

The 2005 Guernsey Facts and Figures booklet is the third in a series of annual updates of core statistics covering the Island's Community, Economy and Environment. It is intended as a 'pocket book' reference which is a supplement to the *'2005 Sustainable Guernsey monitoring Social, Economic & Environmental Trends'*, which is produced annually as part of the policy planning cycle.

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.

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Table 1.1: Economic indicators - annual % change

Year and Quarter	Passenger Movements	Average House Prices	Annual Inflation	Remuneration	Employed Population
2001 Q1	2.8	15.5	3.3	14.1	-0.4
2001 Q2	0.9	7.4	2.3	6.6	-0.3
2001 Q3	-0.7	17.0	2.6	9.0	-0.1
2001 Q4	-0.2	5.8	1.9	10.1	0.3
2002 Q1	-0.2	1.8	2.9	6.0	1.4
2002 Q2	1.1	9.3	3.3	9.2	1.4
2002 Q3	5.4	3.9	3.9	10.6	1.9
2002 Q4	6.0	5.1	4.4	10.5	1.3
2003 Q1	4.9	7.3	4.7	6.3	1.8
2003 Q2	3.3	5.8	4.3	6.6	1.0
2003 Q3	-0.6	1.8	3.3	4.9	0.5
2003 Q4	-0.2	9.3	3.9	2.7	2.3
2004 Q1	1.3	3.9	4.2	5.5	1.8
2004 Q2	0.7	5.1	4.5	4.5	1.5
2004 Q3	0.9	7.3	5.2	4.9	1.6
2004 Q4	-0.5	2.2	4.9	4.5	1.5

Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit

Economic Indicators give an indication of overall demand in the economy ([Table 1.1](#)). Note that house prices and passenger movements are related to consumer expenditure rather than productive output.

Table 1.2: National income (GDP and GNP)

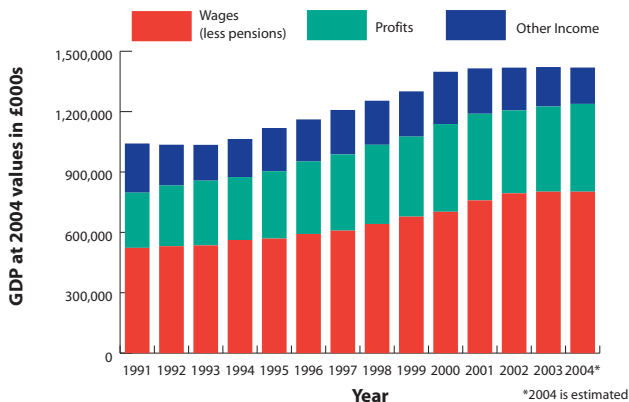
	GDP (£ms)	Reflated GDP (2004 Values - £ms)	Reflated Annual % Change	GNP (£ms)	Reflated GNP (2004 Values - £ms)	Reflated Annual % Change
1991	685	1,042	-3.8	719	1,094	-1.7
1992	703	1,036	-0.6	734	1,081	-1.2
1993	712	1,035	-0.1	747	1,086	0.5
1994	749	1,064	2.8	799	1,134	4.4
1995	816	1,119	5.1	889	1,218	7.4
1996	871	1,161	3.8	910	1,213	-0.3
1997	949	1,208	4.1	991	1,262	4.0
1998	1,016	1,254	3.8	1,094	1,350	7.0
1999	1,080	1,300	3.7	1,176	1,417	4.9
2000	1,205	1,398	7.5	1,286	1,491	5.3
2001	1,243	1,415	1.2	1,325	1,508	1.1
2002	1,302	1,419	0.3	1,381	1,505	-0.2
2003	1,356	1,422	0.2	1,425	1,495	-0.7
2004*	1,419	1,419	-0.2	1,489	1,489	-0.4

Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit

*2004 is estimated

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (**Table 1.2**) 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.

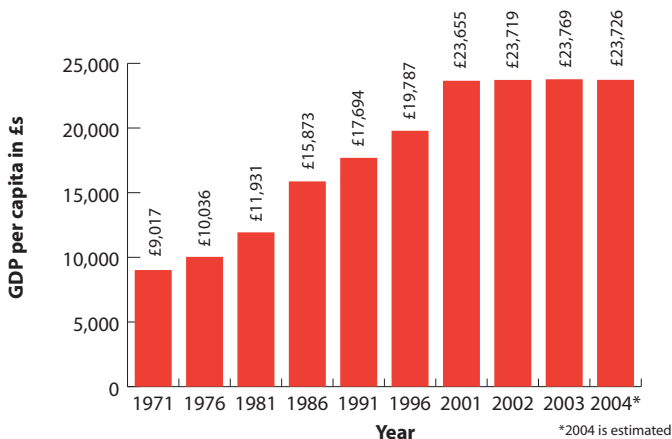
Figure 1.1: Components of Gross Domestic Product



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 (£802m in 2004, with business profits contributing £436m ([Figure 1.1](#)). Other income (such as income from land and rental of property) contributed £181m to GDP in 2004.

Figure 1.2: 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 1.2**). 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 for the distribution of income throughout the population.

Table 1.3: Remuneration - £000s at 2004 values

Economic Sector	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Horticulture	11,052	10,358	9,824	9,302	8,630
Agriculture and Fisheries and Other Primary	5,349	5,246	5,218	5,026	4,796
Manufacturing	35,371	34,161	31,290	30,079	29,851
Construction	43,644	49,403	57,791	67,687	67,483
Utilities	12,990	13,037	13,044	13,251	13,451
Transport	21,838	22,932	23,661	22,064	22,760
Hostelry	32,869	33,593	33,388	33,298	32,089
Wholesale	19,060	20,522	22,393	23,121	21,173
Retail	61,105	64,527	70,254	70,865	71,670
Personal Services	7,801	8,368	8,708	8,885	7,891
Recreation	6,915	7,719	7,045	6,923	6,949
Finance	246,663	274,441	282,066	274,284	273,435
Legal	1,297	1,169	1,209	1,247	1,213
Business Services	53,693	58,949	67,979	68,959	67,113
Information	24,338	27,361	27,954	27,619	28,324
Health	35,510	37,229	38,557	40,100	40,183
Education	35,588	38,442	39,848	41,581	43,354
Public Admin	74,636	79,285	81,325	86,094	89,143
Non-Profit	2,522	3,040	3,323	3,756	4,468
Total All Sectors	732,240	789,780	824,875	834,141	833,976
Pensions	29,847	30,867	30,918	31,875	31,888
Total Less Pensions	702,393	758,913	793,957	802,266	802,088

Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit

Table 1.4: Profits - £000s at 2004 values

Economic Sector	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004*
Horticulture	4,733	4,328	5,220	5,395	5,549
Agriculture and Fisheries and Other Primary	5,444	5,219	5,727	5,813	5,860
Manufacturing	10,084	8,192	8,031	8,764	7,983
Construction	31,690	39,931	40,765	44,933	49,511
Utilities	-957	-321	118	1,887	2,026
Transport	5,955	6,298	6,332	6,045	5,830
Hostelry	11,862	13,877	15,335	16,048	16,844
Wholesale	18,758	18,390	19,434	20,708	21,676
Retail	33,976	36,971	34,923	34,626	34,098
Personal Services	5,895	6,962	7,614	8,645	9,372
Recreation	5,408	4,246	3,917	4,366	3,895
Finance	234,013	212,940	190,243	180,806	182,703
Legal	13,123	14,582	15,414	14,837	15,853
Business Services	37,159	37,343	40,171	37,629	40,527
Information	2,145	2,334	2,766	12,349	12,980
Health	14,620	14,967	16,644	18,547	19,237
Education	820	1,103	1,484	1,816	2,133
Public Admin	0	17	38	42	52
Non-Profit	351	459	404	451	480
Total All Sectors	435,080	427,839	414,580	423,706	436,609

Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit

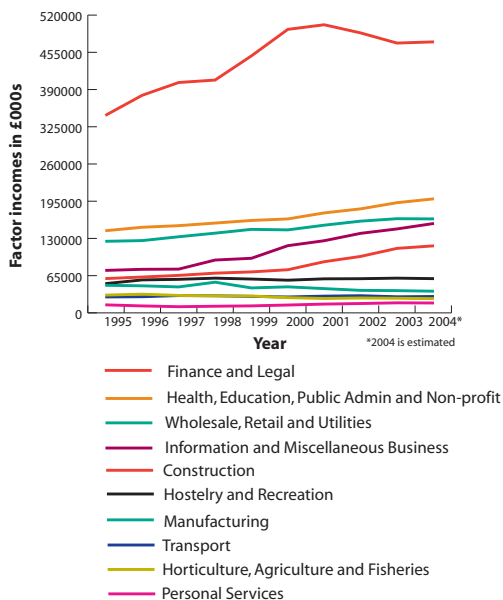
*2004 is estimated

Table 1.5: Factor Incomes by sector - £000s at 2004 values

Economic Sector	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004*
Horticulture	15,784	14,686	15,044	14,697	14,179
Agriculture and Fisheries, Other Primary	10,793	10,465	10,945	10,839	10,656
Manufacturing	45,455	42,353	39,320	38,843	37,834
Construction	75,334	89,334	98,556	112,620	116,994
Utilities	12,033	12,716	13,162	15,139	15,476
Transport	27,794	29,230	29,993	28,109	28,590
Hostelry	44,731	47,470	48,723	49,345	48,934
Wholesale	37,818	38,912	41,827	43,828	42,849
Retail	95,081	101,498	105,177	105,490	105,768
Personal Services	13,696	15,330	16,322	17,531	17,263
Recreation	12,322	11,965	10,961	11,290	10,844
Finance	480,676	487,381	472,308	455,090	456,138
Legal	14,420	15,750	16,622	16,084	17,067
Business Services	90,853	96,292	108,150	106,588	107,640
Information	26,483	29,695	30,720	39,968	41,304
Health	50,130	52,196	55,201	58,647	59,419
Education	36,408	39,545	41,332	43,397	45,487
Public Admin	74,636	79,302	81,363	86,136	89,195
Non-Profit	2,873	3,499	3,727	4,207	4,947
Total All Sectors	1,167,320	1,217,620	1,239,455	1,257,846	1,270,586

Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit

*2004 is estimated

Figure 1.3: Factor incomes by economic sector - £000s at 2004 values

Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit

Factor incomes ([Table 1.5](#)) are a combination of remuneration ([see Table 1.3](#)) and profits ([see Table 1.4](#)). Gross Domestic Product GDP is derived by adding Other Income (which comprises of unearned income, rent and public sector trading boards) to Factor Incomes. Pensions are deducted from the factor incomes as it is regarded as a transfer payment.

Finance is the largest earning sector in the economy, at £456m in 2004 ([Figure 1.3](#)).

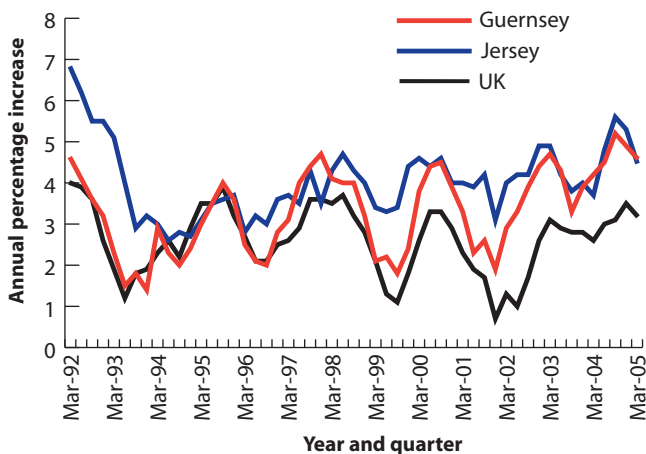
Table 1.6: Inflation figures for Gsy, Jsy and the UK

		Gsy Headline	Gsy RPIX	Jsy Headline	Jsy RPIX	UK Headline	UK RPIX
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
	June	4.5	3.1	4.8	3.4	3.0	2.3
	September	5.2	2.9	5.6	3.3	3.1	1.9
	December	4.9	2.9	5.3	3.4	3.5	2.5
2005	March	4.6	3.2	4.5	2.7	3.2	2.4

Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit

Table 1.6 shows the annual percentage change in the Headline RPI and RPIX (which excludes mortgage interest), for Guernsey, Jersey and the UK.

Figure 1.4: Inflation for Gsy, Jsy and the UK



Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit

Table 1.6 and **Figure 1.4** show the overall trend in the level of inflation in Guernsey compared to that of Jersey and the UK. Guernsey's rate of inflation follows a similar trend to that of the UK but at a higher level, particularly in recent years. Over the past five years, the Channel Islands have experienced higher levels of inflation than the UK.

Table 1.7: RPIX Inflation figures for Gsy, Jsy and the UK

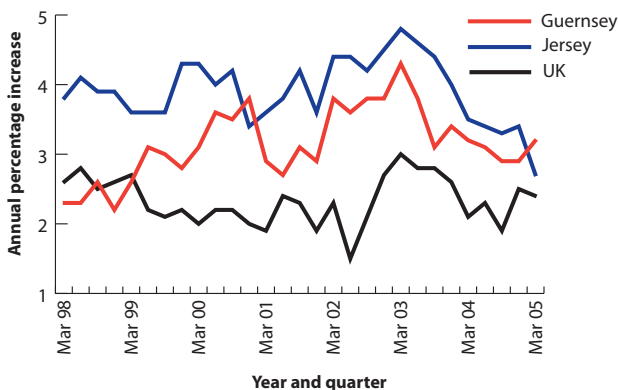
		Gsy	Jsy	UK
1998	Mar	2.3	3.8	2.6
	Jun	2.3	4.1	2.8
	Sep	2.6	3.9	2.5
	Dec	2.2	3.9	2.6
1999	Mar	2.6	3.6	2.7
	Jun	3.1	3.6	2.2
	Sep	3.0	3.6	2.1
	Dec	2.8	4.3	2.2
2000	Mar	3.1	4.3	2.0
	Jun	3.6	4.0	2.2
	Sep	3.5	4.2	2.2
	Dec	3.8	3.4	2.0
2001	Mar	2.9	3.6	1.9
	Jun	2.7	3.8	2.4
	Sep	3.1	4.2	2.3
	Dec	2.9	3.6	1.9

		Gsy	Jsy	UK
2002	Mar	3.8	4.4	2.3
	Jun	3.6	4.4	1.5
	Sep	3.8	4.2	2.1
	Dec	3.8	4.5	2.7
2003	Mar	4.3	4.8	3.0
	Jun	3.8	4.6	2.8
	Sep	3.1	4.4	2.8
	Dec	3.4	4.0	2.6
2004	Mar	3.2	3.5	2.1
	Jun	3.1	3.4	2.3
	Sep	2.9	3.3	1.9
	Dec	2.9	3.4	2.5
2005	Mar	3.2	2.7	2.4

Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit

RPIX is the measure of inflation that excludes mortgage interest payments. In Jersey, the RPIX is the preferred measure of inflation. This was also the case in the UK until the change to the Consumer Price Index. It is viewed by some jurisdictions as being more accurate as it excludes mortgage interest payments. In the last 7 years, the percentage change in the RPIX has varied from 2.2% to 4.3% (Table 1.7 and Figure 1.5).

Figure 1.5: RPIX for Gsy, Jsy and the UK



Source: Policy Council: Policy and Research Unit

For the first time since December 2000 Guernsey's RPIX value is higher than Jersey's, with Guernsey's March 2005 figure standing at 3.2% and Jersey's at 2.7%. However, compared with the UK, the Channel Islands' RPIX has consistently been higher by between 0.8% and 2% (**Figure 1.5**).

Table 1.8: 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 calculation of RPI is based on the price change of goods and services in a 'basket' of items. Each item has a specific 'weight' indicating its influence on the basket. The subgroups that make up the RPI are shown in **Table 1.8** along with their corresponding weight. Data on local household spending patterns are gathered from the Household Expenditure Survey, the last of which was conducted in 1998/1999. The next Household Expenditure Survey is expected to be completed early in 2006.

Table 1.9: 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	4.5	5.2	4.9
2005	4.6			

Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit

Table 1.9 shows the changes in RPI on a quarterly basis since 1991. The figure shown refers to the percentage change compared to the same quarter one year before.

Table 1.10: 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	118.4	119.7	120.5
2005	122.8			

Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit

RPI Indices (**Table 1.10**) are used to calculate changes in prices over time. To obtain the percentage change between two dates, use the following formula: take the most recent value and subtract the earlier value, then divide this number by the earlier value and multiple by 100 to achieve a percentage figure.

Table 1.11: Reflation factors

	2001	2002	2003	2004
1983	2.27	2.37	2.46	2.58
1984	2.12	2.22	2.30	2.41
1985	2.00	2.09	2.17	2.28
1986	1.92	2.01	2.09	2.19
1987	1.82	1.90	1.97	2.07
1988	1.70	1.77	1.84	1.93
1989	1.55	1.62	1.68	1.76
1990	1.41	1.47	1.53	1.60
1991	1.34	1.40	1.45	1.52
1992	1.29	1.35	1.40	1.47
1993	1.28	1.33	1.39	1.45
1994	1.25	1.30	1.35	1.42
1995	1.20	1.26	1.31	1.37
1996	1.17	1.22	1.27	1.33
1997	1.12	1.17	1.21	1.27
1998	1.08	1.13	1.18	1.23
1999	1.06	1.11	1.15	1.20
2000	1.02	1.06	1.11	1.16
2001	1.00	1.04	1.09	1.14
2002		1.00	1.04	1.09
2003			1.00	1.05
2004				1.00

The Reflation Factors shown in **Table 1.11** are used as a rough rule of thumb to convert values to current prices.

The effect of inflation is to erode the purchasing power of the currency. For example, one could purchase more for £1 in 1985 than for £1 in 2004. To convert a price use the relevant column and multiply by the appropriate value. So £100 in 2001 is equivalent to $£100 \times 1.14 = £114$.

Reflation factors can be used in the opposite way. To calculate what £100 in 2004 would have been worth in 2001, divide the reflation factor rather than multiplying.

Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit

Table 1.12: Number of employers by size

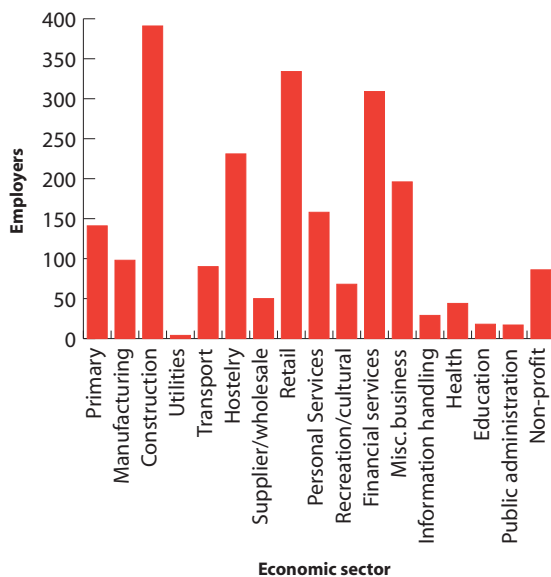
		Small to Medium Enterprises (SMEs)							Large company	Total
		1	2 to 5	6 to 10	11 to 25	26 to 50	51 to 100	101 to 250	250+	
2003	Q1	610	867	383	263	114	66	36	11	2,350
2003	Q2	626	834	375	293	119	66	36	11	2,360
2003	Q3	613	839	379	300	114	68	38	14	2,365
2003	Q4	621	845	374	279	109	72	36	12	2,348
2004	Q1	596	839	381	267	103	71	34	11	2,302
2004	Q2	613	823	392	278	115	69	36	12	2,338
2004	Q3	592	821	409	282	116	71	33	14	2,338
2004	Q4	582	816	395	276	113	61	33	12	2,288
2005	Q1	556	847	384	264	106	64	31	12	2,264

Source: Social Security Department

The Social Security Department retains information on employers holding and returning contribution schedules. This can provide a picture of the number of employing entities in the Island as well as their size structure. As at the end of March 2005, there were 2,264 employers, employing anywhere between 1 and 250+ staff ([Table 1.12](#)). This number has dropped by 4% from 2,350 for the same period in 2003.

The largest fall came from employers employing just one person. These are often self-employed individuals who employ one member of staff, for example, a self-employed labourer employing an apprentice.

In terms of size, the largest category of employer employs between 2 and 5 staff (847 in March 2005).

Figure 1.6: Number of employers by sector (March 2005)

Source: Social Security Department

The Construction sector holds the most employers, 391 in total - many of these employ between 2 and 5 staff (**Figure 1.6**). There are also high numbers of employers in the Retail, Financial Services and Hostelry sectors.

Table 1.13: Number of employers by sector (March 2005)

Sector	Number of employers and people employed				Total
	1 to 5	6 to 25	26 to 50	51+	
Primary	109	25	4	3	141
Manufacturing	46	39	7	6	98
Construction	277	96	13	5	391
Utilities	0	*	0	*	4
Transport	52	30	3	5	90
Hostelry	111	95	16	9	231
Supplier/wholesale	18	27	*	*	50
Retail	200	105	19	10	334
Personal Services	137	19	*	*	158
Recreation/cultural	45	19	*	*	68
Financial services	130	115	25	39	309
Misc. business	141	44	5	6	196
Information handling	18	5	*	*	29
Health	22	13	3	6	44
Education	11	*	*	5	18
Public administration	10	*	*	3	17
Non-profit	76	10	0	0	86
Total for all sectors	1,403	648	106	107	2,264

Source: Social Security Department

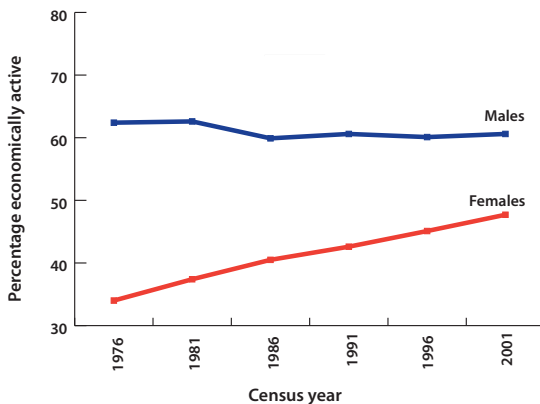
* data removed to preserve confidentiality

Table 1.14: Economically active by work status

	Employed	Employed % of Total	Self- Employed	Self-Employed % of Total	Total
1994	25,379	90.3	2,731	9.7	28,110
1995	25,941	90.3	2,798	9.7	28,739
1996	26,373	89.5	3,079	10.5	29,452
1997	26,832	89.6	3,109	10.4	29,941
1998	27,328	89.8	3,102	10.2	30,430
1999	27,510	89.7	3,147	10.3	30,657
2000	27,806	89.8	3,163	10.2	30,969
2001	27,258	89.8	3,110	10.2	30,368
2002	27,721	90.3	2,967	9.7	30,688
2003	28,260	90.1	3,115	9.9	31,375
2004	28,344	90.2	3,092	9.8	31,436

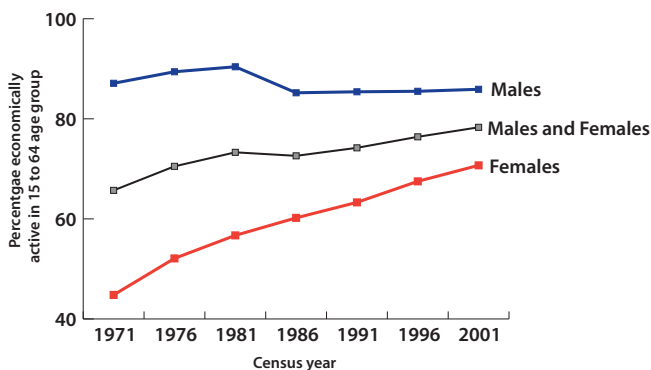
Source: Social Security Department

The majority of Guernsey's workforce works for an employer as opposed to being self-employed. In 2004, 28,344 of the 31,436 economically active people were employed, accounting for 90% of the working population (**Table 1.14**).

Figure 1.7: Percentage of males and females economically active

Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit

Economic activity amongst the female population has increased from 34% in 1976 to 48% in 2001. Male activity has remained stable with around 61% of all males economically active (**Figure 1.7**).

Figure 1.8: Economic activity in the 15-64 age group

Percentage economically active aged 15 - 64	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001
Males	87.1%	89.4%	90.4%	85.2%	85.4%	85.5%	85.9%
Females	44.8%	52.1%	56.7%	60.2%	63.3%	67.5%	70.7%
Males and Females	65.7%	70.5%	73.3%	72.6%	74.2%	76.4%	78.3%

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

The percentage of economically active males in the 15 to 64 age group peaked in 1981 at 90% (**Figure 1.8**). Since that time the figure for males has remained at 85%. In contrast, the percentage of economically active females in this age group has grown from 45% in 1971 to 71% in 2001. Over 78% of people aged between 15 and 64 in Guernsey are in employment.

Table 1.15: 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, 2001 Census

Peak economic activity occurs in the 25 to 54 age range ([Table 1.15](#)). A high number of males in particular are in employment, over 90%. The effects of retirement can be seen in people aged 55 and over with a steady decline in the 65 to 69 age group.

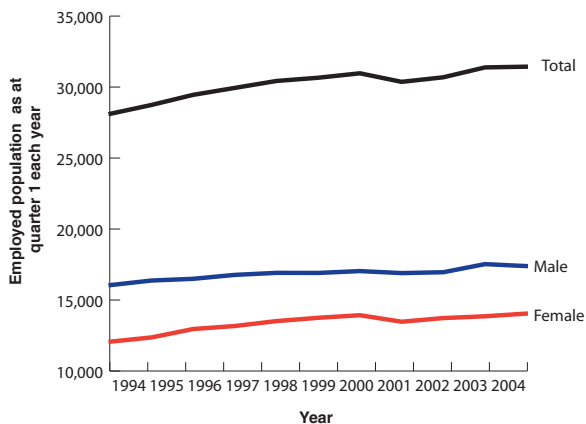
Table 1.16: Economic activity by work status and gender

	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
Economically Active	17,670	14,623	32,293
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
Economically Inactive	11,468	16,046	27,514
Total	29,138	30,669	59,807

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

Over half of the population (54%) are actively employed, either as an employee or self-employed, leaving 46% economically inactive. Of the latter, 45% are at school or university and 34% are retired ([Table 1.16](#)).

Figure 1.9: Employed persons at March



	Male	Female	Total
2000	17,039	13,930	30,969
2001	16,897	13,471	30,368
2002	16,958	13,730	30,688
2003	17,520	13,855	31,375
2004	17,390	14,046	31,436

Source: Social Security Department

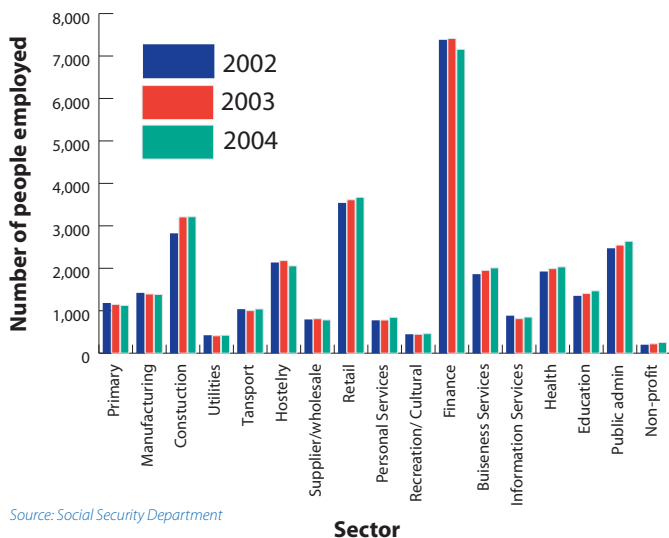
Figure 1.9 shows the number of persons employed in Guernsey at March each year. The data is taken from Social Security contribution records and will differ slightly to Census data. In March 2004, there were 31,436 people employed and in Guernsey, either as an employee or self-employed. The trend reveals a decreasing gap in the difference between male and female employment.

Table 1.17: Employment by economic sector 2000 - 2004

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Horticulture, Agriculture and Fisheries, Other Primary	1,416	1,251	1,182	1,149	1,125
Manufacturing	1,709	1,609	1,421	1,394	1,383
Construction	2,610	2,681	2,823	3,209	3,214
Utilities	461	457	423	410	423
Transport	1,108	1,071	1,037	1,003	1,041
Hostelry	2,355	2,148	2,136	2,181	2,056
Supplier / Wholesale	903	857	795	812	783
Retail	3,644	3,391	3,540	3,614	3,673
Personal Service	833	788	774	781	845
Recreation / Cultural	396	381	446	445	460
Finance and Legal	6,832	7,169	7,382	7,413	7,158
Business Services	1,815	1,766	1,862	1,951	2,009
Information	825	881	884	813	851
Health	2,006	1,917	1,924	1,992	2,033
Education	1,344	1,354	1,351	1,405	1,468
Public Administration	2,456	2,426	2,471	2,546	2,637
Non-profit	226	184	200	220	252
Unknown	30	37	37	37	25
Total	30,969	30,368	30,688	31,375	31,436

Source: Social Security Department

Figure 1.10: Employment by economic sector 2004



Source: Social Security Department

Table 1.17 and **Figure 1.10** show a breakdown of the employed by sector. The figures are a snapshot of the Island's workforce at the end of March each year. The finance sector continues to be the Island's principal employer, despite a slight fall in employees in the past 12 months. There have been increases in business services and public administration posts and decreases in the numbers in employment in hostelry, horticulture and manufacturing.

Table 1.18: Unemployment (claimants) 1997 - 2004

Month	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
January	249	195	144	139	87	93	107	132
February	215	141	111	130	71	86	101	99
March	169	115	105	117	66	76	95	101
April	152	92	99	92	51	82	104	112
May	135	81	64	69	53	81	80	104
June	131	73	65	76	60	82	74	81
July	141	90	82	76	61	74	77	111
August	117	67	81	66	69	76	86	128
September	122	73	86	79	71	78	75	124
October	133	69	80	76	81	76	88	156
November	144	82	108	90	85	83	125	109
December	154	130	111	82	78	103	116	166

Source: Social Security Department

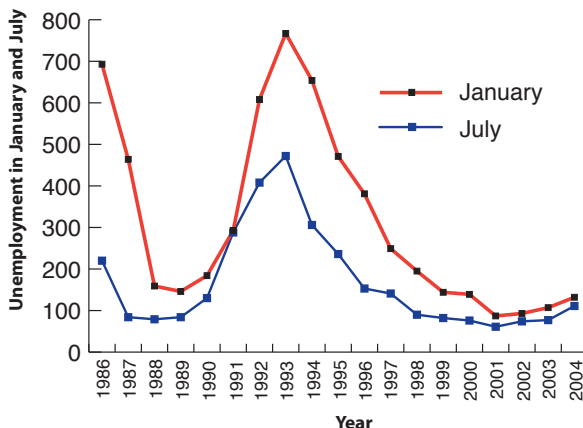
Levels of unemployment are gauged through the number of people claiming benefit from the Guernsey Social Security Department (**Table 1.18**). This number is low when compared to the total number of the Island's employees (**Table 1.19**).

Table 1.19: Percentage of workforce unemployed

	Unemployed (March Each Year)	Working Population (Quarter 1 each year)	Percentage Unemployed
1995	334	28,739	1.16
1996	284	29,452	0.96
1997	169	29,941	0.56
1998	115	30,430	0.38
1999	105	30,657	0.34
2000	117	30,969	0.38
2001	66	30,368	0.22
2002	76	30,688	0.25
2003	95	31,384	0.30
2004	101	31,436	0.32

Source: Social Security Department

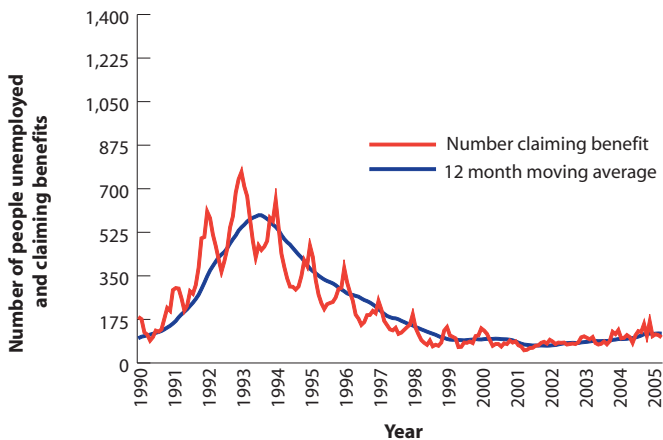
Figure 1.11: Unemployment and seasonal variations



Source: Social Security Department

Guernsey's unemployment trend is predominantly seasonal. Although the figures are relatively low, there are more unemployed in the winter months when there are few seasonal vacancies ([Figure 1.11 and 1.12](#)). During the last four years, the variance between winter and summer months has decreased to a universally low level of unemployment.

Figure 1.12: Unemployment trends



Source: Social Security Department

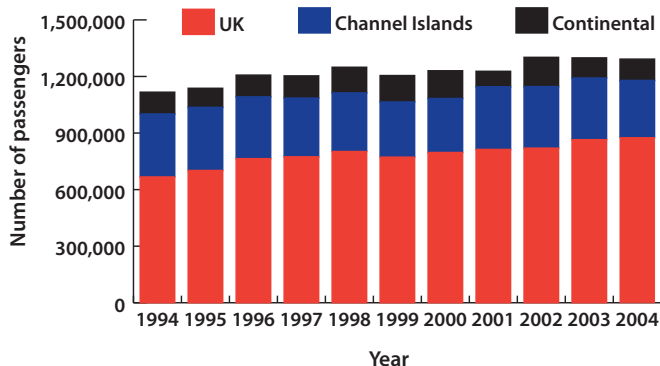
Table 1.20: Passenger movements by air and sea

	1989	1996	1998	2001	2002	2003	2004
Jan	42,845	44,512	48,013	52,738	53,695	54,154	57,670
Feb	45,334	49,987	54,667	60,707	58,619	63,047	68,958
Mar	77,353	66,891	74,004	78,114	84,924	72,665	79,123
Apr	91,242	98,454	104,569	109,229	103,579	108,230	108,609
May	129,290	123,690	135,900	126,279	126,883	126,204	122,889
Jun	137,568	135,798	127,491	129,710	148,566	138,081	135,930
Jul	157,941	155,045	152,991	139,421	151,153	153,976	155,948
Aug	185,843	180,969	183,071	168,323	187,596	187,224	175,851
Sep	154,232	136,133	132,564	129,316	141,755	134,471	129,176
Oct	117,994	94,924	98,457	95,817	103,925	109,810	106,378
Nov	59,158	63,227	69,580	68,452	70,512	76,941	75,683
Dec	55,585	57,489	67,565	69,274	70,239	73,718	75,633
Total	1,254,385	1,207,119	1,248,872	1,227,380	1,301,446	1,298,521	1,291,848

Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit

Total passenger movements have declined slightly since their peak of over 1.3 million in 2002 (**Table 1.20**). Total passenger movements, combining air and sea travel, stood at 1,291,848 in 2004, a decrease on the peak of 1,301,446 in 2002. The overall trend is for a smaller number of passenger movements in the winter months, and an increase at Easter before numbers peak in August.

Figure 1.13: Passenger movements by air and sea



Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit

Travel to the UK is the most frequent and has increased over the past 18 years (**Figure 1.13**). Travel to the continent has also increased whilst inter-Island travel has remained constant.

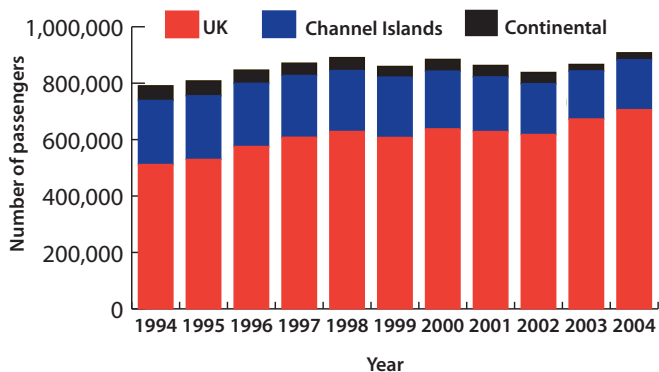
Table 1.21: Passenger movements by air

	1989	1996	1998	2001	2002	2003	2004
Jan	40,449	41,816	45,489	50,175	49,592	50,251	52,741
Feb	42,288	47,459	49,319	53,110	51,827	55,182	60,594
Mar	64,124	62,028	64,158	64,986	67,087	62,420	68,898
Apr	69,799	72,611	74,836	76,867	69,885	74,753	77,357
May	84,331	84,006	86,770	81,217	77,585	78,443	78,740
Jun	85,508	86,022	83,192	82,967	78,556	78,842	84,849
Jul	91,197	86,320	90,685	86,022	78,160	84,261	91,078
Aug	101,740	97,396	102,304	92,427	88,238	90,470	92,389
Sep	98,158	86,432	92,896	82,655	80,388	80,992	84,243
Oct	87,721	72,793	80,219	73,324	74,252	77,078	83,151
Nov	52,635	57,102	62,080	61,379	62,999	68,668	68,740
Dec	49,455	52,317	58,597	57,726	59,347	65,030	64,881
Total	867,405	846,302	890,545	862,855	837,916	866,390	907,661

Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit

There has been a gradual increase in the number of passengers travelling by air, with over 907,000 passenger movements recorded in 2004 ([Table 1.21](#)). August continues to be the busiest month of the year with over 92,000 movements in 2004. However, 1989 and 1998 saw busier summers with more than 100,000 air passenger movements during the month of August.

Figure 1.14: Passenger movements by air



Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit

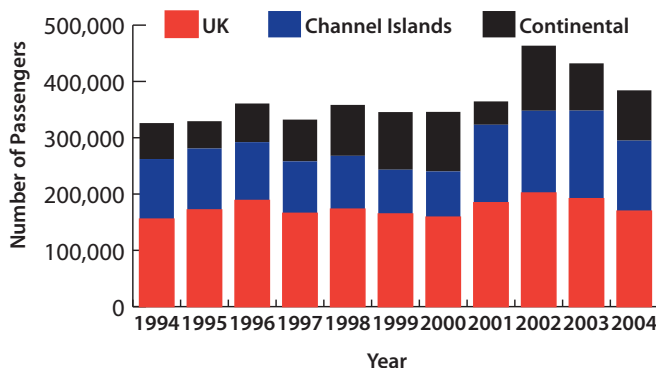
Table 1.22: Passenger movements by sea

	1989	1996	1998	2001	2002	2003	2004
Jan	2,396	2,696	2,524	2,563	4,103	3,903	4,929
Feb	3,046	2,528	5,348	7,597	6,792	7,865	8,364
Mar	13,229	4,863	9,846	13,128	17,837	10,245	10,225
Apr	21,443	25,843	29,733	32,362	33,694	33,477	31,252
May	44,959	39,684	49,130	45,062	49,298	47,761	44,149
Jun	52,060	49,776	44,299	46,743	70,010	59,239	51,081
Jul	66,744	68,725	62,306	53,399	72,993	69,715	64,870
Aug	84,103	83,573	80,767	75,896	99,358	96,754	83,462
Sep	56,074	49,701	39,668	46,661	61,367	53,479	44,933
Oct	30,273	22,131	18,238	22,493	29,673	32,732	23,227
Nov	6,523	6,125	7,500	7,073	7,513	8,273	6,943
Dec	6,130	5,172	8,968	11,548	10,892	8,688	10,752
Total	386,980	360,817	358,327	364,525	463,530	432,131	384,187

Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit

Passenger movements by sea were lower in 2004 than those of the previous two years at 384,187 (*Table 1.22*). As with air movements, the most sea movements take place in August. The seasonal basis of sea travel is visible with passenger movements dropping considerably in the winter months, apart from a slight rise in the month of December.

Figure 1.15: Passenger movements by sea



Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit

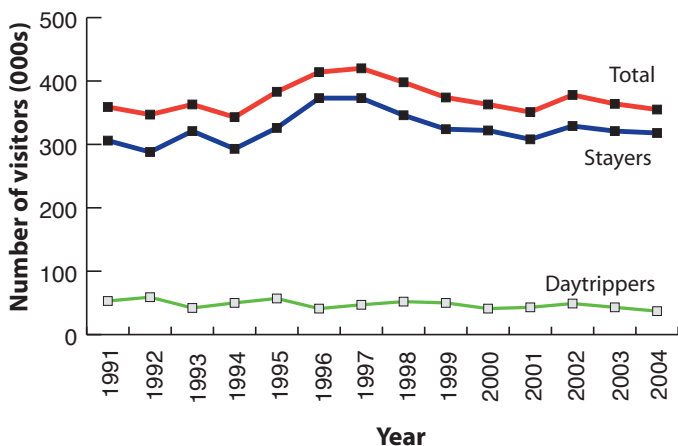
Table 1.23: Number of visitors: 1991 to 2004 (000s)

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
2004	198	46	74	318	30	6	1	37	355

Source: Commerce and Employment Department

In 2004, a total of 355,000 people visited Guernsey. Of these, 318,000 stayed for at least one night and 37,000 visited as a day trip ([Table 1.23](#)). There has been a gradual decline in the total number of visitors since 1997.

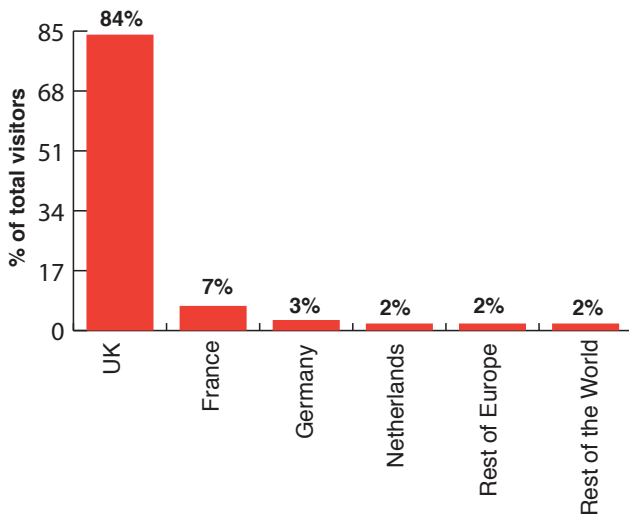
Figure 1.16: Visitors by type (000s): 1991 to 2004



Source: Commerce and Employment Department

Most visitors stay for at least one night. These are known as 'Stayers' ([Figure 1.16](#)) and consist of leisure visitors, business travellers and those visiting friends and relatives.

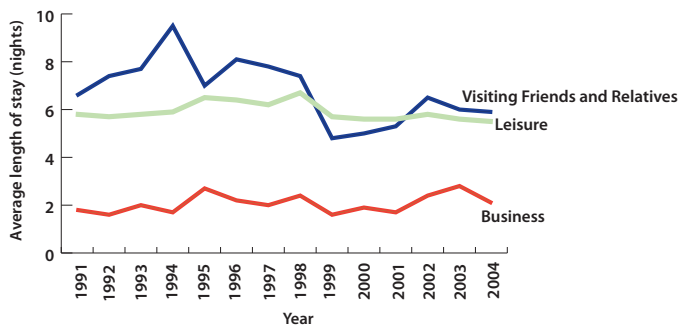
Figure 1.17: Visitors by country of origin - 2004



Source: Commerce and Employment Department

The majority of people visiting Guernsey originate from the UK (**Figure 1.17**), from the South East and the South West in particular. Of the overseas market, Europe is the primary source of visitor, with 7% of the total originating from France.

Figure 1.18: Visitors by length of stay: 1991 to 2004



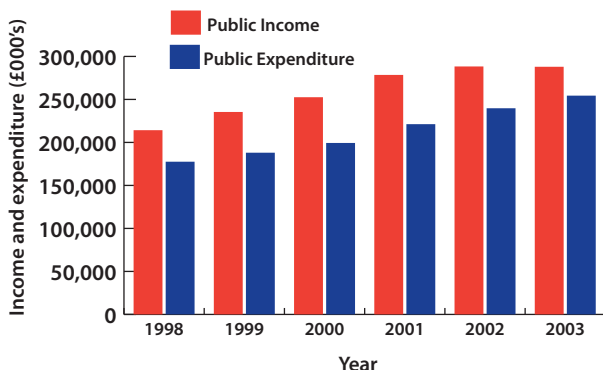
Source: Commerce and Employment Department

The average length of stay for leisure visitors in 2004 was 5.5 nights, which is consistent with the figure for 2003 (**Figure 1.18**). During the late nineties, this figure reached a peak of 6.7 nights. Those visiting friends and relatives tend to stay the longest (5.9 nights in 2004). Business visitors, on average, stayed 2.1 nights in 2004.

Table 1.24: Public income and expenditure (£000s)

	2000	2001	2002	2003
Public Income	252,560	278,492	288,320	287,969
Revenue Expenditure	(199,377)	(221,228)	(239,728)	(254,390)
Operating Surplus	53,183	57,264	48,592	33,579

Source: Treasury and Resources Department

Figure 1.19: Public income and expenditure (£000s)

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 has fallen back to £33.6 million in 2003 ([Table 1.24](#) and [Figure 1.19](#)).

Table 1.25: Main sources of taxation (£000s)

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Income Tax	188,574	201,491	226,842	236,822	238,968
Import Duties and Impots	13,549	14,325	14,351	14,459	15,343
Document Duty etc	6,287	7,272	7,500	8,213	13,563
Exempt Company Fees	4,905	5,051	5,068	4,991	4,897
Automobile Tax	4,533	4,775	4,895	5,124	5,428
Tax on Rateable Value	3,099	3,218	3,827	3,862	3,974

Source: Treasury and Resources Department

Most of the Island's income is raised through taxation, with the majority coming from income tax ([Table 1.25](#)), £239 million in 2003, or 85% of income raised through taxation.

Table 1.26: Areas of expenditure (£)

	2002	2003
Advisory and Finance	17,634,560	17,444,069
Agriculture and Countryside	2,845,297	2,926,958
Arts Committee	150,620	113,441
Board of Administration	8,446,151	8,309,109
Board of Health	57,794,238	62,741,483
Board of Industry	2,698,496	2,825,520
Cadastre Committee	196,425	207,914
Children Board	5,624,824	5,513,131
Civil Defence Committee	112,355	85,400
Civil Service Board	1,251,233	1,376,307
Education Council	48,097,841	52,122,498
Gambling Control Committee	5,485	2,984
Guernsey Social Security Authority	51,136,761	55,265,443
Heritage Committee	1,138,878	1,150,632
Home Affairs Committee (less amount received from Crown Revenues Account)	14,361,530	14,984,592
Horticulture Committee	914,984	927,288
Housing Authority	2,330,116	2,637,055
Income Tax Authority	3,616,880	4,013,980
Island Development Committee	1,847,792	1,962,896
Island Reception Committee	6,886	13,041

Table continued on next page

Table 1.26 continued: Areas of expenditure (£)

	2002	2003
Liberation Celebrations Committee	61,359	75,522
Overseas Aid Committee	1,146,607	1,229,856
Probation Service Committee	296,290	362,825
Public Assistance Authority	617,114	723,797
Public Thoroughfares Committee	7,272,010	7,490,557
Recreation Committee	1,773,422	1,706,769
Sea Fisheries Committee	256,131	324,808
States Traffic Committee	2,917,630	2,963,450
Tourist Board	4,611,488	4,066,212
Transport Board	564,079	825,157
Total Expenditure on Revenue Account	£239,727,482	£254,389,694

Source: Treasury and Resources Department

1. Economy

Further information

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

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
Website: www.gov.gg

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
Website: www.gov.gg

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
La Charroterie
St Peter Port
Guernsey
GY1 1FH

Tel: 01481 717000
Fax: 01481 717157
E-mail: policy.research@gov.gg
Website: www.gov.gg

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.

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
Website: www.gov.gg

1. Economy

Further information

Visitor numbers

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

Visit Guernsey
PO Box 43
North Esplanade
St Peter Port, Guernsey, GY1 3AN

Tel: 01481 726611
Fax: 01481 721246
Website: www.visitguernsey.com

Public accounts

Further details on public finances may be gained by referring to the States Accounts and the States Budget Report care of 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 713787

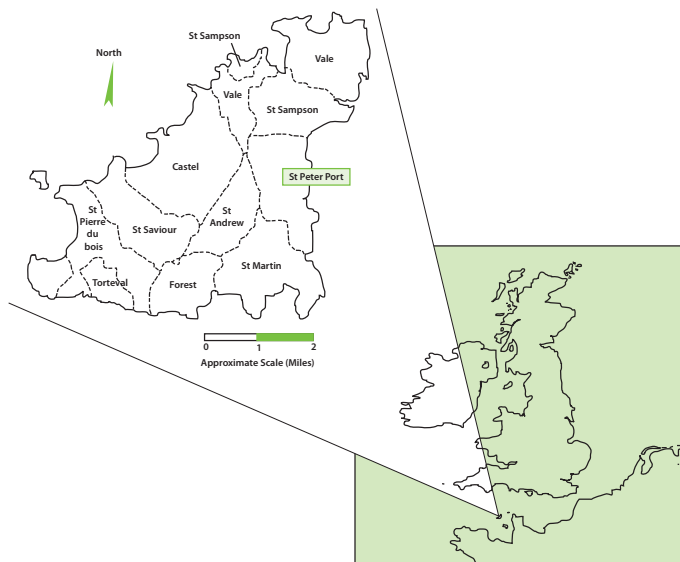
Local transport

Figures on vehicle registration and bus usage may be obtained from the Environment Department:

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

Tel: 01481 243400
Fax: 01481 241177

Figure 2.1: 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 (**Figure 2.1**).

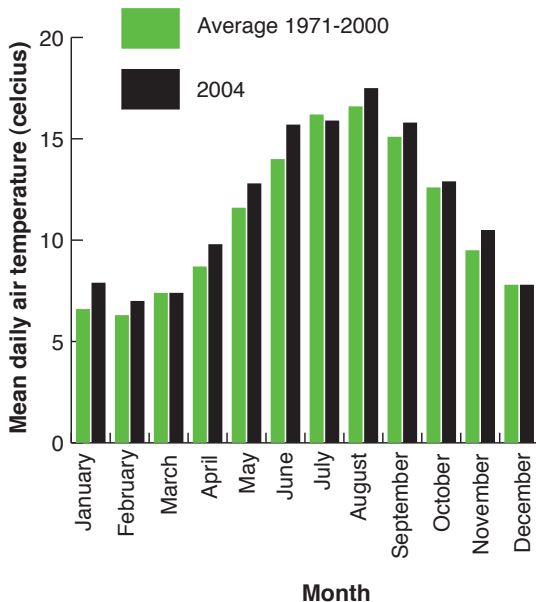
Table 2.1: Area of Guernsey and its Parishes

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
Total for Guernsey	38,797	15,520	24.2	62.8
Lihou Island	95	38	0.1	0.3
Total (including Lihou)	38,892	15,558	24.3	63.1

Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit

The Island is just over 24 square miles in area (63 square kilometres) (**Table 2.1**). The Island is divided into ten Parishes, the largest of which is the Castel at 3.9 square miles (10.1 square kilometres).

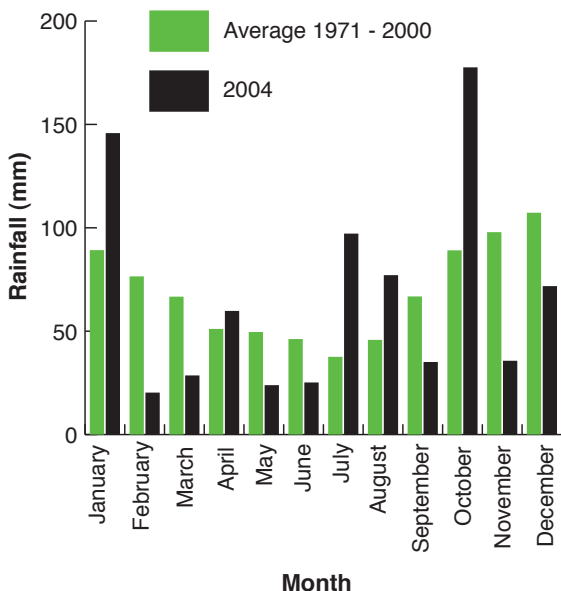
Figure 2.2: Mean air temperature



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 2004 were generally higher than the 30 year mean average (Figure 2.2).

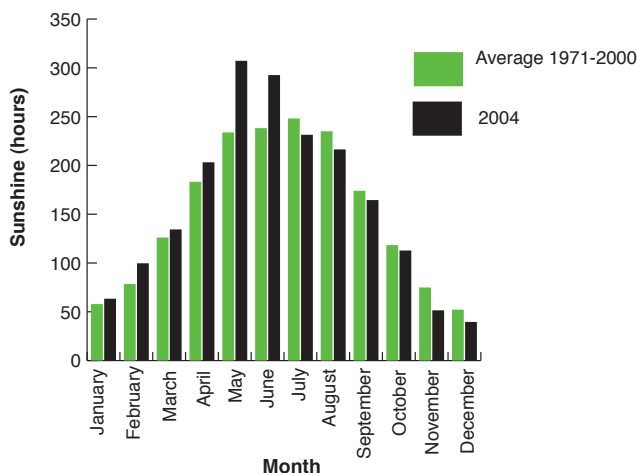
Figure 2.3: Rainfall



Source: States Meteorological Office

The wettest months of the year were January, October and July. July 2004 was the second wettest on record with only July 1960 being wetter. It also included the wettest day ever recorded at Guernsey Airport when on 7th July 62.5mm of rain fell. Seven months during 2004 experienced below-average levels of rainfall (**Figure 2.3**).

Figure 2.4: Hours of sunshine



Source: States Meteorological Office

The first six months of 2004 were sunnier than the average whilst the last six months experienced levels of sunshine below the average (**Figure 2.4**). May and June in particular experienced a high number of sunshine hours - 307.2 hours of sunshine were recorded in May and 292.6 in June. The first half of 2004 was the second sunniest on record beaten only by a six month period in 1959.

Table 2.2: 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
Grand Total	100	100

Source: Habitat Survey, 1999: Environment Department

A third of the Island is covered in grassland (improved and amenity grassland) (**Table 2.2**). 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.

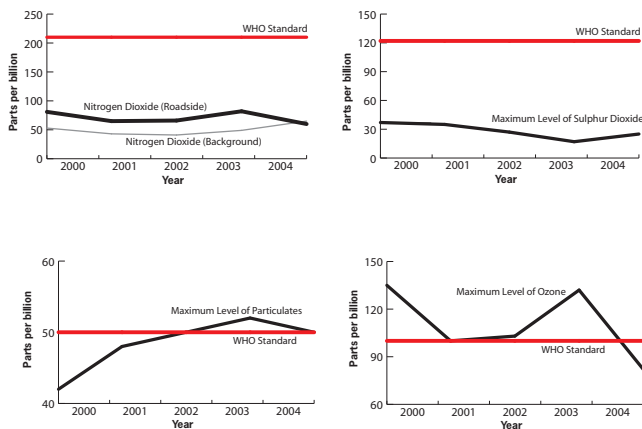
Table 2.3: Area of land available for public amenity

Land Type	Description	Area (Acres)	Area (Hectares)	Percentage of total
Crown Land	Includes inter-tidal area	1,277.00	3154.2	77.5
States Land	Parks, gardens, cliffs, former quarries and woodlands	127	313.7	7.7
Vale Commons Council	Including L'Ancrese Common	121.5	300.1	7.4
La Société Guernesiaise	Including sites of special scientific interest	70.4	174	4.3
Sports and recreation	Sports playing fields and parks	20	49.4	1.2
National Trust	Heritage land	32.4	80	1.9

Source: Environment Department, National Trust, La Société Guernesiaise, Vale Commons Council

Over 4,000 acres of land are available for use by the public in Guernsey in 2004 (**Table 2.3**). 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.

Figure 2.5: Air quality



Source: Health and Social Services Department

Air quality in Guernsey is generally good when compared to the World Health Organisation's (WHO) international guidelines. The main source of atmospheric pollution in Guernsey is attributed to motor vehicle emissions. High levels of particulates, which are generally formed through the use of fuels, rose above WHO guidelines in 2003 but fell slightly in 2004 (**Figure 2.5**).

Figure 2.6: Fresh water quality - storage

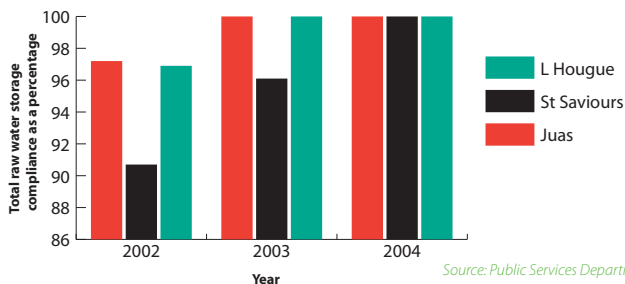
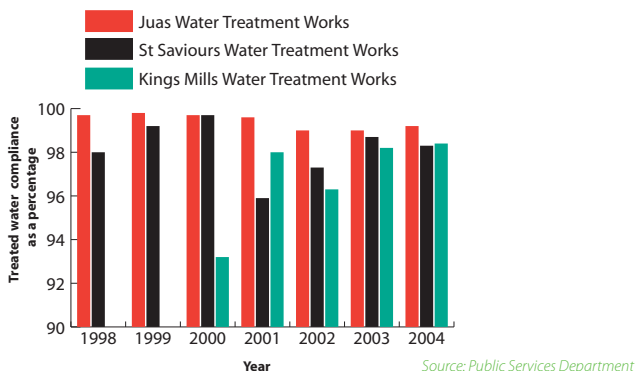
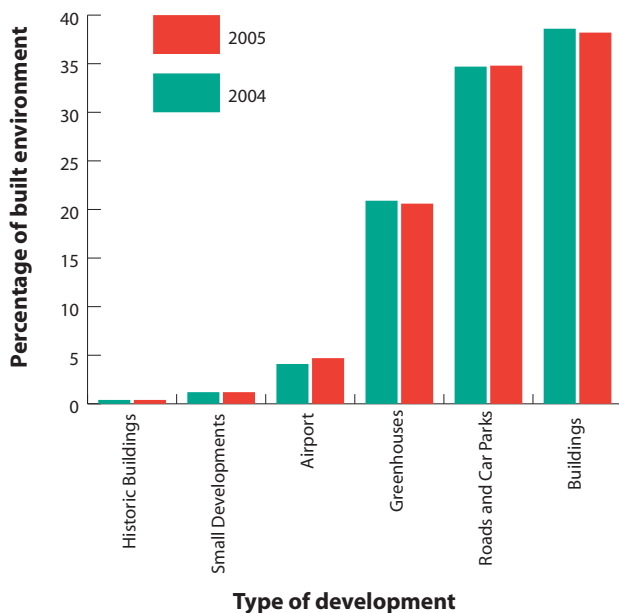


Figure 2.7: Fresh water quality - treatment



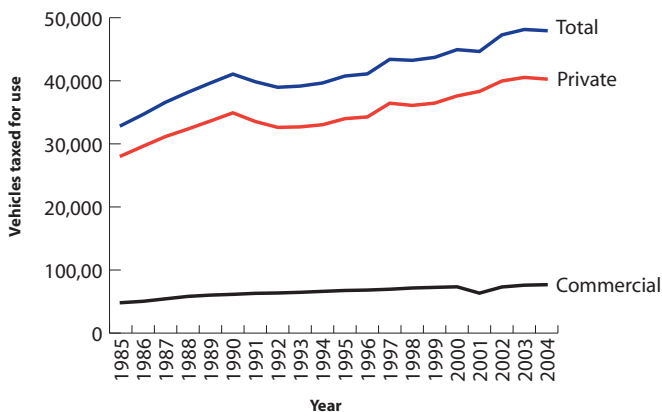
The quality of Guernsey's drinking water is very good. The Island has three storage reservoirs, all of which were fully compliant for the elements of nitrate, potassium and ammonia (Figure 2.6). Guernsey's three water treatment works were over 98% compliant in 2004 when compared to UK drinking water regulations (Figure 2.7).

Figure 2.8: Land use at March 2004 and 2005



Source: Digimap

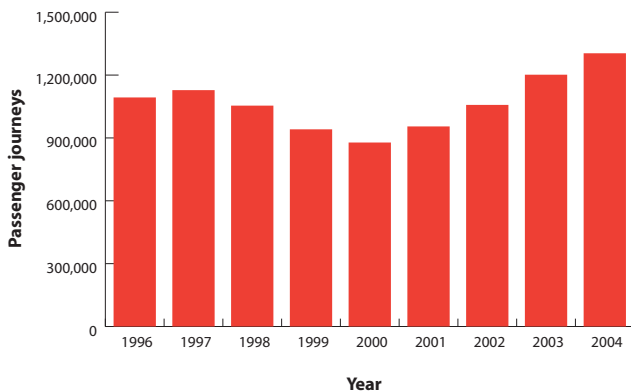
Guernsey's land area totals 15,712 acres, of which 15% is developed leaving 85% as rural landscape, farmland, garden curtilage, playing fields and golf courses. Buildings over 10m² account for most of Guernsey's developed land (38.2%), followed closely by roads and car parks (34.8%). As at March 2005, land used for buildings, roads and car parks together with Guernsey's airport increased, whilst the amount of land used for greenhouses decreased.

Figure 2.9: Vehicles taxed for use 1985 to 2004

Source: Environment Department

The number of vehicles taxed for use in Guernsey continues to rise. In 2004, the total number of vehicles taxed for use reached 47,941. This was made up of 40,268 private vehicles and 7,673 commercial vehicles (**Figure 2.9**). In addition to this number, there were also 5,681 motorcycles taxed for use.

Figure 2.10: Passenger journeys by bus 1996 - 2004



Source: Environment Department

Since 2000, the number of passenger journeys by bus has been steadily increasing (**Figure 2.10**). In 2004, the number of passenger journeys increased by 102,250 passengers. In the past five years, the number of passenger journeys has increased by 48.5%.

Table 2.4: 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
Total	8,968	100.0	32,293	100.0

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 2.4**). Only 1.3% used a public bus.

2. Environment

Further Reading

Area of Guernsey

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 their 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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Guernsey,
GY1 2ET.

Tel: 01481 700321

Fax: 01481 700320 E-mail: info@digimap.gg Website: www.digimap.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. In addition, monthly weather reports are available through the post for an annual subscription of £22.00.

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 (available in the Bailiwick of Guernsey only) 12080

Channel Islands Shipping Forecast: 0900 665 0022

E-mail: metoffice@gov.gg

Web site: www.metoffice.gov.gg

2. Environment

Further Reading

Natural Habitat

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

La Société Guernesiale

Candie Museum
Candie Gardens
St Peter Port
Guernsey
GY1 1UG

Environment Department

PO Box 43
Sir Charles Frossard House
La Charroterie
St Peter Port
Guernsey
GY1 1FH
Tel: 01481 717000
Fax: 01481 725887

Air Quality

Further reading and information on the Guernsey's Air Quality can be obtained by contacting the following organisation:

Health and Social Services Department

Health and Social Services Department
Princess Elizabeth Hospital
St Martins
Guernsey
GY4 6UU

2. Environment

Further Reading

Land Used for Public Amenity

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

Environment Department

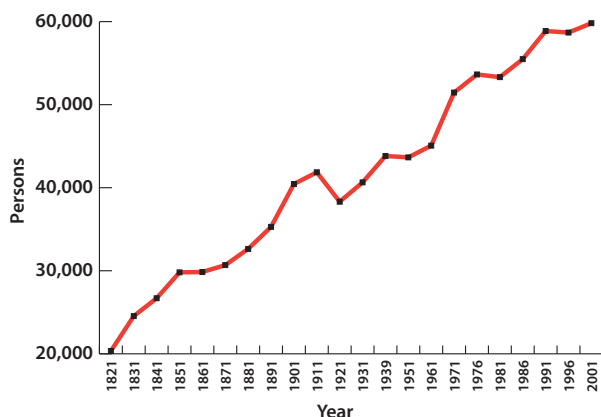
PO Box 43
Sir Charles Frossard House
La Charroterie
St Peter Port
Guernsey
GY1 1FH
Tel: 01481 717000
Fax: 01481 725887

Vehicles Taxed for Use and Bus Services

Further reading and information on traffic matters can be obtained by contacting the following organisation:

Environment Department

PO Box 43
Sir Charles Frossard House
La Charroterie
St Peter Port
Guernsey
GY1 1FH
Tel: 01481 717000
Fax: 01481 725887

Figure 3.1: Guernsey's population level 1821 to 2001

Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit, Census

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 3.1 and Table 3.1**), and was 1,126 more than in the previous Census held in 1996.

On 27th April 2005, the States of Guernsey resolved that the next Guernsey Census should not be held in 2006 but should be held in 2011. During the intercensal period, population information will be collated by various States Departments.

Table 3.1: Guernsey's population level 1821 to 2001

Year	Males	Females	Persons	Change
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
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

Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit, Census

Table 3.2: 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, Census

Table 3.3: 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
Total	53,637	53,313	55,482	58,867	58,681	59,807

Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit, Census

Table 3.4: Age and sex of population in 2001 - aged 0 - 41 years

Age	Male	Female	Total	Age	Male	Female	Total
0	304	308	612	21	361	403	764
1	336	315	651	22	369	381	750
2	338	282	620	23	333	363	696
3	327	331	658	24	342	365	707
4	325	310	635	25	351	357	708
5	327	306	633	26	397	404	801
6	344	325	669	27	387	400	787
7	366	340	706	28	446	406	852
8	366	341	707	29	395	453	848
9	395	342	737	30	443	500	943
10	372	390	762	31	424	494	918
11	371	380	751	32	449	460	909
12	379	345	724	33	420	489	909
13	355	347	702	34	453	508	961
14	362	371	733	35	482	447	929
15	339	337	676	36	487	482	969
16	364	321	685	37	472	523	995
17	377	337	714	38	480	476	956
18	358	358	716	39	461	475	936
19	420	333	753	40	446	472	918
20	380	381	761	41	422	460	882

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

Table 3.5: Age and sex of population in 2001 - aged 42 - 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

Table 3.6: Age and sex of population in 2001 - aged 84 years and over

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

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

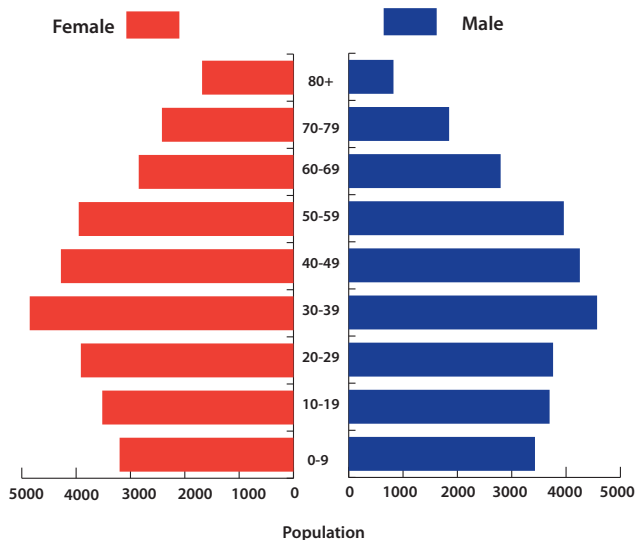
Table 3.7: Age and sex distribution - 2001 Census

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

Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit, Census

The 2001 Census showed that the population was split between 29,138 males and 30,669 females (**Table 3.7**). This equates to males accounting for 49% of the population and females 51%. In the 70 to 80+ categories, it is evident that females live longer than males as the percentage of male population falls and the percentage of females increases.

Figure 3.2: 2001 age and sex distribution by age bands



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

The age structure of the population (**Figure 3.2**) shows the bulge in the age ranges 30-59, a consequence of the 'baby boom' between 1947 and 1972. The last Census reveals that there are fewer children in the 0-9 age range than in 1996, which highlights a falling birth rate.

Table 3.8: Immigration and emigration

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

Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit, Census

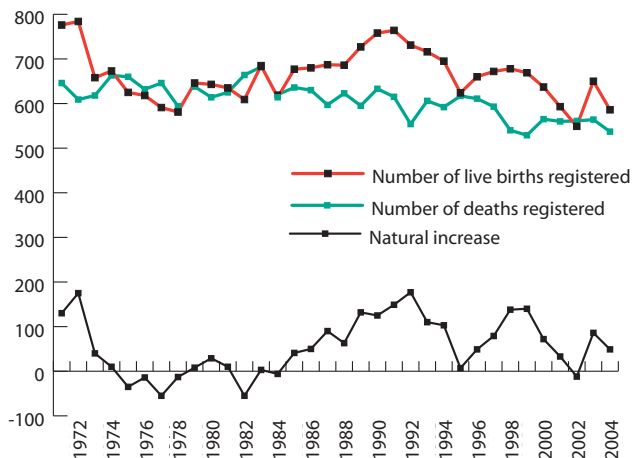
Immigration and emigration over the last intercensal period have largely balanced each other out (**Table 3.8 and 3.9**). Immigration originates mainly from non-Guernsey born people rather than from those who are returning to the Island.

Table 3.9: Immigration of non Guernsey-born

Census Year	Returning Guernsey-born	Percentage of Total	Non Guernsey-born	Percentage of Total	Total
1986	1,055	15.4%	5,799	84.6%	6,854
1991	966	12.6%	6,729	87.4%	7,695
1996	979	15.6%	5,280	84.4%	6,259
2001	660	9.6%	6,242	90.4%	6,902

Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit, Census

Figure 3.3: Births, deaths and the natural Increase



Source: States Greffe

The Island's natural population increase can be gauged by measuring the difference between births and deaths. In years where deaths exceed births, this 'increase' can be a negative number, such as in 2002 (*Figure 3.3*). In the following two years the population has seen a natural increase although not so significant as that of the late 1990s.

Table 3.10: Marital status

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

Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit, Census

The 2001 Census revealed that there are fewer married people on the Island than in 1991 ([Table 3.10](#)). Numbers of single people who have never married have increased as have numbers of divorced people.

Table 3.11: Occupied private households and dwellings

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
Total	21,215	21,862	22,664	18,679	20,173	20,737

Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit, Census

In 2001, there were 22,664 occupied private households in Guernsey, Herm and Jethou (**Table 3.11**). The number of dwellings is less than that of the private dwellings at 20,737. This is because some dwellings contain more than one household, such as flats. In the last intercensal period there were increases in the number of private households in all parishes except Torteval, which remained the same.

Table 3.12: Private households per sq km and density, 1991 - 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
All Island	338	348	359	2.61	2.55	2.51

Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit, Census

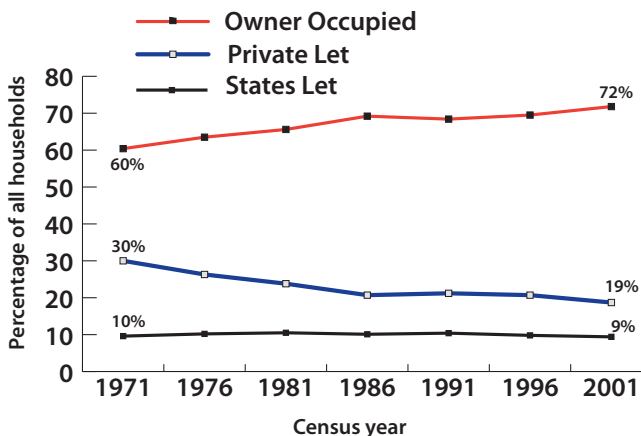
The average number of persons in each household has fallen with each Census conducted over since 1991. Owing to the need to accommodate more people, the number of occupied private households per square kilometre has increased over the same period. St Peter Port is the densest parish in terms of private household with 1,041 per square kilometre and it holds the lowest density of persons per household at 2.29 in 2001 (**Table 3.12**).

Table 3.13: 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%) were owner occupied (**Table 3.13**). The total number of open market properties has remained stable since 1991 whilst the total number of local market properties has increased.

Figure 3.4: Tenure of households by percentage - 1971 - 2001

Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit, Census

The long-term trend is towards owner occupied housing and away from rented housing (**Figure 3.4**). The rate of owner occupation increased from 60% in 1971 to 72% in 2001. The percentage of households that rent has fallen from 30% to 19%. The States rental sector remains around a constant 10% of households.

Table 3.14: Occupied private households by type - 1991 - 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
Total	21,215	21,862	22,664

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 3.14**). However, there is a growing trend towards single person households.

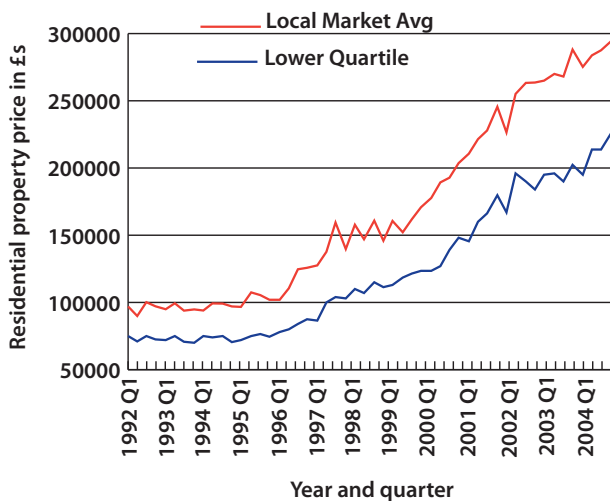
Table 3.15: Residential property prices

Year	Quarter	Local Market Average (£)	Local Market Lower Quartile (£)	Open Market Average (£)
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
2004	Q1	275,231	195,000	838,186
	Q2	283,806	213,750	890,678
	Q3	287,572	213,750	867,689
	Q4	294,466	226,100	770,213

Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit

The lower quartile price represents the top price of the cheapest 25% of transactions.

Figure 3.5: Local market residential property prices



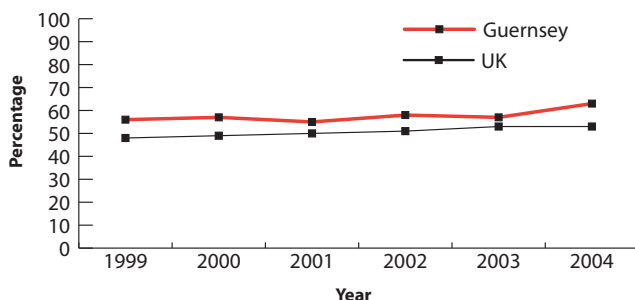
Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit

The Guernsey House Price Index is based on the quarterly transactions of houses and flats as held by the States Greffe. Average local market house prices increased by 2% between quarter 4 of 2003 and quarter 4 of 2004 (**Figure 3.5 and Table 3.15**). This figure is down on the previous year's increase of 9%.

Table 3.16: Housing licences

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Essential Employment:					
Finance Sector	316	321	318	339	384
Tourism/Catering	140	148	155	163	181
Education	119	133	144	159	190
Health	166	162	187	213	213
General Public Services	51	62	87	88	86
General Industry	174	180	188	200	187
Total	966	1,006	1,079	1,162	1,241
Other Licences (Compassionate):					
Marriage Breakdown	173	169	170	168	167
Other Compassionate	388	380	392	401	392
Total	561	549	562	569	559
Other Licences ("En Famille"):					
"En Famille"	981	931	955	1,009	1,050
Nursing Homes	50	40	38	37	43
Total	1,031	971	993	1,046	1,093
Short-Term Licences:					
Tourism	526	503	551	510	429
Horticulture	260	269	272	259	133
Other Industries	286	445	609	750	546
Not Employment Related	15	14	12	10	0
Total	1,087	1,231	1,444	1,529	1,108
Grand Total	3,645	3,757	4,078	4,306	4,001

Source: Housing Department

Figure 3.6: Guernsey and UK pupils gaining at least 5 GCSE (grades A-C)

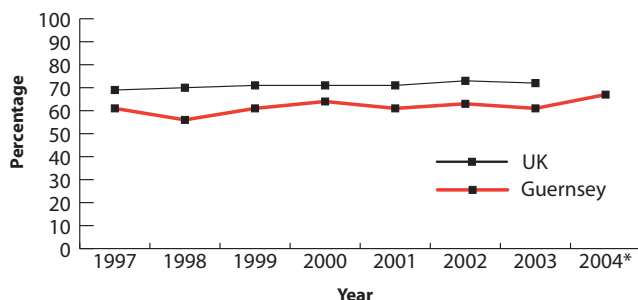
Source: Education Department

In 2004, the proportion of Guernsey pupils achieving five GCSEs (grade A-C) reached 63%, representing the highest pass rates recorded for Guernsey over the last six years (**Figure 3.6**).

UK figures for pupils achieving at least five GCSEs (grade A-C) have risen steadily over the past six years, from 48% in 1999 to 53% in 2004.

Over the last six years Guernsey pupils gaining at least 5 GCSEs (grade A-C) have remained consistently 4% above UK pupils' figures.

Figure 3.7: 16-19 year olds in full time education



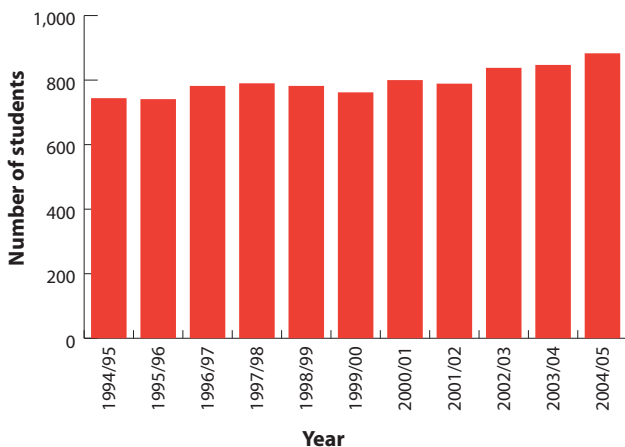
* The 2004 UK figure is released from the DfES in June 2005, and was not available at the time that this report went to press.

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Guernsey	61	56	61	64	61	63	61	67
England	69	70	71	71	71	73	72	*

Source: Education Department

Over the last eight years the proportion of Guernsey pupils enrolled in post 16 full-time education has been at least 7% lower than the English figures ([Figure 3.7](#)). This could be partly due to the lower school leaving age as approximately 11% of Guernsey students leave school aged 15 and also to the ways in which 'participation' is measured in England.

Figure 3.8: Pupils in higher education



Source: Education Department

The number of Guernsey students in higher education in the UK has steadily increased since 1994/95 (Figure 3.8). For the academic year 2004/05, the number (883) is the highest recorded over the last decade.

3. Social

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

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

Website: www.gov.gg

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.

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

Guernsey Residential Property Prices

Guernsey's residential property prices are calculated by the Policy and Research Unit using data of property transactions held by the States Greffe. Further details about the calculation of the index can be obtained from the Policy and Research Unit.

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

Further Reading

Housing Licences

The issue of Housing Licences is governed 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

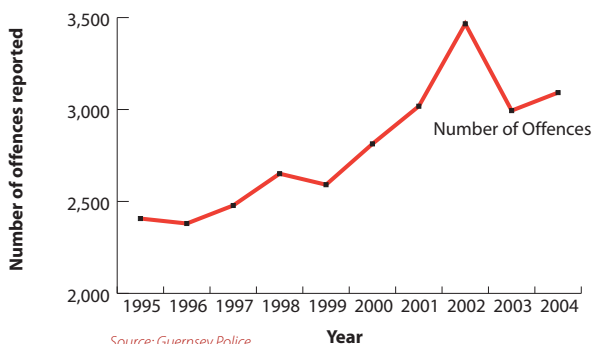
Tel: 01481 715790
Fax: 01481 713976
Website: www.gov.gg

Education

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

Education Department

The Grange
St Peter Port
Guernsey
GY1 1FH

Figure 4.1: Total criminal offences reported

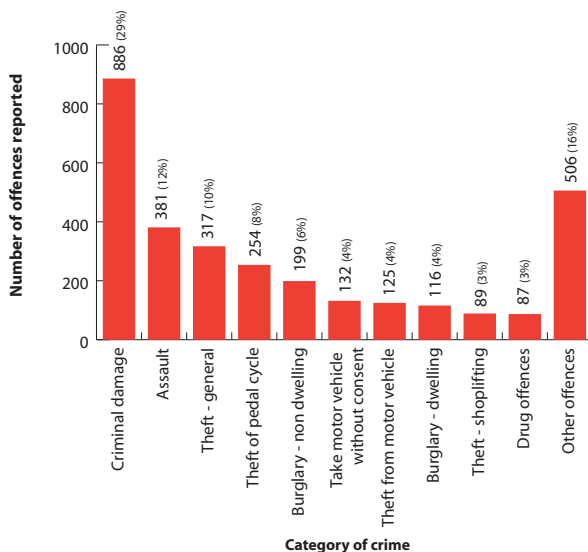
Year	Number of Offences
1995	2,407
1996	2,380
1997	2,478
1998	2,651
1999	2,591
2000	2,813
2001	3,018
2002	3,466
2003	2,994
2004	3,092

In 2004, the total number of reported offences in Guernsey increased by 3% on 2003 figures, from 2994 to 3,092 offences (**Figure 4.1**).

This gradual increase in figures in 2004 is however lower than those recorded in 2002. The 2002 figures were the highest recorded over the last ten years at 3,466 offences.

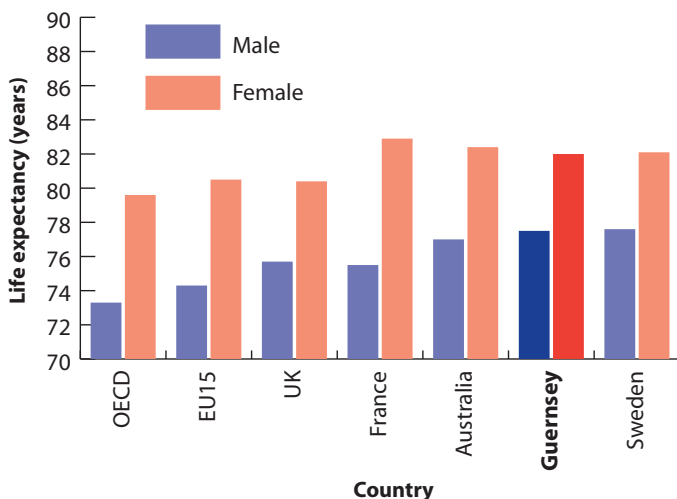
The total number of reported offences in 2004 has risen by 28% over the last ten year period, since 1995. Much of this overall rise has taken place in the last five years with figures rising by 19% from 1999 to 2004.

Figure 4.2: Crime by category - 2004



Source: Guernsey Police

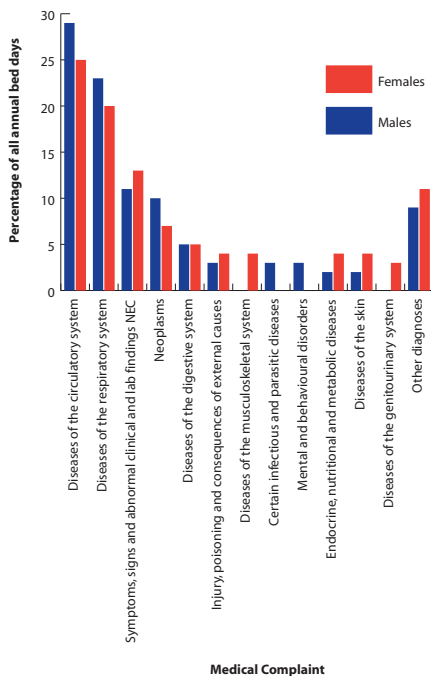
In 2004, the most commonly reported criminal offence was criminal damage with 886 offences reported. This represented 29% of the total crime reported for 2004 (**Figure 4.2**). Various forms of theft also accounted for a large number of offences.

Figure 4.3: Life expectancy at birth in 2001

Source: Department of Health and Social Services

Life expectancy at birth has been calculated using information gathered from the 2001 Census. The figures stand at 77.5 years for men and 82 years for women (**Figure 4.3**). This equates to an average life expectancy at birth of 80 years. Like the UK and many other post-industrial jurisdictions, Guernsey's life expectancy appears to be increasing by about one year in every five.

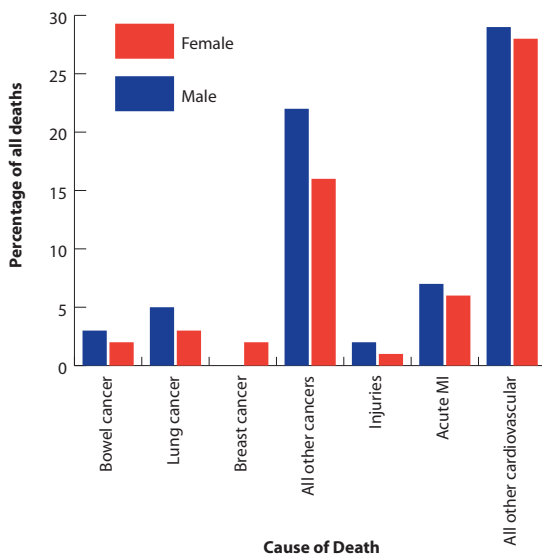
Compared to other countries, Guernsey's life expectancy at birth appears high for both males and females, only a little behind Sweden, which is recognised as having the best health indices in Europe. This is in part explained by Guernsey's small size, its relative general affluence and high standards of health services.

Figure 4.4: Main medical unit bed days 1998 - 2003

Source: Department of Health and Social Services

Medical unit bed days are calculated as percentage of all annual bed days over the period 1998-2003. Cardiac disease is a major cause of hospital admission and is responsible for 29% of all male medical unit bed days and 25% of all female medical unit bed days (**Figure 4.4**).

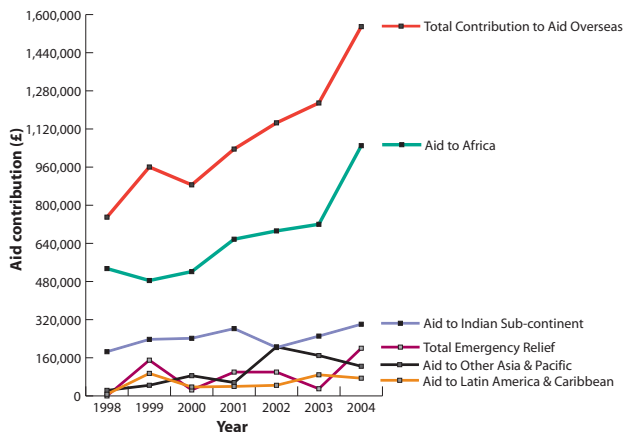
Figure 4.5: Death rate by cause 1999 - 2003



Source: Health and Social Services Department

Cancer and cardiovascular disease are the main causes of death in Guernsey for both males and females. Lung cancer is responsible for 5% of deaths amongst males, and 3% of females. Breast cancer accounts for 2% of female mortalities (Figure 4.5).

Figure 4.6: Overseas aid



Source: Policy Council

Guernsey's overseas aid contributions increased from £750,000 in 1998 to £1,550,000 in 2004. Of the beneficiary continents, Africa received the largest contribution (**Figure 4.6**). In 2004, £200,000 was provided as emergency aid, £125,000 of which was donated to the Tsunami disaster relief fund.

4. Community Well-Being

Further Reading

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

Health

Further information on health may be found by contacting the Health and Social Services Department

Health and Social Services Department

Princess Elizabeth Hospital
St Martin
Guernsey
GY4 6UU

Tel (01481) 725241

Overseas Aid

Further information on overseas aid can be obtained by contacting

Policy Council

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

Tel: 01481 717000