



# Guernsey Facts and Figures

2011



**POLICY COUNCIL**  
THE STATES OF GUERNSEY

The 2011 Guernsey Facts and Figures booklet is the ninth in a series of annual pocket reference booklets covering Guernsey's core fiscal and economic, social and environmental statistics.

The information is presented in the form of charts and tables, together with a brief commentary. Further information on each topic is sign-posted at the end of each section.

The booklet's cover design is based on a photograph of ormer shells taken by Liz Walton.

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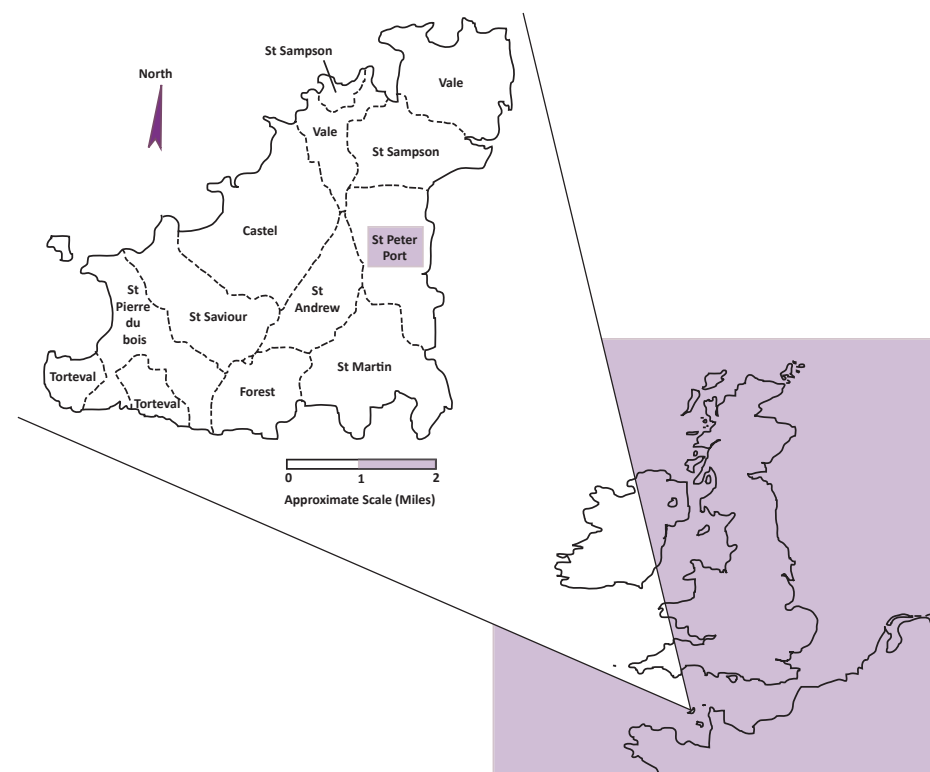
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## Introduction to Guernsey



The Island of Guernsey is located in the English Channel, roughly 30 miles from the French coast and some 70 miles from the south coast of England. The Island has an area of approximately 24 square miles.

The Bailiwick of Guernsey includes a number of islands in addition to Guernsey - Alderney, Sark, Herm, Jethou, Brecqhou and Lihou.

Although Guernsey is geographically closer to the Normandy coast than the south coast of England, it is a dependency of the British Crown. The Lieutenant Governor is Her Majesty's personal representative and official channel of communication between the Crown and the UK Government and the Bailiwick.

## Introduction to Guernsey

The key offices held under the Crown are shown below:

### Crown offices

#### Lieutenant Governor

Official representative of the Queen

#### Bailiff (and Deputy Bailiff)

Preside over States of Deliberation and Royal Court

#### HM Procureur (Attorney-General) and HM Comptroller (Solicitor-General)

Legal advisers to the Crown and the States

The Bailiwick is not represented in the UK Parliament. Acts of Parliament do not apply in the Bailiwick unless extended by Order in Council. The UK Government is responsible for the Bailiwick's international representation.

Special terms were negotiated for the Channel Islands on the UK's accession to the EEC. These are contained in Protocol 3 to the Treaty of Accession. The effect of the protocol is that the Bailiwick is within the Common Customs Area and the Common External Tariff (i.e. it enjoys access to EEC countries of physical exports without tariff barriers). Other Community rules do not apply to the Bailiwick.

Guernsey's parliament is called 'The States of Deliberation' and is democratically elected. There are no political parties in Guernsey:

### Elected offices

#### States of Deliberation

Forty five democratically elected Guernsey Deputies and two Alderney representatives, with the power to raise taxation, determine expenditure and pass legislation

A Chief Minister is chosen from the elected Deputies. The roles of Minister and Board Member (of which there are four) for each of the ten Departments are also allocated to selected Deputies. The Chief Minister and the Minister from each Department (one of which is allocated the role of Deputy Chief Minister) constitute the Policy Council.

## Introduction to Guernsey

There are also four Parliamentary Committees (constituted of a Chairman and additional sitting Members of the States), responsible for reviewing various aspects of the government and departmental activities, and three Government and Special Committees.

### Parliamentary committees

#### Legislation Select

Review and revise Projets de Loi and Ordinances presented by the Law Officers

#### Public Accounts

Ensure a proper scrutiny of the financial affairs of the States

#### Scrutiny

Scrutinise and challenge the effectiveness of States policies and service delivery

#### States Assembly and Constitutional

Review procedures in connection with the Island's Constitution and Government

### Government and special committees

#### Public Sector Remuneration

Negotiate on behalf of the States as an employer, in respect of the remuneration and conditions of service of all staff employed by the States

#### Inheritance Law Review

To review all aspects of the Island's laws of inheritance

#### Parochial Ecclesiastical Rates Review

To investigate the operation of the parochial ecclesiastical rates legislation, with particular reference to the repair and maintenance of parochial church property and alternative means of providing or securing the finance

## Introduction to Guernsey

The areas of work covered by the Policy Council and ten Departments are outlined below:

### Corporate departments

#### Policy Council

Development and co-ordination of strategic policy, constitutional and external affairs and human resources

#### Treasury & Resources

Control and regulation of States resources and financial affairs

### Service departments

#### Commerce & Employment

Promotion of the interests of all sectors of the economy

#### Culture & Leisure

Arts, heritage, sports and other cultural activities

#### Education

Island schools, further education and life-long learning

#### Environment

Planning & development control, traffic and environmental policy and management

#### Health & Social Services

Hospital, community, social and public health services

#### Home

Police, fire, customs & excise, prison, gambling control and emergency planning

#### Housing

Control of occupation of dwellings, Rights to Work and social housing

#### Public Services

Airports, harbours, water, roads, drainage, landfill, sewerage and maintenance

#### Social Security

Contributions & benefits

For more detailed information, please see the States of Guernsey website:

[www.gov.gg](http://www.gov.gg)

Table 1.1: Key data

Key economic indicators	
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (2010 forecast)	£1,926 million
Retail Prices Index (RPIX) (March 2011)	2.9%
Retail Prices Index (RPI) (March 2011)	2.9%
Number of employed persons (March 2010)	32,186
Unemployment rate by ILO definition (March 2011)	0.9%
Key social indicators	
Population (March 2010)	62,431
Local market property price - mix adjusted (March 2011)	£424,714
Reported criminal offences (2010)	2,572
Overseas aid as a percentage of GDP (2010)	0.13%
Key environmental indicators	
Greenhouse gas emissions (2009)	427 kt of CO <sub>2</sub> equivalent
Energy supplied to consumers (2010)	4.6 tBTU
Electricity consumption (2010/11)	375 GWh
Gas consumption (2009/10)	114 GWh
Oil imports (2010)	109 MI
Domestic recycling rate (2010)	46%
Total water consumption	4,677 MI

Table 1.1 provides a summary of some of the key data presented in this booklet.

## 2. Fiscal & Economic

Table 2.1: GDP

	Nominal GDP (£M)	Reflated GDP (2010 prices - £M)	Annual % change (real)	Nominal GNP (£M)	Reflated GNP (2010 prices - £M)	Annual % change (real)
2001	1,242	1,692	1.1	1,324	1,804	1.0
2002	1,317	1,718	1.5	1,395	1,820	0.9
2003	1,338	1,681	-2.2	1,424	1,788	-1.7
2004	1,453	1,740	3.5	1,497	1,792	0.2
2005	1,465	1,697	-2.4	1,502	1,740	-2.9
2006	1,584	1,758	3.6	1,621	1,798	3.3
2007	1,785	1,884	7.2	1,841	1,943	8.0
2008E	1,892	1,978	5.0	1,951	2,040	5.0
2009E	1,884	1,926	-2.6	1,929	1,972	-3.3
2010F	1,926	1,926	0.0	1,972	1,972	0.0

E = Estimate; F = Forecast

Source: Policy and Research Unit

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (Table 2.1) is the sum of the Island income (wages, plus profits and other local income from capital) and is used as the principal measure of economic output in Guernsey.

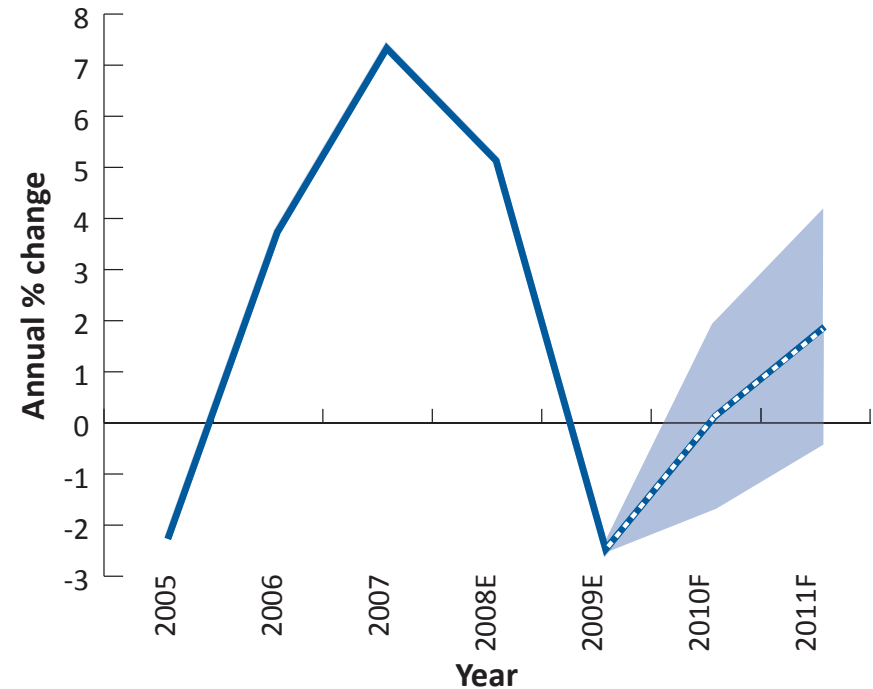
Gross National Product (GNP) is GDP plus income received by residents and businesses from sources outside the Island.

The reflated (or real) figures take into account the effects of inflation. Data is presented in monetary values equivalent to 2010.

Please note that 2010 figures are forecasts, since provisional data was not available at the time of publication.

## 2. Fiscal & Economic

Figure 2.1: GDP forecasts



E = Estimate; F = Forecast

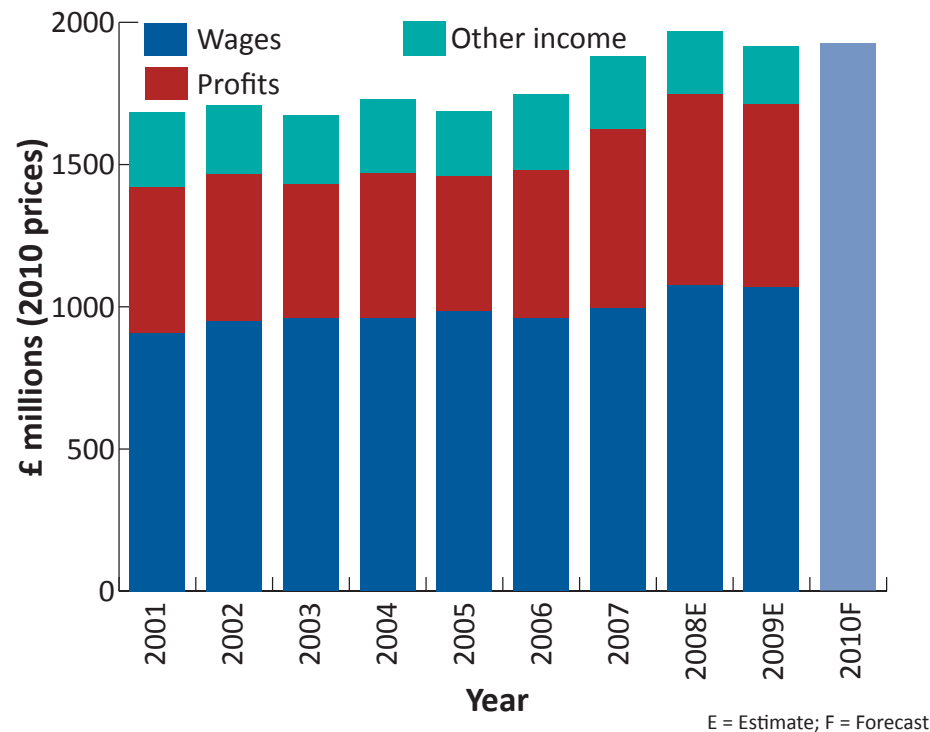
Source: Policy and Research Unit

Forecasting is an empirical tool that provides a range of possible outcomes based on econometrically derived past relationships between variables. It does not provide an outcome with certainty. In addition, if the relationships between the variables change (known in econometric terms as a 'structural' break) during the forecast period this will not be accounted for by the forecast.

Figure 2.1 shows the forecast real change in GDP for 2010 and 2011. The shaded area represents the 95% confidence bands. At the time of publication GDP was forecast to show no growth in 2010, and to return to moderate growth in 2011.

## 2. Fiscal & Economic

Figure 2.2: Components of GDP (2010 prices)



Source: Policy and Research Unit

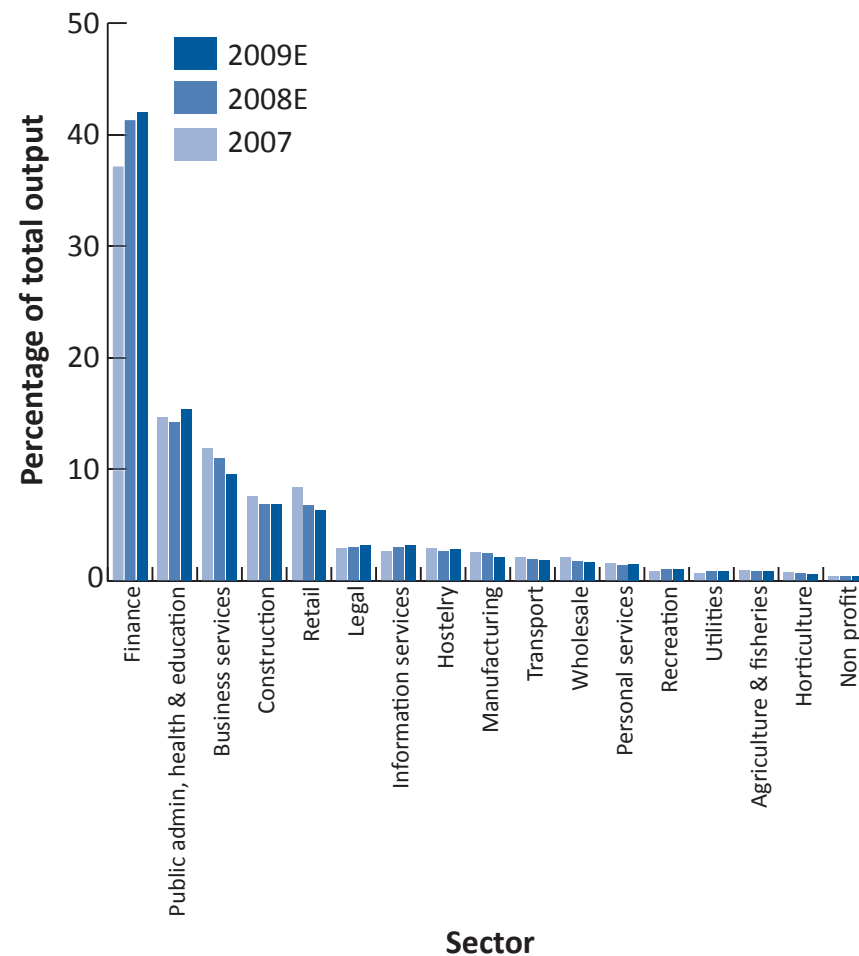
Table 2.2: Components of GDP (2010 prices)

	Wages (less pensions) (£M)	Profits (£M)	Other income (£M)	Total GDP (£M)
2006	960	526	272	1,758
2007	994	633	258	1,884
2008E	1,074	678	225	1,978
2009E	1,070	647	210	1,926
2010F	--	--	--	1,926

Source: Policy and Research Unit

## 2. Fiscal & Economic

Figure 2.3: Output by sector



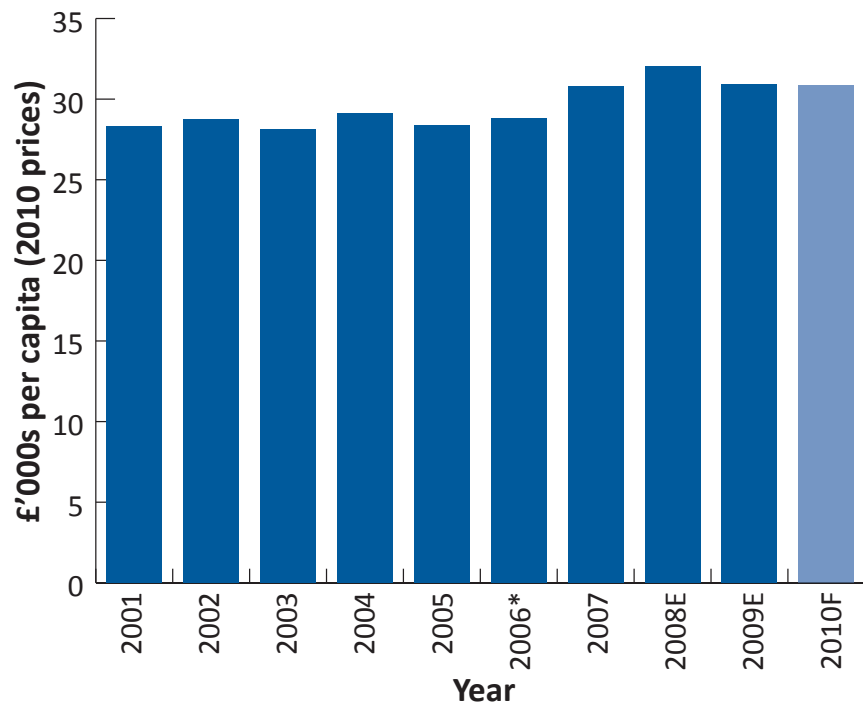
Source: Policy and Research Unit

Income from remuneration (wages) is the biggest contributor to GDP (Figure 2.2 and Table 2.2).

Figure 2.3 shows the proportion of output contributed by each sector. Output is the sum of wages, company profits and self-employed profits. In 2009 the finance sector had the largest output, contributing 42% of the estimated total.

## 2. Fiscal & Economic

Figure 2.4: GDP per capita (2010 prices)



E = Estimate; F = Forecast

\*From 2006, calculations are based on annual population estimates provided by the Social Security Department. Prior to 2006 figures are based on census population figures and estimates for the years between each census.

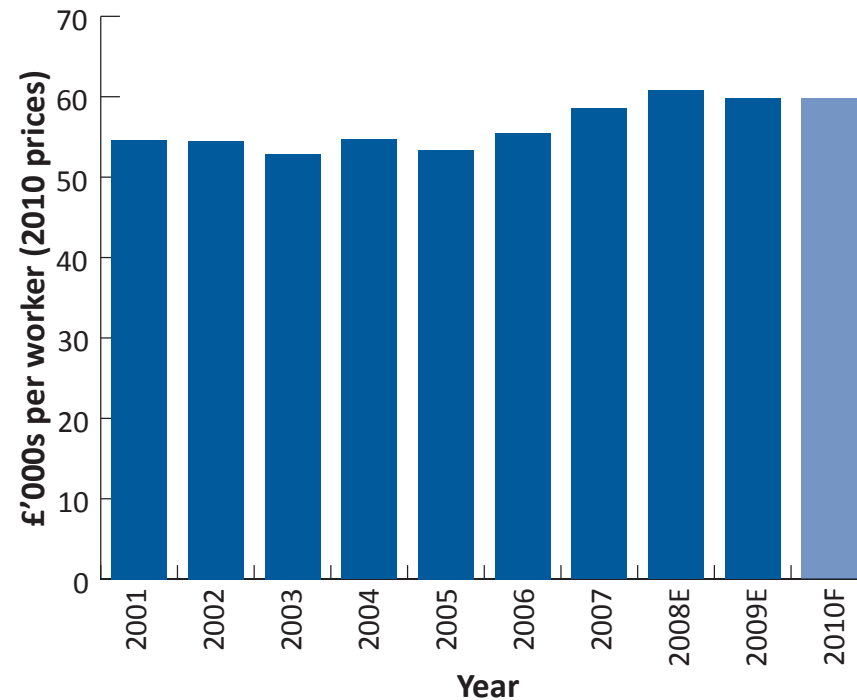
Source: Policy and Research Unit

Division of GDP by the total population gives GDP per capita ([Figure 2.4](#)), which can be used to compare living standards between countries. However, care should be taken, since there can be methodological differences between data sets from different countries.

2010 forecast GDP per capita was £30,853, 9% higher in real terms than in 2005 but 0.3% lower than in 2009.

## 2. Fiscal & Economic

Figure 2.5: GDP per worker (2010 prices)



E = Estimate; F = Forecast

Source: Policy and Research Unit

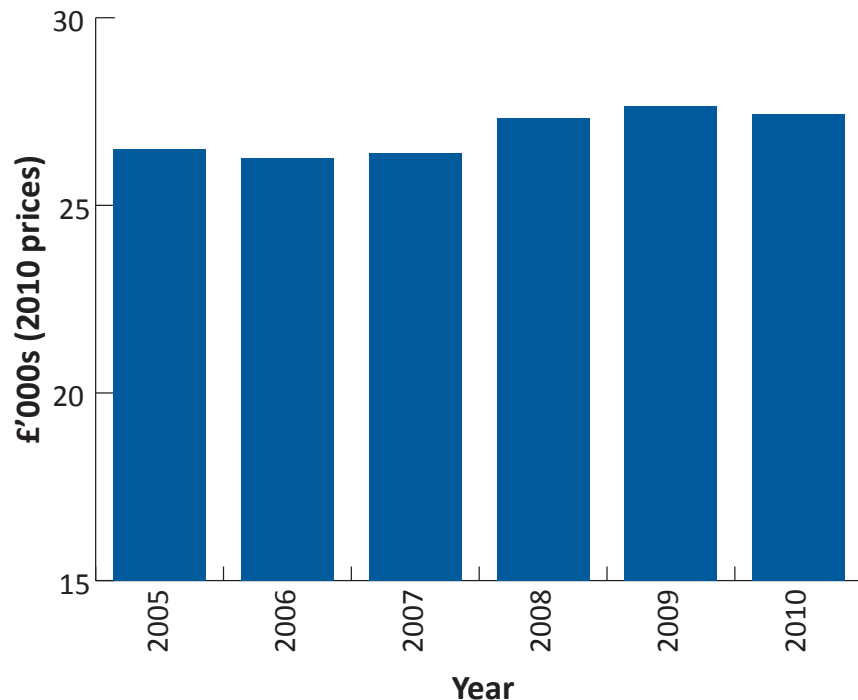
Division of GDP by the total workforce gives GDP per worker ([Figure 2.5](#)), which can be used to measure the economic output and productivity of the workforce. Care should be taken, since there can be methodological differences between data sets from different countries.

In 2010, forecast GDP per worker in Guernsey was £59,873, 0.2% higher than in 2009 and 12% higher than in 2005.



## 2. Fiscal & Economic

**Figure 2.6: Median annual earnings - all employees (2010 prices)**



*Source: Policy and Research Unit*

Median annual earnings represent the annual earnings of the individual in the middle if the annual earnings of all employed and self-employed people were ranked in ascending order.

In 2010 the median annual earnings of all employees (i.e. including those working part time) was £27,430, 0.8% less in real terms than in 2009 (**Figure 2.6** and **Table 2.3**).

## 2. Fiscal & Economic

**Table 2.3: Median annual earnings - all employees**

	Nominal median earnings (£)	Annual % change (nom)	Reflated median earnings (2010 prices - £)	Annual % change (real)
2005	22,880	n/a	26,510	n/a
2006	23,660	3.4	26,250	-1.0
2007	24,960	5.5	26,398	0.6
2008	26,130	4.7	27,319	3.5
2009	27,040	3.5	27,650	1.2
2010	27,430	1.4	27,430	-0.8

*Source: Policy and Research Unit*

In nominal terms, median average earnings have increased year on year since 2005. The reflated median earnings (which are adjusted to account for the effect of inflation) show that, in real terms, median earnings decreased in 2006 and 2010.

In the five year period ending 2010 median average earnings have shown a real increase of £920; a cumulative increase of 3.5%.

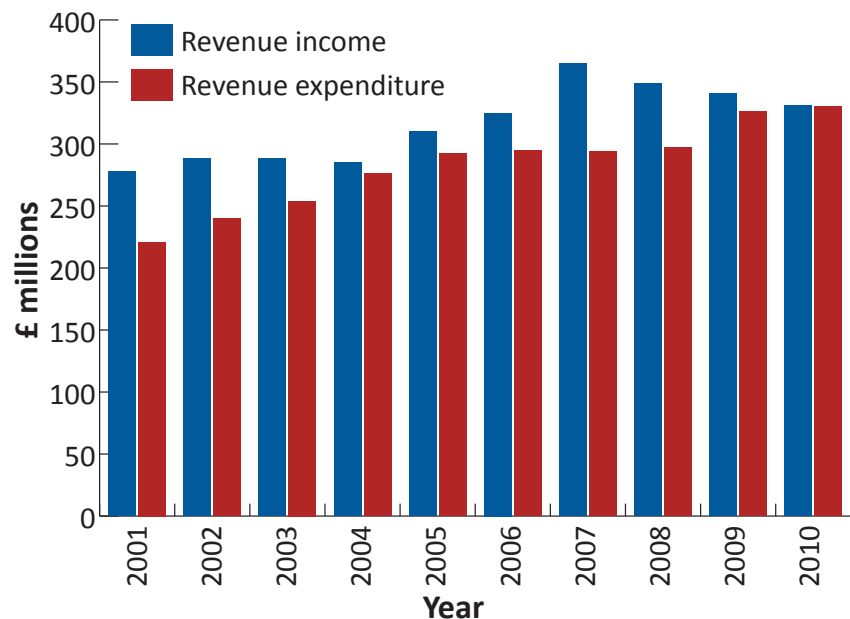
## 2. Fiscal & Economic

**Table 2.4: Public revenue income and expenditure (nominal)**

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
General revenue income (£M)	325	365	349	341	331
Revenue expenditure (£M)	(295)	(294)	(297)	(326)	(330)
Revenue surplus/(deficit) (£M)	30	71	52	16	1
Capital income (£M)	1	0	5	0	0
Routine capital expenditure (£M)	(13)	(16)	(17)	(15)	(18)
Operating surplus/ (deficit) (£M)	18	55	40	1	(17)
Appropriation to capital reserve (£M)	0	(17)	(57)	(20)	(21)
Other transfers (£M)	0	0	9	0	0
Overall surplus/ (deficit) (£M)	18	38	(8)	(19)	(37)

NB. Due to the effects of rounding, figures may not sum to totals

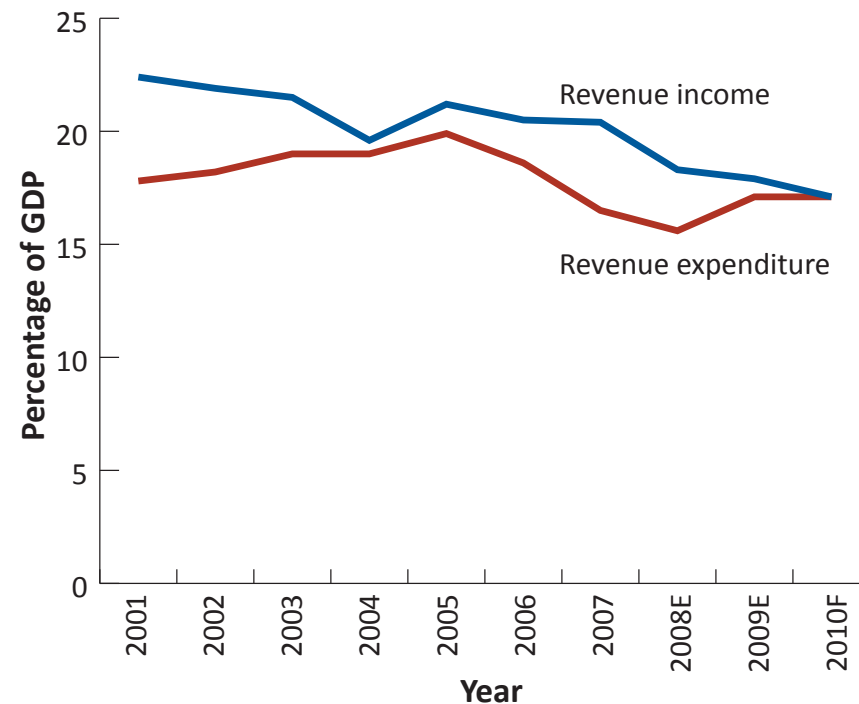
**Figure 2.7: Public revenue income and expenditure (nominal)**



Source: Treasury and Resources Department

## 2. Fiscal & Economic

**Figure 2.8: Public revenue income and expenditure as a % of GDP**



GDP used for calculation; E = Estimate; F = Forecast

Source: Treasury and Resources Department, Policy and Research Unit

In 2010 revenue income was £331 million and revenue expenditure was £330 million resulting in a revenue surplus of £1 million. (Table 2.4 and Figure 2.7). The overall deficit (which includes routine capital expenditure, capital income and the appropriation of funds from general revenue to the capital reserve) was £38 million in 2010.

Revenue income as a percentage of GDP decreased in 2010 to 17.1%\* (Figure 2.8). Revenue expenditure relative to GDP in 2010 remained stable at 17.1%.

\*Based on GDP forecast for 2010.

## 2. Fiscal & Economic

**Table 2.5: General revenue income (nominal)\***

		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Direct taxes	Income tax (£M)	270	296	277	273	258
	Total (£M)	270	296	277	273	258
Duties and fees	Import duties and impots (£M)	16	18	28	29	32
	Document duty (plus dwellings profit tax pre 2007) (£M)	21	24	15	14	18
	Company fees (£M)	5	8	6	6	6
	Motor vehicle tax (£M)	4	4	--	--	--
	Tax on real property* (£M)	6	6	10	13	14
	Other income (£M)	3	8	12	6	3
	Total (£M)	55	69	72	68	73
	Grand Total (£M)	325	365	349	341	331

NB. Due to the effects of rounding, figures may not sum to totals

\*Prior to 2008, figures relate to Tax on Rateable Value.

Source: Treasury and Resources Department

The majority of Guernsey general revenue comes from income taxes, which accounted for 78% of total revenue in 2010 ([Table 2.5](#)).

Import duties made the second largest contribution to general revenue. They include taxes on alcohol, tobacco and fuel, including the tax on vehicle fuel introduced in 2008 to replace motor vehicle tax.

## 2. Fiscal & Economic

**Table 2.6: General revenue expenditure (nominal)**

	2009**	2010
Policy Council (£'000s)	8,727	8,840
Treasury & Resources Department (£'000s)	18,393	18,898
Courts & Law Officers (£'000s)	6,843	7,468
Commerce & Employment Department (£'000s)	11,458	11,721
Culture & Leisure Department (£'000s)	3,607	3,701
Education Department (£'000s)	72,134	73,186
Environment Department (£'000s)	8,248	8,028
Health & Social Services Department (£'000s)	107,197	107,651
Home Department (£'000s)	29,660	30,983
Housing Department (£'000s)	1,766	1,368
Public Services Department (£'000s)	9,757	8,321
Social Security Department* (£'000s)	47,139	49,359
Public Accounts Committee (£'000s)	314	182
Scrutiny Committee (£'000s)	156	224
States Assembly and Constitution Committee (£'000s)	107	87
Total Revenue Expenditure (£'000s)	325,506	330,017

\*Social Security Department expenditure relates to general revenue expenditure only (utilised for some non-contributory benefits and general administration costs) and does not incorporate expenditure of revenues generated by Social Security contributions (utilised for the payment of pensions and benefits).

\*\* 2009 expenditure was redistributed by Treasury and Resources in the 2010 accounts in order to be consistent with 2010 figures.

Source: Treasury and Resources Department

The Health and Social Services Department recorded the highest expenditure in 2010, representing 33% of the total revenue expenditure ([Table 2.6](#)).

Some changes in departmental expenditure may be due to the movement of resources between departments

## 2. Fiscal & Economic

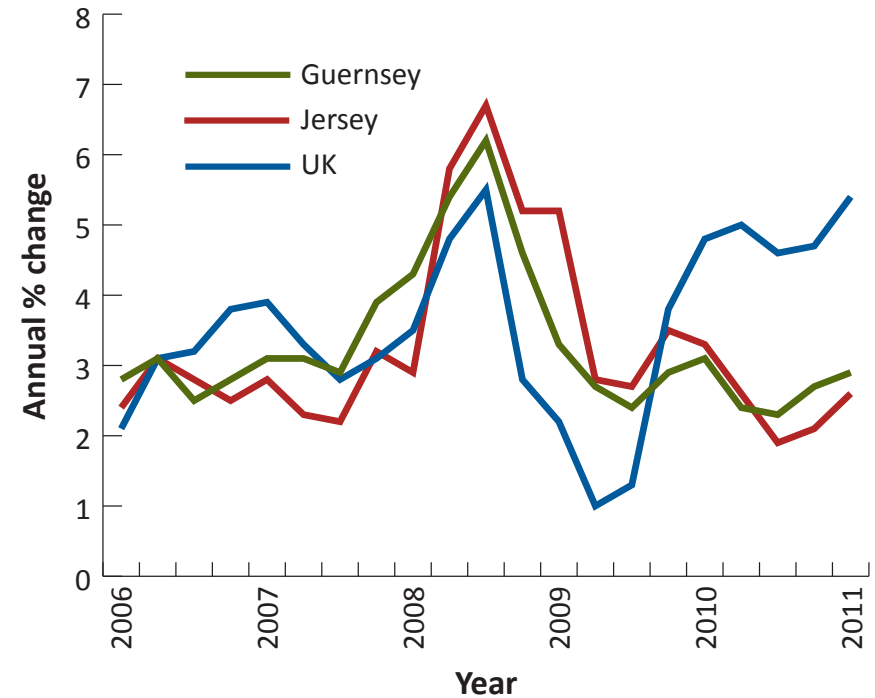
**Table 2.7: RPIX inflation in Guernsey, Jersey and the UK**

		Guernsey annual % change	Jersey annual % change	UK annual % change
2006	Mar	2.8	2.4	2.1
	Jun	3.1	3.1	3.1
	Sep	2.5	2.8	3.2
	Dec	2.8	2.5	3.8
2007	Mar	3.1	2.8	3.9
	Jun	3.1	2.3	3.3
	Sep	2.9	2.2	2.8
	Dec	3.9	3.2	3.1
2008	Mar	4.3	2.9	3.5
	Jun	5.4	5.8	4.8
	Sep	6.2	6.7	5.5
	Dec	4.6	5.2	2.8
2009	Mar	3.3	5.2	2.2
	Jun	2.7	2.8	1.0
	Sep	2.4	2.7	1.3
	Dec	2.9	3.5	3.8
2010	Mar	3.1	3.3	4.8
	Jun	2.4	2.6	5.0
	Sep	2.3	1.9	4.6
	Dec	2.7	2.1	4.7
2011	Mar	2.9	2.6	5.4

Source: Policy and Research Unit

## 2. Fiscal & Economic

**Figure 2.9: RPIX inflation in Guernsey, Jersey and the UK**



Source: Policy and Research Unit

RPIX, which excludes mortgage interest costs, was adopted by the States of Guernsey as the preferred measure of inflation in 2009. [Table 2.7](#) and [Figure 2.9](#) show the annual changes in RPIX in Guernsey, Jersey and the UK. In March 2011 the annual RPIX inflation in Guernsey was 2.9%.

Historically the three jurisdictions show broadly the same inflation trends as they are subject to many of the same inflationary pressures (including a common currency).

However some effects, such as those resulting from changes to indirect taxation are restricted to a single jurisdiction. Most notably the series of changes made to the UK VAT between 2009 and 2011 resulted in a much higher RPIX in the UK 2010 and 2011 than experienced in either Guernsey or Jersey.

## 2. Fiscal & Economic

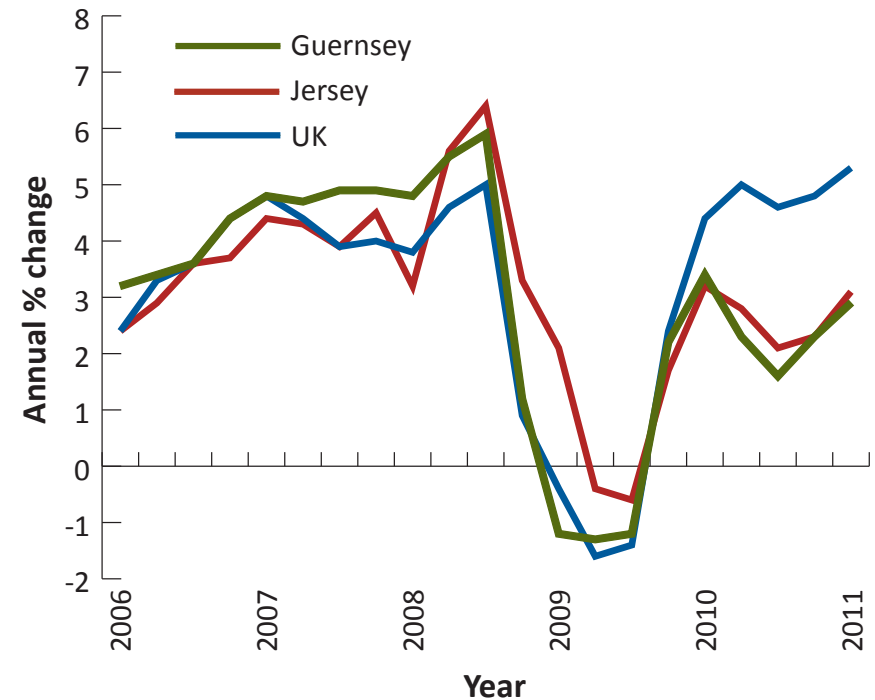
**Table 2.8: RPI inflation in Guernsey, Jersey and the UK**

		Guernsey annual % change	Jersey annual % change	UK annual % change
2006	Mar	3.2	2.4	2.4
	Jun	3.4	2.9	3.3
	Sep	3.6	3.6	3.6
	Dec	4.4	3.7	4.4
2007	Mar	4.8	4.4	4.8
	Jun	4.7	4.3	4.4
	Sep	4.9	3.9	3.9
	Dec	4.9	4.5	4.0
2008	Mar	4.8	3.2	3.8
	Jun	5.5	5.6	4.6
	Sep	5.9	6.4	5.0
	Dec	1.2	3.3	0.9
2009	Mar	-1.2	2.1	-0.4
	Jun	-1.3	-0.4	-1.6
	Sep	-1.2	-0.6	-1.4
	Dec	2.2	1.7	2.4
2010	Mar	3.4	3.2	4.4
	Jun	2.3	2.8	5.0
	Sep	1.6	2.1	4.6
	Dec	2.3	2.3	4.8
2011	Mar	2.9	3.1	5.3

Source: Policy and Research Unit

## 2. Fiscal & Economic

**Figure 2.10: RPI inflation in Guernsey, Jersey and the UK**



Source: Policy and Research Unit

**Table 2.8** and **Figure 2.10** show the annual percentage changes in the Guernsey RPI (also referred to as the 'all items' RPI in the UK), which includes a measure of mortgage interest payments. As this item has a high weighting within the calculation, RPI is sensitive to changes in the interest rates charged on mortgages.

Annual changes in RPI were negative for two or three quarters of 2009 in all three jurisdictions due to reductions in the Bank of England base rate. Positive annual inflation resumed in the last quarter of 2009 and throughout 2010.

RPI in Guernsey in the year ending March 2011 was 2.9%.

## 2. Fiscal & Economic

**Table 2.9: RPICT and RPIY in Guernsey**

		RPICT annual % change	RPIY annual % change
2009	Mar	3.1	3.2
	Jun	2.5	2.6
	Sep	2.2	2.3
	Dec	2.3	2.4
2010	Mar	2.8	2.8
	Jun	2.1	2.1
	Sep	2.0	2.0
	Dec	2.6	2.6
2011	Mar	2.7	2.7

Source: Policy and Research Unit

The two additional inflation measures, RPICT and RPIY, shown in [Table 2.9](#) are used to monitor changes in price level excluding the effects of changes in indirect taxation (i.e. fuel and duty charges) on inflation rates. Similar to RPIX both measures exclude a measure of mortgage interest payments.

RPICT measures the change in prices assuming a constant level of taxation (i.e. what inflation would have been had there been no change in indirect taxes). In Guernsey the 2008 taxation level is used as the base level. Because the weighting of items used to calculate RPICT is the same as that used for RPIX the two indices are directly comparable. For example, in March 2011 the annual percentage change in RPICT was 0.2 percentage points lower than RPIX implying that, over the year, changes to indirect taxation had contributed 0.2 percentage points to RPIX.

RPIY excludes indirect taxes entirely and measures the change in the core price level. Different weights (based on the prices excluding taxes) are used to calculate RPIY, therefore it is not directly comparable to the other inflation measures.

## 2. Fiscal & Economic

**Table 2.10: RPIX and RPI reflation factors (December 2010)**

	RPIX reflation factor	RPI reflation factor
2001	1.34	1.36
2002	1.30	1.30
2003	1.25	1.26
2004	1.22	1.20
2005	1.18	1.16
2006	1.15	1.11
2007	1.11	1.06
2008	1.06	1.05
2009	1.03	1.02
2010	1.00	1.00

Source: Policy and Research Unit

The effect of inflation is to erode the purchasing power of currency. For example, one could purchase more for £1 in 2001 than in 2010. The reflation factors shown in [Table 2.10](#) can be used to convert monetary values to their equivalent (or 'real') prices on a specified date (in this case 31st December 2010)

To convert a price to its 'real' value, simply multiply by the appropriate reflation factor. For example, using RPIX as your inflation measure, £100 in 2001 is equivalent to  $£100 \times 1.34 = £134$  in 2010. This means that you would need £134 in 2010 to buy the same amount of goods and services that you could buy for £100 in 2001

Alternatively you can use the inflation calculator on our website ([www.gov.gg/rpi](http://www.gov.gg/rpi)) to find out the price increase between any chosen dates.

## 2. Fiscal & Economic

**Table 2.11: Employment rate at March each year**

	Female employment rate (%)	Male employment rate (%)	Total employment rate (%)
2007	69.7	84.7	77.2
2008	69.5	83.7	76.6
2009	69.7	82.4	76.1
2010	68.5	81.9	75.2

Source: Social Security Department

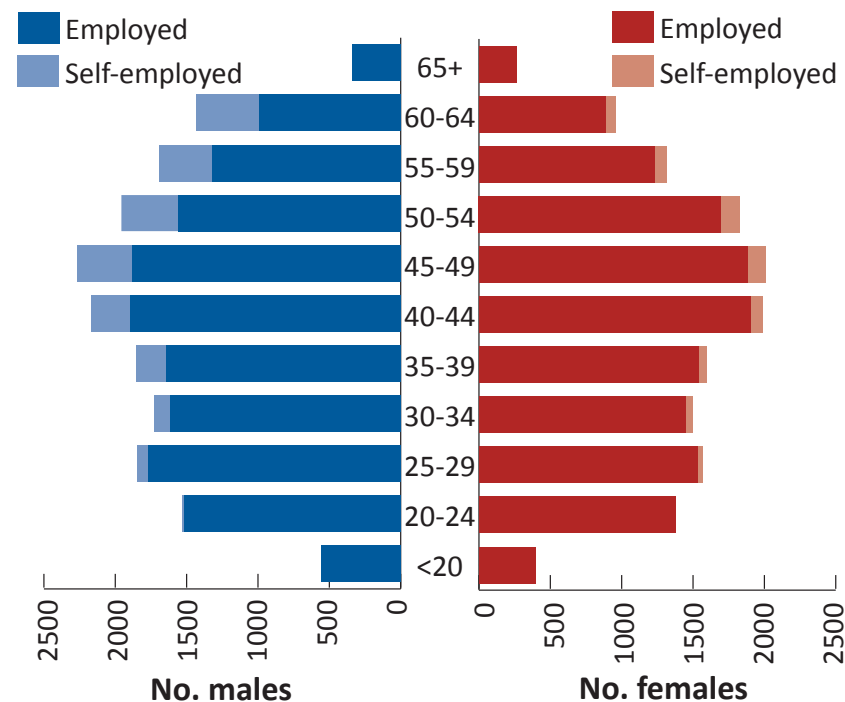
**Table 2.12: Employed persons at March each year**

	Male		Female		Total
	Employed	Self-employed	Employed	Self-employed	
2001	14,371	2,526	12,887	584	30,368
2002	14,574	2,384	13,147	583	30,688
2003	15,003	2,526	13,266	589	31,384
2004	14,883	2,507	13,461	585	31,436
2005	14,692	2,496	13,582	584	31,354
2006	14,487	2,576	13,485	608	31,156
2007	14,786	2,518	13,757	603	31,664
2008	14,933	2,523	13,840	634	31,930
2009	14,921	2,478	13,957	625	31,981
2010	14,733	2,419	13,859	594	31,605
2011	15,029	2,431	14,090	636	32,186

Source: Social Security Department

## 2. Fiscal & Economic

**Figure 2.11: Employment by age and gender at March 2011**



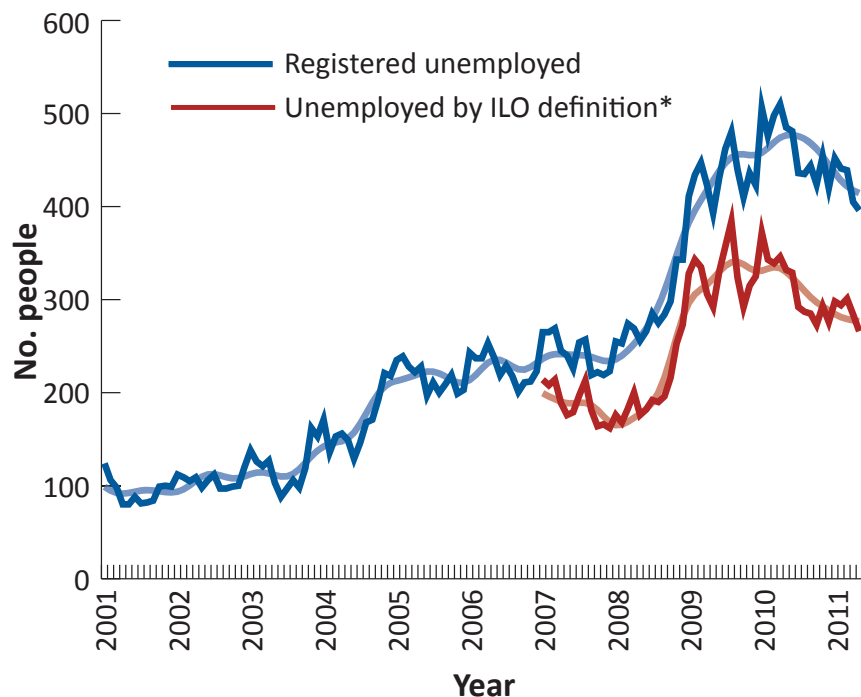
Source: Social Security Department

The employment rate ([Table 2.11](#)) is the number of people in employment as a percentage of the working age population (i.e. the population between the ages of 16 and 64). In March 2010, the male employment rate was 81.9% and the female employment rate was 68.5%. The overall employment rate was 75.2%, 0.9 percentage points lower than in March 2009.

There were 32,186 employed or self-employed people in Guernsey in March 2011 of which 46% were female and 54% were male ([Figure 2.11](#) and [Table 2.12](#)). The 45-49 age group had the highest number of both males and females in employment in March 2011. Self employment was highest among males between the ages of 60 and 64.

## 2. Fiscal & Economic

**Figure 2.12: Unemployment**



Source: Social Security Department

Unemployment data is produced by the Social Security Department on a monthly basis and represents the number of people claiming unemployment or job seeker benefits (Figure 2.12). During 2010 the average number of registered unemployed was 464.

The number of unemployed as defined by the International Labour Office\* (the international standard measure), has been available since 2007 and allows comparison with other jurisdictions. Using the ILO definition, the average number of unemployed people in 2010 was 314.

\*The International Labour Office definition of unemployment excludes anybody on government training schemes (such as the Community and Environmental Projects Scheme) or anybody who carries out at least one hours paid work in a week. For more details see ILO website ([www.ilo.org](http://www.ilo.org)).

## 2. Fiscal & Economic

**Table 2.13: Unemployment rate at March each year**

	Registered unemployed	Unemployment rate (%)	Unemployed by ILO definition	Unemployment rate by ILO definition (%)
2001	98	0.3	--	--
2002	105	0.3	--	--
2003	121	0.4	--	--
2004	153	0.5	--	--
2005	228	0.7	--	--
2006	237	0.8	--	--
2007	269	0.8	214	0.7
2008	274	0.9	183	0.6
2009	447	1.4	335	1.0
2010	498	1.6	339	1.1
2011	468	1.5	301	0.9

Source: Social Security Department

Table 2.13 shows the number of people registered as unemployed and the unemployment rate (i.e. the number of unemployed as a percentage of the total workforce) at March each year. The unemployment rate has increased over the ten year period ending 2011 but remains below 2%.

Using the ILO definition of unemployment the average unemployment rate was 0.9% in March 2011, 0.2 percentage points lower than in March 2010.



## 2. Fiscal & Economic

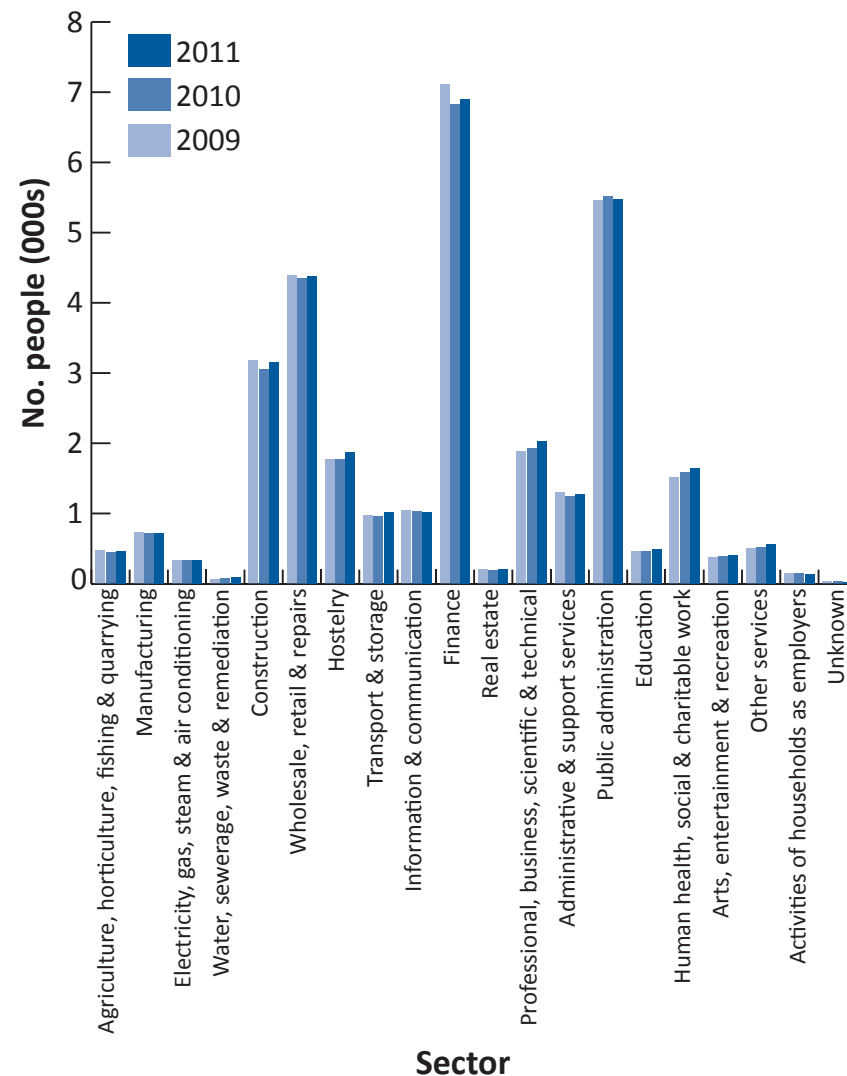
**Table 2.14 Employment by economic sector at March each year**

	2009	2010	2011
Agriculture, horticulture, fishing & quarrying	483	448	461
Manufacturing	728	716	714
Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning	328	333	331
Water, sewerage, waste & remediation	68	72	92
Construction	3,177	3,051	3,151
Wholesale, retail & repairs	4,389	4,354	4,373
Hostelry	1,772	1,770	1,874
Transport & storage	976	955	1,016
Information & communication	1,041	1,037	1,021
Finance	7,113	6,835	6,903
Real estate	201	198	213
Professional, business, scientific & technical	1,891	1,928	2,027
Administrative & support services	1,302	1,248	1,273
Public administration	5,460	5,519	5,480
Education	468	464	485
Human health, social & charitable work	1,510	1,590	1,641
Arts, entertainment & recreation	383	384	410
Other services	499	520	567
Activities of households as employers	152	151	138
Unknown	40	32	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>31,981</b>	<b>31,605</b>	<b>32,186</b>

Source: Social Security Department

## 2. Fiscal & Economic

**Figure 2.13: Employment by economic sector at March each year**



Source: Social Security Department

The finance sector employed the largest number of people in March 2011, comprising 21.4% of total employment (Table 2.14 and Figure 2.13).

## 2. Fiscal & Economic

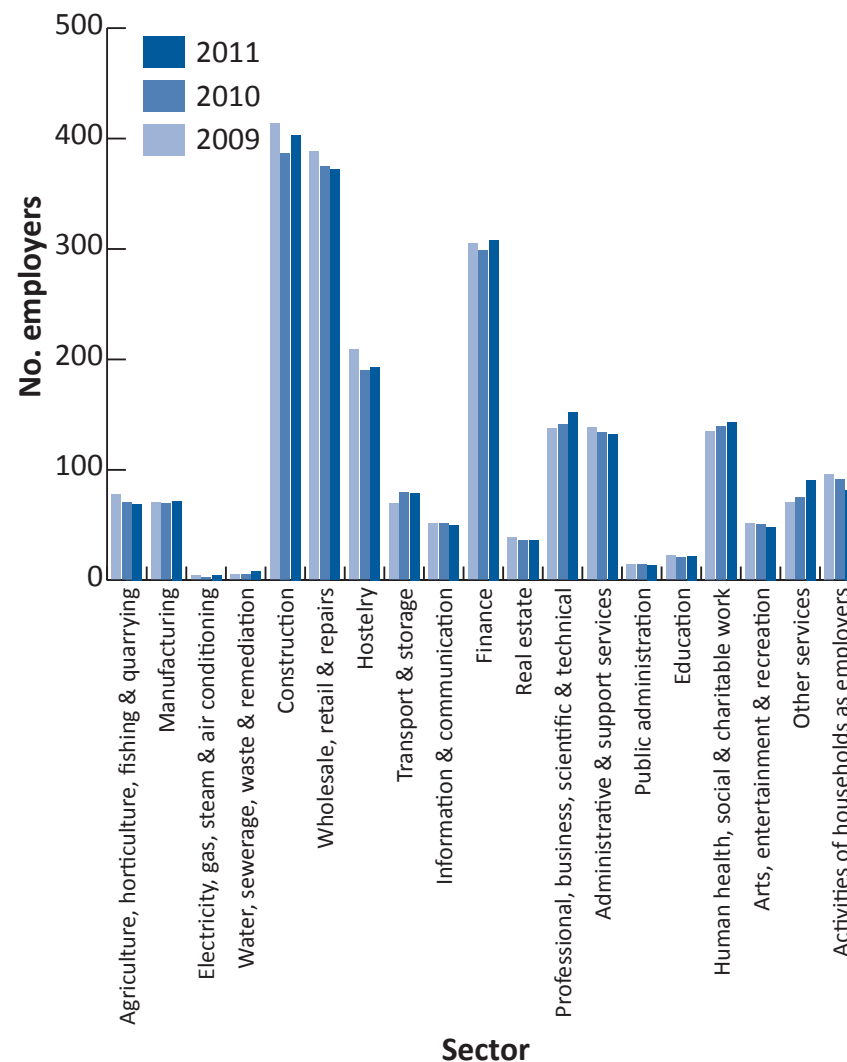
**Table 2.15: Employing organisations by size and sector at March 2011**

Number of employees	Number of employing organisations				
	1 to 5	6 to 25	26 to 50	51+	Total
Agriculture, horticulture, fishing & quarrying	52	15	1	1	69
Manufacturing	41	27	1	3	72
Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning	2	1	0	2	5
Water, sewerage, waste & remediation	5	2	0	1	8
Construction	289	103	5	6	403
Wholesale, retail & repairs	228	110	15	19	372
Hostelry	98	76	10	9	193
Transport & storage	47	19	8	5	79
Information & communication	30	12	3	5	50
Finance	131	102	38	37	308
Real estate	27	7	2	0	36
Professional, business, scientific & technical	94	44	7	7	152
Administrative & support services	87	32	7	6	132
Public administration	10	1	0	3	14
Education	12	5	1	4	22
Human health, social & charitable work	88	39	9	7	143
Arts, entertainment & recreation	33	13	1	1	48
Other services	74	15	1	1	91
Activities of households as employers	78	4	0	0	82
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,426</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>2,279</b>

Source: Social Security Department

## 2. Fiscal & Economic

**Figure 2.14: Employing organisations by sector at March each year**

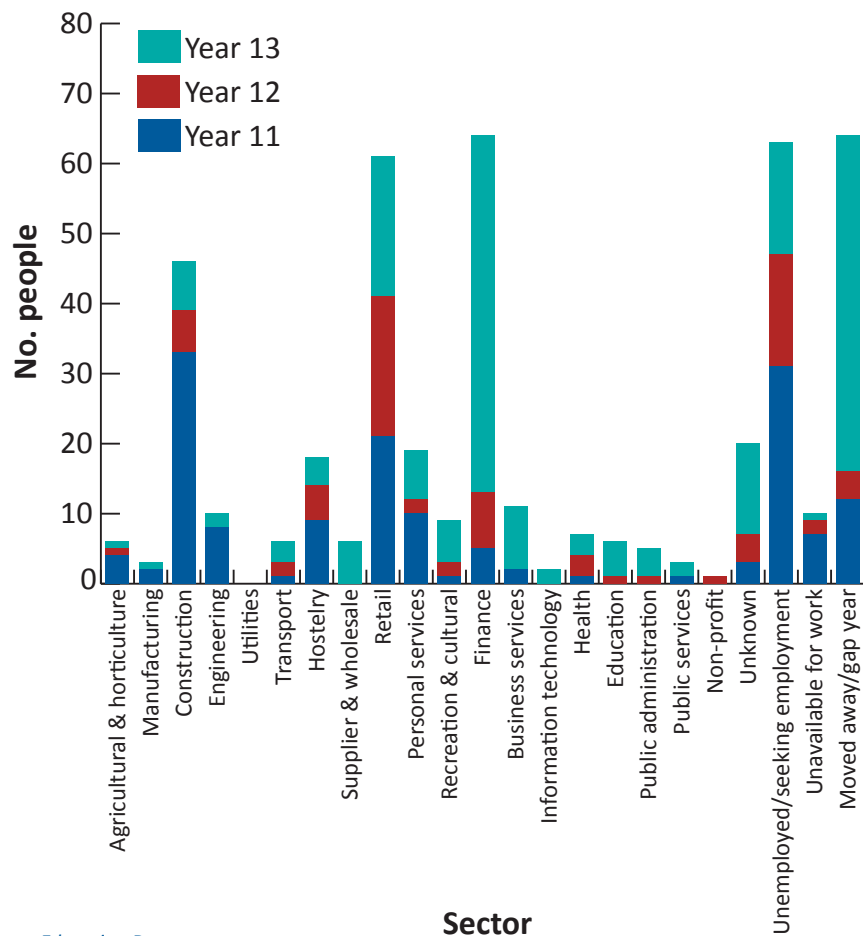


Source: Social Security Department

In March 2011 the construction sector had the highest number of employers, most of which had 5 or less employees (Table 2.15 and Figure 2.14). Of the organisations employing more than 50 people 32% were in the finance sector.

## 2. Fiscal & Economic

Figure 2.15: Employment of those leaving full time education in 2010



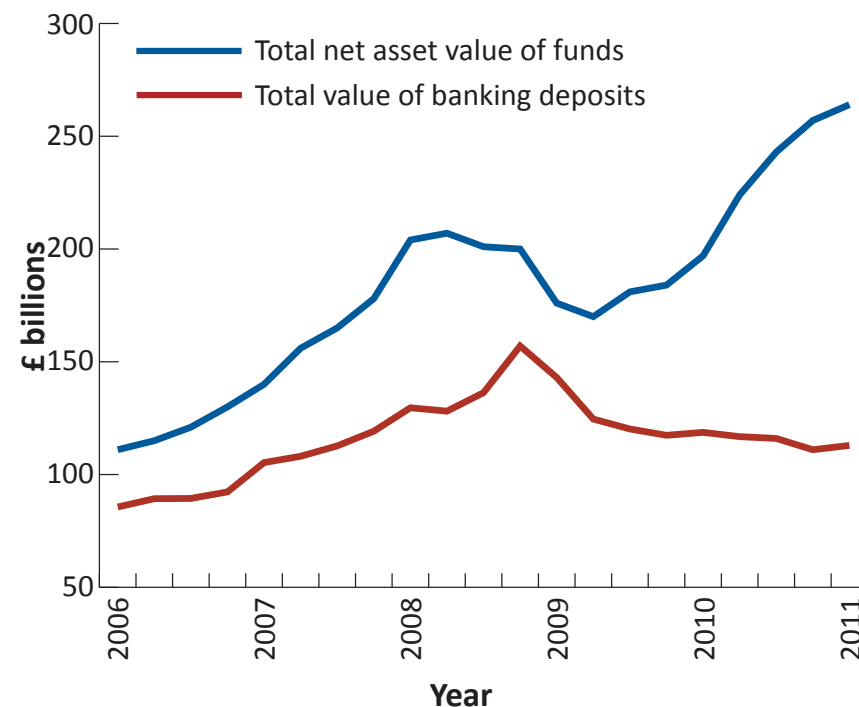
Source: Education Department

The finance sector employed the most school leavers (14.5%) in 2010, the majority of which were leaving education after completing year 13 (Figure 2.15). The retail sector employed the most students leaving full time education after year 12, whilst the construction sector employed the most year 11 leavers.

Those unemployed or seeking employment accounted for 14.3% of those leaving full time education in 2010.

## 2. Fiscal & Economic

Figure 2.16: Total value of banking deposits and funds



Source: Guernsey Financial Services Commission

In March 2011 the total value of banking deposits in Guernsey was £113 billion, 4.9% less than at the same time the previous year (Figure 2.16).

The total net asset value of investment funds registered in Guernsey or administered by local companies was £264 billion in March 2011, an increase of £66 billion (34%) since March 2010.

## 2. Fiscal & Economic

**Table 2.16: Passenger movements by air and sea**

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
January	56,430	57,066	59,291	56,605	52,729
February	60,621	62,185	69,996	62,119	65,277
March	72,674	81,222	83,039	76,740	82,521
April	103,543	104,821	102,914	102,650	91,749
May	108,588	118,767	127,768	122,547	124,211
June	127,482	128,660	124,831	122,078	125,361
July	139,199	140,005	148,234	145,057	147,477
August	165,227	168,736	164,856	164,445	168,432
September	126,665	131,095	122,115	127,301	122,854
October	101,726	109,631	103,125	102,788	103,398
November	72,977	77,933	73,081	75,312	75,667
December	76,019	76,219	73,593	75,603	67,298
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,211,151</b>	<b>1,256,340</b>	<b>1,252,843</b>	<b>1,233,245</b>	<b>1,226,974</b>

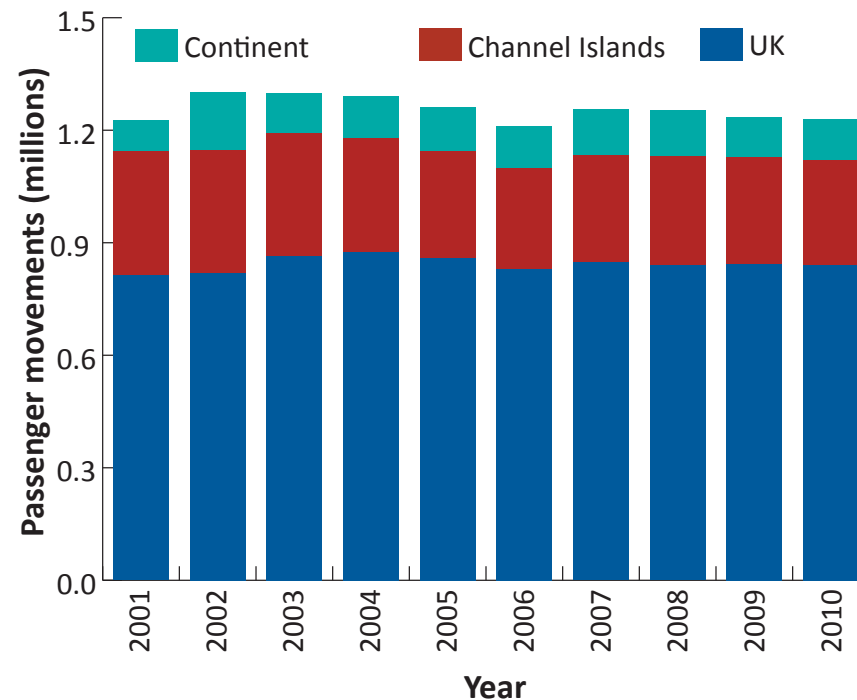
Source: Commerce and Employment Department

Passenger movements are the sum of arrivals and departures at Guernsey's harbours and airport (Table 2.16 and Figure 2.17). These figures include travel to Alderney, Jersey, the UK and Europe, but do not include travel to and from Herm and Sark.

The total number of passenger movements was 0.5% lower in 2010 than in 2009. This is largely due to flight disruption caused by adverse weather in January and December and the eruption of a volcano in Iceland in April. In almost all other months passenger movements were higher in 2010 than the same month the previous year.

## 2. Fiscal & Economic

**Figure 2.17: Passenger movements by air and sea**



Source: Commerce and Employment Department

Over the ten year period ending 2010 the total number of passenger movements remained relatively stable, varying between 1.2 and 1.3 million. The highest number of passenger movements during this period occurred in 2002.

The majority of passenger movements were between the UK and Guernsey, representing 68% of the total in 2010.

## 2. Fiscal & Economic

**Table 2.17: Passenger movements by air**

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
January	51,766	53,432	55,880	53,137	48,428
February	54,073	56,222	63,045	54,872	58,946
March	64,699	69,713	74,056	68,951	72,678
April	74,823	71,833	77,303	74,509	62,154
May	71,981	77,783	85,576	80,284	82,040
June	81,771	83,064	81,854	82,411	84,873
July	86,234	84,660	89,643	92,457	92,310
August	91,705	92,179	94,162	93,894	96,464
September	82,375	84,595	84,243	87,549	86,555
October	78,051	81,018	80,740	81,351	81,788
November	66,918	70,688	68,036	69,952	67,922
December	64,680	67,173	64,440	66,350	54,950
<b>Total</b>	<b>869,076</b>	<b>892,360</b>	<b>918,978</b>	<b>905,717</b>	<b>889,108</b>

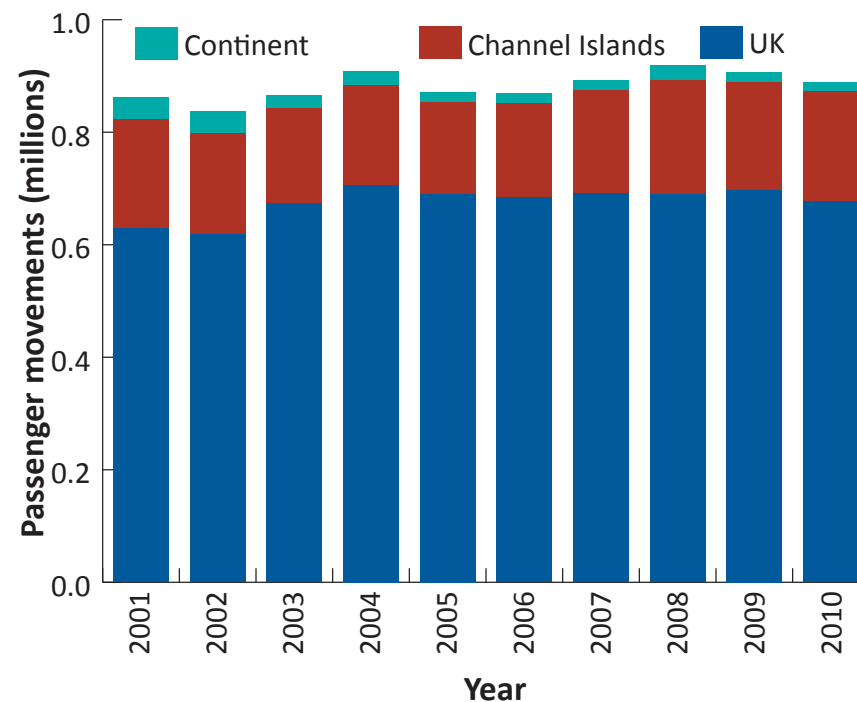
Source: Commerce and Employment Department

The total number of passenger movements by air in 2010 decreased by 2% to 889,108 (Table 2.17). However, as previously mentioned this was largely due to flight disruption caused by adverse weather in January and December and the eruption of a volcano in Iceland in April.

Passenger movements by air represented 72% of the total number of passenger movements in 2010, one percentage point less than the previous year.

## 2. Fiscal & Economic

**Figure 2.18: Passenger movements by air**



Source: Commerce and Employment Department

Air passenger movements in 2010 were 2% lower than in 2009 (Figure 2.18). During this period the number of passenger movements by air to or from the UK decreased by 3%. The number of people flying between the other Channel Islands or to and from Europe increased by 2%.

## 2. Fiscal & Economic

**Table 2.18: Passenger movements by sea**

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
January	4,664	3,634	3,411	3,468	4,301
February	6,548	5,963	6,951	7,247	6,331
March	7,975	11,509	8,983	7,789	9,843
April	28,720	32,988	25,611	28,141	29,595
May	36,607	40,984	42,192	42,263	42,171
June	45,711	45,596	42,977	39,667	40,488
July	52,965	55,345	58,591	52,600	55,167
August	73,522	76,557	70,694	70,551	71,968
September	44,290	46,500	37,872	39,752	36,299
October	23,675	28,613	22,385	21,437	21,610
November	6,059	7,245	5,045	5,360	7,745
December	11,339	9,046	9,153	9,253	12,348
<b>Total</b>	<b>342,075</b>	<b>363,980</b>	<b>333,865</b>	<b>327,528</b>	<b>337,866</b>

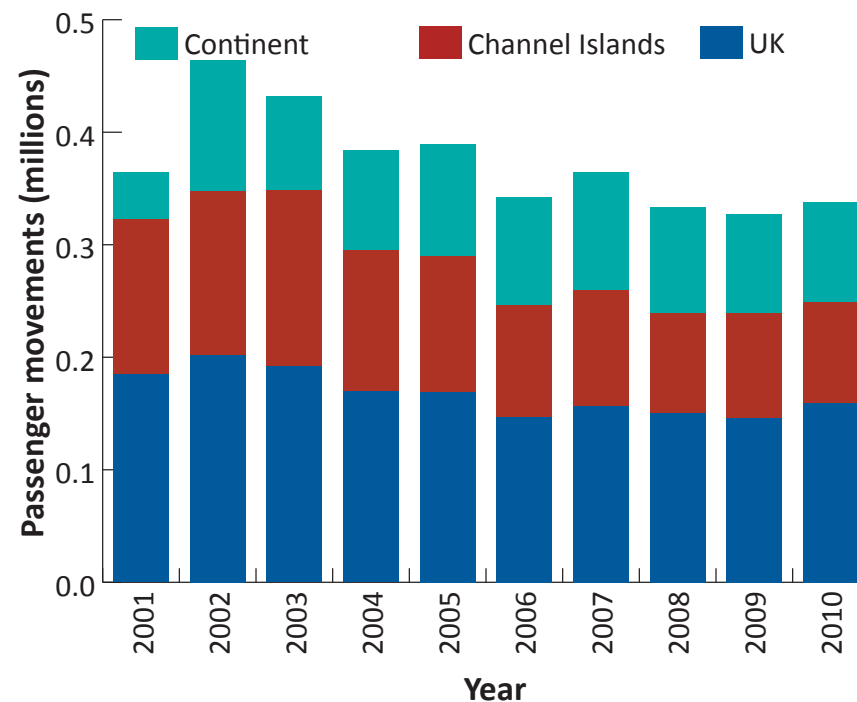
Source: Commerce and Employment Department

The number of passenger movements by sea was 3% greater in 2010 than in 2009 (**Table 2.18**).

Sea passenger movements show a much greater seasonal variation than air passenger movements with only 4,301 sea passenger movements in January 2010 compared to 71,968 in August of the same year.

## 2. Fiscal & Economic

**Figure 2.19: Passenger movements by sea**



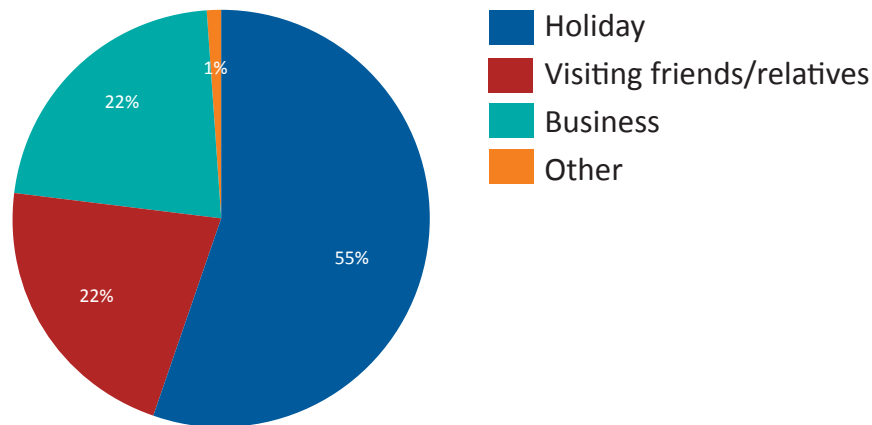
Source: Commerce and Employment Department

The number of sea passenger movements has shown a generally downward trend since 2002 (**Figure 2.19**).

Passenger movements by sea accounted for the majority (84%) of total passenger movements to continental Europe in 2010. By contrast only 19% of movements to the UK and 31% of movements to other Channel Islands were made by sea in 2010.

## 2. Fiscal & Economic

Figure 2.20: Visitors by type 2010



Source: Commerce and Employment Department

Table 2.19: Visitor by length of stay

	Day visitors	Staying visitors	Total
2010	61,900	264,600	326,500

Source: Commerce and Employment Department

Table 2.20: Visitor by country of origin

	UK and CI	France	Germany	Netherlands	Rest of world
2010	82.5%	8.1%	2.3%	1.5%	5.8%

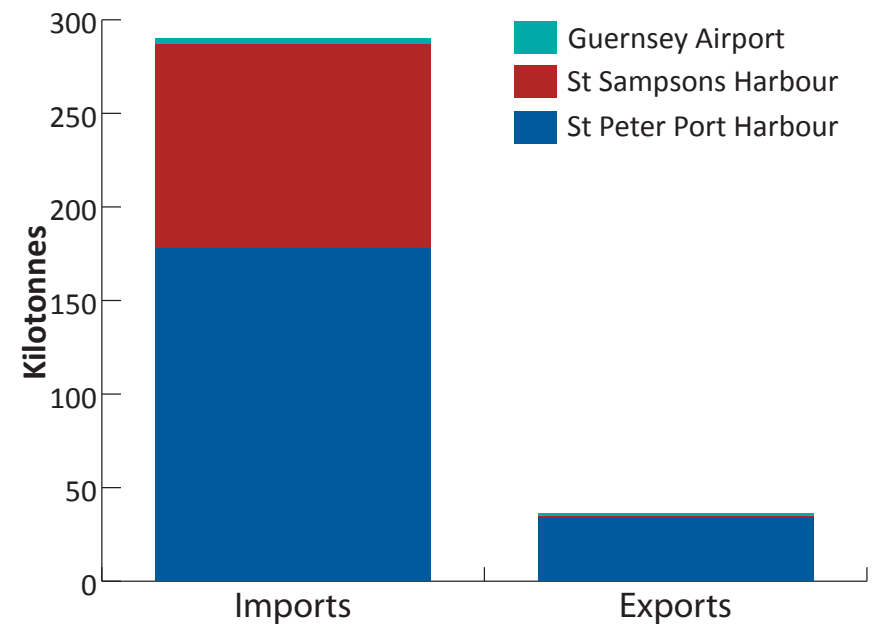
Source: Commerce and Employment Department

In 2010, 55% of visitors surveyed in Guernsey were on holiday, 22% were visiting friends or family and 22% were visiting on business (Figure 2.20).

In total there were an estimated 326,500 visitors to Guernsey in 2011 (Table 2.19). Of these approximately 81% stayed at least one night on the Island. The majority (82.5%) of visitors were from the UK or other Channel Islands (Table 2.20).

## 2. Fiscal & Economic

Figure 2.21: Freight imports and exports in 2010



Source: Commerce and Employment Department

In 2010 a total of 290,123 tonnes of freight was imported into Guernsey (Figure 2.21). 36,122 tonnes of freight were exported in 2010 resulting in a net movement of 254,001 tonnes of freight into the Island.

The majority of freight is transported by sea with 65% of the total freight volume being loaded or unloaded at St Peter Port Harbour in 2010 and 34% at St Sampsons Harbour.

1% of freight, including mail and newspapers, was transported by air in 2010.

## 2. Fiscal & Economic

### Further information

#### National Accounts

Figures on National Accounts are compiled annually by the Policy and Research Unit of the Policy Council.

#### Inflation

The Guernsey Retail Prices Indices are calculated and published quarterly by the Policy and Research Unit of the Policy Council.

They are published on the internet following release: [www.gov.gg/rpi](http://www.gov.gg/rpi)

#### Labour

Information on the labour market is derived from data supplied by the Social Security Department. Further information can be found in the Labour Market Bulletin, which is published quarterly by the Policy and Research Unit.

Further information on the topics above can be found at the following address:

#### Policy Council

Policy and Research Unit  
PO Box 43  
Sir Charles Frossard House  
La Charroterie  
St Peter Port  
Guernsey  
GY1 1FH

Tel: 01481 717240  
Fax: 01481 713787

Website: [www.gov.gg/pru](http://www.gov.gg/pru)  
E-mail: [policy.research@gov.gg](mailto:policy.research@gov.gg)

#### Public Accounts

Further details on public finances may be gained by referring to the States Accounts and the States Budget Report from the Treasury and Resources Department.

#### Treasury and Resources Department

PO Box 43  
Sir Charles Frossard House  
La Charroterie  
St Peter Port  
Guernsey  
GY1 1FH

Tel: 01481 717000  
Fax: 01481 717321

Website: [www.gov.gg/billets](http://www.gov.gg/billets)

#### Education

Further information on educational services on the Island may be obtained by contacting:

#### Education Department

PO Box 32  
The Grange  
St Peter Port  
Guernsey  
GY1 3AU

Tel: 01481 710821  
Fax: 01481 714475

Website: [www.education.gg](http://www.education.gg)  
E-mail: [office@education.gov.gg](mailto:office@education.gov.gg)

## 2. Fiscal & Economic

### Further information

#### Guernsey Financial Services

##### Commission

Further details on financial services activity in Guernsey are available from:

##### Guernsey Financial Services Commission

P.O. Box 128  
Glategny Court  
Glategny Esplanade  
St Peter Port  
Guernsey  
GY1 3HQ

Website: [www.gfsc.gg](http://www.gfsc.gg)

#### Passenger movements

Passenger movement figures are compiled by the Commerce and Employment Department using data supplied by the Harbours and Airports. Further information may be obtained by contacting the:

#### Commerce and Employment Department

Raymond Falla House  
Longue Rue  
St Martin  
Guernsey  
GY1 6AF

Tel: 01481 234567  
Fax: 01481 235015

Website: [www.gov.gg](http://www.gov.gg)  
E-mail: [commerce@gov.gg](mailto:commerce@gov.gg)  
(Please include a reference to the Facts and Figures booklet in the subject title of your e-mail)

#### Jersey Statistics Unit

Further details on the information produced by the Jersey Statistics Unit are available from:

##### Statistics Unit

PO Box 140  
Cyril Le Marquand House  
The Parade  
St Helier  
Jersey  
JE4 8QT

Tel: 01534 440423  
Fax: 01534 440291

Website: [www.gov.je/statistics](http://www.gov.je/statistics)

#### Office of National Statistics

Further details on the information produced by the Office for National Statistics in the UK are available from:

##### Customer Contact Centre

Office of National Statistics  
Room 1.015  
Government Buildings  
Cardiff Road  
Newport  
South Wales  
NP10 8XG

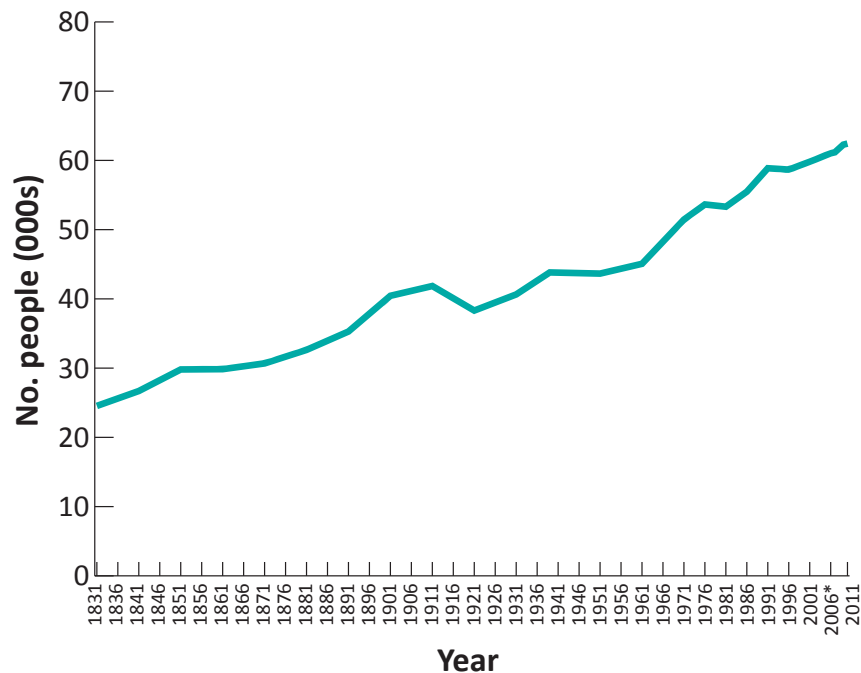
Tel: 0845 601 3034  
Fax: 01633 652747

Website: [www.statistics.gov.uk](http://www.statistics.gov.uk)  
E-mail: [info@statistics.gov.uk](mailto:info@statistics.gov.uk)



## 3. Social

Figure 3.1: Guernsey's population level



Source: Census, Social Security Department

Figure 3.1, Table 3.1 and Table 3.2 show the total population of Guernsey, Herm and Jethou. In March 2010 Guernsey's total population was 62,431\*, an increase of 157 people since March 2009.

Historically, the female population in Guernsey has been larger than the male population. In March 2010 women represented 50.8% of the total population.

\*Population estimates have been provided by the Social Security Department on an annual basis since March 2006 and quarterly since March 2007. Population information prior to this is based on census records with estimates used for intercensal years.

## 3. Social

Table 3.1: Guernsey's population level (census data)

	Male	Female	Total	Change
1871	13,938	16,742	30,680	830
1881	15,581	17,050	32,631	1,951
1891	17,086	18,201	35,287	2,656
1901	19,652	20,794	40,446	5,159
1911	20,661	21,197	41,858	1,412
1921	18,246	20,069	38,315	-3,543
1931	19,659	20,984	40,643	2,328
1939	21,750	22,070	43,820	3,177
1951	21,221	22,431	43,652	-168
1961	21,671	23,397	45,068	1,416
1971	24,792	26,666	51,458	6,390
1976	25,909	27,728	53,637	2,179
1981	25,701	27,612	53,313	-324
1986	26,867	28,615	55,482	2,169
1991	28,297	30,570	58,867	3,385
1996	28,244	30,437	58,681	-186
2001	29,138	30,669	59,807	1,126

Table 3.2: Guernsey's population level (Social Security data)

2006*	30,034	30,995	61,029	--
2007	30,022	31,153	61,175	146
2008	30,405	31,321	61,726	551
2009	30,777	31,497	62,274	548
2010	30,695	31,736	62,431	157

Source: Census, Social Security Department

### 3. Social

**Table 3.3: Age and sex distribution of population at March 2010**

	Number			Percentage of age group		Percentage of male/female population	
	Male	Female	Total	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %
<b>0-9</b>	3,231	2,980	<b>6,211</b>	52.0	48.0	10.5	9.4
<b>10-19</b>	3,561	3,467	<b>7,028</b>	50.7	49.3	11.6	10.9
<b>20-29</b>	4,170	4,079	<b>8,249</b>	50.6	49.4	13.6	12.9
<b>30-39</b>	4,096	4,111	<b>8,207</b>	49.9	50.1	13.3	13.0
<b>40-49</b>	4,876	5,112	<b>9,988</b>	48.8	51.2	15.9	16.1
<b>50-59</b>	4,227	4,226	<b>8,453</b>	50.0	50.0	13.8	13.3
<b>60-69</b>	3,374	3,401	<b>6,775</b>	49.8	50.2	11.0	10.7
<b>70-79</b>	2,103	2,435	<b>4,538</b>	46.3	53.7	6.9	7.7
<b>80-89</b>	941	1,544	<b>2,485</b>	37.9	62.1	3.1	4.9
<b>90+</b>	116	381	<b>497</b>	23.3	76.7	0.4	1.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,695</b>	<b>31,736</b>	<b>62,431</b>	<b>49.2</b>	<b>50.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

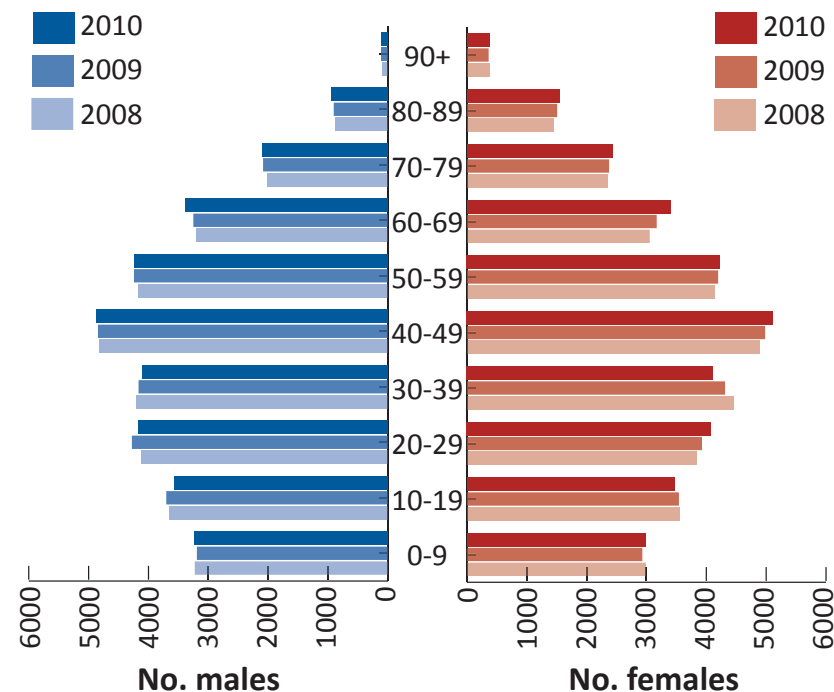
Source: Policy and Research Unit, Census, Social Security Department

The 40-49 age group had the highest population of both men and women, with 15.9% of men and 16.1% of women falling into this category in March 2010 (Table 3.3).

Due to a longer average life span, the proportion of the population that were female increased significantly in the 70-79 age group and continued to increase with increasing age. In March 2010, 76.7% of the population who were 90 years old or older were women.

### 3. Social

**Figure 3.2: Age and sex distribution of population at March**



Source: Policy and Research Unit, Census, Social Security Department

Figure 3.2 shows the age distribution of the population over three years. The bulge in the 40-49 and 50-59 categories is a consequence of the 'baby boom' which occurred between the 1950's and 1970's. In future years the bulge will progress to older age groups as the 'baby boom' generation ages.

### 3. Social

**Table 3.4: Quarterly population changes**

		Births	Deaths	Natural increase	Immigration	Emigration	Net migration
<b>2007</b>	<b>Q1</b>	*	*	*	*	*	*
	<b>Q2</b>	155	125	30	1,630	1,053	577
	<b>Q3</b>	138	118	20	1,487	1,735	-248
	<b>Q4</b>	167	141	26	907	1,537	-630
<b>2008</b>	<b>Q1</b>	143	111	32	1,598	854	744
	<b>Q2</b>	179	122	57	1,606	1,163	443
	<b>Q3</b>	147	114	33	1,374	1,496	-122
	<b>Q4</b>	162	129	33	953	1,381	-428
<b>2009</b>	<b>Q1</b>	158	170	-12	1,364	820	544
	<b>Q2</b>	165	125	40	1,266	1,046	220
	<b>Q3</b>	180	128	52	1,187	1,284	-97
	<b>Q4</b>	172	120	52	860	1,302	-442
<b>2010</b>	<b>Q1</b>	139	140	-1	1,169	836	333

NB. The total population has been available on a quarterly basis since the first quarter of 2007, so quarterly changes are available from the second quarter of 2007 onwards.

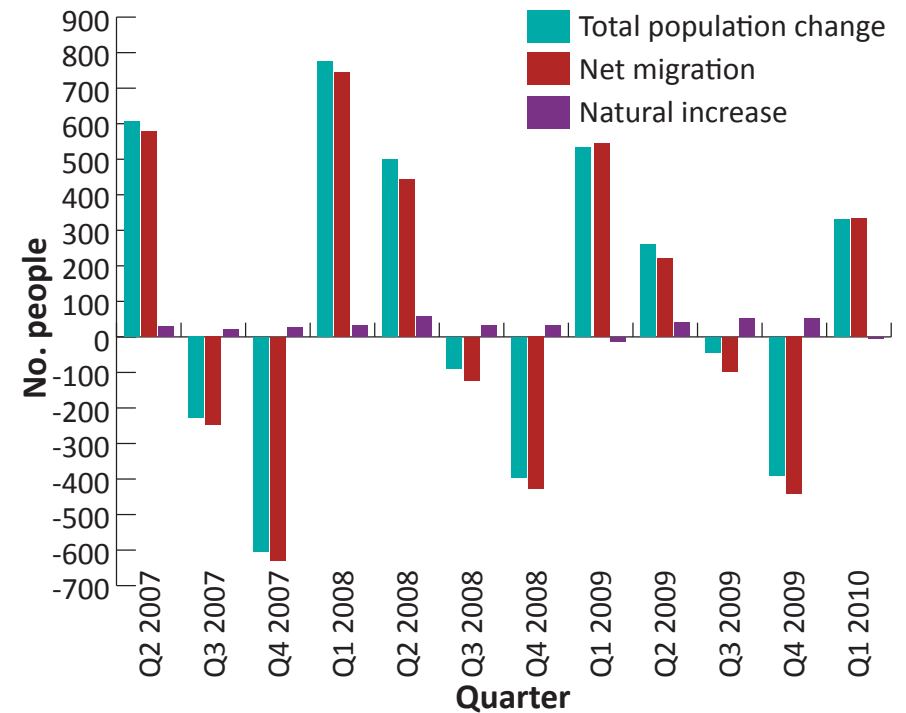
Source: Social Security Department

There was a natural increase (the difference between births and deaths) totalling 143 people over the year ending March 2010 (Table 3.4 and Figure 3.3). Seasonal conditions mean that typically there are more deaths in the winter months. As a result natural population changes led to a net decrease in the first quarters of both 2009 and 2010.

Net migration was positive over the year ending March 2010, contributing an additional 14 people to the population.

### 3. Social

**Figure 3.3: Quarterly population changes**



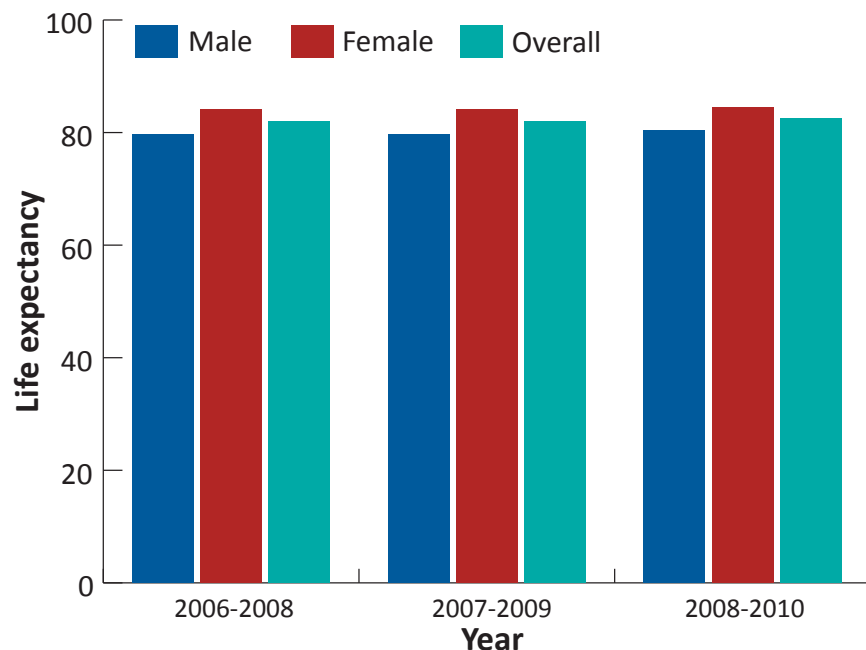
Source: Social Security Department

The numbers of people migrating to and from Guernsey is seasonal, principally as a result of seasonal labour requirements in some of the Islands economic sectors. In general there is a net movement of people into the Island (positive net migration) in the first and second quarters of the year (January to June) and a net movement of people out of the Island (negative net migration) in the third and fourth quarters (July to December).

The level of migration is typically much higher than the level of natural increase.

### 3. Social

Figure 3.4: Life expectancy at birth (three year average)

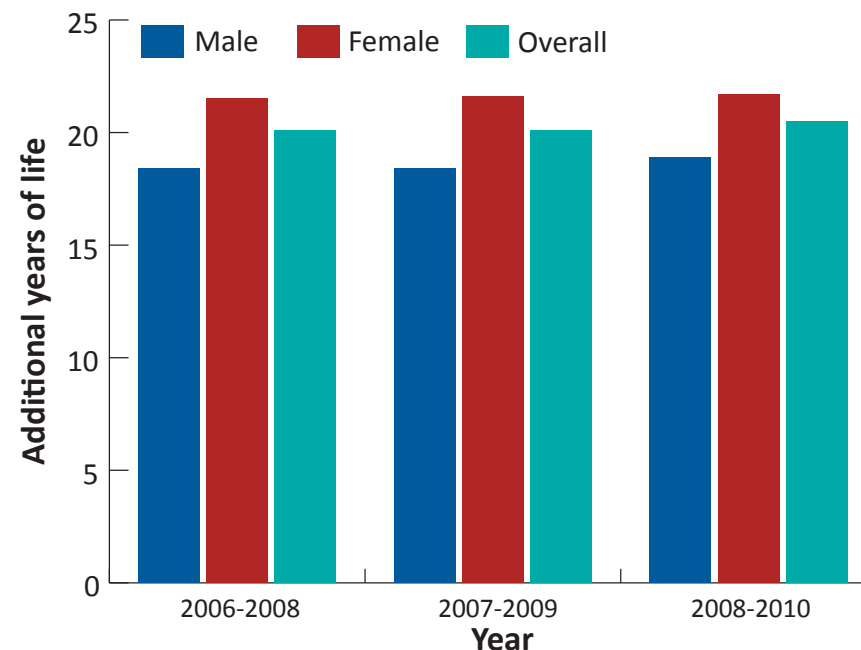


Source: Health and Social Services Department

The overall average life expectancy at birth in the three year period from 2008-2010, was 82.5 years (Figure 3.4). The average life expectancy at birth for women (84.5 years) was 4.1 years longer than the average life expectancy for men (80.1 years).

### 3. Social

Figure 3.5: Life expectancy at 65 (three year average)

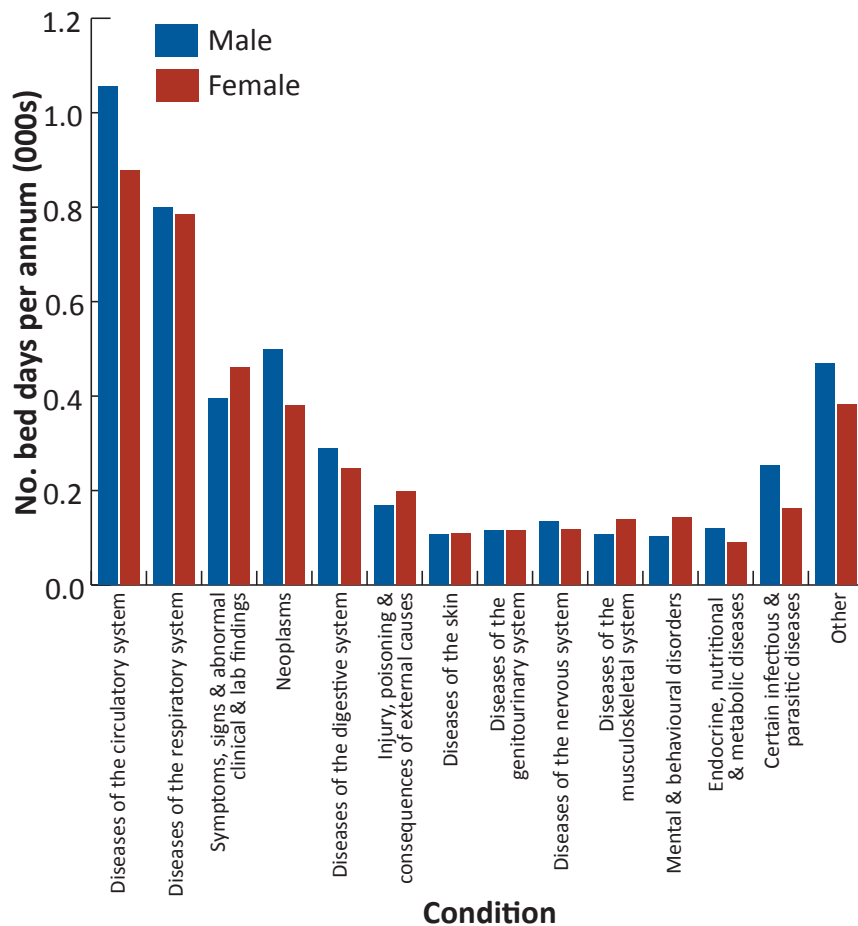


Source: Health and Social Services Department

The average life expectancy at 65 represents the average number of years a 65 year old would live if he or she experienced the age specific mortality rates of that period. In the three year period from 2008 to 2010 the overall average life expectancy at 65 was 20.5 years (i.e. a total life expectancy of 85.5 years) (Figure 3.5). Again female life expectancy at 65 (21.7 years) is higher than male life expectancy at 65 (18.9 years).

### 3. Social

Figure 3.6: Medical unit bed days between 2006 and 2010

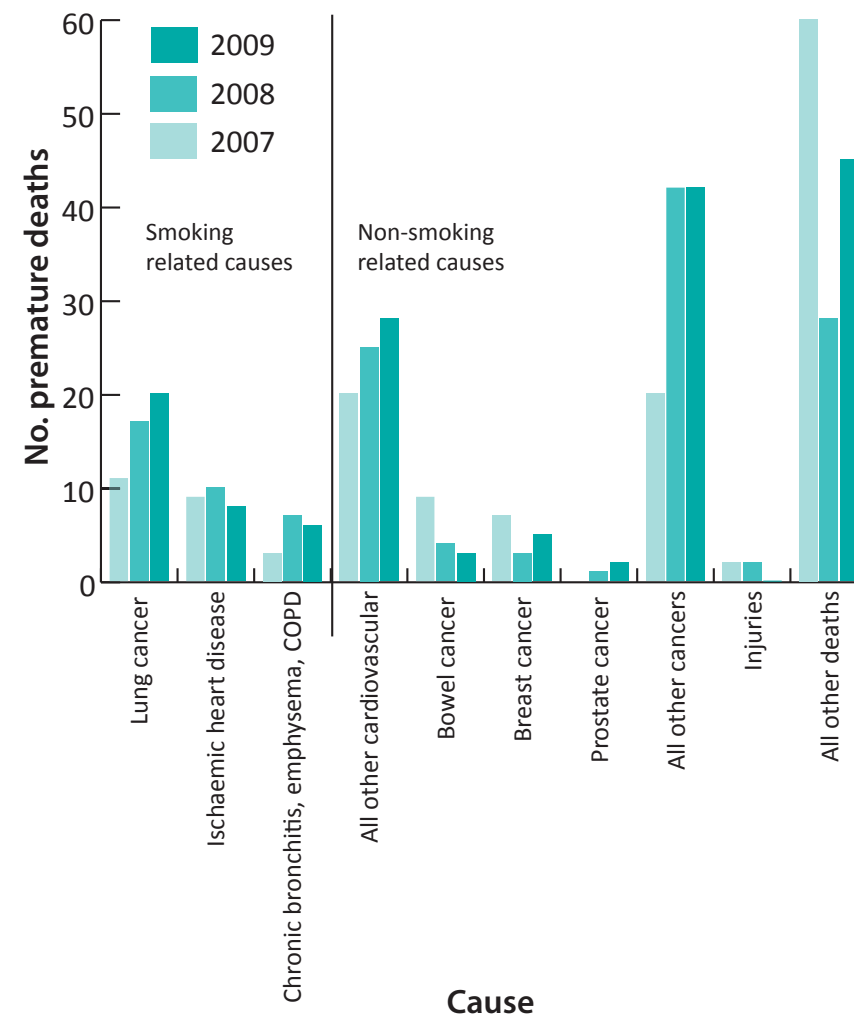


Source: Policy and Research Unit

In the period between 2006 and 2010, diseases of the circulatory system contributed the most medical unit bed days, with an average of 1,055 bed days per year for males and 878 for females (Figure 3.6).

### 3. Social

Figure 3.7: Premature death rates



Source: Health and Social Services Department

Figure 3.7 shows the number of premature deaths (below the age of 75) recorded in Guernsey by their principal cause. Due to the implementation of new data classification systems at Health and Social Services 2010 data was not available at the time of publication.

### 3. Social

**Table 3.5: Live housing licences at 31st March**

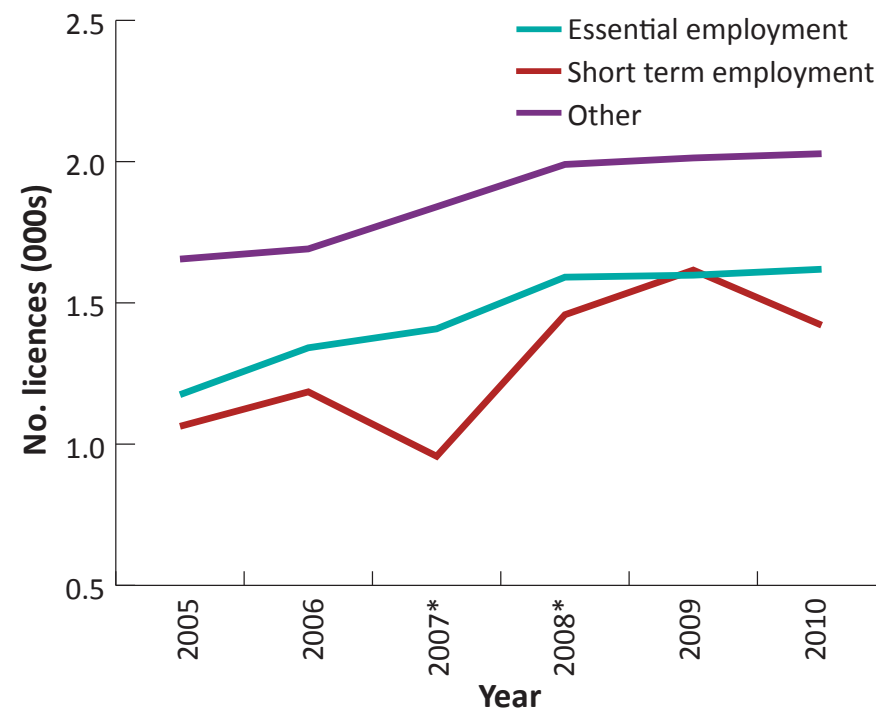
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Essential employment related	Hostelry	153	151	161	134	132
	Finance	406	458	555	423	440
	Professional, business, scientific & technical	n/a	n/a	n/a	205	203
	Public administration	93	80	90	113	113
	Education	230	251	251	228	238
	Human health social & charitable work	238	244	275	268	280
	Other	221	224	259	227	213
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,341</b>	<b>1,408</b>	<b>1,591</b>	<b>1,598</b>	<b>1,619</b>
Short term employment related	Agriculture, horticulture fishing & quarrying	161	126	205	107	114
	Construction	n/a	n/a	n/a	249	181
	Wholesale, retail & repair	n/a	n/a	n/a	256	181
	Hostelry	533	452	570	569	508
	Finance	n/a	n/a	n/a	100	106
	Other	491	379	683	335	331
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,185</b>	<b>957*</b>	<b>1,458*</b>	<b>1,616</b>	<b>1,421</b>
Other	En famille or one to one	1,110	1,185	1,265	1,341	1,345
	Other compassionate	581	655	725	672	683
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,691</b>	<b>1,840</b>	<b>1,990</b>	<b>2,013</b>	<b>2,028</b>
<b>Grand total</b>		<b>4,217</b>	<b>4,205</b>	<b>5,039</b>	<b>5,227</b>	<b>5,068</b>

\*As a result of an administrative backlog in the processing of short term licences, 2007 figures shown are artificially low and 2008 figures shown are artificially high.

Source: Housing Department

### 3. Social

**Figure 3.8: Live housing licences at 31st March**



Source: Housing Department

On 31st March 2010 there were 5,068 live housing licences (Table 3.5 and Figure 3.8), 851 more than at the same time in 2006. 1,619 of these were essential employment licences of which 29% were held by people employed in the finance sector.

36% of short term employment licences were held by employees working in the hostelry sector.

### 3. Social

**Table 3.6: Local market residential property prices**

		Mix adjusted price (£)	Quarterly change (%)	Annual change (%)
2009	Q1	369,761	-0.2	-
	Q2	371,897	0.6	-
	Q3	392,889	5.6	5.3
	Q4	392,602	-0.1	6.0
2010	Q1	401,632	2.3	8.6
	Q2	396,509	-1.3	6.6
	Q3	408,503	3.0	4.0
	Q4	411,074	0.6	4.7
2011	Q1	424,714	3.3	5.7

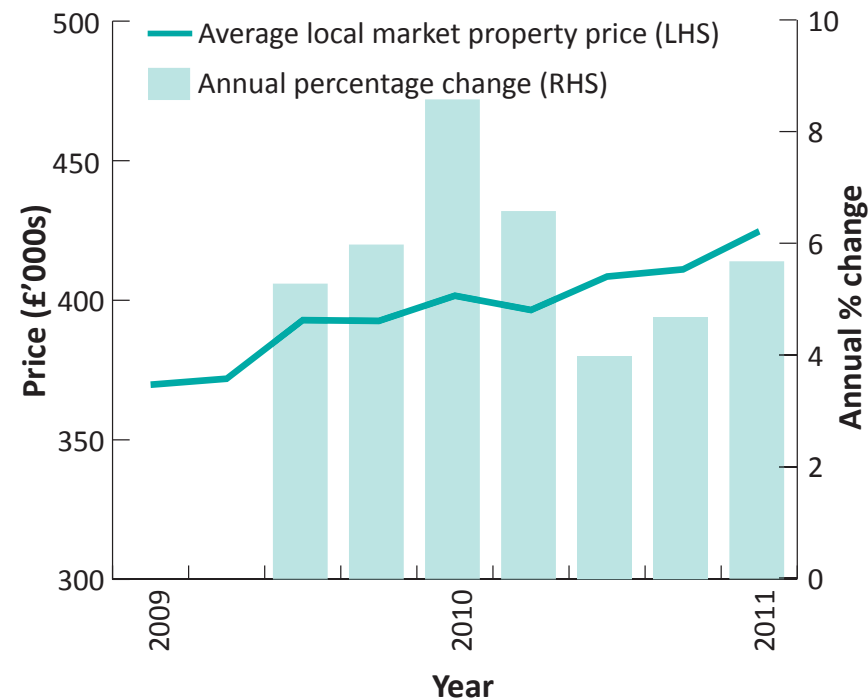
Source: Policy and Research Unit

The Policy and Research Unit began publication of mix adjusted residential property prices in the first quarter of 2011. The mix adjusted prices represent the average purchase price of properties sold within each quarter, weighted to reflect the relative distribution of all properties in the Island by property type and number of bedrooms. As a result the measure is not affected by changes in the type and number of bedrooms in properties sold each quarter, and should be less volatile and a better representation of the underlying movements in property prices than the previously published median average.

It should be noted that the mix adjusted house price may still be influenced by other factors, such as changes in the relative quality, location and physical size of the properties sold each quarter.

### 3. Social

**Figure 3.9: Local market residential property prices**



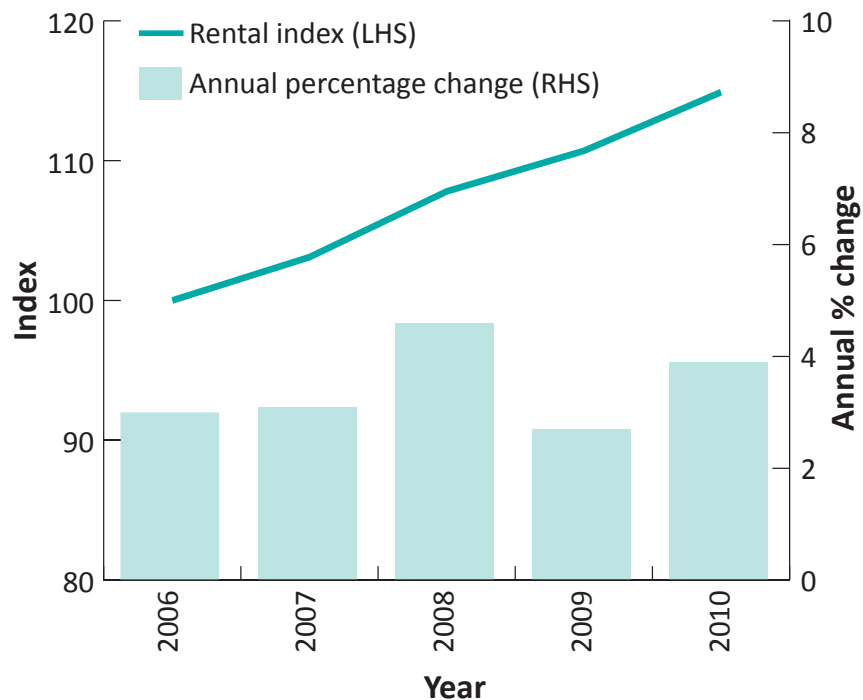
Source: Policy and Research Unit

The mix adjusted local market price was £424,714 during the first quarter of 2011 (Figure 3.9 and Table 3.6). This is 5.7% higher than at the same time the previous year.

Over the two year period ending March 2011 the mix adjusted house price has shown a cumulative increase of 15%.

## 3. Social

Figure 3.10: Local market rental index



Source: Policy and Research Unit

Figure 3.10 shows the local market rental index which reflects changes in the average monthly rental price of local market properties.

Between 2006 and 2010 monthly rental prices increased by 15%. The annual increase in 2010 was 4%.

## 3. Social

Table 3.7: Domestic property units by parish at December 2010

Location	No. units		No. units per km <sup>2</sup>	
	Local	Open	Total	Total
Castel	3,316	129	3,445	338
Forest	595	31	626	153
St Andrew	861	53	914	203
St Martin	2,327	259	2,586	353
St Peter Port	7,378	846	8,224	1,282
St Pierre du Bois	814	59	873	137
St Sampson	3,690	59	3,749	599
St Saviour	1,041	65	1,106	173
Torteval	385	20	405	131
Vale	3,768	81	3,849	431
Rural area	14,267	949	15,216	273
Urban area	9,908	653	10,561	1,328
Total	24,175	1,602	25,777	405

Source: Policy and Research Unit

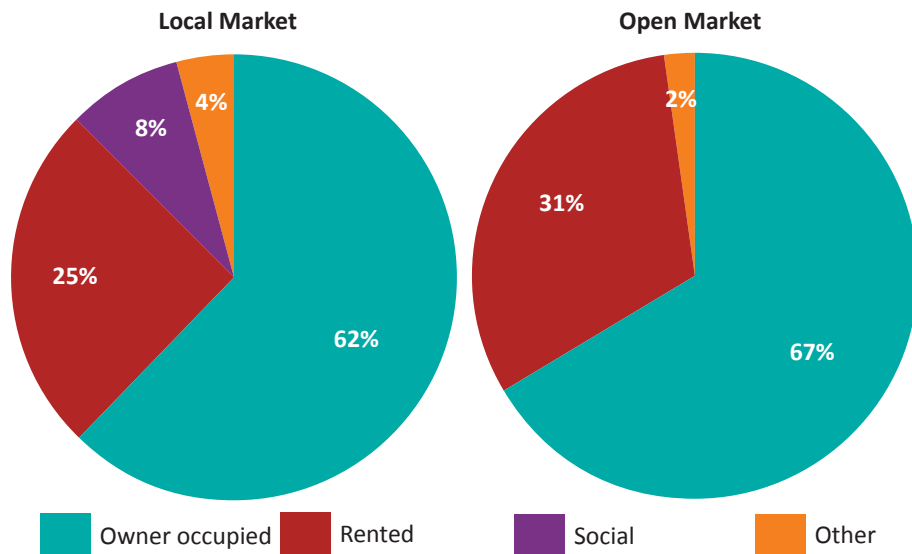
A domestic property unit is a building, or part of a building, which has its own postal address, is self contained and is used for residential purposes (including those which are vacant).

At the end of December 2010, there were 25,777 domestic property units in Guernsey. Of these, 94% were Local Market and the remaining 6% were Open Market Part A units (Table 3.7). The overall density of domestic property units was 405 units per km<sup>2</sup>.



### 3. Social

Figure 3.11: Domestic property units by tenure in December 2010

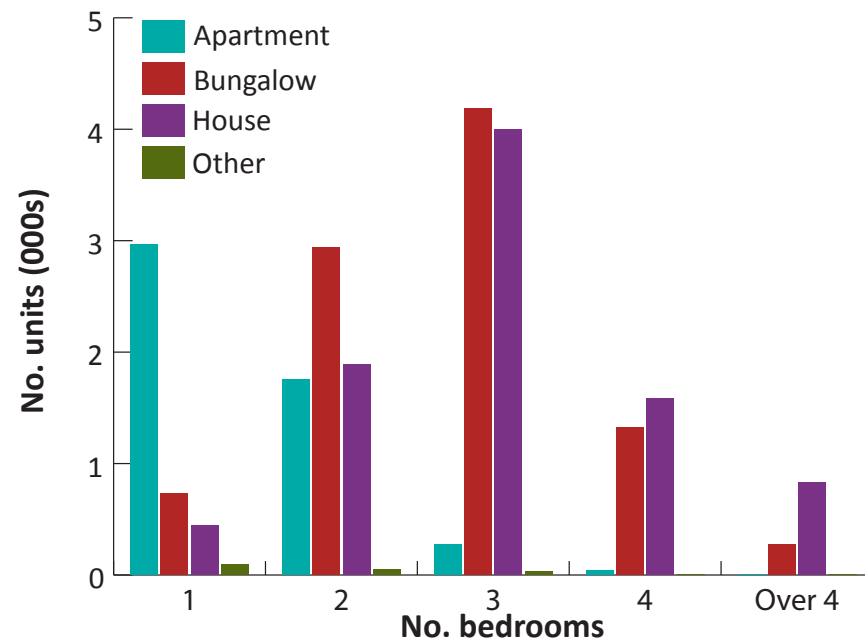


Source: Policy and Research Unit

In December 2010, 62% of local market and 67% of open market domestic property units were owner occupied (Figure 3.11). Rented properties comprised 25% of the local market compared to 31% of the open market. There were no social housing units in the open market.

### 3. Social

Figure 3.12: Domestic property units by type and bedrooms



Source: Policy and Research Unit

Figure 3.12 shows the distribution of domestic property units by property by type and number of bedrooms in December 2010. Three bedroom bungalows (which includes chalet bungalows) and three bedroom houses made up the largest proportions (each forming 16%) of the total units.

More than half of apartments had one bedroom, comprising 11% of the total number of units.

### 3. Social

**Table 3.8: Pupils in primary education at January 2011**

	Female	Male	Total
Amherst Primary	149	181	330
Blanchelande Girls' College	82	0	82
Castel Primary	168	162	330
Elizabeth College (Beechwood)	43	257	300
Forest Primary	76	85	161
Hautes Capelles Primary	275	260	535
Ladies College (Melrose)	133	0	133
La Hougette Primary	142	167	309
La Mare de Carteret Primary	119	132	251
Le Rondin School	21	60	81
Notre Dame de Rosaire	101	129	230
St Andrew's Primary	80	82	162
St Anne's School (Alderney)	56	49	105
St Martin's Primary	246	267	513
St Mary and St Michael Primary	79	74	153
St Sampson's Infants	32	30	62
Vale Infants	79	67	146
Vale Junior	127	139	266
Vauvert Primary	125	162	287
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,133</b>	<b>2,303</b>	<b>4,436</b>

Source: Education Department

**Table 3.8** shows the number of pupils attending each of the Bailiwick's primary schools. Haute Capelles is the Island's largest primary school, with 535 pupils in 2011. St Sampson's Infants is the smallest, with 62 pupils.

### 3. Social

**Table 3.9: Pupils in secondary education at January 2011**

	Female	Male	Total
Blanchelande Girl's College	184	0	184
Elizabeth College	0	502	502
Grammar School & Sixth Form	486	511	997
Ladies College	416	0	416
La Mare de Carteret Secondary	253	268	521
Les Beaucamps Secondary	259	253	512
Oakvale	31	72	103
St Anne's School (Alderney)	34	41	75
St Sampson's Secondary	353	404	757
College of Further Education*	171	132	303
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,187</b>	<b>2,183</b>	<b>4,370</b>

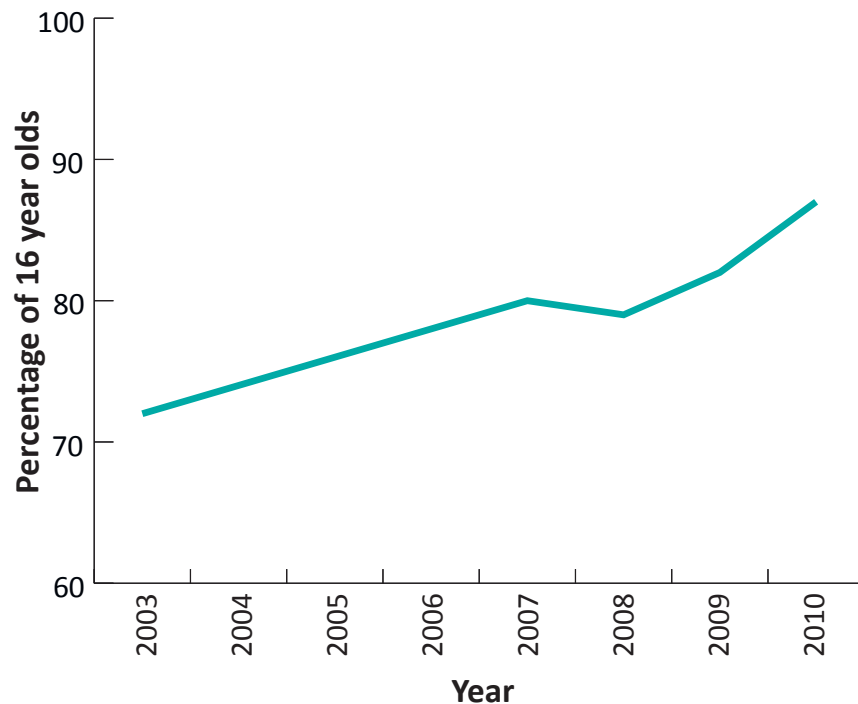
\*College of Further Education numbers relate to full time students in years 11 to 13 only.

Source: Education Department

**Table 3.9** shows the number of students in each of the Island's secondary schools. The Grammar School, including the sixth form college, had the most students (997) in January 2011. St Anne's School in Alderney had the fewest students (75).

### 3. Social

Figure 3.13: 16 year olds in post 16 education or training at Nov.

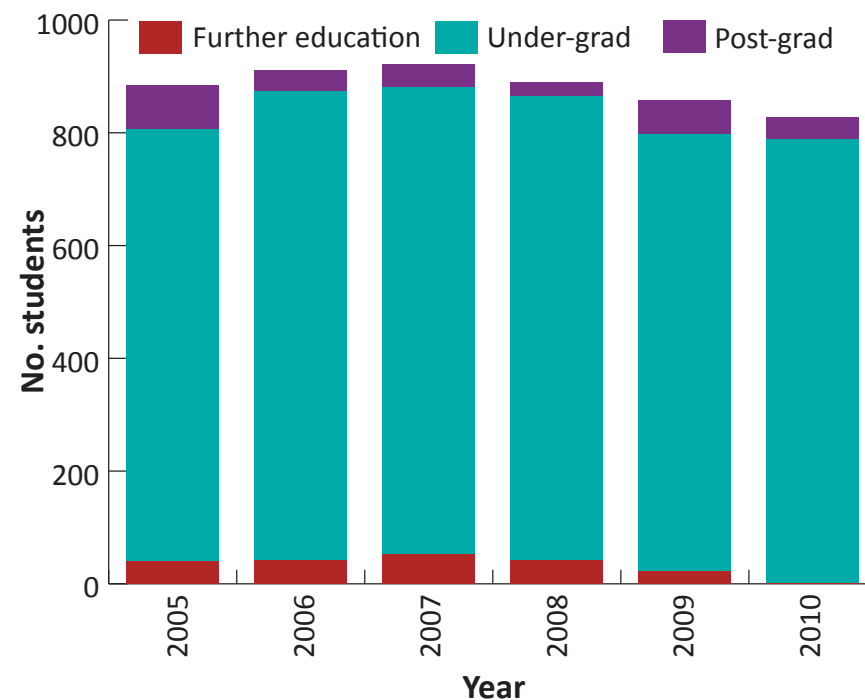


Source: Education Department

In November 2010 a higher percentage of 16 year olds (87%) were participating in post 16 education or training than the previous year (Figure 3.13). The rate of participation has increased by 15 percentage points since 2003.

### 3. Social

Figure 3.14: Guernsey students in education in the UK at Nov.

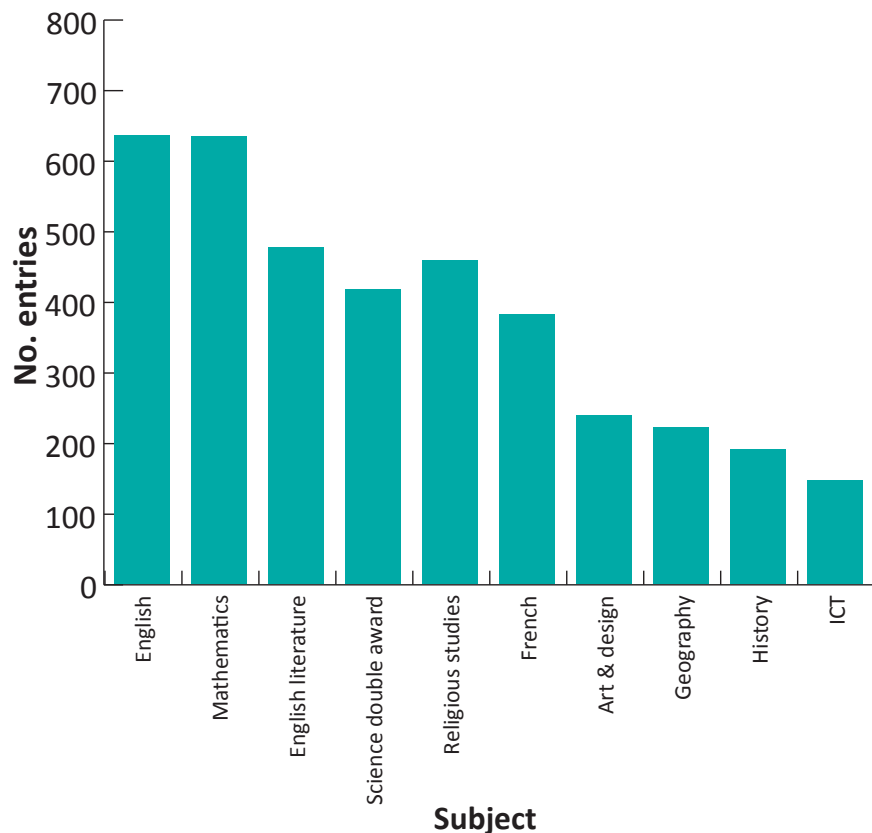


Source: Education Department

In November 2010 there were 827 Guernsey students enrolled in education in the UK (Figure 3.14), 31 fewer than the previous year. Of these, 788 (95%) were undertaking an undergraduate degree.

### 3. Social

Figure 3.15: Top ten GCSE subjects in 2010

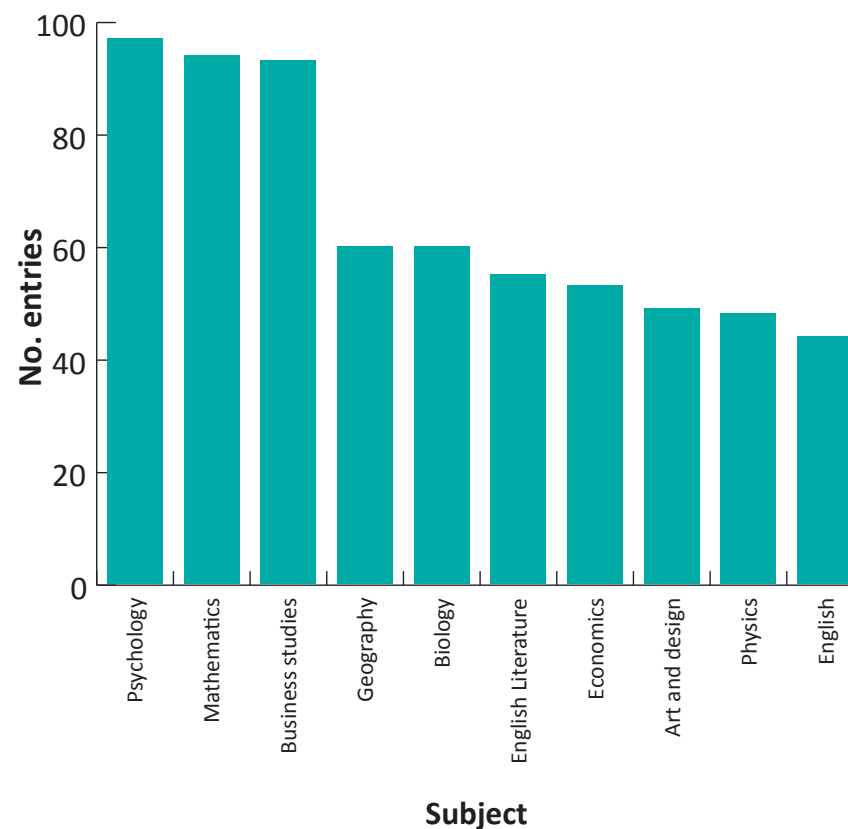


Source: Education Department

The list of the 10 GCSE subjects with the highest number of entries has remained the same since 2008 (Figure 3.15). English and Mathematics were the subjects with the most entries (636 and 634 respectively) in the 2009/10 academic year.

### 3. Social

Figure 3.16: Top ten A-level subjects in 2010



Source: Education Department

The range of A-level subjects available on the Island has expanded in recent years and the most popular courses vary from year to year.

For the third year running, psychology was the subject with the most entries (97) in the 2009/10 academic year (Figure 3.16). Mathematics was the second most popular subject with 94 entries.

### 3. Social

Figure 3.17: Students achieving 5 or more GCSEs (grades A\*-C)

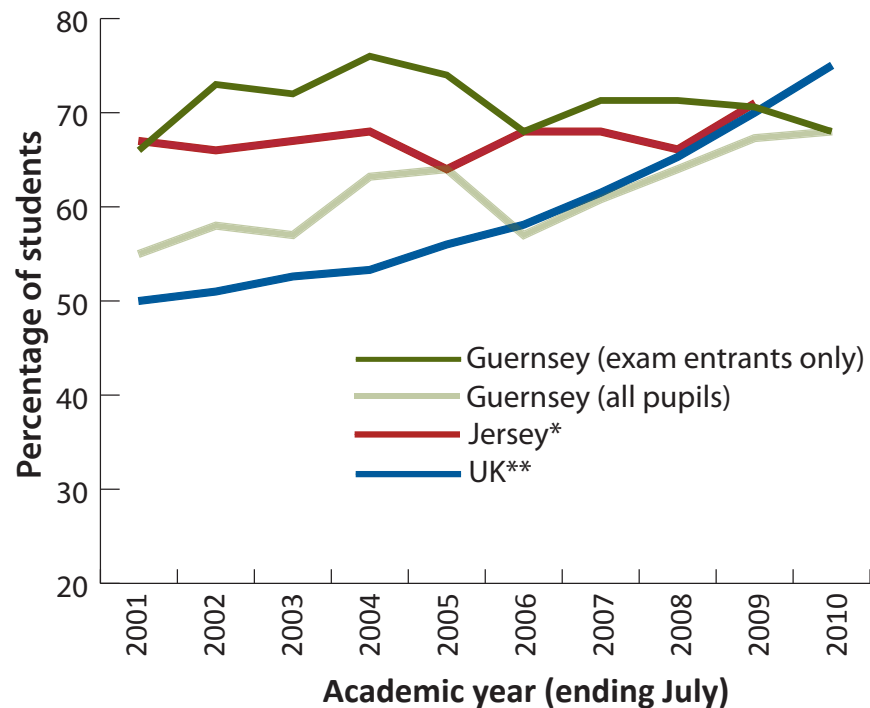


Table 3.10: Students achieving 5 or more GCSEs (% - grades A\* - C)

Academic year (ending July)	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Guernsey (all pupils)	57	61	64	67	68
Guernsey (exam entrants only)	68	71	71	71	68
Jersey	68	68	66	71	--*
UK**	58	62	65	70	75

Source: Education Department

In 2010, 68% of year 11 students achieved 5 or more GCSE passes (Figure 3.17 and Table 3.10). 83% of students achieved at least 1 level 2 (GCSE or equivalent level) qualification.

\* 2010 data for Jersey was unavailable at the time of publication

\*\* UK GCSE pass rates include students gaining qualifications of an equivalent level.

### 3. Social

Figure 3.18: A-level pass rate (grades A-E)

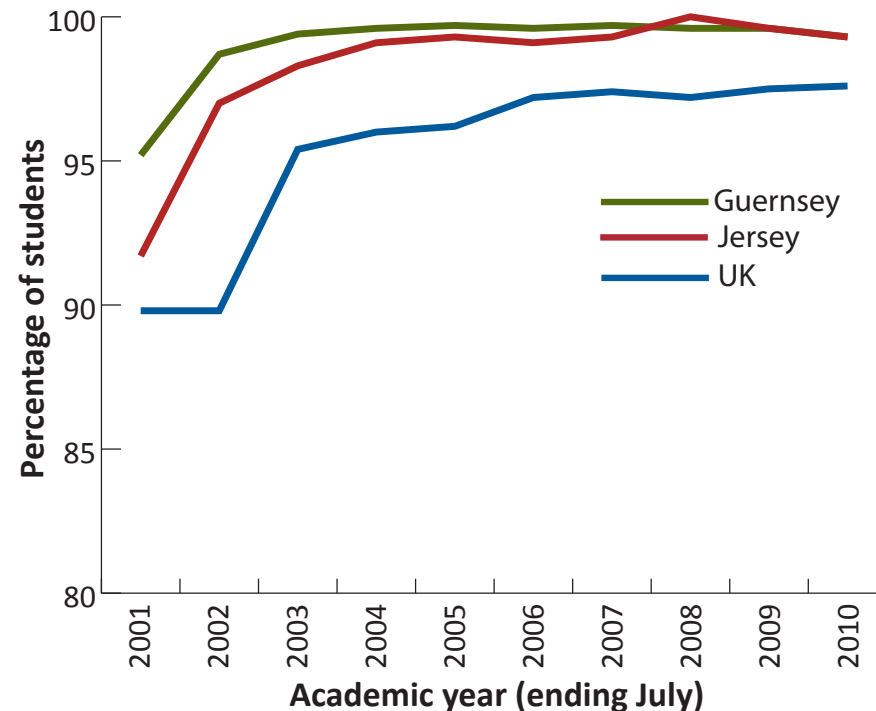


Table 3.11: A-level pass rate (% - grades A-E)

Academic year (ending July)	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Guernsey	99.1	99.3	100	99.6	99.3
Jersey	99.6	99.7	99.6	99.6	99.3
UK	97.2	97.4	97.2	97.5	97.6

Source: Education Department

The A-level pass rate in Guernsey was 99.3% in 2010, the same as the pass rate in Jersey and 1.7 percentage points higher than in the UK (Figure 3.18 and Table 3.11).

### 3. Social

Figure 3.19: Criminal offences reported

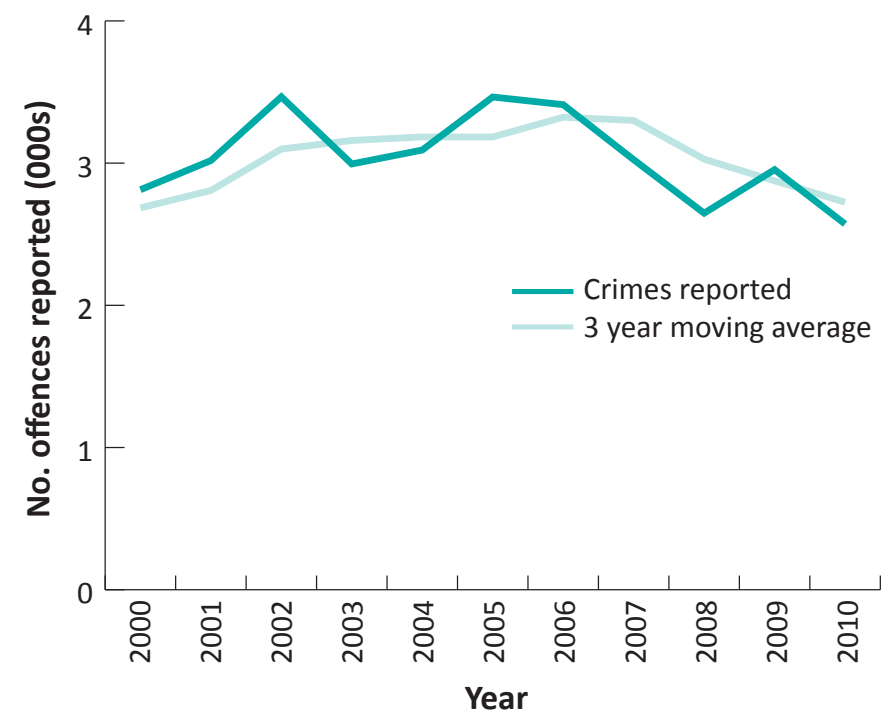


Table 3.12: Criminal offences reported

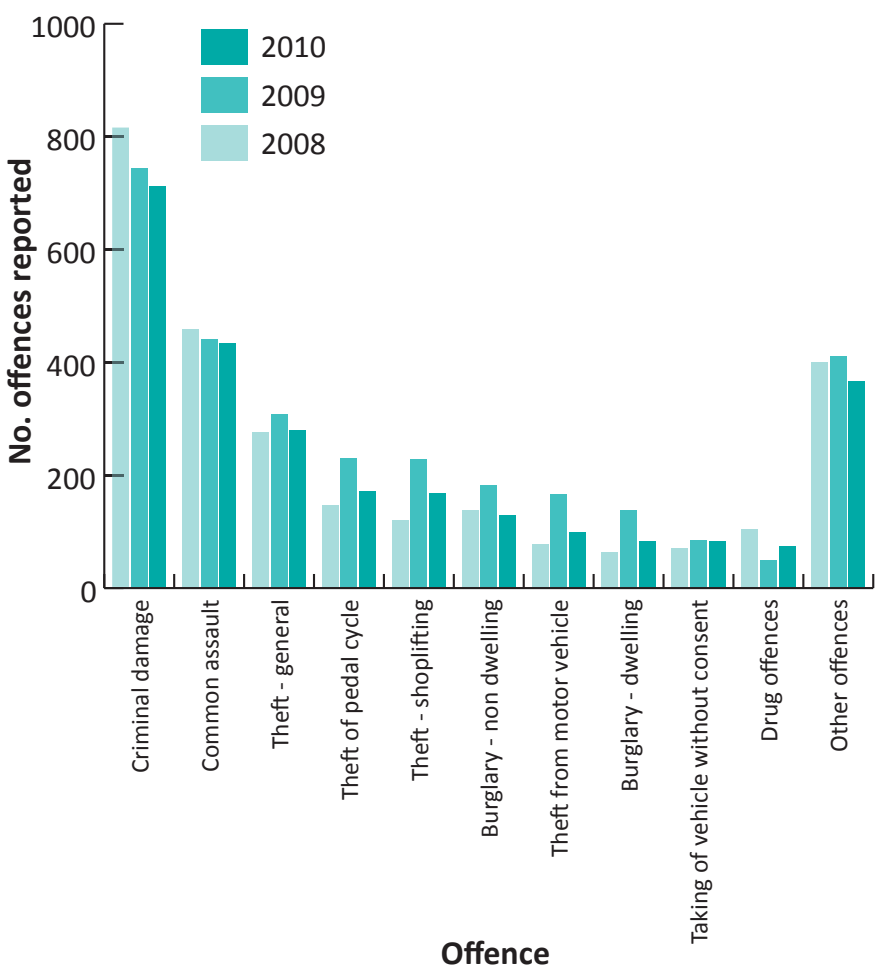
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Number of offences	3,411	3,024	2,648	2,954	2,572

Source: Guernsey Police

The total number of criminal offences reported to the police in 2010 was 2,572; 382 fewer than the previous year (Figure 3.19 and Table 3.12).

### 3. Social

Figure 3.20: Crimes reported by category

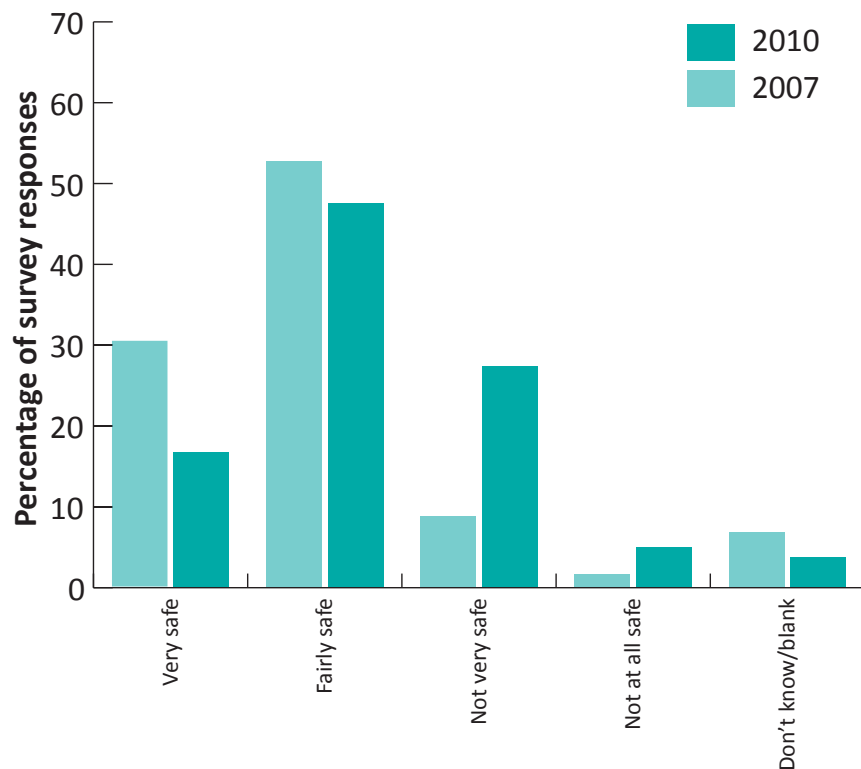


Source: Guernsey Police

Criminal damage was the most commonly reported offence in 2010, with 709 reported incidents, accounting for 28% of all reported offences (Figure 3.20).

### 3. Social

Figure 3.21: Perception of community safety



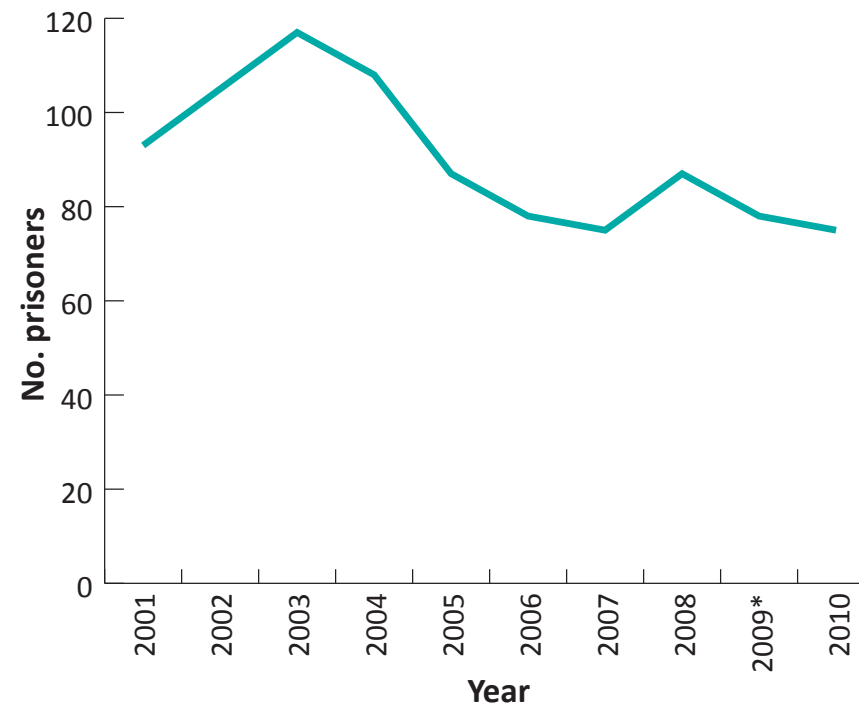
#### Perception of safety in local neighbourhood

Source: Home Department

Figure 3.21 shows survey respondents' perception of safety in their local neighbourhood. Participants in neighbourhood policing areas were asked how safe they felt in their local neighbourhood after dark. In 2010, 64% of respondents felt fairly safe or very safe in their local neighbourhood after nightfall, 19 percentage points fewer than in 2007.

### 3. Social

Figure 3.22: Prison population



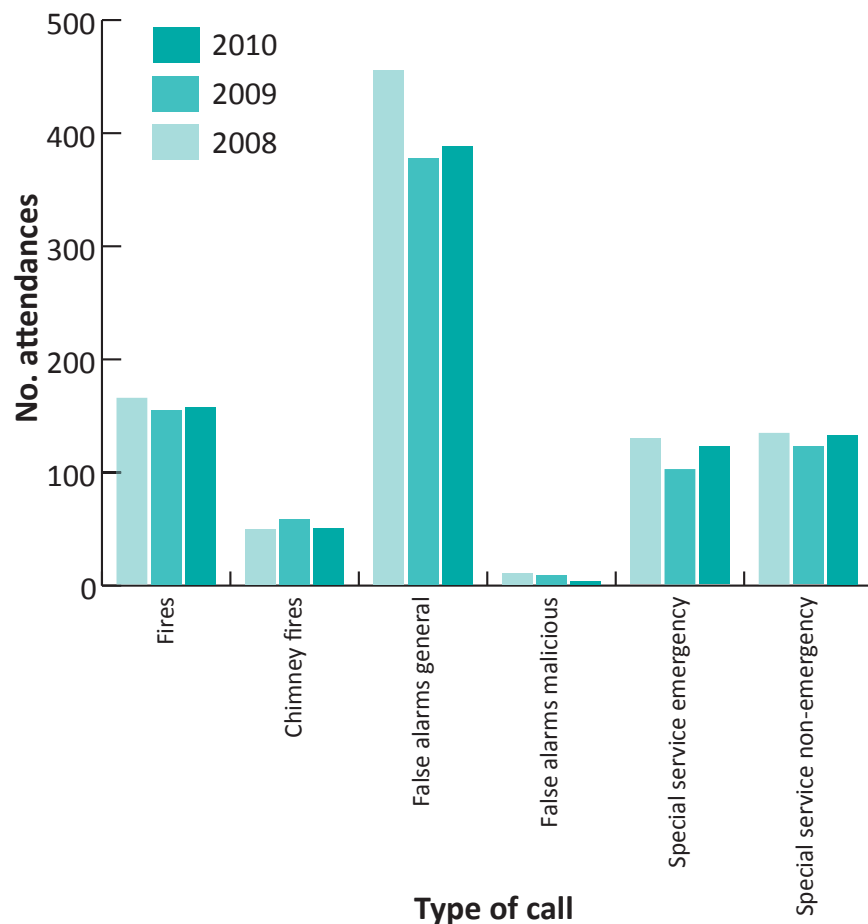
\* 2009 figure was revised from 81 to 78 by the Guernsey Prison Services in 2010.

Source: Home Department, Prison Services

In 2010, the average prison population in Guernsey was 75, three fewer prisoners than the previous year (Figure 3.22).

### 3. Social

Figure 3.23: Attendances by fire and rescue services

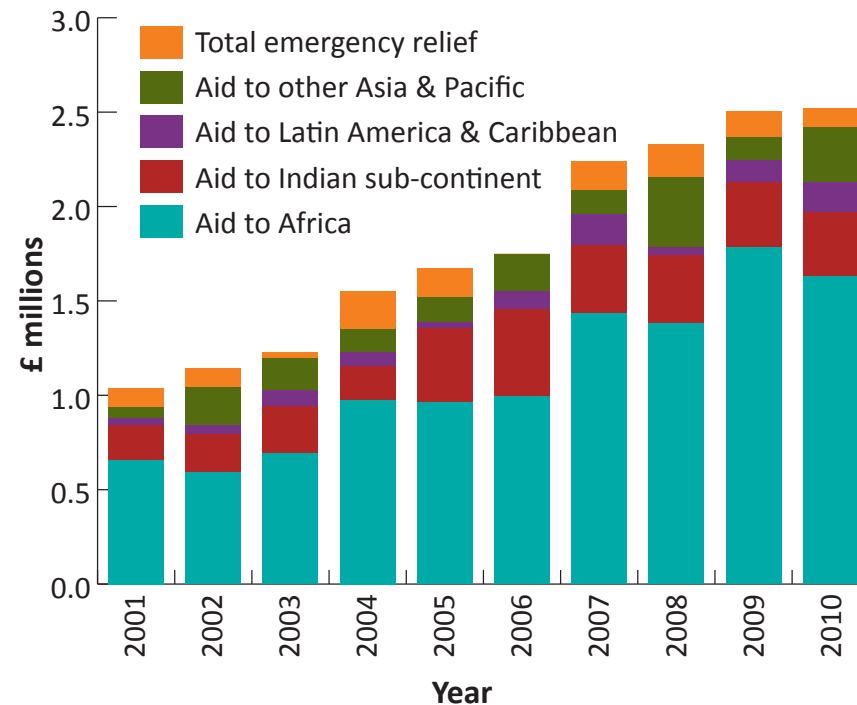


Source: Home Department, Fire and Rescue Services

The fire and rescue services attended a total of 852 calls in 2010, 31 more than in the previous year (Figure 3.23). The number of fires attended in 2010 increased by three to 157, whilst the number of chimney fires decreased by eight to 50. Emergency and non-emergency special services include road traffic collisions, chemical incidents and rescues as well as incidents such as flooding and storm damage.

### 3. Social

Figure 3.24: Overseas aid contributions



Source: Overseas Aid Commission

Guernsey's overseas aid contributions increased by 0.5% in 2010 to £2,518,477 (Figure 3.24). Africa received the most overseas aid at £1,626,707, a decrease of more than £150,000 from 2009. Aid to Asia & Pacific more than doubled from £118,395 in 2009 to £290,212 in 2010.

In 2010 Guernsey's contribution to overseas aid was equal to an estimated 0.13% of GDP\*.

\*Based on GDP forecasts for 2010



## 3. Social

### Further information

#### Census Data

A detailed analysis of the 2001 Census can be found in the 2001 Guernsey Census Report. This is available from the website [www.gov.gg/population](http://www.gov.gg/population).

#### Population Estimates

Since 2006, population estimates have been produced by the Social Security Department and are presented by the Policy and Research Unit in the annual population bulletin which can be downloaded from the website [www.gov.gg/population](http://www.gov.gg/population).

#### Guernsey Residential Property Prices

Guernsey's residential property prices are calculated by the Policy and Research Unit using data regarding property transactions held by the States Greffe. The figures are published quarterly in the Residential Property Prices Bulletin, which is available from the address below or can be downloaded from the website.

#### Guernsey Housing Stock

Details of Guernsey's residential housing stock are published annually by the Policy and Research Unit. The bulletin utilizes data from a variety of sources and provides spatial analysis of domestic property units in Guernsey. A copy of the bulletin can be downloaded from the website.

#### Policy Council

Policy and Research Unit  
PO Box 43  
Sir Charles Frossard House  
La Charroterie  
St Peter Port  
Guernsey  
GY1 1FH

Tel: 01481 717240  
Fax: 01481 713787

Website: [www.gov.gg/property](http://www.gov.gg/property)  
E-mail: [policy.research@gov.gg](mailto:policy.research@gov.gg)

#### Housing Licences

Housing Licences are issued by the Housing Department, whose address is given below:

#### Housing Department

PO Box 43  
Sir Charles Frossard House  
La Charroterie  
St Peter Port  
Guernsey  
GY1 1FH

Tel: 01481 715790  
Fax: 01481 713976

Website: [www.gov.gg](http://www.gov.gg)  
E-mail: [housing@gov.gg](mailto:housing@gov.gg)

#### Education

Further information on educational services on the Island may be obtained by contacting:

#### Education Department

PO Box 32  
The Grange  
St Peter Port  
Guernsey  
GY1 3AU

Tel: 01481 710821  
Fax: 01481 714475

Website: [www.education.gg](http://www.education.gg)  
E-mail: [office@education.gov.gg](mailto:office@education.gov.gg)

## 3. Social

### Further information

#### Crime

Information on crime is published in the Guernsey Police's Policing Plan and Statistical Digest.

#### Guernsey Police

Police Headquarters  
St Peter Port  
Guernsey  
GY1 2QN

Tel (01481) 725111  
Fax (01481) 256432

Website: [www.gov.gg/home](http://www.gov.gg/home)

#### Prison Services

Information on Guernsey Prison is available by contacting:

#### Guernsey Prison

Les Nicolles  
St Sampson  
Guernsey  
GY2 4YF

Tel (01481) 248376  
Fax (01481) 247837

Website: [www.gov.gg/home](http://www.gov.gg/home)  
E-mail: [prison.gov@gov.gg](mailto:prison.gov@gov.gg)

#### Fire and Rescue

Further information on the Fire and Rescue Service may be obtained by contacting:

#### Fire and Rescue Service

Fire Station  
Town Arsenal  
Arsenal Road  
St Peter Port  
GY1 1UW

Tel (01481) 724491  
Fax (01481) 715988

Website: [www.gov.gg/home](http://www.gov.gg/home)

#### Health

Further information on health may be found by contacting:

#### Health and Social Services Department

Corporate Headquarters  
La Vauquiedor  
St Andrew's  
Guernsey  
GY6 8TW

Tel (01481) 725241  
Fax: (01481) 712398

Website: [www.gov.gg](http://www.gov.gg)

#### Overseas Aid

Further information on overseas aid can be obtained by contacting:

#### Overseas Aid Commission

PO Box 43  
Sir Charles Frossard House  
La Charroterie  
St Peter Port  
Guernsey  
GY1 1FH

Tel: (01481) 717000  
Fax: (01481) 713787

Website: [www.gov.gg](http://www.gov.gg)

#### Culture and Leisure

More information is available from:

#### Culture and Leisure

Information Centre  
North Esplanade  
St Peter Port  
Guernsey  
GY1 2LQ

Tel: (01481) 713888

Website: [www.gov.gg](http://www.gov.gg)  
Email: [enquiries@cultureleisure.gov.gg](mailto:enquiries@cultureleisure.gov.gg)

## 4. Environment

**Table 4.1: The area of Guernsey and its parishes**

	Vergees	Acres	Square miles	Square kilometres
Castel	6,219	2,518	3.9	10.2
Forest	2,498	1,012	1.6	4.1
St Andrew	2,752	1,114	1.7	4.5
St Martin	4,468	1,809	2.8	7.3
St Peter Port	3,914	1,585	2.5	6.4
St Pierre du Bois	3,808	1,542	2.4	6.2
St Sampson	3,816	1,545	2.4	6.3
St Saviour	3,900	1,579	2.5	6.4
Torteval	1,891	766	1.2	3.1
Vale	5,446	2,205	3.4	8.9
<b>Total for Guernsey</b>	<b>38,712</b>	<b>15,675</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>63.4</b>
Lihou Island	89	36	0.1	0.1
<b>Total (including Lihou)</b>	<b>38,801</b>	<b>15,712</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>63.5</b>

Source: Policy and Research Unit

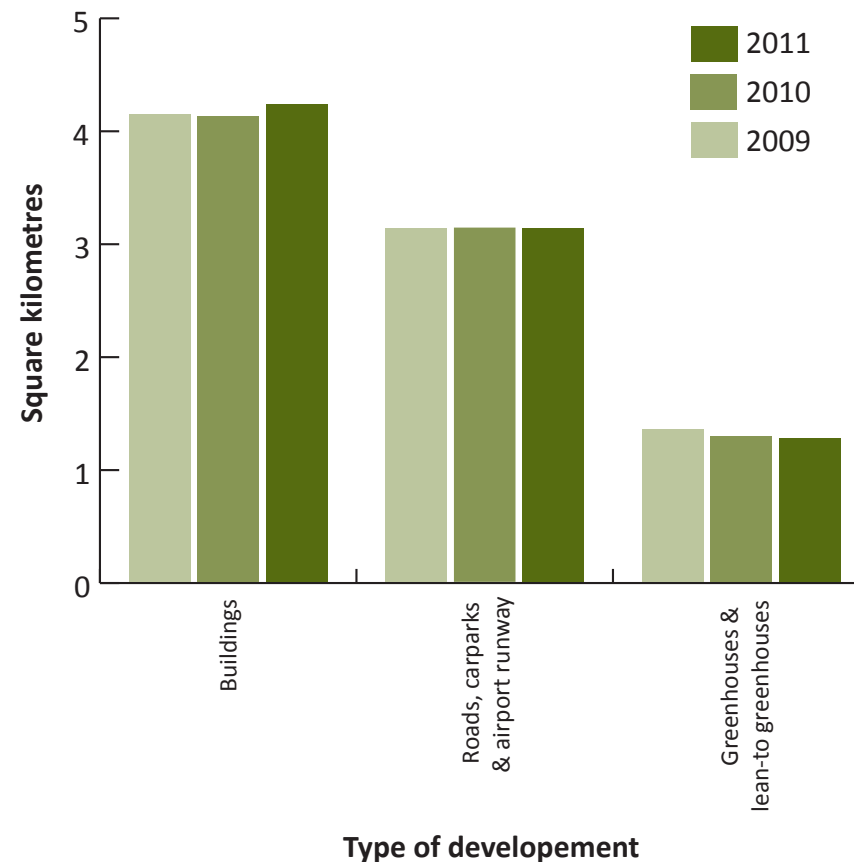
NB. Due to the effects of rounding, figures may not sum to totals

Guernsey is just over 24 square miles (63km<sup>2</sup>) in area (Table 4.1). The Island is divided into ten parishes, the largest of which is Castel at just under 4 square miles (10km<sup>2</sup>). Torteval is the smallest parish with an area of 1 square mile (3km<sup>2</sup>).

Lihou Island, which is located just off the west coast of Guernsey, is a small island which can be reached on foot at low tide.

## 4. Environment

**Figure 4.1: Developed land areas**

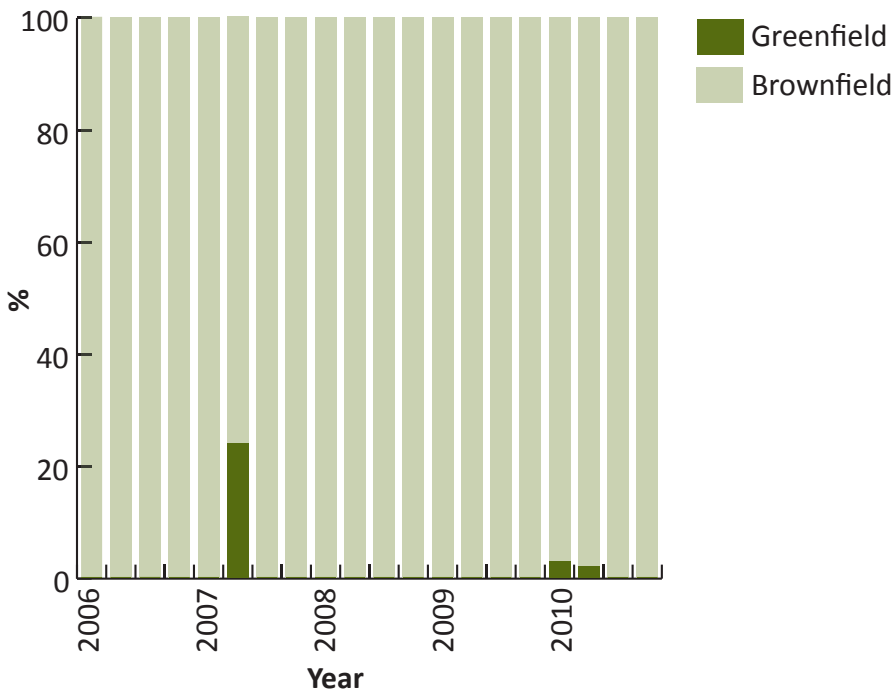


Source: Digimap

13.4% of Guernsey's total land area was 'developed' in 2011. Figure 4.1 shows the area of land used for different types of development.

# 4. Environment

Figure 4.2: Planning permissions granted



Source: Environment Department

In 2010, 3% of planning permissions granted in the first quarter and 2% of permissions granted in the second quarter were for development of greenfield (or previously undeveloped) sites (Figure 4.2). The remaining planning permissions, including all permissions granted in the third and fourth quarters were for development of brownfield (or previously developed) sites.

Between July and December 2010, 24 domestic property units were demolished and 87 new units were built, a net increase in units of 63 (Table 4.2). Figure 4.3 shows the location of the domestic property units built during this period.

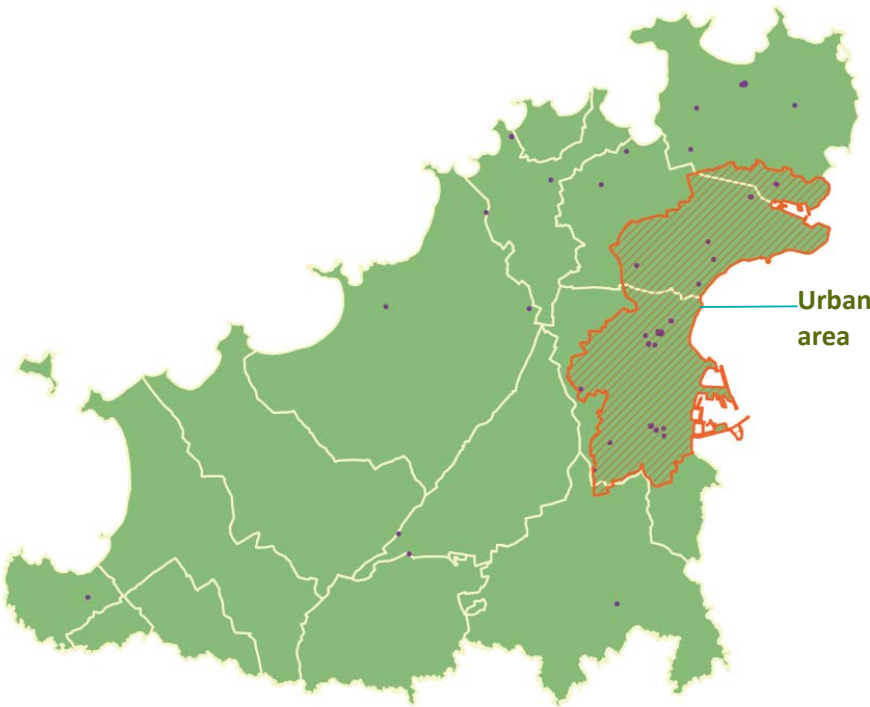
# 4. Environment

Table 4.2: Builds and demolitions of domestic property units

	No. units demolished	No. units built	Net change
July to December 2010	24	87	+63

Source: Policy and Research Unit

Figure 4.3: Domestic property units built July to December 2010



Source: Policy and Research Unit

## 4. Environment

**Table 4.3: Open natural habitat areas in 2010**

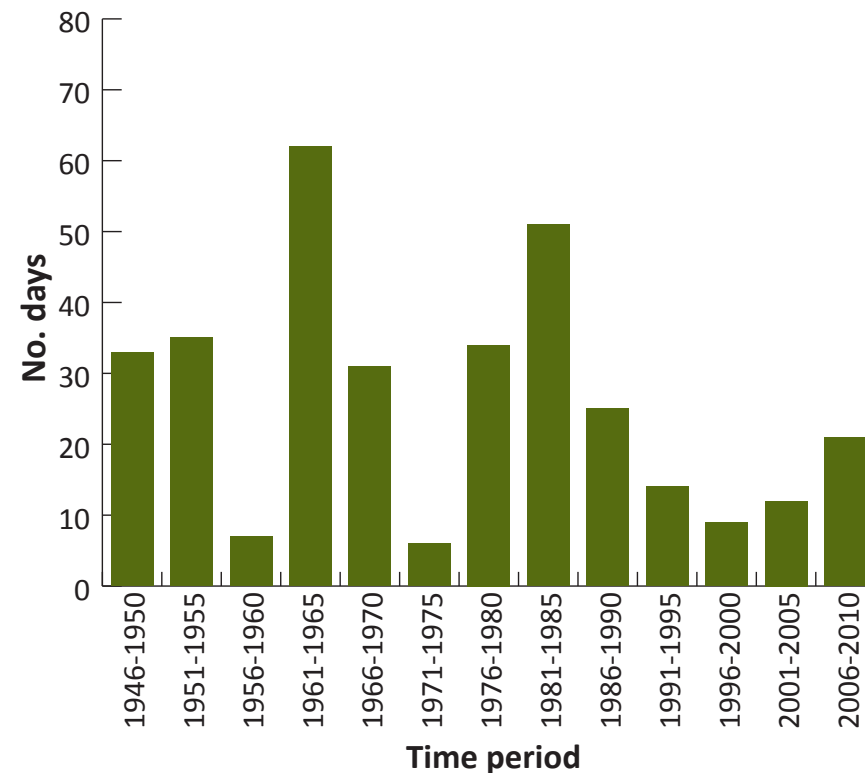
	Area (ha)	% of total land area
Unimproved Grassland	2.05	0.03
Marshy Grassland	60.95	0.96
Saltmarsh	1.55	0.02
Dune Slack	0.47	0.01
Dune Grassland	84.36	1.33
Dune Heath	0.00	0.00
Open Dune	1.36	0.02
Coastal Grassland	74.03	1.16
Coastal Heathland	1.57	0.02
<b>Total</b>	<b>226.34</b>	<b>3.55</b>

Source: Environment Department

**Table 4.3** shows the area of open natural habitat, which is considered to be important for biodiversity and contain species at risk, in Guernsey in 2010. There were 226 hectares of open natural habitat in 2010 representing 3.6% of the total land area of Guernsey. Dune grassland comprised the largest proportion (37%) of open natural habitat followed by coastal grassland (33%) and marshy grassland (27%).

## 4. Environment

**Figure 4.4: Frost days**



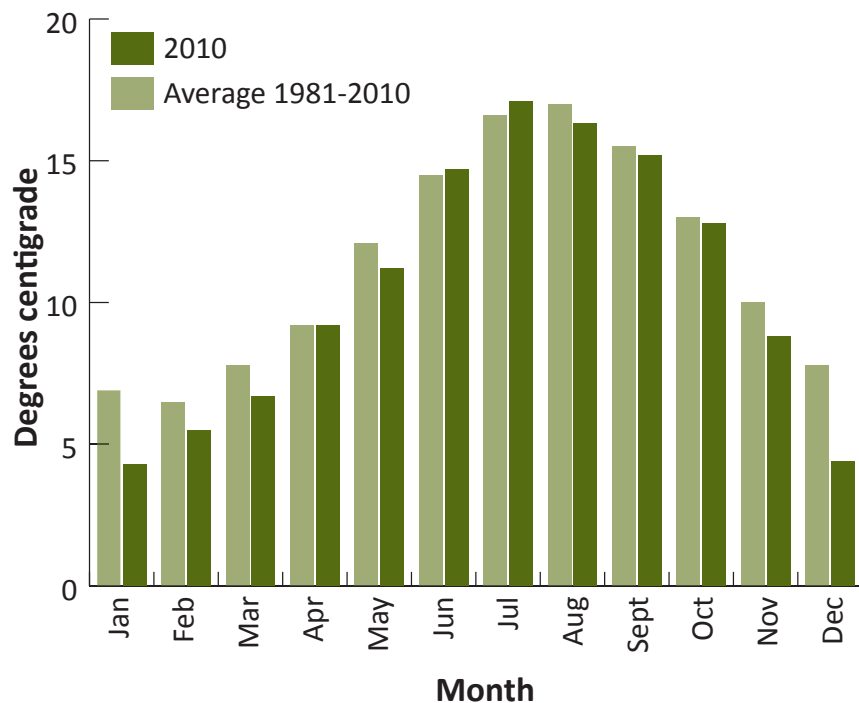
Source: States Meteorological Office

A frost day is any day on which the temperature drops below 0°C. **Figure 4.4** shows the total number of frost days recorded in each five year period.

The largest number of frost days recorded in a five year period occurred between 1961 and 1965, when 62 frost days were experienced. In the five year period from 2006 to 2010 there were 21 frost days.

## 4. Environment

Figure 4.5: Air temperature



Source: States Meteorological Office

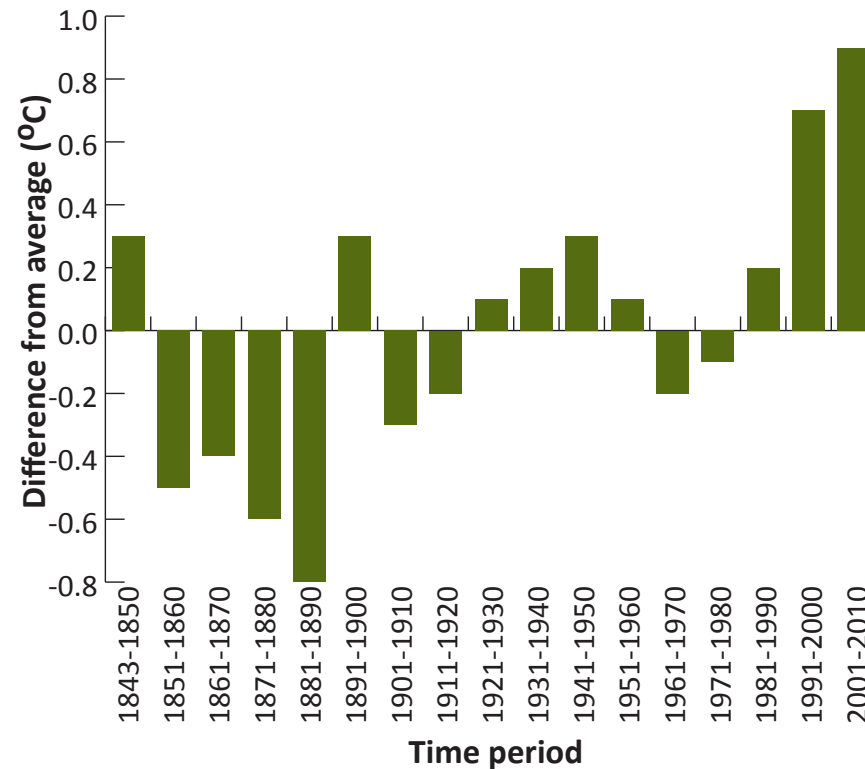
The temperatures recorded in Guernsey reflect its maritime climate. July was the warmest month of 2010 with an average air temperature of 17.1°C, one of only two months in 2010 with an average air temperature above the 30 year average (Figure 4.5).

January was the coldest month with an average air temperature of 4.3°C, 2.6°C below the thirty year average. The average air temperature in December 2010 (4.4°C) was 3.4°C below average.

The annual mean air temperature in 2010 was 10.5°C, the lowest recorded for more than 20 years.

## 4. Environment

Figure 4.6: Air temperature compared to 1843-2010 average



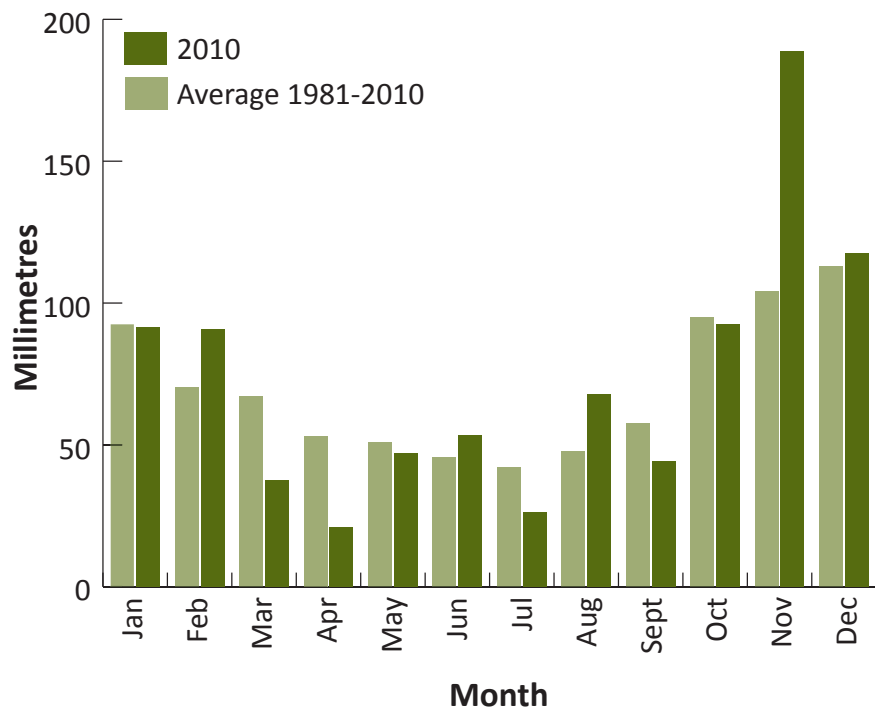
Source: States Meteorological Office

The average recorded temperature for each ten year period is compared to the long term average in Figure 4.6.

Over the ten year period from 2001 to 2010 the average recorded temperature was 0.9°C higher than the long term average. However, when considering such long time series of data it should be noted that the relocation of weather stations and “urban heat islands” created by land development, may impact on the recorded trends.

## 4. Environment

Figure 4.7: Rainfall



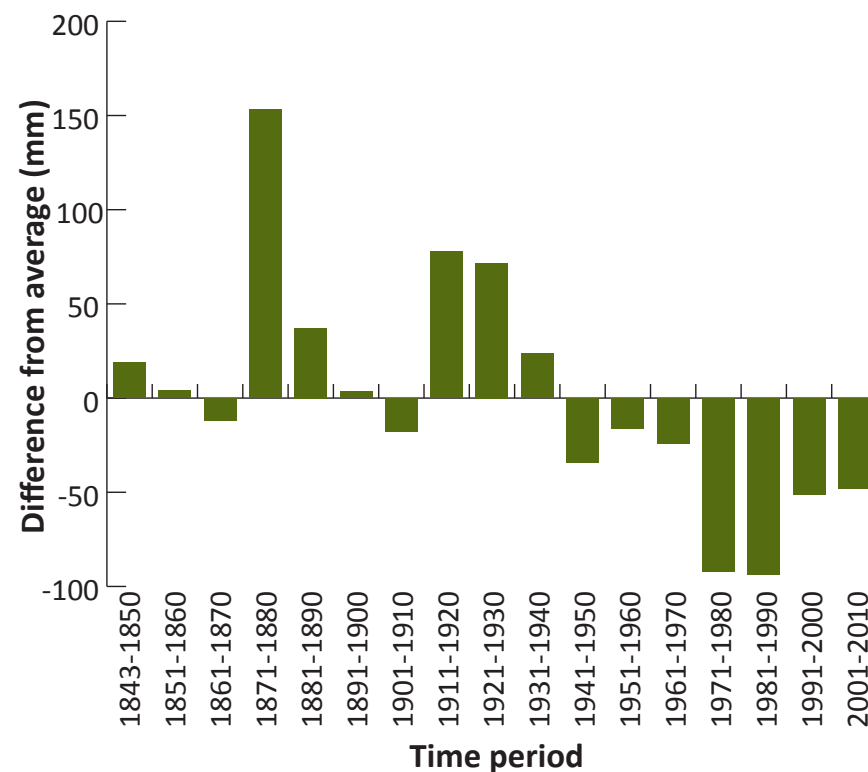
Source: States Meteorological Office

November was the wettest month of 2010, with a total rainfall of 189mm (Figure 4.7). April was the driest month of 2010, experiencing 60% less rainfall than 30 year average rainfall for that month.

The total rainfall (which includes all forms of precipitation) in 2010 was 878mm, 21mm less than the previous year.

## 4. Environment

Figure 4.8: Rainfall compared to 1843-2010 average



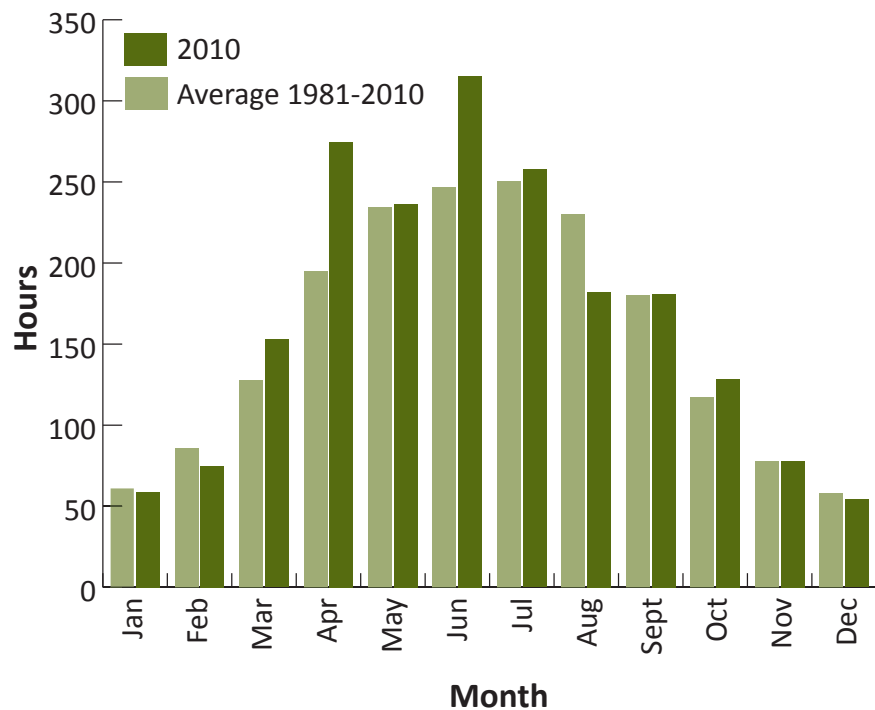
Source: States Meteorological Office

The average recorded rainfall for each ten year period is compared to the long term average in Figure 4.8.

In the ten year period from 2001-2010, the average annual rainfall was 48mm less than the long term average.

## 4. Environment

Figure 4.9: Sunshine



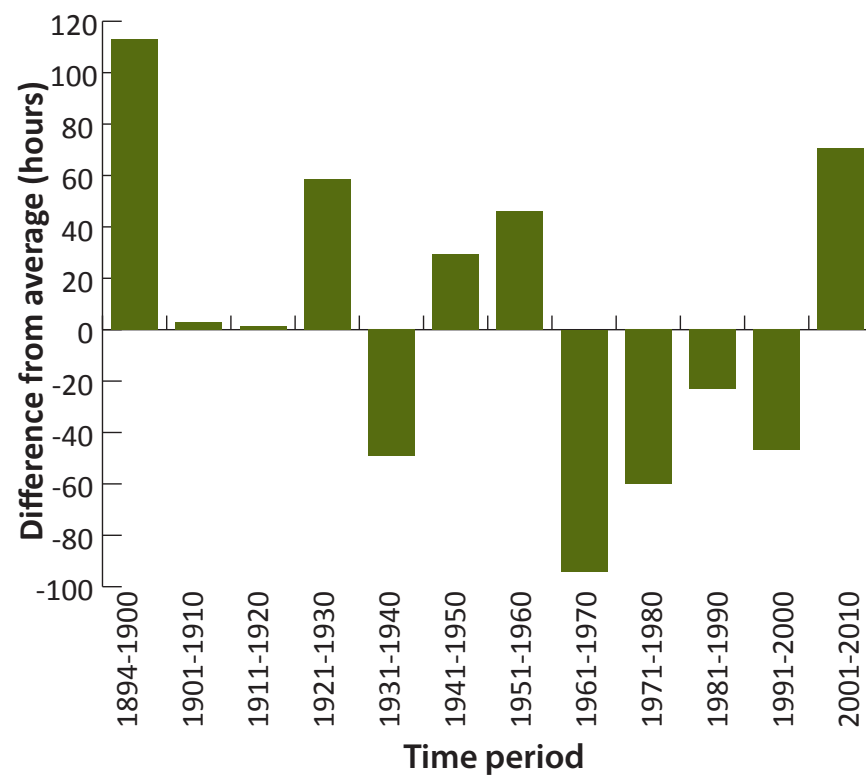
Source: States Meteorological Office

June was the sunniest month of 2010, experiencing 315 hours of sunshine, 69 hours more than the 30 year average (Figure 4.9). April was the second sunniest month in 2010 experiencing 41% more sunshine hours than the 30 year average.

There was a total of 1,994 hours of sunshine in 2010.

## 4. Environment

Figure 4.10 Sunshine compared to 1894-2010 average



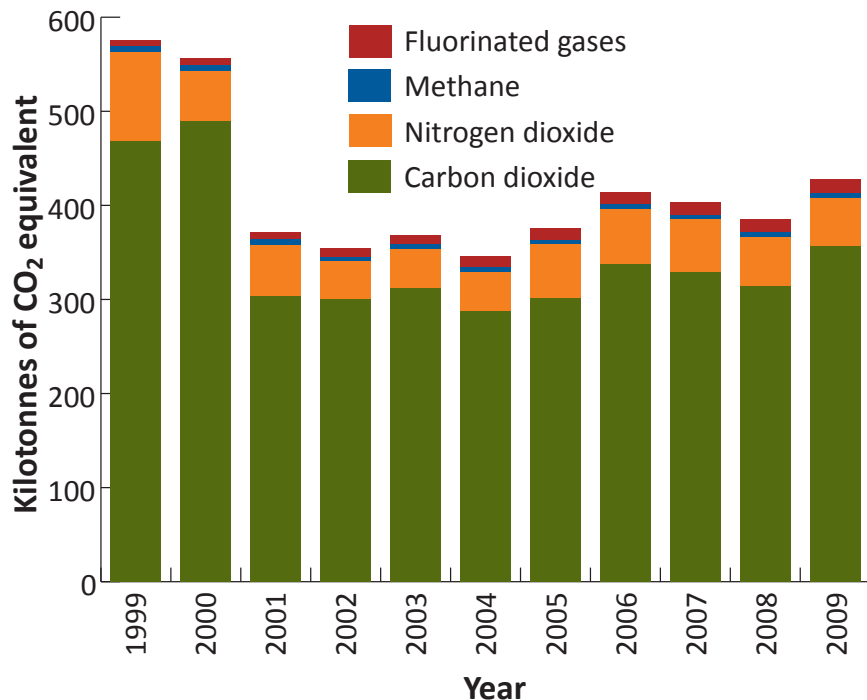
Source: States Meteorological Office

The average number of sunshine hours for each ten year period compared to the long term average is shown in Figure 4.10.

In the ten year period from 2001 to 2010 there were on average 71 more hours of sunshine per year than the long term annual average.

## 4. Environment

Figure 4.11: Greenhouse gas emissions



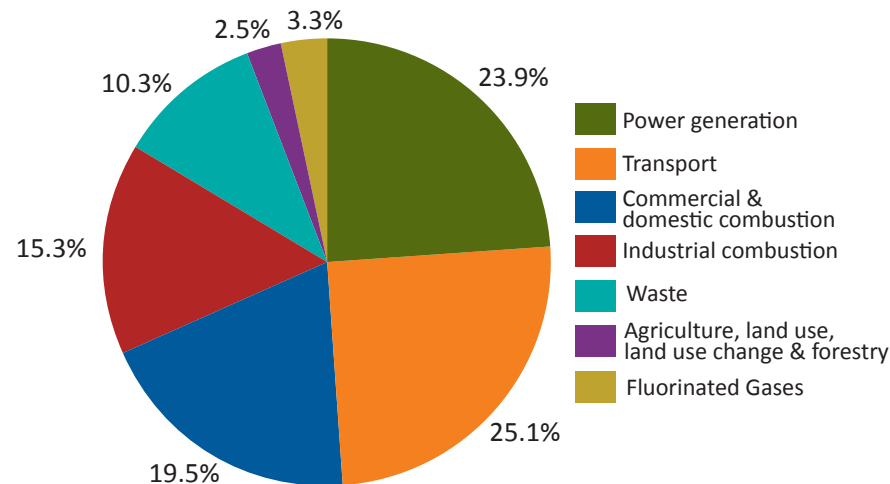
Source: AEA Technology

Guernsey's greenhouse gas emissions (**Figure 4.11**) are calculated by AEA Technology, who also calculate the national greenhouse gas emissions for the UK. The methodology is reviewed each year and any changes are applied to all the figures to ensure a consistent time series is produced. For this reason figures differ from those published previously.

In 2009, Guernsey's total greenhouse gas emissions were equivalent to 427.4kt of CO<sub>2</sub>, 10.9% more than in 2008. Carbon dioxide, released from the combustion of fossil fuels, accounted for 83% of Guernsey's greenhouse gas emissions in 2009.

## 4. Environment

Figure 4.12 Greenhouse gas emissions by source (2009)



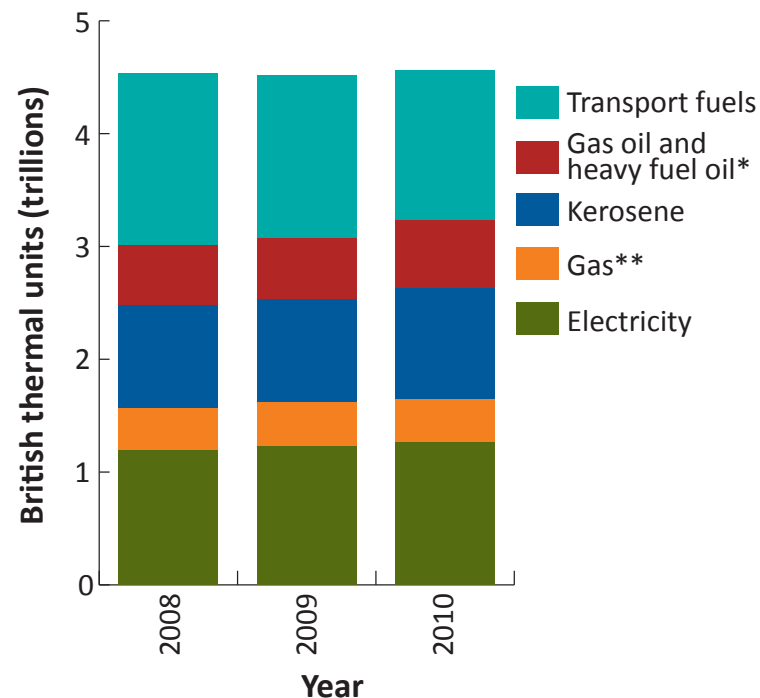
Source: AEA Technology

In 2009, transport was the largest contributor to greenhouse gas emissions, contributing 25% (the equivalent of 107kt of carbon dioxide) of the total greenhouse gas emissions (**Figure 4.12**). A further 24% of Guernsey's greenhouse gas emissions (equivalent to 102kt of carbon dioxide) resulted from power generation.



# 4. Environment

Figure 4.13: Energy supplied to Guernsey consumers



\*Energy, in the form of gas oil and heavy fuel oil, consumed by Guernsey Electricity in the process of generating of electricity on Island (i.e. which is not supplied to customers) is not included in this category.  
 \*\*Gas figures presented are calculated from the Guernsey gas accounts and as such annual figures represent usage between 1st July and 31st June. All other figures are based on the calendar year.

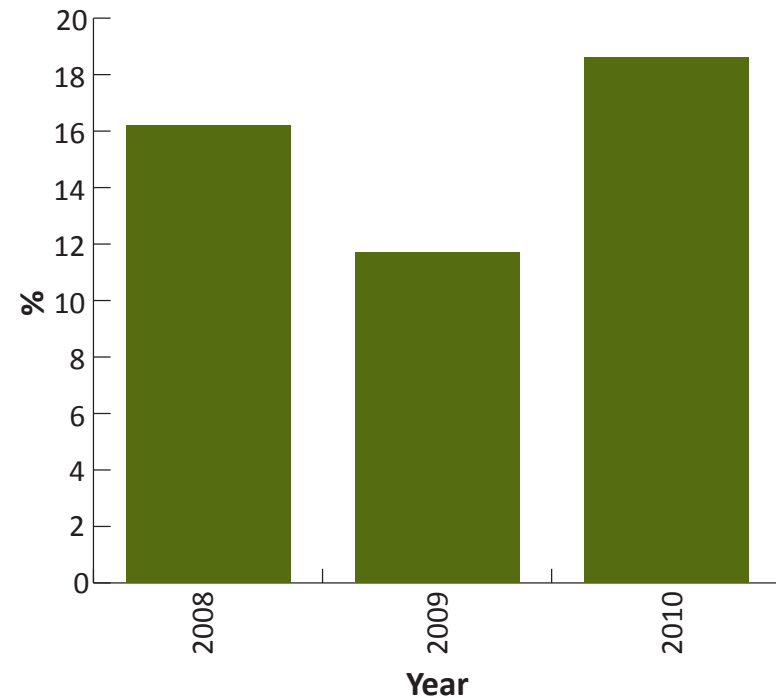
Table 4.4: Energy consumption per capita

Energy supplied to Guernsey consumers per capita per day (kBTU)	
2008	201
2009	199
2010	200

Source: Customs and Excise, Guernsey Electricity, Guernsey Gas

# 4. Environment

Figure 4.14: Energy from nuclear or renewable sources



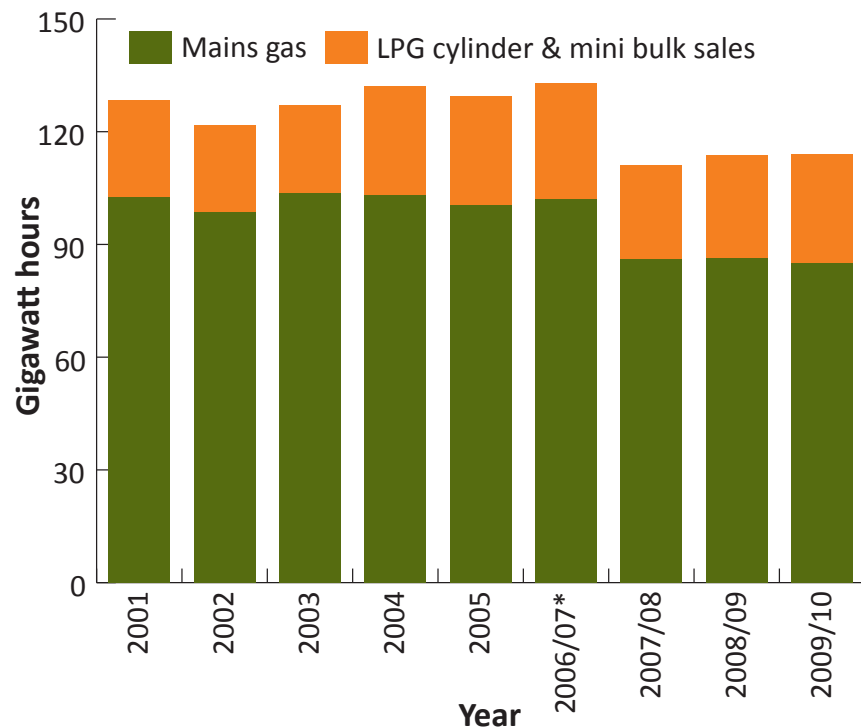
Source: Customs and Excise, Guernsey Electricity, Guernsey Gas

**Figure 4.13** represents the total amount of energy supplied to Guernsey consumers, in the form of electricity, gas and fuel oils. This data does not include energy consumed by the burning of other fuels such as wood and coal or home generation of electricity. This is a new series and the intention is to compile a time series of aggregate final demand (consumption) for energy. **Table 4.4** gives total energy consumption per capita.

In 2010, 19% of the energy supplied to Guernsey consumers is derived from nuclear or renewable source, compared to 12% the previous year (**Figure 4.14**).

## 4. Environment

Figure 4.15: Gas consumption



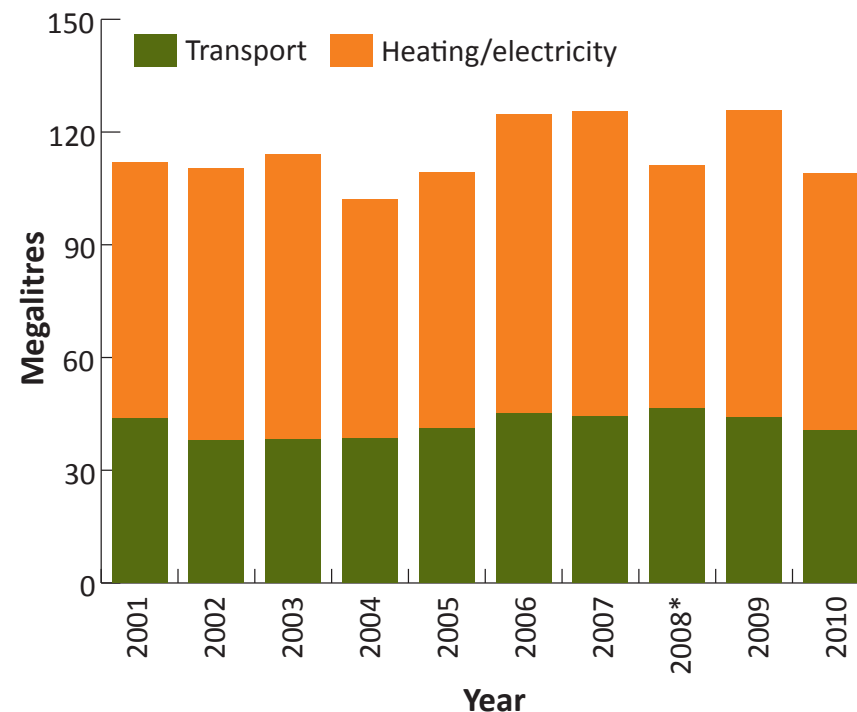
\*In 2006 Guernsey Gas financial and reporting year was changed from 1st January - 31st December to 1st July - 30th June. Therefore figures from 2006/07 are not strictly comparable with previous years

Source: Guernsey Gas

In 2009/10, 114GWh of gas were consumed in Guernsey, 0.4GWh more than the previous year but 14GWh less than in 2001 (Figure 4.15). 75% of the gas consumed was from the mains supply.

## 4. Environment

Figure 4.16: Oil imports



\*In 2008 changes to the way oil import data was recorded allowed differentiation of diesel imported for transport use from that imported for heating and electricity generation. Prior to this these figures were included in heating and electricity category.

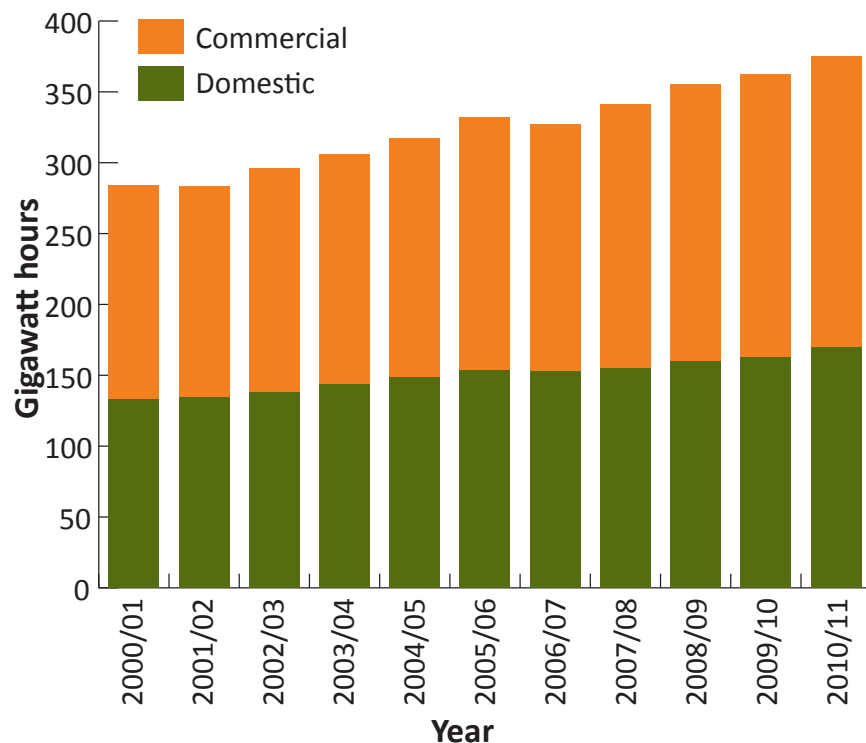
Source: Customs and Excise

The volume of oil imported for transport use decreased by 7.8% in 2010 to 40ML, representing 37% of the total volume of fuel oils imported (109 megalitres).

The volume of fuel oil imported for heating and electricity is heavily impacted by the amount of electricity generated using the Island's oil fired power station (rather than importing electricity from France via the cable link). As such these figures can vary significantly from year to year. There was a decrease of 13ML in the volume of fuel oils imported for use in electricity generation and domestic heating in 2010 (Figure 4.16).

## 4. Environment

Figure 4.17: Electricity consumption

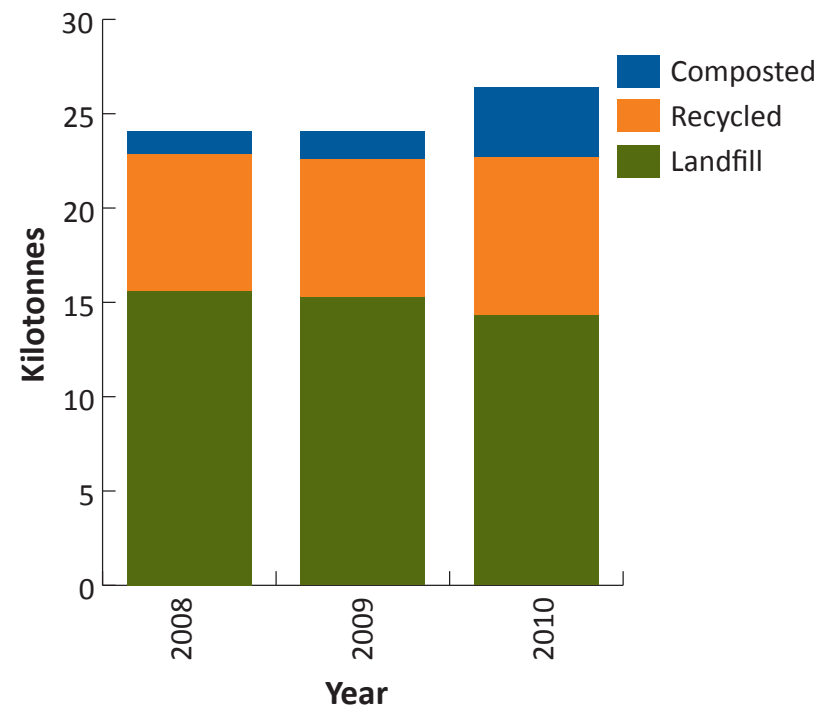


Source: Guernsey Electricity

Over the ten years ending 2010/11 the total amount of electricity consumed in Guernsey increased by 32% to 375GWh (Figure 4.17). Commercial consumption increased at a slightly faster rate than domestic consumption and accounted for 55% of total consumption in 2010/11 compared to 53% in 2000/01.

## 4. Environment

Figure 4.18: Household waste



Source: Public Services Department

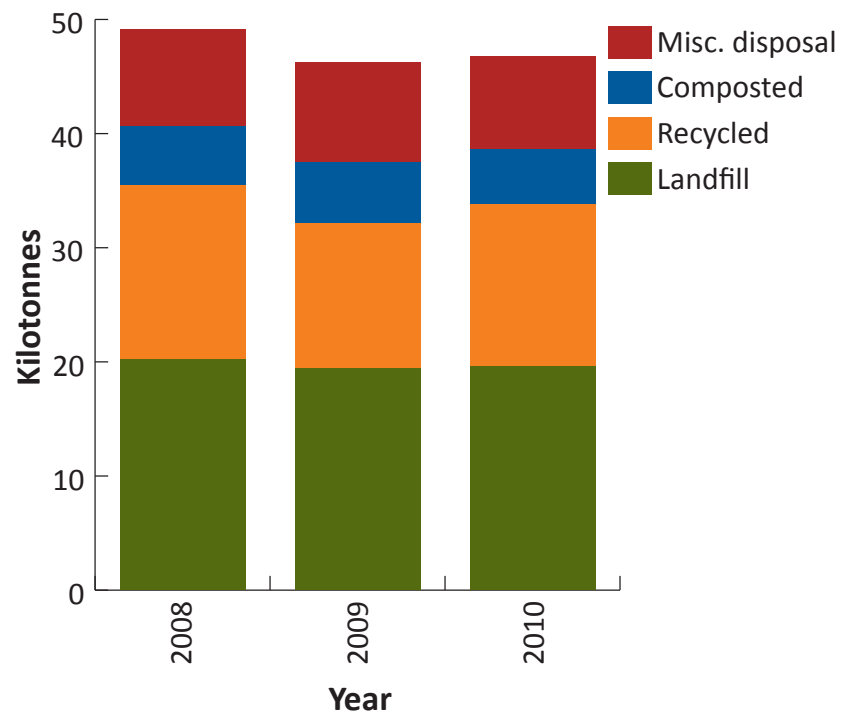
In 2010, 26kt of household waste were produced in Guernsey (Figure 4.18).

Waste sent to the landfill at Mont Cuët accounted for 14kt (54%) of household waste in 2010, almost 1kt less than in 2009. 32% of household was recycled in 2010 whilst 14% was composted via the green waste scheme.

In 2010, the recycling rate (which includes composting) for household waste was 45.8%.

# 4. Environment

Figure 4.19: Commercial and industrial waste



Source: Public Services Department

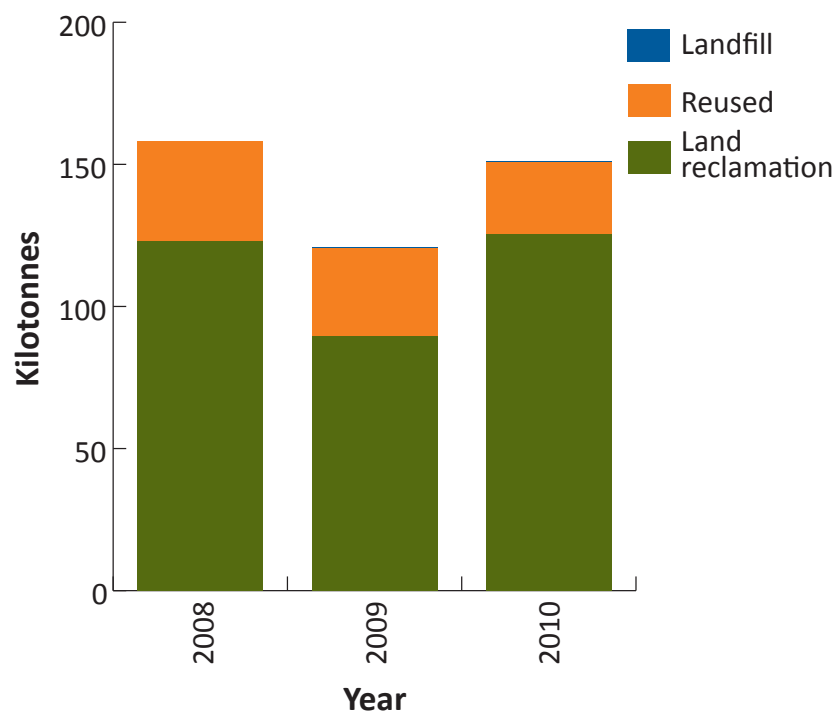
47kt of commercial and industrial waste were produced in Guernsey in 2010, 1kt more than the previous year (Figure 4.19).

In 2010, 30% of commercial and industrial waste was recycled and 10% was composted via the green waste scheme. Miscellaneous disposal, which includes waste sent to the hospital and cattle incinerators and wood burnt by private operators, accounted for 18% of commercial and industrial waste. The remaining 42% (20kt) went to landfill.

In 2010, the recycling rate for commercial and industrial waste was 40.6%.

# 4. Environment

Figure 4.20: Construction and demolition waste



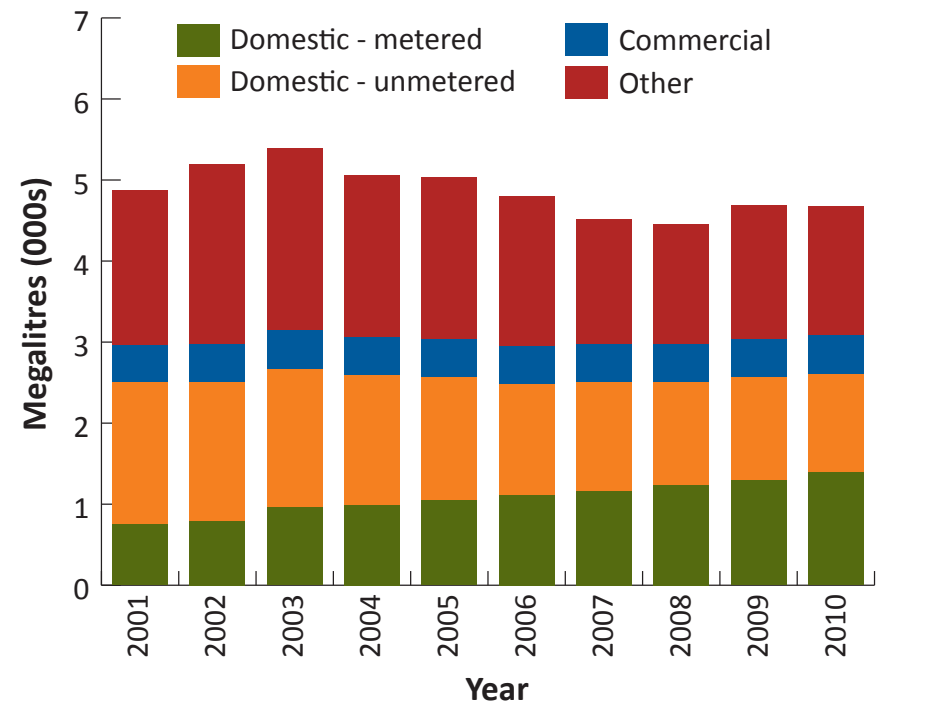
Source: Public Services Department

151kt of waste were produced by construction and demolition activities in 2010 (Figure 4.20). The majority of this material (83%) was inert waste sent to the Longue Hougue land reclamation site, whilst 17% of the material was reused. Less than 1% of waste produced by construction and demolition activities was sent to landfill in 2010.

The total volume of construction and demolition waste produced varies significantly from year to year, depending on the amount of building activity taking place.

## 4. Environment

Figure 4.21: Water consumption



Source: Guernsey Water

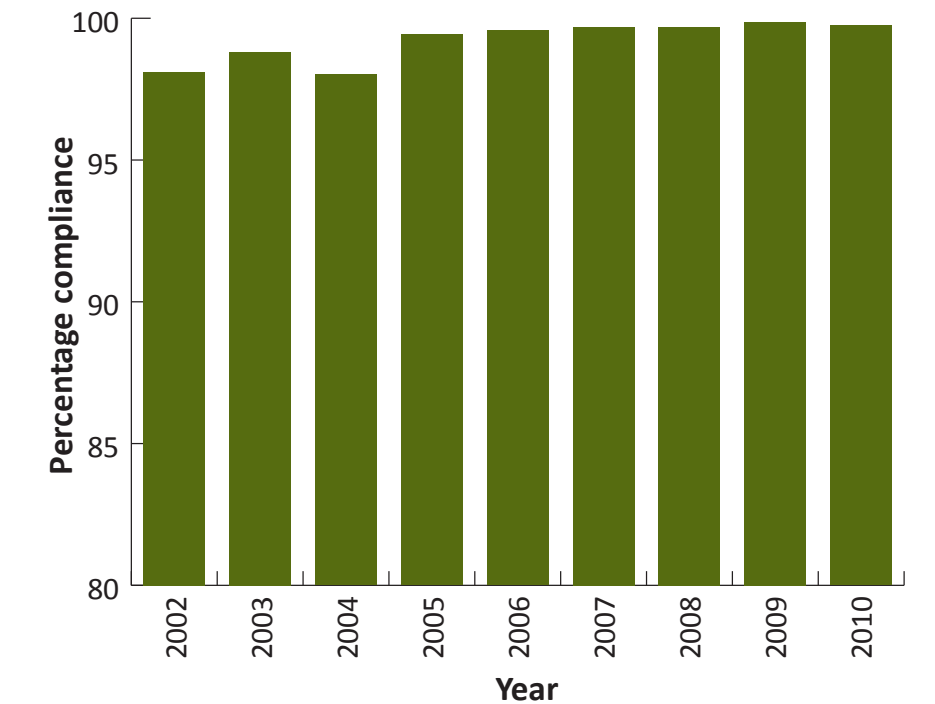
Table 4.5: Water consumption per capita

	Domestic water consumption (MI per year)	Domestic water consumption per capita per day (l)	Total water consumption (MI per year)	Total water consumption per capita per day (l)
2006	2,480	111.3	4,805	215.7
2007	2,498	111.9	4,510	202.0
2008	2,501	110.7	4,459	197.4
2009	2,571	113.1	4,690	206.3
2010	2,603	114.2	4,677	205.2

Source: Guernsey Water

## 4. Environment

Figure 4.22: Water quality compliance



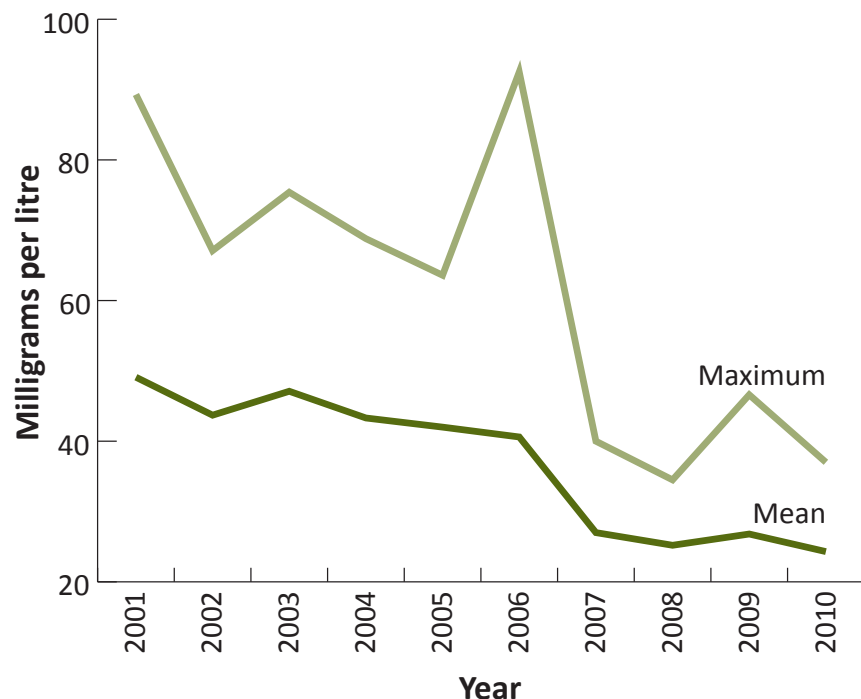
Source: Guernsey Water

In 2010, 4,677 megalitres of water were consumed in Guernsey, 56% of which was used by households on a domestic supply (**Figure 4.21** and **Table 4.5**). Commercial customers accounted for a further 10% and other customer groups, which includes tourist accommodation and horticultural and agriculture consumers accounted for 34% of total water usage in 2010.

Guernsey’s water supply is tested at numerous points during its storage, treatment and distribution to ensure that it is compliant with quality guidelines set by the Drinking Water Inspectorate in the UK. In 2010, 99.8% of the Island’s water samples exceeded guideline standards (**Figure 4.22**).

## 4. Environment

Figure 4.23: Surface water nitrate concentration



Source: Guernsey Water

Table 4.6: Water pollution incidents

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>No. of pollution incidents</b>	94	76	63	46	67

Source: Guernsey Water

Nitrates are one of the principal pollutants removed during the water treatment process. Increases can be caused by the decomposition of organic matter in the soil and the application of inorganic fertilizers or manure to the land. The annual mean nitrate concentration has decreased by 51% over the ten year period ending in 2010 (Figure 4.23).

In 2010, 67 pollution incidents were reported to Guernsey Water (Table 4.6).

## 4. Environment

Table 4.7: Bathing water standards

Beach	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Vazon	G	M	M	G	G
Pembroke/L'Ancrese	F	M	F	F	G
L'Eree	G	G	G	G	G
Port Soif	G	G	G	G	G
Cobo	M	F	M	F	F
Fermain	G	G	M	G	G
Petit Bot	M	M	M	M	M
Havelet	G	G	G	G	G
Ladies Bay	M	M	M	M	M
Portelet	M	M	M	G	G
Saints	G	G	G	G	G
Bordeaux	M	M	M	M	G
Grandes Rocques	G	M	G	G	G

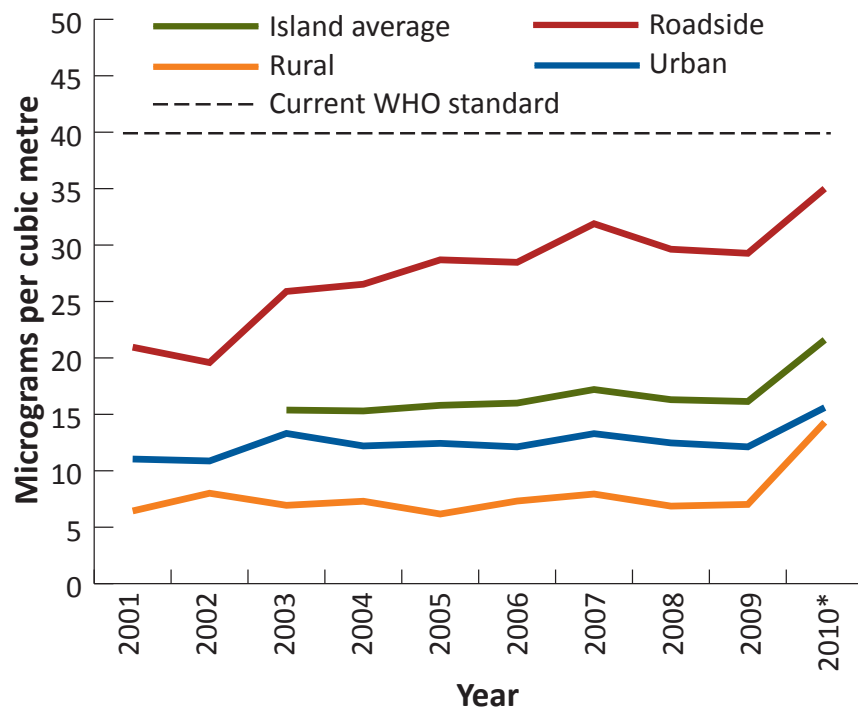
G = Guideline pass; M = Mandatory pass; F = Fail

Source: Environment Department

Bathing water testing is carried out on thirteen of the Island's beaches. In 2010, twelve beaches reached the EC mandatory standard, which requires that 95% of water samples pass the required testing (Table 4.7). Of these beaches, ten also achieved the more stringent EC guideline standard, the highest number since 2002.

## 4. Environment

Figure 4.24: Nitrogen dioxide levels



\*There were methodological changes in 2010, including additional sampling at high traffic flow locations and a change in the laboratory, which analyses the samples. As a result, the 2010 figure is not strictly comparable with earlier figures, so trend analysis for the five years ending 2010 is not possible.

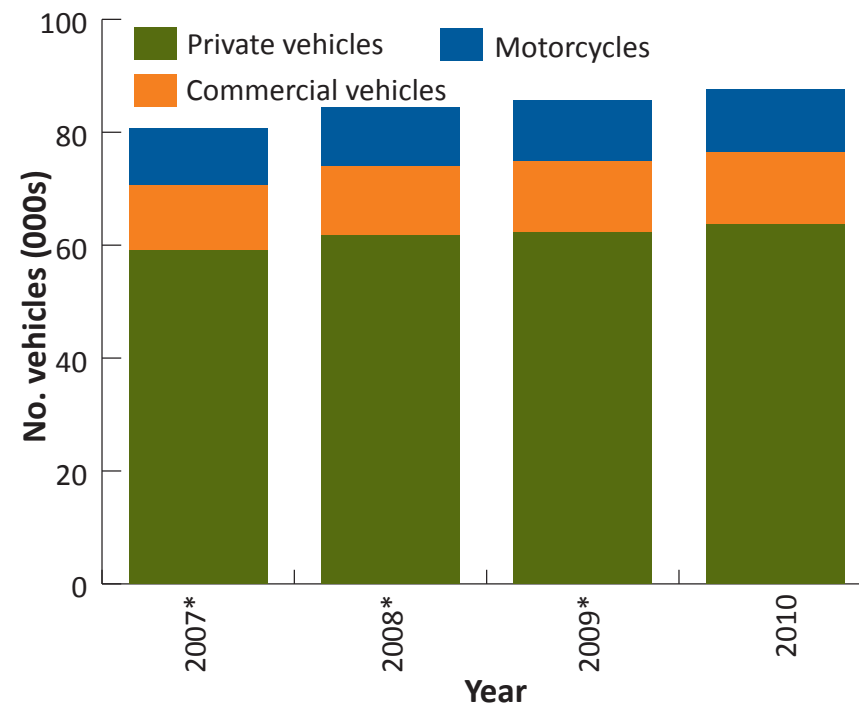
Source: Health and Social Services, Environmental Health

Nitrogen dioxide is a gas generated from the combustion of fossil fuels (principally by motor vehicles) and is one of a range of air pollutants monitored in Guernsey. Nitrogen oxides (including nitrogen dioxide) contribute to acid rain, depletion of the ozone layer and can have detrimental effects on health. They are also greenhouse gases. **Figure 4.24** shows the annual average concentration of nitrogen dioxide recorded in Guernsey each year.

Nitrogen dioxide levels are typically highest in roadside locations and lowest in rural areas. Levels of nitrogen dioxide in Guernsey are below the guideline maximum of  $40\mu\text{g}\text{m}^{-3}$  set by the World Health Organisation (WHO).

## 4. Environment

Figure 4.25: Registered vehicles



\*Please note that this time series was revised by the Environment Department in 2011

Source: Environment Department

There were 87,553 vehicles registered in Guernsey in 2010, 1,917 more than the previous year (**Figure 4.25**). It should be noted that the number registered may include vehicles which are no longer in use and as such does not represent the actual number of vehicles currently on the roads.

Private motor vehicles numbered 63,710 and accounted for 73% of registered vehicles in 2010. There were 12,796 commercial vehicles registered in 2010 and 11,047 motorcycles.

## 4. Environment

### Area of Guernsey and land use

The Digital Map of Guernsey is a States of Guernsey product, owned and updated by the States of Guernsey Geographical Information Service (GGIS). Digimap Limited is its commercial partner and is responsible for the marketing, sale and installation of the products to both public sector and private sector customers. Digimap can be contacted at:

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GY1 2ET

Tel: 01481 700321  
Fax: 01481 700320

Website: [www.digimap.gg](http://www.digimap.gg)  
E-mail: [info@digimap.gg](mailto:info@digimap.gg)

For further information on planning permissions or the 2010 habitat survey please contact:

#### Environment Department

PO Box 43  
Sir Charles Frossard House  
La Charroterie  
St Peter Port  
Guernsey  
GY1 1FH

Tel: 01481 717200  
Fax: 01481 717099

Website: [www.gov.gg](http://www.gov.gg)  
E-mail: [env@gov.gg](mailto:env@gov.gg)

### Weather and Climate

The Guernsey Airport Meteorological Office produces an annual weather report. This is available from the address below at a cost of £10.00. Additional statistical meteorological information is available, for a fee, by writing to:

#### The Senior Meteorological Officer

The Met. Office  
Guernsey Airport  
La Villiaze  
Forest  
Guernsey  
GY8 0DS

Tel: 0906 713 0111  
Fax: 01481 238728

Bailiwick Forecast: 12080  
Channel Islands Shipping Forecast: 0900 669 0022

Web site: [www.metoffice.gov.gg](http://www.metoffice.gov.gg)  
E-mail: [metoffice@gov.gg](mailto:metoffice@gov.gg)

### Greenhouse Gases

For further information on Guernsey's Greenhouse Gas emissions and Carbon footprint, please see [www.gov.gg/ghg](http://www.gov.gg/ghg) or contact:

#### Policy and Research Unit

PO Box 43  
Sir Charles Frossard House  
La Charroterie  
St Peter Port  
Guernsey  
GY1 1FH

Tel: 01481 717240  
Fax: 01481 713787

Website: [www.gov.gg/pru](http://www.gov.gg/pru)  
E-mail: [policy.research@gov.gg](mailto:policy.research@gov.gg)

## 4. Environment

### Energy

For further information on fuel and energy in Guernsey, please contact:

#### Guernsey Electricity

FREEPOST  
Guernsey  
GY1 5SS

Tel: 01481 200700  
Fax: 01481 246942

Website: [www.electricity.gg](http://www.electricity.gg)  
E-mail: [admin@electricity.gg](mailto:admin@electricity.gg)

#### Guernsey Gas

The Energy Centre  
Admiral Park  
Guernsey  
GY1 2BB

Tel: 01481 724811  
Fax: 01481 749094

Website: [www.gsygas.com](http://www.gsygas.com)

#### Customs and Excise

Guernsey Border Agency  
White Rock  
St Peter Port  
Guernsey  
GY1 2LL

Tel: 01481 741450  
Fax: 01481 712248

Website: [www.gov.gg](http://www.gov.gg)  
E-mail: [customs&excise@customs.gov.gg](mailto:customs&excise@customs.gov.gg)

### Waste and Recycling

For further information on waste and recycling please contact:

#### Public Services Department

PO Box 43  
Sir Charles Frossard House  
La Charroterie  
St Peter Port  
Guernsey  
GY1 1FH

Tel: 01481 717000

Website: [www.gov.gg](http://www.gov.gg)  
E-mail: [publicservices@gov.gg](mailto:publicservices@gov.gg)

### Water

For further information on Guernsey's water supply please contact:

#### Guernsey Water

PO Box 30  
Brookfield House  
St Andrew's  
Guernsey  
GY1 5BR

Tel: 01481 239500  
Fax: 01481 715094

Website: [www.water.gg](http://www.water.gg)  
E-mail: [customer.service@water.gg](mailto:customer.service@water.gg)

### Air Quality

Further information on Guernsey's air quality can be obtained by contacting the following:

#### Environmental Health and Pollution Regulation

Longue Rue  
St Martin's  
Guernsey  
GY4 6LD

Tel: 01481 711161  
Fax: 01481 238031

Website: [www.gov.gg/environmental-health](http://www.gov.gg/environmental-health)  
E-mail: [envhealth@health.gov.gg](mailto:envhealth@health.gov.gg)

### Local Transport

Further reading and information on traffic matters can be obtained from:

#### Environment Department

PO Box 43  
Sir Charles Frossard House  
La Charroterie  
St Peter Port  
Guernsey  
GY1 1FH

Tel: 01481 717200  
Fax: 01481 717099

Website: [www.gov.gg](http://www.gov.gg)  
E-mail: [env@gov.gg](mailto:env@gov.gg)



## Policy and Research Unit publications

The Policy and Research Unit is responsible for the Annual and quarterly publications listed below:

	Publication title	Summary of contents
Strategic Policy Publications	<b>States Strategic Plan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Summary of strategic policy plans</li> <li>• Summary of Island resource policy plans</li> <li>• Departmental and committee policy plan summaries</li> </ul>
	<b>States Strategic Monitoring Report</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formerly called Sustainable Guernsey</li> <li>• KPIs designed to monitor the objectives of the strategic policy plans in the States Strategic Plan</li> </ul>
	<b>Independent Fiscal Policy Review</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Independent assessment of States' fiscal policy against the Fiscal Framework</li> </ul>
Annual Statistical Publications	<b>Guernsey Facts &amp; Figures Booklet</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Core statistics relating to Guernsey's economy, society and environment</li> </ul>
	<b>Annual Economic Overview</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic statistics and analysis</li> <li>• National accounts data and economic forecasts</li> </ul>
	<b>Greenhouse Gas Bulletin</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Greenhouse gas inventory provided by AEA technology</li> </ul>
	<b>Annual Housing Stock Bulletin</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Domestic housing stock statistics</li> </ul>
	<b>Population Bulletin</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Population statistics provided by the Social Security Department</li> </ul>
Quarterly Statistical Publications	<b>Inflation Bulletin</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RPIX and RPI statistics</li> </ul>
	<b>Inflation Outlook Bulletin</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forecast RPIX and RPI for the year ahead</li> </ul>
	<b>Labour Market Bulletin</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Employment and unemployment statistics provided by the Social Security Department</li> </ul>
	<b>Residential Property Prices Bulletin</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local and open market property price statistics</li> </ul>

All the publications listed above are available online together with a list of publication dates for 2011 at [www.gov.gg](http://www.gov.gg). If you require any further information please contact the Policy and Research Unit (details on [page 1](#)).