

The Bailiwick of Jersey is a British Crown dependency, which means that it is not part of the United Kingdom (UK) but is rather a self-governing possession of the British Crown. It is therefore one of the British Isles, the largest of the Channel Islands and part of Great Britain. Jersey does not receive any financial support from the UK although the UK Government is constitutionally responsible for Jersey's defence and international representation. Jersey is not a member of the European Union but is considered to be within the European Community for the purposes of free trade in goods.

Geography and Natural Features

Capital: St Helier

Area: 45.5 miles²/120 km² - largest of the Channel Islands

Location: Bay of St Malo – 14 miles (22km) from the French coast and 85 miles from the English coast

Length: 8.7mi (14km)

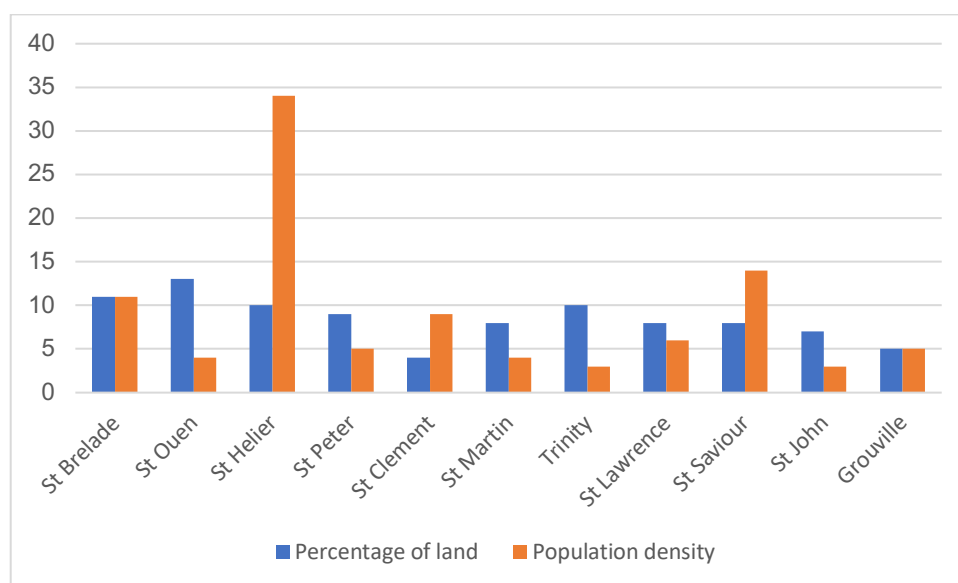
Width: 5mi (8km)

Coastline: 43mi (70km)

Tidal range: 12.07m – one of the largest in the world and the island nearly doubles in size at low tide

Parishes: Jersey is divided into 12 parishes, ranging from St Clement (4km²) to St Ouen (15km²)

Percentage of land area and population density by parish:



Green space (includes distinctive, historic, farmed landscapes and coastal plains) (2019): 70% of surface area

Agricultural land (2017): 49.8% surface area (5,994 hectares)

Annual average weather (1981 to 2010):

- Maximum temperature: 14.2°C
- Minimum temperature: 8.8°C
- Hours of sunshine: 1,904
- Rainfall: 865.8mm
- Days of rainfall: 132.2
- Sea temperature: 13.28°C

Government

Form of Government

As a Crown Dependency, Jersey has control of its own independent legal, administrative and fiscal systems. The States of Jersey (also referred to as the States and the States Assembly) is formed by elected Senators, Connétables (Constables) and Deputies. The main difference in their roles in the States is the way in which they were elected – when they are in the States Chamber their votes are of equal importance.

- **Senators (8):** Are elected to represent the whole Island
- **Connétables (12):** Each Parish is led by a Connétable, who has a dual role as both head of the Parish and member of the States
- **Deputies (29):** Deputies represent the interests of their respective Parishes in the States as well as engaging in wider issues affecting the whole island. Parishes with larger populations have more than one Deputy, whilst Parishes with small populations have only one Deputy.

The States of Jersey main responsibilities are to:

- pass laws and regulations
- approve annual estimates of public expenditure
- determine policy
- debate and decide issues of public importance
- represent the people of Jersey
- appoint a Public Accounts Committee and scrutiny panels to keep the executive to account
- appoint a Council of Ministers

The Council of Ministers are formed from members already in the States Assembly and are made up of a Chief Minister and 11 other ministers. Ministers (and Deputy Ministers) are each responsible for various portfolios (such as External Relations or Education) and making policy decisions to guide the work done by the civil service.

Current members of the States Assembly: see www.ourdemocracy.je

Structure of Government

The civil service is led by a Chief Executive who manages nine government departments:

- Office of the Chief Executive
- Office of the Chief Operating Officer
- Customer and Local Services
- Health and Community Services
- Justice and Home Affairs
- Treasury and Exchequer
- Growth, Housing and Environment
- Strategic, Policy, Performance and Population
- Non-Ministerial departments

People

Just under half (46%) of the population is born in Jersey. Of those who are born off Island, 33% are British followed by Portuguese and Madeiran who represent 8% of the overall population. Residential and employment rights are granted to people depending on their circumstances. There are four categories:

- **Entitled:** Someone who has lived in Jersey for ten consecutive years. If you are 'Entitled' you can buy, sell or lease any property, and can work any job that is offered

- **Licensed:** Someone who is employed by a local business which has permission to employ a 'Licensed' person. A Licensed employee can buy, sell or lease any property in their own name, apart from first time buyer restricted or social rented housing, provided they retain their Licensed status. They can only buy or rent one property as their sole place of residence in Jersey. If their employment with the Licensed employer ceases within 5 years, the individual loses their Licensed status and their status changes to *Registered*. If their employment ceases with the Licensed employer after 5 years of employment, their status changes to *Entitled to Work*
- **Entitled for Work:** Someone who has lived in Jersey for a continuous period of 5 years immediately before the date of issue of their registration card, or is married to/the civil partner of someone who is Entitled, Licensed or Entitled to Work
- **Registered:** Someone who does not qualify under the other categories. A Registered person can only lease "Registered" property as a main place of residence in their own name. An employer needs permission to employ a person with Registered status

If someone has Entitled to Work status, they can buy property jointly with an Entitled or Licensed spouse/civil partner and can lease some types of "Registered" property as a main place of residence in their own name. Someone with Entitled for Work status can work anywhere.

Population (2019): 107,800

Population growth rate: .72%

Ethnic groups (2011):

- Jersey: 46.4%
- British: 32.7%
- Portuguese/Madeiran: 8.2%
- Polish: 3.3%
- Irish, French and other white: 7.1%
- Other: 2.4%

Median age (2020):

- Total: 37.5 years
- Male: 36 years
- Female: 39.5 years

Life expectancy at birth (total population) (2020):

- Jersey: 82.2 years
- United States: 78.7 years
- New Zealand: 81.8 years
- Japan: 84.2 years

Fertility rate (2020): 1.67 children per woman

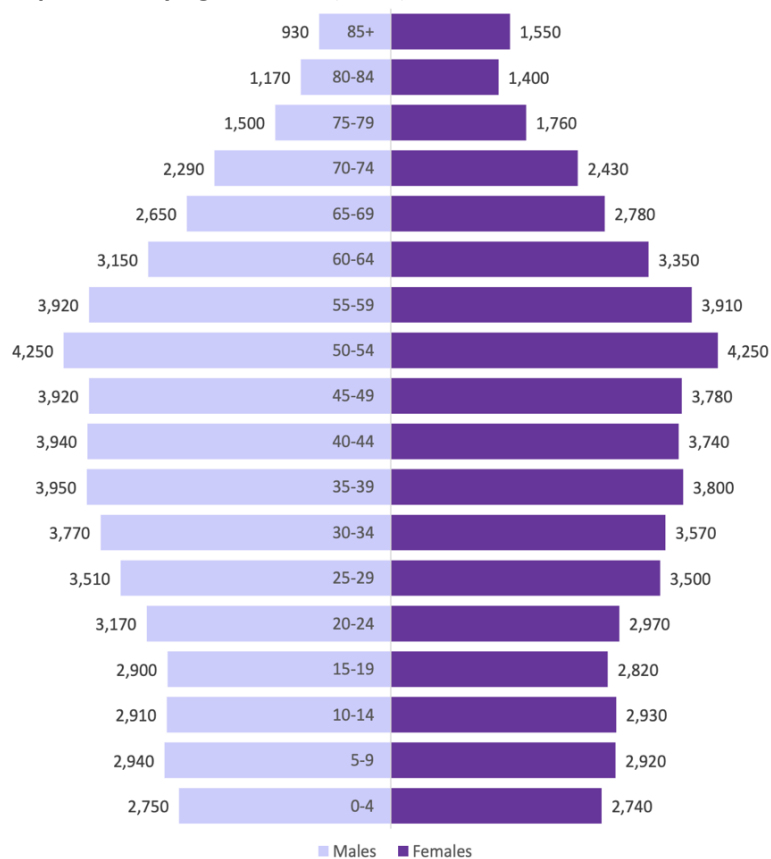
Birth rate (2020): 12.7 births/1,000

Death rate (2020): 7.9 deaths/1,000

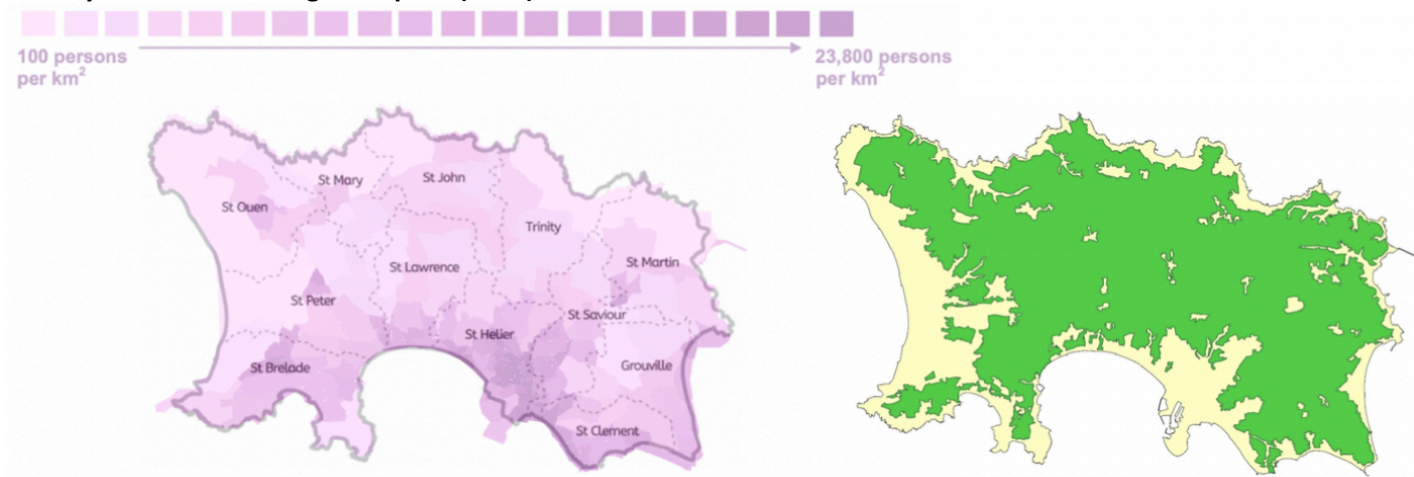
Density (people/km) (2011):

- Jersey average: 819
- St Helier: 3,541
- Trinity: 253
- UK average: 275
- London: 5,701
- North West England: 520

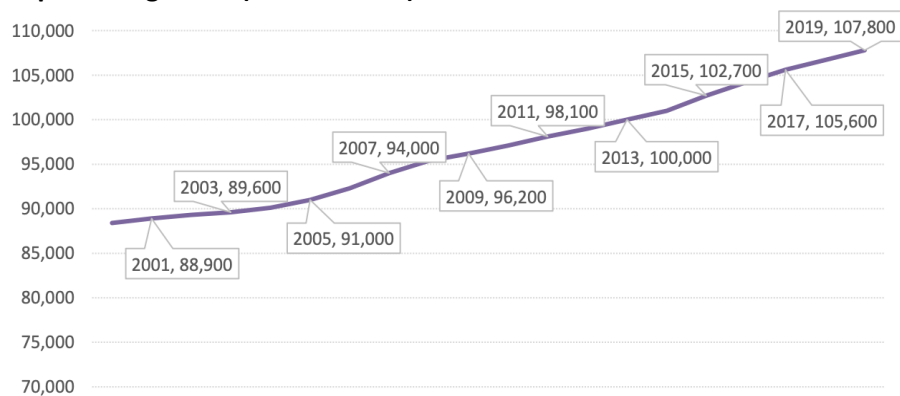
Population by age and sex (2019):



Density distribution and green space (2011):



Population growth (2011 to 2019):



Change in Jersey's resident population (natural growth, net migration) (2001 to 2019):

Calendar year	Natural growth	Net inward migration	Total annual change
2001	190	300	500
2002	90	300	400
2003	250	0	300
2004	220	300	500
2005	220	700	900
2006	190	1,100	1,300
2007	320	1,400	1,700
2008	300	1,100	1,400
2009	250	500	800
2010	270	700	900
2011	390	600	1,000
2012	360	500	800
2013 ⁵	300	700	1,000
2014 ⁵	310	700	1,000
2015	220	1,500	1,700
2016	200	1,300	1,500
2017	130	1,200	1,400
2018	100	1,100	1,200
2019	90	1,000	1,100

Net inward migration and total annual change numbers have been independently rounded to the nearest 100; natural growth numbers have been independently rounded to the nearest 10; numbers may not sum due to rounding.

Net migration rate (2020): 2.3 migrant(s)/1,000 population

Dependency ratio (2020) *(the number of dependents in a population divided by the number of working-age people):*

- Jersey: 49%
- UK: 56.75%
- OECD: 54.1%

Working adult population (2011): 64,353

Number of jobs (2019): 61,500

Obesity/overweight rate (2019): 50% of Jersey adults are classed as obese or overweight

Smoking rate (2020): 1 in 7 (15%) of Jersey adults are daily or occasional smokers

Average alcohol consumption per year (litres of pure alcohol) (2018):

- Jersey: 11.8
- OECD average: 9.1

Alcohol related crimes (2018): 14% of all crimes;

1 in 3 serious assaults

- Chief Operating Office
- Strategic Policy, Performance and Population
- Children, Young People, Education and Skills

Civic Engagement

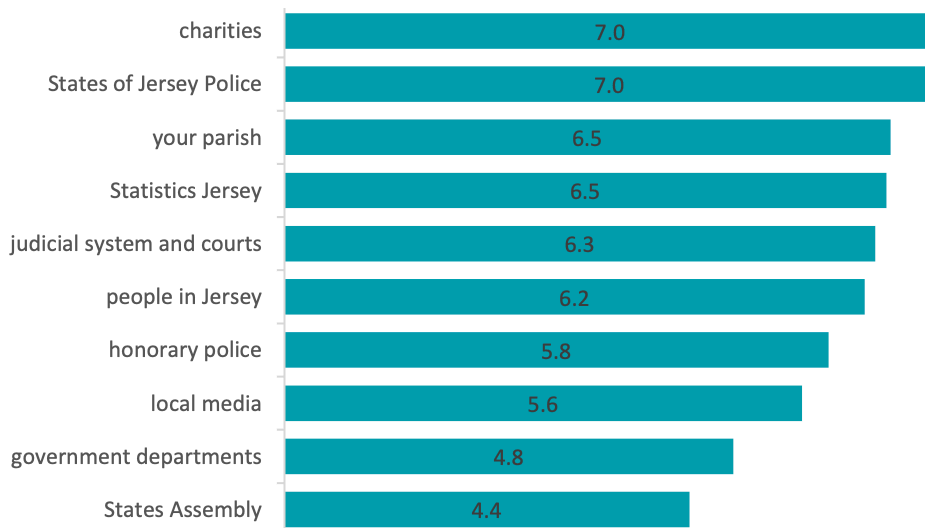
Voting age:

- Jersey: 16 years
- OECD average: 18 years

Voter turnout (2018):

- Jersey: 43.4% (of eligible voters)
- OECD average: 68%
- UK: 69%

Average trust in Jersey institutions (1= do not trust at all; 10= trust completely) (2019):



Voluntary and Charity Activity

Registered charities (2019): 300

Charities average current and fixed assets (2019): £.75m per registered entity

Voluntary rate (2019): 43% of adults have volunteered in the past 12 months

Areas of Need

Number of Children in Need/Vulnerable: Data expected August 2020

Number of homeless: ?

Number of shelters: ?

Income support recipients (including housing, medical, living, childcare support) (2017): 5,763

Pension recipients (2017): 31,441

Maternity allowance recipients (2017): 845

Education

The education system in Jersey is based on the United Kingdom's system. However, Jersey has its own education laws and adapts the English curriculum. Jersey pupils sit GCSEs, A-levels, BTECs and other qualifications recognised in the UK. One school also offers the International Baccalaureate Diploma which is globally recognized. There is a mix of state-funded, state-subsidised and wholly-private schools comprising 31 primary, 9 secondary and 3 special schools in Jersey. There is no general university on Island, however there are more than 20 undergraduate and post-graduate degree programs available, offered by the state-funded University College Jersey based at Highlands College and by private institutions including the Institute of Law, the Jersey International Centre for Advanced Studies and the Digital Jersey Academy. The university partners for these degree programs include the University of London, Buckingham University and Exeter University.

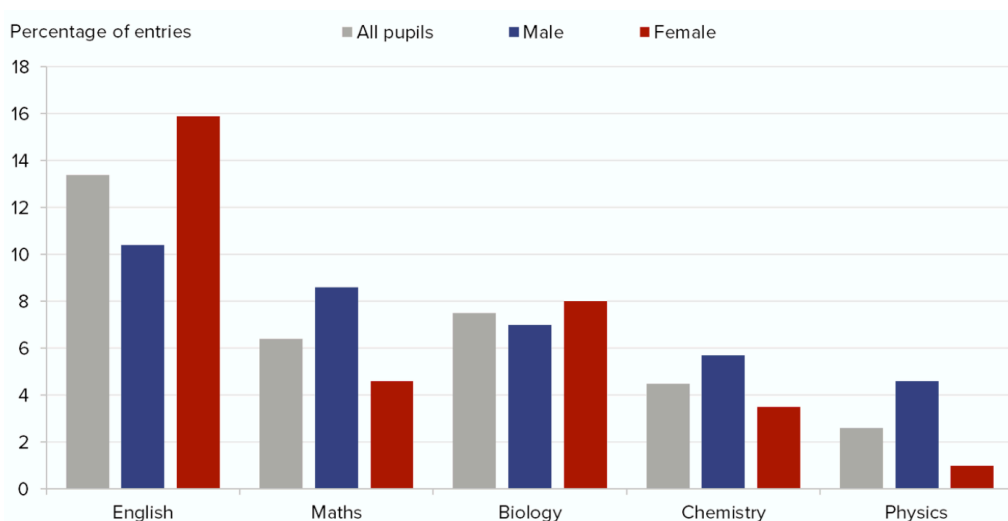
Total children in education (2019): 14,172

Attainment at GCSE (2016):

- Jersey: 65.7%
- UK: 59.3%

Percentage of Government maintained schools achieving five or more standard GCSE passes (including English and Mathematics) (2019): 68%

Percentage of all A level entries in English, mathematics and science subjects in Jersey, by gender (academic year 2015/2016):



Jersey domiciled students attending UK universities (2019): 1,420

Percentage of students with English as an additional language (EAL) (2016): 24%

Percentage of students with special educational needs (SEN) (2016): 19%

Percentage of students in Government funded schools receiving Jersey Premium (*targeted funding programme for schools which was introduced in 2017*): 22%

Economy

Seven of the 21 wealthiest territories in the world are either British Overseas Territories (Bermuda, the Cayman Islands, the Falkland Islands and Gibraltar) or British Crown Dependencies (Jersey, Guernsey and the Isle of Man). Except for Brunei, Luxembourg and Liechtenstein, there are no independent states with less than 1 million in population that are prosperous. Jersey ranks 8th in the world for average income per head. Jersey issues its own postage stamps and currency. The Jersey pound comes in the form of banknotes and coins and has the same value as the British pound and is used interchangeably on the Island.

Government of Jersey group net assets (2019): £7.6 billion, which includes £3.9 billion of property, plant and equipment and £3.7 billion of investments

Balance of Trade: ?

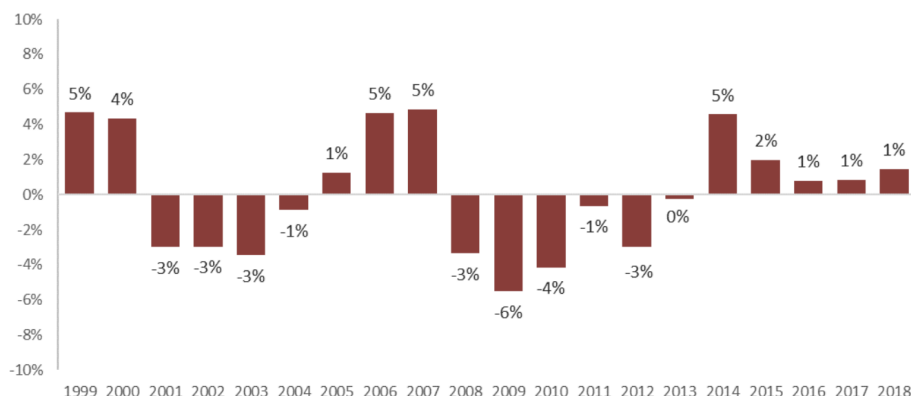
Value of:

- **Impôts (2019):**
 - Total: £62.9m
 - Road fuel: £22.7m
 - Tobacco: £15.4m
- **Exports (2017):**
 - Crops: £42.5m (potatoes: £31.5m)
 - Flowers: £891,196

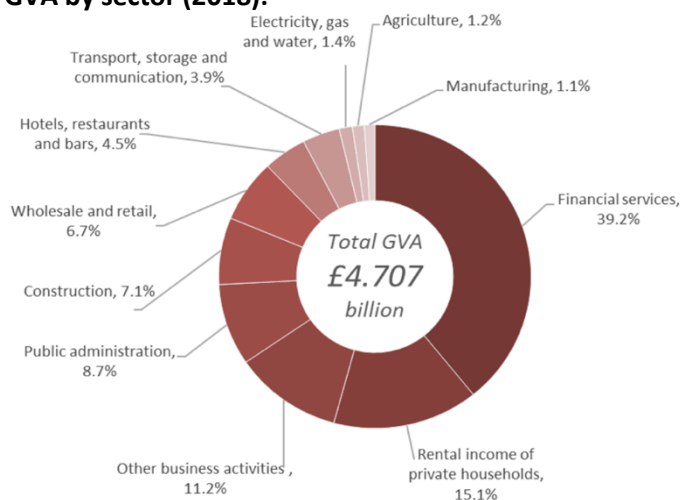
Total value of banking deposits held in Jersey (Q4 2019): £142.9bn

Gross Value Added (GVA) (2018): £4,707 million

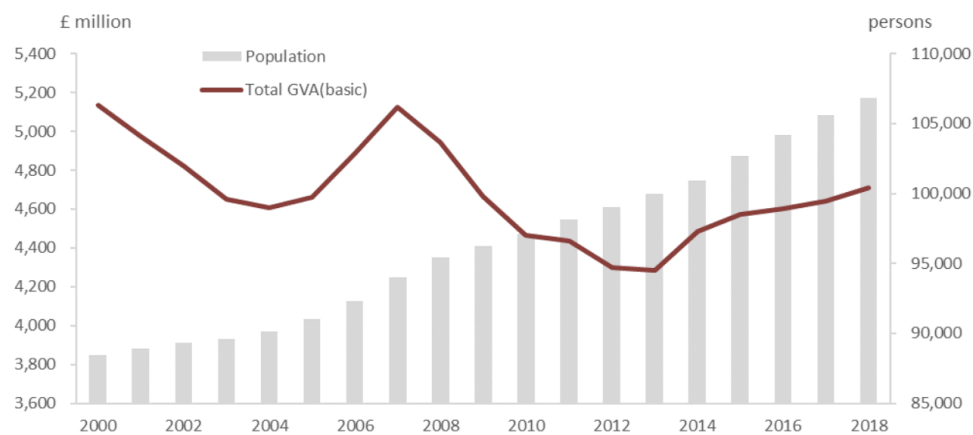
Annual percentage change of GVA in real terms (1999 to 2018):



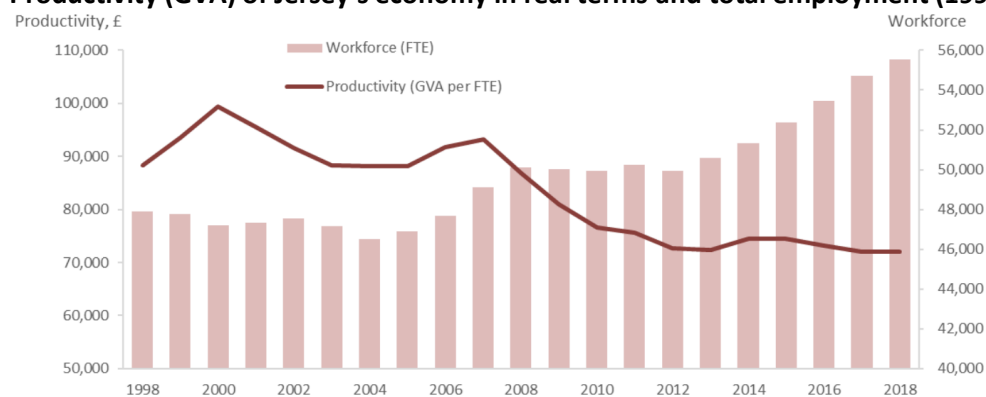
GVA by sector (2018):



Population and total GVA in real terms (£million) (2000 to 2018):



Productivity (GVA) of Jersey's economy in real terms and total employment (1998 to 2018):



Employment and Cost of Living

As at December 2019, over a fifth (22%) of Jersey's working population are employed in financial and legal activities. This industry accounts for the majority of employment in Jersey, with other industries following quite evenly behind. Education, health and other services as well as the public sector each account for 13% of the working population, closely followed by wholesale and retail with 12% and construction and quarrying with 10%.

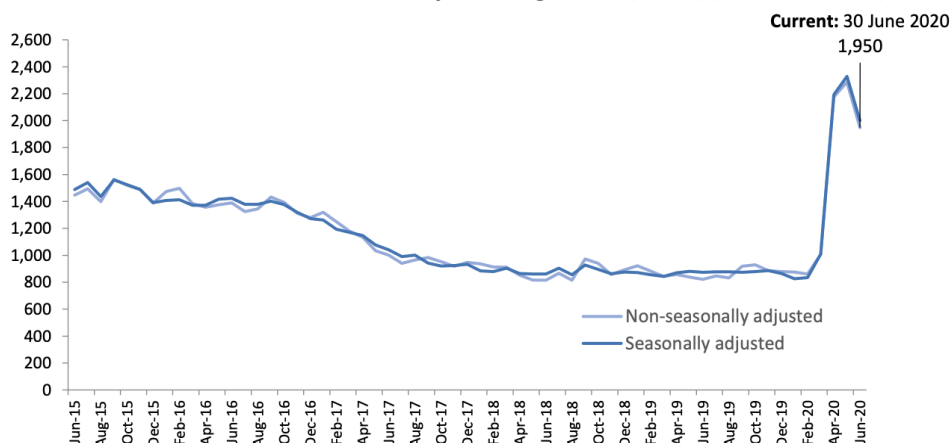
Cost of living:

- is high when compared to other countries, although salaries are often comparably higher too
- when employed, Social Security contributions are payable at 6% of an individual's wage
- Jersey is exempt from paying VAT; however, Islanders do pay Goods and Services Tax (GST) at 5% on majority of goods and services supplied in Jersey, including imports
- Parish rates are determined by the individual parish and the size of land one is living on

Number of jobs (2019): 61,500

Unemployment rate (2014/2015): 4%

Total number of individuals Actively Seeking Work (ASW) (2015 to 2020):



Equivalised income by household type, before and after housing costs (BHC and AHC) (2014/15):

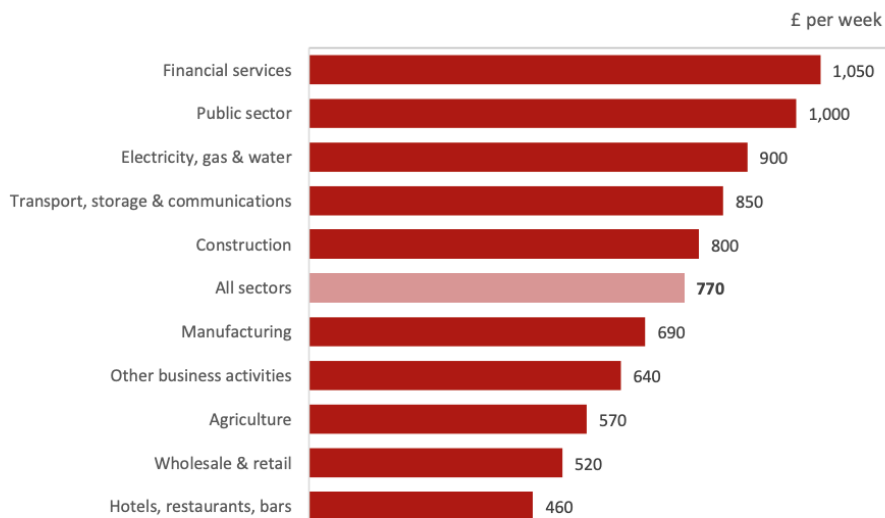
	BHC £ per week	AHC £ per week
Pensioner households	540	490
One-parent with dependent child(ren)	530	310
Couple with dependent child(ren)	720	600
Couple – no children	850	710
Working-age adults living alone	640	450
Other	800	750
All households	680	560

Equivalised income by household tenure (BHC and AHC) (2014/15):

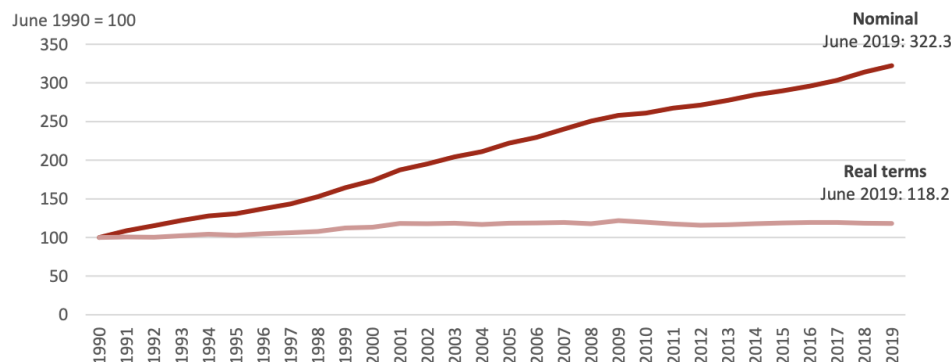
	BHC £ per week	AHC £ per week
Owner occupied, with mortgage	1,010	890
Owner occupied, without mortgage	680	670
Qualified rental	650	440
Social rental	470	280
Non-qualified accommodation	560	420
All households	680	560

Equivalised income is a measure of household **income** that takes account of the differences in a household's size and composition, and thus is **equivalised** or made equivalent for all household sizes and compositions.

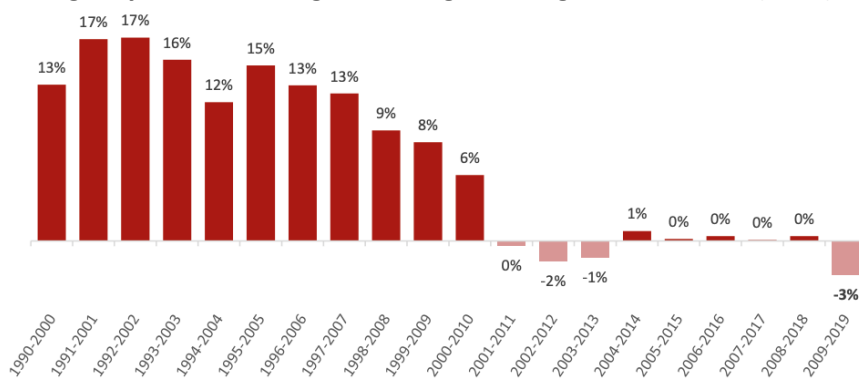
Average weekly earnings, by sector (2019):



Index of Average Earnings in nominal and real terms (June 1990=100) (1990 to 2019):



Rolling 10-year total change in average earnings, in real terms (2019):



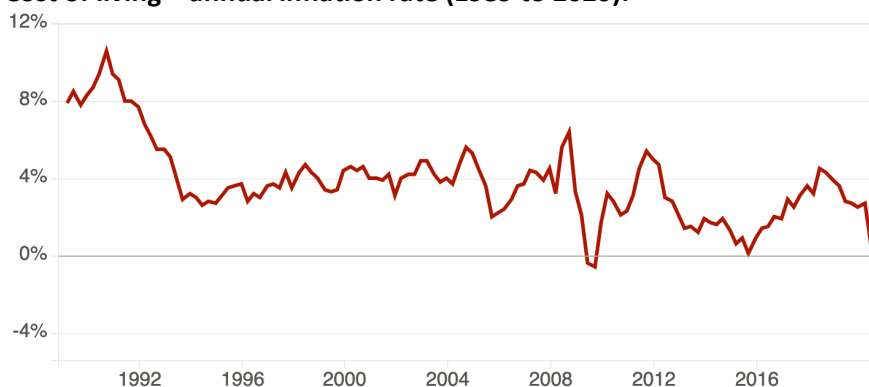
Minimum wage (2020):

- Jersey: £8.32
- UK: £8.72
- London: £8.72

Real living wage (the wage rate based on what people need to live. It is a voluntary benchmark, rather than a legally enforceable minimum level of pay) (2019):

- Jersey: £10.55
- UK: £9.30
- London: £10.75

Cost of living – annual inflation rate (1989 to 2020):



Relative low income (2014/2015):

- Before housing costs: £410
- After housing costs: £340

Rental stress (the lowest 40% of Jersey's income distribution that is paying more than 30% of its income in housing costs) (2014/2015): 11,189 (58.8%) of households in rental accommodation

Government Revenue and Tax Framework

Personal Tax

The standard rate of tax in Jersey is 20%. This is the maximum personal income tax you will pay in a year. Your tax is based on your total income but takes into account any allowances and reliefs you are eligible for. This rate also applies to the tax adjusted profits of sole traders and partnerships.

There are no higher rate bands, Capital Gains Tax or Inheritance Tax.

Goods and services tax (GST) in Jersey is low, broad and simple. The rate is 5% with only a few exemptions.

Tax and High Value Residency (HVR)

Individuals who qualify under Regulation 2(1)(e) of the Control of Housing and Work (Residential and Employment Status) (Jersey) Regulations 2013, are able to access the following tax rates:

- 20% on the first £725,000 of all income
- 1% on any income above that level
- 20% on any income earned from land and buildings in Jersey, or dividends paid from a company in receipt of Jersey property income

There is an annual minimum personal income tax contribution of £145,000 (this amount is subject to review in 2023).

Corporate Tax

The standard rate of corporate income tax is 0% with exceptions for financial service companies (10%), utility companies (20%) and large corporate retailers (varies depending on the profits, maximum 20%). Company income from property or property development is also taxed at 20%. Any dividend or distribution from the company is taxable in the hands of the shareholder.

Total Government Revenue (2019):



Breakdown of Taxation Revenue (2017):

	Year of Assessment/Calendar Year						
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Personal Tax	£352m	£353m	£353m	£362m	£381m	£408m	£425m
Business Tax	£79m	£89m	£81m	£90m	£94m	£89m	£95m
GST ³	£57m	£69m	£69m	£72m	£74m	£77m	£80m
ISE (International Service Entity)	£9m	£9m	£9m	£9m	£9m	£9m	£9m
Total	£500m	£520m	£510m	£530m	£560m	£580m	£610m

Figures are shown rounded to the nearest £ million; hence components may not sum to row or column totals

Income range by tax paid - personal (2017):

2017			
Income Range	Count of Taxpayers	Net Tax	% of Total Tax Paid
£20,000 or less	7,930	£ 6m	
£20,001 - £25,000	5,120	£ 10m	
£25,001 - £30,000	4,760	£ 13m	
£30,001 - £35,000	4,370	£ 15m	
£35,001 - £40,000	3,590	£ 16m	
£40,001 - £45,000	2,930	£ 15m	
£45,001 - £50,000	2,570	£ 16m	
Subtotal Income £50,000 or less	31,260	£ 91m	22%
£50,001 - £55,000	2,150	£ 15m	
£55,001 - £60,000	1,850	£ 15m	
£60,001 - £65,000	1,480	£ 13m	
£65,001 - £70,000	1,270	£ 13m	
£70,001 - £75,000	1,100	£ 12m	
£75,001 - £80,000	980	£ 11m	
£80,001 - £85,000	830	£ 10m	
£85,001 - £90,000	760	£ 11m	
£90,001 - £95,000	660	£ 10m	
£95,001 - £100,000	600	£ 10m	
Subtotal Income between £50,001 & £100,000	11,670	£ 119m	28%
£100,001 - £250,000	4,980	£ 128m	
£250,001 - £500,000	660	£ 40m	
Greater than £500,000	320	£ 45m	
Subtotal Income greater than £100,000	5,960	£ 212m	50%
Total	48,890	£ 422m	100%

Income Tax by parish, exc. St. Lawrence (2016):



Energy and Environment

Electricity access (2016): 100% of population

Electricity consumption (2004 est.): 157,712 toe (tonnes of oil equivalent)

Energy consumed by area (2018):

- Households: 38%
- Transportation: 34%
- Industry and government: 28%

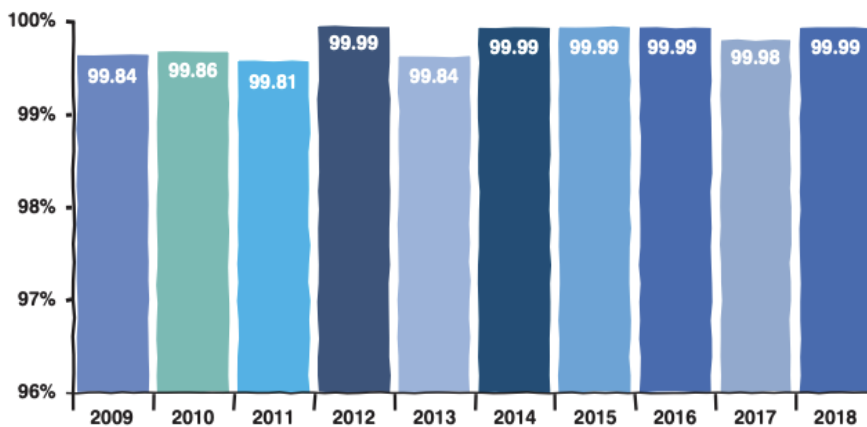
Electricity production (2018): 2% produced on-Island; 98% imported

Electricity supply type (2018): Petroleum accounts for 63%

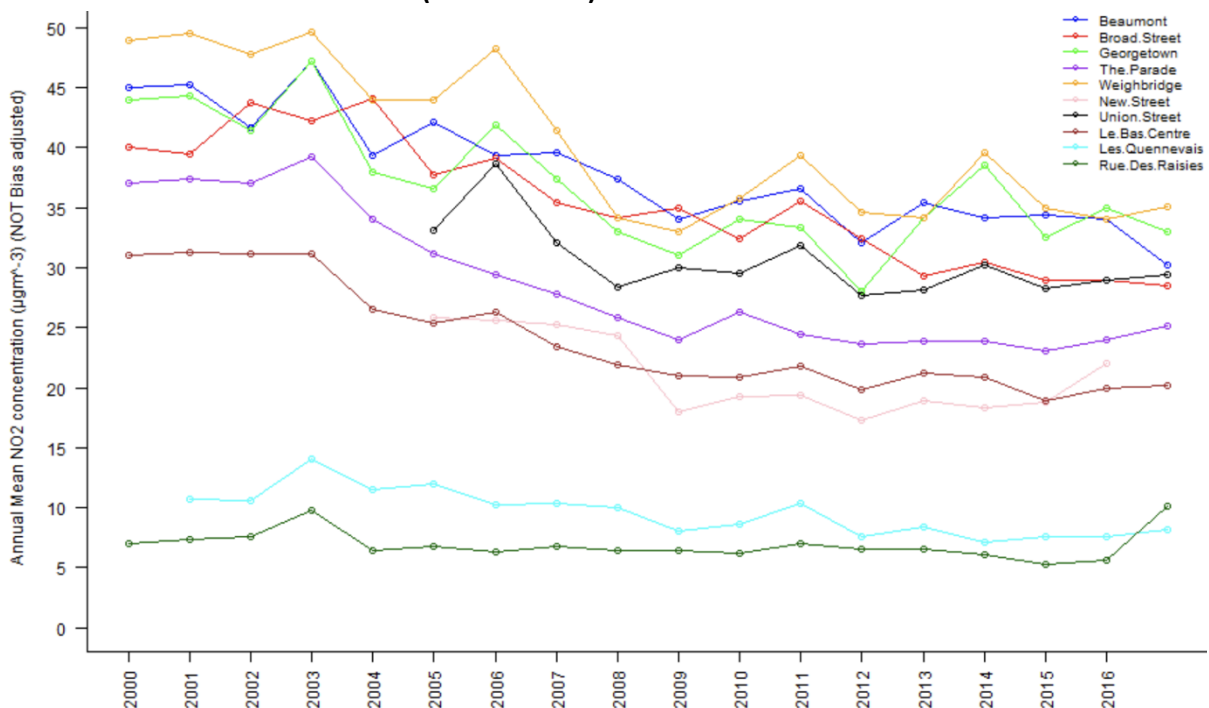
Carbon dioxide emissions from consumption of energy (2012): 450,000 Mt (megaton)

Number of registered vehicles (2017): 125,146

Water quality - percentage compliance (2009 to 2018):



Annual mean NO2 concentrations (2000 to 2016):



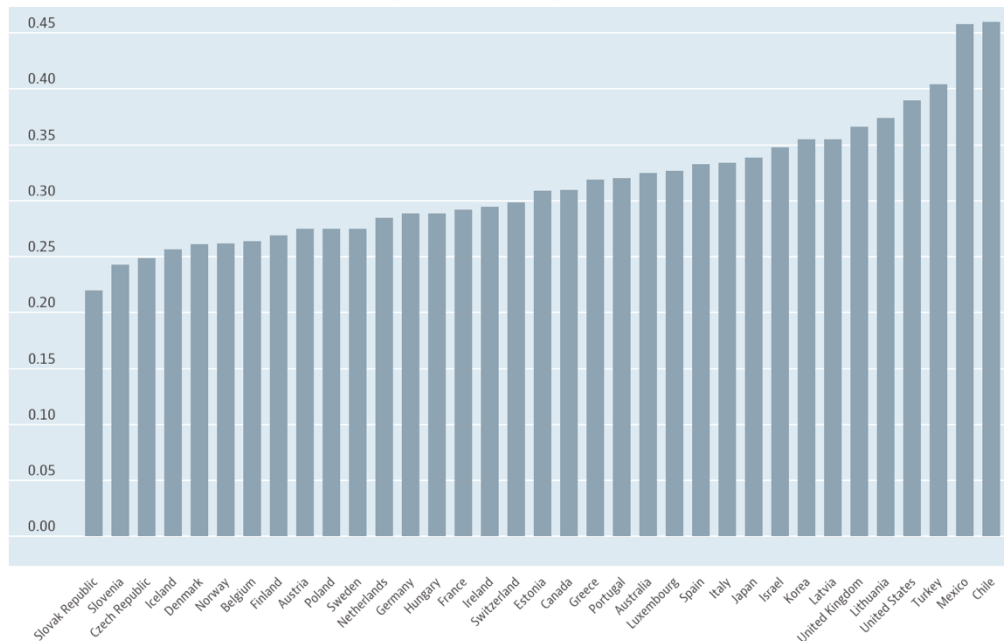
Some International Context

Although quite small, the island of Jersey has played a large part in global history. Jersey is globally known for:

- **Jersey fabric and clothing:** since medieval times has been producing knitted, lightweight, woolen garments – with one flat side and one piled side
- **Jersey cows:** A tawny coloured cow that originated from Jersey and is renowned for being highly productive at producing milk that is high in butterfat (4.84%) and has a characteristic yellow tinge
- **Jersey Royal potatoes:** Only grown in Jersey (as it has a Protected Designation of Origin)
- **German occupation during World War II**
- **New Jersey:** wouldn't be called New Jersey if it wasn't for (Old) Jersey, Channel Islands
- **Jèrriais:** only place in the world to have Jèrriais as a national language

Gini coefficient (*an indicator taking values between 0 and 1, where 0 represents complete equality and 1 represents complete inequality*):

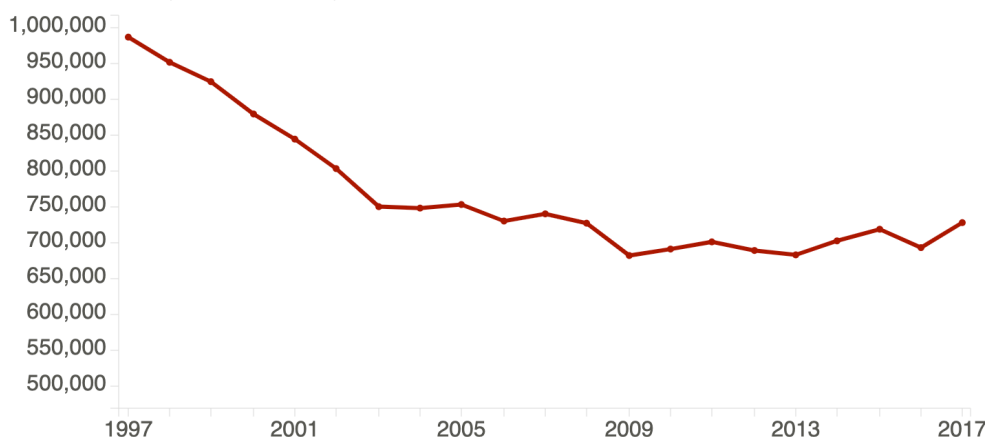
- Jersey (2014/15): .34
- European Union average (2017): .30
- OECD nations average (2011): .316
- Below: Individual OECD nations (2015 to 2019):



International visa/passport requirements:

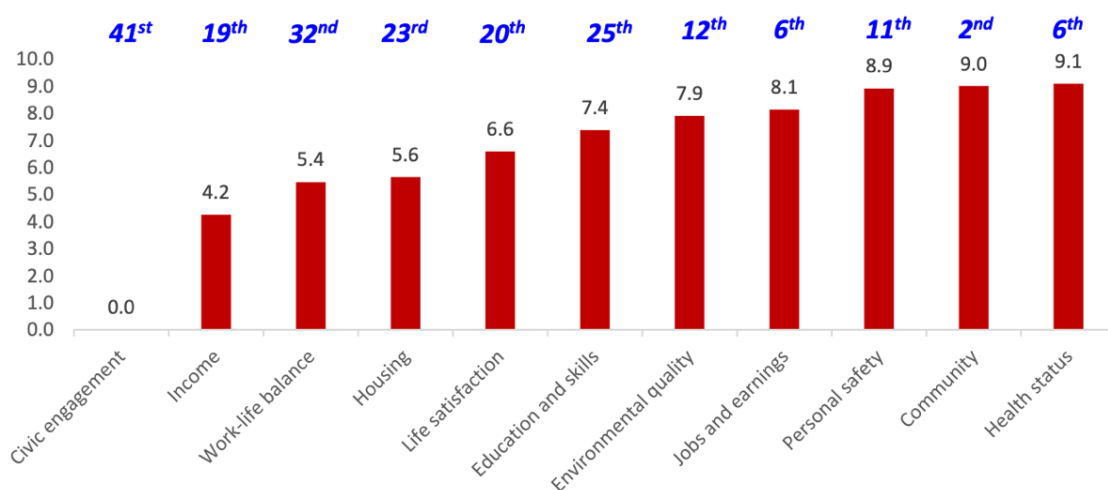
- British and Irish citizens travelling from inside the UK: There are no immigration check points between the UK and Jersey, however customs and immigration officers may ask to see photo identification
- British and Irish citizens travelling from outside the UK: Must show a valid passport to immigration control
- EU and EEA national: Do not need a visa. Must show a valid passport or identity card upon arrival
- Non-EU passport holders: Must show a valid passport upon arrival

Total visitors (1997 to 2017): 1997 – 985,000; 2017 - 726,800

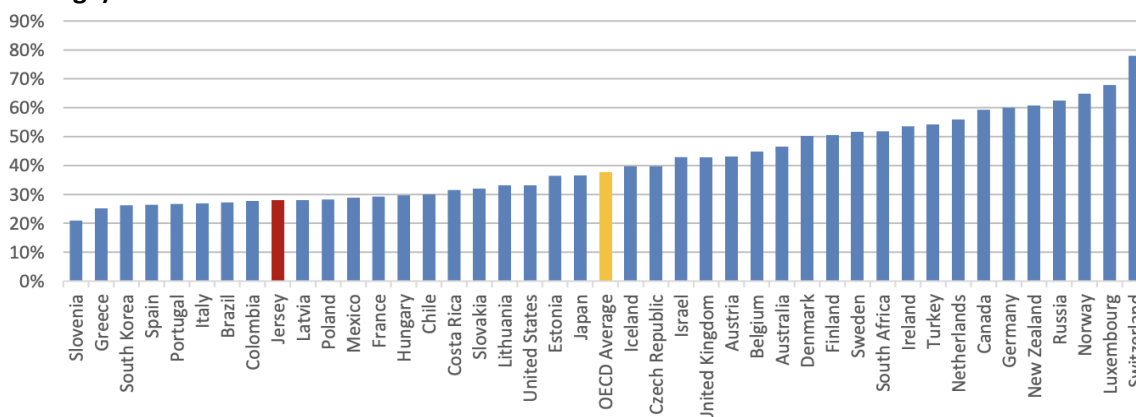


Total overseas aid (2018): £10,083,377

Relative scores (out of 10) and rankings (compared to OECD nations) in Better Life Index dimensions (2019):



Percentage of adults who had confidence in government in Jersey (2018) and the OECD (2014 to 2016 average):



Global Financial Centres Index Ranking (2019): 59th

Yearly milk production (2017): 14.8 million litres

Jersey Royal potatoes (2017): Jersey is the only place in the world to grow Jersey Royals with 30,520 tonnes grown yearly. Jersey Royals account for £32m of exports, a decrease from £52.8m in 1970.

References

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Energy Trends

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