

The 2006 Guernsey Facts and Figures booklet is the fourth in a series of annual updates of core statistics covering the Island's Community, Economy and Environment. It is intended as a pocket reference booklet and a supplement to the *2006 Sustainable Guernsey report - monitoring Social, Economic & Environmental Trends*, which is produced annually as part of the policy planning cycle.

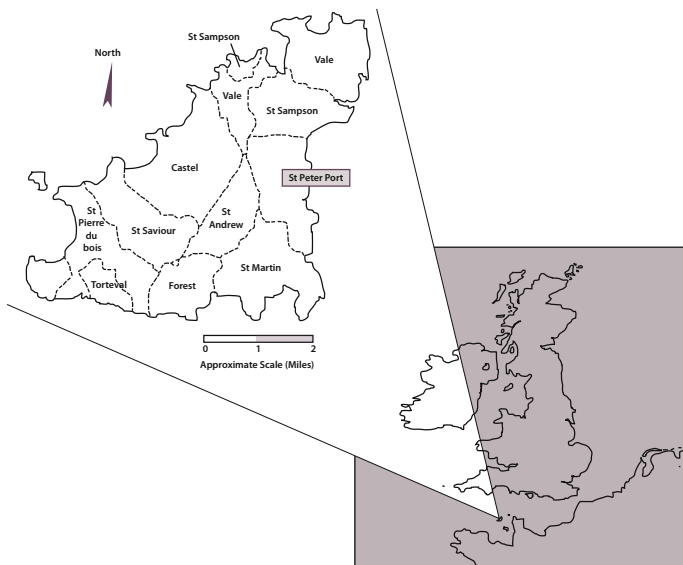
The information is presented in the form of charts and tables, together with a brief commentary. Further information on each topic is sign-posted at the end of each section.

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

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

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

## Introduction to Guernsey

The other key offices held under the Crown are those of the Bailiff and Deputy Bailiff, who preside over the States of Deliberation and the Royal Court, and HM Procureur (Attorney General) and HM Comptroller (Solicitor General), who are the legal advisers to the Crown and the States.

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

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

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

The States of Deliberation have the power:-

- To raise taxation
- To determine expenditure
- To pass legislation

The functions of Government are carried out by ten Departments led by a Minister who, like the four ordinary members of the Department, each is elected by the States of Deliberation.

Further reading is available at [www.gov.gg](http://www.gov.gg).

Table 1.1: Key Indicators

Key Economic Indicators	
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (2005 estimates)	£1,508,321,000
Gross National Product (GNP) (2005 estimates)	£1,568,321,000
Retail Prices Index (RPI) (March 2006)	3.1%
Total Number of Employees (March 2006)	31,156
Percentage of Workforce Claiming Benefit (March 2006)	0.59%
Key Social Indicators	
Population (2004 estimates)	60,382
Number of Private Households (2001 Census)	22,664
Number of Persons per Household (2001 Census)	2.51
Average Residential Property Price (December 2005)	£300,038
Key Community Indicators	
Total Reported Criminal Offences (2005)	3,465
Life Expectancy at Birth (2001)	78 yrs Males/82 yrs Females
Overseas Aid as a Percentage of GDP (2005)	0.1%

*Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit, Social Security Department, Guernsey Police*

**Table 1.1** provides a summary of some of the key indicators that are presented in the following sections of this booklet.

Table 1.2: National income (GDP and GNP)

	Nominal GDP (£ms)	Reflated GDP (2005 Values - £ms)	Reflated Annual % Change	Nominal GNP (£ms)	Reflated GNP (2005 Values - £ms)	Reflated Annual % Change
<b>1996</b>	871	1,200	5.9	910	1,255	1.5
<b>1997</b>	949	1,248	4.0	991	1,304	4.0
<b>1998</b>	1,016	1,296	3.8	1,094	1,395	7.0
<b>1999</b>	1,080	1,344	3.7	1,176	1,464	4.9
<b>2000</b>	1,205	1,444	7.4	1,286	1,541	5.2
<b>2001</b>	1,244	1,463	1.3	1,326	1,559	1.2
<b>2002</b>	1,323	1,489	1.8	1,396	1,572	0.8
<b>2003</b>	1,349	1,461	-1.9	1,429	1,548	-1.6
<b>2004</b>	1,433	1,479	1.2	1,486	1,534	-0.9
<b>2005*</b>	1,508	1,508	2.0	1,568	1,568	2.3

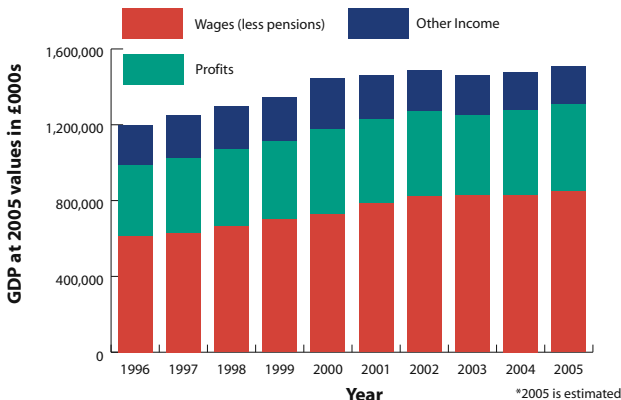
Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit

\*2005 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.

Real GDP has grown cumulatively over 10 years by 25% based on 2005 values. The rate of growth was rapid during the mid to late 1990s but has slowed since 2000 to just under 2% per annum.

Figure 1.1: Components of Gross Domestic Product



Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit

\*2005 is estimated

	Wages (less pensions) (£)	Profits (£)	Other Income (£)	Total GDP (£)
2000	725,583	449,973	268,591	1,444,147
2001	784,171	445,012	233,409	1,462,592
2002	820,347	448,498	220,365	1,489,210
2003	827,387	424,405	208,916	1,460,707
2004	828,517	447,557	202,609	1,478,683
2005*	848,521	458,650	201,150	1,508,321

\*2005 is estimated

Income from remuneration is the biggest contributor to GDP (£849m in 2005) with business profits contributing £459m (**Figure 1.1**). Other income (such as income from land and rental of property) contributed £201m to GDP in 2005.

Table 1.3: GDP for 2003 - new methodology

Year	2003	
<b>Gross Value Added (GVA A) (at Basic Prices)</b>	£1,894,341,895	See note 1
<b>Gross Vale Added (GVA B) (at Market Prices)</b>	£1,923,683,388	See note 2
<b>less FISIM</b>	£104,645,000	See note 3
<b>Nominal GDP</b>	£1,819,038,388	
<b>Reflated GDP (at 2005 values)</b>	£1,972,299,484	

Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit

**Note 1:** GVA A at basic prices is the sum of Compensation of Employees (wages) plus Gross Operating Surplus (profits) plus mixed wages.

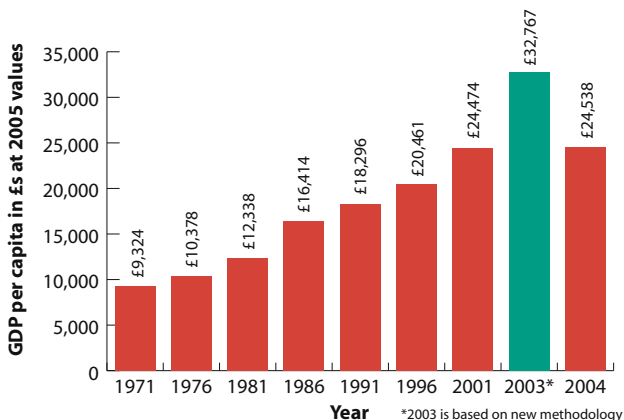
**Note 2:** GVA B at market prices is GVA A plus taxes less subsidies.

**Note 3:** In order to measure economic activity consistently within the international framework methodology it is necessary to exclude profits earned by banks through interest rate differentials (i.e. net interest income). This adjustment is achieved using a notional sector called FISIM (Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured).

In 2005, the Policy and Research Unit conducted a detailed review of the methods used to measure national income. This involved investigating the constituent elements which form the Island's GDP together with GNP (Gross National Product) and GVA (Gross Value Added). Improvements to the methodology included additional data and designing a new accounting framework based on the UN System of National Accounts, and also the European Union System of Accounts. Due to data restrictions at present it is only possible to produce a figure for 2003 (**Table 1.3**).



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.

GDP per capita has increased from £9,324 (reflated to 2005 values) in 1971 to £24,538 in 2004. This is lower than Jersey's GDP per capita (34,700) but higher than the UK (£18,100).

GDP per capita based in the international framework methodology shows a per capita income of £32,767.

Table 1.4: Remuneration - £000s at 2005 values

Economic Sector	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005*
<b>Horticulture</b>	10,703	10,150	9,608	8,938	8,208
<b>Agriculture and Fisheries and Other Primary</b>	5,420	5,392	5,191	4,943	4,953
<b>Manufacturing</b>	35,298	32,330	31,068	31,094	29,520
<b>Construction</b>	51,047	59,711	69,912	70,053	65,400
<b>Utilities</b>	13,471	13,478	13,687	13,879	14,575
<b>Transport</b>	23,695	24,448	22,789	23,448	23,237
<b>Hostelry</b>	34,711	34,498	34,392	33,411	32,291
<b>Wholesale</b>	21,205	23,137	23,881	21,906	19,873
<b>Retail</b>	66,675	72,590	73,194	74,193	75,741
<b>Personal Services</b>	8,646	8,997	9,177	9,068	9,151
<b>Recreation</b>	7,976	7,279	7,151	7,151	7,256
<b>Finance</b>	283,575	291,441	283,298	282,532	296,411
<b>Legal</b>	1,208	1,249	1,288	1,260	1,385
<b>Business Services</b>	60,911	70,238	71,225	69,669	72,576
<b>Information</b>	28,271	28,884	28,527	29,528	28,889
<b>Health</b>	38,468	39,838	41,418	41,493	44,400
<b>Education</b>	39,721	41,172	42,948	44,721	47,349
<b>Public Admin</b>	81,923	84,028	88,923	91,981	95,559
<b>Non-Profit</b>	3,142	3,434	3,879	4,652	4,899
<b>Total All Sectors</b>	<b>816,066</b>	<b>852,292</b>	<b>861,555</b>	<b>863,920</b>	<b>881,671</b>
Pensions	31,918	31,971	34,208	35,473	33,150
<b>Total Less Pensions</b>	<b>784,148</b>	<b>820,321</b>	<b>827,347</b>	<b>828,447</b>	<b>848,521</b>

Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit

\*2005 is estimated

Table 1.5: Profits - £000s at 2005 values

Economic Sector	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005*
<b>Horticulture</b>	4,472	5,342	5,507	5,377	5,385
<b>Agriculture and Fisheries and Other Primary</b>	5,393	5,853	6,120	5,996	6,008
<b>Manufacturing</b>	8,465	8,016	8,535	9,929	11,355
<b>Construction</b>	41,260	42,546	46,049	47,221	49,069
<b>Utilities</b>	-332	21	365	1,381	1,351
<b>Transport</b>	6,508	6,512	5,906	5,957	5,835
<b>Hostelry</b>	14,339	14,896	16,235	15,506	15,003
<b>Wholesale</b>	19,002	19,782	21,746	22,511	22,654
<b>Retail</b>	38,201	34,637	35,335	37,453	37,176
<b>Personal Services</b>	7,194	7,714	9,505	8,714	8,476
<b>Recreation</b>	4,388	4,057	5,481	4,716	4,716
<b>Finance</b>	220,027	221,856	177,389	189,335	205,357
<b>Legal</b>	15,067	15,966	14,701	15,309	16,211
<b>Business Services</b>	38,586	41,689	39,700	46,599	49,418
<b>Information</b>	2,412	2,467	12,808	12,815	20,000
<b>Health</b>	15,466	17,140	18,459	18,582	18,342
<b>Education</b>	1,140	1,599	2,254	2,263	2,310
<b>Public Admin</b>	18	53	51	44	39
<b>Non-Profit</b>	474	426	387	498	583
<b>Total All Sectors</b>	<b>442,078</b>	<b>450,570</b>	<b>426,531</b>	<b>450,207</b>	<b>479,287</b>

Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit

\*2005 is estimated

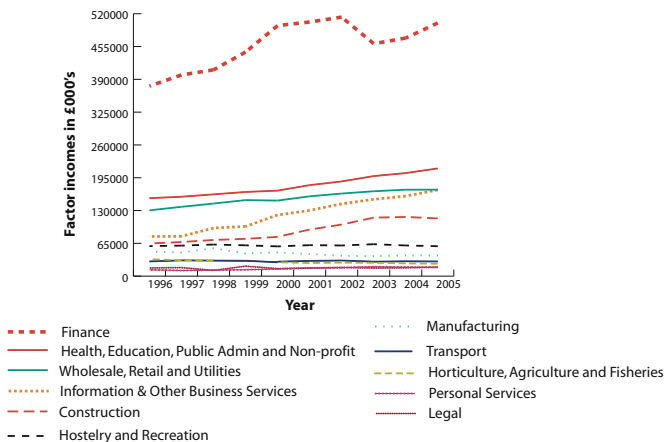
Table 1.6: Factor Incomes by sector - £000s at 2005 values

Economic Sector	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005*
<b>Horticulture</b>	15,175	15,492	15,115	14,314	13,593
<b>Agriculture and Fisheries and Other Primary</b>	10,813	11,245	11,311	10,939	10,961
<b>Manufacturing</b>	43,763	40,346	39,603	41,023	40,875
<b>Construction</b>	92,307	102,257	115,961	117,275	114,469
<b>Utilities</b>	13,140	13,499	14,052	15,259	15,926
<b>Transport</b>	30,203	30,959	28,695	29,404	29,072
<b>Hostelry</b>	49,050	49,393	50,627	48,917	47,294
<b>Wholesale</b>	40,207	42,918	45,626	44,417	42,526
<b>Retail</b>	104,876	107,226	108,529	111,646	112,917
<b>Personal Services</b>	15,840	16,712	18,683	17,783	17,627
<b>Recreation</b>	12,364	11,336	12,632	11,868	11,972
<b>Finance</b>	503,602	513,297	460,687	471,867	501,767
<b>Legal</b>	16,275	17,214	15,989	16,569	17,596
<b>Business Services</b>	99,497	111,927	110,925	116,268	121,993
<b>Information</b>	30,683	31,351	41,335	42,343	48,889
<b>Health</b>	53,934	56,978	59,877	60,075	62,742
<b>Education</b>	40,861	42,771	45,202	46,984	49,660
<b>Public Admin</b>	81,941	84,081	88,974	92,026	95,599
<b>Non-Profit</b>	3,616	3,859	4,266	5,150	5,481
<b>Total All Sectors</b>	<b>1,258,144</b>	<b>1,302,862</b>	<b>1,228,086</b>	<b>1,314,127</b>	<b>1,360,958</b>

Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit

\*2005 is estimated

Figure 1.3: Factor Incomes by sector - £000s at 2005 values



Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit

Factor incomes ([Table 1.6](#)) are a combination of remuneration ([see Table 1.4](#)) and profits ([see Table 1.5](#)). Gross Domestic Product GDP is derived by adding Other Income (which comprises of unearned income, rent and public sector trading undertakings) 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 £479m in 2005 ([Table 1.6](#)).

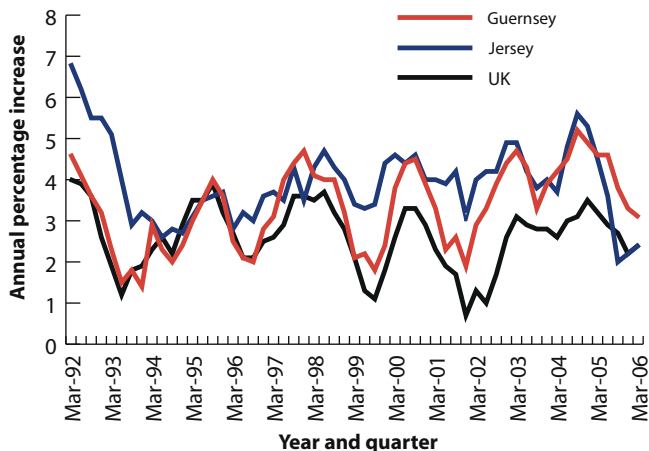
Table 1.7: Inflation figures for Gsy, Jsy and the UK

		Gsy Headline	Gsy RPIX	Jsy Headline	Jsy RPIX	UK Headline	UK RPIX
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
	June	4.6	3.3	3.6	2.5	2.9	2.2
	September	3.8	3.6	2.0	1.9	2.7	2.5
	December	3.3	3.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.0
2006	March	3.1	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.1

Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit

Table 1.7 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 1.7** 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. Inflation levels for all jurisdictions have fallen over the past year, except for a slight rise in the Jersey RPI in March 2006.

Table 1.8: RPIX Inflation figures for Gsy, Jsy and the UK

		Gsy	Jsy	UK
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
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

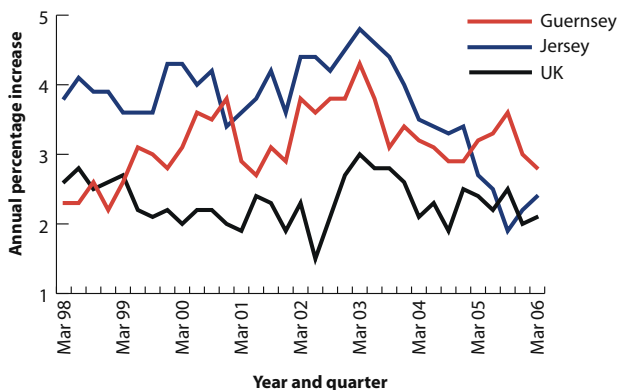
		Gsy	Jsy	UK
2003	Mar	4.3	4.8	3.0
	Jun	3.8	4.6	2.8
	Sep	3.1	4.4	2.8
	Dec	3.4	4.0	2.6
2004	Mar	3.2	3.5	2.1
	Jun	3.1	3.4	2.3
	Sep	2.9	3.3	1.9
	Dec	2.9	3.4	2.5
2005	Mar	3.2	2.7	2.4
	Jun	3.3	2.5	2.2
	Sep	3.6	1.9	2.5
	Dec	3.0	2.2	2.0
2006	Mar	2.8	2.4	2.1

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 Guernsey RPIX has varied from 2.6% to 4.3% (**Table 1.8 and Figure 1.5**).



Figure 1.5: RPIX for Gsy, Jsy and the UK



Source: Policy Council: Policy and Research Unit

Guernsey's RPIX follows a similar trend to that of the UK, but at a slightly higher level (**Figure 1.5**). In March 2006, this was 2.8% (compared to 2.1% in the UK).

Table 1.9: Reflation factors

	2002	2003	2004	2005
<b>1984</b>	2.22	2.30	2.41	2.50
<b>1985</b>	2.09	2.17	2.28	2.35
<b>1986</b>	2.01	2.09	2.19	2.26
<b>1987</b>	1.90	1.97	2.07	2.14
<b>1988</b>	1.77	1.84	1.93	2.00
<b>1989</b>	1.62	1.68	1.76	1.82
<b>1990</b>	1.47	1.53	1.60	1.66
<b>1991</b>	1.40	1.45	1.52	1.57
<b>1992</b>	1.35	1.40	1.47	1.52
<b>1993</b>	1.33	1.39	1.45	1.50
<b>1994</b>	1.30	1.35	1.42	1.47
<b>1995</b>	1.26	1.31	1.37	1.42
<b>1996</b>	1.22	1.27	1.33	1.38
<b>1997</b>	1.17	1.21	1.27	1.32
<b>1998</b>	1.13	1.18	1.23	1.28
<b>1999</b>	1.11	1.15	1.20	1.25
<b>2000</b>	1.06	1.11	1.16	1.20
<b>2001</b>	1.04	1.09	1.14	1.18
<b>2002</b>	1.00	1.04	1.09	1.13
<b>2003</b>		1.00	1.05	1.08
<b>2004</b>			1.00	1.03
<b>2005</b>				1.00

The Reflation Factors shown in **Table 1.9** are used 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 2005. To convert a price use the relevant column and multiply by the appropriate value. So £100 in 2001 is equivalent to  $£100 \times 1.18 = £118$  in 2005.

Reflation factors can also be used in the opposite way. To calculate what £100 in 2005 would have been worth in 2001, divide by the reflation factor rather than multiplying.

Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit

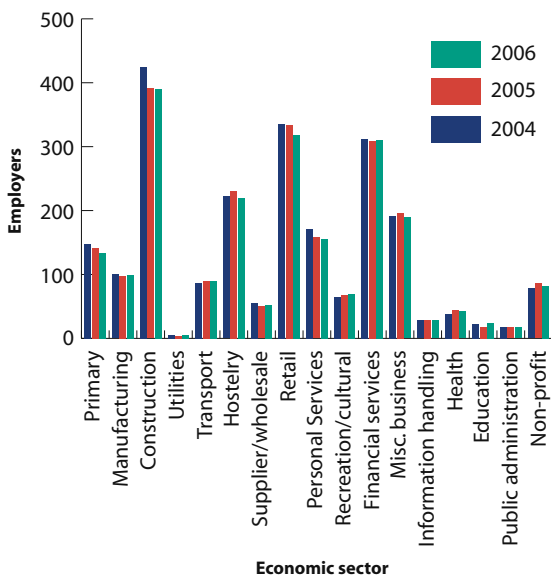
**Table 1.10: Number of employers by size at March each year**

	Small to Medium Enterprises (SMEs)							Large company	Total
	1 to 5	2 to 5	6 to 10	11 to 25	26 to 50	51 to 100	101 to 250	250+	
<b>2003</b>	610	867	383	263	114	66	36	11	2,350
<b>2004</b>	596	839	381	267	103	71	34	11	2,302
<b>2005</b>	556	847	384	264	106	64	31	12	2,264
<b>2006</b>	563	816	369	274	97	62	32	11	2,224

*Source: Social Security Department*

The Social Security Department retains information on employers holding and returning contribution schedules. This provides a picture of the number of employing entities in the Island as well as their size structure. As at the end of March 2006, there were 2,224 employers, employing anywhere between 1 and 250+ staff (**Table 1.10**).

Figure 1.6: Number of employers by sector at March



Source: Social Security Department

The Construction sector holds the most employers, 390 in total, a decrease from 425 in 2004 (**Figure 1.6**). Many of the Construction companies employ between 2 and 5 staff (**Table 1.11**). There are also high numbers of employers in the Retail, Financial Services and Hostelry sectors.

Table 1.11: Number of employers by sector (March 2006)

Number of employers and people employed					
Sector	1 to 5	6 to 25	26 to 50	51+	Total
Primary	110	19	2	3	134
Manufacturing	49	42	2	6	99
Construction	280	98	8	4	390
Utilities	*	*	0	3	5
Transport	48	34	4	4	90
Hostelry	106	92	17	5	220
Supplier/wholesale	22	25	2	3	52
Retail	194	97	15	12	318
Personal Services	132	21	*	*	155
Recreation/cultural	46	18	5	0	69
Financial services	128	112	30	40	310
Misc. business	125	51	5	8	189
Information handling	20	4	2	2	28
Health	20	13	3	6	42
Education	16	3	0	5	24
Public administration	11	*	*	3	17
Non-profit	71	11	0	0	82
Total for all sectors	1,379	643	97	105	2,224

Source: Social Security Department

\* data removed to preserve confidentiality

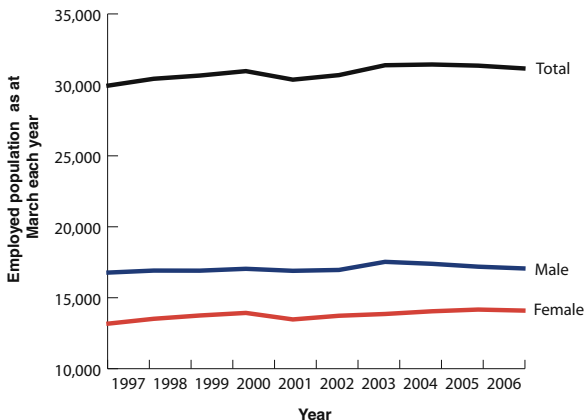
**Table 1.12: Economically active by work status at March each year**

	Employed	Employed % of Total	Self- Employed	Self-Employed % of Total	Total
<b>1997</b>	26,832	89.6	3,109	10.4	29,941
<b>1998</b>	27,328	89.8	3,102	10.2	30,430
<b>1999</b>	27,510	89.7	3,147	10.3	30,657
<b>2000</b>	27,806	89.8	3,163	10.2	30,969
<b>2001</b>	27,258	89.8	3,110	10.2	30,368
<b>2002</b>	27,721	90.3	2,967	9.7	30,688
<b>2003</b>	28,260	90.1	3,115	9.9	31,375
<b>2004</b>	28,344	90.2	3,092	9.8	31,436
<b>2005</b>	28,274	90.2	3,080	9.8	31,354
<b>2006</b>	27,972	89.8	3,184	10.2	31,156

*Source: Social Security Department*

The majority of Guernsey's workforce works for an employer as opposed to being self-employed. In 2006, 27,972 of the 31,156 economically active people were employed, accounting for 90% of the working population (**Table 1.12**).

Figure 1.7: Employed persons at March each year



	Male	Female	Total
2002	16,958	13,730	30,688
2003	17,520	13,855	31,375
2004	17,390	14,046	31,436
2005	17,188	14,166	31,354
2006	17,063	14,093	31,156

Source: Social Security Department

**Figure 1.7** shows the number of persons employed in Guernsey at March each year. In March 2006, there were 31,156 people employed in Guernsey, either as an employee or self-employed. The trend reveals a decreasing gap in the difference between male and female employment.

Table 1.13: Employment by economic sector

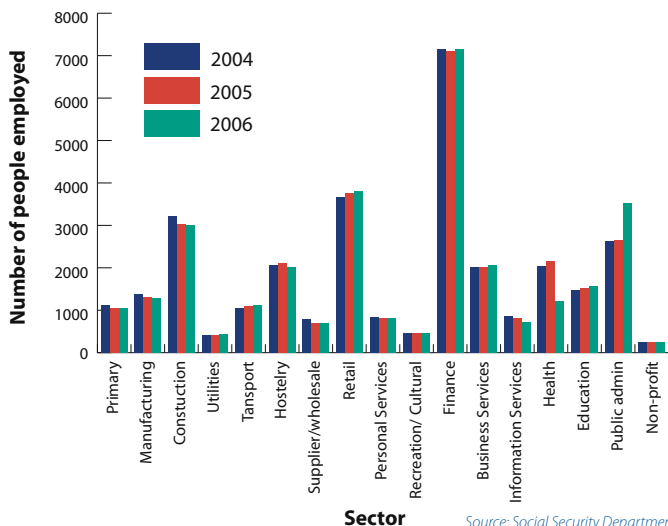
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<b>Primary</b>	1,182	1,149	1,125	1,058	1,048
<b>Manufacturing</b>	1,421	1,394	1,383	1,319	1,275
<b>Construction</b>	2,823	3,209	3,214	3,021	3,004
<b>Utilities</b>	423	410	423	422	429
<b>Transport</b>	1,037	1,003	1,041	1,091	1,109
<b>Hostelry</b>	2,136	2,181	2,056	2,117	2,017
<b>Supplier / Wholesale</b>	795	812	783	695	684
<b>Retail</b>	3,540	3,614	3,673	3,748	3,799
<b>Personal Service</b>	774	781	845	816	807
<b>Recreation / Cultural</b>	446	445	460	453	462
<b>Finance and Legal</b>	7,382	7,413	7,158	7,113	7,164
<b>Business Services</b>	1,862	1,951	2,009	2,024	2,070
<b>Information</b>	884	813	851	819	719
<b>Health</b>	1,924	1,992	2,033	2,149	1,212*
<b>Education</b>	1,351	1,405	1,468	1,526	1,560
<b>Public Administration</b>	2,471	2,546	2,637	2,662	3,521*
<b>Non-profit</b>	200	220	252	259	256
<b>Unknown</b>	37	37	25	62	20
<b>Total</b>	30,688	31,375	31,436	31,354	31,156

Source: Social Security Department

\*Due to changes in the States of Guernsey payroll system, employees who previously appeared on the Health & Social Services Department payroll now appear on the main States of Guernsey payment schedule. The increase in employees in the Public Administration sector should therefore be offset against the decrease in the Health sector.

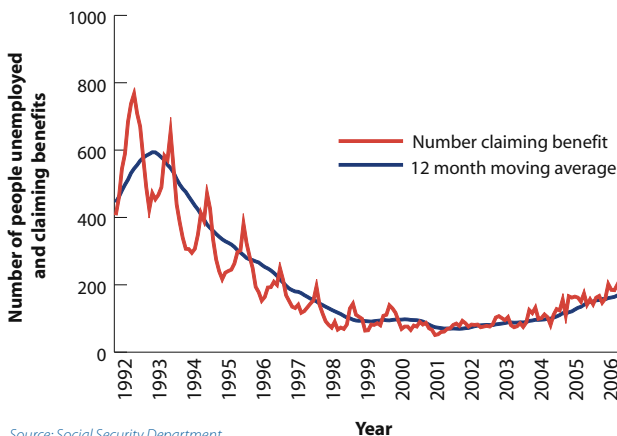


Figure 1.8: Employment by economic sector



**Table 1.13** and **Figure 1.8** show a breakdown of total employment (employees and self-employed) by economic 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 posts and decreases in the numbers in employment in Construction and Manufacturing.

Figure 1.9: Unemployment claimant trends



Source: Social Security Department

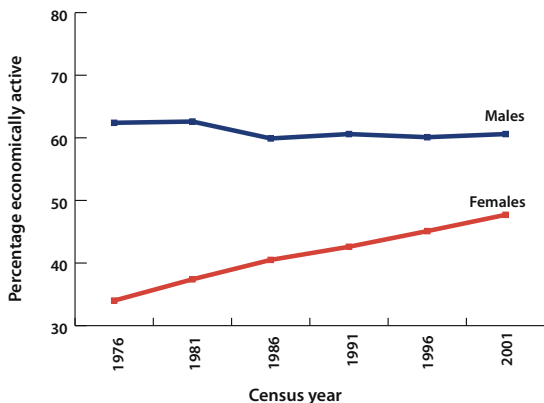
Unemployment claimants are recorded monthly by the Social Security Department. The numbers of claimants has decreased considerably since their peak in 1993 (**Figure 1.9**). The lowest recorded levels of claimants was experienced in 2001 and in recent years the number has increased slightly.

**Table 1.14: Percentage of workforce claiming benefit**

	<b>Total Workforce at March</b>	<b>Number claiming benefit</b>	<b>% of workforce claiming benefit</b>
<b>1997</b>	29,941	169	0.56
<b>1998</b>	30,430	115	0.38
<b>1999</b>	30,657	105	0.34
<b>2000</b>	30,969	117	0.38
<b>2001</b>	30,368	66	0.22
<b>2002</b>	30,688	76	0.25
<b>2003</b>	31,375	95	0.30
<b>2004</b>	31,436	101	0.32
<b>2005</b>	31,354	162	0.52
<b>2006</b>	31,156	184	0.59

*Source: Social Security Department*

Despite recent rises in the number of persons claiming unemployment benefit, when calculated as a percentage of the total workforce, the figure remains relatively low. In March 2006, the unemployment rate stood at 5.2% in the UK, compared to 0.59% in Guernsey (**Table 1.14**).

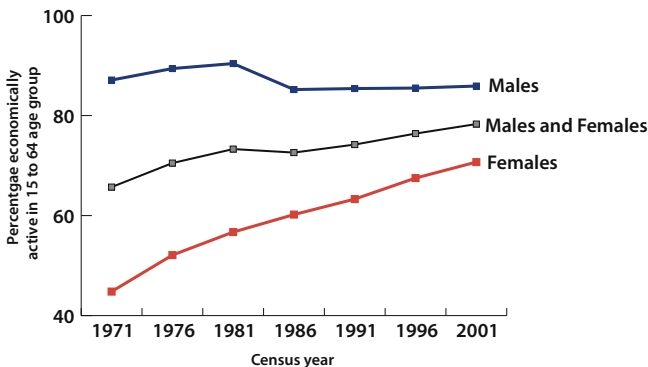
**Figure 1.10: Percentage of males and females economically active**

	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

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 1.10**).

Figure 1.11: Economic activity in the 15-64 age group



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

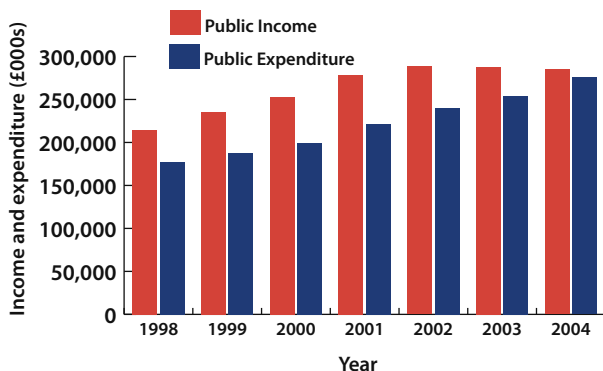
Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit, 2001 Census

The percentage of economically active males in the 15 to 64 age group peaked in 1981 at 90% (**Figure 1.11**). 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: Public income and expenditure (£000s) in nominal terms**

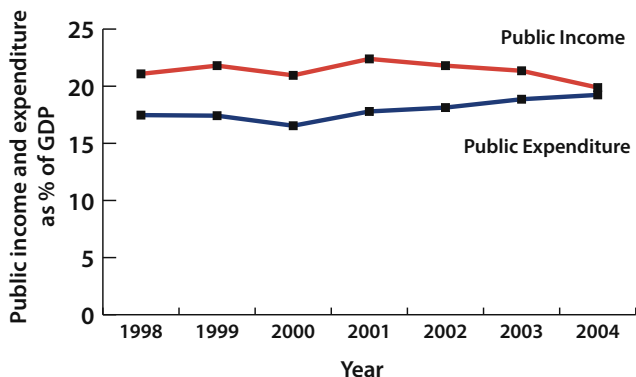
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Public Income</b>	252,560	278,492	288,320	287,969	284,879
<b>Revenue Expenditure</b>	(199,377)	(221,228)	(239,728)	(254,390)	(275,656)
<b>Operating Surplus</b>	53,183	57,264	48,592	33,579	9,223

Source: Treasury and Resources Department

**Figure 1.12: Public income and expenditure (£000s)**

Source: Treasury and Resources Department

In previous years, income exceeded expenditure leading to an annual public surplus. In 2001 this amounted to just over £57 million. This fell to just £9.2 million in 2004 ([Table 1.15](#) and [Figure 1.12](#)).

**Figure 1.13: Public income and expenditure as a percentage of GDP**

Source: Treasury and Resources Department, Policy and Research Unit

Public income and expenditure as a percentage of nominal GDP (*see Tables 1.2 and 1.15*) remained stable between 1998 and 2001 (*Figure 1.13*).

Since 2002, public income as a percentage of GDP has fallen, whilst public expenditure has increased.

Table 1.16: Main sources of taxation (£000s)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Income Tax</b>	201,491	226,842	236,822	238,968	235,892
<b>Import Duties and Impots</b>	14,325	14,351	14,459	15,330	15,833
<b>Document Duty etc.</b>	7,272	7,500	8,213	13,565	16,536
<b>Exempt Company Fees</b>	5,051	5,068	4,991	4,897	4,673
<b>Automobile Tax</b>	4,775	4,895	5,124	5,428	5,526
<b>Tax on Rateable Value</b>	3,218	3,827	3,862	3,974	4,045
<b>Other Income</b>	16,428	16,009	14,849	5,807	2,374
<b>Total</b>	<b>252,560</b>	<b>278,492</b>	<b>288,320</b>	<b>287,969</b>	<b>284,879</b>

Source: Treasury and Resources Department

Most of the Island's income is raised through taxation, with the majority coming from income tax, £236 million in 2004, or 83% of total public income (**Table 1.16**).

In 2004, the largest proportion (84%) of public income was from income tax receipts, which have grown by 17% over five years.



Table 1.17: Areas of expenditure (£)

	2003	2004
<b>Policy Council</b>	7,192,308	8,063,062
<b>Treasury and Resources Department</b>	16,272,810	19,524,257
<b>Commerce and Employment Department</b>	11,643,929	11,767,088
<b>Culture and Leisure Department</b>	2,962,748	2,850,896
<b>Education Department</b>	52,313,498	58,989,570
<b>Environment Department</b>	7,536,125	7,927,787
<b>Health and Social Services Department</b>	68,528,963	73,622,680
<b>Home Department</b>	20,312,892	22,677,289
<b>Housing Department</b>	2,637,055	2,684,602
<b>Public Services Department</b>	9,166,089	10,470,030
<b>Social Security Department</b>	55,823,277	57,078,675

*Source: Treasury and Resources Department*

Areas of expenditure ([Table 1.17](#)) reflect the changes in the Machinery of Government, which were implemented on 1st May 2004. This has seen the replacement of 43 separate committees with a Policy Council and 10 government departments.

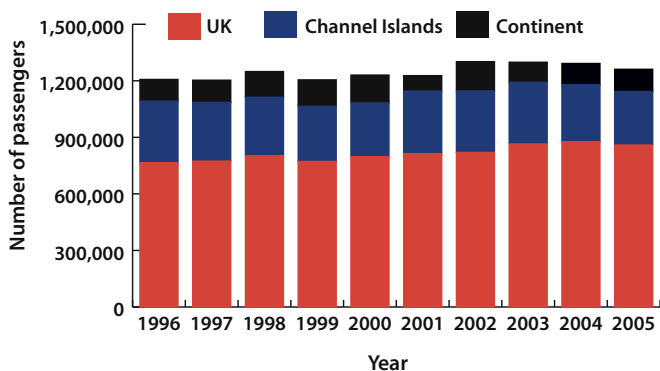
Table 1.18: Passenger movements by air and sea

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<b>January</b>	52,738	53,695	54,154	57,670	56,844
<b>February</b>	60,707	58,619	63,047	68,958	63,223
<b>March</b>	78,114	84,924	72,665	79,123	83,212
<b>April</b>	109,229	103,579	108,230	108,609	101,585
<b>May</b>	126,279	126,883	126,204	122,889	124,392
<b>June</b>	129,710	148,566	138,081	135,930	133,622
<b>July</b>	139,421	151,153	153,976	155,948	150,936
<b>August</b>	168,323	187,596	187,224	175,851	166,917
<b>September</b>	129,316	141,755	134,471	129,176	126,475
<b>October</b>	95,817	103,925	109,810	106,378	106,879
<b>November</b>	68,452	70,512	76,941	75,683	72,547
<b>December</b>	69,274	70,239	73,718	75,633	74,284
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,227,380</b>	<b>1,301,446</b>	<b>1,298,521</b>	<b>1,291,848</b>	<b>1,260,916</b>

Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit

Passenger movements (**Table 1.18**) are the sum of passenger arrivals and departures at Guernsey's airport and harbour. They include both air and sea travel to the UK, the Continent and Jersey and Alderney. The figures exclude movements between Guernsey, Herm and Sark.

Figure 1.14: 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 1.14**). Travel to the continent has also increased whilst inter-Island travel has remained constant.

For further commentary on Communication Links please refer to the 2006 Sustainable Guernsey Report.

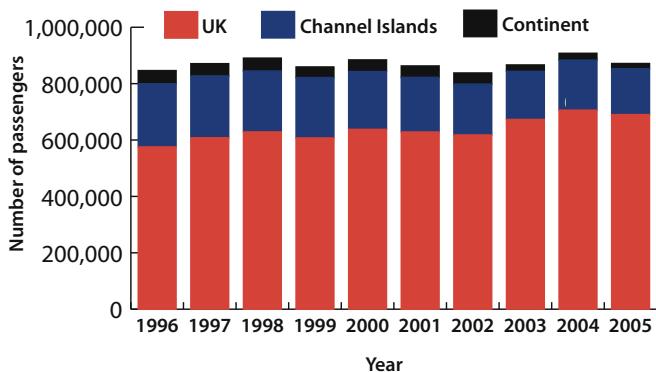
Table 1.19: Passenger movements by air

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
January	50,175	49,592	50,251	52,741	53,876
February	53,110	51,827	55,182	60,594	54,606
March	64,986	67,087	62,420	68,898	67,184
April	76,867	69,885	74,753	77,357	69,569
May	81,217	77,585	78,443	78,740	80,809
June	82,967	78,556	78,842	84,849	81,570
July	86,022	78,160	84,261	91,078	85,809
August	92,427	88,238	90,470	92,389	89,978
September	82,655	80,388	80,992	84,243	80,045
October	73,324	74,252	77,078	83,151	78,321
November	61,379	62,999	68,668	68,740	66,005
December	57,726	59,347	65,030	64,881	63,658
<b>Total</b>	<b>862,855</b>	<b>837,916</b>	<b>866,390</b>	<b>907,661</b>	<b>871,430</b>

Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit

Passenger movements by air incorporate travel to and from the UK, the Continent and Jersey and Alderney ([Table 1.19](#)). In 2005 almost 80% of air travel was between the UK and Guernsey. 18% was inter-Island travel and the remaining 2% was between the Continent and Guernsey.

Figure 1.15: Passenger movements by air



Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit

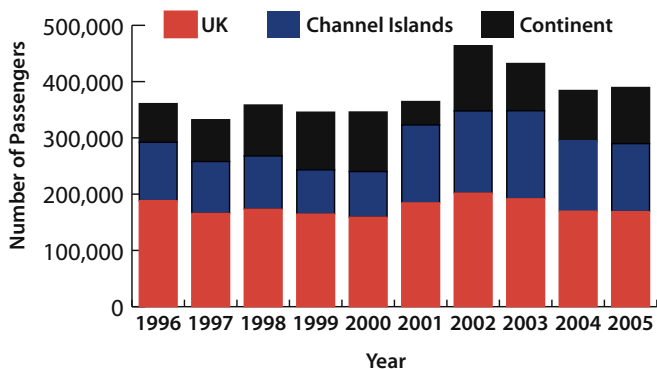
Table 1.20: Passenger movements by sea

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
January	2,563	4,103	3,903	4,929	2,968
February	7,597	6,792	7,865	8,364	8,617
March	13,128	17,837	10,245	10,225	16,028
April	32,362	33,694	33,477	31,252	32,016
May	45,062	49,298	47,761	44,149	43,583
June	46,743	70,010	59,239	51,081	52,052
July	53,399	72,993	69,715	64,870	65,127
August	75,896	99,358	96,754	83,462	76,939
September	46,661	61,367	53,479	44,933	46,430
October	22,493	29,673	32,732	23,227	28,558
November	7,073	7,513	8,273	6,943	6,542
December	11,548	10,892	8,688	10,752	10,626
<b>Total</b>	<b>364,525</b>	<b>463,530</b>	<b>432,131</b>	<b>384,187</b>	<b>389,486</b>

Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit

Passenger movements by sea incorporate travel to and from the UK, the Continent and Jersey and Alderney ([Table 1.20](#)). In 2005 43% of sea travel was between the UK and Guernsey. 31% was inter-Island travel and 26% was between the Continent and Guernsey.

Figure 1.16: Passenger movements by sea



Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit

Table 1.21: Number of visitors

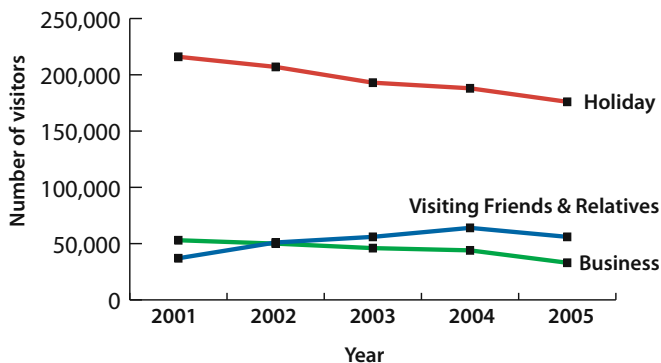
	Visitor by type			Length of stay		All visitors
	Holiday	Visiting Friends & Relatives	Business	Day Visitor	Staying Visitor	Total
2001	216,000	37,000	53,000	37,000	270,000	307,000
2002	207,000	51,000	50,000	40,000	269,000	309,000
2003	193,000	56,000	46,000	35,000	262,000	297,000
2004	188,000	64,000	44,000	28,000	269,000	297,000
2005	176,000	56,000	33,000	30,000	238,000	268,000

Source: Commerce and Employment Department

In 2005, total visitor figures decreased by 10% on 2004 figures ([Table 1.21](#)). There has been a decreasing trend in the total number of visitors since 2002.



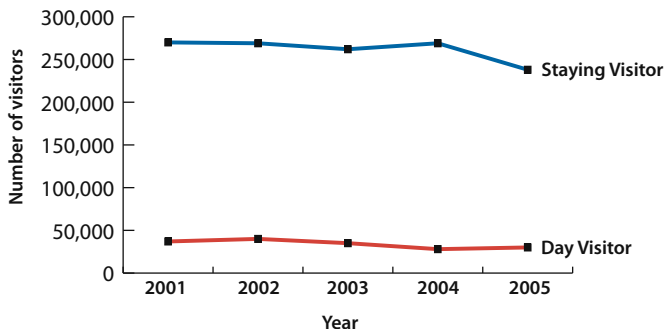
Figure 1.17: Visitors by type



Source: Commerce and Employment Department

Numbers of holiday visitors decreased over the period 2001 to 2005 (**Figure 1.17**), as did the number of business visitors. Numbers of people visiting friends and relatives in Guernsey have increased since 2001, but decreased in 2005.

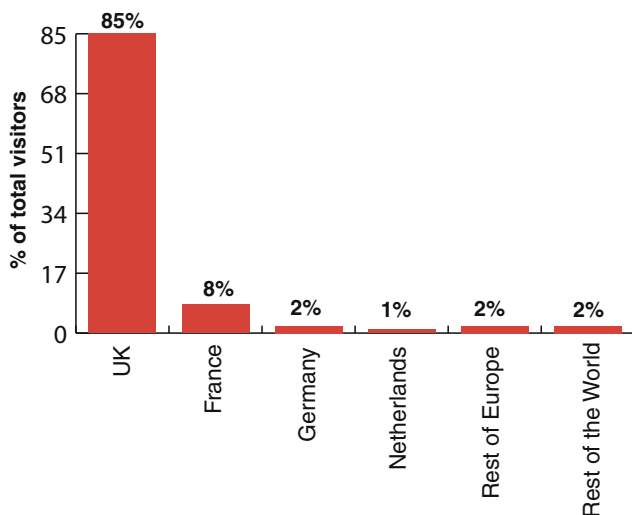
Figure 1.18: Visitors by length of stay



Source: Commerce and Employment Department

Numbers of day visitors increased by 7% between 2004 and 2005 (**Figure 1.18**) and numbers of staying visitors decreased by 12% over the same period.

Figure 1.19: Visitors by country of origin - 2005



Source: Commerce and Employment Department

The majority of people visiting Guernsey originate from the UK (**Figure 1.19**). Of the overseas market, Europe is the primary source of visitor, with 8% of the total originating from France.

# 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](mailto:policy.research@gov.gg)  
Website: [www.gov.gg](http://www.gov.gg)

### Labour

Information on the labour market is derived from the results of the 2001 Guernsey Census and 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)

### Retail prices index

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

It is published on the internet following its release. 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](mailto:policy.research@gov.gg)  
Website: [www.gov.gg](http://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 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](mailto:policy.research@gov.gg)  
Website: [www.gov.gg](http://www.gov.gg)

## Further information

### Visitor numbers

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

#### Visit Guernsey

Raymond Falla House  
Long Rue  
St Martin  
Guernsey  
GY1 6AF

Tel: (01481) 234567

Fax: (01481) 238755

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

### 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 717000

Fax: 01481 725887

### 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

**Table 2.1: Area of Guernsey and its Parishes**

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

*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 (10.2 square kilometres).

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	62.7
Non-Natural Habitat		37.3
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

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**

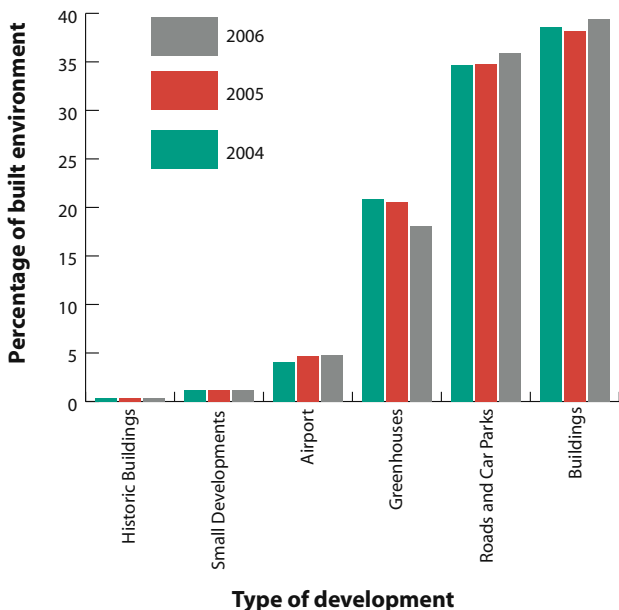
Land Type	Description	Area (Acres)	Area (Vergees)	Percentage of total
Crown Land	Includes inter-tidal area	3,154	7,789	77.8
States Land	Parks, gardens, cliffs, former quarries and woodlands	314	775	7.7
Vale Commons Council	Including L'Ancrese Common	300	741	7.4
La Société Guernesaise	Including sites of special scientific interest	156	385	3.8
Sports and recreation	Sports playing fields and parks	49	122	1.2
National Trust	Heritage land	80	198	2.1
<b>Total</b>		<b>4,053</b>	<b>10,010</b>	<b>100</b>

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

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



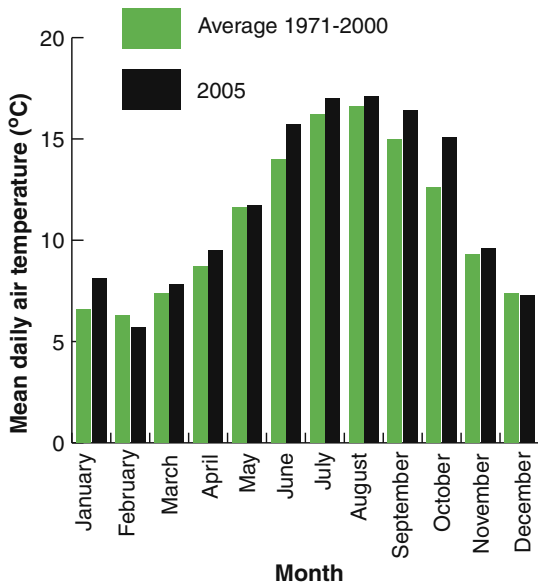
Figure 2.1: Land use



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 account for most of Guernsey's developed land (39%), followed closely by roads and car parks (36%). This type of developed land increased during 2006, whilst the amount of land used for greenhouses decreased.

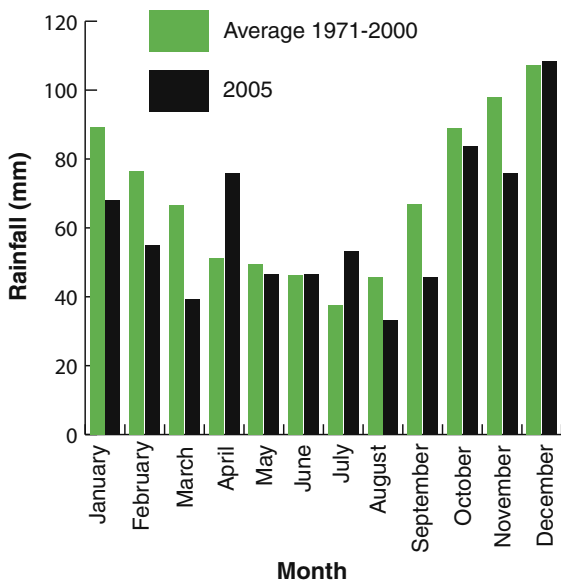
Figure 2.2: Mean air temperature



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 2005 were mostly all higher than the 30 year mean average (**Figure 2.2**).

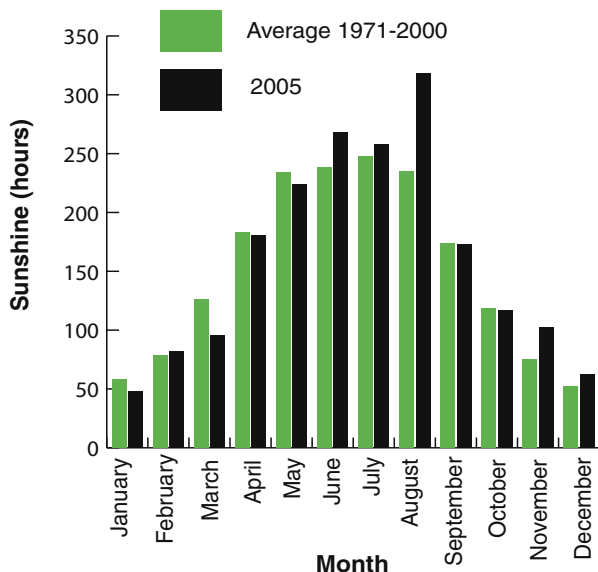
Figure 2.3: Rainfall



Source: States Meteorological Office

The wettest months of the year were April, October and December (**Figure 2.3**). Most months in 2005 experienced less rainfall than the thirty year average, particularly in the earlier part of the year. In March, rainfall was 27mm less than average. In April, July and December above average rainfall was recorded.

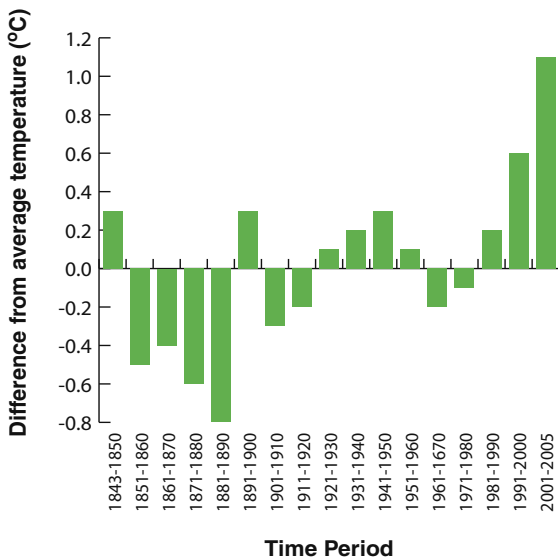
Figure 2.4: Hours of sunshine



Source: States Meteorological Office

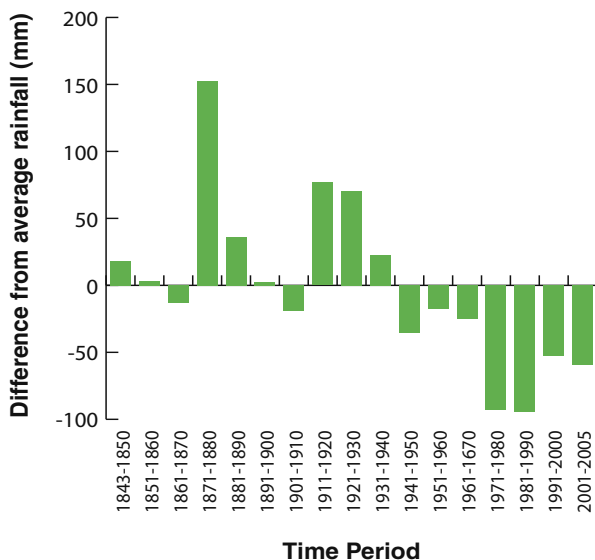
The month of August experienced the most hours of sunshine at 318.4. This is 83 hours above the average (**Figure 2.4**). June and July also experienced above average levels of sunshine, as did February, November and December. The remaining months remained close to the thirty year average.

Figure 2.5: Temp. compared to 1843-2005 average



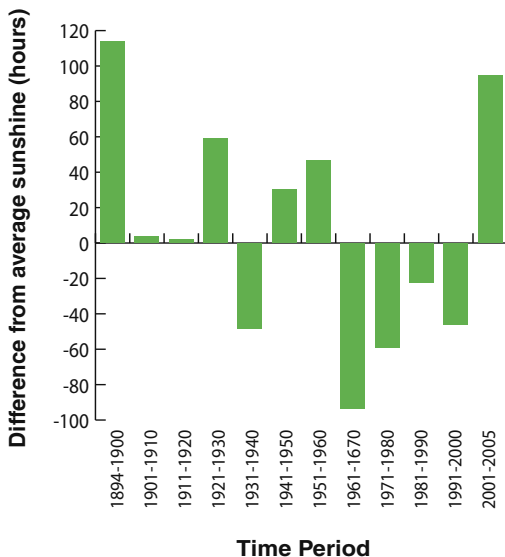
Source: States Meteorological Office

The average temperature for the 162 year period 1843-2005 was 10.8°C. The average temperature for each ten year period is then compared to the 162 year average (**Figure 2.5**). Average temperatures for much of the 19th century fell below the long term average but have since increased. The figures for 2001-2005 reveal an increase of almost 1.2°C above the long term average.

**Figure 2.6:** Rainfall compared to 1843-2005 average

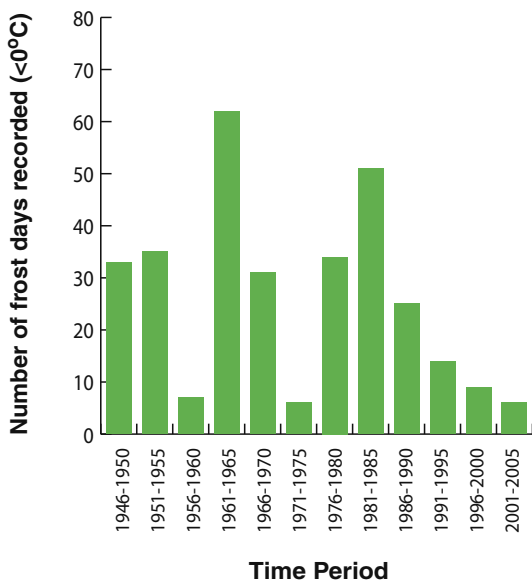
Source: States Meteorological Office

Average annual rainfall for the 162 year period 1843-2005 was 904mm. Average recorded rainfall for each 10 year period is then compared to the long term average (**Figure 2.6**). This provides a picture of the trends in levels of rainfall over a 160 year period. Over the past sixty years, since the 1940s, rainfall levels have fallen by as much as 95mm below the long term average.

**Figure 2.7: Sunshine compared to 1894-2005 average**

*Source: States Meteorological Office*

On average there were 1862.4 hours of sunshine per year between 1894 and 2005. The ten year average is then compared to the long term average of 1862.4 (**Figure 2.7**). The five year period 2001-2005 was the sunniest on record since the end of the 19th century.

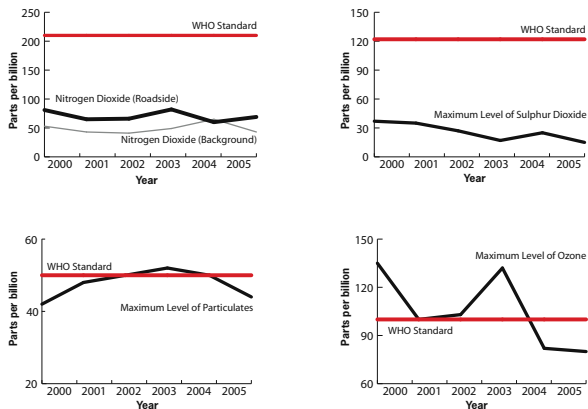
**Figure 2.8: Days of winter frosts 1946-2005**

Source: States Meteorological Office

The number of days of frost for each year are recorded (**Figure 2.8**). The highest number of frost days were recorded in 1962 and 1985. In recent years, the number of days of recorded frost have declined. Between 1997 and 2001, no frost was recorded.



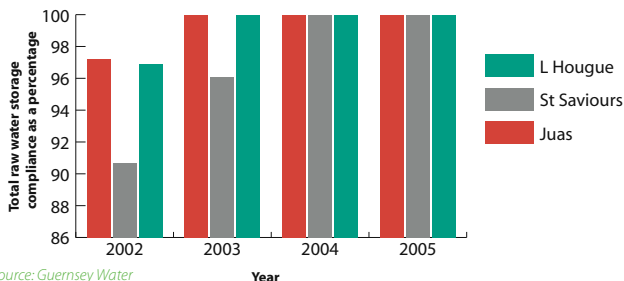
Figure 2.9: Air quality



Source: Health and Social Services Department

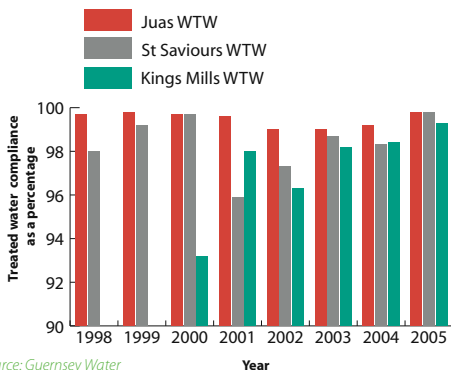
Air quality in Guernsey is generally good when compared to the World Health Organisation's (WHO) international guidelines. The main source of atmospheric pollution in Guernsey is attributed to motor vehicle emissions. Roadside Nitrogen Dioxide was the only of the above four pollutants that increased in 2005. High levels of particulates, which are generally formed through the use of fuels, rose above WHO guidelines in 2003 but fell in 2004 and 2005 (**Figure 2.9**).

Figure 2.10: Fresh water quality - storage



Source: Guernsey Water

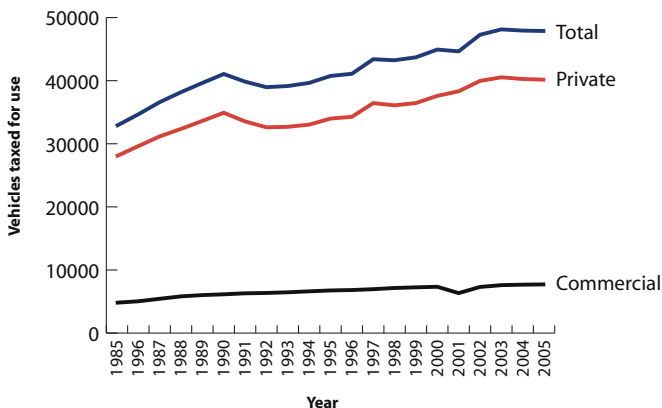
Figure 2.11: Fresh water quality - treatment



Source: Guernsey Water

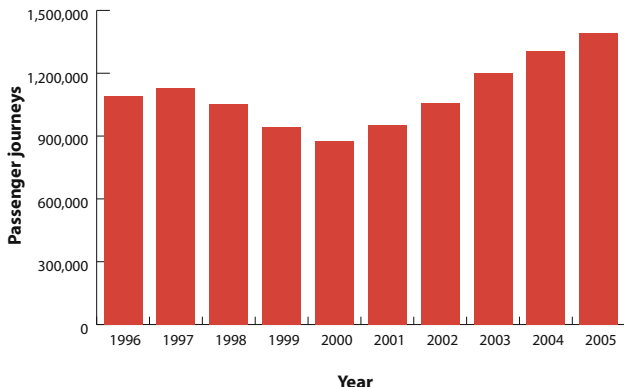
The quality of Guernsey's drinking water is very good. The Island has three storage reservoirs, all of which are fully compliant for the elements of nitrate, potassium and ammonia (**Figure 2.10**). Guernsey's three water treatment works were over 99% compliant in 2005 (**Figure 2.11**).

Figure 2.12: Vehicles taxed for use 1985 to 2005



Source: Environment Department

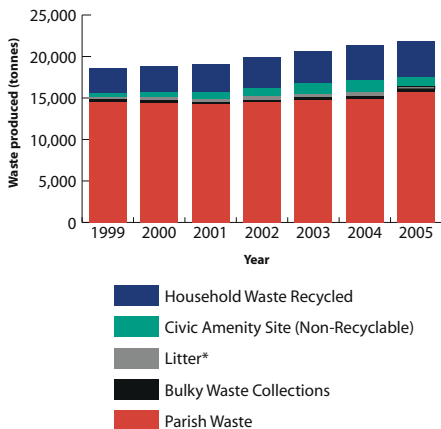
The number of vehicles taxed for use in Guernsey has risen by over 46% since 1985. In 2005, the total number of vehicles taxed for use reached 47,876, a slight fall from the 2005 total of 47,941. This was made up of 40,163 private vehicles and 7,713 commercial vehicles (**Figure 2.12**). In addition to this number, there were 5,735 motorcycles taxed for use.

**Figure 2.13: Passenger journeys by bus 1996 - 2005**

Source: Environment Department

Since 2000, the number of passenger journeys by bus has been steadily increasing (**Figure 2.13**). In 2005, the number of passenger journeys increased by nearly 90,000 passengers. In the past six years, the number of passenger journeys has increased by 59%.

Figure 2.14: Household waste produced

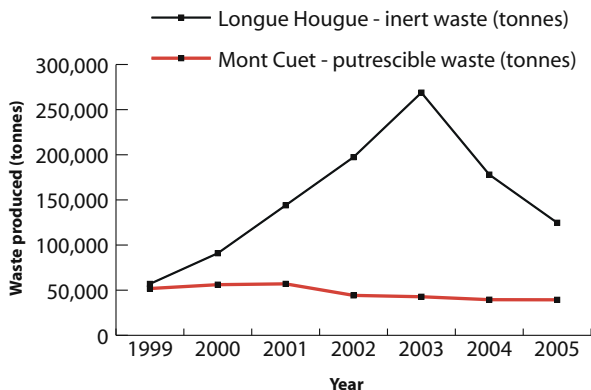


\*Including assumed data for litter bins administered by the Public Services Department

Source: Environment Department

Total amounts of household waste continues to rise (**Figure 2.14**). In 2005, 18% more waste was produced than in 1999. The amount of household waste that is recycled is also on the rise. Parish waste (i.e. that collected from properties) forms the majority of all household waste.

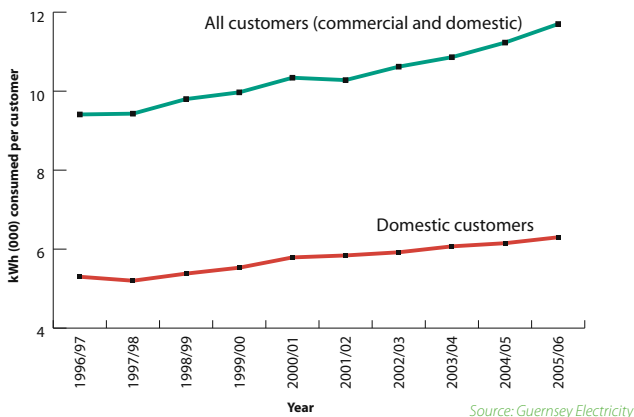
Figure 2.15: Commercial waste produced



Source: Environment Department

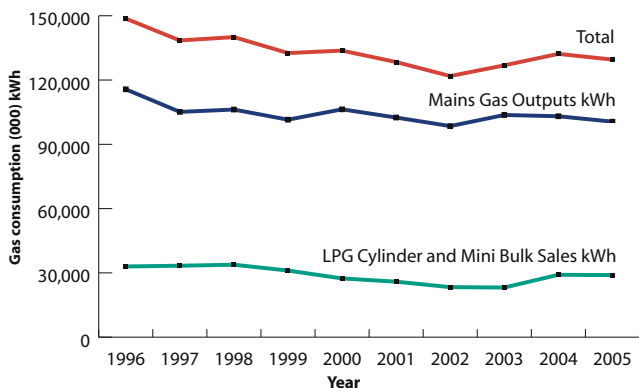
The amount of inert waste deposited at Longue Hougue has fallen for a second consecutive year (**Figure 2.15**). The amount of waste deposited at Mont Cuet remains relatively stable in comparison, although has fallen slightly since 1999.

Figure 2.16: Annual electricity consumption



Electricity consumption has increased over the last ten years from 9,400 kWh to 11,700kWh for all customers (commercial and domestic) and from 5,300 kWh to 6,300kWh for domestic customers (**Figure 2.16**). Not all electricity consumed in Guernsey is produced locally. A proportion is provided by a cable link with France.

Figure 2.17: Annual gas consumption

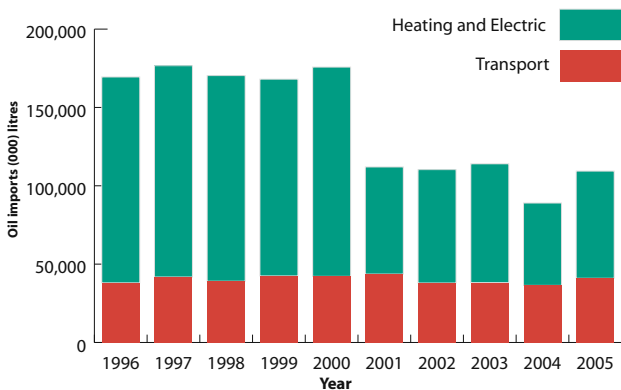


Source: Guernsey Gas

Total annual gas consumption stood at 129,540,000kWh in 2005, a fall from 148,678,000kWh ten years ago in 1996. Gas consumption has fluctuated over the ten-year period (**Figure 2.17**) but there has been a general downward trend in consumption of both Mains and Bottled gas.



Figure 2.18: Annual imports of oil



Source: Environment Department

Oil imports for heating and electricity declined considerably in 2001 following the completion of the electricity cable link with France (**Figure 2.18**). Figures for 2004 have been estimated due to an error in their calculation. In 2005, the total amount of oil imported to Guernsey was 109,357,000 litres.

## 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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Fax: 01481 700320 E-mail: [info@digimap.gg](mailto:info@digimap.gg)  
Website: [www.digimap.gg](http://www.digimap.gg)

#### 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

#### Natural Habitat

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

##### La Société Guernesiaisie

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

#### Public Transport

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

### Further Reading

#### Weather and Climate

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

##### The Senior Meteorological Officer

The Met. Office  
Guernsey Airport  
La Villiaze  
Forest  
Guernsey  
GY8 0DS  
Tel: 0906 713 0111  
Fax: 01481 238728

Bailiwick Forecast (available in the Bailiwick of Guernsey only): 12080  
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)

#### Air Quality

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

##### Environmental Health & Pollution Regulation

Longue Rue  
St Martin's  
Guernsey  
GY4 6LD  
Tel: 01481 711161  
Fax: 01481 238031

#### Energy

For further information on Energy suppliers in Guernsey, please contact:

##### Guernsey Electricity

FREEPOST  
Guernsey  
GY1 5SS  
Tel: 01481 200700  
Fax: 01481 246942  
Website: [www.electricity.gg](http://www.electricity.gg)

##### Guernsey Gas

The Energy Centre  
Admiral Park  
Guernsey  
GY1 2BB  
Tel: 01481 724811  
Fax: 01481 749094  
Website: [www.gsygas.com](http://www.gsygas.com)

##### Customs and Excise

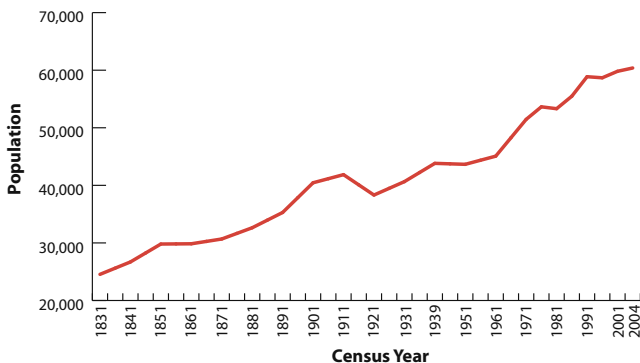
Home Department  
White Rock  
St Peter Port  
GY1 2LL  
Tel: 01481 741400  
Fax: 01481 712248  
Website: [www.gov.gg](http://www.gov.gg)

#### Water Quality

For more information and further reading contact:

##### Guernsey Water

PO Box 30  
South Esplanade  
St Peter Port  
Guernsey  
GY1 3AS  
Tel: 01481 724552  
Fax: 01481 715094

**Figure 3.1: Guernsey's population level 1831 to 2004**

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

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.

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.

Population figures for 2004 have been provided by the Social Security Department. They estimate a total population of 60,382, an increase of 575 people on 2001 Census figures (**Figure 3.1 and Table 3.1**).

Table 3.1: Guernsey's population level 1831 to 2004

Year	Males	Females	Persons	Change
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
2004*	29,841	30,541	60,382	575

Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit, Census  
 \*2004 figure is estimated by the Social Security Department

Table 3.2: 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

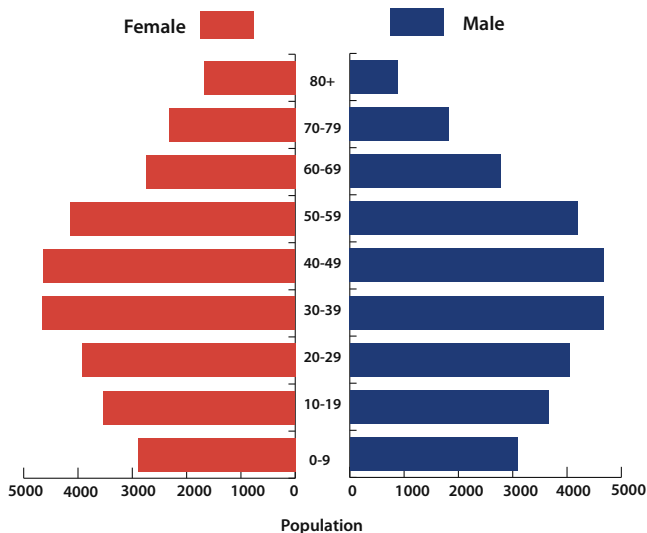
Rural parishes such as Torteval, St Saviour and St Pierre du Bois have much smaller populations and slower growth rates than the urban parishes of St Sampson and St Peter Port. St Peter Port has the greatest population density. Despite being Guernsey's fourth largest parish (at 1,585 acres or 6.4 square km), in 2001 it was populated by 16,488 people.

Table 3.3: Age and sex distribution - 2004 estimates

Age Range	Numbers			Percent of Age Group		Percent of Total Population	
	Male	Female	Total	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %
<b>0-9</b>	3,092	2,897	5,989	51.6	48.4	10.4	9.5
<b>10-19</b>	3,663	3,531	7,194	50.9	49.1	12.3	11.6
<b>20-29</b>	4,046	3,923	7,969	50.8	49.2	13.6	12.8
<b>30-39</b>	4,680	4,656	9,336	50.1	49.9	15.7	15.2
<b>40-49</b>	4,677	4,639	9,316	50.2	49.8	15.7	15.2
<b>50-59</b>	4,204	4,136	8,340	50.4	49.6	14.1	13.5
<b>60-69</b>	2,774	2,752	5,526	50.2	49.8	9.3	9.0
<b>70-79</b>	1,824	2,329	4,153	43.9	56.1	6.1	7.6
<b>80+</b>	881	1,678	2,559	34.4	65.6	3.0	5.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,841</b>	<b>30,541</b>	<b>60,382</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Social Security Department

Population figures for the end of 2004 provided by the Social Security Department show that the population was made up of 29,841 males and 30,541 females (**Table 3.3**). In the 0-9 age range, there were more males than females. However, in the 70-79 and 80+ age range, the increased life expectancy for females becomes evident.

**Figure 3.2: Age and sex distribution by age bands - 2004**

Source: Social Security Department

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 the early 1950s and the early 1970s.



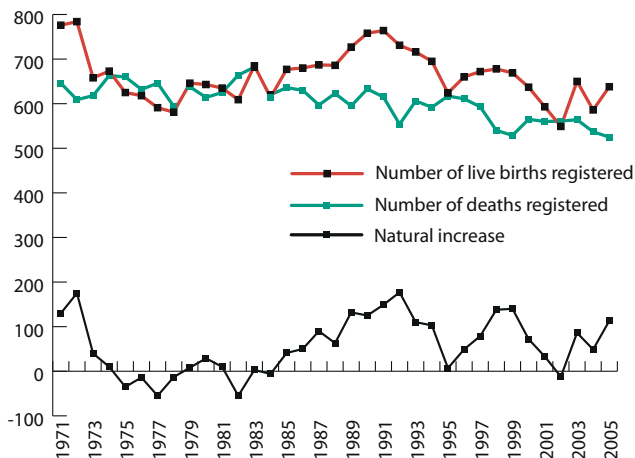
Table 3.4: Immigration and emigration

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

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

Immigration and emigration over the last intercensal period have largely balanced each other out (**Table 3.4**). Immigration originates mainly from non-Guernsey born people rather than from those who are returning to the Island.

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 years, the population has seen a natural increase although not so significant as that of the late 1990s. In 2005, there was a natural population increase of 113.

**Table 3.5: 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
<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

In 2001, there were 22,664 occupied private households in Guernsey, Herm and Jethou (**Table 3.5**). 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 3.6: Private households per sq km and density**

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 average number of persons in each household has fallen with each Census conducted 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 has the highest density in terms of private households with 1,041 per square kilometre and it holds the lowest density of persons per household at 2.29 in 2001 ([Table 3.6](#)).

Table 3.7: 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 3.7**). The total number of open market properties has remained stable since 1991 whilst the total number of local market properties has increased.

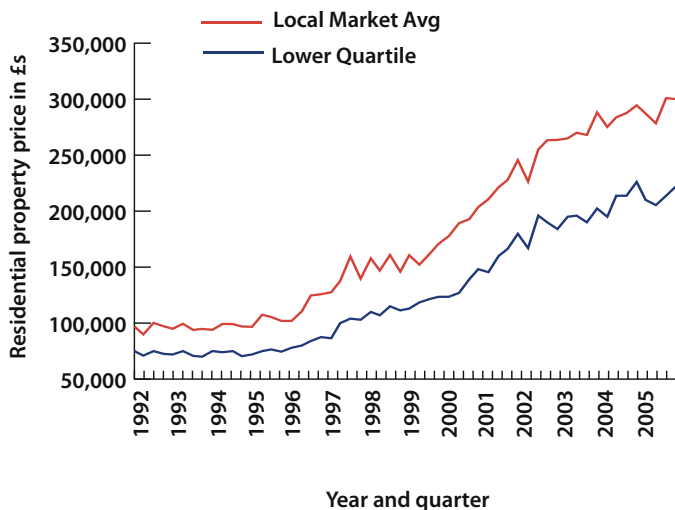
Table 3.8: Residential property prices

Year	Quarter	Local Market Average (£)	Local Market Lower Quartile (£)	Open Market Average (£)
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
2005	Q1	287,180	210,000	986,913
	Q2	278,430	205,400	1,000,469
	Q3	300,919	213,750	777,038
	Q4	300,038	222,438	932,644

Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit

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

Figure 3.4: Local market residential property prices



Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit

The Guernsey House Price Index is based on the quarterly transactions of residential properties as recorded by the States of Guernsey Greffe. Average local market house prices rose to £300,038 at the end of 2005 (**Figure 3.4 and Table 3.8**). This has increased by 22% in four years.

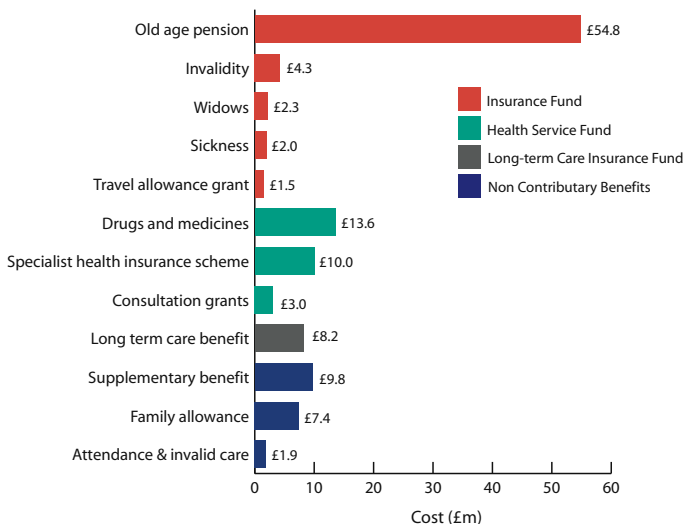
Table 3.9: Housing licences

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<b>Essential Employment:</b>					
Finance Sector	321	318	339	384	367
Tourism/Catering	148	155	163	181	155
Education	133	144	159	190	204
Health	162	187	213	213	231
General Public Services	62	87	88	86	92
General Industry	180	188	200	187	126
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,006</b>	<b>1,079</b>	<b>1,162</b>	<b>1,241</b>	<b>1,175</b>
<b>Other Licences (Compassionate):</b>					
Marriage Breakdown	169	170	168	167	146
Other Compassionate	380	392	401	392	420
<b>Total</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>566</b>
<b>Other Licences ("En Famille"):</b>					
"En Famille"	931	955	1,009	1,050	1,042
Nursing Homes	40	38	37	43	47
<b>Total</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>993</b>	<b>1,046</b>	<b>1,093</b>	<b>1,089</b>
<b>Short-Term Licences:</b>					
Tourism	503	551	510	429	426
Horticulture	269	272	259	133	141
Other Industries	445	609	750	546	496
Not Employment Related	14	12	10	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,231</b>	<b>1,444</b>	<b>1,529</b>	<b>1,108</b>	<b>1,063</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3,757</b>	<b>4,078</b>	<b>4,306</b>	<b>4,001</b>	<b>3,893</b>

Source: Housing Department



Figure 3.5: Main Social Security expenditure in 2004



Source: Social Security Department

The Social Security Department (SSD) controls and manages the Guernsey Insurance Fund, Guernsey Health Services Fund and the Long-term Care Insurance fund, which are financed by Social Security contributions with additional statutory funding being provided from General Revenue. These funds support a range of 'contributory benefits.' In addition, the Department administers a range of 'non-contributory benefits' that are funded entirely by General Revenue. Benefits and grants over £1 million only are shown in **Figure 3.5**. For a complete list of grants and benefits that are provided by SSD please see Billet D'Etat XII 2005.

Table 3.10: Number of pupils in primary education at Nov 2005

	Female	Male	Total
Amherst Primary	169	147	316
Blanchelande Girl's College	109	11*	120
Castel Primary	171	161	332
Elizabeth College (Beechwood)	0	117	117
Forest Primary	81	82	163
Hautes Capelles Infants	116	122	238
Hautes Capelles Junior	132	149	281
Ladies College (Melrose)	141	0	141
La Hougette Primary	158	189	347
La Mare de Carteret Primary	132	138	270
Le Rondin School	21	48	69
Notre Dame de Rosaire	119	136	255
St Andrew's Primary	74	74	148
St Anne's (Alderney)	58	68	126
St Martin's Primary	246	249	495
St Mary and St Michael Primary	81	83	164
St Sampson's Infants	32	41	73
Vale Infants	63	90	153
Vale Junior	141	162	303
Vauvert Primary	184	161	345
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,228</b>	<b>2,228</b>	<b>4,456</b>

Source: Education Department

\*Blanchelande Girl's College is open to boys of infant age only

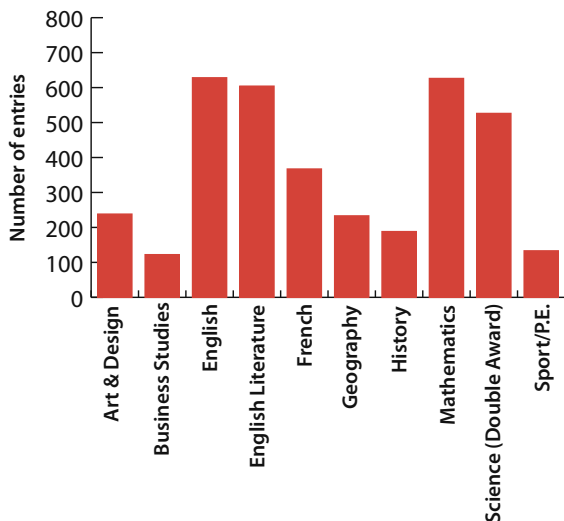
**Table 3.11: Number of pupils in secondary education at Nov 2005**

	Female	Male	Total
Blanchelande Girl's College	218	0	218
Elizabeth College	0	425	425
Grammar School	560	507	1,067
Ladies College	412	0	412
La Mare de Carteret Secondary	186	252	438
Les Beaucamps Secondary	224	282	506
Oakvale	45	62	107
St Anne's (Alderney)	30	64	94
St Peter Port Secondary	193	203	396
St Sampson's Secondary	269	323	592
College of Further Education	179	132	311
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,316</b>	<b>2,250</b>	<b>4,566</b>

*Source: Education Department*

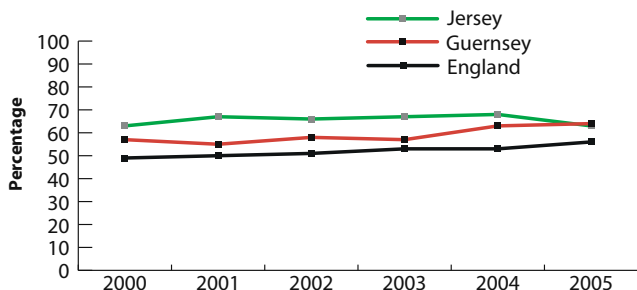
In November 2005, there were 4,456 pupils in primary education (**Table 3.10**) and 4,566 in secondary education (**Table 3.11**). This figure includes the College of Further Education, which also provides post-A level qualifications. Figures for St Anne's School in Alderney are also included in the schools Census as their pupils' results feature in Key Stage performances for Guernsey.

Figure 3.6: Top 10 GCSE subjects studied 2004/5



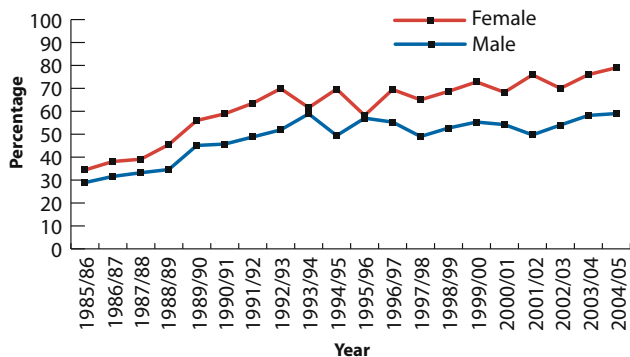
Source: Education Department

In the academic year 2004/5, there were a total of 5305 GCSE entries. English received the most entries, followed by Mathematics (**Figure 3.6**). In total, there were 33 different subjects studied, including Design & Technology, Drama & Theatre Studies, Information Communication Technology and Music.

**Figure 3.7: Pupils gaining at least 5 GCSEs (grades A-C)**

Source: Education Department

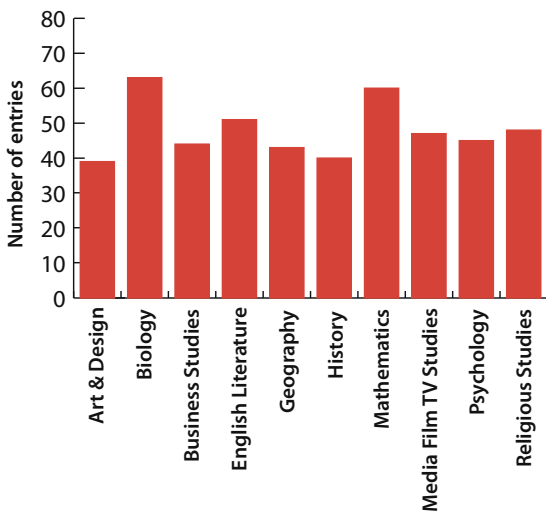
In 2005, the proportion of Guernsey pupils achieving five GCSEs (grade A-C) reached 64%, representing the highest pass rates recorded for Guernsey over the last six years (**Figure 3.7**). Figures for English pupils achieving at least five GCSEs (grade A-C) have risen steadily over the past six years, from 48% in 1999 to 56% in 2005. The number of Jersey pupils achieving 5 or more GCSEs has been consistently higher than both Guernsey and England, although in 2005 the figure fell by 5% to just below the Guernsey level.

**Figure 3.8: Proportion of 16 year olds in education**

Source: Education Department

Students are able to leave school in Guernsey at 15 years old. Numbers of young people choosing to remain in full time education continue to increase. However, more females than males are entering into post-16 education. In 2008, the school leaving age will be increased to 16 years.

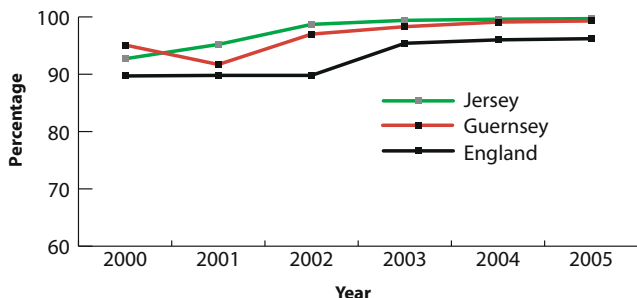
Figure 3.9: Top 10 A-levels studied 2004/5



Source: Education Department

In the academic year 2004/5, there were a total of 787 entries to 31 different A-level subjects. Biology was the most popular subject with 63 entries, followed by Mathematics and English Literature (**Figure 3.9**). Other popular subjects (other than those listed above) include Chemistry, Design & Technology and Sport/P.E. Studies.

Figure 3.10: A-level pass rates (grades A-E)

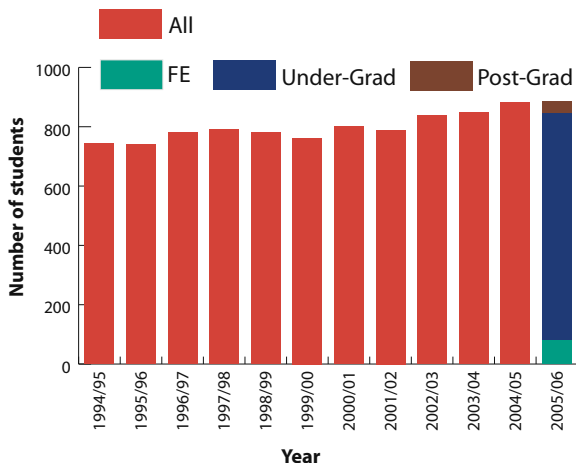


Source: Education Department

In 2005, the pass rate for grades A-E at A-level increased to 99.3% (**Figure 3.10**). English pupils' pass rates also continue to increase, but at a lower rate than those of Guernsey. The proportion of pupils in Jersey achieving grades A-E was slightly higher than Guernsey at 99.7% in 2005.



Figure 3.11: Pupils in higher education



Source: Education Department

The number of Guernsey students in higher education in the UK has steadily increased since 1994/95, where a figures of 774 was recorded (**Figure 3.11**). This figure has continued to increase and for the academic year 2005/2006, there were 885 people in higher education. Of these, 78 were studying at a post-graduate level, 767 were undergraduates and 40 were studying in further education for Advanced GNVQs or BTEC National Diplomas or similar.

## 3. Social

### Further Reading

#### Population

The main source of information on the Island's population is from the Guernsey 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)

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

#### Social Security Department Population Estimates

In April 2005, the States of Guernsey resolved that the next Guernsey Census would take place in 2011. During the intercensal period population estimates have been provided by the Social Security Department by examining contribution and benefit records.

#### Social Security Department

Edward T Wheadon House  
Le Truchot  
St Peter Port  
Guernsey  
GY1 3WH

Tel: 01481 732500  
Fax: 01481 732501  
E-mail: [enquiry@ssd.gov.gg](mailto:enquiry@ssd.gov.gg)  
[www.gov.gg](http://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](mailto:policy.research@gov.gg)  
[www.gov.gg](http://www.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. The figures are published quarterly on the States of Guernsey website.

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

#### Education

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

##### Education Department

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

Tel: 01481 710821  
Fax: 01481 714475  
[www.gov.gg](http://www.gov.gg)  
[www.education.gg](http://www.education.gg)

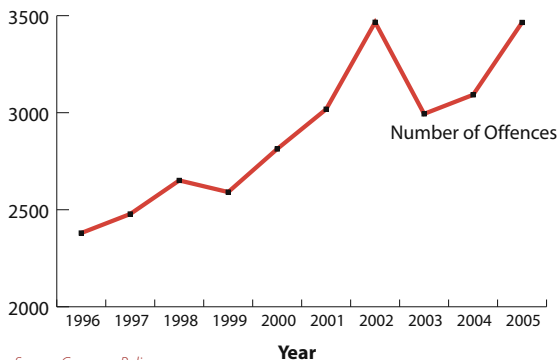
#### Social Security Expenditure

Further information on grants and benefits is available in the Accounts for the States for 2004, which is contained in the Billet d'Etat XII 2005, available at [www.gov.gg](http://www.gov.gg). Or contact:

##### Social Security Department

Edward T Wheadon House  
Le Truchot  
St Peter Port  
Guernsey  
GY1 3WH

Tel: 01481 732500  
Fax: 01481 732501  
E-mail: [enquiry@ssd.gov.gg](mailto:enquiry@ssd.gov.gg)  
[www.gov.gg](http://www.gov.gg)

**Figure 4.1: Total criminal offences reported**

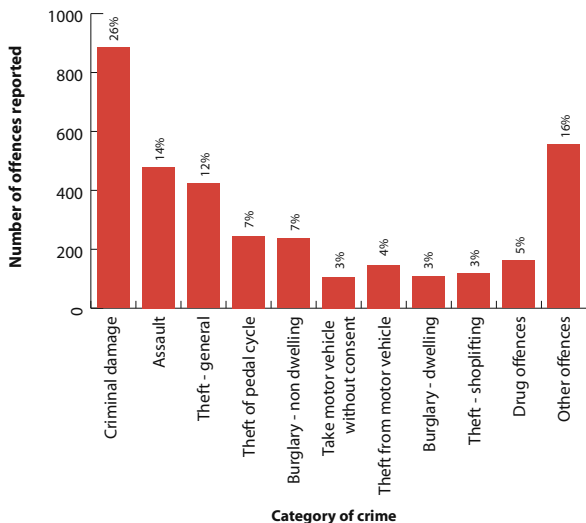
Source: Guernsey Police

Year	Number of Offences
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
2005	3,465

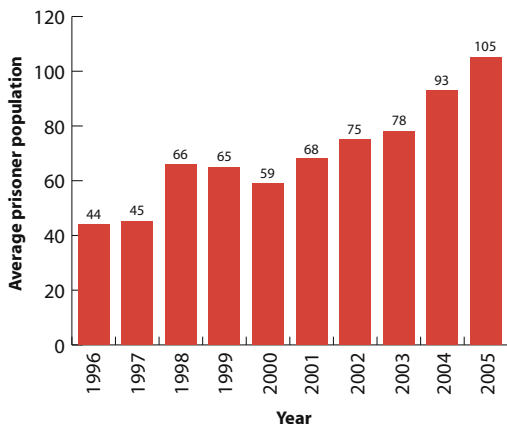
In 2005, the total number of reported offences in Guernsey increased by 12% on 2004 figures, from 3,092 to 3,465 offences (**Figure 4.1**).

2002 figures were the highest recorded over the last ten years at 3,466 offences.

Figure 4.2: Crime by category - 2005

*Source: Guernsey Police*

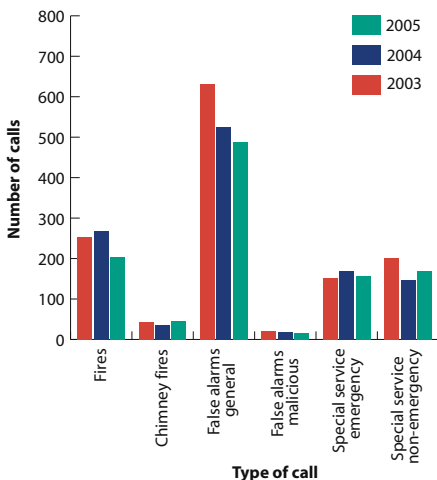
In 2005, the most commonly reported type of offence was criminal damage at 884 offences (**Figure 4.2**). Various types of theft accounted for many of the other criminal offences reported.

**Figure 4.3: Average annual prisoner population**

Source: Home Department; Prison Services

Average numbers of prisoners held at Guernsey prison have doubled over the past ten-years (**Figure 4.3**). During this period the Bailiwick introduced a tougher stance on drugs, resulting in an increase in those being sentenced by the Royal Court. The accumulation of the sentencing policy for drug offences resulted in a long term increase in the prison population. An increase in violence and drink driving offences has also contributed to the upward trend in Guernsey's prison population.

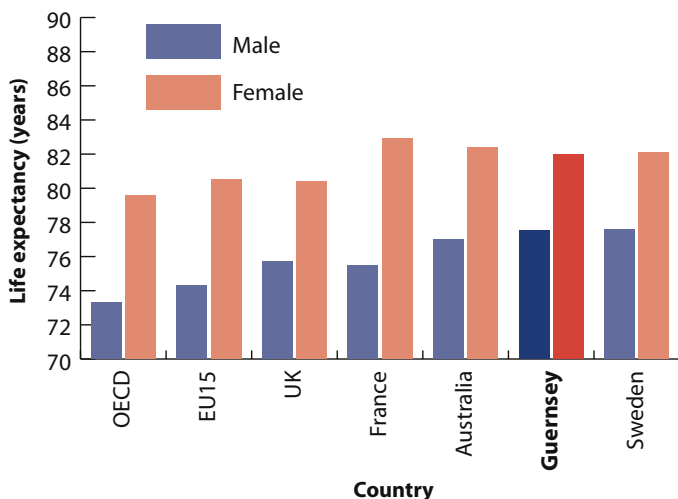
Figure 4.4: Number of attendances by Fire &amp; Rescue



Source: Home Department; Fire & Rescue Service

The total number of attendances recorded for 2005 decreased for the fifth consecutive year and is at its lowest level for 20 years. The number of fires recorded in 2005 stood at 204 (**Figure 4.4**). Emergency and non-emergency special services include road traffic collisions, chemical incidents and rescues as well as incidents such as flooding and storm damage. The downward trend in attendances endorses the emphasis that has been placed on the proactive role of safety education by way of the Community Safety initiatives introduced by the Service in recent years.

Figure 4.5: Life expectancy at birth in 2001



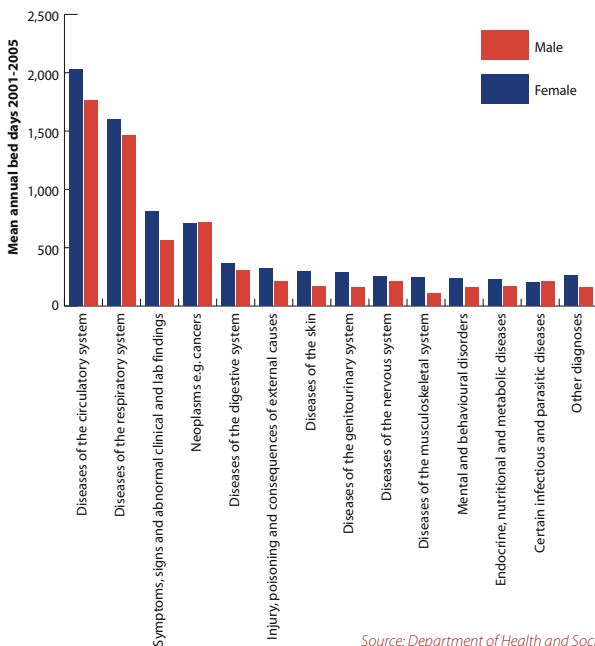
Source: Department of Health and Social Services

Life expectancy at birth is calculated using information gathered from the 2001 Census. The figures stand at 77.5 years for men and 82 years for women (**Figure 4.5**). This equates to an average life expectancy at birth of 80 years.

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.

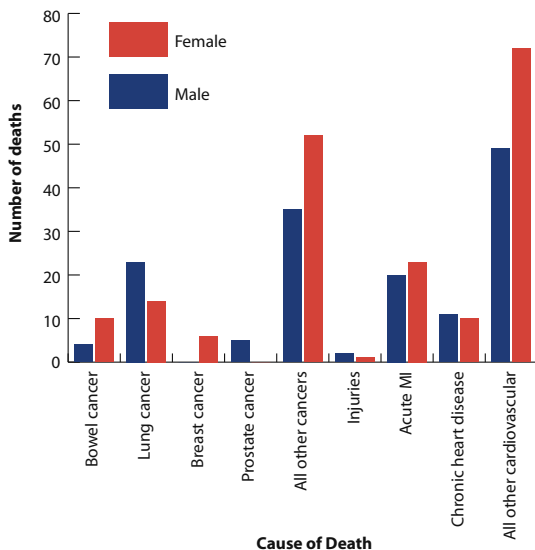


Figure 4.6: Main medical unit bed days 2001 - 2005



Medical conditions comprised an average of 14,210 bed days out of a total of 39,874 occupied bed days at the Princess Elizabeth Hospital between 2001-2005 (**Figure 4.6**). Diseases of the circulatory system accounted for 28% of all male bed days and 26% of all female bed days in the Medical Unit.

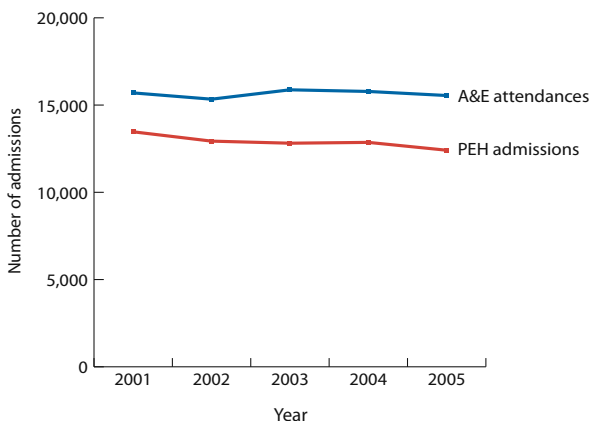
Figure 4.7: Death rate by cause 2004



Source: Health and Social Services Department

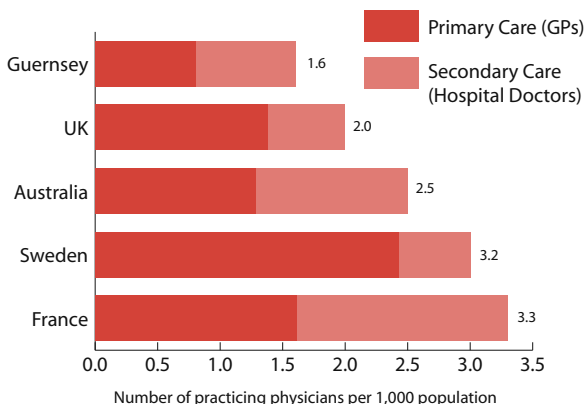
Cancer and cardiovascular disease are the main causes of death in Guernsey for both males and females. Lung cancer was responsible for 9% of deaths amongst males, and 5% of females. Breast cancer accounted for 2% of female mortalities in 2004. Prostate cancer accounted for 3% (**Figure 4.7**).

Figure 4.8: Hospital attendances 2001 - 2005



Source: Department of Health and Social Services

Despite a slow increase in total resident numbers, and an overall ageing of the resident population, both Princess Elizabeth Hospital (PEH) admissions and attendances at the Accident and Emergency (A&E) Department have remained relatively steady over the past five years (**Figure 4.8**). In 2005, there were 15,547 A&E attendances and 12,412 admissions.

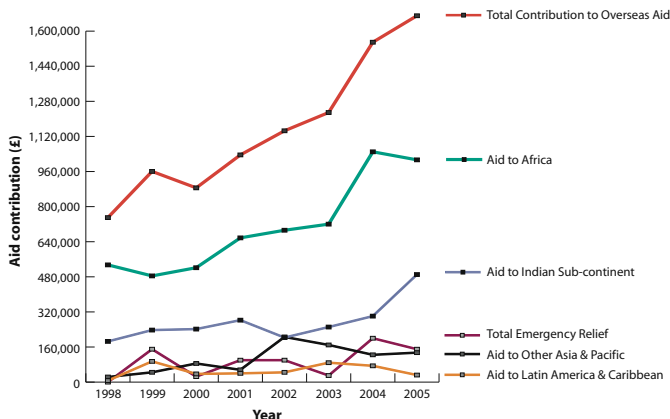
**Figure 4.9: Practising physicians per 1,000 population**

Source: Health and Social Services Department

In 2004, Guernsey had 46 full time equivalent doctors based in primary care, 37 specialists working for the Medical Specialists Group and 13 States employed Consultants and Associate Specialists. This gives a rate of 1.6 practising physicians per 1,000 population, of whom 47.6% are working in primary care e.g. General Practitioners **(Figure 4.9)**.

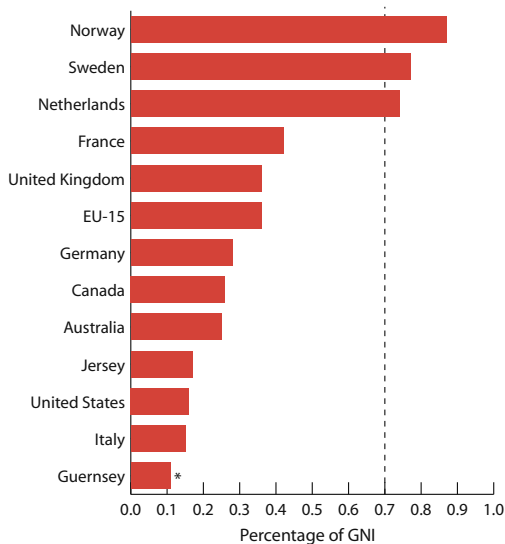
When compared to other jurisdictions, the Guernsey figure is less than England and a range of other European and English speaking countries. However, no tertiary level care (which is intensive in both doctor numbers and inpatient support requirements) is given in Guernsey.

Figure 4.10: Overseas aid



Source: Policy Council

Guernsey's Overseas Aid contributions increased in 2005 to £1,670,195 (**Figure 4.10**). Africa received the most overseas aid at £1,013,234, including £50,000 of emergency aid relief. The remaining £100,000 of emergency relief was donated to the Indian Sub-Continent.

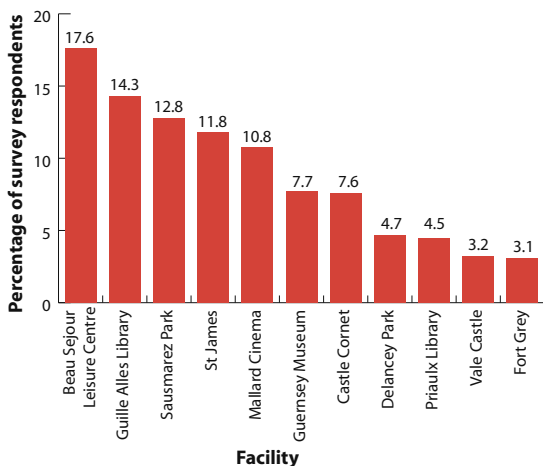
**Figure 4.11: Contribution to Overseas Aid as % of GNI in 2004**

\*Guernsey's GNP is broadly equivalent to GNI

Source: OECD in Figures, 2005; Policy Council

Guernsey contributed 0.1% of Gross National Product (GNP) to Overseas Aid in 2004 (**Figure 4.11**). GNP is broadly equivalent to Gross National Income (GNI). Norway, Luxembourg, Denmark, Sweden and the Netherlands remain the only countries to meet the UN adopted target of 0.7% of GNI. Jersey contributed 0.2% in 2004.

Figure 4.12: Culture and Leisure Survey 2005



Source: Culture and Leisure

Responses to the survey conducted by the Culture and Leisure Department reveal that Beau Sejour Leisure Centre is the most visited facility in Guernsey, attended by 17.6% of respondents (**Figure 4.12**). Beau Sejour Leisure Centre is host to many sporting, musical, theatrical and other cultural events. It was closely followed in the survey by the Guille Alles Library and Sausmarez Park.

## 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  
Fax (01481) 256432  
Website: [www.gov.gg/home](http://www.gov.gg/home)

#### Guernsey Prison

Information on Guernsey Prison is available from its website or by contacting:

#### Guernsey Prison

Les Nicolles  
St Sampsons  
Guernsey  
GY2 4YF

Tel (01481) 248376  
Fax (01481) 247837  
Website: [www.gov.gg/home](http://www.gov.gg/home)

#### 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 Martins  
Guernsey  
GY4 6UU

Tel (01481) 725241  
Fax: (01481) 712398  
[www.gov.gg](http://www.gov.gg)

#### Fire & Rescue Service

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

#### Fire & Rescue Service

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

Tel (01481) 724491  
Fax (01481) 715988  
Website: [www.gov.gg/home](http://www.gov.gg/home)

#### 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  
Guernsey  
GY1 1FH

Tel: (01481) 717000  
Fax: (01481) 713787  
[www.gov.gg](http://www.gov.gg)

#### Culture & Leisure

More information is available at the following:

#### Culture & Leisure

Raymond Falla House  
Long Rue  
St Martin  
Guernsey  
GY1 6AF

Tel: (01481) 234567  
Fax: (01481) 238755  
Website: [www.gov.gg](http://www.gov.gg)