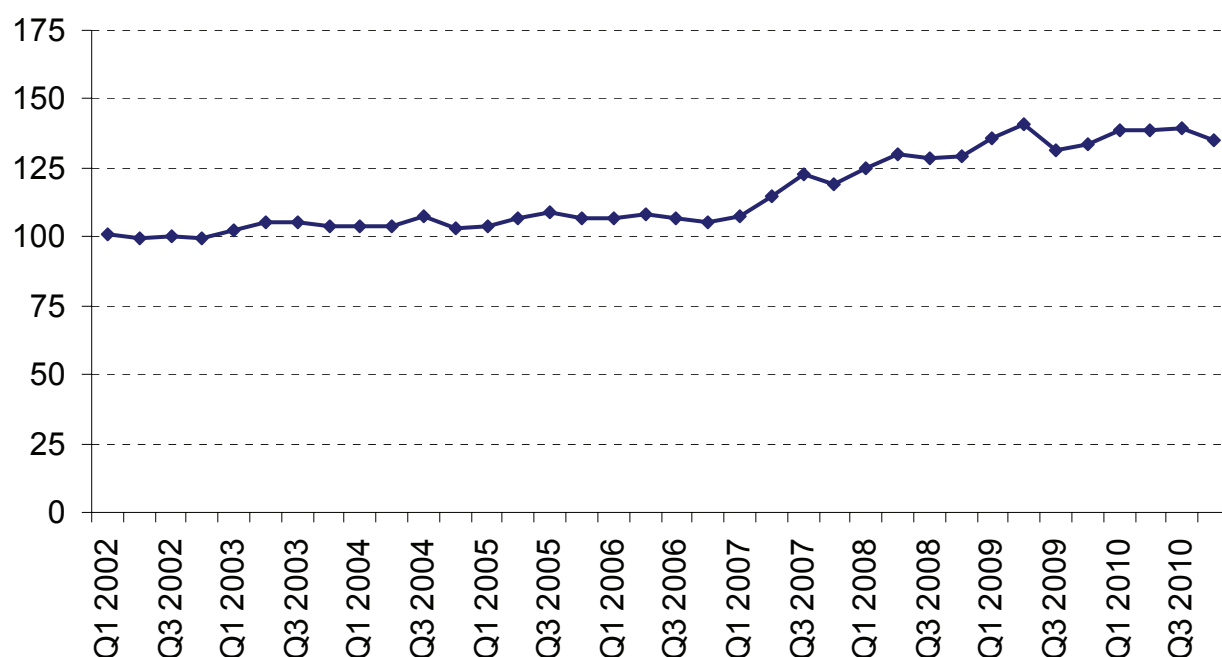
Further Reading: Jersey House Price Index, published quarterly by the Statistics Unit.

Jersey Private Sector Rental Index

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

On average, there are about 1,800 and 700 private sector lease transactions per year for flats and houses respectively. The index is weighted accordingly, with flats accounting for around three-quarters of the total index. The resulting mix-adjusted average rental price index, the Jersey Private Rental Index (based to 100 for calendar year 2002), is shown in Figure 13.2.

Figure 13.2 Jersey Private Sector Rental Index, 2002-2010 (Mean 2002 = 100)



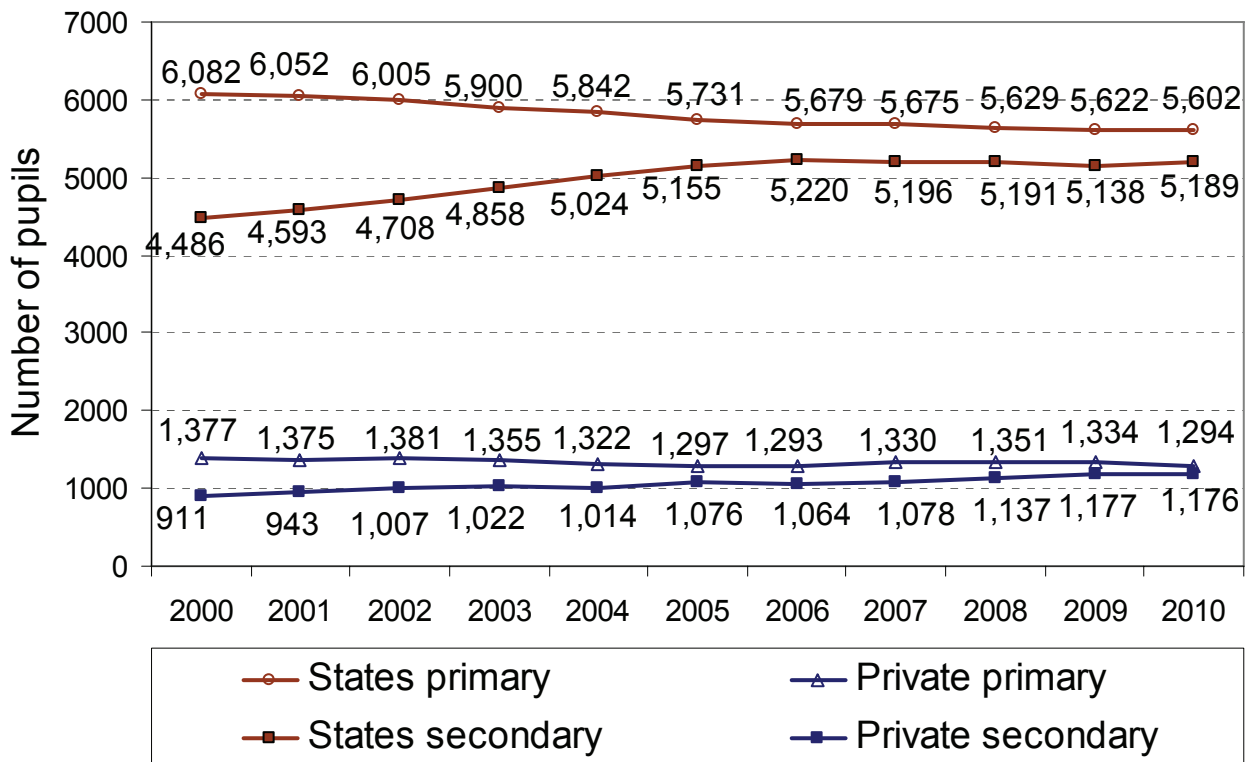
The average rent (from new consents) in 2010 was 2% higher than in 2009.

14. Education

Number of Pupils

The total number of children in primary and secondary education in Jersey increased by 405 between 2000 and 2010 (from 12,856 to 13,261), comprising an increase of 968 in secondary schools and a decrease of 563 in primary schools.

Figure 14.1 Number of pupils in Primary and Secondary Education, 2000-2010

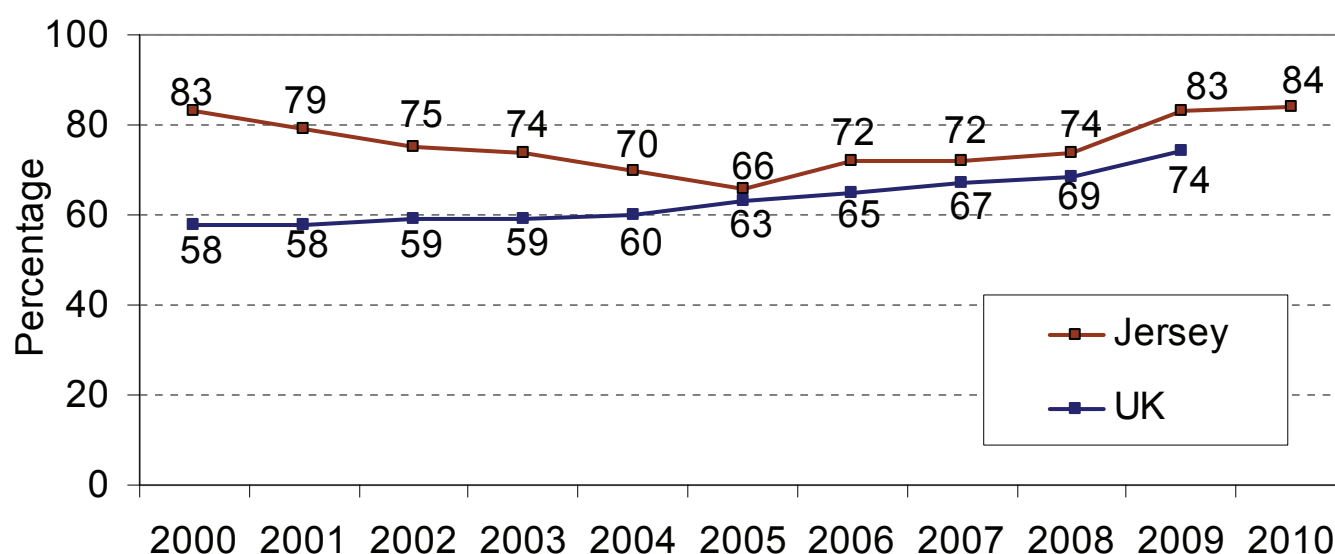


Figures are for January of each year.

Students Remaining in Education

In 2010, over four-fifths (84%) of Jersey students stayed on in full-time education at 17 years of age, a similar proportion to 2009 (83%).

Figure 14.2 Percentage of students staying on in full-time education at 17 years of age, 2000-2010

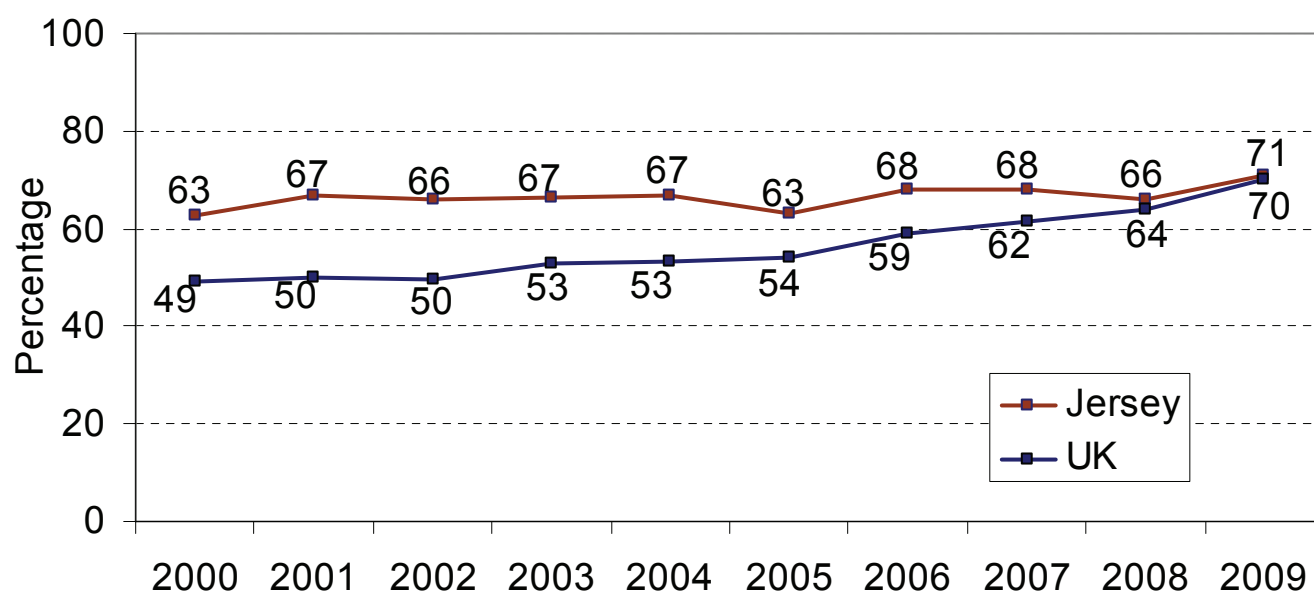


Data for the UK for 2010 not released at time of print.

Pass Rates

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

Figure 14.3 Proportion of Students Achieving 5 or More GCSE's Grades A* to C, 2000-2009



Data for 2010 not available at time of print

More than four-fifths (85%) of all A-level entries in Jersey in 2010 achieved grades A to C compared with 76% in the UK.

Further Reading: Education Department Annual Reports.

15. Sports Development

15. Sports Development

The Department for Education, Sport and Culture (ESC) is responsible for delivery a programme of Sports Development in Jersey. This work is carried out by a team of Sports Specific Development Officers who are employed by their National Governing Bodies and are supported with a grant from ESC. Many sports in Jersey do not have a Development Officer but are supported by many dedicated volunteers.

In 2010 there were 82 clubs affiliated to the Sports Development programme, with over 16,000 individuals participating in an affiliated sport (See Table 15.1).

Table 15.1: Number of participants in affiliated sports in 2010

	Male	Female	Total
Aged 5-11	1,400	432	1,832
Aged 12-18	2,163	415	2,578
Adult	8,069	2,321	10,390

As well as affiliated clubs, the Sports Development programme also supported almost 200 primary school teams and 180 secondary school teams. Almost 150 curriculum PE units were delivered by Sports Development in 2010 and more than 50 after school projects.

Table 15.2 Number of Sport Projects Delivered in 2010

	2010
...during school holidays	403
...during school term time	161
...to improve medical conditions (sessions per week)	60
...to promote social inclusion	100
...to reduce anti-social behaviour	76

Raising Standards

In 2010 around 200 people qualified on Level 1 coaching courses and a further 60 at Level 2. Around 200 participants attended first aid workshops and courses.

There are now 197 qualified referees and officials in Jersey.

Better Players

Almost 500 12-18 year olds were involved in academy programmes in 2010, and a further 258 adults competed at representative levels.

Further reading: Community Development Annual Report, Education Sport and Culture

16. Culture and Heritage

The Department for Education, Sport and Culture (ESC) funds four independent cultural organisations (by direct grant) which provide core services for the Island. In addition, the department provides funding for the teaching of Jèrriais in schools and to adults¹⁰.

Table 16.1 Grants awarded to Cultural Organisations in 2009

	Grants (£)
Jersey Heritage	3,106,326
Jersey Opera House*	1,024,447
Jersey Arts Trust	148,647
Jersey Arts Centre**	739,408
Don Balleine (Jèrriais)	133,617

*Includes annual loan repayment of £572,000 in connection with restoration of the Opera House

** Includes funding for maintenances of Phillips Street building

Source: Jersey Cultural Development Office, Education Sport and Culture

Jersey Heritage Trust

Established by the States of Jersey to care for, promote access to, and act as advocates for the Island's heritage, the Trust is responsible for a number of sites and services for the Island. Under agreements with the States and the Societe Jersiaise, sites include the Jersey Museum, Maritime Museum, the Archive, Elizabeth Castle, Mont Orgueil Castle, Hamptonne and La Hougue Bie.

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

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

Asked what would encourage more frequent visits to heritage attractions, newer exhibitions and displays and lower admission charges were the most popular answers, cited by around half of respondents.

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

¹⁰ Funding is provided to Le Don Balleine for the operation of L'Office du Jèrriais

16. Culture and Heritage

Arts

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

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

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

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

Jèrriais

In 2009 L'Office du Jèrriais gave classes in Jèrriais to 184 primary school children, 26 secondary school students and 37 adults. The 2001 Census found that there were 2,870 Jèrriais speakers on the Island (3.2% of the population); for 110 people this was their main language.

Jersey Library

In 2010 the Jersey Library received a total of 469,400 visits, of which 352,000 were to the main Town Library and 110,700 were to the part-time branch in Les Quennevais School. The mobile library visits more than 30 sites each week, and received about 6,700 visits in 2010.

Library expenditure equated to about £17 per capita in 2010 and expenditure on books and materials was £2 per capita.

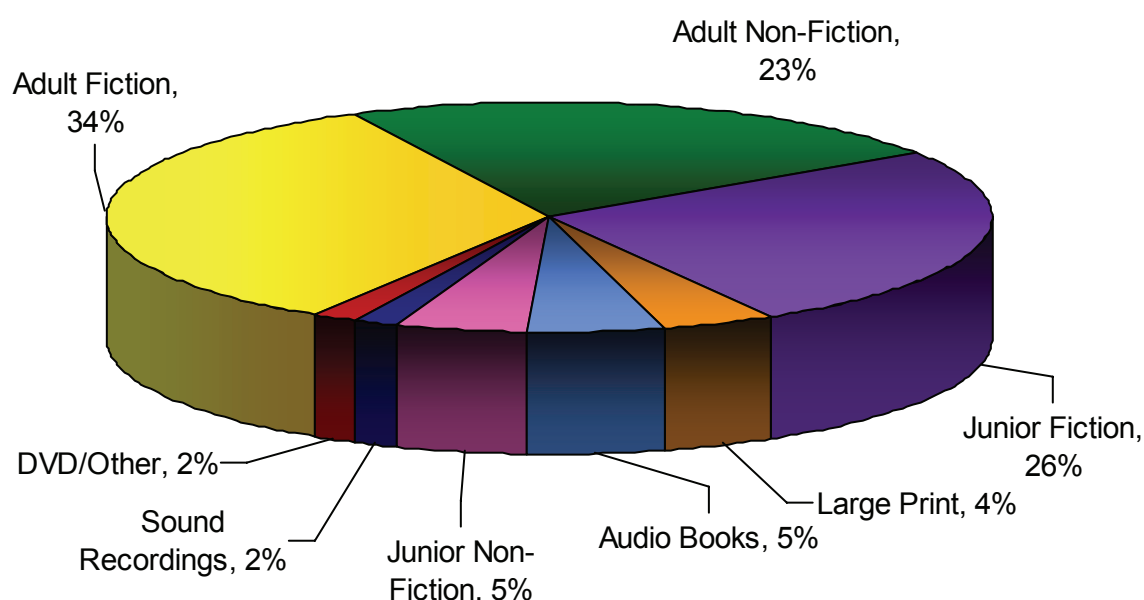
Table 16.2 Library Annual Statistics, 2010

	Number of Items issued	Items Added to Stock
Town Library	333,240	11,350
Branch Library	57,470	2,720
Mobile Library	12,640	390
Schools Resources	30,290	2,130
Nursing Homes / Housebound	21,300	
Total	454,950	16,590

Numbers independently rounded to nearest 10

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

Throughout the year, there were 260 children's activities and organised group visits to the library, attended by over 4,500 young people. In the Open Learning Library, 32,800 hours of free computer access were used, which represents a take up of 96% of the hours available. The Open Learning Library saw 90 people book sessions to get online for the first time.

Figure 16.1 Loans by Category, 2010

In 2010 the library dealt with about 75,000 enquiries; 86% (64,000) at the Town Library and 14% (11,000) at the Branch Library.

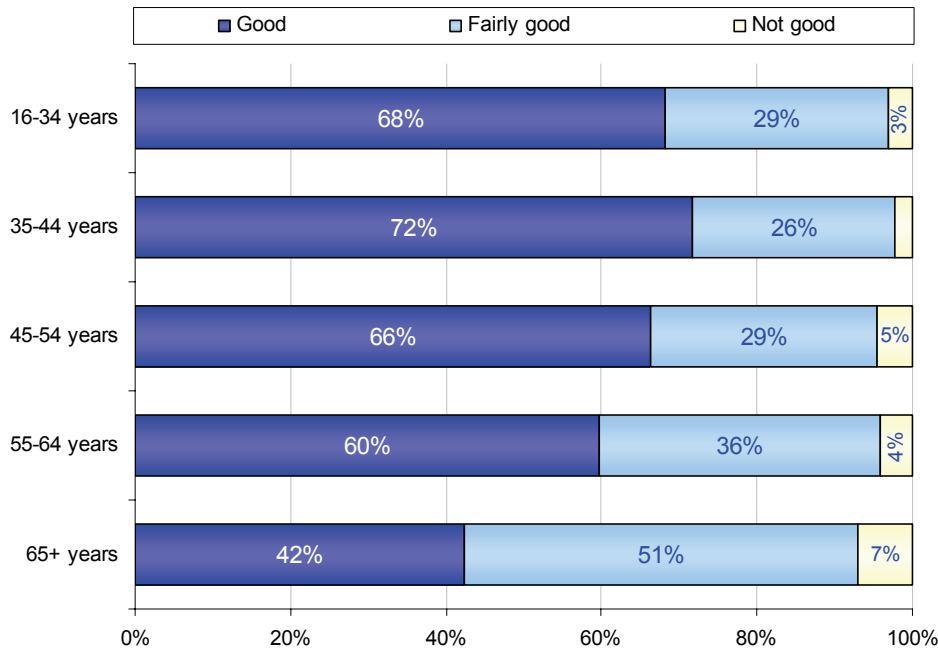
Over 33,000 reference enquiries were answered; over 70% of these were for information of a local nature.

17. Health

General Health Status

One way to determine the overall health of a population is by asking people to self-rate their health. JASS 2010 recorded that over nine-tenths (96%) of adults in Jersey rate their health as “Fairly good” or “Good” in 2010. Differences can be seen across the age-groups (Figure 17.1), with 68% of those aged 16-34 rating their health as “Good” compared to just 42% of those aged 65 and over.

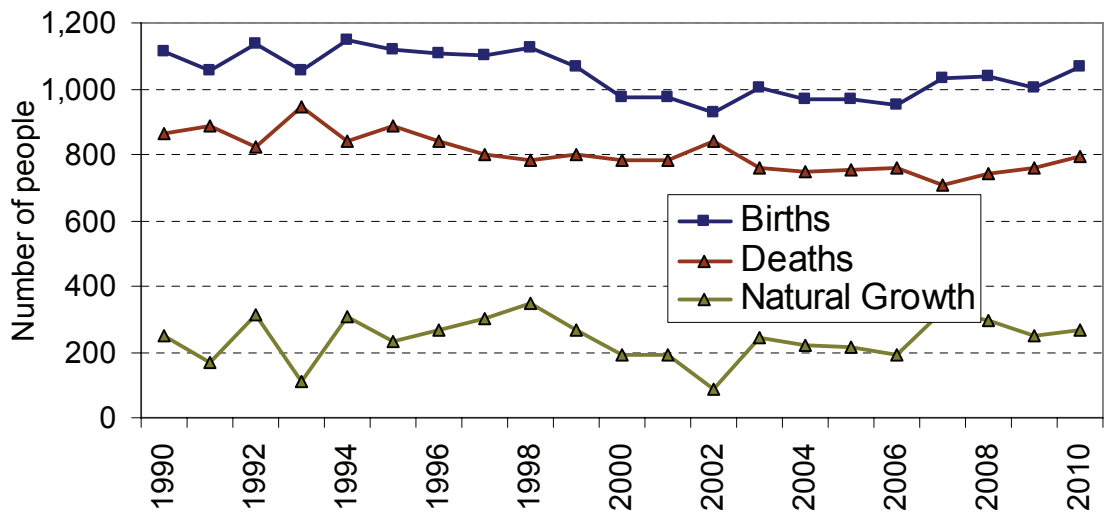
Figure 17.1 How residents rated their health, by age group



Births and Deaths

In 2010, 1,066 live births and 797 deaths were registered in Jersey, a net natural growth of 270.

Figure 17.2 Number of Births, Deaths and Natural Growth in Population, 1990-2010



Source: States of Jersey Superintendent Registrar.

Both the crude birth rate (CBR) and crude death rate (CDR)¹¹ in Jersey reduced during the 1990's, with the CDR continuing to fall over the past 10 years.

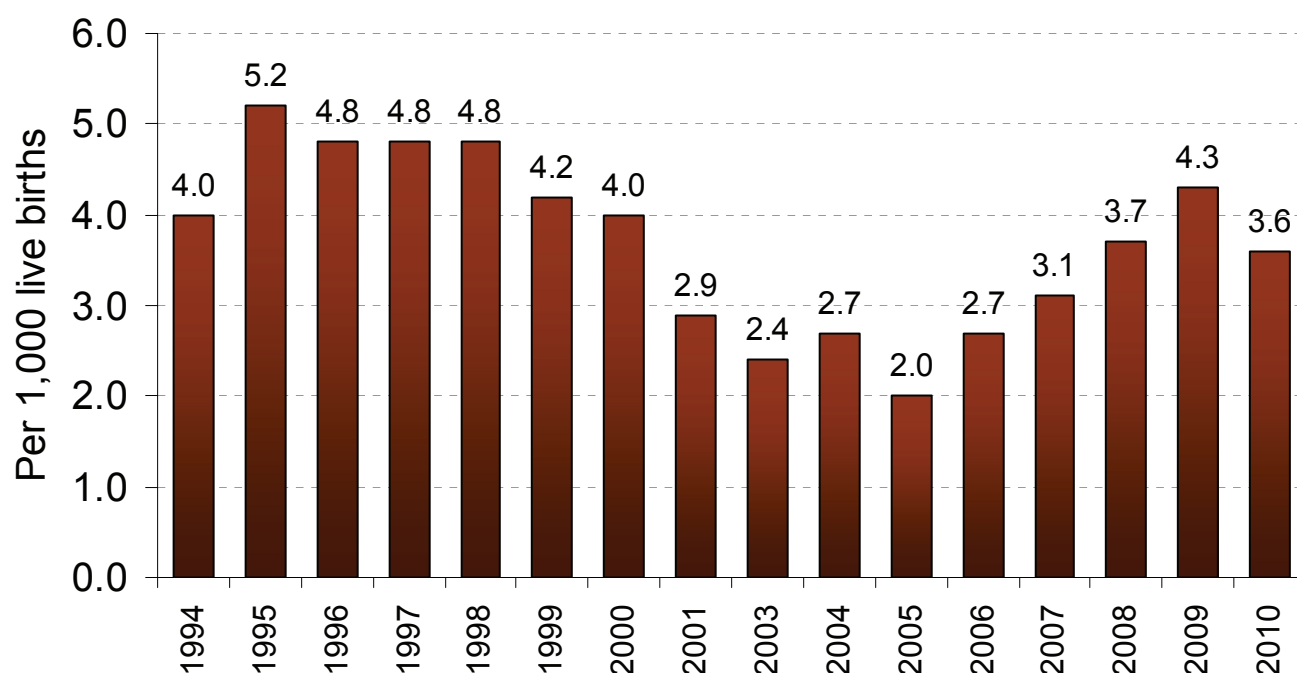
Table 17.1 Crude Birth Rate (CBR) and Crude Death rate (CDR)

Year End	CBR	CDR
1991	12.6	10.5
1996	13.0	9.9
2000	11.2	9.0
2001	11.1	9.0
2002	10.6	9.6
2003	11.5	8.7
2004	11.1	8.5
2005	11.0	8.5
2006	10.6	8.5
2007	11.3	7.8
2008	11.3	8.1
2009	10.9	8.2

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

Both the CBR and the CDR can be subject to volatility in any given year. Nevertheless, the CBR for Jersey in 2009 was below the mean of the preceding five-year period (11.1), whilst the CDR was also below the mean of the same period (8.3) and continued the downward trend apparent since the 1990's.

Figure 17.3 Infant Mortality Rate, 1994-2010



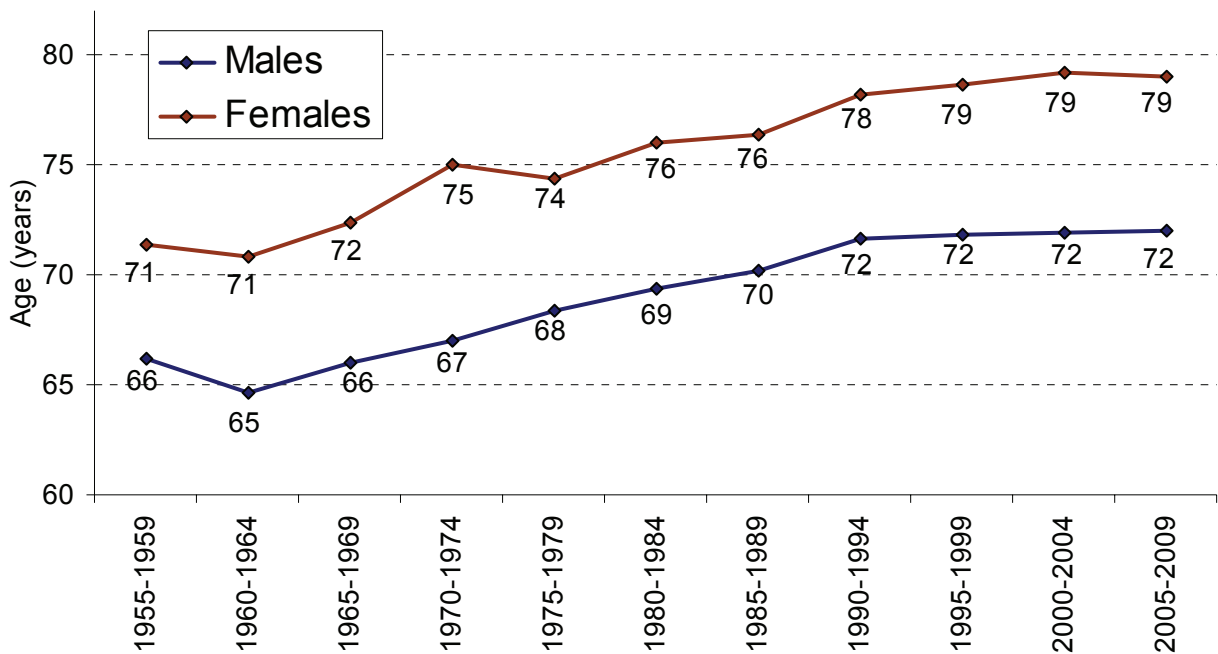
¹¹ CBR is defined as the number of live births per 1,000 residents; similarly CDR is defined as the number of deaths per 1,000 residents.

17. Health

Life Expectancy

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

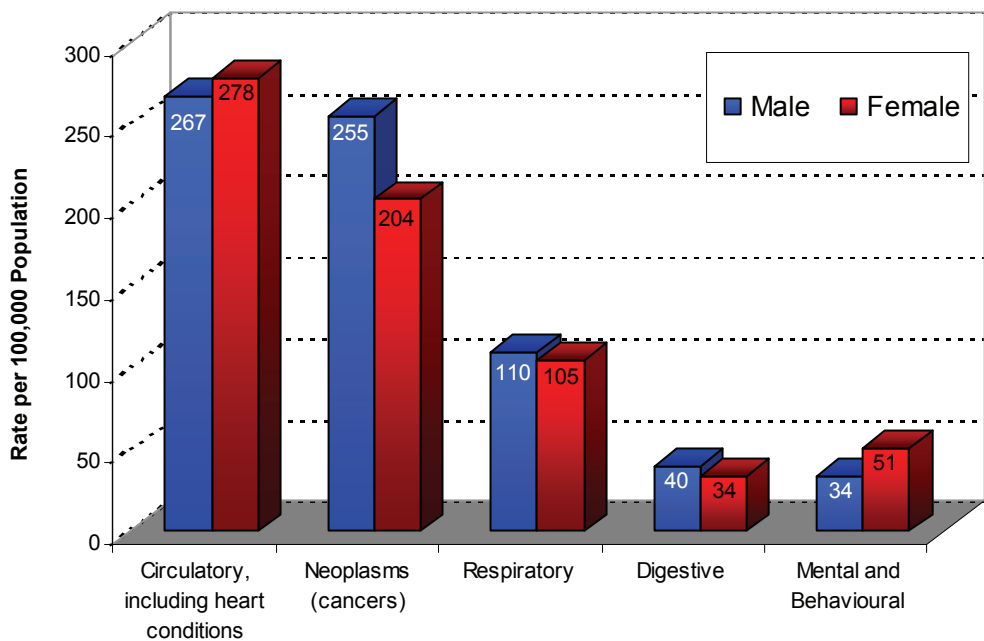
Figure 17.4 Average Age at Death, 1955-2009



Cause of Death

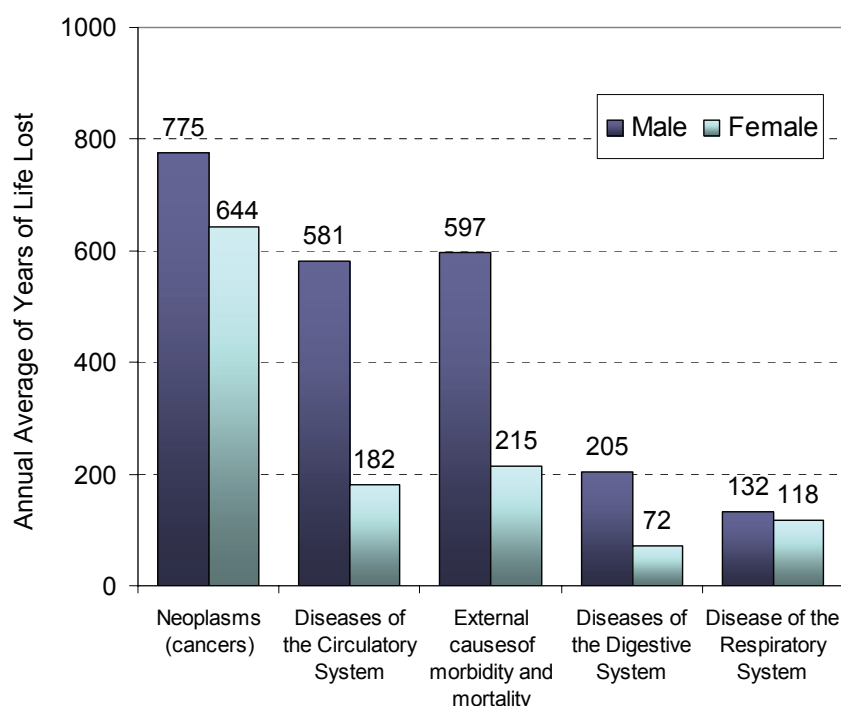
During the period 2004 to 2008, the principal causes of death were circulatory disease and cancer. Men were more likely to die from cancer than women.

Figure 17.5 Principal Cause of Death, Annual Average, 2004-2008



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

Figure 17.6 Major Causes of Years of Life Lost¹², Annual Average, 2004 - 2008



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

Diet

The “5-a-day” target from the UK National Health Service (NHS) recommends that adults should eat five or more portions of fruit and vegetables each day for health reasons. JASS 2010 found that in Jersey, overall, two-thirds of people (66%) eat less than the recommended daily amount. Similar proportions were found in JASS 2008 (65%) and JASS 2007 (59%). These levels are comparable with that of the UK (66%)¹³.

Smoking

A smoking ban was introduced in Jersey on 2 January 2007, which prohibited smoking in workplaces. Table 17.2 shows that year to year there has been no statistically significant change in the proportions of smokers in the Island since 2006. Nearly half (47%) of Jersey’s adult population (aged 16 or over) have never smoked.

¹² Where years of life lost is expressed as the total number of years of all those people dying before aged 75 years.

¹³ www.cancerresearch.org.uk

17. Health

Table 17.2 Percentage of current, ex- and non- smokers 2005 – 2010

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Current smoker (smoking daily or occasionally)	25	21	20	21	19	23
Ex-smoker (used to smoke occasionally or everyday)	29	30	32	31	33	30
Never smoked	45	48	48	48	48	47
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

JASS 2010 found that the number of cigarettes per day smoked by those who do smoke daily has seen an ongoing reduction, for both genders. Across all ages the number of cigarettes smoked per day for male smokers was 13 in 2010, compared with 16 in 2008. A reduction has also been seen for female daily smokers: the average number smoked per day was 10 in 2010 compared to 13 in 2008.

Alcohol consumption

The UK NHS recommends that men should not regularly drink more than three to four units of alcohol per day, and that women should not regularly drink more than two to three units of alcohol per day. JASS 2010 reported over half of men (54%) and two-fifths of women (40%) in Jersey exceeded the recommended daily upper limits.

Table 17.3 – Number of days on which the recommended upper daily limit of alcohol was exceeded, by age and gender (percentages), 2010

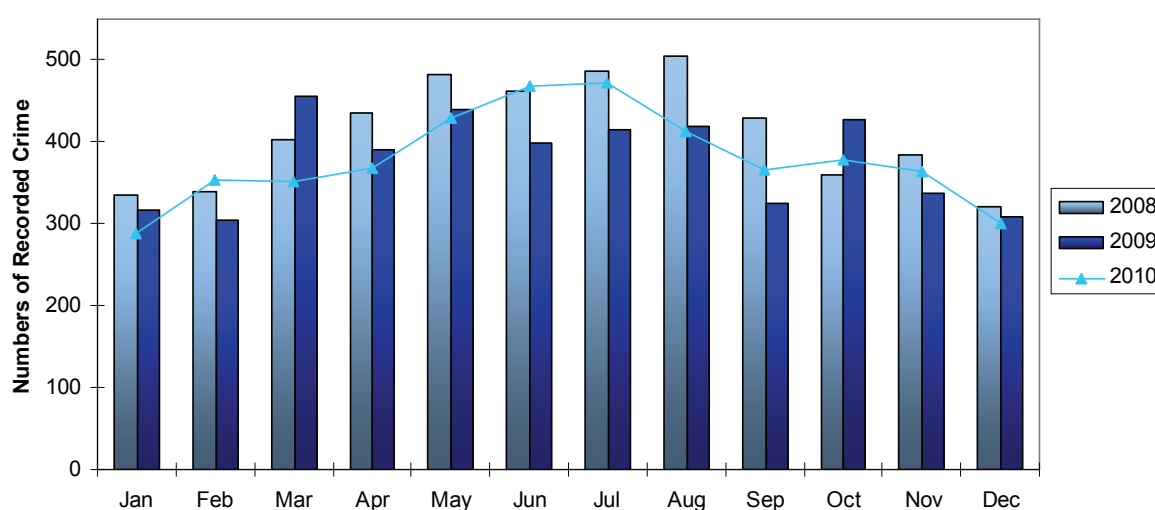
	Number of days where upper limit of recommended daily limit of alcohol was exceeded					Total
	0	1 - 2	3 - 4	5 - 6	Everyday	
Men						
16-34	43	37	14	1	4	100
35-44	38	39	14	4	6	100
45-54	41	36	10	2	11	100
55-64	43	32	12	5	8	100
65+	74	10	5	4	7	100
All men	46	32	12	3	7	100
Women						
16-34	51	35	13	1	0	100
35-44	59	32	8	1	1	100
45-54	52	30	12	3	3	100
55-64	62	29	6	1	2	100
65+	85	9	1	1	3	100
All women	60	28	9	1	2	100
Both All ages	54	30	10	2	4	100

18. Crime

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

There were 4,554 crimes recorded in 2010, representing 49 crimes per 1,000 members of the population. The number of recorded crimes was 0.3% higher than the number recorded in 2009 but the increase was due to a change in Police crime recording rules. About two-thirds of crime took place in St Helier, with less than two crimes a week being recorded in seven of the Island's twelve parishes. One third (34%) of recorded crime resulted in offenders being charged for court or reported to Parish Hall enquiries.

Figure 18.1 Recorded Crime in Jersey 2008-2010



Source: Jersey Police Service.

Figure 18.2 How safe or unsafe residents consider their neighbourhood to be (within 5 minutes walk or their homes)

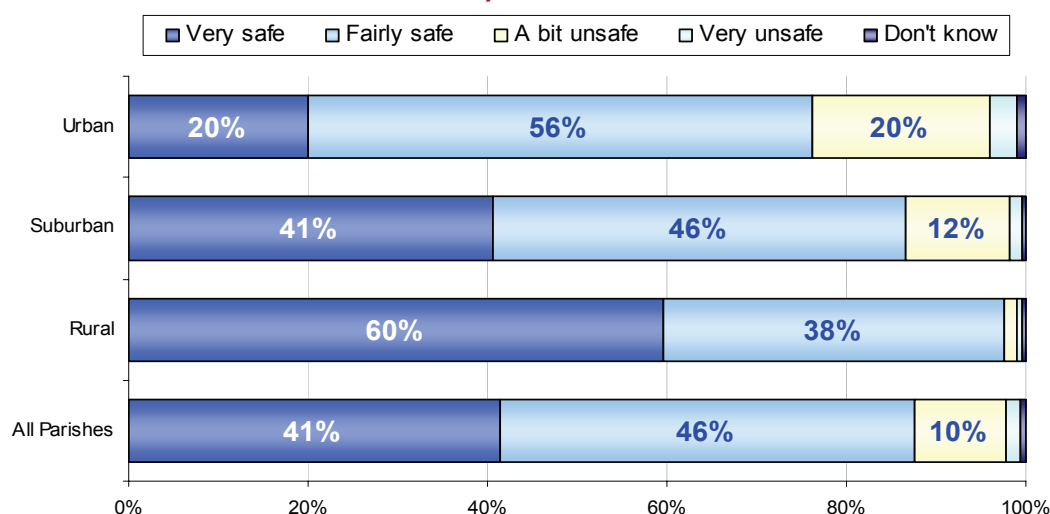


Figure 18.2 shows that about nine out of ten adults in Jersey feel fairly or very safe in their neighbourhoods.

Source: Jersey Annual Social Survey 2010.

18. Crime

Drugs

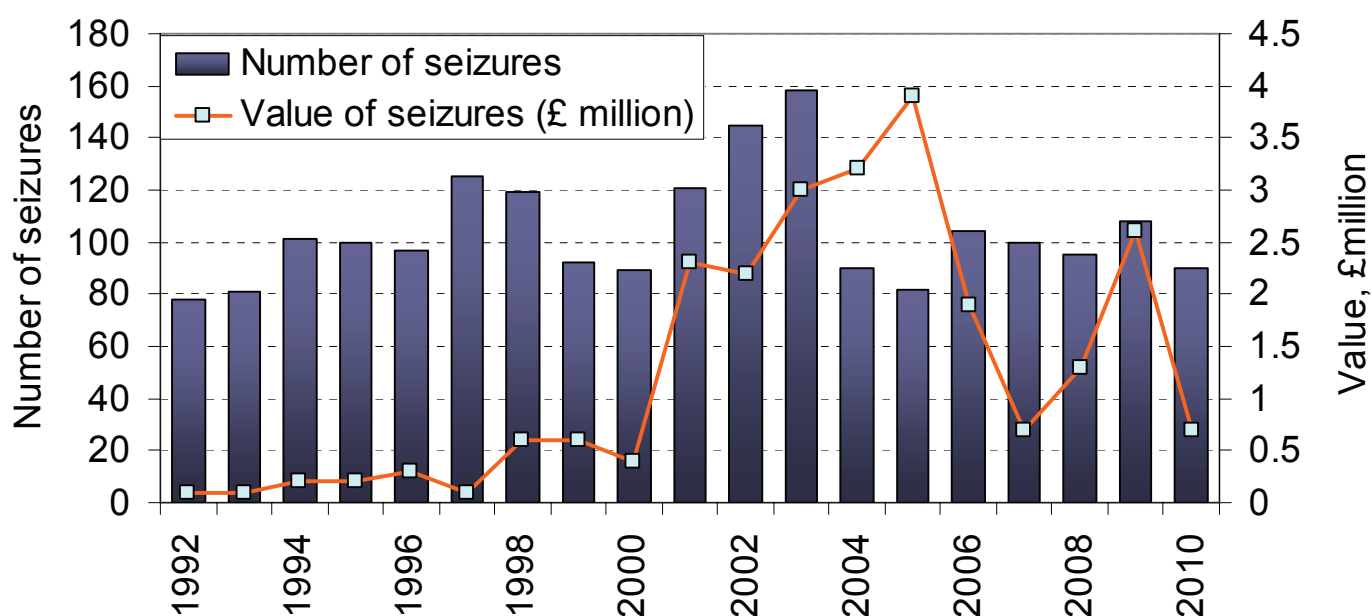
In 2010 the Customs and Immigration Service was responsible for 90 drug seizures with an estimated total street value of almost £700,000.

Table 18.1 Volume of Drugs Seizures by Customs and Immigration, 2010

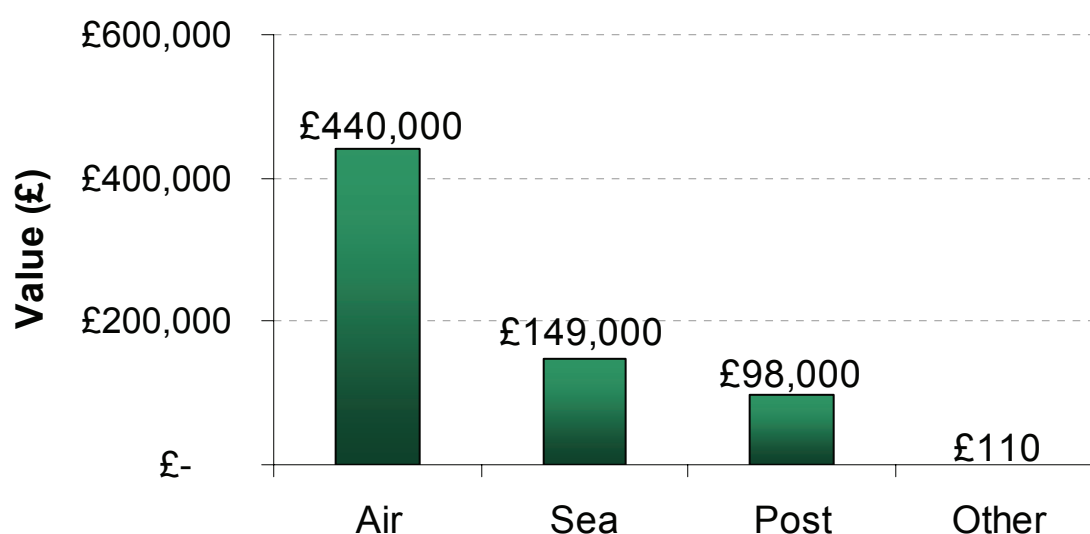
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Heroin (grams)	1,627	375	935	1,242	572
Ecstasy (tablets)	11,278	25,772	5,091	-	-
Cocaine (grams)	139	136	711	2,788	504
Cannabis (kgs)	16	8	48	114	3
Mephedrone (grams)	-	-	-	-	1,080
Mephedrone (tablets)	-	-	-	-	6
Amphetamines (grams)	492	4	-	1,002	-
Amphetamines (tablets)	2,700	252	-	5,199	-
LSD (grams)	3	-	-	-	5
Class C (grams of powder)	8,915	250	-	1,005	47
Class C (tablets)	4,792	1,203	5,666	72,049	3,419

Class A drug seizures accounted for nearly 90% by street value of all drug seizures by Customs and Immigration officers in Jersey in 2010. A change to the Misuse of Drugs legislation has seen the substance Mephedrone reclassified from a Class C category to a Class B (prior to November 2009 it was not controlled). This has resulted in over 1kg of the drug being seized in 2010.

Figure 18.3 Seizures by the Customs and Immigration Service, including Joint Operations: Annual number and Estimated Total Street Value, 1994-2010



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

Figure 18.4 Value of drug seizures by arrival location, 2010

Drugs seized at the Airport accounted for around two-thirds (64%) of drugs seized.

Further reading: Customs and Immigration Department, Annual Reports.

Prison

The prison population in Jersey has increased over the last decade. 2010 saw a slight decrease in the average number of prisoners held, from 184 in 2009 to 177 in 2010. During the year, the maximum number of prisoners held was 199.

The number of temporary releases increased more than four-fold between 2001 and 2007, then decreased in the following three years. In 2010 the number of work experience releases increased by 120. The number of breaches fell to the lowest number since 2001 (10); the percentage of breaches has remained relatively constant since 2005.

Table 18.2 Prison Population and Number of Temporary Releases, 2001-2010

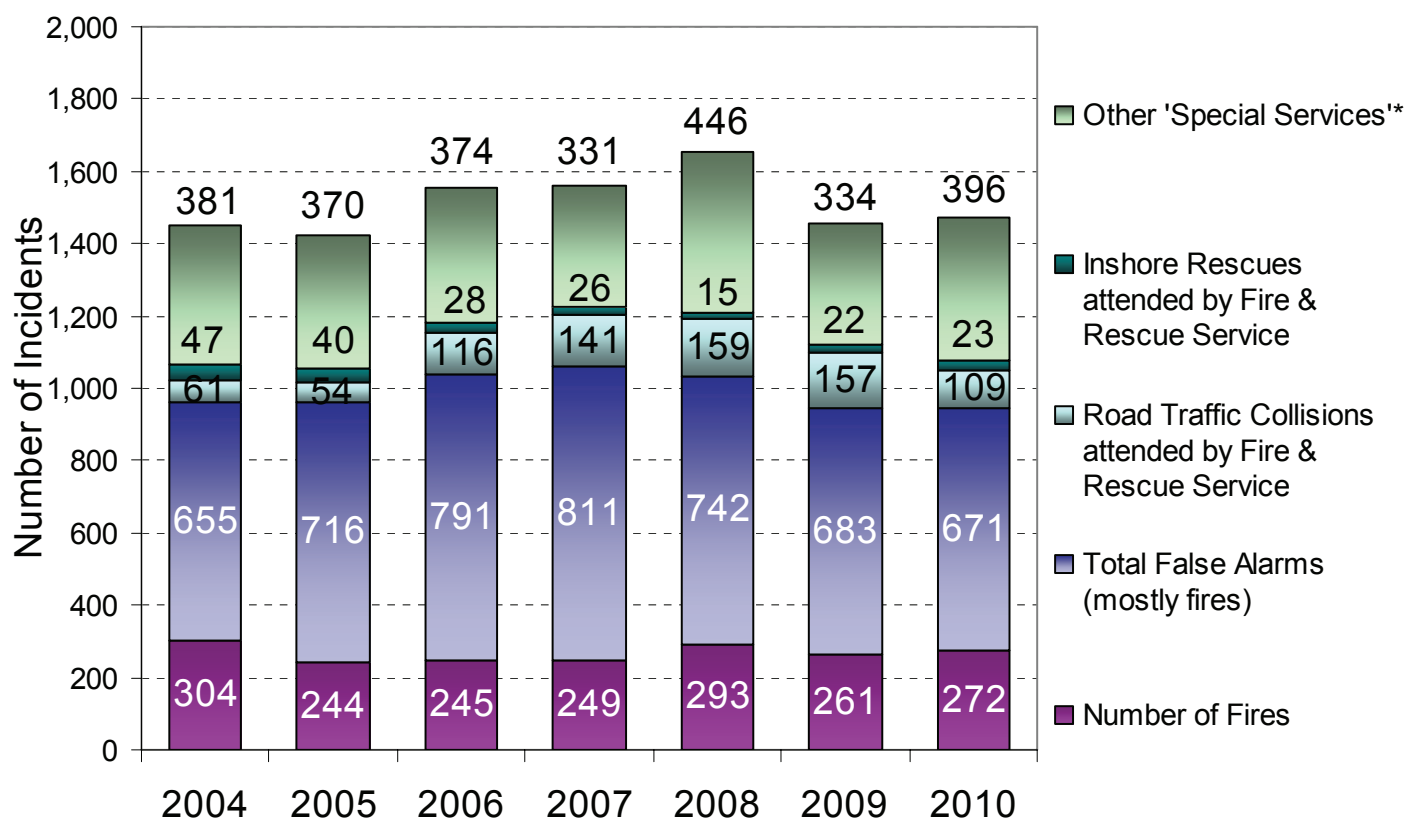
Year	Population			No. of Temporary releases	Work Experience	%	Breaches	%
	Min	Max	Average					
2001	127	164	140	1,414	1,142	81	10	0.7
2002	122	158	144	5,436	4,504	81	25	0.5
2003	122	187	165	7,683	4,067	53	75	1.0
2004	157	195	170	6,159	2,480	40	28	0.5
2005	158	181	172	6,048	3,532	58	19	0.3
2006	157	189	174	7,764	3,586	46	18	0.2
2007	172	200	184	6,116	4,098	67	17	0.2
2008	171	192	181	5,203	4,469	86	22	0.4
2009	166	199	184	5,361	2,559	48	26	0.4
2010	162	199	177	4,891	2,679	55	10	0.2

Source: Jersey Prison Service.

19. Fire Service

The main emergency incidents attended by the Jersey Fire & Rescue Service in 2010 can be seen in Figure 19.1. A total of 52 fires attended to in 2010 were in private dwellings, of these 34 (65%) had a working fire alarm, a further 7 (13%) had a non-working alarm and 11 (21%) did not have a fire alarm.

Figure 19.1 Type of Emergency Incidents Attended by the Fire and Rescue Service, 2004 – 2010.

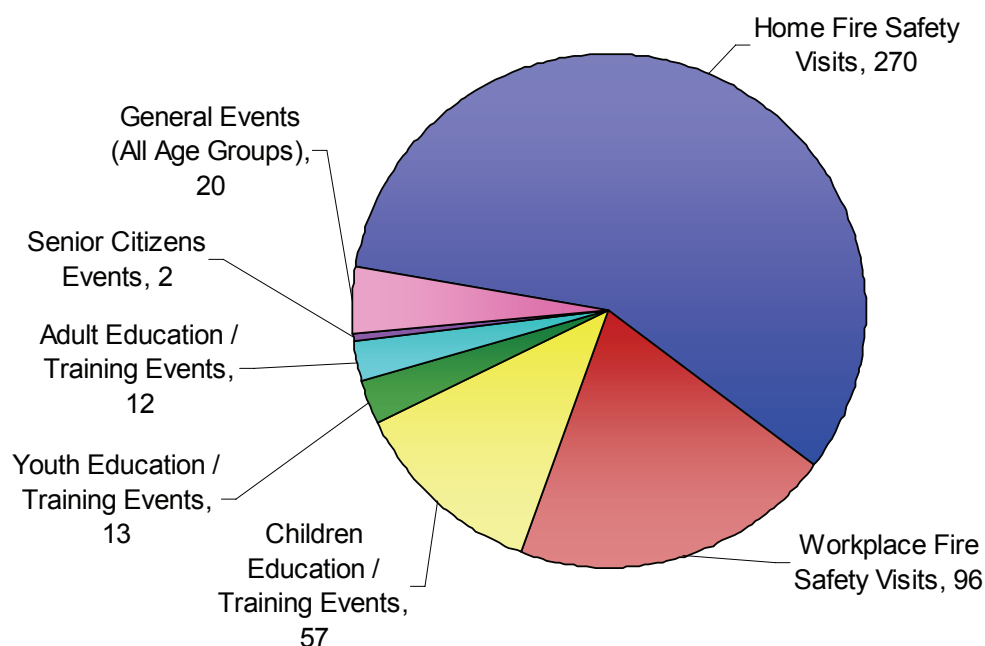


* Special services are those emergencies which are not fires i.e. Hazardous Material incidents, Height rescues, Emergency Effect Entry and Industrial accidents.

The total of all incidents attended by the Fire & Rescue Service in 2010 was 1,471.

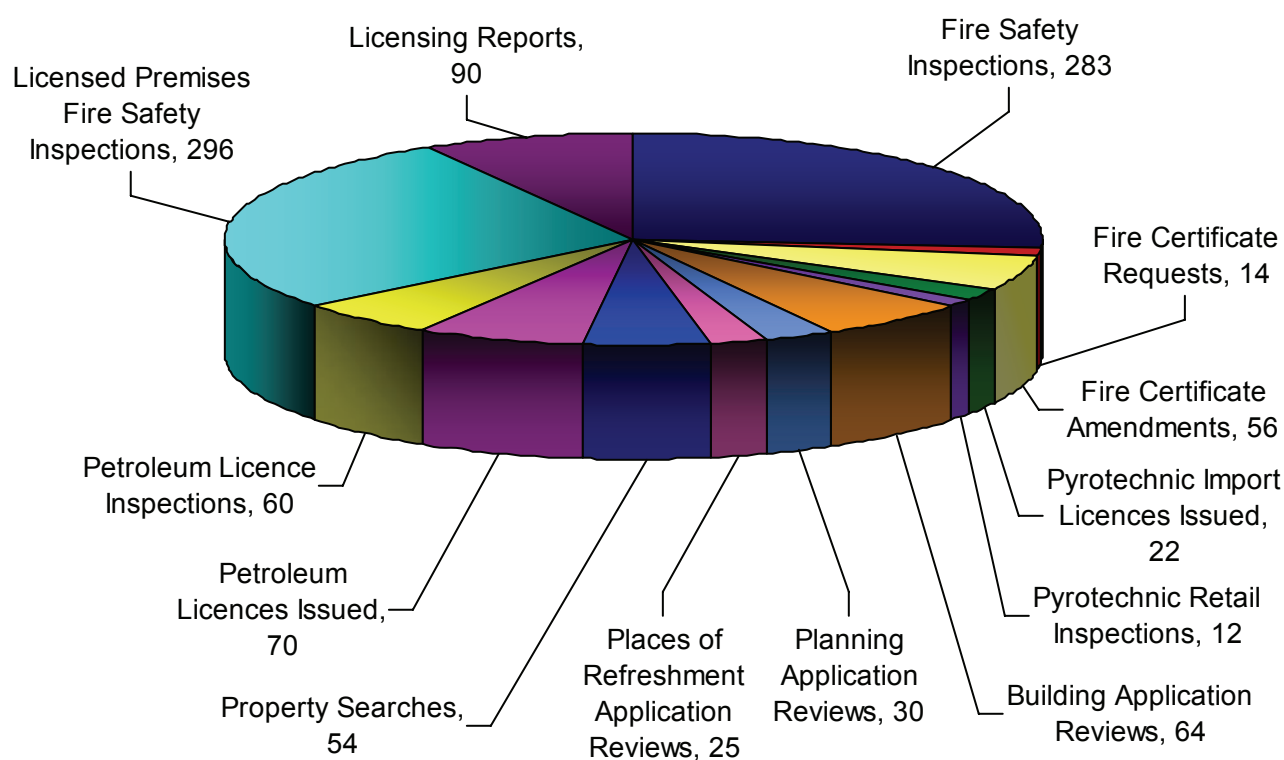
The 'non-operational' part of the Fire & Rescue Service saw a busy year in 2010, promoting community fire safety, fire safety standards and enforcement work. The main areas of community activity for the Fire & Rescue Service are shown in Figure 19.2 and the areas of activity for Fire Safety Regulation and Enforcement is shown in Figure 19.3. The Fire & Rescue Service offer free home fire safety visits to the public, in which two fire-fighters visit the home and discuss potential fire hazards and fire safety action plans, as well as providing free smoke alarms.

Figure 19.2 Main Areas of Activity for the Fire & Rescue Service in the community, 2010



The Fire and Rescue Service also enforce fire safety regulations and perform inspections to ensure compliance. In 2010, 579 safety inspections were performed, 296 of which were on licensed premises.

Figure 19.3 Fire Safety Regulation and Enforcement Activity, 2010



Source: States of Jersey Fire and Rescue Service

19. Fire Service

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

Table 19.1 – Home safety measures, JASS 2008

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

Further reading: JASS 2008, Statistics Unit

20. Ambulance Service

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

Calls

The Jersey Ambulance Service received 6,809 emergency calls in 2010, a decrease of 187 calls from 2009 (6,996 calls). Of the calls received in 2010, 6,341 were responded to, an average of 17 emergency calls per day.

Table 20.1 Ambulance Service Call Statistics, 2006 - 2010

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total Calls received by Combined Control Centre	9,658	9,832	10,284	9,753	9,512
Total Emergency Calls Received	6,722	6,836	7,367	6,996	6,809
Total Emergency Calls responded to	6,446	6,592	6,931	6,597	6,341
Category A	837	1,073	1,222	1,341	1,126
Category B	4,087	4,287	4,433	4,395	4,786
Category C	1,524	1,232	1,276	848	429
Total Urgent Calls responded to	1,383	1,362	1,266	1,258	1,232
Total Routine Calls responded to	1,255	1,310	1,357	1,240	1,228
Total Charter Flights taken	204	210	251	231	287
PTS Patient Journeys	36,363	47,703	46,701	49,733	48,631

Emergency Calls refers to all 999 calls.

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

PTS: Patient Transport Service

Urgent Calls come from GPs (not 999) and totalled 1,232 in 2010, an average of about 4 per day. Routine Calls are for transfer of patients and are at a similar rate (1,228 calls) to Urgent Calls.

Response Rates

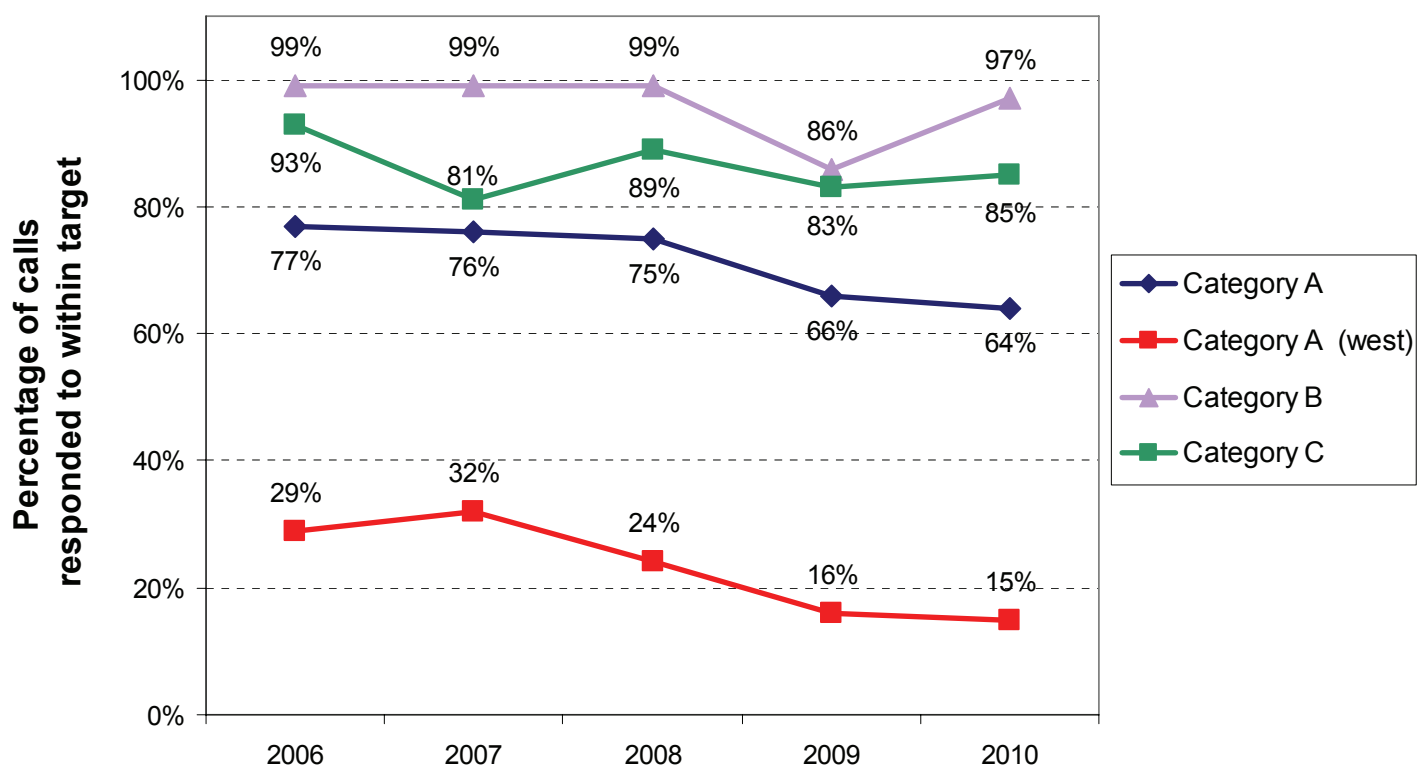
It is the aim of the Ambulance Service to respond to all Category A calls within 8 minutes, which can often be difficult in the outlying areas of the island. The target for Category B and C is to be reached within 19 minutes.

2010 saw a decrease in targets reached compared to 2009. Life-threatening situations (Category A) were reached within the 8 minutes targets in 64% of the time compared

20. Ambulance Service

with 66% in 2009. The response rates for Category A in the West of the Island remained at 15% in 2010, a similar level to 2009. Category B and C saw a marginal decrease; however such calls were responded to within the target time in 90% of cases.

Figure 20.1 Percentage of Calls Responded to within Target, 2006 - 2010



Care Rating (Source: JASS 2010)

Almost two-thirds (63%) of people who had received care from the Ambulance Service (including Patient Transport) in the last twelve months rated the care as “Excellent” and a further quarter (28%) rated it “Very good”.

Community Alarms

The elderly and infirm living at home in Jersey can be supplied with a Community Alarm System to which the Ambulance Service respond when activated. In 2010, the ambulance responded to 272 such alarms; neighbours/contacts were notified in another 127 cases and GPs were called in 65 cases.

Automated External Defibrillators

In 2010 there were a total of 96 defibrillators in the community, the result of a St John’s Ambulance driven initiative.

21. Coastguard

Jersey Coastguard provides the response, initiation and co-ordination service for maritime Search and Rescue (SAR), counter pollution and salvage within Jersey's territorial waters. The Coastguard also assists the Fire and Rescue Service, Ambulance Service and Police to respond to incidents where persons are at risk of injury or death on the island cliffs or the shoreline.

Search and Rescue Incidents (SAR)

In 2010 there were a total of 148 incidents that required the use of Coastguard SAR Service (see table 21.2). The service assisted a total of 296 people during the year, and saved a further 14 from imminent danger. 34 Alarms with good intent were raised by members of the public to a potential problem at sea; each of these were investigated either from ashore or by an SAR unit. There were 84 vessels that needed assistance during 2010 and a further 6 needed saving from imminent danger. The most common reasons for incidents occurring at sea were mechanical/cooling failure or due to fuel or oil problems.

Coastguard Vessels

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

Beach Lifeguard Service

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

Table 21.1 Beach Lifeguard Statistics for All Beaches, 2006 - 2010

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<i>Days x Beaches Patrolled</i>	456	462	465	457	435 [†]
Advice	1,500	2,330	2,822	2,644	2,499
Warnings	427	592	549	843	1,253
Lost/found Children	32	29	18	33	20
Minor First Aid	122	252	221	239	221
Major First Aid	21	7	12	7	9
Assistance/Rescues*	22	28	45	24	43

* For 2009/10 – all rescues were undertaken outside of the Lifeguard flagged and patrolled areas

† The 2010 start date was later than in 2009 due to the Spring Bank Holiday falling on the 31st of May

21. Coastguard

Table 21.2 – Jersey Coastguard Sea Rescue Statistics, 2000 - 2010

	Total Incidents	Main Rescue units							
	MRCC* Jersey	St Helier ALB / ILB***	St Catherine ILB	Fire Service IRBs	CI Air Search	Other Vessels	Duke of Normandy & States Vessels	Helicopters	Alarms with good intent
2000	150	30	22	50	4	50	3	3	37
2001	164	28	22	50	13	56	13	6	42
2002	163	26	17	44	7	57	2	3	40
2003	173	27	22	49	1	56	11	0	36
2004	129**	22	23	30	2	34	14	1	24
2005	102	14 / 11	14	20	3	30	5	0	27
2006	99	15 / 15	10	17	9	32	15	2	33
2007	119	17 / 18	21	17	7	46	17	5	21
2008	133	30 / 25	14	26	4	26	21	3	42
2009	175	45 / 27	17	35	9	52	21	4	59
2010	148	32 / 19	18	23	1	40	23	1	34

* MRCC: Marine Rescue Coordination Centre

** change in recording data due to the Jersey coast radio station moving from Corbière to Maritime House.

*** ALB = All Weather Lifeboat, ILB= Inshore Lifeboat

Further Reading: Jersey Coastguard www.jersey-harbours.com

22. Social Security

Social Security Fund

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

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

In 2009, expenditure on benefits paid out from the Social Security Fund totalled £172 million. Income from contributions, supplementation, interest and rent totalled £147 million.

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

Table 22.1 Number of individuals claiming benefit on 31 December 2009

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

The above benefits are normally paid for relatively long periods of time. Other benefits, shown in Table 22.2, are paid for shorter periods.

Table 22.2 Number of Claims submitted during 2009

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

Health Insurance Fund

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

22. Social Security

Tax Funded Benefits

Income Support provides financial assistance towards the costs of housing, living, medical needs and childcare.

On the 31st of December 2009 there were 8,257 Income Support claims being paid.

Other tax funded schemes will continue after Income Support, e.g. the Christmas Bonus benefit. In 2009 over 18,000 people received a Christmas Bonus payment.

Table 22.3 Summary of Expenditure on Tax Funded Social Benefits

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

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

Table 22.4 below shows the age ranges of Income Support claimants within households in the island.

Table 22.4 Participants of Income Support claims on 31 December 2009

Age Range	Number of Participants
0-16	3,455
17-64	6,636
65 and over	3,514

Health and Safety Inspectorate

The Health and Safety Inspectorate's aim is to establish and maintain a working environment in which health, safety and welfare standards are adequately controlled for anybody who may be affected.

In 2009, the Inspectorate received 175 complaints regarding working conditions and activities. They also carried out 17 in-depth investigations with 5 successful prosecutions for health and safety offences being heard in the Royal Court.

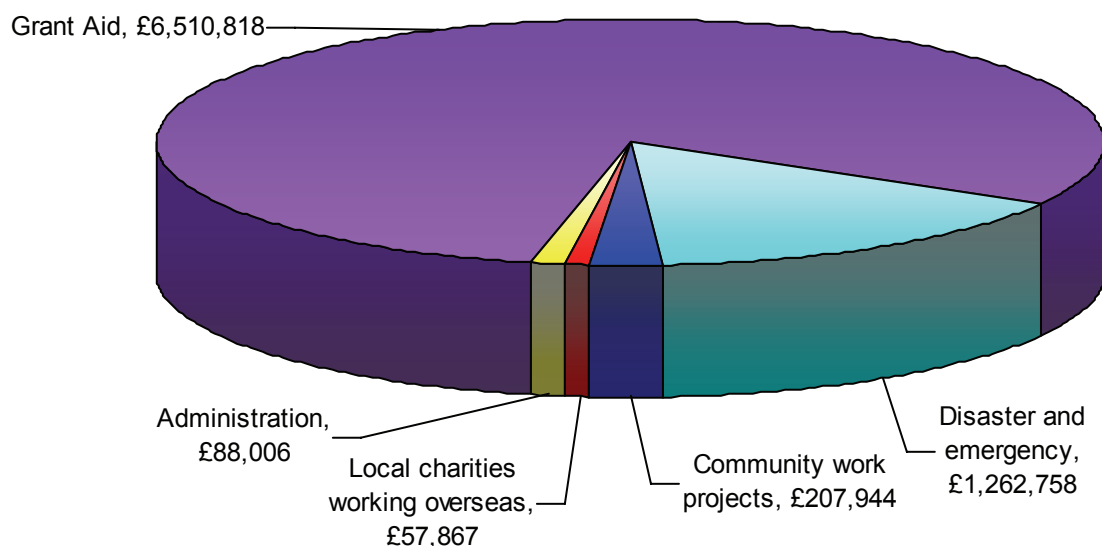
There were 8,508 regulatory contacts with the Inspectorate, which includes written correspondence, phone calls and face-to-face meetings. In 2009 there were a total of 876 benefit claims as a result of ill-health or accidents, a reduction of 136 compared to the previous year.

23. Overseas Aid

Annual Expenditure

In 2010, the official contribution of overseas aid from Jersey was £8.1 million, of which more than £6.5 million was grant aid and just over £1.26 million was disaster and emergency aid. The official aid contribution from Jersey in 2010 was 5% more than the £7.68 million in 2009.

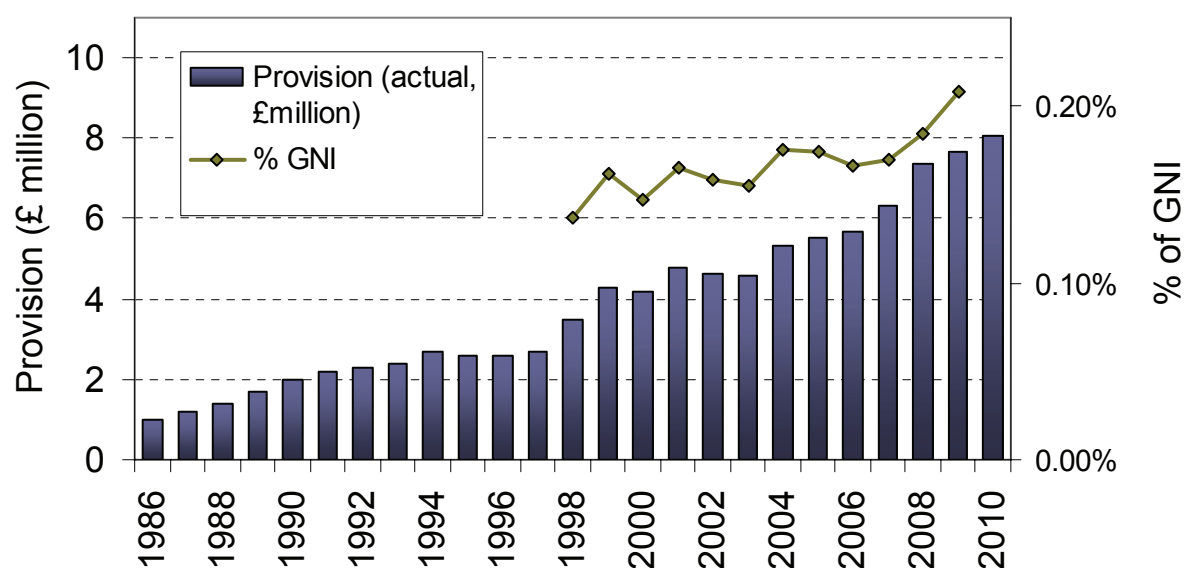
Figure 23.1 Official Aid Contribution from Jersey, 2010



Total Contribution: £8,127,393. Further reading: Overseas Aid Committee Annual Reports.

In 2009, Jersey's Overseas Aid expenditure was 0.21% of total Gross National Income (GNI).

Figure 23.2 Jersey Annual Overseas Aid Provision, Total and percentage of GNI, 1986-2010

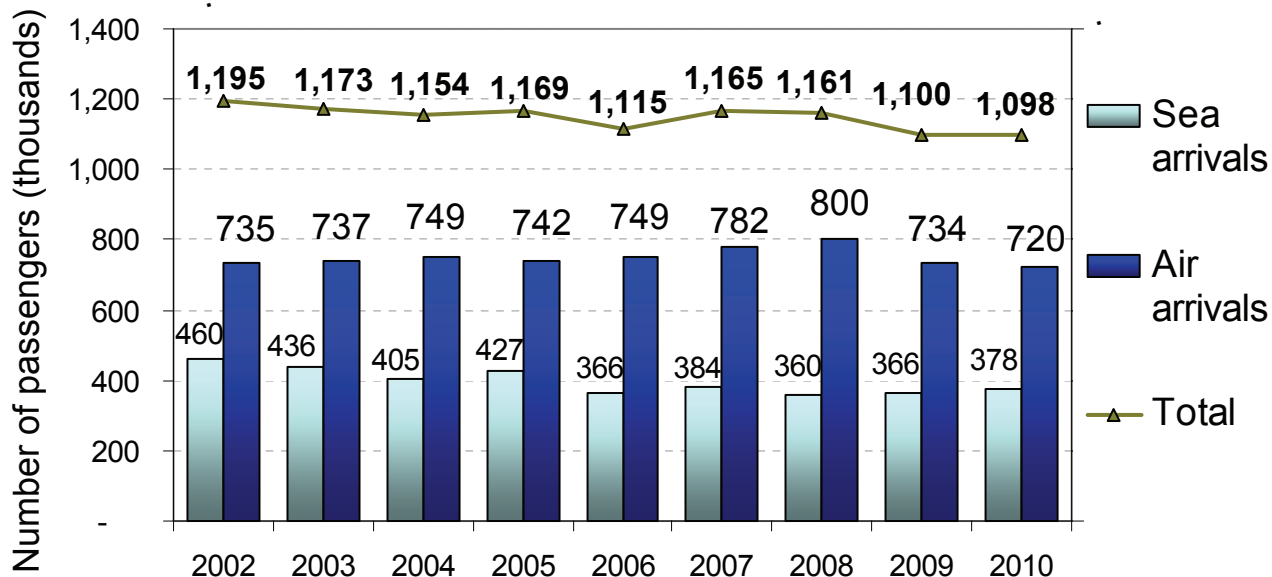


24. Sea and Air Transport

Total Number of Passengers, by Route

The total number of passenger (air and sea) arrivals in 2010 was almost 1,100,000, 1,500 less than in 2009. Sea arrivals were up on 2009, air arrivals were down.

Figure 24.1 Total Number of Sea and Air Passenger Arrivals, 2002-2010



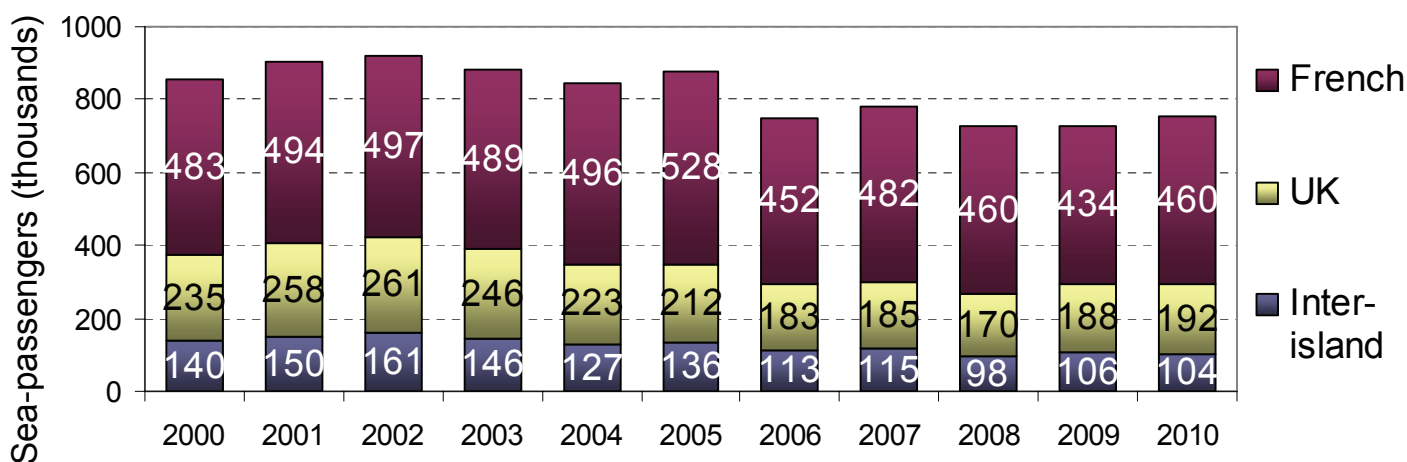
Numbers are in thousands of arrivals only. Passengers by air exclude transit passengers.

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

Sea Transport

In 2010, the total number of sea passengers (arrivals and departures) for all routes was over 750,000, around 20,000 more than in 2009. Cruise passengers are not shown on the chart – there were over 700 in 2010.

Figure 24.2 Total Number of Sea Passengers, by Route, 2000-2010



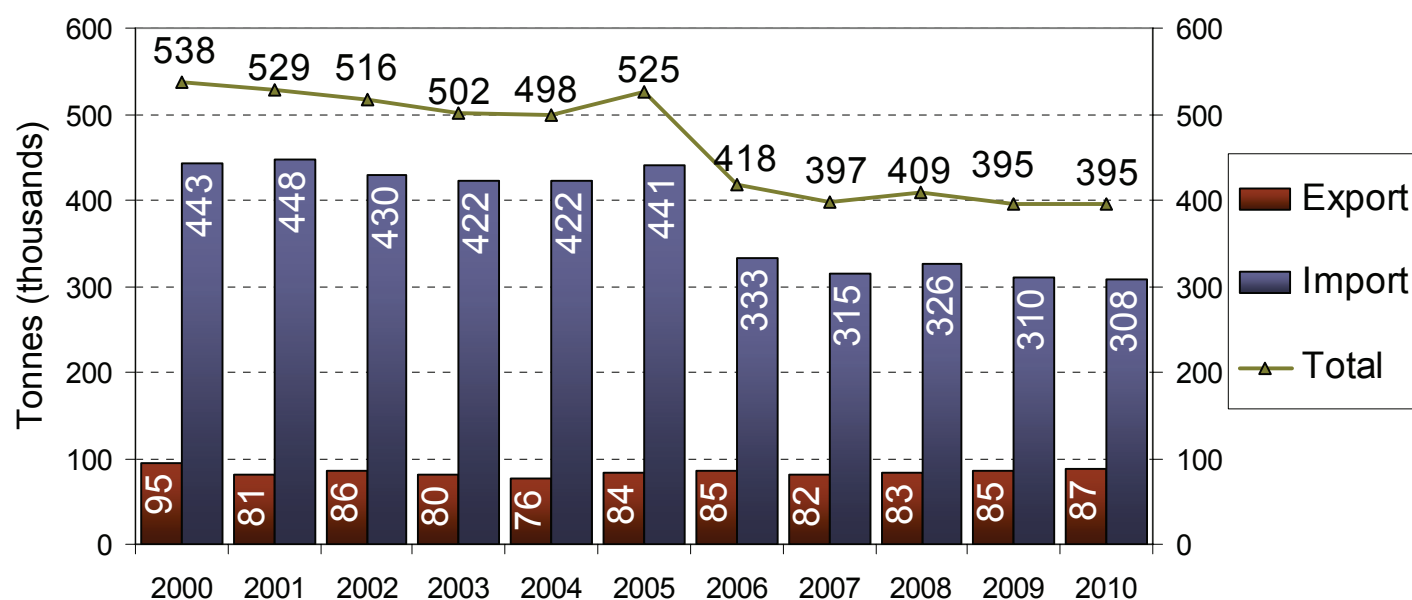
Source: Jersey Harbours Department. Notes:

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

Sea Freight

More than 395,000 tonnes of freight were shipped (exports and imports combined) through St Helier Harbour in 2010.

Figure 24.3 Annual Sea Freight, 2000-2010



Source: Jersey Harbours Department.

Table 24.1 Freight by Commodity (Import and Export), 2009 & 2010, tonnes

	2009	2010
Aggregate	32	200
Cement	32,210	26,760
Containerised Freight	336,426	338,128
Fertiliser	-	1,286
General Freight	1,202	2,285
Scrap	8,792	10,565
Timber	2,945	4,402
Trade Vehicles	13,201	11,625
Lift on, Lift off Freight (Lo Lo)	113,809	118,479
Roll on, Roll off Freight (Ro Ro)	280,999	276,793
Total	394,808	395,272

Source: Jersey Harbour Department.

The total amount of freight entering Jersey remained at essentially the same level in 2010 as 2009, with general freight increasing by almost half (47%).

Further Reading: Jersey Harbour Department, Annual Report.

24. Sea and Air Transport

Airport Traffic

The total number of air passengers (arrivals) in 2010 was 1.8% lower than in 2009, some 720,249 compared with 733,822.

Total UK passenger arrivals decreased by almost 13,300, and represented 85% of the total air passenger traffic, the same proportion as in 2008 and 2009. Inter-island traffic increased by almost 1% whilst international traffic from Continental Europe decreased by 3%.

Table 24.2 Passenger Arrivals 2009 and 2010

Point of Origin	2009	2010
UK Passengers	622,494	609,234
Inter-Island Passengers	72,751	73,573
Continental Passengers	38,577	37,442
Total Passengers	733,822	720,249

Source: www.jersey.com/marketinginfo

25. Vehicle Transport

Number of Vehicles

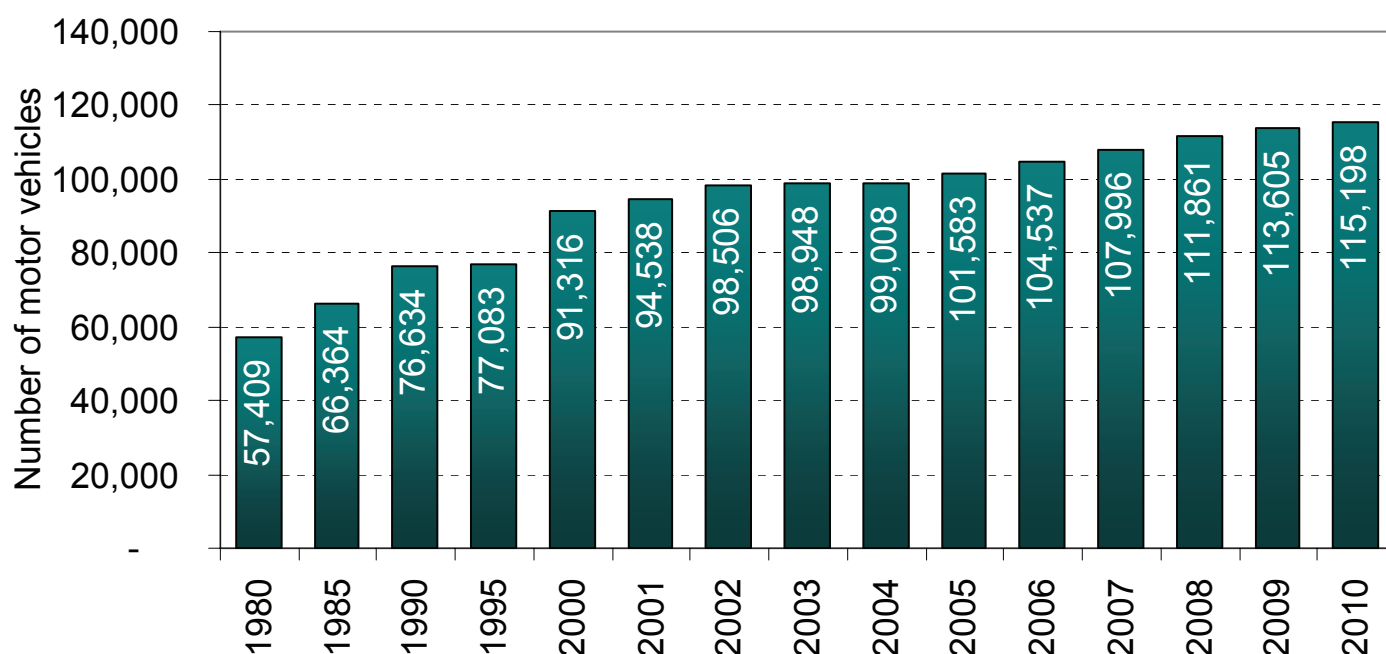
The number of vehicle records on the Driver and Vehicle Standards (DVS) register surpassed 100,000 for the first time in 2005 and stood at 115,198 as at 31 December 2010.

This 2010 figure represents a net increase of 1,624 on 2009. The increase comprises the difference between new registrations (8,772), scrapped (1,781) and exported (5,367) vehicles.

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

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

Figure 25.1 Total Number of Vehicles Registered in Jersey, 1980-2010



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

25. Vehicle Transport

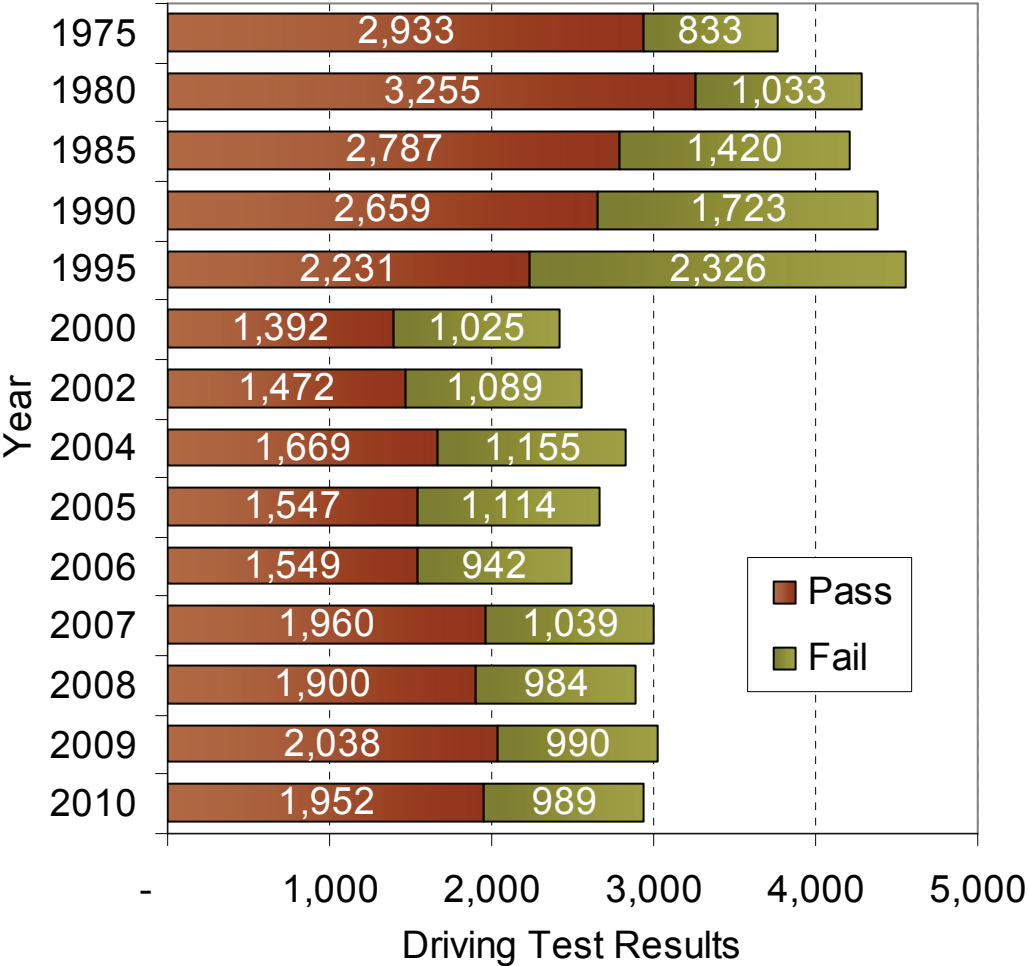
2,941 people (1,644 males and 1,297 females) took a practical driving test in 2010. A higher proportion of males passed than females, with 1,167 males (71%) and 785 females (61%) passing. In total, 989 people failed, made up of 48% males and 52% females. Of the total practical driving tests, 2,259 (77%) were taken in a car.

Table 25.1 Practical Driving Test Results by Gender, 2010

	Male	Female	Total
Pass	1,167	785	1,952
Fail	477	512	989

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

Figure 25.2 Practical Driving Test Results, 1975-2010



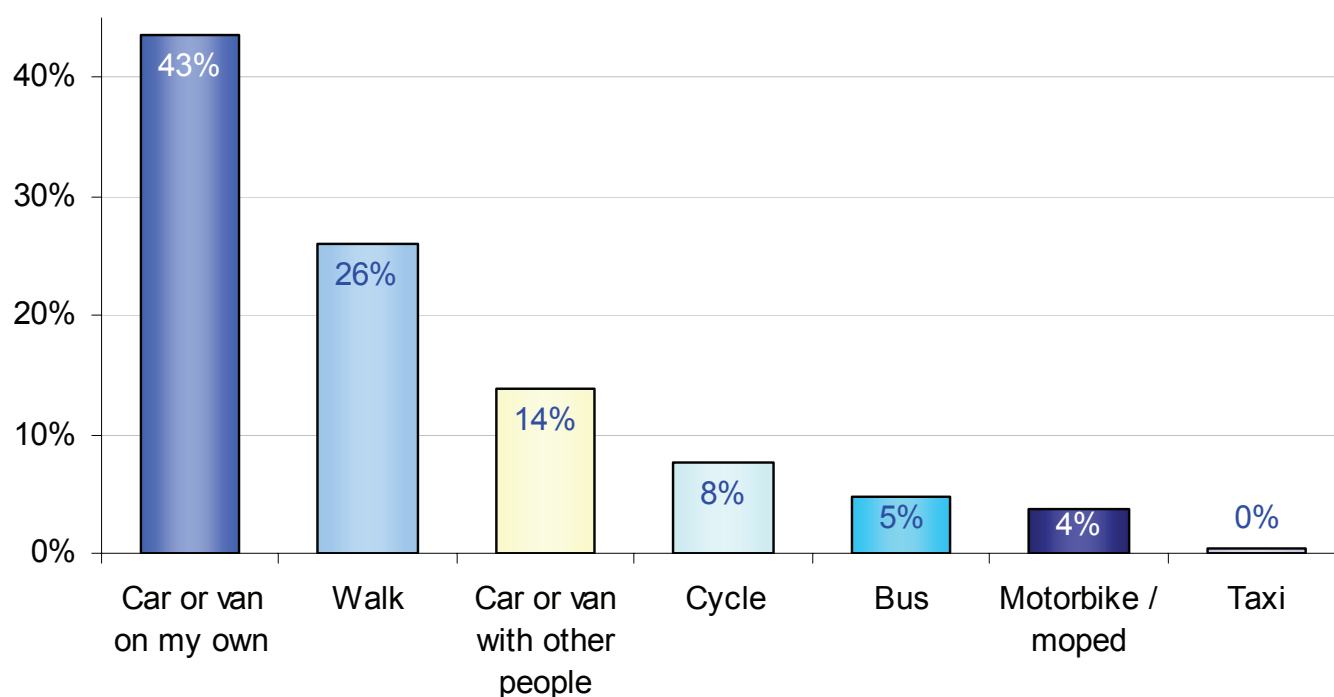
Some 4,669 people booked a theory driving test in 2010 but around one in ten (501) failed to attend. Of those who did attend, 1,885 passed - a pass-rate of 45%.

Source: Driver and Vehicle Standards Department.

Transport to work (Source: JASS 2010)

JASS 2010 showed a slight increase in the proportion of people walking to work compared with 2008, with over a quarter (26%) in 2010 compared to 22% in 2008. Nearly three-fifths (57%) travel to work by car, 43% on their own and 14% with other people. One in twenty (5%) use the bus to get to work, whilst around one in twelve (8%) cycle.

Figure 25.3 Mode of travel to work, 2010



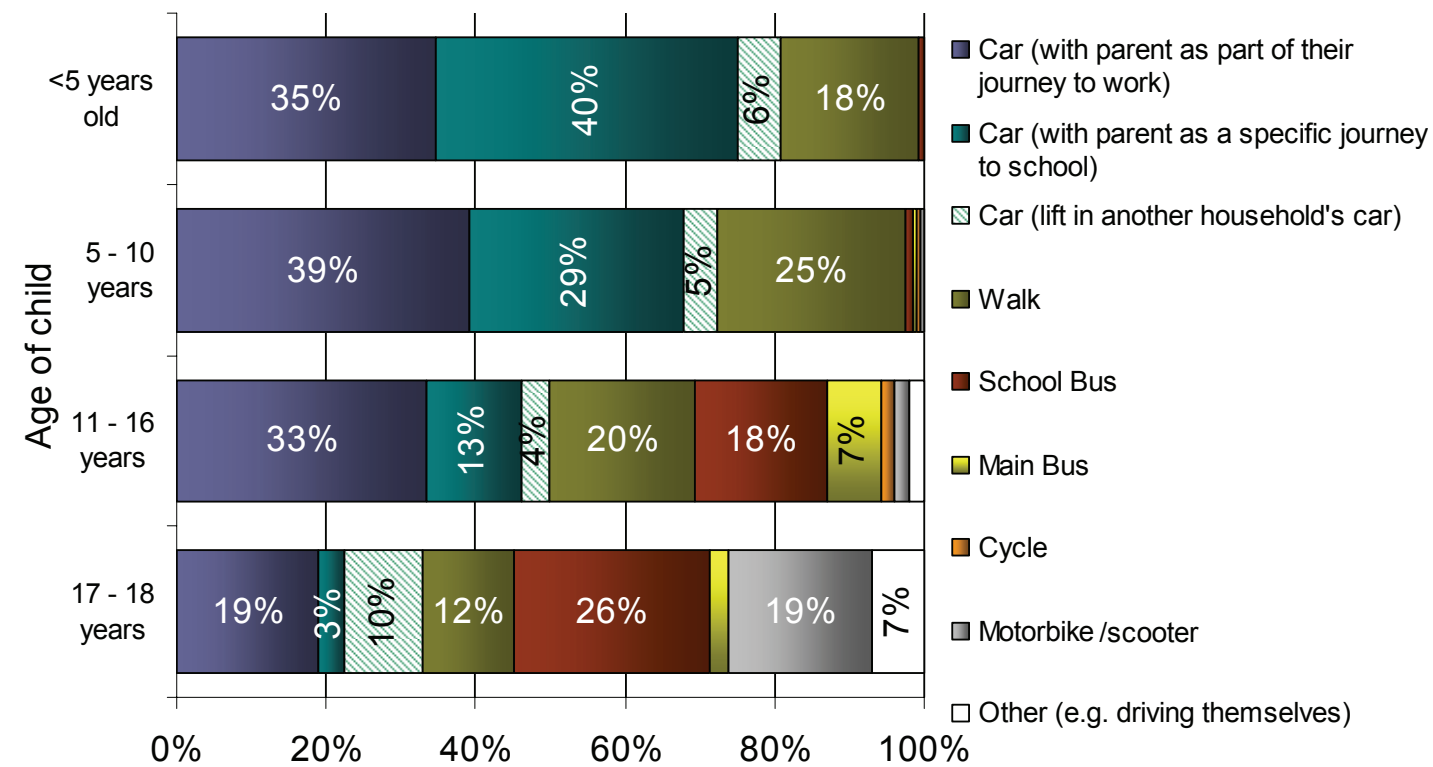
School Transport

As recorded in JASS 2008, a quarter (27%) of households in Jersey have children who are at school. The mode of transport used to get to school varies according to the age of the child, as Figure 25.4 shows; four-fifths (81%) of pre-school children go to school in a car, two-fifths (40%) as a specific journey to the school and over a third (35%) dropped off on a parent's way to work. About a sixth (18%) of pre-schoolers went to school on foot.

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

25. Vehicle Transport

Figure 25.4 How children travel to school, by age-group, 2008



Bus Travel (Source: JASS 2010)

Despite just 5% of the population using the bus to get to work, one in ten people (10%) report that they “Regularly” use the bus, with a half (50%) “Sometimes” using the bus. Around two-fifths of adults “Never” travel by bus.

Regular bus use increases in those aged 65 years or over, with almost a sixth (15%) of this age group “Regularly” travelling by bus, compared to one in ten (10%) of those aged 16 – 44 years.

Table 25.2 Percentage of bus use by age, 2010

	16 – 34 years	35 – 44 years	45 – 54 years	55 – 64 years	65 years or more	All ages
Regularly	10	9	5	7	15	10
Sometimes	50	47	49	51	52	50
Never	40	43	45	41	33	41
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

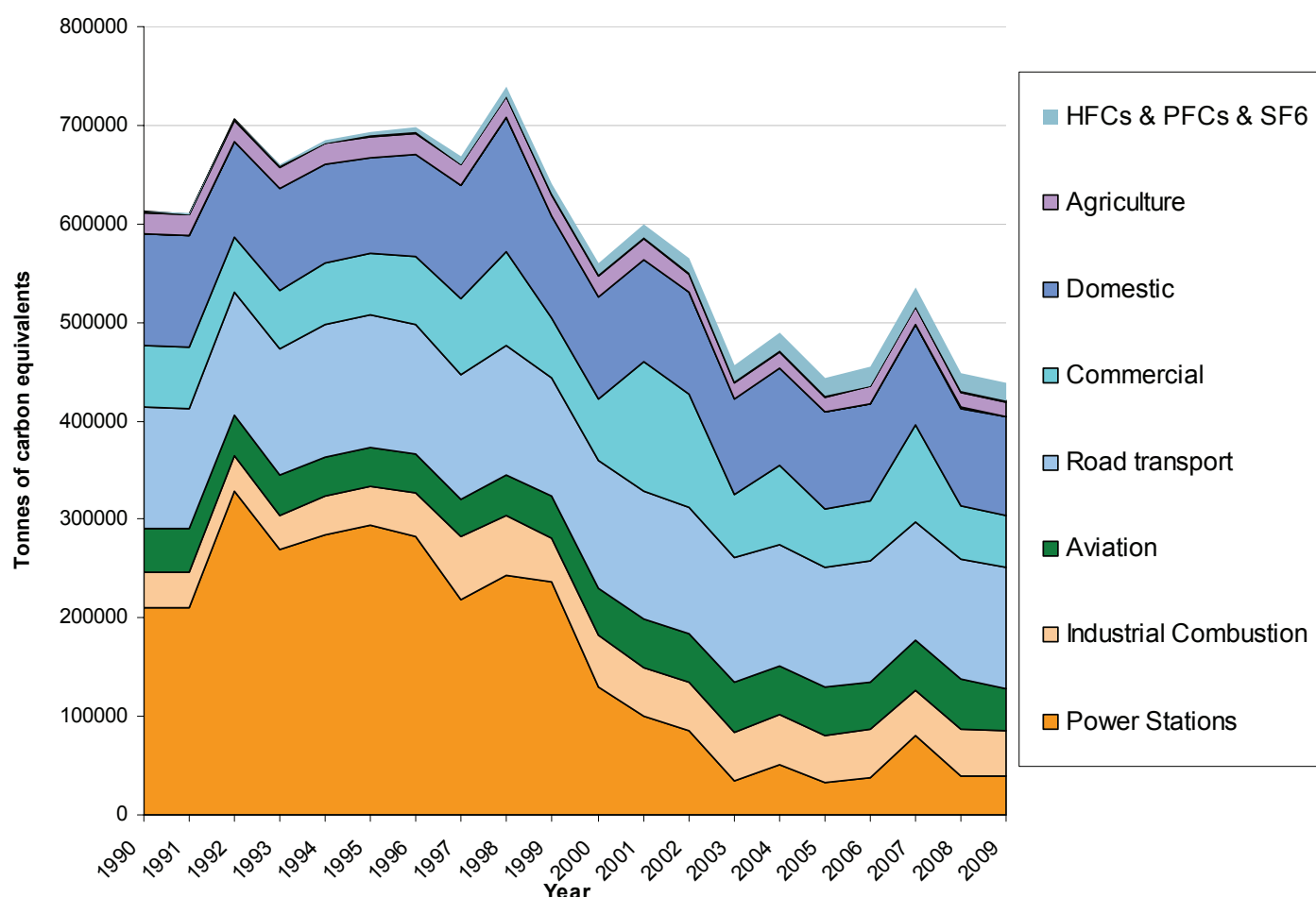
26. Environment

Green House Gas Emissions

Jersey is a signatory of the Kyoto Protocol and as such is committed to reducing its emissions of Green House Gases.

By switching the electrical energy supply from an on-Island oil-fired plant to imported electricity from the European Grid, the Island's Green House Gas Emissions have reduced. Throughout most of the 1990's imports accounted for between 40% and 60% of public electricity supply; by 2008 imported electricity accounted for 96% of the total.

Figure 26.1 Greenhouse Gas Emissions (tonnes of CO₂ equivalents)



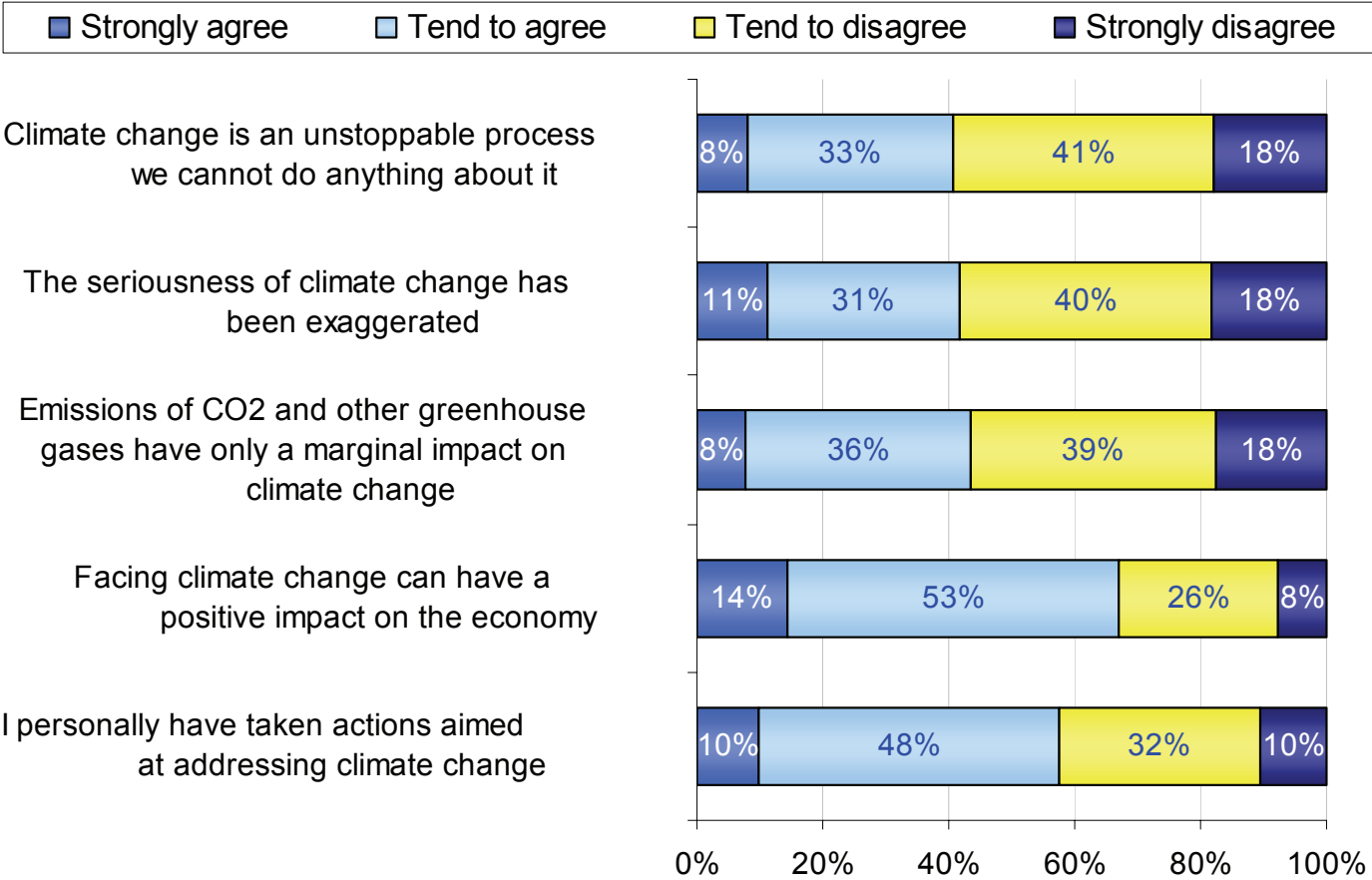
Source: AEA on behalf of the Department of the Environment

Attitudes to Climate Change (Source: JASS 2010)

The 2010 Jersey Annual Social Survey asked Islanders their opinion on Climate Change and what initiatives they had done in the context of addressing climate change.

Almost nine out of ten people thought that climate change was a problem, with roughly equal proportions saying it was a “Very serious” (43%) or a “Fairly serious” (45%) problem. Around one in eight (12%) though it was “Not a problem”.

Figure 26.2 Extent to which Islanders agree or disagree with the following statements



Nearly half of Islanders (47%) felt that the States of Jersey is “Not doing enough” to address climate change; a similar proportion (46%) felt this way about the UK Government. Almost a quarter thought that these two organisations are “Doing about the right amount” whilst fewer than one in twenty thought they were “Doing too much”.

Environmental Initiatives (Source: JASS 2010)

Figure 26.3 Environmental initiatives Islanders have considered or would consider doing, *energy related*

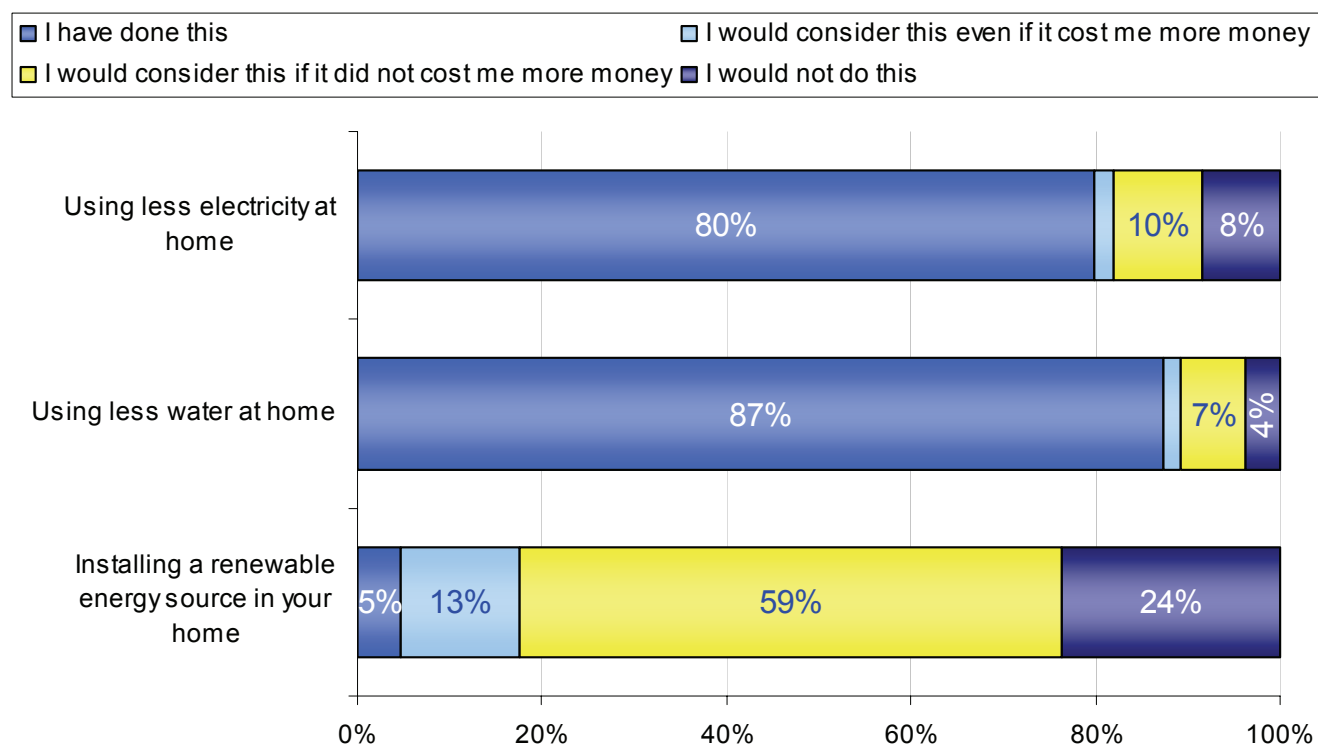
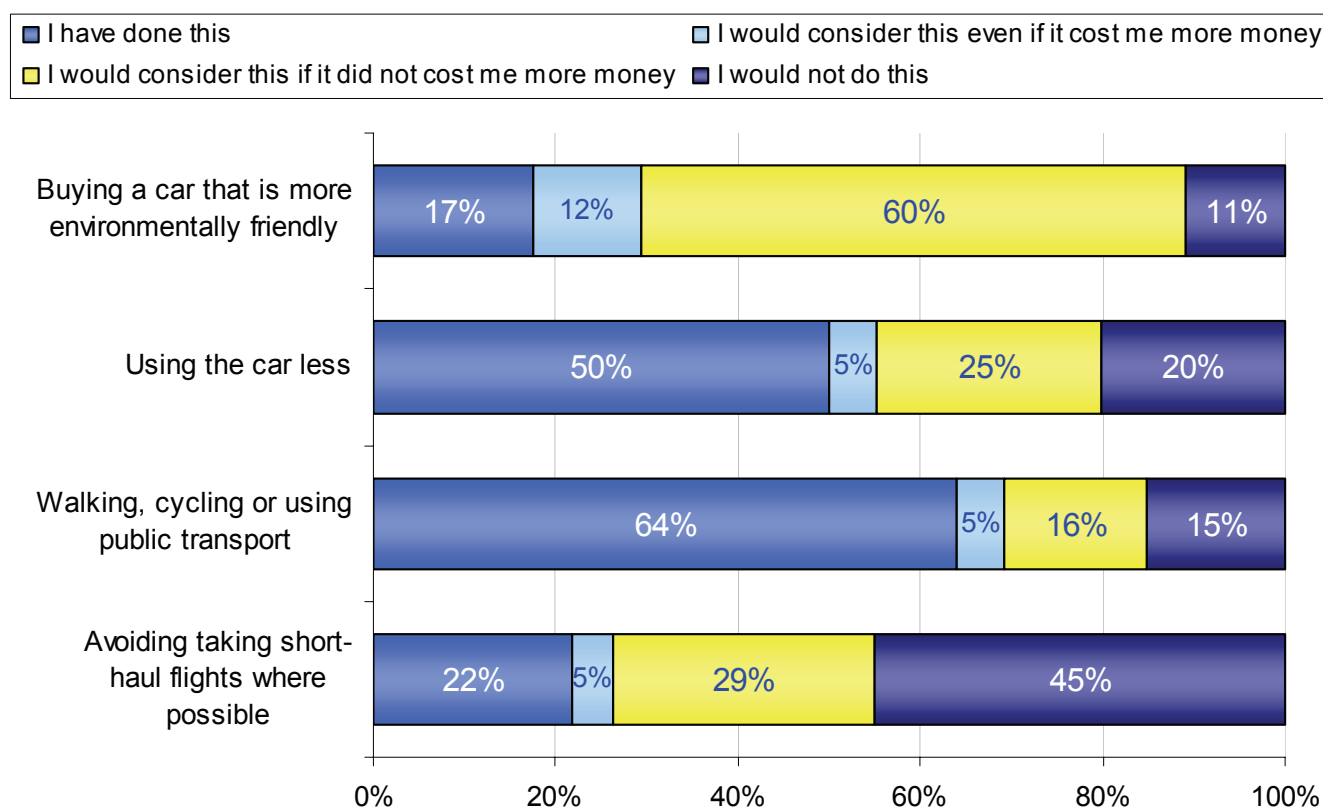


Figure 26.4 Environmental initiatives Islanders have considered or would consider doing, *travel and transport related*



26. Environment

Air Quality

The States of Jersey have two Turnkey Osiris¹⁴ Particle Monitors based at two locations in St. Helier; these monitors measure the air particle levels every 15 minutes.

Particles are associated with a range of health effects, including effects of the respiratory and cardiovascular system, asthma and mortality.

Table 26.1 Air pollution results 1st Jan - 31st Dec 2010

Site	Annual data capture	Exceeded objectives
Town centre	80%	23 times
Coastal road	77%	3 times

Note: Annual data capture refers to days of the year when the unit is not out of commission for service or repair.

The objectives refer to the European Commission and the UK Air Quality objectives.

Table 26.2 Air Pollution Levels 2010 (days)

Air pollution bandings	Running 24 hour mean	Town centre site	Coastal road site
Low:	<50 µg/m ³	259	287
Moderate:	50-74 µg/m ³	18	3
High:	75-99 µg/m ³	5	0
Very high:	≥100 µg/m ³	0	0

Particle¹⁵ concentrations in Jersey in 2010 were generally higher than the UK comparison sites but broadly similar to those found in London and Bristol. The main air quality issues in Jersey relate to the impact of traffic.

Further Reading: Annual Report on the Turnkey Osiris Particle Results, Health and Social Services Department

¹⁴ OSIRIS: Optical scattering instantaneous respirable dust indication system

¹⁵ PM₁₀ are particles with a mean aerodynamic diameter of 10 microns

27. Water

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

Bathing Water Quality

All sixteen Jersey beaches tested in 2010 passed the 'European Imperative Standard'. The 100% compliance was higher than the UK average.

Fourteen out of sixteen beaches passed the stricter 'European Guide Standard' in 2010. The percentage pass was the same as 2009, despite more rainfall during 2010.

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

Table 27.1 Compliance of bathing waters with European Community bathing water standards, 2010

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

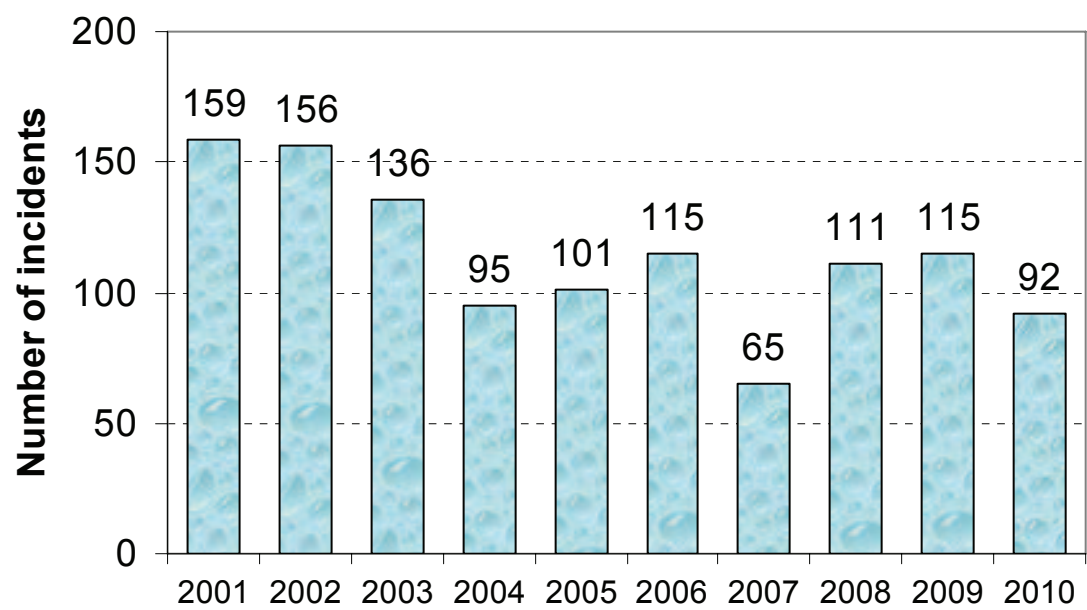
☺ = Pass, ☹ = Fail

Pollution Incidents

The total number of pollution incidents reported to the Environment Division has declined by more than a third since the implementation of the Water Pollution (Jersey) Law, 2000, see Figure 27.1,

Oil related incidents (mainly from domestic oil tanks and pipework) continue to account for around half of all pollution incidents.

Figure 27.1 Total number of reported pollution incidents, 2001-2010



Pollution hotline telephone number: (01534) - 709535

Figure 27.2 Distribution of pollution incidents by type (percent), 2010

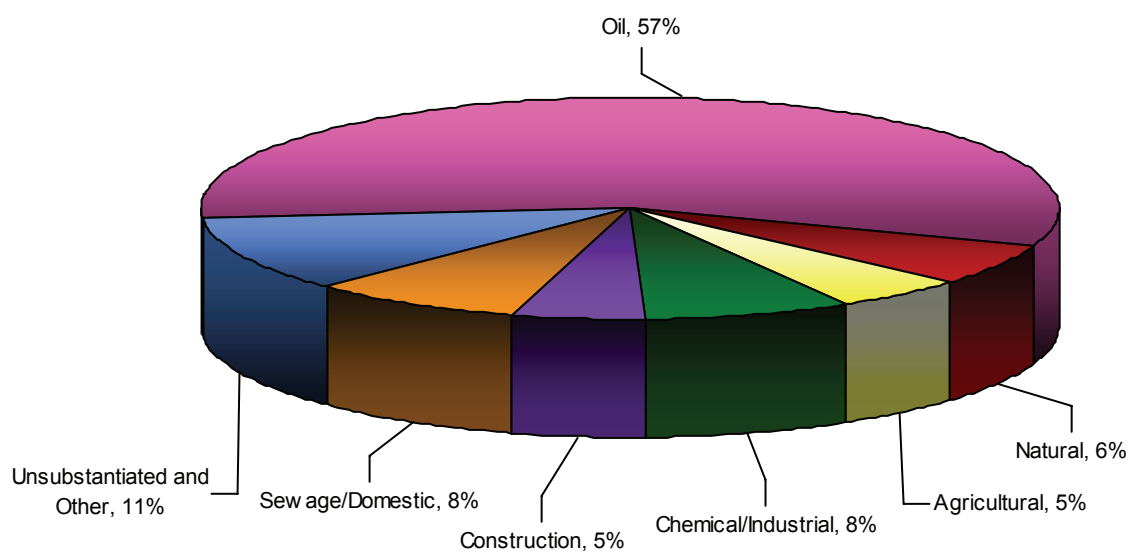


Table 27.2 Water Connection and Consumption, 1996-2009

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

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

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

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

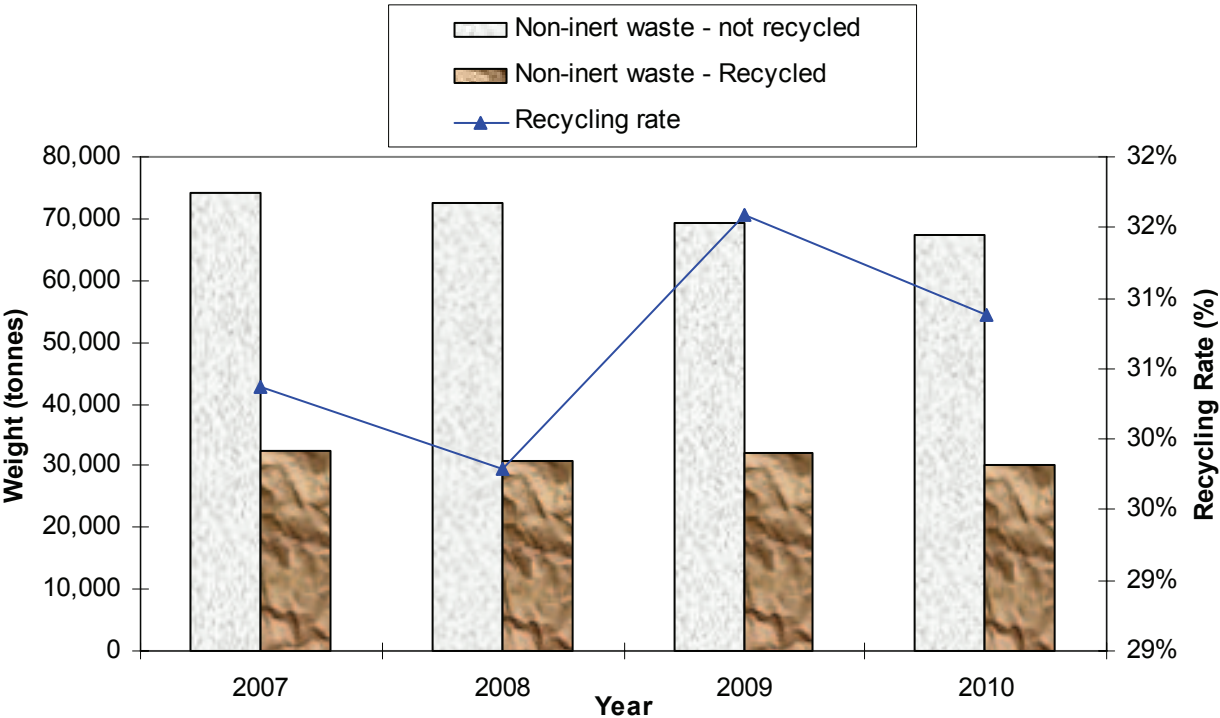
28. Waste Management

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

Recycling Rate

The Island achieved a recycling rate of 31% in 2010, recycling a total of 30,093 tonnes of material including garden waste, paper and televisions. The States of Jersey target is to reach a recycling rate of at least 36% by 2018.

Figure 28.1 Total non-inert waste received at Bellozanne and percentage recycled



The Jersey Annual Social Survey 2010 looked at the use of recycling facilities by Islanders. It was found that over four-fifths (83%) of households recycle all or most of their glass bottles and jars and more than half recycle all or most of their newspapers/magazines and clothes/textiles.

Conversely, almost half of households do not recycle cardboard, cans, plastic bottles or batteries, with only between a third and two-fifths of households recycling each of these materials.

The survey found that there has been an increase in the proportion of households recycling each type of material over the past four years. Notably, the recycling of plastic bottles has increased, from only 15% of households in 2006 to more than half (52%) in 2010.

Table 28.1 Waste recycled (including composting), 2007-2010 (tonnes)

	2007	2008	2009	2010
Paper and cardboard	7,654	7,985	7,174	7,021
Packaging wood	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000*†
Aluminium cans	16	29	39	84
Textiles	507	499	486	477
Plastic (supermarket film, agricultural crop cover and plastic bottles)	484	503	858	964
Glass	7,719	8,490	7,520	7,190
Green waste received	14,997	11,239*	13,553	12,038
Household Metals		849	856	869
Electrical and Electronic Equipment		148	442	446
Batteries		5	5	4
Total recycled	32,377	30,747	31,934	30,093
Non-recyclable waste:				
Parish deliveries to Energy From Waste (EFW)	42,775	41,163	39,617	38,023
Miscellaneous deliveries to EFW	7,718	7,147	6,977	6,792
Bulky waste deliveries for shredding	23,158	23,577	22,014	21,994
Dried sewage sludge to EFW	5	2	0	0
Grit & rags from Sewage Treatment Works to EFW	554	595	552	547
Total residual	74,209	72,483	69,160	67,356
Total non-inert	106,586	103,231	101,094	97,449
Recycling rate (of non-inert)	30%	30%	32%	31%
Other figures (excluded from above)				
Scrap metal exported	10,940	6,882**	9,301	11,020
Aggregates	62,016	69,369	76,332	60,229
Ash	16,157	15,627	16,276	14,861
Sewage processed (million cubic metres)	12.1	12.2	9.8	10.2
% of sewage receiving full treatment	92.4	97.5***	98.1	97.5

* Including estimated total for December 2008

** Excluding 2,700 tonnes awaiting export

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

*† An estimated tonnage of packaging timber collected by the private sector for reuse and recycling.

Recycling

The total recycling rate in 2010 was 31%. The year on year drop of -1% can be largely attributed to the tonnages reported for glass and green waste. This may be attributable to manufacturers using thinner glass for items such as food and drink packaging; the tonnage collected may decline although the number of bottles and jars may increase. The total green waste collected for composting does not include the amount of green waste that was home composted which is increasing year on year as subsidised home composting kits continue to be sold through local garden centres.

28. Waste Management

Notable increases in the recycling of metals and plastics were recorded in 2010. This was the result of the ongoing expansion of the Island-wide bring-bank network; the launch of kerbside trial by St Helier in the La Pouquelaye area and the ongoing kerbside collections in St John, St Mary, Trinity and St Lawrence. This was supported by education and awareness raising activity through schools, community groups and the local media.

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

Kerbside

The parishes of St John, St Mary, Trinity and St Lawrence continued their household kerbside collections in 2010 by providing householders with a monthly collection for metal packaging, paper, plastic bottles and cardboard (St Lawrence only). The Parish of St Helier also introduced a kerbside collection to households in the La Pouquelaye area.

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

Bring-Banks

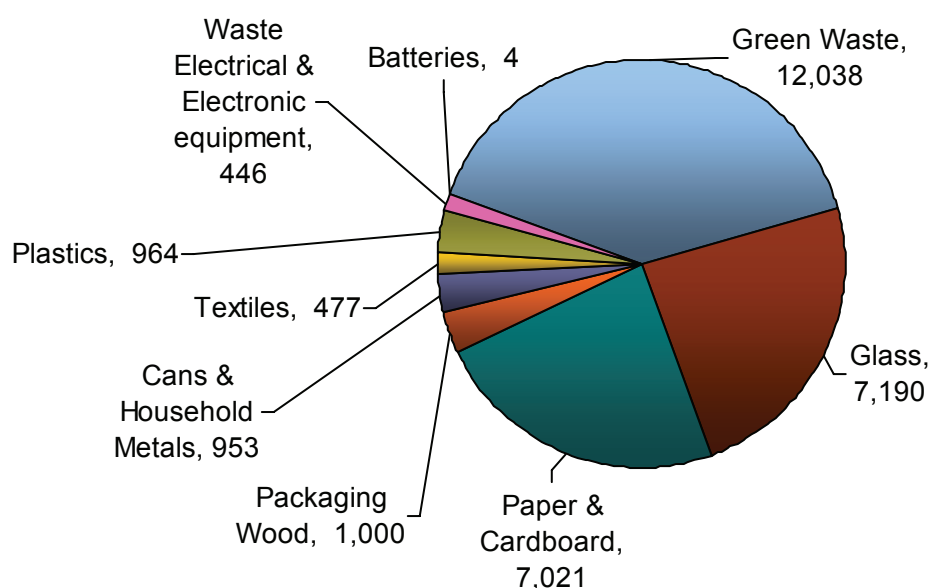
By the end of 2010, the bring-bank network contained 17 sites providing all twelve parishes with at least one site where household paper, metal packaging, plastic bottles and plastic bags can be collected for recycling. Cardboard recycling was introduced at three sites in 2010 to make it easier for islanders living in the west and east of Jersey to recycle household boxes and card packaging.

Recycling Centre

The Household Recycling Centre at Bellozanne opened in June 2007. The site provides collection facilities for a wide range of materials from TVs and computers to used cooking oil and cardboard. Due to the digital switchover in November 2010, more televisions were received at the Recycling Centre and exported for specialist recycling in the UK.

Green Waste Site

Green waste is composted for use on agricultural land and in gardens as a "Soil Improver".

Figure 28.2 Tonnes of recycled materials in 2010

Once the materials are collected they are processed for recycling. The next step in each material's life cycle is shown in Table 28.2.

Table 28.2 Recycling process by material

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

Source: Transport and Technical Services

29. Climate

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

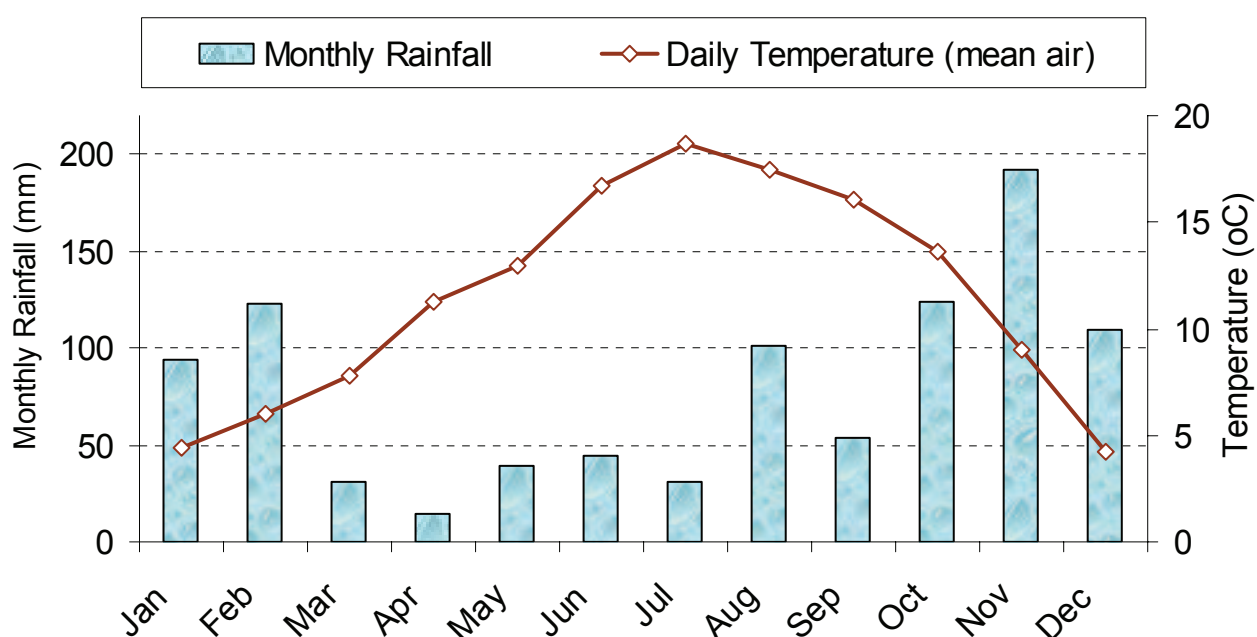
Table 29.1 Temperature, Sunshine and Rainfall, Period Averages 1981- 2010

	Daily Temperature(°C)	Daily Sunshine (hours)	Monthly Rainfall (mm)
Jan	6.6	2.3	92.4
Feb	6.5	3.4	70.8
Mar	8.5	4.5	69.4
Apr	10.4	6.8	56.2
May	13.5	7.8	54.7
Jun	16.1	8.6	48.2
Jul	18.1	8.5	44.3
Aug	18.3	7.9	51.3
Sep	16.5	6.4	62.7
Oct	13.4	4.0	104.7
Nov	9.9	2.8	106.3
Dec	7.3	2.2	113.7
Monthly Mean	12.1	5.4	Year total: 874.7

Source: www.jerseymet.gov.je

During 2010, Jersey received a total of 957.5mm of rain, experienced a mean air temperature of 11.5°C and received a total of 2,403.3 hours of sunshine.

Figure 29.1 Temperature and Rainfall, 2010



Source: Jersey Meteorological Department

Key Contacts

Area code: +44 (1534)

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 Fax: 446199

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Financial Services Commission

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Jersey Financial Services Commission
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Health and Social Services

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Key Contacts

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e-mail: immigration@gov.je, customs@gov.je

Tel: 448000

Fax: 448034 (customs)

.....448027 (immigration)

..... 448071 (passports)

Head of Service

Customs and Immigration Service

Maritime House

La Route du Port Elizabeth

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Income Tax

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Tel: 440300

Fax: 724315

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JE2 4WA

Treasury and Resources

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Tel: 445502

Fax: 445522

States Treasury

P.O. Box 353

St Helier, JE4 8UL

Other Useful Websites

Citizens Advice Bureau	www.cab.org.je
Jersey Chamber of Commerce	www.jerseychamber.com
Jersey Consumer Council	www.jerseyconsumercouncil.org
Jersey Evening Post	www.jerseyeveningpost.com
Jersey Finance Limited	www.jerseyfinance.je
Jersey Financial Services Commission	www.jerseyfsc.org
Jersey Legal Information Board	www.jerseylaw.je
States Assembly	www.statesassembly.gov.je
States of Jersey	www.gov.je
Statistics Unit	www.gov.je/statistics
The Société Jersiaise	www.societe-jersiaise.org

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Web: www.jersey.com

Reports Published by the States of Jersey Statistics Unit

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

www.gov.je/statistics

(Publication frequencies are given in brackets).

Economy and Employment

- Jersey Gross Value Added (GVA) and Gross National Income (GNI) 2009 *(annual publication)*
- Jersey Labour Market at December 2010 *(bi-annual publication)*
- Survey of Financial Institutions 2009 *(annual publication)*
- Registered Unemployment Report *(monthly)*

Population

- Population update 2009
- Report on the 2001 Jersey Census

Housing

- Jersey House Price Index, Quarter 4 2010 *(quarterly publication)*
- Jersey Housing Needs Survey 2007

Prices and Earnings

- Jersey Retail Prices Index, December 2010 *(quarterly publication)*
- UK/Jersey price comparison, June 2010 *(annual publication)*
- Index of Average Earnings, June 2010 *(annual publication)*
- Jersey Income Distribution Survey, 2010

Other

- Jersey in Figures 2010 *(annual publication)*
- Jersey Economic Digest 2010 *(annual publication)*
- Jersey Energy Trends 2008

States of Jersey Statistics Unit Publication Dates for 2011

January	12	Business Tendency Survey – Q4 2010
	26	RPI - December 2010
February	17	House Price Index - Q4 2010
March	9	Retail Sales – Q4 2010
April	6	Labour Market – December 2010
	13	Business Tendency Survey – Q1 2011
	20	RPI – March 2011
	27	Jersey in Figures
May	19	House Price Index – Q1 2011
June	8	Retail Sales – Q1 2011
	29	Survey of Financial Institutions – 2010
July	13	Business Tendency Survey – Q2 2011
	22	RPI – June 2011
August	18	House Price Index – Q2 2011
	24	Index of Average Earnings – June 2011
	31	UK/Jersey Price Comparison – June 2011
September	21	Retails Sales – Q2 2011
	28	GVA and GNI - 2010
October	5	Labour Market – June 2011
	19	Business Tendency Survey – Q3 2011
	21	RPI – September 2011
November	17	House Price Index – Q3 2011
December	7	Retail Sales – Q3 2011
	14	Jersey Economic Trends 2011

'Jersey in Figures, 2010' presents statistics relating to Jersey, Channel Isles, in a format that is easy to understand. The booklet is intended to be a convenient reference for government members, public and private institutions, the general public and visitors to the Island.

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