

The Guernsey facts and figures booklet represents a new approach to providing an easy to read reference containing key information and statistics on the Island of Guernsey. It is intended to be a supplement to the "Sustainable Guernsey" document which is published annually as part of the Policy Planning cycle, and will complement up to date statistical information published on the States of Guernsey website ([www.gov.gg](http://www.gov.gg)).

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

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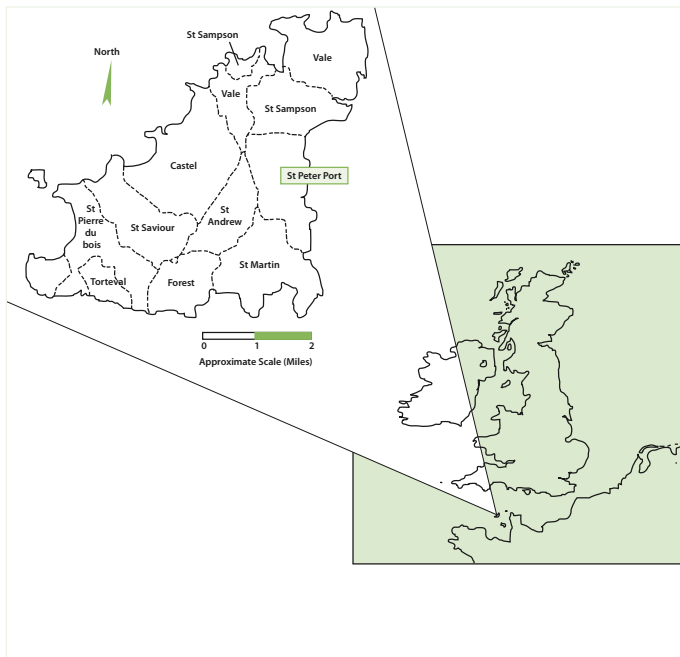
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# 1. Area and Climate

**Figure 1.1: Location of Guernsey and its Parishes**



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.

**Table 1.1: Area of Guernsey and its Parishes**

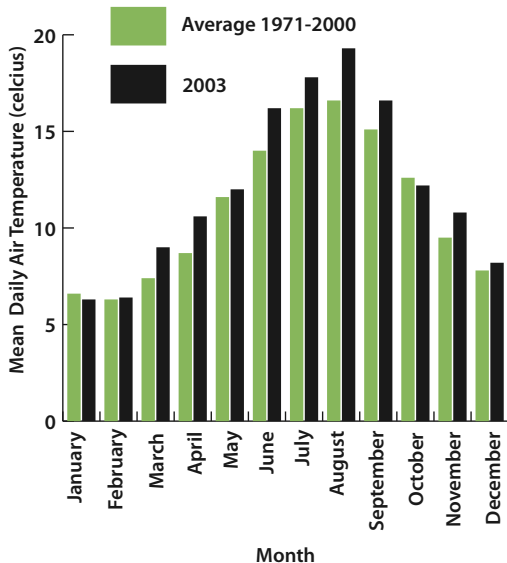
Parish	Vergees	Acres	Square Miles	Square Kilometres
Castel	6,224	2,490	3.9	10.1
Forest	2,508	1,003	1.6	4.2
St Andrew	2,752	1,101	1.7	4.4
St Martin	4,479	1,792	2.8	7.3
St Peter Port	4,074	1,630	2.5	6.5
St Pierre du Bois	3,818	1,527	2.4	6.2
St Sampson	3,687	1,475	2.3	6.0
St Saviour	3,892	1,557	2.4	6.2
Torteval	1,901	760	1.2	3.1
Vale	5,462	2,185	3.4	8.8
<b>Total for Guernsey</b>	<b>38,797</b>	<b>15,520</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>62.8</b>
Lihou Island	95	38	0.1	0.3
<b>Total (including Lihou)</b>	<b>38,892</b>	<b>15,558</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>63.1</b>

*Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit*

The Island is just over 24 square miles in area (63 square kilometres) (**Table 1.1**). The Island is divided into ten Parishes, the largest of which is the Castel at 3.9 square miles (10.1 square kilometres).

# 1. Area and Climate

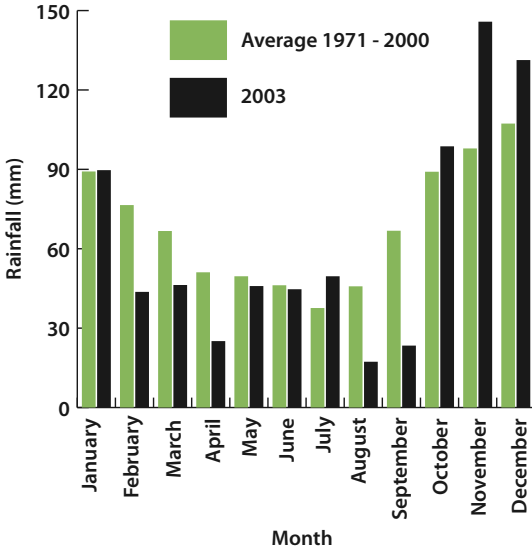
**Figure 1.2: Mean Air Temperature**



*Source: States Meteorological Office*

The mean air temperature is the average temperature recorded within a 24 hour period. The temperatures reflect Guernsey's maritime climate, neither too cold in the winter nor too hot in the summer. The mean air temperatures recorded for 2003 were consistently above the 30 year mean (**Figure 1.2**) with 2003 turning out to be the warmest year on record.

**Figure 1.3: Rainfall**

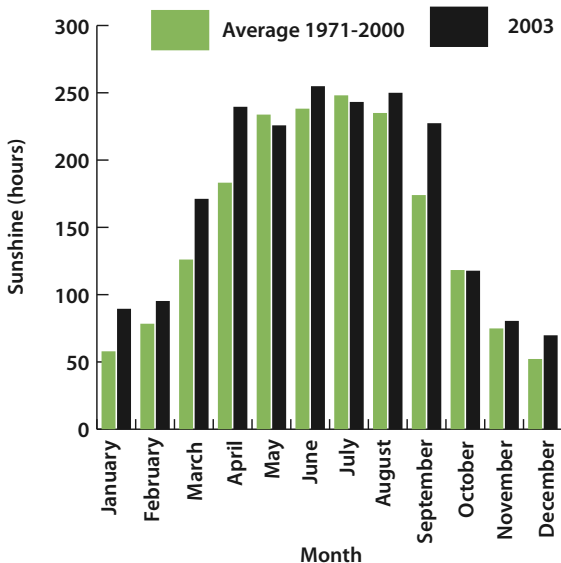


*Source: States Meteorological Office*

Although no two years are alike, monthly recorded rainfall in 2003 was quite inconsistent compared to the 30 year average (**Figure 1.3**). The wettest months of the year were October, November and December, with the later two months experiencing rainfall well above the average. Overall rainfall during the year was close to normal, being slightly above 2002 levels.

## 1. Area and Climate

Figure 1.4: Hours of Sunshine



Source: States Meteorological Office

Sunshine levels were above average for 2003 (**Figure 1.4**). A total of 2,065 hours of sunshine was recorded, which compares to an average in the 30 year period from 1971 to 2000 of 1,819.9 hours. April and September were particularly sunny months.



### Area of Guernsey

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### Weather and Climate

The Guernsey Airport Meteorological Office produce an annual weather report. This is available from the address below at a cost of £10.00. In addition, monthly weather reports are available through the post for an annual subscription of £20.00.

Additional statistical meteorological information is available, for a fee, by writing to:

**The Senior Meteorological Observer,**

The Met. Office  
Guernsey Airport  
La Villiaze  
Forest  
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GY8 0DS  
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Fax: 01481 238728

Bailiwick Forecast (available in the Bailiwick of Guernsey only) 8080  
Channel Islands Shipping Forecast: 0900 665 0022

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

## 2. Environment

**Table 2.1: Natural Habitat in Guernsey**

Habitat Description	% of Habitat	% of Land Area
Improved Grassland	39.3	24.2
Amenity Grassland	14.5	8.9
Arable Land	10.0	6.1
Semi-improved Grassland	9.0	5.5
Dense Scrub	6.0	3.7
Semi-natural Broadleaved Woodland	3.4	2.1
Continuous Bracken	2.7	1.6
Marshy Grassland	2.3	1.3
Dune Grassland	1.9	1.2
Coastal Grassland	1.6	1.0
Planted Broadleaved Woodland	1.4	0.9
Tall Ruderal	1.4	0.9
Bare Ground	1.2	0.7
Standing Water	1.1	0.7
Other Habitats	4.2	3.9
Total	100.0	62.7
Non-Natural Habitat		37.3
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Source: Habitat Survey, 1999: Environment Department*

A third of the Island is covered in grassland (improved and amenity grassland) (**Table 2.1**). This compares to only 3% of the Island which is wooded. 38.5% of the Island is of a non-natural habitat and can be considered to be developed.

**Table 2.2: Area of Land Available for Public Amenity**

Land Type	Hectares	Acres	% of Total
Crown Land - includes inter-tidal area	1,277.0	3,156	78.8
States Land - parks, gardens, cliffs, former quarries and woodlands	127.0	314	7.8
Vale Commons Council - Including L'Ancrese Common Area	121.5	300	7.5
La Société Guernesiaise - Including Sites of Special Scientific Interest	64.1	159	4.0
Sports and Recreation Department - including sports playing fields and parks	20.0	49	1.2
National Trust - Including Heritage Land	11.8	29	0.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,621.4</b>	<b>4,007</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Source: Environment Department*

Over 4,000 acres of land are available for use by the public in Guernsey in 2003 (**Table 2.2**). The vast majority of land available for public use on the Island is administered by the Environment Department. This includes the Island's beaches, cliff paths, parks and gardens.

## 2. Environment

### Further Reading

Further reading and information on the environment of Guernsey can be obtained by contacting the following organisations:

#### **States of Guernsey, Environment Department**

PO Box 43  
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St Peter Port  
Guernsey  
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Tel: 01481 717000  
Fax: 01481 725887

#### **La Société Guernesiaise**

Candie Museum  
Candie Gardens  
St Peter Port  
Guernsey  
GY1 1UG

### 3. The Guernsey Economy

**Table 3.1: Economic Indicators - Annual % Change**

Year and Quarter	Passenger Movements	Average House Prices	Annual Inflation	Remuneration	Employed Population
2000 Q1	-4.7	7.9	3.8	7.4	1.2
2000 Q2	-1.4	12.9	4.4	9.7	1.6
2000 Q3	2.0	17.7	4.5	6.1	0.6
2000 Q4	2.1	18.3	3.9	6.2	1.1
2001 Q1	2.8	20.2	3.3	14.0	-0.4
2001 Q2	0.9	18.4	2.3	6.7	-0.3
2001 Q3	-0.7	18.2	2.6	9.0	-0.1
2001 Q4	-0.2	18.6	1.9	9.0	0.3
2002 Q1	-0.2	15.7	2.9	6.1	1.4
2002 Q2	1.1	15.3	3.3	9.0	1.4
2002 Q3	5.4	14.7	3.9	10.4	1.9
2002 Q4	6.0	11.4	4.4	8.2	1.3
2003 Q1	4.9	13.6	4.7	6.3	1.8
2003 Q2	3.3	11.2	4.3	7.2	1.0
2003 Q3	-0.6	7.7	3.3	4.8	1.9
2003 Q4	-0.2	8.2	3.9	2.0	2.3

*Source: Policy Council: Policy and Research Unit*

Economic Indicators give an indication of overall demand in the economy (**Table 3.1**). House prices and passenger movements are related to consumer expenditure rather than productive output.

### 3. The Guernsey Economy

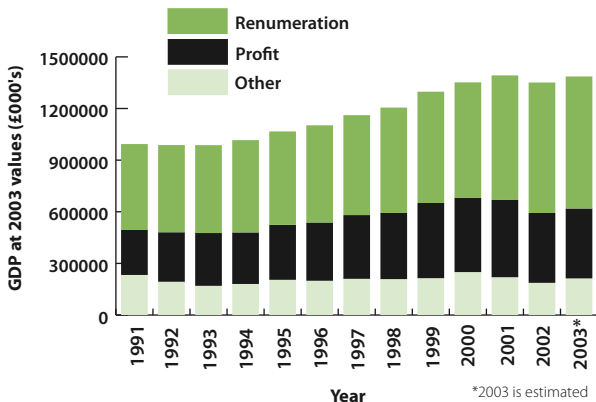
**Table 3.2: National Income (GDP and GNP)**

	GDP (£m's)	Reflated GDP (2003 Values - £ms)	Reflated Annual % Change	GNP (£m's)	Reflated GNP (2002 Values - £m's)	Reflated Annual % Change
<b>1991</b>	685	993		719	1,043	-2
<b>1992</b>	703	988	-1	734	1,031	-1
<b>1993</b>	712	897	0	747	1,036	0
<b>1994</b>	750	1,016	3	800	1,083	5
<b>1995</b>	817	1,067	5	889	1,161	7
<b>1996</b>	867	1,102	3	906	1,152	-1
<b>1997</b>	955	1,161	5	998	1,212	5
<b>1998</b>	1,024	1,205	4	1,102	1,297	7
<b>1999</b>	1,130	1,298	8	1,226	1,408	9
<b>2000</b>	1,222	1,352	4	1,304	1,442	2
<b>2001</b>	1,283	1,392	3	1,360	1,476	2
<b>2002</b>	1,300	1,351	-3	1,369	1,422	-4
<b>2003</b>	1,386	1,386	3	1,456	1,456	2

Source: Policy Council: Policy and Research Unit

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (**Table 3.2**) is the sum of Island income (wages plus profits and other local income from capital). Gross National Product (GNP) is GDP, plus the amount earned on income received by Guernsey residents and businesses from sources outside of Guernsey. Reflated GDP and GNP takes into account the effects of inflation to give an indication of the “real” growth of the economy.

**Figure 3.1: Components of Gross Domestic Product**

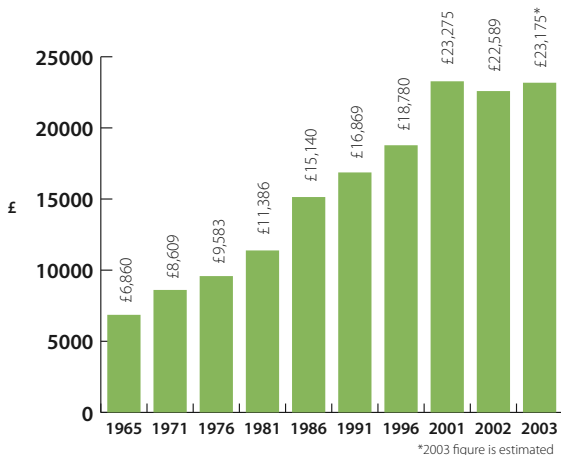


Source: Policy Council: Policy and Research Unit

GDP as measured in Guernsey is broadly the sum of income from remuneration (wages paid to employees), profits and other income from capital. The income from remuneration is the biggest contributor to GDP (£766,982,000 in 2002), with business profits contributing £406,213,000 (**Figure 3.1**). Other income (such as income from land and rental of property) provided £212,865,000 in GDP.

### 3. The Guernsey Economy

**Figure 3.2: GDP per Head of Population**



Source: Policy Council: Policy and Research Unit

Division of GDP Income by the population of the Island gives GDP per head (or GDP per capita) (**Figure 3.2**). GDP per capita can be used to compare living standards between countries. However, care must be taken when comparing GDP per capita between different countries due to methodological differences. In addition no allowance is made of the distribution of income throughout the population.



### 3. The Guernsey Economy

**Table 3.3: Remuneration - £000's at 2003 Values**

Sector	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Horticulture	12,028	11,520	10,540	9,879	9,369	8,800
Other Primary	5,239	5,492	5,102	5,003	4,977	4,708
Manufacturing	34,521	33,226	33,734	32,580	29,841	28,528
Construction	39,281	41,305	41,623	47,115	55,116	64,283
Tourism	44,197	44,721	43,632	45,360	46,337	44,739
Retail, Utilities, Distribution, Misc Services	95,103	98,920	99,069	103,935	110,673	110,769
Financial Services	209,455	224,829	235,245	261,736	269,008	263,231
Professional, Business and Personal Services	66,568	76,230	88,006	96,930	105,865	106,368
Health, Education and Public Admin	134,238	139,414	141,392	150,682	155,504	163,556
<b>Total</b>	<b>640,630</b>	<b>675,657</b>	<b>698,343</b>	<b>753,220</b>	<b>786,690</b>	<b>794,982</b>
Pensions	28,572	28,921	28,466	29,438	28,671	28,000
<b>Total less Pensions</b>	<b>612,058</b>	<b>646,736</b>	<b>669,877</b>	<b>723,782</b>	<b>758,019</b>	<b>766,982</b>

*Source: Policy Council: Policy and Research Unit*

Remuneration is the sum of wages and other benefits paid to employees (**Table 3.3**). The figures show that total remuneration in the primary industries such as Horticulture, Other Primary and Manufacturing has declined, whereas remuneration in the tertiary sector (Financial services, Professional, Business and Personal Services and Health, Education and Public Administration) has grown. It should be noted that the remuneration figures will reflect the total number of people employed in each sector, and therefore any increases in remuneration do not necessarily reflect actual increases in wages paid to individuals.

### 3. The Guernsey Economy

**Table 3.4: Profits - £000's at 2003 Values**

Sector	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Horticulture	5,567	5,233	4,514	4,221	5,326	5,637
Other Primary	5,555	5,859	5,192	5,116	5,490	5,576
Manufacturing	16,567	8,325	9,617	8,421	8,089	7,809
Construction	26,867	26,913	30,223	37,599	39,817	41,678
Tourism	17,840	16,497	16,511	18,522	19,984	20,916
Retail, Utilities, Distribution, Misc Services	50,958	52,583	51,155	55,290	58,434	59,580
Financial Services	177,098	242,315	240,143	238,770	187,380	174,824
Professional, Business and Personal Services	53,907	54,789	59,487	62,563	66,148	70,521
Health, Education and Public Admin	15,327	14,513	15,061	15,612	17,153	18,671
<b>Total</b>	<b>369,685</b>	<b>427,026</b>	<b>431,902</b>	<b>446,114</b>	<b>407,821</b>	<b>405,213</b>

Source: Policy Council: Policy and Research Unit

Profits are the sum of profits earned by companies and the self-employed (**Table 3.4**). The figures, which are calculated at 2003 values show that profits peaked in 2001 at just over £446m.

### 3. The Guernsey Economy

**Table 3.5: GDP (Factor Incomes) by Sector - £000's at 2003 Values**

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003*
Horticulture	17,595	16,753	15,054	14,100	14,695	14,438
Other Primary	10,794	11,350	10,293	10,118	10,467	10,284
Manufacturing	51,088	41,551	43,351	41,001	37,930	36,337
Construction	66,147	68,218	71,847	84,715	94,932	105,962
Tourism	62,037	61,218	60,143	63,882	66,321	65,655
Retail, Utilities, Distribution, Misc Services	146,061	151,503	150,224	159,225	169,107	170,350
Financial Services	386,552	467,144	475,387	500,506	456,388	438,055
Professional, Business and Personal Services	120,475	131,020	147,493	159,494	172,014	176,889
Health, Education and Public Admin	149,565	153,927	156,454	166,293	172,657	182,227
<b>Total Factor Incomes</b>	<b>1,010,315</b>	<b>1,102,683</b>	<b>1,130,246</b>	<b>1,199,334</b>	<b>1,194,511</b>	<b>1,200,195</b>
Pensions	28,572	28,921	28,466	29,438	28,671	28,000
<b>Total Less Pensions</b>	<b>981,743</b>	<b>1,073,762</b>	<b>1,101,780</b>	<b>1,169,896</b>	<b>1,165,840</b>	<b>1,172,195*</b>
Other Income	223,569	223,913	250,133	222,504	185,192	213,865

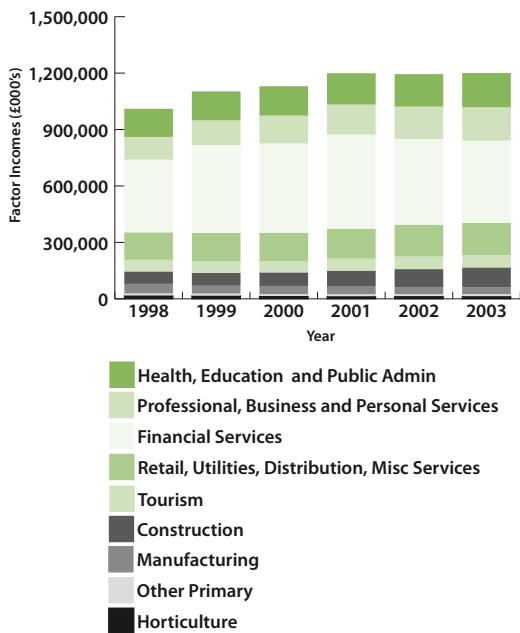
Source: Policy Council: Policy and Research Unit

\* 2003 Figures are estimated

Factor Incomes are the combination of remuneration (**Table 3.3**) and profits (**Table 3.4**) added together. Gross Domestic Product is derived by adding Other Income (which comprises of unearned income, rent and public sector trading board profits) to Factor Incomes. Pensions are deducted from the factor incomes as it is regarded as a transfer payment (**Table 3.5**).

### 3. The Guernsey Economy

**Figure 3.3: Factor Incomes by Economic Sector - £000's at 2003 Values**



Source: Policy Council: Policy and Research Unit

#### National Accounts

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

Further information on National Accounting can be found at the following address:

#### Policy Council

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## 4. Retail Prices Index

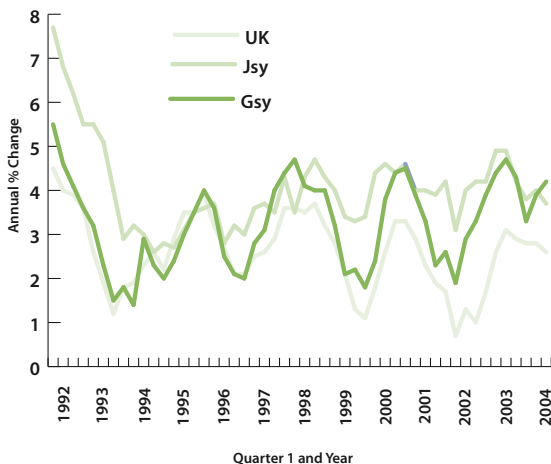
**Table 4.1: Inflation Figures for Gsy, Jsy and the UK**

		Gsy Headline	Gsy RPIX	Jsy Headline	Jsy RPIX	UK Headline	UK RPIX
2000	March	3.8	3.1	4.6	4.3	2.6	2.0
	June	4.4	3.6	4.4	4.0	3.3	2.2
	September	4.5	3.5	4.6	4.2	3.3	2.2
	December	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.4	2.9	2.0
2001	March	3.3	2.9	4.0	3.6	2.3	1.9
	June	2.3	2.7	3.9	3.8	1.9	2.4
	September	2.6	3.1	4.2	4.2	1.7	2.3
	December	1.9	2.9	3.1	3.6	0.7	1.9
2002	March	2.9	3.8	4.0	4.4	1.3	2.3
	June	3.3	3.6	4.2	4.4	1.0	1.5
	September	3.9	3.8	4.2	4.2	1.7	2.1
	December	4.4	3.8	4.9	4.5	2.9	2.7
2003	March	4.7	4.3	4.9	4.8	3.1	3.0
	June	4.3	3.8	4.2	4.6	2.9	2.8
	September	3.3	3.1	3.8	4.4	2.8	2.8
	December	3.9	3.4	4.0	4.0	2.8	2.6
2004	March	4.2	3.2	3.7	3.5	2.6	2.1

Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit

**Table 4.1** shows the annual percentage change in the Headline RPI and RPIX (which exclude mortgage interest), for Guernsey, Jersey and the UK.

Figure 4.1: Graph of Inflation for Gsy, Jsy and the UK



Source: Policy Council: Policy and Research Unit

The overall trend in the level of inflation has been somewhat cyclical (**Table 4.1 and Figure 4.1**). It can be seen that the Guernsey rate of inflation has followed the movements of the UK rate of inflation, but at a slightly higher level, although in recent quarters the Guernsey figure has diverged from the UK trend. Since September 2001 the gap between the UK and Guernsey inflation rates has steadily widened.

## 4. Retail Prices Index

**Table 4.2: 1988/99 Household Expenditure Survey**

RPI Group	Guernsey	Jersey	UK
Food	127	114	114
Alcoholic Drink	52	60	68
Tobacco	19	21	29
Housing	216	201	205
Fuel, Light and Power	41	34	29
Household Goods	79	62	71
Household Services	33	54	60
Clothing & Footwear	56	55	51
Personal Goods	49	53	43
Motoring	85	103	141
Fares/Other Travel	33	25	20
Leisure Goods	63	49	48
Leisure Services	92	116	69
Food Away from Home	55	53	52
Total	1000	1000	1000

*Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit*

The prices of goods and services in the RPI are averaged in 261 subgroups which are further represented in 14 groups of expenditure (**Table 4.2**). Each subgroup is “weighted” to reflect its overall importance in the expenditure of island households. Data on household spending patterns is obtained from the Household Expenditure Survey which is conducted every five years.



**Table 4.3: Inflation Figures for Guernsey from 1991**

Year	(Q1) March %	(Q2) June %	(Q 3) September%	(Q 4) December%
1991	8.6	8.7	6.1	5.5
1992	4.6	4.1	3.6	3.2
1993	2.3	1.5	1.8	1.4
1994	2.9	2.3	2.0	2.4
1995	3.0	3.5	4.0	3.6
1996	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.8
1997	3.1	4.0	4.4	4.7
1998	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.2
1999	2.1	2.2	1.8	2.4
2000	3.8	4.4	4.5	3.9
2001	3.3	2.3	2.6	1.9
2002	2.9	3.3	3.9	4.4
2003	4.7	4.3	3.3	3.9
2004	4.2			

*Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit*

The annual percentage changes in the RPI since 1991 are shown in **Table 4.3**. The RPI is calculated on a quarterly basis, and the figure shown refers to the percentage change compared to the same quarter one year previous.

## 4. Retail Prices Index

**Table 4.4: RPI Indices**

	March	June	September	December
1988	-	-	-	100.0
1989	102.6	104.7	107.5	109.7
1990	113.1	114.9	118.7	120.4
1991	122.8	124.9	125.9	127.0
1992	128.4	130.0	130.4	131.1
1993	131.3	132.0	132.7	132.9
1994	135.1	-	-	-
1995	103.0	103.5	104.2	104.4
1996	105.5	105.7	106.2	107.2
1997	108.8	109.9	110.9	112.3
1998	113.2	114.3	115.4	115.9
1999	-	-	-	100.0
2000	101.2	102.7	103.3	103.9
2001	104.5	105.2	106.0	105.8
2002	107.5	108.6	110.1	110.5
2003	112.6	113.3	113.8	114.8
2004	117.4			

*Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit*

RPI Indices are used to calculate changes in prices over time (**Table 4.4**). To obtain the percentage change between two dates, use the following formula: take the latest value and subtract the previous value. Divide this number by the previous value and multiply by 100 to get a percentage figure.

**Table 4.5: Reflation Factors**

	2000	2001	2002	2003
1983	2.23	2.27	2.37	2.46
1984	2.08	2.12	2.22	2.30
1985	1.96	2.00	2.09	2.17
1986	1.89	1.92	2.01	2.09
1987	1.78	1.82	1.90	1.97
1988	1.67	1.70	1.77	1.84
1989	1.52	1.55	1.62	1.68
1990	1.38	1.41	1.47	1.53
1991	1.31	1.34	1.40	1.45
1992	1.27	1.29	1.35	1.40
1993	1.25	1.28	1.33	1.39
1994	1.22	1.25	1.30	1.35
1995	1.18	1.20	1.26	1.31
1996	1.15	1.17	1.22	1.27
1997	1.10	1.12	1.17	1.21
1998	1.06	1.08	1.13	1.18
1999	1.04	1.06	1.11	1.15
2000	1.00	1.02	1.06	1.11
2001		1.00	1.04	1.09
2002			1.00	1.04
2003				1.00

Reflation factors are used to convert values to current day prices (**Table 4.5**).

The effect of inflation is to erode the purchasing power of the pound, such that what could be purchased for say £1 in 1980 will be more than could be purchased for £1 today.

Example: If you want to convert prices into 2001 values, use the 2001 column and multiply by the appropriate value in each year. So £100 in 1991 is equivalent to  $£100 \times 1.34 = £134$ .

You can also work the other way around - so to find out what £100 in 2001 would have been worth in 1991 divide by the reflation factor, rather than multiply - in this case: £100 in 2001, divided by 1.34 = £74.63 in 1991.

Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit

## 4. Retail Prices Index

### Further Reading

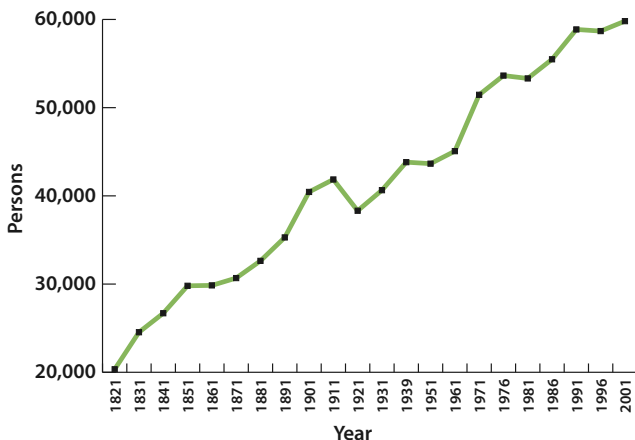
#### Retail Prices Index

The Guernsey Retail Prices Index (GRPI) is compiled by the Policy and Research Unit of the Policy Council. It is produced four times a year in April, July, October and January reflecting each quarter.

Further information on the GRPI can be found at the following address:

Policy Council  
Policy and Research Unit  
PO Box 43  
Sir Charles Frossard House  
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GY1 1FH

Tel: 01481 717000  
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Website: [www.gov.gg](http://www.gov.gg)

**Figure 5.1: Guernsey Population Growth, 1821 to 2001**

*Source: Policy Council: Policy and Research Unit*

A Census of Population has been held every 10 years since 1821 and every 5 years since 1971. The Census is a count of all households and people living within the Islands of Guernsey, Herm and Jethou. A Census for Alderney is also carried out at the same time as the Guernsey Census.

59,807 people lived in the Islands of Guernsey, Herm and Jethou according to the results of the latest Census held in April 2001. This was the highest population ever recorded in the Island (**Figure 5.1 and Table 5.1**), and was 1,126 more than in the previous Census held in 1996.

## 5. Population

**Table 5.1: Guernsey Population Growth**

Year	Males	Females	Persons	Change	Natural Increase	Migration
1821	9,327	11,012	20,339	-	-	-
1831	11,254	13,286	24,540	4,201	-	-
1841	12,113	14,580	26,693	2,153	-	-
1851	13,878	15,928	29,806	3,113	-	-
1861	13,985	15,865	29,850	44	-	-
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	1,314	-
1971	24,792	26,666	51,458	6,390	874	-
1976	25,909	27,728	53,637	2,179	438	1,741
1981	25,701	27,612	53,313	-324	98	-422
1986	26,867	28,615	55,482	2,169	31	2,138
1991	28,297	30,570	58,867	3,385	484	2,901
1996	28,244	30,437	58,681	-186	448	-635
2001	29,138	30,669	59,807	1,126	479	647

Source: Policy Council: Policy and Research Unit

**Table 5.2: Guernsey's Resident and Non-Resident Population**

Year	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001
Residents Present (a)	51,447	51,407	53,170	56,149	55,677	56,223
Residents Absent (b)	2,190	1,906	2,312	2,718	3,004	3,584
Residents Population (a+b)	53,637	53,313	55,482	58,867	58,681	59,807

Source: Policy Council: Policy and Research Unit

**Table 5.3: Population of Guernsey's Parishes**

Parish	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001
Castel	7,309	7,727	8,260	9,068	8,922	8,975
Forest	1,383	1,288	1,293	1,386	1,423	1,549
St Andrew	2,295	2,230	2,281	2,357	2,342	2,409
St Martin	6,072	5,842	5,876	6,082	6,082	6,267
St Peter Port	16,279	15,587	16,085	16,648	16,194	16,488
St Pierre du Bois	1,934	2,018	2,057	2,242	2,151	2,188
St Sampson	6,802	6,947	7,475	8,045	8,540	8,592
St Saviour	2,321	2,432	2,404	2,419	2,469	2,696
Torteval	914	881	926	976	954	973
Vale	8,251	8,316	8,764	9,530	9,504	9,573
Herm and Jethou	77	45	61	114	100	97
<b>Total</b>	<b>53,637</b>	<b>53,313</b>	<b>55,482</b>	<b>58,867</b>	<b>58,681</b>	<b>59,807</b>

Source: Policy Council: Policy and Research Unit, 2001 Census

## 5. Population

**Table 5.4: Age and Sex of Population in 2001 - Aged 0 to 41 Years**

Age	Male	Female	Total
0	304	308	612
1	336	315	651
2	338	282	620
3	327	331	658
4	325	310	635
5	327	306	633
6	344	325	669
7	366	340	706
8	366	341	707
9	395	342	737
10	372	390	762
11	371	380	751
12	379	345	724
13	355	347	702
14	362	371	733
15	339	337	676
16	364	321	685
17	377	337	714
18	358	358	716
19	420	333	753
20	380	381	761

Age	Male	Female	Total
21	361	403	764
22	369	381	750
23	333	363	696
24	342	365	707
25	351	357	708
26	397	404	801
27	387	400	787
28	446	406	852
29	395	453	848
30	443	500	943
31	424	494	918
32	449	460	909
33	420	489	909
34	453	508	961
35	482	447	929
36	487	482	969
37	472	523	995
38	480	476	956
39	461	475	936
40	446	472	918
41	422	460	882

Source: Policy Council: Policy and Research Unit, 2001 Census



**Table 5.5: Age and Sex of Population in 2001 - Aged 42 to 83 Years**

Age	Male	Female	Total	Age	Male	Female	Total
42	459	477	936	63	329	285	614
43	427	458	885	64	291	313	604
44	428	417	845	65	275	264	539
45	425	391	816	66	245	278	523
46	417	370	787	67	258	263	521
47	423	419	842	68	232	277	509
48	393	420	813	69	242	257	499
49	414	396	810	70	245	294	539
50	398	429	827	71	225	267	492
51	441	462	903	72	207	241	448
52	414	442	856	73	188	250	438
53	461	445	906	74	177	247	424
54	590	538	1,128	75	177	228	405
55	362	378	740	76	167	240	407
56	363	341	704	77	184	237	421
57	358	343	701	78	143	198	341
58	279	309	588	79	135	219	354
59	293	265	558	80	128	218	346
60	280	272	552	81	130	218	348
61	307	335	642	82	71	115	186
62	337	304	641	83	78	136	214

Source: Policy Council: Policy and Research Unit, 2001 Census

## 5. Population

**Table 5.6: Age and Sex of Population in 2001 - Aged 84 Years and Over**

Age	Male	Female	Total
<b>84</b>	56	132	188
<b>85</b>	62	138	200
<b>86</b>	61	117	178
<b>87</b>	57	103	160
<b>88</b>	49	102	151
<b>89</b>	35	77	112
<b>90</b>	26	74	100
<b>91</b>	27	55	82
<b>92</b>	14	53	67
<b>93</b>	3	41	44
<b>94</b>	7	25	32
<b>95</b>	10	29	39
<b>96</b>	2	19	21
<b>97</b>	4	8	12
<b>98</b>	2	14	16
<b>99+</b>	2	8	10

Source: Policy Council: Policy and Research Unit, 2001 Census

**Table 5.7: Age and Sex Distribution**

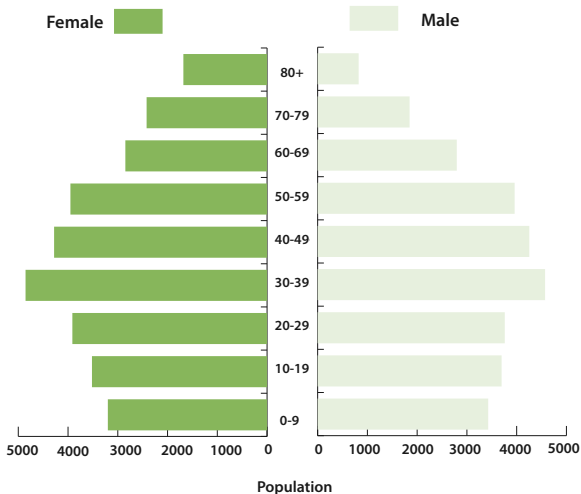
Age Range	Numbers			Percent of Age Group		Percent of Total Population	
	Male	Female	Total	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %
<b>0-9</b>	3,428	3,200	6,628	51.7	48.3	11.8	10.4
<b>10-19</b>	3,697	3,519	7,216	51.2	48.8	12.7	11.5
<b>20-29</b>	3,761	3,913	7,674	49.0	51.0	12.9	12.8
<b>30-39</b>	4,571	4,854	9,425	48.5	51.5	15.7	15.8
<b>40-49</b>	4,254	4,280	8,534	49.8	50.2	14.6	14.0
<b>50-59</b>	3,959	3,952	7,911	50.0	50.0	13.6	12.9
<b>60-69</b>	2,796	2,848	5,644	49.5	50.5	9.6	9.3
<b>70-79</b>	1,848	2,421	4,269	43.3	56.7	6.3	7.9
<b>80+</b>	824	1,682	2,506	32.9	67.1	2.8	5.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,138</b>	<b>30,669</b>	<b>59,807</b>	<b>48.7</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Source: Policy Council: Policy and Research Unit, 2001 Census*

The 2001 Census showed that the population was split between 29,138 males and 30,669 females (**Table 5.7**). This equates to males accounting for 48.7% of the population and females 51.3%. The difference of 1,531 is mostly due to females living longer than males.

## 5. Population

**Figure 5.2: Age and Sex Distribution by Age Bands**



Source: Policy Council: Policy and Research Unit, 2001 Census

The age structure of the population (**Figure 5.2**) shows the bulge in the age ranges 30 - 39, 40 - 49 and 50 - 59. From age 60, mortality begins to affect the population. There were fewer children in the 0-9 age range in the 2001 Census than in the 1996 Census, highlighting a falling birth rate.

**Table 5.8: Immigration and Emigration**

Census	Immigration	Net Migration	Emigration
<b>1981</b>	5,902	-422	6,324
<b>1986</b>	6,854	+2,138	4,716
<b>1991</b>	7,695	+2,901	4,794
<b>1996</b>	6,259	-634	6,893
<b>2001</b>	6,902	+647	6,255

Source: Policy Council: Policy and Research Unit, Census

Immigration and emigration over the last inter-censal period (1996 to 2001) has been high (**Table 5.8**), but they have largely balanced each other out. The 6,902 immigrants make up 12% of the population. The change in immigration is mainly due to the non Guernsey-born rather than the Guernsey-born (**Table 5.9**).

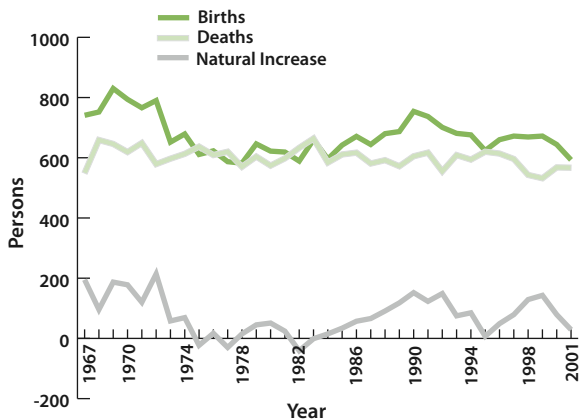
**Table 5.9: Immigration of non Guernsey-born**

Census	Returning Guernsey-born	Non Guernsey-born	Total
<b>1986</b>	1,055	5,799	6,854
<b>1991</b>	966	6,729	7,695
<b>1996</b>	979	5,280	6,259
<b>2001</b>	660	6,242	6,902

Source: Policy Council: Policy and Research Unit, Census

## 5. Population

**Figure 5.3: Births, Deaths and Natural Increase**



Source: Policy Council: Policy and Research Unit

Births and deaths on the Island are recorded by the States Greffe and collated by the Director of Public Health (**Figure 5.3**). The Natural Increase is the difference between births and deaths. In some years when deaths exceed births, this "increase" can be a negative number. The baby boom in the 1960's can be discerned, followed by a decline in the number of births in the 1970's and early 1980's. The increase in births observed in the late 1980's and early 1990's is a result of the children born in the 1960's reaching child bearing age.

Table 5.10: Marital Status

		1991	1996	2001
<b>Single</b>	Never Married	23,588	23,934	24,932
	Divorced	2,525	3,024	3,482
	Widowed	4,254	3,991	3,681
<b>Total Single</b>		<b>30,367</b>	<b>30,949</b>	<b>32,095</b>
<b>Married</b>	First Marriage	24,131	22,538	23,530
	Re-married	3,787	4,062	3,335
	Separated	582	1,132	847
<b>Total Married</b>		<b>28,500</b>	<b>27,732</b>	<b>27,712</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>58,867</b>	<b>58,681</b>	<b>59,807</b>

Source: Policy Council: Policy and Research Unit

Recent census results have shown a trend away from marriage (**Table 5.10**). The number of single people increased from 30,367 in 1991 to 32,095 in 2001. At the same time the number of people who were married fell from 28,500 in 1991 to 27,712 in 2001. There was a large increase (38%) in the number of people who were divorced.

## 5. Population

### Further Reading

#### Population

The main source of information on the Island's population is from the quinquennial Census. The last one was held on 29th April, 2001.

A detailed analysis of the 2001 Census can be found by reading the 2001 Guernsey Census Report. This is available from the address below or can be downloaded from [www.gov.gg](http://www.gov.gg)

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



**Table 6.1: Economically Active by Work Status - Numbers**

	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001
<b>Employed</b>	20,999	22,212	23,282	26,017	26,691	28,139
<b>Self Employed (employing others)</b>	1,882	1,821	1,738	1,950	1,882	1,979
<b>Self Employed (not employing others)</b>	2,696	2,371	2,669	2,195	2,120	2,175
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,577</b>	<b>26,404</b>	<b>27,689</b>	<b>30,162</b>	<b>30,693</b>	<b>32,293</b>

Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit, Census

**Table 6.2: Economically Active by Work Status - Percentages**

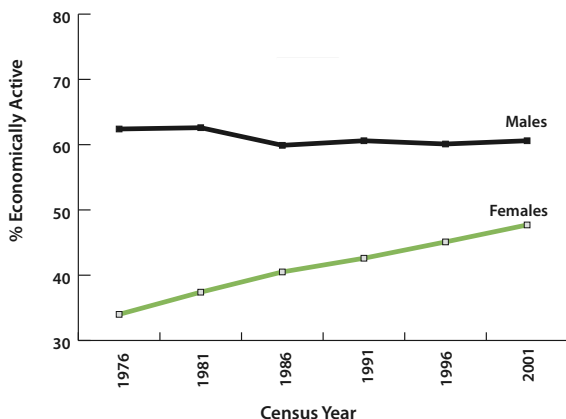
	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001
<b>Employed</b>	82.1%	84.1%	84.1%	86.2%	87.0%	87.2%
<b>Self Employed (employing others)</b>	7.4%	6.9%	6.3%	6.5%	6.1%	6.1%
<b>Self Employed (not employing others)</b>	10.5%	9.0%	9.6%	7.3%	6.9%	6.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit, Census

As the economy has developed in recent years, there has been a movement towards being employed as an employee. In the 2001 Census this accounted for 87.2% of economic activity, compared to 82.1% in 1976 (**Tables 6.1 and 6.2**).

## 6. Labour

**Figure 6.1: Percentage of Males and Females Economically Active**

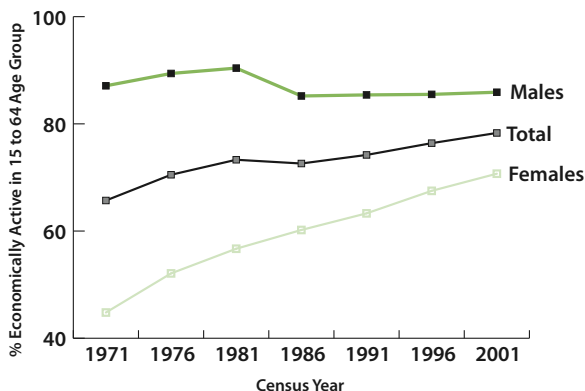


	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001
<b>Males</b>	62%	63%	60%	61%	60%	61%
<b>Females</b>	34%	37%	41%	43%	45%	48%

Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit, Census

Economic activity amongst all females in the population has increased from 34% in 1976 to 48% in 2001. At the same time male economic activity has remained virtually unchanged in percentage terms (**Figure 6.1**).

Figure 6.2: Economic Activity in the 15-64 Age Group



Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit, Census

The percentage of males who are economically active in the 15 to 64 age group, peaked in 1981 (**Figure 6.2**). Since then it has remained at between 85 and 86 percent. In contrast the percentage of women who are economically active in this age group has grown from 45% in 1971 to 71% in 2001. In total, over 78% of those aged between 15 and 64 are in employment.

## 6. Labour

**Table 6.3: Males and Females Economically Active by Age Band**

2001 Census Age Band	Males (Percentage)	Females (Percentage)
15-19	43.2	33.9
20-24	81.1	75.4
25-29	95.2	85.8
30-34	96.1	80.6
35-39	96.2	76.2
40-44	95.4	80.9
45-49	94.2	78.9
50-54	91.4	73.5
55-59	85.9	61.9
60-64	68.5	40.3
65-69	25.4	14.8
70-74	11.9	7.2
75-79	7.1	2.5
80-84	3.5	1.3
85-89	3.8	0.9
90-94	1.3	0.8
95-99	0.0	0.0
100+	0.0	0.0

Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit, Census

Peak economic activity occurs in the age ranges 25 to 54, especially for males, where over 90% are in employment (**Table 6.3**). Before the age of 25, further education is a factor, and over the age of 55, retirement starts to play a greater part with relatively few people in employment over the age of 70.

**Table 6.4: Economic Activity by Work Status and Gender**

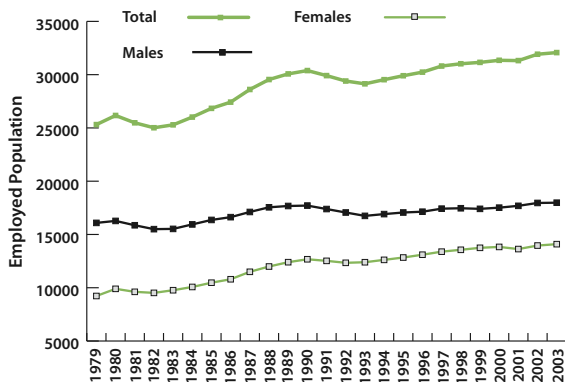
	Male	Female	Total
Working for an Employer	14,480	13,659	28,139
Self Employed, Employing Others	1,553	426	1,979
Self Employed, Not Employing Others	1,637	538	2,175
<b>Economically Active</b>	<b>17,670</b>	<b>14,623</b>	<b>32,293</b>
Unemployed	214	124	338
At School in Guernsey	4,521	4,447	8,968
At School/Further Education Off the Island	596	554	1,150
Retired	3,867	4,586	8,453
Unable to Work	486	464	950
Otherwise at Home (e.g Looking After Family)	1,784	5,871	7,655
<b>Economically Inactive</b>	<b>11,468</b>	<b>16,046</b>	<b>27,514</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,138</b>	<b>30,669</b>	<b>59,807</b>

Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit, 2001 Census

Over half of the population (32,293 persons or 54%) are actively employed, whether they are working as an employee or are self employed (**Table 6.4**). 58% of the economically inactive population are female.

## 6. Labour

**Figure 6.3: Employed Persons at September of Each Year**



	Male	Female	Total
<b>2000</b>	17,516	13,831	31,347
<b>2001</b>	17,688	13,631	31,319
<b>2002</b>	17,958	13,960	31,918
<b>2003</b>	17,981	14,090	32,071

Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit, Census

**Figure 6.3** shows the number of people employed in Guernsey as at September of each year. These figures are taken from the Social Security contribution records, and will differ slightly from those collected by the Census. The graph shows that there are now nearly 32,000 people in employment (employed or self employed). Since 1979 the number of females employed has been increasing steadily. However, male employment has not increased by the same amount.

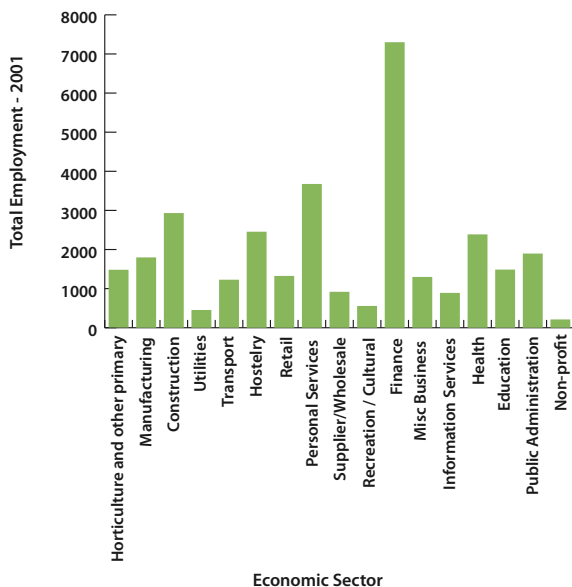
**Table 6.5: Censal Employment by Economic Sector**

	<b>1986</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>2001</b>
Horticulture and Other Primary	2,440	2,366	1,893	1,476
Manufacturing	2,309	1,893	2,084	1,798
Construction	2,578	3,171	2,676	2,932
Utilities	387	477	447	454
Transport	1,342	1,369	1,260	1,228
Hostelry	2,131	2,556	2,502	2,455
Selling	4,622	4,858		
Supplier/Wholesale			882	1,325
Retail			3,658	3,676
Personal Services	1,102	980	911	919
Recreation / Cultural	244	425	539	557
Finance	3,464	4,743	5,928	7,300
Misc Business	892	1,075	1,455	1,299
Information Services	515	651	768	891
Health	1,664	1,980	2,257	2,387
Education	1,090	1,296	1,280	1,487
Public Administration	2,193	1,924	1,908	1,897
Non-Profit	91	152	245	212
Unknown	625	246	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,689</b>	<b>30,162</b>	<b>30,693</b>	<b>32,293</b>

Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit, Census

## 6. Labour

**Figure 6.4: Censal Employment by Economic Sector - Graph**



Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit, 2001 Census

Since 1986, employment in service industries, notably, Finance, Recreation, Miscellaneous Business, Health and Education have increased ([Table 6.5](#)). Finance was the sector with the most employees in 2001 (7,300) ([Figure 6.4](#)).



Table 6.6: Unemployment (Claimants)

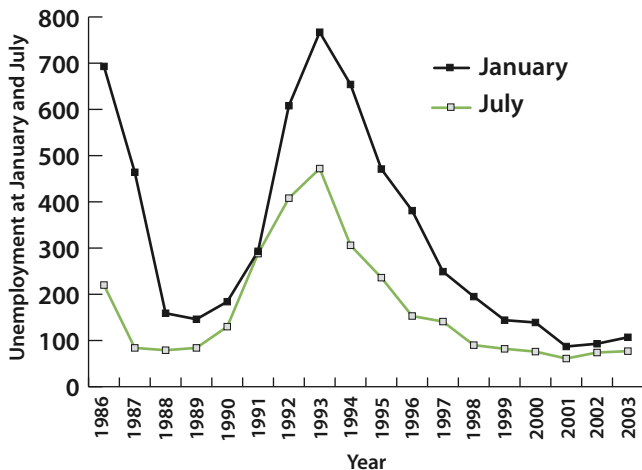
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>January</b>	249	195	144	139	87	93	107
<b>February</b>	215	141	111	130	71	86	101
<b>March</b>	169	115	105	117	66	76	95
<b>April</b>	152	92	99	92	51	82	104
<b>May</b>	135	81	64	69	53	81	80
<b>June</b>	131	73	65	76	60	55	74
<b>July</b>	141	90	82	76	61	74	77
<b>August</b>	117	67	81	66	69	76	86
<b>September</b>	122	73	86	79	71	78	75
<b>October</b>	133	69	80	76	81	76	88
<b>November</b>	144	82	108	90	85	83	125
<b>December</b>	154	130	111	82	78	103	116

Source: Social Security Department

The level of unemployment (**Table 6.6**) comprises the number of people claiming benefit from the Guernsey Social Security Authority. This number is very low (in recent years below 100) when compared to the number of people in employment (nearly 32,000) (**Figure 6.3**).

## 6. Labour

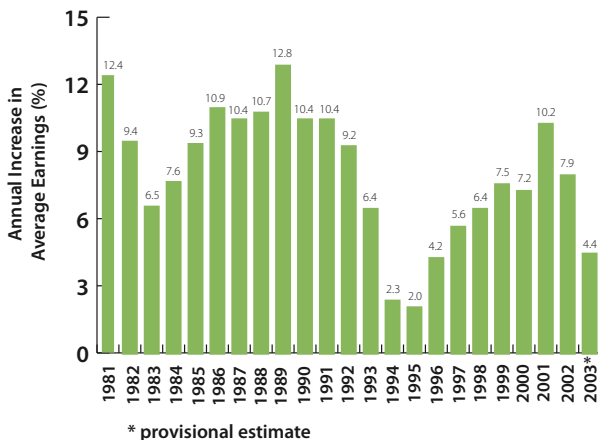
**Figure 6.5: Unemployment and Seasonal Variations**



Source: Social Security Department

Unemployment in Guernsey can be seen to be seasonal, with greater numbers recorded in the winter months when there are fewer seasonal vacancies available (**Figure 6.5**). However, between 2001 and 2003, the difference is much less. The last peak in unemployment was during the early 1990's. Since then unemployment rates have fallen to a very low level.

Figure 6.6: Annual Increase in Average Earnings



Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit

The annual percentage increase in average earnings is shown in **(Figure 6.6)**. Average earnings are calculated by dividing total remuneration (wages and bonuses paid to employees) by the number of full time equivalent employees.

*Please note: The methodology for calculating the average earnings index is under development.*

## 6. Labour

**Table 6.7: Guernsey Average Earnings: 1989 to 2003**

	Nominal Average Earnings	Average Earnings (2 Year Moving Average)	2 Year Moving Average - Annual Percentage Change
<b>1989</b>	£12,060		
<b>1990</b>	£13,455	£12,758	
<b>1991</b>	£14,713	£14,084	10.4
<b>1992</b>	£16,044	£15,379	9.2
<b>1993</b>	£16,668	£16,356	6.4
<b>1994</b>	£16,808	£16,738	2.3
<b>1995</b>	£17,347	£17,078	2.0
<b>1996</b>	£18,259	£17,803	4.2
<b>1997</b>	£19,337	£18,798	5.6
<b>1998</b>	£20,661	£19,999	6.4
<b>1999</b>	£22,343	£21,502	7.5
<b>2000</b>	£23,737	£23,040	7.2
<b>2001</b>	£27,059	£25,398	10.2
<b>2002</b>	£27,753	£27,406	7.9
<b>2003</b>	£29,453	£28,603	4.4

Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit

**Table 6.7** gives the nominal annual earnings figure and a 2 year moving average. The 2 year moving average is used to calculate the annual percentage change in average earnings, and is used to smooth out any annual fluctuations.

*Please note: The methodology for calculating the average earnings index is currently under review*

**Table 6.8: Average Earnings by Economic Sector for 2003**

	Nominal Average Earnings
Horticulture	£15,654
Other Primary	£18,526
Manufacturing	£23,064
Construction	£25,424
Utilities	£32,207
Transport	£26,135
Hostelry	£14,990
Supplier/Wholesale	£27,508
Retail	£22,301
Personal Services	£19,740
Recreation/Culture	£20,349
Finance	£38,308
Business Services	£41,465
Information Handling	£37,105
Health	£21,797
Education	£32,812
Public Administration	£32,909
Non-profit	£21,661
<b>All Sectors</b>	<b>£29,453</b>

Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit

**Table 6.8** gives the breakdown in annual earnings by economic sector. It should be appreciated that there will be **significant variations** in earnings within each economic sector due to the many different professions and job types within each sector.

## 6. Labour

### Further Reading

#### Labour

Information on the labour market is derived from either the results of the 2001 Guernsey Census, or from data supplied by the Social Security Department.

Further information on the Census and labour market statistics can be found by contacting the Policy and Research Unit 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 717012

Fax: 01481 717157

E-mail: [policy.research@gov.gg](mailto:policy.research@gov.gg)

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

**Table 7.1: Occupied Private Households and Dwellings, 1991 to 2001**

Parish	Occupied Private Households			Occupied Dwellings		
	1991	1996	2001	1991	1996	2001
Castel	3,044	3,092	3,190	2,925	2,998	3,068
Forest	483	508	536	443	483	515
St Andrew	790	819	855	733	797	824
St Martin	2,096	2,172	2,254	1,993	2,096	2,170
St Peter Port	6,505	6,504	6,767	4,932	5,370	5,513
St Pierre du Bois	739	748	786	696	729	752
St Sampson	2,976	3,252	3,313	2,679	3,091	3,151
St Saviour	855	923	1,020	794	886	950
Torteval	345	366	366	329	348	343
Vale	3,363	3,454	3,559	3,136	3,352	3,433
Herm and Jethou	19	24	18	19	23	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,215</b>	<b>21,862</b>	<b>22,664</b>	<b>18,679</b>	<b>20,173</b>	<b>20,737</b>

Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit, Census

As at 2001, the year of the last Census, there were 22,664 occupied private households in Guernsey, Herm and Jethou (**Table 7.1**). The number of dwellings is less than the number of households, since some dwellings contain more than one household (e.g. flats). Compared to 1996 there were increases in the number of private households in all parishes except Torteval, which remained the same.

## 7. Housing

**Table 7.2: Private Households per sq km and Density, 1991 to 2001**

Parish	Occupied Private Households per sq km			Number of Persons per Private Household (Density)		
	1991	1996	2001	1991	1996	2001
Castel	301	306	316	2.80	2.72	2.63
Forest	115	121	128	2.69	2.55	2.58
St Andrew	180	186	194	2.82	2.68	2.70
St Martin	287	298	309	2.61	2.54	2.56
St Peter Port	1,001	1,001	1,041	2.39	2.35	2.29
St Pierre du Bois	119	121	127	2.85	2.74	2.67
St Sampson	496	542	552	2.61	2.56	2.52
St Saviour	138	149	165	2.77	2.62	2.58
Torteval	111	118	118	2.74	2.54	2.60
Vale	382	393	404	2.72	2.67	2.62
<b>All Island</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>2.61</b>	<b>2.55</b>	<b>2.51</b>

Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit, Census

The trend in the average number of persons per private household (household density) has continued downwards and household average in 2001 was 2.51 compared to 2.61 in 1991 (**Table 7.2**). This means that there are now more households on the Island than previously. This is borne out by the fact that the number of occupied private households per sq. km has increased from 338 in 1991, to 359 in 2001. The parish with the highest number of households per sq. km is St Peter Port (1,041), which in contrast has the lowest density of persons per household at 2.29 in 2001.



Table 7.3: Tenure of Private Households

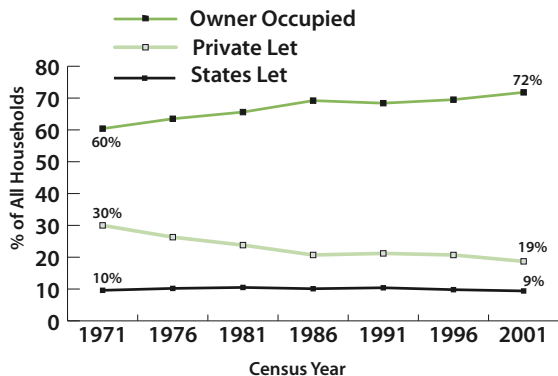
	Owner Occupied		Private Let		States Let	All		Total
	Local	Open	Local	Open	Total	Local	Open	All
1971	9,926		4,935		1,585	16,446		16,446
1976	11,518		4,768		1,841	18,127		18,127
1981	12,280		4,455		1,972	18,707		18,707
1986	12,229	1,377	4,072		1,982	18,283		19,660
1991	13,230	1,286	4,002	489	2,208	19,440	1,775	21,215
1996	13,974	1,231	4,095	421	2,141	20,210	1,652	21,862
2001	14,849	1,426	3,904	344	2,141	20,894	1,770	22,664

Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit, Census

Of the 22,664 occupied private households recorded in the 2001 Census, over 16,000 (72% of the total) were owner occupied (**Table 7.3**). This is a very high level of owner occupation when compared to Jersey (51%), but is comparable, albeit slightly higher than the UK rate of 68%. The amount of Open Market accommodation available on the Island is fixed and has not really changed from 1991.

## 7. Housing

**Figure 7.1: Tenure of Households by Percentage - 1971 to 2001**



Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit, Census

When the tenure of Private Households is examined in percentage terms (**Figure 7.1**), the long term trend in the shift towards owner occupied housing and away from rented housing can be seen. The rate of owner occupation has increased from 60% in 1971, to 72% in 2001, whereas the percentage of households that are renting has fallen from 30% to 19%. The States rental sector has stayed much the same at around 10% of households.

**Table 7.4: Occupied Private Households and Dwelling - 1991 to 2001**

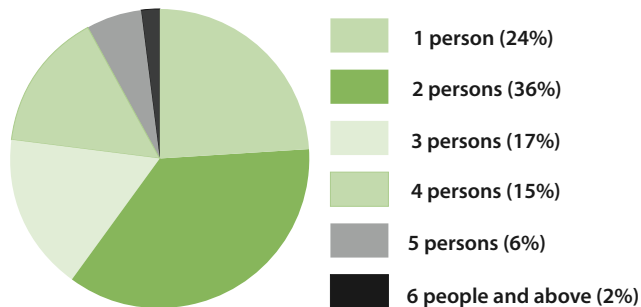
Household Type	1991	1996	2001
One person under 65	2,275	2,506	2,905
One person aged 65 and over	2,366	2,413	2,522
Single parent	683	829	841
Single parent plus adult child	888	843	618
Couple living alone	6,016	6,481	6,837
Couple with children under 18	5,470	5,506	5,187
Couple with children over 18	2,307	2,243	1,781
Other	1,210	1,041	1,973
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,215</b>	<b>21,862</b>	<b>22,664</b>

Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit, Census

Of the 22,664 households in Guernsey, Herm and Jethou, the majority are occupied by more than one person, whether they be couples living alone, or couples with children (**Table 7.4**). However, there is a growing trend towards single person households.

## 7. Housing

**Figure 7.2: Distribution of Persons per Household**



*Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit, 2001 Census*

Nearly a quarter of all households are people living alone (**Figure 7.2**). In recent years the trend has been for an increase in households of a smaller size - in 1986, 20% of households were one person households.

In contrast to this, only 8% of households comprise of five or more persons. Again the trend in recent years has been towards smaller households.

Table 7.5: Guernsey House Prices

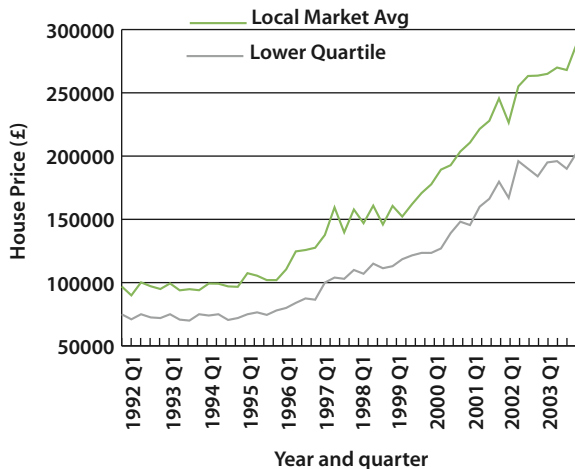
Year	Quarter	Local Market Average (£)	Local Market Lower Quartile (£)	Open Market Average (£)
1999	Q1	160,624	113,000	737,611
	Q2	152,202	118,500	605,079
	Q3	161,909	121,500	565,250
	Q4	170,812	123,500	581,578
2000	Q1	177,707	123,500	529,750
	Q2	189,292	127,000	538,350
	Q3	192,799	139,100	548,802
	Q4	203,616	148,150	602,859
2001	Q1	210,664	145,500	890,783
	Q2	221,445	160,000	525,565
	Q3	227,900	166,250	519,956
	Q4	245,533	179,750	465,708
2002	Q1	226,488	167,000	769,869
	Q2	255,116	196,000	624,598
	Q3	263,299	190,000	611,393
	Q4	263,585	184,000	559,209
2003	Q1	264,992	195,000	689,250
	Q2	269,997	196,000	628,503
	Q3	268,041	190,000	688,500
	Q4	288,105	202,350	808,865

Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit

The lower quartile is the lowest 25% of total transactions sorted in order of price, i.e. lowest price to highest price. The “lower quartile” price is the top price of this range (**Table 7.5**).

## 7. Housing

**Figure 7.3: Local Market House Prices**



Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit

Local market house prices have increased by 9.3% over the last year (quarter 4, 2002, to quarter 4, 2003) (**Figure 7.3 and Table 7.5**). The Guernsey House Price Index is based on the quarterly transaction of houses and flats. The transactions are recorded through the property conveyances held by the States Greffe.

Table 7.6: Housing Licences

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Essential Employment:</b>					
Finance Sector	337	316	321	318	339
Tourism/Catering	133	140	148	155	163
Education	114	119	133	144	159
Health	146	166	162	187	213
General Public Services	50	51	62	87	88
General Industry	168	174	180	188	200
Total	948	966	1,006	1,079	1,162
<b>Other Licences (Compassionate):</b>					
Marriage Breakdown	159	173	169	170	168
Other Compassionate	413	388	380	392	401
Total	572	561	549	562	569
<b>Other Licences ("En Famille"):</b>					
"En Famille"	968	981	931	955	1,009
Nursing Homes	55	50	40	38	37
Total	1,023	1,031	971	993	1,046
<b>Short-Term Licences:</b>					
Tourism	620	526	503	551	510
Horticulture	269	260	269	272	259
Other Industries	258	286	445	609	750
Not Employment Related	12	15	14	12	10
Total	1,159	1,087	1,231	1,444	1,529
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3,702</b>	<b>3,645</b>	<b>3,757</b>	<b>4,078</b>	<b>4,306</b>

Source: Housing Department

## 7. Housing

### Further Reading

#### Households, Household Type and Household Tenure

Information on households is derived from the results of the 2001 Guernsey Census. Further information on the Census and the House Price Index can be found by contacting the Policy and Research Unit at the address given below.

#### Guernsey House Price Index (GHPI)

The Guernsey House Price Index (GHPI) is produced by the Policy and Research Unit using data on property transactions held by the States Greffe. Further details about the calculation of the index can be obtained from the Policy and Research Unit.

#### Housing Licences

The issue of Housing Licences is governed by the Housing Department, whose address is given below:

#### Policy Council

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

Tel: 01481 717000  
Fax: 01481 717157  
E-mail: [policy.research@gov.gg](mailto:policy.research@gov.gg)  
Website: [www.gov.gg](http://www.gov.gg)

#### 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)



Table 8.1: Passenger Movements

Year	Movements by Mode of Transport (000's)			Movements by Region (000's)		
	Air	Sea	Total	UK	CI	Continental
1986	674	360	1,034	625	327	82
1987	773	307	1,080	671	335	74
1988	825	314	1,139	707	358	74
1989	867	387	1,254	784	394	76
1990	863	372	1,235	766	408	61
1991	748	347	1,095	663	318	114
1992	755	317	1,072	642	322	108
1993	732	362	1,094	647	329	118
1994	790	326	1,116	667	334	115
1995	808	329	1,137	701	335	101
1996	846	361	1,207	764	328	115
1997	871	332	1,203	774	312	117
1998	891	358	1,249	802	311	136
1999	859	346	1,205	772	293	140
2000	884	346	1,230	797	286	147
2001	863	365	1,228	813	332	82
2002	838	464	1,302	820	326	155
2003	866	432	1,298	865	327	107

Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit

Total passenger movements peaked at 1,249,000 in 1998 and gradually declined until rising to 1,302,000 in 2002 (**Table 8.1**). The figure of 1,298,000 movements in 2003 is only just below this peak.

# 8. Travel and Tourism

Figure 8.1: Main Year Round Air Routes



Figure 8.2: Main Year Round Sea Routes



**Table 8.2: Passenger Movements by Air: 1989 to 2003**

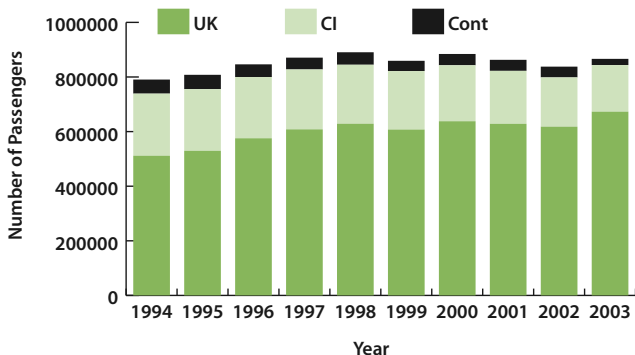
	1989	1996	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Jan</b>	40,449	41,816	45,489	47,723	50,175	49,592	50,251
<b>Feb</b>	42,288	47,459	49,319	53,931	53,110	51,827	55,182
<b>Mar</b>	64,124	62,028	64,158	64,791	64,986	67,087	62,420
<b>Apr</b>	69,799	72,611	74,836	74,627	76,867	69,885	74,753
<b>May</b>	84,331	84,006	86,770	80,892	81,217	77,585	78,443
<b>Jun</b>	85,508	86,022	83,192	83,541	82,967	78,556	78,842
<b>Jul</b>	91,197	86,320	90,685	91,207	86,022	78,160	84,261
<b>Aug</b>	101,740	97,396	102,304	98,306	92,427	88,238	90,470
<b>Sep</b>	98,158	86,432	92,896	90,119	82,655	80,388	80,992
<b>Oct</b>	87,721	72,793	80,219	78,021	73,324	74,252	77,078
<b>Nov</b>	52,635	57,102	62,080	61,962	61,379	62,999	68,668
<b>Dec</b>	49,455	52,317	58,597	59,164	57,726	59,347	65,030
<b>Total</b>	<b>867,405</b>	<b>846,302</b>	<b>890,545</b>	<b>884,284</b>	<b>862,855</b>	<b>837,916</b>	<b>866,390</b>

*Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit*

Passenger movements by air peaked at over 890,000 in 1998, and since then declined to just under 838,000 in 2002, but have increased again in 2003 to over 866,000 movements (**Table 8.2 and Figure 8.3**). August is the peak month for travel, with over 90,000 movements in 2003. This contrasts with just over 50,000 movements in the quietest month, January.

## 8. Travel and Tourism

**Figure 8.3: Passenger Movements by Air: 1994 to 2003**



*Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit*

The split of the total number of passengers travelling by air (**Figure 8.3**), shows that the majority of movements are to the UK (over 600,000), with fewer inter-island movements and even less movements with the continental airports. The trend in recent years has seen an increase in the number of people travelling to the UK, with fewer travelling to the other Channel Islands and the Continent.

**Table 8.3: Passenger Movements by Sea: 1989 to 2003**

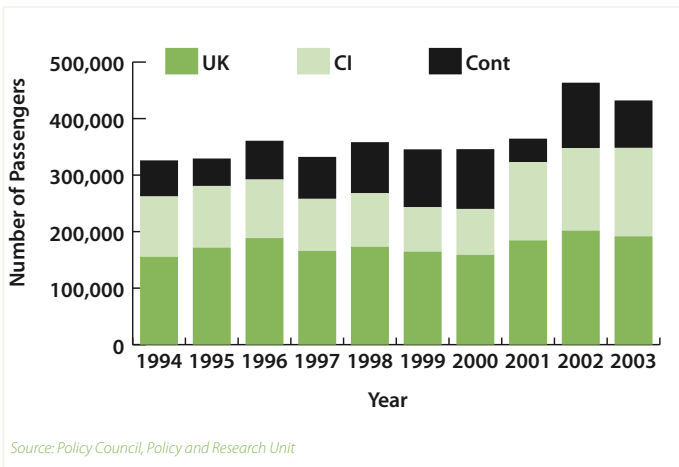
	1989	1996	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Jan</b>	2,396	2,696	2,524	3,251	2,563	4,103	3,903
<b>Feb</b>	3,046	2,528	5,348	5,790	7,597	6,792	7,865
<b>Mar</b>	13,229	4,863	9,846	10,998	13,128	17,837	10,245
<b>Apr</b>	21,443	25,843	29,733	34,963	32,362	33,694	33,477
<b>May</b>	44,959	39,684	49,130	44,022	45,062	49,298	47,761
<b>Jun</b>	52,060	49,776	44,299	48,704	46,743	70,010	59,239
<b>Jul</b>	66,744	68,725	62,306	54,435	53,399	72,993	69,715
<b>Aug</b>	84,103	83,573	80,767	69,332	75,896	99,358	96,754
<b>Sep</b>	56,074	49,701	39,668	43,453	46,661	61,367	53,479
<b>Oct</b>	30,273	22,131	18,238	19,182	22,493	29,673	32,732
<b>Nov</b>	6,523	6,125	7,500	5,754	7,073	7,513	8,273
<b>Dec</b>	6,130	5,172	8,968	6,039	11,548	10,892	8,688
<b>Total</b>	<b>386,980</b>	<b>360,817</b>	<b>358,327</b>	<b>345,923</b>	<b>364,525</b>	<b>463,530</b>	<b>432,131</b>

*Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit*

Passenger movements by sea peaked in 2002 at 463,530 (**Table 8.3**). In 2003, the number of people travelling by sea fell by 6.8% to 432,131 movements. As with air movements, most travel takes place in the summer months - a peak of 96,754 being recorded in August 2003. However, unlike air movements, travel by sea drops considerably during the winter months, there being only just under 4,000 in January 2003.

## 8. Travel and Tourism

**Figure 8.4: Passenger Movements by Sea: 1994 to 2003**



In 2001 and 2002, and 2003 there has been a large increase in the number of passengers travelling between Guernsey and Jersey (**Figure 8.4**). UK movements have also held up well and have increased since 1998/99.

**Table 8.4: Passenger Movements by Air and Sea: 1989 to 2003**

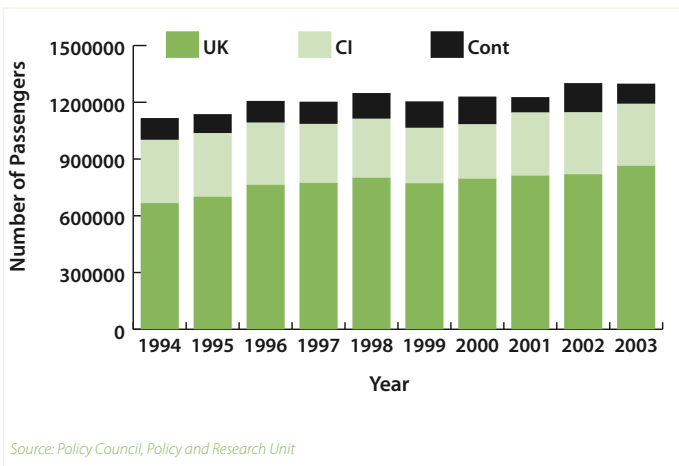
	1989	1996	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Jan</b>	42,845	44,512	48,013	50,974	52,738	53,695	54,154
<b>Feb</b>	45,334	49,987	54,667	59,721	60,707	58,619	63,047
<b>Mar</b>	77,353	66,891	74,004	75,789	78,114	84,924	72,665
<b>Apr</b>	91,242	98,454	104,569	109,590	109,229	103,579	108,230
<b>May</b>	129,290	123,690	135,900	124,914	126,279	126,883	126,204
<b>Jun</b>	137,568	135,798	127,491	132,245	129,710	148,566	138,081
<b>Jul</b>	157,941	155,045	152,991	145,642	139,421	151,153	153,976
<b>Aug</b>	185,843	180,969	183,071	167,638	168,323	187,596	187,224
<b>Sep</b>	154,232	136,133	132,564	133,572	129,316	141,755	134,471
<b>Oct</b>	117,994	94,924	98,457	97,203	95,817	103,925	109,810
<b>Nov</b>	59,158	63,227	69,580	67,716	68,452	70,512	76,941
<b>Dec</b>	55,585	57,489	67,565	65,203	69,274	70,239	73,718
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,254,385</b>	<b>1,207,119</b>	<b>1,248,872</b>	<b>1,230,207</b>	<b>1,227,380</b>	<b>1,301,446</b>	<b>1,298,521</b>

*Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit*

Total passenger movements, combining travel by air and sea, peaked at just over 1.3 million in 2002 (**Table 8.4**). This has fallen back slightly in 2003, but is still well above the numbers recorded in previous years. As expected the peak month for air and sea passengers was August with the least amount of passengers travelling in January.

## 8. Travel and Tourism

**Figure 8.5: Passenger Movements by Air and Sea: 1994 to 2003**



The majority of passengers travelling to and from Guernsey has remained at around 1.2 million from 1998 to 2001 (**Figure 8.5**). Figures for 2002 and 2003 show that this has risen to 1.3 million.



Table 8.5: Number of Visitors: 1991 to 2003 (000's)

Year	Stayers by Purpose				Daytrippers				All Visitors
	Leisure	Business	Visiting Friends and Relatives	Total	Leisure	Business	Others	Total	Grand Total
1991	211	51	44	306	37	16		53	359
1992	206	42	40	288	36	23		59	347
1993	232	49	40	321	22	20		42	363
1994	210	43	40	293	26	24		50	343
1995	229	64	33	326	37	20		57	383
1996	273	57	43	373	23	18		41	414
1997	273	52	48	373	31	16		47	420
1998	260	46	40	346	30	22		52	398
1999	232	45	47	324	34	16		50	374
2000	235	43	44	322	30	11		41	363
2001	220	47	41	308	29	14		43	351
2002	218	48	61	327	35	13	3	51	378
2003	204	47	67	318	32	10	1	43	361

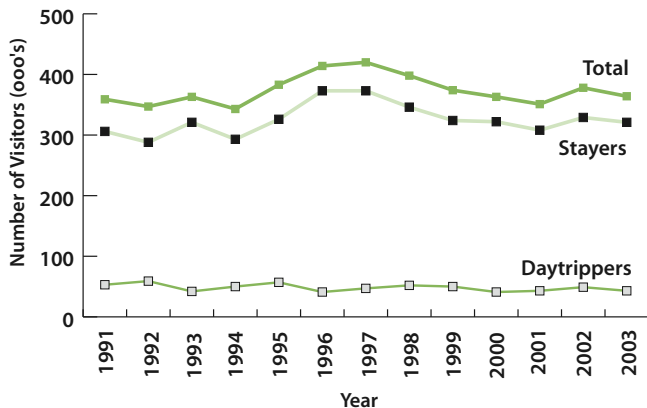
Source: Commerce and Employment Department

\*Others - consists of those "visiting friends and relatives" and approximately 2,000 staying visitors who classified their visit as "other reason".

The total number of visitors to the Island in 2003 was 361,000 (**Table 8.5**). 318,000 of these visitors stayed for more than one night, whilst 43,000 were day-trippers.

## 8. Travel and Tourism

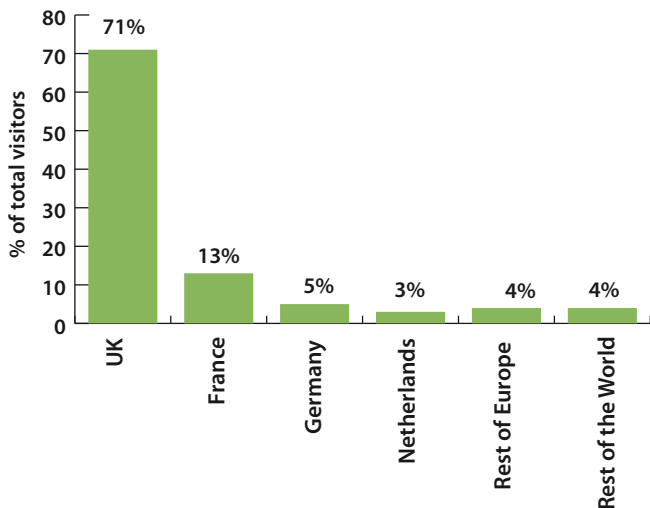
**Figure 8.6: Visitors by Type (000's): 1991 to 2003**



Source: Commerce and Employment Department

The number of visitors to the Island peaked in 1997 (**Figure 8.6**). Most visitors are those that stay for at least one night (stayers), and these consist of leisure visitors, those visiting the Island on business purposes and those visiting their friends and relatives.

Figure 8.7: Visitors by Country of Origin - 2003

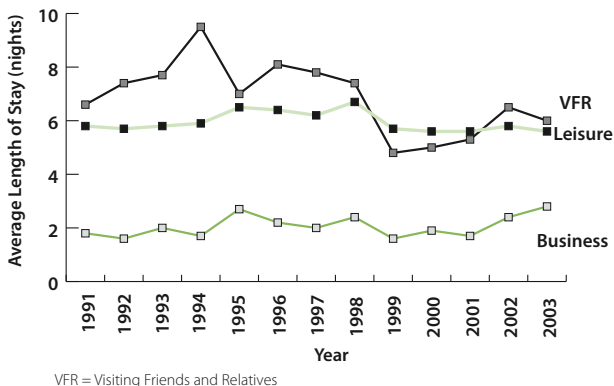


Source: Commerce and Employment Department

Most visitors (71%) to the Island come from the UK (**Figure 8.7**). France and Germany combined account for 18% of visitor arrivals, with the remainder accounting for 11%.

## 8. Travel and Tourism

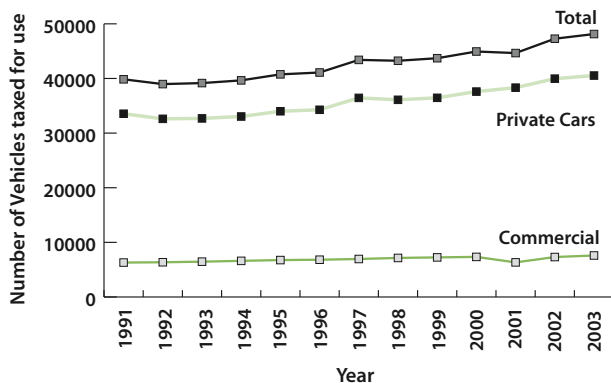
**Figure 8.8: Staying Visitors - Length of Stay: 1991 to 2003**



Source: Commerce and Employment Department

The average length of stay of leisure visitors was 5.6 nights in 2003 (**Figure 8.8**). During the late 1990's this figure reached a peak of 6.7 nights in 1998. Those people who are visiting friends and relatives tend to stay the longest although from 1991 to 2001 this has not been the case, with leisure visitors staying longer than those visiting friends and relatives.

The trend for business visitors, has increased from 1.7 nights in 2001 to 2.8 nights in 2003.

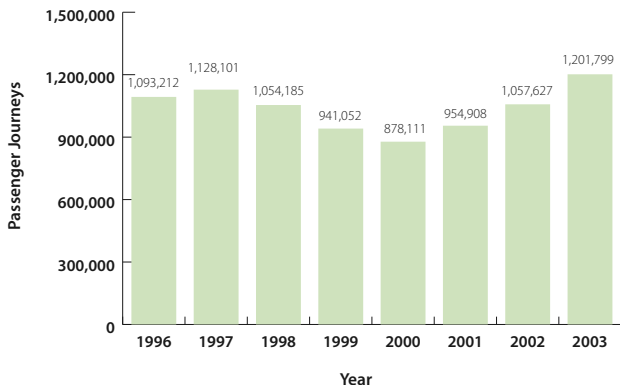
**Figure 8.9: Vehicles Taxed for Use (as at 31st December): 1991 to 2003**

Source: Environment Department

In 2003 there were 40,536 private vehicles taxed for use (**Figure 8.9**). This is the highest number recorded. The number of commercial vehicles taxed for use has increased by 284 to 7,596. In total there were 48,132 private cars and commercial vehicles taxed for use in 2003.

## 8. Travel and Tourism

**Figure 8.10: Scheduled Bus Services - Passenger Journeys**



*Source: Environment Department*

Since 1999, the number of passenger journeys by bus has been increasing. Between 2001 and 2002, an increase of 102,719 passengers was recorded, and between 2002 and 2003 an increase of 144,172 was recorded (**Figure 8.10**).

Table 8.6: Travel to Work / School - 2001 Census

	Travel to School		Travel to Work	
	Numbers	% of Total	Numbers	% of Total
Public Service Bus	136	1.5	410	1.3
School Bus	757	8.4	13	0.0
Private Hire Bus, Minibus or Taxi	40	0.4	137	0.4
Motorcycle, Scooter or Moped	472	5.3	971	3.0
Driving a Car or Van	508	5.7	21,958	68.0
Passenger in a Car or Van	5,025	56.0	2,350	7.3
Bicycle	399	4.4	862	2.7
On Foot	1,365	15.2	3,905	12.1
Aircraft	-	-	71	0.2
Boat	-	-	32	0.1
Works / Schooled at Home	6	0.1	934	2.9
Other	260	2.9	650	2.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,968</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>32,293</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: 2001 Guernsey Census, A&F, Policy and Research Unit

According to the results of the 2001 Census, over 75% of those travelling to work did so in a car, whether they were driving or a passenger (**Table 8.6**). Only 1.3% used a public bus.

## 8. Travel and Tourism

### Further Reading

#### Passenger Movements

Passenger movement figures are compiled by the Policy and Research Unit using data supplied by the Harbours and Airports. Further information may be obtained by contacting the Policy and Research Unit at the address below.

#### Visitor Numbers

Statistics on visitors are compiled by Visit Guernsey, who can be contacted at the address below.

#### Local Transport

Figures on vehicle registration and bus usage may be obtained from the States Traffic Committee:

Policy Council  
Policy and Research Unit  
PO Box 43  
Sir Charles Frossard House  
La Charroterie  
St Peter Port  
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Tel: 01481 717000  
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E-mail: [policy.research@gov.gg](mailto:policy.research@gov.gg)  
Website: [www.gov.gg](http://www.gov.gg)

Visit Guernsey  
PO Box 43  
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Tel: 01481 726611  
Fax: 01481 721246  
Website: [www.visitguernsey.com](http://www.visitguernsey.com)

Environment Department  
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La Charroterie  
St Peter Port  
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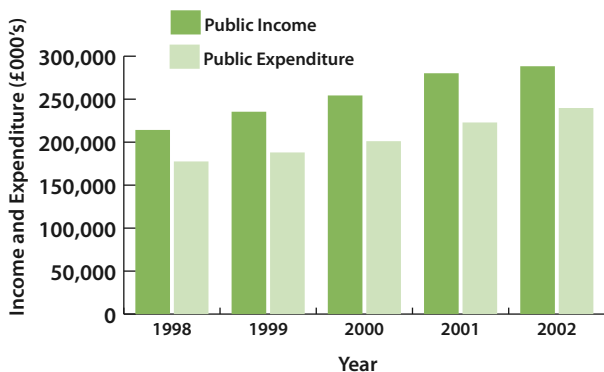
Tel: 01481 243400  
Fax: 01481 241177



**Table 9.1: Summary of Public Income and Expenditure (£000's)**

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<b>Public Income</b>	214,216	235,411	254,332	280,165	288,319
<b>Public Expenditure</b>	177,572	188,041	201,149	222,901	239,727
<b>Public Surplus</b>	36,644	47,370	53,183	57,264	48,592

*Source: Treasury and Resources Department*

**Figure 9.1: Summary of Public Income and Expenditure (£000's)**

*Source: Treasury and Resources Department*

In recent years income has exceeded expenditure leading to an annual public surplus. In 2001 this amounted to just over £57 million, but fell back to £48.5million in 2002 (**Table 9.1 and Figure 9.1**).

## 9. Public Finance

**Table 9.2: Revenue Raised Through Taxation (£000's)**

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<b>Income Tax</b>	166,257	188,574	201,491	226,842	236,822
<b>Import Duties and Impots</b>	13,556	13,549	14,325	14,351	14,459
<b>Document Duty etc</b>	5,689	6,287	7,272	7,500	8,213
<b>Exempt Company Fees</b>	4,914	4,905	5,051	5,068	4,991
<b>Automobile Tax</b>	4,389	4,533	4,775	4,895	5,124
<b>Tax on Rateable Value</b>	3,061	3,099	3,218	3,827	3,862
<b>Total</b>	<b>197,866</b>	<b>220,947</b>	<b>236,132</b>	<b>262,483</b>	<b>273,471</b>

*Source: Treasury and Resources Department*

Most of the Island's income is raised through taxation, with the majority coming from income tax (**Table 9.2**). The majority of tax is raised through income tax (£236.8 million in 2002, or 87% of income raised through taxation)

Table 9.3: Areas of Expenditure (£)

	2001	2002
<b>Advisory and Finance</b>	18,309,713	20,077,179
<b>Agriculture and Countryside</b>	3,198,819	2,845,297
<b>Arts Committee</b>	118,553	150,620
<b>Board of Administration</b>	7,643,730	8,446,151
<b>Board of Health</b>	53,469,423	57,794,238
<b>Board of Industry</b>	2,202,170	2,698,496
<b>Cadastre Committee</b>	198,379	196,425
<b>Children Board</b>	4,882,472	5,624,824
<b>Civil Defence Committee</b>	96,941	112,355
<b>Civil Service Board</b>	1,088,790	1,251,233
<b>Education Council</b>	44,219,353	48,097,841
<b>Gambling Control Committee</b>	4,236	5,485
<b>Guernsey Social Security Authority</b>	48,365,086	51,136,761
<b>Heritage Committee</b>	981,486	1,138,878
<b>Home Affairs Committee (less amount received from Crown Revenues Account)</b>	10,736,715	11,918,911
<b>Horticulture Committee</b>	1,168,128	914,984
<b>Housing Authority</b>	2,288,526	2,330,116
<b>Income Tax Authority</b>	3,547,336	3,616,880
<b>Island Development Committee</b>	1,762,481	1,847,792
<b>Island Reception Committee</b>	66,026	6,886

Table continued on next page

## 9. Public Finance

**Table 9.4 continued: Areas of Expenditure (£) (continued)**

	2001	2002
<b>Liberation Celebrations Committee</b>	50,037	61,359
<b>Overseas Aid Committee</b>	1,019,339	1,146,607
<b>Probation Service Committee</b>	253,696	296,290
<b>Public Assistance Authority</b>	650,869	617,114
<b>Public Thoroughfares Committee</b>	8,319,172	7,272,010
<b>Recreation Committee</b>	1,123,543	1,773,422
<b>Sea Fisheries Committee</b>	253,269	256,131
<b>States Traffic Committee</b>	2,001,228	2,917,630
<b>Tourist Board</b>	4,881,501	4,611,488
<b>Transport Board</b>	-	564,079
<b>Total Expenditure on Revenue Account</b>	<b>£222,901,017</b>	<b>£239,727,482</b>

*Source: Treasury and Resources Department*

#### Public Accounts

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

#### Treasury and Resources Department

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