



POLICY COUNCIL
THE STATES OF GUERNSEY

Guernsey Facts and Figures

2012



The 2012 Guernsey Facts and Figures booklet is the tenth 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 was designed by Scott Jackson, based on a photograph taken at Cobo Bay.

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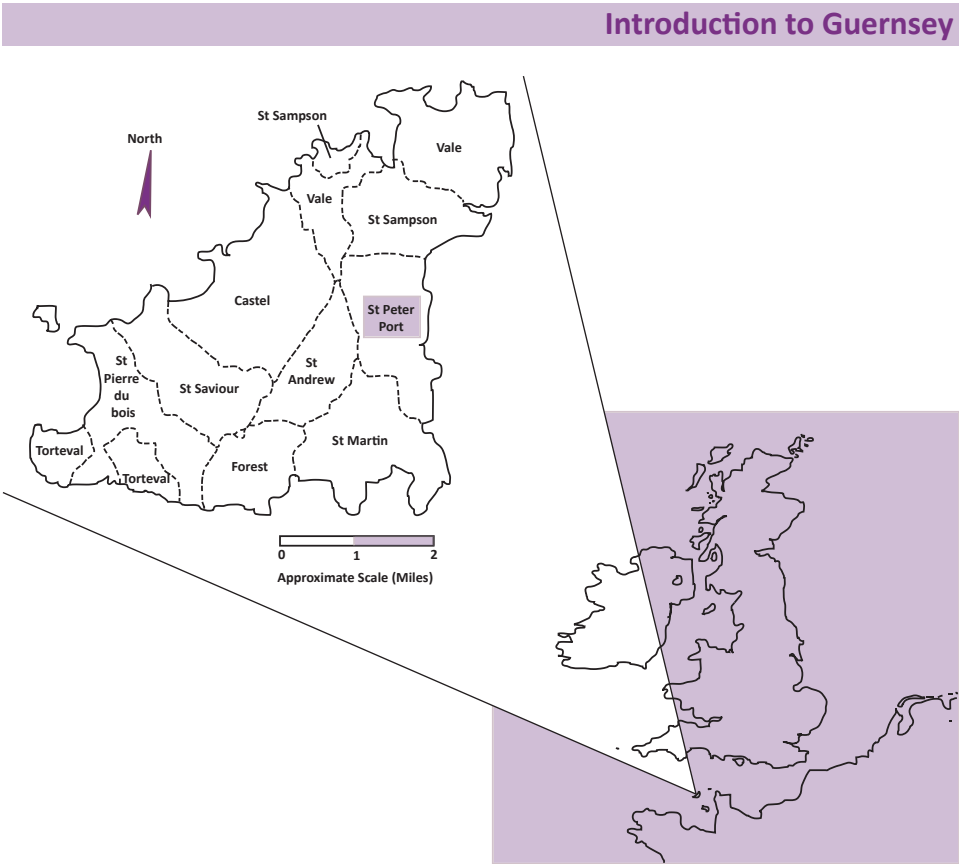
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Contents

1. Introduction		
2. Fiscal and Economic	National Accounts	8
	Public Finances	14
	Inflation	18
	Median earnings	24
	Workforce	26
	Finance Sector	35
	Passenger and Freight Movements	36
3. Social	Population	46
	Health	52
	Housing	56
	Education	64
	Crime	72
	Fire and Rescue	76
	Overseas Aid	77
4. Environment	Land Use	80
	Weather and Climate	85
	Greenhouse Gas Emissions	92
	Energy	94
	Waste	99
	Water	102
	Air Quality	106
Transport	107	



The Island of Guernsey is located in the Bay of St. Malo, 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.

1. Introduction

Introduction to Guernsey

The key offices held under the Crown are shown below:

Crown offices
Lieutenant Governor Official representative of the Queen
Bailiff (and Deputy Bailiff) Preside over States of Deliberation and Royal Court
HM Procureur (Attorney-General) and HM Comptroller (Solicitor-General) 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 elected by universal franchise. There are no political parties in Guernsey.

The work of the States of Guernsey is co-ordinated by the Policy Council which is constituted of the Chief Minister (chosen by the States from among the elected deputies) and the Minister of each of the ten Government Departments (one of which is elected to the role of Deputy Chief Minister).

There are also four Parliamentary Committees, which deal with non-executive functions such as scrutiny, review of draft legislation and the functioning of the States Assembly.

1. Introduction

Introduction to Guernsey

The States are able to convene Government and Special Committees to fulfil a specific function or review a particular area of legislation.

States of Deliberation



A brief description of the role of each Department and Parliamentary Committee is given over leaf. For more detailed information, please see the States of Guernsey website: www.gov.gg

1. Introduction

Introduction to Guernsey

Corporate departments	Policy Council Development and co-ordination of strategic policy, constitutional and external affairs and human resources
	Treasury & Resources Control and regulation of States resources and financial affairs
Service departments	Commerce & Employment Promotion of the interests of all sectors of the economy
	Culture & Leisure Arts, heritage, sports and other cultural activities
	Education Island schools, further education and life-long learning
	Environment Planning & development control, traffic and environmental policy and management
	Health & Social Services Hospital, community, social and public health services
	Home Police, fire, customs & excise, prison, gambling control and emergency planning
	Housing Control of occupation of dwellings, Rights to Work and social housing
	Public Services Airports, harbours, water, roads, drainage, landfill, sewerage and maintenance
Parliamentary committees	Social Security Collection of contributions & control and distribution of benefits (e.g. pensions)
	Legislation Select Review and revise Projets de Loi and Ordinances presented by the Law Officers
	Public Accounts Ensure a proper scrutiny of the financial affairs of the States
	Scrutiny Scrutinise and challenge the effectiveness of States policies and service delivery
	States Assembly and Constitution Review procedures in connection with the Island's Constitution and Government

1. Introduction

Table 1.1: Key data

Key economic indicators	
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (2011 estimate)	£1.9bn
Retail Prices Index* (RPIX) (June 2012)	3.1%
Retail Prices Index* (RPI) (June 2012)	3.2%
Total number in employment (March 2012)	32,109
Registered unemployment rate (March 2012)	1.3%
Key social indicators	
Population (March 2011)	62,915
Local market property price - mix adjusted average (March 2012)	£439,837
Reported criminal offences (2011)	2,094
Overseas aid as a percentage of GDP (2011)	0.14%
Key environmental indicators	
Greenhouse gas emissions (2010)	379.1 Kt CO ₂
Energy supplied to consumers (2011)	1,247 GWh
Gas consumption (2011)	99 GWh
Electricity consumption (2011/12)	358 GWh
Oil imports (2011)	102 ML
Domestic recycling rate (2011)	46%
Total water consumption (2011)	4713 ML

*Annual percentage change in price index

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

2. Fiscal and Economic

Table 2.1: GDP

	Nominal GDP (£M)	Reflated GDP (2011 prices - £M)	Annual % change (real)	Nominal GNP (£M)	Reflated GNP (2011 prices - £M)	Annual % change (real)
2002	1,317	1,773	1.5	1,395	1,878	0.9
2003	1,338	1,734	-2.2	1,424	1,845	-1.7
2004	1,453	1,795	3.5	1,497	1,849	0.2
2005	1,465	1,751	-2.4	1,502	1,795	-2.9
2006	1,584	1,814	3.6	1,621	1,855	3.3
2007	1,774	1,936	6.7	1,830	1,996	7.6
2008	1,841	1,986	2.6	1,888	2,037	2.0
2009E	1,827	1,928	-2.9	1,874	1,977	-2.9
2010E	1,818	1,875	-2.7	1,861	1,920	-2.9
2011E	1,895	1,895	1.0	1,940	1,940	1.1

E = Estimate

Source: Policy and Research Unit

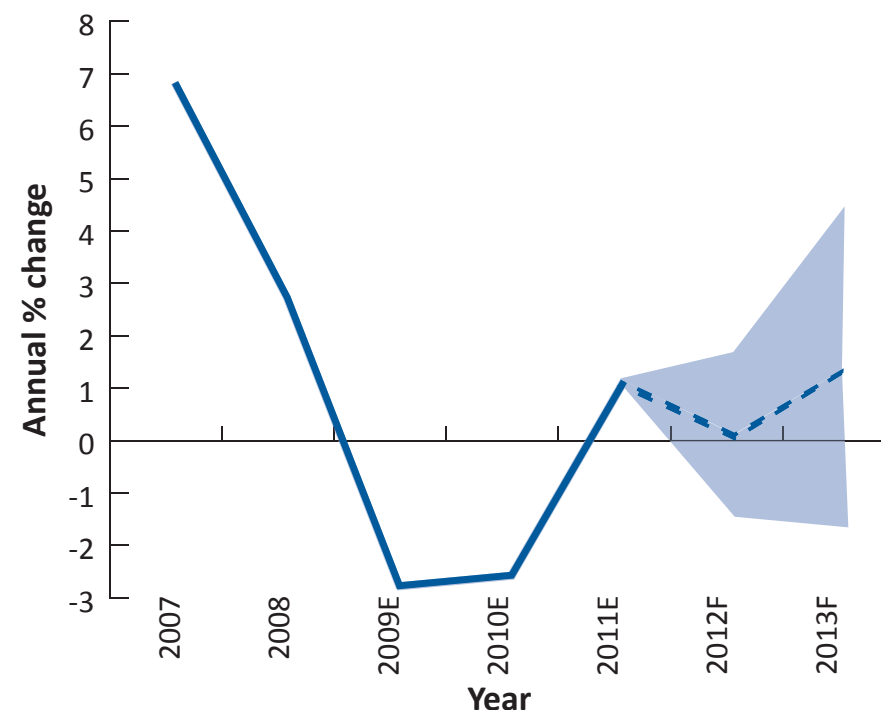
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (**Table 2.1**) is the sum of the Island's income (wages, plus profits and other local income from capital) and is used as the principal measure of economic output in Guernsey.

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 2011.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.1: GDP forecasts



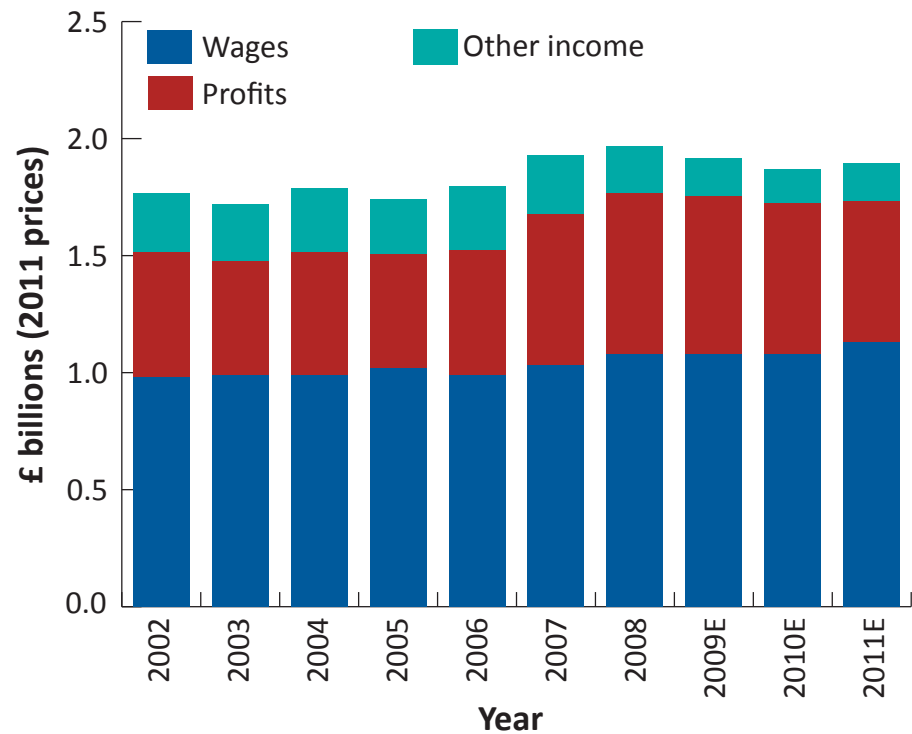
E = Estimate; F = Forecast

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 real change in GDP for 2012 and 2013. The shaded area represents the 95% confidence bands. At the time of publication GDP was forecast to show no growth in 2012 and moderate growth in 2013.

Figure 2.2: Components of GDP (2011 prices)



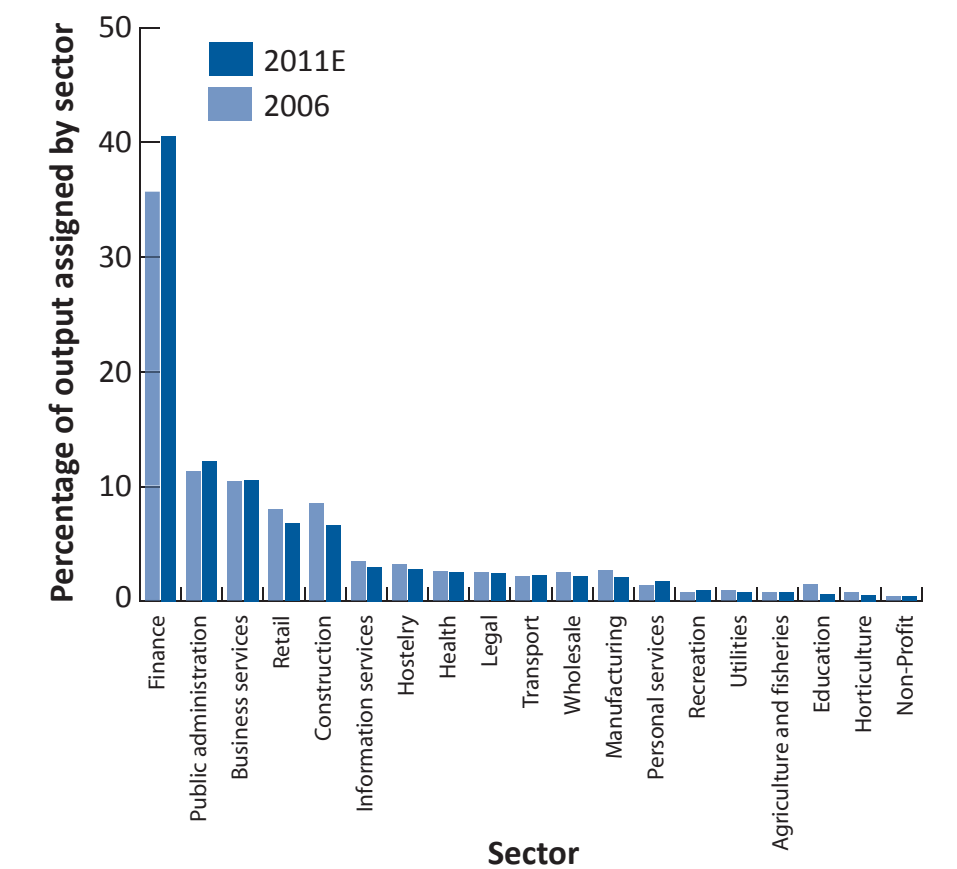
E = Estimate
Source: Policy and Research Unit

Table 2.2: Components of GDP (2011 prices)

	Wages (less pensions) (£M)	Profits (£M)	Other income (£M)	Total GDP (£M)
2007	1,025	653	258	1,936
2008	1,082	691	213	1,986
2009E	1,077	680	171	1,928
2010E	1,084	645	146	1,875
2011E	1,131	608	155	1,895

Source: Policy and Research Unit

Figure 2.3: Output by sector

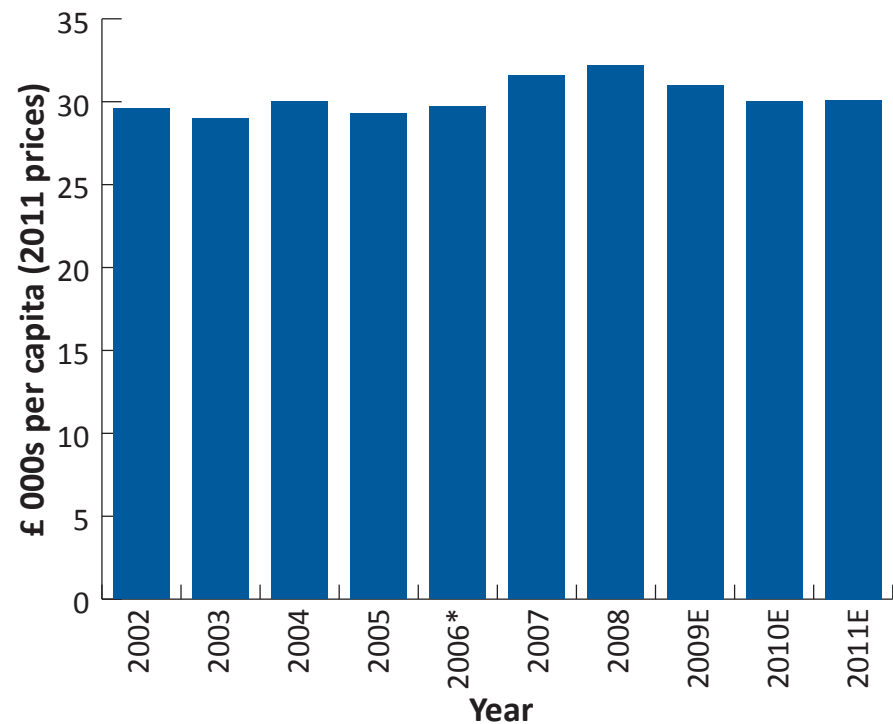


Source: Policy and Research Unit

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

Figure 2.3 shows the proportion of output contributed by each sector. Output is the sum of wages, company profits and self-employed profits. In 2011 the finance sector had the largest output, contributing 41% of the estimated total out put assigned by sector.

Figure 2.4: GDP per capita (2011 prices)

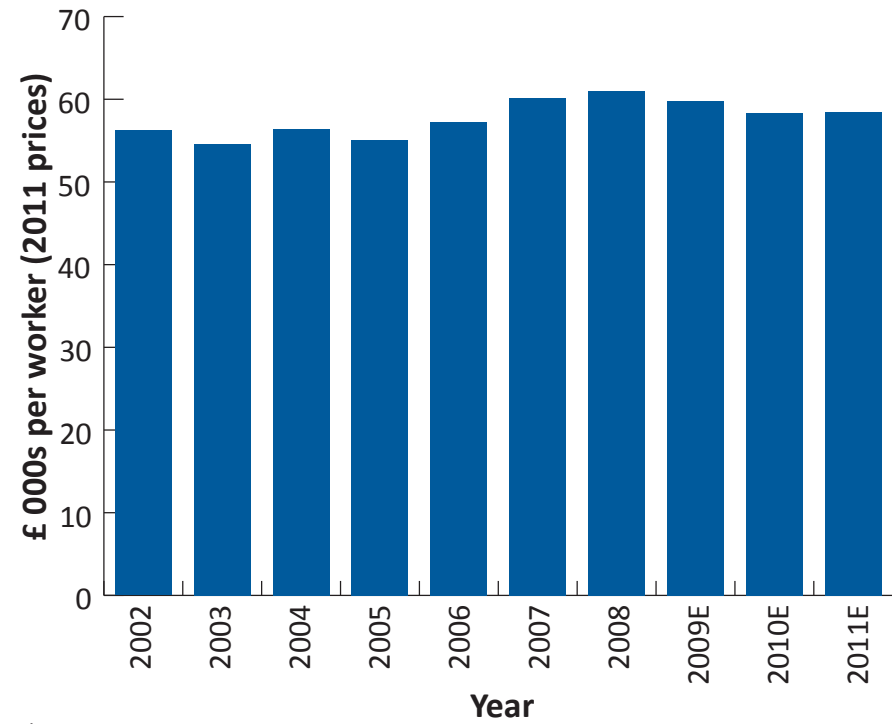


E = Estimate
*From 2006, calculations are based on annual population estimates provided by the Social Security Department. Prior to 2006 figures are based on census population figures and estimates for the years between each census.
Source: Policy and Research Unit

Division of GDP by the total population gives GDP per capita (**Figure 2.4**), 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.

2011 estimated GDP per capita was £30,112, 0.2% higher than in 2010 in real terms.

Figure 2.5: GDP per worker (2011 prices)



E = Estimate
Source: Policy and Research Unit

Division of GDP by the total workforce gives GDP per worker (**Figure 2.5**), which can be used to measure the economic output and productivity of the workforce. Care should be taken, since there can be methodological differences between data sets from different countries.

In 2011 estimated GDP per worker in Guernsey was £58,484, 0.3% higher than in 2010 in real terms.

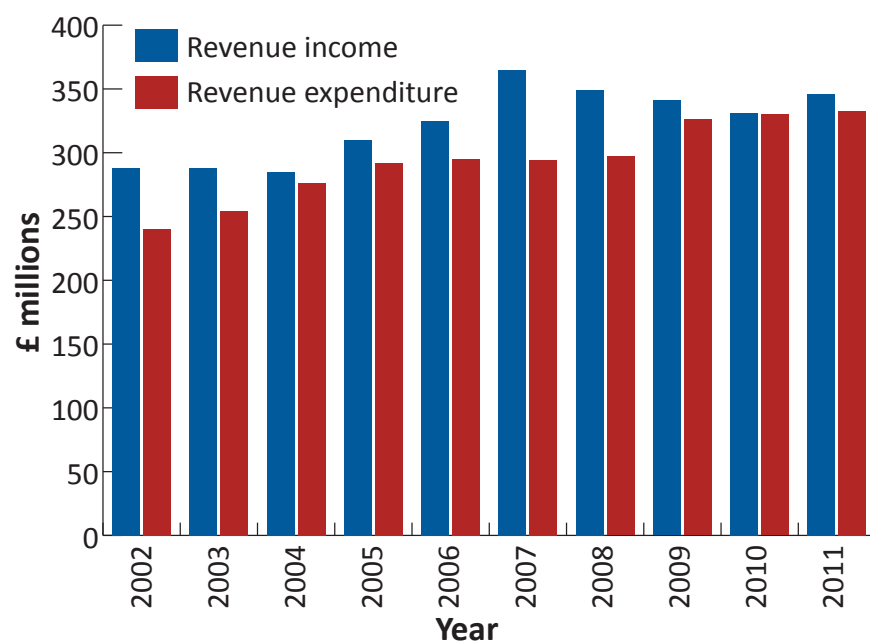
2. Fiscal and Economic

Table 2.3: Public revenue income and expenditure (nominal)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
General revenue income (£M)	365	349	341	331	346
Revenue expenditure (£M)	(294)	(297)	(326)	(330)	(333)
Revenue surplus/(deficit) (£M)	71	52	16	1	13
Capital income (£M)	0	5	0	0	0
Routine capital expenditure (£M)	(16)	(17)	(15)	(18)	(17)
Operating surplus/ (deficit) (£M)	55	40	1	(17)	(3)
Appropriation to capital reserve (£M)	(17)	(57)	(20)	(21)	(21)
Other transfers (£M)	0	9	0	0	0
Overall surplus/ (deficit) (£M)	38	(8)	(19)	(37)	(24)

NB. Due to the effects of rounding, figures may not sum to totals

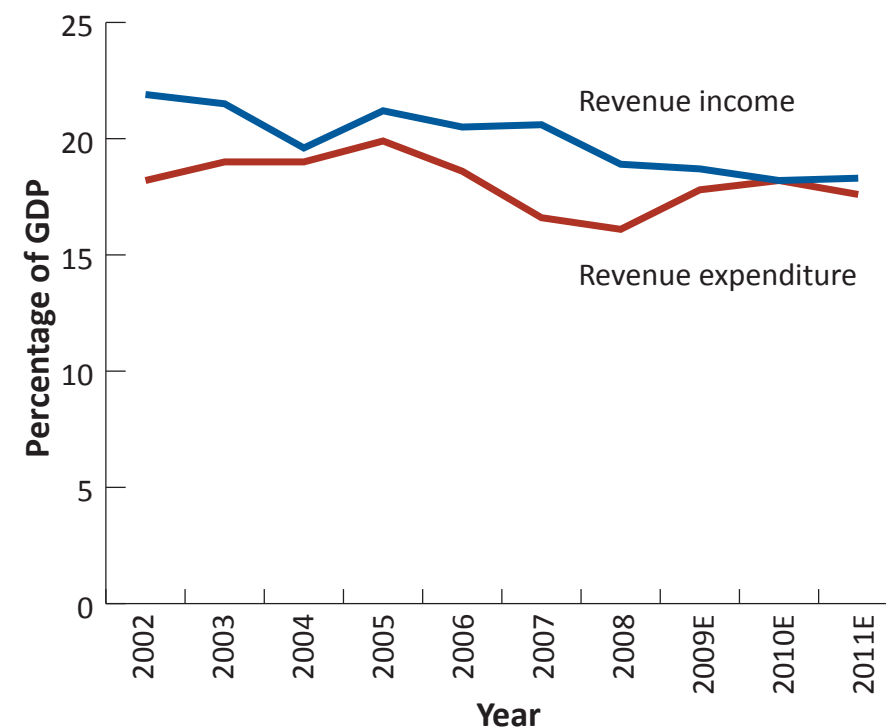
Figure 2.6: Public revenue income and expenditure (nominal)



Source: Treasury and Resources Department

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.7: Public revenue income and expenditure as a % of GDP



E = Estimated GDP used for calculation

Source: Treasury and Resources Department, Policy and Research Unit

In 2011 revenue income was £346 million and revenue expenditure was £333 million resulting in a revenue surplus of £13 million. (Table 2.3 and Figure 2.6). The overall deficit (which includes routine capital expenditure, capital income and the appropriation of funds from general revenue to the capital reserve) was £24 million in 2011.

Revenue income as a percentage of GDP was 18.3% in 2011 0.1 percentage points more than in 2010 (Figure 2.7). Revenue expenditure relative to GDP decreased by 0.6 percentage points in 2011 to 17.6%.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Table 2.4: General revenue income (nominal)

		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Direct taxes	Income tax (£M)	296	277	273	258	270
	Total (£M)	296	277	273	258	270
Duties and fees	Excise and import duties (£M)	18	28	29	32	33
	Document duty (£M)	24	15	14	18	17
	Company fees (£M)	8	6	6	6	9
	Motor vehicle tax (£M)	4	--	--	--	--
	Tax on real property* (£M)	6	10	13	14	15
	Other income (£M)	8	12	6	3	2
	Total (£M)	69	72	68	73	76
Grand Total (£M)		365	349	341	331	346

NB. Due to the effects of rounding, figures may not sum to totals

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

Source: Treasury and Resources Department

The majority of Guernsey general revenue comes from income taxes, which accounted for 78% of total revenue in 2011 ([Table 2.4](#)).

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.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Table 2.5: General revenue expenditure (nominal)

	2010**	2011
Policy Council (£,000s)	8,756	8,740
Treasury & Resources Department (£,000s)	16,929	16,419
Courts & Law Officers (£,000s)	7,468	7,416
States of Alderney (£,000s)	1,701	1,633
Commerce & Employment Department (£,000s)	11,721	11,228
Culture & Leisure Department (£,000s)	3,701	3,336
Education Department (£,000s)	73,186	75,184
Environment Department (£,000s)	8,028	8,114
Health & Social Services Department (£,000s)	107,685	107,213
Home Department (£,000s)	31,169	32,149
Housing Department (£,000s)	1,368	1,446
Public Services Department (£,000s)	8,321	7,542
Social Security Department* (£,000s)	49,491	51,869
Public Accounts Committee (£,000s)	182	263
Scrutiny Committee (£,000s)	224	218
States Assembly and Constitution Committee (£,000s)	87	88
Total Revenue Expenditure (£'000s)	330,017	332,858

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

** Expenditure reported for 2010 was redistributed by Treasury and Resources in the 2011 accounts in order to be consistent with 2011 figures.

Source: Treasury and Resources Department

The Health and Social Services Department recorded the highest expenditure in 2011, representing 32% of the total revenue expenditure ([Table 2.5](#)).

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

2. Fiscal and Economic

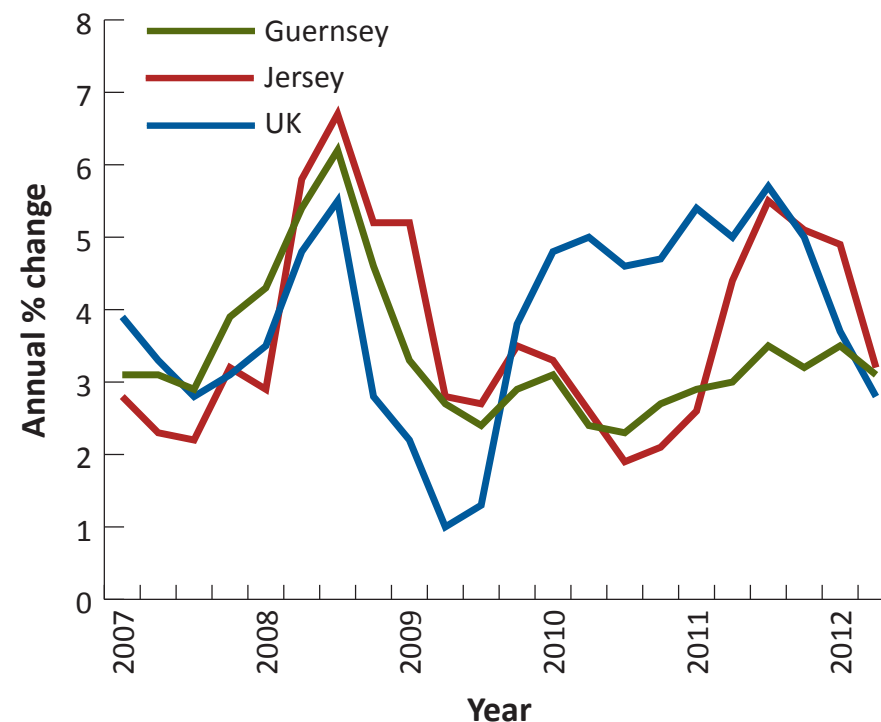
Table 2.6: RPIX inflation in Guernsey, Jersey and the UK

		Guernsey annual % change	Jersey annual % change	UK annual % change
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
	Sep	2.3	1.9	4.6
	Dec	2.7	2.1	4.7
2011	Mar	2.9	2.6	5.4
	Jun	2.6	4.4	5.0
	Sep	3.0	5.5	5.7
	Dec	2.8	5.1	5.0
2012	Mar	3.2	4.9	3.7
	Jun	3.1	3.2	2.8

Source: Policy and Research Unit

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.8: 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 2.6](#) and [Figure 2.8](#) show the annual changes in RPIX in Guernsey, Jersey and the UK. In June 2012 the annual RPIX inflation in Guernsey was 3.1%.

Historically the three jurisdictions show broadly the same inflation trends as they are subject to many of the same inflationary pressures (including a common currency). However some effects, such as those resulting from changes to indirect taxation are restricted to a single jurisdiction. Most notably the series of changes made to the UK VAT between 2009 and 2011 and the increase in Jersey's Goods and Services Tax during 2010 and 2011 will not have directly impacted inflation in Guernsey.

2. Fiscal and Economic

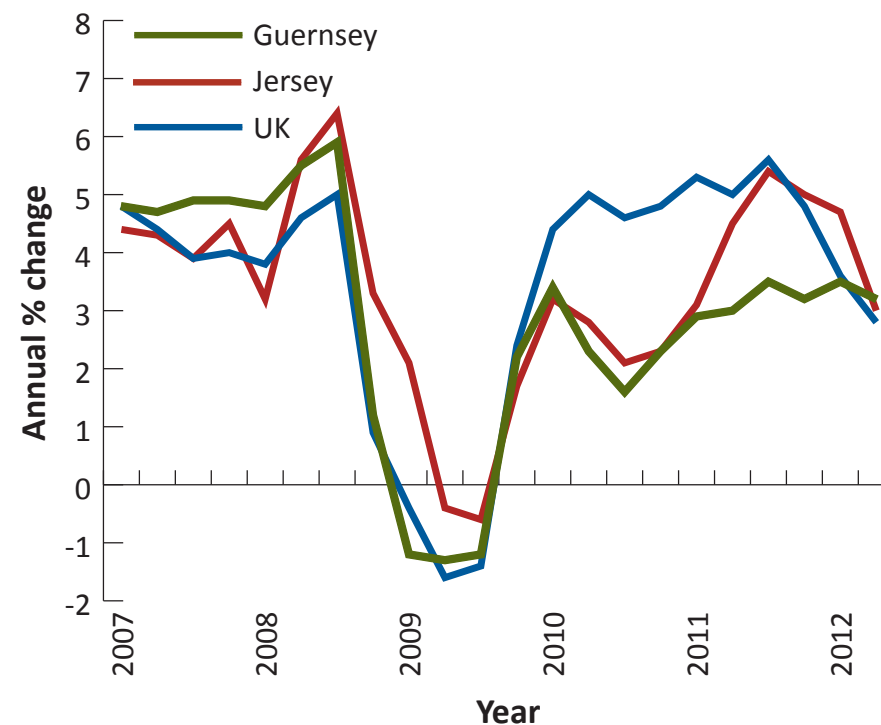
Table 2.7: RPI inflation in Guernsey, Jersey and the UK

		Guernsey annual % change	Jersey annual % change	UK annual % change
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
	Sep	1.6	2.1	4.6
	Dec	2.3	2.3	4.8
2011	Mar	2.9	3.1	5.3
	Jun	3.0	4.5	5.0
	Sep	3.5	5.4	5.6
	Dec	3.2	5.0	4.8
2012	Mar	3.5	4.7	3.6
	Jun	3.2	2.8	3.0

Source: Policy and Research Unit

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.9: RPI inflation in Guernsey, Jersey and the UK



Source: Policy and Research Unit

Table 2.7 and **Figure 2.9** 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.

Negative annual changes in RPI occurred in all three jurisdictions during 2009 as a result of reductions in the Bank of England base rate. Positive annual inflation resumed in the last quarter of 2009. The annual change in RPI has shown a general upward trend since mid 2010.

The annual change in RPI in Guernsey in the year ending June 2012 was 3.2%.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Table 2.8: RPICT and RPIY in Guernsey

		RPICT annual % change	RPIY annual % change
2009	Mar	3.1	3.2
	Jun	2.5	2.6
	Sep	2.2	2.3
	Dec	2.3	2.4
2010	Mar	2.8	2.8
	Jun	2.1	2.1
	Sep	2.0	2.0
	Dec	2.6	2.6
2011	Mar	2.7	2.7
	Jun	2.4	2.4
	Sep	2.8	2.9
	Dec	2.6	2.7
2012	Mar	3.1	3.1
	Jun	3.0	2.9

Source: Policy and Research Unit

The inflation measures, RPICT and RPIY, shown in [Table 2.8](#) are used to monitor changes in prices excluding the effects of changes in indirect taxation (i.e. fuel and duty charges) on inflation rates. Similar to RPIX both measures exclude a measure of mortgage interest payments.

RPICT measures price changes assuming a constant level of taxation. Because the weighting of items used to calculate RPICT is the same as that used for RPIX the two indices are directly comparable.

RPIY excludes indirect taxes entirely and measures the change in the core price level. Different weights (based on the prices excluding taxes) are used to calculate RPIY, therefore it is not directly comparable to RPIX.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Table 2.9: RPIX and RPI reflation factors (December 2011)

	RPIX reflation factor	RPI reflation factor
2002	1.35	1.33
2003	1.30	1.29
2004	1.24	1.25
2005	1.20	1.22
2006	1.14	1.18
2007	1.09	1.14
2008	1.08	1.09
2009	1.06	1.06
2010	1.03	1.03
2011	1.00	1.00

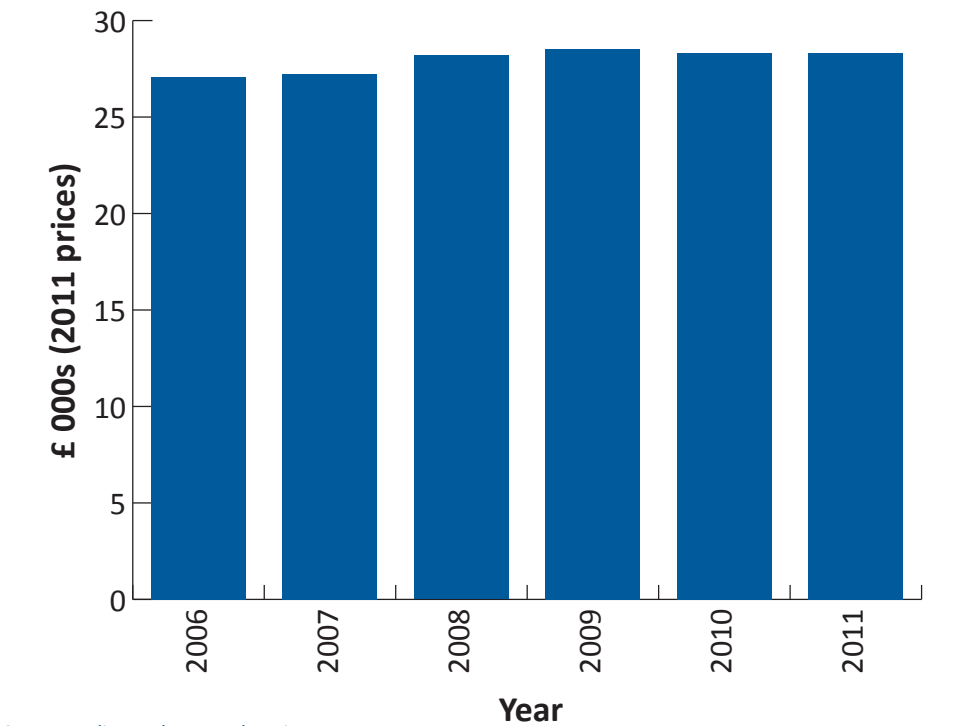
Source: Policy and Research Unit

The effect of inflation is to erode the purchasing power of currency. For example, one could purchase more for £1 in 2002 than in 2011. The reflation factors shown in [Table 2.9](#) can be used to convert monetary values to their equivalent (or 'real') prices on a specified date (in this case 31st December 2011).

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 2002 is equivalent to £100 x 1.35 = £135 in 2011. This means that you would need £135 in 2011 to buy the same amount of goods and services that you could buy for £100 in 2002.

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

Figure 2.10: Median annual earnings - all employees (2011 prices)

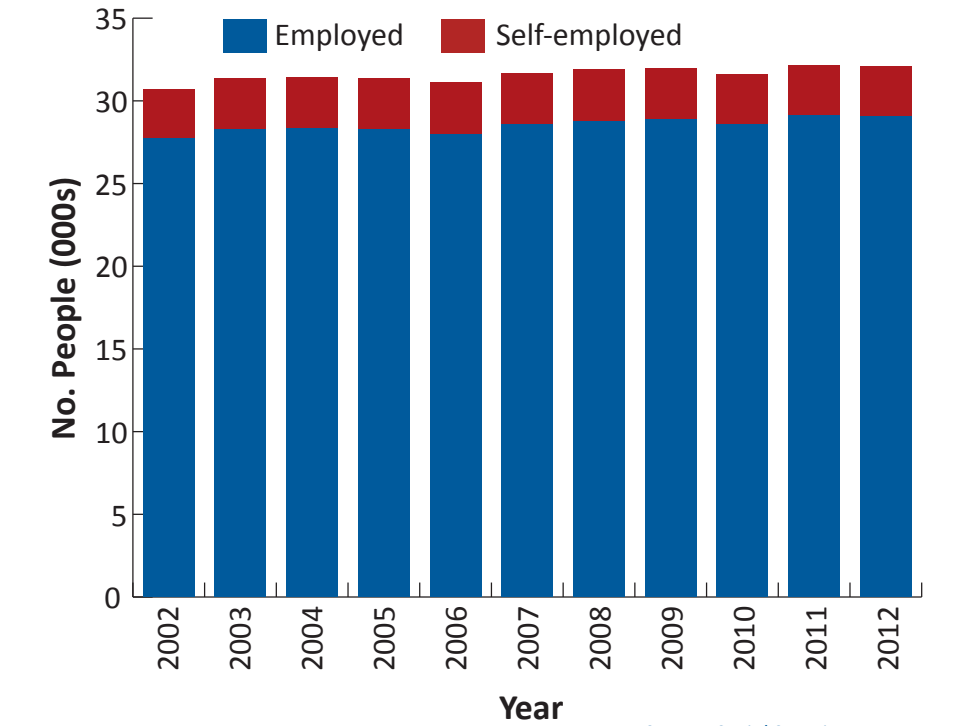


Source: Policy and Research Unit

Table 2.10: Median annual earnings - all employees

	Nominal median annual earnings (£)	Annual % change (nominal)	Reflated median annual earnings (2011 prices - £)	Annual % change (real)
2007	24,960	5.5	27,236	0.6
2008	26,130	4.7	28,186	3.5
2009	27,040	3.5	28,528	1.2
2010	27,430	1.4	28,301	-0.8
2011	28,340	3.3	28,340	0.1

Figure 2.11: Employed Persons at March each year



Source: Social Security Department

Figure 2.10 and Table 2.10 present the median annual earnings of employees in Guernsey. This includes both full time and part time employees.

Figure 2.11 shows the total number of employed and self employed people in March each year. In March 2012 there were 32,109 people in employment in Guernsey of which 4.5% were self-employed.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Table 2.11: Employment rate at March each year

	Female employment rate (%)	Male employment rate (%)	Total employment rate (%)
2007	69.7	84.7	77.2
2008	69.5	83.7	76.6
2009	69.7	82.4	76.1
2010	68.5	81.9	75.2
2011	69.5	82.4	75.9

Source: Social Security Department

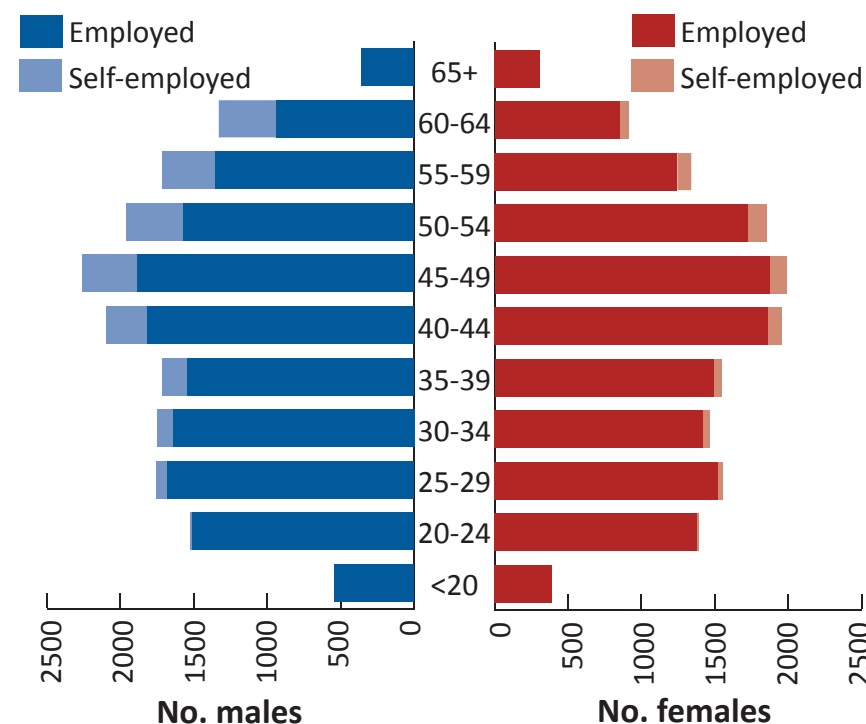
Table 2.12: Employed persons at March each year

	Male		Female		Total
	Employed	Self-employed	Employed	Self-employed	
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
2011	15,029	2,431	14,090	636	32,186
2012	14,888	2,387	14,169	665	32,109

Source: Social Security Department

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.12: Employment by age and gender at March 2012



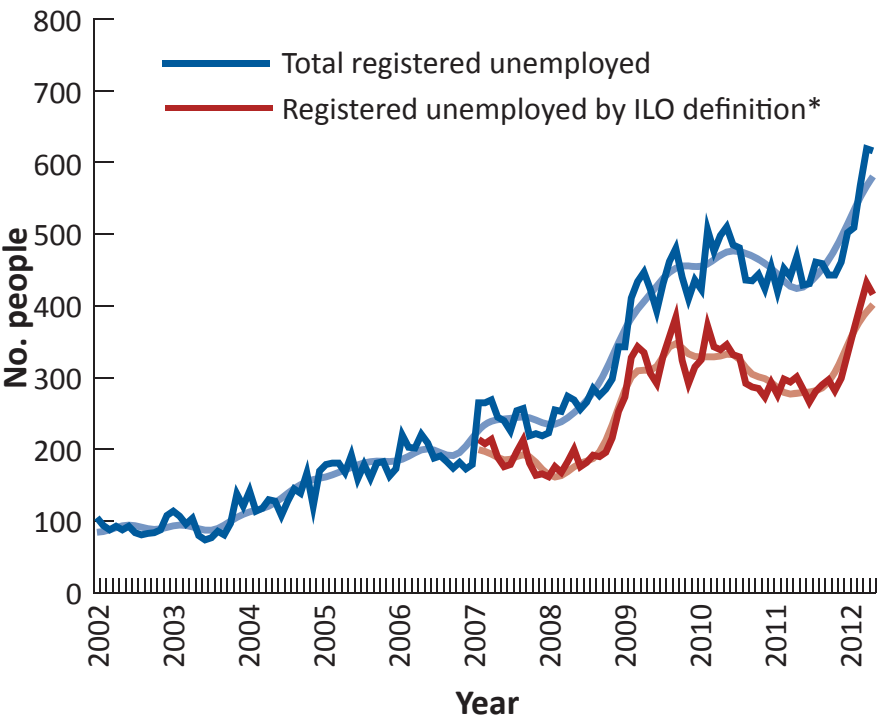
Source: Social Security Department

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 2011*, the male employment rate was 82.4% and the female employment rate was 69.5%. The overall employment rate was 75.9%, 0.7 percentage points higher than in March 2010.

There were 32,109 employed or self-employed people in Guernsey in March 2012 of which 46% were female and 54% were male ([Figure 2.12](#) and [Table 2.12](#)). The 45-49 age group had the highest number of both males and females in employment in March 2012. The number of self employed people was highest among males between the ages of 50 and 54.

* Employment rate for 2012 not available at the time of publication

Figure 2.13: Unemployment



Source: Social Security Department

Unemployment data is produced by the Social Security Department on a monthly basis and represents the number of people claiming unemployment or job seeker benefits (Figure 2.13). During 2011 the average number of registered unemployed was 458.

The number of registered 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 2011 was 299.

*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 hour of paid work in a week. For more details see ILO website (www.ilo.org).

Table 2.13: Unemployment at March each year

	Total registered unemployed	Unemployment rate (%)	Registered unemployed by ILO definition	Unemployment rate by ILO definition (%)
2002	105	0.3	--	--
2003	121	0.4	--	--
2004	153	0.5	--	--
2005	228	0.7	--	--
2006	237	0.8	--	--
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
2011	468	1.5	301	0.9
2012	616	1.9	416	1.3

Source: Social Security Department

Table 2.13 shows the number of people registered as 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 2012 but remains below 2%.

Using the ILO definition of unemployment the average unemployment rate was 1.3% in March 2012, 0.4 percentage points higher than in March 2011.

2. Fiscal and Economic

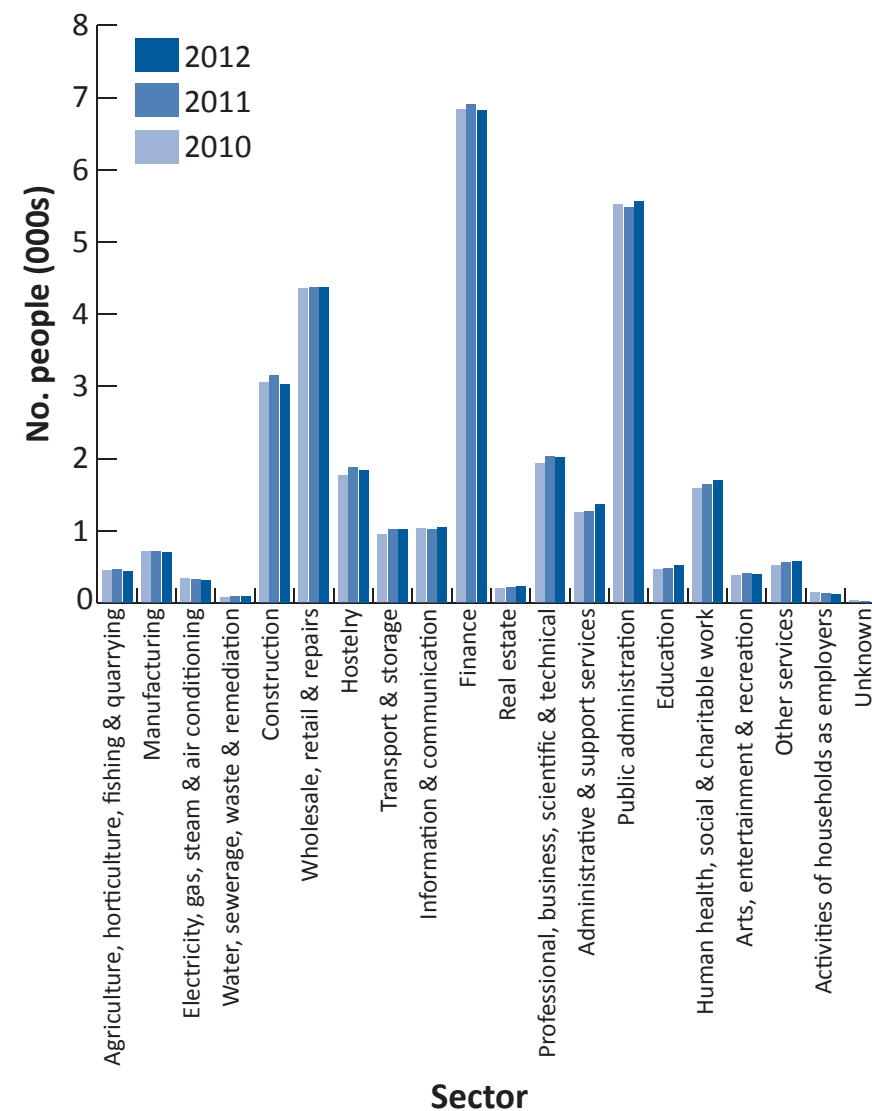
Table 2.14 Employment by economic sector at March each year

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Agriculture, horticulture, fishing & quarrying	483	448	461	433
Manufacturing	728	716	714	698
Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning	328	333	331	310
Water, sewerage, waste & remediation	68	72	92	88
Construction	3,177	3,051	3,151	3,030
Wholesale, retail & repairs	4,389	4,354	4,373	4,367
Hostelry	1,772	1,770	1,874	1,831
Transport & storage	976	955	1,016	1,022
Information & communication	1,041	1,037	1,021	1,051
Finance	7,113	6,835	6,903	6,815
Real estate	201	198	213	230
Professional, business, scientific & technical	1,891	1,928	2,027	2,010
Administrative & support services	1,302	1,248	1,273	1,367
Public administration	5,460	5,519	5,480	5,558
Education	468	464	485	516
Human health, social & charitable work	1,510	1,590	1,641	1,695
Arts, entertainment & recreation	383	384	410	397
Other services	499	520	567	568
Activities of households as employers	152	151	138	117
Unknown	40	32	16	6
Total	31,981	31,605	32,186	32,109

Source: Social Security Department

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.14: Employment by economic sector at March each year



Source: Social Security Department

The finance sector employed the largest number of people in March 2012, comprising 21.2% of total employment (Table 2.14 and Figure 2.14).

2. Fiscal and Economic

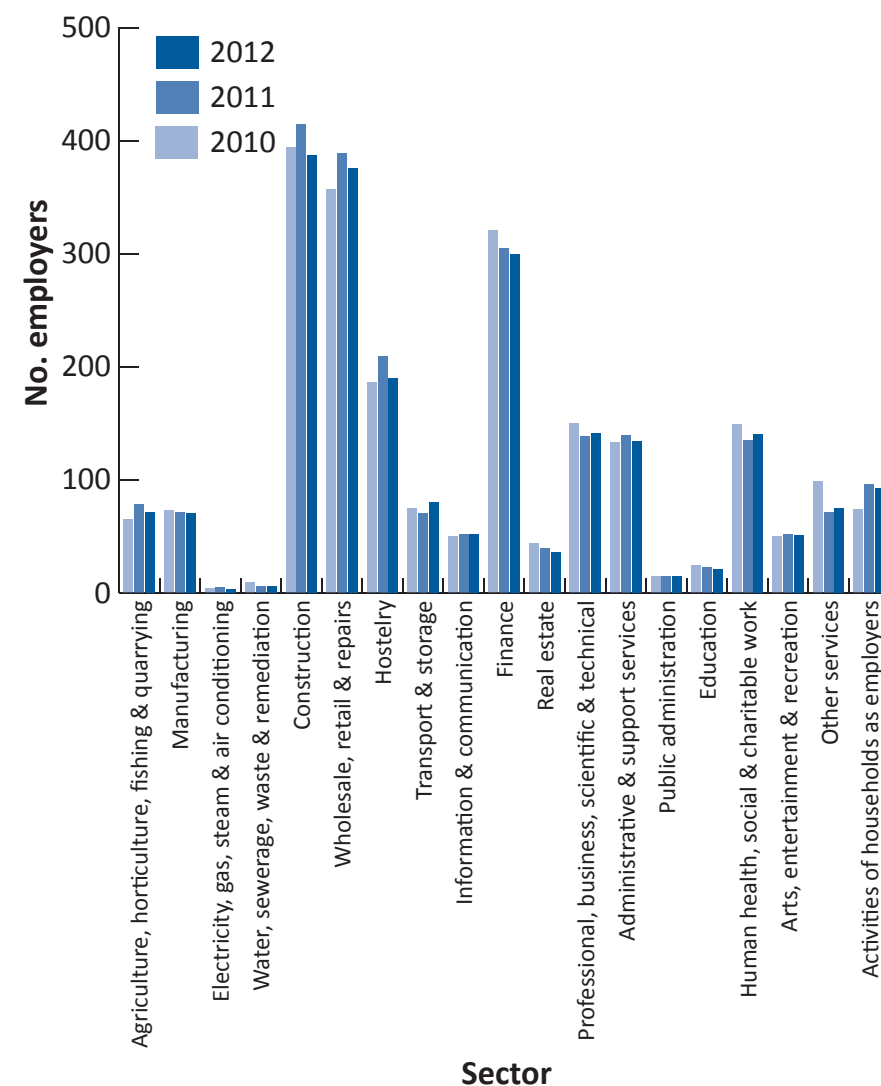
Table 2.15: Employing organisations by size and sector at March 2012

Number of employees	Number of employing organisations				
	1 to 5	6 to 25	26 to 50	51+	Total
Agriculture, horticulture, fishing & quarrying	49	14	1	1	65
Manufacturing	45	24	1	3	73
Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning	1	1	0	2	4
Water, sewerage, waste & remediation	6	2	0	1	9
Construction	278	104	7	5	394
Wholesale, retail & repairs	211	113	17	16	357
Hostelry	90	78	10	8	186
Transport & storage	39	22	9	5	75
Information & communication	28	14	3	5	50
Finance	144	105	39	33	321
Real estate	33	9	2	0	44
Professional, business, scientific & technical	93	43	7	7	150
Administrative & support services	87	33	7	6	133
Public administration	10	2	0	3	15
Education	14	4	2	4	24
Human health, social & charitable work	91	41	9	8	149
Arts, entertainment & recreation	35	12	2	1	50
Other services	81	16	1	1	99
Activities of households as employers	69	5	0	0	74
Total	1,404	642	117	109	2,272

Source: Social Security Department

2. Fiscal and Economic

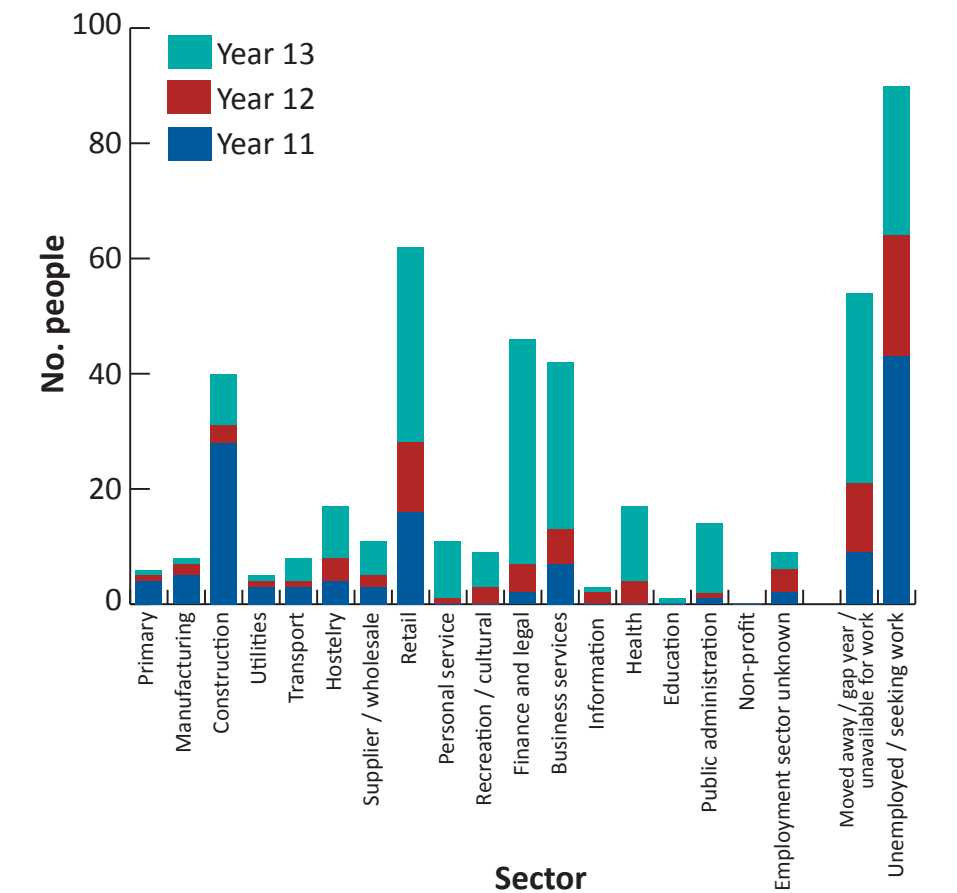
Figure 2.15: Employing organisations by sector at March each year



Source: Social Security Department

In March 2012 the construction sector had the highest number of employers, most of which had 5 or less employees ([Table 2.15](#) and [Figure 2.15](#)). Of the organisations employing more than 50 people 30% were in the finance sector.

Figure 2.16: Employment of those leaving full time education in 2011

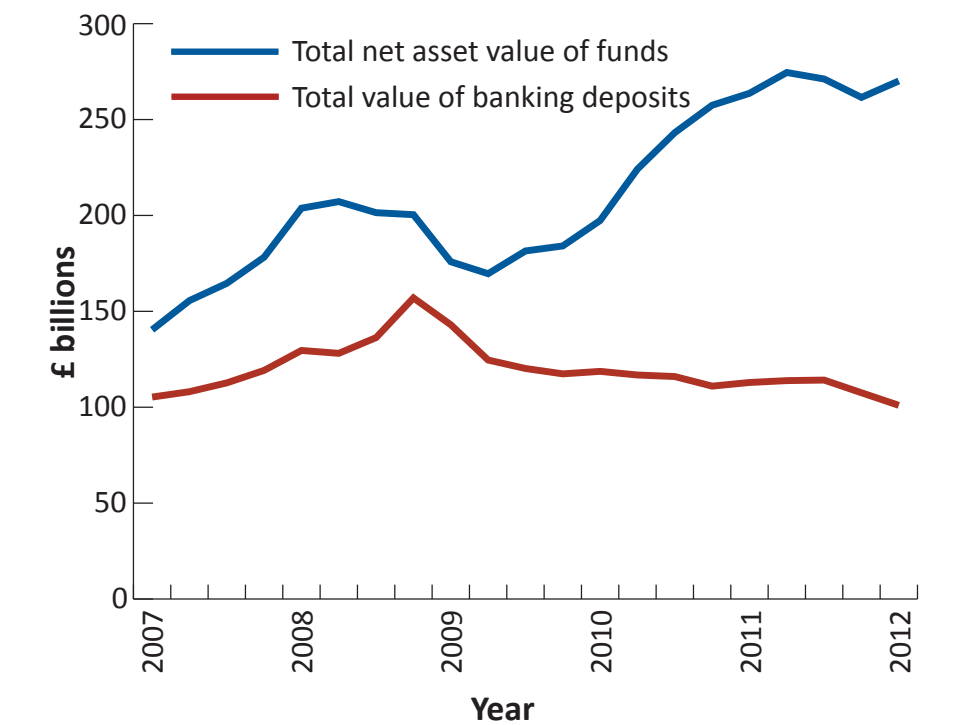


Source: Education Department

The retail sector employed the most school leavers (13.7%) in 2011 (Figure 2.16). The finance and legal sector employed 10.2% of students leaving full time education the majority of which left after completing year 13.

Those unemployed or seeking employment accounted for 19.9% of those leaving full time education in 2011 compared to 14.3% in 2010. This included those participating in “return to work” schemes.

Figure 2.17: Total value of banking deposits and funds



Source: Guernsey Financial Services Commission

In March 2012 the total value of banking deposits in Guernsey was £101 billion, 10.5% less than at the same time the previous year (Figure 2.17).

The total net asset value of investment funds registered in Guernsey or administered by local companies was £220 billion in March 2012, an increase of £6 billion (2.4%) since March 2011.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Table 2.16: Passenger movements by air and sea

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
January	57,066	59,291	56,605	52,729	58,191
February	62,185	69,996	62,119	65,277	66,141
March	81,222	83,039	76,740	82,521	80,640
April	104,821	102,914	102,650	91,749	113,221
May	118,767	127,768	122,547	124,211	124,230
June	128,660	124,831	122,078	125,361	130,216
July	140,005	148,234	145,057	147,477	153,939
August	168,736	164,856	164,445	168,432	166,555
September	131,095	122,115	127,301	122,854	128,665
October	109,631	103,125	102,788	103,398	111,979
November	77,933	73,081	75,312	75,667	77,567
December	76,219	73,593	75,603	67,298	74,927
Total	1,256,340	1,252,843	1,233,245	1,226,974	1,286,271

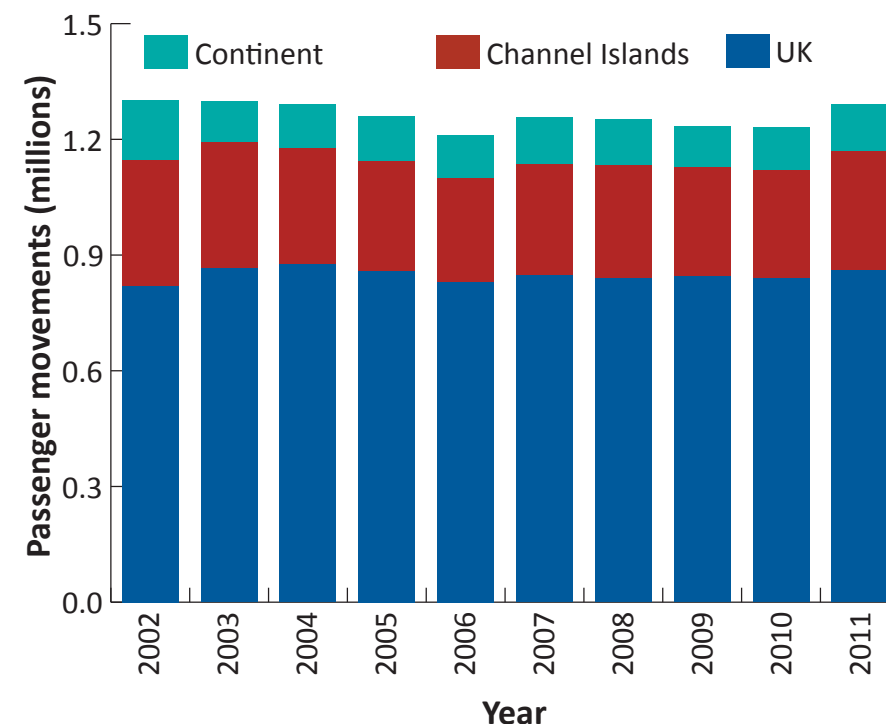
Source: Commerce and Employment Department

Passenger movements are the sum of arrivals and departures at Guernsey's harbours and airport ([Table 2.16](#) and [Figure 2.18](#)). These figures include travel to Alderney, Jersey, the UK and Europe, but do not include travel to and from Herm and Sark.

The total number of passenger movements was 5% higher in 2011 than in 2010. The total number of passenger movements increased year on year in ten of the twelve months of the year. This increase was most pronounced in January, April and December because of disruptions to air travel in these months in 2010.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.18: Passenger movements by air and sea



Source: Commerce and Employment Department

Over the ten year period ending 2011 the total number of passenger movements remained relatively stable. The highest number of passenger movements during this period occurred in 2002.

The majority of passenger movements were between the UK and Guernsey, representing 67% of the total in 2011. The largest annual increase was in the number of passengers travelling to or from the continent which increased by 12.3%.

Table 2.17: Passenger movements by air

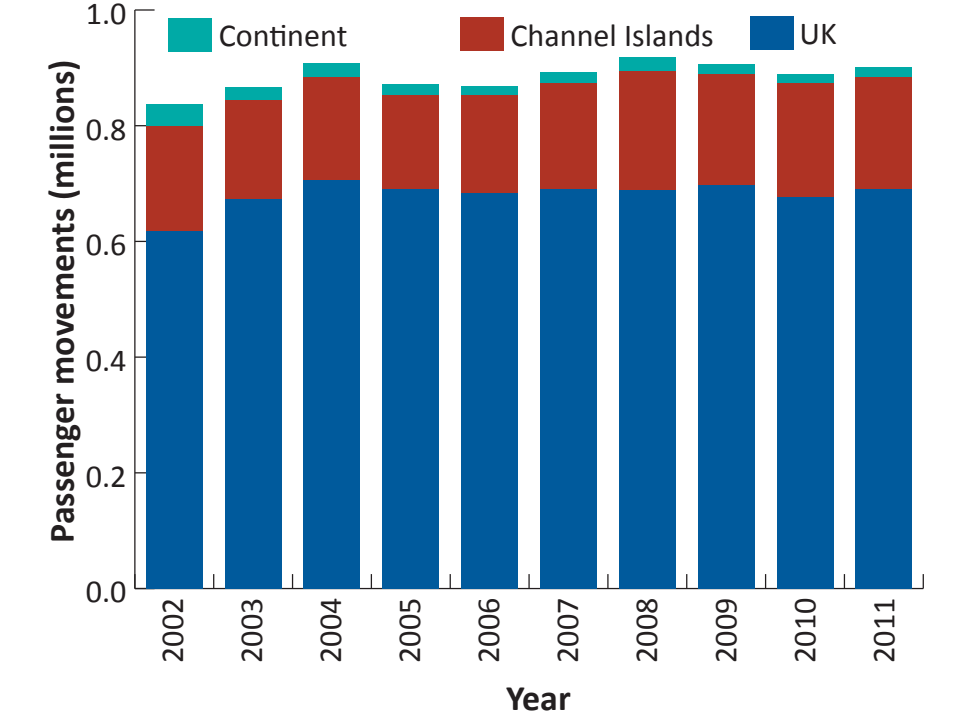
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
January	53,432	55,880	53,137	48,428	52,885
February	56,222	63,045	54,872	58,946	58,252
March	69,713	74,056	68,951	72,678	71,245
April	71,833	77,303	74,509	62,154	76,742
May	77,783	85,576	80,284	82,040	80,516
June	83,064	81,854	82,411	84,873	83,572
July	84,660	89,643	92,457	92,310	90,862
August	92,179	94,162	93,894	96,464	92,365
September	84,595	84,243	87,549	86,555	84,294
October	81,018	80,740	81,351	81,788	78,069
November	70,688	68,036	69,952	67,922	68,601
December	67,173	64,440	66,350	54,950	64,610
Total	892,360	918,978	905,717	889,108	902,013

Source: Commerce and Employment Department

The total number of passenger movements by air in 2011 increased by 1.5% to 902,013 (Table 2.17). It should be noted that passenger movements in 2010 were adversely affected by weather condition in January and December and by the disruption caused by the eruption of an Icelandic volcano in April.

Passenger movements by air represented 70% of the total number of passenger movements in 2011, two percentage points less than the previous year.

Figure 2.19: Passenger movements by air



Source: Commerce and Employment Department

In 2011, 76% of air passenger movements were people flying to or from the UK. A further 22% of passenger movements were for people flying to or from the other Channel Islands and 2% were passengers flying to or from the continent.

The number of people flying to or from the continent showed the largest increase with 3.1% more passenger movements in 2011 than in 2010. The number of Channel Island passengers decreased by 0.2% and the number of UK passengers increased by 1.8%.

Table 2.18: Passenger movements by sea

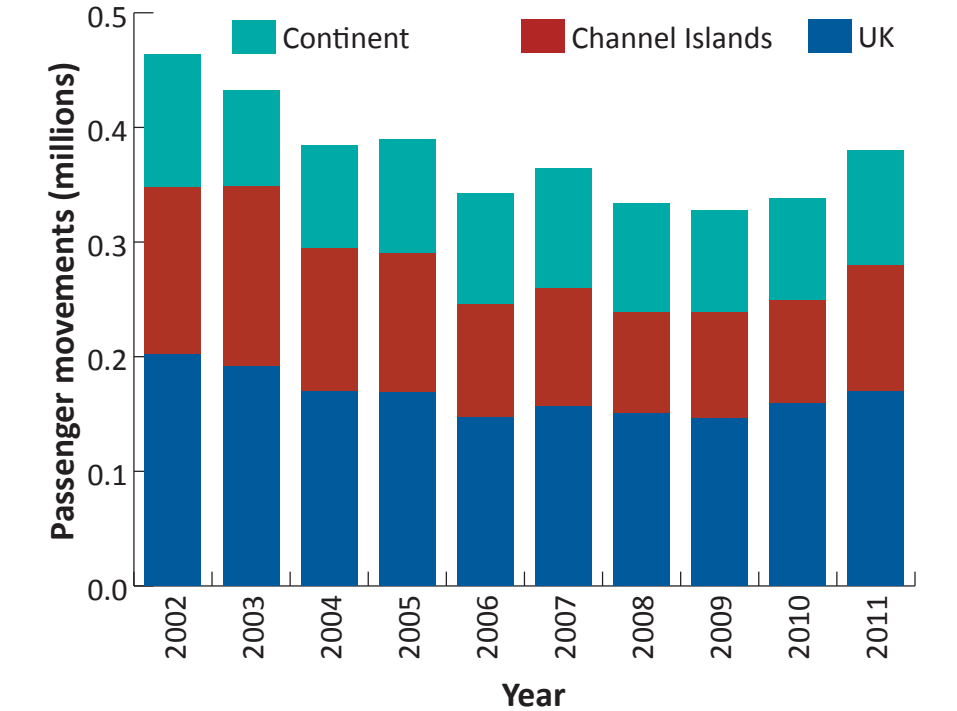
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
January	3,634	3,411	3,468	4,301	5,306
February	5,963	6,951	7,247	6,331	7,889
March	11,509	8,983	7,789	9,843	9,395
April	32,988	25,611	28,141	29,595	36,479
May	40,984	42,192	42,263	42,171	43,714
June	45,596	42,977	39,667	40,488	46,644
July	55,345	58,591	52,600	55,167	63,077
August	76,557	70,694	70,551	71,968	74,190
September	46,500	37,872	39,752	36,299	44,371
October	28,613	22,385	21,437	21,610	33,910
November	7,245	5,045	5,360	7,745	8,966
December	9,046	9,153	9,253	12,348	10,317
Total	363,980	333,865	327,528	337,866	384,258

Source: Commerce and Employment Department

The number of passenger movements by sea was 14% greater in 2011 than in 2010 (Table 2.18).

Sea passenger movements show a much greater seasonal variation than air passenger movements with only 5,306 sea passenger movements in January 2011 compared to 74,190 in August of the same year.

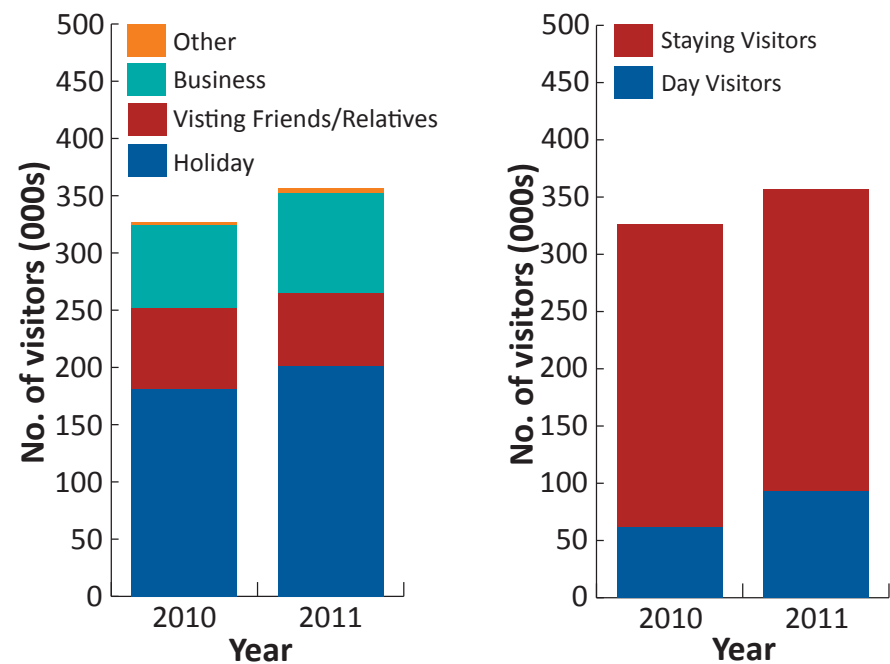
Figure 2.20: Passenger movements by sea



Source: Commerce and Employment Department

Passenger movements by sea accounted for the majority (85%) of total passenger movements to continental Europe in 2011 (Figure 2.20). By contrast only 20% of movements to the UK and 37% of movements to other Channel Islands were made by sea in 2011.

Figure 2.21: Visitors by type and length of stay



Source: Commerce and Employment Department

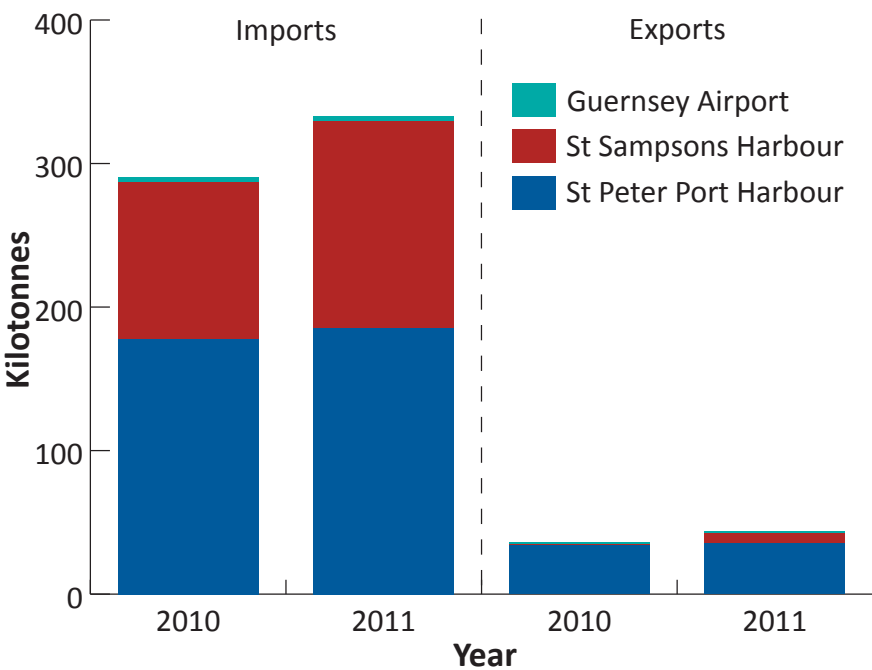
Table 2.19: Visitor by country of origin

	UK	Jersey	France	Other Channel Islands	Rest of world
2010	67.0%	11.6 %	8.1%	3.7%	9.6%
2011	64.8%	13.6%	8.3%	4.2%	9.2%

Source: Commerce and Employment Department

In 2011, 56% of visitors surveyed in Guernsey were on holiday, 18% were visiting friends or family and 24% were visiting on business (Figure 2.21). Day visitors comprised 26% of the total. The largest proportion of visitors (64.8%) were from the UK (Table 2.19).

Figure 2.22: Freight imports and exports



Source: Commerce and Employment Department

In 2011 a total of 332,830 tonnes of freight was imported into Guernsey (Figure 2.22) and 43,887 tonnes of freight exported, resulting in a net movement of 288,943 tonnes of freight into the Island.

The majority of freight is transported by sea with 59% of the total freight volume being loaded or unloaded at St Peter Port Harbour in 2011 and 40% at St Sampson’s Harbour. 1% of freight, including mail and newspapers, was transported by air in 2011.

The most significant increase in freight movements was in the import and export of goods from St. Sampson’s harbour which increased by 37% between 2010 and 2011.

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

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
E-mail: policy.research@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/billets

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
E-mail: office@education.gov.gg

Further information

Guernsey Financial Services

Commission

Further details on financial services activity in Guernsey are available from:

Guernsey Financial Services Commission

P.O. Box 128
Glatigny Court
Glatigny Esplanade
St Peter Port
Guernsey
GY1 3HQ

Website: www.gfsc.gg

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:

Commerce and Employment Department

Raymond Falla House
Longue Rue
St Martin
Guernsey
GY1 6AF

Tel: 01481 234567
Fax: 01481 235015

Website: www.gov.gg
E-mail: 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

Office of National Statistics

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

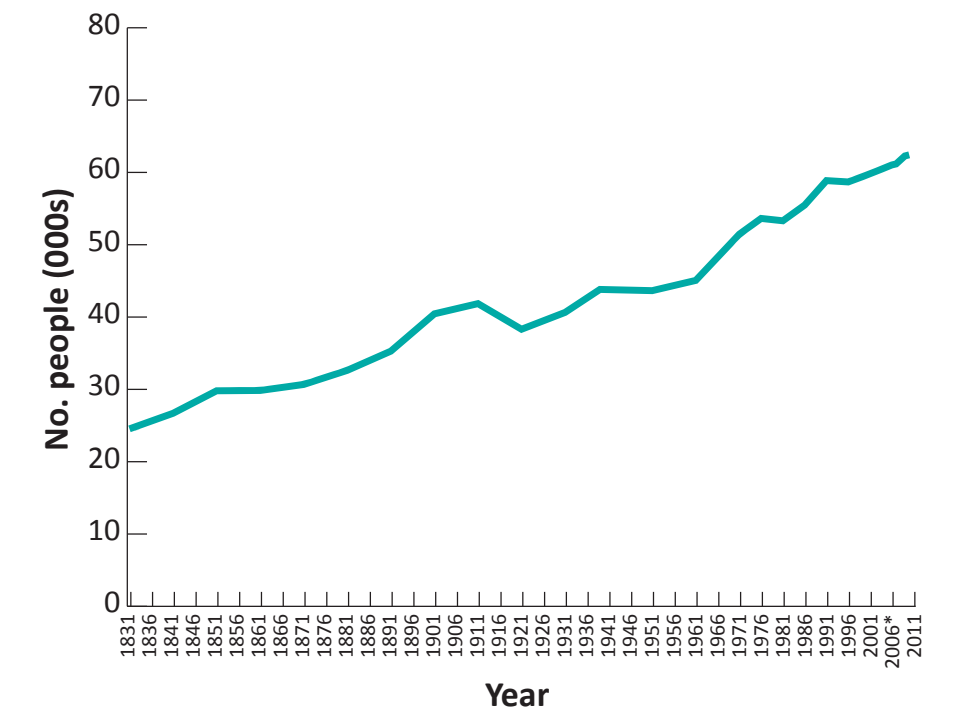
Customer Contact Centre

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
E-mail: info@statistics.gov.uk

Figure 3.1: Guernsey’s population level



Source: Census, Social Security Department

Figure 3.1 and Table 3.1 show the total population of Guernsey, Herm and Jethou. In March 2011 Guernsey’s total population was 62,915*, an increase of 484 people since March 2010.

Historically, the female population in Guernsey has been larger than the male population. In March 2011 women represented 50.7% of the total population.

*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
Census Data				
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
Social Security data				
2006*	30,034	30,995	61,029	--
2007	30,022	31,153	61,175	146
2008	30,405	31,321	61,726	551
2009	30,777	31,497	62,274	548
2010	30,695	31,736	62,431	157
2011	31,025	31,890	62,915	484

Source: Census, Social Security Department

Table 3.2: Age and sex distribution of population at March 2011

	Number			Percentage of age group		Percentage of male/female population	
	Male	Female	Total	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %
0-9	3,244	2,969	6,213	52.2	47.8	10.5	9.3
10-19	3,545	3,410	6,955	51.0	49.0	11.4	10.7
20-29	4,283	4,114	8,397	51.0	49.0	13.8	12.9
30-39	4,023	4,047	8,070	49.9	50.1	13.0	12.7
40-49	4,979	5,125	10,104	49.3	50.7	16.0	16.1
50-59	4,280	4,321	8,601	49.8	50.2	13.8	13.5
60-69	3,457	3,508	6,965	49.6	50.4	11.1	11.0
70-79	2,113	2,430	4,543	46.5	53.5	6.8	7.6
80-89	964	1,563	2,527	38.1	61.9	3.1	4.9
90+	137	403	540	25.4	74.6	0.4	1.3
Total	31,025	31,890	62,915	49.3	50.7	100.0	100.0

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

The 40-49 age group had the highest population of both men and women, with 16.0% of men and 16.1% of women falling into this category in March 2011 (Table 3.2).

There are typically more male babies born than female babies and as a result the male population is higher than the female population up to and including the 20-29 age group.

Due to a longer average life span, the proportion of women in each age group increased significantly between the 60-69 and 70-79 age group and continued to increase with increasing age. In March 2011, 74.6% of the population who were 90 years old or older were women.

Figure 3.2: Age and sex distribution of population at March

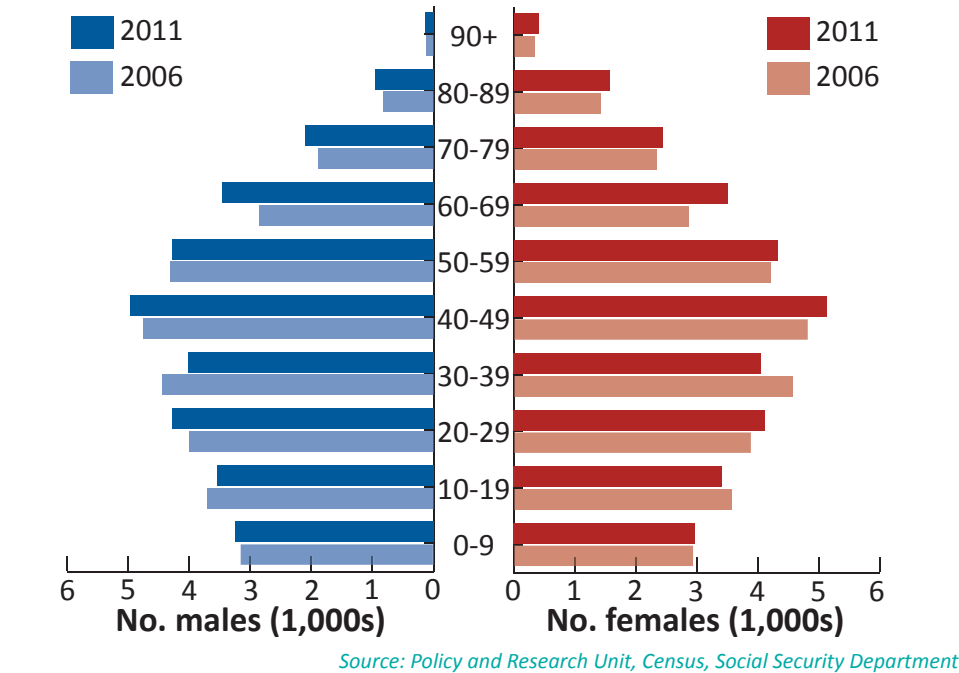


Figure 3.2 shows the age distribution of the population in 2006 and 2011.

Over this five year period the largest increase in population was in the 60-69 age group as the oldest of the ‘baby boom’ generation (born between 1946 and the late 1960’s) moved into this age group. The largest decrease was in the 30-39 age group as the youngest of the ‘baby boom’ generation have moved out of this age group. This pattern is projected to continue as the ‘baby boom’ generation get progressively older.

Table 3.3: 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
	Q2	165	125	40	1,266	1,046	220
	Q3	180	128	52	1,187	1,284	-97
	Q4	172	120	52	860	1,302	-442
2010	Q1	139	140	-1	1,169	836	333
	Q2	129	117	12	1,392	981	411
	Q3	181	124	57	1,102	1,150	-48
	Q4	164	116	48	831	1,291	-460
2011	Q1	131	146	-15	1,306	827	479

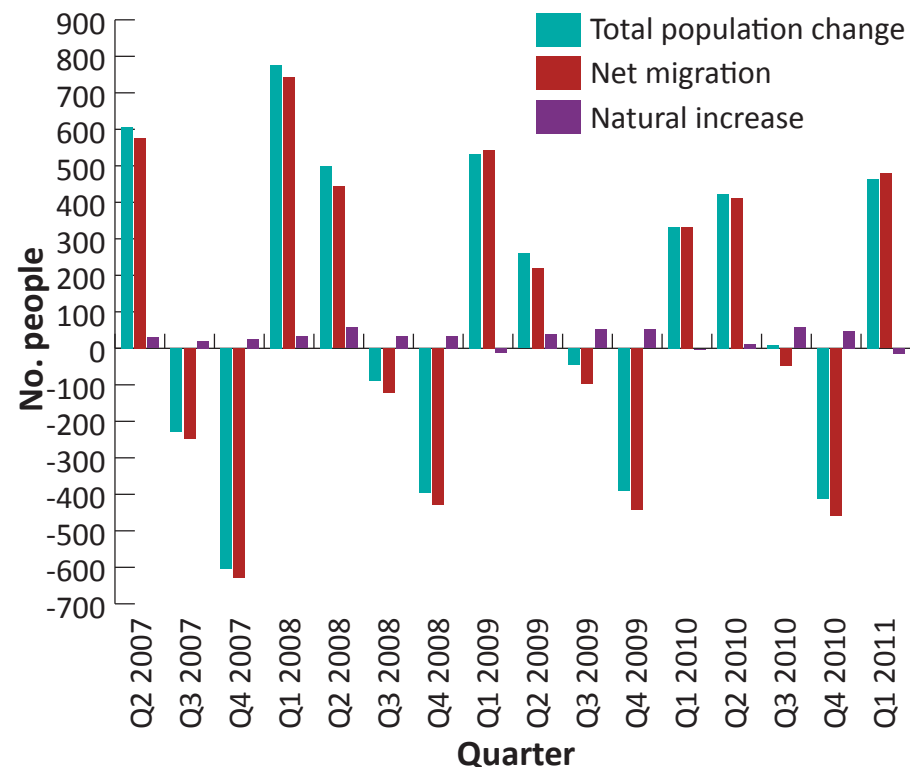
NB. The total population statistics have been available on a quarterly basis since the first quarter of 2007, so quarterly changes are available from the second quarter of 2007 onwards.

Source: Social Security Department

There was a natural increase (the difference between births and deaths) totalling 102 people in the year ending March 2011 (Table 3.3).

Net migration was positive over the year ending March 2011, contributing an additional 382 people to the population.

Figure 3.3: Quarterly population changes

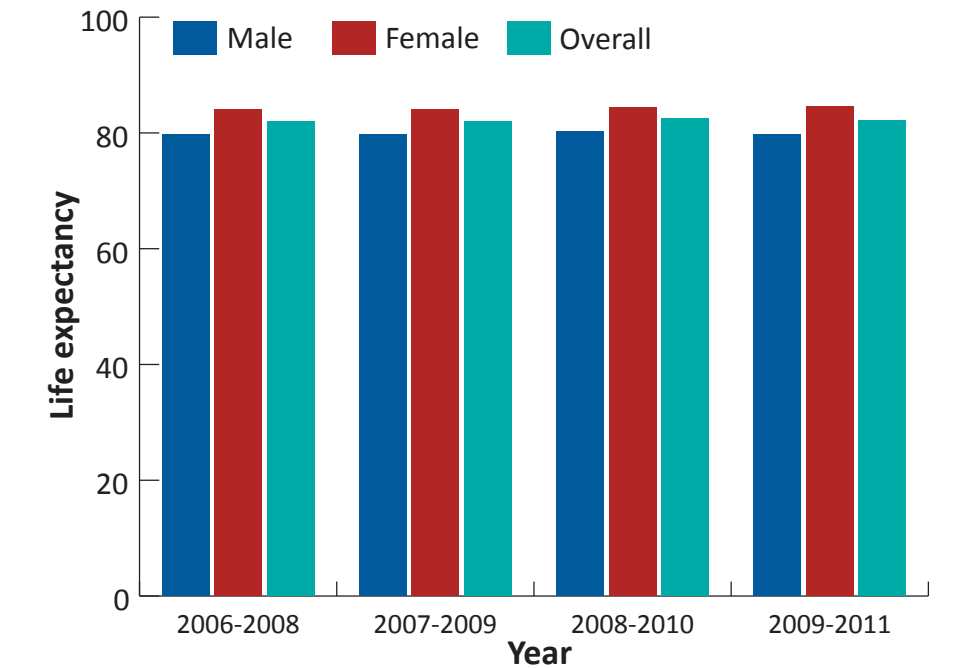


Source: Social Security Department

The numbers of people migrating to and from Guernsey is seasonal, principally as a result of seasonal labour requirements in some of the Island's economic sectors. 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 level of migration is typically much higher than the level of natural increase (see Figure 3.3).

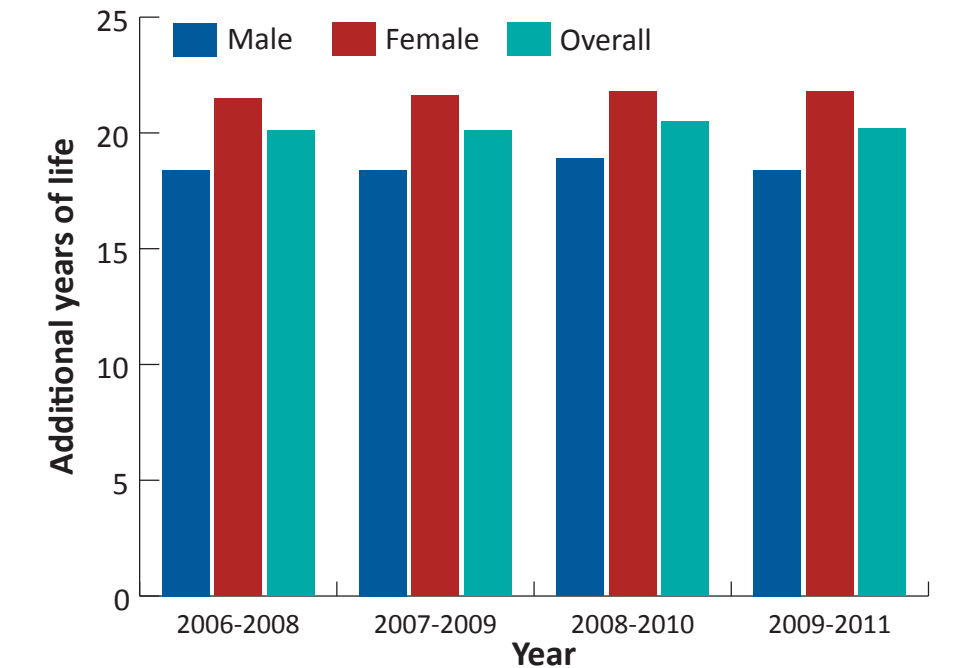
Figure 3.4: Life expectancy at birth (three year average)*



* Health and Social Services Department have made minor revisions to this series since the previous publication to incorporate previously unavailable data
Source: Health and Social Services Department

The overall average life expectancy at birth in the three year period from 2009 to 2011, was 82.1 years (Figure 3.4). The average life expectancy at birth for women (84.5 years) was 4.8 years longer than the average life expectancy for men (79.7 years).

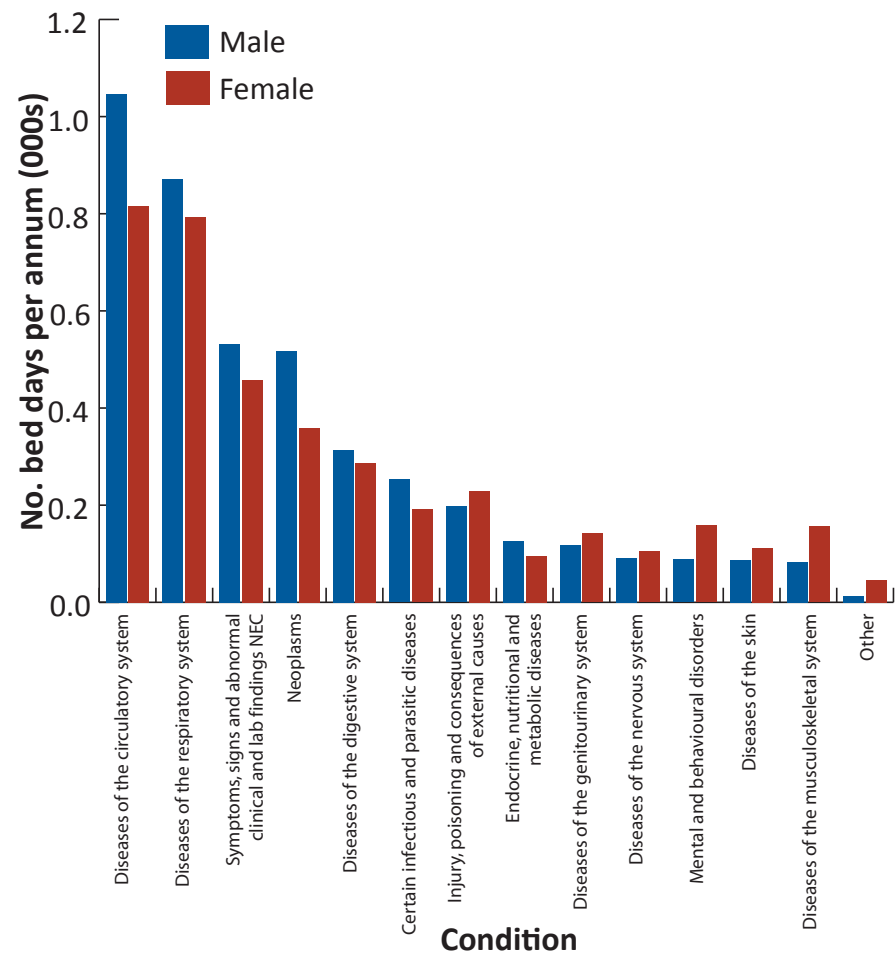
Figure 3.5: Life expectancy at 65 (three year average)*



* Health and Social Services Department have made minor revisions to this series since the previous publication to incorporate previously unavailable data
Source: Health and Social Services Department

The average life expectancy at 65 represents the average number of years a 65 year old would live if he or she experienced the age specific mortality rates of that period. In the three year period from 2009 to 2011 the overall average life expectancy at 65 was 20.2 years (i.e. a total life expectancy of 85.2 years) (Figure 3.5). Again female life expectancy at 65 (21.8 years) was higher than male life expectancy at 65 (18.4 years).

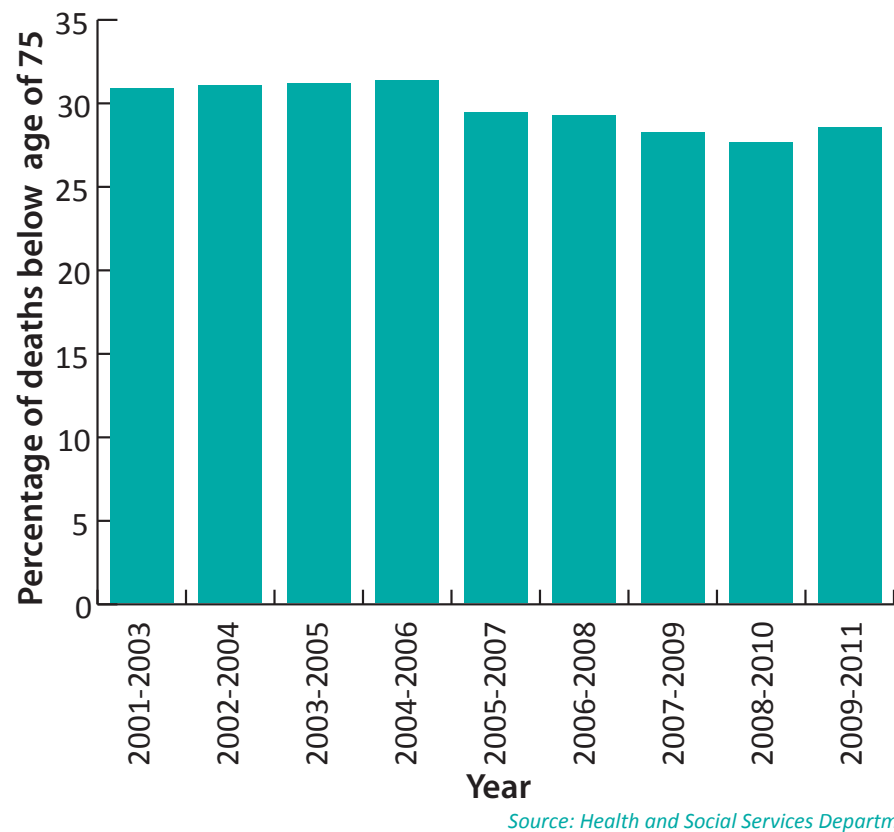
Figure 3.6: Medical unit bed days between 2007 and 2011



Source: Policy and Research Unit

In the period between 2007 and 2011, diseases of the circulatory system contributed the most medical unit bed days, with an average of 1,047 bed days per year for males and 816 for females (Figure 3.6).

Figure 3.7: Premature death rates, three year average



Source: Health and Social Services Department

Figure 3.7 shows the three year average number of premature deaths (below the age of 75) recorded in Guernsey as a percentage of all deaths. Between 2009 and 2011 28.5% of deaths were premature, 2.3 percentage points less than between 2001 and 2003.

Table 3.4: Live housing licences at 31st March

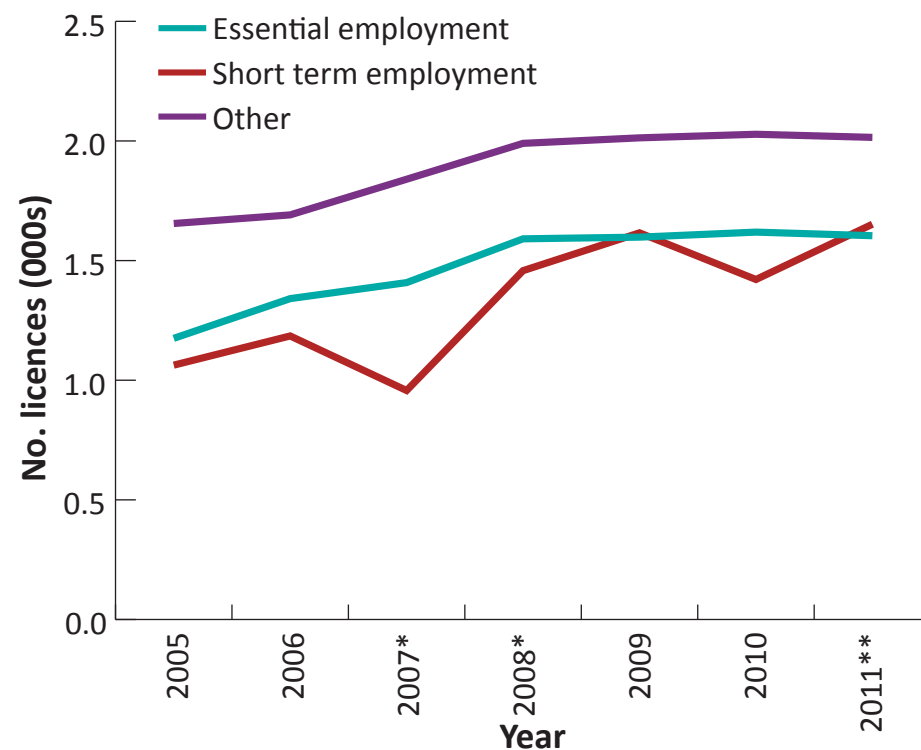
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Essential employment related	Hostelry	151	161	134	132	112
	Finance	458	555	423	440	417
	Professional, business, scientific & technical	n/a	n/a	205	203	234
	Public administration	80	90	113	113	111
	Education	251	251	228	238	231
	Human health, social & charitable work	244	275	268	280	287
	Other	224	259	227	213	212
	Total	1,408	1,591	1,598	1,619	1,604
Short term employment related	Agriculture, horticulture, fishing & quarrying	126	205	107	114	169
	Construction	n/a	n/a	249	181	141
	Wholesale, retail & repair	n/a	n/a	256	181	484**
	Hostelry	452	570	569	508	494
	Finance	n/a	n/a	100	106	104
	Total	957*	1,458*	1,616	1,421	1,652
Other	En famille or one to one	1,185	1,265	1,341	1,345	1,324
	Other compassionate	655	725	672	683	691
	Total	1,840	1,990	2,013	2,028	2,015
Grand total		4,205	5,039	5,227	5,068	5,271

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

** Includes 324 licences issued to Waitrose fit-out staff and start-up teams working in the Island for a short period of time, which coincided with the data snapshot date, following Waitrose's acquisition of two large stores in the Island.

Source: Housing Department

Figure 3.8: Live housing licences at 31st March



Source: Housing Department

On 31st March 2011 there were 5,271 live housing licences (Table 3.4 and Figure 3.8), 203 more than at the same time in 2010. 1,604 of these were essential employment licences of which 26% were held by people employed in the finance sector.

30% of short term employment licences were held by employees working in the hostelry sector.

Table 3.5: Local market residential property prices

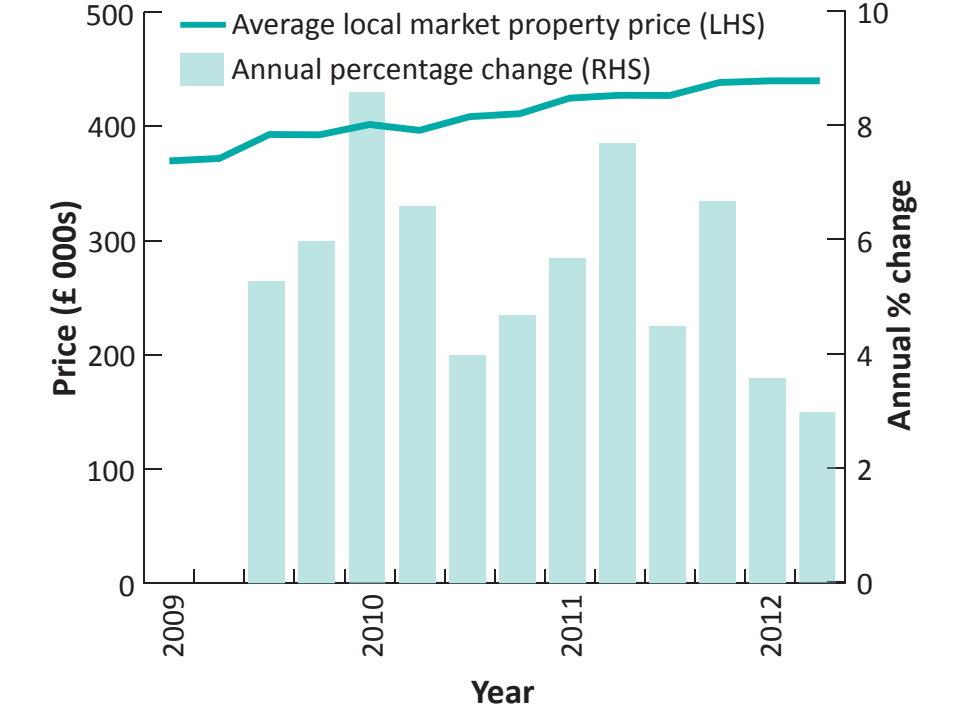
		Mix adjusted price (£)	Quarterly change (%)	Annual change (%)
2009	Q1	369,761	-0.2	-
	Q2	371,897	0.6	-
	Q3	392,889	5.6	5.3
	Q4	392,602	-0.1	6.0
2010	Q1	401,632	2.3	8.6
	Q2	396,509	-1.3	6.6
	Q3	408,503	3.0	4.0
	Q4	411,074	0.6	4.7
2011	Q1	424,714	3.3	5.7
	Q2	427,226	0.6	7.7
	Q3	427,025	0.0	4.5
	Q4	438,432	2.7	6.7
2012	Q1	439,837	0.3	3.6
	Q2	439,861	0.0	3.0

Source: Policy and Research Unit

The mix adjusted prices represent the average purchase price of properties sold within each quarter, weighted to reflect the relative distribution of all properties in the Island by property type and number of bedrooms. As a result the measure is not affected by changes in the type and number of bedrooms in properties sold each quarter, and should be less volatile and a better representation of the underlying movements in property prices than the previously published median average.

It should be noted that the mix adjusted house price may still be influenced by other factors, such as changes in the relative quality, location and physical size of the properties sold each quarter.

Figure 3.9: Local market residential property prices

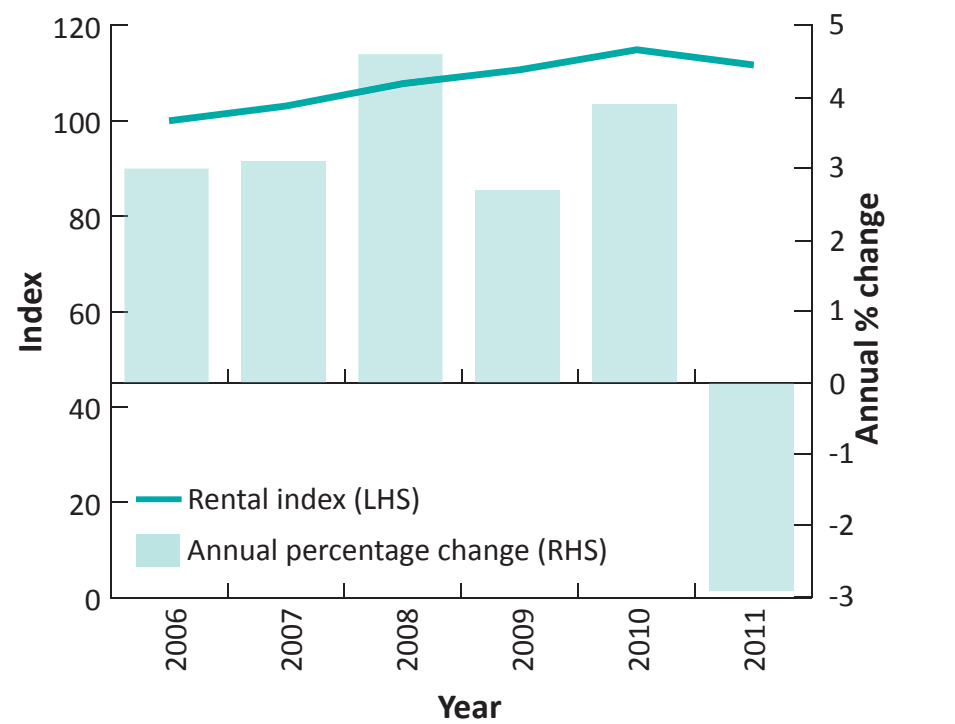


Source: Policy and Research Unit

The mix adjusted local market price was £439,861 during the second quarter of 2012 (Figure 3.9 and Table 3.5). This is 3.0% higher than at the same time the previous year.

Over the three year period ending March 2012 the mix adjusted house price has shown a cumulative increase of 18%.

Figure 3.10: Local market rental index



Source: Policy and Research Unit

Figure 3.10 shows the local market rental index which reflects changes in the average monthly rental price of local market properties.

Between 2006 and 2011 monthly rental prices increased by 12%. The annual change in 2011 was -2.9%.

Table 3.6: Domestic property units by parish at December 2011

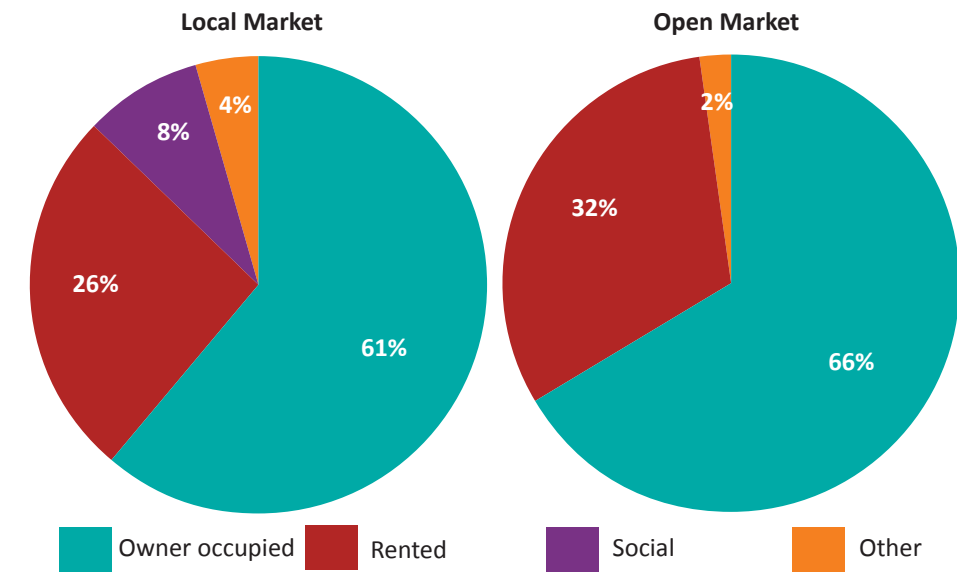
Location	No. units		No. units per km ²	
	Local	Open	Total	Total
Castel	3,329	129	3,458	339
Forest	599	31	630	154
St Andrew	865	53	918	204
St Martin	2,338	258	2,596	355
St Peter Port	7,542	846	8,388	1,308
St Pierre du Bois	825	59	884	138
St Sampson	3,738	59	3,797	607
St Saviour	1,049	65	1,114	174
Torteval	384	20	404	130
Vale	3,783	80	3,863	433
Rural area	14,335	944	15,279	275
Urban area	10,117	656	10,773	1,355
Total	24,452	1,600	26,052	410

Source: Policy and Research Unit

A domestic property unit is a building, or part of a building, which has its own postal address, is self contained and is used for residential purposes (including those which are vacant).

At the end of December 2011, there were 26,052 domestic property units in Guernsey. Of these, 94% were Local Market and the remaining 6% were Open Market Part A units (Table 3.6). The overall density of domestic property units was 410 units per km².

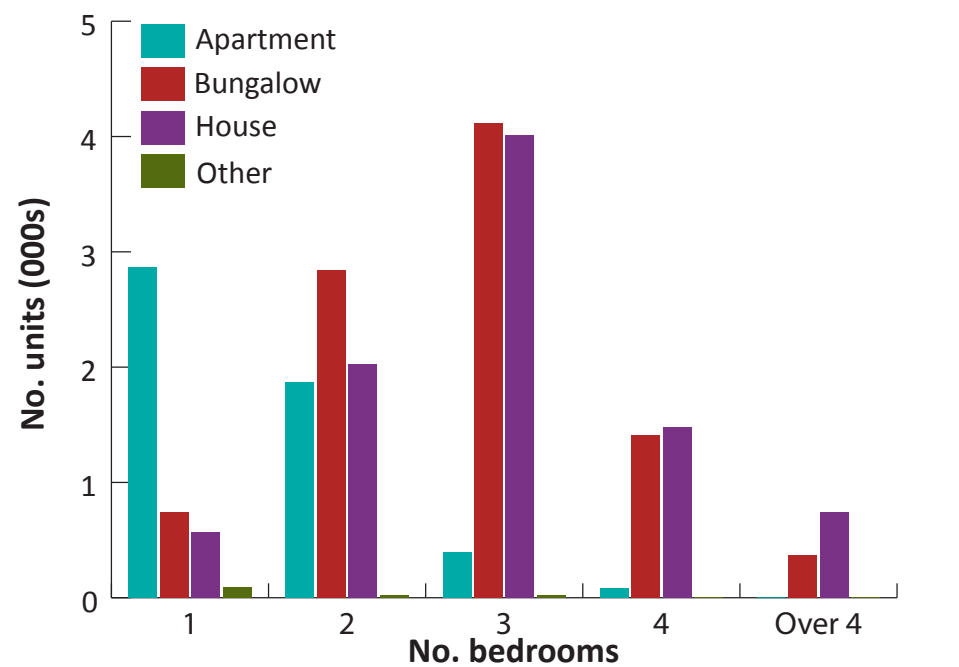
Figure 3.11: Domestic property units by tenure in December 2011



Source: Policy and Research Unit

In December 2011, 61% of local market and 66% of open market domestic property units were owner occupied (Figure 3.11). Rented properties comprised 26% of the local market compared to 32% of the open market. There were no social housing units in the open market.

Figure 3.12: Domestic property units by type in December 2011



Source: Policy and Research Unit

Figure 3.12 shows the distribution of domestic property units by property by type and number of bedrooms in December 2011. Three bedroom bungalows (which includes chalet bungalows) and three bedroom houses made up the largest proportions (forming 16% and 15%) of the total units.

More than half of apartments had one bedroom, comprising 11% of the total number of units.

Table 3.7: Pupils in primary education at January 2012

	Female	Male	Total
Amherst Primary	143	183	326
Blanchelande	71	--	71
Castel Primary	169	155	324
Elizabeth College Junior School	46	253	299
Forest Primary	75	78	153
Hautes Capelles Primary	257	250	507
The Ladies' College	131	--	131
La Houquette Primary	137	154	291
La Mare de Carteret Primary	119	142	261
Le Rondin School	22	67	89
Notre Dame du Rosaire	99	124	223
St Andrew's Primary	87	93	180
St Anne's School (Alderney)	44	34	78
St Martin's Primary	227	273	500
St Mary and St Michael Primary	79	67	146
St Sampson's Infants	33	33	66
Vale Infants	76	79	155
Vale Junior	139	136	275
Vauvert Primary	147	167	314
Total	2,101	2,288	4,389

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 507 pupils in 2012.

Table 3.8: Pupils in secondary education at January 2012

	Female	Male	Total
Blanchelande College*	174	--	174
Elizabeth College*	--	532	532
Grammar School & Sixth Form Centre*	471	472	943
The Ladies' College*	412	--	412
La Mare de Carteret High	263	285	548
Les Beaucamps High	247	252	499
Le Murier	33	73	106
St Anne's School (Alderney)	35	39	74
St Sampson's High	362	408	770
College of Further Education**	199	185	384
Total	2,196	2,246	4,442

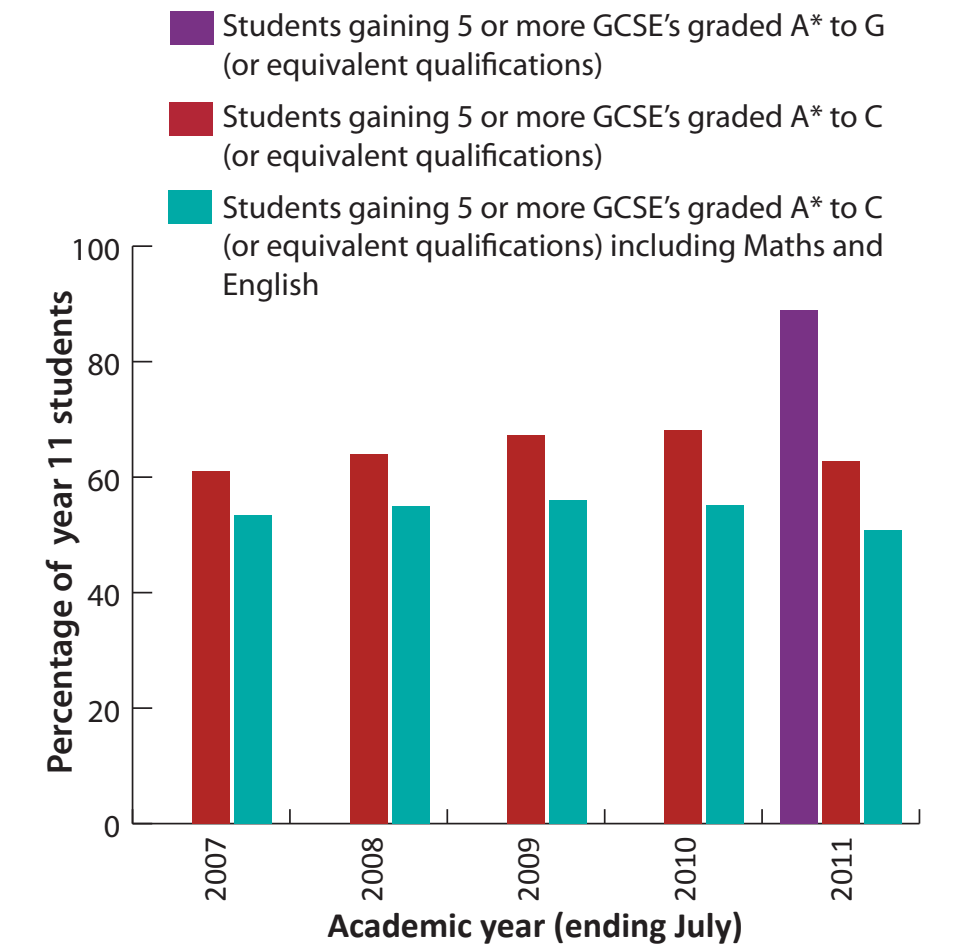
* Figures include students in sixth form

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

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 (943) in January 2012. St Anne's School in Alderney had the fewest students (74).

Figure 3.13: Attainment of year 11 students (GCSE or equivalent)



Source: Education Department

Table 3.9: Attainment of year 11 students

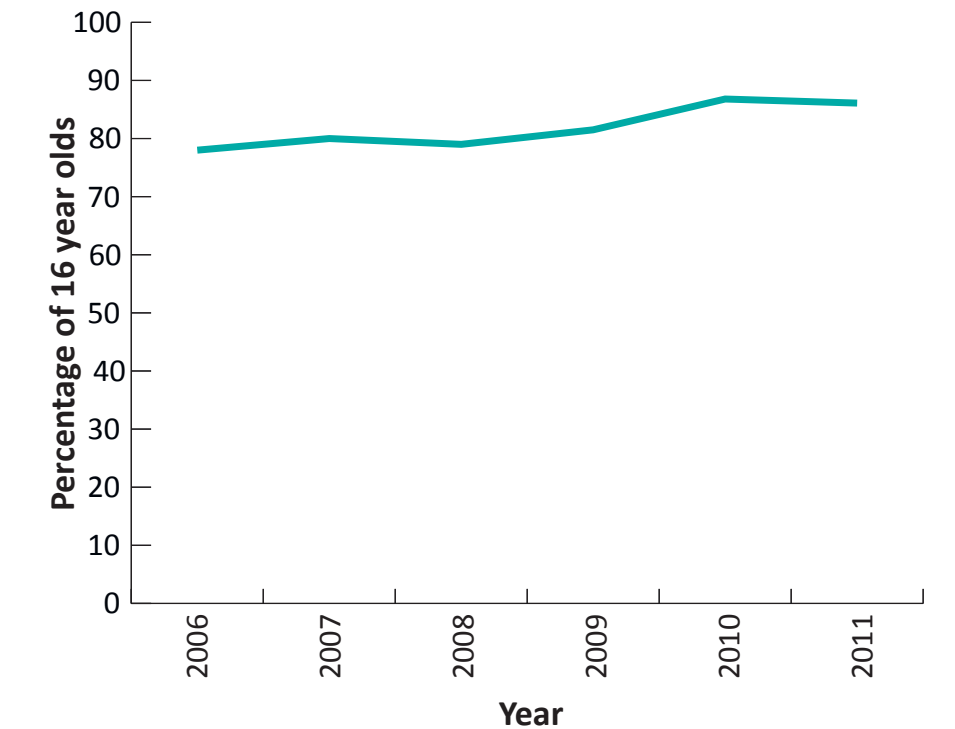
		% of year 11 students				
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Guernsey	Gaining 5 or more GCSE's graded A* to G or equivalent level qualifications	-	-	-	-	89
	Gaining 5 or more GCSE's graded A* to C or equivalent level qualifications	61	64	67	68	63
	Gaining 5 or more GCSE's graded A* to C or equivalent qualifications including Maths and English	53	55	56	55	51
Jersey	Gaining 5 or more GCSE's graded A* to G or equivalent level qualifications	-	-	-	-	-
	Gaining 5 or more GCSE's graded A* to C or equivalent level qualifications	68	66	71	69	68
	Gaining 5 or more GCSE's graded A* to C or equivalent qualifications including Maths and English	-	-	-	-	58
England	Gaining 5 or more GCSE's graded A* to G or equivalent level qualifications	92	92	93	93	94
	Gaining 5 or more GCSE's graded A* to C or equivalent level qualifications	61	65	70	75	79
	Gaining 5 or more GCSE's graded A* to C or equivalent qualifications including Maths and English	46	48	50	54	58

Source: Education Department

Figure 3.13 and Table 3.9 show the percentage of students achieving 5 or more GCSE's or qualifications of an equivalent level.

In 2011, 89% of year 11 students achieved 5 or more GCSE's graded A* to G or equivalent level qualifications, 63% achieved 5 or more grades A* to C and 51% achieved 5 or more grades A* to C including both Maths and English.

Figure 3.14: 16 year olds in post 16 education or training at Nov.*

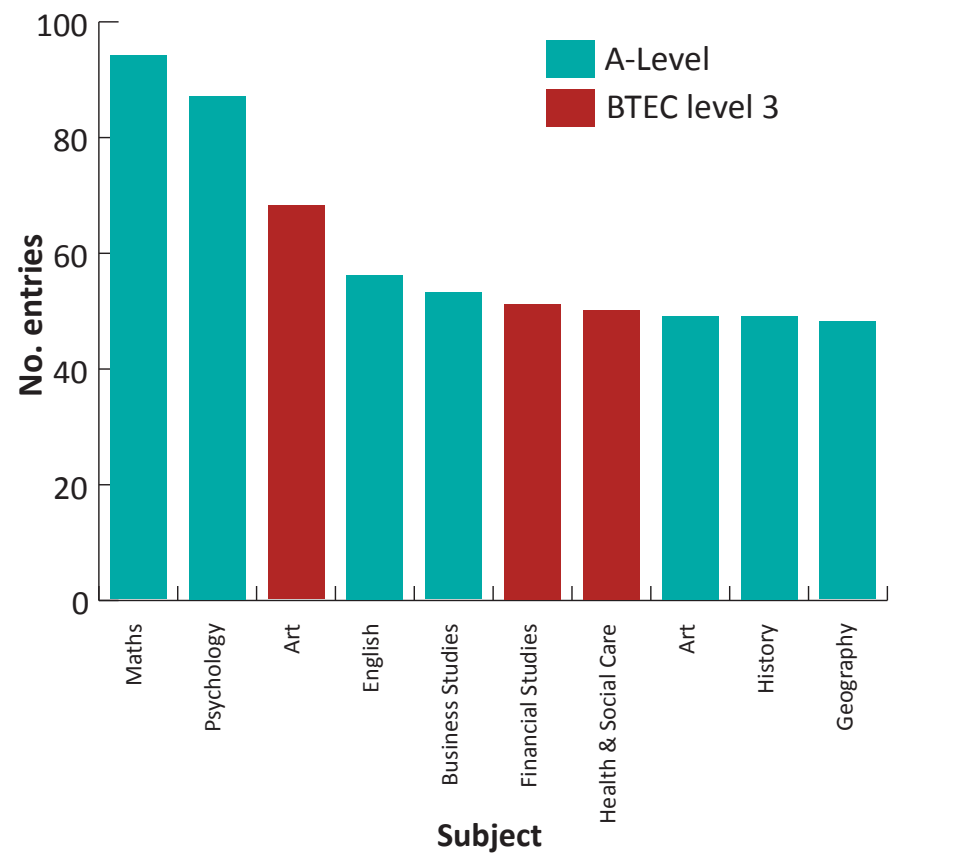


Source: Education Department

In November 2011 86% of 16 year olds were participating in post 16 education or training, 8 percentage points more than in 2006 (Figure 3.14).

* This time series has been revised by education since the previous publication in order to capture a wider range of post 16 education and training schemes.

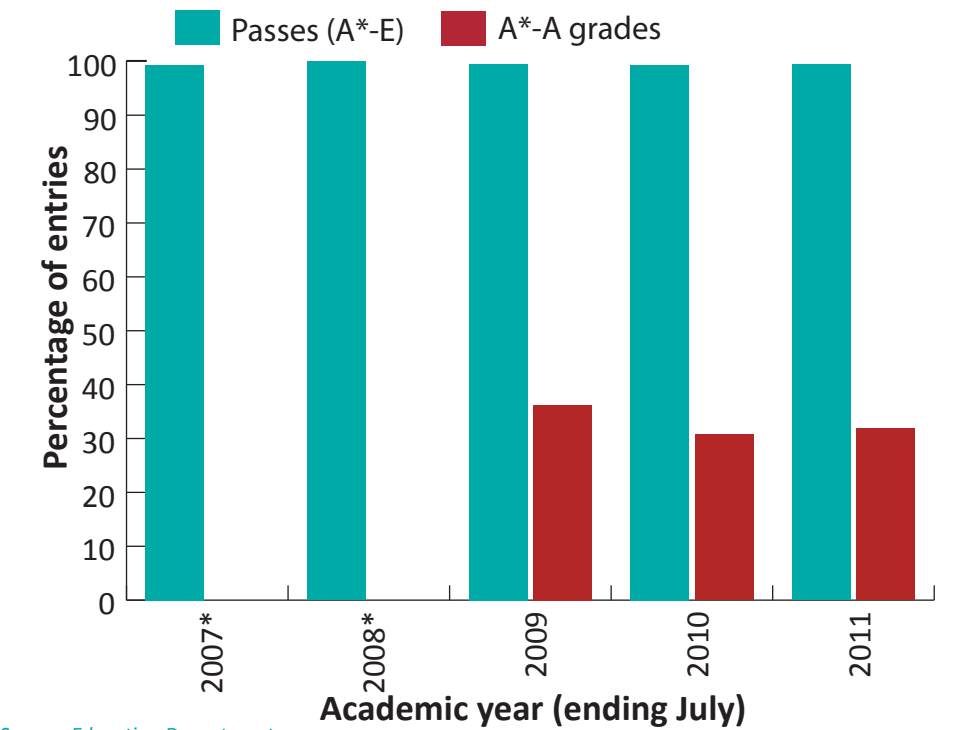
Figure 3.15: Top ten level 3 subjects in 2011



Source: Education Department

A wide range of A-level or equivalent level courses are offered in local schools and the most popular courses vary from year to year. BTEC level 3 qualifications can be studied in three stages; award, certificate or diploma, equivalent to 1, 2 or 3 A-levels respectively (Figure 3.15).

Figure 3.16: A-level or level 3 equivalent pass rate



Source: Education Department

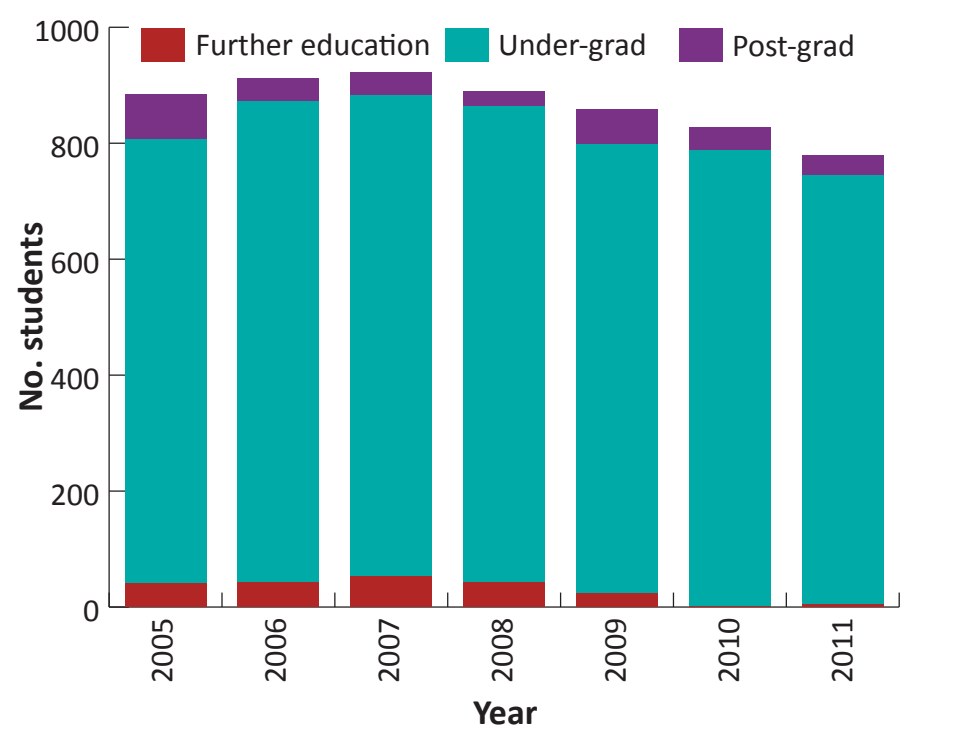
Table 3.10: A-level or level 3 equivalent pass rate

		2007*	2008*	2009	2010	2011
Guernsey	A*-E	99	100	100	99	99
	A*-A	-	-	36	31	32
Jersey	A*-E	100	100	100	99	99
	A*-A	-	-	-	-	36
England	A*-E	97	97	98	98	98
	A*-A	25	26	27	27	27

Source: Education Department

data in attainment of A-A grades is unavailable prior to 2009 in Guernsey and prior to 2011 in Jersey

Figure 3.17: Guernsey students in education in the UK at Nov.



Source: Education Department

In 2011, 99% of entries to A-level or level 3 equivalent courses in Guernsey were graded at A*-E and 32% were graded A or A* (Figure 3.16 and Table 3.10).

In November 2011 there were 780 Guernsey students enrolled in education in the UK (Figure 3.17), 47 fewer than at the same time the previous year. Of these, 740 (95%) were undertaking an undergraduate degree.

Figure 3.18: Criminal offences reported

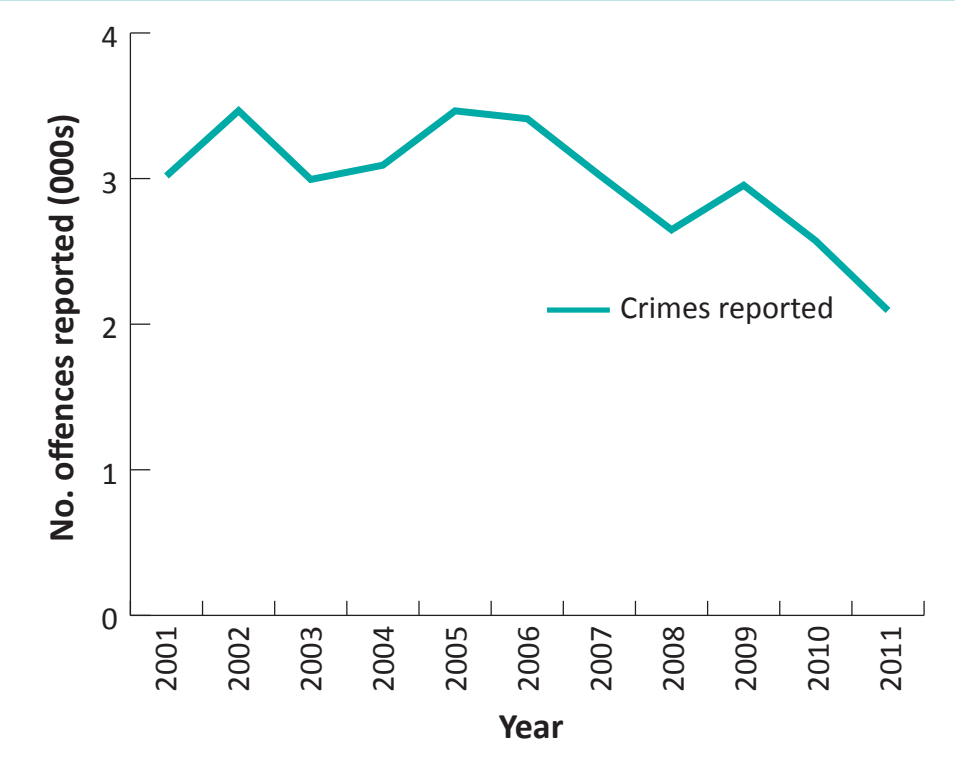


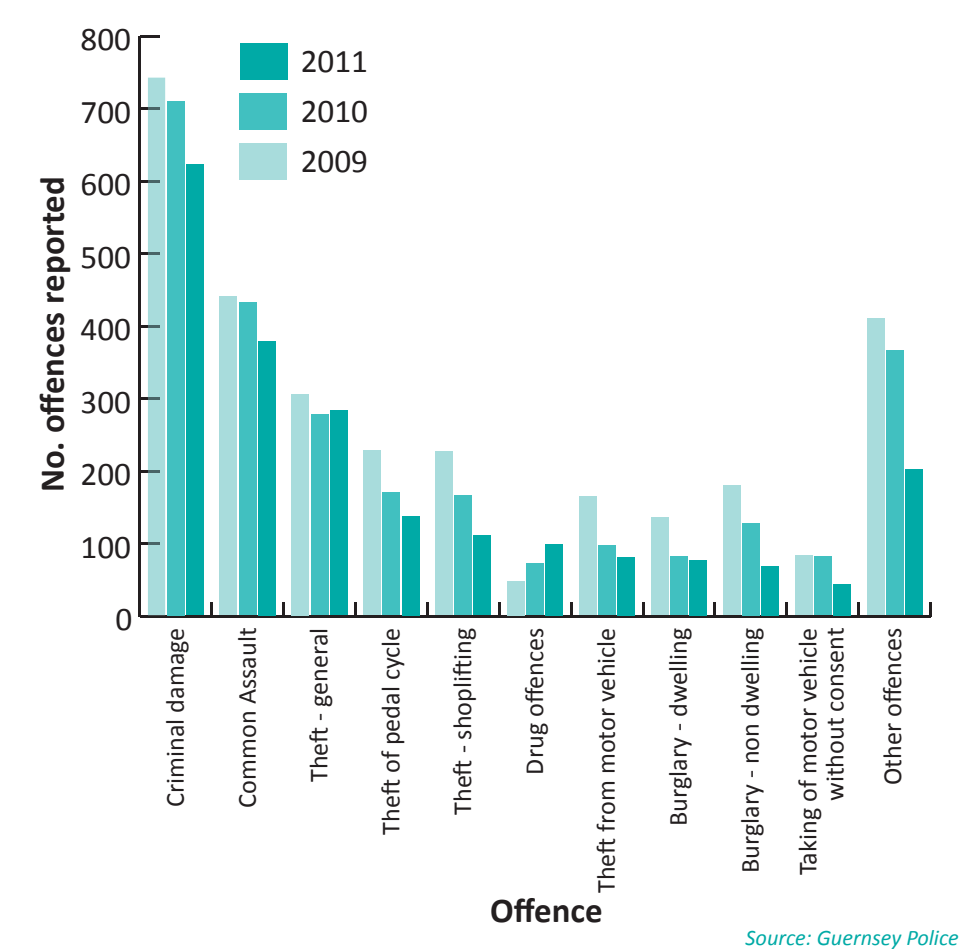
Table 3.11: Criminal offences reported

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Number of offences	3,024	2,648	2,954	2,572	2,094

Source: Guernsey Police

The total number of criminal offences reported to the police in 2011 was 2,094; 478 (19%) fewer than the previous year (Figure 3.18 and Table 3.11).

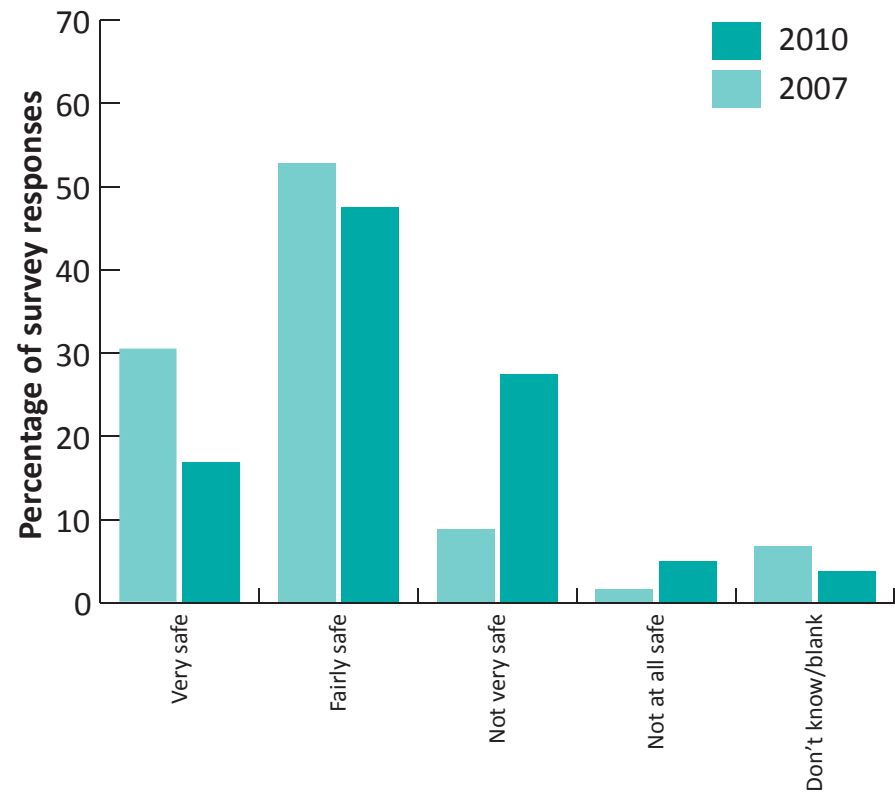
Figure 3.19: Crimes reported by category



Source: Guernsey Police

Criminal damage was the most commonly reported offence in 2011, with 621 reported incidents, accounting for 24% of all reported offences (Figure 3.19).

Figure 3.20: Perception of community safety

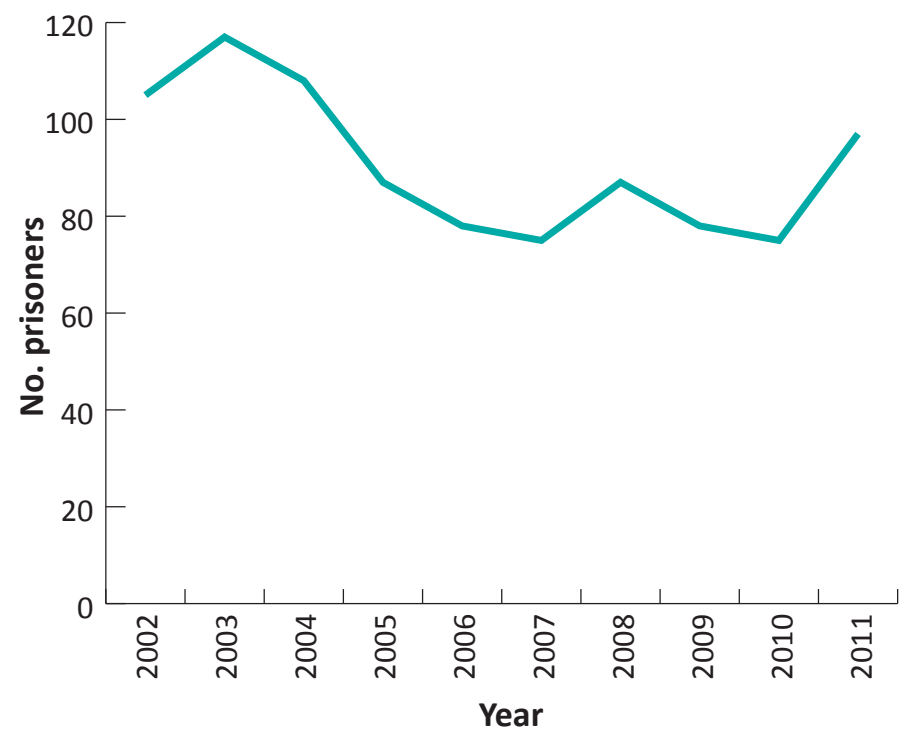


Perception of safety in local neighbourhood

Source: Home Department

Figure 3.20 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, 64% of respondents felt fairly safe or very safe in their local neighbourhood after nightfall.

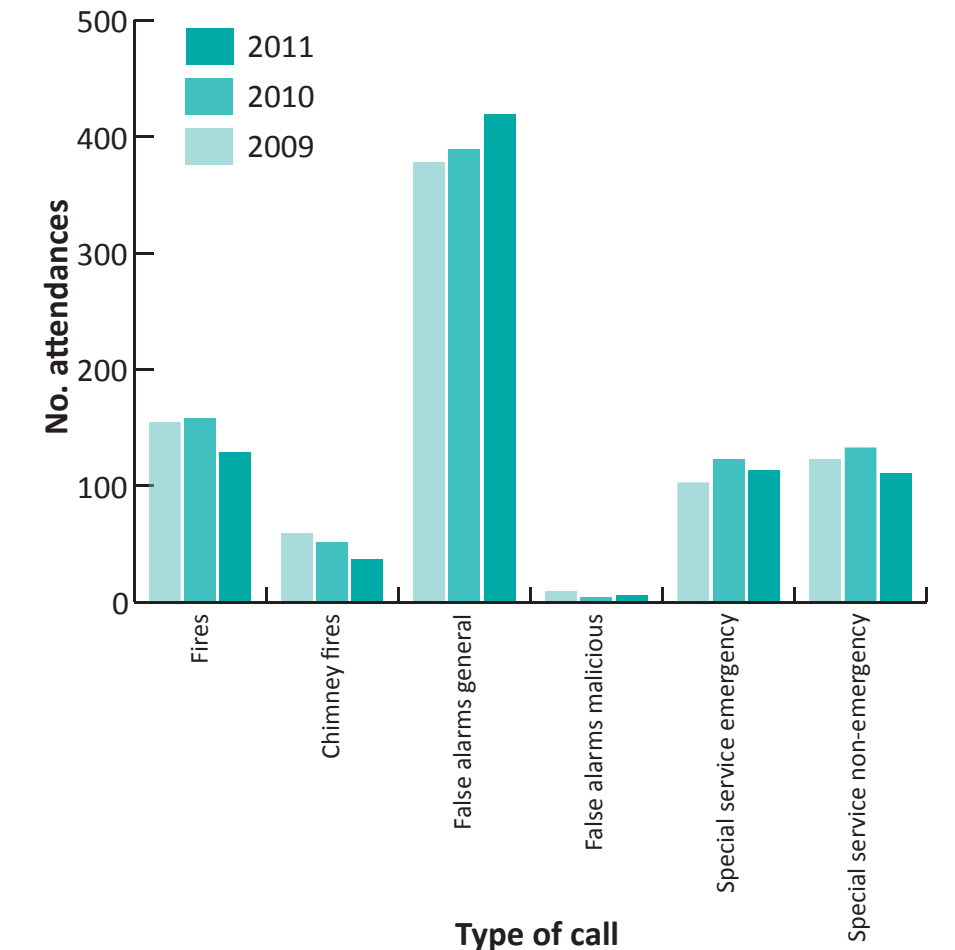
Figure 3.21: Prison population



Source: Home Department, Prison Services

In 2011, the average prison population in Guernsey was 97, which was 22 more than the previous year (Figure 3.21).

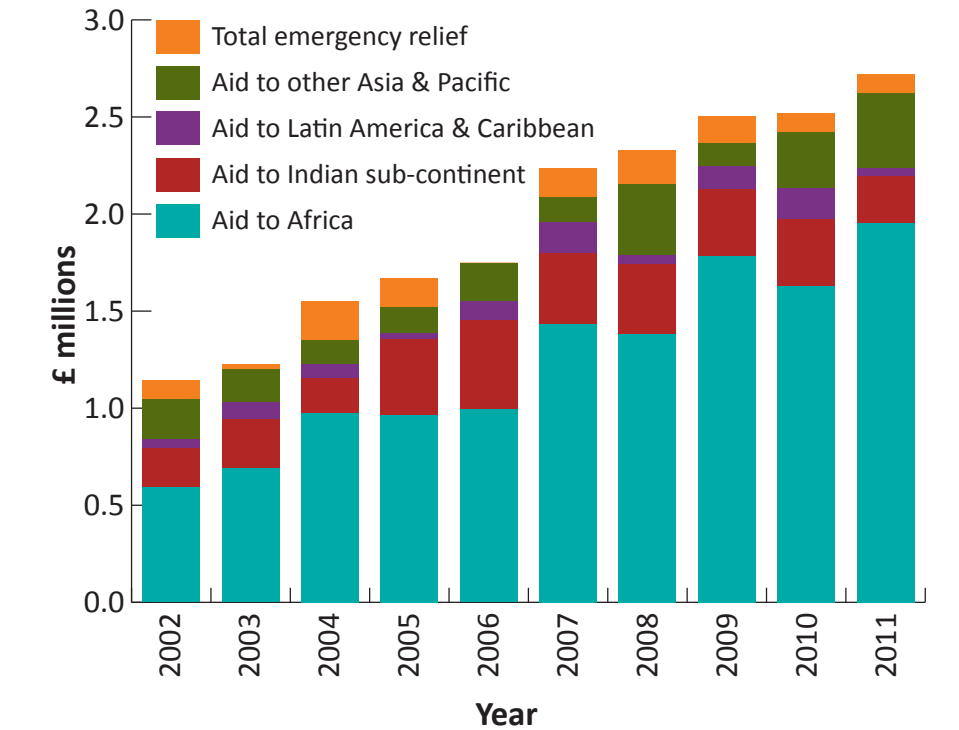
Figure 3.22: Attendances by fire and rescue services



Source: Home Department, Fire and Rescue Services

The fire and rescue services attended a total of 809 calls in 2011, 43 fewer than in the previous year (Figure 3.22). The number of fires attended in 2011 decreased by 29 to 128, whilst the number of chimney fires decreased by 14 to 36. 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 3.23: Overseas aid contributions



Source: Overseas Aid Commission

Guernsey’s overseas aid contributions increased by 4.1% in 2011 to £2,620,771 (Figure 3.23). Africa received the most overseas aid at £1,854,227, an increase of more than £200,000 from 2010.

In 2011 Guernsey’s contribution to overseas aid was equal to an estimated 0.14% of GDP.

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.

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.

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.

Guernsey Housing Stock

Details of Guernsey's residential housing stock are published annually by the Policy and Research Unit. The bulletin utilizes data from a variety of sources and provides spatial analysis of domestic property units in Guernsey. A copy of the bulletin 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/property
E-mail: 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
E-mail: 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
E-mail: 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

Prison Services

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
E-mail: 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

Health

Further information on health may be found by contacting:

Health and Social Services Department

Corporate Headquarters
La Vauquiedor
St Andrew's
Guernsey
GY6 8TW

Tel (01481) 725241
Fax: (01481) 712398

Website: 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

Culture and Leisure

More information is available from:

Culture and Leisure

Information Centre
North Esplanade
St Peter Port
Guernsey
GY1 2LQ

Tel: (01481) 713888

Website: www.gov.gg
Email: 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

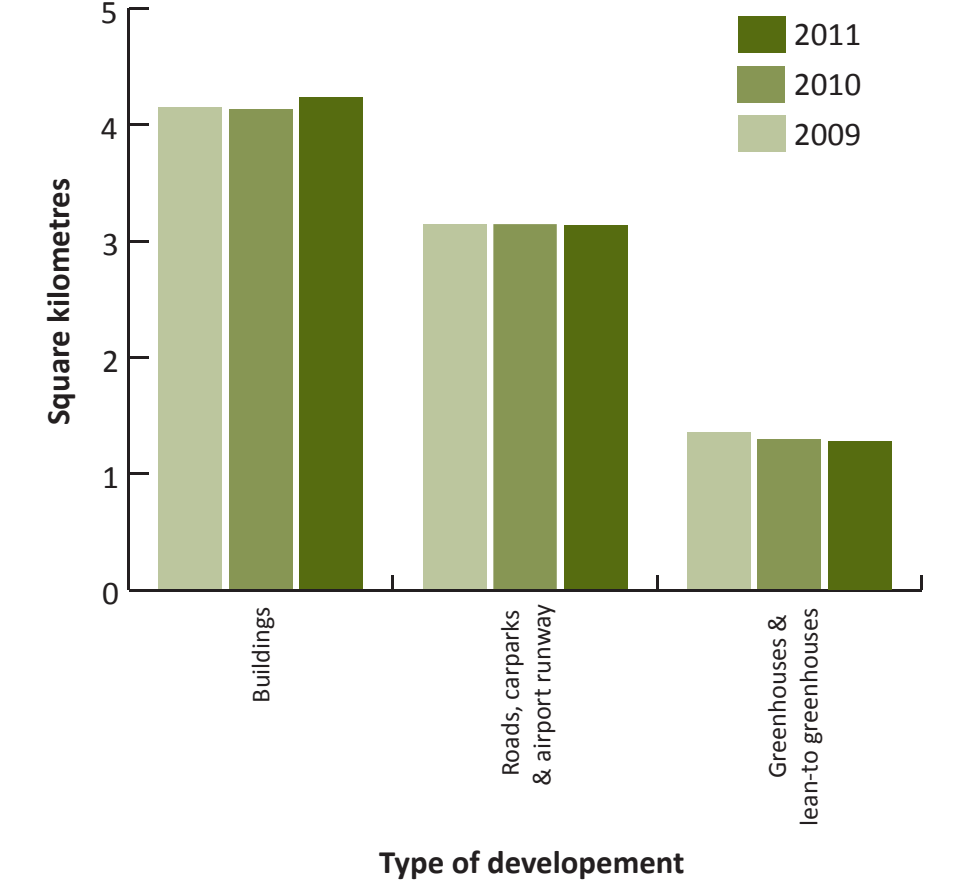
NB. Due to the effects of rounding, figures may not sum to totals

Source: Policy and Research Unit

Guernsey is just over 24 square miles (63km²) in area (Table 4.1). The Island is divided into ten parishes, the largest of which is Castel at just under 4 square miles (10km²). Torteval is the smallest parish with an area of 1 square mile (3km²).

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.

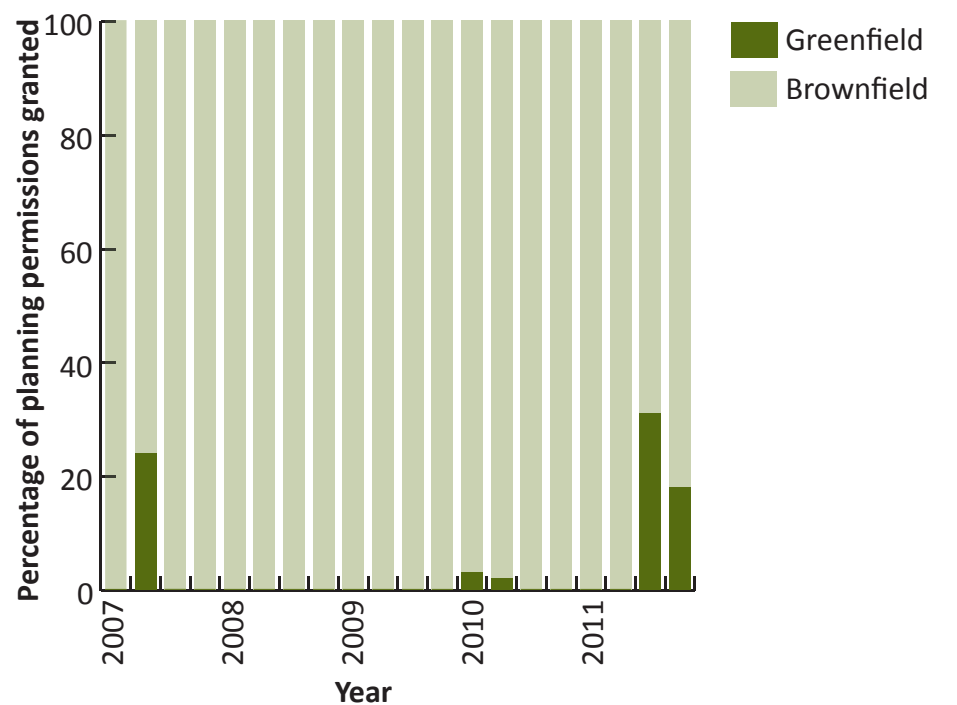
Figure 4.1: Developed land areas



Source: Policy and Research Unit

13.6% of Guernsey’s total land area was ‘developed’ in 2011. Figure 4.1 shows the area of land used for different types of development.

Figure 4.2: Planning permissions granted



Source: Environment Department

In the first two quarters 2011, there were no planning permissions granted on greenfield sites (**Figure 4.2**). In the third and fourth quarters respectively 31% and 18% of planning permissions granted were on green field sites.

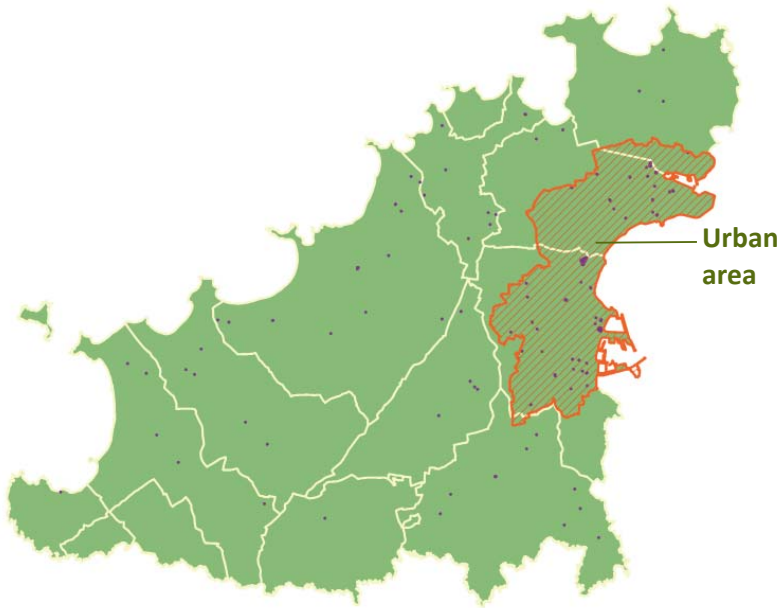
In 2011, 49 domestic property units were demolished, amalgamated with other units or converted to non-residential use and 279 new units were created, a net increase in units of 230 (**Table 4.2**). **Figure 4.3** shows the location of the domestic property units built during this period.

Table 4.2: Changes in number of domestic property units in 2011

Type of change	2011		
	No. units		
	Plus	Minus	Net change
New build	233	0	233
Demolition	0	35	-35
Subdivision	16	1	15
Amalgamation	0	11	-11
Conversion	30	2	28
Total	279	49	230

Source: Policy and Research Unit

Figure 4.3: Domestic property units built in 2011



Source: Policy and Research Unit

Table 4.3: Open natural habitat areas in 2010

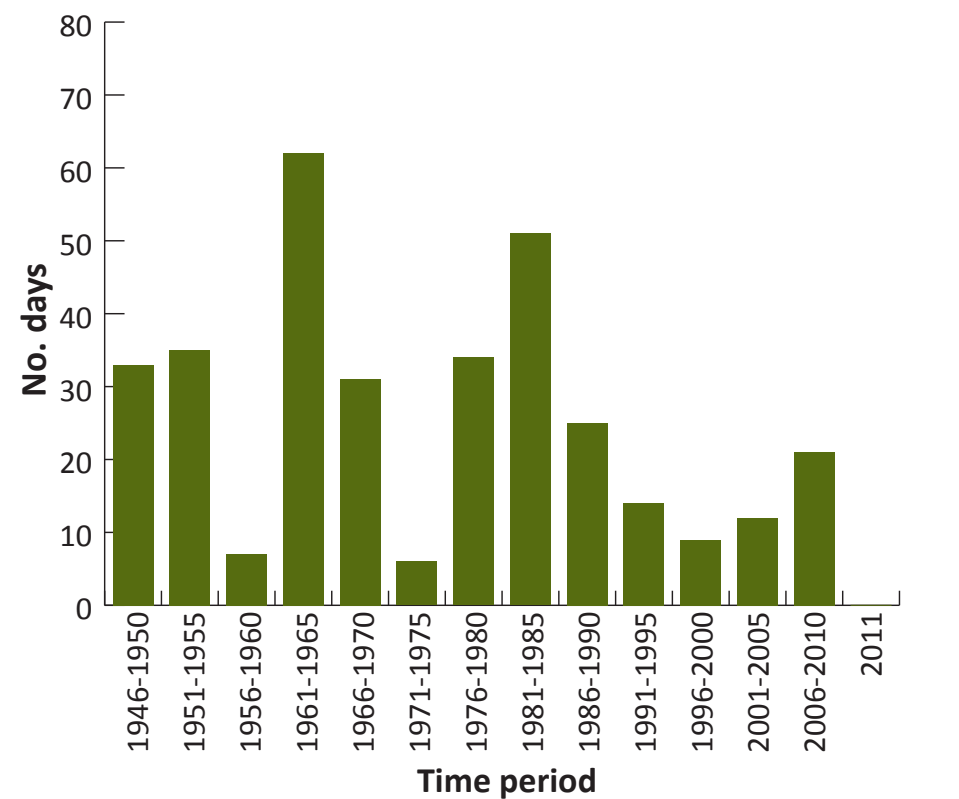
	Area (km²)	% of total land area
Unimproved grassland	0.02	0.03
Marshy grassland	0.61	0.96
Saltmarsh	0.02	0.02
Dune slack	0.00	0.01
Dune grassland	0.84	1.33
Dune heath	0.00	0.00
Open dune	0.01	0.02
Coastal grassland	0.74	1.16
Coastal heath land	0.02	0.02
Total	2.26	3.55

Source: Environment Department

Table 4.3 shows the area of open natural habitat, which is considered to be important for biodiversity and contain species at risk, in Guernsey in 2010. This information is obtained from the Habitat Survey which is conducted approximately every 10 years.

There were 2.26 km² of open natural habitat in 2010 representing 3.6% of the total land area of Guernsey. Dune grassland comprised the largest proportion (37%) of open natural habitat followed by coastal grassland (33%) and marshy grassland (27%).

Figure 4.4: Frost days

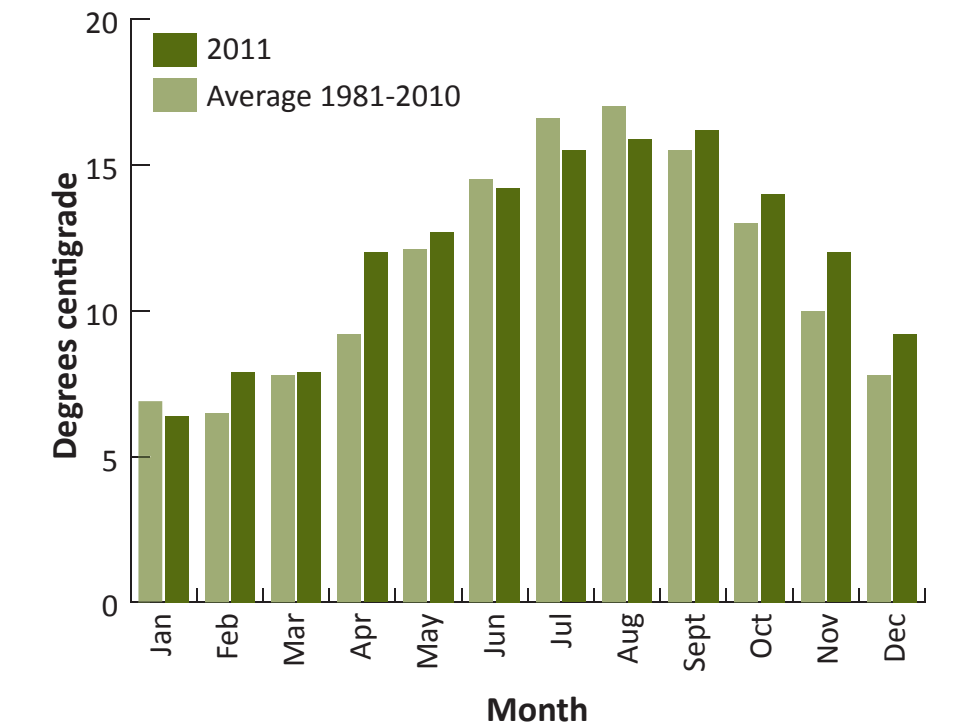


Source: States Meteorological Office

A frost day is any day on which the temperature drops below 0°C. **Figure 4.4** shows the total number of frost days 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 five year period from 2006 to 2010 there were 21 frost days. There were no frost days in 2011.

Figure 4.5: Air temperature



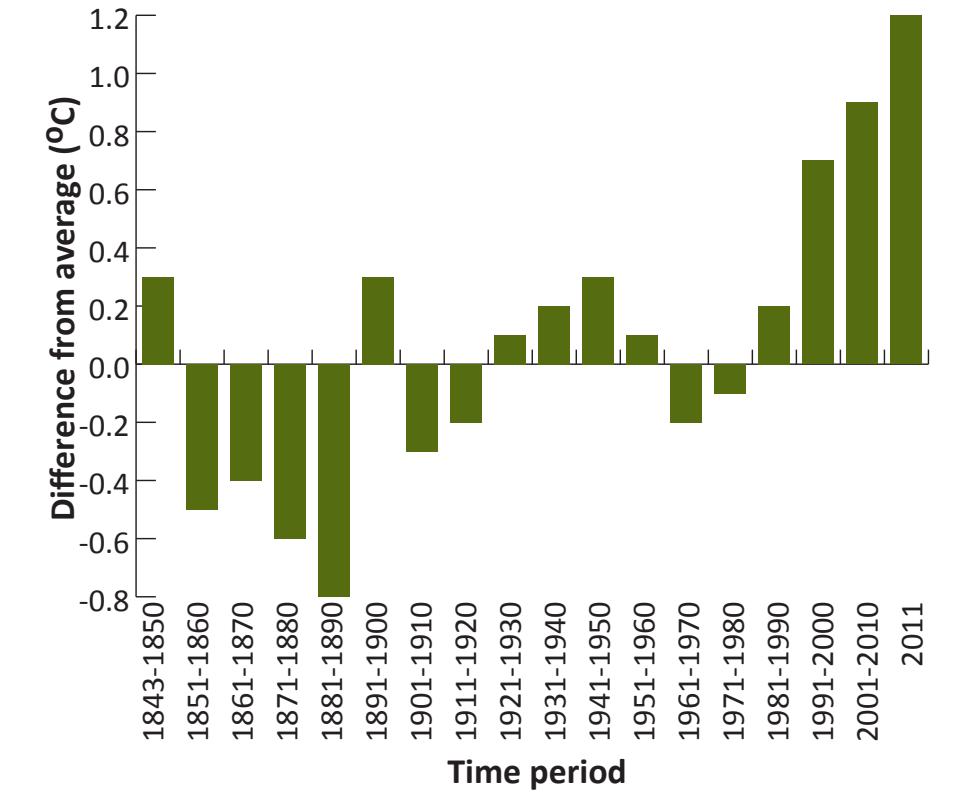
Source: States Meteorological Office

The temperatures recorded in Guernsey reflect its maritime climate. In 2011, September (with an average air temperature of 16.2°C) was the hottest month, 0.3°C warmer than in August and 0.7°C warmer than the 30 year average (Figure 4.5).

January was the coldest month of 2011 with an average air temperature of 6.4°C, 0.5°C below the thirty year average.

The annual mean air temperature in 2011 was 12.0°C, 1.5°C warmer than 2010.

Figure 4.6: Air temperature compared to long term average

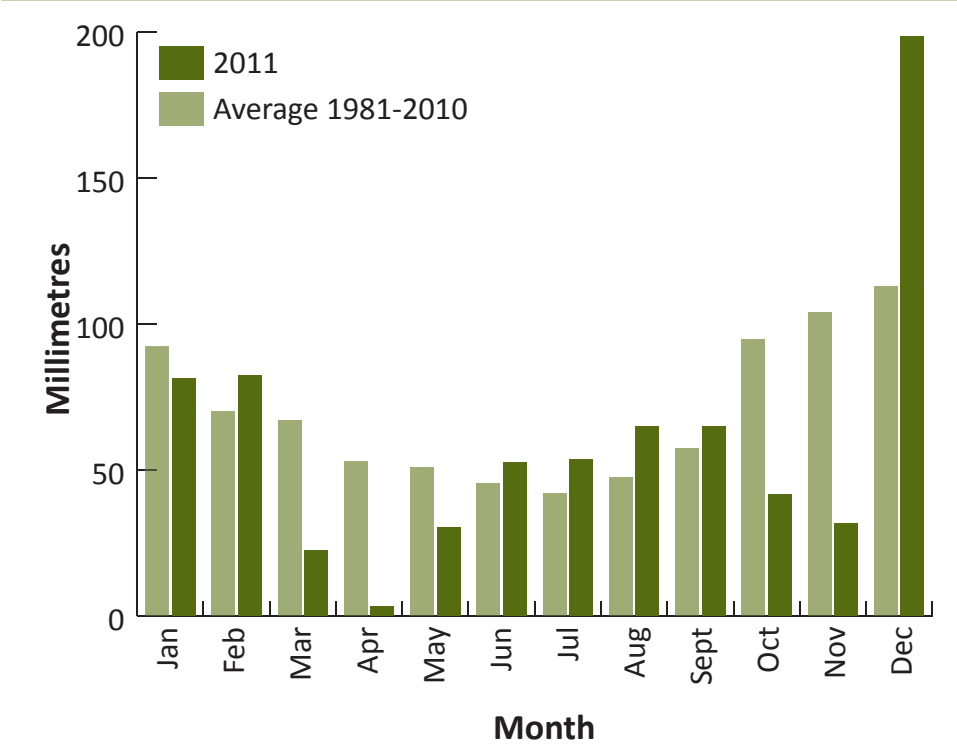


Source: States Meteorological Office

The average recorded temperature for each ten year period is compared to the long term average in Figure 4.6.

Over the ten year period from 2001 to 2010 the average recorded temperature was 0.9°C higher than the long term average. The average air temperature in 2011 was 1.2°C warmer than the long term year 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 4.7: Rainfall

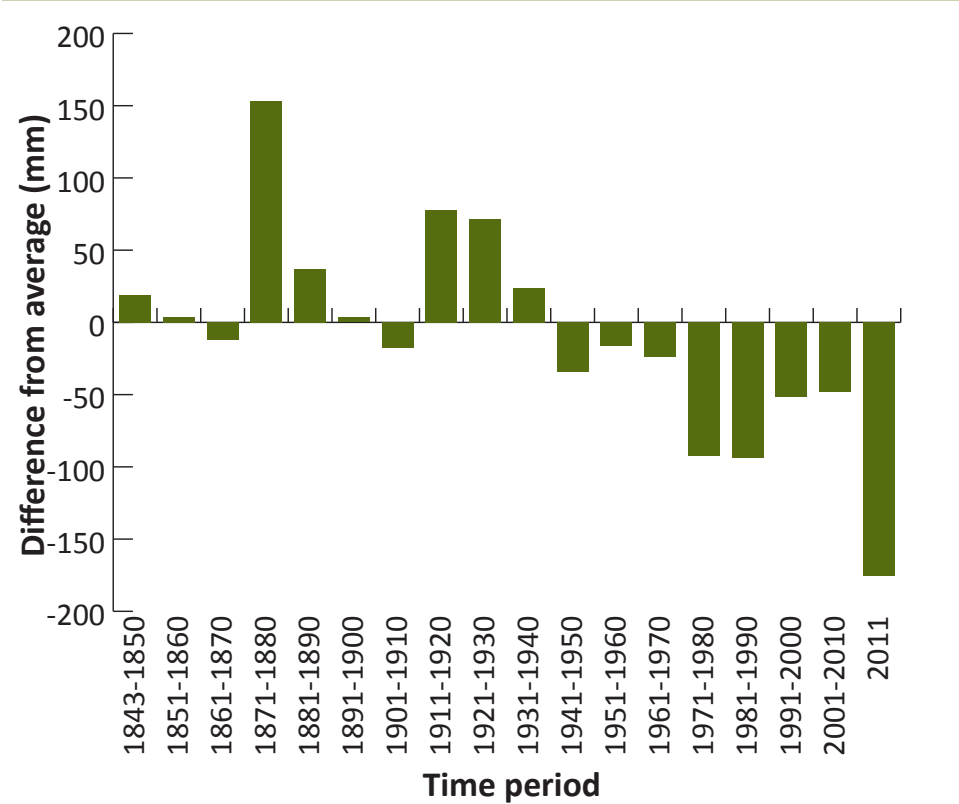


Source: States Meteorological Office

December was the wettest month of 2011, with a total rainfall of 198mm, 76% more than the 30 year average for that month (Figure 4.7). April was the driest month of 2011, experiencing just 3.2mm of rainfall.

The total rainfall (which includes all forms of precipitation) in 2011 was 727.5mm, 151mm less than the previous year.

Figure 4.8: Rainfall compared to long term average

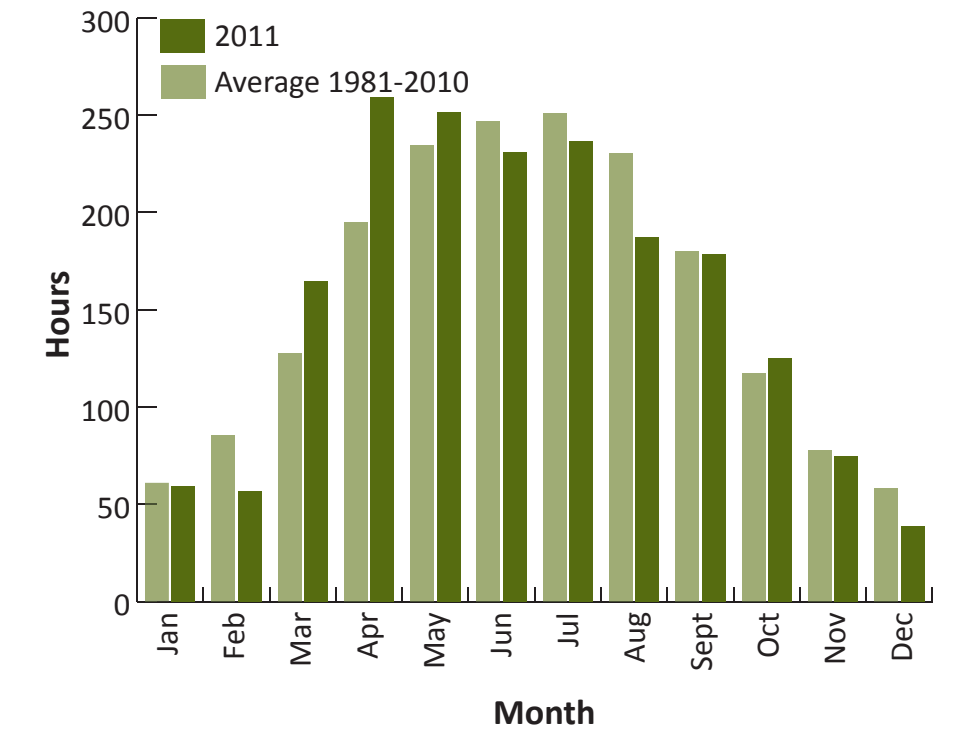


Source: States Meteorological Office

The average recorded rainfall for each ten year period is compared to the long term average in Figure 4.8.

In the ten year period from 2001-2010, the average annual rainfall was 48mm less than the long term average. Rainfall in 2011 was 176mm less than the long term average.

Figure 4.9: Sunshine

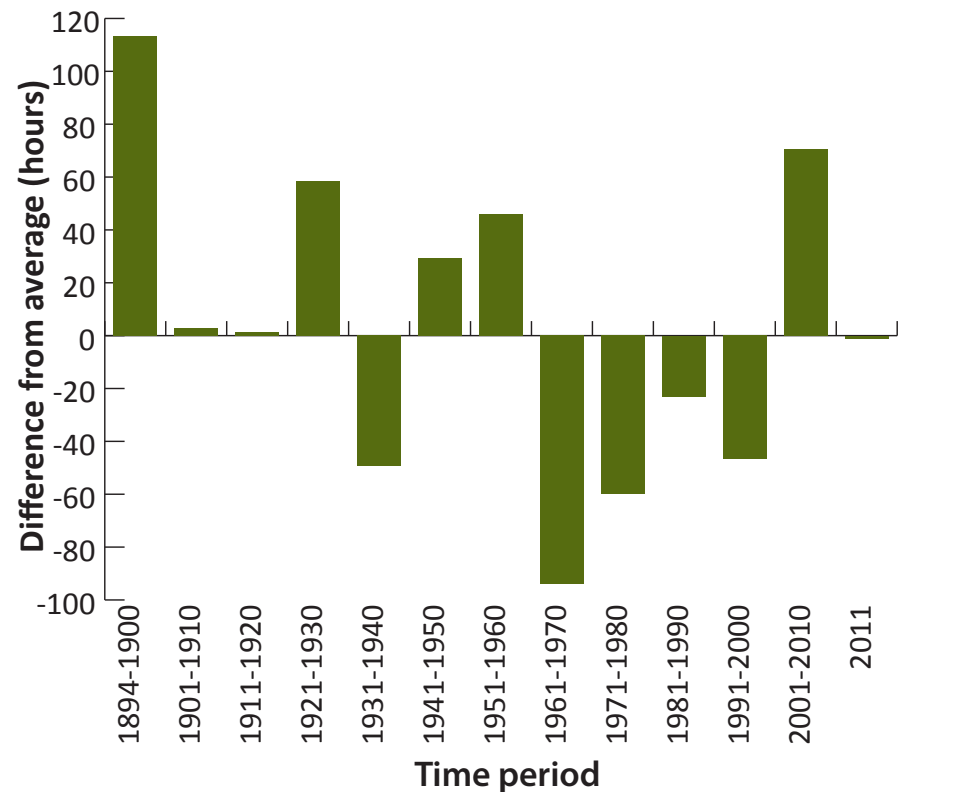


Source: States Meteorological Office

April was the sunniest month of 2011, experiencing 259.1 hours of sunshine, 64 hours more than the 30 year average (Figure 4.9). December was the least sunny month of 2011 experiencing only 39 hours of sunshine.

There was a total of 1,864 hours of sunshine in 2011.

Figure 4.10 Sunshine compared to long term average

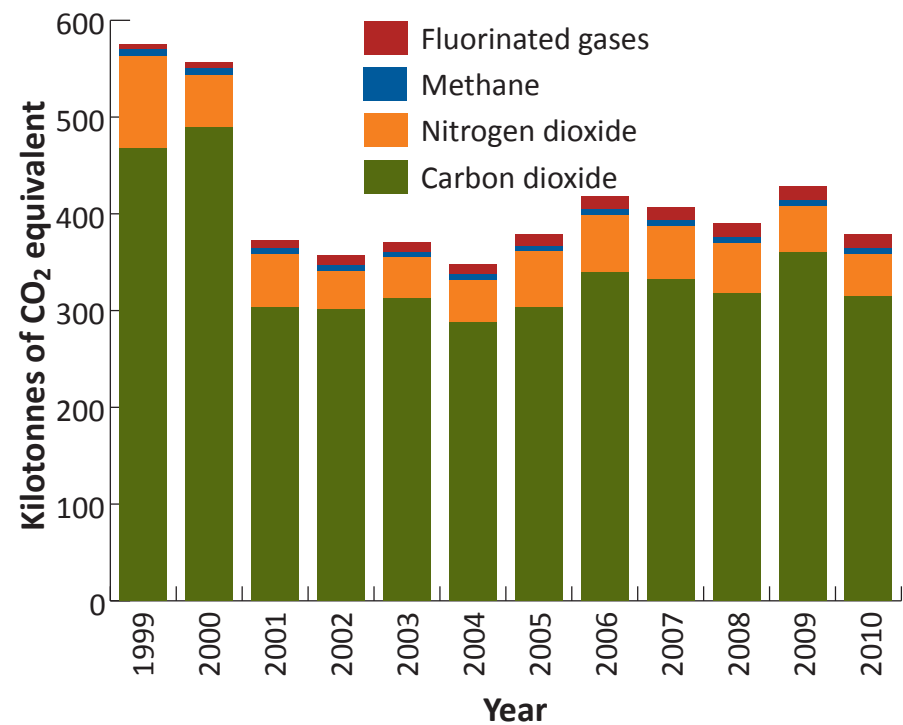


Source: States Meteorological Office

The average number of sunshine hours for each ten year period compared to the long term average is shown in Figure 4.10.

In the ten year period from 2001 to 2010 there were on average 71 more hours of sunshine per year than the long term average. In 2011 there was 1 hour of sunshine less than the long term average.

Figure 4.11: Greenhouse gas emissions

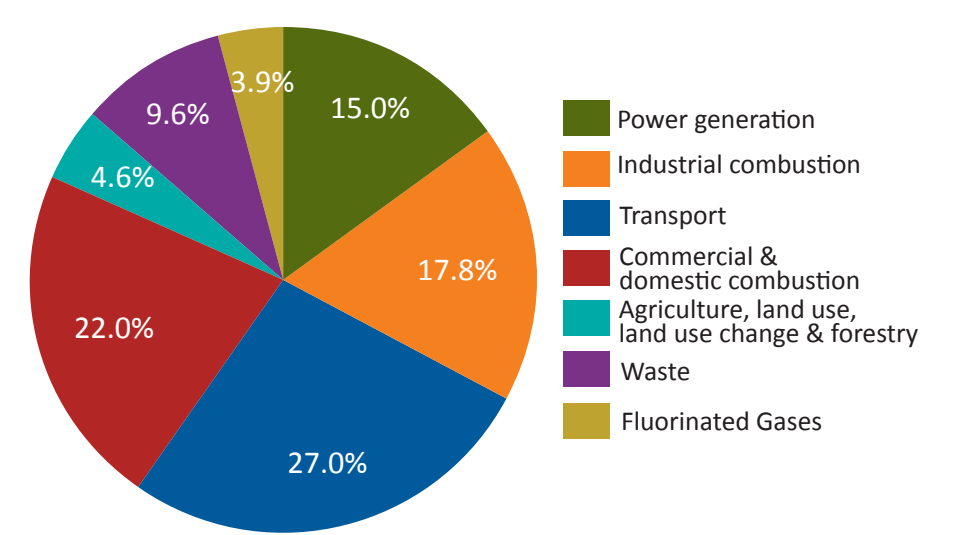


Source: AEA Technology

Guernsey’s greenhouse gas emissions (**Figure 4.11**) 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 2010, Guernsey’s total greenhouse gas emissions were equivalent to 379.1kt of CO₂, 11.6% less than in 2009. Carbon dioxide, released from the combustion of fossil fuels, accounted for 83% of Guernsey’s greenhouse gas emissions in 2010.

Figure 4.12 Greenhouse gas emissions by source (2010)

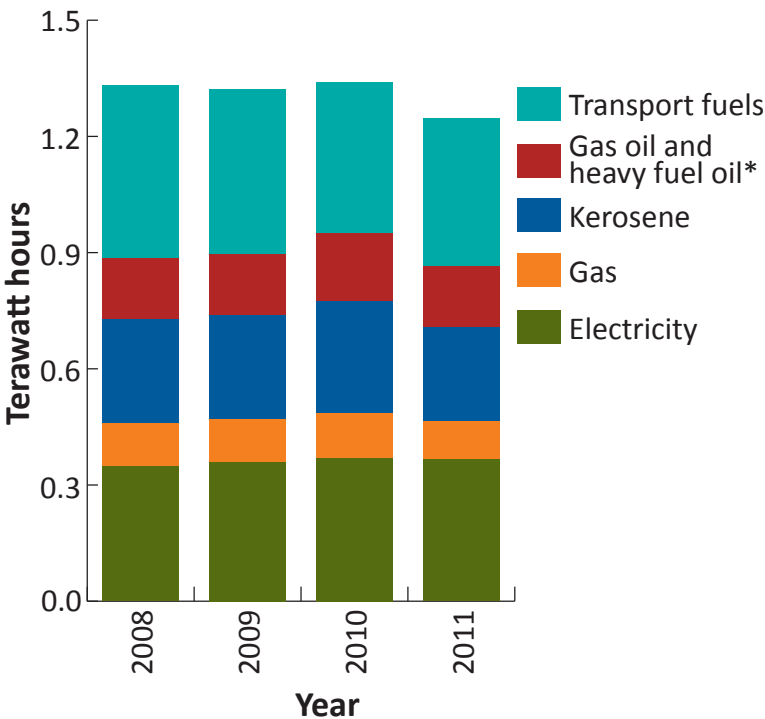


Source: AEA Technology

In 2010, transport was the largest contributor to greenhouse gas emissions, contributing 27% of the total greenhouse gas emissions (**Figure 4.12**).

Power generation contributed 15% of greenhouse gas emissions in 2010. It should be noted the emissions inventory is “source based”, which means it reflects only emissions released from Guernsey. As such, emissions resulting from the generation of electricity in Europe, which is imported for consumption in Guernsey, are not included. Because the proportions of electricity imported from Europe and generated on Island can vary significantly, carbon emissions from power generation show a significant degree of fluctuation from year to year.

Figure 4.13: Energy supplied to Guernsey consumers



*Energy, in the form of gas oil and heavy fuel oil, consumed by Guernsey Electricity in the process of generating of electricity on Island (i.e. which is not supplied to customers) is not included in this category.

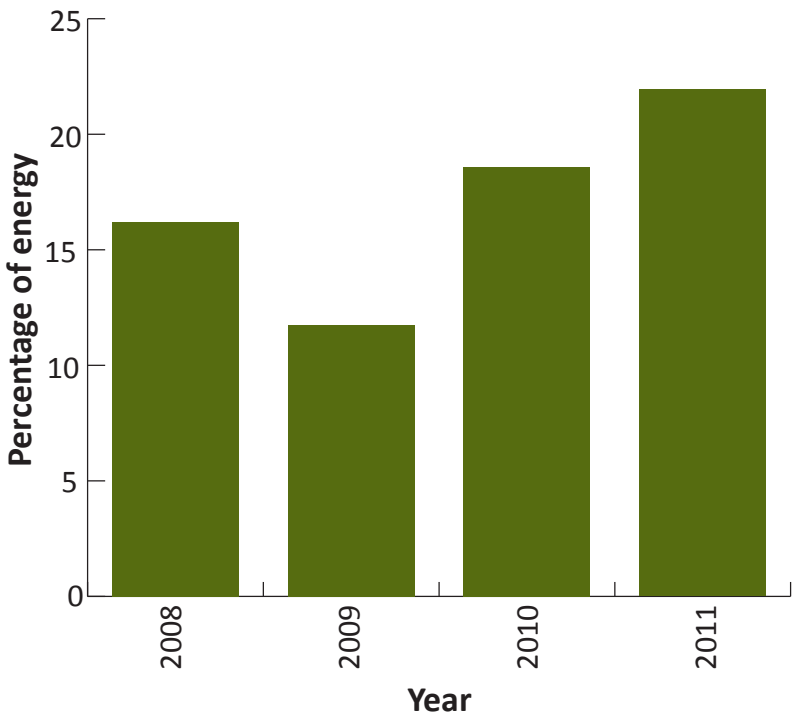
Source: Customs and Excise, Guernsey Electricity, Guernsey Gas

Table 4.4: Energy consumption per capita

Energy supplied to Guernsey consumers per capita per day (KWh)	
2008	59
2009	58
2010	59
2011	54

Source: Customs and Excise, Guernsey Electricity, Guernsey Gas

Figure 4.14: Energy from nuclear or renewable sources



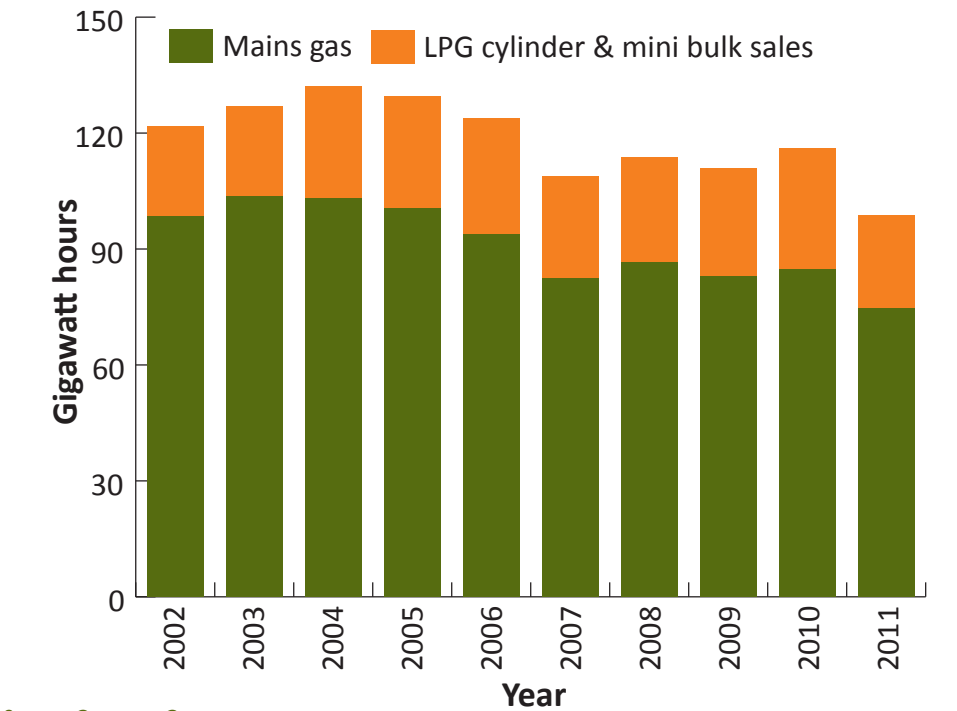
Source: Customs and Excise, Guernsey Electricity, Guernsey Gas

Figure 4.13 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. Table 4.4 gives total energy consumption per capita.

Both total energy consumption and consumption per capita decreased in 2011. It is too early to state a definitive cause for this, however unseasonably warm temperatures during the winter months of 2011 may have been a contributory factor.

In 2011, 22% of the energy supplied to Guernsey consumers was derived from nuclear or renewable source, compared to 19% the previous year (Figure 4.14).

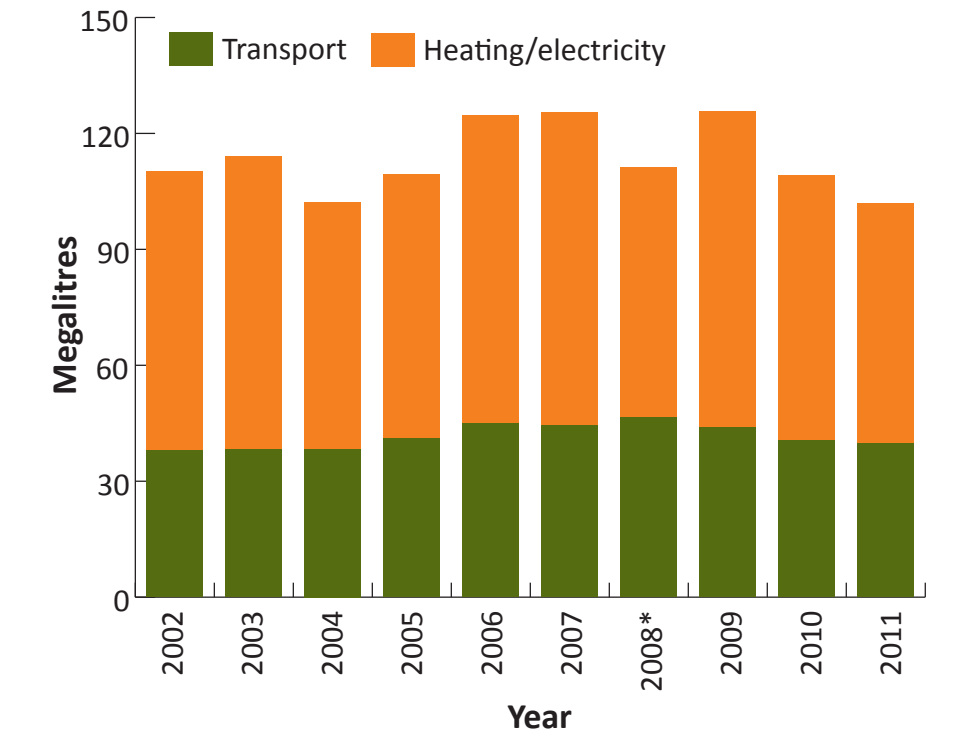
Figure 4.15: Gas consumption



Source: Guernsey Gas

In 2011, 99GWh of gas were consumed in Guernsey, 20% less than 5 years earlier (Figure 4.15). Consumption of gas from the mains supply accounted for 75% of the total gas consumed.

Figure 4.16: Oil imports



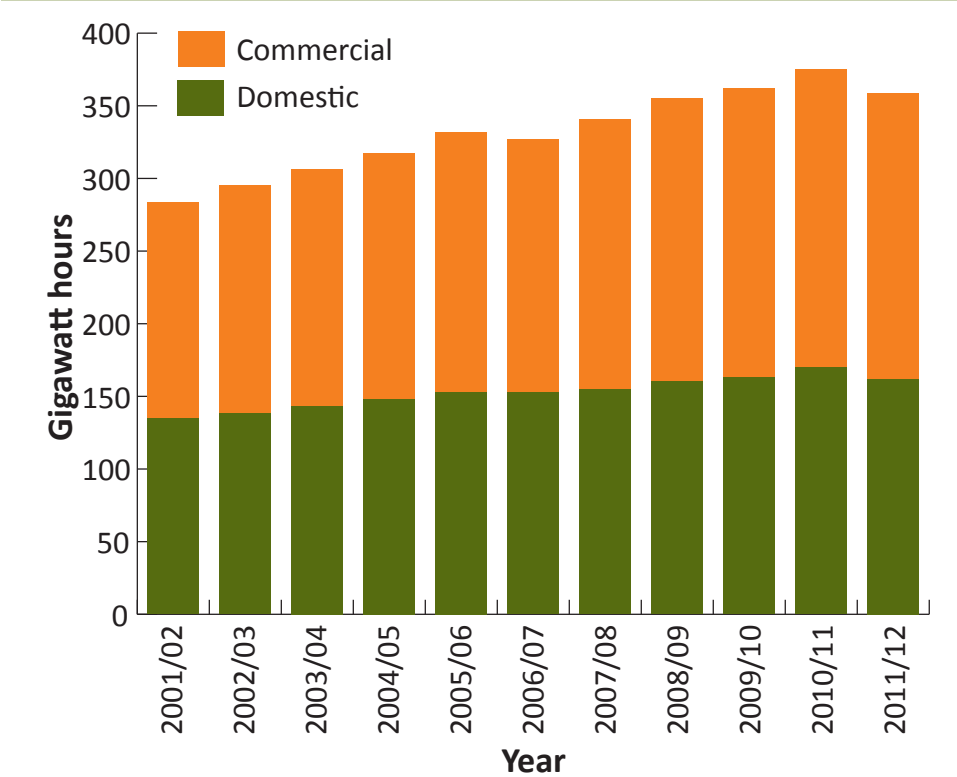
*In 2008 changes to the way oil import data was recorded allowed differentiation of diesel imported for transport use from that imported for heating and electricity generation. Prior to this these figures were included in heating and electricity category.

Source: Customs and Excise

The volume of oil imported for transport use decreased by 1.8% in 2011 to 40Ml, representing 39% of the total volume of fuel oils imported (102 Ml).

The volume of fuel oil imported for heating and electricity is heavily impacted by the amount of electricity generated using the Island’s oil fired power station (rather than importing electricity from France via the cable link). As such these figures can vary significantly from year to year. There was a decrease of 6Ml in the volume of fuel oils imported for use in electricity generation and domestic heating in 2011 (Figure 4.16).

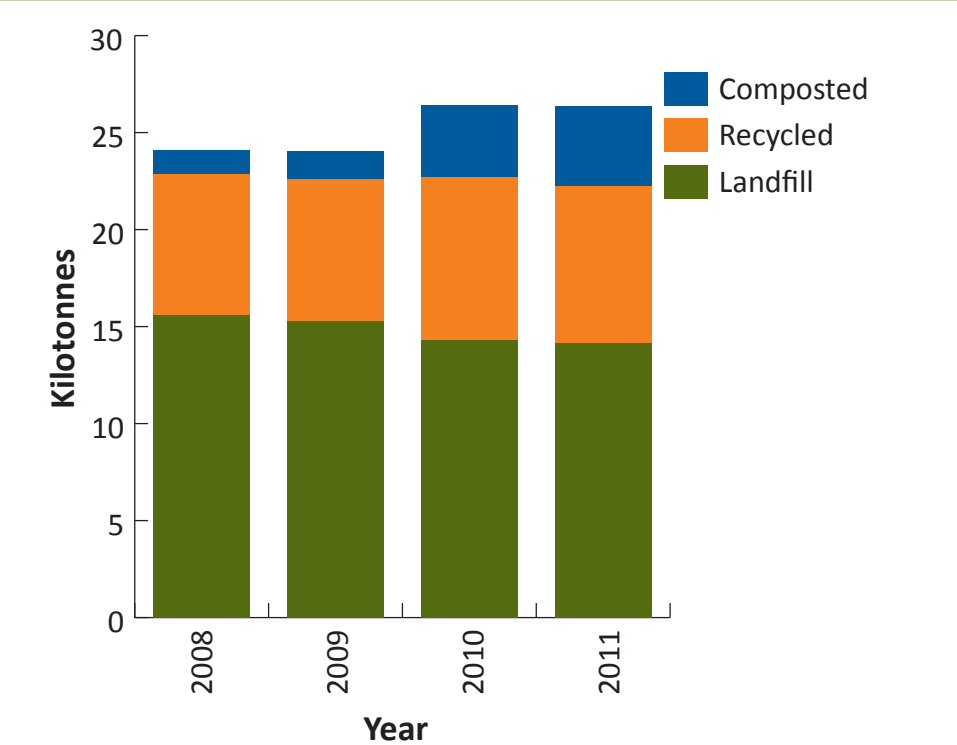
Figure 4.17: Electricity consumption



Source: Guernsey Electricity

Over the ten years ending 2011/12 the total amount of electricity consumed in Guernsey increased by 26% to 358GWh (Figure 4.17). Commercial consumption accounted for 55% of total consumption in 2011/12 compared to 52% in 2001/02.

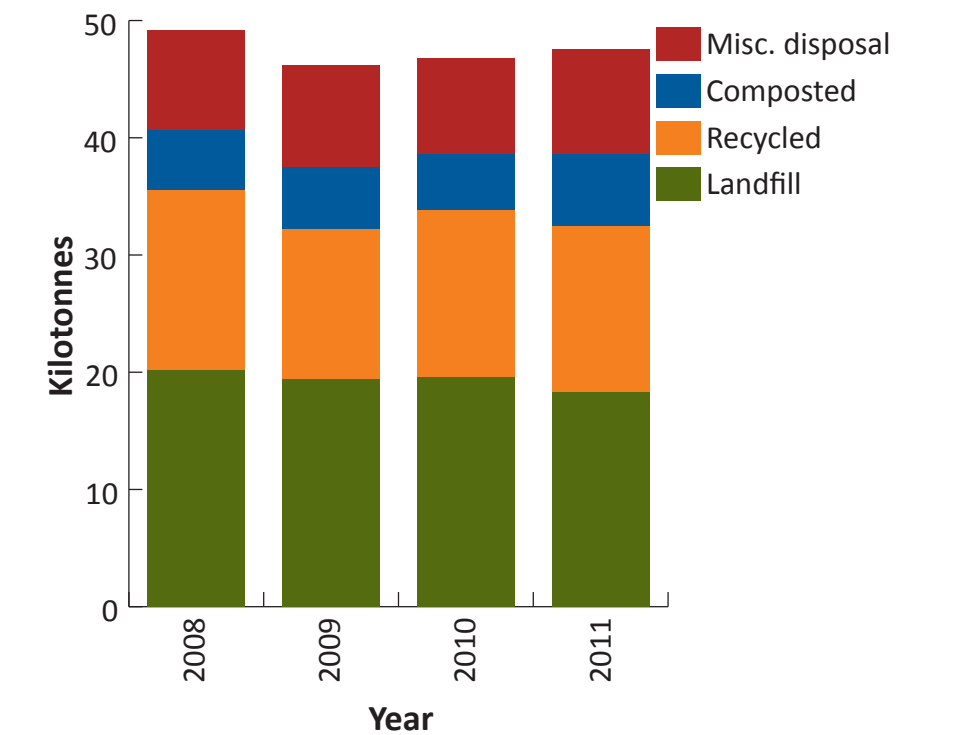
Figure 4.18: Household waste



Source: Public Services Department

In 2011, 26kt of household waste were produced in Guernsey (Figure 4.18). Waste sent to the landfill at Mont Cuét accounted for 14kt (54%) of household waste in 2011. 31% of household was recycled in 2011 whilst 16% was composted via the green waste scheme. In 2011, the recycling rate (which includes composting) for household waste was 46.4%.

Figure 4.19: Commercial and industrial waste



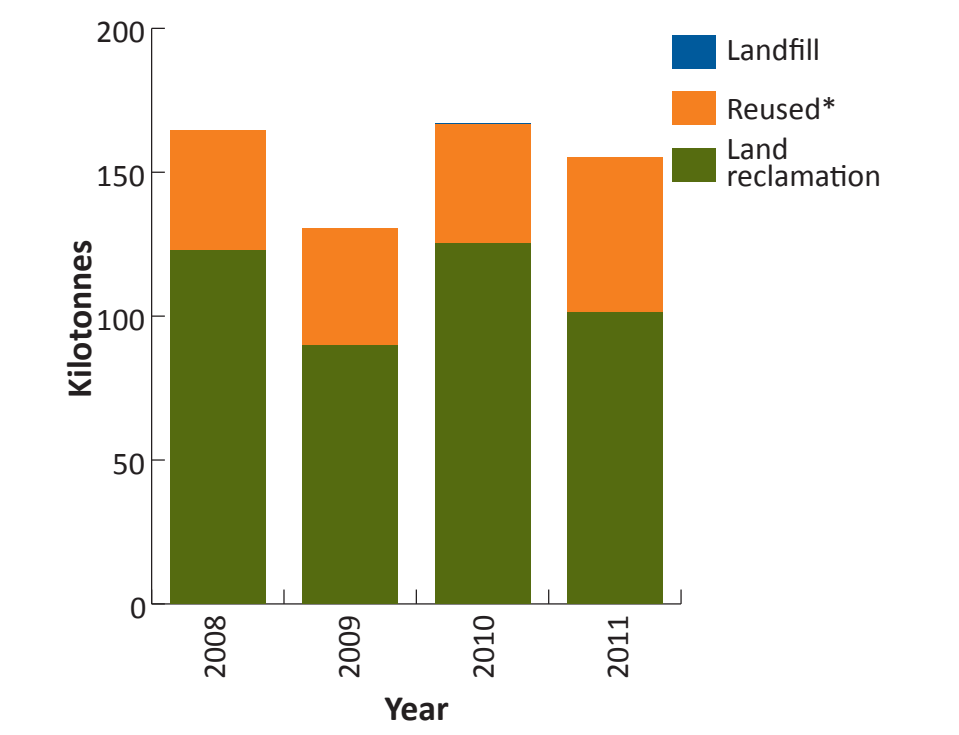
Source: Public Services Department

48kt of commercial and industrial waste were produced in Guernsey in 2011, 1kt more than the previous year (Figure 4.19).

In 2011, 30% of commercial and industrial waste was recycled and 13% 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 38% (18kt) went to landfill.

In 2011, the recycling rate for commercial and industrial waste was 42.7%.

Figure 4.20: Construction and demolition waste



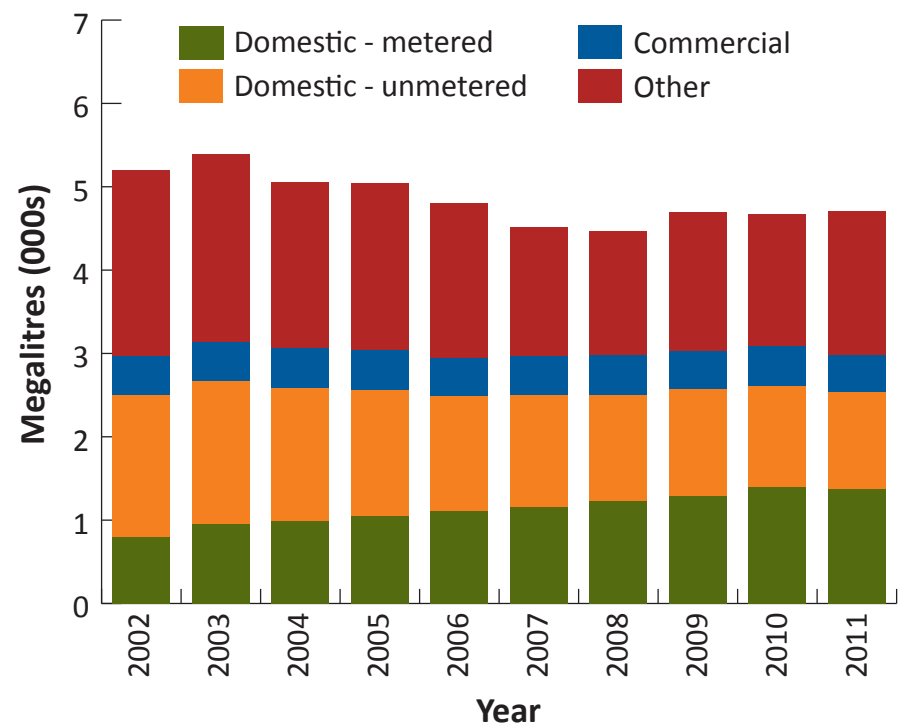
*This series has been revised since the last publication to include inert waste used to cover the Longue Hougue site which had previously been excluded.

Source: Public Services Department

155kt of waste were produced by construction and demolition activities in 2011 (Figure 4.20). The majority of this material (65%) was inert waste sent to the Longue Hougue land reclamation site, whilst 35% of the material was reused. Less than 1% of waste produced by construction and demolition activities was sent to landfill in 2011.

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 4.21: Water consumption



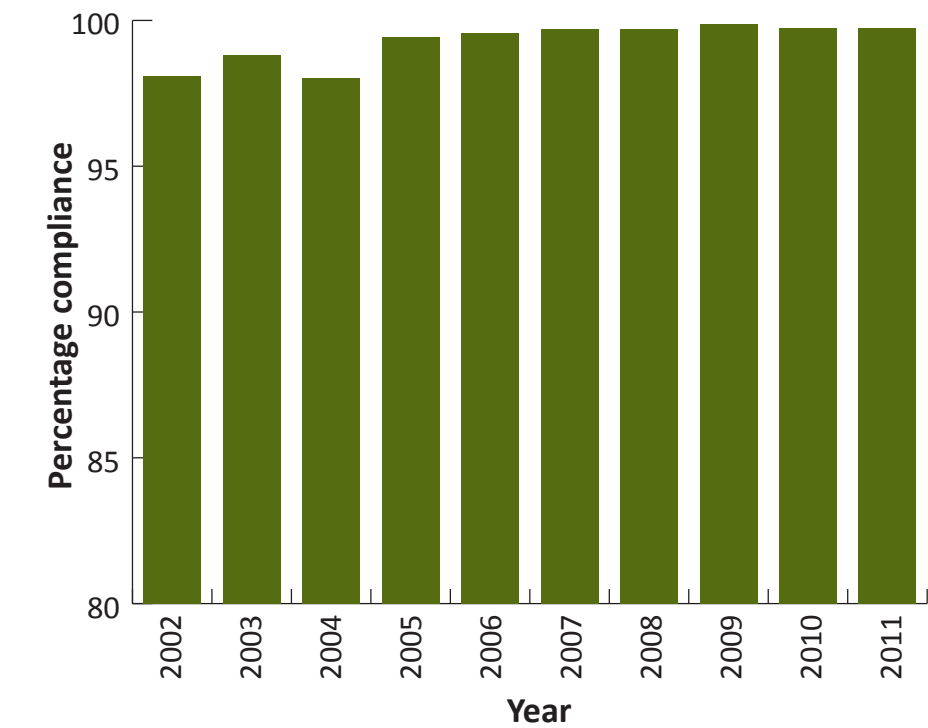
Source: Guernsey Water

Table 4.5: 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)
2007	2,498	111.9	4,510	202.0
2008	2,501	110.7	4,459	197.4
2009	2,571	113.1	4,690	206.3
2010	2,603	114.2	4,677	205.2
2011	2,537	110.5	4,713	205.2

Source: Guernsey Water

Figure 4.22: Water quality compliance

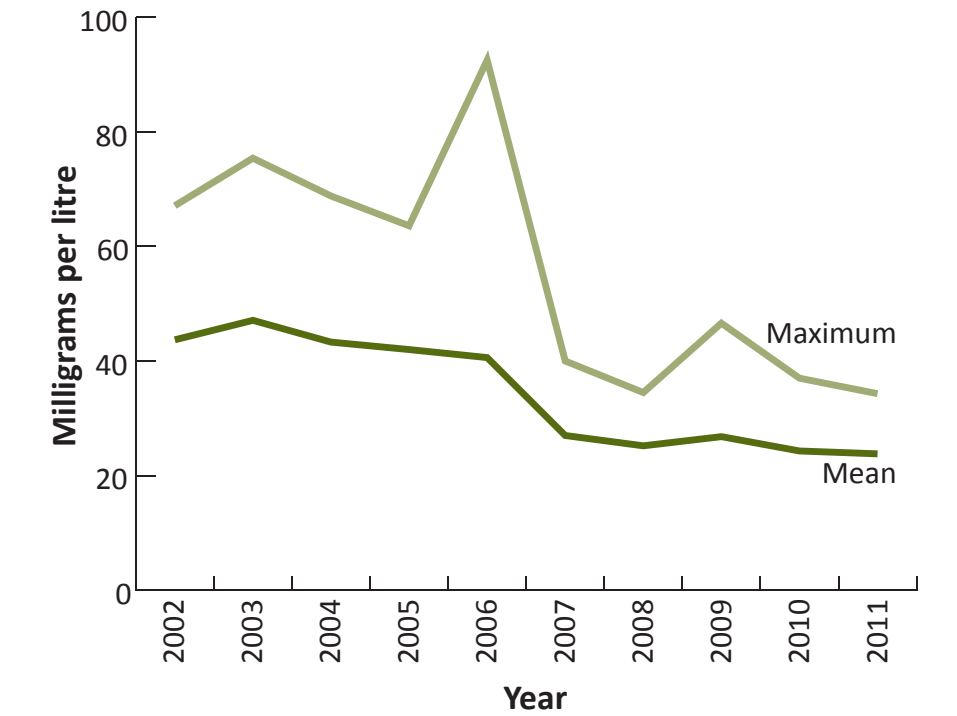


Source: Guernsey Water

In 2011, 4,713 megalitres of water were consumed in Guernsey, 54% of which was used by households on a domestic supply (Figure 4.21 and Table 4.5). Commercial customers accounted for a further 9% and other customer groups, which includes tourist accommodation and horticultural and agriculture consumers accounted for 37% of total water usage in 2011.

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 2011, 99.8% of the Island’s water samples exceeded guideline standards (Figure 4.22).

Figure 4.23: Surface water nitrate concentration



Source: Guernsey Water

Nitrates are one of the principal pollutants removed during the water treatment process. Increases 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 52% over the ten year period ending in 2011 (Figure 4.23).

Table 4.6: Water pollution incidents

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
No. pollution incidents	76	63	46	67	58

Source: Guernsey Water

In 2011, 58 pollution incidents were reported to Guernsey Water (Table 4.6).

Table 4.7: Bathing water standards

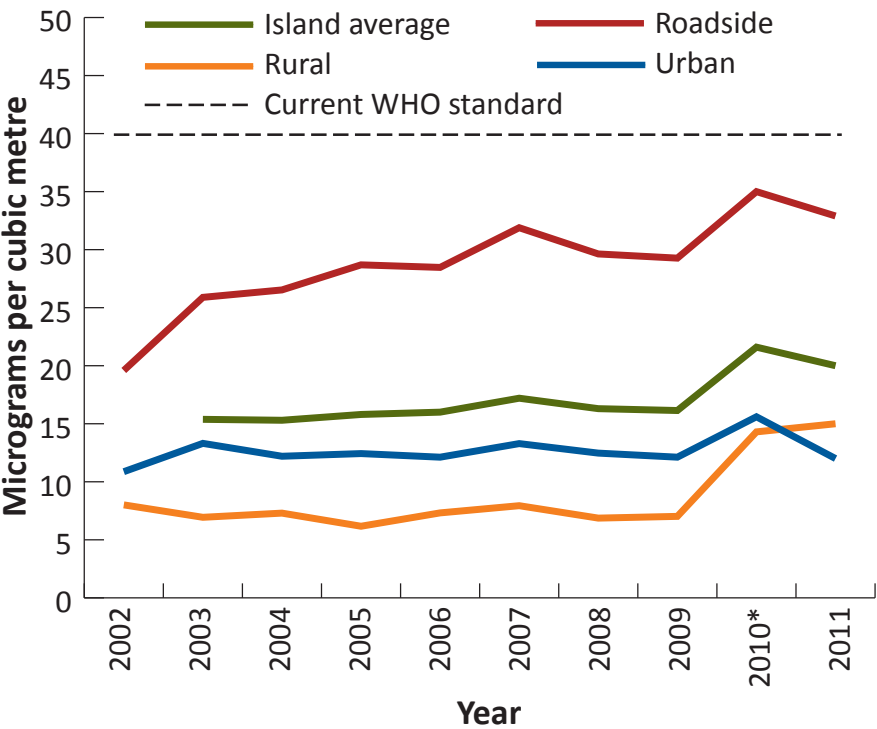
Beach	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Vazon	M	M	G	G	G
Pembroke/L'Ancrese	M	F	F	G	M
L'Eree	G	G	G	G	G
Port Soif	G	G	G	G	G
Cobo	F	M	F	F	G
Fermain	G	M	G	G	G
Petit Bot	M	M	M	M	M
Havelet	G	G	G	G	G
Ladies Bay	M	M	M	M	G
Portelet	M	M	G	G	G
Saints	G	G	G	G	G
Bordeaux	M	M	M	G	G
Grandes Rocques	M	G	G	G	G

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

Source: Environment Department

Bathing water testing is carried out on thirteen of the Island’s beaches. In 2011, all beaches reached the EC mandatory standard, which requires that 95% of water samples pass the required testing (Table 4.7). Of these beaches, eleven also achieved the more stringent EC guideline standard.

Figure 4.24: Nitrogen dioxide levels



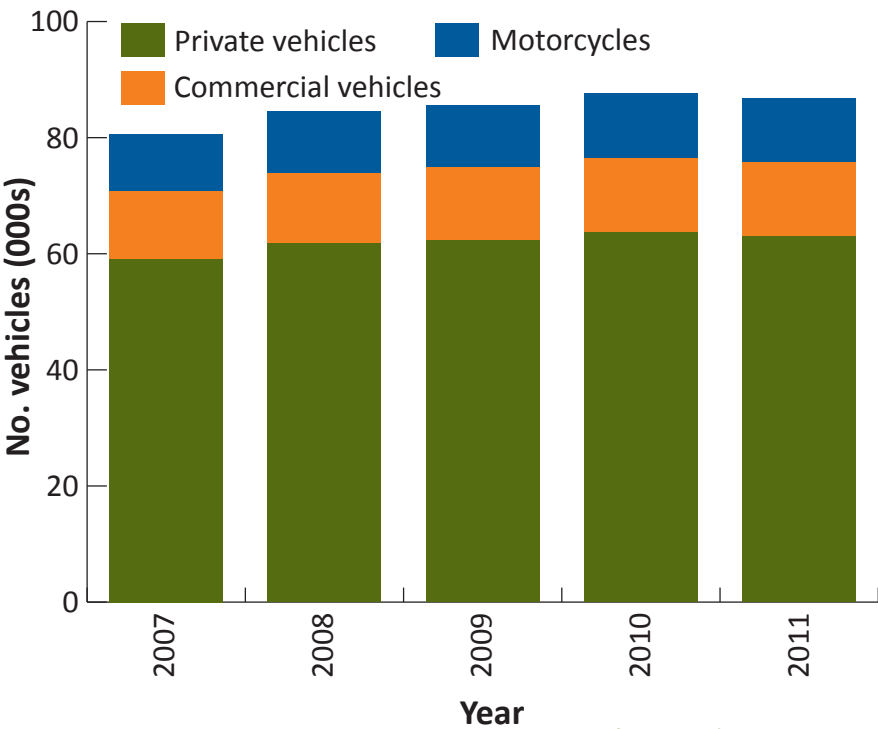
*There were methodological changes in 2010, including additional sampling at high traffic flow locations and a change in the laboratory, which analyses the samples. As a result, the 2010 and later figure are not strictly comparable with earlier figures.

Source: Health and Social Services, Environmental Health

Nitrogen dioxide is a gas generated from the combustion of fossil fuels (principally by motor vehicles) and is one of a range of air pollutants monitored in Guernsey. 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 4.24** 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 $40\mu\text{gm}^{-3}$ set by the World Health Organisation (WHO).

Figure 4.25: Registered vehicles



Source: Environment Department

There were 86,886 vehicles registered in Guernsey in 2011, 667 less than the previous year (**Figure 4.25**). 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 numbered 62,918 and accounted for 72% of registered vehicles in 2011. There were 12,827 commercial vehicles registered in 2011 and 11,141 motorcycles.

Area of Guernsey and land use

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La Ramee
St Peter Port
Guernsey
GY1 2ET

Tel: 01481 700321
Fax: 01481 700320

Website: www.digimap.gg
E-mail: info@digimap.gg

For further information on planning permissions or the 2010 habitat survey please contact:

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
E-mail: env@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
E-mail: metoffice@gov.gg

Greenhouse Gases

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

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
E-mail: policy.research@gov.gg

Energy

For further information on fuel and energy in Guernsey, please contact:

Guernsey Electricity

FREEPOST
Guernsey
GY1 5SS

Tel: 01481 200700
Fax: 01481 246942

Website: www.electricity.gg
E-mail: admin@electricity.gg

Guernsey Gas

The Energy Centre
Admiral Park
Guernsey
GY1 2BB

Tel: 01481 724811
Fax: 01481 749094

Website: www.gsygas.com

Customs and Excise

Guernsey Border Agency
White Rock
St Peter Port
Guernsey
GY1 2LL

Tel: 01481 741450
Fax: 01481 712248

Website: www.gov.gg
E-mail: customs&excise@customs.gov.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

Website: www.gov.gg
E-mail: publicservices@gov.gg

Water

For further information on Guernsey's water supply please contact:

Guernsey Water

PO Box 30
Brricfield House
St Andrew's
Guernsey
GY1 3AS

Tel: 01481 239500
Fax: 01481 715094

Website: www.water.gg
E-mail: customer.service@water.gg

Air Quality

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

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
E-mail: envhealth@health.gov.gg

Local Transport

Further reading and information on traffic matters can be obtained from:

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
E-mail: env@gov.gg

Policy and Research Unit publications

The Policy and Research Unit is responsible for the annual and quarterly publications listed below:

	Publication title	Summary of contents
Strategic Policy Publications	States Strategic Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summary of strategic policy plans • Summary of Island resource policy plans • Departmental and committee policy plan summaries
	States Strategic Monitoring Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KPIs designed to monitor the objectives of the strategic policy plans in the States Strategic Plan
	Independent Fiscal Policy Review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independent assessment of States' fiscal policy against the Fiscal Framework
Annual Statistical Publications	Guernsey Facts & Figures Booklet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core statistics relating to Guernsey's economy, society and environment
	Greenhouse Gas Bulletin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greenhouse gas inventory provided by AEA technology
	Annual Housing Stock Bulletin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic housing stock statistics
	Population Bulletin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population statistics provided by the Social Security Department
Quarterly Statistical Publications	Inflation Bulletin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RPIX and RPI statistics
	Inflation Outlook Bulletin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forecast RPIX and RPI for the year ahead
	Labour Market Bulletin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment and unemployment statistics provided by the Social Security Department
	Residential Property Prices Bulletin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local and open market property price statistics

All the publications listed above are available online together with a list of publication dates at www.gov.gg/pru. If you require any further information please contact the Policy and Research Unit (details on [page 1](#)).