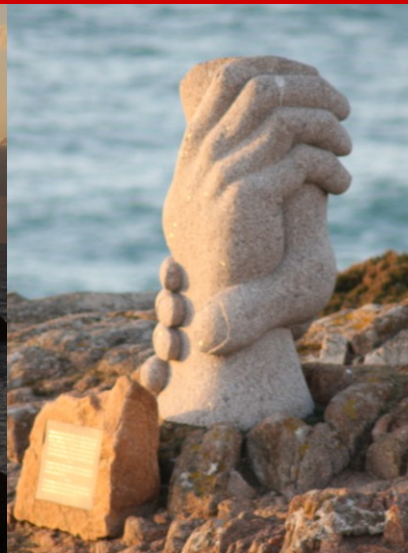




Jersey in Figures, 2011

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Foreword

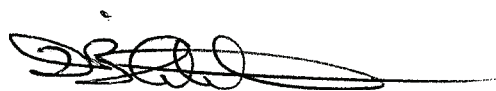
'Jersey in Figures, 2011' presents economic, social and environmental information about Jersey. The publication aims to be a convenient reference book for government members, public and private institutions, the general public and visitors to the Island.

'Jersey in Figures 2011' is published by the States of Jersey Statistics Unit. We are grateful to all States departments and private organisations for providing 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 2013.

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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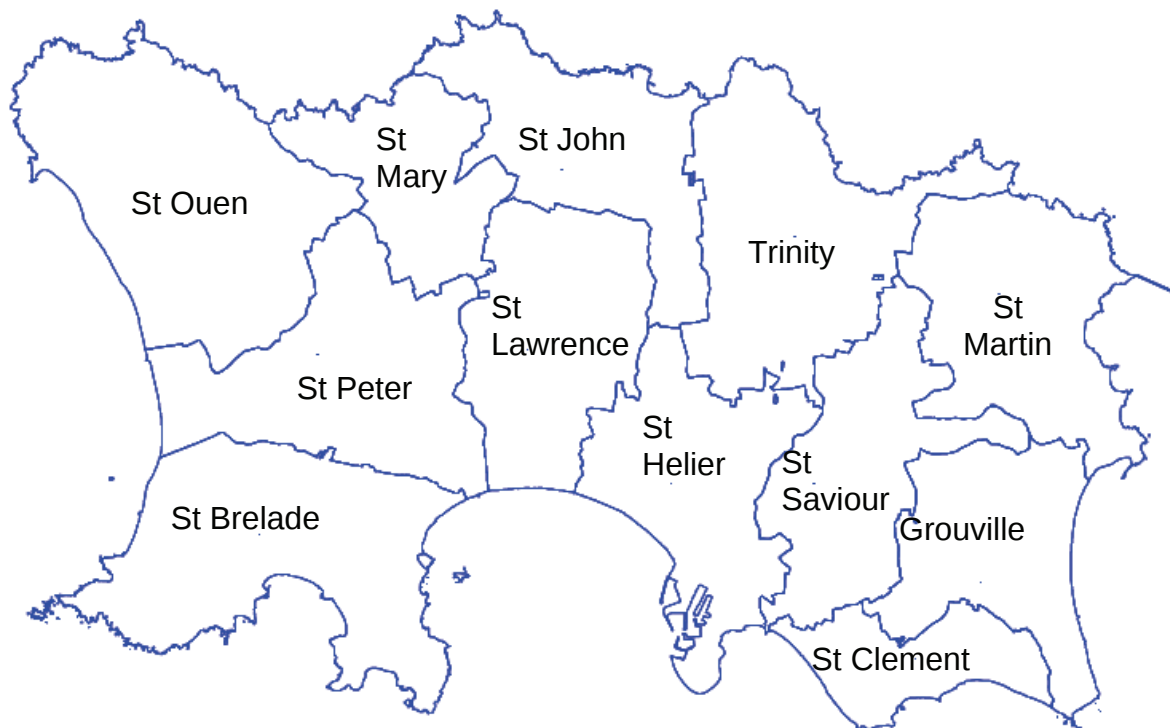
Front cover photos: S.J.J. Coe and M.E.S. Clarke

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, 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, 10 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 is comprised of a Council of Ministers and several Scrutiny Panels. There are 51 States members; a maximum of 25 members are in ministerial positions either as Ministers (ten members) or Assistant Ministers (up to 15 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 two-fifths of total economic activity in Jersey and employs about a quarter of the workforce.

Key Indicators

Economic Data (2010 figures)	
Gross Value Added (GVA)	£3.5 billion
Gross National Income (GNI)	£4.0 billion
States of Jersey:	
General Funds Income	£546 million
Net Revenue Expenditure	£599 million
Income Tax Returns	£394 million
Prices and Earnings	
All-Items Retail Prices Index (12 months to Dec 2011)	5.0%
Annual increase in average earnings (12 months to June 2011)	2.5%
Population	
Resident population (27 March 2011, Census Day)	97,857
Population per square kilometre (2011 Census)	819
<i>Proportion of population (2011 Census):</i>	
• <i>working age (women/men 16-59/64 years)</i>	66%
• <i>below working age</i>	17%
• <i>above working age</i>	18%

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.

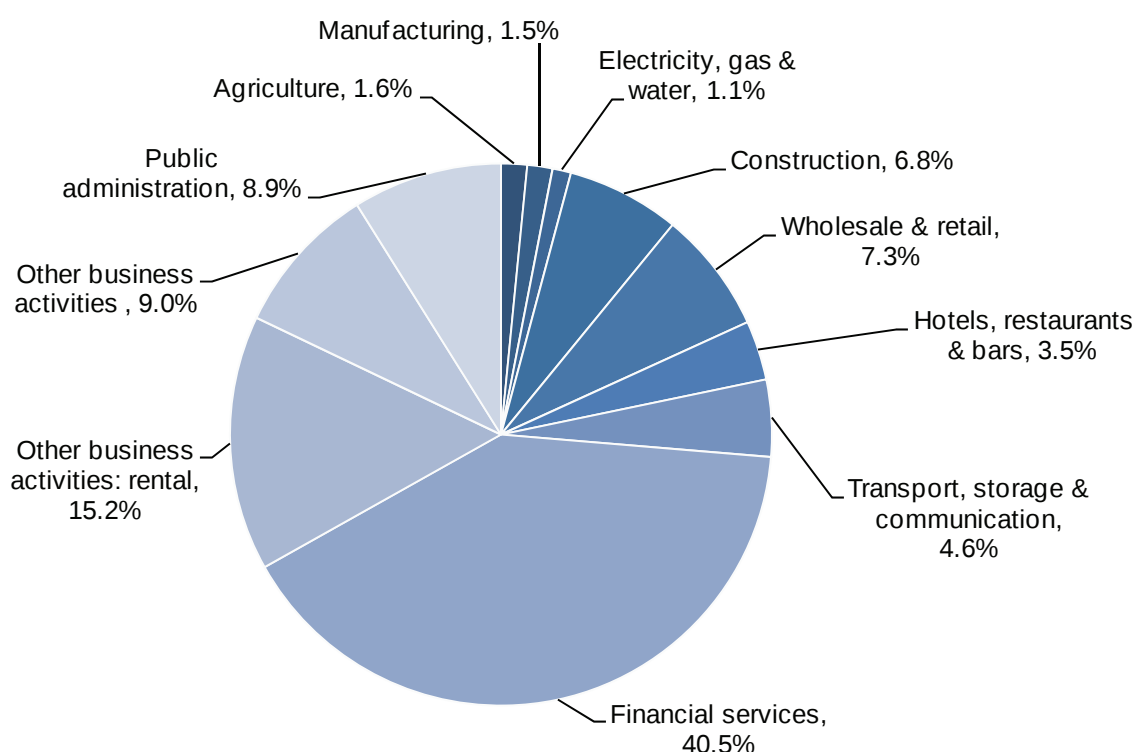
2. National Accounts

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 2010, total GVA (at basic prices) for Jersey was £3.5 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 2010, Jersey's GNI was £4.0 billion.

The GVA for each sector of Jersey's economy is shown in Figure 2.1. Financial services accounted for 41% of total GVA in 2010.

Figure 2.1: Gross Value Added by sector², 2010



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

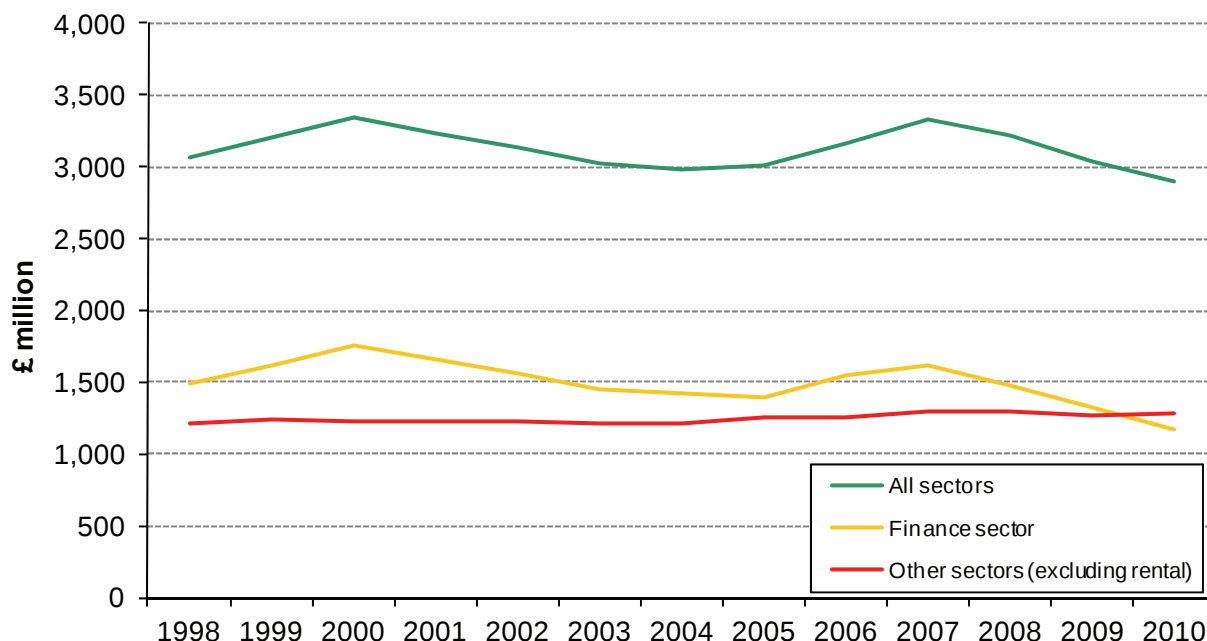
Table 2.1: GVA (basic) by sector at current year values: £ million

Sector	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 (r)	2010 (p)
Agriculture	47	48	44	47	50	53	57	62	55
Manufacturing	64	63	59	56	55	53	55	52	53
Electricity, gas & water	36	34	34	37	36	36	41	37	39
Construction	165	160	161	177	192	212	219	225	239
Wholesale & retail	200	210	215	228	239	256	249	253	257
Hotels, restaurants & bars	107	113	113	112	116	123	126	120	125
Transport, storage & communications	131	133	138	146	150	159	158	162	162
Financial Services	1,490	1,450	1,464	1,470	1,673	1,808	1,716	1,581	1,435
Other business activities	551	585	617	666	662	732	809	835	858
<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>302</i>	<i>318</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>533</i>	<i>539</i>
Public administration	210	223	235	244	257	276	294	304	316
Total GVA	3,001	3,019	3,080	3,183	3,430	3,708	3,725	3,629	3,540

Further reading: Jersey Gross Value Added (GVA) and Gross National Income (GNI) 2010: Statistics Unit, September 2011. Jersey Economic Digest 2011. (r) = revised, (p) = provisional

Historically, there has been a strong relationship between the finance industry and the overall Jersey economy (See Figure 2.2). The overall real term growth recorded up to 2000 was driven by the Finance sector. The subsequent periods of decline, growth and decline have resulted from the behaviour of the GVA of the Finance sector coupled with essentially stable real term GVA for the non-finance sectors of the economy.

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



In 2010, total GVA was the lowest recorded in real terms since at least 1998.

Figure 2.2 shows that the GVA of the Finance sector was surpassed by that of the combined non-finance sectors for the first time since 1998. In 2010, the GVA of the Finance sector fell by -11% in real terms whereas the non-finance sectors were essentially flat in real terms.

2. National Accounts

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

Sector	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 (r)	2010 (p)	Percentage Change 09/10
Agriculture	49	48	43	44	46	47	50	52	45	-14%
Manufacturing	67	63	57	53	50	47	48	43	44	1%
Electricity, gas & water	38	34	33	35	33	33	35	31	32	5%
Construction	173	160	156	168	177	190	190	188	195	4%
Wholesale & retail	209	210	209	216	220	229	215	212	210	-1%
Hotels, restaurants & bars	112	113	109	106	107	110	109	100	102	2%
Transport, storage & communications	137	133	133	138	138	143	137	136	133	-2%
Finance	1,557	1,450	1,417	1,389	1,540	1,622	1,484	1,325	1,173	-11%
Other Business Activity	575	585	597	630	609	657	699	700	701	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>253</i>	<i>260</i>	<i>3%</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>447</i>	<i>441</i>	<i>-1%</i>
Public administration	219	223	227	230	237	247	255	255	258	1%
Total GVA	3,136	3,018	2,980	3,010	3,157	3,325	3,220	3,042	2,893	-5%

3. Financial Services

Bank deposits and fund administration in Jersey

Over the past decade, total bank deposits held in Jersey have increased by around £40 billion, reaching more than £200 billion in 2007. The number of bank licences has declined by 31 over the same period, mainly due to mergers.

Table 3.1 Bank Deposits in Jersey, 2001-2011

	Number of Banks	Deposits (£ billion)		
		Sterling	Currency	Total
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
2011	39	55.9	111.4	167.3

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

The total value of collective funds administered from Jersey grew by around £145 billion between 2001 and 2008 reaching almost £240 billion. This total then dropped by £77 billion in 2009, and has since increased to almost £200 billion in 2011.

Table 3.2 Total Value and Number of Funds Administered from Jersey, 2001-2011

	Number of Funds	Total No. of Separate Pools	Total Value £ billion
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
2011	1,365	2,457	193.7

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

The number of funds administered from Jersey has more than 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 2011 reported an increase in the number of clients of 200 (1%) compared with 2010. This increase was reflected in the value of funds managed (up 1% on 2010); the average asset value per client has remained at a similar level to 2010.

Table 3.3 Value of Funds Managed and Number of Clients, Sept 2008-2011

	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change
Clients	15,919	14,797	14,750	14,968	+1
Assets (£ billion)	17.64	18.92	20.62	20.82	+1
Average asset value per client (£ million)	1.11	1.28	1.40	1.39	0

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

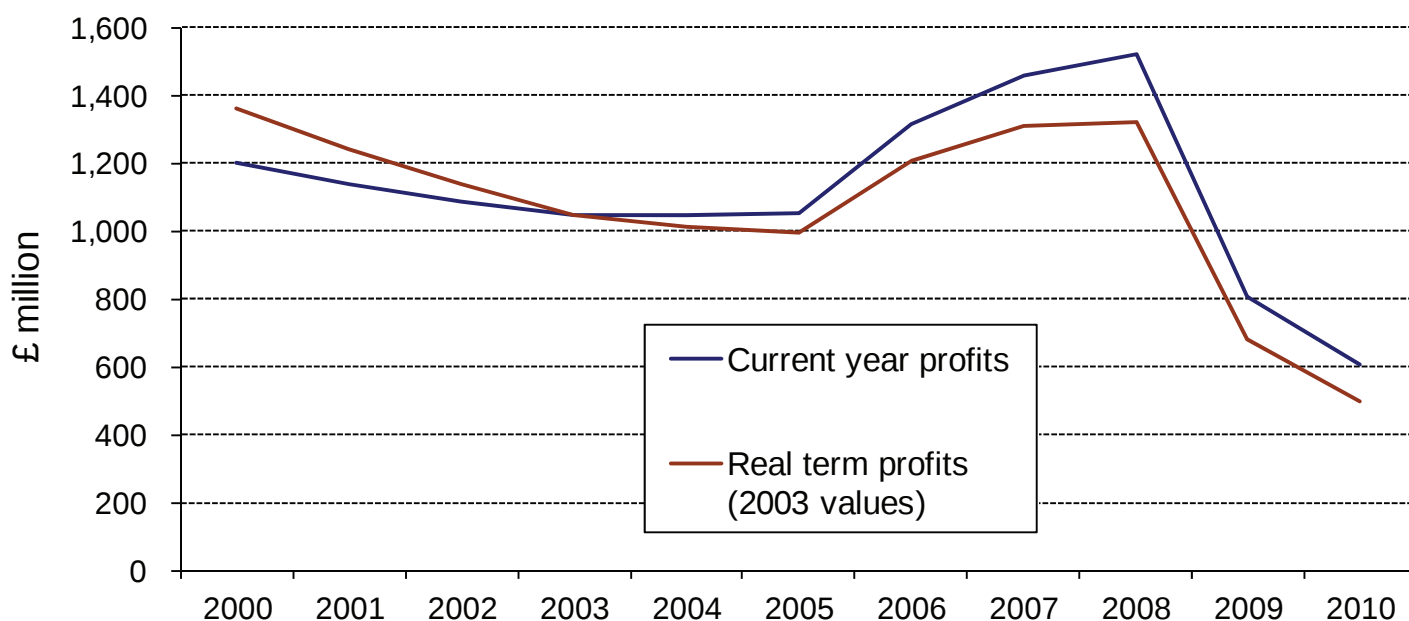
Jersey is becoming a key jurisdiction for corporate listings; on 30th September 2011 there were 33,194 live companies on the register.

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 2010 was estimated at £605 million. This total represents a fall of a quarter (-25%) compared with 2009, which itself had seen a fall of almost a half (-47%) compared with 2008. Thus, the total net profit of Jersey's finance industry has fallen by -60% in the two years to 2010.

Figure 3.1 Estimated Total Profit for the Financial Services Sector, 2000-2010



Profits in the Banking sub-sector fell by almost a third (-32%) in 2010 to £350 million. Three-fifths (60%) of companies engaged in Banking activities recorded a fall in profits on an annual basis. Over the two-year-period since 2008, Banking profits have declined by -70%.

Profits recorded by the Fund management sub-sector fell by about a fifth (-20%) to £70 million in 2010. The Trust and company administration and Accountancy sub-sectors recorded similar declines in profit, each down by -19% on an annual basis.

Although the decline in profits recorded by Fund management reflects the volatile nature of global markets in recent years, it is the first time in eight years that the Trust and company administration sub-sector has reported a fall in annual profits. Estimated profits for Trust and company administration (excluding Legal activities) declined to £117 million in 2010, with more than two-fifths (42%) of such companies reporting a reduction in profits compared with 2009. This sub-sector had previously experienced ongoing growth in profits each year since 2002.

Profits for Accountancy in 2010 were estimated to be £19 million, a fall of £4 million from 2009.

The Legal sub-sector was the only area to report growth in profits in 2010. Annual net profits for this sub-sector were estimated to have risen by more than a third (34%) compared with 2009, to approximately £50 million.

Profit per employee across the finance sector in 2010 was £51,000 per full-time equivalent (FTE)³ employee, a fall of a quarter (-25%) on 2009, reflecting the large decrease seen in total profits in 2010.

Total expenditure on goods and services by Jersey's finance sector was £690 million in 2010, 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, 2002-2010 (current year values)

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total Profit	£M	1,070	1,020	1,020	1,050	1,310	1,460	1,520	810	610
Banks		888	829	820	843	1,060	1,200	1,160	518	350
Fund managers		67	74	77	80	108	98	182	87	70
Trust & co. admin & Legal		90	98	103	112	122	142	159	181	167
Accountants		20	17	17	20	18	21	24	23	19
Total Manpower(FTE)		11,660	11,150	11,050	11,210	11,800	12,480	12,800	12,350	12,080
Banks		5,730	5,220	5,150	4,980	5,490	5,590	5,540	5,480	5,150
Fund managers		620	600	570	530	540	630	690	500	540
Trust & co. admin & Legal		3,960	4,190	4,180	4,510	4,540	5,020	5,200	5,480	5,520
Accountants		890	690	720	720	780	800	920	910	880
Average Profit per FTE employee	£k	95	95	96	98	115	121	123	68	51
Total Expenditure on employment	£M	440	440	460	500	570	650	700	640	690
Average employment cost per FTE	£k	38.9	41.4	43.2	46.7	50.1	53.7	56.3	53.7	59.0

All numbers have been rounded independently.

Further reading: Survey of Financial Institutions, 2010, published annually by the Statistics Unit; Jersey Financial Services Commission www.jerseyfsc.org

4. Tourism

Number of Staying Visitors and Day Trippers

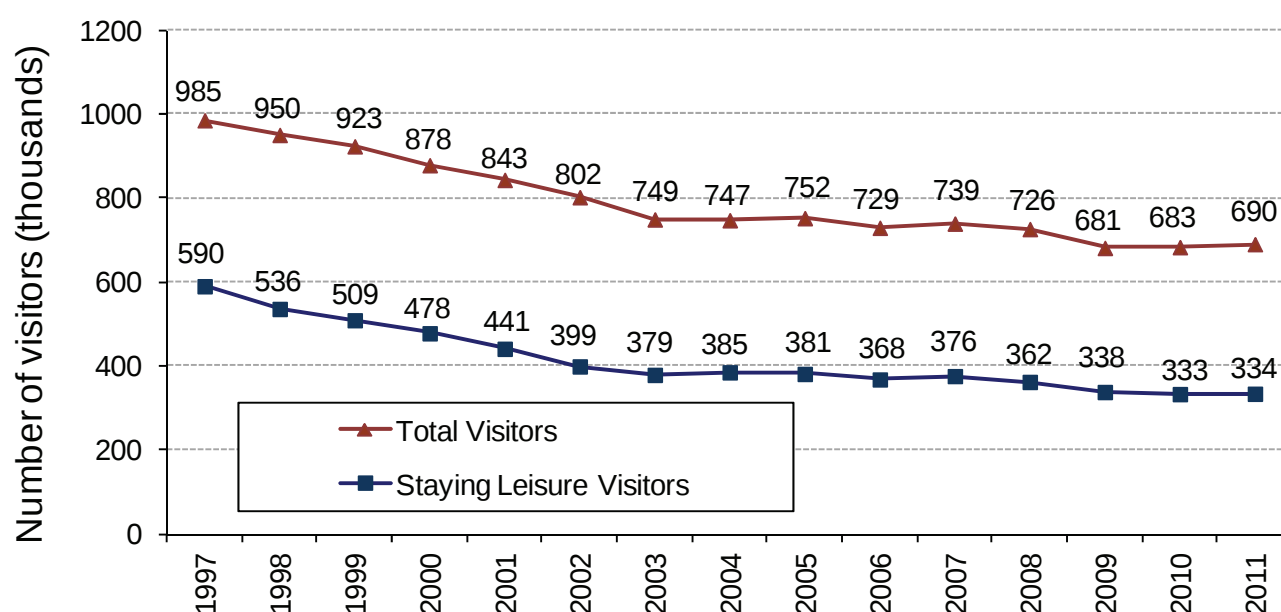
Between 2010 and 2011, the total number of staying leisure visitors decreased by 0.5% to 334,400; in contrast, the number of leisure day visits increased by 0.6% to 100,400.

Total on-Island visitor expenditure was £242 million, an average of £350 per visitor (all categories).

Table 4.1 Visitor Expenditure, Volume and Occupancy Rates, 2011

On-Island visitor expenditure	£242 million
<u>Number of visitors</u>	
Total tourism	689,700
Staying leisure	334,400
Business	98,200
Staying conference	9,300
Leisure day visits	100,400
Visiting yachtsmen	23,400
Registered accommodation establishments	143
Registered tourism bed spaces	12,000
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	62%
Average yearly bed space occupancy	54%

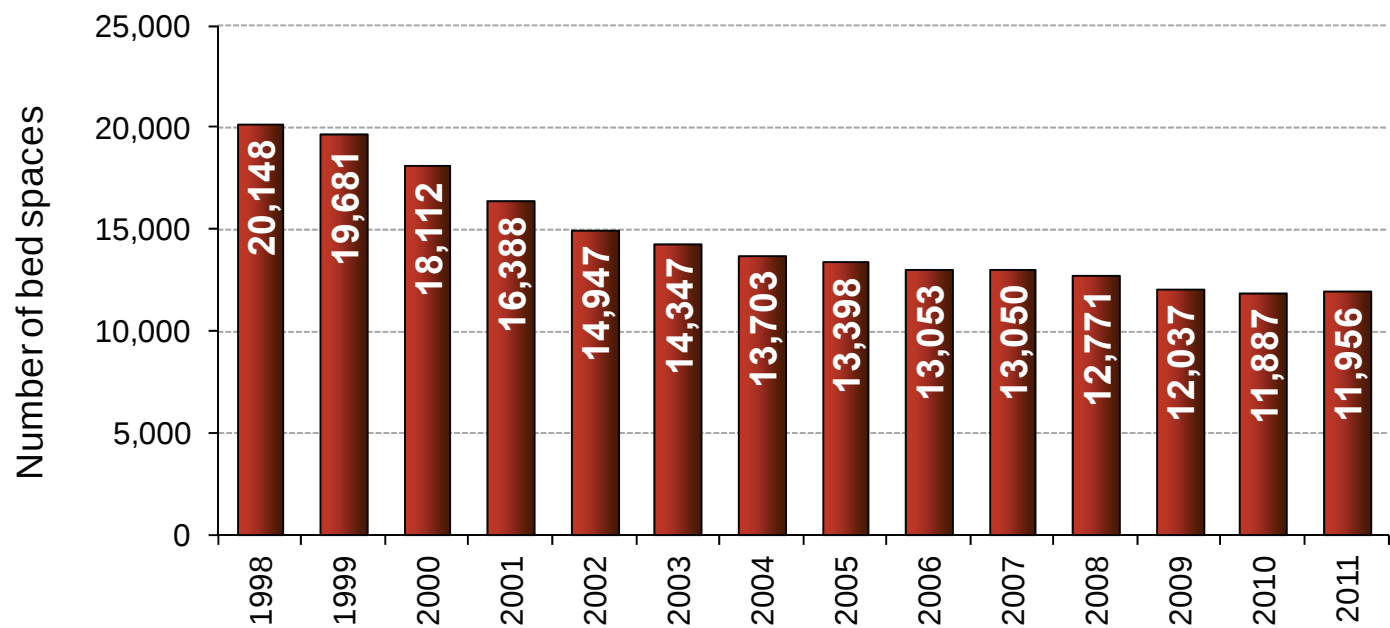
Figure 4.1 Number of Staying Leisure and Total Visitors, 1997-2011



4. Tourism

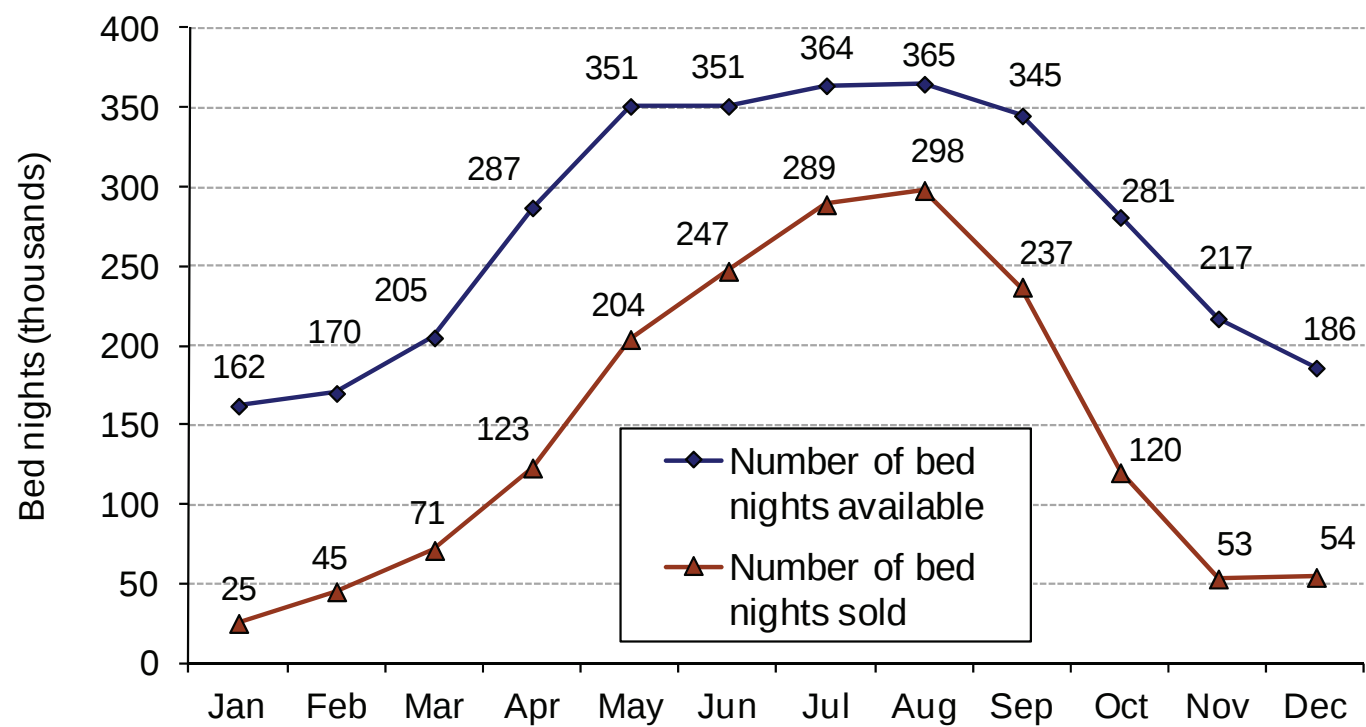
The number of registered bed spaces has fallen by over two-fifths (41%) since 1998.

Figure 4.2 Number of Registered Bed Spaces, 1998-2011



The average yearly room occupancy rate for 2011 was 62%, 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.

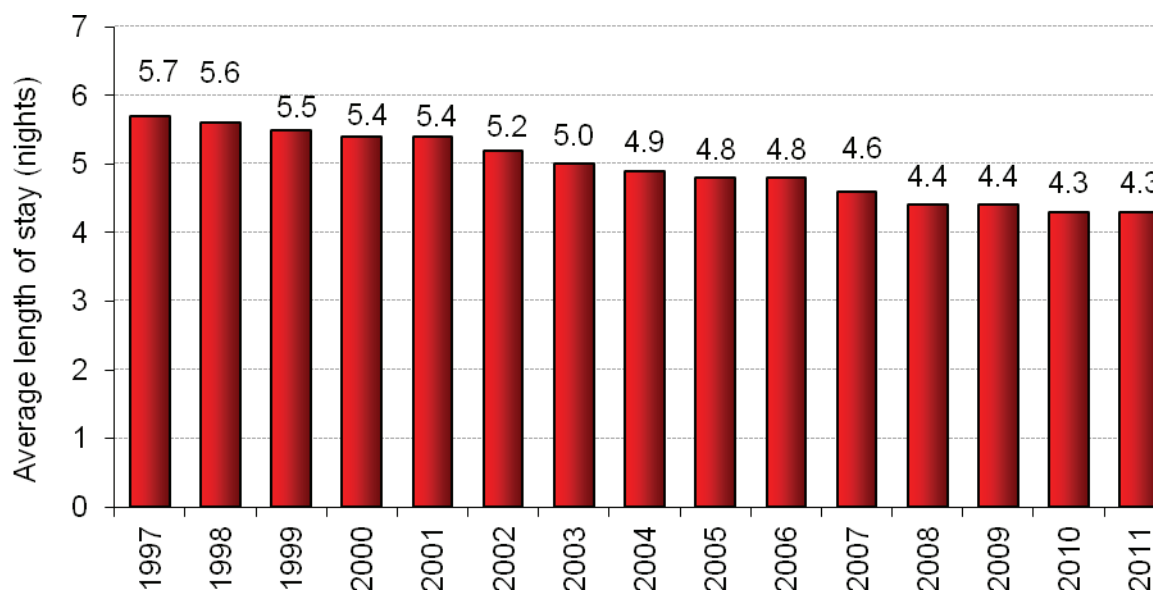
Figure 4.3 Number of Bed Nights Available and Number Sold, 2011



Length of Stay of Staying Leisure Visitors

Between 1997 and 2011 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, 1997-2011



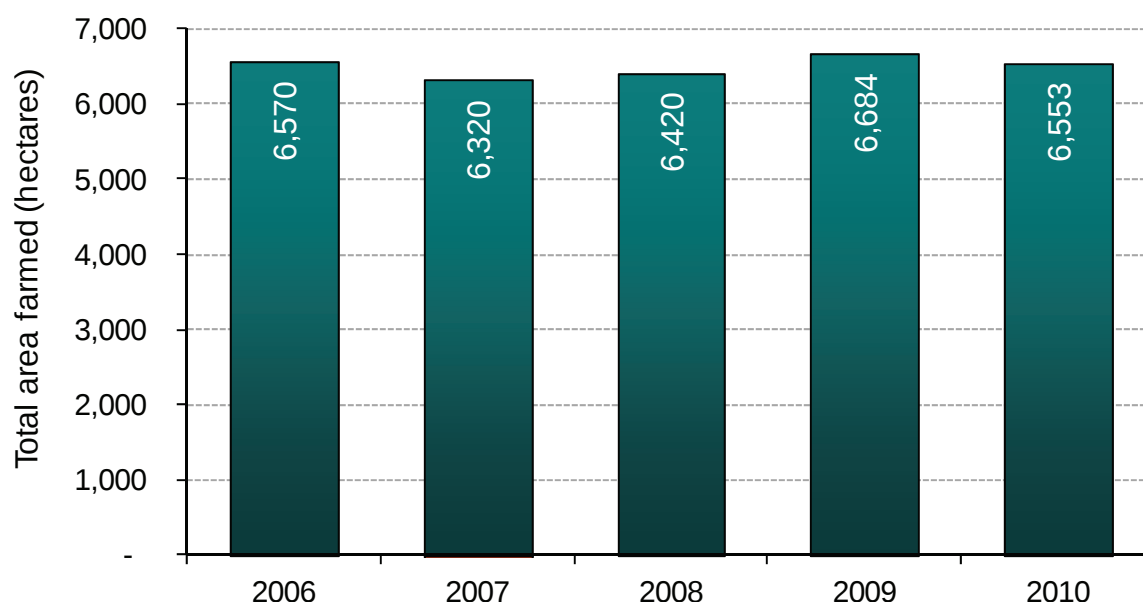
Further reading: Jersey Tourism Annual Statistical Reports 2011.

Please visit www.jersey.com/marketinginfo

5. Agriculture and Fisheries

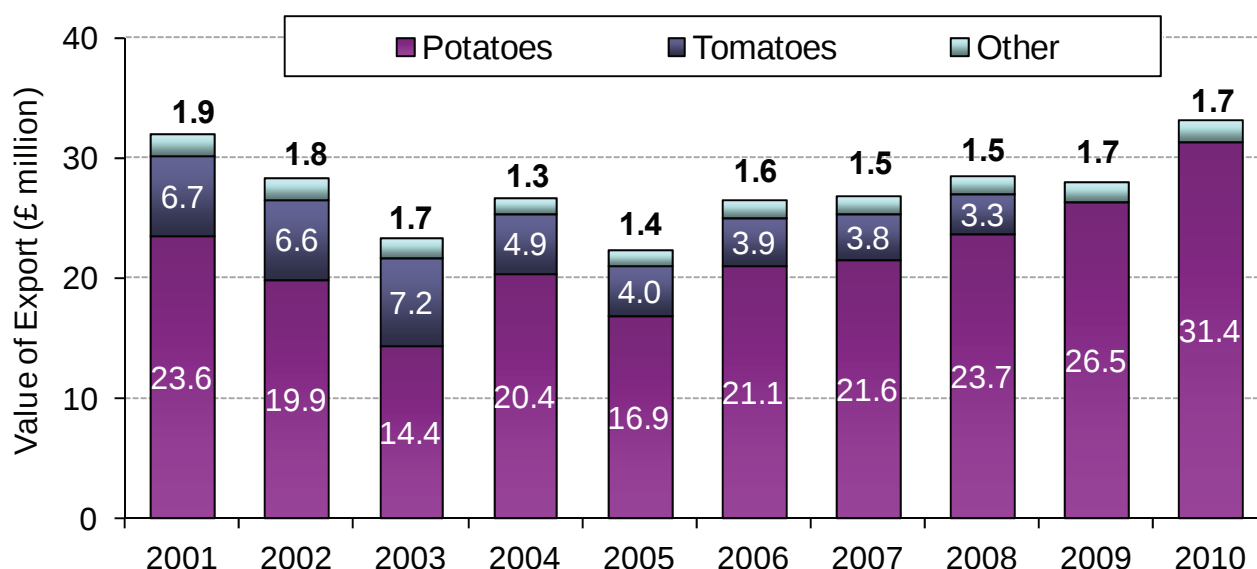
In 2010, agricultural land occupied 56% of the Island's area, a decrease of 131 hectares (730 vergées) since 2009. This decrease is largely attributable to a revision of the data, whereby large gardens, woodlands and scrubland were removed from the agricultural land bank data in 2010.

Figure 5.1 Total area farmed, 2006-2010 (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 £4.9 million in 2010. However, 2010 saw a decrease of almost a fifth (19%) in the quantity exported, decreasing from 37,600 tonnes in 2009 to 30,500 tonnes in 2010.

Figure 5.2 Value of Export Arable Crops, 2001-2010 (£ million in 2010 prices)



Note: Data on tomatoes not available for 2009 or 2010

In 2010, the total number of cattle rose by over 100 to 5,200 animals. However, the number of cows and heifers in milk has been declining since 2007 when 3,570 of the total cattle number were milk producers, compared to 2,970 in 2010; a reduction of a sixth (17%).

Table 5.1 Total Number of Livestock in Jersey, 2006-2010

Livestock	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Cows and Heifers	5,800	5,900	5,090	5,090	5,200
Pigs	660	830	620	620	430
Poultry	22,660	21,980	25,740	20,560	22,030
Sheep	560	550	700	860	950
Goats	20	20	20	20	20
Equines	860	600	770	800	880
Totals	30,570	29,880	32,950	27,950	29,510

Numbers independently rounded to nearest 10

In 2010, milk production on dairy farms supplying the Jersey Dairy increased for the second consecutive year to 12.9 million litres, increasing by 3% on 2009 levels. The quantity of milk produced in 2008 was the lowest recorded, at 11.8 million litres, having fallen by 36% since 2002.

Egg production from laying hens is the largest poultry activity in Jersey. However, the number of laying hens had decreased for five years in a row from 19,100 in 2005 to 15,300 in 2009, a drop of a fifth (-20%) over the period. In contrast, 2010 saw an increase in the number of laying hens, up by 21% to 18,400, to a level similar to 2006.

The number of sheep in Jersey has increased in recent years from 550 in 2007 to 950 in 2010, an increase of 72% over this period.

Source: Jersey Agriculture

Further Reading: Agricultural Statistics, 2010

5. Agriculture and Fisheries

Table 5.2 Fish and aquaculture annual yield and landed catch values

	Annual yield (tonnes)						Landed catch values ⁴ , 2010	
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Average Price / kg (£)	Total value (£,000)
Captured fisheries								
Lobster	139	131	155	163	177	225	12.37	2789.4
Brown crab	438	349	412	481	361	409	1.63	666.5
Scallop (dredging and diving) ¹	228	304	372	331	363	401	*	892.7
Whelk	442	621	545	298	104	497	1.28	636.7
Spider crab	163	129	106	179	177	173	1.64	284.2
Crawfish	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0	25.00	0
Other ²	5	5	2	2	2	5	2.00	9.3
Shellfish sub-total	1,369	1,503	1,592	1,453	1,181	1,711		5,278.7
Skate/Ray	53	60	50	80	23	37	3.50	130.9
Bass	22	31	18	19	12	14	10.00	138.3
Sole	17	4	2	2	1	1	9.60	14.0
Sea Bream	36	7	3	4	3	10	3.00	31.3
Mullet (grey and red)	9	7	1	2	1	3	*	5.0
Pollack	8	6	3	7	8	7	2.00	13.3
Mackerel (incl. horse mackerel)	10	9	6	7	7	6	*	11.5
Dogfish (lesser and greater)	16	21	8	10	5	13	0.50	6.6
Conger	14	21	17	7	3	3	0.50	1.5
Other ³	16	13	10	12	10	12	*	43.7
Wet fish sub-total	203	180	118	150	72	107		396.1
Aquaculture								
Pacific oyster	580	651	737	830	903	629		
King scallop	8	3	4	9	3	2		
Mussel	50	118	50	117	101	201		
Aquaculture sub-total	638	772	791	956	1,007	833		1,773.6
Total Production	2,210	2,454	2,501	2,549	2,261	2653		7,981.5

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, Ling, 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 2010**

6. Employment

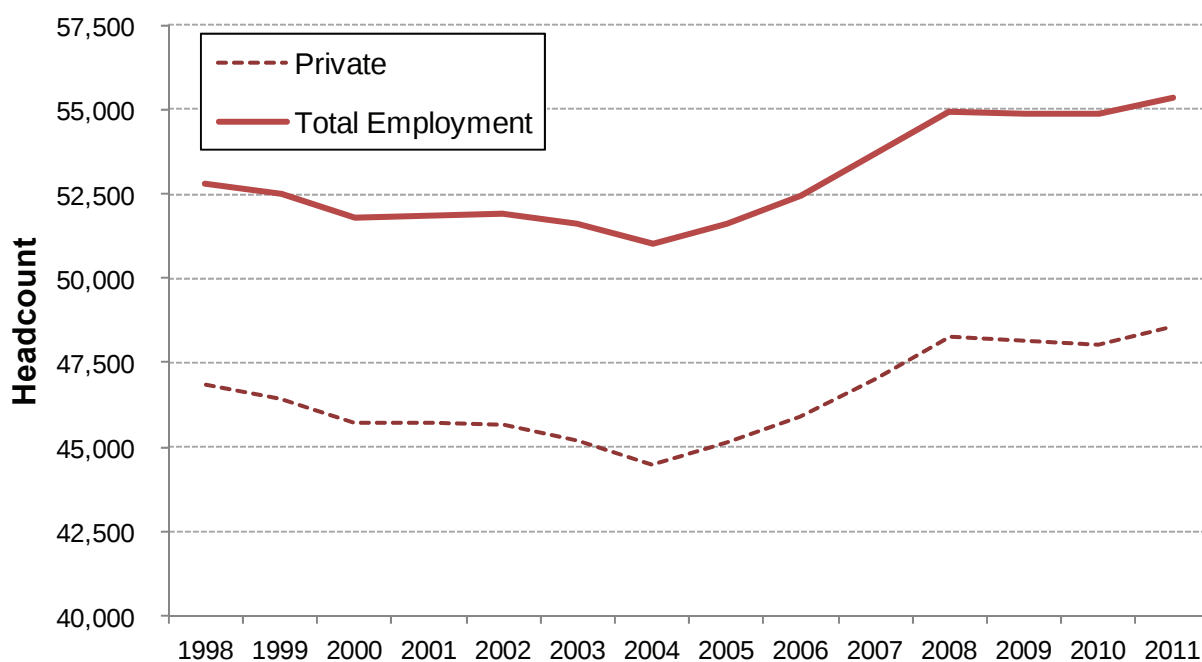
The Jersey Labour Market

In December 2011, a total of 53,790 people were employed in Jersey. This employment total represents an increase of 260 on December 2010.

The private sector, including States Trading Committees⁴ and single-person enterprises, employed 47,070 people, an increase of 320 compared to a year earlier. The public sector headcount was reported at 6,730, which is a net decrease of 50 on an annual basis.

Over four-fifths (86%) of people employed in Jersey in December 2011 were locally qualified (as defined by the Regulation of Undertakings and Development Law), more than 3% were j-category and 10% were not locally qualified.

Figure 6.1 Total and private sector headcount, 1998-2011, (12-month moving average)



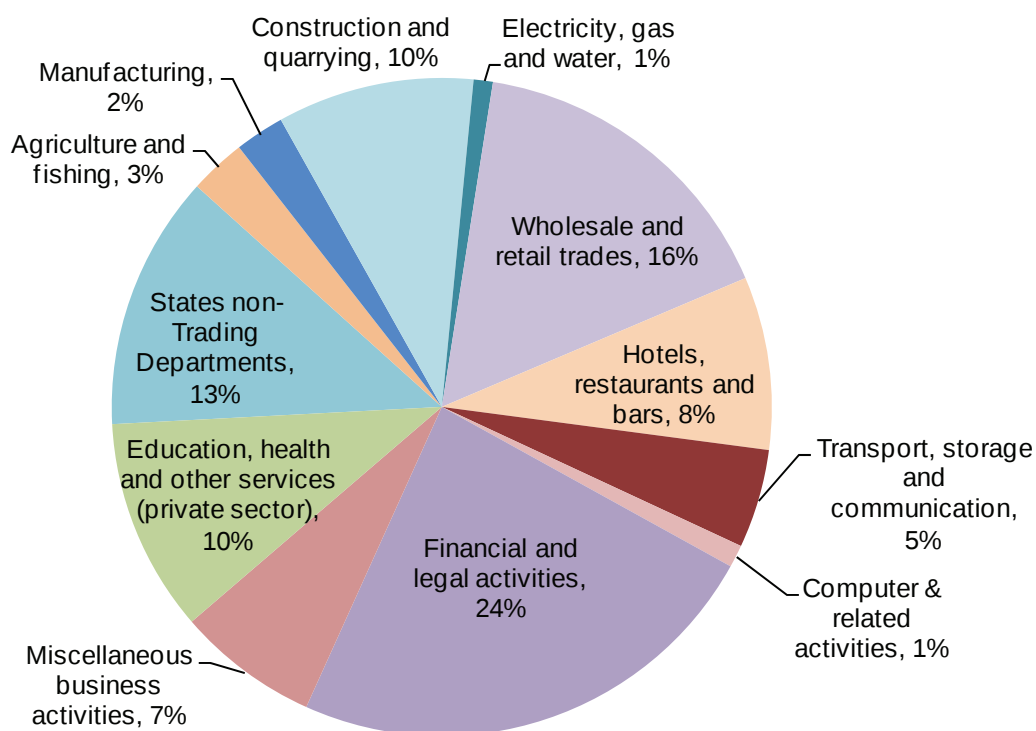
Employment by Sector

In December 2011, almost a quarter (24%; 12,760 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%; 8,680 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 (JT Global).

6. Employment

Figure 6.2 Sectoral Breakdown of Employment (headcount), December 2011



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

In December 2011, there were over 6,600 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 Construction (82%). The Finance sector had the lowest proportion of small businesses (63%) and the greatest proportion of the large businesses (employing more than 20 people) at 20%.

Table 6.1 Number of Firms & Employees by Sector (Private sector only)

<i>As at 31st Dec 2011 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	290	50	10	350	1,490
Manufacturing and utilities	180	40	10	230	1,810
Construction and quarrying	1,010	170	60	1,240	5,200
Wholesale and retail trades	870	170	70	1,120	8,680
Hotels, restaurants & bars	350	120	40	520	4,560
Transport, storage & communication	250	30	30	310	2,600
Finance and legal activities	310	80	100	490	12,760
Education, health and other services	960	140	70	1,170	5,630
Other business activities	1,050	110	30	1,190	4,340
Total	5,260	910	430	6,600	47,070

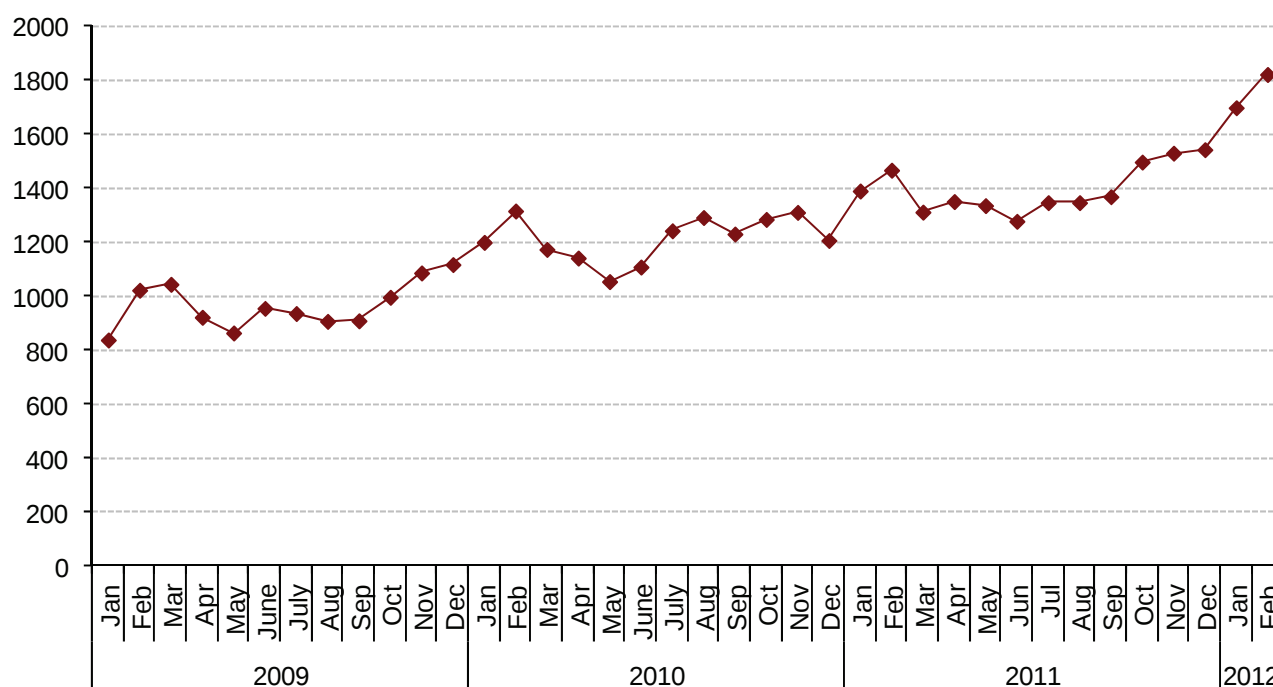
Unemployment

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 2011 was 1,540.

Figure 6.3 shows that the number of people registered as unemployed and ASW in Jersey increased by almost 1,000 between January 2009 and February 2012, from 840 to 1,820, respectively.

Figure 6.3 Registered Unemployment in Jersey 2009 - 2012



Jersey's ILO unemployment rate was 4.7% on 27 March 2011, corresponding to 2,570 persons⁵; the corresponding figure for the UK was 7.7%. The youth unemployment rate (for 16-24 year olds) was 14.3% in Jersey, compared with 19.7% in the UK.

*Further reading: Jersey Labour Market, biannual report by the Statistics Unit.
 Jersey Registered Unemployment, monthly report by the Statistics Unit.
 Jersey Census 2011, published 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 calculated from the 2011 Census.

6. Employment

Employment status

Table 6.2 – Profile of employment status, aged 16 or over, 2011 (percentages)

	Men	Women	Total
Working for an employer full-time	56	40	47
Working for an employer part-time	3	15	9
Self-employed, employing others	6	1	3
Self-employed, not employing others	6	2	4
Unemployed, looking for or waiting to take up a job	4	2	3
Retired	16	19	18
Looking after the home	~	10	6
In full-time education	5	5	5
Unable to work: sickness or disability	3	3	3
Unemployed, not looking for a job	1	1	1
Total	100	100	100

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

Employment by Place of Birth and Gender

In relative terms, employment levels in Jersey are high. In 2011, 82% of people of working age in Jersey were economically active (i.e. in work or looking for work).

As Table 6.3 shows the lowest rate was for Jersey-born residents (75%) and highest for people born in Poland (94%). The economic activity rate for Jersey-born residents of working age was lower than the rates of those born in other jurisdictions, predominantly as a result of the number of Jersey-born people in full-time education.

Table 6.3 Economic activity and unemployment rates for working age adults by place of birth (percentages)

	Jersey	British Isles	Ireland	Poland	Portugal/Madeira	Other European country	Elsewhere in the world
Economic activity rate	75	85	88	94	90	88	83
Unemployment rate	6.4	3.7	3.1	2.9	4.2	4.9	4.4

Almost one in six (15%) adults *over* working age (i.e. over 59 years for women and over 64 years for men) were economically active.

Table 6.4 – Industry of employment by gender for working age (percentages)

	Female	Male
Agriculture and fishing	24	76
Finance (including legal work)	56	44
Construction and tradesmen	5	95
Wholesale & retail	45	55
Transport, storage and communication	22	78
Education, health and other services (private sector)	69	31
Hotels, restaurants and bars	42	58
Electricity, gas and water	20	80
Manufacturing	22	78
Public Sector	45	55
All	45	55

Further reading: Jersey Census 2011 Bulletin 4, Statistics Unit.

Number of Hours Worked

At the time of the 2011 Census, full-time employees (including the self-employed) worked an average of 39.8 hours per week.

Table 6.5 Average hours worked per week by employees, 2011

Year	Full-time			Part-time			Full- & Part-time		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Working for an employer	40.6	37.4	39.2	17.7	18.5	18.4	39.7	33.6	36.8
Self-employed	45.8	43.2	45.4	17.4	15.7	16.5	43.3	34.0	41.2

Further reading: Jersey Census 2011 Bulletin 4, Statistics Unit.

Table 6.6 presents the average number of hours worked by full-time employees by industry. Workers in Agriculture and fishing worked the longest hours, averaging over 45 hours per week.

6. Employment

Table 6.6 Average hours worked per week by industry (full-time workers), 2011

Sector	2011
Agriculture and fishing	45.4
Manufacturing	40.8
Construction and quarrying	41.9
Electricity, gas, water supply	38.6
Finance	37.6
Hotels, restaurants and bars	43.6
Transport and communications	40.2
Wholesale and retail	40.3
Miscellaneous business activities	40.4
Education, health and other services	38.6
All full-time workers	39.8

Further reading: Jersey Census Bulletin 4.

Work Permits

Between 2004 and 2005, the number of work permit applications to work in Jersey fell 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 eight new nations into the EU in May 2004, thereby removing the requirement of work permits for such nationals.

Table 6.7 Numbers of Work Permits Issued by Sector, 2002-2011

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Applications received	2,846	3,443	1,501	394	386	409	509	358	343	338
Total Permits issued	2,784	3,370	1,479	389	381	405	492	353	333	334
By Sectors:										
Finance	33	18	40	71	97	161	242	126	125	106
Hotels & Restaurants	1,599	2,317	826	175	149	112	95	84	72	73

Further reading: Customs and Immigration Service, Annual Reports.

7. Prices and Earnings

Jersey (All-Items) Retail Prices Index, RPI

During the twelve months to December 2011, the All-Items Retail Prices Index (RPI) for Jersey increased by 5.0% to stand at 150.4 (June 2000 = 100).

A Goods and Services Tax (GST) was introduced in Jersey in May 2008 at a rate of 3%; in June 2011 this rate was increased to 5%. This increase, from 3% to 5%, had an upward influence on the annual change in the RPI of 1.3 percentage points.

Two measures of underlying inflation for Jersey are published; RPI(X) which is the RPI excluding mortgage interest payments and RPI(Y) which is RPI excluding mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes such as GST and impôts.

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 2011, States of Jersey Statistics Unit, September 2011.

Table 7.1 Jersey All-Items Retail Prices Index (RPI) in Jersey, the UK and Guernsey and the RPI(X) and RPI(Y) for Jersey, 2003-2011

		RPI Index June 2000=100	Annual Movements (%)				
			Jersey	UK	Guernsey	RPI(X) Jersey	RPI(Y) Jersey
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	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
2011	Mar	146.1	3.1	5.3	2.9	2.9	3.1
	Jun	148.8	4.5	5.0	3.0	4.4	3.0
	Sep	150.3	5.4	5.6	3.5	5.5	3.9
	Dec	150.4	5.0	4.8	3.2	5.1	3.7

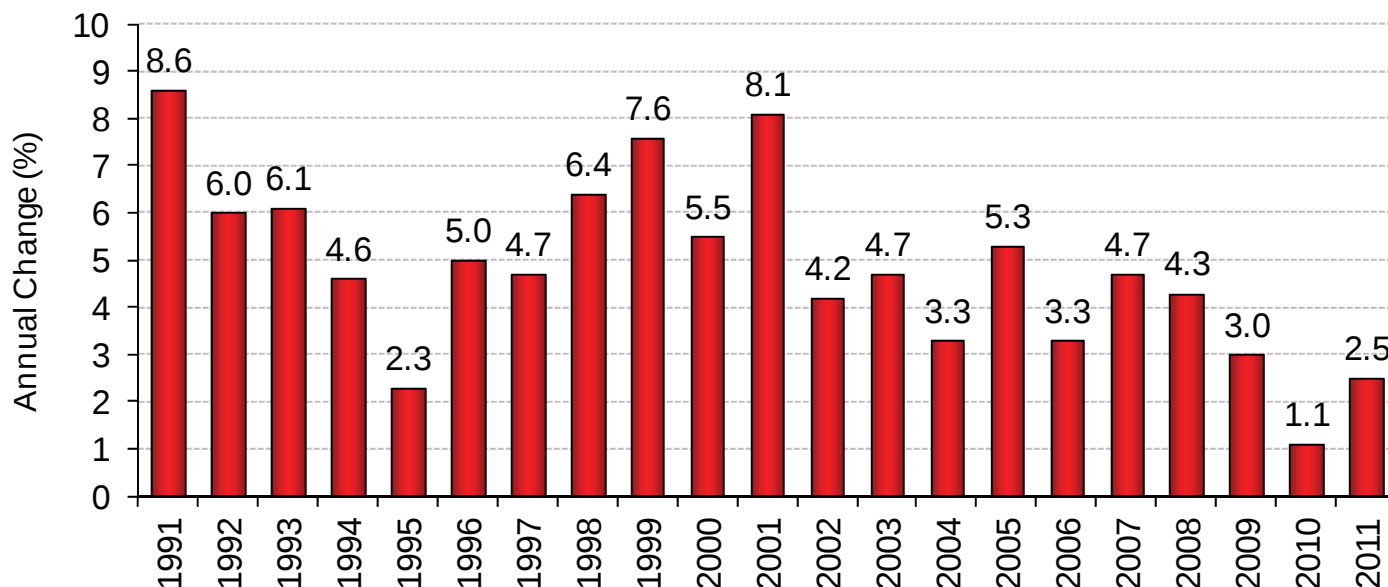
The annual change in RPI(Y) was calculated for the first time for Jersey in December 2007.

7. Prices and Earnings

Earnings

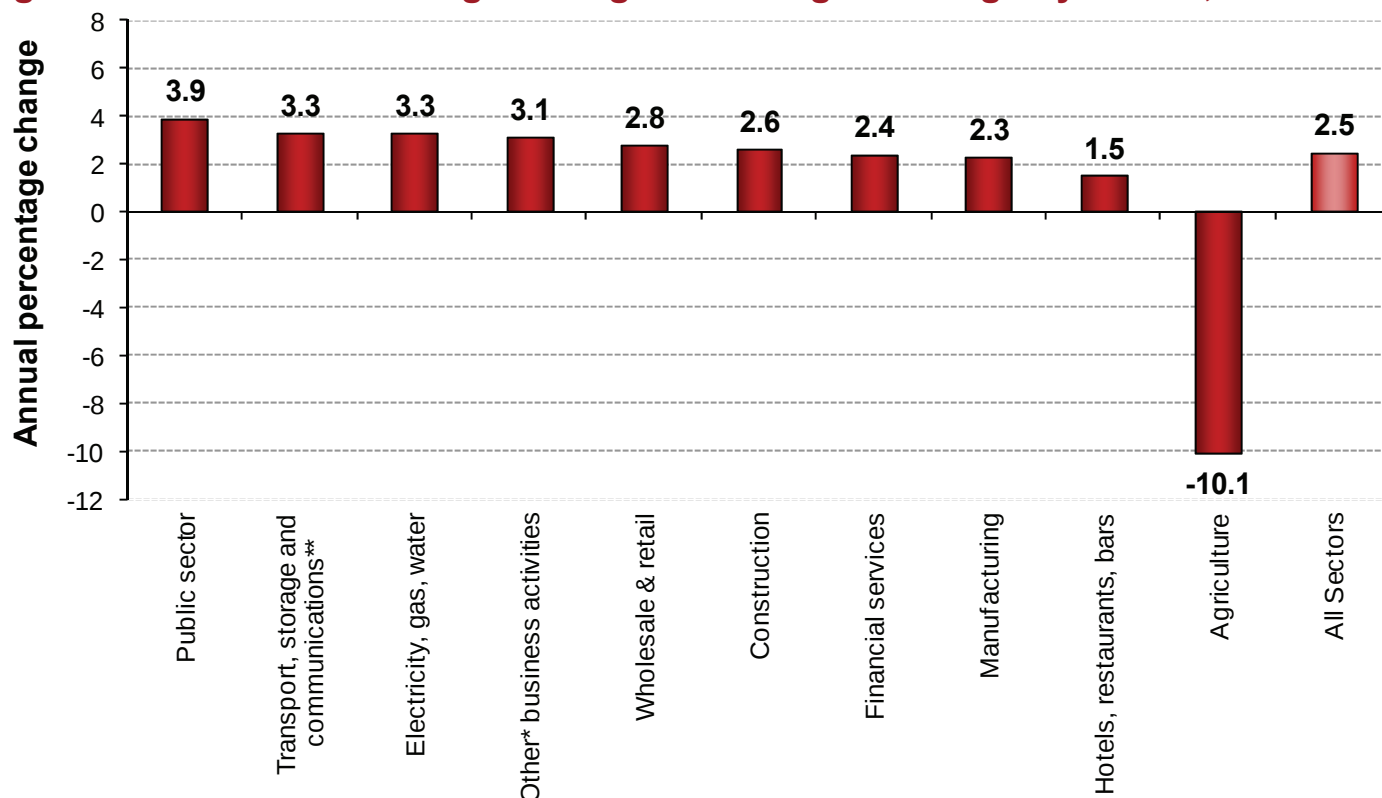
The Index of Average Earnings measures changes in gross wages and salaries paid to employees. It includes overtime payments, but excludes bonuses, employers' insurance contributions, holiday pay and benefits in kind.

Figure 7.1 Annual Change (%) in Average Earnings, 1991-2011



Average earnings in Jersey rose by 2.5% in the year to June 2011.

Figure 7.2 Annual Percentage Change in Average Earnings by Sector, 2011



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

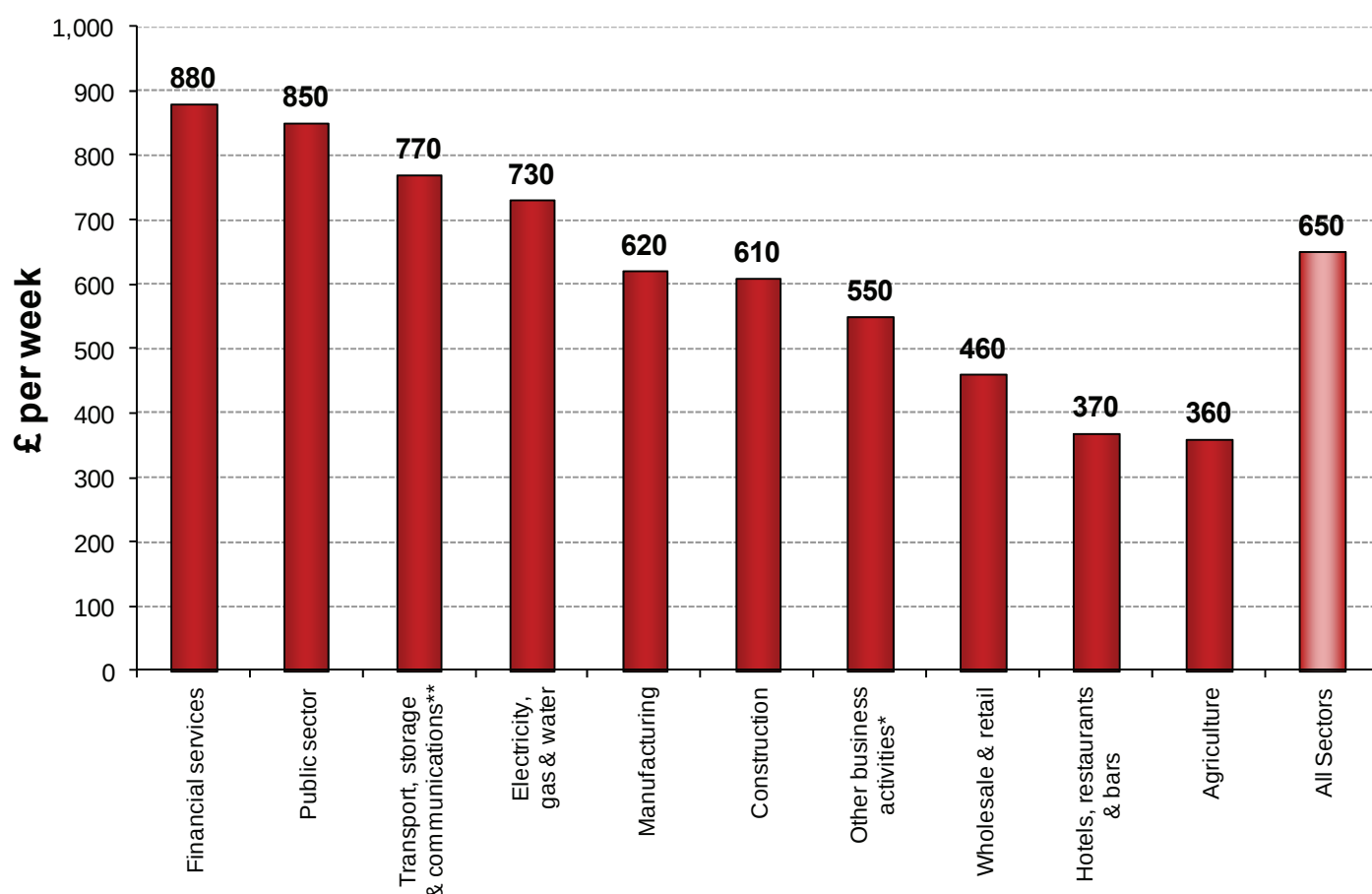
**'Transport, storage and communication' includes the States Trading Committees (Jersey Airport, Jersey Harbours and Coastguard, Jersey Post and Jersey Telecom).

Average earnings in the private sector increased by 2.2% over the year to June 2011; the majority of sectors saw increases of around 2 to 3 percent (Figure 7.2). The public sector saw average earnings increase by 3.9% over the year to June 2011. This increase was due to both a scheduled pay award (of 2%) for 2011 for the majority of employees as well as a retrospective pay award for 2010 (of 2%) for some pay groups.

The survey from which earnings data 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.

The average weekly earnings of (FTE) employees in Jersey in June 2011 was £650. The 'Financial services' sector (£880 per FTE) had the highest average weekly earnings, whilst 'Agriculture' had the lowest (£360 per FTE).

Figure 7.3 Average Weekly Earnings, per FTE, by sector, 2011, (£ 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 £105 in 2010.

7. Prices and Earnings

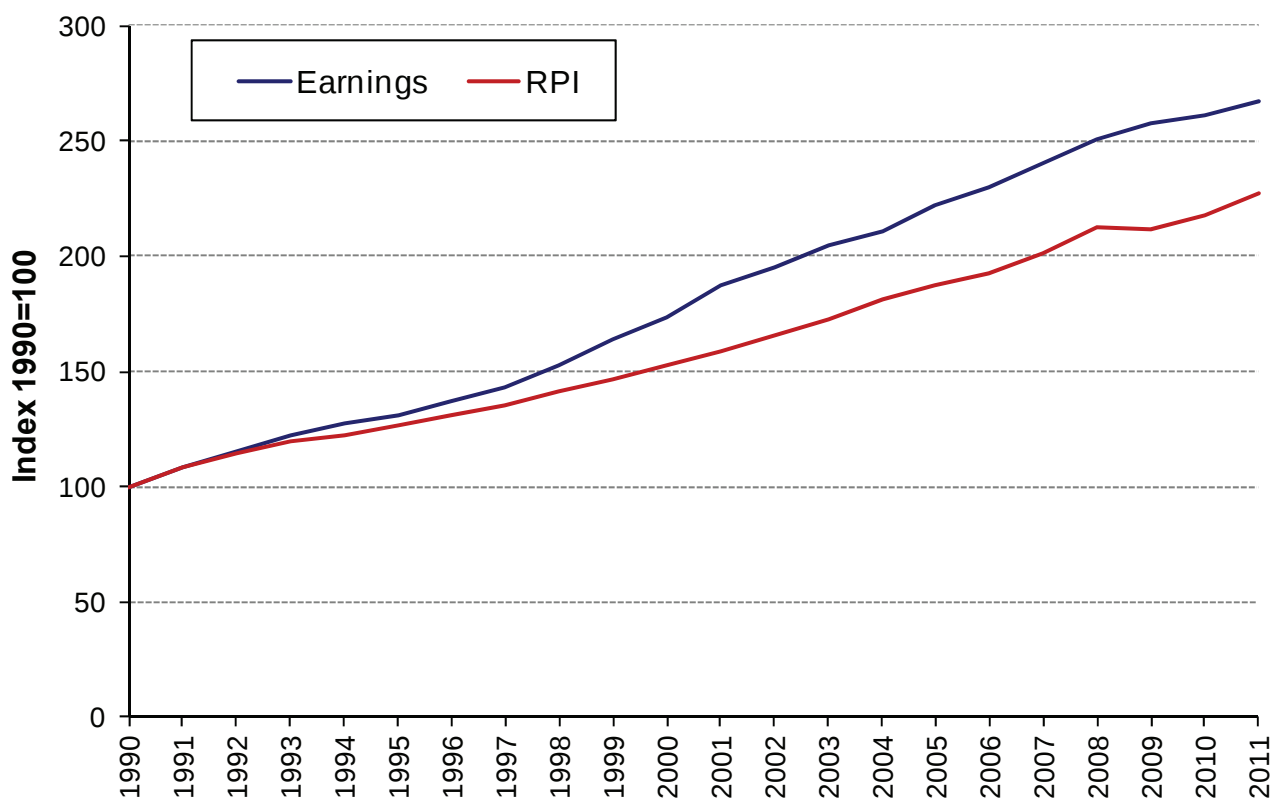
The Jersey Income Distribution Survey (IDS) in 2009/2010 compiled the relevant information on individual earnings in order to derive a measure of median earnings.

Earnings in Jersey from employment in 2011 were:

- **Median** Earnings: £520 per week per FTE
- **Mean** Earnings: £670 per week per FTE

The difference between the mean average earnings from employment calculated from the IDS data (£670 per week) and that of the Index of Average Earnings, IAE, (£650 per week) is £20 per week. Given that the IDS and IAE are two different surveys, conducted at different points in time, and were designed to measure different aspects of earnings, the difference of £20 per week is consistent with the estimated confidence intervals for both surveys.

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

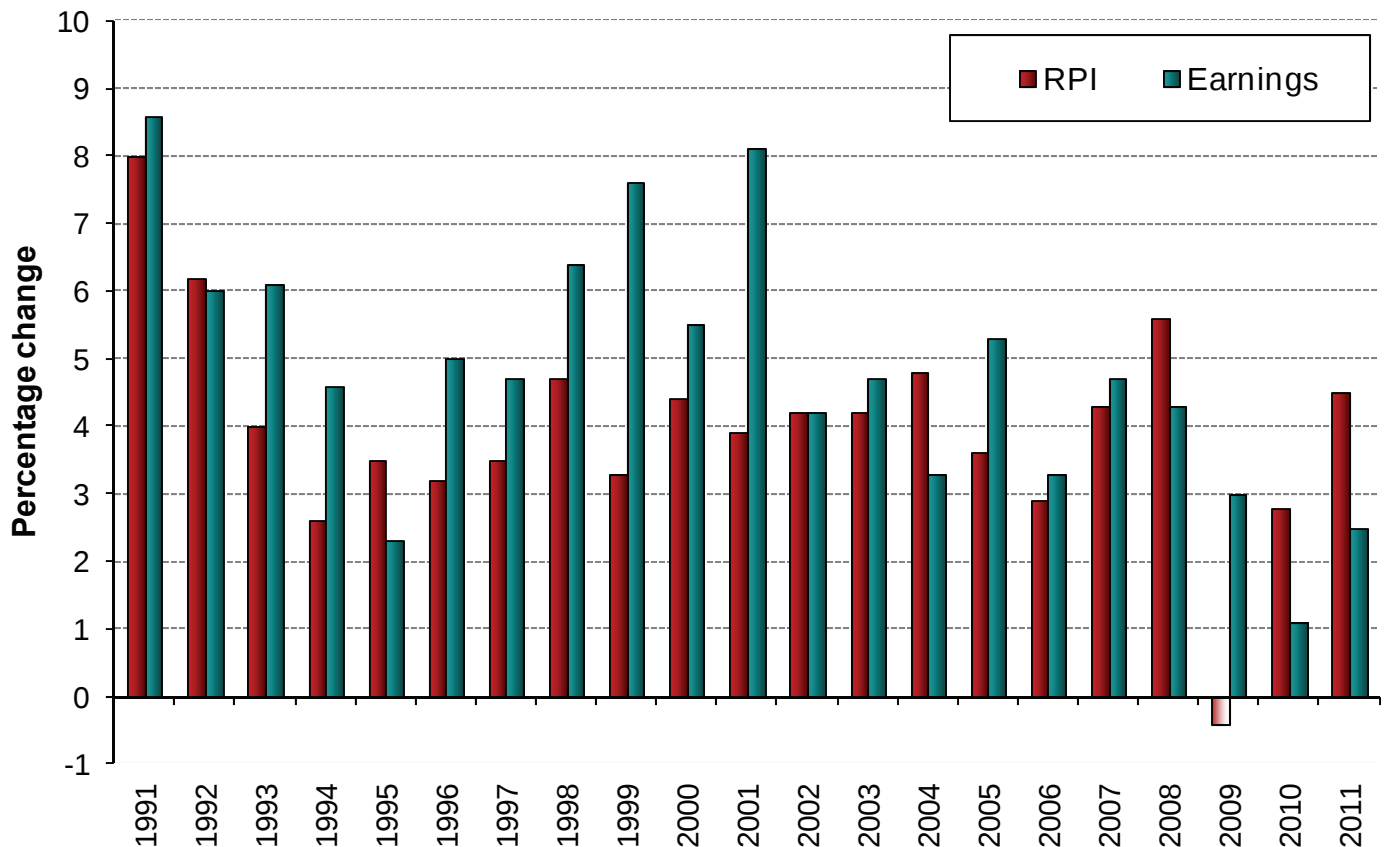


As shown in Figure 7.4, the long-term growth of earnings in Jersey has increased at a faster rate than retail prices. Since 1990 the Jersey RPI has increased by 128% (i.e. more than doubled), corresponding to an average annual rate of increase of 4.0% per year whilst earnings have increased by 167% over the same period, corresponding to an average annual rate of increase of 4.8% 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 six out of the last 20 years.

Figure 7.5 Annual percentage changes in the Index of Average Earnings and in the Retail Prices Index at June each year



It is apparent from Figure 7.5, recent years have constituted a different period in the relative behaviour of prices and earnings than that seen over the longer term: in three of the past five years prices in Jersey have increase at a greater rate than earnings.

Further reading: Average Earnings Index and Jersey Economic Trends, Statistics Unit.

Further reading: Jersey Income Distribution Survey, published by the Statistics Unit..

8. States of Jersey Income and Expenditure

In 2010, the States of Jersey recorded a deficit which was slightly higher than budgeted. The deficit arose because tax revenues, particular income tax receipts, were substantially lower than in 2009. The drop in tax revenues associated with the change in corporate tax to “0/10” was planned for; revenues have also been affected by the economic downturn and lower interest rates. The States has agreed a strategy to return to balanced budgets by 2013.

Total income in 2010 was £546 million, some £128 million less than in 2009. Total States net expenditure was £631 million, comprising net revenue expenditure of £599 million and capital expenditure of £32 million.

Table 8.1 States of Jersey Income and Expenditure, 2010

Budget 2010 £ million	Income	Actual 2010 £ million	Actual 2009 £ million
391	Income tax	394	507
51	Goods and Services Tax (introduced May 2008)	44	47
50	Impôts	49	51
22	Stamp duty	20	24
29	Other income	28	35
11	Island-wide Rates	11	10
554	Total income	546	674
(586)	Net Revenue Expenditure ¹	(599)	(565)
(32)	Budgeting Deficit (Business Plan basis)	(53)	109
(32)	Capital Expenditure Allocation	(32)	(30)
(64)	Surplus/(Deficit) after Capital Expenditure Allocation	(85)	79

The figures exclude depreciation and impairments. The income and expenditure of States Trading Operations are excluded as these are funded from their Trading Funds.

Source: Treasury & Resources States Accounts 2010

Figure 8.1 General Funds Income and Expenditure, 1994-2010

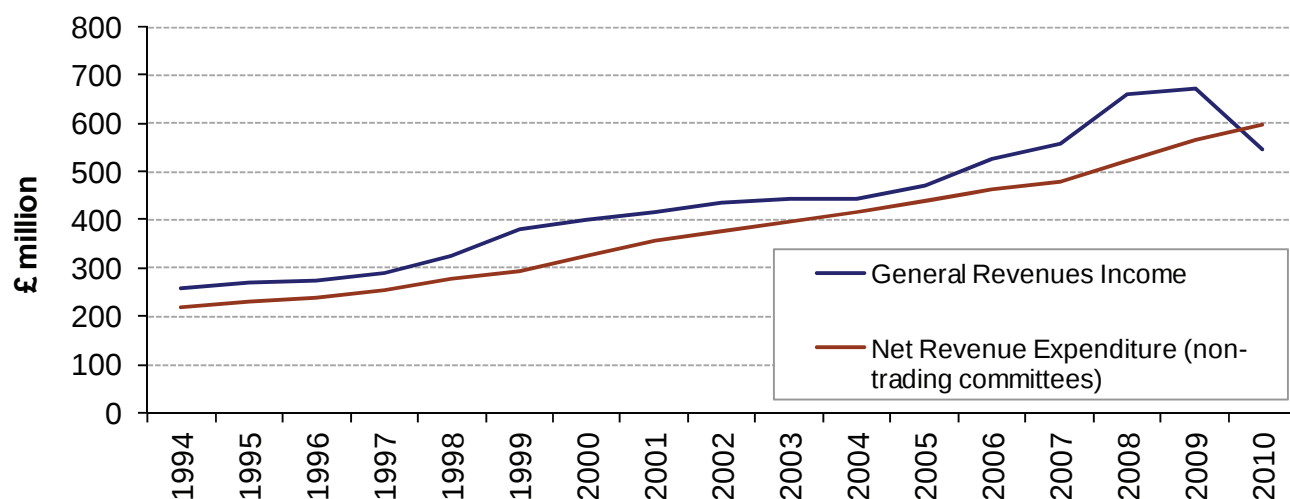


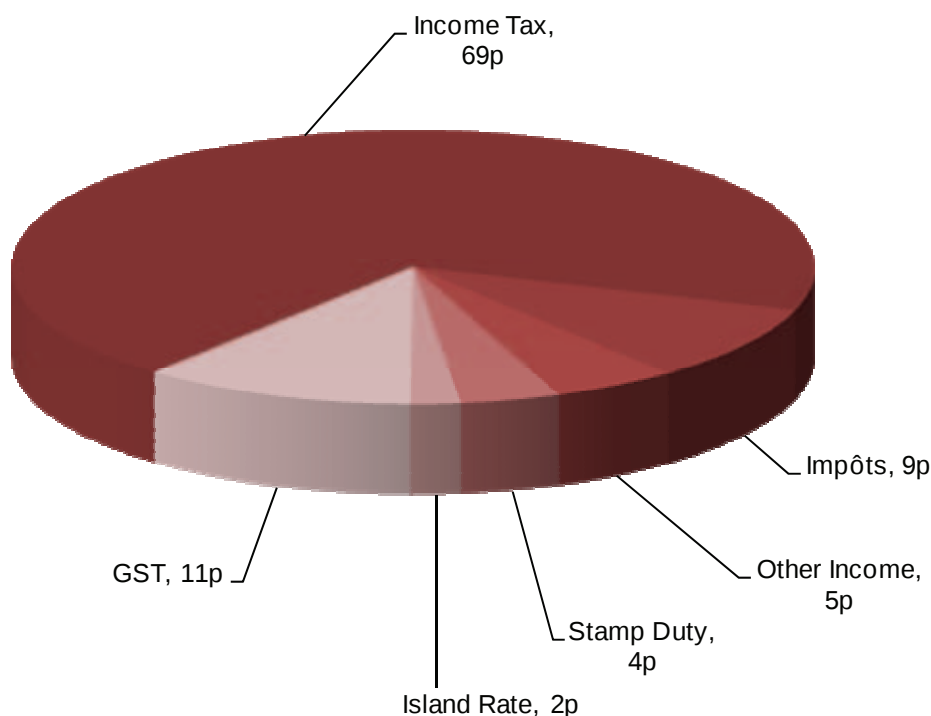
Table 8.2 Budget allocations, 2011

States Funded Bodies	2011 Expenditure Allocation, £k
Ministerial Departments	
Chief Minister's	5,094
- Grant to Overseas Aid Committee	8,458
Economic Development	16,079
Education, Sport and Culture	100,157
Health and Social Services	167,639
Home Affairs	48,333
Housing	-20,928
Department of the Environment	6,749
Social Security	175,068
Transport and Technical Services	28,432
Treasury and Resources	40,040
- Provision for Central Reserves	8,862
- Provision for Restructuring Costs	6,000
Non-Ministerial Departments	
- Bailiff's Chamber	1,443
- Law Officers' Department	7,589
- Judicial Greffe	6,150
- Viscount's Department	1,502
- Official Analyst	602
- Office of the Lieutenant Governor	726
- Office of the Dean of Jersey	25
- Data Protection Commission	222
- Probation Department	1,610
- Comptroller and Auditor General	747
- States Assembly and its services	5,203
Net Revenue Expenditure Allocation	615,802
Capital Expenditure Allocation	38,149
Total States Net Expenditure Allocation	653,951

Source: States of Jersey Business Plan 2011, Treasury & Resources

8. States of Jersey Income and Expenditure

Figure 8.2 Where each pound of States of Jersey money will come from in 2011



Source: *States of Jersey Business Plan 2011, Treasury & Resources*

Table 8.3 Jersey Currency in Circulation (£ million), 2000-2010

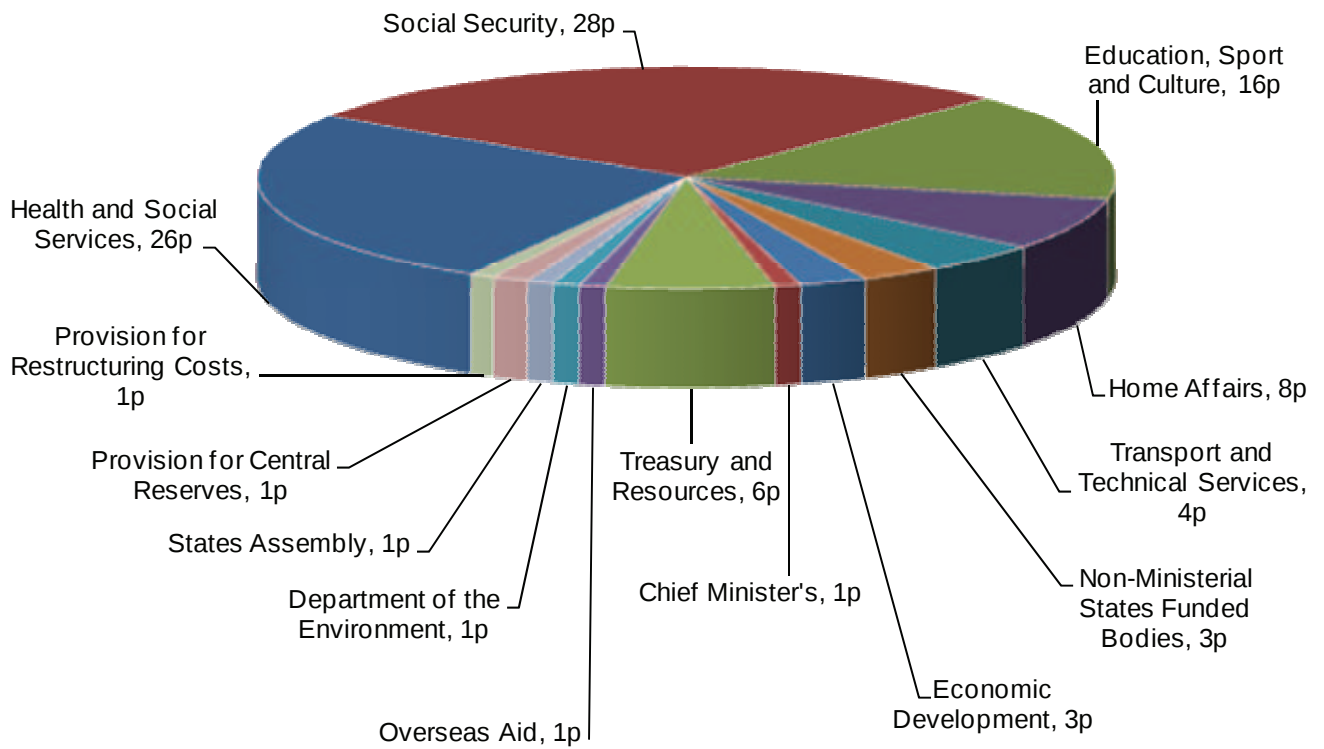
Year	Notes	Coins	Total
2000	48.4	4.5	52.9
2001	55.8	4.9	60.7
2002	55.2	5.1	60.3
2003	61.0	5.4	66.4
2004	62.8	5.8	68.6
2005	64.5	6.2	70.7
2006	69.6	6.4	76.0
2007	75.6	6.7	82.3
2008	84.5	7.0	91.5
2009	83.4	7.3	90.7
2010	85.2	7.6	92.8

Figures as at December of each year.

Further reading: *States of Jersey Business Plan 2011, Treasury & Resources*

In terms of States expenditure, of every £1 the States will spend in 2011 about 26p will be on health, 16p on education and 28p on social security.

Figure 8.3 Where each pound of States of Jersey money will be spent in 2011

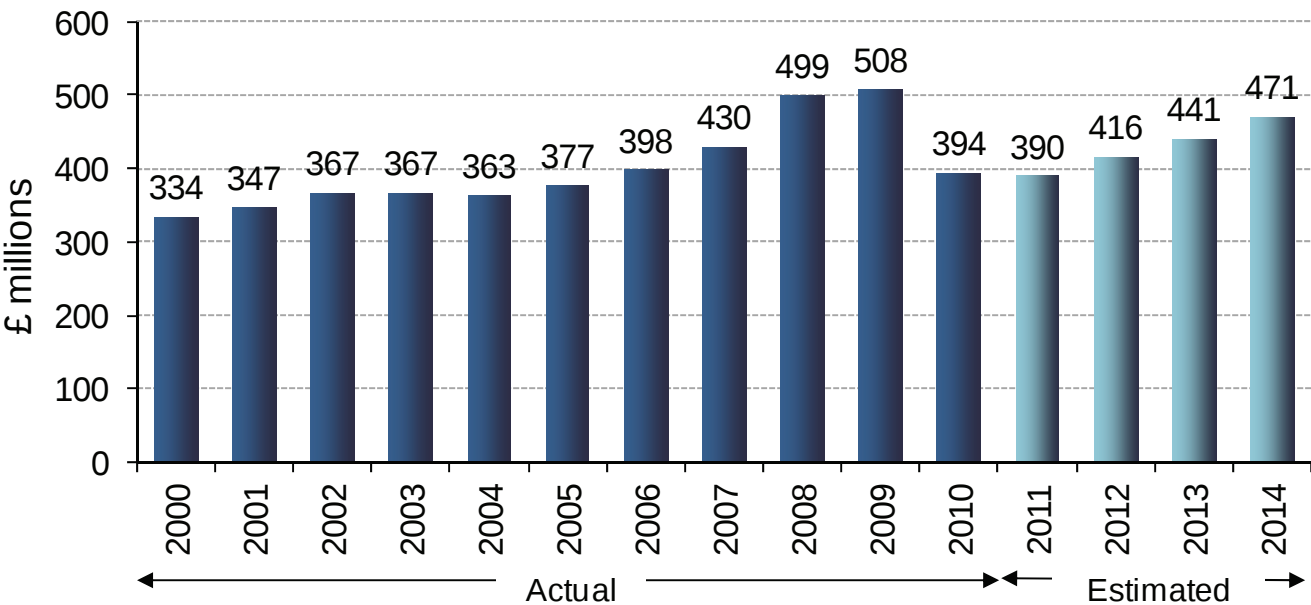


Source: States of Jersey Budget Statement 2011, Treasury & Resources.

9. Tax Receipts

Total income tax revenue in 2010 was £394 million, which was £114 million less than in 2009. This reduction was due in part to lower employment numbers, lower pay increases, low interest rates and poor investment returns. The drop in tax revenues associated with “0/10” were clearly identified prior to its introduction and this prospective gap was filled by the Goods and Services Tax (GST), “20 means 20” and efficiencies.

Figure 9.1 Income Tax Receivable, Actual and Estimated, 2000-2014



Source: State of Jersey Budget Statement 2012, Treasury and Resources

Figure 9.2 Sources of Income Tax Receipts, Actual 2004-2010

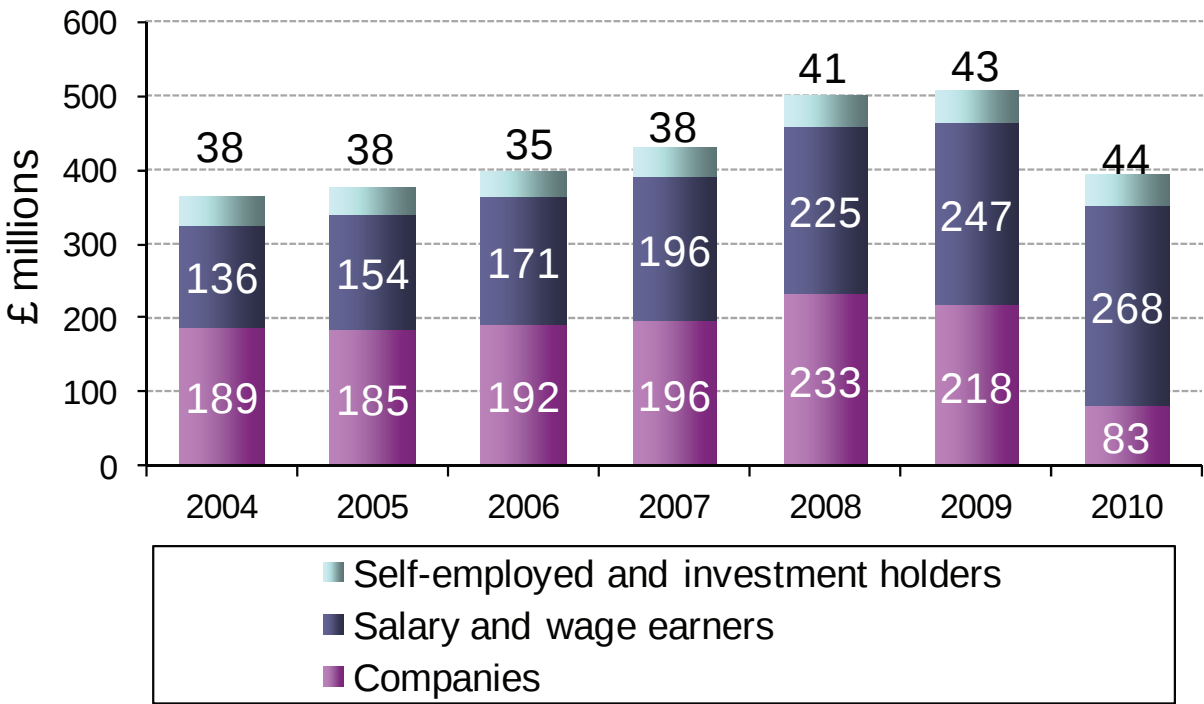


Table 9.1 Levels of Tax Exemption and Allowance, Year of Assessment 2011 at standard 20% rate

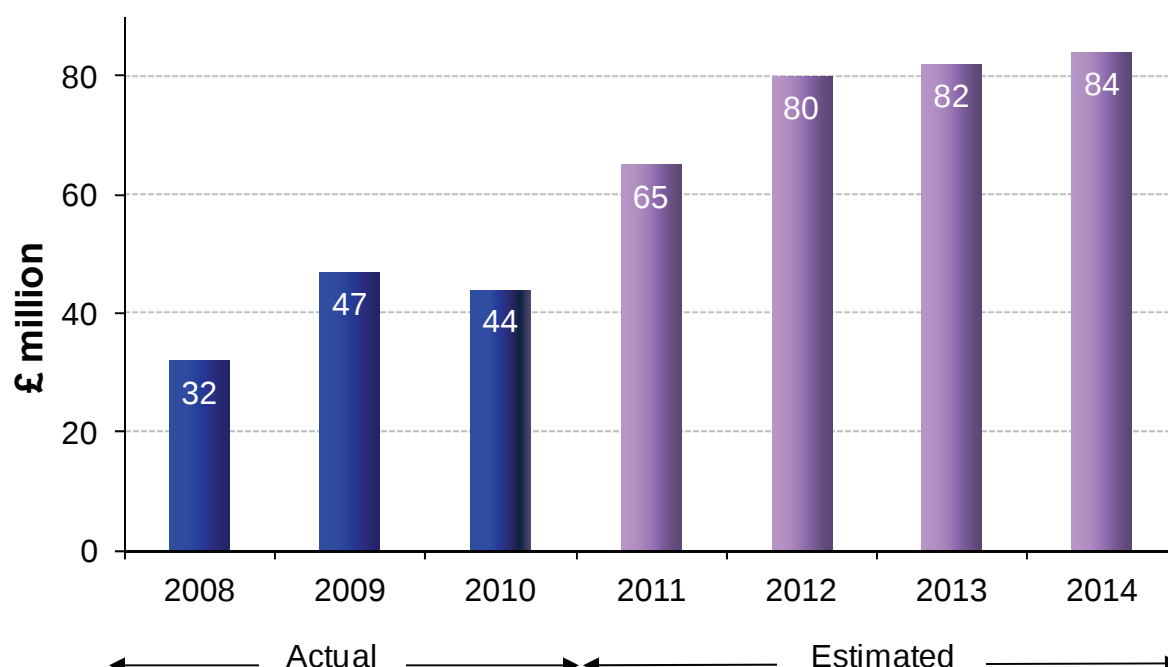
Exemptions	Threshold (£)
Single person	12,790
Single person (aged 63+ years)	14,270
Married couple	20,510
Married couple (aged 63+ years)	23,480
Allowances	
Child allowance	3,000
Child allowance (higher education)	6,000
Additional allowance*	4,500

* 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.

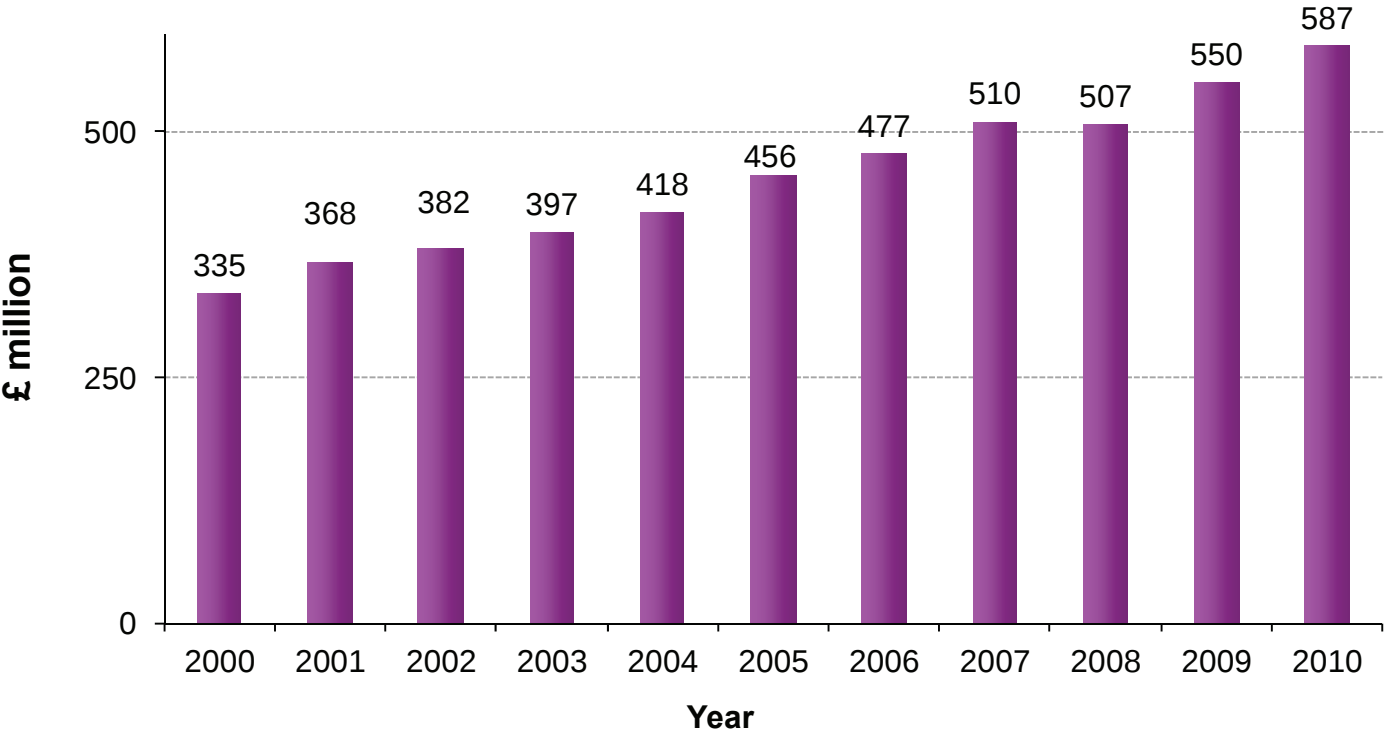
Figure 9.3 Goods and Services Tax receipts, Actual and Estimated, 2008 - 2014

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% effective from June 2011. The forecasts in Figure 9.3 for 2011 to 2014 assume the subsequent increase in GST income.

The Strategic Reserve

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

Figure 9.4 Market Value of Strategic Reserve, 2000-2010

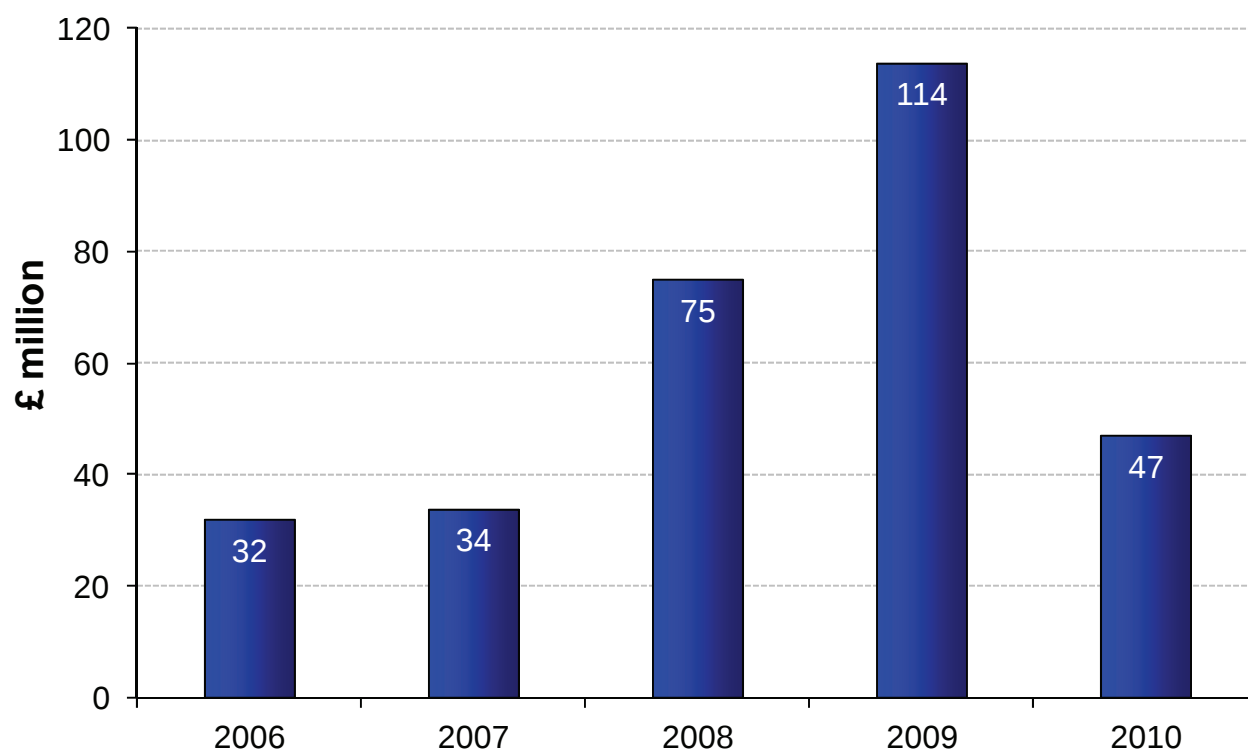


Figures are £ millions and stated at market value at 31 December each year.

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.

The Fund has been used to provide £44 million for the Economic Stimulus Package agreed by the States in 2009. A transfer of £68 million was made in 2010 to support the Consolidated Fund and a further transfer of £36 million has been recently forecast in the 2012 Budget.

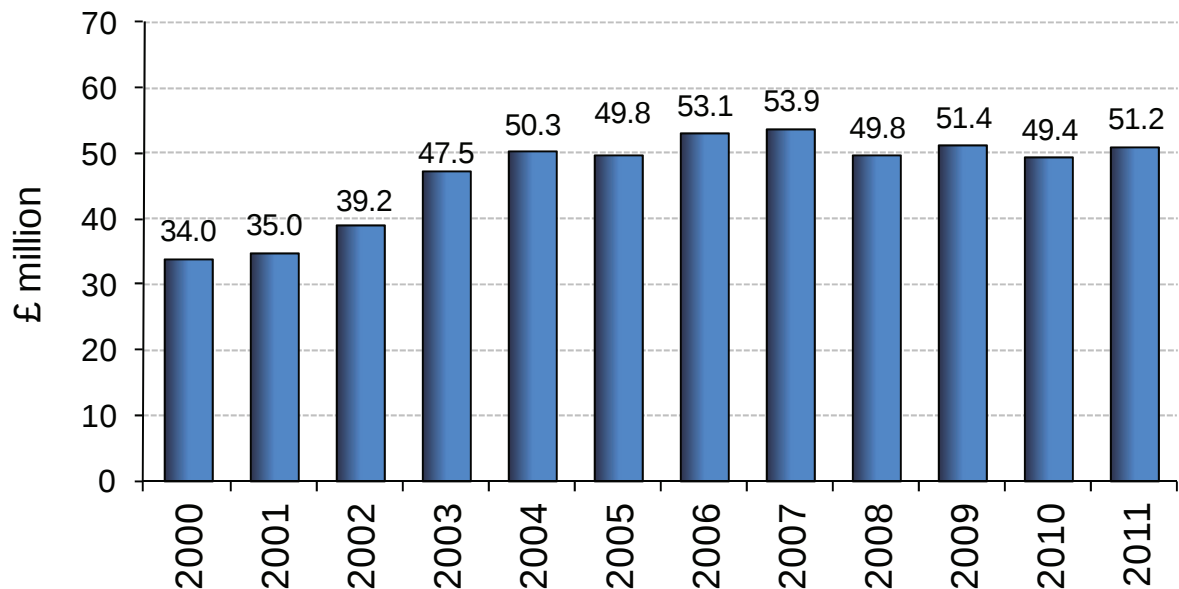
Figure 9.5 Market Value of Stabilisation Fund, 2006-2010

*Figures are £ millions and stated at market value at 31 December each year.
Source: Treasury and Resources Department.*

10. Impôts

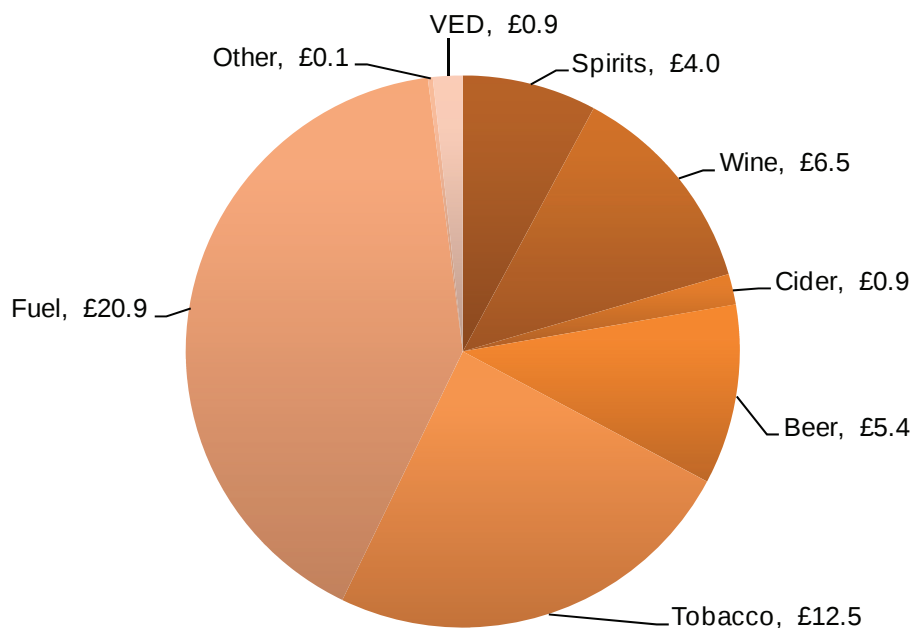
Impôt duty receipts in 2011 were £51.2 million, some £1.8 million more than in 2010.

Figure 10.1 Customs and Excise Impôt Duty Collected, 2000-2011



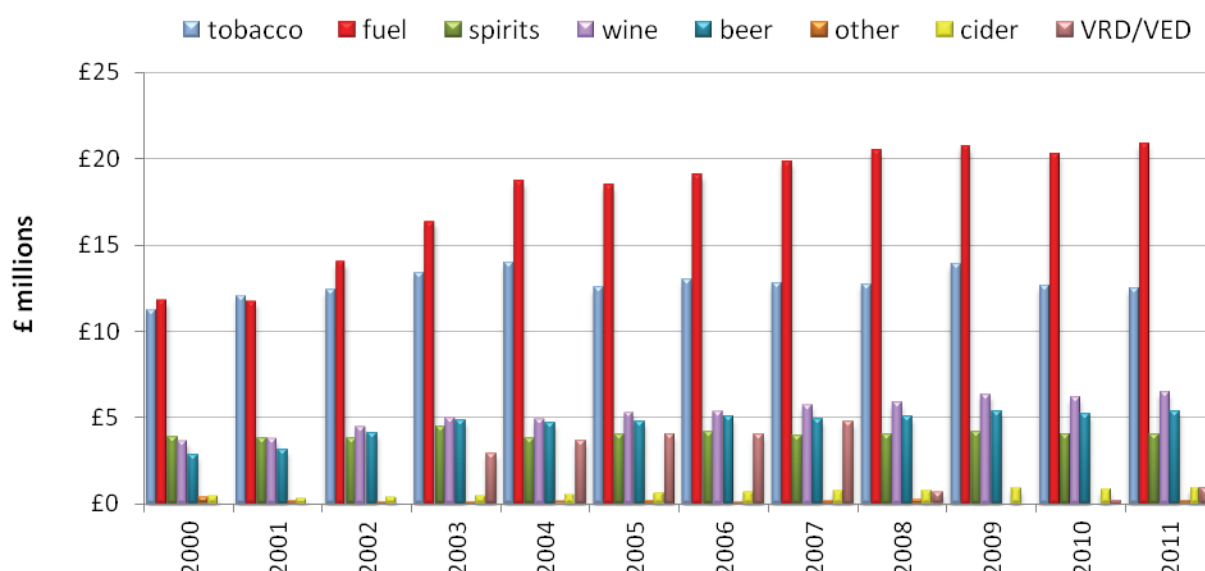
In 2011 impôt duties on road fuel generated £20.8 million (41% of the total); tobacco duty raised £12.5 million (24% of the total). Individual alcohol categories each contributed between 8% and 11% of total impôts duty collected. Vehicle Registration Duty contributed to revenue from 2003 until it was abolished in May 2008 when it had an annual value of £5.8 million (2007).

Figure 10.2 Customs and Excise Impôt, Sources of Revenue, 2011
(Revenue in £ million)



The revenue raised from road fuel has increased over the past 11 years, almost doubling from £11.7 million in 2000 to £20.8 million in 2011. Revenue from tobacco duty has also increased, from £11.2 million to £12.5 million between 2000 and 2011. Duty raised from spirits has seen little change, whilst that raised from beer has more than doubled over the 11-year period.

Figure 10.3 Impôts Duty Receipts, 2000-2011



*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 2011 beer imports were down by 20% on 2001 levels, road fuel down 12%, spirits down 27% 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 two-fifths.

Table 10.1 Annual Quantity of Dutiable Goods, 2001-2011

	Quantity (thousands of litres)										
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Wine	3,775	3,753	4,066	3,832	4,153	4,059	4,188	4,007	4,228	4,129	4,045
Cider	1,085	983	1,050	1,133	1,223	1,310	1,430	1,329	1,509	1,481	1,575
Beer	11,626	11,103	11,303	10,664	10,837	10,411	9,863	9,876	9,484	9,426	9,139
Road fuel	53,150	53,100	51,878	50,577	50,032	49,033	50,106	52,016	51,420	50,960	46,970
Spirits (thousands Ltr of Alc)	222.0	196.8	224.3	189.9	203.9	202.4	184.5	179.4	171.5	172.1	161.1
Tobacco (thousands of kg)	107.2	102.5	97.3	83.8	68.6	68.3	64.7	61.1	60.0	58.1	51.4

Further reading: Customs and Immigration Service, Annual Reports.

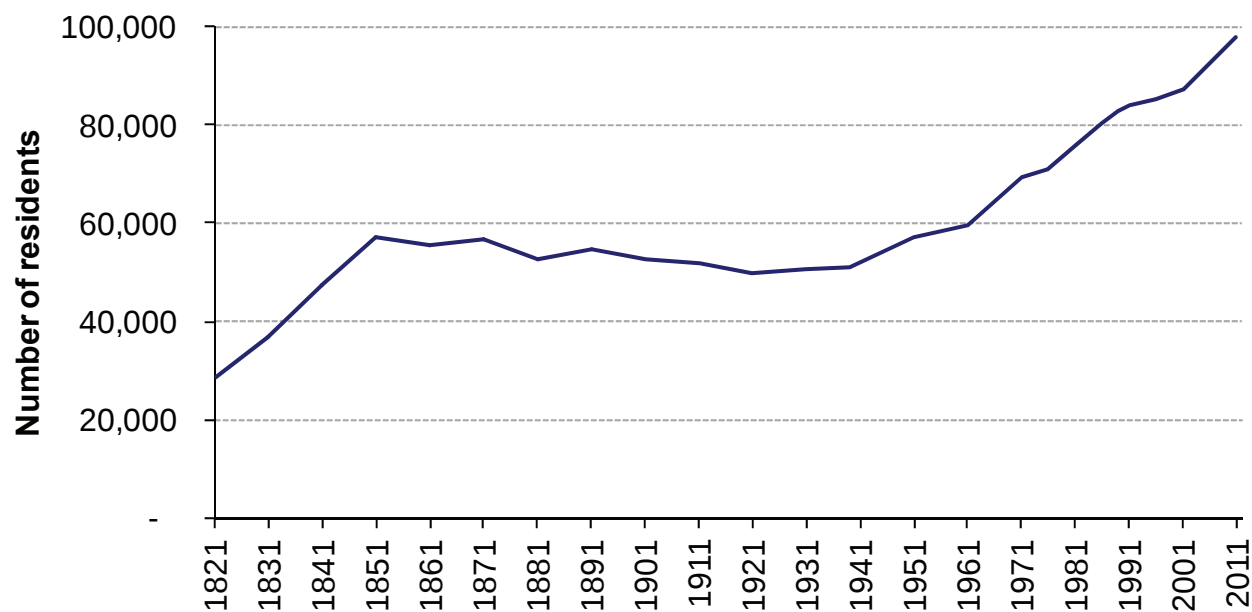
11. Population

Total Population

On 27 March 2011 (Census Day), the resident population of Jersey was 97,857.

The resident population of Jersey increased by 9,100 between 2001 and 2011 (*including* the undercount of both censuses), corresponding to an increase of 10% over 10 years. Natural growth (an excess of births over deaths) accounted for 2,300 whilst net migration into Jersey over the decade accounted for 6,800 of the increase.

Figure 11.1 Jersey’s Population, 1821-2011



Note: Population figures from 1981 to 2011 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.

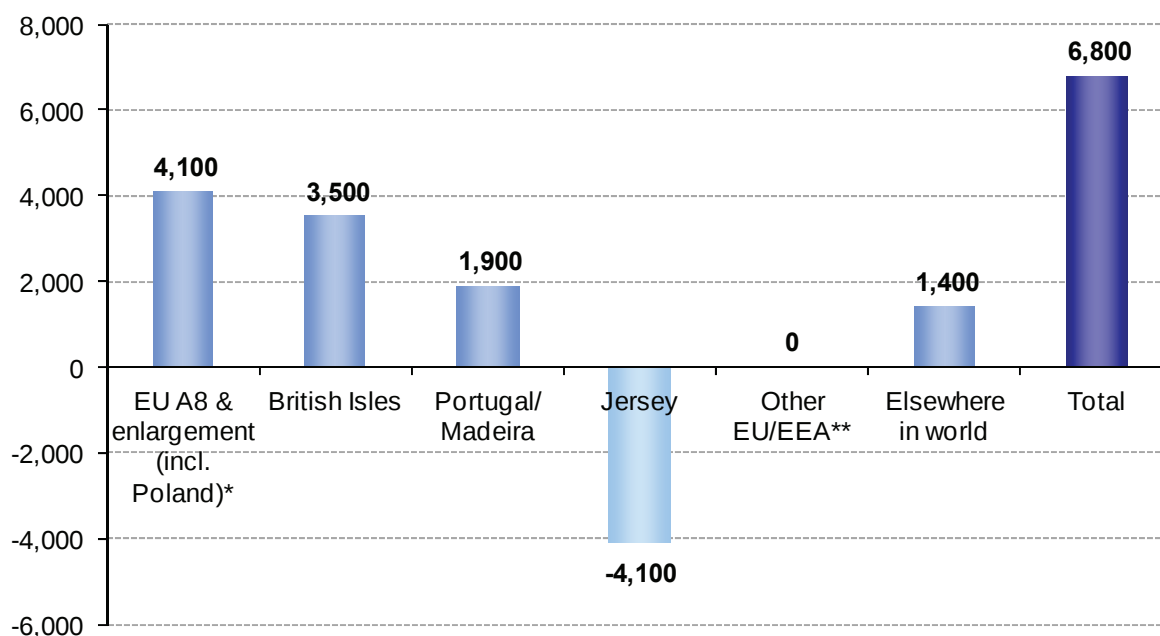
Table 11.1 Total Resident Population, 1976-2011

Census	Total
1976	71,018
1981	76,050
1986	80,212
1989	82,809
1991	84,082
1996	85,150
2000	87,100
2001	87,186
2011	97,857

Migration

Migration into and out of the Island consists of a dynamic 'ebb and flow' of migrants in both directions. The net migration in a given calendar year is therefore the difference between those arriving and those leaving.

Figure 11.2 Net Migration, 2001 to 2011 by place of birth



*EU A8(2004): Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Cyprus and Malta; and Enlargement (2007): Bulgaria, Romania.

**EU/EEA (2001 definition): Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.

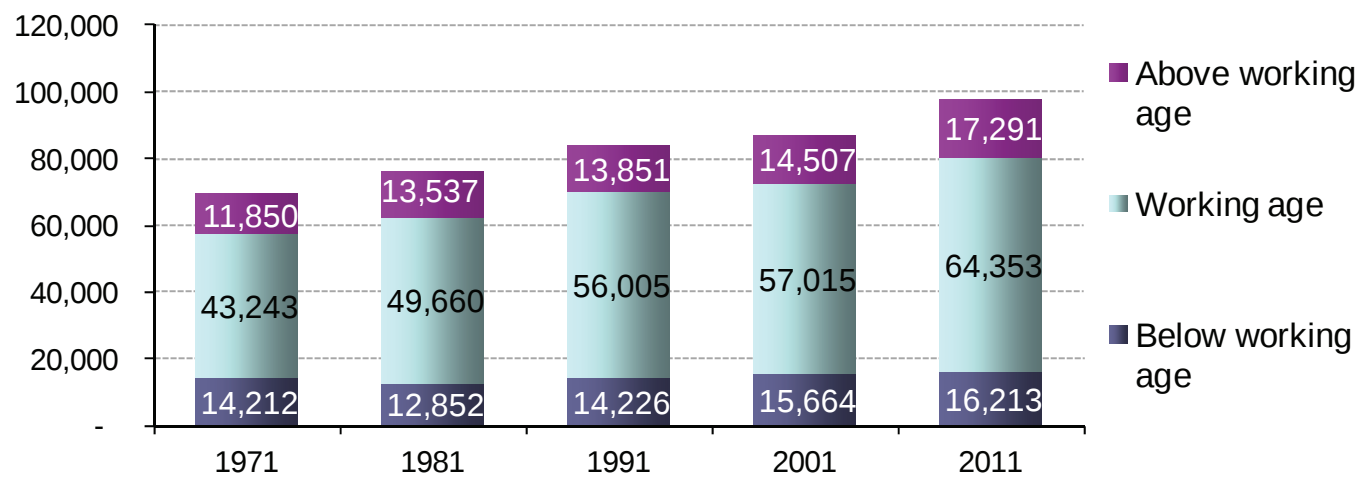
As can be seen from Figure 11.2, people born in countries which had recently joined the European Union were one of the largest contributors to the total net inward migration between 2001 and 2011. People born in Poland accounted for 3,100 of the total net migration from such countries.

Population Structure

In 2011, around two-thirds (66%) of the total resident population were of working age (women/men aged 16-59/64 years), about a sixth (18%) were above working age and another sixth (17%) 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, 1971-2011



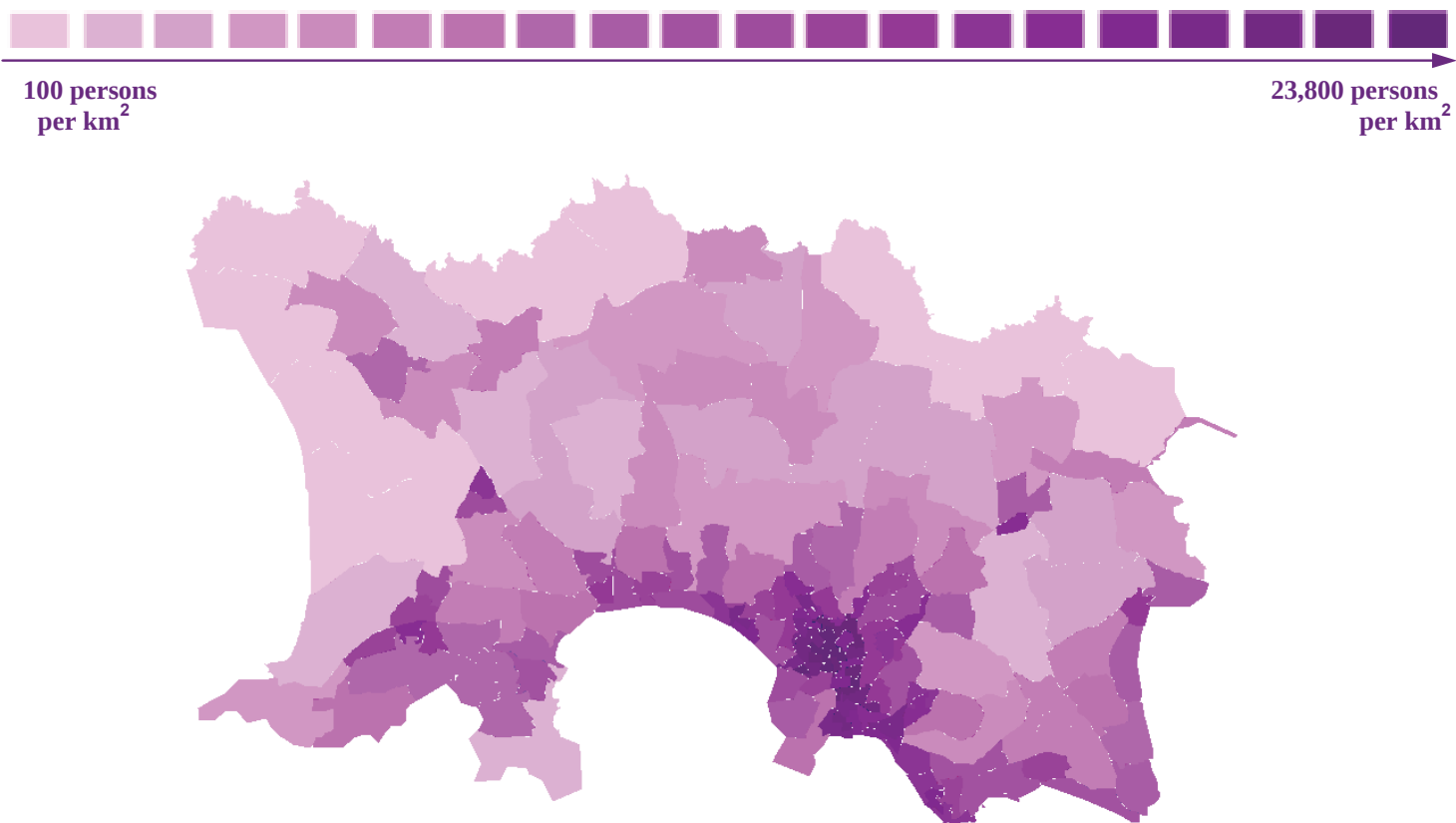
Note: school leaving age increased in 1992 from 15 to 16 years of age.

On Census Day March 2011, over four-fifths of the resident population of Jersey possessed housing qualifications within the ‘a-h’ category as defined under Housing Regulations. Around one in eight (13%) people in Jersey were non-locally qualified.

Population Density

The population density of Jersey is approximately double that of England and about a quarter less than Guernsey. Figure 11.4 shows the pattern of population density across the Island.

Figure 11.4 Population density in Jersey by Parish, (Census 2011)



Passports

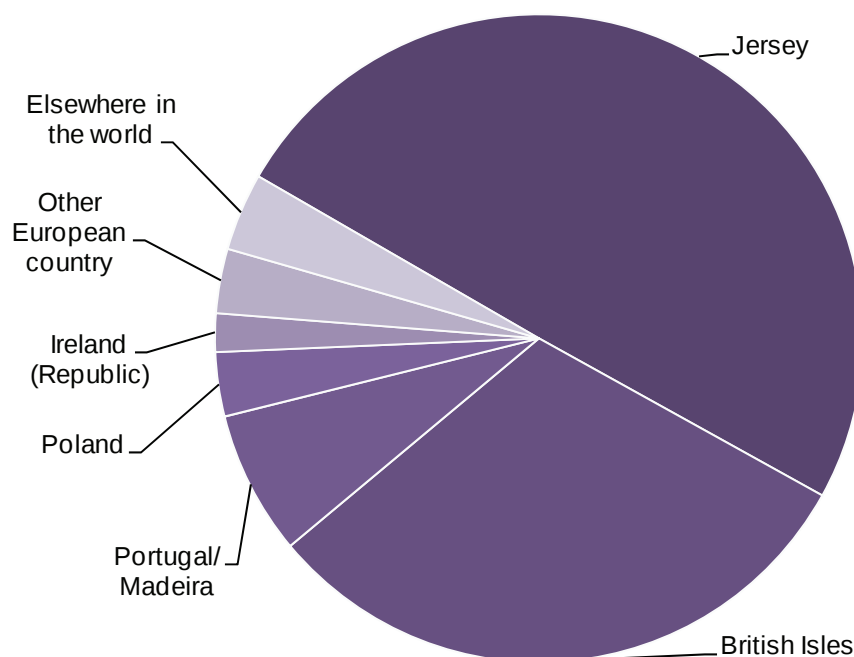
Table 11.3 Number of passports issued and documents legalised, 2006-2011

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Passports issued	10,904	10,671	10,783	11,060	10,802	10,319
Documents legalised	8,970	10,197	9,602	8,192	8,695	8,441

Place of Birth

At the time of the 2011 Census, half (50%) of the population were born in Jersey and almost a third of people (31%) were born elsewhere in the British Isles.

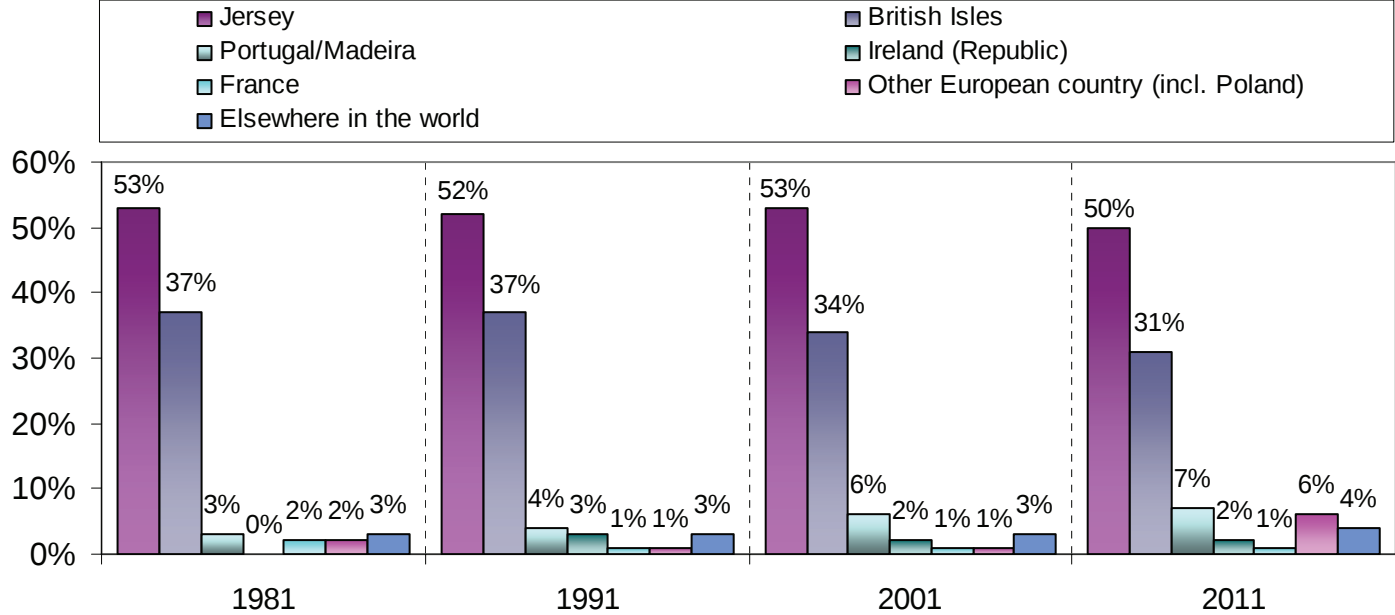
Figure 11.5 Population by place of birth, 2011



The Jersey Annual Social Survey (introduced in 2005) along with the Censuses has shown how the origin of migrants to the Island has changed. Throughout the 1970's, 1980's and 1990's between half and two-thirds of 'Other Europeans' arriving in Jersey were from Portugal/Madeira. A significant change has occurred in recent years with the proportion arriving from Portugal/Madeira falling, whilst that from Poland has increased (see Figure 11.6)

11. Population

Figure 11.6 Place of birth of residents over the last three decades



Source: Jersey Census 2011 Bulletin 2, Statistics Unit.

Marital Status

In 2011, nearly half (48%) of adults in Jersey were either married or re-married. A further one in ten (10%) were divorced, whilst around a third (34%) had never married (see Table 11.4).

Table 11.4 Profile of marital status (percentages)

Marital status	2001 Census	2011 Census
Married	44	40
Single	30	34
Divorced	8	10
Widowed	7	6
Re-married	8	8
Separated	3	2
Total	100	100

Note: Percentages independently rounded to nearest integer

The proportion of adults who are married has been declining over the last several decades, whilst the number divorced (and not re-married) has increased from 21 per 1,000 in 1971 to 101 per 1,000 population in 2011.

Further reading: Jersey Census 2011 Bulletin 1 and 2, published by the Statistics Unit.
Report on the Jersey Census, 2001, published by the Statistics Unit.
Reports on the Jersey Annual Social Survey 2005 - 2010 editions.

12. Households

Dwellings

The 2011 census identified 44,698⁶ private dwellings and 157 communal establishments in Jersey. It also found that around one in fourteen (7%) of all private dwellings were vacant on census day – a total of 3,103 dwellings. St Helier had the highest number of vacant dwellings (1,397), whilst St Peter had the highest proportion of vacant dwellings, with a vacant rate of 9%.

Private Households

The number of private households⁸ in Jersey recorded in the 2011 Census was 41,595.

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

Table 12.1 Tenure of Private Households, 2001 and 2011, excluding vacants

	Number of dwellings, 2011	2011 percent	2001 percent
Owner-occupier	22,574	54	51
States, housing trust or parish rent	5,656	14	14
Qualified private rental	7,806	19	22
Staff, service or tied accommodation	1,274	3	13
Registered lodging house	652	2	
Lodger paying rent in private household	1,070	3	
Other non-qualified accommodation	2,563	6	
Total	41,595	100	100

Number of Persons per Household

The average number of people per private household declined between the 1971 and 2011 Censuses⁷. The declining trend in household size is apparent in Table 12.2.

⁶ Private dwellings as measured by the census are not necessarily separate physical dwellings; in the census separate dwellings were identified where the occupants shared a living space and a cooking area and may not necessarily correspond to a dwelling with a separate entrance.

⁷ 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

Table 12.2 Average Number of Persons per Household, 1971-2011

	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Average number of persons per household	2.79	2.59	2.47	2.38	2.31

Property Type

The types of property people in Jersey live in shows that more than two-fifths (44%) are flat/maisonettes, whilst a quarter (26%) live in a detached house and a further third (30%) live in a semi-detached or terraced house (Table 12.3).

Over four-fifths (82%) of dwellings have one, two or three bedrooms. The majority of rental accommodation has either one or two bedrooms with nearly two-thirds (62%) of non-qualified accommodation having one bedroom. In contrast, almost seven out of ten (69%) of owner-occupier households have three or more bedrooms.

Table 12.3 – Property types in 2011 and 2001, excluding vacants

	Property Type	Number of dwellings, 2011	2011 percent	2001 percent
House	Detached	10,808	26	29
	Semi-detached	7,990	19	19
	Terraced	4,528	11	11
Flat	Purpose built block	11,759	28	21
	Part of converted house	5,278	13	16
	In a commercial building	1,080	3	3
Temporary structure	Tent, boat or Portakabin™	152	0	~
All		41,595	100	100

The 2011 census found that 44% of 'single parent with dependent children' households were living in States, housing trust or parish rental. Over a quarter (28%) were living in owner-occupied accommodation. In contrast, over four-fifths (82%) of households with two or more pensioners lived in owner-occupied accommodation.

*Further reading: Report on the Jersey Census Bulletin 3, 2011, published by the Statistics Unit.
Reports on the Jersey Annual Social Survey.
Reports on the Jersey Housing Assessment 2008-2012, and the Housing Needs Survey 2007.*

13. Housing

House Prices

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). The index includes share transfer properties and is seasonally adjusted.

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, 1986-2011

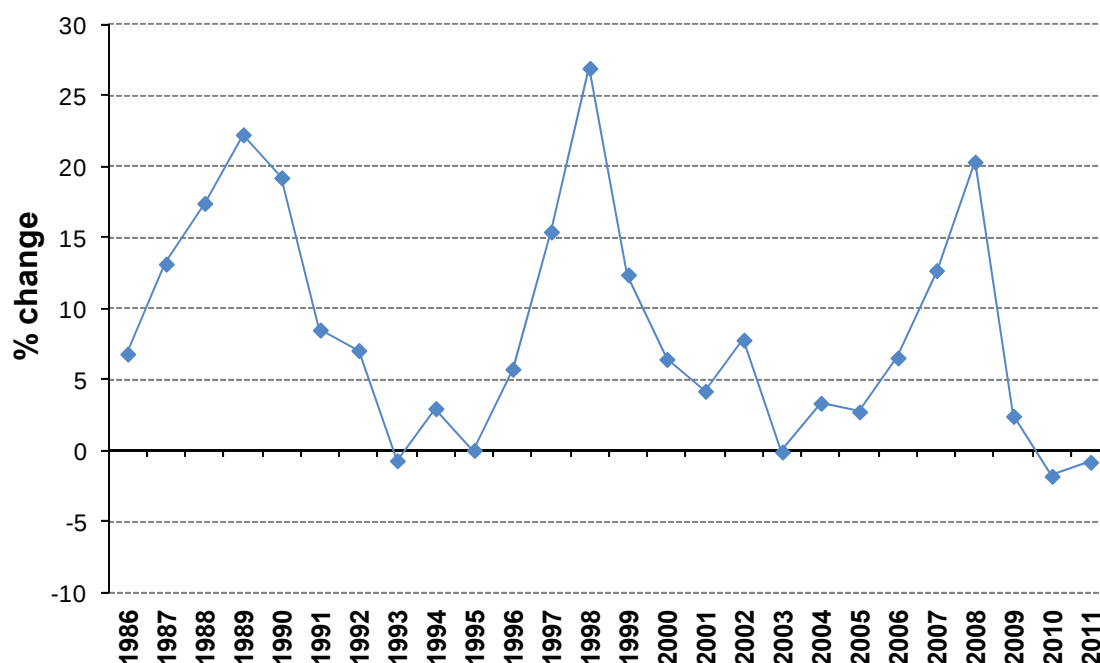


Figure 13.1 shows the annual average price changes from 1986 to 2011 on a calendar year basis. An annual rate of increase of 20% or higher has occurred in Jersey on three occasions in the last two decades: in 1989, 1998 and 2008. Each of these peaks was then followed by a period of lower rates of increase.

More recently, over the period covered by the new Jersey House Price Index⁸, property prices overall were effectively flat between 2002 and 2003, increased at a rate of about 3% per annum in both 2004 and 2005, at almost 7% in 2006 and at 13% in

⁸ See “The Jersey House Price Index – comparison of old and new methodologies”; States of Jersey Statistics Unit, June 2003.

13. Housing

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 2011 being 1% below that of 2010, this small decrease was driven by lower property prices recorded in the latter part of 2011.

During the fourth quarter of 2011, the average (mix-adjusted) price of dwellings sold in Jersey was £415,000 (an index value of 143.8 where 2002 = 100). On a quarterly basis, property prices were about 2% lower than in the previous quarter (Q3 2011) and almost 7% lower than in the corresponding quarter of the previous year, Q4 2010.

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

Table 13.1 Mean Prices (£,000) for Individual Property Types, 2004-2011

Period	Flats		Houses		
	1-bed	2-bed	2-bed	3-bed	4-bed
2004	159	235	264	345	478
2005	154	234	286	356	474
2006	170	255	297	381	493
2007	180	251	340	435	571
2008	234	325	400	518	677
2009	232	319	400	522	723
2010	214	308	409	512	715
2011 Q1	197	328	417	510	698
Q2	209	336	387	542	691
Q3	189	329	358	510	658
Q4	198	338	372	485	694

Prices are rounded to the nearest £1,000.

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

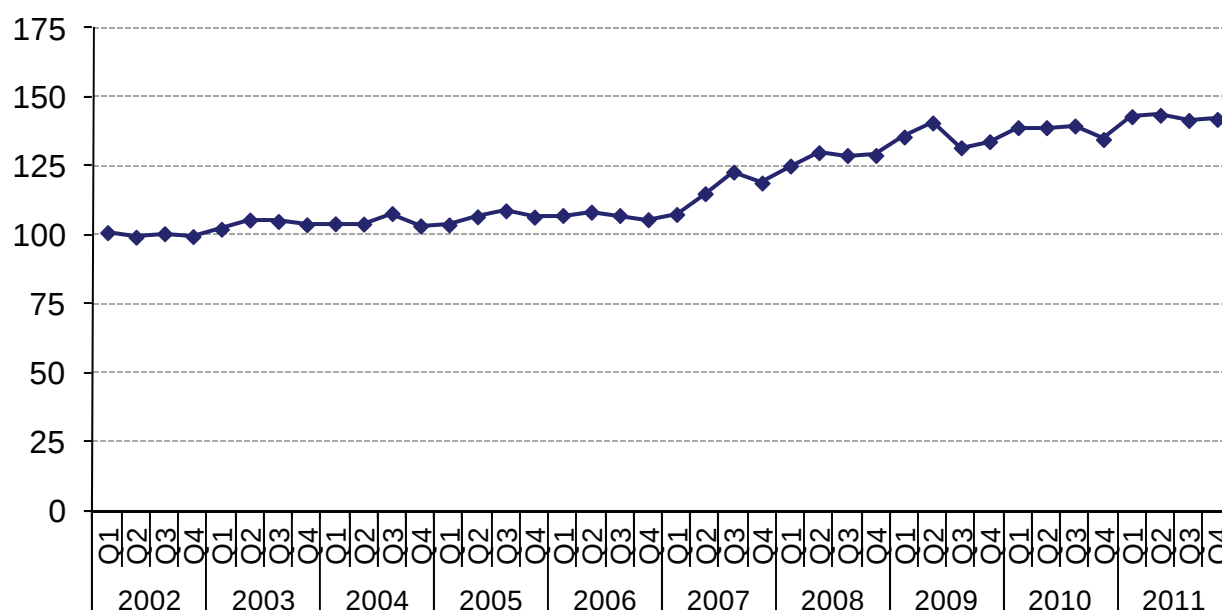
Jersey Private Sector Rental Index

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

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, 2002-2011 (Mean 2002 = 100)



The mean rent (from new consents) in 2011 was 3% higher than in 2010.

Jersey Housing Affordability Index

In 2011:

- the mean property price was seven times the mean gross household income,
- the price of a lower quartile property in Jersey was seven times the income of a household at the lower quartile of income; in 2010 this ratio was eight.

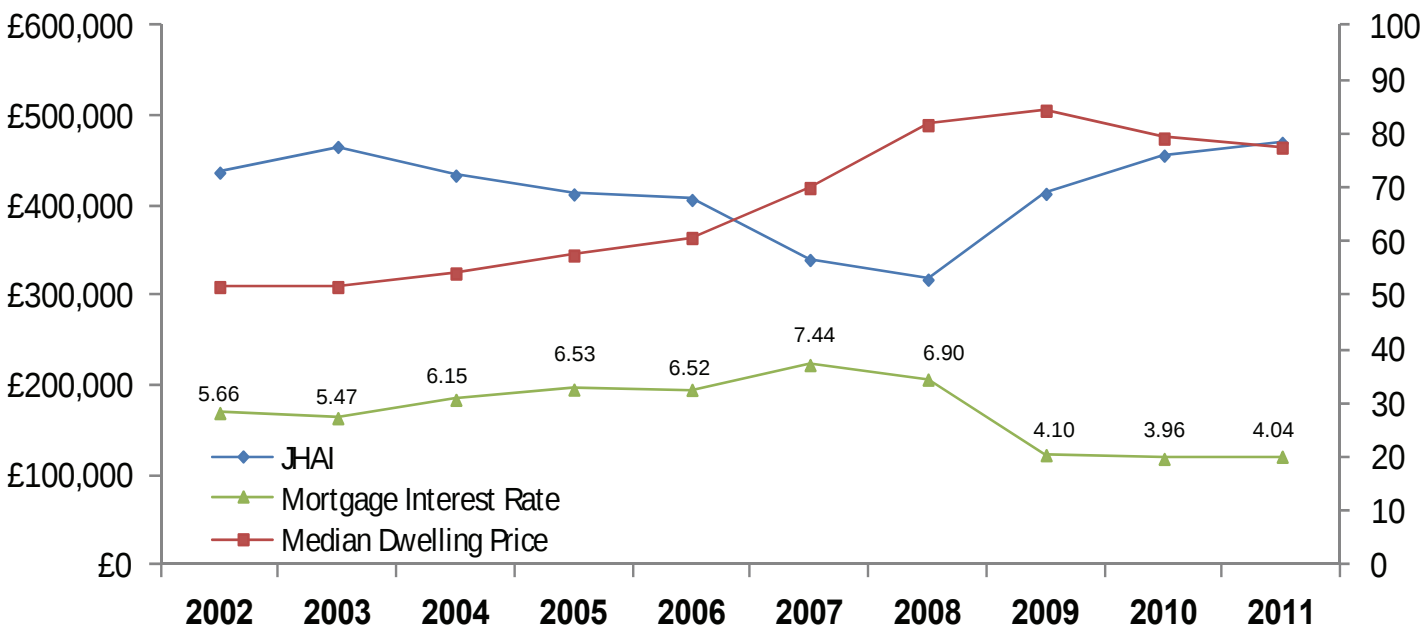
The headline indicator, the Jersey Housing Affordability Index, showed that between 2002 and 2011, a working household with mean net income was not able to service a mortgage affordably on the purchase price of a median priced house of any size.

A working household with mean net income was able to service a mortgage affordably on the purchase price of a median price 1-bedroom flat through the period 2002-2011 and on a median priced 2-bedroom flat during the periods 2002-2005 and 2009-2011 but not during 2006-2008.

The marginal improvement in affordability in 2011 compared to 2010 was largely due to a greater proportion of lower-priced share transfer properties being available to purchase in 2011.

13. Housing

Figure 13.3 The Jersey Housing Affordability Index, median dwelling price (3-bedroom houses) and mean mortgage interest rates, 2002-2011



In 2011, 2.1 full-time equivalent (FTE) workers would have been required to service a mortgage affordably on the purchase price of a median priced property (all types). The 2011 Census showed that there was a mean of 1.6 FTE workers in households which contained at least one working adult.

The affordability study also considers the ability of key workers (police officer, teacher or nurse with 3 to 4 years of service) to get onto the property ladder. The earnings of individual teachers and nurses were not sufficient to service a mortgage affordably on the purchase price of a lower quartile property (all types) in 2010 or 2011.

The earnings of an individual police officer were sufficient to service a mortgage affordably on the purchase price of a lower quartile priced property (all types) in 2011 but not in 2010. Police officers and teachers were better placed than the average worker in terms of being able to afford such a property, whilst nurses were slightly below the average.

Further reading: The Jersey Housing Affordability Index 2002-2011, States of Jersey Statistics Unit

14. Education

Highest educational qualification attained

The 2011 Census asked adults aged 16 and over to provide information on all educational qualifications attained at varying levels. Table 14.1 shows a comparison with the 2001 Census.

Table 14.1 Highest level of educational qualification (working age)

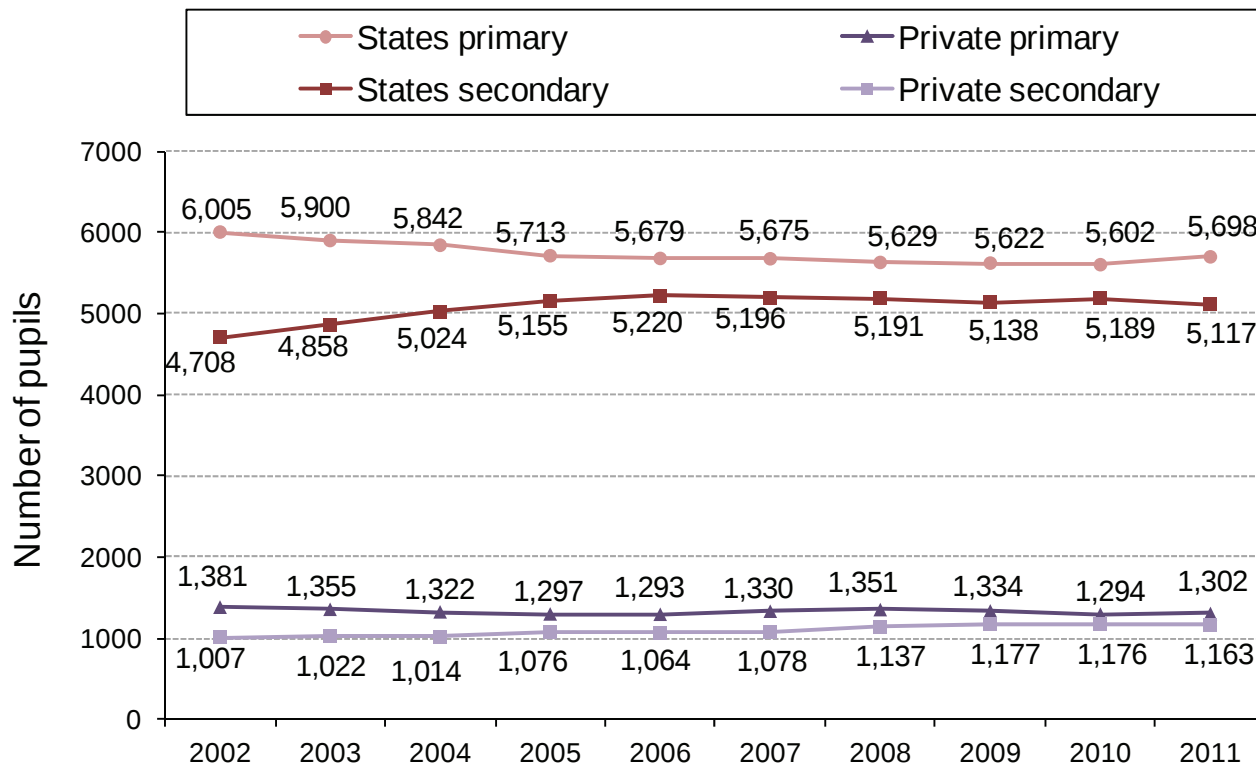
Highest Qualification (or equivalent)	2001 Percent	2011 Percent
Higher education	13	34
Secondary level	48	45
Other	6	2
No formal qualifications	34	20
All	100	100

Further reading: Jersey 2011 Census Bulletin 5.

Number of Pupils

The total number of children in primary and secondary education in Jersey increased by 180 between 2002 and 2011 (from 13,100 to 13,280), comprising an increase of 570 in secondary schools and a decrease of 390 in primary schools.

Figure 14.1 Number of pupils in Primary and Secondary Education, 2002-2011



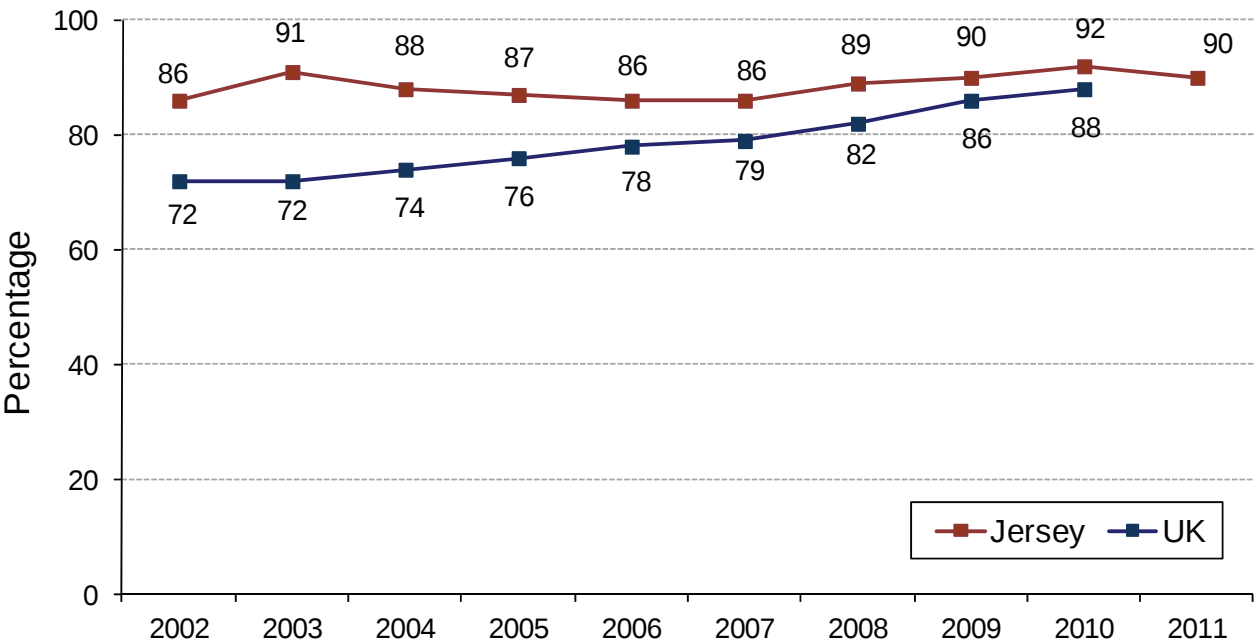
Figures are for January of each year.

Students Remaining in Education

In 2011, 90% of Jersey students stayed on in full-time education after 16 years of age, a similar proportion to 2010 (92%).

14. Education

Figure 14.2 Percentage of students staying on in full-time education post 16 years of age, 2002-2011

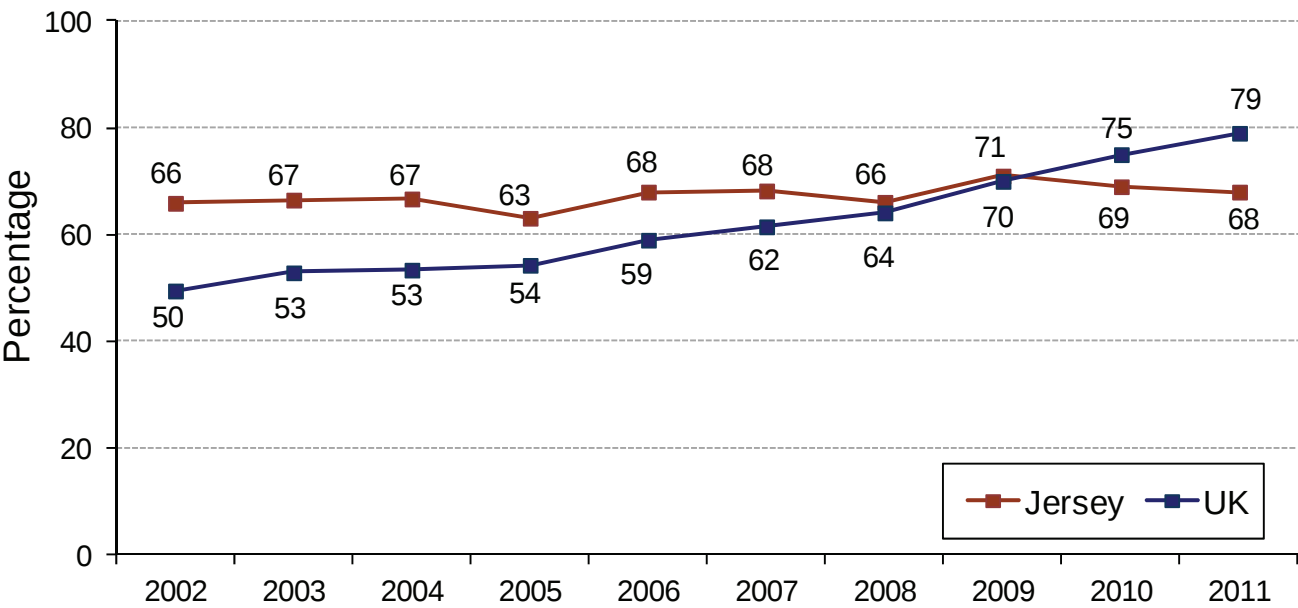


Data for the UK for 2011 not released at time of print.

Pass Rates

A similar proportion (68%) of all GCSE entries in Jersey in 2011 achieved five or more grades A* to C as in the previous year (69%). In both years, the proportion for Jersey was below that of the UK (75% in 2010 and 79% in 2011).

Figure 14.3 Proportion of Students Achieving 5 or More GCSE's Grades A* to C, 2002-2011



More than four-fifths (86%) of all A-level entries in Jersey in 2011 achieved grades A* to C compared with 76% in the UK.

Further Reading: Education Department Annual Reports.

15. Sports Development

The Department for Education, Sport and Culture (ESC) is responsible for delivery of a programme of Sports Development in Jersey. This work is carried out by Officers directly employed by ESC as well as those employed by their National Governing Bodies who 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 2011 there were 78 clubs affiliated to the Sports Development programme, with over 15,000 individuals participating in an affiliated sport (See Table 15.1).

Table 15.1: Number of participants in affiliated sports in 2011

	Male	Female	Total
Aged 5-11	1,392	532	1,924
Aged 12-18	2,389	524	2,913
Adult	7,823	2,378	10,201

As well as affiliated clubs, the Sports Development programme also supported almost 200 primary school teams and 200 secondary school teams. Almost 150 curriculum PE units and more than 50 after school projects were delivered by Sports Development in 2011.

Table 15.2 Number of Sport Projects Delivered in 2011

	2011
...during school holidays	473
...during school term time	158
...to improve medical conditions (sessions per week)	66
...to promote social inclusion	89
...to reduce anti-social behaviour	77

Coaches

In 2011 around 200 people qualified on Level 1 coaching courses and 219 coaches achieved age specific qualifications in 2011.

There are now 225 registered officials in Jersey.

Players

Almost 500 12-18 year olds were involved in academy programmes in 2011, and a further 300 adults competed at representative levels.

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

16. Culture and Heritage

The Department for Education, Sport and Culture (DfESC) 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 adults⁹.

Table 16.1 Grants awarded to Cultural Organisations in 2011

	Grants (£)
Jersey Heritage	2,443,430
Jersey Opera House*	1,038,910
Jersey Arts Trust	156,310
Jersey Arts Centre	453,061
Don Balleine (Jèrriais)	140,930

*Includes annual loan repayment of £572,000 in connection with restoration of the Opera House
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 Société Jersiaise, sites include the Jersey Museum, Maritime Museum, the Archive, Elizabeth Castle, Mont Orgueil Castle, Hamptonne and La Hougue Bie.

In 2010, there were a total of 160,000 visits to sites administered by Jersey Heritage.

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.

Arts

ESC 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.

The ESC department also 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.

⁹ Funding is provided to Le Don Balleine for the operation of L’Office du Jèrriais

In 2010, the Jersey Arts Centre was host to 235 performances and 17 Art exhibitions in the Berni Gallery; more than 29,000 attended during the year.

The Opera House held performances on 232 days during 2010; almost 59,000 people attended.

The Jersey Arts Trust held 13 Arts Development Events, which had almost 900 people attend, they also help 4 Arts Development Groups during 2010, with 64 participants. A total of £49,255 was awarded as grants (this total includes £4,438 of underwriting, which though awarded was not ultimately called upon).

Jèrriais

In 2010 L'Office du Jèrriais gave classes in Jèrriais to 174 primary school children, 23 secondary school students and 25 adults. Analysis of the 2001 Census information indicated that in 2011 there were some 2,000 people who spoke or understood Jèrriais on the Island. Of these more than half (57%) were aged over 70 years in 2011, with a further fifth (21%) aged 60 – 69 years.

Jersey Library

In 2011 the Jersey Library received a total of 453,700 visits, of which 359,800 were to the main Town Library and 86,300 were to the part-time branch in Les Quennevais School. The mobile library visits more than 30 sites each week, and received about 7,500 visits in 2011.

Library expenditure equated to about £16 per capita in 2011 and expenditure on books and materials was £2 per capita.

Table 16.2 Library Annual Statistics, 2011

	Number of Items issued	Items Added to Stock
Town Library	328,650	11,350
Branch Library	56,880	2,330
Mobile Library	11,780	460
Schools Resources	32,790	2,680
Nursing Homes / Housebound	21,330	
Total	451,430	16,820

Numbers independently rounded to nearest 10

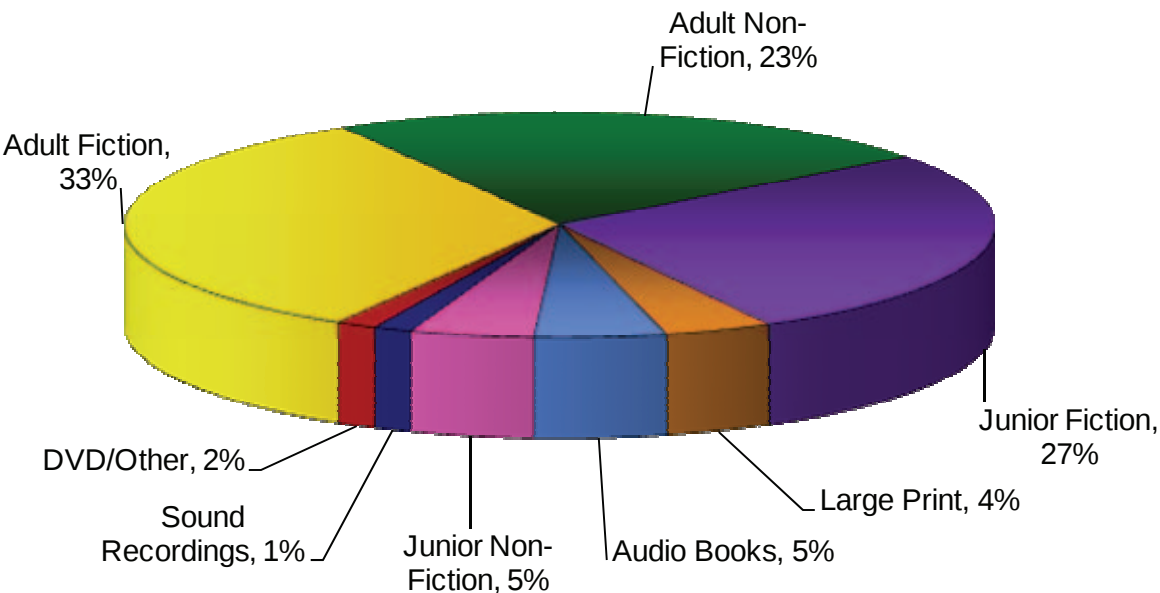
Children's fiction and non-fiction accounted for a third 32% of all items borrowed. Adult fiction (including large print and audio formats) accounted for 42%.

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 and free WIFI access.

16. Culture and Heritage

Throughout the year, there were 246 children’s activities and organised group visits to the library, attended by over 4,500 young people. A further 118 visits were made by library staff to schools and community groups to promote the library service, books and the joy of reading.

Figure 16.1 Loans by Category, 2011



In 2011 the library dealt with about 77,700 enquiries; 87% (67,500) at the Town Library and 13% (10,200) at the Branch Library.

Over 34,000 reference enquiries were answered; over 75% of these were for information of a local nature.

During the year, 1,733 requests were supplied for specific books. Of these reservations, a sample check indicated that more than three-quarters (78%) were supplied within 15 days. This speed of supply exceeds the UK national target and average.

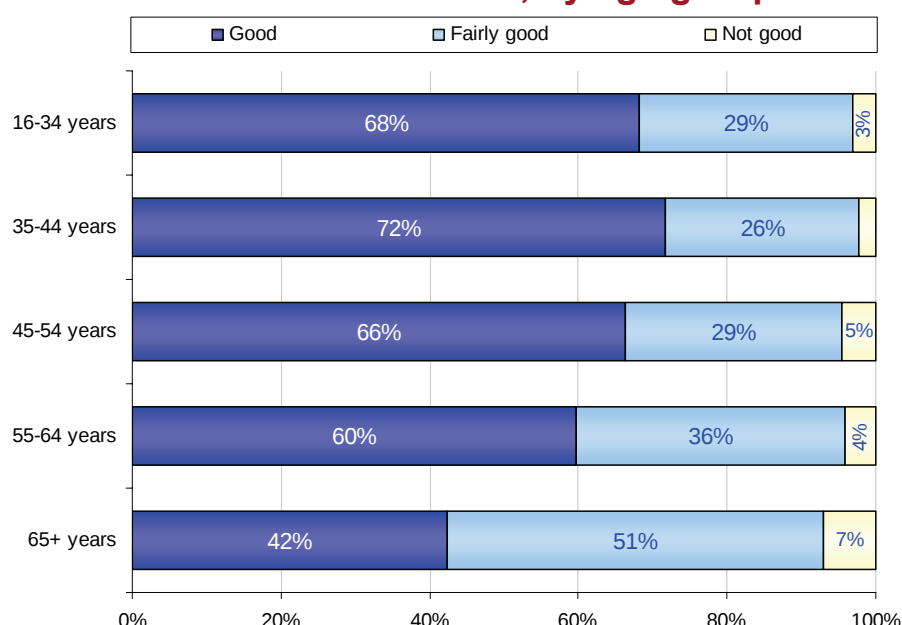
The use of the free online reference services via the website continues to grow as the service is expanded. The driving theory test practice sessions are now available to all library members with an email address. Over 2,300 searches were run using the Oxford English Dictionary Online site and a total of 4,438 pages viewed using the online version of Encyclopaedia Britannica.

17. Health

General Health Status

One way to determine the overall health of a population is by asking people to self-rate their health. The 2010 round of the Jersey Annual Social Survey 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.

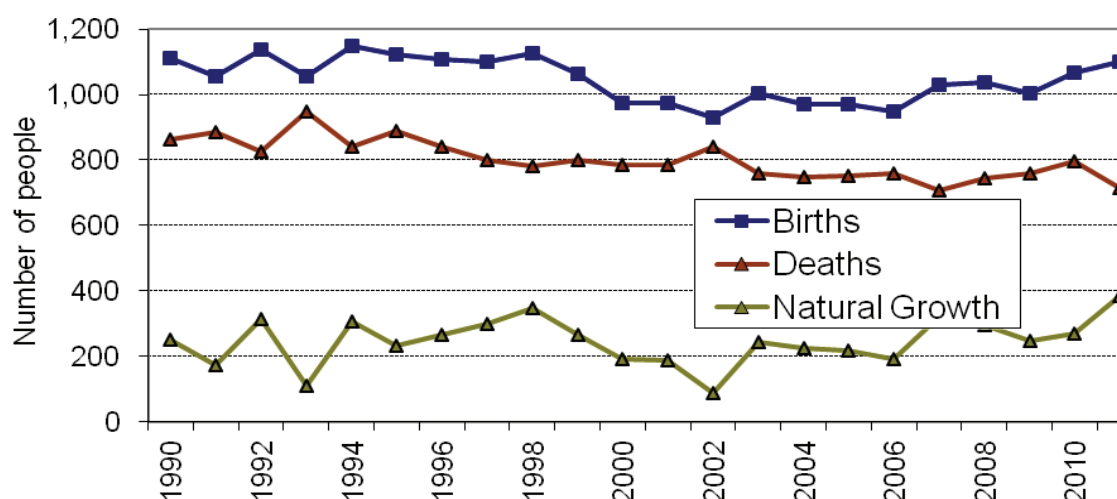
Figure 17.1 How residents rated their health, by age group



Births and Deaths

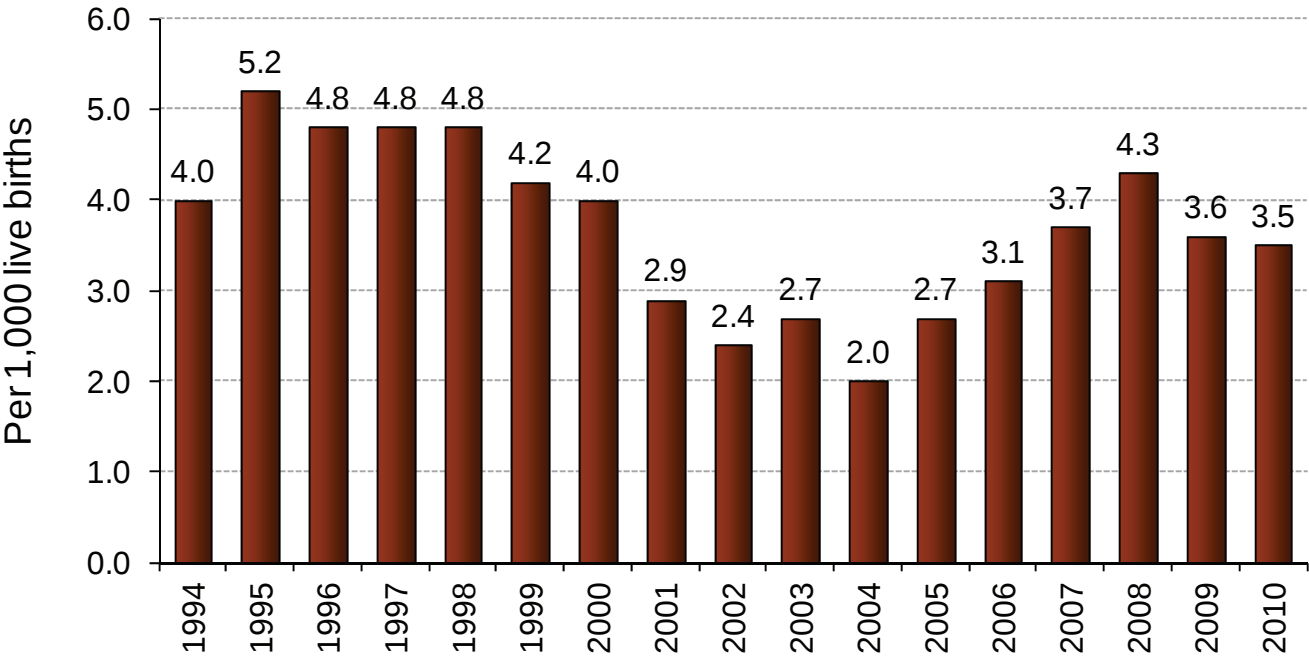
In 2011, 1,100 live births and 716 deaths were registered in Jersey, a net natural growth of 384.

Figure 17.2 Number of Births, Deaths and Natural Growth in Population, 1990-2011



Source: States of Jersey Superintendent Registrar.

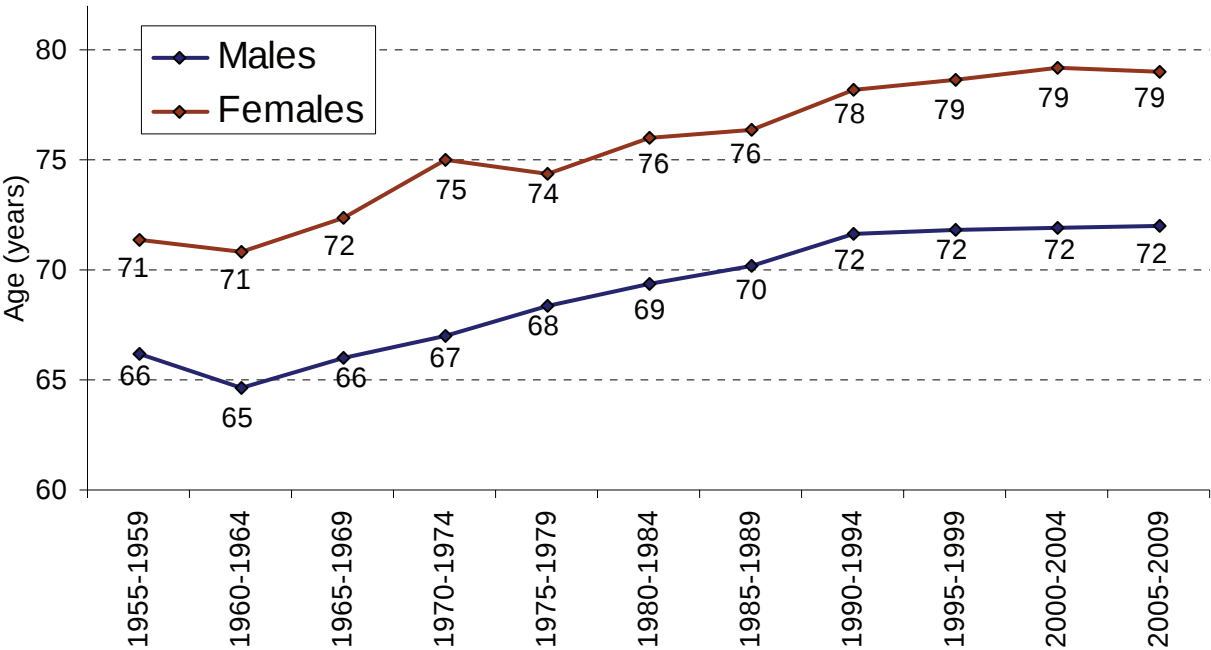
Figure 17.3 Infant Mortality Rate, 1994-2010



Average Age at Death

The average age at death 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



Life Expectancy at birth

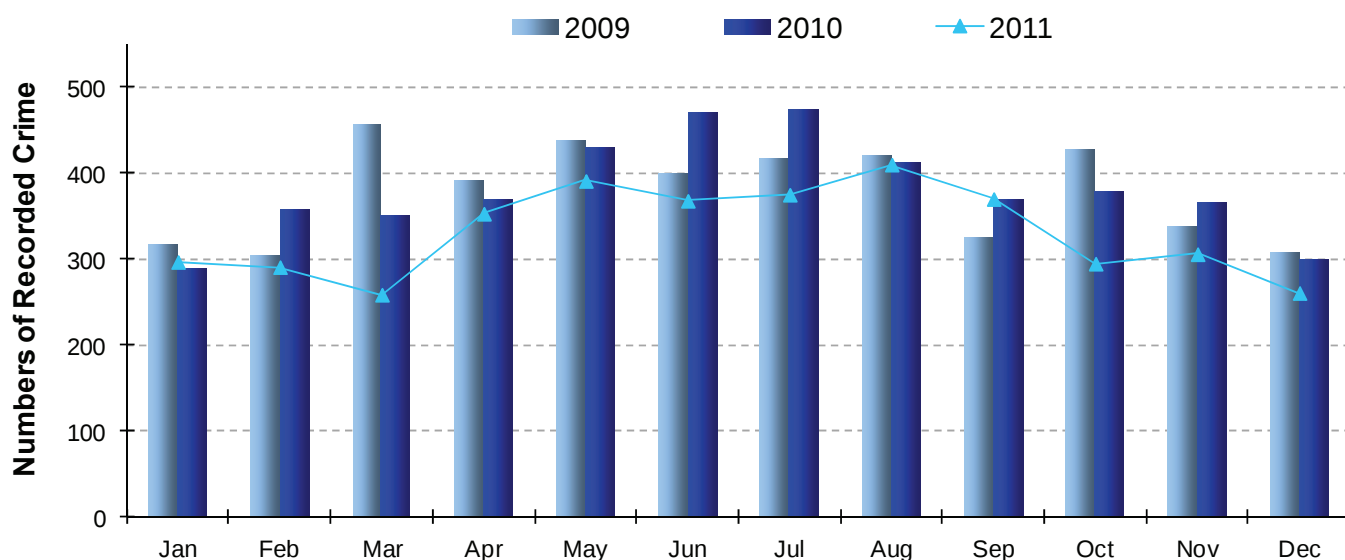
Life expectancy at birth has also been increasing in recent years; for males born between 2006 and 2010 life expectancy is 78 and for females is 83.

18. Crime

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

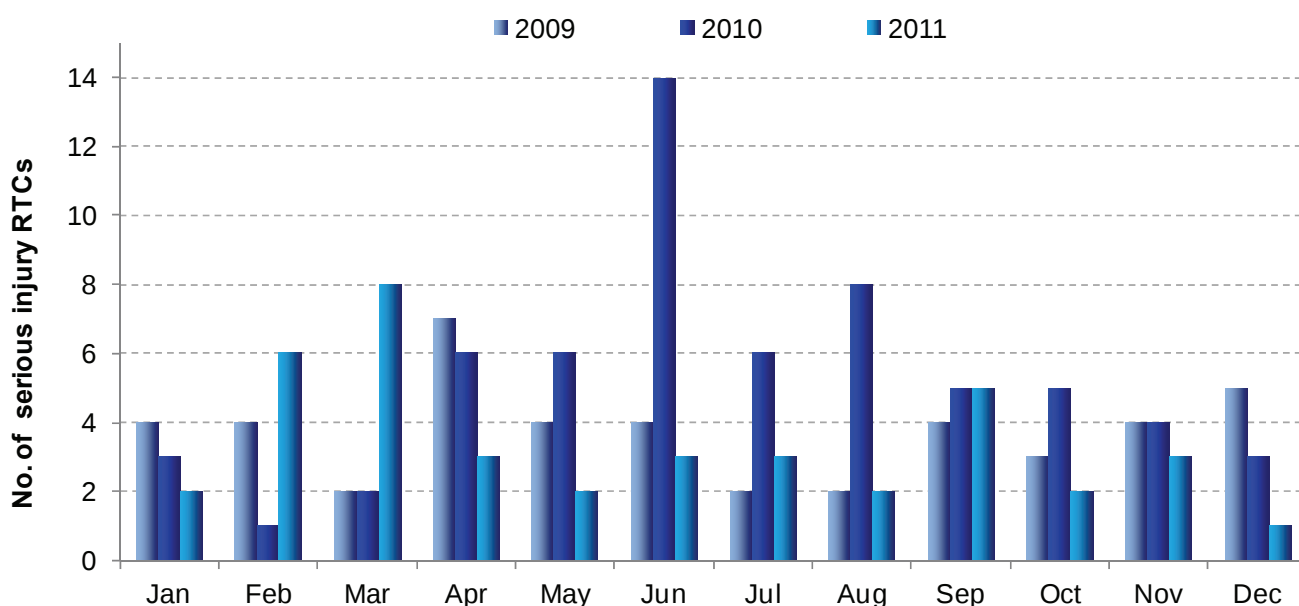
There were 3,976 crimes recorded in 2011, representing 41 crimes per 1,000 members of the population. The number of recorded crimes was 13% lower than the number recorded in 2010. About two-thirds of crime took place in St Helier, with fewer than two crimes a week being recorded in eight of the Island's twelve parishes. One third (33%) of recorded crime resulted in offenders being charged for court or reported to Parish Hall enquiries.

Figure 18.1 Recorded Crime in Jersey 2009-2011



In 2011, there were 40 serious Road Traffic Collisions (RTC). Over half of the injuries received were fractures; however, 8 incidents resulted in 13 people sustaining very serious or fatal injuries (see Figure 18.2).

Figure 18.2 Number of Serious Injury RTC's in Jersey 2009-2011



Source: States of Jersey Police Service.

18. Crime

Drugs

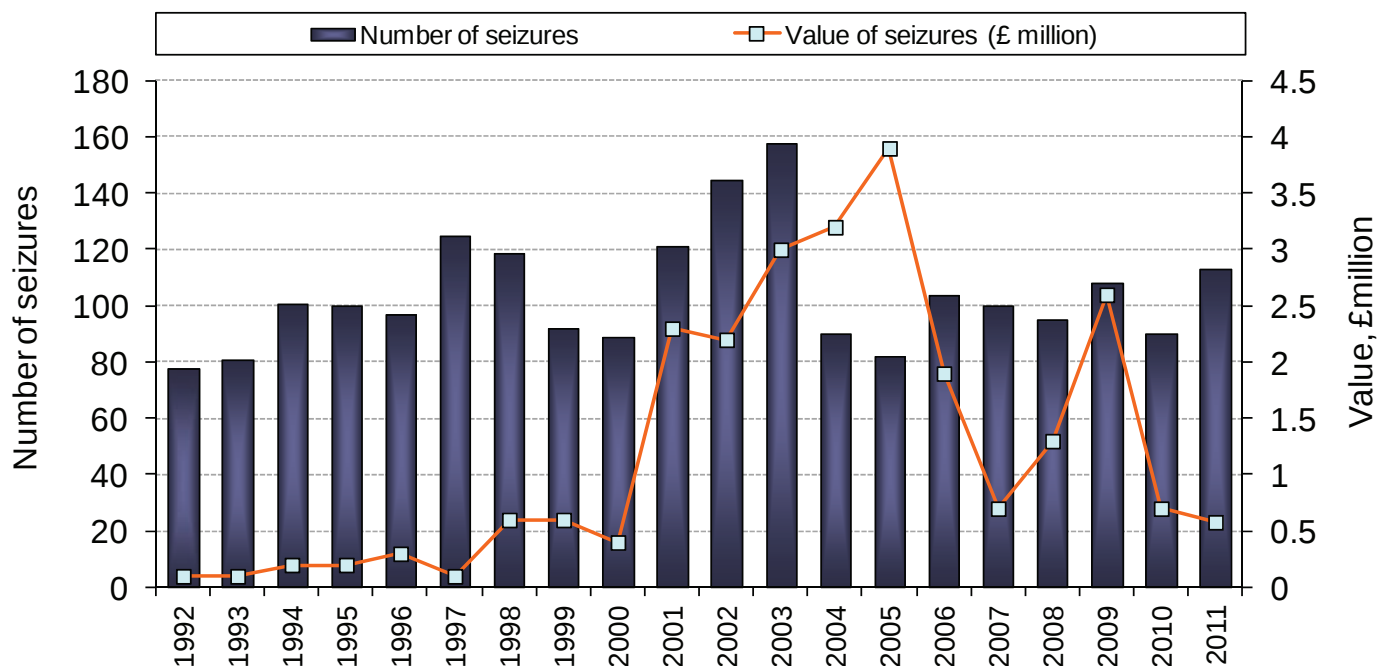
In 2011 the Customs and Immigration Service was responsible for 113 drug seizures with an estimated total street value of almost £580,000.

Table 18.1 Volume of Drugs Seizures by Customs and Immigration, 2011

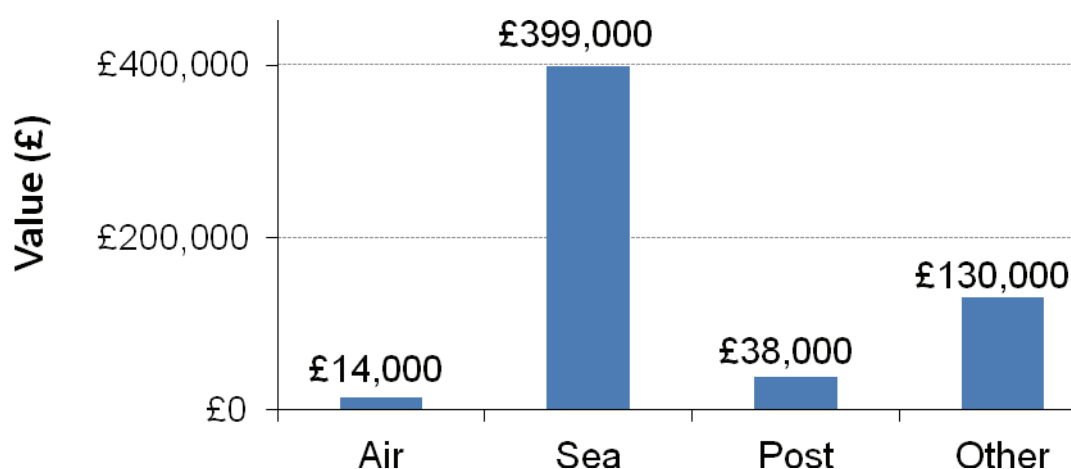
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Heroin (grams)	375	935	1,242	572	433
Ecstasy (tablets)	25,772	5,091	-	-	-
Cocaine (grams)	136	711	2,788	504	103
Cannabis (kgs)	8	48	114	3	12
Mephedrone (grams)	-	-	-	1,080	467
Mephedrone (tablets)	-	-	-	6	1
Amphetamines (grams)	4	-	1,002	-	174
Amphetamines (tablets)	252	-	5,199	-	-
LSD (grams)	-	-	-	5	-
Class C (grams of powder)	250	-	1,005	47	6
Class C (tablets)	1,203	5,666	72,049	3,419	586

Class A drug seizures accounted for more than three-quarters (77%) of all drug seizures by street value by Customs and Immigration officers in Jersey in 2011.

Figure 18.3 Seizures by the Customs and Immigration Service, including Joint Operations: Annual number and Estimated Total Street Value, 1992-2011



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, 2011

Drugs seized at the harbour accounted for around two-thirds (69%) of drugs seized.

Further reading: Customs and Immigration Department, Annual Reports.

Prison

The prison population in Jersey has increased over the last decade. 2011 saw a slight increase in the average number of prisoners held, from 177 in 2010 to 185 in 2011. During the year, the maximum number of prisoners held was 200.

The number of temporary releases was at its highest level in 2006, falling steadily to 2010. In contrast, 2011 saw an increase of 411 on the previous year and the number of work experience releases increased by 90. The number of breaches increased by 7 on 2010; the percentage of breaches has remained relatively constant since 2005.

Table 18.2 Prison Population and Number of Temporary Releases, 2002-2011

Year	Population			No. of Temporary releases	Work Experience	%	Breaches	%
	Min	Max	Average					
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
2011	163	200	185	5,302	2,766	52	17	0.3

Source: States of Jersey Prison Service.

19. Ambulance Service

The Ambulance Service has seven emergency ambulances, three single response cars, two major incident vehicles and one 4WD with major incident trailer. In addition to the emergency response vehicles, the Service also operates a Patient Transport Service (PTS), which has 12 mini-buses and 4 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 6,984 emergency calls in 2011, an increase of 175 calls from 2010 (6,809 calls) equating to an average of 19 emergency calls per day.

Table 19.1 Ambulance Service Call Statistics, 2007 - 2011

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Calls received by Combined Control Centre	9,832	10,284	9,753	9,512	9,834
Total Emergency Calls Received	6,836	7,367	6,996	6,809	6,984
Total Emergency Calls responded to	6,592	6,931	6,597	6,341	6,931
Category A	1,073	1,222	1,341	1,126	989
Category B	4,287	4,433	4,395	4,786	5,089
Category C	1,232	1,276	848	429	469
Total Urgent Calls responded to	1,362	1,266	1,258	1,232	1,221
Total Routine Calls responded to	1,310	1,357	1,240	1,228	1,343
Total Charter Flights taken	210	251	231	287	338
PTS Patient Journeys	47,703	46,701	49,733	48,631	49,145

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

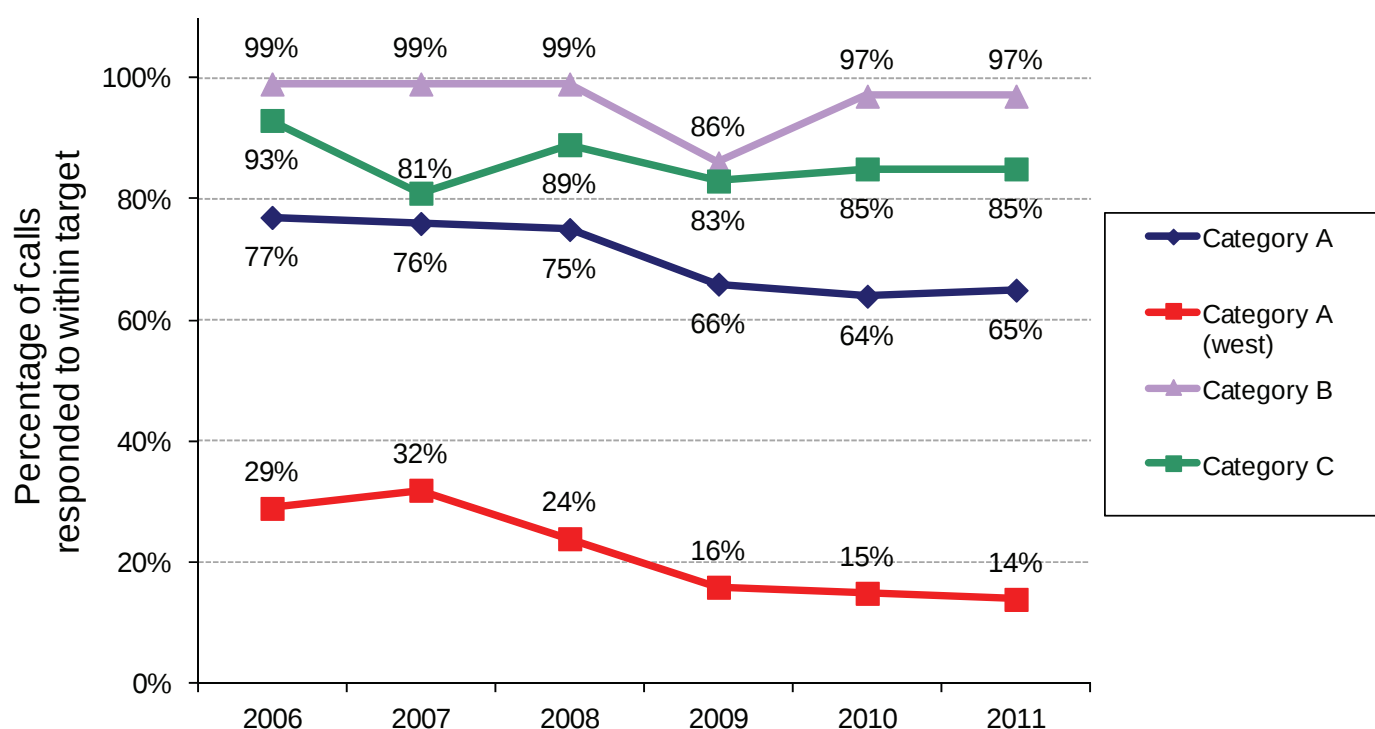
Urgent Calls come from GPs (not 999) and totalled 1,221 in 2011, an average of about 3 per day. Routine Calls are for transfer of patients and are at a similar rate (1,343 calls) to Urgent Calls.

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.

2011 saw an increase in targets reached compared to 2010. Life-threatening situations (Category A) were reached within the 8 minute targets in 65% of the time compared with 64% in 2010. The response rates for Category A in the West of the Island remained at 14% in 2011, a similar level to 2010. Category B and C saw a similar rate in 2011, where such calls were responded to within the target time in 97% of cases for Category B and in 85% of Category C cases.

Figure 19.1 Percentage of Calls Responded to within Target, 2006 - 2011



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”; 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 if it is a genuine emergency (otherwise key holders are contacted to attend as a first response). In 2011, the ambulance responded to 225 such alarms; neighbours/contacts were notified in another 95 cases and GPs were called in 16 cases. The total alarms activations for 2011 amounted to 4,037.

Automated External Defibrillators

In 2011 there were a total of 118 defibrillators in the community, the result of a St John’s Ambulance driven initiative.

20. Coastguard

Jersey Coastguard provides the response, initiation, co-ordination and international co-ordination service for maritime Search and Rescue (SAR) within Jersey's territorial waters. The team also coordinates pilotage and shipping movements for the Port of Jersey, run the VTS (Vessel Traffic Services) for the port and undertake operational liaison with the Shipping Companies which serve Jersey. The Coastguard manages the counter pollution and salvage response for the Island under the *Shipping (Jersey) Law 2002* and maintains the voyage safety reporting service for all vessels on passage in territorial waters, with 3,400 reports being received and processed in 2011. 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's cliffs or the shoreline.

Search and Rescue Incidents (SAR)

In 2011 there were a total of 160 incidents that required the use of Coastguard SAR Service (see Table 20.1 and 20.2). The service assisted a total of 270 people during the year, and saved a further 6 from imminent danger. 36 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 80 vessels that needed assistance during 2011 and a further 10 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. Additionally, if required, the fleet also carries out salvage operations, oil pollution response, offshore towage and other contract work in the Channel Islands area.

20.1 Jersey Coastguard SAR Co-ordinated Incidents, Outcomes 2011

Number of Incidents	Persons assisted ^a	Persons saved ^b	Persons lost ^c	Vessels assisted ^a	Vessels saved ^b	Vessels lost ^c
160	270	6	2*	80	10	1*

*Occurred in French waters

^aLife not in immediate danger i.e. vessel needed a tow

^bPerson or vessel in danger and not able to assist themselves

^cPerson lost before, during or as a result of incident, vessel may subsequently be found.

Table 20.2 – Jersey Coastguard Sea Rescue Statistics, 2000 - 2011

	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
2011	160	31 / 19	22	24	7	59	22	3	36

* 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

21. 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 2010, expenditure on benefits paid out from the Social Security Fund totalled £178 million. Income from contributions, supplementation, interest and rent totalled £217 million.

Over 26,000 people received an Old Age Pension from Jersey in 2010 and around a 1,000 mothers claimed a Maternity Allowance.

Table 21.1 Number of individuals claiming benefit on 31 December 2010

Type of Benefit	Number of beneficiaries
Pensions	26,387
Survivor's Benefit	940
Invalidity Benefit	1,132
Long-Term Incapacity Allowance	2,589

The above benefits are normally paid for relatively long periods of time. Other benefits, shown in Table 21.2, are paid for shorter periods.

Table 21.2 Number of Claims submitted during 2010

Type of Benefit	Number of Claims Submitted
Death Grant	802
Maternity Allowance	1,033
Short-Term Incapacity Allowance	33,594

Health Insurance Fund

The Health Insurance Fund subsidises GP visits and prescriptions for most Jersey residents (the 'Health Scheme'). A total of £24 million was spent on benefits from the Health Insurance Fund in 2010.

Tax Funded Benefits

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

On the 31st of December 2010 there were 7,617 Income Support claims being paid.

Other tax funded schemes will continue after Income Support, e.g. the Christmas Bonus benefit. In 2010 18,994 people each received a Christmas Bonus payment.

Table 21.3 Summary of Expenditure on Tax Funded Social Benefits

Social Benefit	2010 Expenditure £m
Income Support	85.4
Income Support Special Payments	2.4

Winter Fuel Allowance accounted for £628,669 of the Special Payments in Table 21.3.

Table 21.4 below shows the age ranges of Income Support claimants within households in the island.

Table 21.4 Participants of Income Support claims on 31 December 2010

Age Range	Number of Participants
0-16	3,276
17-64	6,097
65 and over	2,859

Health and Safety Inspectorate

The Health and Safety Inspectorate is the regulatory authority of health and safety at work in the Island.

In 2010, the Inspectorate was involved with 8 Royal Court prosecutions which resulted in a total of over £200,000 fines and costs. During the year the Inspectorate received 146 complaints regarding working conditions and activities.

They also made 7,931 regulatory contacts, which includes written correspondence, phone calls and face-to-face meetings.

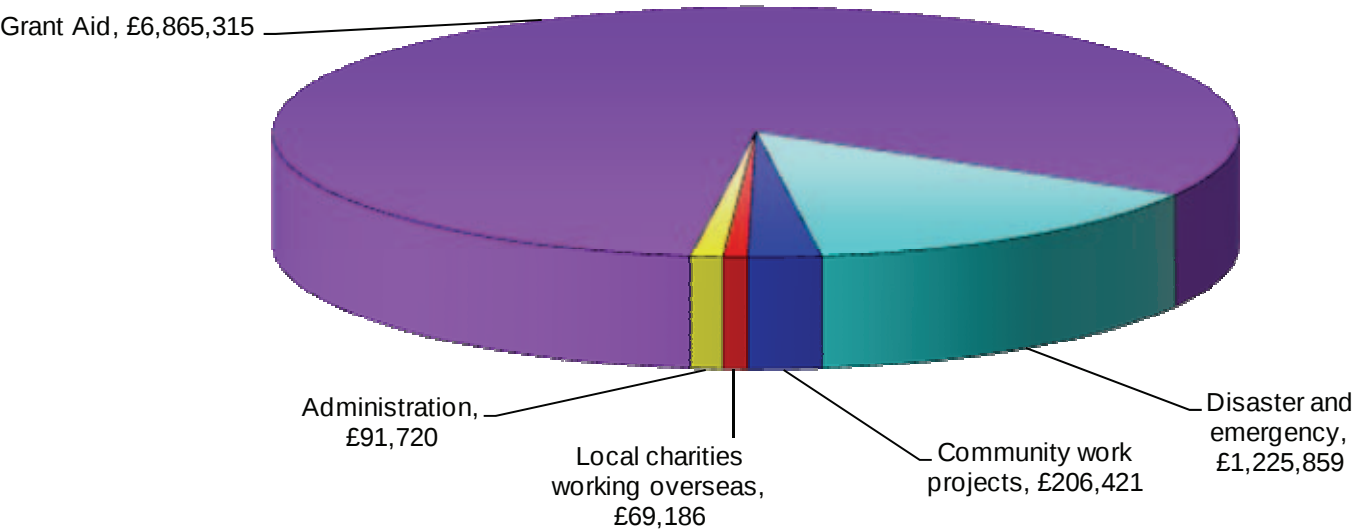
Employees in the Island made a total of 860 benefit claims as a result of work related accidents and ill health, a reduction of 16 over the previous year.

22. Overseas Aid

Annual Expenditure

In 2011, the official contribution of overseas aid from Jersey was £8.4 million, of which more than £6.8 million was grant aid and just over £1.22 million was disaster and emergency aid. The official aid contribution from Jersey in 2011 was 4% more than the £8.13 million in 2010.

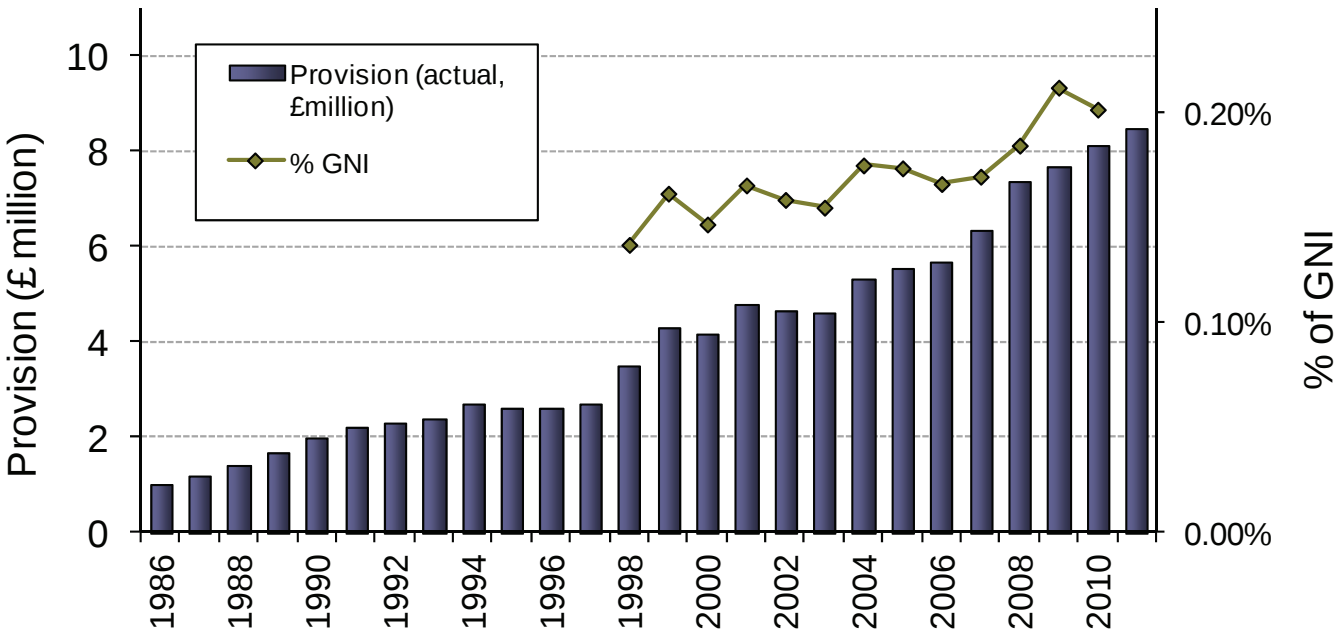
Figure 22.1 Official Aid Contribution from Jersey, 2011



Total Contribution: £8,457,800. Further reading: Overseas Aid Committee Annual Reports.

In 2010, Jersey’s Overseas Aid expenditure was 0.2% of total Gross National Income (GNI).

Figure 22.2 Jersey Annual Overseas Aid Provision, Total and percentage of GNI, 1986-2011

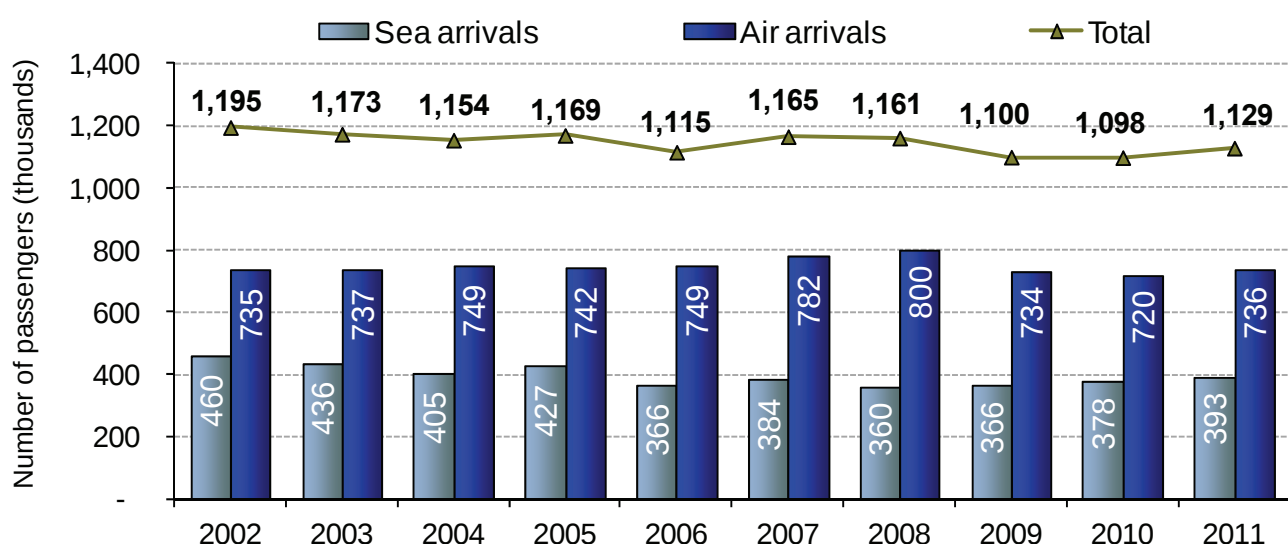


23. Sea and Air Transport

Total Number of Passengers, by Route

The total number of passenger (air and sea) arrivals in 2010 was around 1,125,000, some 30,000 more than in 2010, an increase of 2%. Sea arrivals and air arrivals were both up on 2010.

Figure 23.1 Total Number of Sea and Air Passenger Arrivals, 2002-2011

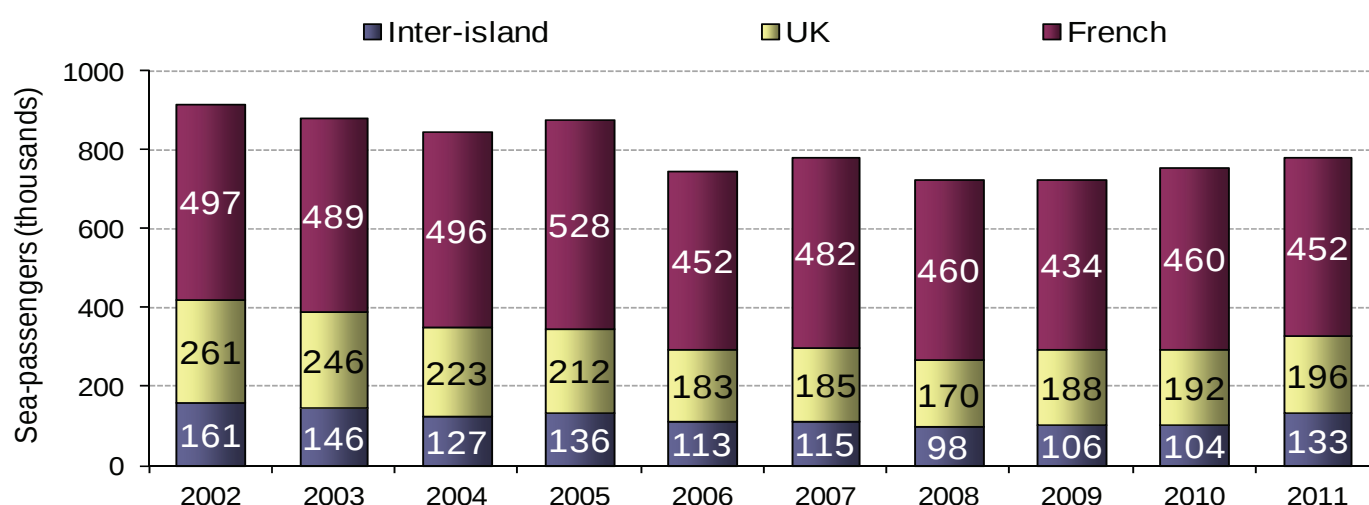


Numbers are in thousands of arrivals only. Passengers by air exclude transit passengers.
Source: Jersey Harbours Department and www.jersey.com/marketinginfo.

Sea Transport

In 2011, the total number of sea passengers (arrivals and departures) for all routes was over 785,000, around 30,000 more than in 2010. Cruise passengers are also included on the chart – there were over 4,000 in 2011.

Figure 23.2 Total Number of Sea Passengers, by Route, 2002-2011



Source: Jersey Harbours Department.

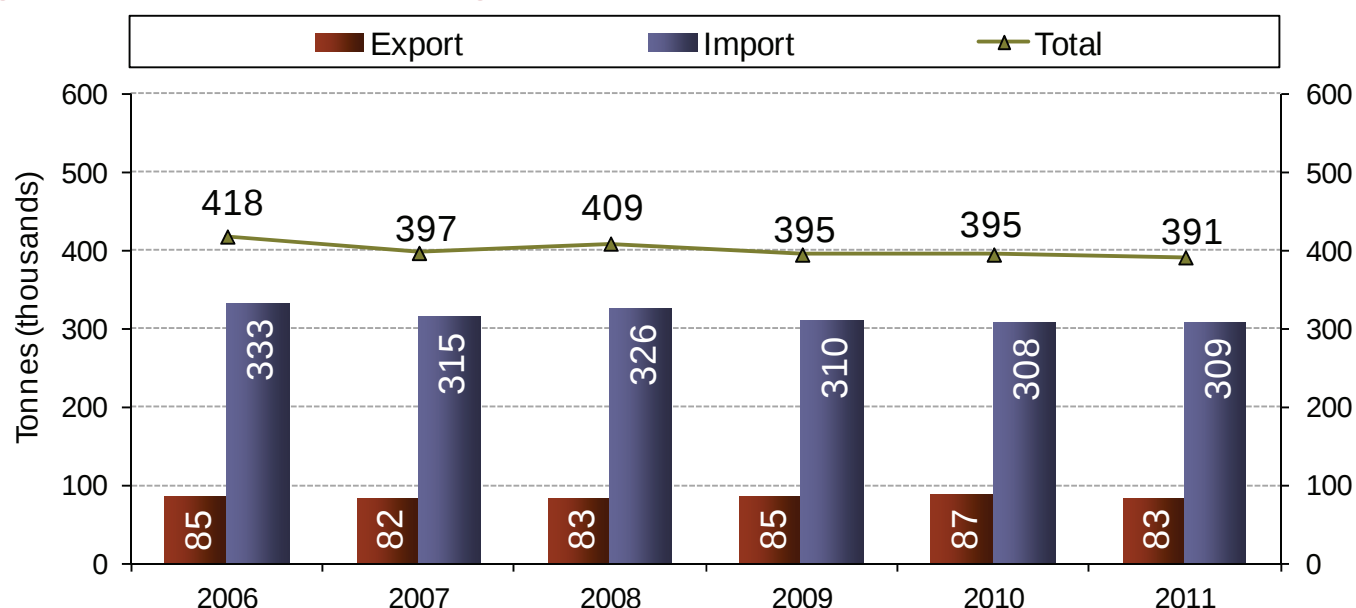
Notes: Breakdown figures for 2000-2003 are considered less accurate than 2004 onwards, although the total number of passengers are regarded as reliable. The passenger figures shown are for regular scheduled routes in and out of the Island.

23. Sea and Air Transport

Sea Freight

More than 391,000 tonnes of freight were shipped (exports and imports combined) through St Helier Harbour in 2011.

Figure 23.3 Annual Sea Freight, 2001-2011



Source: Jersey Harbours Department.

Table 23.1 Freight by Commodity (Import and Export), 2010 & 2011, tonnes

	2010	2011
Aggregate	200	-
Cement	26,760	21,670
Containerised Freight	338,128	349,499
Fertiliser	1,286	1,001
General Freight	2,285	2,164
Scrap	10,565	6,185
Timber	4,402	959
Trade Vehicles	11,625	10,133
Lift on, Lift off Freight (Lo Lo)	118,479	101,376
Roll on, Roll off Freight (Ro Ro)	276,793	290,085
Total	395,272	391,461

Source: Jersey Harbour Department.

Along with freight, Jersey harbour saw 96,499 tonnes of fuel pass through the port, around a third (30%) was diesel, a quarter (25%) was petrol and a sixth (17%) was aviation fuel (Jet One). The remainder was comprised of kerosene (15%), butane (8%), propane (1%) and avtur (0.5%).

Further Reading: Jersey Harbour Department, Annual Report.

Airport Traffic

The total number of air passengers (arrivals) in 2011 was 735,522 (of a total 1,474,373 passengers using Jersey Airport), an increase of 2.2% on 2010.

Total UK passenger arrivals increased by 2.5% on the previous year, while Channel Island arrivals increased by 5.1%. International arrivals were down 10.3% reflecting continued stress in the global economic environment.

Table 23.2 Passenger Arrivals 2010 and 2011

Point of Origin	2010	2011
UK Passengers	609,234	624,792
Inter-Island Passengers	73,573	76,724
International Passengers	37,442	34,006
Total Passengers	720,249	735,522

Source: www.jersey.com/marketinginfo

24. 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 117,537 on 31 December 2011.

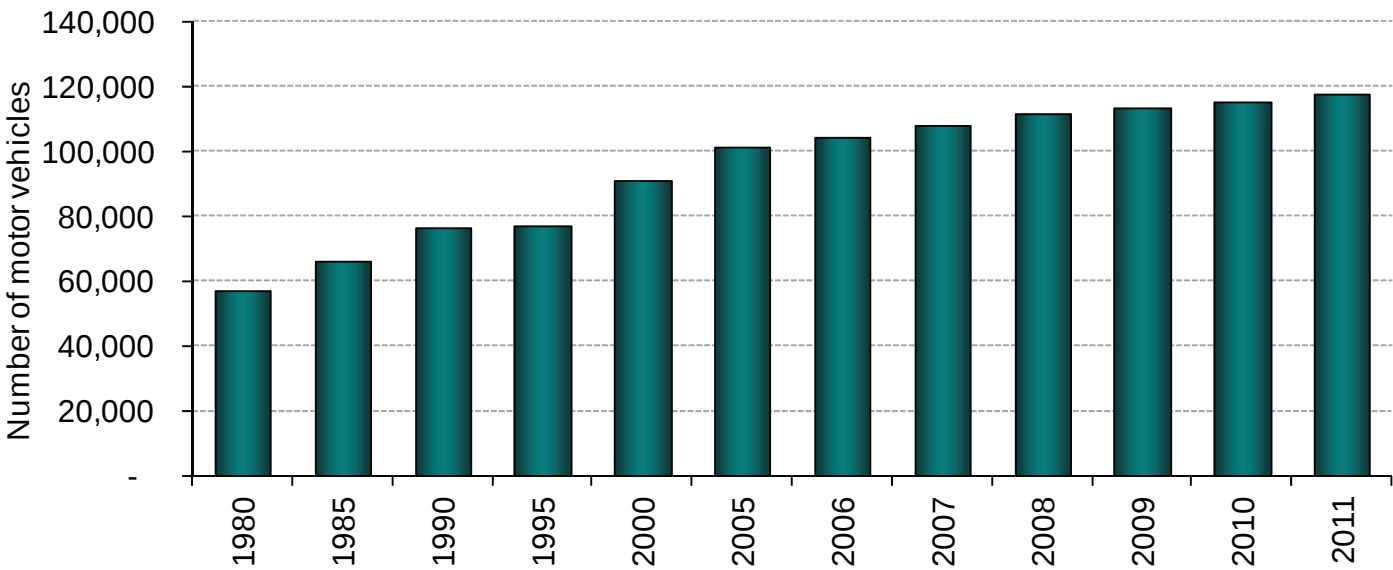
This 2011 figure represents a net increase of 2,195 on 2010. The increase comprises the difference between new registrations (8,839), scrapped (2,072) and exported (4,572) vehicles.

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 on Jersey's roads.

In 2011, 67 hybrid vehicles were registered; more than double the number registered in 2010 (32).

As recorded by the 2011 Census, the average number of cars/vans per private households was 1.50. This number was at a similar level to that recorded in 2001 (1.48) and higher than that for the UK¹⁰ (1.2). The average number of motorcycles/scooters per household increased from 0.12 to 0.19 per household between 2001 and 2011.

Figure 24.1 Total Number of Vehicles Registered in Jersey, 1980-2011



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.

¹⁰ Derived from data published in the General Lifestyle Survey 2010; Office for National Statistics.
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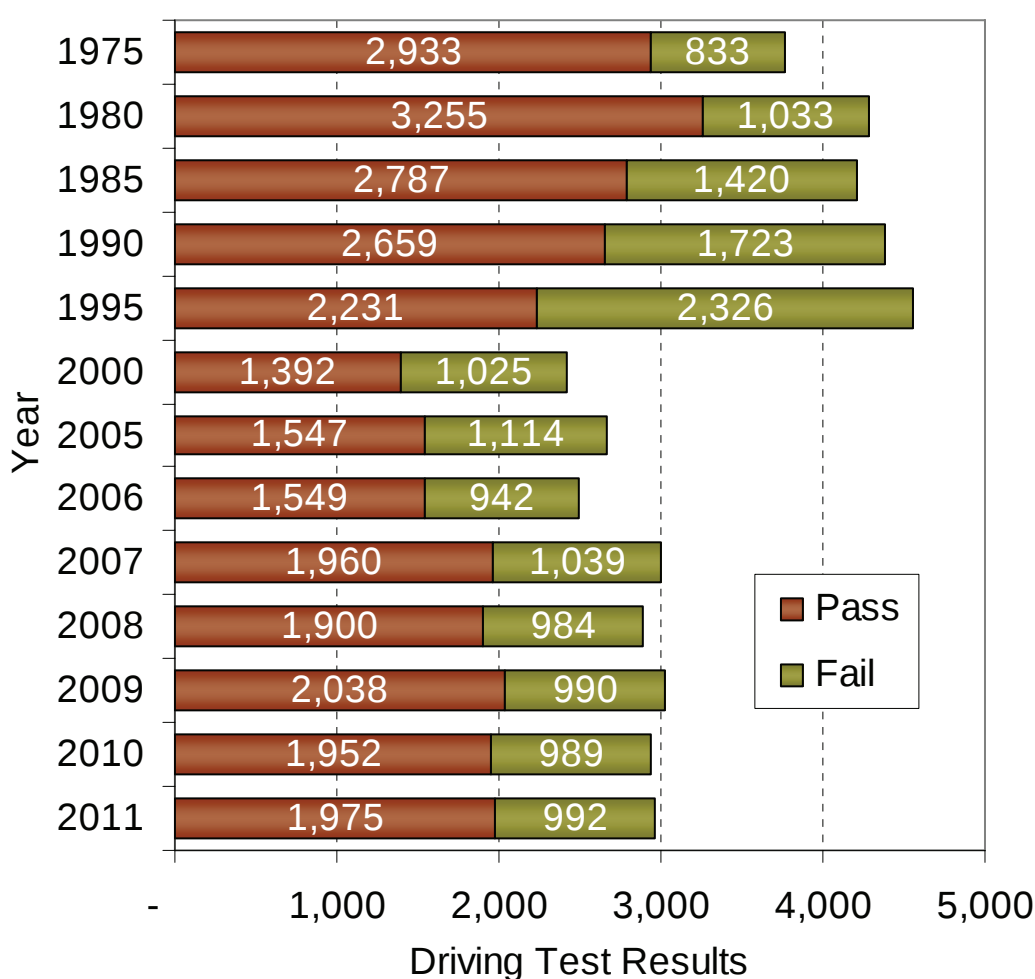
In 2011, 2,967 people (1,757 males and 1,210 females) took a practical driving test. A higher proportion of males passed than females, with 1,258 males (72%) and 717 females (59%) passing. In total, 992 people failed, made up of 50% males and 50% females. Of the total practical driving tests, 2,275 (77%) were taken in a car.

Table 24.1 Practical Driving Test Results by Gender, 2011

	Male	Female	Total
Pass	1,258	717	1,975
Fail	499	493	992

The number of driving tests taken per year remains consistently just under the 3,000 mark. There has been a 6% increase over the past four years in candidates taking a test in a car while tests for powered two wheeled vehicles have dropped by more than 8%.

Figure 24.2 Practical Driving Test Results, 1975-2011



Some 4,706 people booked a theory driving test in 2011, but around one in ten (434) failed to attend. Of those who did attend, 1,959 passed - a pass-rate of 46%, which is slightly higher than on the previous year (45%).

Source: Driver and Vehicle Standards Department.

24. Vehicle Transport

Households without access to a car or van

The 2011 Census found that one in six (16%) private households did not own or have access to a car or van, a figure unchanged from 2001 (16%) and slightly lower than in 1989 (20%). The proportion of households without a car/van was lower than in the UK¹¹ (23%).

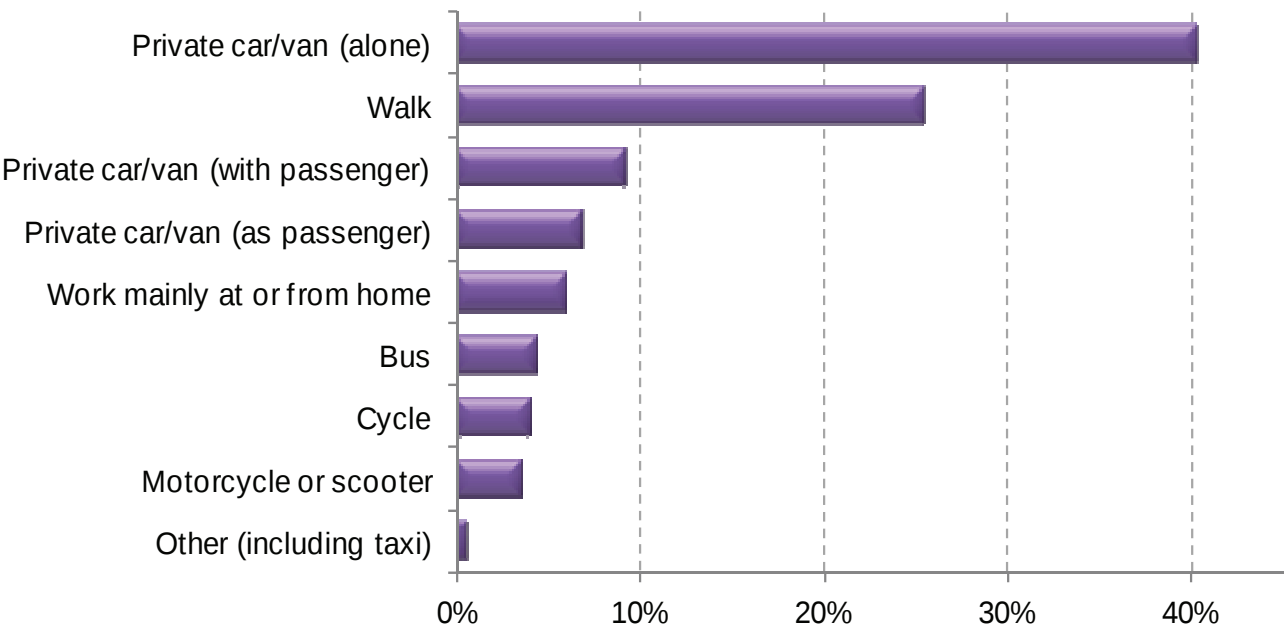
Nearly a third (30%) of households living in St Helier did not have a car/van. More than one in five (22%) private households in rural parishes had three or more cars/vans for private use.

Of those households on the Island without access to a car/van, two-fifths (40%) were single adults and a quarter (24%) were single pensioners.

Transport to work

In 2011, more than half (56%) of working adults travelled to work by private car/van. A quarter (25%) walked and fewer than one in twenty (4%) used the bus. The distribution of mode of transport used for travel to work has remained essentially unchanged since 2001, when 57% of people reported using a car, 23% walked, 4% used the bus and 3% cycled.

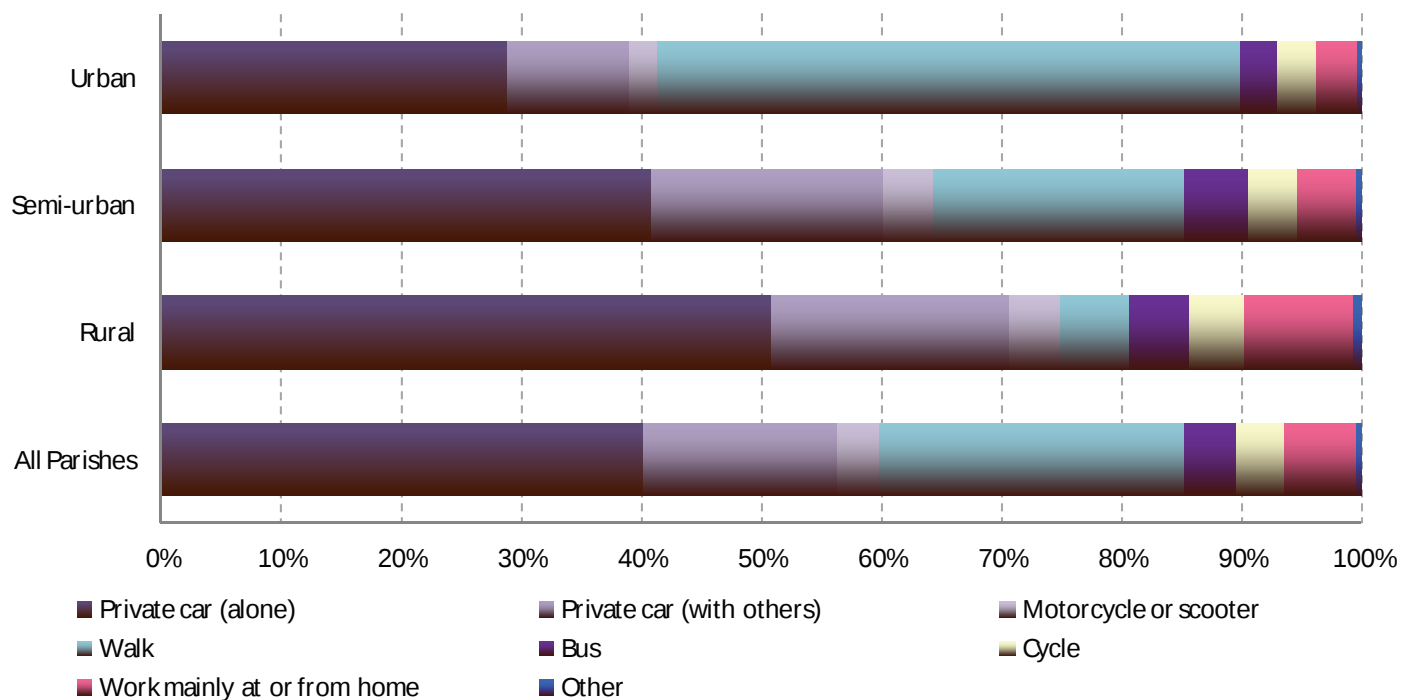
Figure 24.3 Usual mode of travel to work 2011, (working adults aged 16 and over)



At a parish level, nearly half of workers living in St Helier (“urban”, Figure 24.4) walked to work. In contrast, seven out of ten workers in rural parishes travelled to work by car (see Figure 24.4).

¹¹ Source: General Lifestyle Survey 2010; Office for National Statistics

Figure 24.4 Mode of travel to work by parish (percent of working adults in each area)

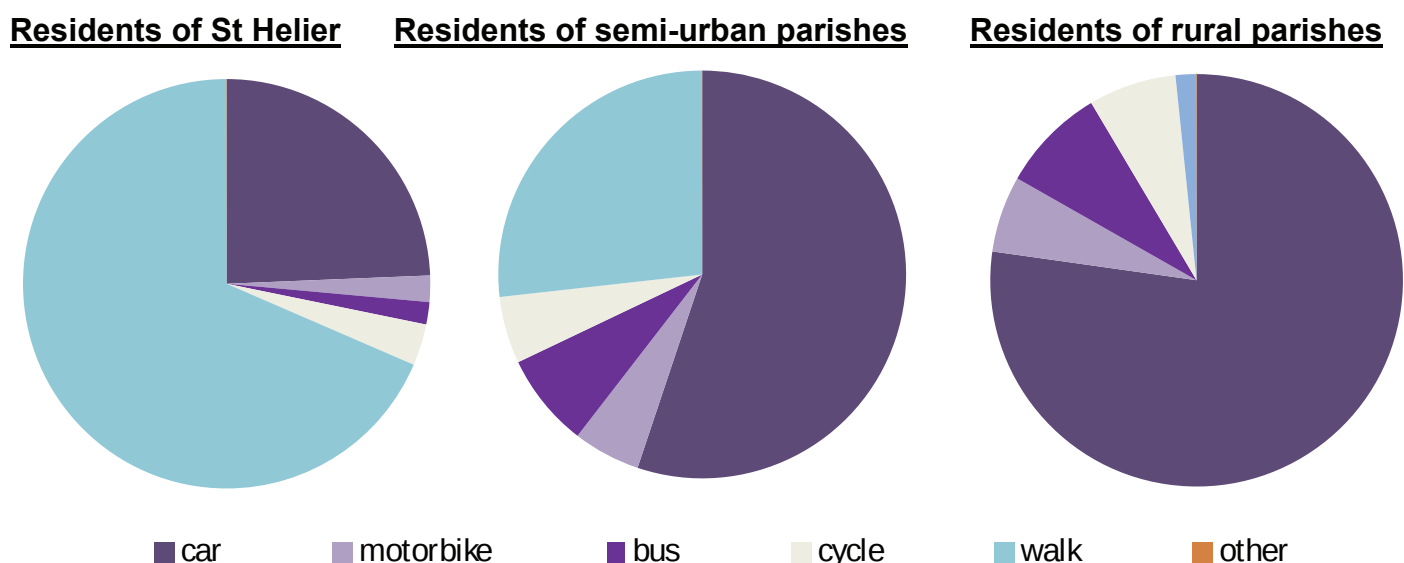


Destination of travel to work

In 2011, nearly seven in ten (68%) of all workers in the Island worked in St Helier. A fifth (19%) worked in rural parishes, and 13% worked in semi-urban parishes.

More than two thirds (69%) of people who worked and lived in St Helier walked to work whilst a quarter (24%) used the car (see Figure 24.5).

Figure 24.5 Mode of travel to work for adults working in St Helier, by parish of residence



25. Environment

ECO-ACTIVE Energy Efficiency Service (EES)

The EES was officially launched in 2009 and is funded by a seed donation of £500,000 from the Jersey Electricity Company and an annual budget of £1 million from the States of Jersey derived from Jersey's first environmental tax VRD (Vehicle Registration Duty). The scheme provides grant funded energy efficiency improvement measures to socio-economically vulnerable Islanders. The work of the EES is overseen by the Jersey Energy Trust (JET). The ESS is accredited by the UK Energy Saving Trust.

By January 2011, the EES had helped or were helping 735 private households through either the Home Energy Scheme or 'Heating System Improvement' programme. 21 charities and not-for-profit organisations were also receiving assistance through the Community Building Programme.

The measures installed through both the Home Energy Scheme and Heating System Improvement in phase 1 (between January 2009 and January 2011) will save 2,008MWh of energy annually (enough to boil 10 million full kettles). The measures will reduce energy bills of the individual properties by £239 a year, or collectively £160,500. 430 tonnes of carbon dioxide will be saved annually (the equivalent of around 4,300 flights from Jersey to London).

In 2011, the EES commissioned a Heat Loss Map of the Island to be produced, using thermal imaging equipment to enable Islanders to see the heat loss of their properties. The map aims to encourage people to insulate their properties.

Groundwater

The Department of the Environment has monitored the quality of groundwater sites across the Island for two decades. The chemical quality of groundwater is improving; by 2010, around three-fifths of the 20 sites monitored (61%) have a nitrate level below the EU standard of 50 mg/l, compared to some 42% ten years ago. The biological quality of Jersey's streams has also improved, with just under half (47%) now having good or high biological water quality, compared to 22% ten years ago. Toxic algal testing is also conducted and to date toxins have not been detected or reached concentrations that could potentially be harmful.

Marine Environment

The fisheries protection vessel monitors cetacean presence and activity. Dolphins were sighted on 22 separate occasions in 2010. In total 183 adult dolphins and 17 juveniles were observed. This is a slight increase in the total number of dolphins

seen in 2009 (173) and 2008 (125). Juveniles represented 9% of sightings in 2010, compared to 10% in 2009 and 3% in 2008.

Heavy metal concentration in shellfish and algae are also recorded; samples have been collected from five sites along the south and south-east coast of Jersey since 1993 (Corbiere to Les Ecréhous). Results show that between 2005 and 2010 the highest level of zinc and copper were recorded at the West of Albert and Elizabeth Castle sampling sites. The concentration of lead was highest in Havre des Pas site, whilst levels of cadmium, arsenic and chromium were equally spread between sampling sites (Corbiere to Les Ecréhous). Levels of arsenic in all biota has steadily increased between 2005 and 2010; comparing the concentration of trace metals between Jersey and elsewhere indicates that the level of arsenic in marine biota is less than that recorded from similar studies in the UK. Levels of cadmium, copper, zinc and lead do not exceed values cited for the UK and France.

Biodiversity

The Countryside Renewal Scheme (CRS) provides grant subsidy to create new habitats; over 9,000 vergées (including heath land and natural grassland) and around 16,000 linear metres (including hedgerows and field margins) of new habitat has been created since 2005.

The garden bird survey is carried out once a year, when Islanders are invited to record and contribute their sightings to an annual publicity campaign. The observations of 12 garden bird species are used to produce an indicator which has demonstrated a declining trend in the populations of these species.

Selected wading species such as Brent goose (*Branta bernicla*) are monitored at a number of sites Island-wide, including Grouville Bay and St Aubin's Bay. There is a declining trend from combined data of 11 species of wading birds.

The Department also monitors species of bats on the Island. Jersey has 136 known or suspected bat roost sites. Emergence surveys were made to 49% of suspected roosts in the period 2007 – 2010, and around half (49%) of those roosts were shown to be active. During 2004 to 2009 an annual monitoring project was carried out to monitor the species diversity and abundance of bats observed at two key foraging habitat types: water bodies and woodland. Eight species of bats were identified from these monitoring exercises and further analysis has shown that there has been no decline in activity over the five years monitoring has occurred.

Further reading: State of Jersey Report 2005-2010, Department of the Environment

Air Quality

The States of Jersey monitor the quality of Jersey's air at several sites around the Island. There is an automatic monitoring station for Nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) at the Central Market. In addition, non-automatic diffusion tube samplers were used for indicative monitoring of NO₂ at twelve sites around the island and a suite of four hydrocarbons at a further six sites.

NO₂ is a known irritant to the respiratory system and can affect human health.

Annual concentrations of NO₂ at all twelve diffusion tube monitoring sites were all within the EC directive limit value. The automatic monitoring site at the Market met the EC Directive value for both the 1-hour mean NO₂ concentration and the annual mean NO₂ concentration.

A diurnal pattern in concentrations of oxides of nitrogen around the Market area was similar to that observed in the past two years. It showed a clear peak in the early morning (0700-0800) and very little afternoon rush-hour peak. This is thought to reflect the early morning activity of market retailers arriving to set up for the day, and of daily refuse collectors.

All six hydrocarbon monitoring sites met the EC Directive limit. The concentrations of the monitored hydrocarbons at most sites have decreased over the fifteen years the survey has been conducted, particularly during the early years.

Further Reading: Air Quality Monitoring in Jersey 2011, Health Protection

26. Water

In 2010, more than 37,000 connections were on mains water supply, along a network of 540 kilometres. The total volume of water supplied in 2010 was 7,220 million litres, with the maximum daily demand being 26 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 16,248 in 2010 - an increase of 53%.

Bathing Water Quality

All sixteen Jersey beaches tested in 2011 passed the 'European Imperative Standard'. The 100% compliance rate was higher than the UK average.

Fifteen out of sixteen beaches passed the stricter 'European Guide Standard' in 2011. This is the highest number of passes since monitoring began twenty years ago.

Bathing water data is collected by the Department of the Environment 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 26.1 Compliance of bathing waters with European Community bathing water standards, 2011

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	☺	☺

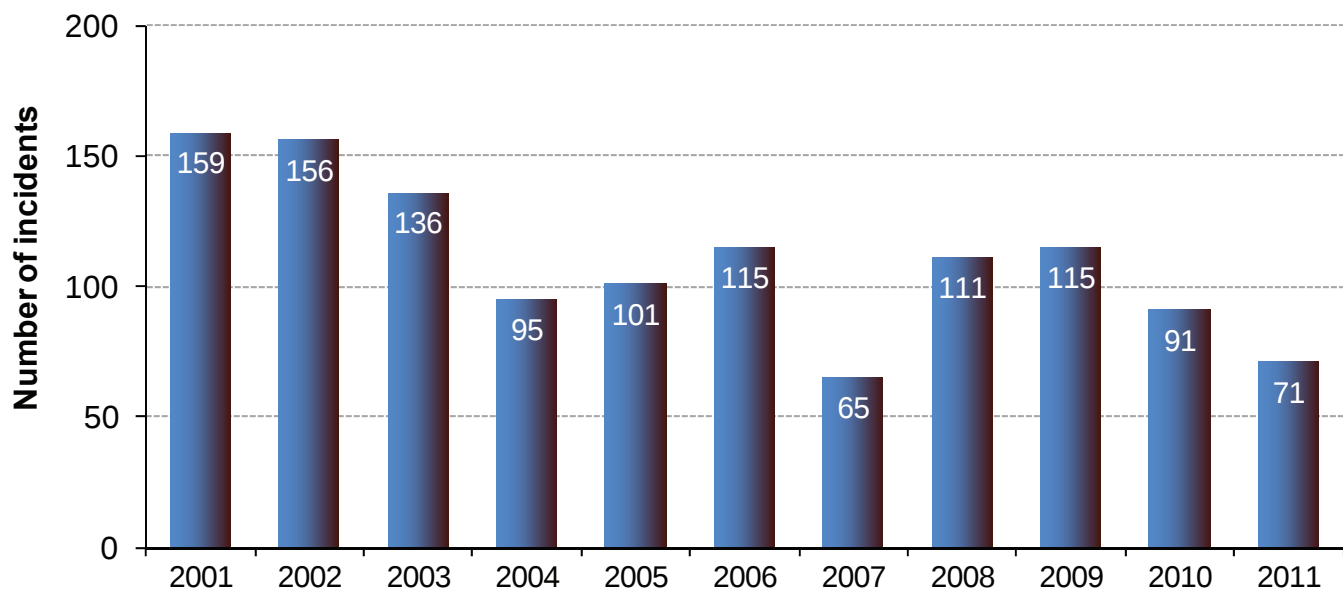
☺ = Pass, ☹ = Fail

Pollution Incidents

A total of 71 pollution incidents were reported to Environment Protection in 2011¹². The number has reduced from 91 incidents recorded in 2010, which itself saw a decrease on the previous year. The decline is thought to be due to the Department's pollution prevention campaigns (for example the 'Oil Care Campaign' that encourages householders to take care of their oil tanks and pipe work) (see Figure 26.1).

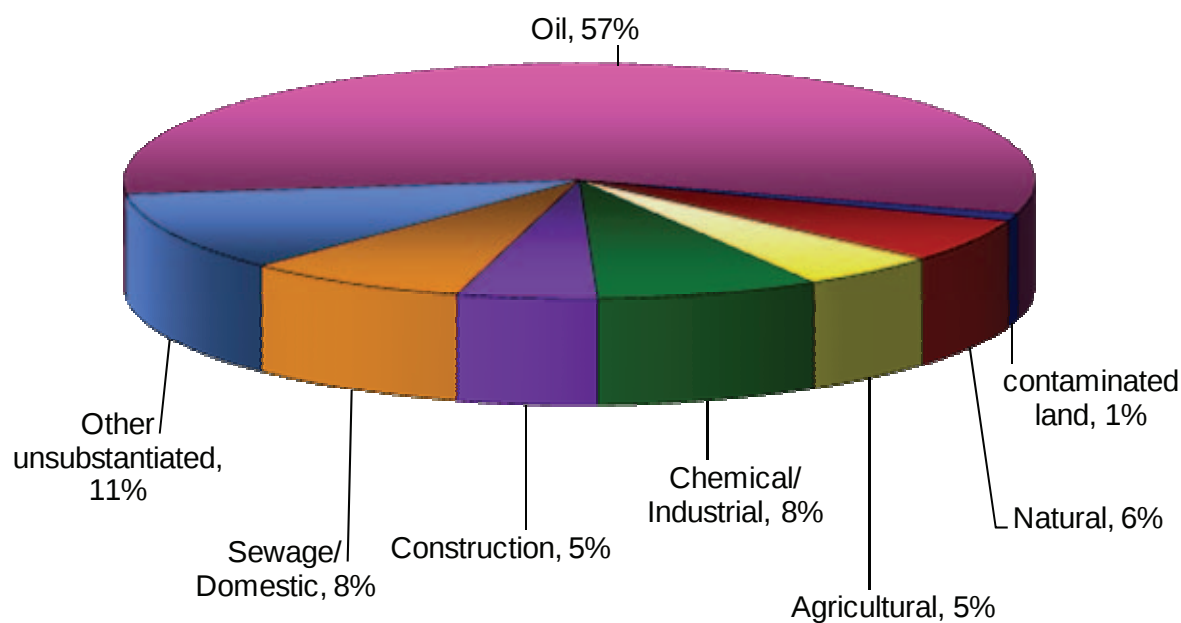
¹² Pollution incidents are reported through the Department's pollution hotline, tel: 709535.

Figure 26.1 Total number of reported pollution incidents, 2001-2011



In 2011, oil incidents accounted for more than half (57%) of the total number of reported incidents (see Figure 26.2).

Figure 26.2 Distribution of pollution incidents by type (percent), 2011



In 2011 there were a total of 3,346 households using registered or licensed private water supplies (boreholes, wells and surface water); these served an estimated 9,273 people. The majority of these registered water abstractions provide a domestic supply to a single property. The estimated total quantity of water abstracted for domestic household requirements from private sources per year was almost 500,000 cubic metres (about 109.6 million gallons) in 2011.

Table 26.2 Water Connection and Consumption, 1996-2010

	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	462.83	76.67	1,042	7,402	26	23-Jul	718	July
2009	-	23,800	13,200	465.07	77.57	843	7,253	23	17-Jul	671	July
2010	-	21,029	16,248	466.00	77.57	982	7,220	26	23-May	696	July

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

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

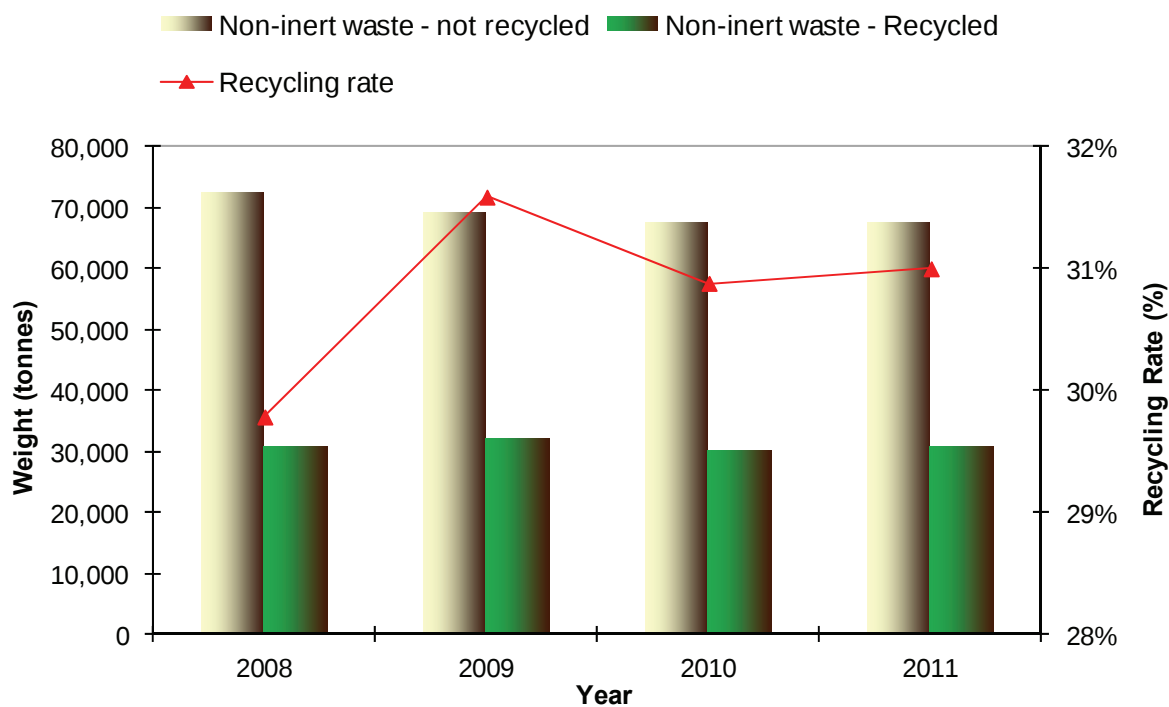
27. Waste Management

Jersey produces about 100,000 tonnes of rubbish every year. The amount of waste generated by the Island has doubled in the last 20 years.

Recycling Rate

The Island achieved a recycling rate of 31% in 2011, recycling a total of 30,660 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 27.1 Total non-inert waste received at La Collette and percentage recycled



Refuse per person

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

Jersey residents produce about the same amount of waste, on average, as UK residents (480kg) but 245kg less per person than US residents.

Table 27.1 Waste recycled (including composting), 2008-2011 (tonnes)

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Paper and card	7,985	7,174	7,021	7,519
Packaging wood	1,000	1,000	1,000* [†]	1,000* [†]
Aluminium cans	29	39	84	86
Textiles	499	486	477	399
Plastic (supermarket film, agricultural crop cover and plastic bottles)	503	858	964	886
Glass	8,490	7,520	7,190	6,383
Green waste received	11,239*	13,553	12,038	12,776
Household metals	849	856	869	1,175
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	148	442	446	428
Batteries	5	5	4	7
Total recycling	30,747	31,934	30,093	30,660
Non-recyclable waste:				
Parish deliveries to Energy From Waste (EFW)	41,163	39,617	38,023	37,251
Miscellaneous deliveries to EFW	7,147	6,977	6,792	9,830
Bulky waste deliveries for shredding	23,577	22,014	21,994	19,320
Dried sewage sludge to EFW	2	0	0	463
Grit & rags from Sewage Treatment Works to EFW	595	552	547	540
Total residual	72,483	69,160	67,356	67,404
Total non-inert	103,231	101,094	97,449	98,064
Recycling rate (of non-inert)	30%	32%	31%	31%
Other figures (excluded from above)				
Scrap metal exported	6,882**	9,301	11,020	6,523
Aggregates	69,369	76,332	60,299	46,339
Ash	15,627	16,276	14,861	16,925
Sewage processed (million cubic metres)	12.2	9.8	10.2	9.2
% of sewage receiving full treatment	97.5***	98.1	97.5	97.8

* 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 2011 was 31%.

Despite maintaining the recycling rate of the previous year, increases were reported in many of the recyclables collected; notably paper and card, cans, green waste and batteries. The growth in household metals was also significant, but this increase was largely due to the separation of ferrous metals post incineration.

27. Waste Management

The priorities of the Transport and Technical Services (TTS) Recycling Team are aligned to the Waste Management Licence for the new Energy from Waste Plant sited at La Collette. This Licence lists materials that should not be sent for local energy recovery such as metals, batteries, glass and electronic goods. In order to increase the recycling rate of these waste streams TTS are focusing on specific campaigns to educate all sectors of the local community. One example of the success of this strategy is the tonnage of batteries collected in 2011, which was nearly double the tonnage of 2010.

The apparent decline in the tonnage of textile recycling reported is likely to be a result of new operators collecting, textiles re-used locally in charity shops and car boot sales, for which reported data is unavailable. Therefore, textile recycling is probably greater than the data indicates.

Kerbside

The parishes of St John, St Lawrence, St Mary and Trinity continued their household kerbside collections in 2011 by providing householders with a monthly collection for metal packaging, paper and plastic bottles, with the parishes of St Lawrence and St Mary also including cardboard recycling. The Parish of St Helier continued to expand their kerbside recycling collection to more households.

All parishes except St Helier continued to provide household glass collections. St Helier, which accounts for approximately a third of the Islands' households, continued to collect household glass using a "bring bank" system.

Bring-Banks

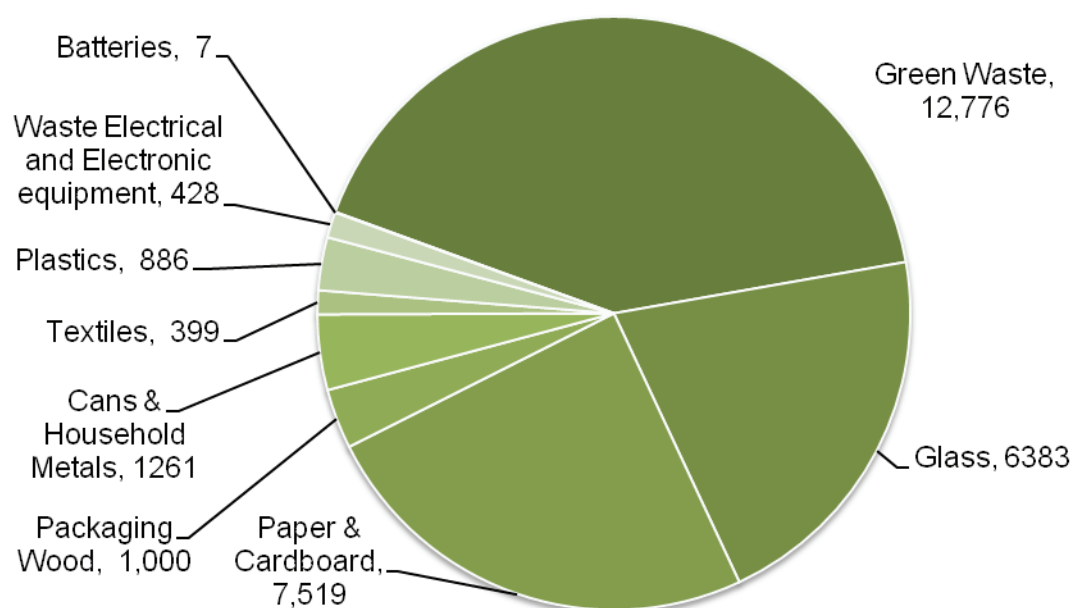
By the end of 2011, the bring-bank network contained 17 sites providing all twelve parishes with at least one site where household paper, metal packaging, plastic bottles and plastic bags could be collected for recycling. Cardboard recycling was added to an additional two sites to make it easier for Islanders to recycle household boxes and card packaging. Facilities to recycle household batteries were also added to the majority of public bring-bank sites, as well as schools, to increase the amount of batteries separated for recycling.

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. The impact of the digital switchover in November 2010 continued to generate high numbers of televisions received at the Recycling Centre. All of the units were exported for specialist recycling in the south of England.

Green Waste Site

Garden waste is composted for use on agricultural land and in gardens as a "Soil Improver". TTS also encourages households to compost their own kitchen and garden waste by providing subsidised home composting kits for sale through garden centres.

Figure 27.2 Tonnes of recycled materials in 2011

Once the materials are collected, they are processed for recycling. The next step in each material's life cycle is shown in Table 27.2.

Table 27.2 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

28. 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.

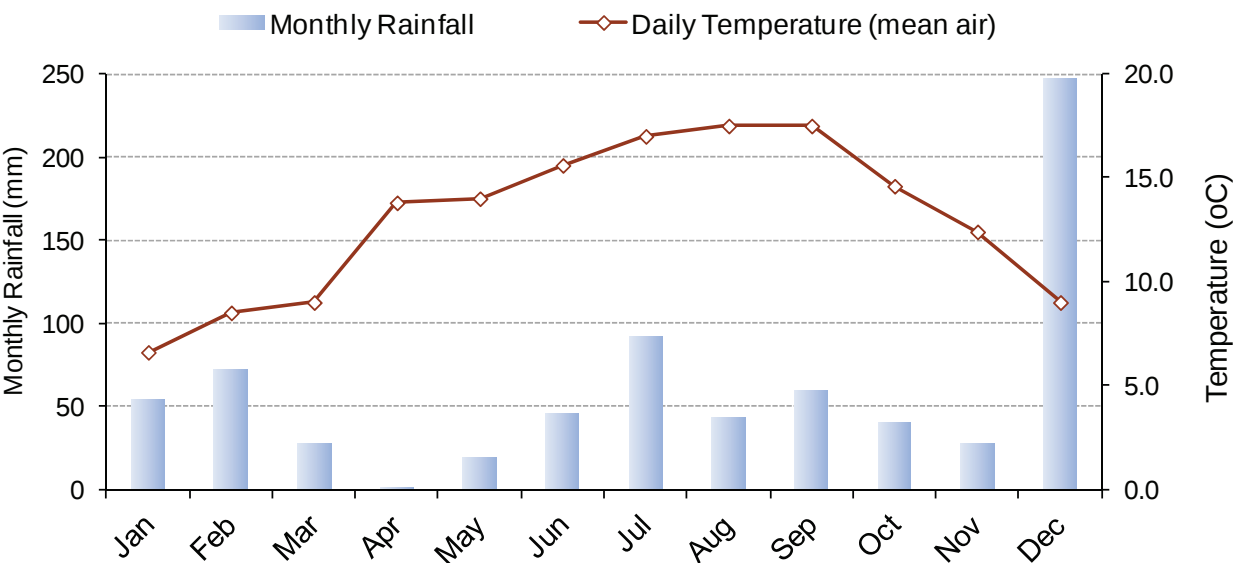
Table 28.1 Temperature, Sunshine and Rainfall, Period Averages 1981- 2010

	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 2011, Jersey received a total of 732.0mm of rain, experienced a mean daily air temperature of 13.0°C and received a total of 2,235.8 hours of sunshine. There were 167 rain days (0.2mm or more) in 2011 and the mean daily sea temperature was 13.1°C (as measured in St. Helier).

Figure 28.1 Temperature and Rainfall, 2011



Source: Jersey Meteorological Department

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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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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

- Gross Value Added (GVA) and Gross National Income (GNI) 2010 *(annual publication)*
- Labour Market at December 2011 *(bi-annual publication)*
- Survey of Financial Institutions 2010 *(annual publication)*
- Business Tendency Survey, Quarter 4 2011 *(quarterly publication)*
- Registered Unemployment *(monthly)*

Population

- 2011 Census Bulletins 1-6

Housing

- House Price Index, Quarter 4 2011 *(quarterly publication)*
- Housing Needs Survey 2007
- Housing Affordability Index 2002-2011

Prices and Earnings

- Retail Prices Index, December 2011 *(quarterly publication)*
- UK/Jersey price comparison, June 2011 *(annual publication)*
- Index of Average Earnings, June 2011 *(annual publication)*
- Income Distribution Survey, 2009/2010

Other

- Jersey in Figures 2011 *(annual publication)*
- Jersey Economic Digest 2011 *(annual publication)*
- Jersey Energy Trends

States of Jersey Statistics Unit Publication Dates for 2012

January	18	Business Tendency Survey – Q4 2011
	25	RPI - December 2011
February	23	House Price Index - Q4 2011
March	7	Retail Sales – Q4 2011
	22	Jersey Housing Affordability Index 2002-2011
	28	Labour Market – December 2011
April	11	Business Tendency Survey – Q1 2012
	25	RPI – March 2012
	27	Jersey in Figures
May	24	House Price Index – Q1 2012
June	13	Retail Sales – Q1 2012
	20	Energy Trends 2011
	27	Survey of Financial Institutions – 2011
July	11	Business Tendency Survey – Q2 2012
	20	RPI – June 2012
August	16	House Price Index – Q2 2012
	22	Index of Average Earnings – June 2012
September	7	UK/Jersey Price Comparison – June 2012
	12	Retails Sales – Q2 2012
	26	GVA and GNI - 2011
October	3	Labour Market – June 2012
	10	Business Tendency Survey – Q3 2012
	24	RPI – September 2012
November	15	House Price Index – Q3 2012
December	5	Retail Sales – Q3 2012
	12	Jersey Economic Trends 2012
	13(p)	Jersey Annual Social Survey 2012

(p) provisional

‘Jersey in Figures, 2011’ 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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