

## **Guernsey Facts and Figures 2010**



The 2010 Guernsey Facts and Figures booklet is the eighth in a series of annual pocket reference booklets covering Guernsey's core fiscal and economic, social and environmental statistics.

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

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

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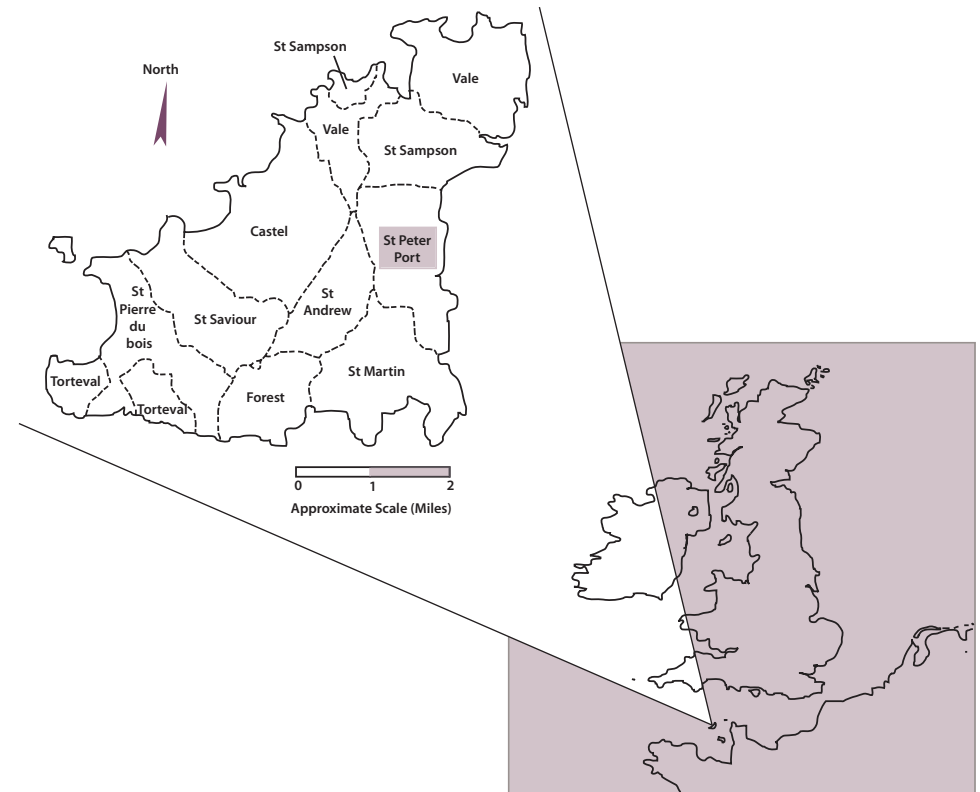
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## Introduction to Guernsey



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

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

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

## Introduction to Guernsey

The key offices held under the Crown are shown below:

Crown offices
<b>Lieutenant Governor</b> Official representative of the Queen
<b>Bailiff (and Deputy Bailiff)</b> Preside over States of Deliberation and Royal Court
<b>HM Procureur (Attorney-General) and HM Comptroller (Solicitor-General)</b> Legal advisers to the Crown and the States

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

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

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

Elected offices
<b>States of Deliberation</b> Forty five democratically elected Guernsey Deputies and two Alderney representatives, with the power to raise taxation, determine expenditure and pass legislation

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

## Introduction to Guernsey

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

Parliamentary committees
<b>Legislation Select</b> Review and revise Projets de Loi and Ordinances presented by the Law Officers
<b>Public Accounts</b> Ensure a proper scrutiny of the financial affairs of the States
<b>Scrutiny</b> Scrutinise and challenge the effectiveness of States policies and service delivery
<b>States Assembly and Constitutional</b> Review procedures in connection with the Island's Constitution and Government

Government and special committees
<b>Public Sector Remuneration</b> Negotiate on behalf of the States as an employer, in respect of the remuneration and conditions of service of all staff employed by the States
<b>Inheritance Law Review</b> To review all aspects of the Island's laws of inheritance
<b>Parochial Ecclesiastical Rates Review</b> To investigate the operation of the parochial ecclesiastical rates legislation, with particular reference to the repair and maintenance of parochial church property and alternative means of providing or securing the finance

## Introduction to Guernsey

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

Corporate departments
<b>Policy Council</b> Development and co-ordination of strategic policy, constitutional and external affairs and human resources
<b>Treasury &amp; Resources</b> Control and regulation of States resources and financial affairs

Service departments
<b>Commerce &amp; Employment</b> Promotion of the interests of all sectors of the economy
<b>Culture &amp; Leisure</b> Arts, heritage, sports and other cultural activities
<b>Education</b> Island schools, further education and life long learning
<b>Environment</b> Planning & development control, traffic and environmental policy and management
<b>Health &amp; Social Services</b> Hospital, community, social and public health services
<b>Home</b> Police, fire, customs & excise, prison, gambling control and emergency planning
<b>Housing</b> Control of occupation of dwellings, Rights to Work and social housing
<b>Public Services</b> Airports, harbours, water, roads, drainage, landfill, sewage and maintenance
<b>Social Security</b> Contributions & benefits

For more detailed information, please see the States website: [www.gov.gg](http://www.gov.gg).

Table 1.1: Key data

Key economic indicators	
Gross domestic product (GDP) (2009 forecast)	£1,903m
Retail prices index (RPIX) (June 2010)	2.4%
Retail prices index (RPI) (June 2010)	2.3%
Number of employed persons (March 2010)	31,605
Unemployment rate by ILO definition (March 2010)	1.1%
Key social indicators	
Population (March 2009)	62,274
Median average residential property price (June 2010)	£346,750
Reported criminal offences (2009)	2,954
Overseas aid as a percentage of GDP (2009)	0.13%
Key environmental indicators	
Greenhouse gas emissions (2008)	384kt of CO <sub>2</sub> equivalent
Water consumption (2009)	3,030MI
Domestic recycling rate (2009)	36.5%
Electricity consumption (2009/10)	362,262MWh
Gas consumption (2009/10)	114,075MWh
Oil imports (2009)	126MI

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

## 2. Fiscal & Economic

**Table 2.1: GDP**

	Nominal GDP (£M)	Reflated GDP (2009 values - £M)	Reflated annual % change	Nominal GNP (£M)	Reflated GNP (2009 values - £M)	Reflated annual % change
2000	1,205	1,638	7.5	1,286	1,747	5.3
2001	1,242	1,656	1.1	1,324	1,765	1.0
2002	1,317	1,682	1.5	1,395	1,781	0.9
2003	1,338	1,644	-2.2	1,424	1,750	-1.7
2004	1,453	1,703	3.5	1,497	1,754	0.2
2005	1,465	1,660	-2.5	1,502	1,702	-3.0
2006	1,585	1,719	3.6	1,621	1,758	3.3
2007P	1,787	1,848	7.5	1,843	1,906	8.4
2008E	1,902	1,945	5.2	1,961	2,005	5.2
2009F	1,903	1,903	-2.2	1,951	1,951	-2.7

P = Provisional; E = Estimate; F = Forecast

Source: Policy and Research Unit

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

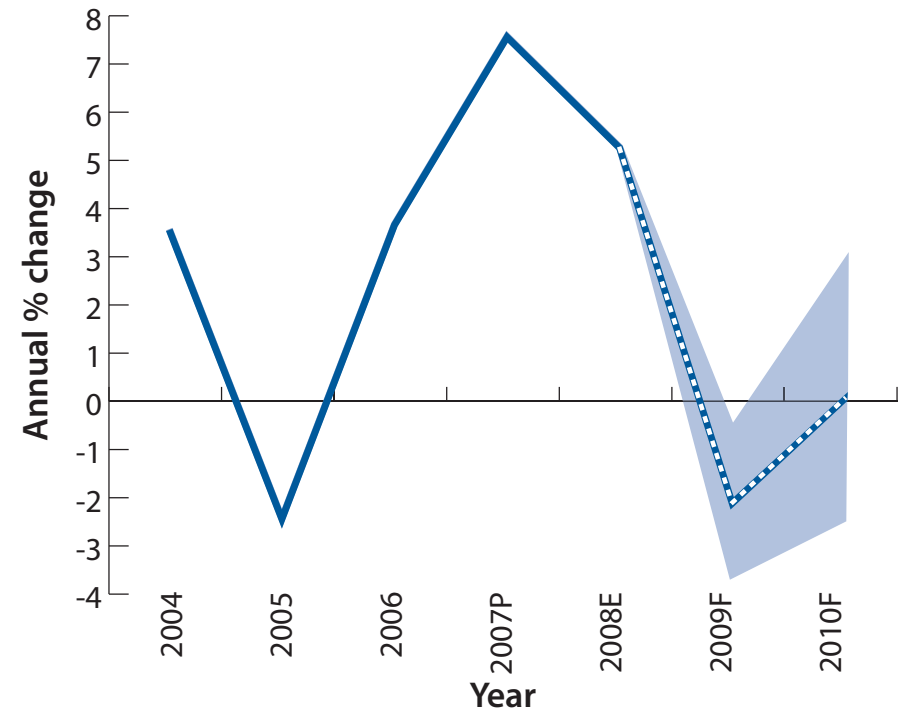
Gross National Product (GNP) is GDP plus income received by residents and businesses from sources outside the Island.

The reflated (or real) figures take into account the effects of inflation. Data is presented in monetary values equivalent to 2009.

Please note that 2009 figures are forecasts, since provisional data was not available at the time of publication.

## 2. Fiscal & Economic

**Figure 2.1: GDP forecasts**



P = Provisional; E = Estimate; F = Forecast

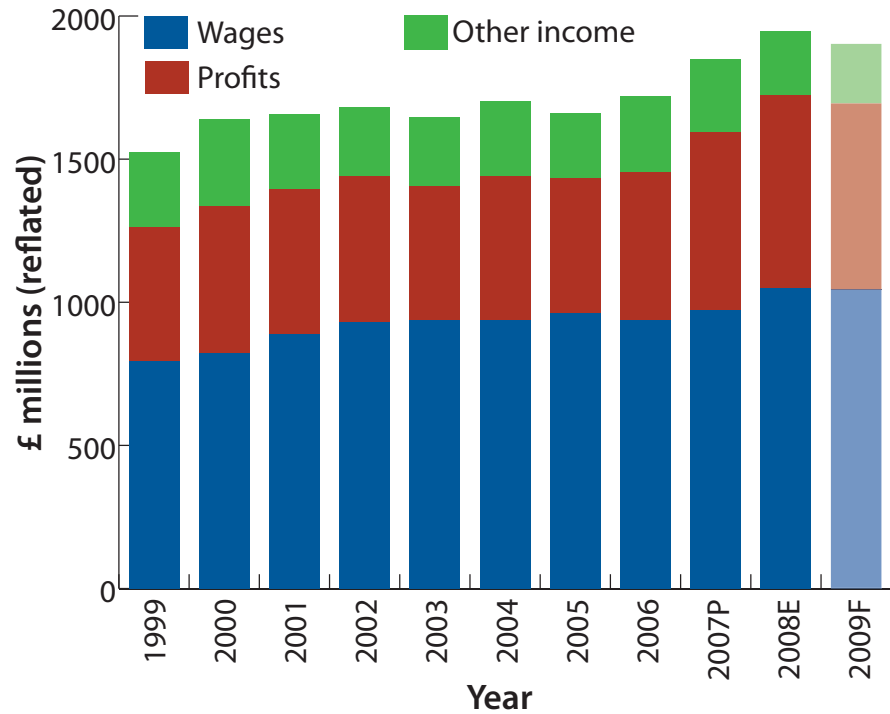
Source: Policy and Research Unit

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

**Figure 2.1** shows the forecast change in GDP for 2009 and 2010. The shaded area represents the 95% confidence bands. GDP is forecast to have contracted in 2009 by approximately 2%. Present forecasts for 2010 suggest marginal or zero growth, however these forecasts are scheduled for revision shortly after publication.

## 2. Fiscal & Economic

Figure 2.2: Components of GDP (reflated)



P = Provisional; E = Estimate; F = Forecast

Source: Policy and Research Unit

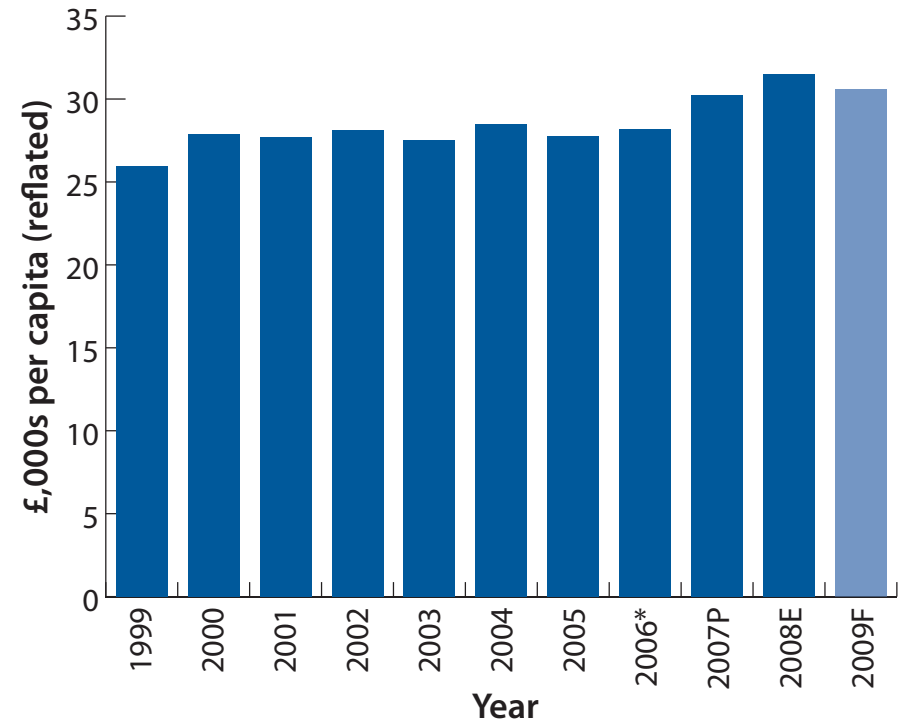
Table 2.2: Components of GDP (reflated)

	Wages (less pensions) (£M)	Profits (£M)	Other income (£M)	Total GDP (£M)
2005	964	468	228	1,660
2006	938	514	266	1,719
2007P	972	622	254	1,848
2008E	1,051	674	221	1,945
2009F	1,046	649	208	1,903

Source: Policy and Research Unit

## 2. Fiscal & Economic

Figure 2.3: GDP per capita (reflated)



P = Provisional; E = Estimate; F = Forecast

Source: Policy and Research Unit

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

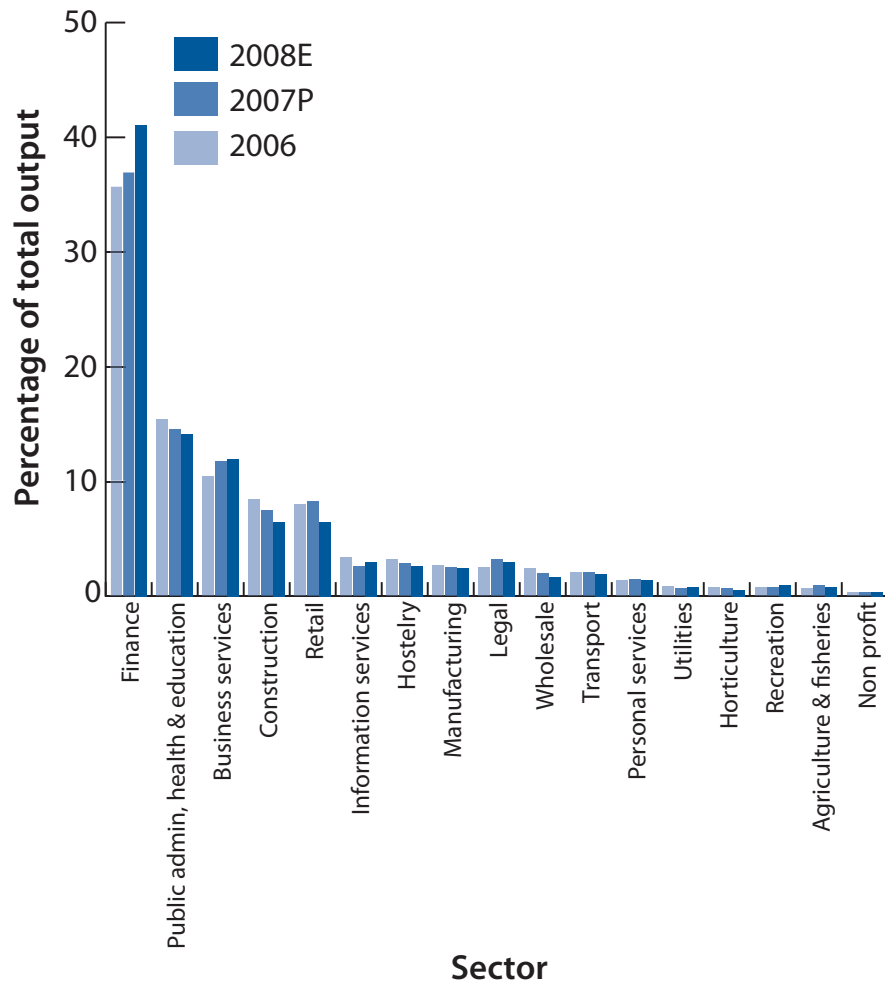
Division of GDP by the total population gives GDP per capita (Figure 2.3), which can be used to compare living standards between countries. However, care should be taken, since there can be methodological differences between data sets from different countries.

2009 forecast GDP per capita is £30,553, 18% higher than 1999 GDP per capita in real terms.

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



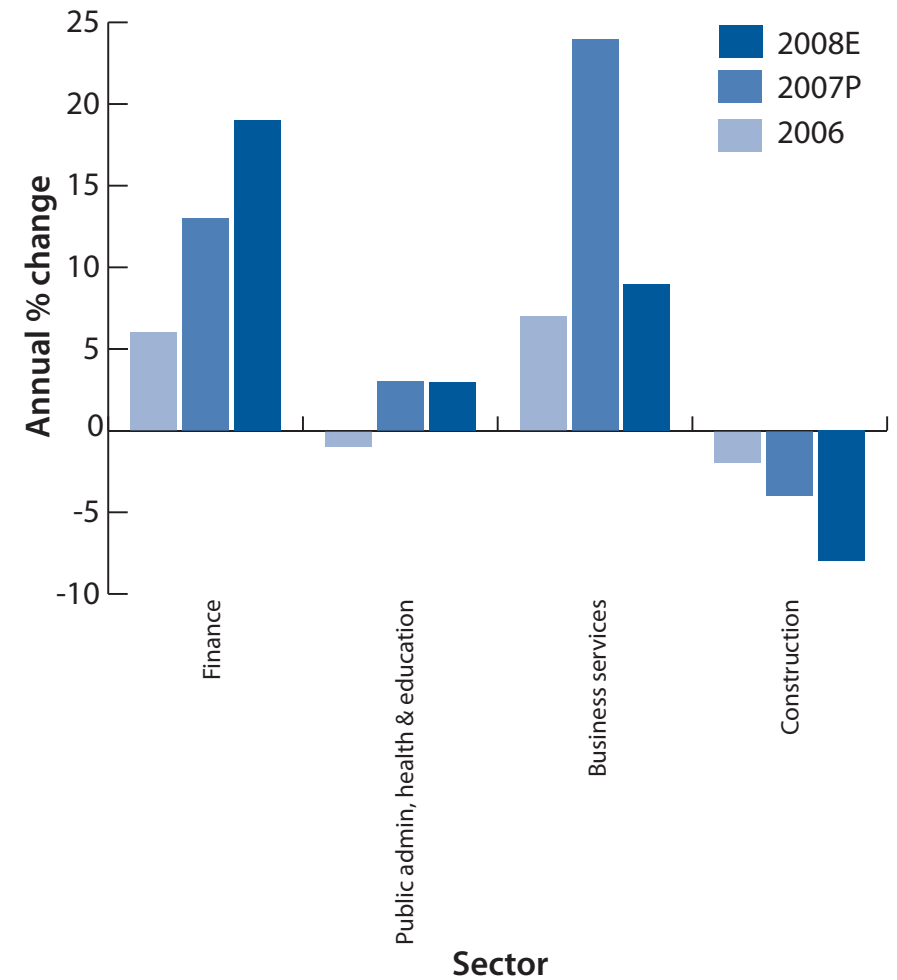
Figure 2.4: Output by sector



Source: Policy and Research Unit

**Figure 2.4** shows the proportion of output contributed by each sector. Output is the sum of wages, company profits and self-employed profits. In 2008 the finance sector had the largest output, contributing 41% of the total.

Figure 2.5: Annual growth in the largest economic sectors



Source: Policy and Research Unit

Growth in the four largest sectors in terms of output are shown above (**Figure 2.5**). The finance sector shows an increasing rate of growth over the three year period, with estimates suggesting a 19% increase in output in 2008.

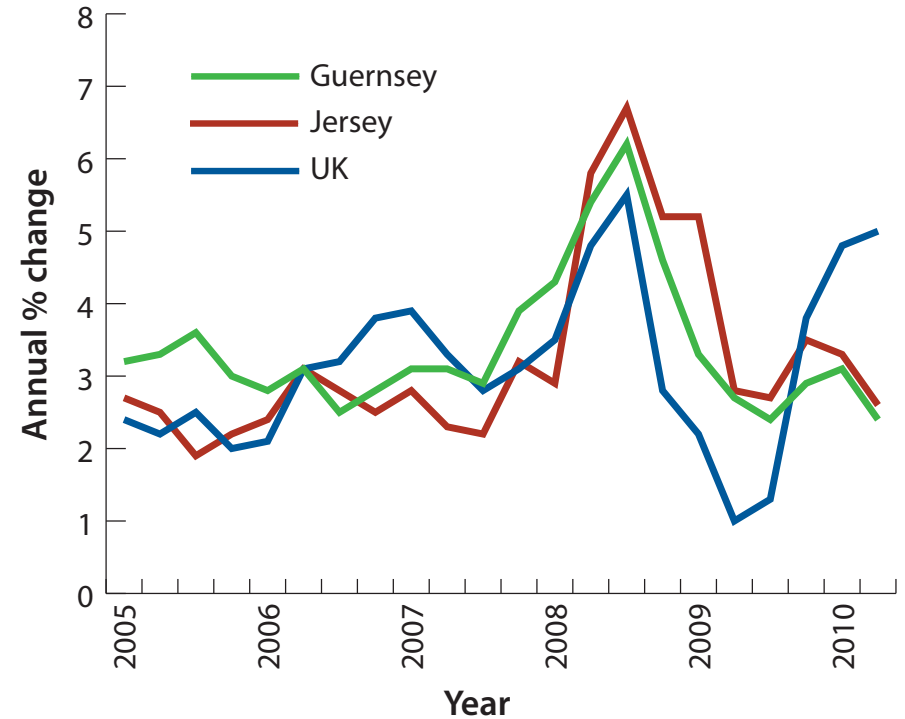


**Table 2.3: RPIX inflation in Guernsey, Jersey and the UK**

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

Source: Policy and Research Unit

**Figure 2.6: RPIX inflation in Guernsey, Jersey and the UK**



Source: Policy and Research Unit

RPIX, which excludes mortgage interest costs, was adopted by the States of Guernsey as the preferred measure of inflation in 2009. [Table 2.3](#) and [Figure 2.6](#) show the annual changes in RPIX in Guernsey, Jersey and the UK.

The annual changes in RPIX reached a peak in all three jurisdictions in September 2008 then declined over the following year. In June 2010 the annual RPIX inflation in Guernsey was 2.4%.

Jersey introduced a Goods and Services Tax in May 2008, which had an impact on its RPIX and RPI inflation. Similarly, the UK temporarily reduced VAT to 15% between December 2008 and January 2010 which also had an impact on inflation.

## 2. Fiscal & Economic

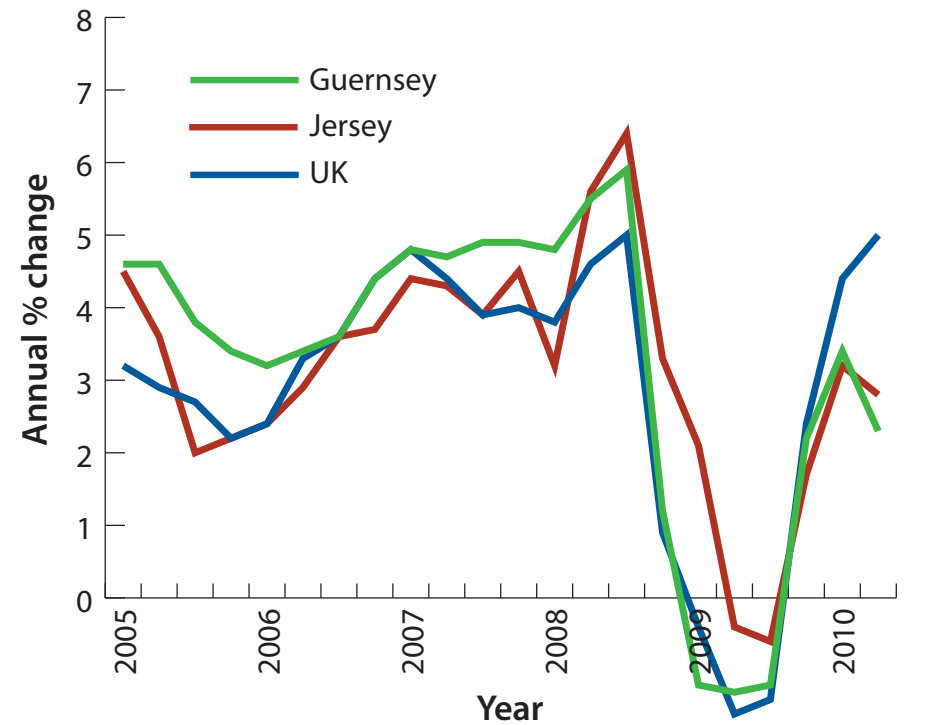
**Table 2.4: RPI inflation in Guernsey, Jersey and the UK**

		Guernsey annual % change	Jersey annual % change	UK annual % change
2005	Mar	4.6	4.5	3.2
	Jun	4.6	3.6	2.9
	Sep	3.8	2.0	2.7
	Dec	3.4	2.2	2.2
2006	Mar	3.2	2.4	2.4
	Jun	3.4	2.9	3.3
	Sep	3.6	3.6	3.6
	Dec	4.4	3.7	4.4
2007	Mar	4.8	4.4	4.8
	Jun	4.7	4.3	4.4
	Sep	4.9	3.9	3.9
	Dec	4.9	4.5	4.0
2008	Mar	4.8	3.2	3.8
	Jun	5.5	5.6	4.6
	Sep	5.9	6.4	5.0
	Dec	1.2	3.3	0.9
2009	Mar	-1.2	2.1	-0.4
	Jun	-1.3	-0.4	-1.6
	Sep	-1.2	-0.6	-1.4
	Dec	2.2	1.7	2.4
2010	Mar	3.4	3.2	4.4
	Jun	2.3	2.8	5.0

Source: Policy and Research Unit

## 2. Fiscal & Economic

**Figure 2.7: RPI inflation in Guernsey, Jersey and the UK**



**Table 2.4** and **Figure 2.7** show the annual percentage changes in the Guernsey RPI (also referred to as the all items RPI), which includes a measure of mortgage interest payments. As this item has a high weighting within the calculation, RPI is sensitive to changes in the interest rates charged on mortgages. Due to the unprecedented reductions in the Bank of England base rate during the fourth quarter of 2008 and the first quarter of 2009, the annual percentage change in the Guernsey RPI was negative for the first three quarters of 2009.

Similar patterns were seen in the UK and Jersey all items RPI figures. The introduction of the Goods and Services Tax in Jersey in May 2008 caused the inflation movement in Jersey to lag behind Guernsey and the UK following year, as RPI rates in the three jurisdictions entered negative territory.

## 2. Fiscal & Economic

**Table 2.5: RPIX and RPI reflation factors (December 2009)**

	RPIX reflation factor	RPI reflation factor
1999	1.36	1.41
2000	1.31	1.36
2001	1.27	1.33
2002	1.22	1.28
2003	1.18	1.23
2004	1.15	1.17
2005	1.12	1.13
2006	1.09	1.08
2007	1.05	1.03
2008	1.03	1.02
2009	1.00	1.00

*Source: Policy and Research Unit*

The reflation factors shown in **Table 2.5** can be used to convert values to current (or 'real') prices.

The effect of inflation is to erode the purchasing power of currency. For example, one could purchase more for £1 in 1999 than for £1 in 2009.

To convert a price to its 'real' value, simply multiply by the appropriate reflation factor. For example, using RPIX as your inflation measure, £100 in 1999 is equivalent to  $£100 \times 1.36 = £136$  in 2009.

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

## 2. Fiscal & Economic

**Table 2.6: Employing organisations by size in March each year**

	Number of employing organisations								
Number of employees	1	2 to 5	6 to 10	11 to 25	26 to 50	51 to 100	101 to 250	250+	Total
2005	556	847	384	264	106	64	31	12	2,264
2006	563	816	369	274	97	62	32	11	2,224
2007	555	855	349	277	111	63	30	9	2,249
2008	595	837	346	272	109	68	34	9	2,270
2009	620	838	351	278	110	68	34	8	2,307
2010	606	788	355	265	113	73	32	6	2,238

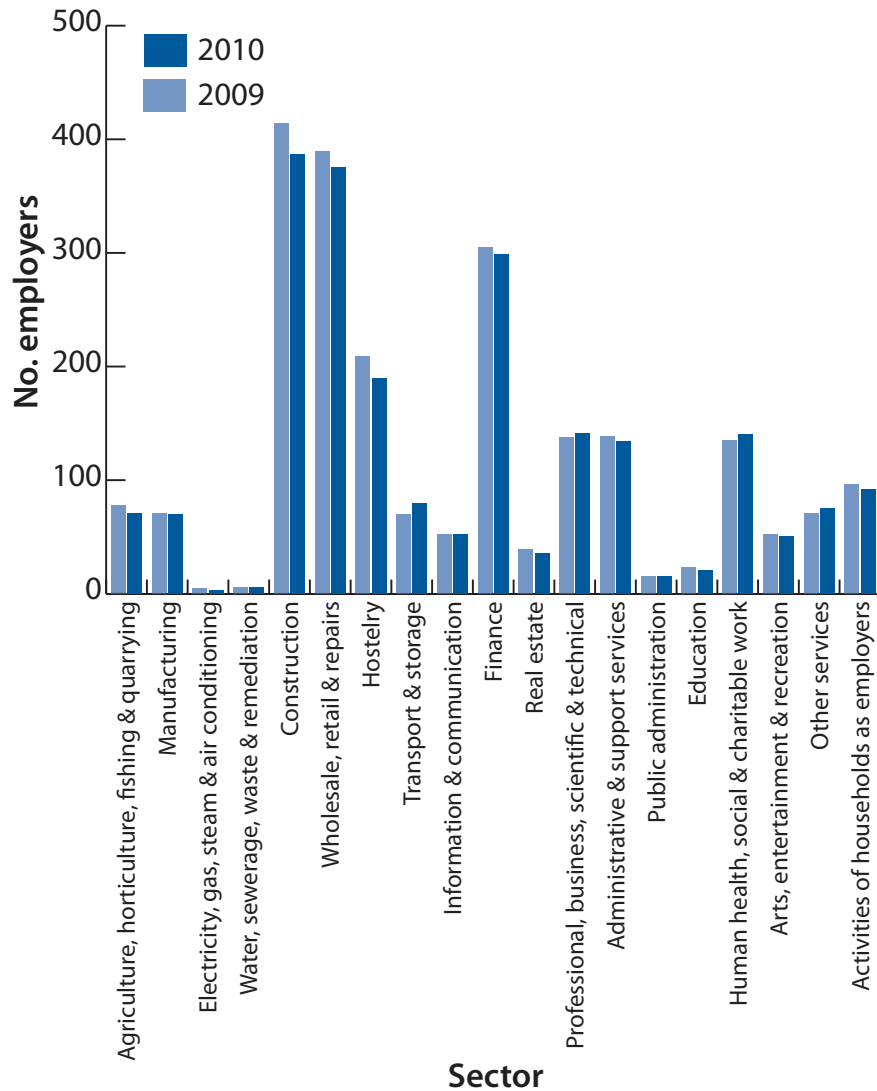
*Source: Social Security Department*

The Social Security Department collects information on employers' contribution schedules. This provides the number of employing organisations in the Island as well as their size in terms of the numbers of employees (**Table 2.6**).

At the end of March 2010 there were 2,238 employing organisations in Guernsey, 69 fewer than in March 2009. Six organisations employed more than 250 people at the end March 2010. The majority of companies (62%) employed five or fewer people.

## 2. Fiscal & Economic

Figure 2.8: Employing organisations by sector in March each year



Source: Social Security Department

## 2. Fiscal & Economic

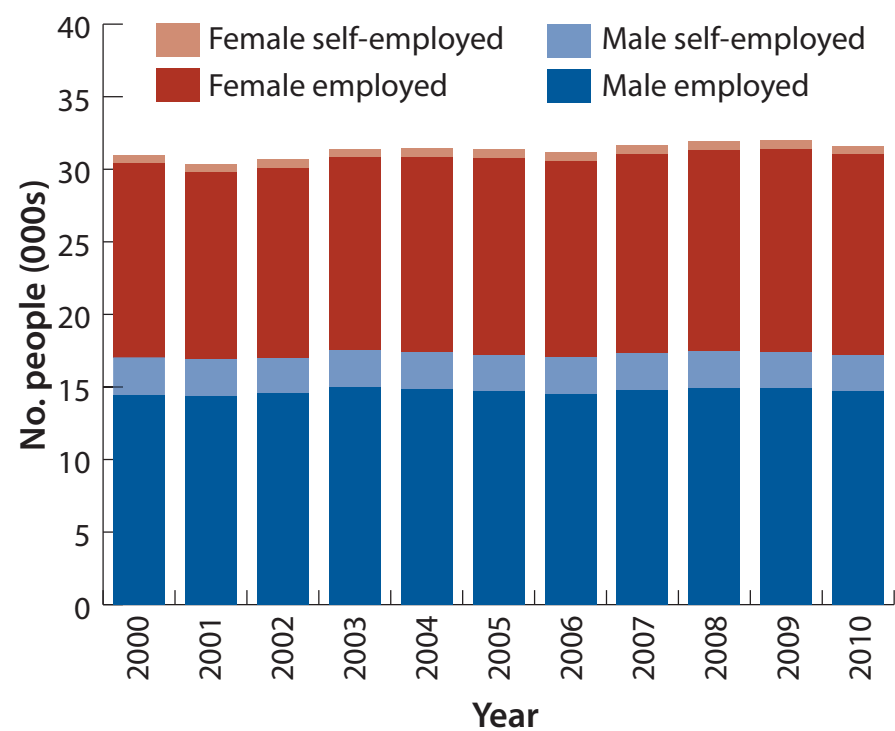
Table 2.7: Employing organisations by size and sector in March 2010

Number of employees	Number of employing organisations				Total
	1 to 5	6 to 25	26 to 50	51+	
Agriculture, horticulture, fishing & quarrying	55	14	1	1	71
Manufacturing	38	27	2	3	70
Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning	0	1	0	2	3
Water, sewerage, waste & remediation	4	1	1	0	6
Construction	275	99	9	4	387
Wholesale, retail & repairs	226	116	17	16	375
Hostelry	105	67	10	8	190
Transport & storage	45	24	7	4	80
Information & communication	33	11	3	5	52
Finance	123	106	30	40	299
Real estate	28	7	1	0	36
Professional, business, scientific & technical	84	44	6	7	141
Administrative & support services	91	27	11	5	134
Public administration	11	1	0	3	15
Education	11	5	1	4	21
Human health, social & charitable work	83	40	10	7	140
Arts, entertainment & recreation	36	12	2	1	51
Other service	60	13	1	1	75
Activities of households as employers	86	5	1	0	92

Source: Social Security Department

In March 2010 the construction sector had the highest number of employers, most of which employed 5 or less employees (Figure 2.8). 36% of all the organisations employing more than 50 people were in the finance sector (Table 2.7).

Figure 2.9: Employed persons in March each year



Source: Social Security Department

There were 31,605 employed or self-employed people in Guernsey in March 2010, an increase of 2.1% since March 2000 (Figure 2.9 and Table 2.8). In March 2010, 46% of employed or self-employed people were female and 54% were male.

Table 2.8: Employed persons in March each year

	Male		Female		Total
	Employed	Self-employed	Employed	Self-employed	
2000	14,438	2,601	13,368	562	30,969
2001	14,371	2,526	12,887	584	30,368
2002	14,574	2,384	13,147	583	30,688
2003	15,003	2,526	13,266	589	31,384
2004	14,883	2,507	13,461	585	31,436
2005	14,692	2,496	13,582	584	31,354
2006	14,487	2,576	13,485	608	31,156
2007	14,786	2,518	13,757	603	31,664
2008	14,933	2,523	13,840	634	31,930
2009	14,921	2,478	13,957	625	31,981
2010	14,733	2,419	13,859	594	31,605

Source: Social Security Department

The proportion of self-employed males was significantly higher than the proportion of self-employed females over the ten year period ending March 2010. However, female self-employment increased over this period and male self-employment decreased, resulting in an increase in the proportion of self-employed people who are female; from 17.8% in 2000 to 19.7% in 2010.

In total, self-employed individuals accounted for 9.5% of the employed population in March 2010.

## 2. Fiscal & Economic

**Table 2.9 Employment by economic sector in March each year**

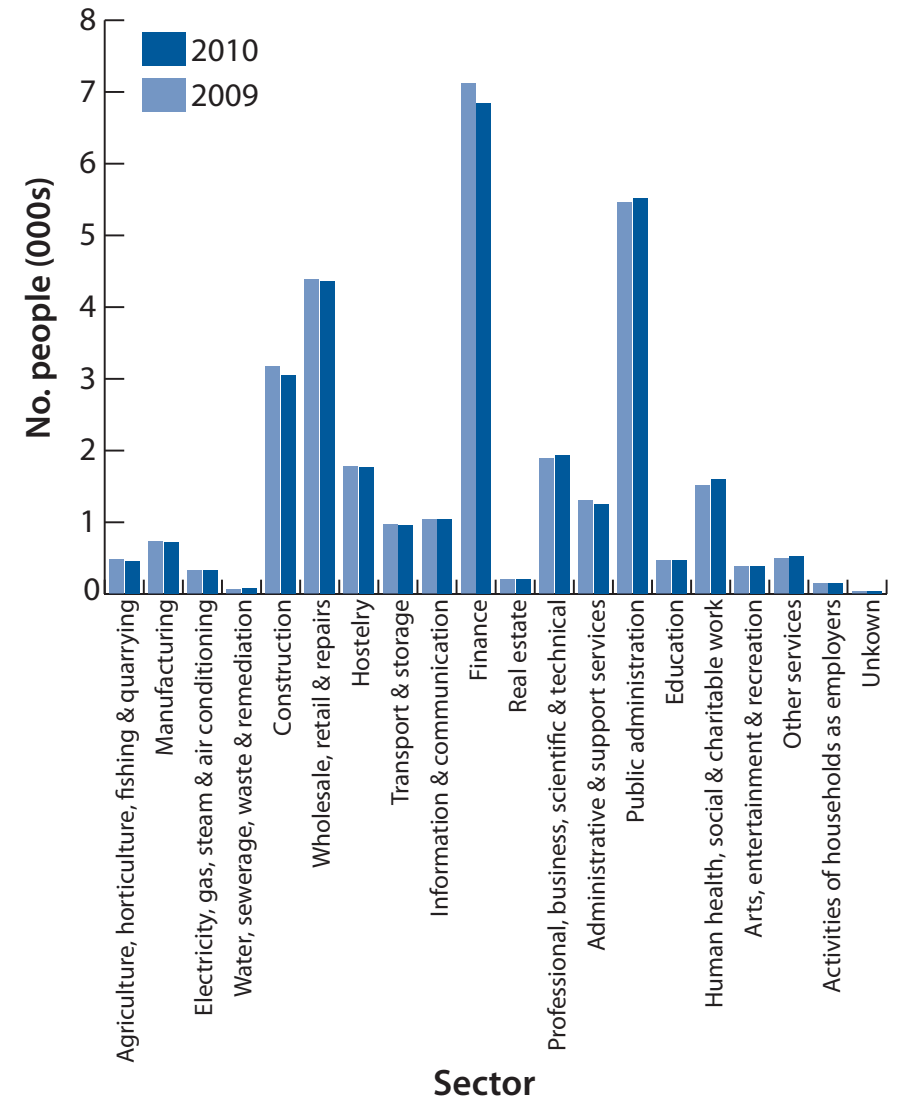
	2009	2010
Agriculture, horticulture, fishing & quarrying	483	448
Manufacturing	728	716
Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning	328	333
Water, sewerage, waste & remediation	68	72
Construction	3,177	3,051
Wholesale, retail & repairs	4,389	4,354
Hostelry	1,772	1,770
Transport & storage	976	955
Information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

Source: Social Security Department

The finance sector employed the largest number of people in March 2010, comprising 21.6% of total employment (Table 2.9 and Figure 2.10).

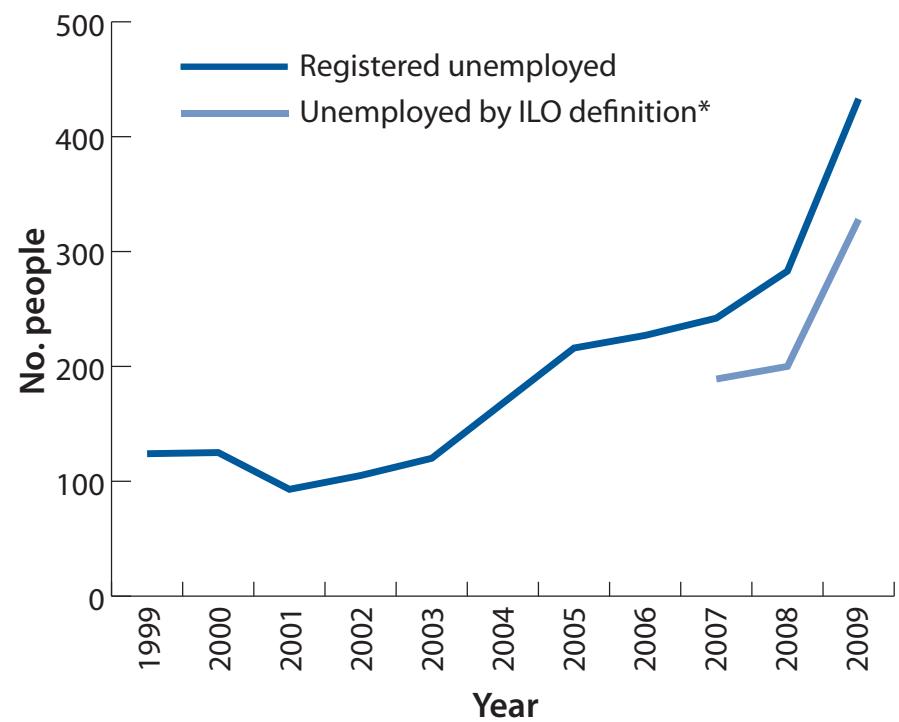
## 2. Fiscal & Economic

**Figure 2.10: Employment by economic sector in March each year**



Source: Social Security Department

Figure 2.11: Average unemployment



Source: Social Security Department

During 2009 the average number of registered unemployed (i.e. people claiming unemployment or job seeker benefits) was 433 (Figure 2.11).

The number of unemployed as defined by the International Labour Office (the international standard measure), has been available since 2007 and allows comparison with other jurisdictions. Using the ILO definition, the average number of unemployed people in 2009 was 328.

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

Table 2.10: Unemployment rate in March each year

	Registered unemployed	Unemployment rate (%)	Unemployed by ILO definition	Unemployment rate by ILO definition (%)
1999	138	0.5	n/a	n/a
2000	159	0.5	n/a	n/a
2001	98	0.3	n/a	n/a
2002	105	0.3	n/a	n/a
2003	121	0.4	n/a	n/a
2004	153	0.5	n/a	n/a
2005	228	0.7	n/a	n/a
2006	237	0.8	n/a	n/a
2007	269	0.8	214	0.7
2008	274	0.9	183	0.6
2009	447	1.4	335	1.0
2010	498	1.6	339	1.1

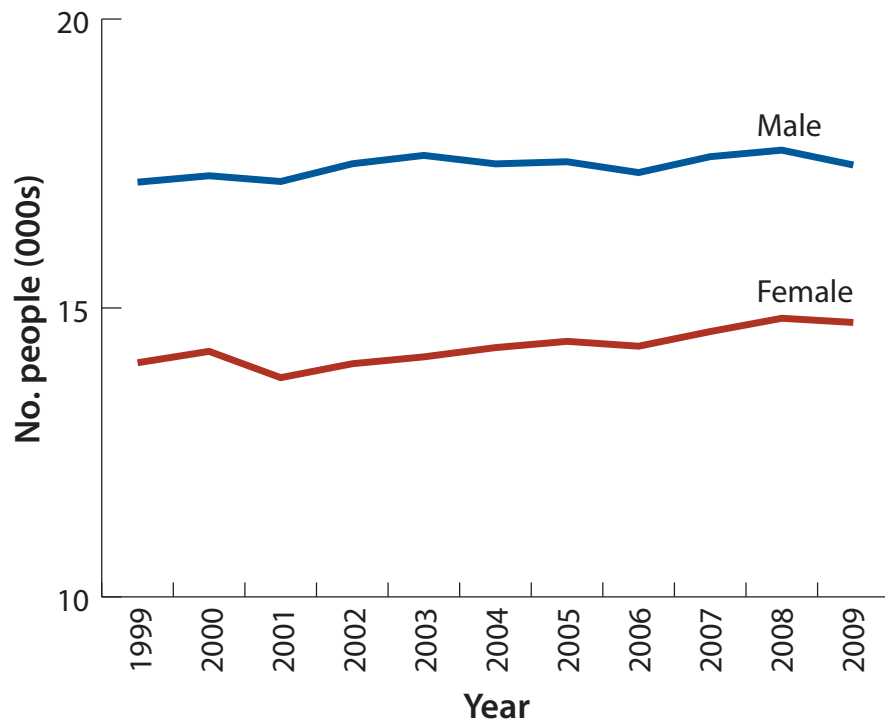
Source: Social Security Department

Table 2.10 shows the number of people registered unemployed and the unemployment rate (i.e. the number of unemployed as a percentage of the total workforce) at March each year. The unemployment rate has increased over the ten year period ending 2009 but remains below 2%.

Using the ILO definition of unemployment the average unemployment rate was 1.1% in March 2010, 0.5 percentage points higher than in 2008. The comparable rates in the UK and Jersey were 7.6% and 2.7% respectively.



**Figure 2.12: Average employment by gender**



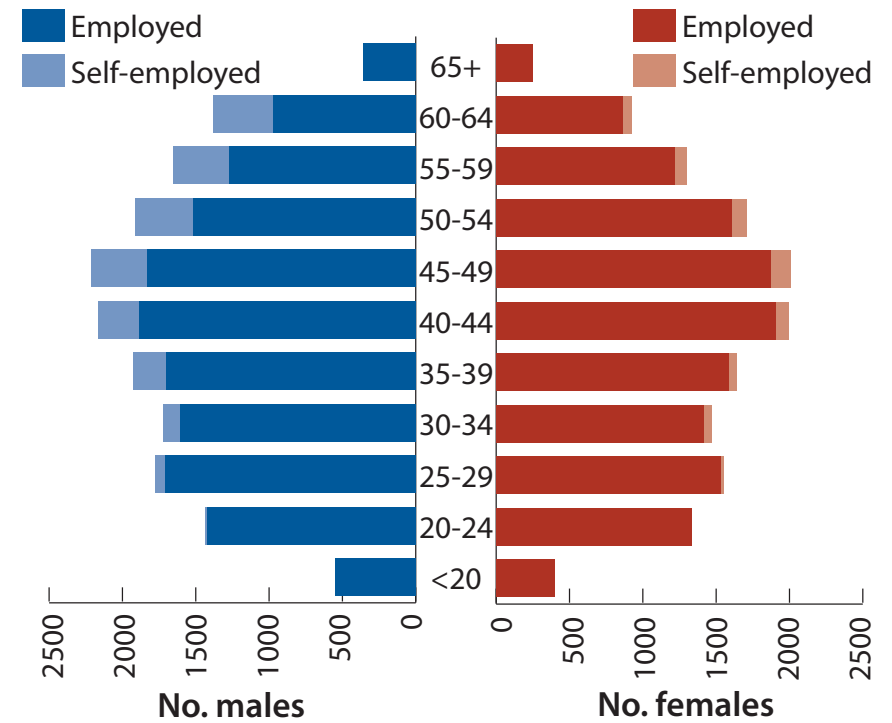
Source: Social Security Department

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

	Female employment rate (%)	Male employment rate (%)	Total employment rate (%)
2007	69.7	84.7	77.1
2008	69.5	83.7	77.2
2009	71.6	84.6	78.1

Source: Social Security Department

**Figure 2.13: Employment by age and gender March 2010**



Source: Social Security Department

Employment among females increase by 5.0% over the ten years ending 2009 compared to an increase of 1.7% in males ([Figure 2.12](#)).

The employment rate ([Table 2.11](#)) is the number of people in employment as a percentage of the working age population (i.e. the population between the ages of 16 and 64). In March 2009 the male employment rate was 84.6% and the female employment rate was 71.6%.

The 45-49 age group had the highest number of males and females in employment in March 2010 ([Figure 2.13](#)). The 60-64 age group had the highest number of self-employed males and the 45-49 age group the highest number of self-employed females.

**Table 2.12: 15-18 year olds in education or training**

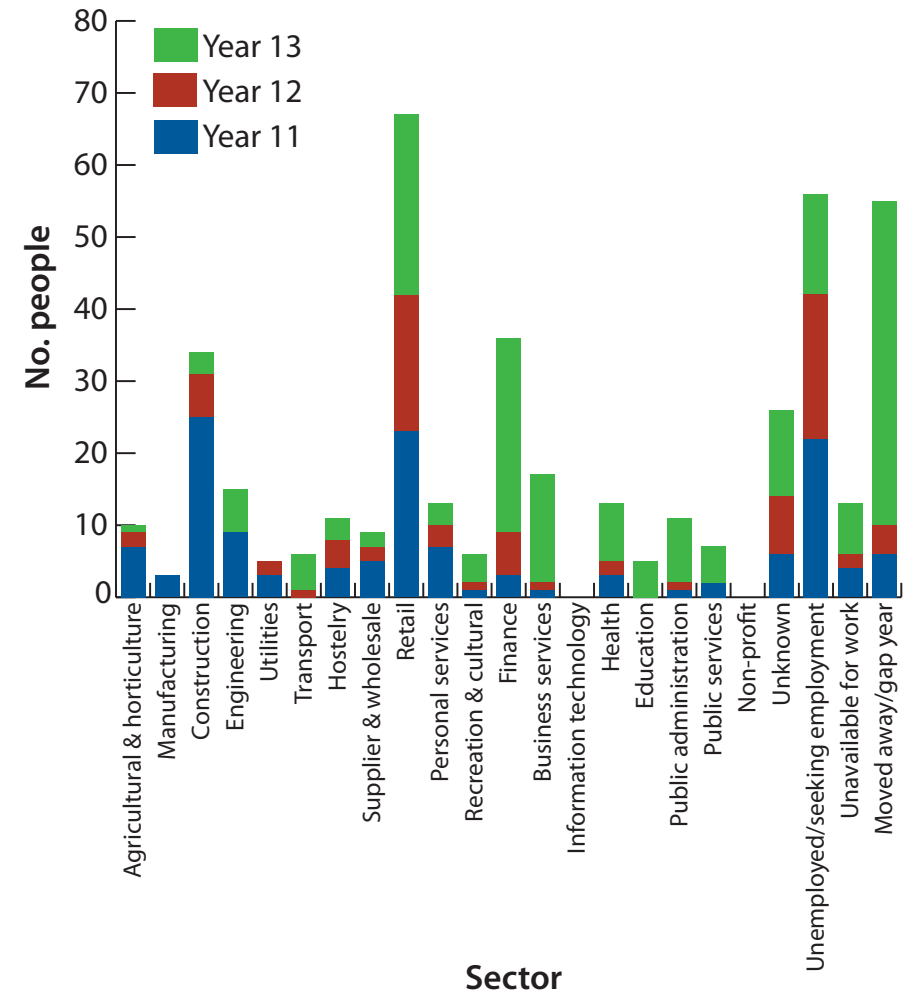
	Percentage in education or training (%)			
	15 year olds	16 year olds	17 year olds	18 year olds
2006	90	76	66	43
2007	92	80	69	42
2008	94	79	72	47
2009	n/a	82	71	51

Source: Education Department

In the school year beginning September 2008 the minimum school leaving age was increased from 15 to 16. As such the percentage of 15 year olds in education is no longer collected.

In 2009 a higher percentage of 16 year olds were participating in full time education or training than in 2008 ([Table 2.12](#)). The percentage of 18 year olds in full time education also increased in 2009 to 51%. However, the percentage of 17 year olds in education or training decreased slightly from the previous year.

**Figure 2.14: Employment of those leaving full time education 2009**



Source: Education Department

**Figure 2.14** shows the employment destinations of school leavers in 2009. In contrast to previous years, the retail sector employed the most school leavers (67 people or 16%) in 2009. The finance sector, which had employed the most school leavers in 2007 and 2008, employed 9% of school leavers in 2009 compared to 20% in 2008.

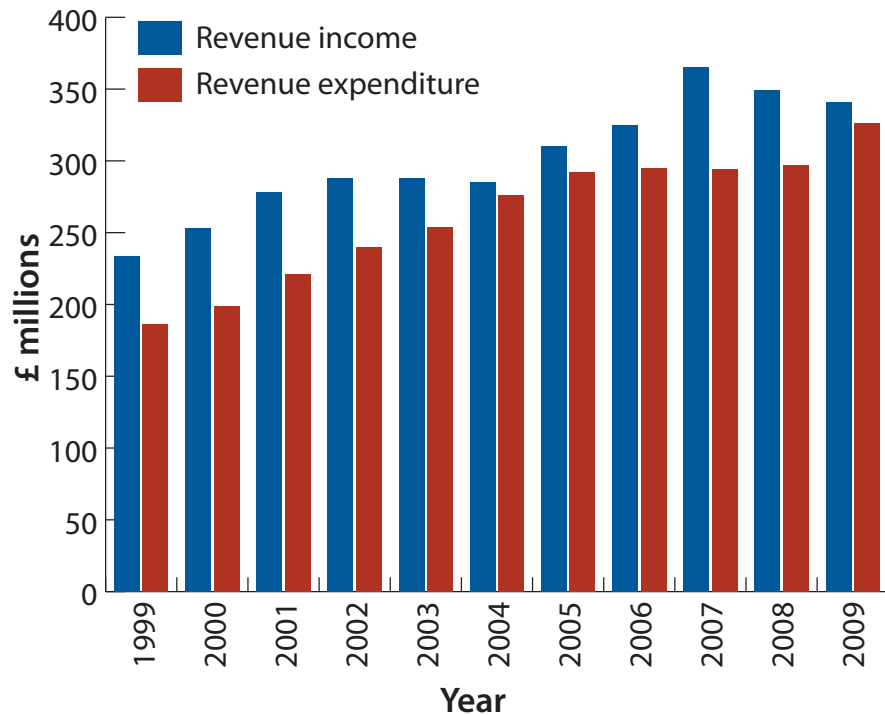
## 2. Fiscal & Economic

**Table 2.13: Public revenue income and expenditure (nominal)**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
General revenue income (£M)	310	325	365	349	341
Revenue expenditure (£M)	(292)	(295)	(294)	(297)	(326)
Revenue surplus/deficit (£M)	19	30	71	52	16

Source: Treasury and Resources Department

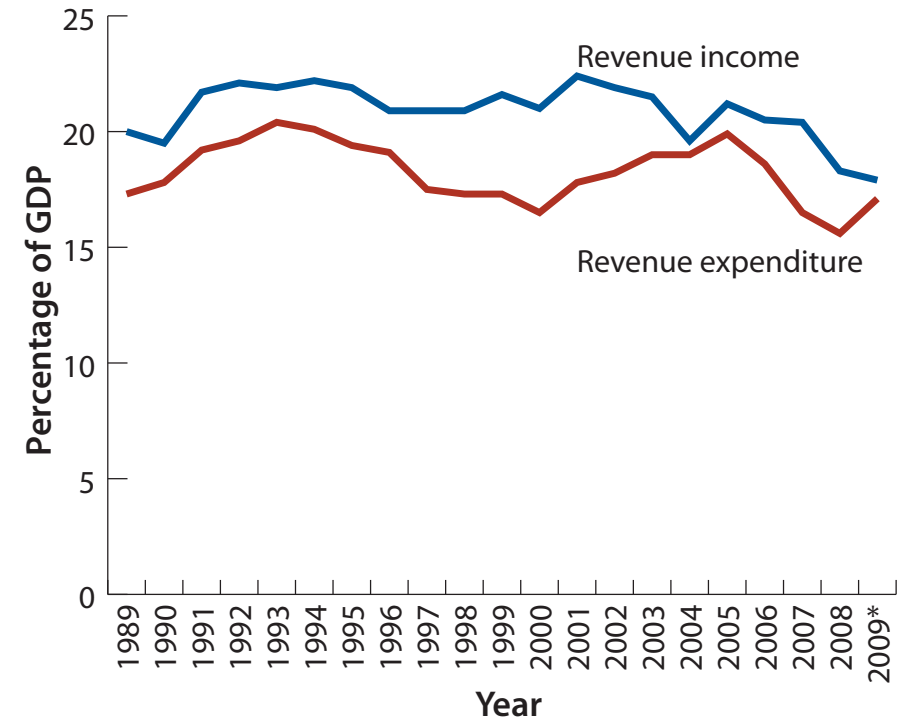
**Figure 2.15: Public revenue income and expenditure (nominal)**



Source: Treasury and Resources Department

## 2. Fiscal & Economic

**Figure 2.16: Public revenue income and expenditure as a % of GDP**



Source: Treasury and Resources Department, Policy and Research Unit

In 2009 revenue income was lower and revenue expenditure was higher than in 2008 (Table 2.13 and Figure 2.15). This resulted in a reduced revenue surplus of £16 million in 2009.

Revenue income as a percentage of GDP decreased in 2009 to 17.9%\* (Figure 2.16). Revenue expenditure increased relative to GDP in 2009 to 17.1%.

\*2009 figures calculated using forecast GDP.

## 2. Fiscal & Economic

**Table 2.14: General revenue income**

		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Direct Taxes	Income tax (£M)	259	270	296	277	273
	Total (£M)	259	270	296	277	273
Duties and Fees	Import duties and impots (£M)	15	16	18	28	29
	Document duty (plus dwellings profit tax pre 2007) (£M)	19	21	26	15	14
	Company fees (£M)	5	5	5	6	6
	Motor vehicle tax (£M)	4	4	4	0	0
	Tax on real property* (£M)	6	6	6	10	13
	Other income (£M)	2	3	8	12	6
	Total (£M)	51	55	69	72	68
	Grand Total (£M)	310	325	365	349	341

Source: Treasury and Resources Department

The majority of Guernsey general revenue comes from income taxes, which accounted for 80% of total revenue in 2009 (**Table 2.14**).

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

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

## 2. Fiscal & Economic

**Table 2.15: Revenue expenditure by department**

	2007	2008	2009
Policy council (£,000)	6,950	7,262	8,727
Treasury & resources department (£,000)	17,248	17,616	18,394
Courts & law officers (£,000)	4,900	6,153	6,843
Commerce & employment department (£,000)	10,441	10,803	11,458
Culture & leisure department (£,000)	3,207	3,241	3,607
Education department (£,000)	64,562	67,884	72,134
Environment department (£,000)	7,334	7,949	8,248
Health & social services department (£,000)	86,782	94,176	107,197
Home department (£,000)	26,314	27,772	29,660
Housing department (£,000)	1,738	1,896	1,766
Public services department (£,000)	7,796	7,791	9,757
Social security department* (£,000)	56,809	43,662	47,139
Public accounts committee (£,000)	232	125	314
Scrutiny committee (£,000)	165	163	156
States assembly and constitution committee (£,000)	3	148	107
Total revenue expenditure (£,000)	294,481	296,641	325,507

Source: Treasury and Resources Department

The Health and Social Services Department recorded the highest expenditure in 2009, representing 33% of the total revenue expenditure (**Table 2.15**). Expenditure on education was £72 million in 2009.

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

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

## 2. Fiscal & Economic

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
January	56,844	56,430	57,066	59,291	56,605
February	63,223	60,621	62,185	69,996	62,119
March	83,212	72,674	81,222	83,039	76,740
April	101,585	103,543	104,821	102,914	102,650
May	124,392	108,588	118,767	127,768	122,547
June	133,622	127,482	128,660	124,831	122,078
July	150,936	139,199	140,005	148,234	145,057
August	166,917	165,227	168,736	164,856	164,445
September	126,475	126,665	131,095	122,115	127,301
October	106,879	101,726	109,631	103,125	102,788
November	72,547	72,977	77,933	73,081	75,312
December	74,284	76,019	76,219	73,593	75,603
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,260,916</b>	<b>1,211,151</b>	<b>1,256,340</b>	<b>1,252,843</b>	<b>1,233,245</b>

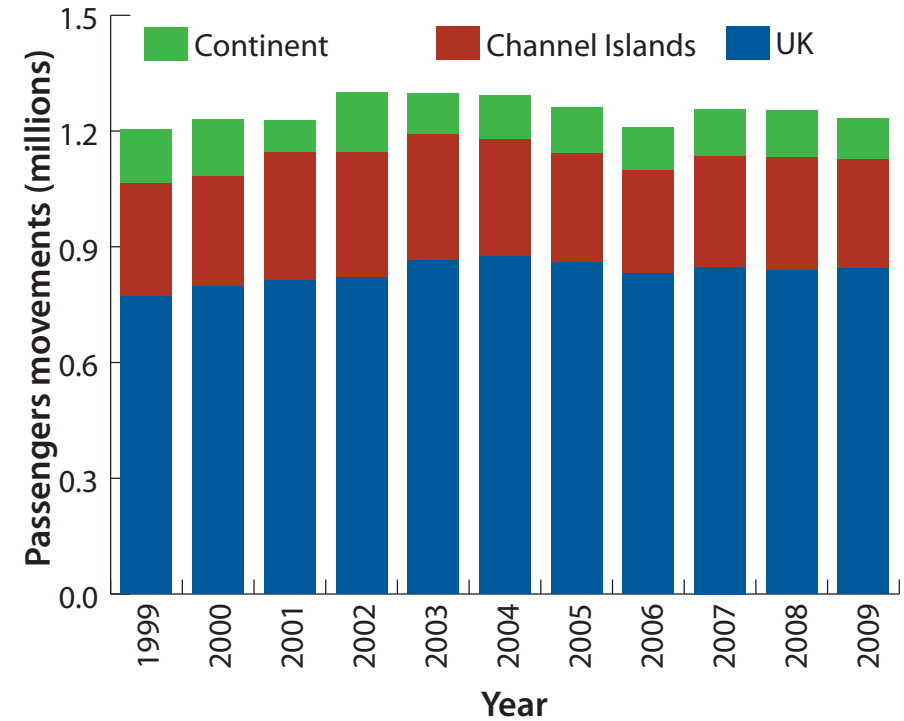
Source: Commerce and Employment Department

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

The total number of passenger movements was 2% lower in 2009 than in 2008. More passengers travelled in the summer months than in the winter. In 2009 there were almost three times as many passenger movements in August than in January.

## 2. Fiscal & Economic

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



Source: Commerce and Employment Department

Over the ten year period ending 2009 the total number of passenger movements remained relatively stable, varying between 1.2 and 1.3 million. The highest number of passenger movements during this period occurred in 2002.

The majority of passenger movements were between the UK and Guernsey, representing 68% of the total in 2009. The UK was the only destination to show an increase in the number of passenger movements in 2009.

## 2. Fiscal & Economic

**Table 2.17: Passenger movements by air**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
January	53,876	51,766	53,432	55,880	53,137
February	54,606	54,073	56,222	63,045	54,872
March	67,184	64,699	69,713	74,056	68,951
April	69,569	74,823	71,833	77,303	74,509
May	80,809	71,981	77,783	85,576	80,284
June	81,570	81,771	83,064	81,854	82,411
July	85,809	86,234	84,660	89,643	92,457
August	89,978	91,705	92,179	94,162	93,894
September	80,045	82,375	84,595	84,243	87,549
October	78,321	78,051	81,018	80,740	81,351
November	66,005	66,918	70,688	68,036	69,952
December	63,658	64,680	67,173	64,440	66,350
<b>Total</b>	<b>871,430</b>	<b>869,076</b>	<b>892,360</b>	<b>918,978</b>	<b>905,717</b>

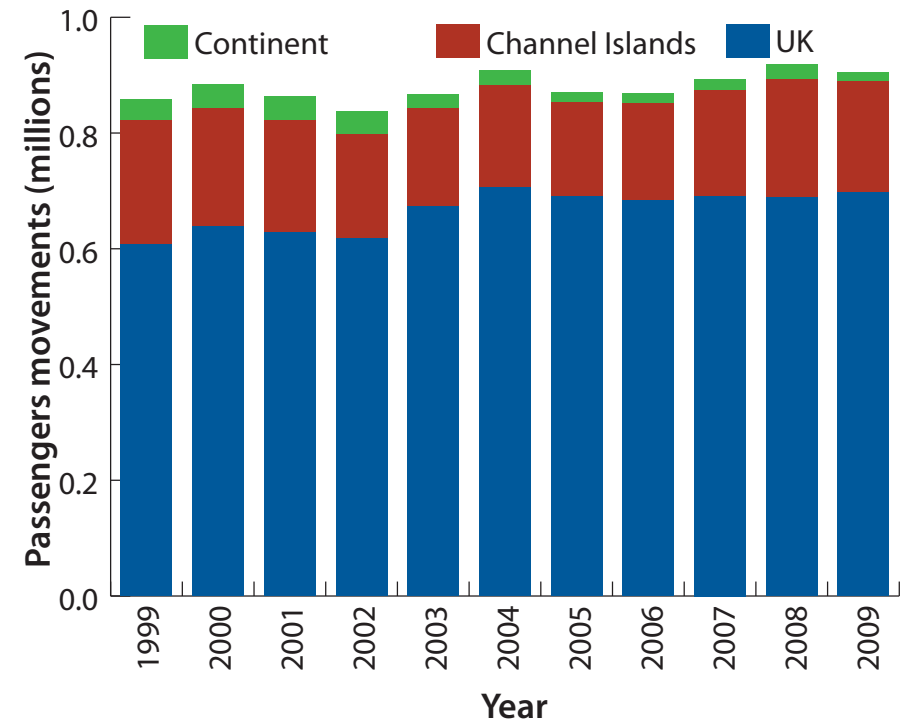
Source: Commerce and Employment Department

The number of passenger movements by air decreased by 1% in 2009 to 905,717 (**Table 2.17**). However, the number of passengers carried in each of the last four months of 2009 was higher than during the same period the previous year.

Passenger movements by air represented 73% of the total number of passenger movements in 2009.

## 2. Fiscal & Economic

**Figure 2.18: Passenger movements by air**



Source: Commerce and Employment Department

Over the ten years ended 2009 the number of air passenger movements increased by 5% (**Figure 2.18**). During this period the number of passenger movements by air to the UK increased by 15%. However the number of people flying to and from Europe and the other Channel Islands decreased.

## 2. Fiscal & Economic

**Table 2.18: Passenger movements by sea**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
January	2,968	4,664	3,634	3,411	3,468
February	8,617	6,548	5,963	6,951	7,247
March	16,028	7,975	11,509	8,983	7,789
April	32,016	28,720	32,988	25,611	28,141
May	43,583	36,607	40,984	42,192	42,263
June	52,052	45,711	45,596	42,977	39,667
July	65,127	52,965	55,345	58,591	52,600
August	76,939	73,522	76,557	70,694	70,551
September	46,430	44,290	46,500	37,872	39,752
October	28,558	23,675	28,613	22,385	21,437
November	6,542	6,059	7,245	5,045	5,360
December	10,626	11,339	9,046	9,153	9,253
<b>Total</b>	<b>389,486</b>	<b>342,075</b>	<b>363,980</b>	<b>333,865</b>	<b>327,528</b>

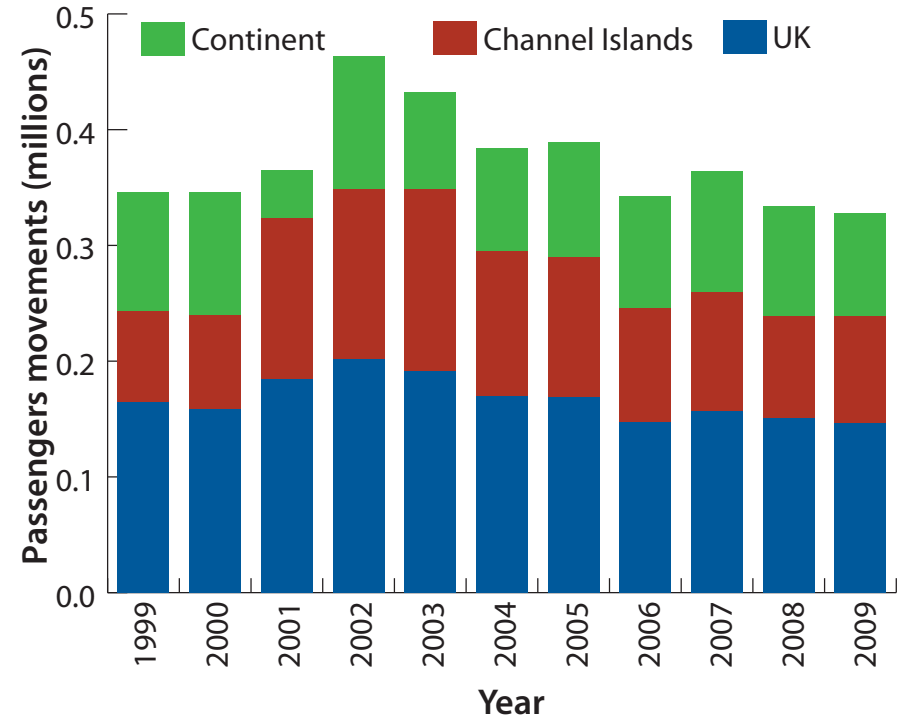
Source: Commerce and Employment Department

The number of passenger movements by sea was 2% lower in 2009 than in 2008 (**Table 2.18**).

Sea passenger movements show a much greater seasonal variation than air passenger movements with only 3,468 sea passenger movements in January 2009 compared to 70,551 in August of the same year.

## 2. Fiscal & Economic

**Figure 2.19: Passenger movements by sea**



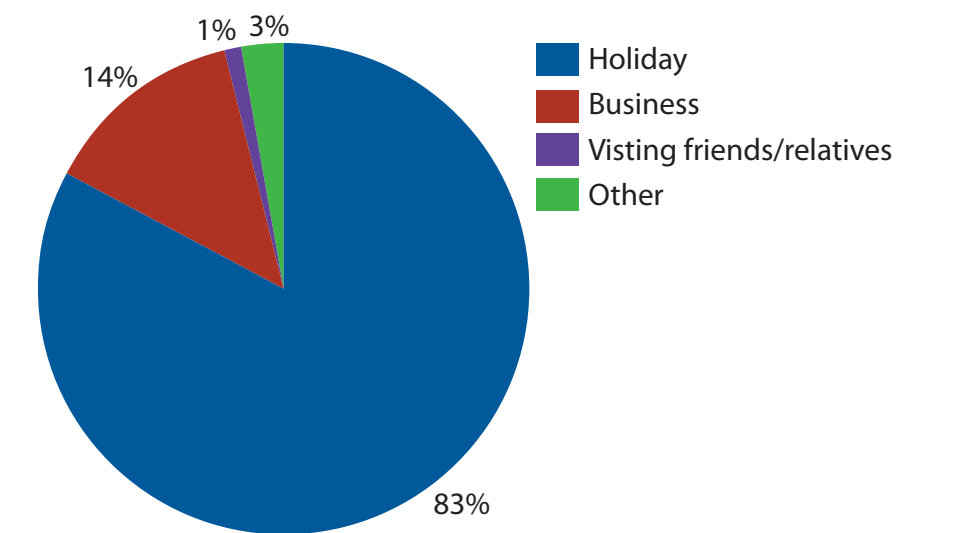
Source: Commerce and Employment Department

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

In 2009, 45% of sea passenger movements took place between Guernsey and the UK. Journeys to and from the other Channel Islands and the Continent accounted for 28% and 27% of sea passenger journeys respectively.



Figure 2.20: Visitors by type 2009



Source: Commerce and Employment Department

Table 2.19: Visitor by length of stay

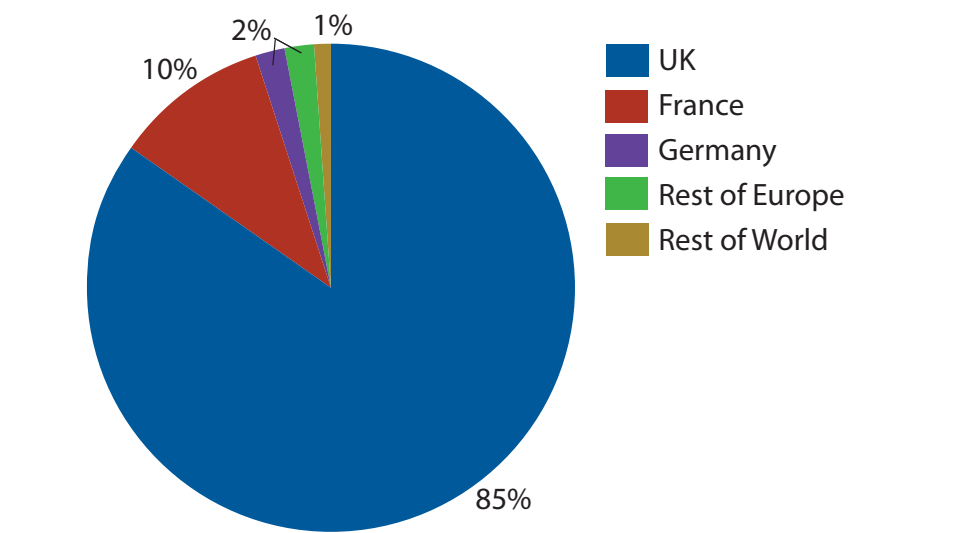
	Day visitors	Staying visitors	Total
2009	80,000	224,000	304,000

Source: Commerce and Employment Department

In 2009, 83% of visitors surveyed in Guernsey were on holiday and 14% were visiting on business (Figure 2.20).

In total there were an estimated 304,000 visitors to Guernsey in 2009 (Table 2.19). Of these approximately 73% stayed at least one night on the Island.

Figure 2.21:Visitors by country of origin 2009



Source: Commerce and Employment Department

People visiting Guernsey from the UK made up 85% of the total number of visitors to the Island in 2009 (Figure 2.21). Visitors from continental Europe, including France and Germany, represented 14% of the total, whilst visitors from the rest of the world contributed only 1%.

### Further information

#### National accounts

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

#### Inflation

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

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

#### Labour

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

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

#### Policy Council

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

Tel: 01481 717240  
Fax: 01481 713787

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

#### Education

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

#### Education Department

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

Tel: 01481 710821  
Fax: 01481 714475

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

#### Public accounts

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

#### Treasury and Resources Department

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

Tel: 01481 717000  
Fax: 01481 717321

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

### Further information

#### Passenger movements

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

#### Commerce and Employment Department

Raymond Falla House  
Longue Rue  
St Martin  
Guernsey  
GY1 6AF

Tel: 01481 234567  
Fax: 01481 235015

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

#### Jersey Statistics Unit

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

#### Statistics Unit

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

Tel: 01534 440423  
Fax: 01534 440291

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

#### Office of National Statistics

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

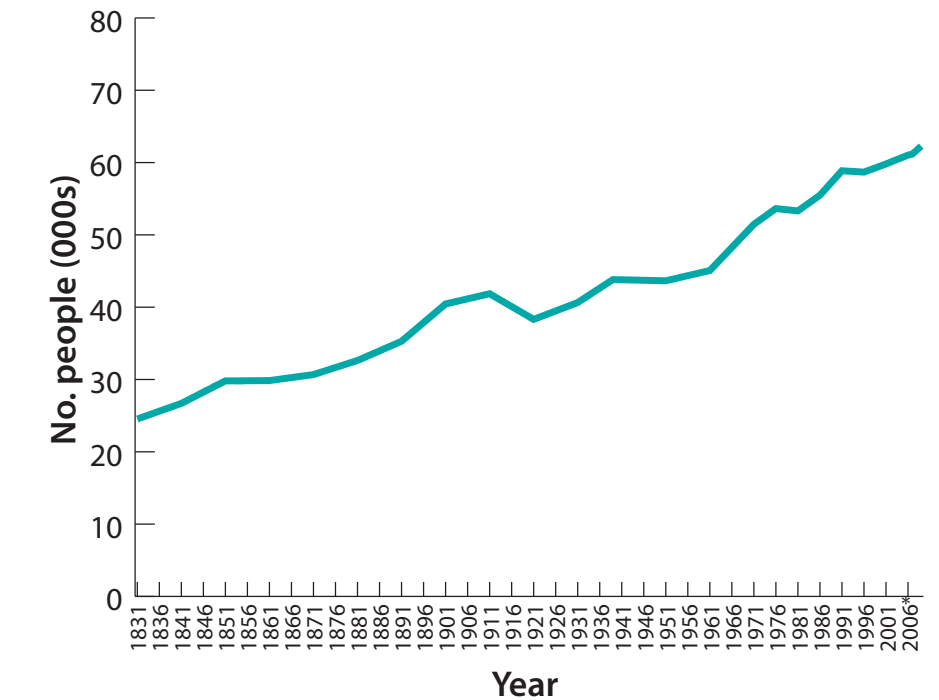
#### Customer Contact Centre

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

Tel: 0845 601 3034  
Fax: 01633 652747

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

Figure 3.1: Guernsey’s population level



Source: Census, Social Security Department

**Figure 3.1** shows the total population of Guernsey, Herm and Jethou. In March 2009 Guernsey’s total population was 62,274, an increase of 548 people since March 2008 and an increase of 2,467 people since the last census was held in 2001.

Historically, the female population in Guernsey has been larger than the male population. In March 2009 women represented 50.6% of the total population (**Table 3.1**), the most even distribution between genders recorded since 1939.

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

Table 3.1: Guernsey’s population level

	Male	Female	Total	Change
1871	13,938	16,742	30,680	830
1881	15,581	17,050	32,631	1,951
1891	17,086	18,201	35,287	2,656
1901	19,652	20,794	40,446	5,159
1911	20,661	21,197	41,858	1,412
1921	18,246	20,069	38,315	-3,543
1931	19,659	20,984	40,643	2,328
1939	21,750	22,070	43,820	3,177
1951	21,221	22,431	43,652	-168
1961	21,671	23,397	45,068	1,416
1971	24,792	26,666	51,458	6,390
1976	25,909	27,728	53,637	2,179
1981	25,701	27,612	53,313	-324
1986	26,867	28,615	55,482	2,169
1991	28,297	30,570	58,867	3,385
1996	28,244	30,437	58,681	-186
2001	29,138	30,669	59,807	1,126
2006*	30,034	30,995	61,029	1,222
2007	30,022	31,153	61,175	146
2008	30,405	31,321	61,726	551
2009	30,777	31,497	62,274	548

Source: Census, Social Security Department

**Table 3.2: Age and sex distribution in March 2009**

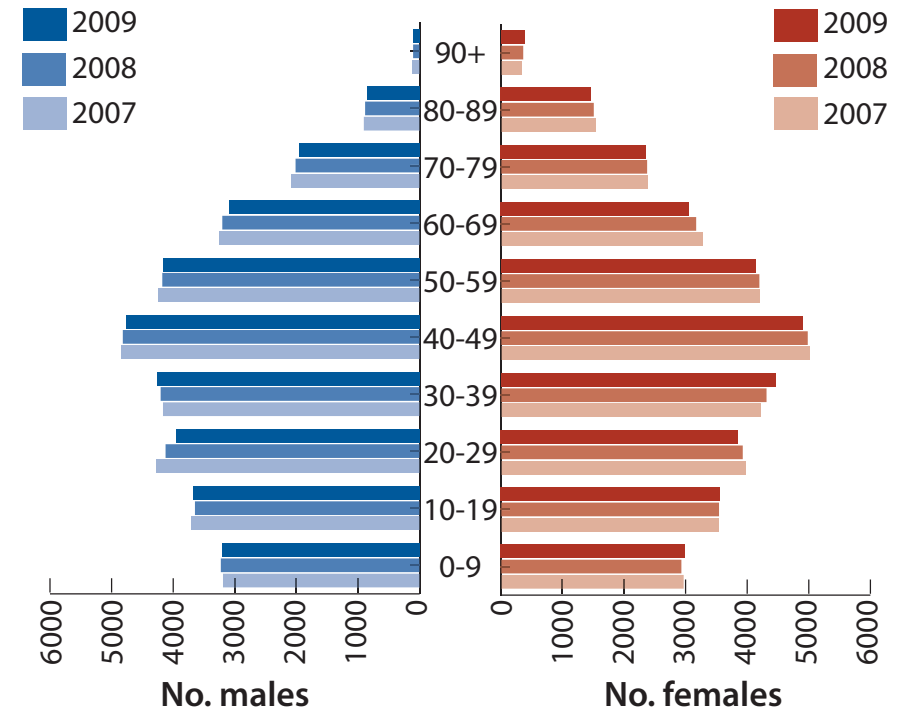
	Number			Percentage of age group		Percentage of male/female population	
	Male	Female	Total	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %
0-9	3,192	2,969	6,161	51.8	48.2	10.4	9.4
10-19	3,703	3,535	7,238	51.2	48.8	12.0	11.2
20-29	4,277	3,983	8,260	51.8	48.2	13.9	12.6
30-39	4,166	4,215	8,381	49.7	50.3	13.5	13.4
40-49	4,844	5,013	9,857	49.1	50.9	15.7	15.9
50-59	4,243	4,206	8,449	50.2	49.8	13.8	13.4
60-69	3,251	3,288	6,539	49.7	50.3	10.6	10.4
70-79	2,086	2,394	4,480	46.6	53.4	6.8	7.6
80-89	906	1,545	2,451	37.0	63.0	2.9	4.9
90+	109	349	458	23.8	76.2	0.4	1.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,777</b>	<b>31,497</b>	<b>62,274</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

The 40-49 age group had the highest population of both men and women, with 15.7% of men and 15.9% of women falling in this category in March 2009 (Table 3.2).

Due to a longer average life span, the proportion of the population in the 70-79 age group that were female increased significantly and continued to increase with increasing age. In March 2009, 76.2% of the population who were 90 years old or older were women.

**Figure 3.2: Age and sex distribution in March each year**



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

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

Table 3.3: Quarterly population figures

		Female population	Male population	Total population	Quarterly % change	Annual % change
2007	Q1	31,153	30,022	61,175	*	0.2
	Q2	*	*	61,782	1.0	n/a
	Q3	*	*	61,554	-0.4	n/a
	Q4	*	*	60,950	-1.0	n/a
2008	Q1	31,321	30,405	61,726	1.3	0.9
	Q2	31,533	30,693	62,226	0.8	0.7
	Q3	31,476	30,661	62,137	-0.1	0.9
	Q4	31,269	30,473	61,742	-0.6	1.3
2009	Q1	31,497	30,777	62,274	0.9	0.9

Source: Social Security Department

**Table 3.3** shows the population of Guernsey on a quarterly basis. At the end of March 2009 the population of Guernsey was 0.9% higher than a year earlier.

\*The total population has been available on a quarterly basis since the first quarter of 2007 and further broken down by gender since the first quarter of 2008.

Table 3.4: Quarterly population changes

		Births	Deaths	Natural increase	Immigration	Emigration	Net migration
2007	Q1	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Q2	155	125	30	1,630	1,053	577
	Q3	138	118	20	1,487	1,735	-248
	Q4	167	141	26	907	1,537	-630
2008	Q1	143	111	32	1,598	854	744
	Q2	179	122	57	1,606	1,163	443
	Q3	147	114	33	1,374	1,496	-122
	Q4	162	129	33	953	1,381	-428
2009	Q1	158	170	-12	1,364	820	544

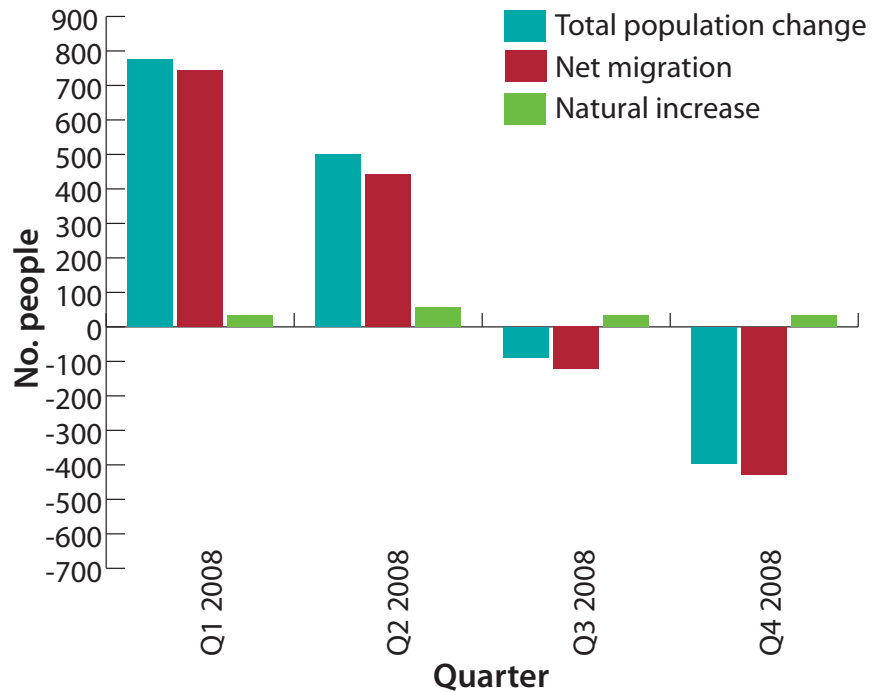
Source: Social Security Department

In the first quarter of 2009 there were more deaths than births in the Island (**Table 3.4**). This resulted in a negative natural “increase” (the difference between the number of births and deaths) of 12 people. However, there was a natural increase totalling 111 over the year ending March 2009.

The numbers of people immigrating to and emigrating from Guernsey is seasonal. In general there is a net movement of people into the Island (positive net migration) in the first and second quarters of the year (January to June) and a net movement of people out of the Island (negative net migration) in the third and fourth quarters (July to December).

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

Figure 3.3: Quarterly population changes



Source: Social Security Department

Figure 3.3 shows how net migration and natural increase contribute to quarterly changes in the Guernsey population.

On 31st March 2009 there were 5,227 live housing licences (Table 3.5), 188 more than at the same time in 2008. 1,598 of these were essential employment licences of which 26% were held by people employed in the finance sector.

35% of short term employment licences were held by employees working in the hostelry sector.

Table 3.5: Live housing licenses on 31st March

		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Essential employment related	Hostelry	155	153	151	161	134
	Finance	367	406	458	555	423
	Professional, business, scientific & technical	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	205
	Education	204	230	251	251	228
	Human health social & charitable work	231	238	244	275	268
	Public administration	92	93	80	90	113
	Other	126	221	224	259	227
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,175</b>	<b>1,341</b>	<b>1,408</b>	<b>1,591</b>	<b>1,598</b>
Short term employment related	Agriculture, horticulture fishing & quarrying	141	161	126	205	107
	Construction	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	249
	Wholesale, retail & repair	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	256
	Hostelry	426	533	452	570	569
	Finance	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	100
	Other	496	491	379	683	335
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,063</b>	<b>1,185</b>	<b>957 *</b>	<b>1,458*</b>	<b>1,616</b>
Other	"En famille" or one to one	1,042	1,110	1,185	1,265	1,341
	Other compassionate	613	581	655	725	672
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,655</b>	<b>1,691</b>	<b>1,840</b>	<b>1,990</b>	<b>2,013</b>
<b>Grand total</b>		<b>3,893</b>	<b>4,217</b>	<b>4,205</b>	<b>5,039</b>	<b>5,227</b>

Source: Housing Department

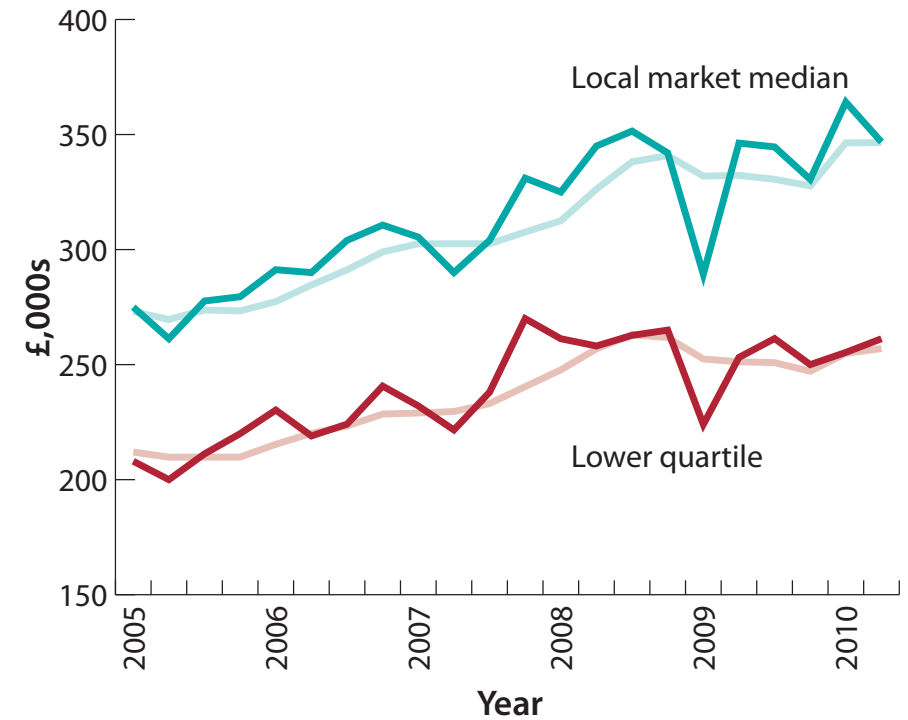
\* As a result of an administrative backlog in the processing of short term licenses, 2007 figures shown are artificially low and 2008 figures shown are artificially high.

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

		Local median (£)	4 qtr moving average	Lower quartile (£)	House median (£)	Apartment median (£)
2005	Q1	275,000	273,063	208,000	296,000	189,050
	Q2	261,250	269,625	200,000	299,250	173,750
	Q3	277,650	273,725	211,213	318,250	185,000
	Q4	279,500	273,350	220,000	317,625	186,675
2006	Q1	291,250	277,413	230,250	321,250	196,875
	Q2	290,000	284,600	219,000	324,550	188,100
	Q3	304,000	291,188	224,125	342,000	181,938
	Q4	310,650	298,975	240,650	348,125	200,000
2007	Q1	305,425	302,519	232,063	340,725	214,500
	Q2	290,000	302,519	221,600	323,500	198,523
	Q3	304,000	302,519	238,000	342,000	202,625
	Q4	331,075	307,625	270,000	361,000	221,250
2008	Q1	325,000	312,519	261,250	371,500	261,000
	Q2	345,000	326,269	258,100	370,500	215,165
	Q3	351,500	338,144	262,719	387,125	204,250
	Q4	342,000	340,875	265,000	389,000	233,700
2009	Q1	289,250	331,938	224,000	372,000	215,175
	Q2	346,275	332,256	253,125	381,625	215,500
	Q3	344,613	330,534	261,323	381,625	215,500
	Q4	330,500	327,659	250,000	356,250	216,750
2010	Q1	364,088	346,369	255,313	415,000	215,000
	Q2	346,750	346,488	261,250	397,700	237,500

Source: Policy and Research Unit

**Figure 3.4: Local market residential property prices**



Source: Policy and Research Unit

The Guernsey residential property prices median is based on the quarterly transactions recorded by the States of Guernsey Greffe.

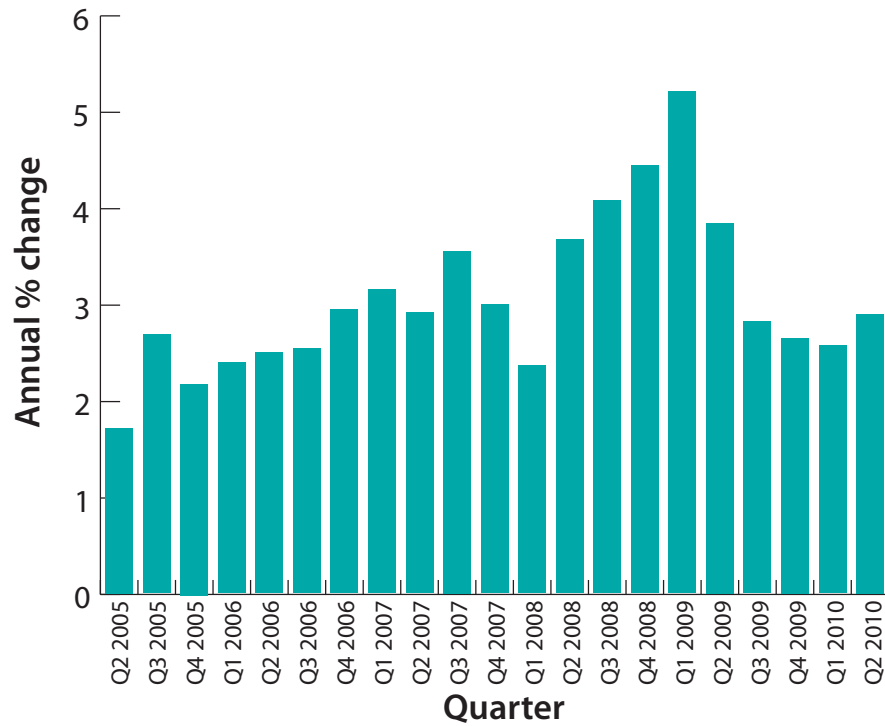
The median local market price was £346,750 during the second quarter of 2010 (Figure 3.4 and Table 3.6). The four quarter rolling average, which is used to eliminate seasonal variations from the data, was £346,488, 4% higher than the same quarter the previous year.

The lower quartile price, which represents the highest value in the first 25% of transactions when listed in ascending order, was £261,250.

For further information see the quarterly Guernsey Residential Property Prices Bulletin, which is available to download from [www.gov.gg/pru](http://www.gov.gg/pru).



Figure 3.5: Local market rental prices



Source: Policy and Research Unit

**Figure 3.5** shows the annual increase in the cost of renting local market accommodation based on information collected from estate agents and tenants in privately rented properties.

Over the year ending June 2010 the cost of local market rental accommodation increased by 2.9%.

Table 3.7: Pupils in primary education in January 2010

	Female	Male	Total
Amherst Primary	165	161	326
Blanchelande Girls' College	96	0	96
Castel Primary	165	164	329
Elizabeth College (Beechwood)	36	205	241
Forest Primary	73	89	162
Hautes Capelles Primary	262	276	538
Ladies College (Melrose)	126	0	126
La Hougette Primary	150	160	310
La Mare de Carteret Primary	120	138	258
Le Rondin School	20	62	82
Notre Dame de Rosaire	91	126	217
St Andrew's Primary	81	74	155
St Anne's School (Alderney)	54	62	116
St Martin's Primary	253	260	513
St Mary and St Michael Primary	82	76	158
St Sampson's Infants	35	30	65
Vale Infants	79	60	139
Vale Junior	118	155	273
Vauvert Primary	134	168	302
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,140</b>	<b>2,266</b>	<b>4,406</b>

Source: Education Department

**Table 3.7** shows the number of pupils attending each of the Bailiwick's primary schools. Haute Capelles is the Island's largest primary school, with 538 pupils in 2010. St Sampson's Infants is the smallest, with 65 pupils.

Table 3.8: Pupils in secondary education in January 2010

	Female	Male	Total
Blanchelande Girl's College	183	0	183
Elizabeth College	0	443	443
Grammar School & Sixth Form	502	498	1,000
Ladies College	421	0	421
La Mare de Carteret Secondary	255	276	531
Les Beaucamps Secondary	258	260	518
Oakvale	36	62	98
St Anne's School (Alderney)	36	41	77
St Sampson's Secondary	369	405	774
College of Further Education*	134	113	247
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,194</b>	<b>2,098</b>	<b>4,292</b>

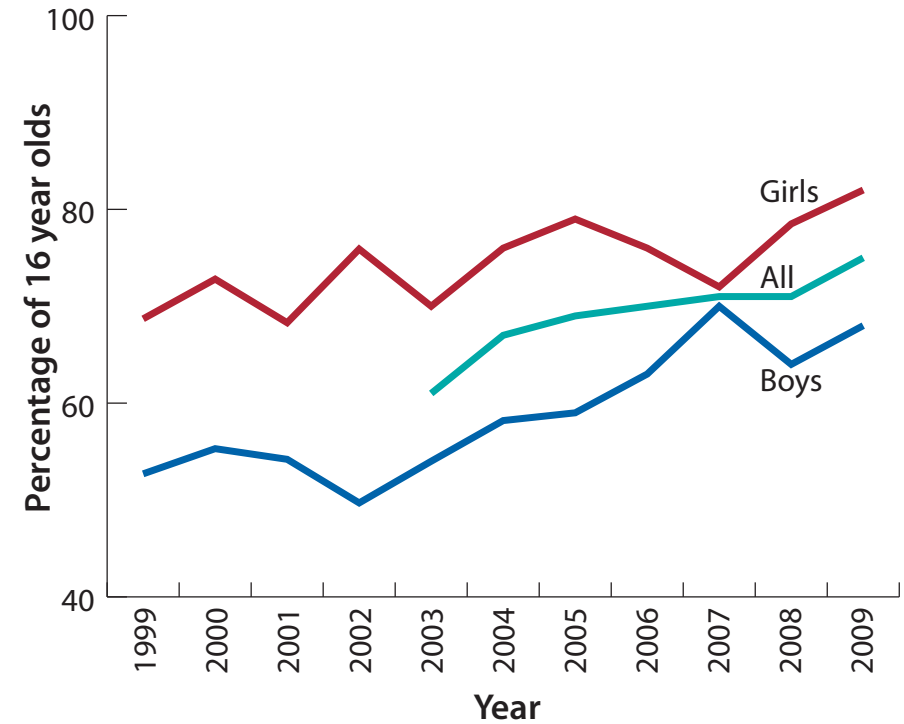
Source: Education Department

**Table 3.8** shows the number of students in each of the Island's secondary schools. The Grammar School, including the sixth form college, had the most students in January 2010. St Anne's School in Alderney had the fewest students.

St Peter Port Secondary School has now been closed and all pupils transferred to the new St Sampson's Secondary School.

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

Figure 3.6: 16 year olds in post 16 education

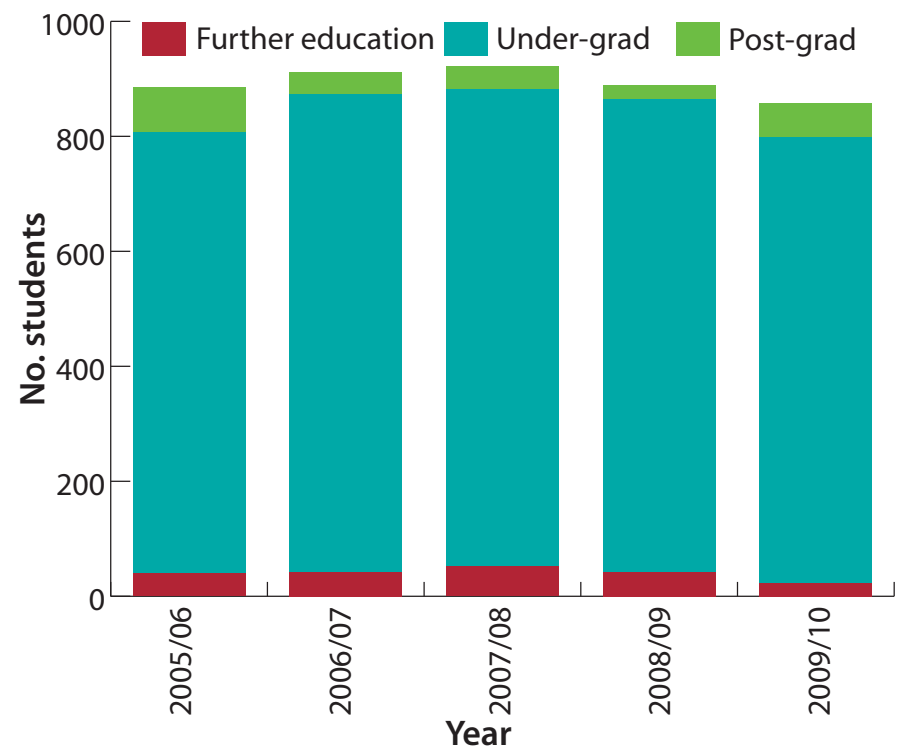


Source: Education Department

In 2009 a higher percentage of 16 year olds (75%) were participating in post 16 education than the previous year (**Figure 3.6**). The overall rate of participation has been increasing since 2003.

Typically a higher percentage of girls participate in post 16 education than boys. In 2009, 82% of 16 year old girls were involved in post 16 education compared to 68% of boys.

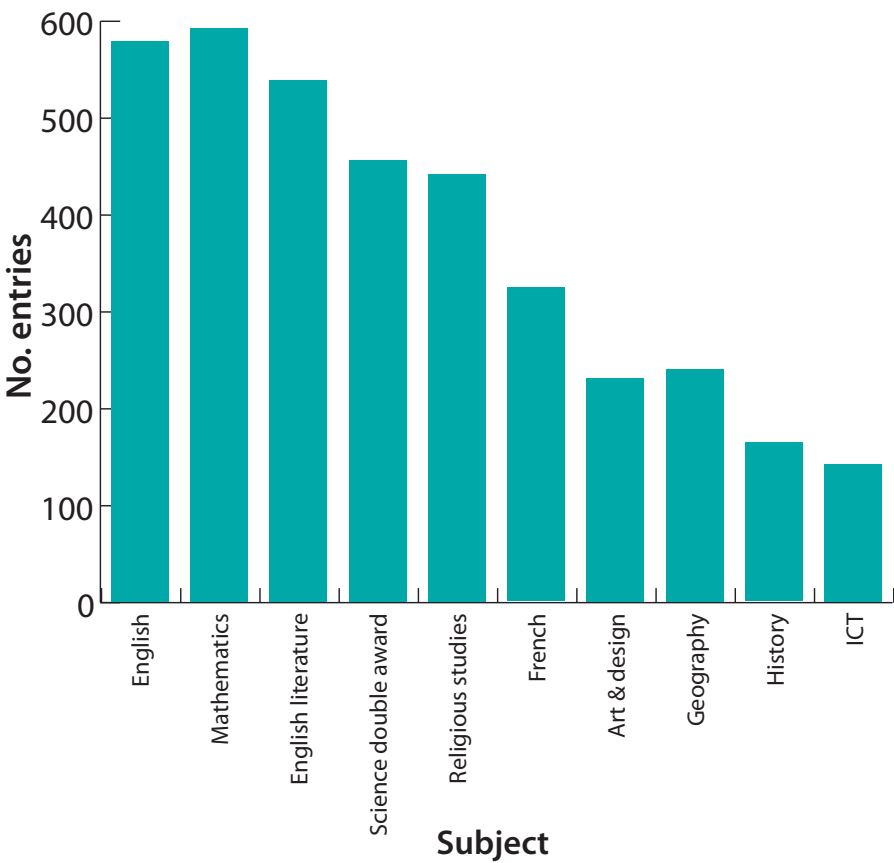
Figure 3.7: Guernsey students participating in education in the UK



Source: Education Department

In the 2009/2010 academic year there were 858 Guernsey students enrolled in education in the UK (Figure 3.7), 31 fewer than the previous year. Of these, 775 (90%) were undertaking an undergraduate degree, 60 were postgraduate students and 23 were undertaking Advanced GNVQs, BTEC National Diplomas or similar.

Figure 3.8: Top ten GCSE subjects in 2009/10

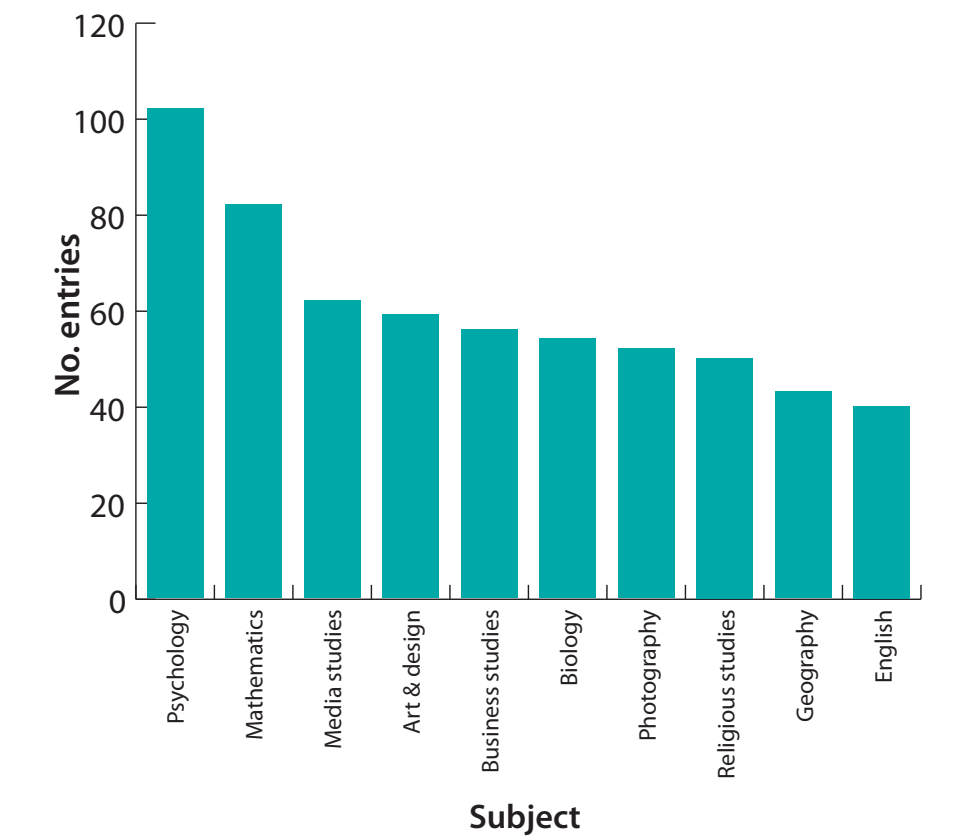


Source: Education Department

The list of the 10 GCSE subjects with the highest number of entries has remained the same since the 2007/08 academic year (Figure 3.8). However, Mathematics replaced English as the subject with the most entries in 2008/09.

In the 2009/10 academic year there were 592 entries for GCSE Mathematics. This was closely followed by English which had 578 entries.

Figure 3.9: Top ten A-level subjects in 2009/10

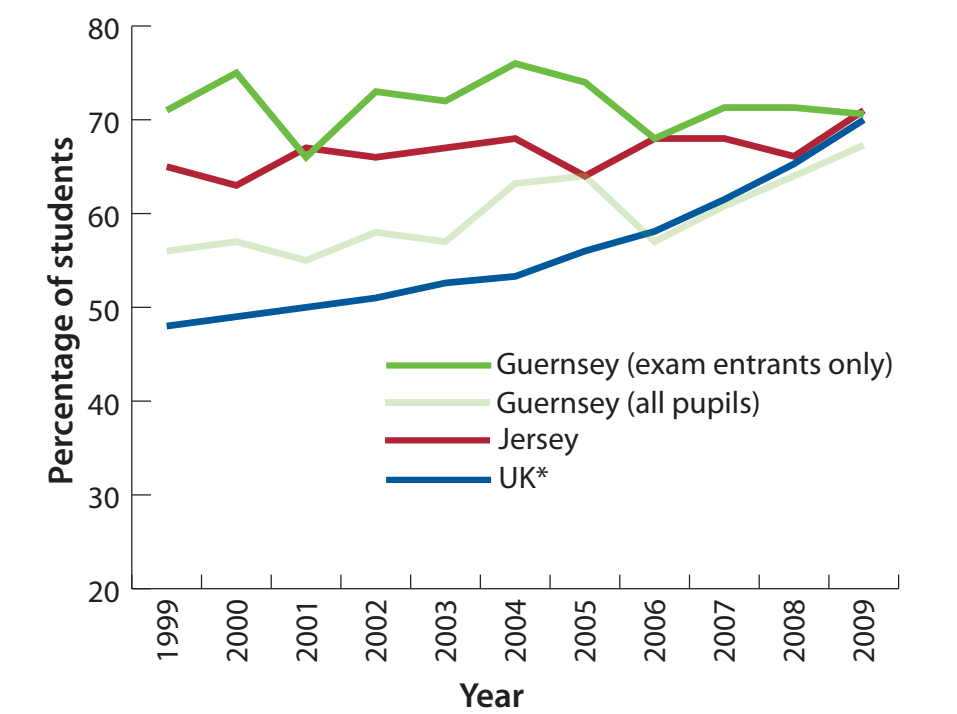


Source: Education Department

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

For the second year running, psychology was the subject with the most entries (102) in the 2009/10 academic year. Mathematics was the second most popular subject with 82 entries in 2009/10.

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



Source: Education Department

Table 3.9: Students achieving 5 or more GCSEs (grades A\* - C)

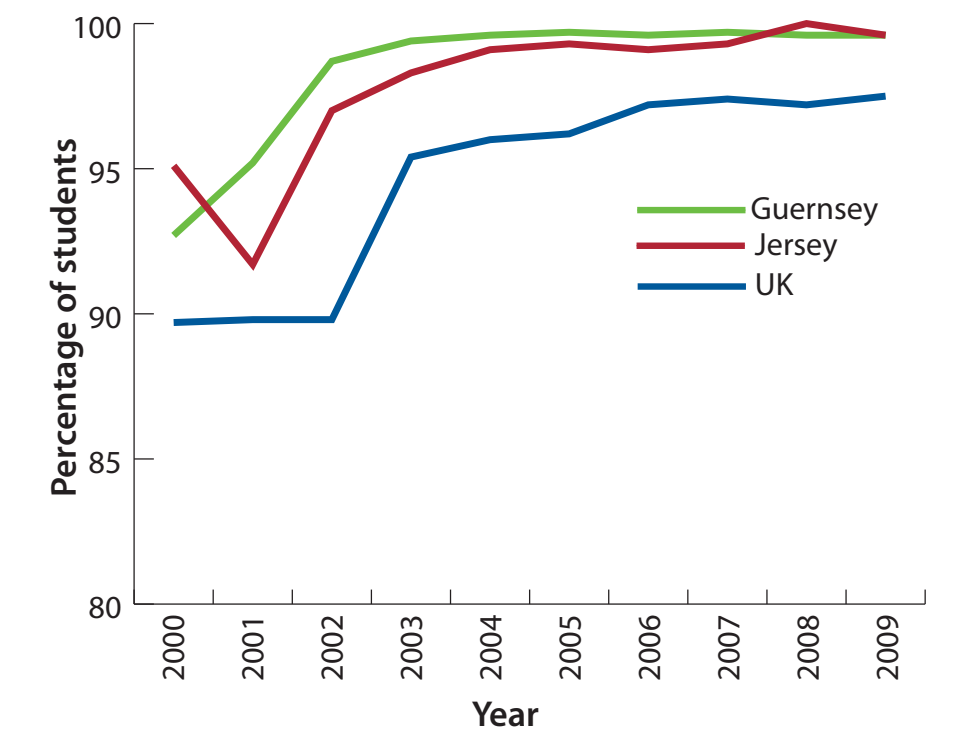
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Guernsey (all pupils)	64	57	61	64	67
Guernsey (exam entrants only)	74	68	71	71	71
Jersey	64	68	68	66	71
UK*	56	58	62	65	70

Source: Education Department

In 2009, 71% of pupils entered for GCSE examinations achieved 5 or more GCSE passes (Figure 3.10 and Table 3.9).

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

Figure 3.11: A-level pass rate (grades A-E)



Source: Education Department

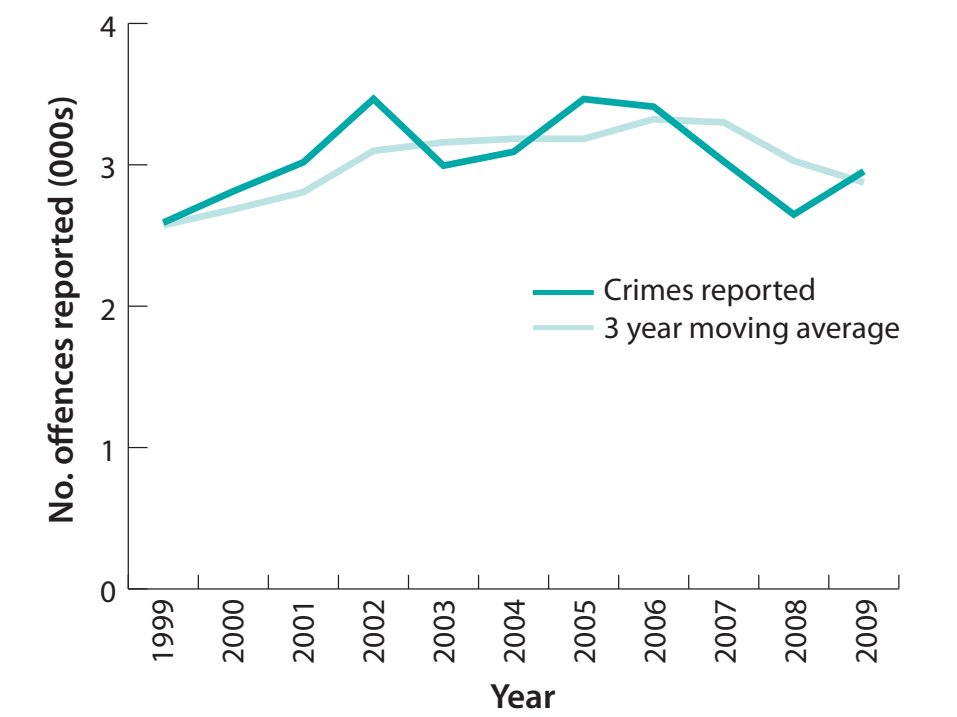
Table 3.10: A-level pass rate (grades A-E)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Guernsey	99.3	99.1	99.3	100	99.6
Jersey	99.7	99.6	99.7	99.6	99.6
UK	96.2	97.2	97.4	97.2	97.5

Source: Education Department

The A-level pass rate in Guernsey was 99.6% in 2010, the same as the pass rate in Jersey and 3.9 percentage points higher than in the UK (Figure 3.11 and Table 3.10).

Figure 3.12: Criminal offences reported



Source: Guernsey Police

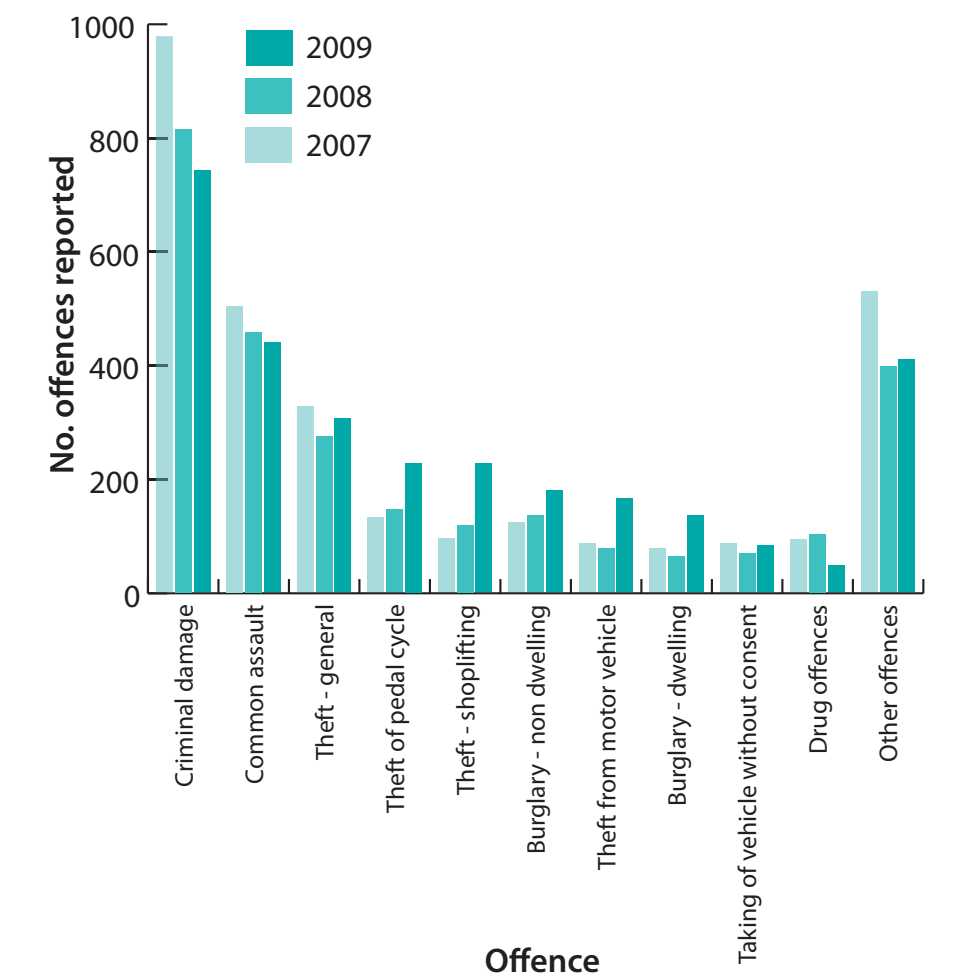
Table 3.11: Criminal offences reported

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of offences	3,465	3,411	3,024	2,648	2,954

Source: Guernsey Police

The total number of criminal offences reported to the police in 2009 was 2,954, 306 more than the previous year but 70 less than in 2007 (Figure 3.12 and Table 3.11).

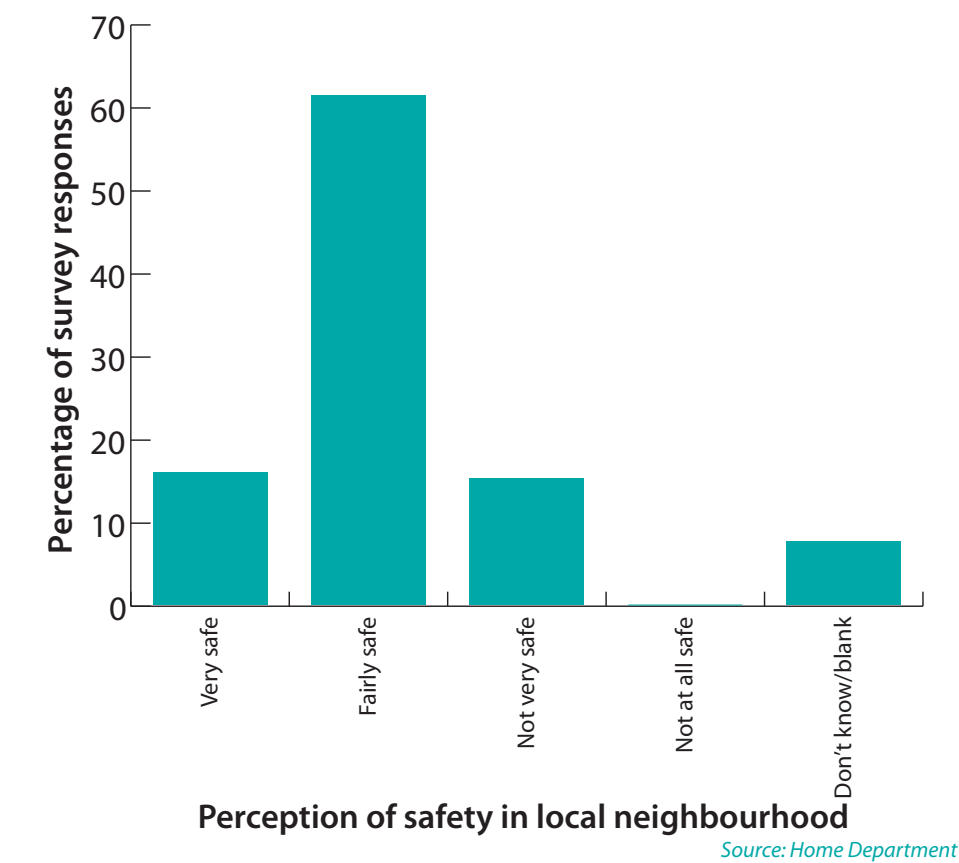
Figure 3.13: Crimes reported by category



Source: Guernsey Police

Criminal damage was again the most commonly reported offence in 2009, with 741 reported incidents, accounting for 45% of all reported offences (Figure 3.13).

Figure 3.14: Perception of community safety in 2010

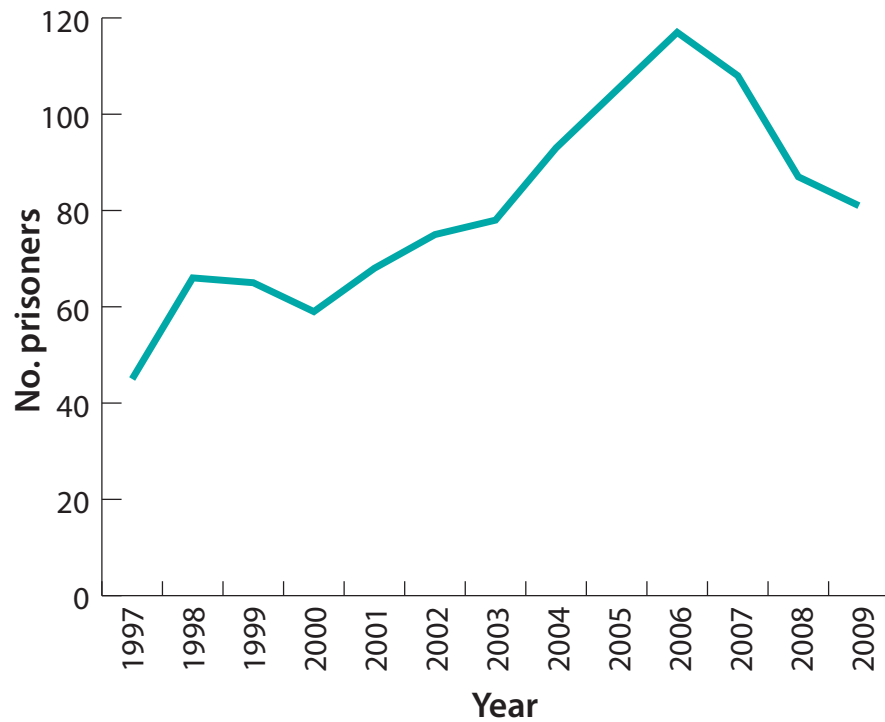


Source: Home Department

Figure 3.14 shows survey respondents' perception of safety in their local neighbourhood. Participants in neighbourhood policing areas were asked how safe they felt in their local neighbourhood after dark. In 2010, 77% of respondents felt fairly safe or very safe in their local neighbourhood after nightfall.

It should be noted that there are methodological differences between the 2010 survey presented here and the Island-wide Community Safety Survey carried out in 2007 and that the two data sets are not directly comparable.

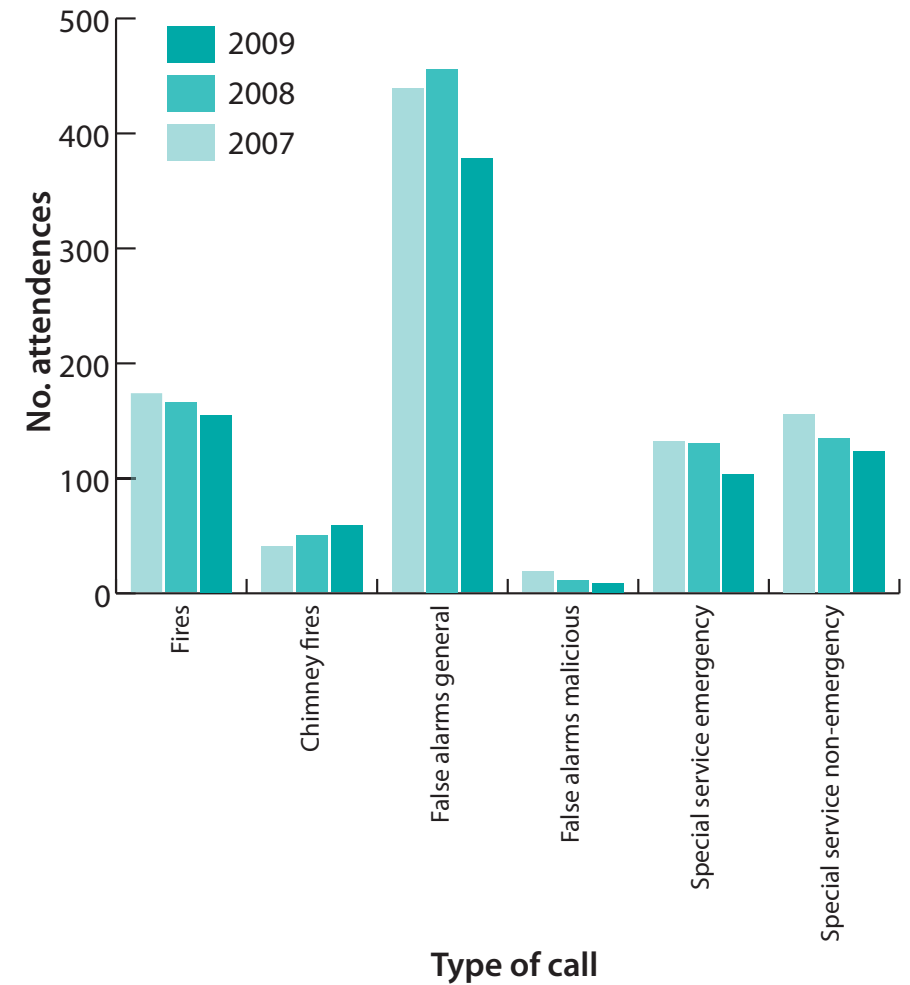
Figure 3.15: Prison population



Source: Home Department, Prison Services

In 2009, the average prison population in Guernsey was 81, six fewer prisoners than the previous year (Figure 3.15).

Figure 3.16: Attendances by fire and rescue services

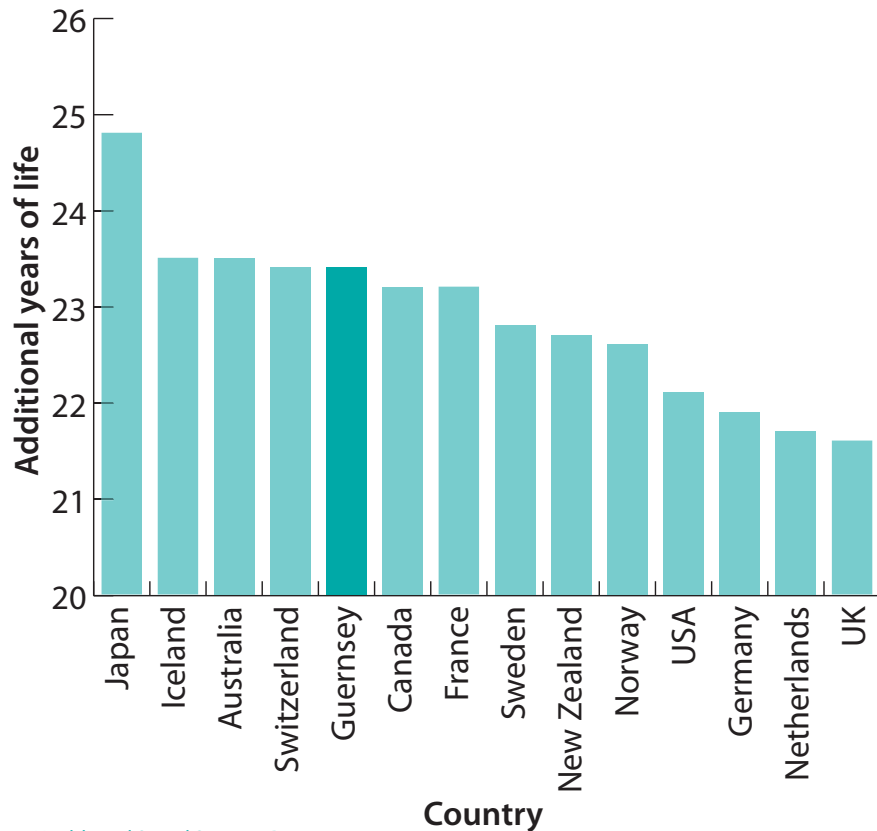


Source: Home Department, Fire and Rescue Services

The fire and rescue services attended a total of 821 calls in 2009, 121 less than in the previous year (Figure 3.16). The number of fires attended in 2009 fell by eleven to 154, whilst the number of chimney fires increased by nine to 58. Emergency and non-emergency special services include road traffic collisions, chemical incidents and rescues as well as incidents such as flooding and storm damage.



Figure 3.17: Life expectancy at 60 in 2007



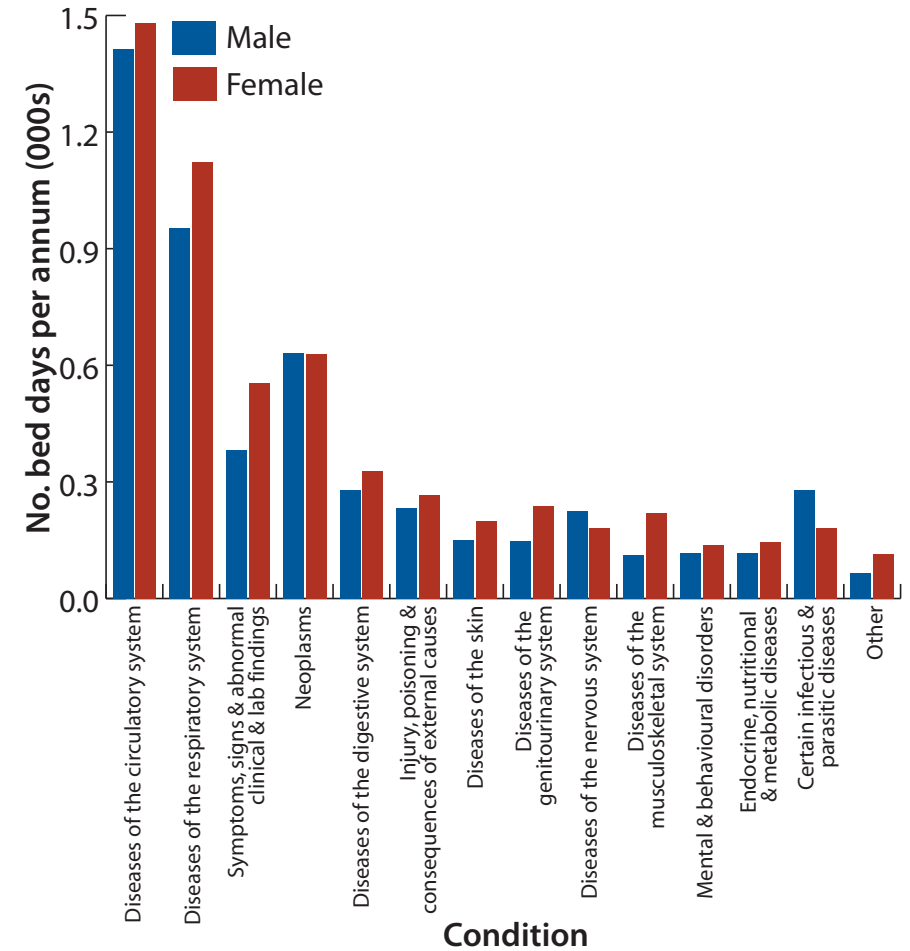
Source: Health and Social Services Department

Life expectancy at 60 is calculated by the UK Government Actuary's Department and represents the number of additional years lived by the average person from the age of 60.

In 2007, Guernsey's life expectancy at 60 was 23.4 years (i.e. a total life expectancy of 83.4 years). This is 1.8 years more than the UK (which had the lowest life expectancy at 60 of the jurisdictions shown above) and 1.4 years less than Japan (which had the highest) (Figure 3.17).

The figures reflect the 'personal health choices' we make for ourselves e.g. smoking, dietary choices, exercise patterns etc.

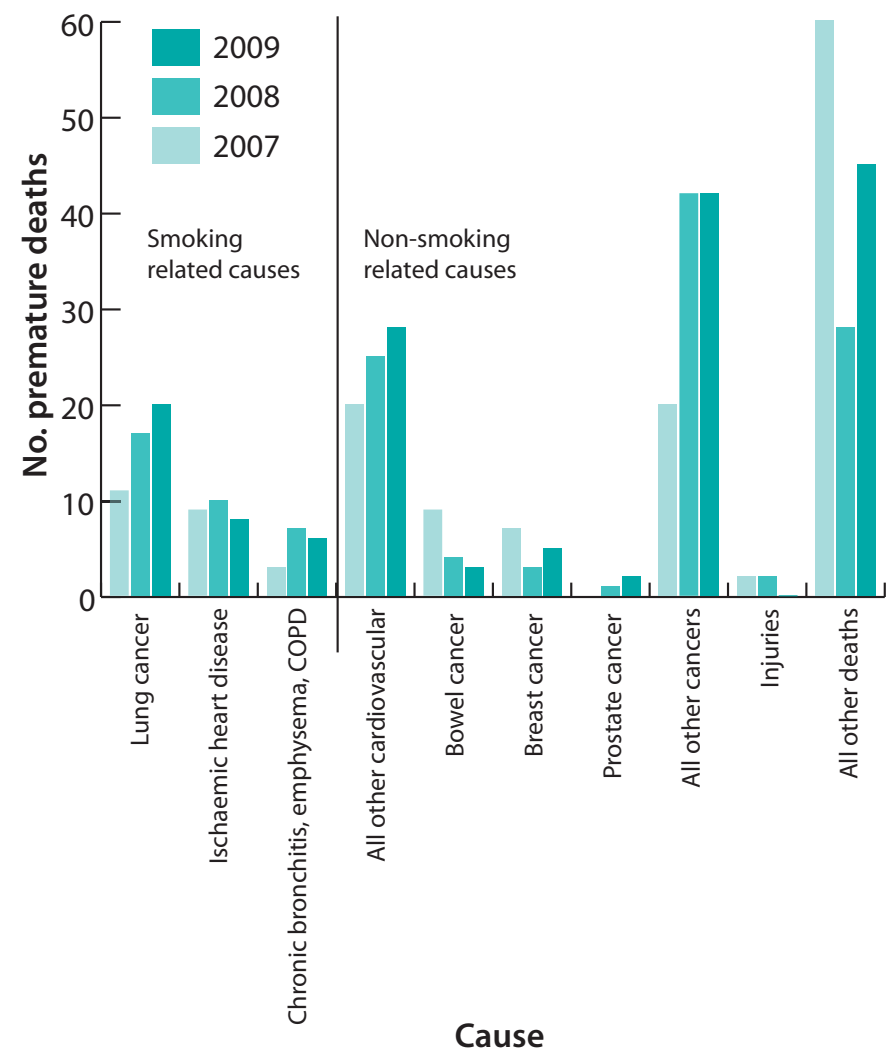
Figure 3.18: Medical unit bed days between 2004 and 2008



Source: Policy and Research Unit

In the period between 2004 and 2008 diseases of the circulatory system contributed the most medical unit bed days, with an average of 1,413 bed days per year for males and 1,480 for females (Figure 3.18).

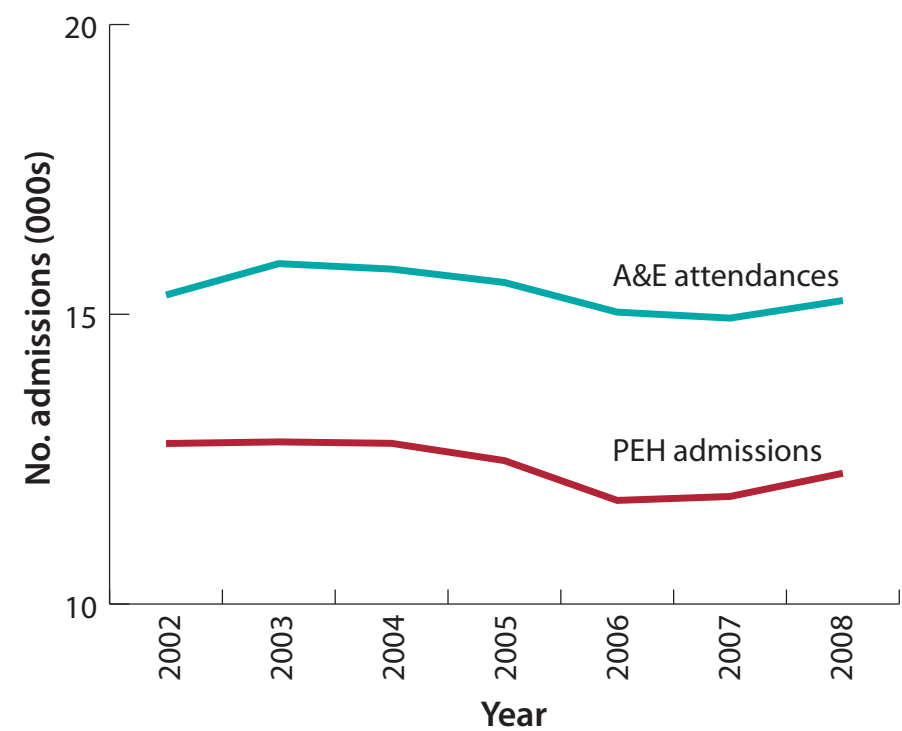
Figure 3.19: Premature death rates



Source: Health and Social Services Department

**Figure 3.19** shows the number of premature deaths (below the age of 75) recorded in Guernsey by their principle cause. In 2009 there were 159 premature deaths recorded in Guernsey, 20 more than the previous year. Of these, 21% were the result of conditions which are generally considered to be smoking related.

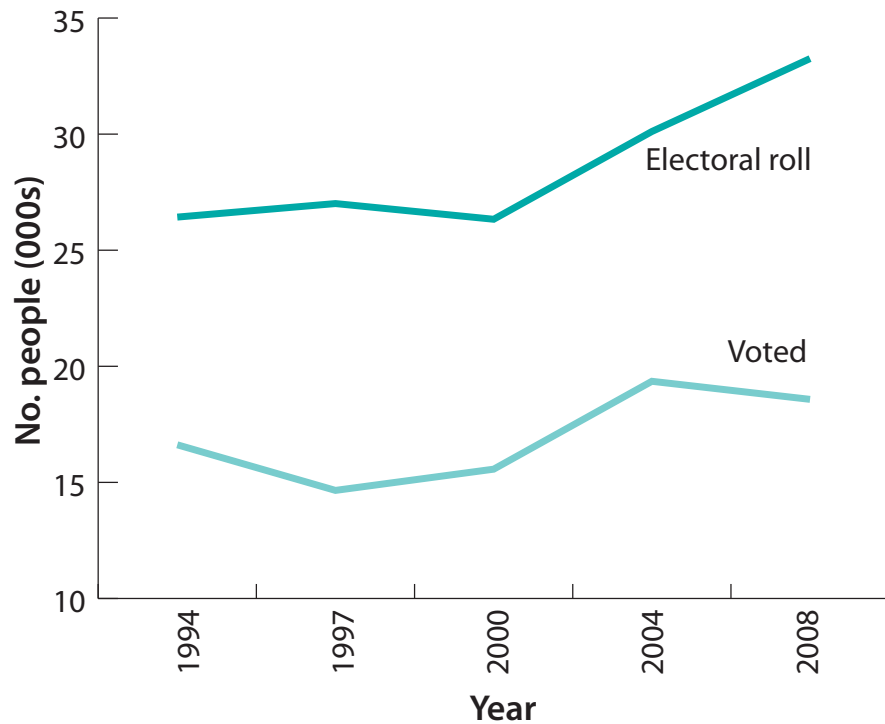
Figure 3.20: Hospital attendance



Source: Health and Social Services Department

During 2008, 15,237 people attended the accident and emergency department (**Figure 3.20**). 12,257 people were admitted to the Princess Elizabeth Hospital in the same year.

Figure 3.21: Electoral roll



Source: Policy Council

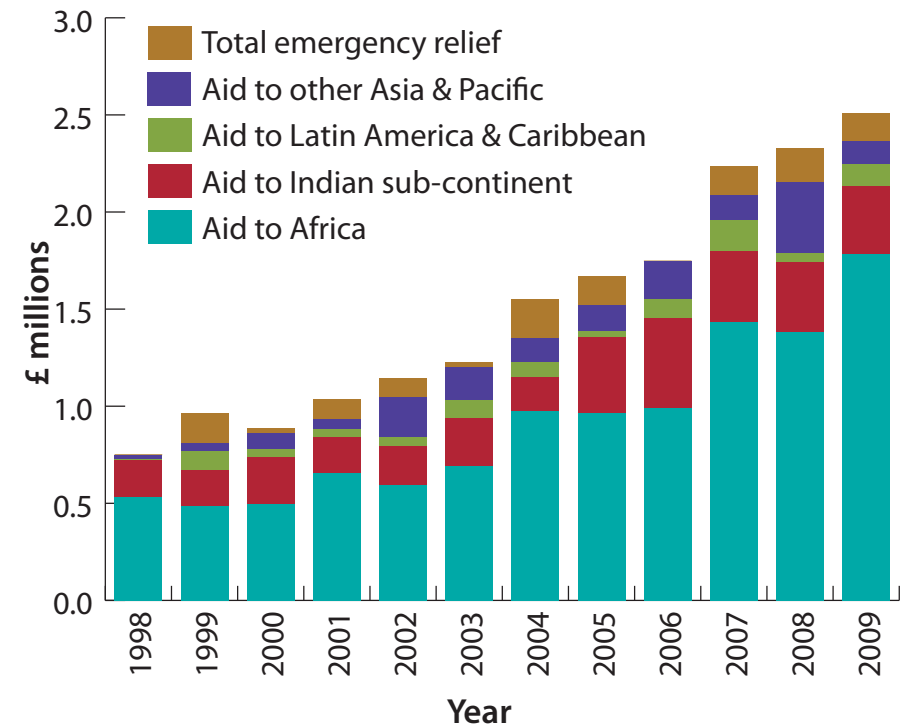
Table 3.12: Electoral turnout

	1992	1996	2000	2004	2008
Electoral turnout (%)	62.9	54.3	59.1	64.3	55.9

Source: Policy Council

**Figure 3.21** shows the total number of persons registered on the electoral roll and the number who voted in each election year. **Table 3.12** show the percentage of those registered to who voted in each election. In 2008 there were 3,141 more people on the electoral roll than in 2004. However, the electoral turnout in 2008 was 8.4 percentage points lower than in 2004.

Figure 3.22: Overseas aid



Source: Overseas Aid Commission

Guernsey's overseas aid contributions increased in 2009 to £2,505,225 (**Figure 3.22**). Africa received the most overseas aid at £1,864,370, an increase of more than £400,000 from 2008. Aid, in the form of emergency relief, was given to the Middle East for the first time in 2009.

In 2009 Guernsey's contribution to overseas aid was equal to an estimated 0.13% of GDP\*.

\*Based on GDP forecasts for 2009

## Further information

### Census Data

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

### Population Estimates

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

### Guernsey Residential Property

#### Prices

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

#### Policy Council

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

Tel: 01481 717240  
Fax: 01481 713787

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

### Housing Licences

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

#### Housing Department

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

Tel: 01481 715790  
Fax: 01481 713976

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

### Education

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

#### Education Department

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

Tel: 01481 710821  
Fax: 01481 714475

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

## Further information

### Crime

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

#### Guernsey Police

Police Headquarters  
St Peter Port  
Guernsey  
GY1 2QN

Tel (01481) 725111  
Fax (01481) 256432

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

### Guernsey Prison

Information on Guernsey Prison is available by contacting:

#### Guernsey Prison

Les Nicolles  
St Sampson  
Guernsey  
GY2 4YF

Tel (01481) 248376  
Fax (01481) 247837

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

### Fire and Rescue

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

#### Fire and Rescue Service

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

Tel (01481) 724491  
Fax (01481) 715988

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

### Health

Further information on health may be found by contacting:

#### Health and Social Services Department

Corporate Headquarters  
Rue Mignot  
St Andrew's  
GY6 8TW

Tel (01481) 725241  
Fax: (01481) 712398

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

### Overseas Aid

Further information on overseas aid can be obtained by contacting:

#### Overseas Aid Commission

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

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

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

### Culture and Leisure

More information is available from:

#### Culture and Leisure

Information Centre  
North Esplanade  
St Peter Port  
GY1 2LQ

Tel: (01481) 713888

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

Table 4.1: The area of Guernsey and its parishes

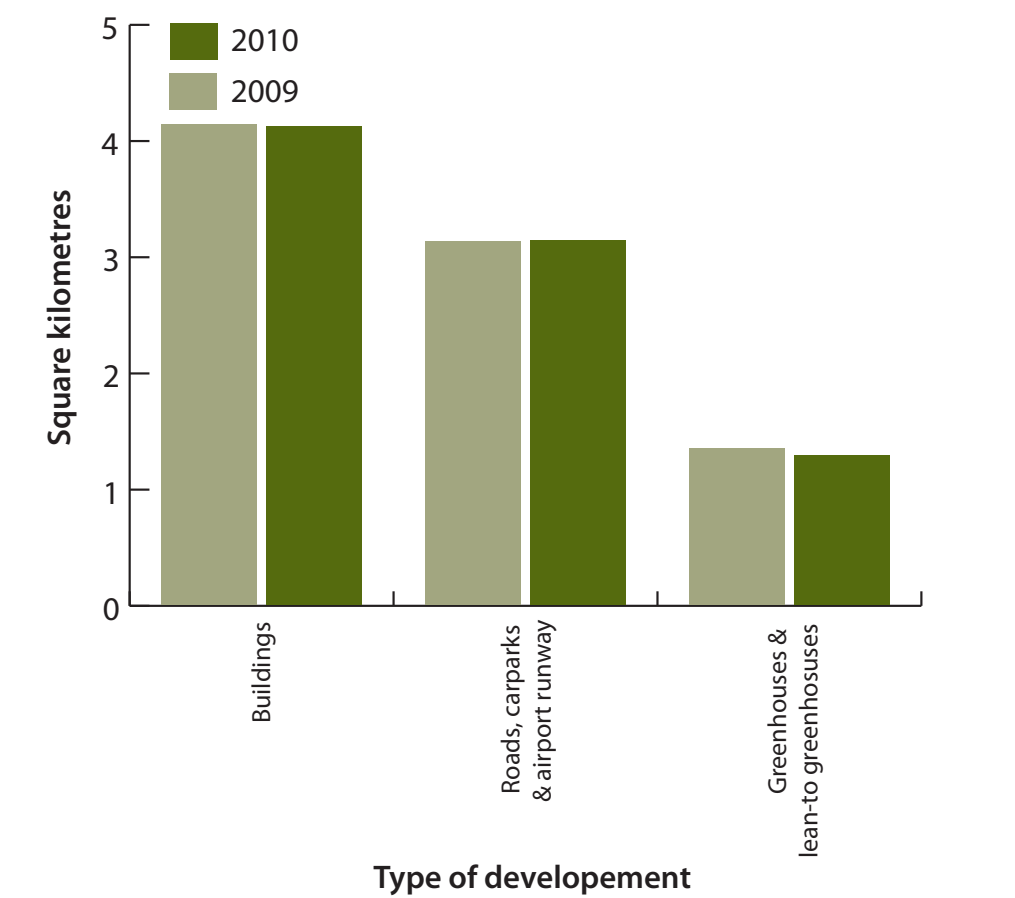
	Vergees	Acres	Square miles	Square kilometres
Castel	6,219	2,518	3.9	10.2
Forest	2,498	1,012	1.6	4.1
St Andrew	2,752	1,114	1.7	4.5
St Martin	4,468	1,809	2.8	7.3
St Peter Port	3,914	1,585	2.5	6.4
St Pierre du Bois	3,808	1,542	2.4	6.2
St Sampson	3,816	1,545	2.4	6.3
St Saviour	3,900	1,579	2.5	6.4
Torteval	1,891	766	1.2	3.1
Vale	5,446	2,205	3.4	8.9
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 and Research Unit

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

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

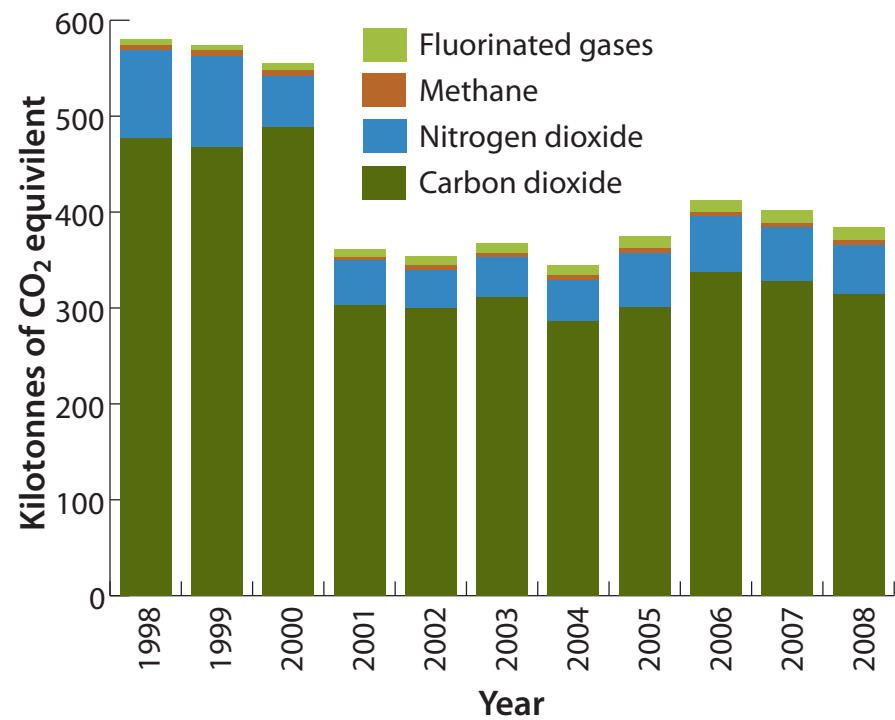
Figure 4.1: Developed land areas



Source: Digimap

13.4% of Guernsey’s total land area was ‘developed’ in 2010. Figure 4.1 shows the area of land used for different types of development.

Figure 4.2: Greenhouse gas emissions



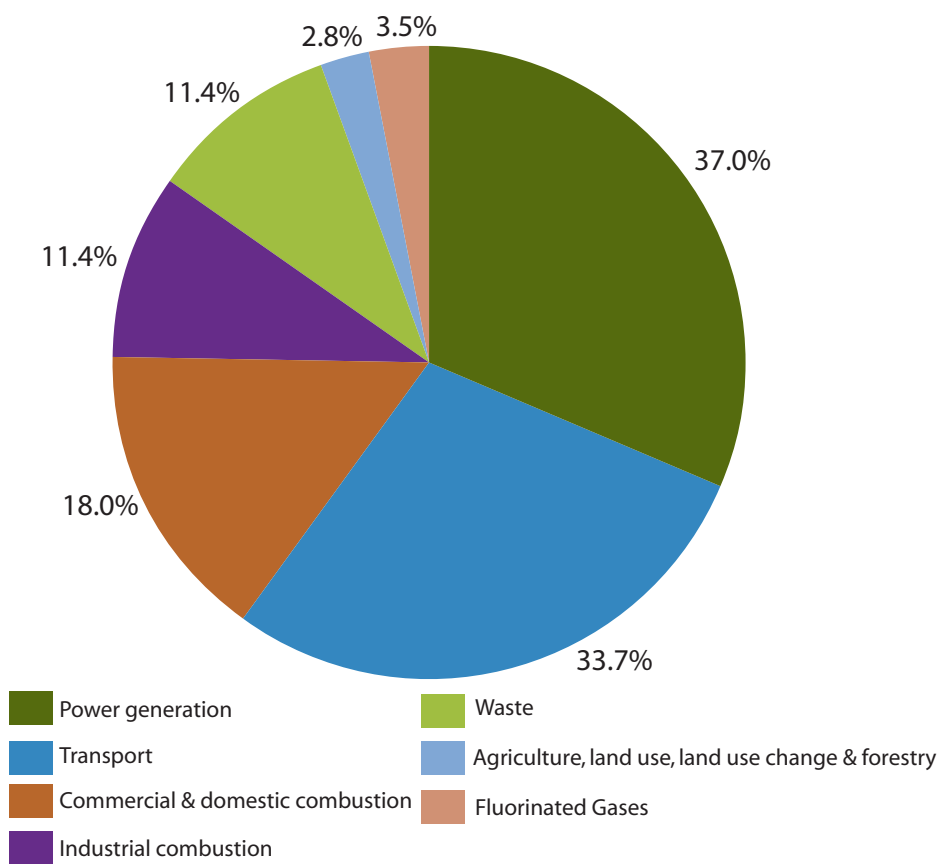
Source: AEA Technology

Guernsey’s greenhouse gas emissions (**Figure 4.2**) are calculated by AEA Technology, who also calculate the national greenhouse gas emissions for the UK. The methodology is reviewed each year and any changes are applied to all the figures to ensure a consistent time series is produced. For this reason figures differ from those published previously.

In 2008, Guernsey’s total green house gas emissions were equivalent to 384kt of CO<sub>2</sub>, 4.4% less than in 2007.

Carbon dioxide, released from the combustion of fossil fuels, accounted for 82% of Guernsey’s greenhouse gas emissions in 2008.

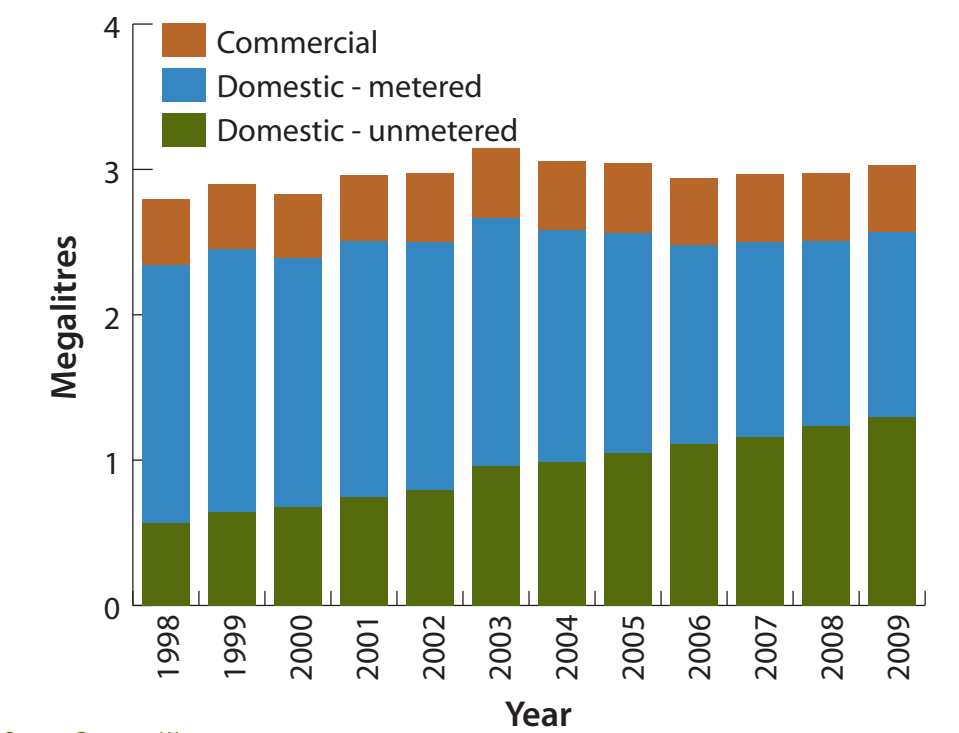
Figure 4.3: Greenhouse gas emissions by source (2008)



Source: AEA Technology

In 2008, 37% of Guernsey’s greenhouse gas emissions (equivalent to 142kt of carbon dioxide) resulted from power generation (**Figure 4.3**). Transport was the second largest contributor to green house gas emissions, contributing the equivalent of 129kt of carbon dioxide.

Figure 4.4: Water consumption



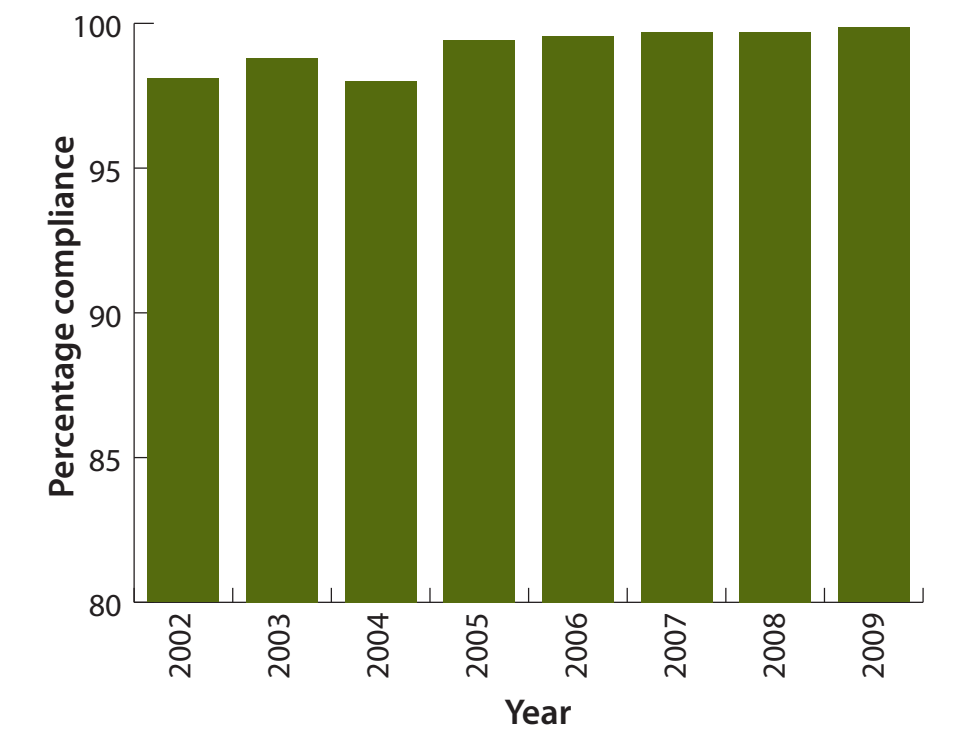
Source: Guernsey Water

Table 4.2: Water consumption per capita

	Domestic water consumption (MI per year)	Domestic water consumption per capita per day (l)	Total water consumption (MI per year)	Total water consumption per capita per day (l)
2006	2,480	111.3	2,944	132.2
2007	2,498	111.9	2,967	132.9
2008	2,501	110.7	2,970	131.5
2009	2,571	113.1	3,030	133.3

Source: Guernsey Water

Figure 4.5: Water quality compliance



Source: Guernsey Water

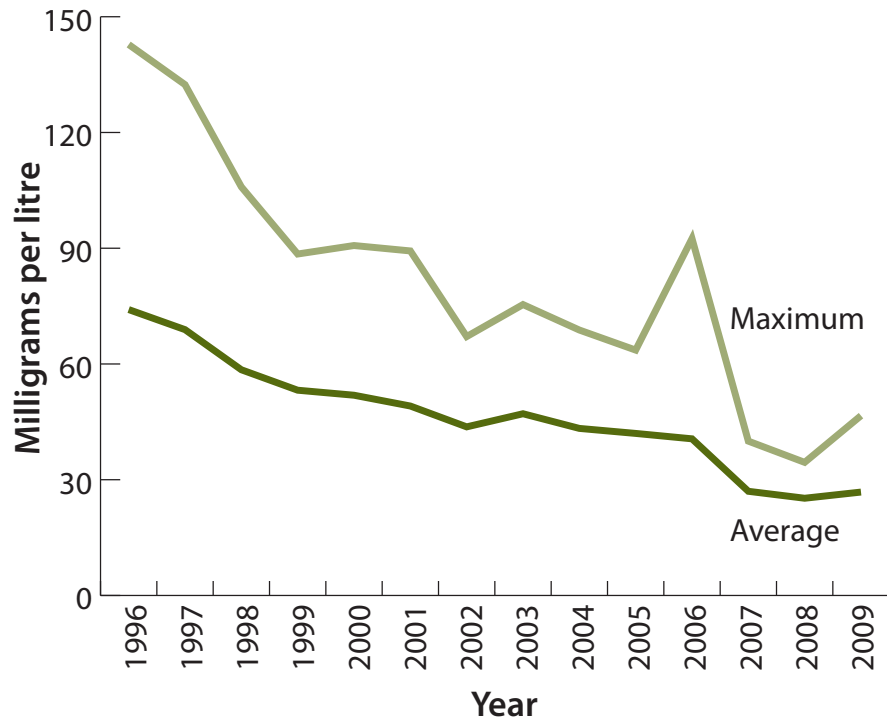
In 2009 a total of 3,030 megalitres of water were consumed in Guernsey (**Figure 4.4**). **Table 4.2** shows the average amount of water consumed per person per day.

Guernsey’s water supply is tested at numerous points during its storage, treatment and distribution to ensure that it is compliant with quality guidelines set by the Drinking Water Inspectorate in the UK.

In 2009, 99.9% of the Island’s water samples exceeded guideline standards, the highest level of water quality recorded (**Figure 4.5**).

## 4. Environment

Figure 4.6: Surface water nitrate concentration



Source: Guernsey Water

Table 4.3: Water pollution incidents

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of pollution incidents	103	94	76	63	46

Source: Guernsey Water

Nitrates are one of the principle pollutants removed during the water treatment process. Increases in surface water nitrate levels can be caused by the decomposition of organic matter in the soil and the application of inorganic fertilizers or manure to the land. The annual mean nitrate concentration has decreased by 50% over the ten year period ending in 2009 (Figure 4.6).

## 4. Environment

Table 4.4: Bathing water standards

Beach	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Vazon	M	G	M	M	G
Pembroke/L'Ancrese	M	F	M	F	F
L'Eree	G	G	G	G	G
Port Soif	G	G	G	G	G
Cobo	M	M	F	M	F
Fermain	G	G	G	M	G
Petit Bot	M	M	M	M	M
Havelet	G	G	G	G	G
Ladies Bay	M	M	M	M	M
Portelet	G	M	M	M	G
Saints	G	G	G	G	G
Bordeaux	M	M	M	M	M
Grandes Rocques	G	G	M	G	G

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

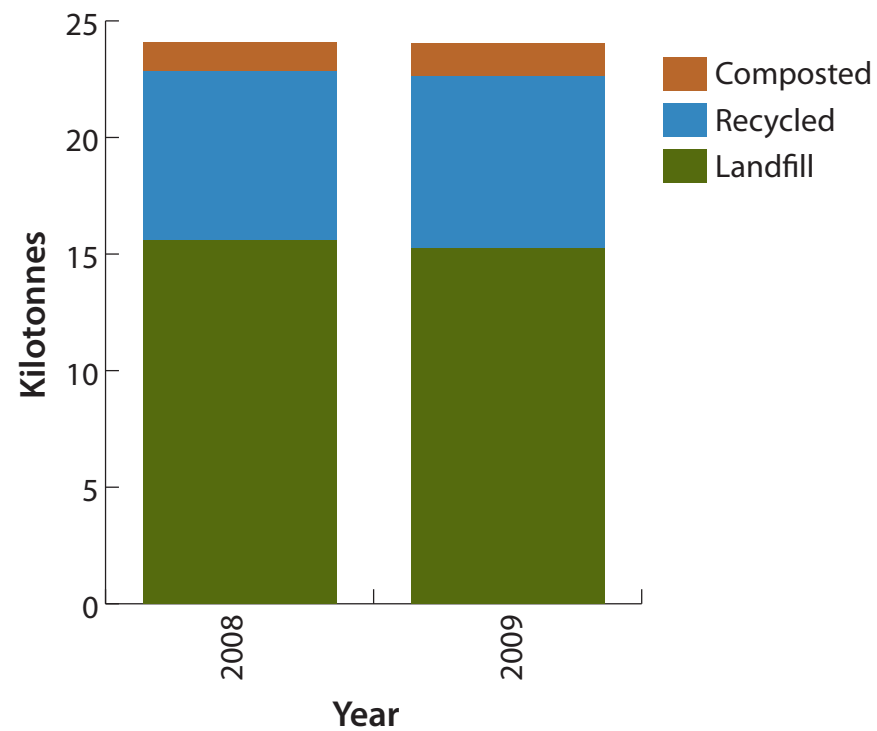
Source: Environment Department

Table 4.3 shows the number of pollution incidents recorded by Guernsey Water each year. The number of incidents recorded has reduced every year since 2005.

Bathing water testing is carried out on thirteen of the Island's beaches. In 2009, eleven beaches reached the EC mandatory standard, which requires that 95% of water samples pass the required testing (Table 4.4). Of these beaches, eight also achieved the more stringent EC guideline standard, the highest number since 2002.



Figure 4.7: Household waste production

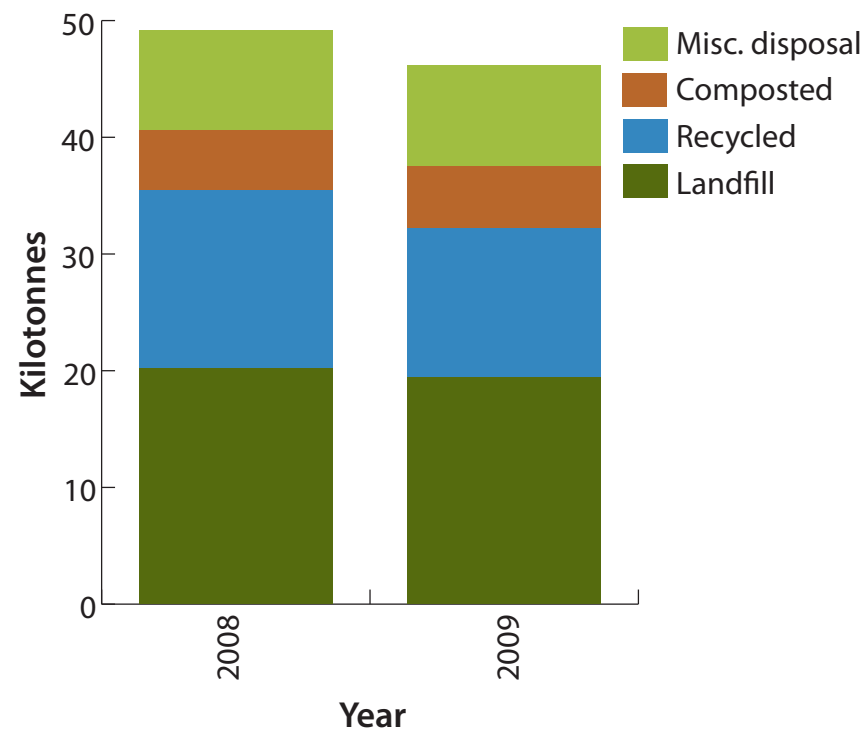


Source: Public Services Department

In 2009, 24kt of household waste were produced in Guernsey (**Figure 4.6**).

Putrescible waste sent to the landfill at Mont Cuet accounted for 63% (15kt) of all household waste. 31% of household waste was recycled in 2009 and 6% was composted via the green waste scheme.

Figure 4.8: Commercial and industrial waste production

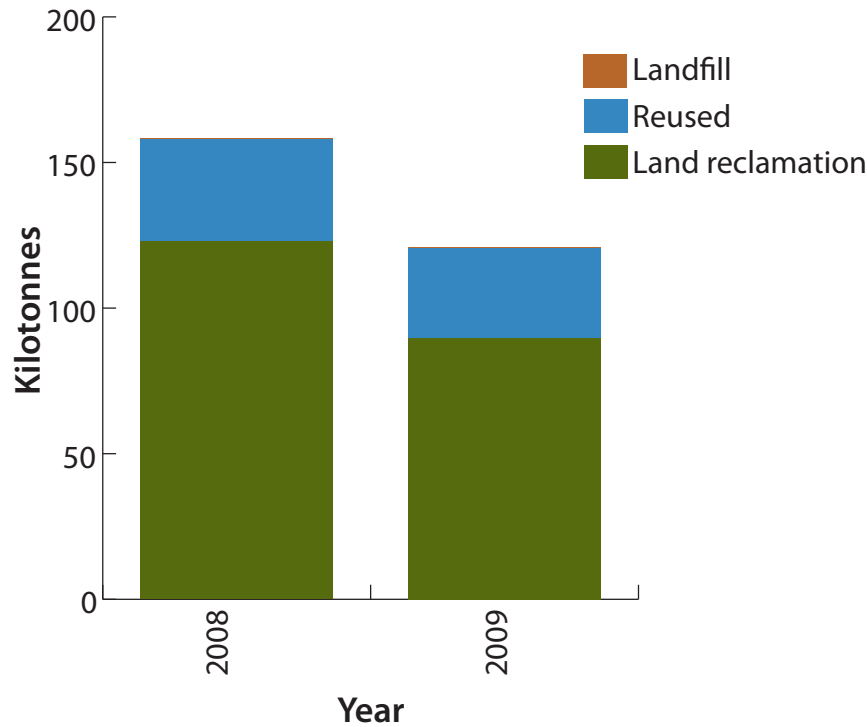


Source: Public Services Department

46kt of commercial and industrial waste were produced in Guernsey in 2009, nearly 3kt less than the previous year (**Figure 4.8**).

In 2009, 28% of commercial and industrial waste was recycled and 11% was composted via the green waste scheme. Miscellaneous disposal, which includes waste sent to the hospital and cattle incinerators and wood burnt by private operators, accounted for 19% of commercial and industrial waste. The remaining 42% (19kt) went to landfill.

**Figure 4.9: Construction and demolition waste production**

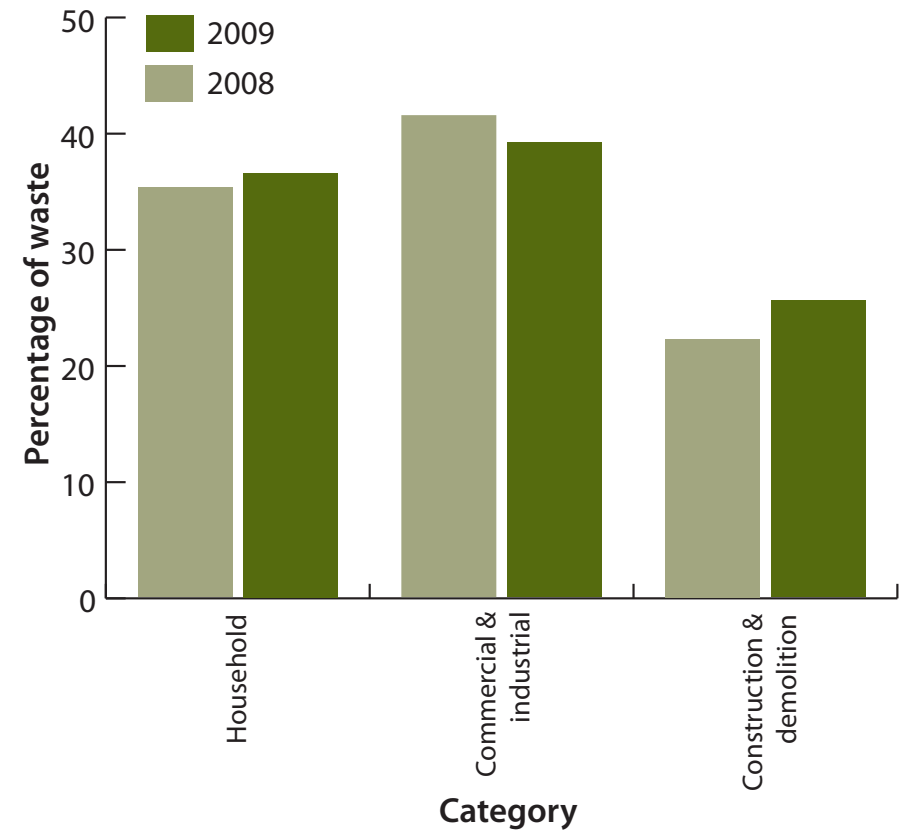


Source: Public Services Department

121kt of waste was produced by construction and demolition activities in 2009 (**Figure 4.9**). The majority of this material (74%) was inert waste sent to the Longue Hougue land reclamation site. 26% of the material was reused. Less than 1% of waste produced by construction and demolition activities was sent to landfill in 2009.

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

**Figure 4.10: Recycling rates**

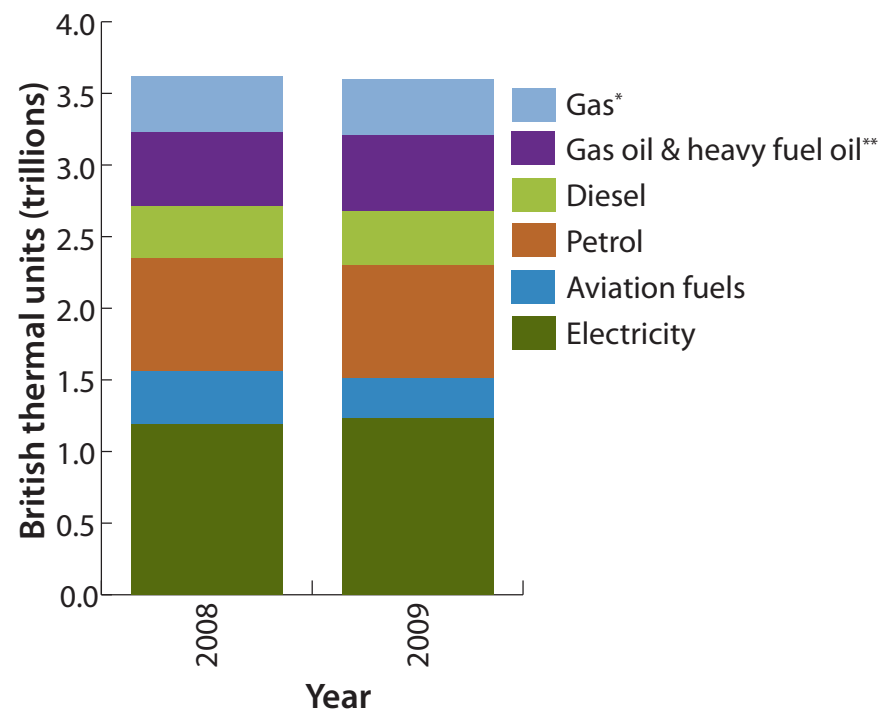


Source: Public Services Department

**Figure 4.10** shows the recycling rates for household, commercial and industrial and construction and demolition waste. The recycling rate is the percentage of total waste which is recycled (or reused in the case of construction and demolition). Waste composted is categorized as being recycled; waste used for land reclamation is not.

In 2009, the recycling rates for household, commercial and industrial and construction and demolition waste were 36.5%, 39.1% and 25.6% respectively.

Figure 4.11: Energy consumption



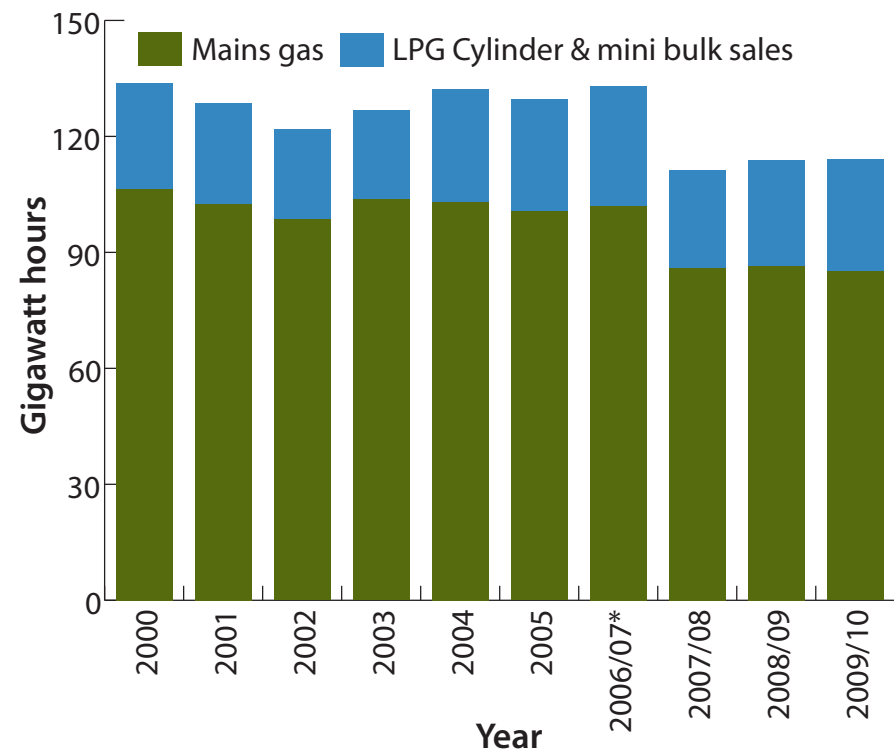
Source: Customs and Excise, Guernsey Electricity, Guernsey Gas

**Figure 4.11** represents the total amount of energy supplied to Guernsey consumers, in the form of electricity, gas and fuel oils. This data does not include energy consumed by the burning of other fuels such as wood and coal or home generation of electricity. This is a new series and the intention is to compile a time series of aggregate final demand (consumption) for energy.

In 2009, approximately 3.6TBtu of energy were consumed in Guernsey, 1% less than the previous year.

\*Gas figures presented are calculated from the Guernsey gas accounts and as such annual figures represent usage between 1st July and 31st June. All other figures are based on the calendar year.  
\*\*Gas oil and heavy fuel oil used by Guernsey Electricity in the generation of electricity on Island are not included in this category.

Figure 4.12: Gas consumption

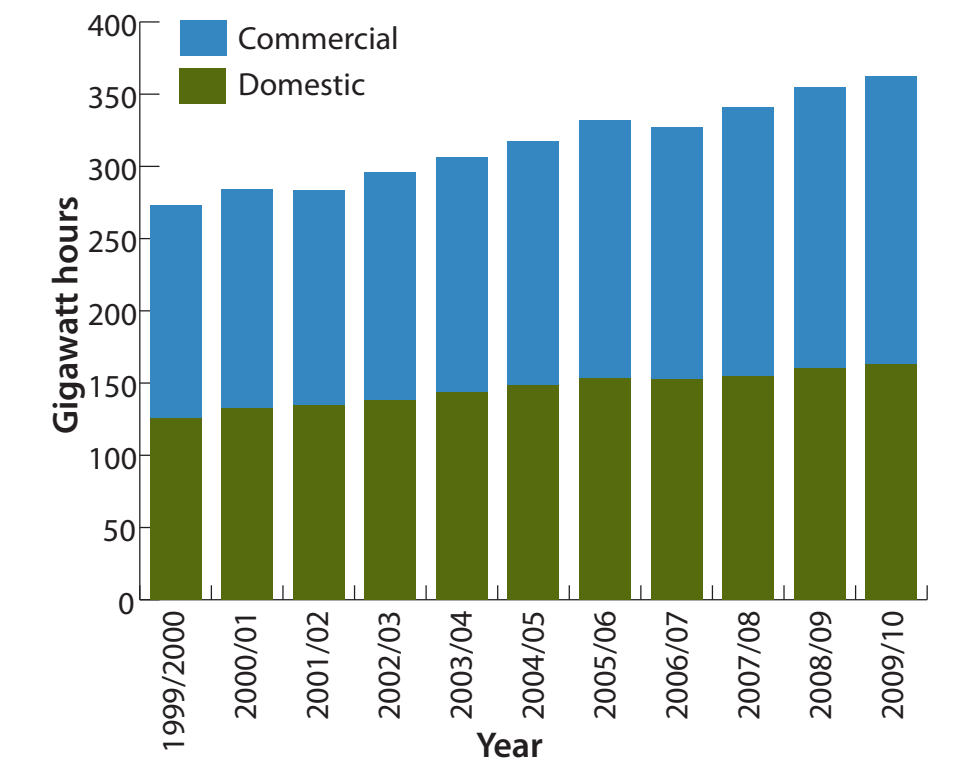


Source: Guernsey Gas

In 2009/10, 114GWh of gas were consumed in Guernsey, 0.4GWh more than the previous year but 20GWh less than in 2000 (**Figure 4.12**). 75% of the gas consumed was from the mains supply.

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

Figure 4.13: Electricity consumption



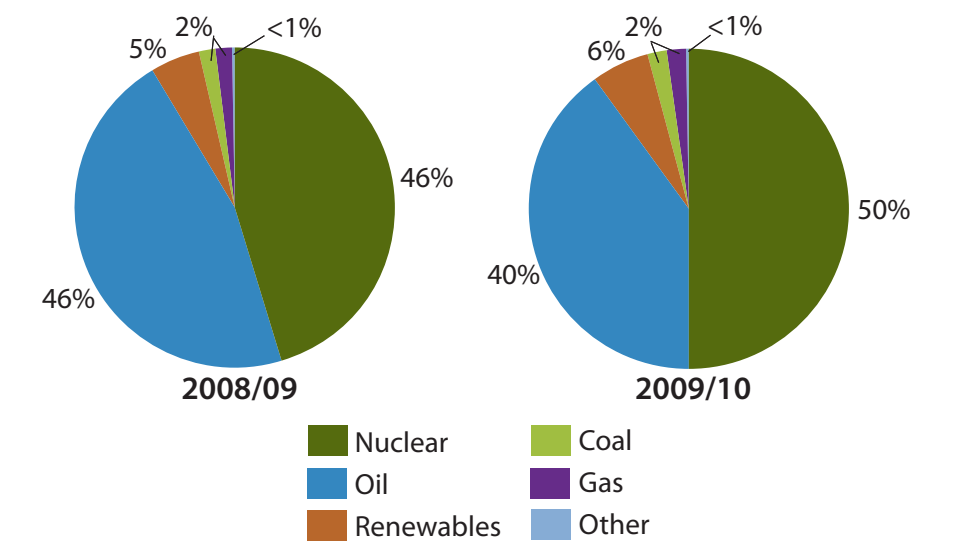
Source: Guernsey Electricity

Table 4.5: Electricity consumption per customer and per capita

	Consumption per customer (MWh per annum)		Consumption per capita (kWh per day)		
	Domestic	Commercial	Domestic	Commercial	Total
2006/07	6.2	42.7	6.8	7.8	14.7
2007/08	6.2	47.5	6.8	8.2	15.1
2008/09	6.4	51.1	7.1	8.6	15.8
2009/10	6.4	55.2	7.2	8.8	15.9

Source: Guernsey Electricity

Figure 4.14: The origin of Guernsey’s electricity



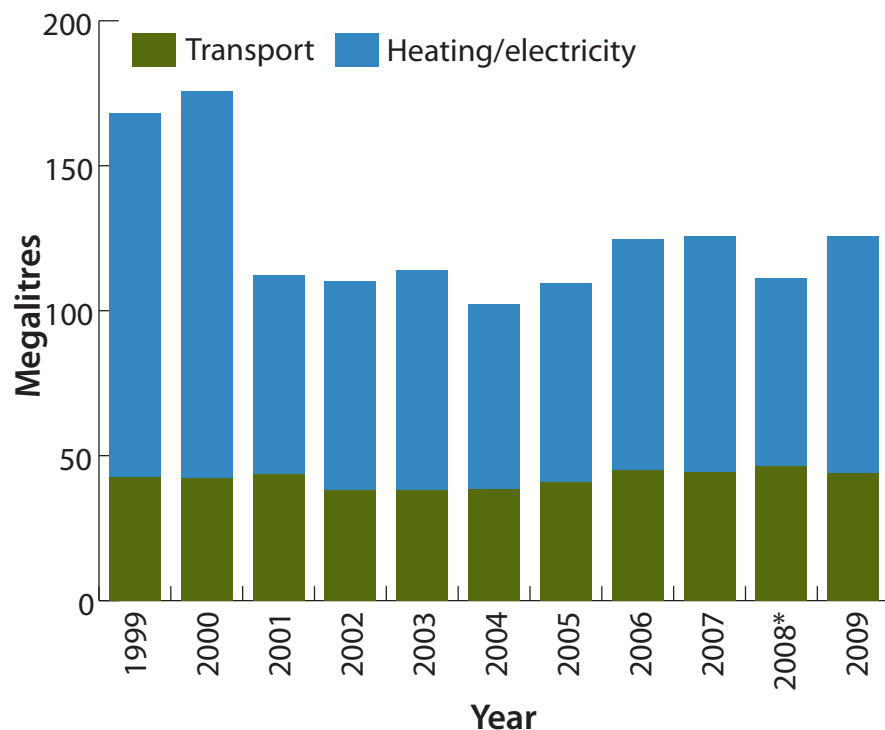
Source: Guernsey Electricity

Over the ten years ending March 2009 the total amount of electricity consumed in Guernsey increased by 29% to 362GWh (Figure 4.13). Commercial consumption increased at a slightly faster rate than domestic consumption and accounted for 55% of total consumption in 2009/10 compared to 54% in 1999/2000.

The total consumption per capita, which represents the average amount of electricity consumed each day per head of population, has increased each year since annual population figures became available in 2006 (Table 4.5). In 2009/10, an average of 16kWh of electricity were consumed per person per day, of which 7kWh were domestic consumption.

In the accounting year 2009/10 half of Guernsey’s electricity originated from nuclear power imported via the cable link with France (Figure 4.14). Oil generation, which includes electricity generated at the local power station accounted for 40% of the electricity consumed in 2009/10, compared to 46% in 2008/09.

Figure 4.15: Oil imports



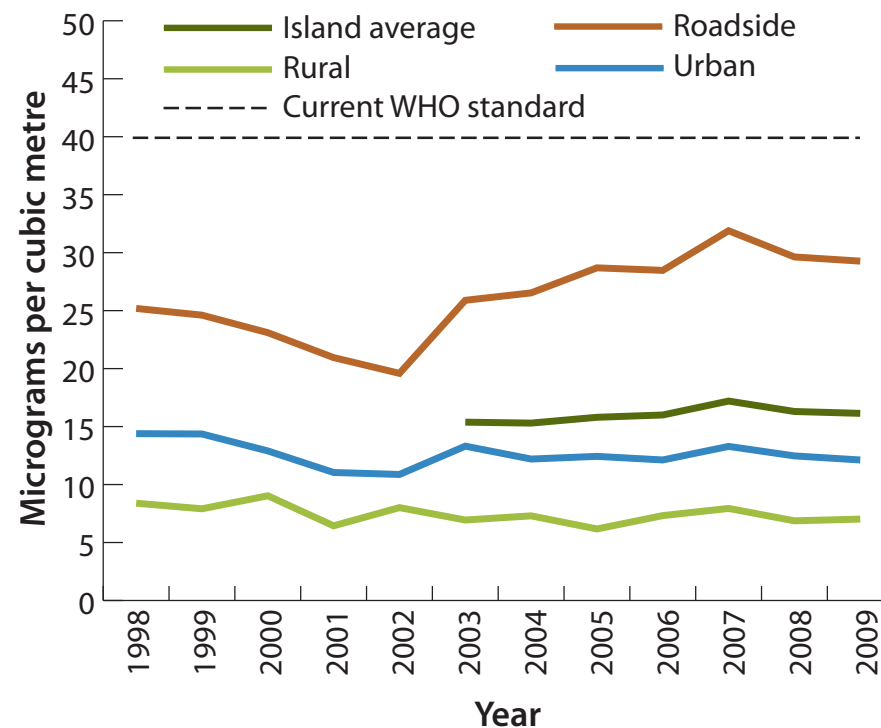
Source: Customs and Excise

Oil imports declined considerably in 2001 following the completion of the connection to the French electricity grid, after which a significant proportion of Guernsey's electricity was imported from France rather than being generated by the local oil fired power station (**Figure 4.15**).

The volume of oil imported for transport use decreased by 5.4% in 2009 to 43Ml, representing 35% of the total volume of fuel oils imported. There was an increase of 17Ml in the volume of fuel oils imported primarily for use in electricity generation and domestic heating in 2009. The total volume of oil imported in 2009 was 126Ml.

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

Figure 4.16: Nitrogen dioxide levels

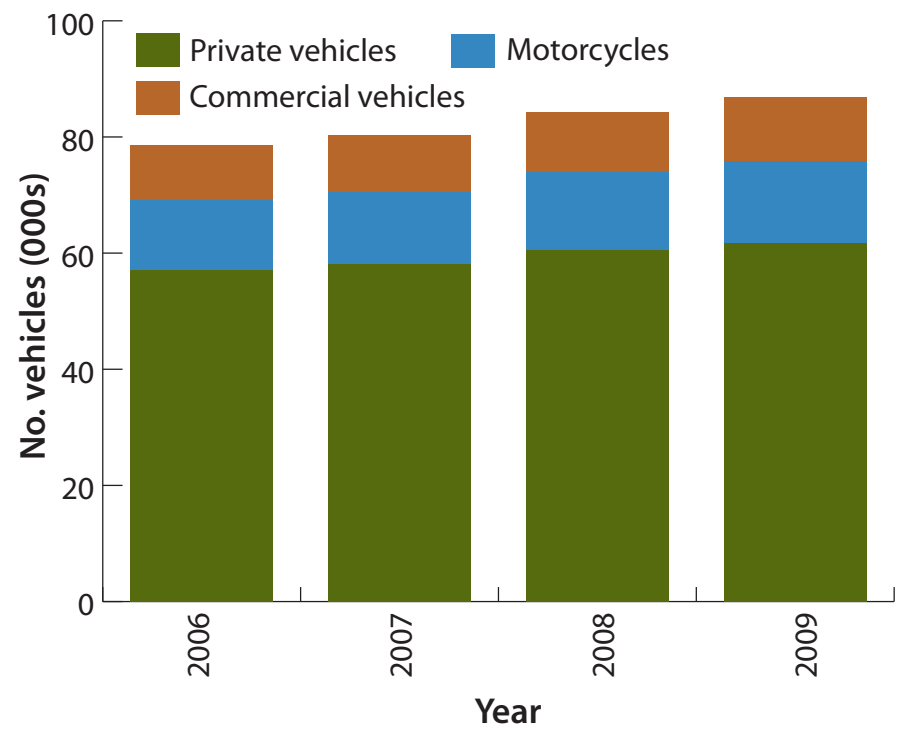


Source: Health and Social Services, Environmental Health

Nitrogen dioxide is a gas generated from the combustion of fossil fuels (principally by motor vehicles). Nitrogen oxides (including nitrogen dioxide) contribute to acid rain, depletion of the ozone layer and can have detrimental effects on health. They are also greenhouse gases. **Figure 4.16** shows the annual average concentration of nitrogen dioxide recorded in Guernsey each year.

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

Figure 4.17: Registered vehicles

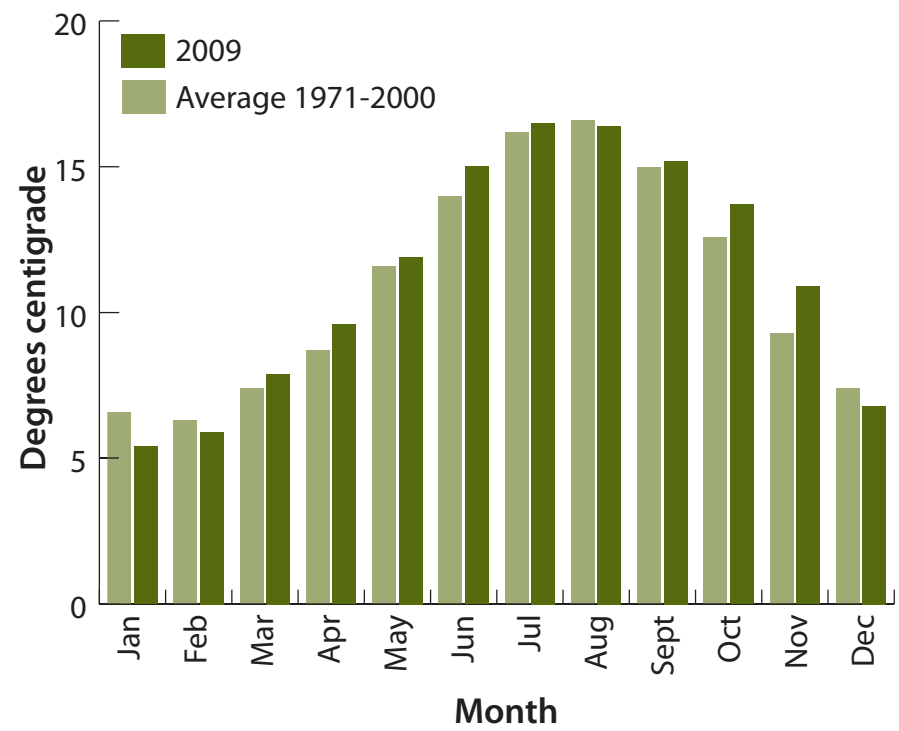


Source: Environment Department

There were 86,846 vehicles registered in Guernsey in 2009, 2,536 more than the previous year (Figure 4.17). It should be noted that the number registered may include vehicles which are no longer in use and as such does not represent the actual number of vehicles currently on the roads.

Private motor vehicles accounted for 71% of registered vehicles in 2009, with 1,176 more vehicles registered in 2009 than in 2008. There were 14,030 commercial vehicles registered in 2009 and 11,069 motorcycles.

Figure 4.18: Air temperature

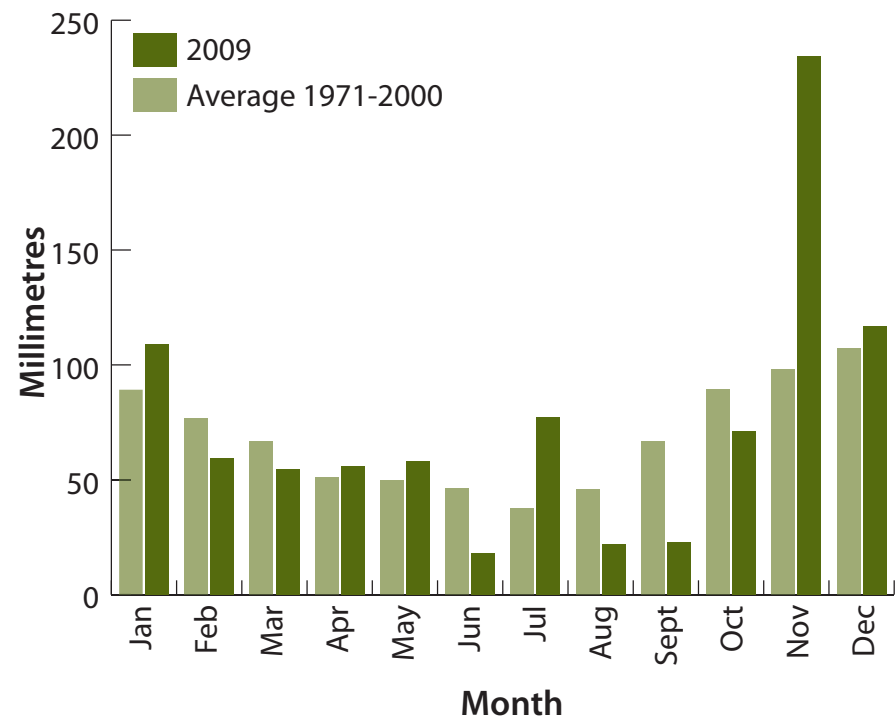


Source: States Meteorological Office

July was the warmest month of 2009 with an average air temperature of 16.5°C, slightly above the 30 year average (Figure 4.18). January and February were the coldest months, with average air temperatures of 5.4°C and 5.9°C respectively.

The temperatures reflect Guernsey’s maritime climate.

Figure 4.19: Rainfall

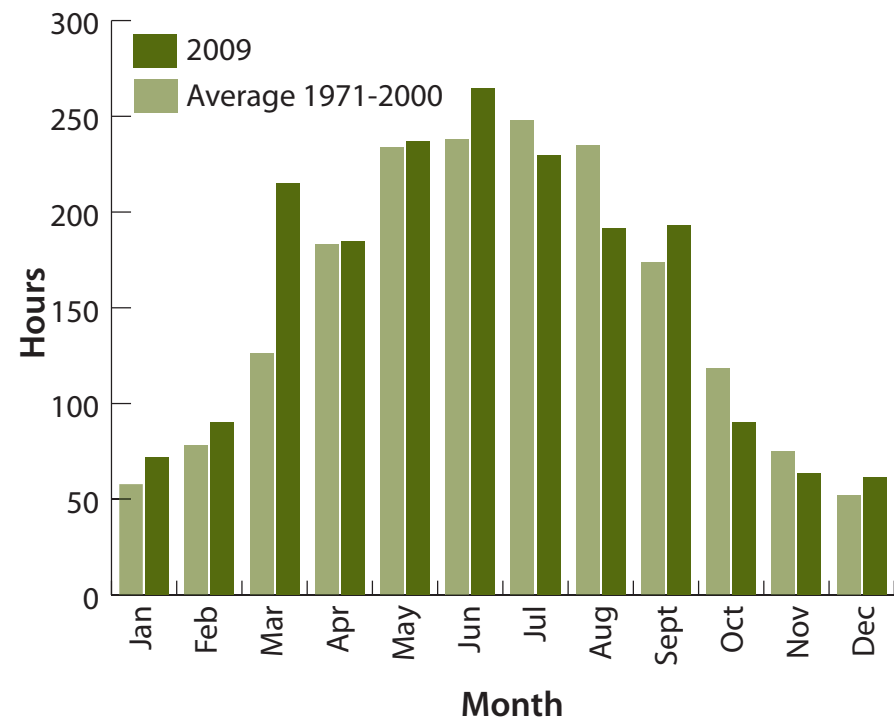


Source: States Meteorological Office

November was the wettest month of 2009, with a total rainfall of 234mm, more than twice the 30 year average rainfall for November (**Figure 4.19**). June, August and September were the driest months of 2009, each experiencing less than half the 30 year average rainfall.

The total rainfall in 2009 was 900mm, 17mm less than the previous year.

Figure 4.20: Sunshine

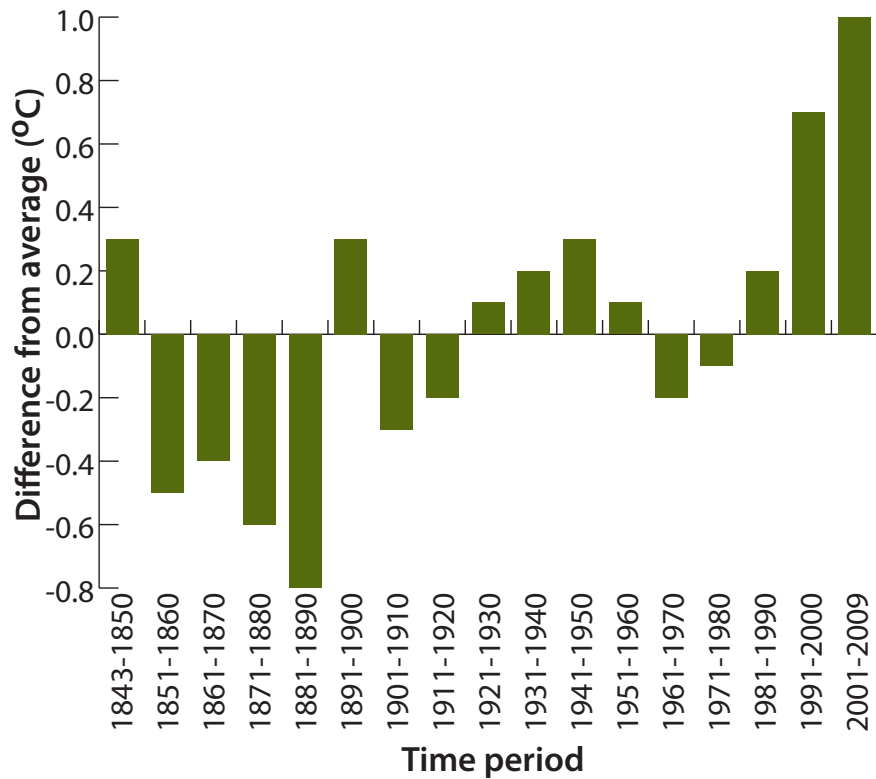


Source: States Meteorological Office

June was the sunniest month of 2009, experiencing 265 hours of sunshine, 17 hours more than the 30 year average (**Figure 4.20**). In March 2009 there were 70% more sunshine hours than the 30 year average.

There was a total of 1,892 hours of sunshine in 2009.

Figure 4.21: Air temperature compared to 1843-2009 average

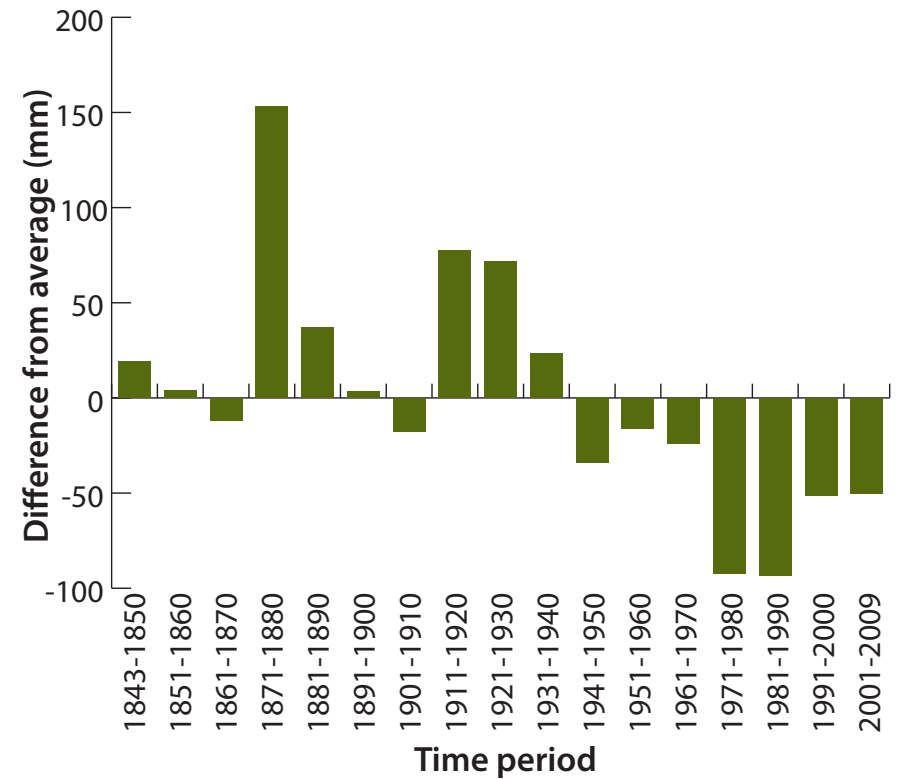


Source: States Meteorological Office

The average temperature for the 167 year period from 1843 to 2009 was 10.8°C. The average recorded temperature for each ten year period is compared to the long term average in **Figure 4.21**.

Over the nine year period from 2001 to 2009 the average recorded temperature was 1°C higher than the long term average. However, when considering such long time series of data it should be noted that the relocation of weather stations and “urban heat islands” created by land development, may impact on the recorded trends.

Figure 4.22: Rainfall compared to 1843-2009 average



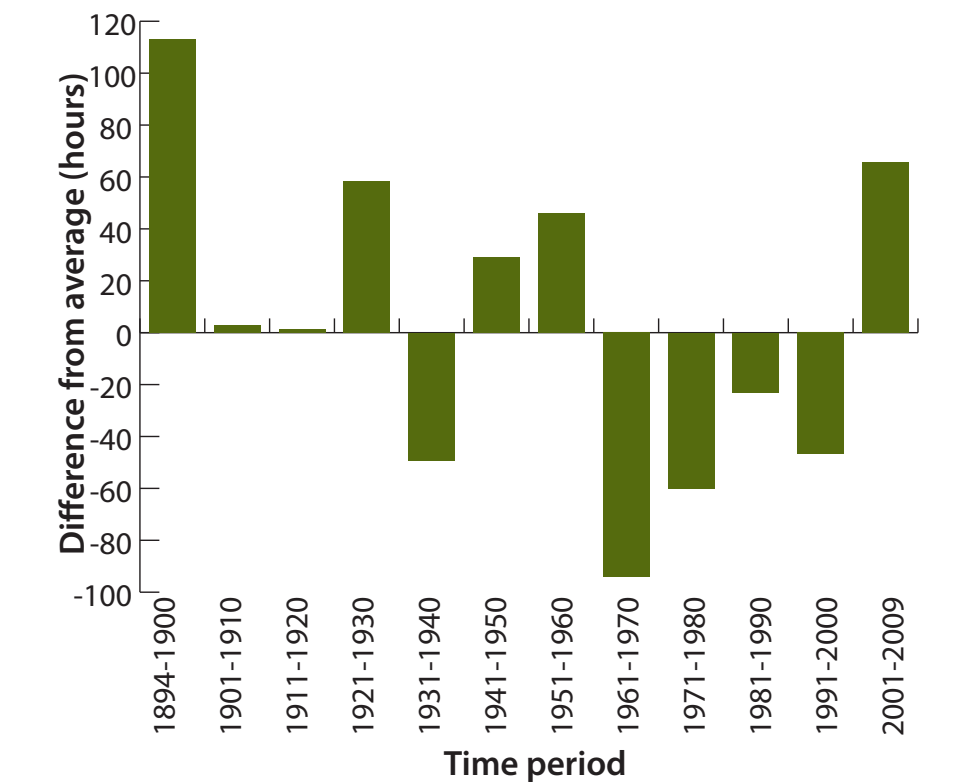
Source: States Meteorological Office

The average rainfall over the 167 year period from 1843 to 2009 was 903mm. The average recorded rainfall for each ten year period is compared to the long term average in **Figure 4.22**.

In the nine year period from 2001-2009, the average annual rainfall was 50mm less than the long term average.



Figure 4.23: Sunshine compared to 1894-2009 average

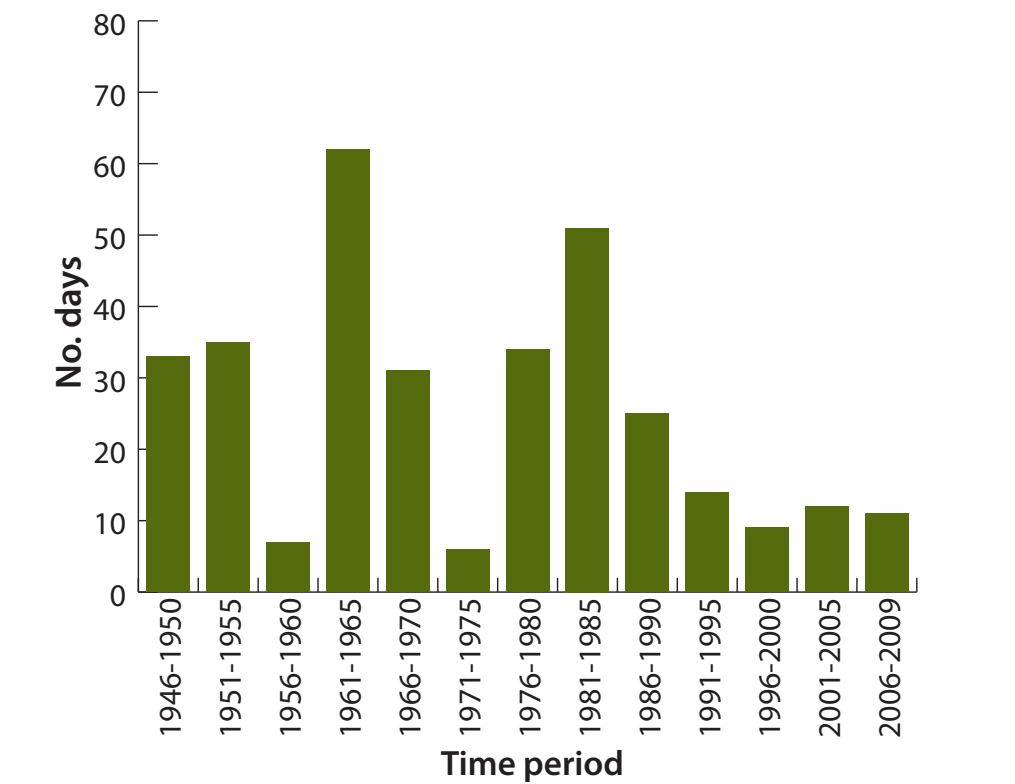


Source: States Meteorological Office

Between 1894 and 2009 there were, on average, 1,879 hours of sunshine per year. The average number of sunshine hours for each ten year period compared to the long term average is shown in **Figure 4.23**.

In the nine year period from 2001 to 2009 there were on average 66 more hours of sunshine per year than the long term annual average.

Figure 4.24: Frost days



Source: States Meteorological Office

A frost day is any day on which the temperature drops below 0°C. **Figure 4.24** shows the total number of frost day recorded in each five year period.

The largest number of frost days recorded in a five year period occurred between 1961 and 1965, when 62 frost days were experienced. In the four year period from 2006 to 2009 there were 11 frost days.

## 4. Environment

### Area of Guernsey and Land Use

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### Greenhouse Gases and Carbon Footprints

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

#### Policy Council

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

Tel: 01481 717240  
Fax: 01481 713787

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

### Water Quality and Consumption

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

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

### Waste and Recycling

For further information on waste and recycling please contact:

#### Public Services Department

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

Tel: 01481 717000  
Fax: 01481 725887

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

### Energy

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

#### Guernsey Electricity

FREEPOST  
Guernsey  
GY1 5SS

Tel: 01481 200700  
Fax: 01481 246942

## 4. Environment

### Guernsey electricity (continued)

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

#### Guernsey Gas

The Energy Centre  
Admiral Park  
Guernsey  
GY1 2BB

Tel: 01481 724811  
Fax: 01481 749094

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

#### Customs and Excise

Home Department  
White Rock  
St Peter Port  
GY1 2LL

Tel: 01481 741450  
Fax: 01481 712248

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

### Local 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 717200  
Fax: 01481 717099

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

### Air Quality

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

#### Environmental Health and Pollution Regulation

Longue Rue  
St Martin's  
Guernsey  
GY4 6LD

Tel: 01481 711161  
Fax: 01481 238031

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

### Weather and Climate

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

#### The Senior Meteorological Officer

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

Tel: 0906 713 0111  
Fax: 01481 238728

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

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

## Policy and Research Unit publications

The Policy and Research Unit is responsible for the publication of the reports and bulletins listed below:

	Publication title	Summary of contents
Annual publications	<b>States Strategic Plan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proposed new service developments</li> <li>Summary of strategic policy plans</li> <li>Summary of resource policy plans</li> <li>Departmental and committee business plan summaries</li> </ul>
	<b>Sustainable Guernsey Report</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>KPIs designed to monitor the objectives of the strategic policy plans outlined in the States Strategic Plan</li> </ul>
	<b>Guernsey Facts &amp; Figures Booklet</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Core statistics relating to Guernsey's economy, society and environment</li> </ul>
	<b>Annual Economic Overview</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Economic statistics and analysis</li> <li>National accounts data and economic forecasts</li> </ul>
	<b>Population Bulletin</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Population statistics and analysis based on data provided by the Social Security Department</li> </ul>
	<b>Greenhouse Gas Bulletin</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Greenhouse gas inventory provided by AEA technology</li> </ul>
Quarterly publications	<b>Inflation Bulletin</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RPIX and RPI statistics</li> </ul>
	<b>Inflation Outlook Bulletin</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Forecast RPIX and RPI for the year ahead</li> </ul>
	<b>Labour Market Bulletin</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Employment and unemployment statistics provided by the Social Security Department</li> </ul>
	<b>Residential Property Prices Bulletin</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local and open market property price statistics based on data provided by the Greffe</li> </ul>

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If you require any further information or if you would like to receive future editions of the above publications by email on the day of release please contact the Policy and Research Unit.

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 Telephone: 01481 717168