

The 2007 Guernsey Facts and Figures booklet is the fifth 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 *2007 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.

Table 1.1: Key Indicators

Key Economic Indicators	
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (2005 estimates)	£1,651,990,000
Gross National Product (GNP) (2005 estimates)	£1,691,990,000
Retail Prices Index (RPI) (March 2007)	4.8%
Total Number of Employees (March 2006)	31,156
Percentage of Workforce Claiming Benefit (March 2006)	0.59%
Key Social Indicators	
Population (2006 estimates)	61,029
Number of Private Households (2001 Census)	22,664
Number of Persons per Household (2001 Census)	2.51
Average Residential Property Price (March 2007)	£305,425
Key Community Indicators	
Total Reported Criminal Offences (2006)	3,411
Life Expectancy at Birth (2004)	80.4 years
Overseas Aid as a Percentage of GDP (2005)	0.11%

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)

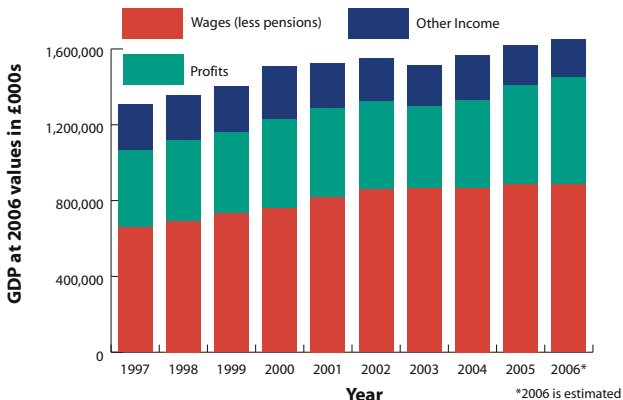
	Nominal GDP (£ms)	Reflated GDP (2006 Values - £ms)	Reflated Annual % Change	Nominal GNP (£ms)	Reflated GNP (2006 Values - £ms)	Reflated Annual % Change
1997	949	1,305	4.1	991	1,363	4.0
1998	1,016	1,354	3.8	1,094	1,458	7.0
1999	1,080	1,404	3.7	1,176	1,530	4.9
2000	1,205	1,510	7.5	1,286	1,610	4.3
2001	1,242	1,526	1.1	1,324	1,627	1.0
2002	1,317	1,550	1.5	1,395	1,641	0.9
2003	1,338	1,516	-2.2	1,424	1,613	-1.8
2004	1,453	1,569	3.5	1,497	1,616	0.2
2005	1,551	1,620	3.2	1,592	1,663	2.9
2006*	1,652	1,652	2.0	1,692	1,692	1.7

Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit

*2006 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



All figures reflat to 2006 values

	Wages (less pensions) (£000)	Profits (£000)	Other Income (£000)	Total GDP (£000)
2001	819,566	465,098	241,819	1,526,484
2002	857,411	468,762	223,760	1,549,933
2003	865,081	430,750	219,673	1,515,504
2004	865,427	462,962	240,896	1,569,285
2005	888,149	519,143	212,771	1,620,063
2006*	885,999	562,515	203,476	1,651,990

Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit

*2006 is estimated

Income from remuneration is the biggest contributor to GDP (£886m in 2006) with business profits contributing £563m (Figure 1.1). Other income (such as income from land and rental of property) contributed £203m to GDP in 2006.

Table 1.3: GDP for 2006 - Experimental methodology

Year	2006	
Gross Value Added (GVA A) (at Basic Prices)	£2,048,092,727	See note 1
Gross Vale Added (GVA B) (at Market Prices)	£2,078,342,060	See note 2
less FISIM	£116,235,350	See note 3
Nominal GDP	£1,962,106,710	

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.

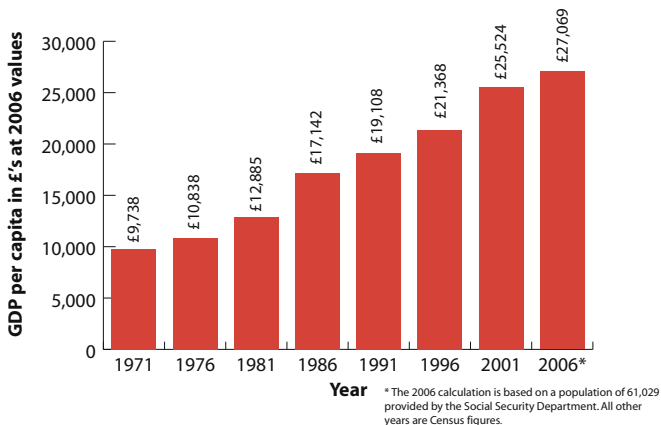
Note 2: GVA B at market prices is GVA A plus taxes less subsidies.

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 ([Table 1.3](#)).

At this stage the data is still at an experimental stage, and all results should be treated as provisional and subject to revision.

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 £9,738 (reflated to 2006 values) in 1971 to £27,069 in 2006.

Table 1.4: Remuneration - £000s at 2006 values

Economic Sector	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006*
Horticulture	10,609	10,045	9,353	8,585	7,242
Agriculture and Fisheries and Other Primary	5,635	5,427	5,173	5,229	5,959
Manufacturing	33,790	32,483	32,538	30,970	29,332
Construction	62,409	73,097	73,306	68,898	64,667
Utilities	14,087	14,310	14,523	15,221	14,276
Transport	25,552	23,827	24,536	24,263	24,163
Hostelry	36,056	35,959	34,962	34,719	33,071
Wholesale	24,182	24,969	22,923	20,936	20,613
Retail	75,869	76,528	77,638	79,336	79,078
Personal Services	9,404	9,596	9,490	9,703	10,134
Recreation	7,608	7,477	7,484	7,682	7,241
Finance	273,524	265,143	262,793	277,187	276,313
Legal	32,390	32,408	34,177	35,749	37,237
Business Services	73,411	74,470	72,904	76,078	84,042
Information	30,189	29,827	30,899	30,073	29,347
Health	41,638	43,305	43,420	46,417	46,555
Education	43,032	44,905	46,797	49,406	48,495
Public Admin	87,824	92,975	96,253	99,816	98,930
Non-Profit	3,589	4,056	4,868	5,165	5,280
Total All Sectors	890,800	900,806	904,036	925,432	921,975
Pensions	33,389	35,725	38,608	37,283	35,976
Total Less Pensions	857,411	865,081	865,428	888,149	885,999

Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit

*2006 is estimated

Table 1.5: Profits - £000s at 2006 values

Economic Sector	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006*
Horticulture	5,583	5,688	4,091	4,093	4,025
Agriculture and Fisheries and Other Primary	6,117	6,564	6,393	6,711	6,971
Manufacturing	8,378	8,673	9,788	10,300	10,234
Construction	44,468	50,202	52,017	73,143	88,912
Utilities	22	255	1,150	115	308
Transport	6,806	5,442	5,453	5,885	5,894
Hostelry	15,569	15,295	14,955	14,887	15,292
Wholesale	20,675	22,976	16,121	26,525	28,876
Retail	36,202	36,336	39,059	39,259	39,634
Personal Services	8,063	10,125	9,899	10,153	11,124
Recreation	4,240	5,846	5,276	5,757	5,909
Finance	231,880	173,921	182,412	201,804	215,201
Legal	16,687	16,070	17,304	17,617	18,337
Business Services	43,573	39,604	62,334	58,544	65,017
Information	2,579	13,306	13,568	21,277	21,471
Health	17,914	19,584	20,106	20,602	21,929
Education	1,671	2,415	2,596	2,401	3,008
Public Admin	55	53	54	60	84
Non-Profit	445	618	671	688	789
Total All Sectors	470,927	432,973	463,246	519,821	563,015
<i>Public sector trading boards</i>	-2,165	-2,223	-284	-678	-500
Total Profits	468,762	430,750	462,962	519,143	562,515

Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit

*2006 is estimated

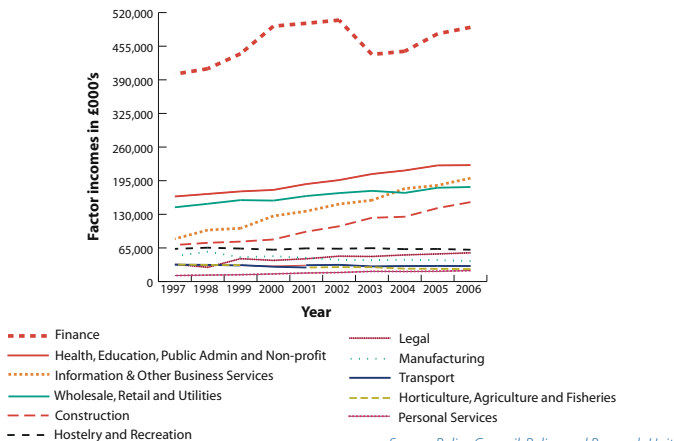
Table 1.6: Factor Incomes by sector - £000s at 2006 values

Economic Sector	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006*
Horticulture	16,192	15,733	13,443	12,677	11,267
Agriculture and Fisheries and Other Primary	11,753	11,991	11,566	11,940	12,931
Manufacturing	42,169	41,156	42,326	41,270	39,566
Construction	106,877	123,299	125,323	142,041	153,579
Utilities	14,109	14,565	15,673	15,336	14,583
Transport	32,358	29,269	29,989	30,148	30,057
Hostelry	51,625	51,253	49,917	49,606	48,363
Wholesale	44,857	47,945	39,044	47,461	49,489
Retail	112,071	112,864	116,697	118,595	118,712
Personal Services	17,467	19,721	19,388	19,856	21,258
Recreation	11,848	13,323	12,760	13,439	13,150
Finance	505,404	439,064	445,205	478,991	491,514
Legal	49,077	48,478	51,481	53,366	55,574
Business Services	116,984	114,074	135,238	134,622	149,059
Information	32,767	43,133	44,467	51,350	50,819
Health	59,553	62,889	63,526	67,019	68,484
Education	44,703	47,320	49,393	51,807	51,503
Public Admin	87,880	93,028	96,307	99,876	99,014
Non-Profit	4,034	4,674	5,538	5,853	6,068
Total All Sectors	1,361,728	1,333,779	1,367,281	1,445,253	1,484,990

Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit

*2006 is estimated

Figure 1.3: Factor Incomes by sector - £000s at 2006 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 paid to individuals are deducted from the GDP total as they are regarded as a transfer payment.

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

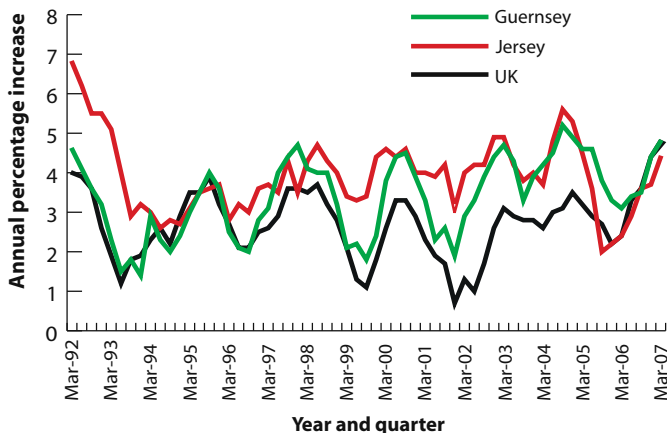
		Gsy	Jsy	UK
2000	Mar	3.8	4.6	2.6
	Jun	4.4	4.4	3.3
	Sep	4.5	4.6	3.3
	Dec	3.9	4.0	2.9
2001	Mar	3.3	4.0	2.3
	Jun	2.3	3.9	1.9
	Sep	2.6	4.2	1.7
	Dec	1.9	3.1	0.7
2002	Mar	2.9	4.0	1.3
	Jun	3.3	4.2	1.0
	Sep	3.9	4.2	1.7
	Dec	4.4	4.9	2.9
2003	Mar	4.7	4.9	3.1
	Jun	4.3	4.2	2.9
	Sep	3.3	3.8	2.8
	Dec	3.9	4.0	2.8

		Gsy	Jsy	UK
2004	Mar	4.2	3.7	2.6
	Jun	4.5	4.8	3.0
	Sep	5.2	5.6	3.1
	Dec	4.9	5.3	3.5
2005	Mar	4.6	4.5	3.2
	Jun	4.6	3.6	2.9
	Sep	3.8	2.0	2.7
	Dec	3.3	2.2	2.2
2006	Mar	3.1	2.4	2.4
	Jun	3.4	2.9	3.3
	Sep	3.5	3.6	3.6
	Dec	4.4	3.7	4.4
2007	Mar	4.8	4.4	4.8

Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit

Table 1.7 shows the annual percentage change in the headline RPI for Guernsey, Jersey and the UK.

Figure 1.4: Headline 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. Historically, Guernsey's rate of inflation has followed a similar trend to that of the UK but at a higher level. However, during the past four quarters Guernsey's headline inflation level has been within 0.1% of that of the UK.

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

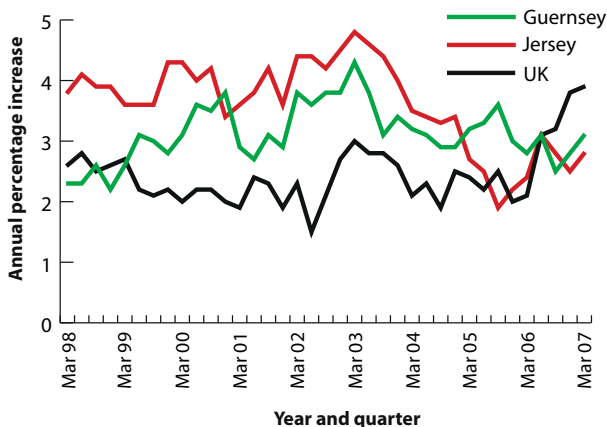
		Gsy	Jsy	UK
2000	Mar	3.1	4.3	2.0
	Jun	3.6	4.0	2.2
	Sep	3.5	4.2	2.2
	Dec	3.8	3.4	2.0
2001	Mar	2.9	3.6	1.9
	Jun	2.7	3.8	2.4
	Sep	3.1	4.2	2.3
	Dec	2.9	3.6	1.9
2002	Mar	3.8	4.4	2.3
	Jun	3.6	4.4	1.5
	Sep	3.8	4.2	2.1
	Dec	3.8	4.5	2.7
2003	Mar	4.3	4.8	3.0
	Jun	3.8	4.6	2.8
	Sep	3.1	4.4	2.8
	Dec	3.4	4.0	2.6

		Gsy	Jsy	UK
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
	Jun	3.1	3.1	3.1
	Sep	2.5	2.8	3.2
	Dec	2.8	2.5	3.8
2007	Mar	3.1	2.8	3.9

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 2.5% to 4.3% and was at its lowest for this period in September 2006 (**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**). Since June 2006, the UK RPIX figure has risen above that of Guernsey. At the end of March 2007 the Guernsey RPIX was 3.1% compared to 3.9% in the UK and 2.8% in Jersey.

Table 1.9: Reflation factors

	2003	2004	2005	2006
1985	2.171	2.277	2.354	2.459
1986	2.087	2.189	2.263	2.364
1987	1.974	2.070	2.140	2.235
1988	1.842	1.932	1.998	2.086
1989	1.679	1.760	1.820	1.901
1990	1.530	1.604	1.659	1.733
1991	1.450	1.521	1.573	1.642
1992	1.405	1.473	1.523	1.591
1993	1.387	1.454	1.503	1.570
1994	1.354	1.420	1.468	1.533
1995	1.307	1.370	1.417	1.480
1996	1.272	1.333	1.379	1.440
1997	1.215	1.274	1.317	1.376
1998	1.177	1.234	1.276	1.332
1999	1.149	1.204	1.246	1.301
2000	1.106	1.160	1.199	1.252
2001	1.085	1.138	1.177	1.229
2002	1.039	1.090	1.127	1.177
2003	1.000	1.049	1.084	1.132
2004		1.000	1.034	1.080
2005			1.000	1.044
2006				1.000

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.

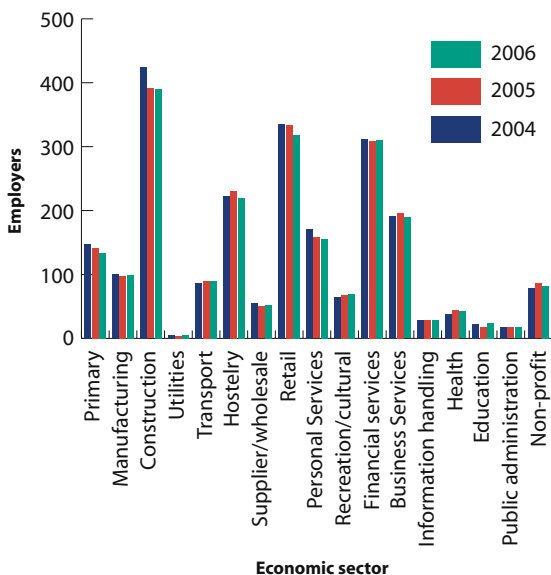
Table 1.10: Number of employers by size at March each year

	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	610	867	383	263	114	66	36	11	2,350
2004	596	839	381	267	103	71	34	11	2,302
2005	556	847	384	264	106	64	31	12	2,264
2006	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	*	*	*	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
Business Services	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	*	*	*	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

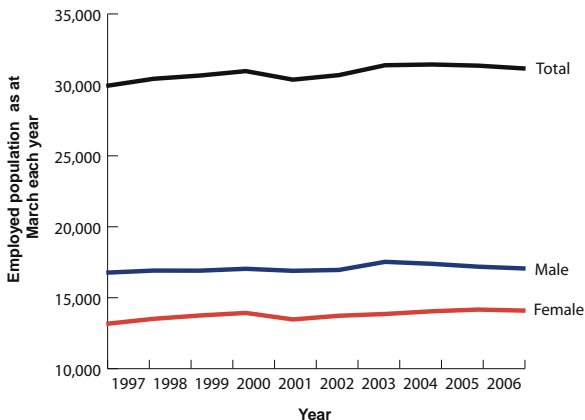
Table 1.12: Economically active by work status at March each year

	Employed	Employed % of Total	Self- Employed	Self-Employed % of Total	Total
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
2005	28,274	90.2	3,080	9.8	31,354
2006	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 in March

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

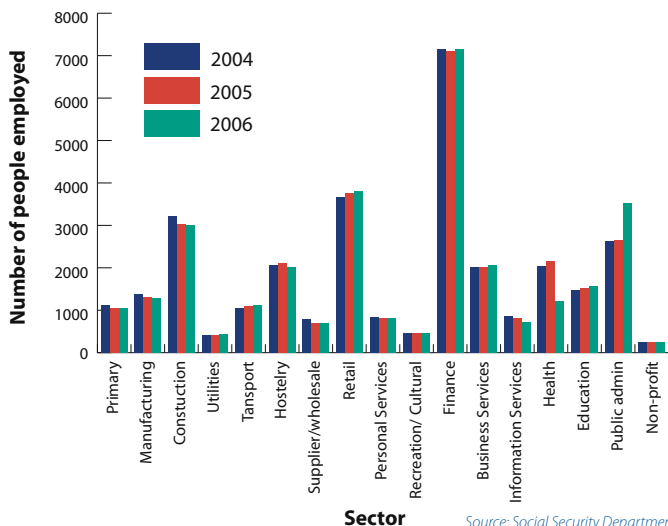
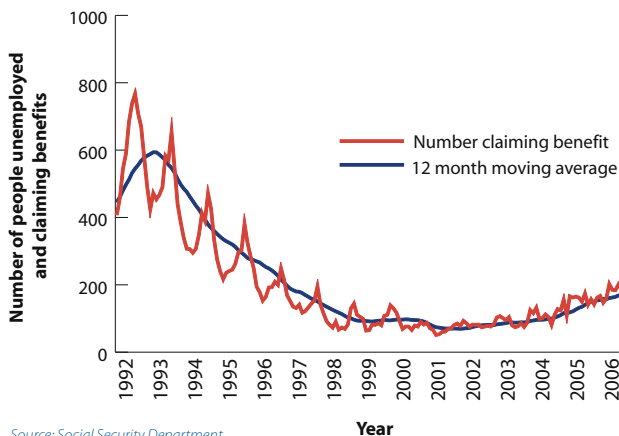


Table 1.13 and **Figure 1.8** show a breakdown of total employment (employees and self-employed) by economic sector. The figures are a snapshot of the Island's workforce at the end of March each year. The Finance sector continues to be the Island's principal employer, despite a slight fall in employees 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

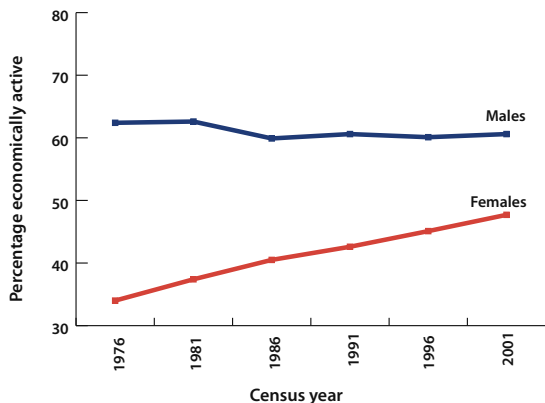
Unemployment claimants are recorded monthly by the Social Security Department. The numbers of claimants has decreased considerably since their peak in 1993 (**Figure 1.9**). The lowest recorded levels of claimants was experienced in 2001 and in recent years the number has increased slightly.

Table 1.14: Percentage of workforce claiming benefit

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

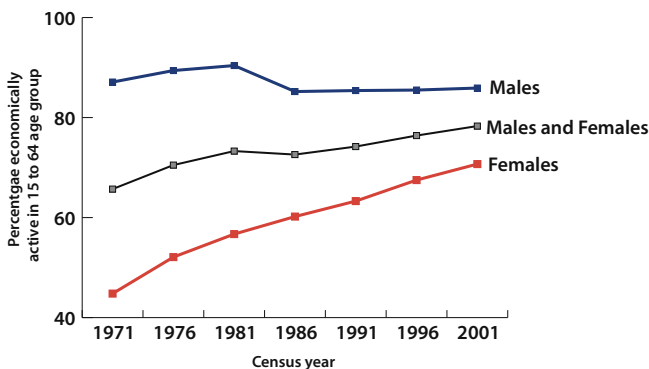
Figure 1.10: Percentage of males and females economically active

	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001
Males	62%	63%	60%	61%	60%	61%
Females	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
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%

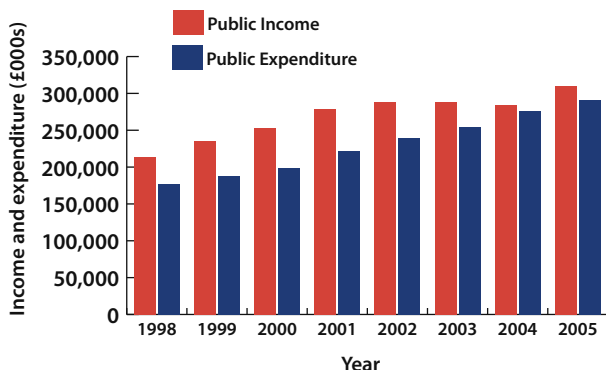
Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit, 2001 Census

The percentage of economically active males in the 15 to 64 age group peaked in 1981 at 90% (**Figure 1.11**). 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

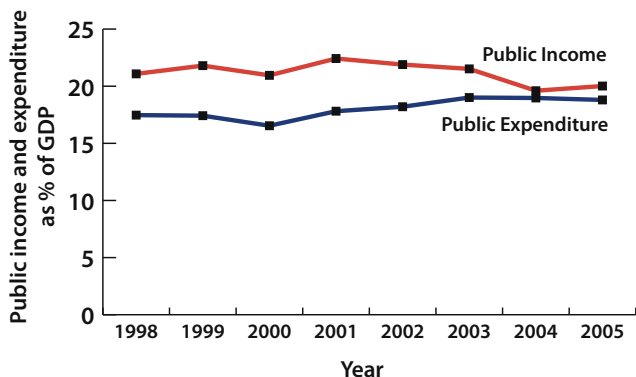
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Public Income	278,492	288,320	287,969	284,879	310,481
Revenue Expenditure	(221,228)	(239,728)	(254,390)	(275,656)	(291,605)
Operating Surplus	57,264	48,592	33,579	9,223	18,876

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 but increased to £18.9 million in 2005 (**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*). Between 2001 and 2004, public income as a percentage of GDP has fallen. It rose slightly in 2005. Public expenditure as a percentage of GDP has been stable for the last two years.

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

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Income Tax	226,842	236,822	238,968	235,892	258,707
Import Duties and Impots	14,351	14,459	15,330	15,833	15,434
Document Duty etc.	7,500	8,213	13,565	16,536	19,283
Exempt Company Fees	5,068	4,991	4,897	4,673	4,797
Automobile Tax	4,895	5,124	5,428	5,526	6,070
Tax on Rateable Value	3,827	3,862	3,974	4,045	4,143
Other Income	16,009	14,849	5,807	2,374	2,047
Total	278,492	288,320	287,969	284,879	310,481

Source: Treasury and Resources Department

Most of the Island's income is raised through taxation, with the majority coming from income tax, £259 million in 2005, or 83% of total public income (**Table 1.16**).

Table 1.17: Areas of expenditure (£)

	2004	2005
Policy Council	8,063,062	7,850,508
Treasury and Resources Department	19,524,257	20,917,949
Commerce and Employment Department	11,767,088	11,707,015
Culture and Leisure Department	2,850,896	2,958,837
Education Department	58,989,570	64,085,712
Environment Department	7,927,787	8,357,773
Health and Social Services Department	73,622,680	80,197,842
Home Department	22,677,289	24,283,036
Housing Department	2,684,602	1,669,604
Public Services Department	10,470,030	9,206,249
Social Security Department	57,078,675	60,370,163

Source: Treasury and Resources Department

The Health and Social Services Department recorded the highest capital spending in both 2004 and 2005 followed by the Education and Social Security Departments.

Note that changes in the Machinery of Government were implemented on 1st May 2004. This has seen the replacement of 43 separate committees with a Policy Council and 10 government departments and areas of expenditure prior to 2004 are not presented.

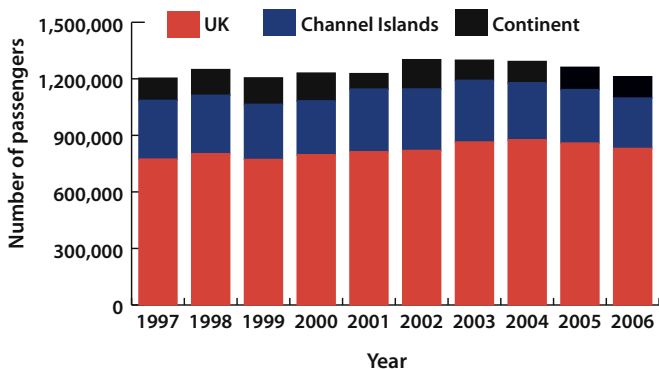
Table 1.18: Passenger movements by air and sea

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
January	53,695	54,154	57,670	56,844	56,430
February	58,619	63,047	68,958	63,223	60,621
March	84,924	72,665	79,123	83,212	72,674
April	103,579	108,230	108,609	101,585	103,543
May	126,883	126,204	122,889	124,392	108,588
June	148,566	138,081	135,930	133,622	127,482
July	151,153	153,976	155,948	150,936	139,199
August	187,596	187,224	175,851	166,917	165,227
September	141,755	134,471	129,176	126,475	126,665
October	103,925	109,810	106,378	106,879	101,726
November	70,512	76,941	75,683	72,547	72,977
December	70,239	73,718	75,633	74,284	76,019
Total	1,301,446	1,298,521	1,291,848	1,260,916	1,211,151

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, 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

The UK is the most popular destination and has increased over the past 10 years (**Figure 1.14**). Total passenger movements figures reached a peak in 2002 and have since declined.

For further commentary on Communication Links please refer to the 2007 Sustainable Guernsey Report.

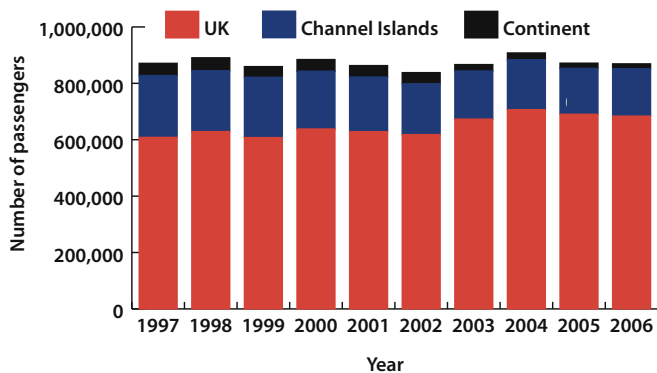
Table 1.19: Passenger movements by air

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
January	49,592	50,251	52,741	53,876	51,766
February	51,827	55,182	60,594	54,606	54,073
March	67,087	62,420	68,898	67,184	64,699
April	69,885	74,753	77,357	69,569	74,823
May	77,585	78,443	78,740	80,809	71,981
June	78,556	78,842	84,849	81,570	81,771
July	78,160	84,261	91,078	85,809	86,234
August	88,238	90,470	92,389	89,978	91,705
September	80,388	80,992	84,243	80,045	82,375
October	74,252	77,078	83,151	78,321	78,051
November	62,999	68,668	68,740	66,005	66,918
December	59,347	65,030	64,881	63,658	64,680
Total	837,916	866,390	907,661	871,430	869,076

Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit

Passenger movements by air incorporate travel to and from the UK, the Continent, Jersey and Alderney (**Table 1.19**). In 2006 79% of air travel was between the UK and Guernsey. 19% was inter-Island travel and the remaining 2% was between the Continent and Guernsey (**Figure 1.15**).

Figure 1.15: Passenger movements by air



Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit

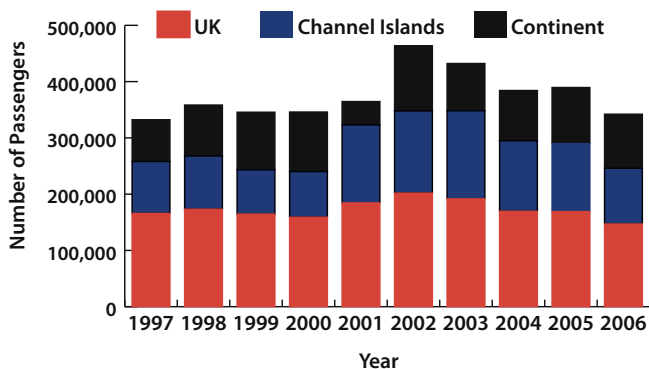
Table 1.20: Passenger movements by sea

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
January	4,103	3,903	4,929	2,968	4,664
February	6,792	7,865	8,364	8,617	6,548
March	17,837	10,245	10,225	16,028	7,975
April	33,694	33,477	31,252	32,016	28,720
May	49,298	47,761	44,149	43,583	36,607
June	70,010	59,239	51,081	52,052	45,711
July	72,993	69,715	64,870	65,127	52,965
August	99,358	96,754	83,462	76,939	73,522
September	61,367	53,479	44,933	46,430	44,290
October	29,673	32,732	23,227	28,558	23,675
November	7,513	8,273	6,943	6,542	6,059
December	10,892	8,688	10,752	10,626	11,339
Total	463,530	432,131	384,187	389,486	342,075

Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit

Passenger movements by sea incorporate travel to and from the UK, the Continent, Jersey and Alderney ([Table 1.20](#)). In 2006 43% of sea travel was between the UK and Guernsey. 29% was inter-Island travel and 28% was between the Continent and Guernsey ([Figure 1.16](#)).

Figure 1.16: Passenger movements by sea



Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit

Table 1.21: Number of visitors

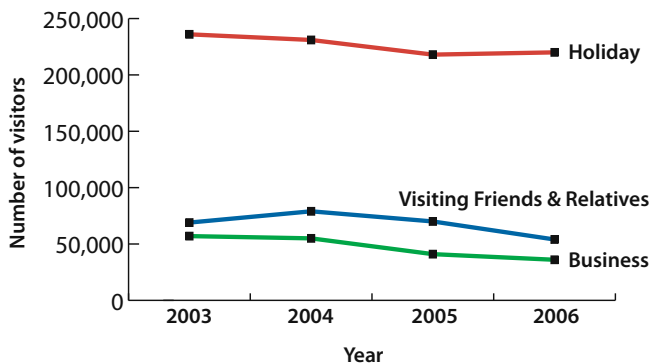
	Visitor by type			Length of stay		All visitors
	Holiday	Visiting Friends & Relatives	Business	Day Visitor	Staying Visitor	Total
2003	236,000	69,000	57,000	43,000	321,000	364,000
2004	231,000	79,000	55,000	34,000	330,000	364,000
2005	218,000	70,000	41,000	37,000	295,000	332,000
2006	220,000	54,000	36,000	45,000	271,000	316,000

Source: Commerce and Employment Department

Visitor numbers are calculated using a three-year moving average. This reduces the effect of annual fluctuations and provides a clearer picture of trends over time.

In 2006, total visitor figures decreased by 5% on 2005 figures ([Table 1.21](#)). There has been a decreasing trend in the total number of visitors since 2003.

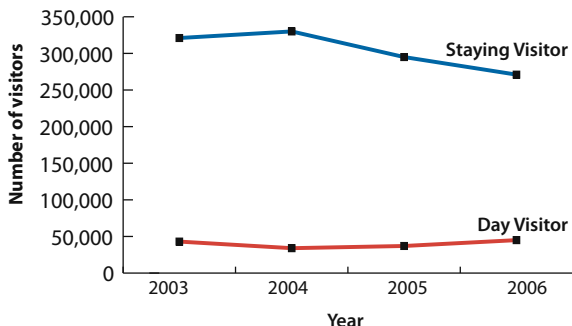
Figure 1.17: Visitors by type



Source: Commerce and Employment Department

Numbers of holiday visitors decreased over the period 2003 to 2005 but increase slightly in 2006 to 220,000 (Figure 1.17). Those visiting friends and relatives fell in 2006 by 23% and business visitors decreased by 12%.

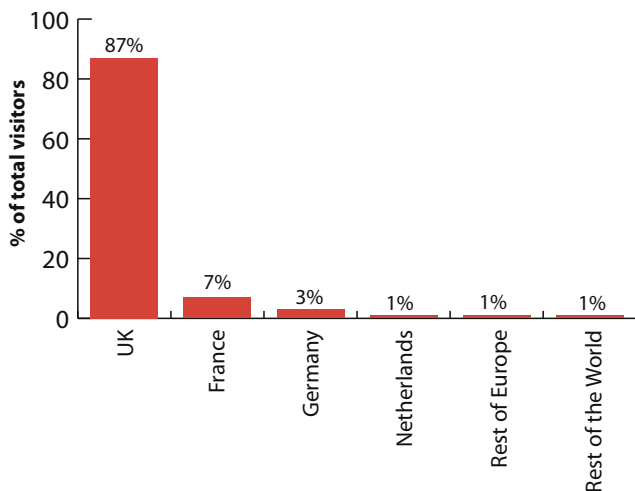
Figure 1.18: Visitors by length of stay



Source: Commerce and Employment Department

Numbers of day visitors increased by 22% between 2005 and 2006 (**Figure 1.18**) whilst numbers of staying visitors decreased by 8% over the same period.

Figure 1.19: Visitors by country of origin - 2006



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 7% 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
Website: www.gov.gg/pru

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
Website: www.gov.gg/pru

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
Website: www.gov.gg/pru

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
Website: www.gov.gg/pru

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

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
Total for Guernsey	38,712	15,675	24.4	63.4
Lihou Island	89	36	0.1	0.1
Total (including Lihou)	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
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.

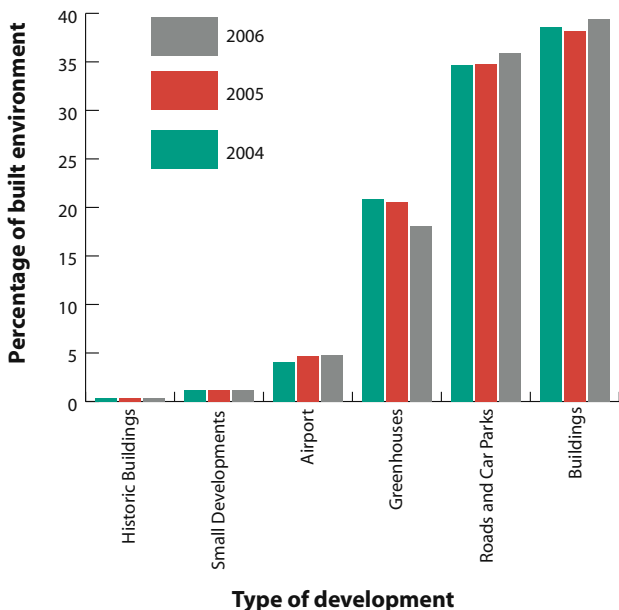
Table 2.3: Area of land available for public amenity

Land Type	Description	Area (Acres)	Area (Vergees)	Percentage of total
Crown Land	Includes inter-tidal area	3,154	7,789	77.7
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	162	399	4.0
Sports and recreation	Sports playing fields and parks	49	122	1.2
National Trust	Heritage land	81	200	2.0
Total		4,060	10,026	100

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

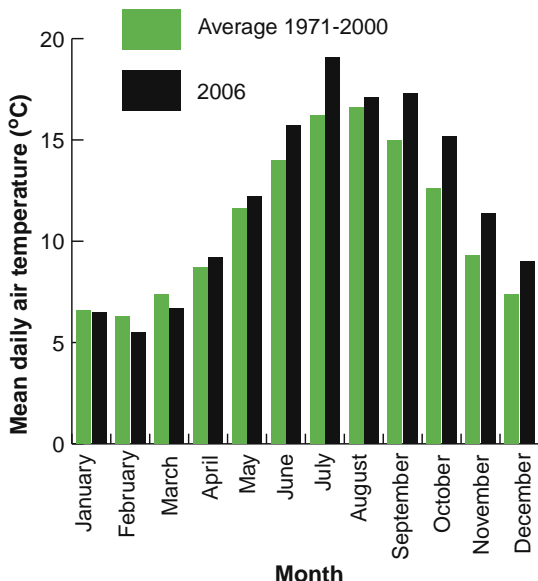
Over 4,000 acres of land are available for use by the public in Guernsey (**Table 2.3**). The vast majority of land available for public use on the Island is administered by the Environment Department. This includes the Island's beaches, cliff paths, parks and gardens.

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.

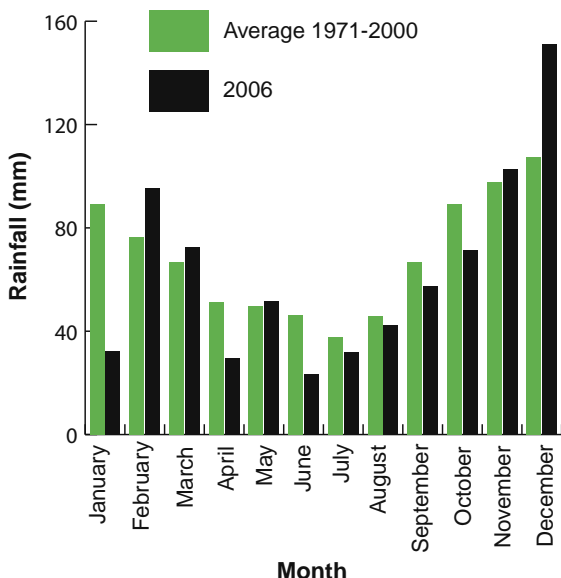
Figure 2.2: Mean air temperature



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. Nine of the twelve months in 2006 recorded a higher mean air temperature than the 30 year mean average (**Figure 2.2**).

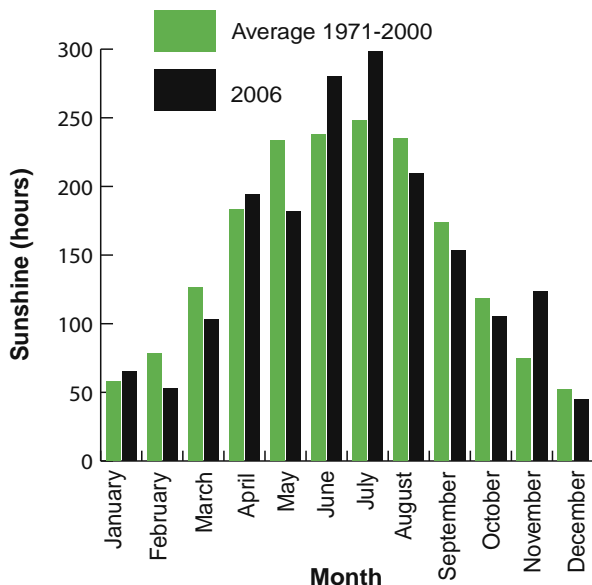
Figure 2.3: Rainfall



Source: States Meteorological Office

The wettest month of 2006 was December, by a margin of nearly 50cm (**Figure 2.3**). Many months experienced less rainfall than the thirty year average, particularly in the summer months. In January 2006, a figure of 32mm of rainfall was recorded, less than half of the 30 year mean average of 89mm.

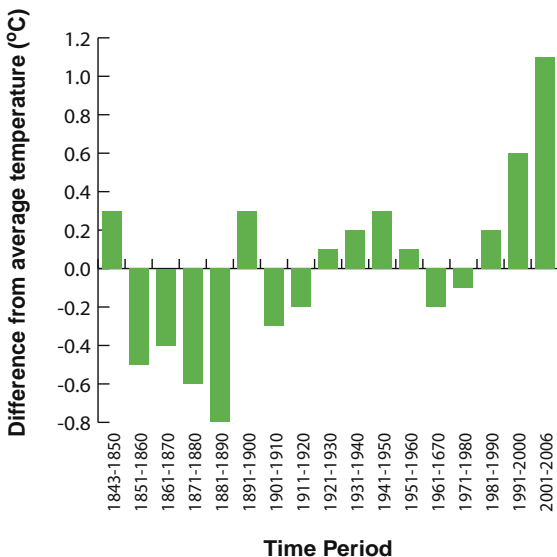
Figure 2.4: Hours of sunshine



Source: States Meteorological Office

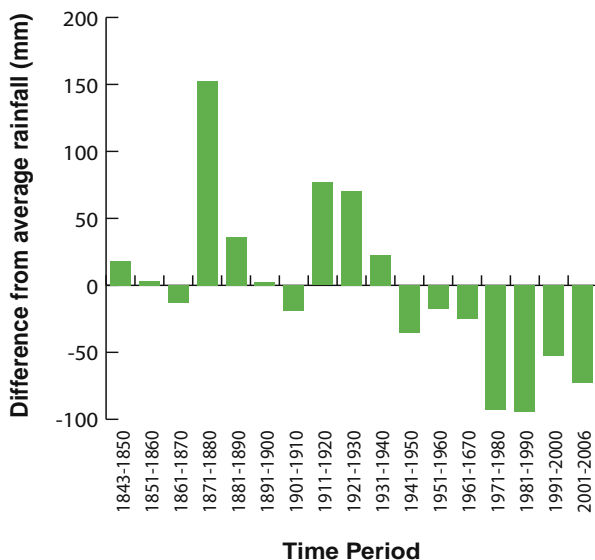
The month of July experienced the most hours of sunshine in 2006 at 298. This is 50 hours above the average (**Figure 2.4**). June also experienced above average levels of sunshine, as did January, April and November.

Figure 2.5: Temp. compared to 1843-2006 average



Source: States Meteorological Office

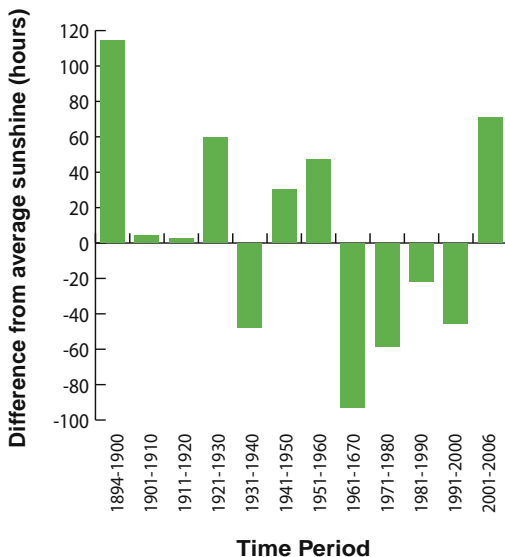
The average temperature for the 163 year period 1843-2006 was 10.8°C. The average temperature for each ten year period is then compared to the 163 year average (**Figure 2.5**). Average temperatures for much of the 19th century fell below the long term average but have since increased. The figures for 2001-2006 reveal an increase of almost 1.2°C above the long term average.

Figure 2.6: Rainfall compared to 1843-2006 average

Source: States Meteorological Office

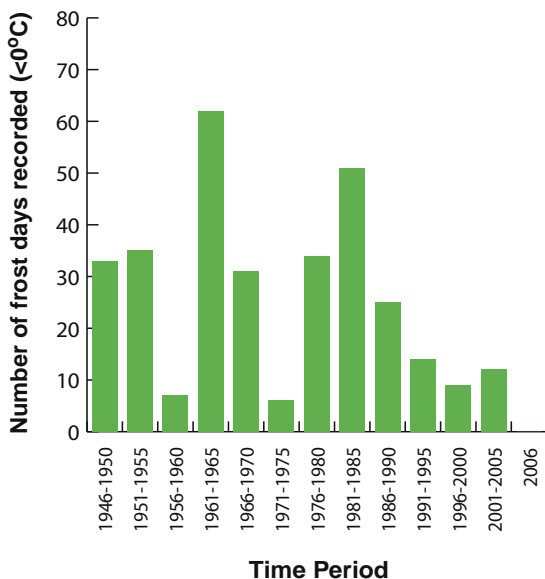
Average annual rainfall for the 163 year period 1843-2006 was 903mm. Average recorded rainfall for each 10 year period is then compared to the long term average (**Figure 2.6**). This provides a picture of the trends in levels of rainfall over a long time period. Over the past sixty years, since the 1940s, rainfall levels have fallen by as much as 95mm below the long term average.

Figure 2.7: Sunshine compared to 1894-2006 average



Source: States Meteorological Office

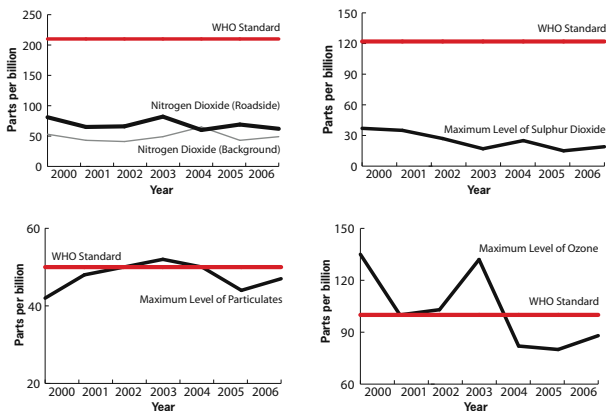
On average there were 1862 hours of sunshine per year between 1894 and 2006. The ten year average is then compared to this long term average (**Figure 2.7**). The five year period 2001-2006 was the sunniest on record since the end of the 19th century.

Figure 2.8: Days of winter frosts 1946-2006

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. There were twelve days of winter frosts recorded between 2001 and 2005, whilst there were no frosts recorded in 2006.

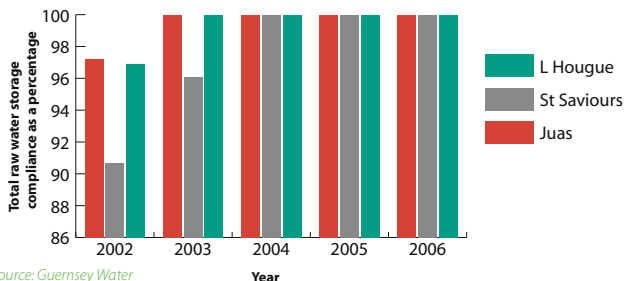
Figure 2.9: Air quality



Source: Health and Social Services Department

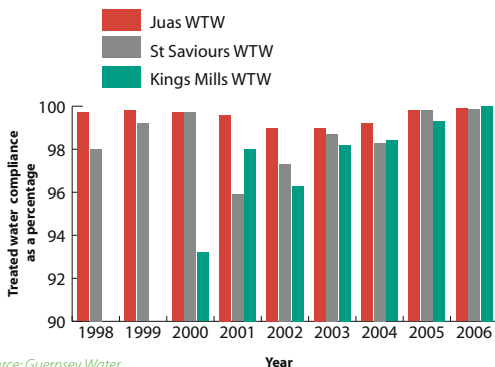
Air quality in Guernsey is generally good when compared to the World Health Organisation's (WHO) international guidelines. The main source of atmospheric pollution in Guernsey is attributed to motor vehicle emissions. Levels of particulates, sulphur dioxide and ozone rose during 2006 along with background nitrogen dioxide (**Figure 2.9**). Roadside nitrogen dioxide was the only air quality indicator to fall during 2006.

Figure 2.10: Fresh water quality - storage



Source: Guernsey Water

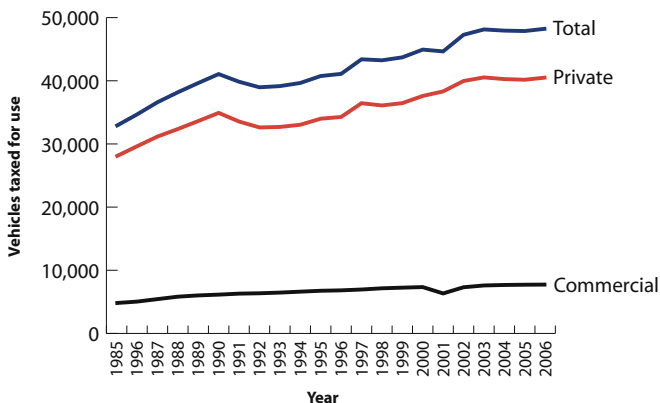
Figure 2.11: Fresh water quality - treatment



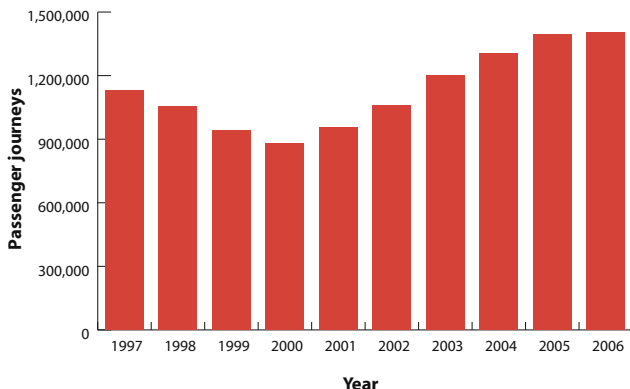
Source: Guernsey Water

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 2006 (**Figure 2.11**).

Figure 2.12: Vehicles taxed for use

*Source: Environment Department*

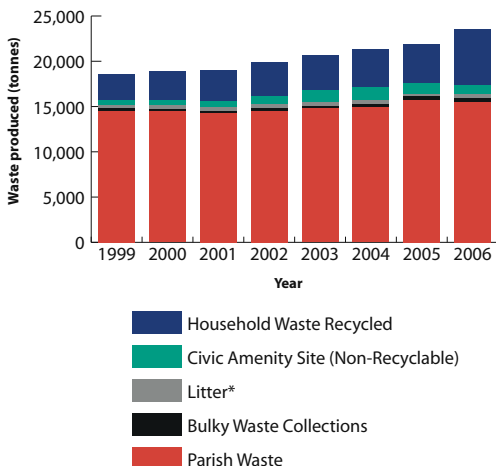
The number of vehicles taxed for use in Guernsey has risen by over 46% since 1985. In 2006 the total number of vehicles taxed for use reached 48,237. This was made up of 40,504 private vehicles and 7,733 commercial vehicles (**Figure 2.12**). In addition to this number, there were 5,793 motorcycles taxed for use.

Figure 2.13: Passenger journeys by bus

Source: Environment Department

Since 2000, the number of passenger journeys by bus has been steadily increasing (**Figure 2.13**) and increased by 60% during the six years to 2006. Scheduled services now carry over 1.4 million passengers.

Figure 2.14: Household waste produced

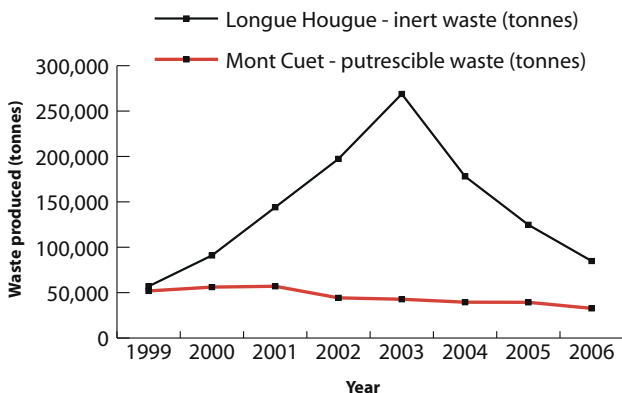


*Including assumed data for litter bins administered by the Public Services Department

Source: Environment Department

Amounts of household waste produced continue to rise (**Figure 2.14**). In 2006, waste increased by 7% on 2005 levels. However, the amount of waste being recycled is also on the rise and increased by 44% over the last year and now accounts for a quarter of all household waste produced. Parish waste (i.e. that collected from households) forms two thirds of all household waste.

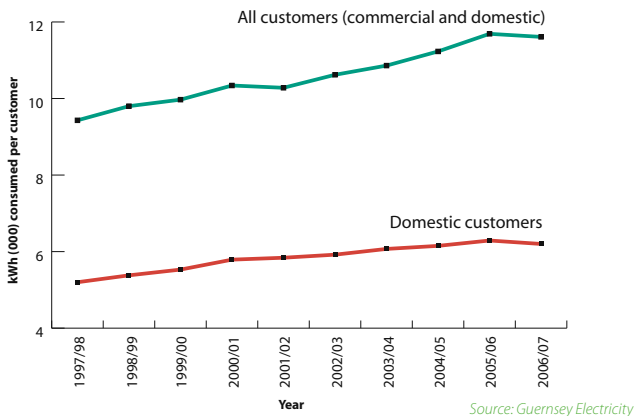
Figure 2.15: Commercial waste produced



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 Cuët remains relatively stable in comparison, although has fallen slightly since 1999.

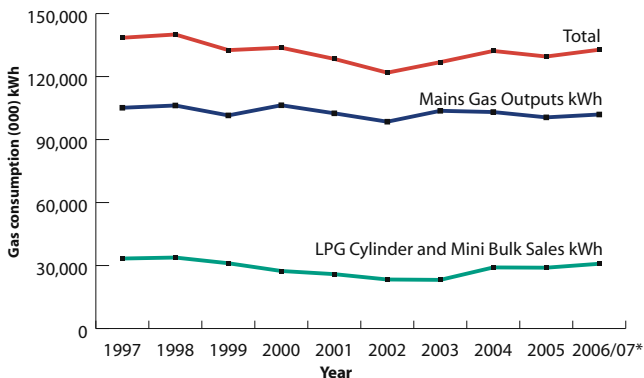
Figure 2.16: Annual electricity consumption



Electricity consumption has increased from 9.43 kWh per customer for commercial and domestic customers in 1996/97 to a peak of 11.69 in 2005/06. This fell back to 11.61 kWh in 2006/07 (**Figure 2.16**). Consumption by domestic customers only followed a similar trend, albeit at a lower level.

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

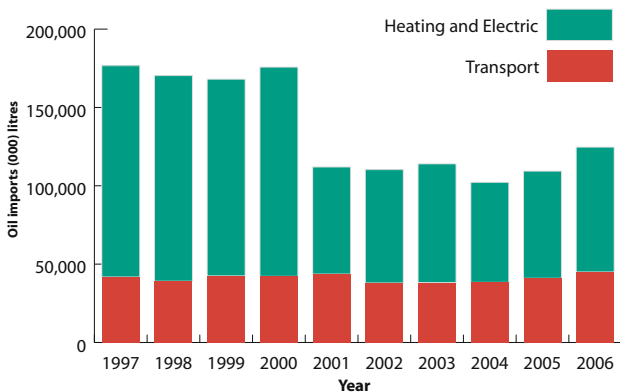


Source: Guernsey Gas

*Guernsey Gas' financial and reporting year has changed from 1st January - 31st December to 1st July - 30th June. Therefore figures from 2005/06 are not strictly comparable.

Gas consumption has fluctuated over the ten-year period (**Figure 2.17**). Figures have increased from their low in 2002 to a total annual consumption of 132,774,000 kWh in 2006.

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 2006 show a marked increase in amounts of heating and electric oil. This is in part due to increased quantities of heavy fuel oil imported by Guernsey Electricity for local power generation.

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:

Digimap Ltd,

Old Guernsey Tobacco Factory,
La Ramee,
St Peter Port,
Guernsey,
GY1 2ET.
Tel: 01481 700321
Fax: 01481 700320 E-mail: info@digimap.gg
Website: 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 Guernesiaise

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
Web site: 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

Guernsey Gas

The Energy Centre
Admiral Park
Guernsey
GY1 2BB
Tel: 01481 724811
Fax: 01481 749094
Website: www.gsygas.com

Customs and Excise

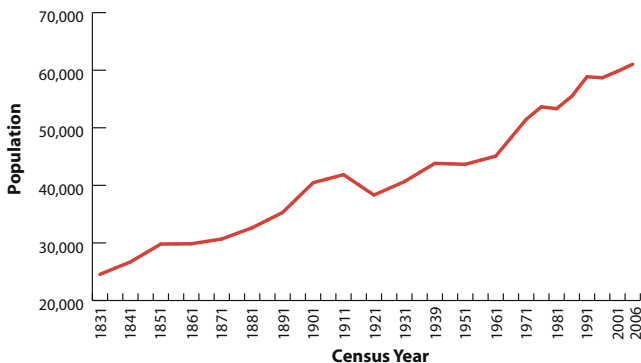
Home Department
White Rock
St Peter Port
GY1 2LL
Tel: 01481 741400
Fax: 01481 712248
Website: www.gov.gg

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

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 March 2006 have been provided by the Social Security Department. They estimate a total population of 61,029, an increase of 1,222 people on 2001 Census figures (**Figure 3.1 and Table 3.1**).

Table 3.1: Guernsey's population level

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
2006*	30,034	30,995	61,029	1,222

Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit, Census
 *2006 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
Total	53,637	53,313	55,482	58,867	58,681	59,807

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

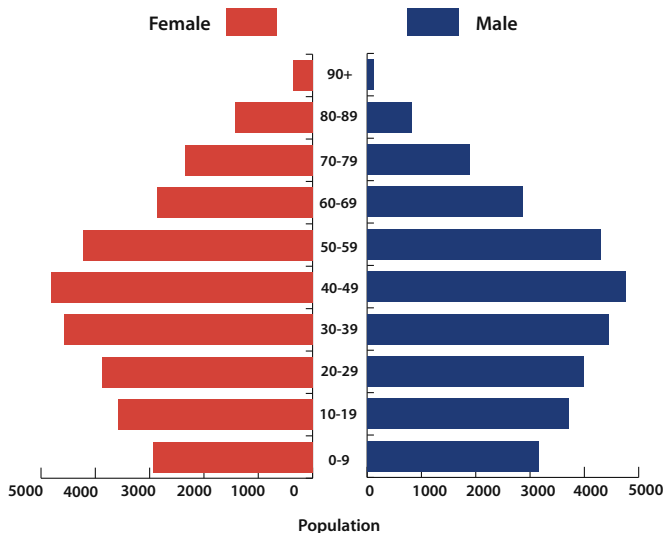
Rural parishes such as Torteval, St Saviour and St Pierre du Bois have much smaller populations and slower growth rates than the urban parishes of St Sampson and St Peter Port. St Peter Port has the greatest population density. Despite being Guernsey's fourth largest parish (at 1,585 acres or 6.4 square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

Table 3.3: Age and sex distribution - 2006 estimates

Age Range	Numbers			Percent of Age Group		Percent of Total Male/Female Population	
	Male	Female	Total	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %
0-9	3,159	2,936	6,095	51.8	48.2	10.5	9.5
10-19	3,703	3,578	7,281	50.9	49.1	12.3	11.5
20-29	3,993	3,883	7,876	50.7	49.3	13.3	12.5
30-39	4,440	4,580	9,020	49.2	50.8	14.8	14.8
40-49	4,751	4,815	9,566	49.7	50.3	15.8	15.5
50-59	4,305	4,220	8,525	50.5	49.5	14.3	13.6
60-69	2,859	2,862	5,721	50.0	50.0	9.5	9.2
70-79	1,884	2,347	4,231	44.5	55.5	6.3	7.6
80-89	827	1,421	2,248	36.8	63.2	2.8	4.6
90+	113	353	466	24.2	75.8	0.4	1.1
Total	30,034	30,995	61,029	49.2	50.8	100.0	100.0

Source: Social Security Department

Population figures for March 2006 estimated by the Social Security Department show that the population was made up of 30,034 males and 30,995 females (**Table 3.3**). In the 0-9 age range, there were more males than females. However, in the 70+ age ranges, the increased life expectancy for females becomes evident.

Figure 3.2: Age and sex distribution by age bands - 2006

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.

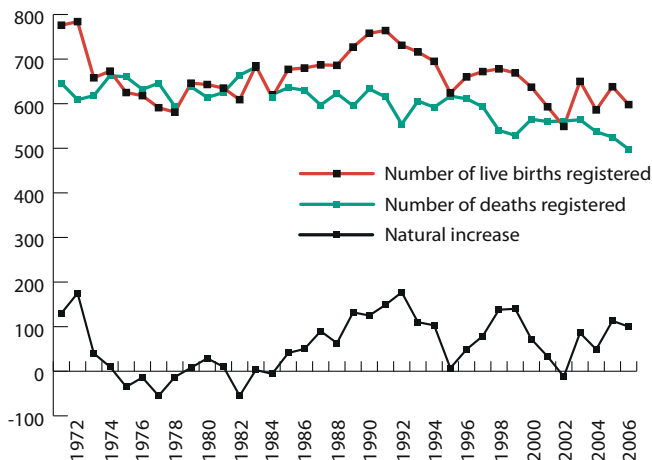
Table 3.4: Immigration and emigration

Census	Immigration	Emigration	Net Migration
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, 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 2006, there was a natural population increase of 100.

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
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 3.5**). 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
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 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.

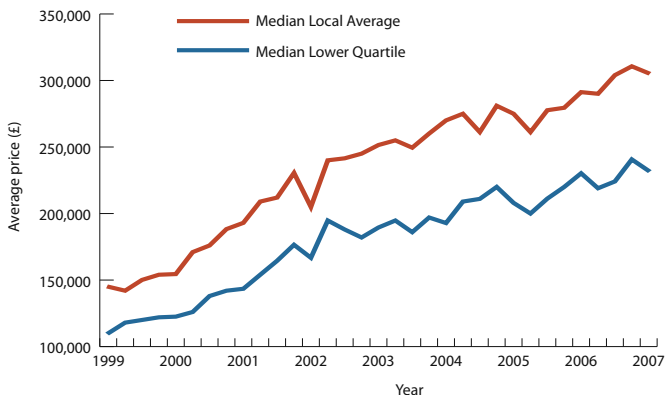
Table 3.8: Residential property prices - Median average

Year	Quarter	Local Market Average (£)	Local Market Lower Quartile (£)	Open Market Average (£)
2003	Q1	251,500	189,500	498,750
	Q2	255,000	194,750	525,000
	Q3	249,500	186,000	665,000
	Q4	260,125	197,000	755,000
2004	Q1	270,000	192,850	690,000
	Q2	275,000	209,000	675,000
	Q3	261,250	211,000	687,500
	Q4	281,000	220,000	620,000
2005	Q1	275,000	208,000	919,375
	Q2	261,250	200,000	694,375
	Q3	277,650	211,213	699,750
	Q4	279,500	220,000	674,625
2006	Q1	291,250	230,250	718,750
	Q2	290,000	219,000	755,000
	Q3	304,000	224,125	760,000
	Q4	310,650	240,650	772,500
2007	Q1	305,425	232,063	970,000

Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit

A new methodology for the calculation of average prices was introduced in September 2006. For further information see the quarterly Guernsey Residential Property Prices handout, which is available to download from www.gov.gg/pru.

Figure 3.4: Local market residential property prices



Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit

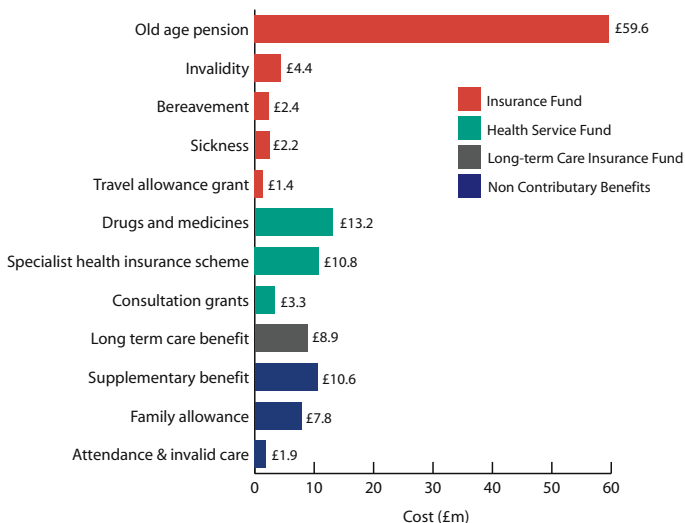
The Guernsey House Price Index is based on the quarterly transactions of residential properties as recorded by the States of Guernsey Greffe. Median local market house prices rose to £305,425 during the first quarter of 2007 (**Figure 3.4 and Table 3.8**).

Table 3.9: Live Housing licences

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Essential Employment:					
Finance Sector	318	339	384	367	406
Tourism/Catering	155	163	181	155	153
Education	144	159	190	204	230
Health	187	213	213	231	238
General Public Services	87	88	86	92	93
General Industry	188	200	187	232	221
Total	1,079	1,162	1,241	1,175	1,341
Other Licences (Compassionate):					
Marriage Breakdown	170	168	167	146	137
Other Compassionate	392	401	392	420	401
Total	562	569	559	566	538
Other Licences ("En Famille"):					
"En Famille"	955	1,009	1,050	1,042	1,110
Nursing Homes	38	37	43	47	43
Total	993	1,046	1,093	1,089	1,153
Short-Term Licences:					
Tourism	551	510	429	426	533
Horticulture	272	259	133	141	161
Other Industries	609	750	546	496	491
Not Employment Related	12	10	0	0	0
Total	1,444	1,529	1,108	1,063	1,185
Grand Total	4,078	4,306	4,001	3,893	4,217

Source: Housing Department

Figure 3.5: Main Social Security expenditure in 2005



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 XIV 2006.

Table 3.10: Number of pupils in primary education at Jan 2007

	Female	Male	Total
Amherst Primary	176	158	334
Blanchelande Girl's College	91	7*	98
Castel Primary	169	170	339
Elizabeth College (Beechwood)	2	211	213
Forest Primary	76	82	158
Hautes Capelles Primary	265	272	537
Ladies College (Melrose)	150	0	150
La Hougette Primary	152	177	329
La Mare de Carteret Primary	133	122	255
Le Rondin School	26	64	90
Notre Dame de Rosaire	117	141	258
St Andrew's Primary	88	74	162
St Anne's (Alderney)	58	62	120
St Martin's Primary	244	257	501
St Mary and St Michael Primary	89	85	174
St Sampson's Infants	28	33	61
Vale Infants	56	83	139
Vale Junior	141	165	306
Vauvert Primary	175	166	341
Total	2,236	2,329	4,565

Source: Education Department

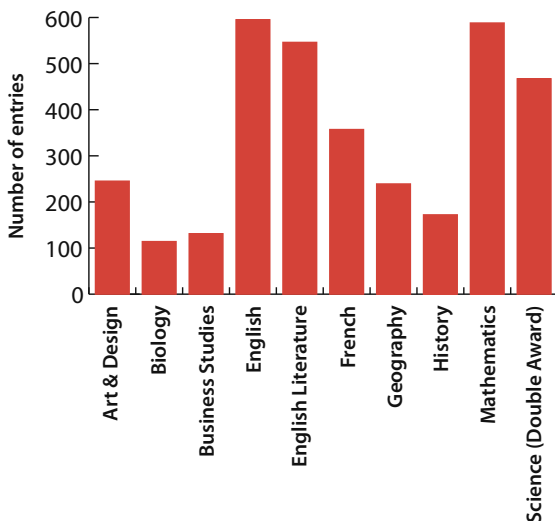
*Blanchelande Girl's College is open to boys of infant age only

Table 3.11: Number of pupils in secondary education at Jan 2007

	Female	Male	Total
Blanchelande Girl's College	209	0	209
Elizabeth College	0	449	449
Grammar School	546	499	1045
Ladies College	407	0	407
La Mare de Carteret Secondary	177	230	407
Les Beaucamps Secondary	234	288	522
Oakvale	37	57	94
St Anne's (Alderney)	30	61	91
St Peter Port Secondary	184	178	362
St Sampson's Secondary	244	314	558
College of Further Education	160	145	305
Total	2,228	2,221	4,449

Source: Education Department

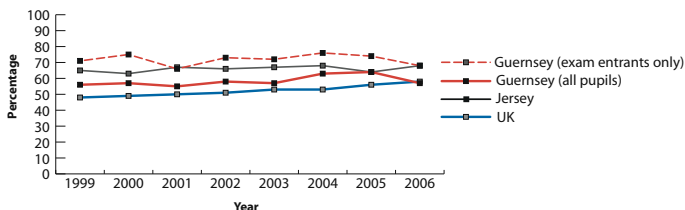
In January 2007, there were 4,565 pupils in primary education ([Table 3.10](#)) and 4,4 in secondary education ([Table 3.11](#)). This figure includes the College of Further Education, which also provides post-A level qualifications. Figures for St Anne's School in Alderney are also included in the schools Census as their pupils' results feature in Key Stage performances for Guernsey.

Figure 3.6: Top 10 GCSE subjects studied 2005/06

Source: Education Department

In the academic year 2005/06, there were a total of 5088 GCSE entries. English received the most entries, followed by Mathematics (**Figure 3.6**). In total, there were 32 different GCSE subjects studied.

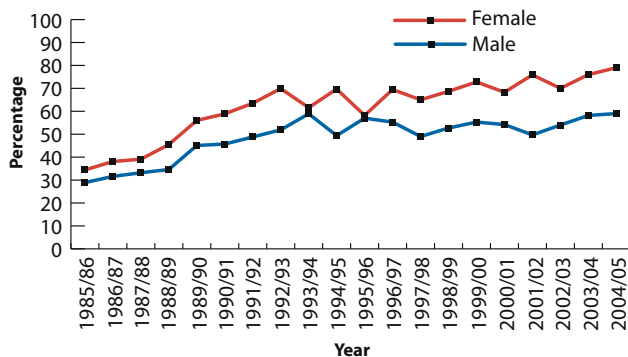
Figure 3.7: Pupils gaining at least 5 GCSEs (grades A-C)



	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Guernsey (all pupils)	55	58	57	63	64	57
Guernsey (exam entrants only)	66	73	72	76	74	68
England	50	51	53	53	56	58
Jersey	67	66	67	68	64	68

Source: Education Department

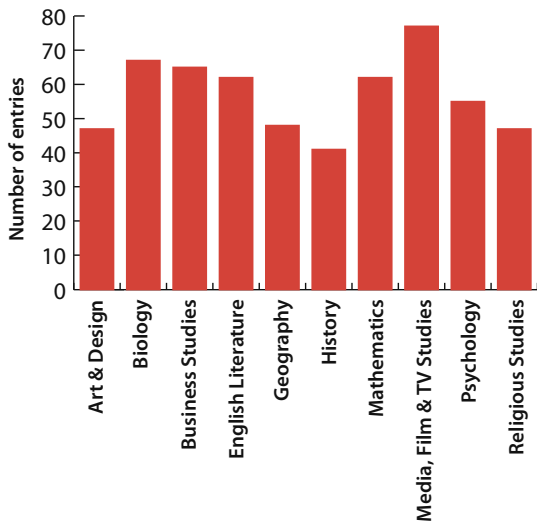
In 2006, the proportion of Guernsey pupils achieving five GCSEs (grade A-C) reached 57%, compared to 58% in England (**Figure 3.7**). However, the percentage of GCSE exam entrants (i.e. figures which do not include pupils who left school before GCSEs) that achieved 5 GCSEs (grade A*- C) in Guernsey was 68% compared to 58% in England.

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.

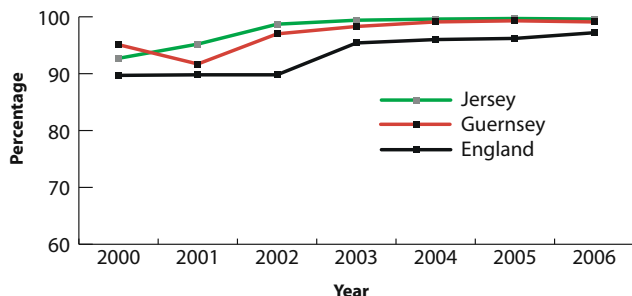
Figure 3.9: Top 10 A-levels studied 2005/06



Source: Education Department

In the academic year 2005/6, there were a total of 908 entries to 28 different A-level subjects. The ten most popular subjects are shown above (**Figure 3.9**). Of these, Media Studies, Biology and Business Studies received the most entries.

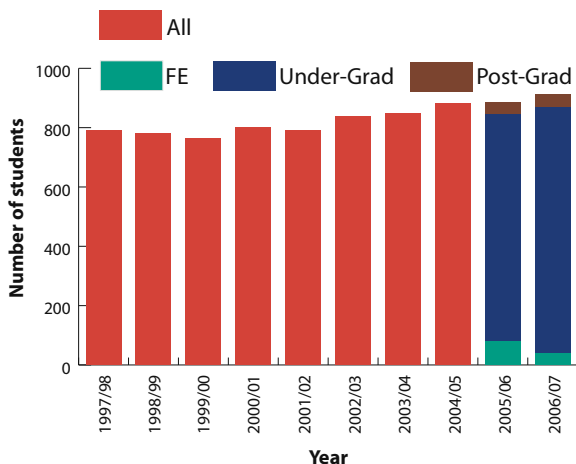
Figure 3.10: A-level pass rates (grades A-E)



Source: Education Department

In 2006, the pass rate for grades A-E at A-level stood at 99.1%, a slight fall from 99.3% in 2005 (**Figure 3.10**). Jersey's pass rates fell slightly to 99.6%, whilst figures for England increase from 96.2% in 2005 to 97.2% in 2006.

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 over the last ten years (**Figure 3.11**). In the academic year 2006/07 there were a total of 912 pupils in higher education. Of this total, 831 were undergraduates, 39 were postgraduates and 42 were studying for Advanced GNVQs, BTEC National Diplomas or similar. Number's of post-graduates decreased from 78 in 2005 to 39 in 2006 due to changes to grants in this group.

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

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
www.gov.gg/pru

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
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
www.gov.gg/pru

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
www.gov.gg/pru

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

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
www.education.gg

Social Security Expenditure

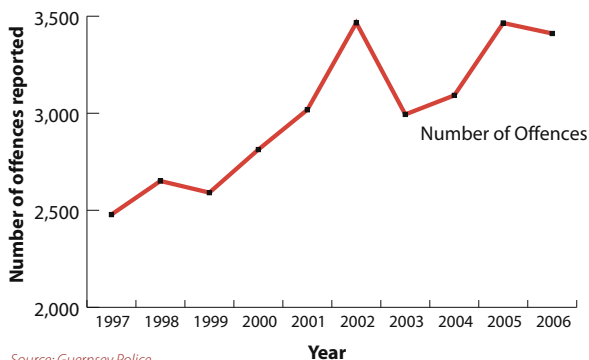
Further information on grants and benefits is available in the Accounts for the States for 2004, which is contained in the Billet d'Etat XII 2005, available at www.gov.gg. Or contact:

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
www.gov.gg

Figure 4.1: Total criminal offences reported



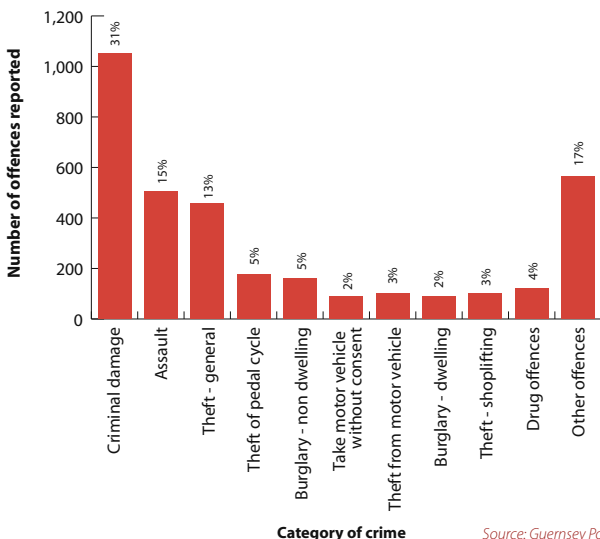
Source: Guernsey Police

Year	Number of Offences
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
2006	3,411

In 2006, the total number of reported offences in Guernsey fell by 54 or 2% (**Figure 4.1**).

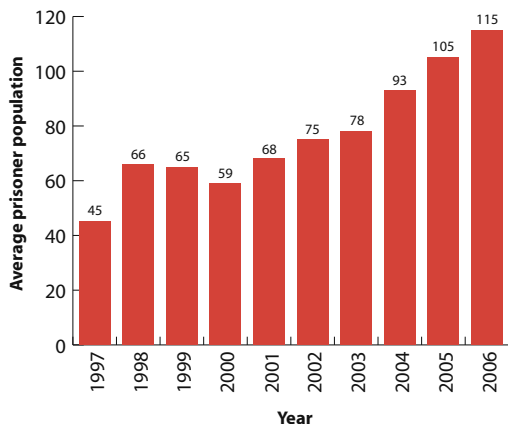
2002 figures were the highest recorded over the last ten years at 3,466 offences.

Figure 4.2: Crime by category - 2006



Source: Guernsey Police

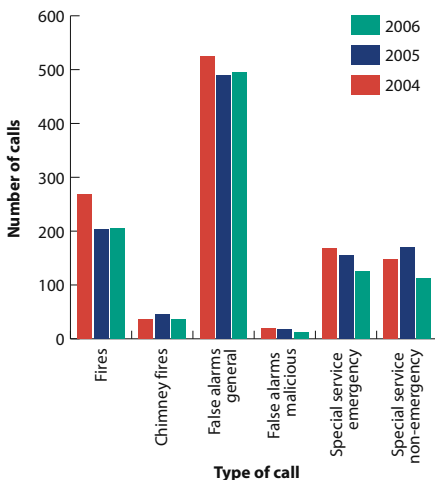
In 2006, the most commonly reported type of offence was criminal damage (**Figure 4.2**). Various types of theft accounted for many of the other criminal offences reported.

Figure 4.3: Average annual prisoner population

Source: Home Department; Prison Services

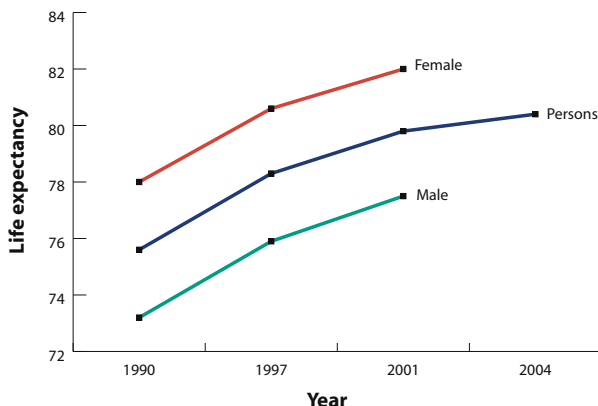
Average numbers of prisoners held at Guernsey prison have increased by 156% over the past ten-years (**Figure 4.3**). During this period the Bailiwick introduced a tougher stance on drugs, resulting in an increase in those being sentenced by the Royal Court. The accumulation of the sentencing policy 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.

In 2006 a total of 86 people were convicted, 44 of which were related to drug offences. The majority of the prison population are male adults.

Figure 4.4: Number of attendances by Fire & Rescue

Source: Home Department; Fire & Rescue Service

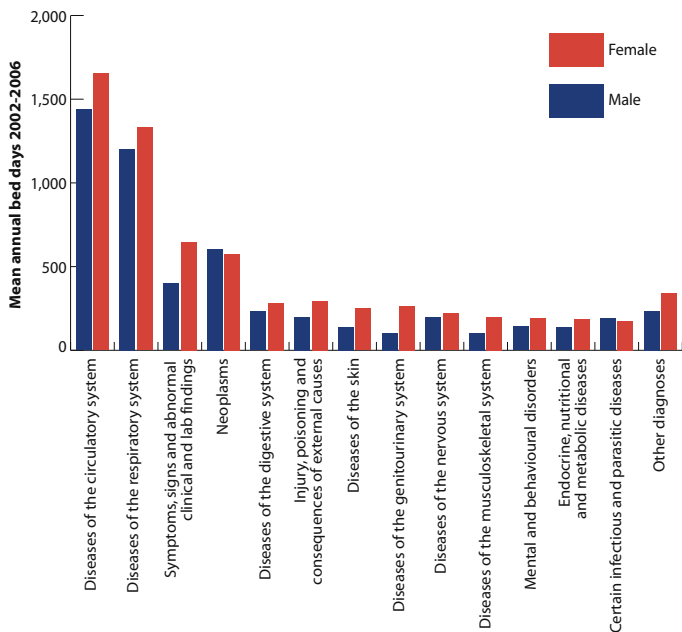
The total number of attendances recorded for 2006 was 987, its lowest level for 20 years. The number of fires recorded in 2006 stood at 205, one more than recorded in 2005 (**Figure 4.4**). Emergency and non-emergency special services include road traffic collisions, chemical incidents and rescues as 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

Source: Department of Health and Social Services

Life expectancy at birth is calculated using information gathered from the 2001 Census, with updated figures for 2004 using SSD population estimates. The average life expectancy has increased from 79.8 years in 2001 to 80.4 years in 2004 (**Figure 4.5**).

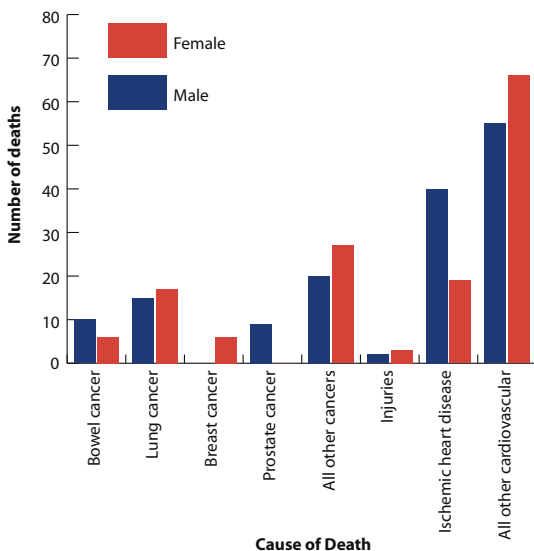
Figure 4.6: Main medical unit bed days 2002 - 2006



Source: Department of Health and Social Services

Diseases of the circulatory system occupied the most main medical bed days and accounted for 27% of all male bed days and 25% of all female bed days in the Medical Unit (**Figure 4.6**).

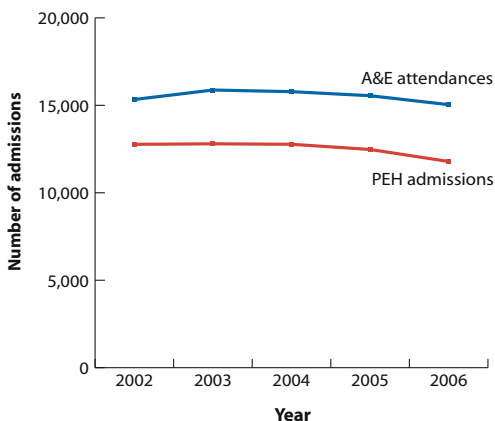
Figure 4.7: Death rate by cause 2006



Source: Health and Social Services Department

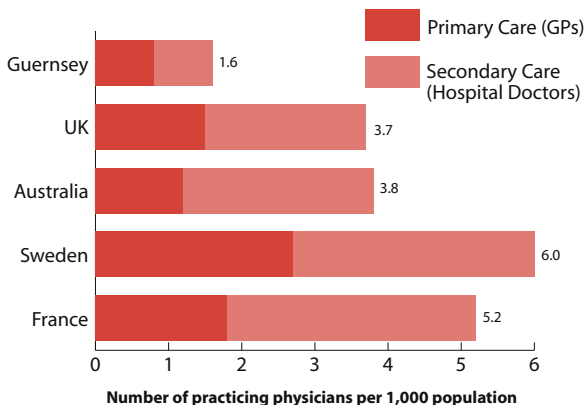
Cardiovascular and ischemic heart disease are the main causes of death in Guernsey for both males and females. Although in 2006, twice as many males were affected by ischemic heart disease than females (**Figure 4.7**).

Figure 4.8: Hospital attendances 2002 - 2006



Source: Department of Health and Social Services

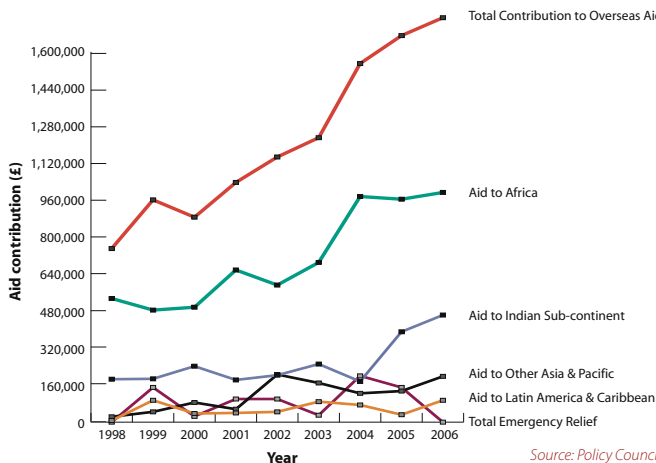
Hospital attendances have remained relatively stable for the period 2002-2006, though have recently experienced a slight decline. In 2006, there were 15,037 A&E attendances and 11,788 hospital admissions. **(Figure 4.8).**

Figure 4.9: Practising physicians per 1,000 population - 2003/04

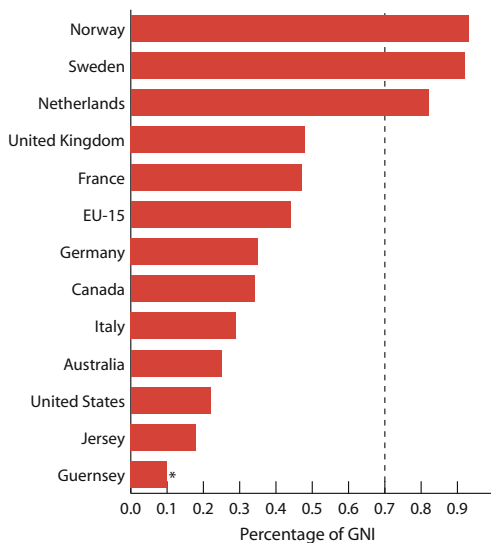
Source: Health and Social Services Department

In 2003/04, Guernsey had a rate of 1.6 practising physicians per 1,000 population, half of which were working in primary care e.g. General Practitioners (**Figure 4.9**). The Guernsey figure is less than that of 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



Guernsey's Overseas Aid contributions increased in 2006 to £1,747,559 (**Figure 4.10**). Africa received the most overseas aid at £992,539. There was no expenditure on emergency and disaster relief in 2006 so the £200,000 fund will be made available to the Commission for grant aid in 2007.

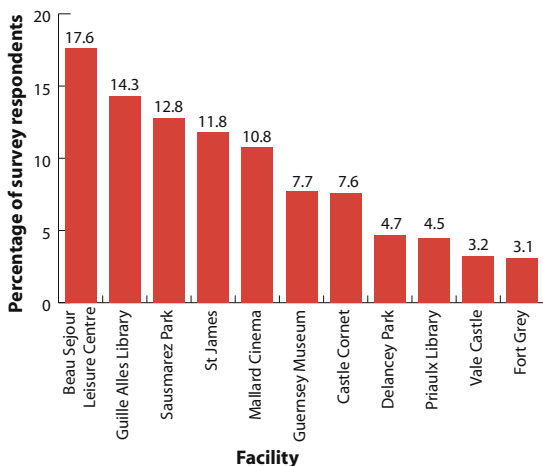
Figure 4.11: Contribution to Overseas Aid as % of GNI in 2005

*Guernsey's GNP is broadly equivalent to GNI

Source: OECD in Figures 2006-2007; Policy Council

Guernsey contributed 0.11% of Gross National Product (GNP) to Overseas Aid in 2005 (**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 0.70% of GNI. Jersey contributed 0.18% in 2005.

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

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

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

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

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

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