

Guernsey Facts and Figures

2013



POLICY COUNCIL
THE STATES OF GUERNSEY



The 2013 Guernsey Facts and Figures booklet is the eleventh 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 Helen Walton, based on a photograph taken by Paul Veron.

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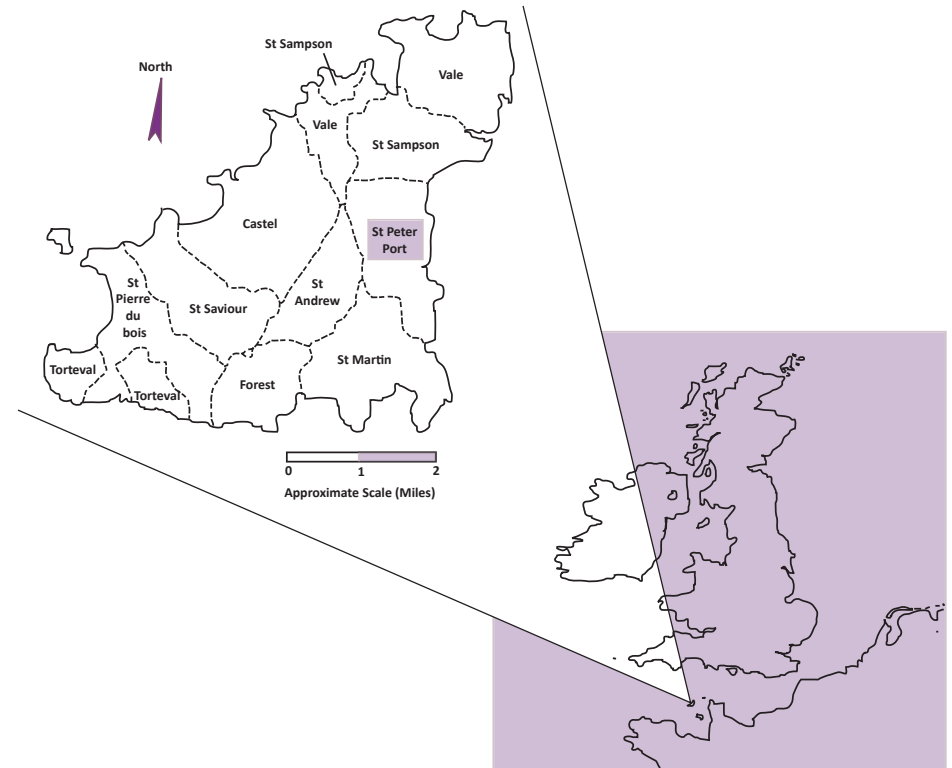
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Introduction to Guernsey



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 the official channel of communication between the Crown and UK Government and the Bailiwick.

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.

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

45 elected deputies plus 2 Alderney Representatives



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
	Social Security Collection of contributions & control and distribution of benefits (e.g. pensions)
Parliamentary committees	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) (2012 estimate)	£2.0bn
Retail Prices Index* (RPIX) (June 2013)	2.1%
Retail Prices Index* (RPI) (June 2013)	2.7%
Total number in employment (March 2013)	31,646
Registered unemployment rate (March 2013)	1.3%
Key social indicators	
Population (March 2012)	63,085
Local Market property price - mix adjusted average (March 2013)	£447,628
Reported criminal offences (2012)	1,928
Overseas aid as a percentage of GDP (2012)	0.14%
Key environmental indicators	
Greenhouse gas emissions (2011)	392.2 kt CO ₂
Energy supplied to consumers (2012)	1,248 GWh
Gas consumption (2012)	89 GWh
Electricity consumption (2012/13)	346 GWh
Oil imports (2012)	132 MI
Domestic recycling rate (2012)	47%
Total water consumption (2012)	4,682 MI

*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 (2012 prices - £m)	Annual % change (real)	Nominal GNP (£m)	Reflated GNP (2012 prices - £m)	Annual % change (real)
2003	1,338	1,790	-2.2	1,424	1,904	-1.7
2004	1,453	1,853	3.5	1,497	1,908	0.2
2005	1,465	1,808	-2.4	1,502	1,853	-2.9
2006	1,584	1,872	3.6	1,621	1,915	3.3
2007	1,774	1,998	6.7	1,830	2,061	7.6
2008	1,841	2,050	2.6	1,888	2,102	2.0
2009	1,832	1,995	-2.6	1,886	2,054	-2.3
2010E	1,875	1,997	0.1	1,925	2,050	-0.2
2011E	1,950	2,013	0.8	1,987	2,051	0.0
2012E	2,009	2,009	-0.2	2,056	2,056	0.2

E = Estimate

Source: Policy and Research Unit

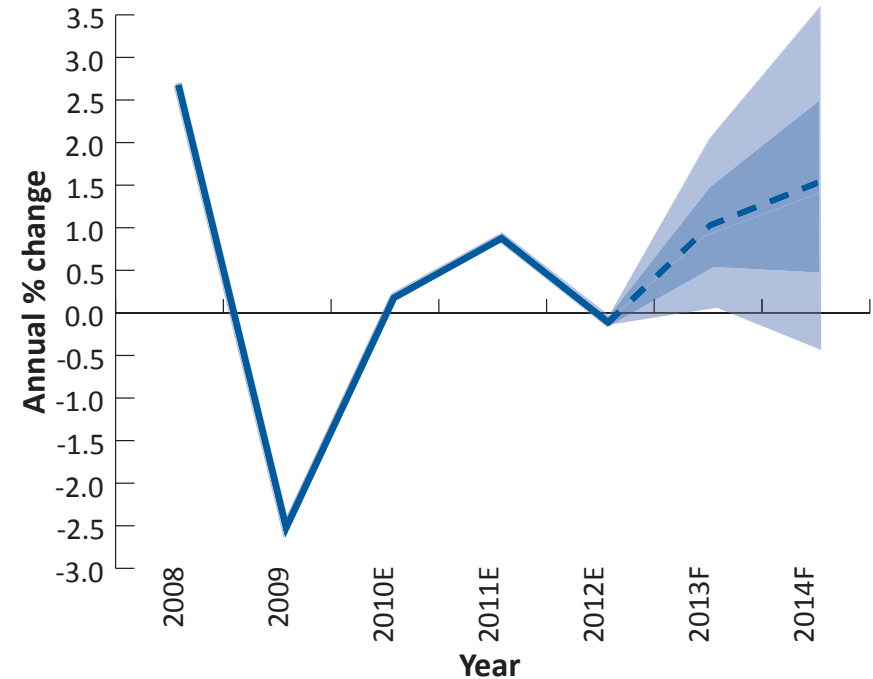
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (**Table 2.1**) is the sum of the Island's income (wages, plus profits and other local income from capital) and is used as the principal measure of economic output in Guernsey.

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 2012.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.1: GDP forecasts



E = Estimate; F = Forecast

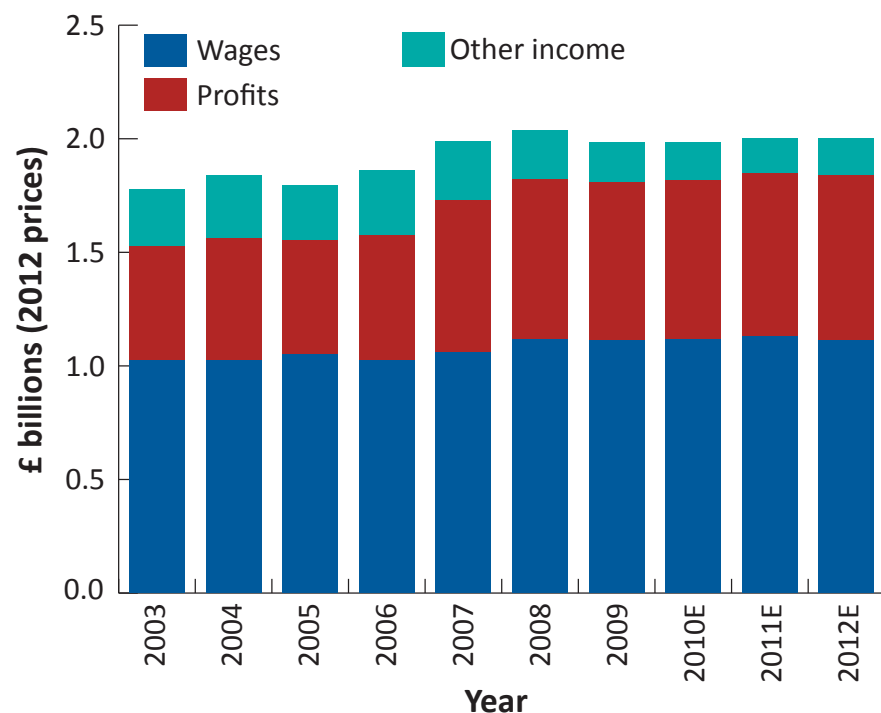
Source: Policy and Research Unit

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 2013 and 2014. The shaded area represents the 95% confidence bands. At the time of publication GDP was forecast to show moderate growth in 2013 and 2014.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.2: Components of GDP (2012 prices)



E = Estimate

Source: Policy and Research Unit

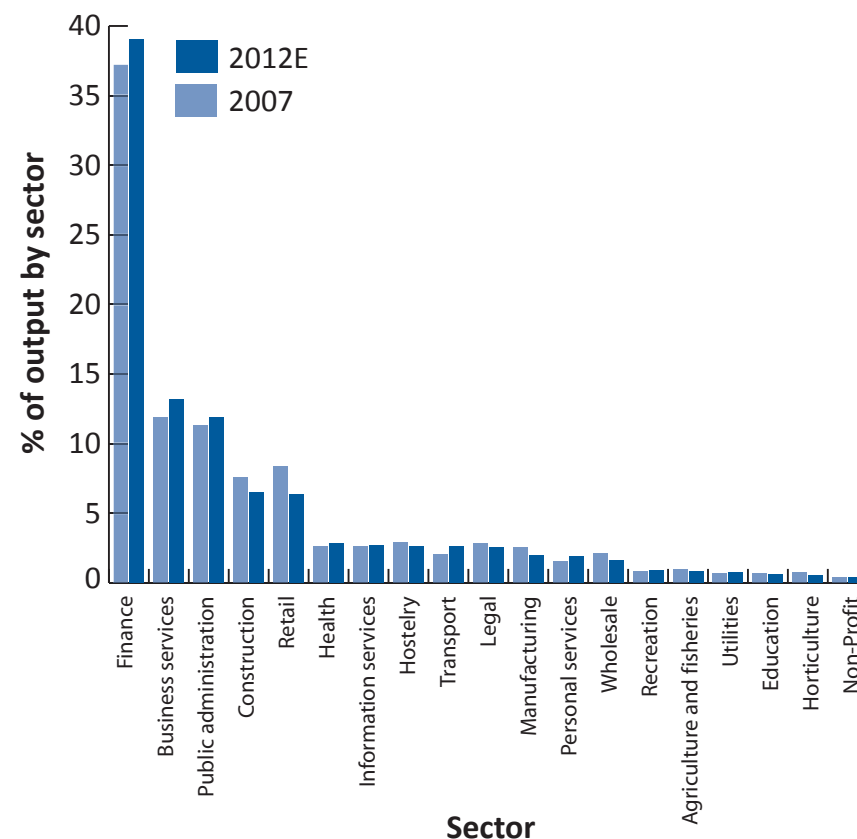
Table 2.2: Components of GDP (2012 prices)

	Wages (less pensions) (£m)	Profits (£m)	Other income (£m)	Total GDP (£m)
2008	1,117	713	220	2,050
2009	1,112	702	182	1,995
2010E	1,115	707	175	1,997
2011E	1,131	725	157	2,013
2012E	1,110	735	164	2,009

Source: Policy and Research Unit

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.3: Output by sector



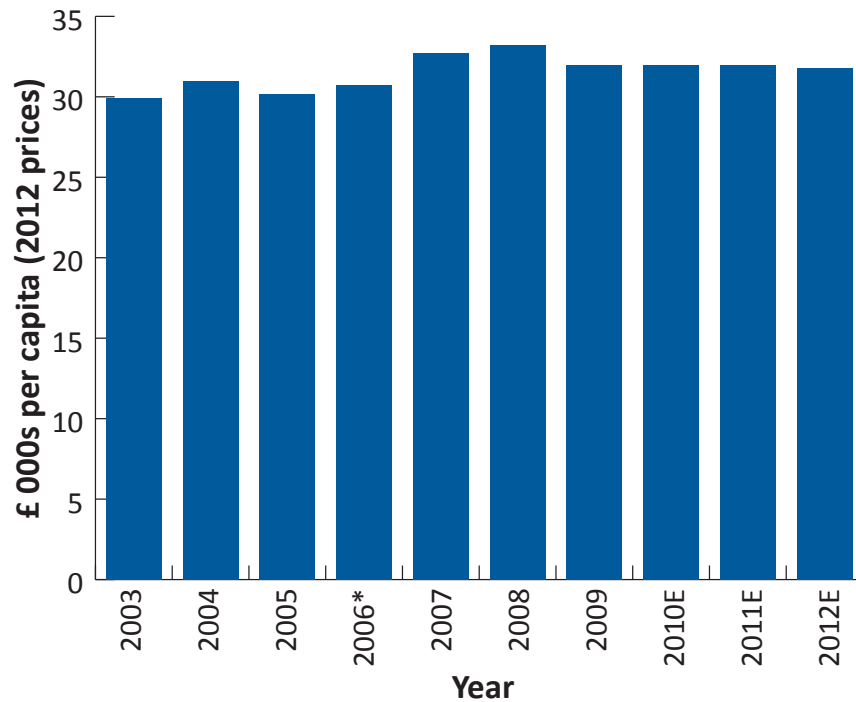
Source: Policy and Research Unit

Income from remuneration (wages) contributed 55% of GDP in 2012, profits contributed 37% and other income contributed 8% (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 2012 the finance sector had the largest output, contributing 39% of the estimated total output assigned by sector.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.4: GDP per capita (2012 prices)



E = Estimate

*Since 2006, calculations have been 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.

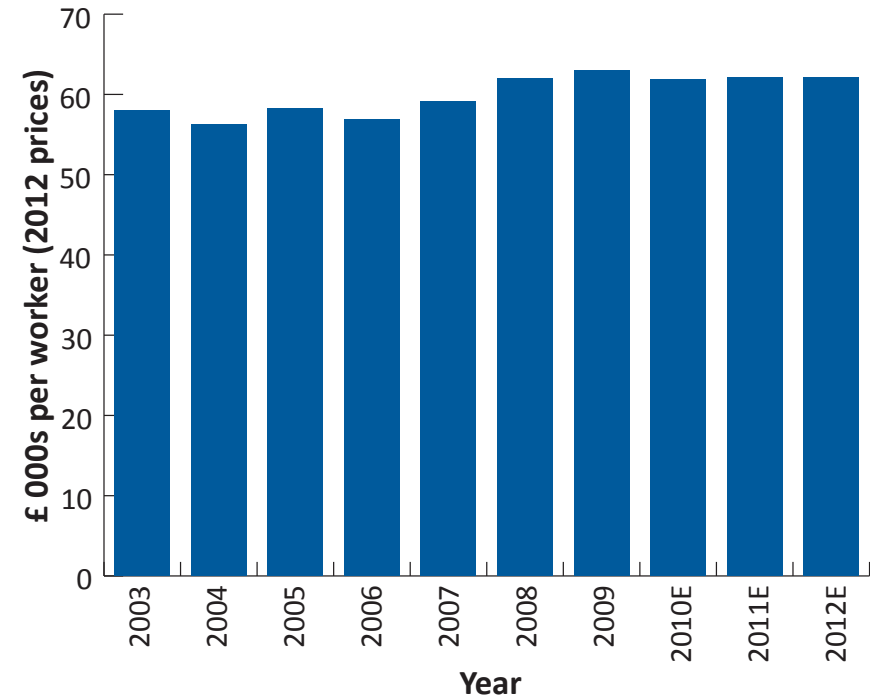
Source: Policy and Research Unit

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.

2012 estimated GDP per capita was £31,843, 0.5% lower than in 2011 in real terms.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.5: GDP per worker (2012 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 2012 estimated GDP per worker in Guernsey was £62,453, 0.5% higher than in 2011 in real terms.

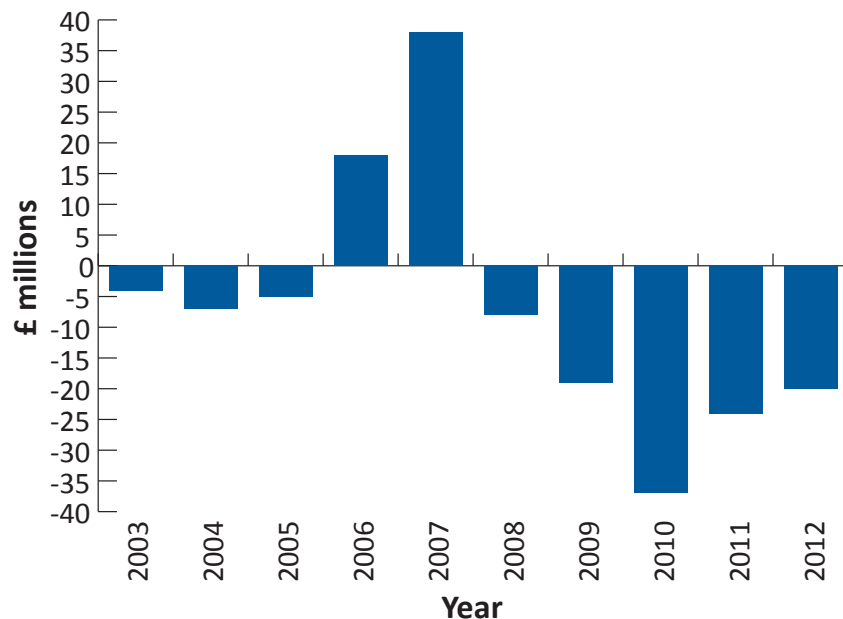
2. Fiscal and Economic

Table 2.3: Public revenue income and expenditure (nominal)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
General revenue income (£m)	349	341	331	346	362
Revenue expenditure (£m)	(297)	(326)	(330)	(333)	(342)
Revenue surplus / (deficit) (£m)	52	16	1	13	21
Capital income (£m)	5	0	0	0	1
Routine capital expenditure (£m)	(17)	(15)	(18)	(17)	(16)
Operating surplus / (deficit) (£m)	40	1	(17)	(3)	5
Appropriation to capital reserve (£m)	(57)	(20)	(21)	(21)	(25)
Other transfers (£m)	9	0	0	0	0
Overall surplus/ (deficit) (£m)	(8)	(19)	(37)	(24)	(20)

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

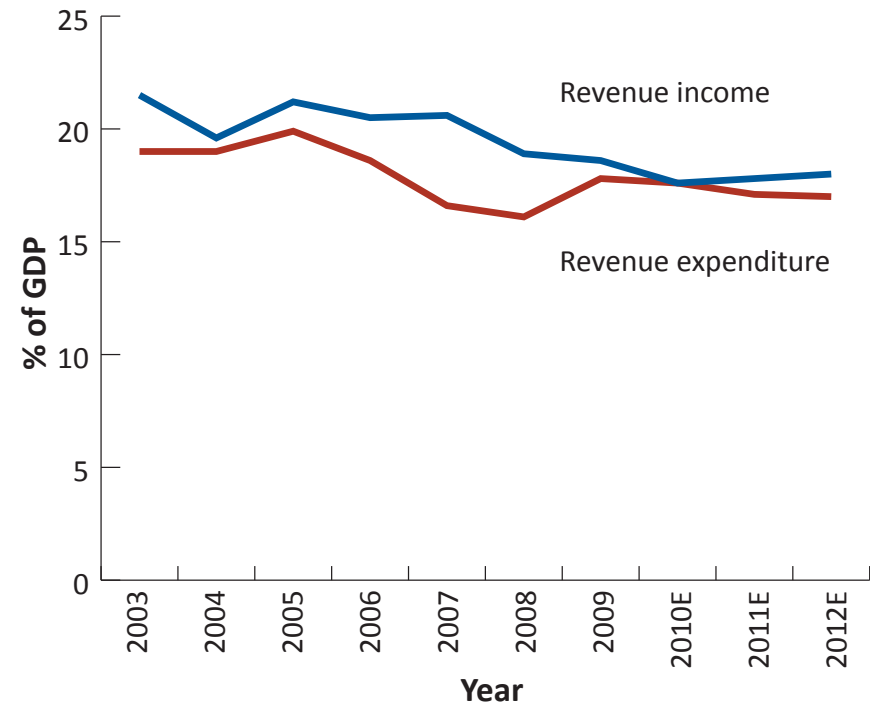
Figure 2.6: Overall surplus / deficit (nominal)



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 2012 revenue income was £362 million and revenue expenditure was £342 million resulting in a revenue surplus of £21 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 £20 million in 2012.

Revenue income as a percentage of GDP was 18.0% in 2012, 0.2 percentage points more than in 2011 (Figure 2.7). Revenue expenditure relative to GDP decreased by 0.1 percentage points in 2012 to 17.0%.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Table 2.4: General revenue income (nominal)

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Direct taxes	Income tax (£m)	277	273	258	270	281
	Total (£m)	277	273	258	270	281
Duties and fees	Excise and import duties (£m)	28	29	32	33	35
	Document duty (£m)	15	14	18	17	17
	Company fees (£m)	6	6	6	9	9
	Tax on real property (£m)	10	13	14	15	16
	Other income (£m)	12	6	3	2	4
	Total (£m)	71	68	73	76	81
Grand Total (£m)		349	341	331	346	362

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

Source: Treasury and Resources Department

The majority of Guernsey general revenue comes from income taxes, which accounted for 78% of total revenue in 2012 (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.

The Health and Social Services Department recorded the highest expenditure in 2012, 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 2.5: General revenue expenditure (nominal)

	2011**	2012
Policy Council (£000s)	8,740	9,260
Treasury and Resources Department (£000s)	17,182	17,168
Courts and Law Officers (£000s)	6,653	6,910
States of Alderney (£000s)	1,633	1,964
Commerce and Employment Department (£000s)	11,228	10,701
Culture and Leisure Department (£000s)	3,336	3,100
Education Department (£000s)	75,184	75,730
Environment Department (£000s)	8,114	7,964
Health and Social Services Department (£000s)	107,213	111,055
Home Department (£000s)	32,149	32,409
Housing Department (£000s)	1,446	1,661
Public Services Department (£000s)	7,542	5,990
Social Security Department* (£000s)	51,869	54,854
Public Accounts Committee (£000s)	263	227
Scrutiny Committee (£000s)	218	207
States Assembly and Constitution Committee (£000s)	88	178
States Review Committee (£000s)		16
Exceptional Expenditure (£000s)		2,318
Total Revenue Expenditure (£000s)	332,858	341,712

*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 2011 was redistributed by Treasury and Resources in the 2012 accounts in order to be consistent with 2012 figures.

Source: Treasury and Resources Department

2. Fiscal and Economic

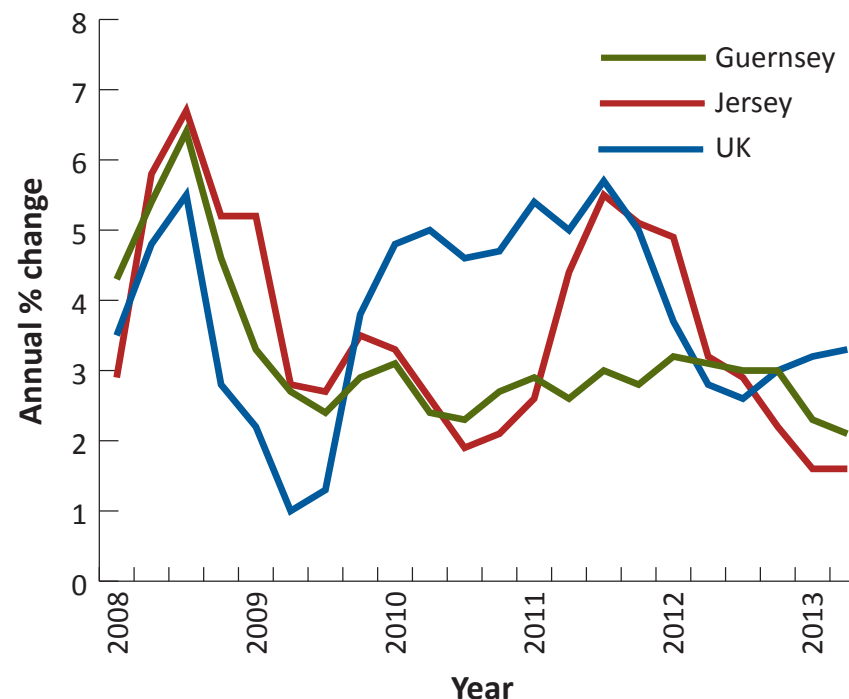
Table 2.6: RPIX inflation in Guernsey, Jersey and the UK

		Guernsey annual % change	Jersey annual % change	UK annual % change
2008	Mar	4.3	2.9	3.5
	Jun	5.4	5.8	4.8
	Sep	6.4	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
	Sep	3.0	2.9	2.6
	Dec	3.0	2.2	3.0
2013	Mar	2.3	1.6	3.2
	Jun	2.1	1.6	3.3

Source: Policy and Research Unit, Jersey Statistics Unit, UK Office for National Statistics

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.8: RPIX inflation in Guernsey, Jersey and the UK



Source: Policy and Research Unit, Jersey Statistics Unit, UK Office for National Statistics

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 percentage changes in RPIX in Guernsey, Jersey and the UK. In June 2013 the annual RPIX inflation in Guernsey was 2.1%.

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 2011 will not have directly impacted inflation in Guernsey.

2. Fiscal and Economic

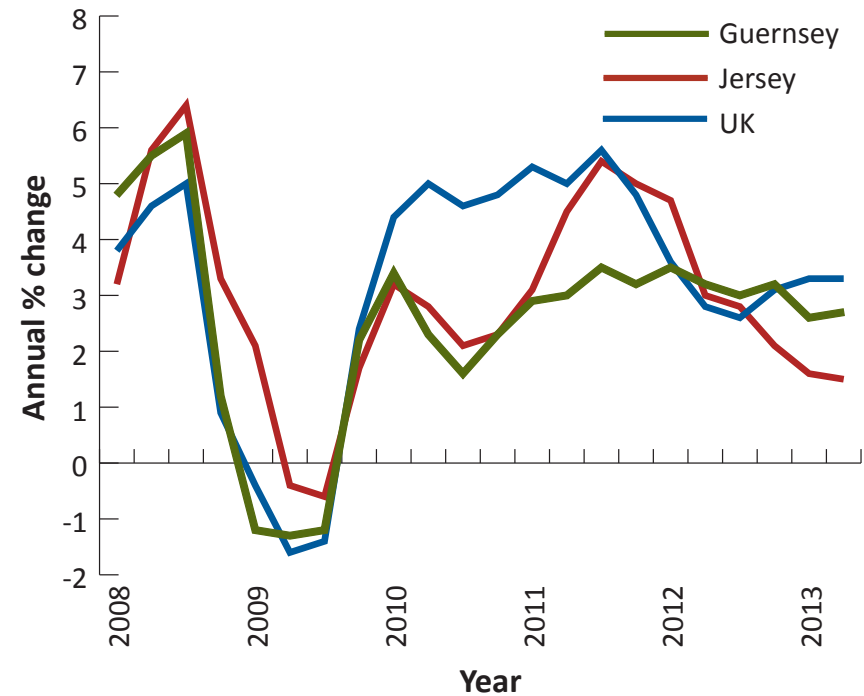
Table 2.7: RPI inflation in Guernsey, Jersey and the UK

		Guernsey annual % change	Jersey annual % change	UK annual % change
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
	Sep	3.0	2.8	2.6
	Dec	3.2	2.1	3.1
2013	Mar	2.6	1.6	3.3
	Jun	2.7	1.5	3.3

Source: Policy and Research Unit, Jersey Statistics Unit, UK Office for National Statistics

2. Fiscal and Economic

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



Source: Policy and Research Unit, Jersey Statistics Unit, UK Office for National Statistics

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 2013 was 2.7%.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Table 2.8: RPICT and RPIY in Guernsey

		RPICT annual % change	RPIY annual % change
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	2.9	3.0
	Sep	2.8	2.9
	Dec	2.9	2.9
2013	Mar	2.1	2.3
	Jun	1.9	1.9

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 2012)

	RPIX reflation factor	RPI reflation factor
2003	1.33	1.34
2004	1.29	1.28
2005	1.25	1.23
2006	1.22	1.18
2007	1.17	1.13
2008	1.12	1.11
2009	1.09	1.09
2010	1.06	1.06
2011	1.03	1.03
2012	1.00	1.00

Source: Policy and Research Unit

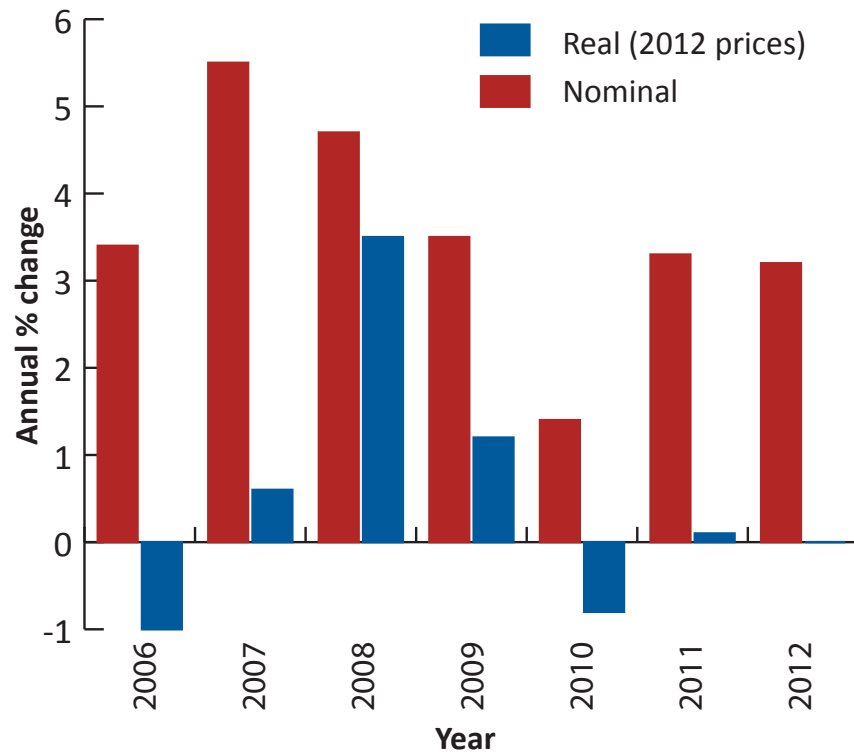
The effect of inflation is to erode the purchasing power of currency. For example, one could purchase more for £1 in 2003 than in 2012. The reflation factors shown in **Table 2.9** can be used to convert monetary values to their equivalent (or 'real') prices on a specified date (in this case 31st December 2012).

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 2003 is equivalent to £100 x 1.33 = £133 in 2012. This means that you would need £133 in 2012 to buy the same amount of goods and services that you could buy for £100 in 2003.

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

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.10: Annual change in median earnings - all employees



Source: Policy and Research Unit

The reflated (or real) figures take into account the effects of inflation. Data is presented in monetary values equivalent to 2012.

Figure 2.10 shows the annual % change in median earnings since 2006. In 2012 median earnings kept pace with inflation, increasing nominally by 3.2%. This resulted in a 0.0% change in real terms.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Table 2.10: Median annual earnings - all employees

	Nominal median annual earnings (£)	Annual % change (nominal)	Reflated median annual earnings (2012 prices - £)	Annual % change (real)
2005	22,880	-	28,232	-
2006	23,660	3.4	27,954	-1.0
2007	24,960	5.5	28,112	0.6
2008	26,130	4.7	29,093	3.5
2009	27,040	3.5	29,446	1.2
2010	27,430	1.4	29,211	-0.8
2011	28,340	3.3	29,252	0.1
2012	29,250	3.2	29,250	0.0

Source: Policy and Research Unit

Table 2.10 presents the median annual earnings of employees in Guernsey. Figures include both full time and part time employees. In 2012 the median annual earnings was £29,250, compared to £29,252 in 2011 at 2012 prices.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Table 2.11: Median annual earnings by sector 2012

	Lower Quartile Earnings (£)	Median earnings (£)	Upper Quartile Earnings (£)
Agriculture, horticulture, fishing & quarrying	16,250	21,320	27,820
Manufacturing	17,810	25,350	32,760
Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning	27,560	34,710	45,630
Water, sewerage, waste & remediation	21,710	28,990	36,920
Construction	27,560	34,710	45,630
Wholesale, retail & repairs	16,120	22,100	30,810
Hostelry	14,300	16,770	22,100
Transport & storage	20,540	25,870	35,620
Information & communication	26,000	33,930	47,450
Finance	28,600	41,340	63,830
Real estate	23,530	31,850	49,270
Professional, business, scientific & technical	25,870	37,180	55,380
Administrative & support services	19,240	26,520	36,660
Public administration	21,840	32,370	44,850
Education	16,770	25,740	43,420
Human health, social & charitable work	15,600	22,100	30,420
Arts, entertainment & recreation	18,330	26,520	38,220
Other services	13,000	17,550	24,570
Activities of households as employers	14,560	21,190	28,210

Source: Policy and Research Unit

Table 2.11 shows the median annual earnings, the lower quartile earnings and the upper quartile earnings of employees broken down by sector. The sector with the highest median annual earnings in 2012 was finance. The sector with the lowest median annual earnings was hostelry.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.11: Median annual earnings by sector 2012

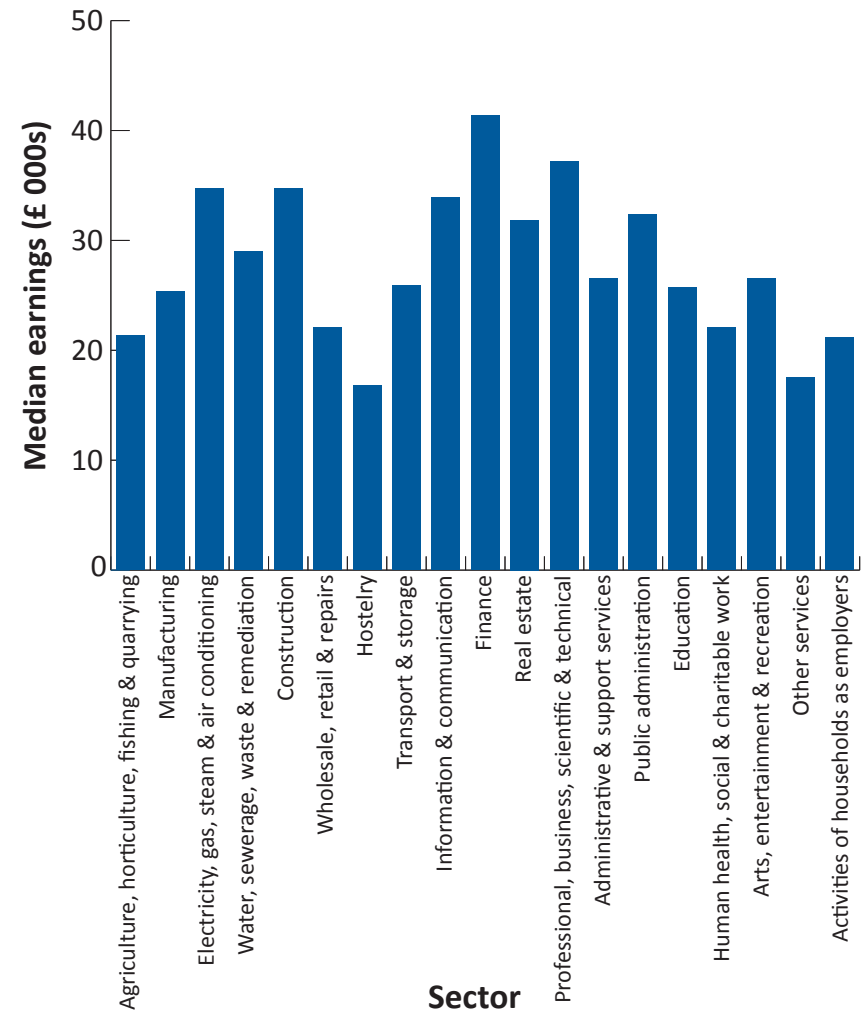
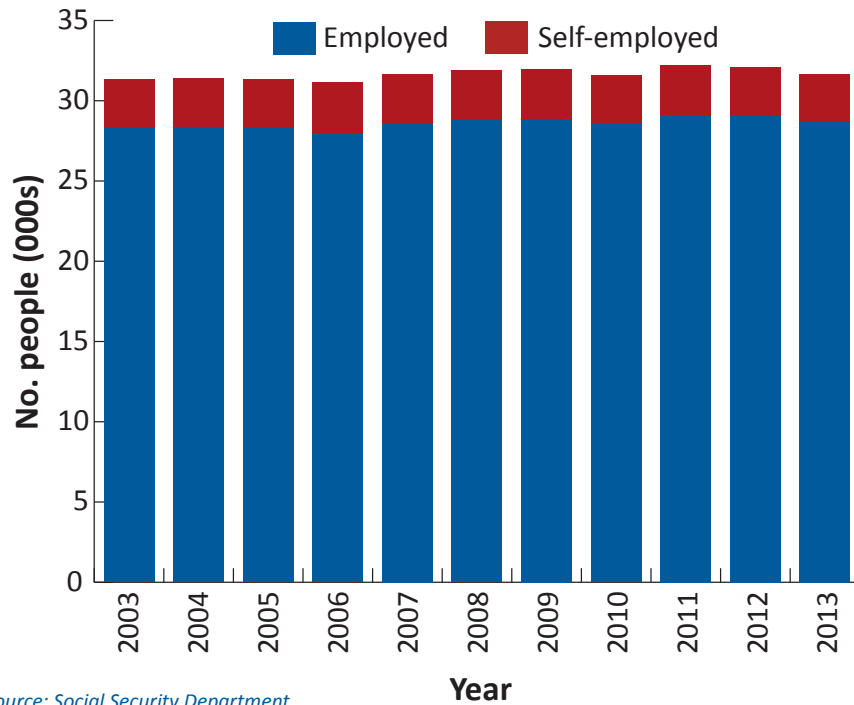


Figure 2.11 shows the median annual earnings of employees broken down by sector for 2012.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.12: Employed Persons at March each year



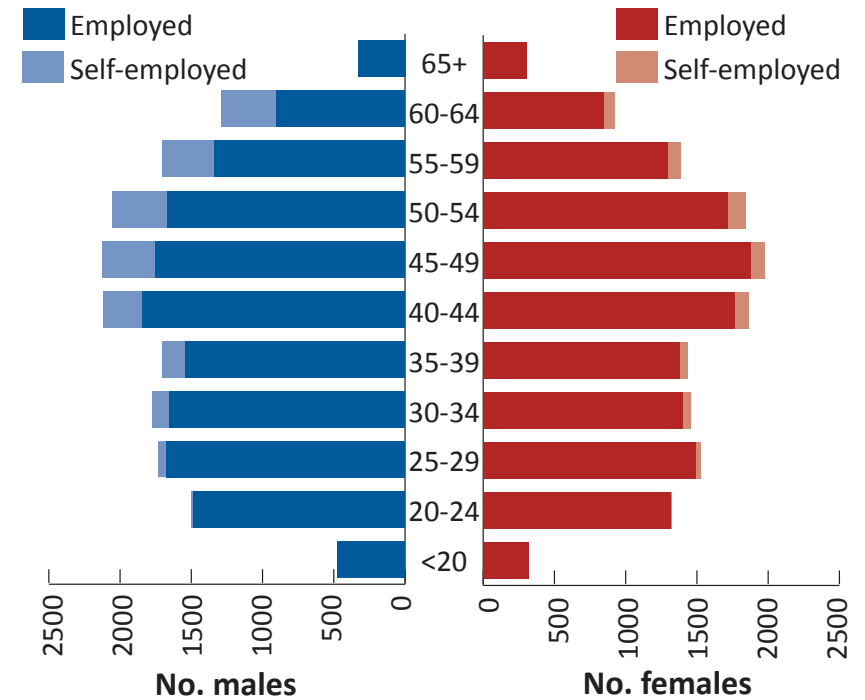
Source: Social Security Department

Figure 2.12 shows the total number of employed and self employed people in March each year. In March 2013 there were 31,646 people in employment in Guernsey of which 9.4% were self-employed.

There were 31,646 employed or self-employed people in Guernsey in March 2013 of which 46% were female and 54% were male (**Figure 2.13** and **Table 2.12**). The 45-49 age group had the highest number of both males and females in employment in March 2013. The number of self employed people was highest among males between the ages of 50 and 54.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.13: Employment by age and gender at March 2013



Source: Social Security Department

Table 2.12: Employed persons at March each year

	Male		Female		Total
	Employed	Self-employed	Employed	Self-employed	
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
2013	14,797	2,341	13,860	648	31,646

Source: Social Security Department

2. Fiscal and Economic

Table 2.13: Employment rate at March each year

	Female employment rate (%)	Male employment rate (%)	Total employment rate (%)
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
2012	70.7	82.4	76.5

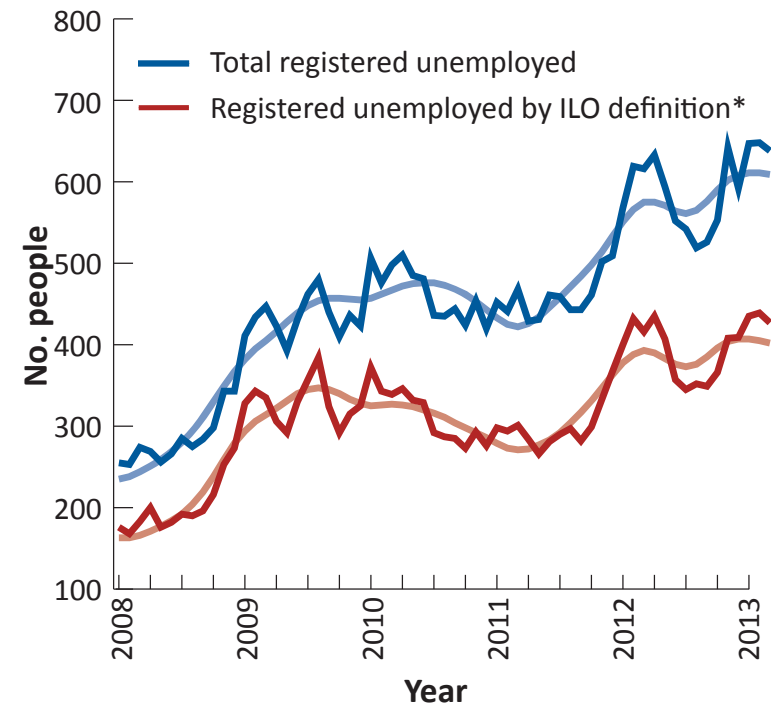
Source: Social Security Department

The employment rate (**Table 2.13**) 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 2012*, the male employment rate was 82.4% and the female employment rate was 70.7%. The overall employment rate was 76.5%, 0.6 percentage points higher than in March 2011.

* Employment rate for 2013 not available at the time of publication

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.14: 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 2.14**). During 2012 the average number of registered unemployed was 580.

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 2012 was 390.

*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).

2. Fiscal and Economic

Table 2.14: Unemployment at March each year

	Total registered unemployed	Unemployment rate (%)	Registered unemployed by ILO definition	Unemployment rate by ILO definition (%)
2008	274	0.9	183	0.6
2009	447	1.4	335	1.0
2010	498	1.6	339	1.1
2011	468	1.4	301	0.9
2012	616	1.9	416	1.3
2013	638	2.0	427	1.3

Source: Social Security Department

Table 2.14 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 2013 but has not yet exceeded 2%.

Using the ILO definition of unemployment the unemployment rate was 1.3% at March 2013, which had not changed since March 2012.

2. Fiscal and Economic

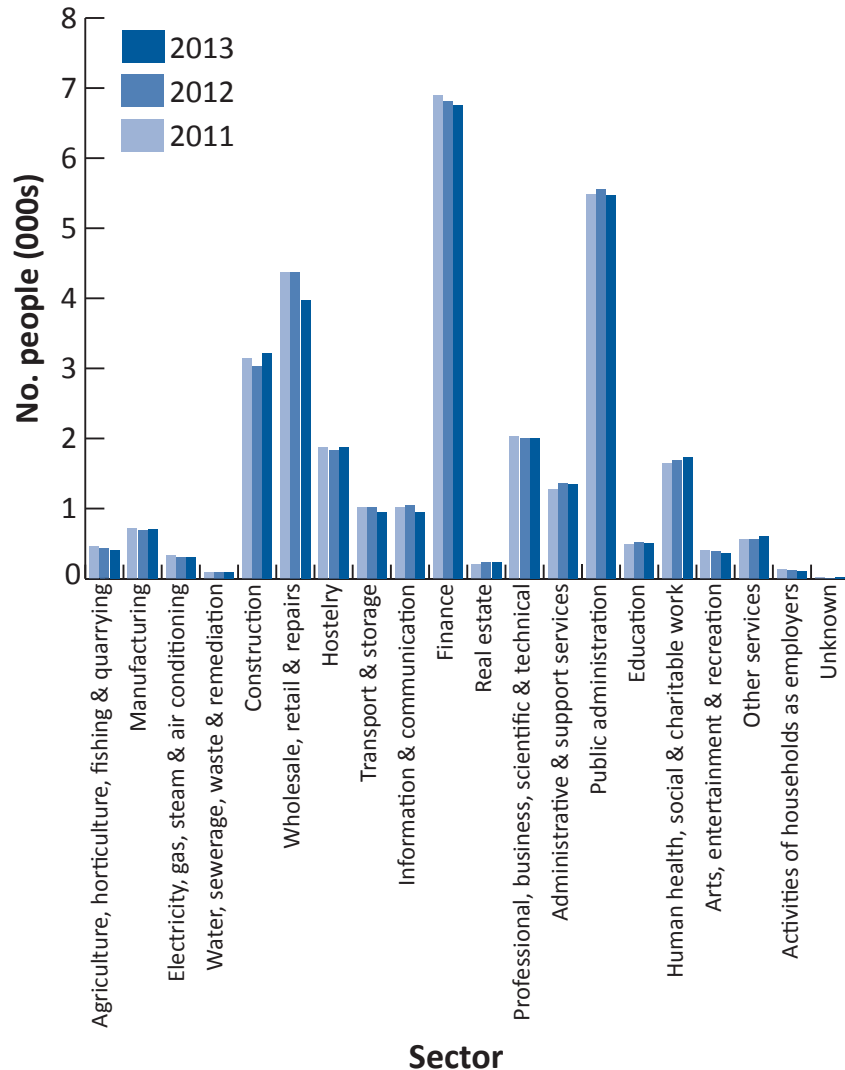
Table 2.15 Employment by economic sector at March each year

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Agriculture, horticulture, fishing & quarrying	483	448	461	433	412
Manufacturing	728	716	714	698	699
Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning	328	333	331	310	312
Water, sewerage, waste & remediation	68	72	92	88	90
Construction	3177	3,051	3,151	3,030	3,224
Wholesale, retail & repairs	4389	4,354	4,373	4,367	3,969
Hostelry	1772	1,770	1,874	1,831	1,873
Transport & storage	976	955	1,016	1,022	954
Information & communication	1041	1,037	1,021	1,051	953
Finance	7113	6,835	6,903	6,815	6,756
Real estate	201	198	213	230	227
Professional, business, scientific & technical	1891	1,928	2,027	2,010	2,012
Administrative & support services	1302	1,248	1,273	1,367	1,350
Public administration	5460	5,519	5,480	5,558	5,466
Education	468	464	485	516	512
Human health, social & charitable work	1510	1,590	1,641	1,695	1,731
Arts, entertainment & recreation	383	384	410	397	363
Other services	499	520	567	568	612
Activities of households as employers	152	151	138	117	110
Unknown	40	32	16	6	21
Total	31,981	31,605	32,186	32,109	31,646

Source: Social Security Department

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.15: Employment by economic sector at March each year



Source: Social Security Department

The finance sector employed the largest number of people in March 2013, comprising 21.3% of total employment (Table 2.15 and Figure 2.15).

2. Fiscal and Economic

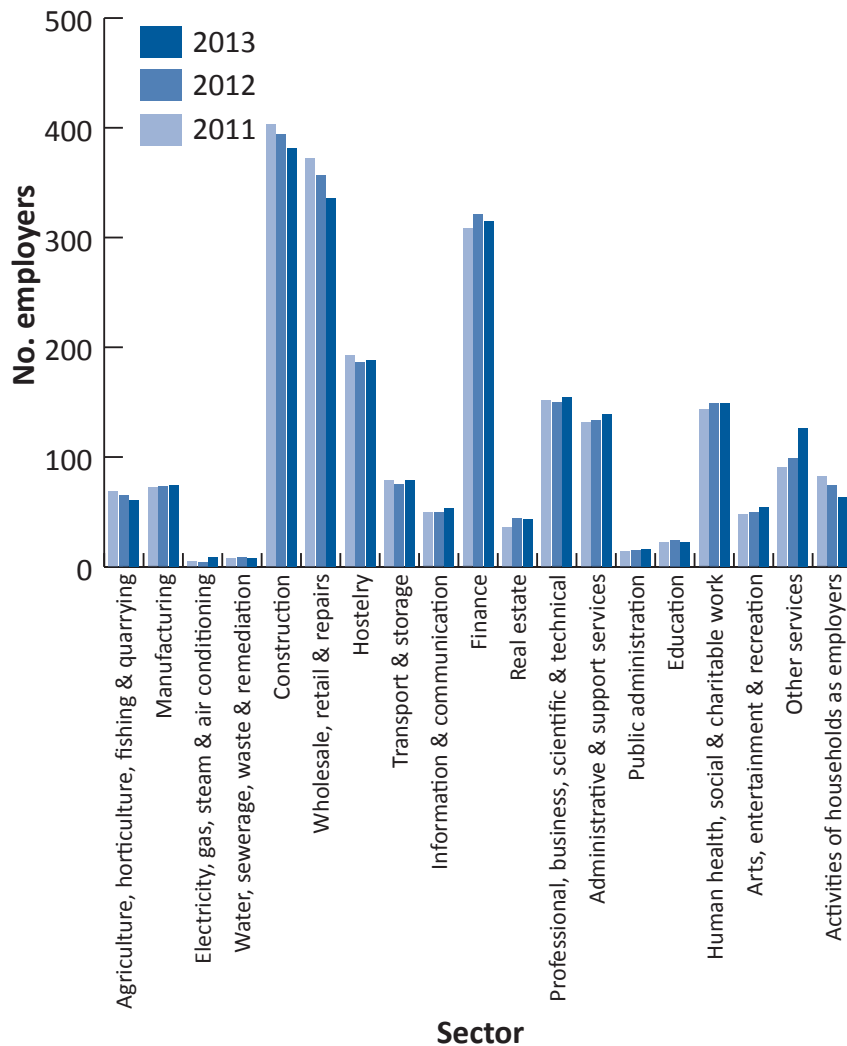
Table 2.16: Employing organisations by size and sector at March 2013

Number of employees	Number of employing organisations				Total
	1 to 5	6 to 25	26 to 50	51+	
Agriculture, horticulture, fishing & quarrying	46	13	1	1	61
Manufacturing	42	28	1	3	74
Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning	5	2	0	2	9
Water, sewerage, waste & remediation	5	2	0	1	8
Construction	265	105	5	6	381
Wholesale, retail & repairs	194	113	16	13	336
Hostelry	99	72	8	9	188
Transport & storage	48	20	7	4	79
Information & communication	31	14	4	4	53
Finance	143	110	34	28	315
Real estate	30	12	1	0	43
Professional, business, scientific & technical	96	44	7	7	154
Administrative & support services	98	30	5	6	139
Public administration	12	1	0	3	16
Education	12	5	1	4	22
Human health, social & charitable work	87	44	10	8	149
Arts, entertainment & recreation	35	17	1	1	54
Other services	109	14	2	1	126
Activities of households as employers	60	3	0	0	63
Other	1	0	0	0	1
Total	1,404	642	117	109	2,272

Source: Social Security Department

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.16: Employing organisations by sector at March each year

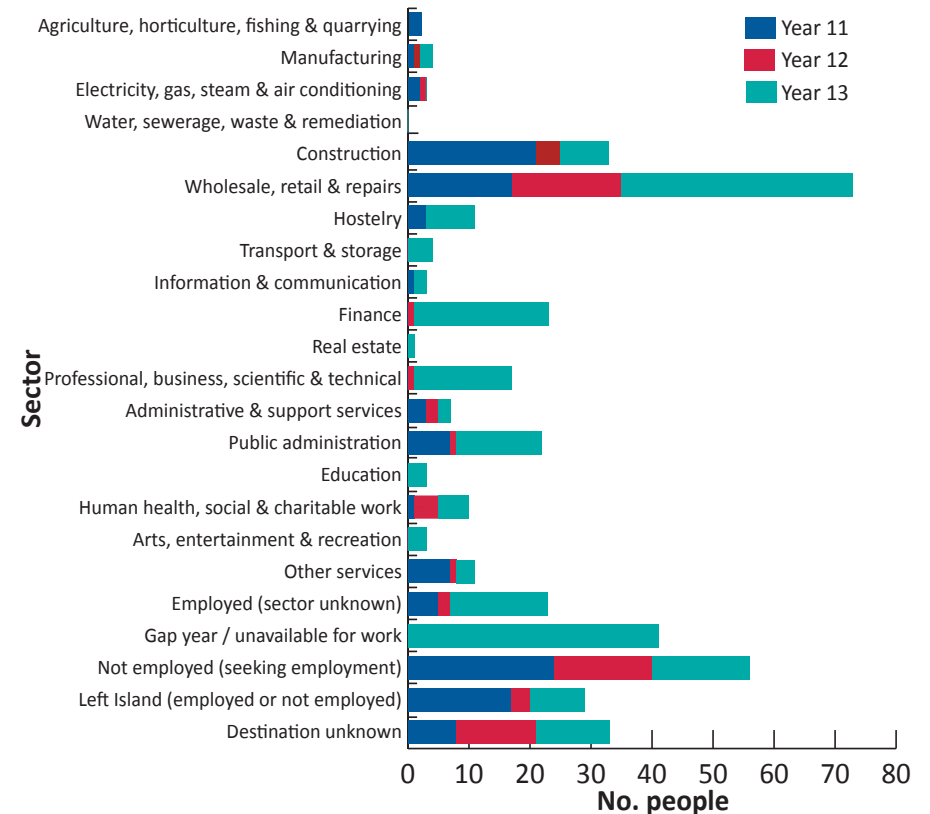


Source: Social Security Department

In March 2013 the construction sector had the highest number of employers, most of which had 5 or less employees (Table 2.16 and Figure 2.16). Of the organisations employing more than 50 people 28% were in the finance sector.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.17: Full-time secondary education leavers 2012



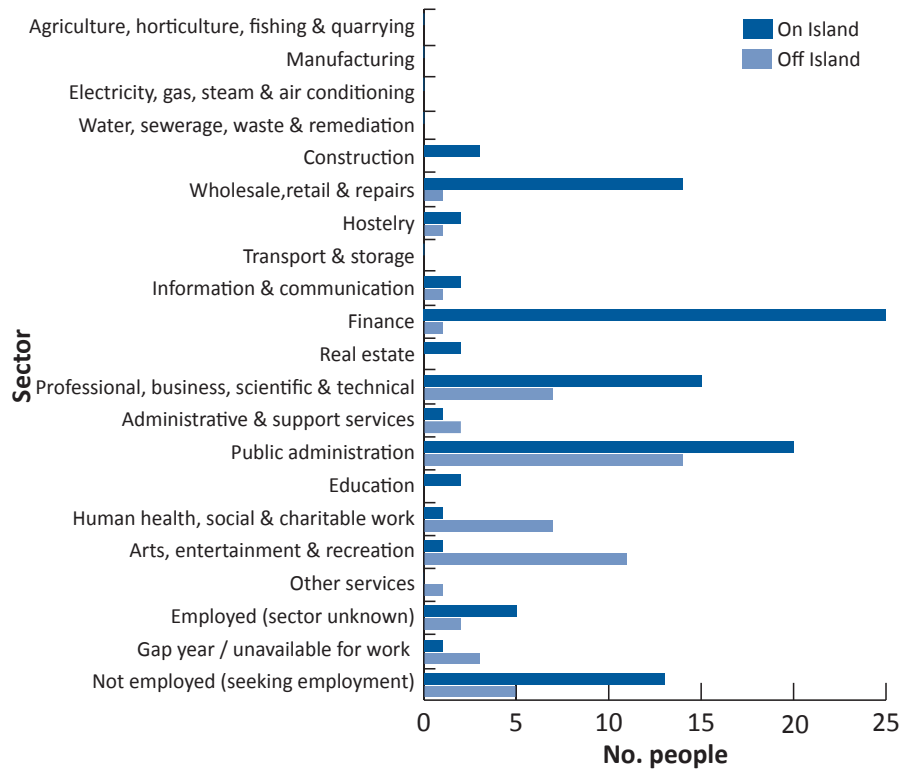
Source: Education Department

The retail sector employed the most school leavers (18%) in 2012 (Figure 2.17). Those not employed and seeking employment accounted for 14% of those leaving full time secondary education in 2012 compared to 20% in 2011.

Approximately 25% of the Island's 18 year olds went into Higher Education (i.e. university level education) in September 2012. A further 13% went into Further Education (i.e. vocational courses or further study at A-level equivalent level).

Since the previous publication, data included in Figure 2.17 has been recategorised according to Guernsey's economic sector codes. Categorisation is based on the main business activity of the employer. Under this system all public sector employees, including education and health professionals are included in the 'public administration' category. For more information on what is included in each category please visit www.gov.gg/ecodes.

Figure 2.18: Full-time higher education leavers in 2012



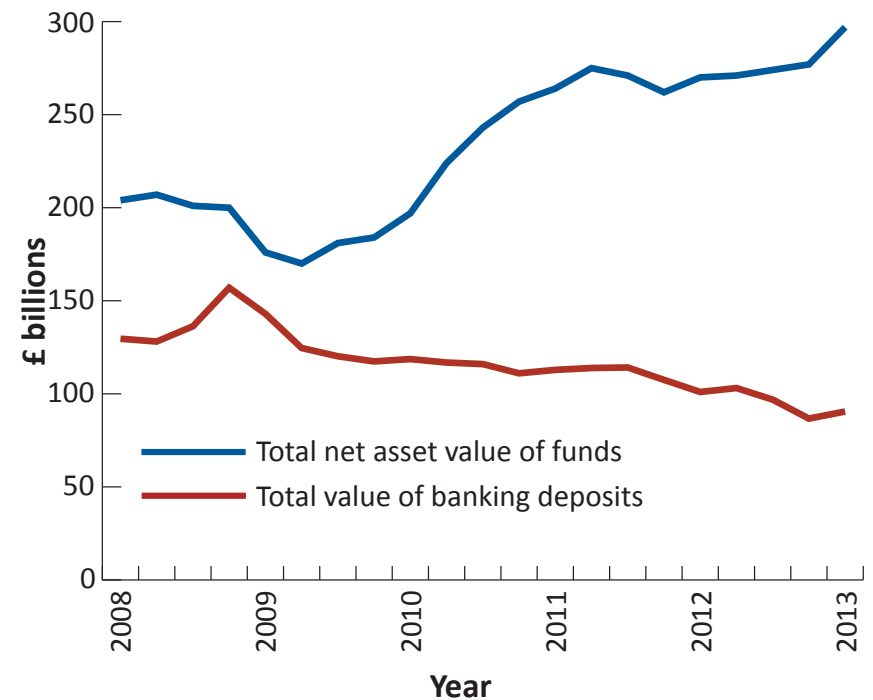
Source: Education Department

All who had completed undergraduate study in 2012 were surveyed by the Education Department. The response rate was 97%. 16% of respondents continued to postgraduate study (off Island). Of the 84% of respondents who left higher education, 66% returned to Guernsey and 34% remained off Island. The employment of the leavers is shown in [Figure 2.18](#).

The public administration sector employed 29% of the higher education leavers who remained off Island in 2012 (all of whom were publicly employed health or education professionals). The finance sector employed the most higher education leavers who returned to the island (27%).

NB The breakdown of figures may appear to differ from Education Department publications, in which data are categorised according to occupation rather than employing sector.

Figure 2.19: Total value of banking deposits and funds



Source: Guernsey Financial Services Commission

In March 2013 the total value of banking deposits in Guernsey was £91 billion, 10.4% less than at the same time the previous year ([Figure 2.19](#)).

The total net asset value of investment funds registered in Guernsey or administered by local companies was £297 billion in March 2013, an increase of £27 billion (10.0%) since March 2012.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Table 2.17: Passenger movements by air and sea

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
January	59,291	56,605	52,729	58,191	58,429
February	69,996	62,119	65,277	66,141	62,672
March	83,039	76,740	82,521	80,640	79,414
April	102,914	102,650	91,749	113,221	105,473
May	127,768	122,547	124,211	124,230	116,747
June	124,831	122,078	125,361	130,216	125,064
July	148,234	145,057	147,477	153,939	136,079
August	164,856	164,445	168,432	166,555	155,879
September	122,115	127,301	122,854	128,665	124,405
October	103,125	102,788	103,398	111,979	100,750
November	73,081	75,312	75,667	77,567	74,635
December	73,593	75,603	67,298	74,927	73,829
Total	1,252,843	1,233,245	1,226,974	1,286,271	1,213,376

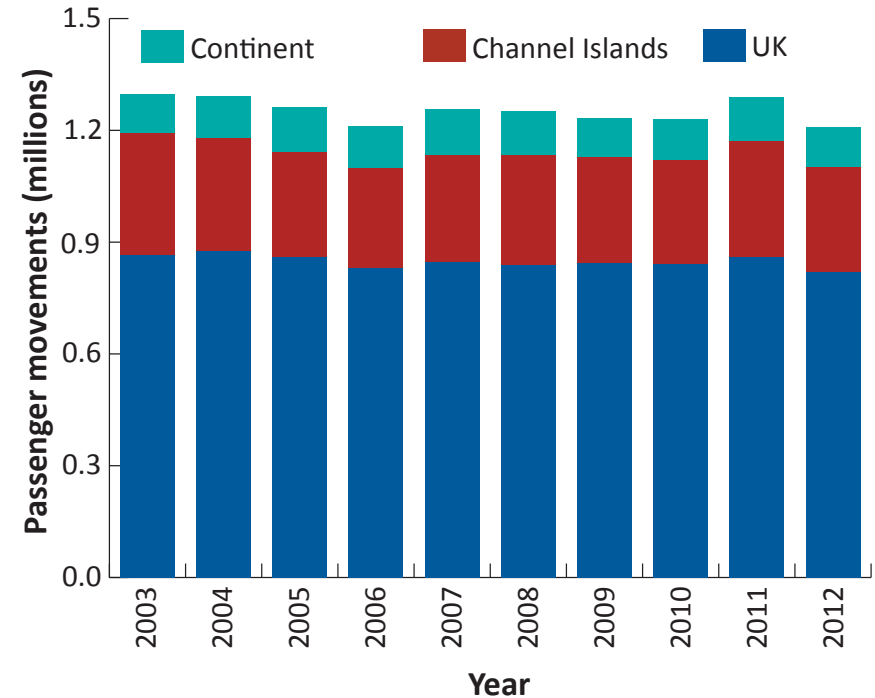
Source: Commerce and Employment Department

Passenger movements are the sum of arrivals and departures at Guernsey's harbours and airport (Table 2.17 and Figure 2.21). 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 6% lower in 2012 than in 2011. The total number of passenger movements decreased year on year in eleven of the twelve months of the year.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.20: Passenger movements by air and sea



Source: Commerce and Employment Department

Over the ten year period ending 2012 the total number of passenger movements remained relatively stable. The highest number of passenger movements during this period occurred in 2003.

The majority of passenger movements were between the UK and Guernsey, representing 68% of the total in 2012. The largest annual decrease was in the number of passengers travelling to or from the continent which decreased by 10%.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Table 2.18: Passenger movements by air

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
January	55,880	53,137	48,428	52,885	53,413
February	63,045	54,872	58,946	58,252	53,542
March	74,056	68,951	72,678	71,245	67,949
April	77,303	74,509	62,154	76,742	73,866
May	85,576	80,284	82,040	80,516	75,030
June	81,854	82,411	84,873	83,572	80,628
July	89,643	92,457	92,310	90,862	86,832
August	94,162	93,894	96,464	92,365	90,148
September	84,243	87,549	86,555	84,294	82,869
October	80,740	81,351	81,788	78,069	74,140
November	68,036	69,952	67,922	68,601	65,416
December	64,440	66,350	54,950	64,610	61,292
Total	918,978	905,717	889,108	902,013	865,125

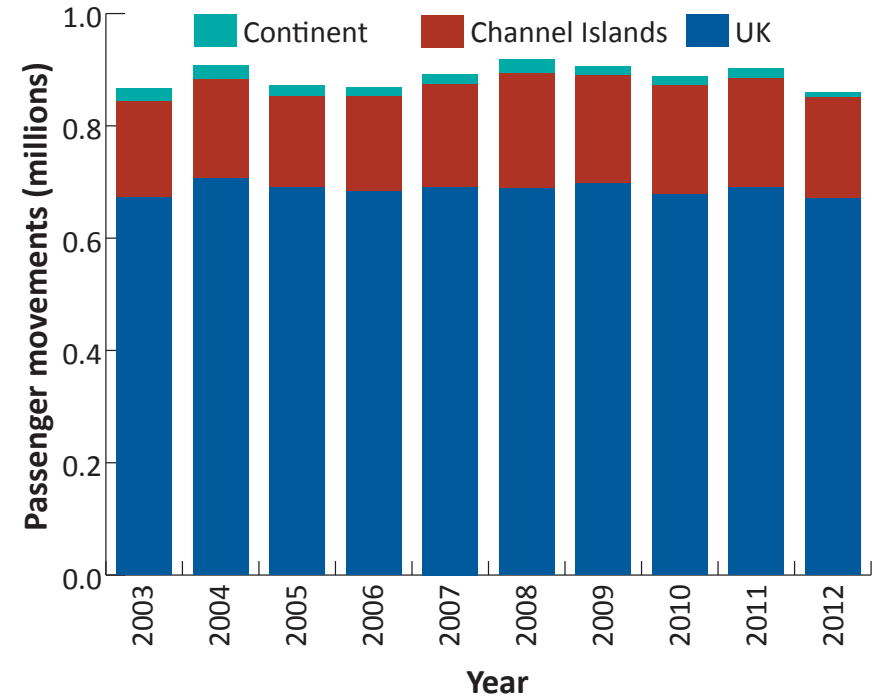
Source: Commerce and Employment Department

The total number of passenger movements by air in 2012 decreased by 4.1% to 865,125 (Table 2.18).

Passenger movements by air represented 71% of the total number of passenger movements in 2012, one percentage point more than the previous year.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.21: Passenger movements by air



Source: Commerce and Employment Department

In 2012, 77% of air passenger movements were people flying to or from the UK. A further 21% of passenger movements were 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 decrease with 19.6% fewer passenger movements in 2012 than in 2011. The number of Channel Island passengers decreased by 5.9% and the number of UK passengers decreased by 3.2%.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Table 2.19: Passenger movements by sea

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
January	3,411	3,468	4,301	5,306	5,016
February	6,951	7,247	6,331	7,889	9,130
March	8,983	7,789	9,843	9,395	11,465
April	25,611	28,141	29,595	36,479	31,607
May	42,192	42,263	42,171	43,714	41,717
June	42,977	39,667	40,488	46,644	44,436
July	58,591	52,600	55,167	63,077	49,247
August	70,694	70,551	71,968	74,190	65,731
September	37,872	39,752	36,299	44,371	41,536
October	22,385	21,437	21,610	33,910	26,610
November	5,045	5,360	7,745	8,966	9,219
December	9,153	9,253	12,348	10,317	12,537
Total	333,865	327,528	337,866	384,258	348,251

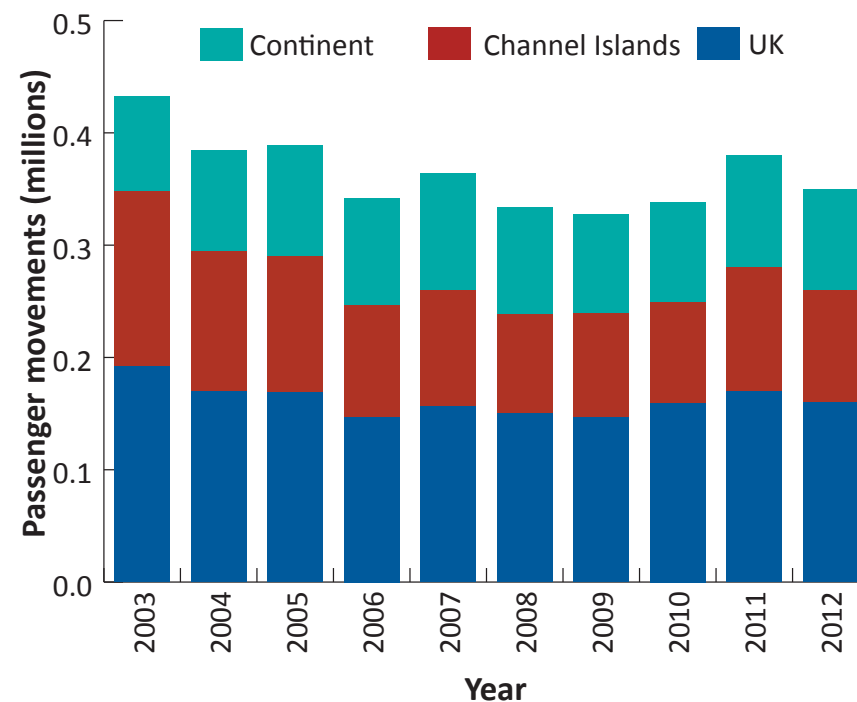
Source: Commerce and Employment Department

The number of passenger movements by sea was 9% fewer in 2012 than in 2011 (**Table 2.19**).

Sea passenger movements show a much greater seasonal variation than air passenger movements with only 5,016 sea passenger movements in January 2012 compared to 65,731 in August of the same year.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.22: Passenger movements by sea

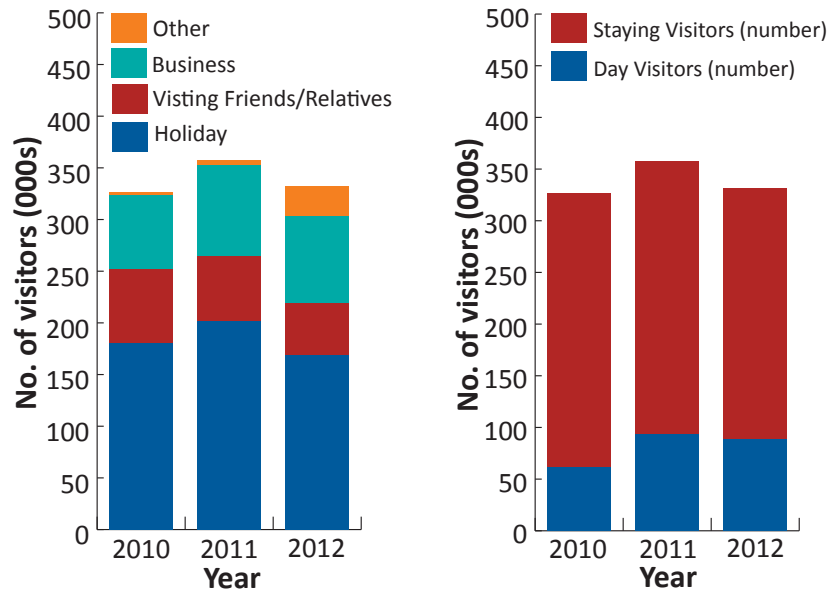


Source: Commerce and Employment Department

Passenger movements by sea accounted for the majority (87%) of total passenger movements to continental Europe in 2012 (**Figure 2.22**). By contrast only 19% of movements to the UK and 35% of movements to other Channel Islands were made by sea in 2012.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.23: Visitors by type and length of stay*



*Figures include Alderney, Sark and Herm departures but exclude long stay visitors (e.g. short term license holders).

Source: Commerce and Employment Department

Table 2.20: Visitor by country of origin

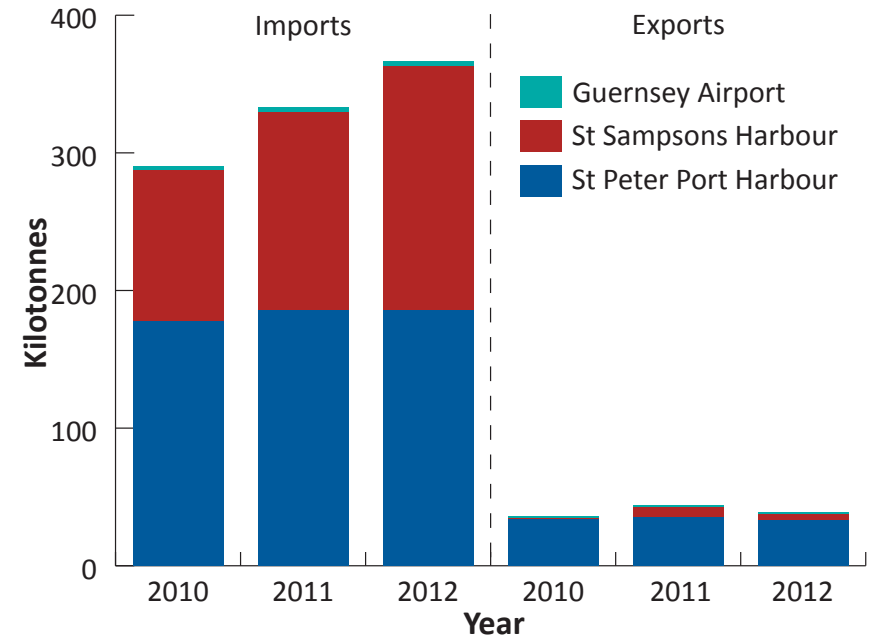
	UK	Jersey	France	Other Channel Islands	Rest of World
2010	67.0%	11.6%	8.1%	3.7%	9.6%
2011	64.8%	13.6%	8.3%	4.2%	9.2%
2012	65.9%	12.5%	7.6%	2.9%	11.1%

Source: Commerce and Employment Department

In 2012, 51% of visitors surveyed in Guernsey were on holiday, 15% were visiting friends or family and 26% were visiting on business (Figure 2.23). Day visitors comprised 27% of the total. The largest proportion of visitors (65.9%) were from the UK (Table 2.20).

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.24: Freight imports and exports



Source: Commerce and Employment Department

In 2012 a total of 366,360 tonnes of freight was imported into Guernsey (Figure 2.24) and 38,805 tonnes of freight exported, resulting in a net movement of 327,555 tonnes of freight into the Island.

The majority of freight is transported by sea with 54% of the total freight volume being loaded or unloaded at St Peter Port Harbour in 2012 and 45% at St Sampson's Harbour. 1% of freight, including mail and newspapers, was transported by air in 2012.

The most significant increase in freight movements was in the import of goods at St. Sampson's harbour which increased by 23% between 2011 and 2012.

2. Fiscal and Economic

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 obtained by contacting:

Policy Council

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

Tel: 01481 717292
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

2. Fiscal and Economic

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
Glategny Court
Glategny 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:

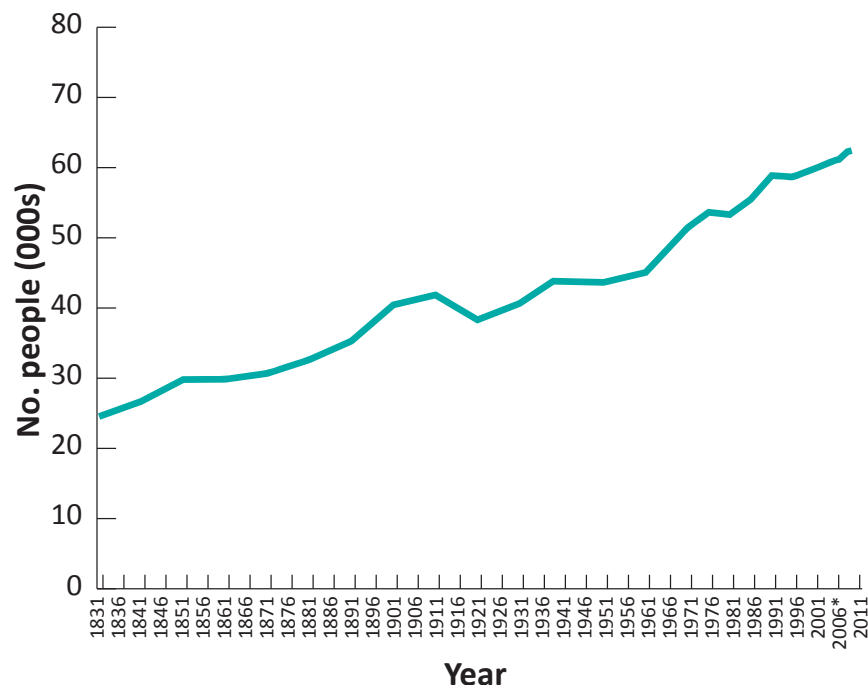
Customer Contact Centre

Office of National Statistics
Room 1.101
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 2012 Guernsey's total population was 63,085*, an increase of 170 people since March 2011.

Historically, the female population in Guernsey has been larger than the male population. In March 2012 women represented 50.6% 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	Net 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
2012	31,147	31,938	63,085	170

Source: Census, Social Security Department

Table 3.2: Age and sex distribution of population at March 2012

	Number			Percentage of age group		Percentage of male/female population	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-9	3,290	3,006	6,296	52.3	47.7	10.6	9.4
10-19	3,464	3,324	6,788	51.0	49.0	11.2	10.4
20-29	4,246	4,105	8,351	50.8	49.2	13.7	12.9
30-39	4,006	4,017	8,023	49.9	50.1	12.9	12.6
40-49	4,974	5,099	10,073	49.4	50.6	16.0	16.0
50-59	4,347	4,371	8,718	49.9	50.1	14.0	13.7
60-69	3,551	3,622	7,173	49.5	50.5	11.4	11.4
70-79	2,144	2,393	4,537	47.3	52.7	6.9	7.5
80-89	980	1,578	2,558	38.3	61.7	3.2	4.9
90+	145	423	568	25.5	74.5	0.5	1.3
Total	31,147	31,938	63,085	49.4	50.6	100.4	100.2

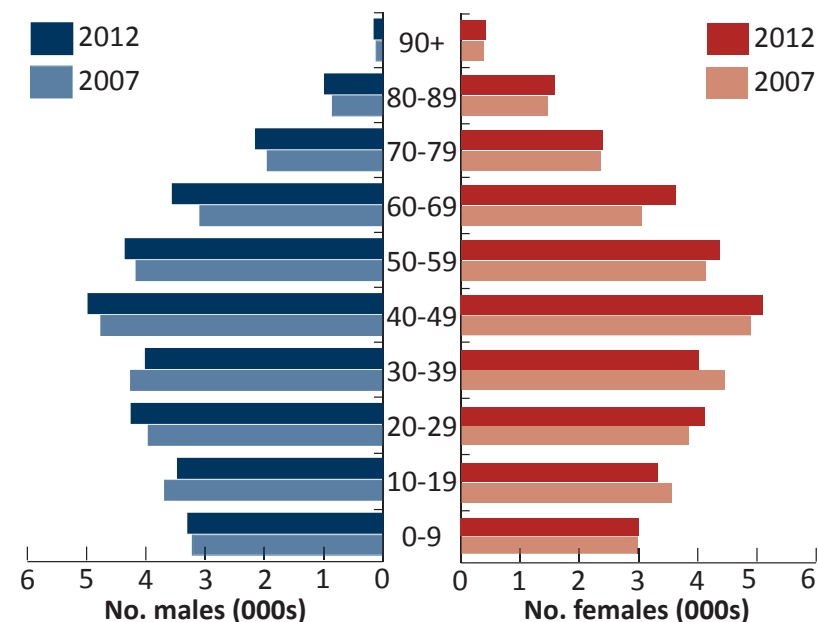
Source: Policy and Research Unit, Census, Social Security Department

The 40-49 age group had the highest population of both men and women, with 16.0% of each falling into this category in March 2012 (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 2012, 74.5% of the population who were 90 years old or older were women.

Figure 3.2: Age and sex distribution of population at March



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

Figure 3.2 shows the age distribution of the population in 2007 and 2012.

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 1960s) 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

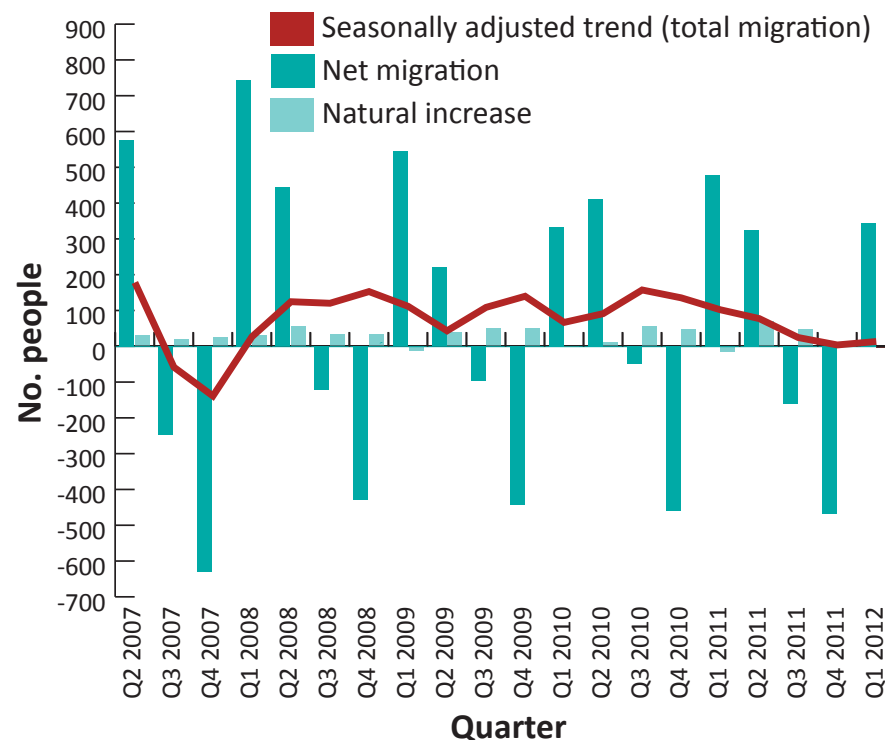
		Births	Deaths	Natural increase	Immigration	Emigration	Net migration
2008	Q1	143	111	32	1,598	854	744
	Q2	179	122	57	1,606	1,163	443
	Q3	147	114	33	1,374	1,496	-122
	Q4	162	129	33	953	1,381	-428
2009	Q1	158	170	-12	1,364	820	544
	Q2	165	125	40	1,266	1,046	220
	Q3	180	128	52	1,187	1,284	-97
	Q4	172	120	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
	Q2	191	120	71	1,362	1,037	325
	Q3	170	123	47	1,042	1,202	-160
	Q4	158	146	12	710	1,177	-467
2012	Q1	155	158	-3	1,106	761	345

Source: Social Security Department

There was a natural increase (the difference between births and deaths) totalling 127 people in the year ending March 2012 (Table 3.3).

Net migration was positive over the year ending March 2012, contributing an additional 43 people to the population.

Figure 3.3: Quarterly population changes

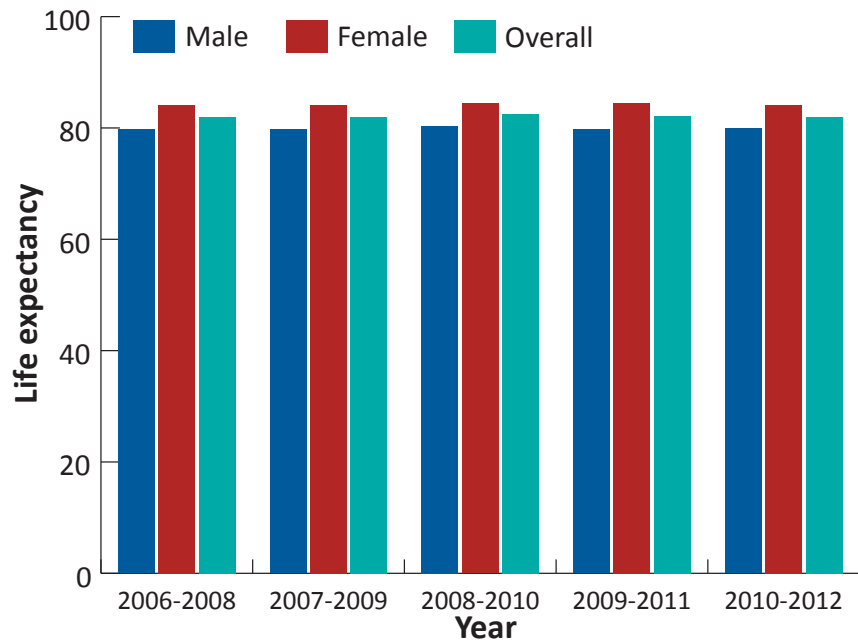


Source: Social Security Department

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 seasonally adjusted trend presents net migration figures on a quarterly basis, adjusted for seasonal variation in migration and natural increase.

The level of migration in any given quarter is typically much higher than the level of natural increase (see Figure 3.3).

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

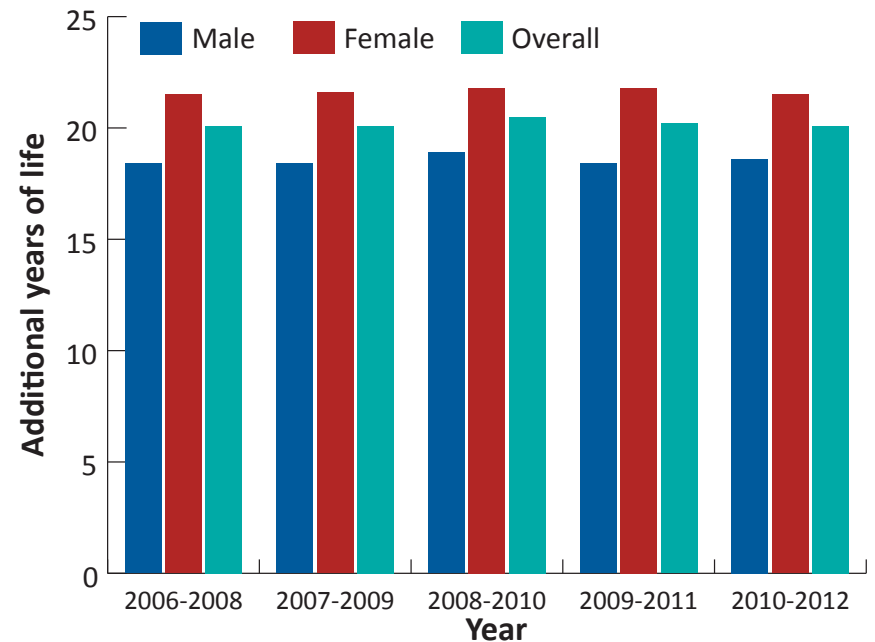


* Health and Social Services Department have made minor revisions to this series since the previous publication to incorporate previously unavailable data

Source: Health and Social Services Department

The overall average life expectancy at birth in the three year period from 2010 to 2012, was 82.0 years (Figure 3.4). The average life expectancy at birth for women (84.1 years) was 4.2 years longer than the average life expectancy for men (79.9 years).

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

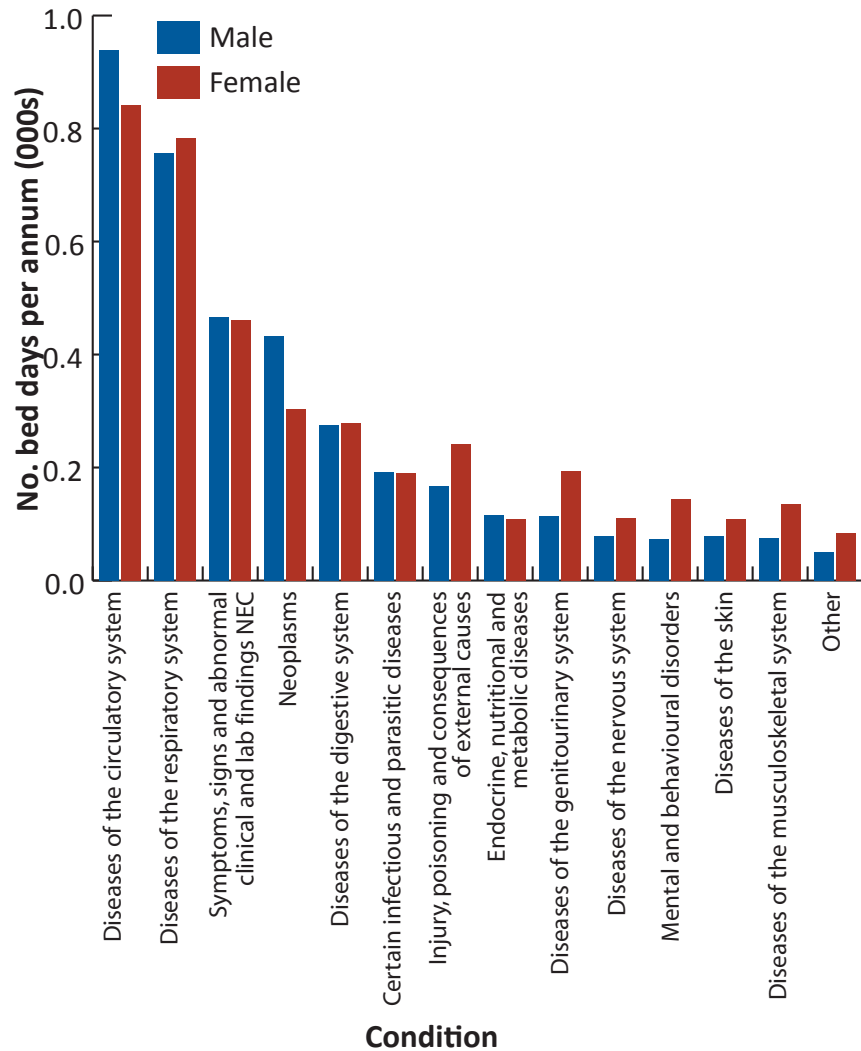


* Health and Social Services Department have made minor revisions to this series since the previous publication to incorporate previously unavailable data

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 2010 to 2012 the overall average life expectancy at 65 was 20.1 years (i.e. a total life expectancy of 85.1 years) (Figure 3.5). Again female life expectancy at 65 (21.5 years) was higher than male life expectancy at 65 (18.6 years).

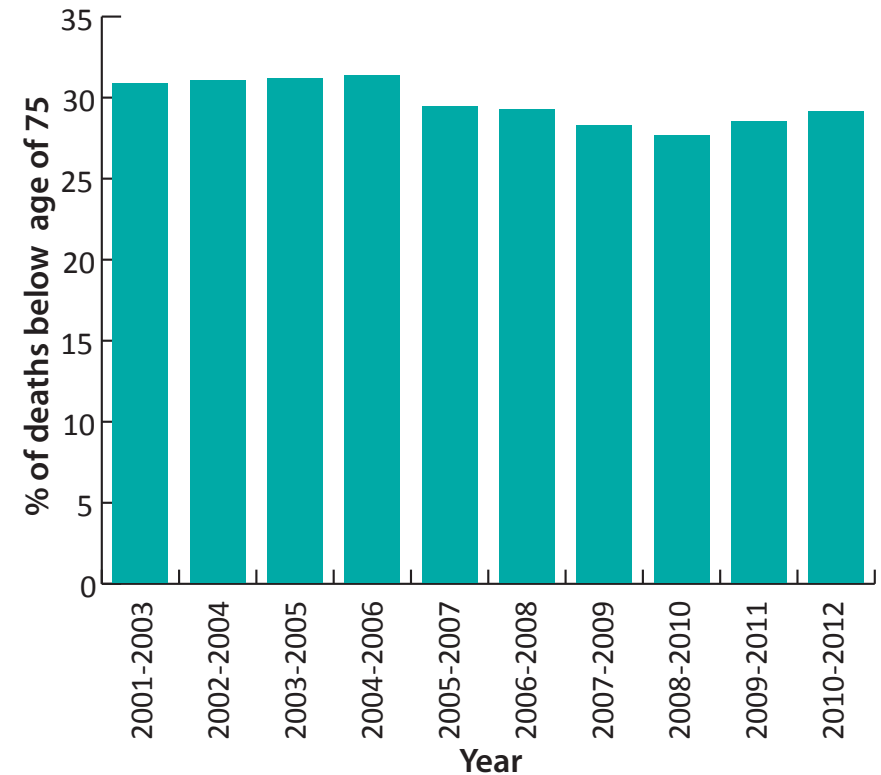
Figure 3.6: Medical unit bed days five year average 2008-2012



Source: Health and Social Services Department

In the period between 2008 and 2012, diseases of the circulatory system contributed the most medical unit bed days, with an average of 938 bed days per year for males and 842 for females (Figure 3.6).

Figure 3.7: Premature death rates, three year average



Source: Health and Social Services Department

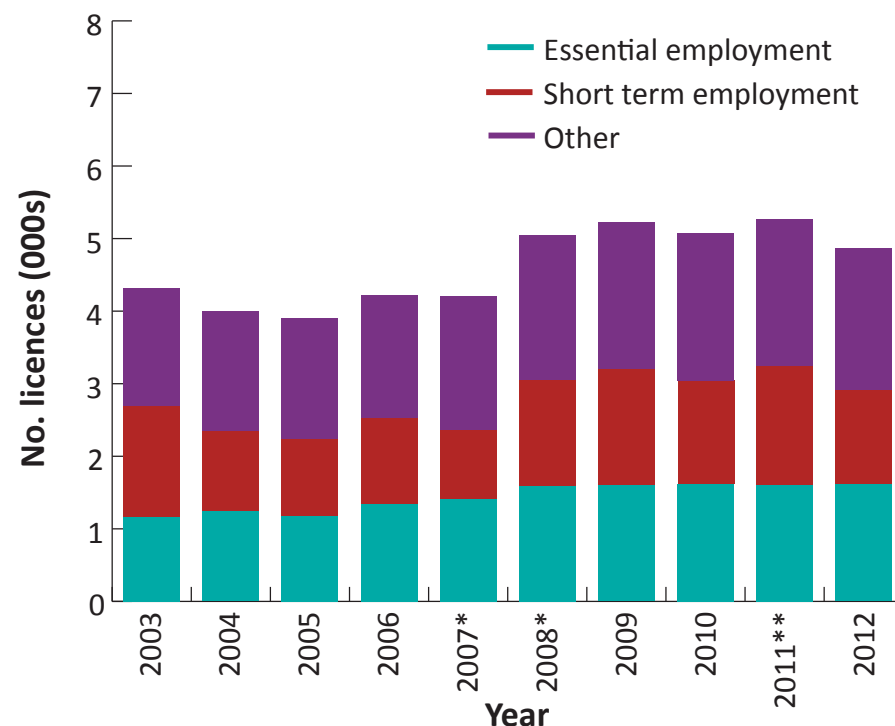
Figure 3.7 shows the three year average number of premature deaths (below the age of 75) recorded in Guernsey as a percentage of all deaths. Between 2010 and 2012, 29.1% of deaths were premature, this is 1.7 percentage points less than between 2001 and 2003.

Table 3.4: Live housing licences at 31st March

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Essential employment related	Hostelry	161	134	132	112	121
	Finance	555	423	440	417	412
	Professional, business, scientific & technical	n/a	205	203	234	199
	Public administration	90	113	113	111	112
	Education	251	228	238	231	219
	Human health, social & charitable work	275	268	280	287	296
	Other	259	227	213	212	252
	Total	1,591	1,598	1,619	1,604	1,611
Short term employment related	Agriculture, horticulture, fishing & quarrying	205	107	114	169	114
	Construction	n/a	249	181	141	191
	Wholesale, retail & repair	n/a	256	181	484**	167
	Hostelry	570	569	508	494	488
	Finance	n/a	100	106	104	75
	Other	683	335	331	260	260
Total	1,458*	1,616	1,421	1,652	1,295	
Other	En famille or one to one	1,265	1,341	1,345	1,324	1,237
	Other compassionate	725	672	683	691	715
	Total	1,990	2,013	2,028	2,015	1,952
Grand total		5,039	5,227	5,068	5,271	4,858

*As a result of an administrative backlog in the processing of short term licences in 2007 figures shown for 2008 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 2012 there were 4,858 live housing licences (Table 3.4 and Figure 3.8), 413 less than at the same time in 2011**. 1,611 of these were essential employment licences of which 26% were held by people employed in the finance sector.

The hostelry sector held the most (38%) short term employment licenses in 2012.

*As a result of an administrative backlog in the processing of short term licences in 2007 figures shown for 2007 are artificially low and figures shown for 2008 are artificially high.
 ** Includes 324 short term 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.

Table 3.5: Local Market residential property prices

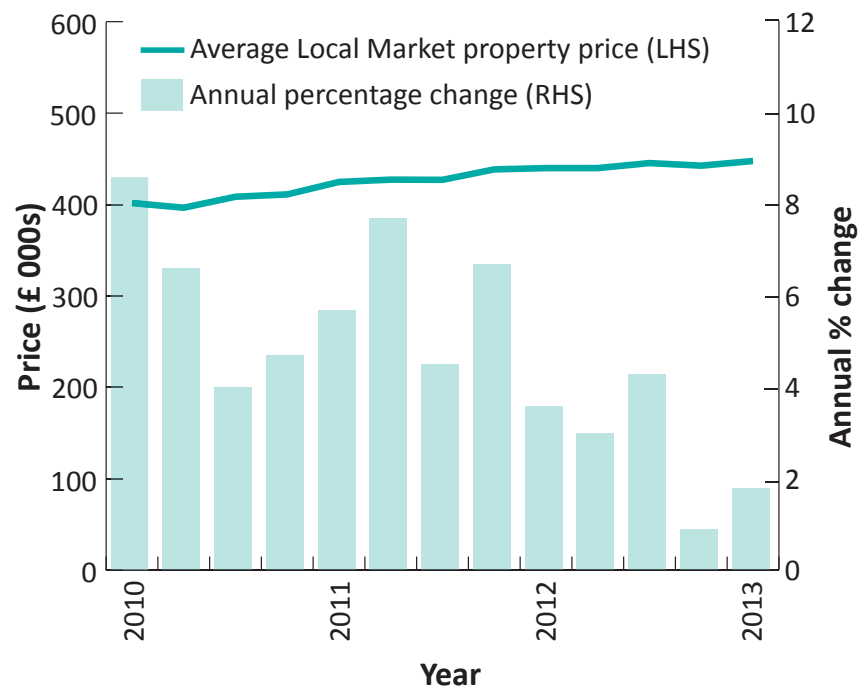
		Mix adjusted price (£)	Quarterly change (%)	Annual change (%)
2010	Q1	401,632	2.3	8.6
	Q2	396,509	-1.3	6.6
	Q3	408,503	3.0	4.0
	Q4	411,074	0.6	4.7
2011	Q1	424,714	3.3	5.7
	Q2	427,226	0.6	7.7
	Q3	427,025	0.0	4.5
	Q4	438,432	2.7	6.7
2012	Q1	439,837	0.3	3.6
	Q2	439,861	0.0	3.0
	Q3	445,326	1.2	4.3
	Q4	442,508	-0.6	0.9
2013	Q1	447,628	1.2	1.8

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.

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

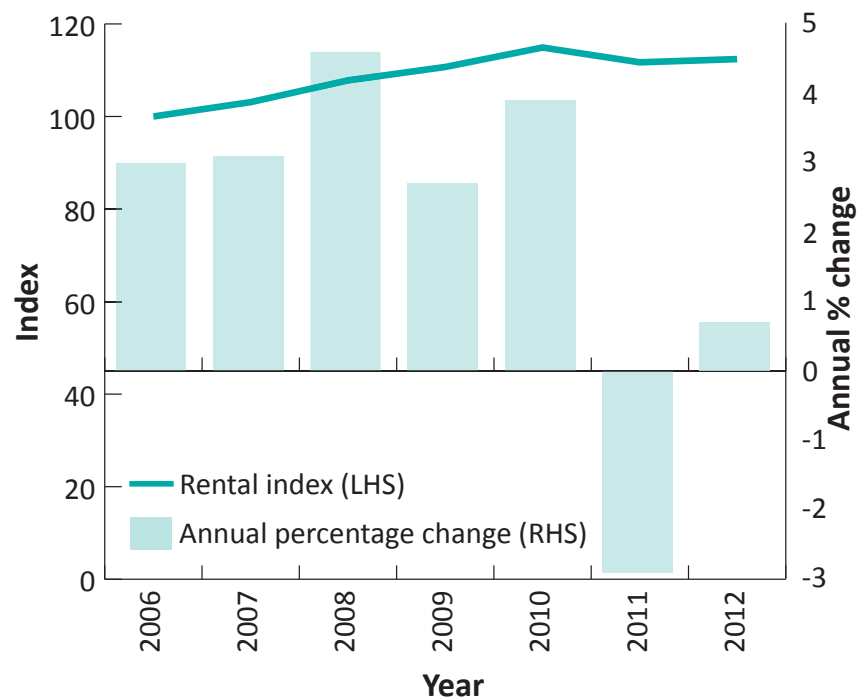


Source: Policy and Research Unit

The mix adjusted Local Market price was £447,628 during the first quarter of 2013 (Figure 3.9 and Table 3.5). This is 1.8% higher than at the same time the previous year.

Over the three year period ending March 2013 the mix adjusted house price has shown a cumulative increase of 11%.

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.

The annual change in 2012 was 0.7%. In the five years between 2007 and 2012 monthly rental prices increased by 9.1%.

Table 3.6: Domestic property units by parish at December 2012

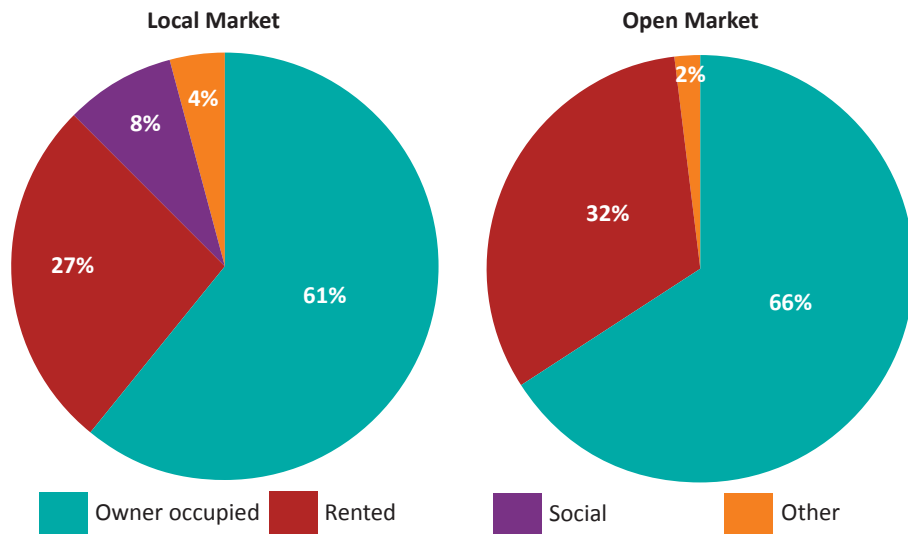
Location	No. units		No. units per km ²	
	Local	Open	Total	Total
Castel	3,348	128	3,476	341
Forest	601	30	631	154
St Andrew	875	53	928	206
St Martin	2,335	263	2,598	355
St Peter Port	7,617	842	8,459	1319
St Pierre du Bois	826	58	884	138
St Sampson	3,773	57	3,830	612
St Saviour	1,063	64	1,127	176
Torteval	383	20	403	130
Vale	3,756	80	3,836	430
Rural area	14,362	945	15,307	275
Urban area	10,215	650	10,865	1366
Total	24,577	1,595	26,172	412

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 2012, there were 26,172 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 412 units per km².

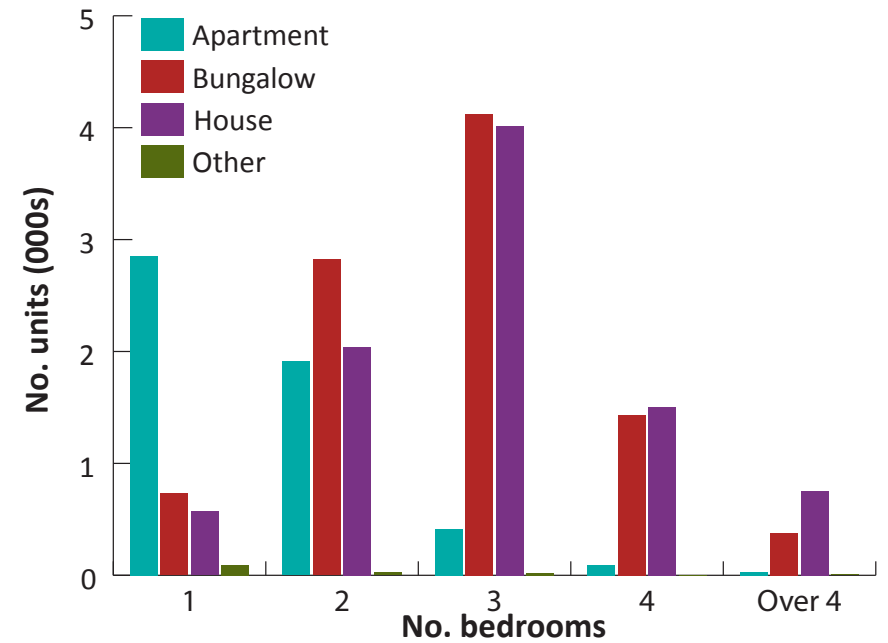
Figure 3.11: Domestic property units by tenure in December 2012



Source: Policy and Research Unit

In December 2012, 61% of Local Market and 66% of Open Market domestic property units were owner occupied (Figure 3.11). Rented properties comprised 27% 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 2012



Source: Policy and Research Unit

Figure 3.12 shows the distribution of domestic property units by property type and number of bedrooms in December 2012. 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	69	10	79
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 Junior School	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	2,099	2,298	4,397

Source: Education Department, Blanchelande College

Table 3.7 shows the number of pupils attending each of the Bailiwick's primary schools. Hautes Capelles was the Island's largest primary school in 2012, with 507 pupils.

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

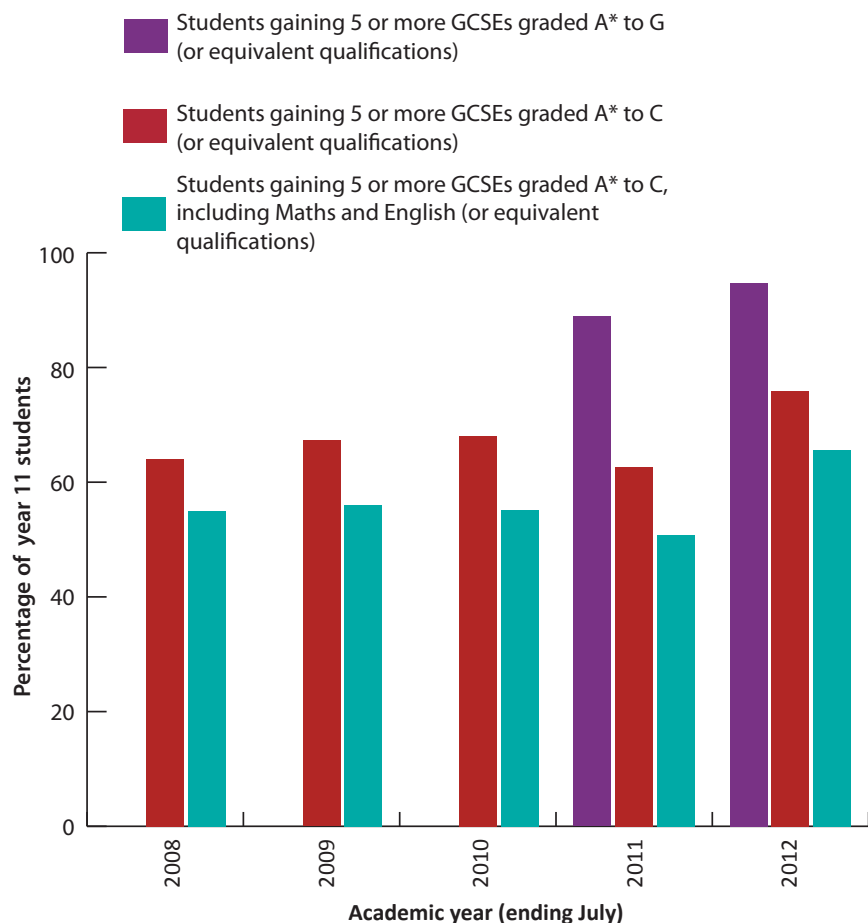
* Figures include students in sixth form

**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

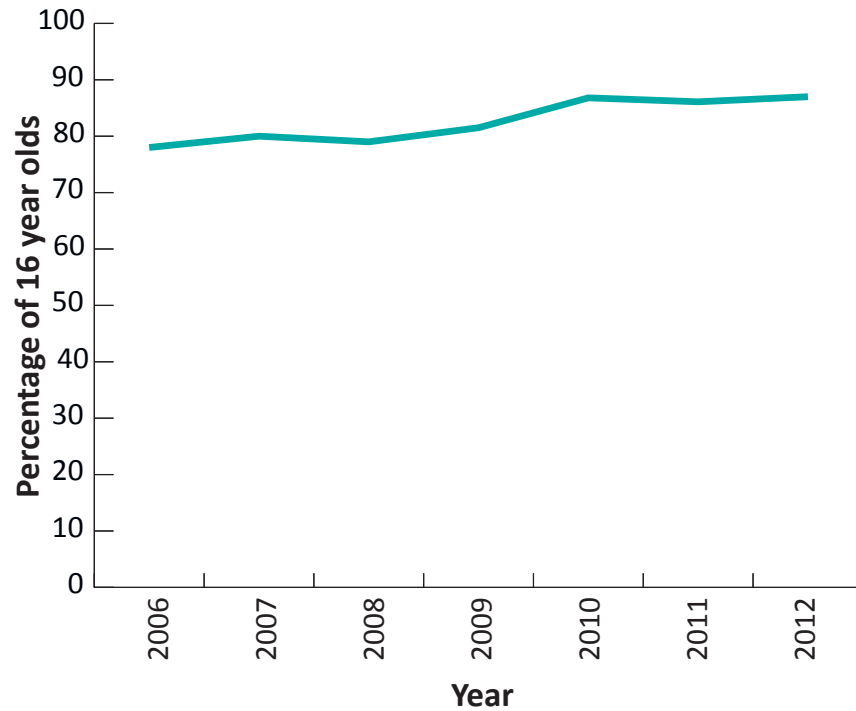
		% of year 11 students				
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Guernsey	Gaining 5 or more GCSEs graded A* to G (or equivalent qualifications)	-	-	-	89	95
	Gaining 5 or more GCSEs graded A* to C (or equivalent qualifications)	64	67	68	63	76
	Gaining 5 or more GCSEs graded A* to C, including Maths and English (or equivalent qualifications)	55	56	55	51	66
Jersey	Gaining 5 or more GCSEs graded A* to G (or equivalent qualifications)	-	-	-	-	-
	Gaining 5 or more GCSEs graded A* to C (or equivalent qualifications)	66	71	69	69	69
	Gaining 5 or more GCSEs graded A* to C, including Maths and English (or equivalent qualifications)	-	-	-	58	53
England	Gaining 5 or more GCSEs graded A* to G (or equivalent qualifications)	92	93	93	94	94
	Gaining 5 or more GCSEs graded A* to C (or equivalent qualifications)	65	70	75	80	81
	Gaining 5 or more GCSEs graded A* to C, including Maths and English (or equivalent qualifications)	48	50	54	59	59

Source: Education Department

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

In 2012, 95% of year 11 students achieved 5 or more GCSEs graded A* to G or equivalent level qualifications, 76% achieved 5 or more grades A* to C and 66% achieved 5 or more grades A* to C including both Maths and English.

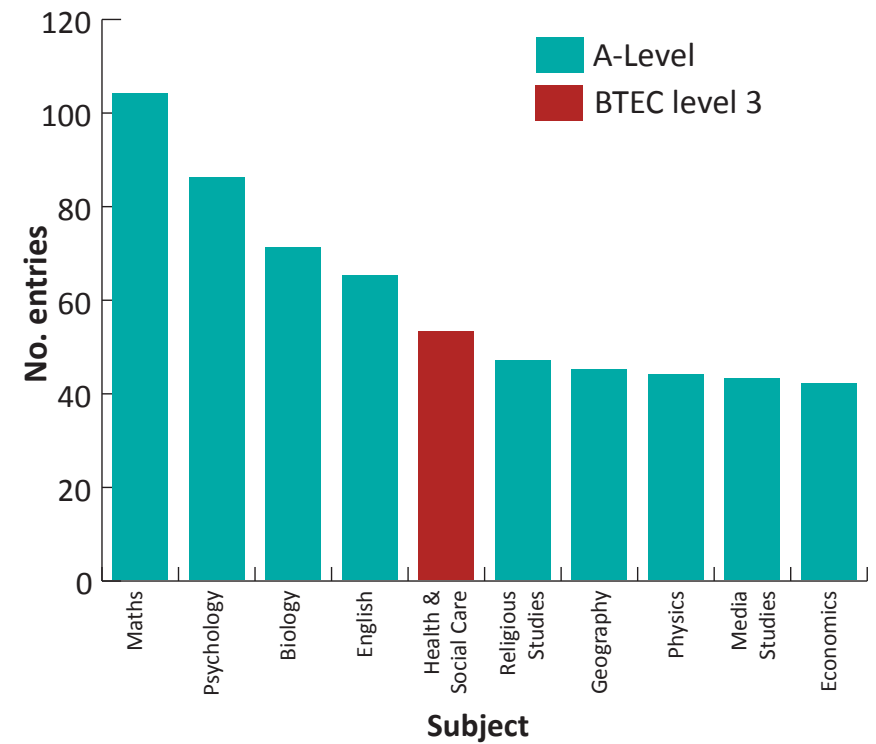
Figure 3.14: 16 year olds in post 16 education or training at Nov.



Source: Education Department

In November 2012 87% of 16 year olds were participating in post 16 education or training, 7 percentage points more than in 2007 (Figure 3.14).

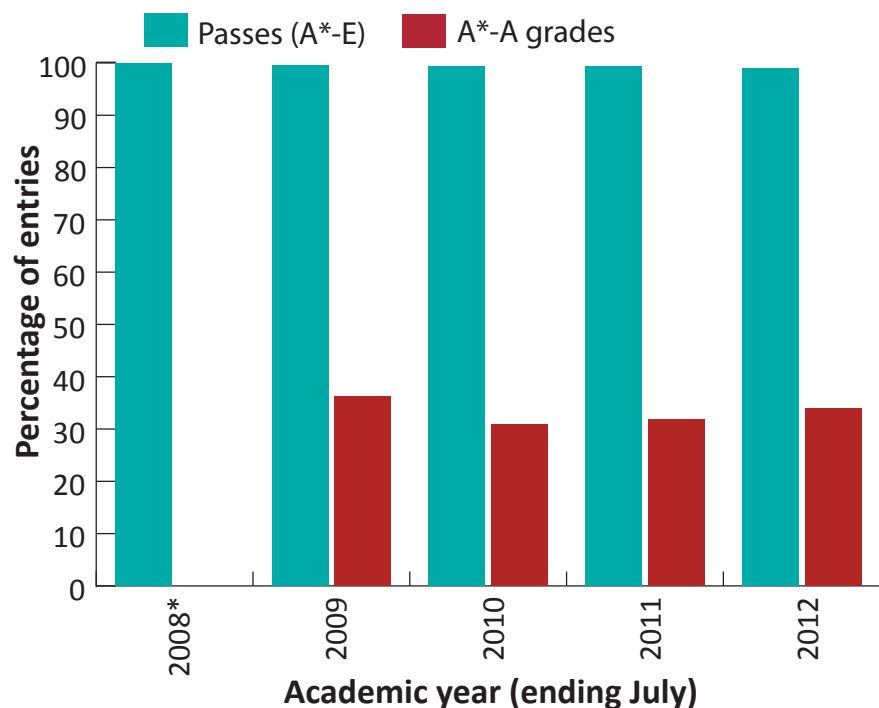
Figure 3.15: Top ten level 3 subjects in 2012



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

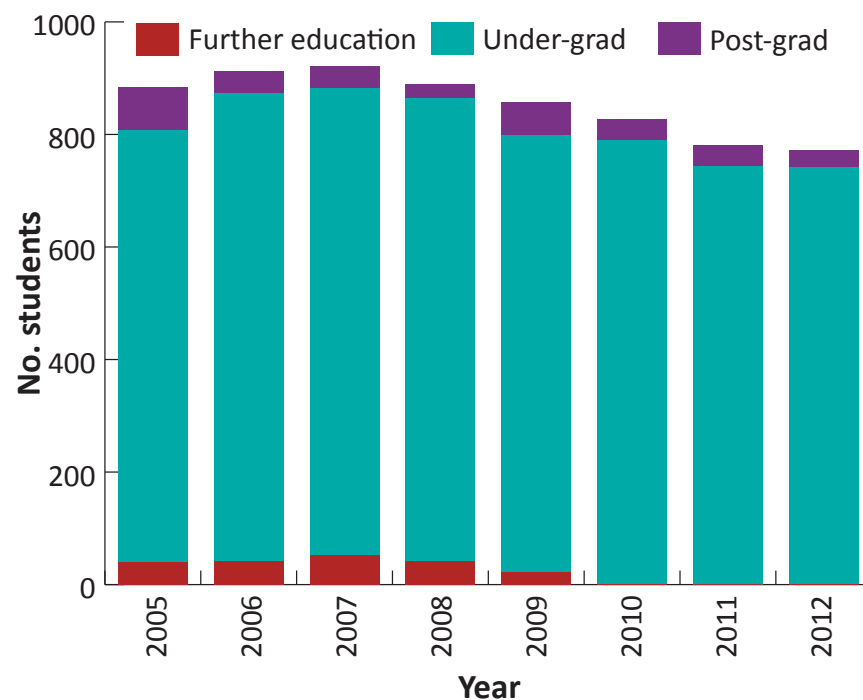
Table 3.10: A-level or level 3 equivalent pass rate

		2008*	2009	2010	2011	2012
Guernsey	A*-E	100	100	99	99	99
	A*-A	-	36	31	32	34
Jersey**	A*-E	100	100	99	100	100
	A*-A	-	-	-	36	31
England**	A*-E	97	98	98	98	98
	A*-A	26	27	27	27	27

Source: Education Department and States of Jersey Education Department

Data in attainment of A-A grades is unavailable prior to 2009 in Guernsey and prior to 2011 in Jersey
 **Please note that whilst the Guernsey figure includes BTEC Level 3 grades, the England and Jersey figures do not. They are not, therefore, directly comparable. Please see the States of Guernsey Education Department's annual report for further detail.

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



Source: Education Department

In 2012, 99% of entries to A-level or level 3 equivalent courses in Guernsey were graded at A*-E and 34% were graded A or A* (Figure 3.16 and Table 3.10).

In November 2012 there were 772 Guernsey students enrolled in higher education in the UK (Figure 3.17), 8 fewer than at the same time the previous year. Of these, 740 (96%) were undertaking an undergraduate degree.

The Education Department's Annual Report is available at www.education.gg/annualreport.

Figure 3.18: Criminal offences reported

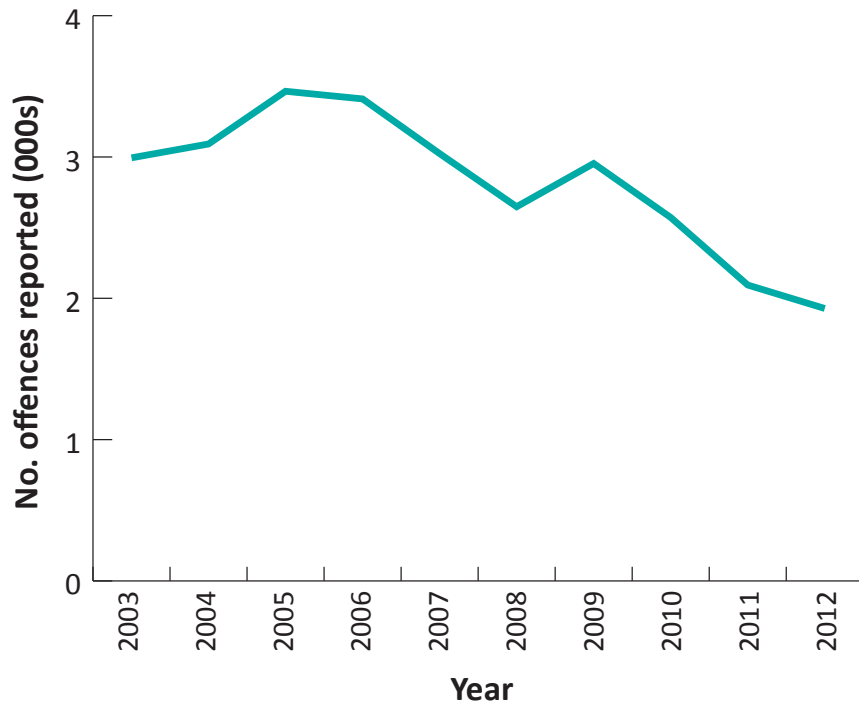


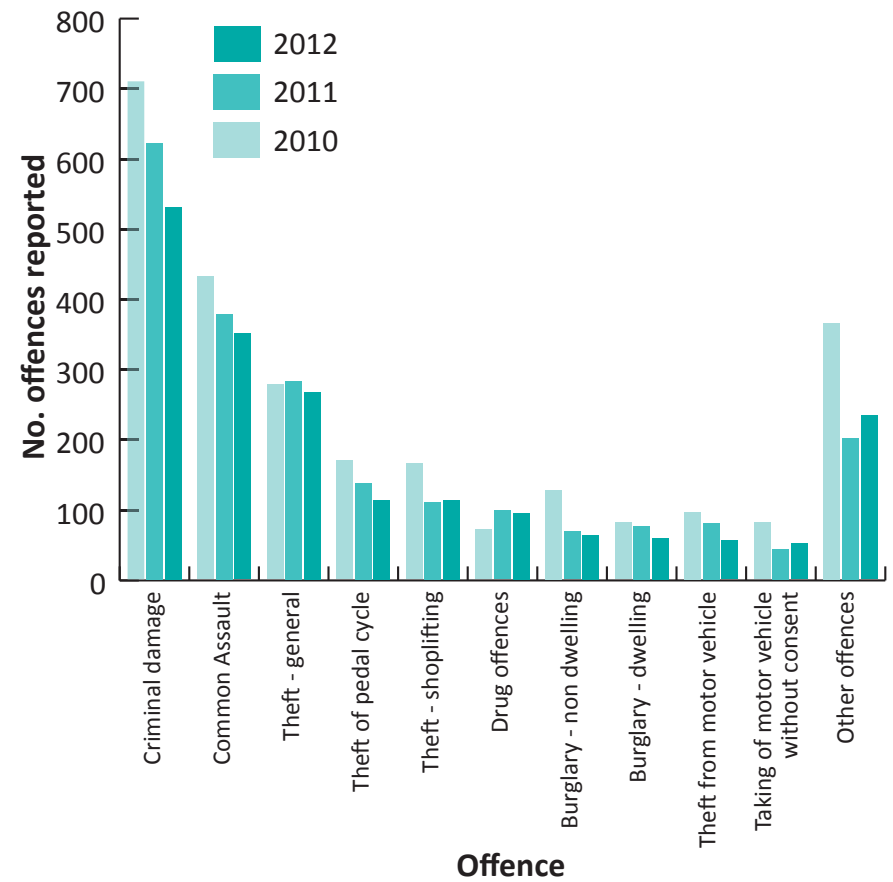
Table 3.11: Criminal offences reported

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of offences	2,648	2,954	2,572	2,094	1,928

Source: Guernsey Police

The total number of criminal offences reported to the police in 2012 was 1,928; 166 (8%) fewer than the previous year (Figure 3.18 and Table 3.11).

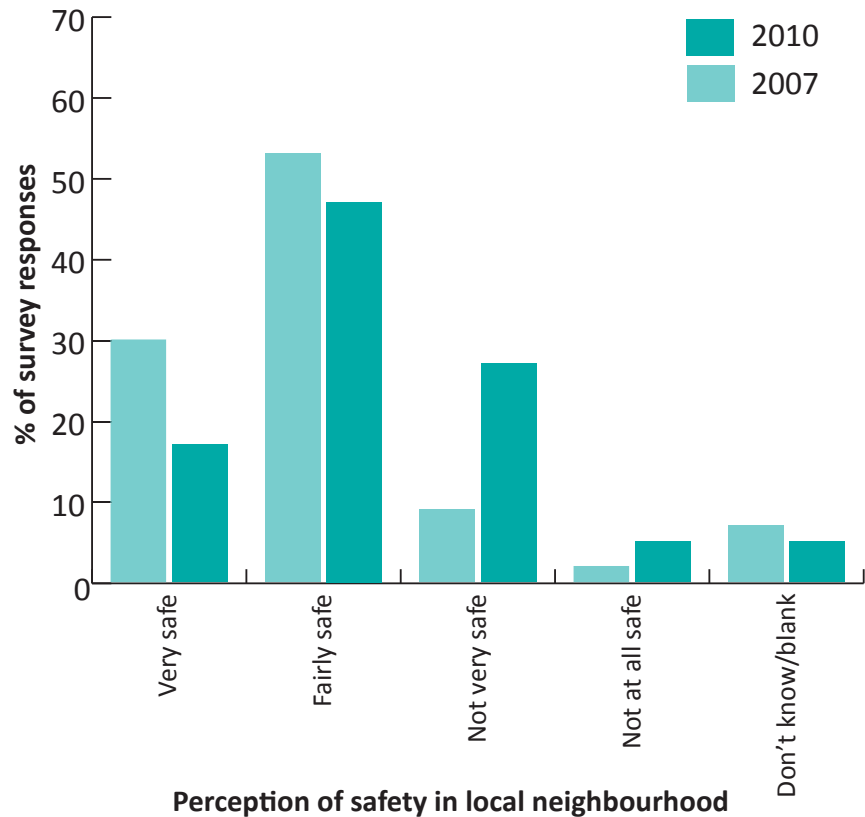
Figure 3.19: Crimes reported by category



Source: Guernsey Police

Criminal damage was the most commonly reported offence in 2012, with 530 reported incidents, accounting for 28% of all reported offences (Figure 3.19).

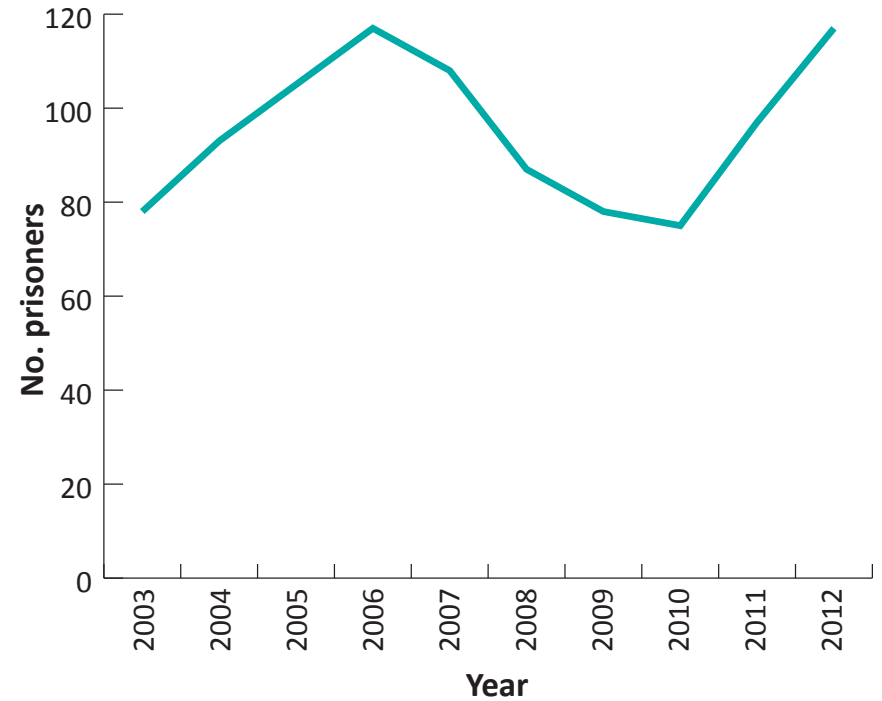
Figure 3.20: Perception of community safety



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.

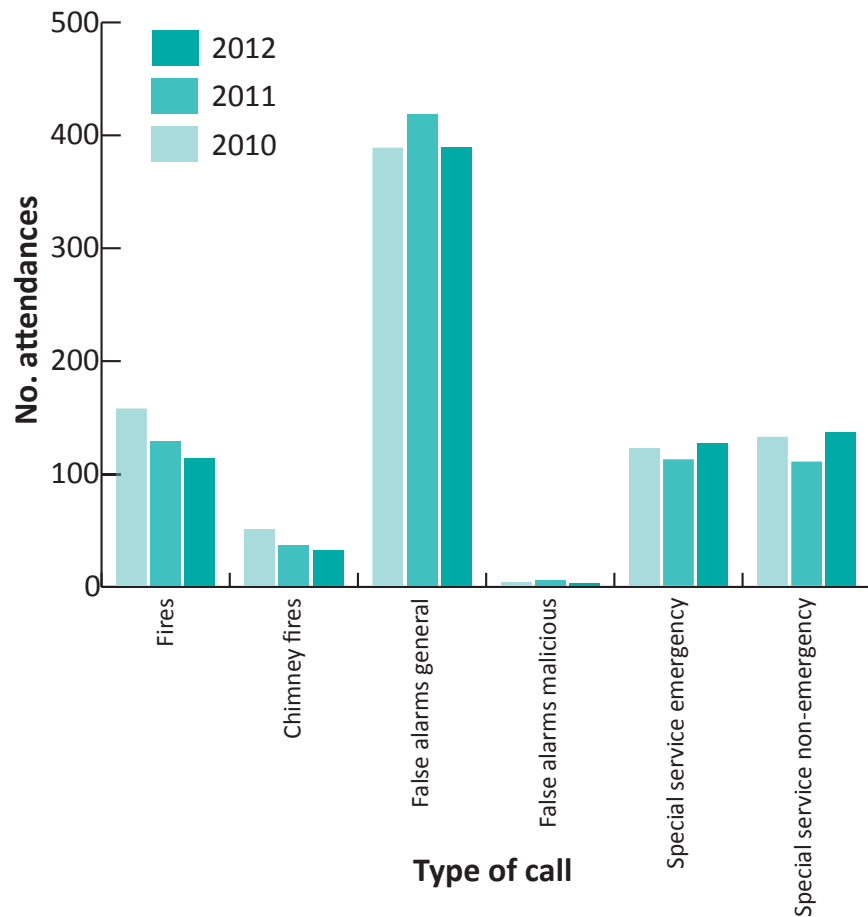
Figure 3.21: Prison population



Source: Home Department, Prison Services

In 2012, the average prison population in Guernsey was 117, which was 20 more than the previous year (Figure 3.21).

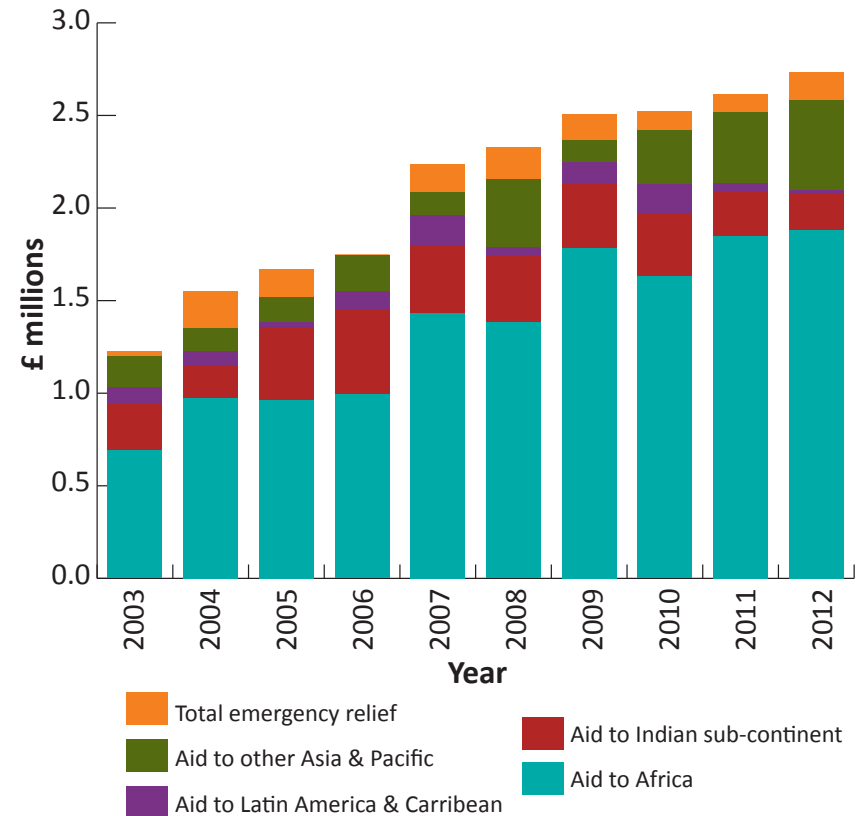
Figure 3.22: Attendances by fire and rescue services



Source: Home Department, Fire and Rescue Services

The fire and rescue services attended a total of 796 calls in 2012, 13 fewer than in the previous year (Figure 3.22). The number of fires attended in 2012 decreased by 15 to 113, whilst the number of chimney fires decreased by 5 to 31. 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 4.51% in 2012 to £2,738,846 (Figure 3.23). Africa received the most overseas aid and emergency relief at £1,984,739, 72% of the total.

In 2012 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:

www.gov.gg/property

Guernsey Housing Stock

Details of Guernsey's residential housing stock are published annually by the Policy and Research Unit. The bulletin utilises 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.

www.gov.gg/property

Further information on all of the above can be obtained by contacting:

Policy Council

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

Tel: 01481 717292
Fax: 01481 713787

Website: www.gov.gg/pru
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

4. Environmental

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

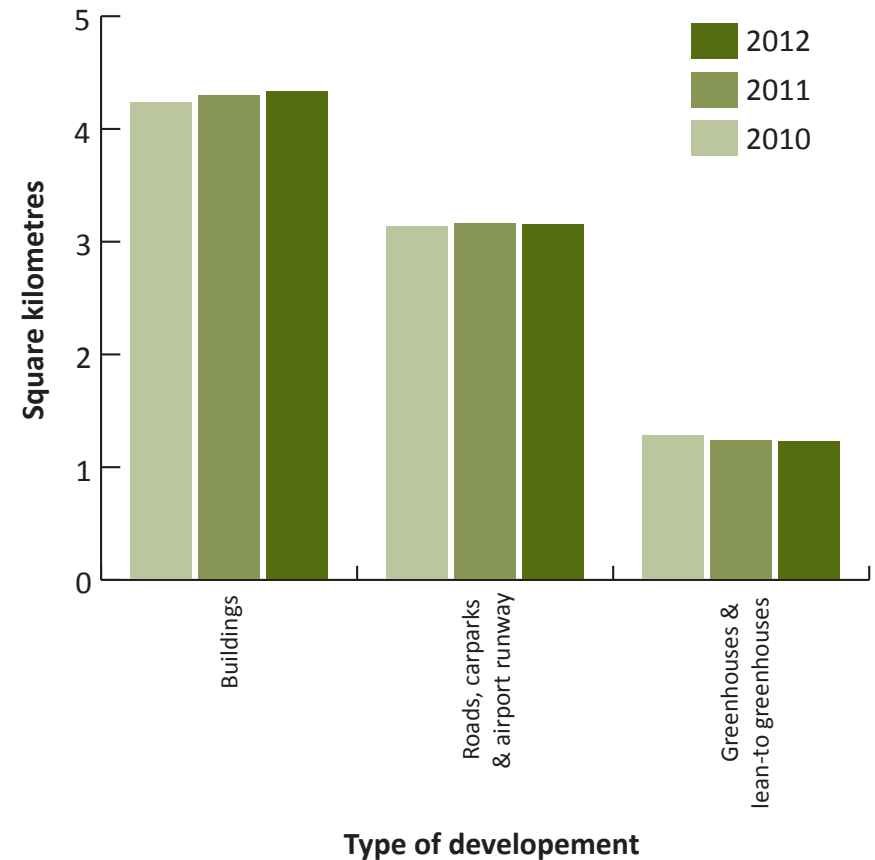
Source: Policy and Research Unit

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.

4. Environmental

Figure 4.1: Developed land areas

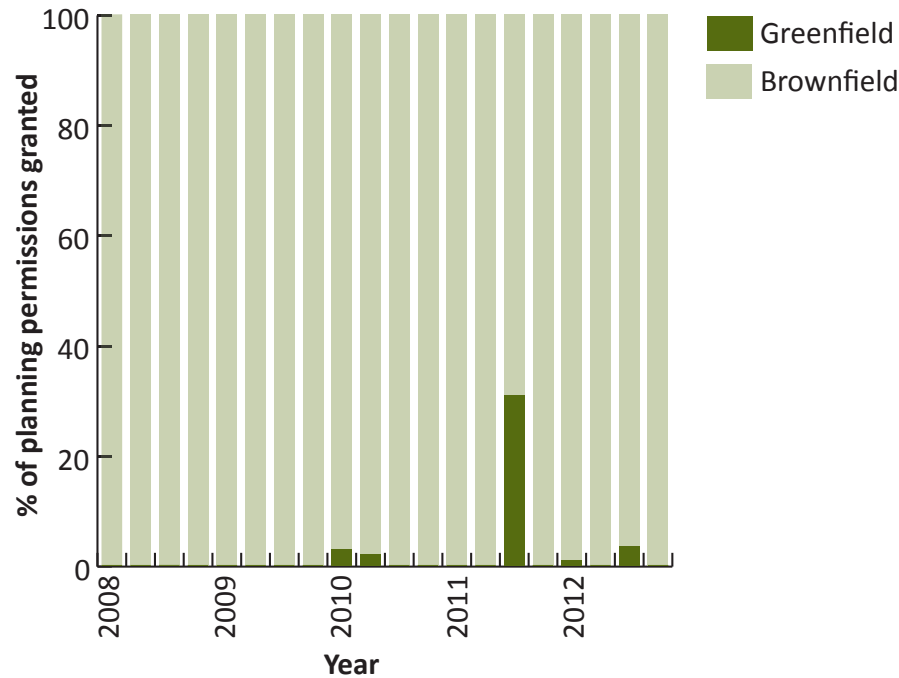


Source: Policy and Research Unit

Figure 4.1 shows the area of land used for different types of development. 11.7% of Guernsey's total land area was 'developed' in 2012 (13.7% if including greenhouses).

4. Environmental

Figure 4.2: Planning permissions granted



Source: Environment Department

Planning permission was granted on greenfield sites in quarters 1 and 3 of 2012 in which 1% and 3.5% of applications granted respectively were for greenfield sites (**Figure 4.2**).

In 2012, 68 domestic property units were demolished, amalgamated with other units or converted to non-residential use and 152 new units were created, a net increase in units of 84 (**Table 4.2**). **Figure 4.3** shows the location of the domestic property units built during this period.

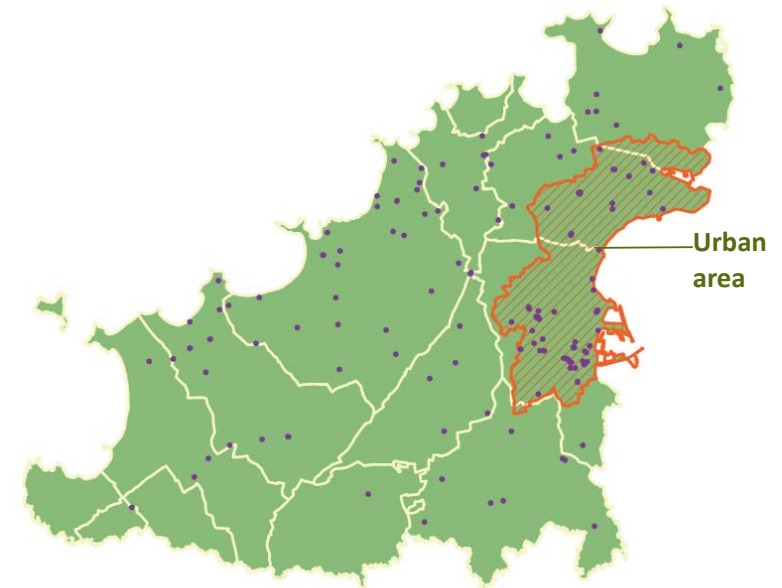
4. Environmental

Table 4.2: Changes in number of domestic property units in 2012

Type of change	2012		
	No. units		
	Plus	Minus	Net change
New build	82	0	82
Demolition	0	59	-59
Subdivision	35	0	35
Amalgamation	0	9	-9
Conversion	35	0	35
Total	152	68	84

Source: Policy and Research Unit

Figure 4.3: Domestic property units built in 2012



Source: Policy and Research Unit

4. Environmental

Table 4.3: Open natural habitat areas in 2010

	Area (km ²)	% 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

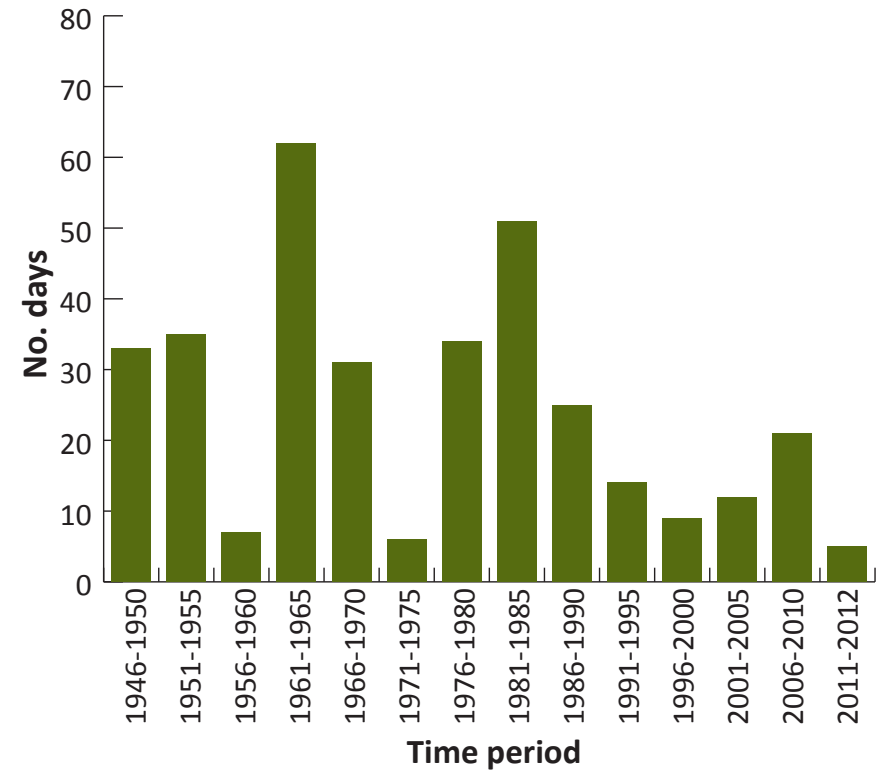
Source: Environment Department

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%).

4. Environmental

Figure 4.4: Frost days



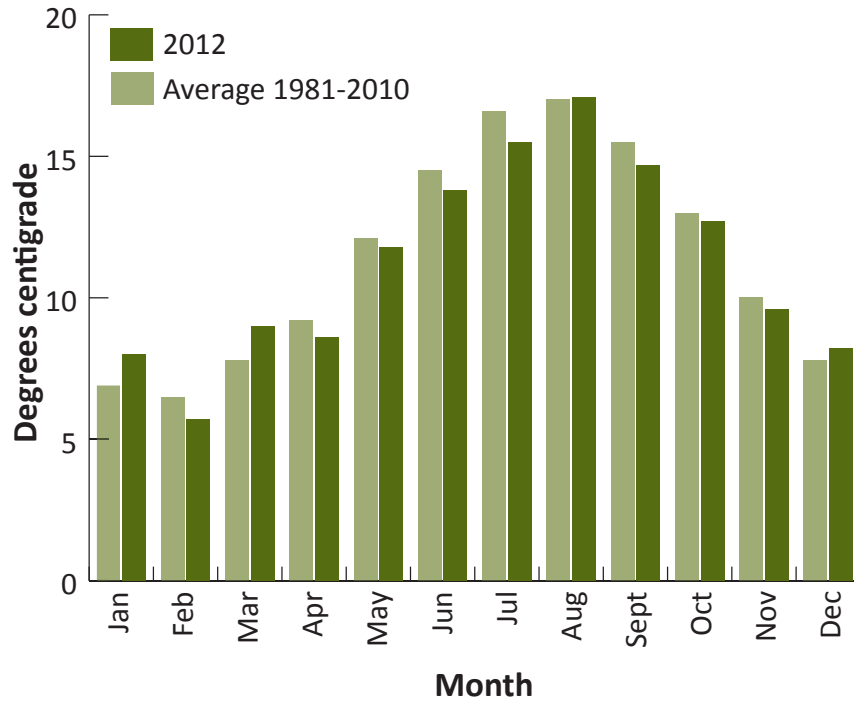
Source: States Meteorological Office

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.

4. Environmental

Figure 4.5: Air temperature



Source: States Meteorological Office

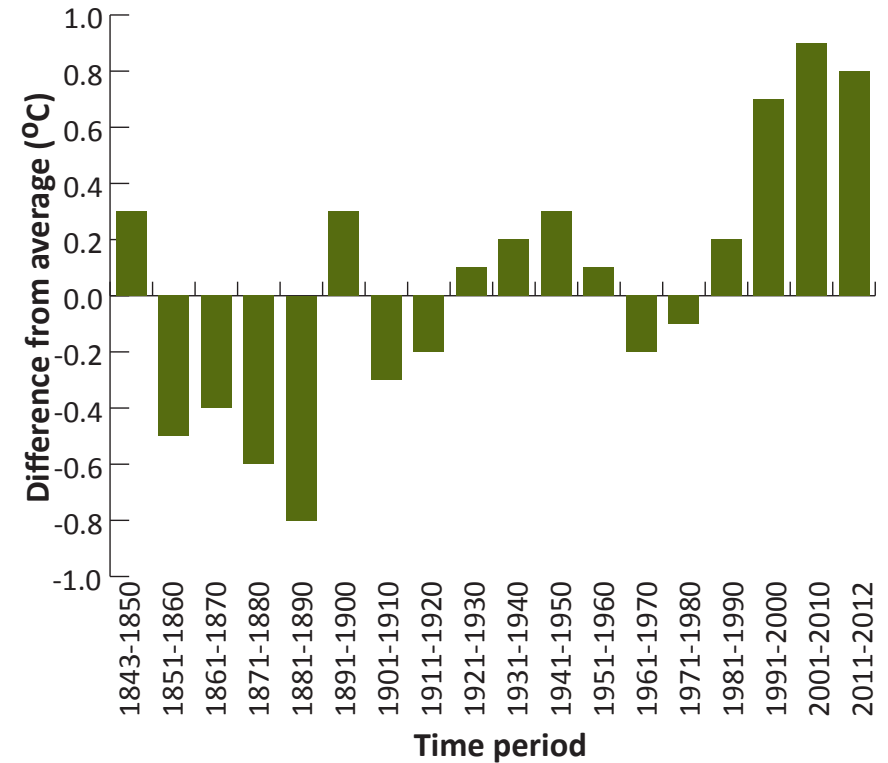
The temperatures recorded in Guernsey reflect its maritime climate. In 2012, August (with an average air temperature of 17.1°C) was the hottest month and was 0.1°C warmer than the 30 year average (Figure 4.5).

February was the coldest month of 2012 with an average air temperature of 5.7°C, 0.8°C below the thirty year average.

The annual mean air temperature in 2012 was 11.2°C, 0.8°C colder than 2011.

4. Environmental

Figure 4.6: Air temperature compared to long term average

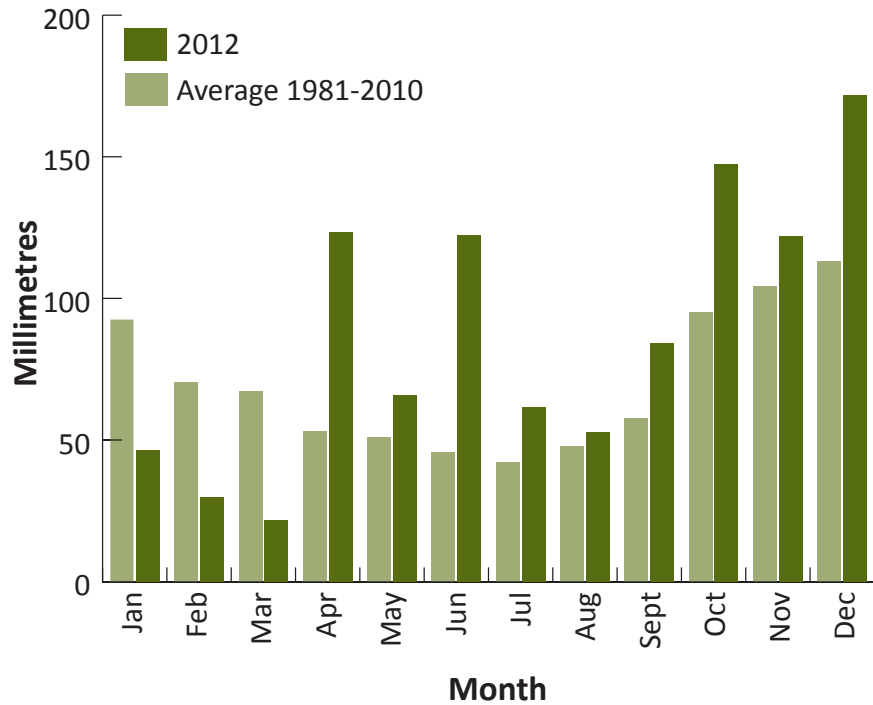


Source: States Meteorological Office

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 the period starting in 2011 until 2012 was 0.8°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

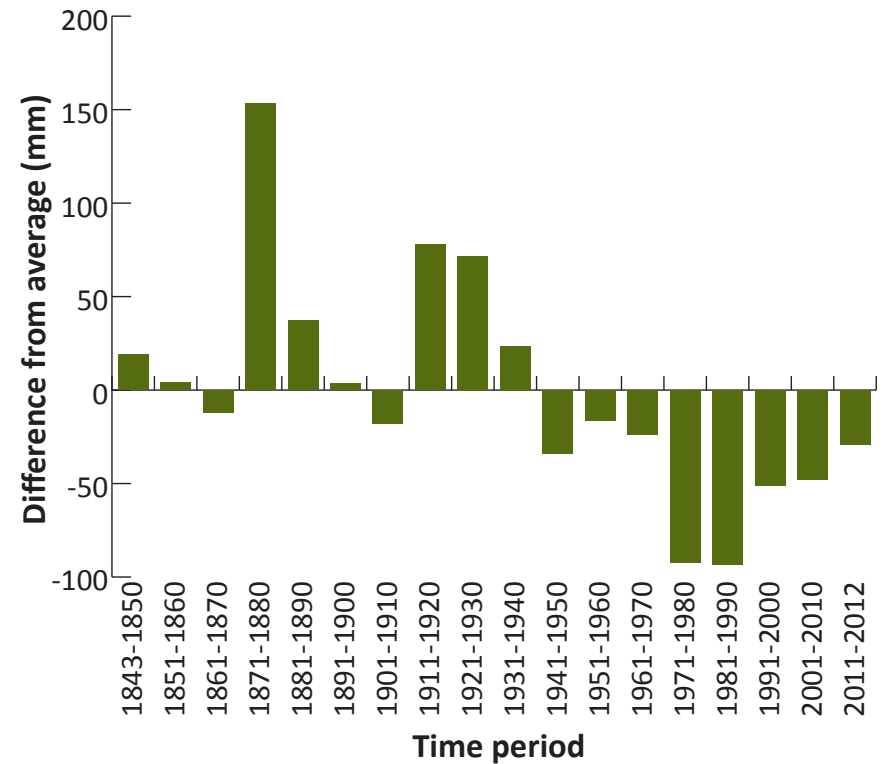


Source: States Meteorological Office

December was the wettest month of 2012, with a total rainfall of 172mm, 52% more than the 30 year average for that month (Figure 4.7). March was the driest month of 2012, experiencing just 21.6mm of rainfall.

The total rainfall (which includes all forms of precipitation) in 2012 was 1049.4mm, 321.9mm more than the previous year.

Figure 4.8: Rainfall compared to long term average



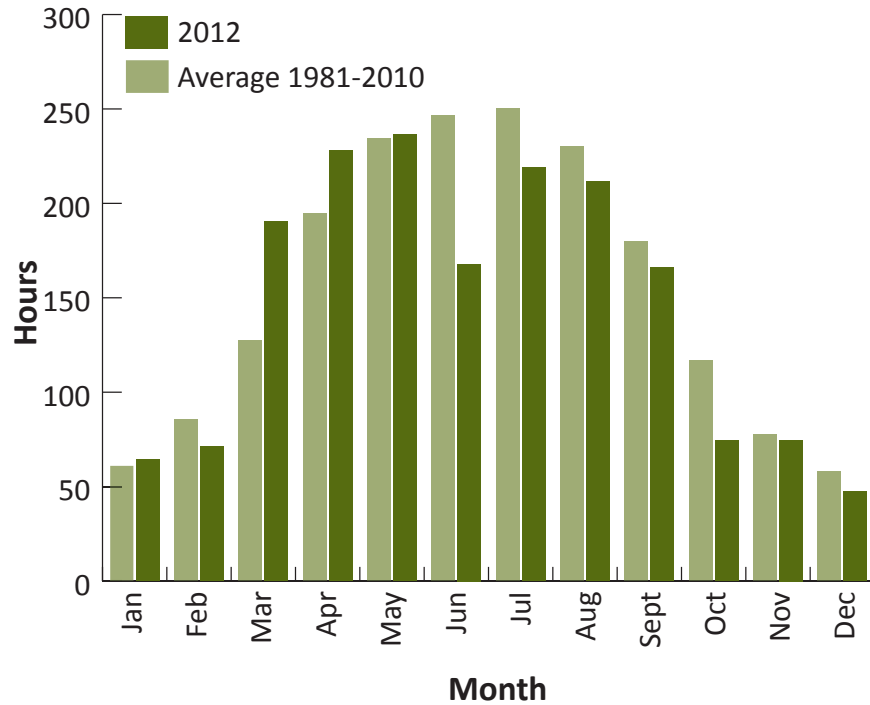
Source: States Meteorological Office

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 and 2012 combined averaged 29.1mm less than the long term average.

4. Environmental

Figure 4.9: Sunshine



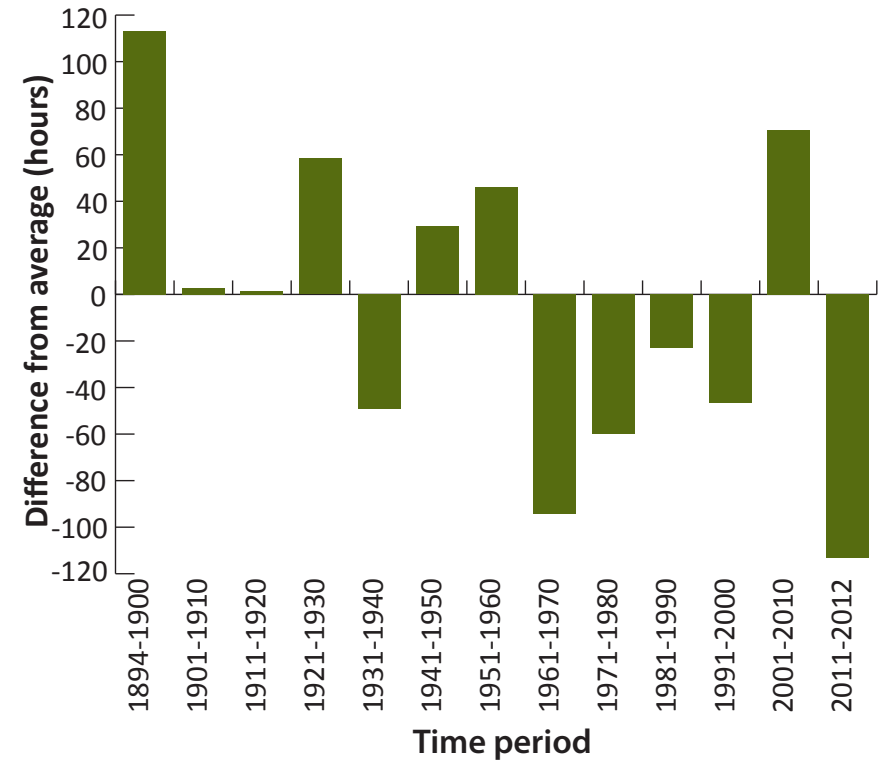
Source: States Meteorological Office

May was the sunniest month of 2012, experiencing 236.6 hours of sunshine, 2.1 hours more than the 30 year average (Figure 4.9). December was the least sunny month of 2012 experiencing only 47.5 hours of sunshine.

There was a total of 1,752.3 hours of sunshine in 2012 111.2 hours less than in 2011.

4. Environmental

Figure 4.10 Sunshine compared to long term average



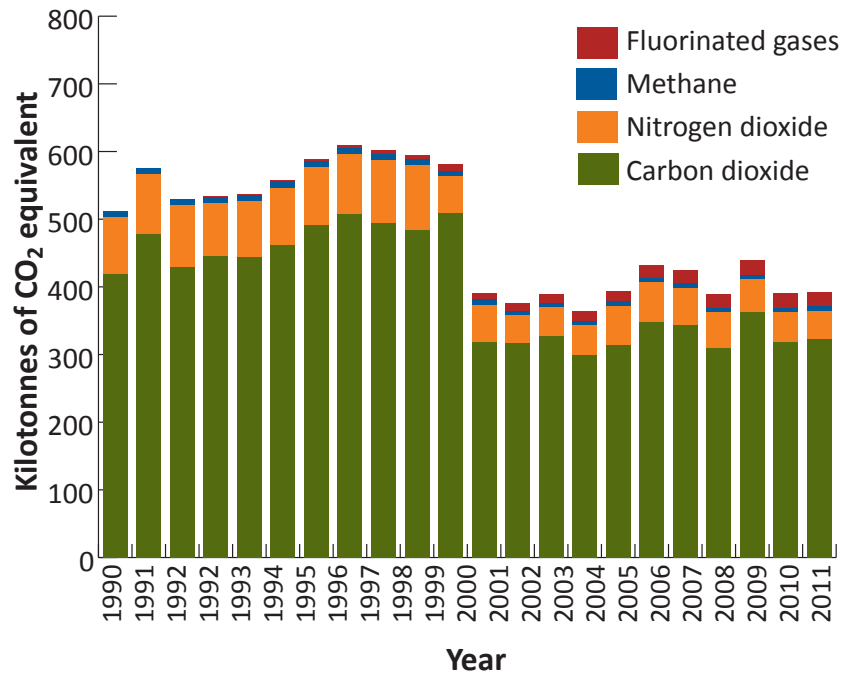
Source: States Meteorological Office

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. The combined average for 2011 and 2012 was 113.4 hours of sunshine less than the long term average.

4. Environmental

Figure 4.11: Greenhouse gas emissions



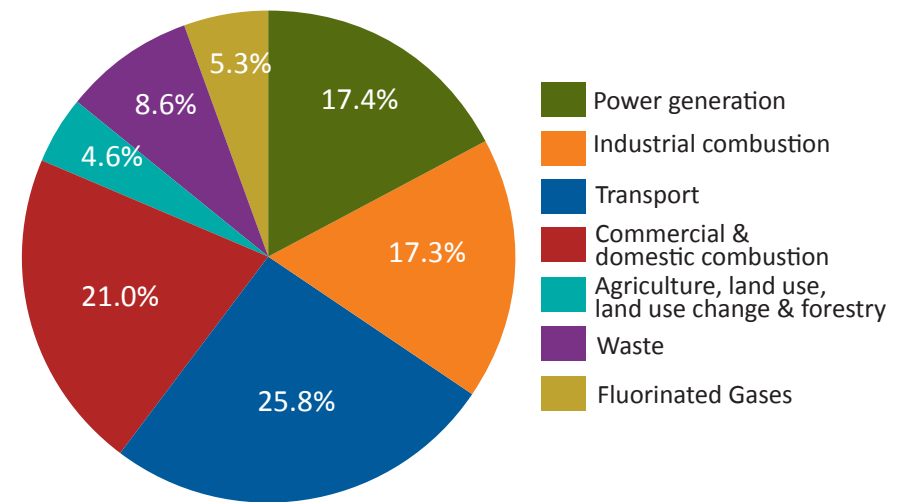
Source: AEA Technology

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 2011, Guernsey's total greenhouse gas emissions were equivalent to 392.2kt of CO₂, 0.5% more than in 2010. Carbon dioxide, released from the combustion of fossil fuels, accounted for 81.6% of Guernsey's greenhouse gas emissions in 2011.

4. Environmental

Figure 4.12 Greenhouse gas emissions by source (2011)

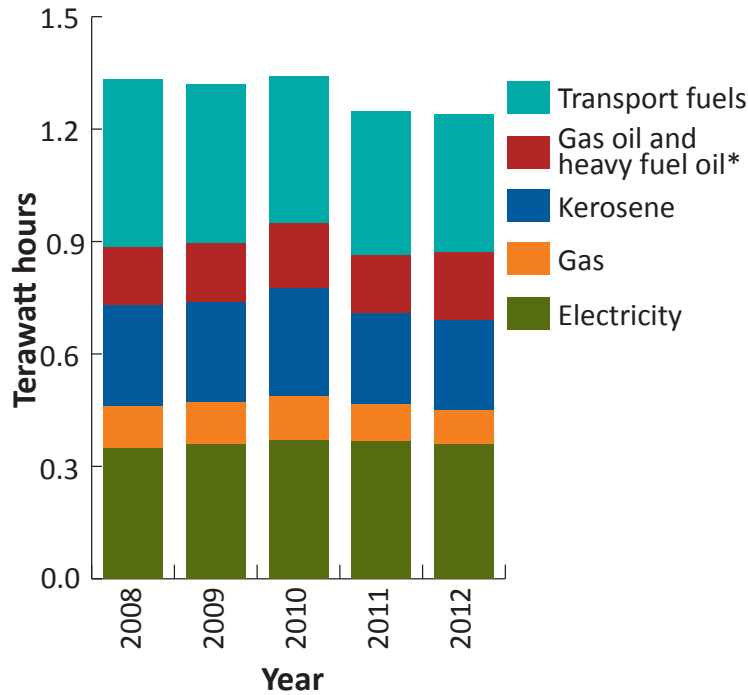


Source: AEA Technology

In 2011, fuel consumed for transport was the category with the highest emissions, contributing 25.8% of the total greenhouse gas emissions (Figure 4.12).

Power generation contributed 17.4% of greenhouse gas emissions in 2011. 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 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 electricity on Island (i.e. which is not supplied to customers) is not included in this category.

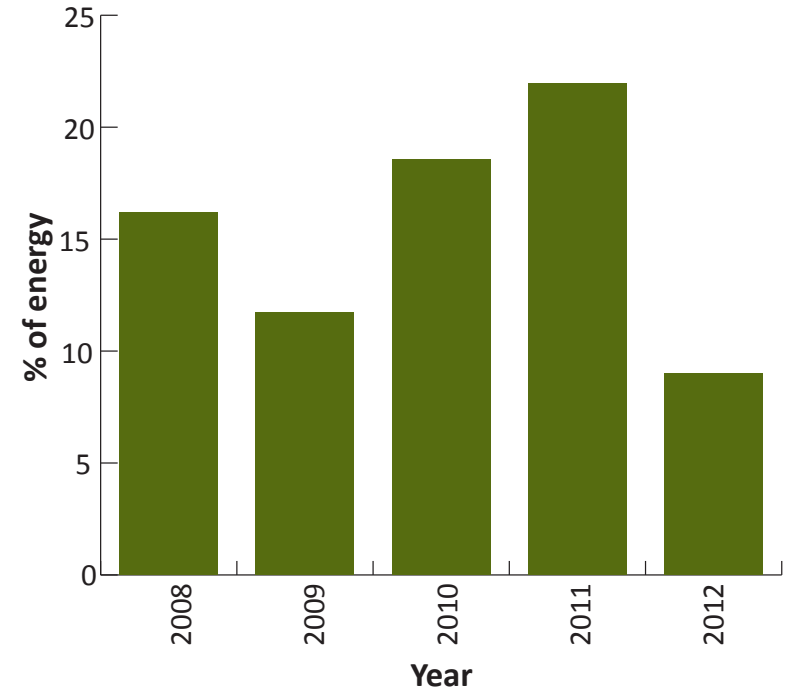
Source: Customs and Excise, Guernsey Electricity, Guernsey Gas

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
2012	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

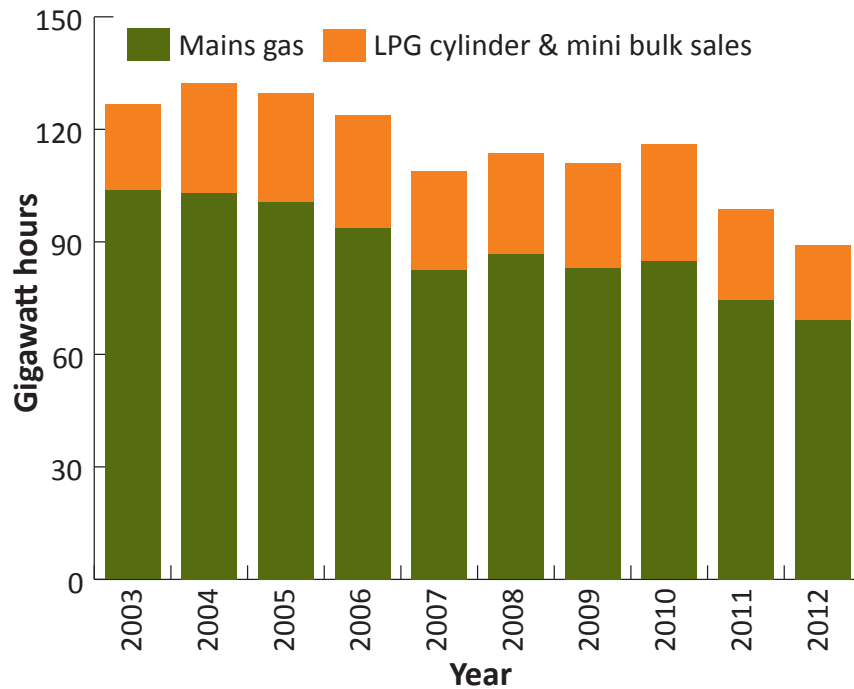
Figure 4.13 represents the total amount of energy supplied to Guernsey consumers, in the form of electricity, gas and fuel oils. This data does not include energy consumed by the burning of other fuels such as wood and coal or home generation of electricity. Table 4.4 gives total energy consumption per capita.

In 2012 both total energy consumption and consumption per capita remained at similar levels to those recorded in 2011.

In 2012, 9.0% of the energy supplied to Guernsey consumers was derived from nuclear or renewable source, compared to 21.9% the previous year (Figure 4.14). The significant decrease was due to more energy being generated on island in 2012 compared to in 2011 due to a cable fault.

4. Environmental

Figure 4.15: Gas consumption

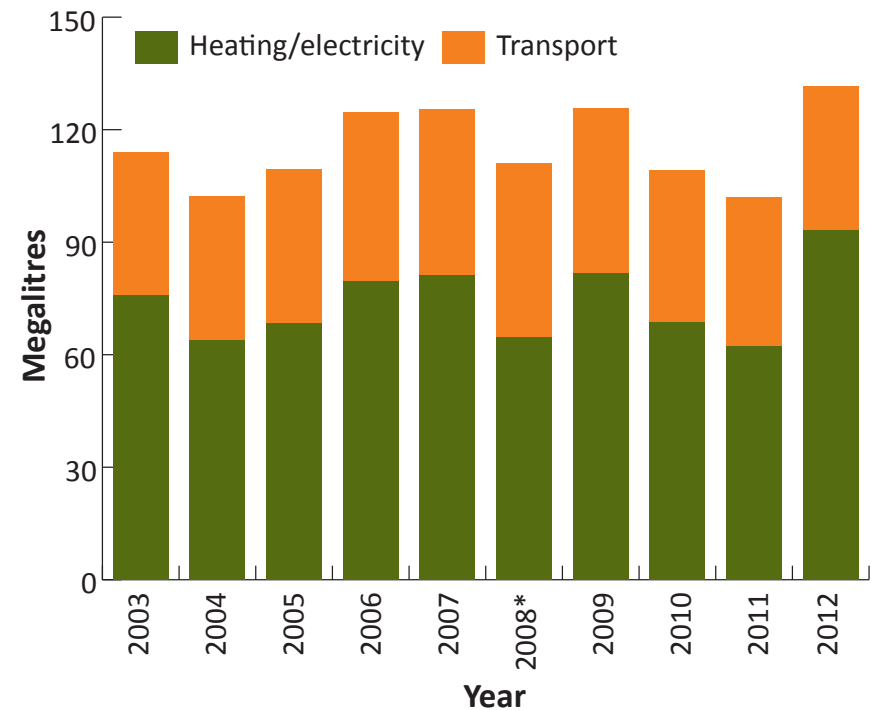


Source: Guernsey Gas

In 2012, 89GWh of gas were consumed in Guernsey, 18% less than 5 years earlier (Figure 4.15). Consumption of gas from the mains supply accounted for 78% of the total gas consumed.

4. Environmental

Figure 4.16: Oil imports



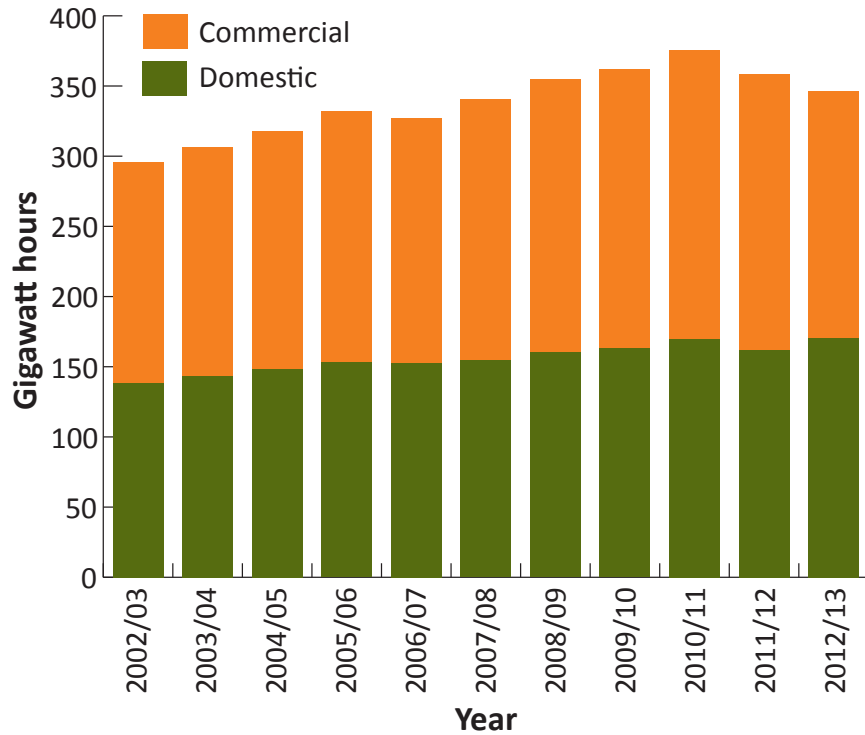
*In 2008 changes to the way oil import data was recorded allowed differentiation of diesel imported for transport use from that imported for heating and electricity generation. Prior to this these figures were included in heating and electricity category.

Source: Customs and Excise

The volume of oil imported for transport use decreased by 3.5% in 2012 to 38Ml, representing 29% of the total volume of fuel oils imported (132 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 increase of 31Ml in the volume of fuel oils imported for use in electricity generation and domestic heating in 2012 (Figure 4.16).

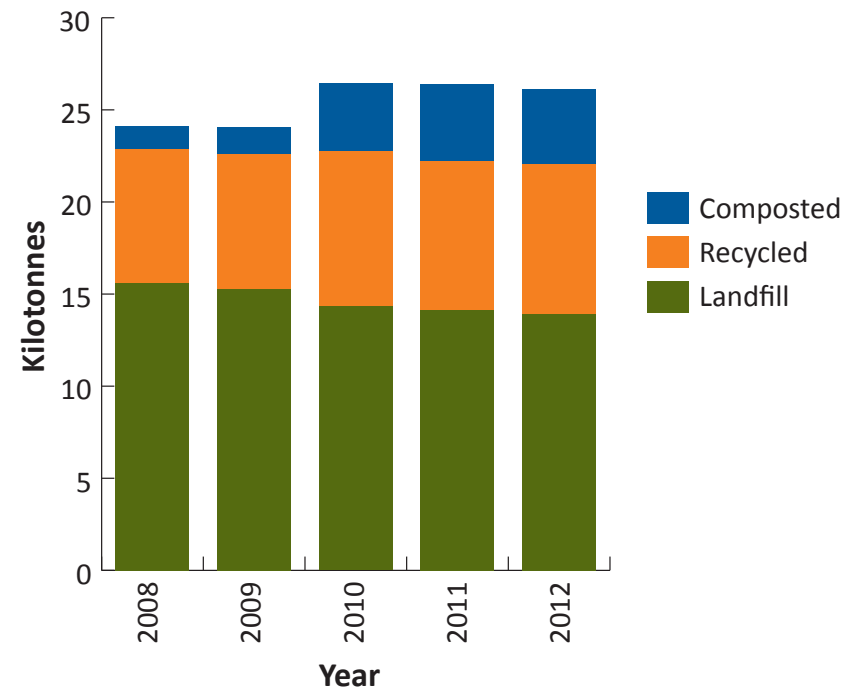
Figure 4.17: Electricity consumption



Source: Guernsey Electricity

Over the ten years ending 2012/13 the total amount of electricity consumed in Guernsey increased by 17% to 346GWh (Figure 4.17). Commercial consumption accounted for 51% of total consumption in 2012/13 compared to 53% in 2002/03.

Figure 4.18: Household waste



Source: Public Services Department

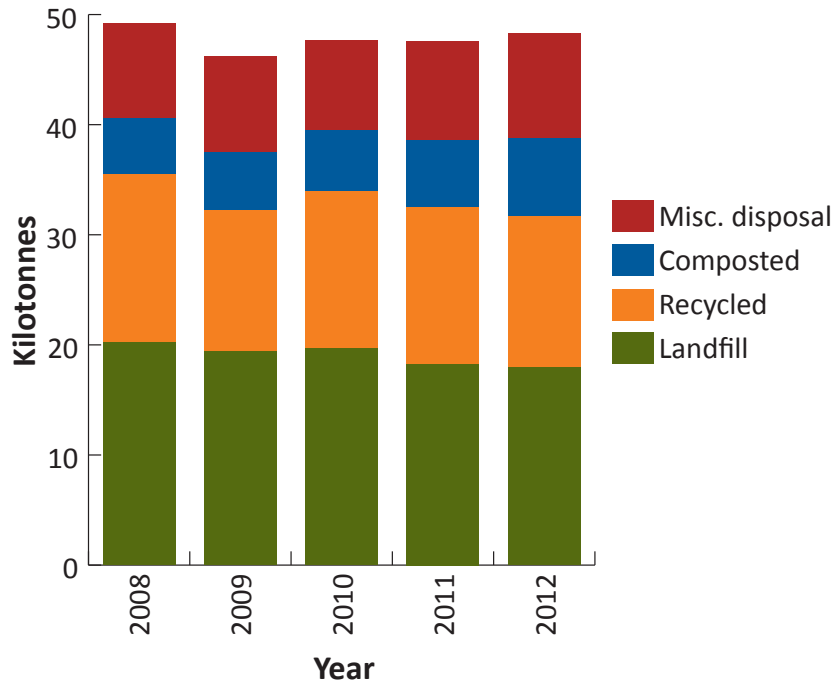
In 2012, 26kt of household waste were produced in Guernsey (Figure 4.18).

Waste sent to the landfill at Mont Cuet accounted for 14kt (53%) of household waste in 2012. 31% of household waste was recycled in 2012 whilst 16% was composted via the green waste scheme.

In 2012, the recycling rate (which includes composting) for household waste was 46.8%.

4. Environmental

Figure 4.19: Commercial and industrial waste



Source: Public Services Department

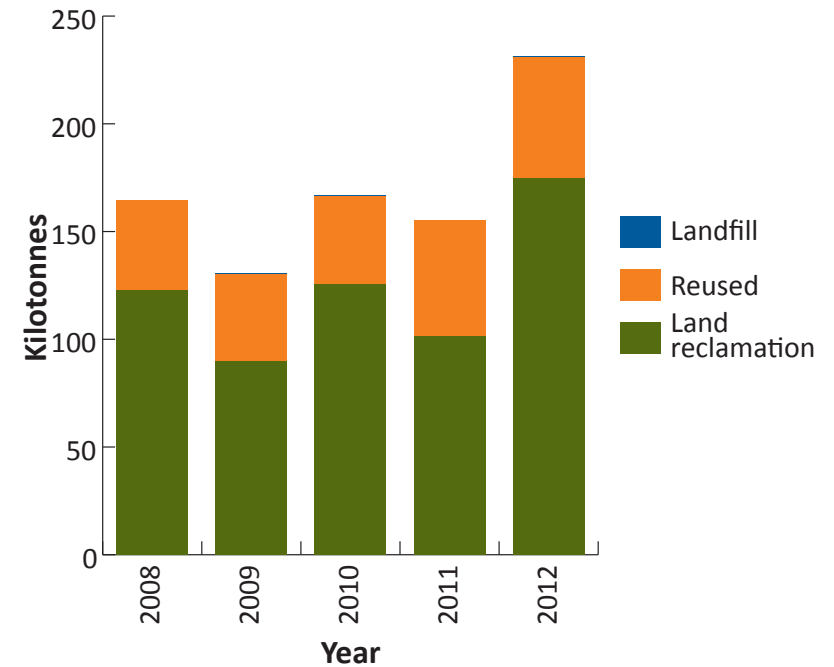
48.2kt of commercial and industrial waste were produced in Guernsey in 2012, 0.7kt more than the previous year (Figure 4.19).

In 2012, 28% of commercial and industrial waste was recycled and 14% 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 20% of commercial and industrial waste. The remaining 37% (18kt) went to landfill.

In 2012, the recycling rate for commercial and industrial waste was 42.9%.

4. Environmental

Figure 4.20: Construction and demolition waste

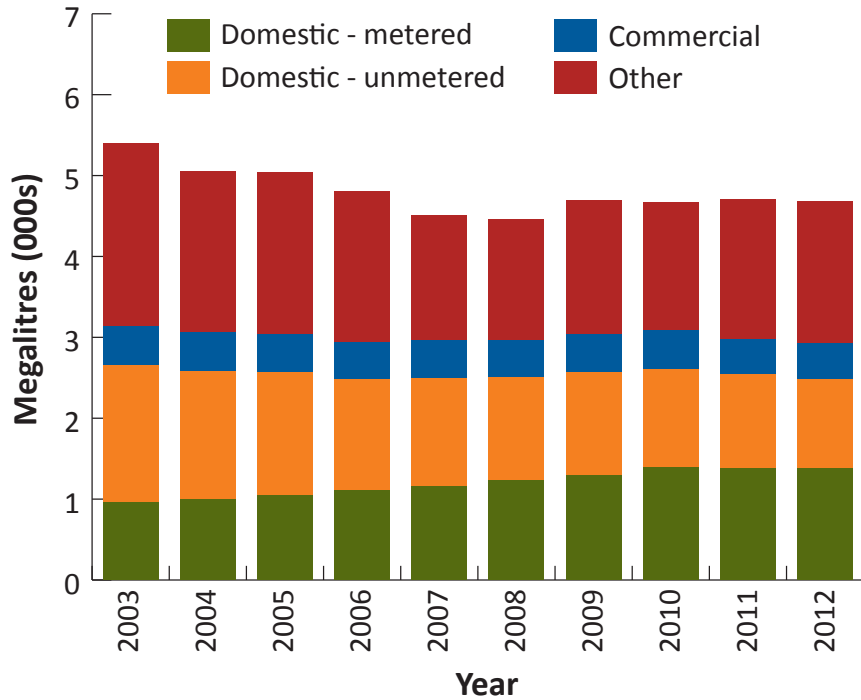


Source: Public Services Department

232kt of waste were produced by construction and demolition activities in 2012 (Figure 4.20). The majority of this material (75%) was inert waste sent to the Longue Hougue land reclamation site, whilst 24% of the material was reused. Less than 1% of waste produced by construction and demolition activities was sent to landfill in 2012.

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



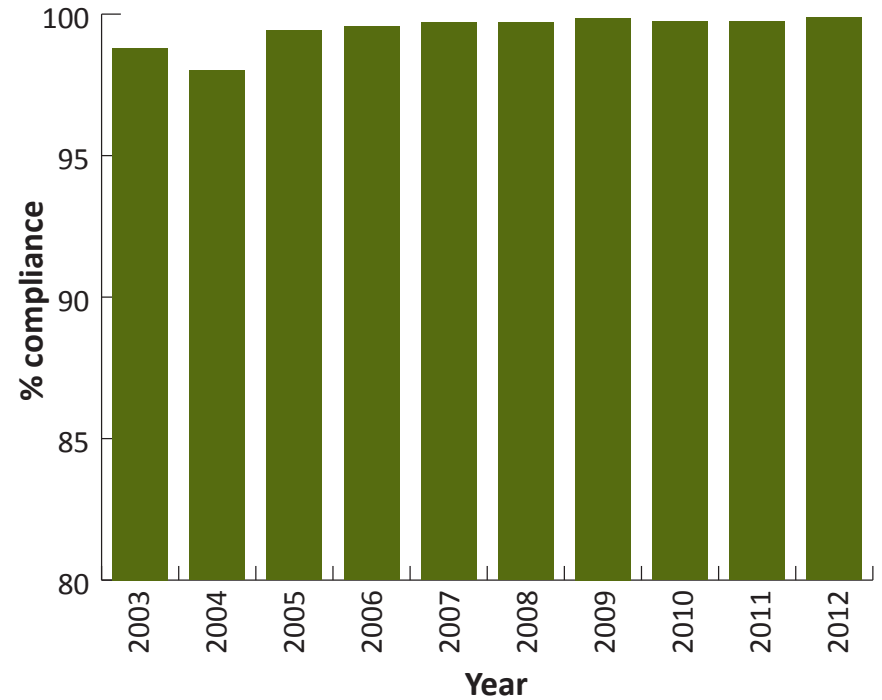
Source: Guernsey Water

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)
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
2012	2,485	107.9	4,682	203.3

Source: Guernsey Water

Figure 4.22: Water quality compliance



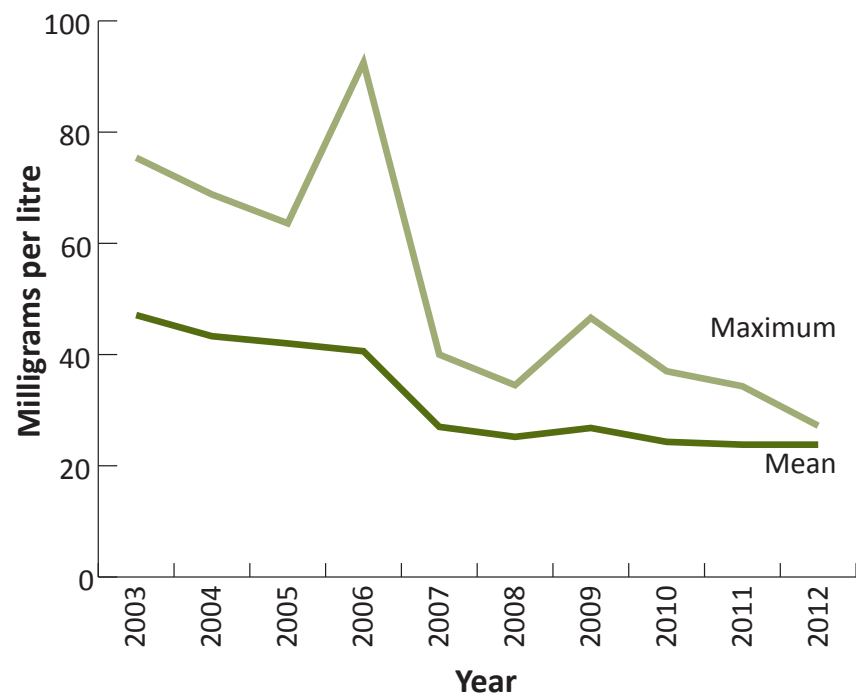
Source: Guernsey Water

In 2012, 4,682 megalitres of water were consumed in Guernsey, 53% of which was used by households on a domestic supply (Figure 4.21 and Table 4.5). Commercial customers accounted for a further 10% and other customer groups, which includes tourist accommodation and horticultural and agriculture consumers accounted for 37% of total water usage in 2012.

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 2012, 99.9% of the Island’s water samples exceeded guideline standards (Figure 4.22).

4. Environmental

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 fertilisers or manure to the land. The annual mean nitrate concentration has decreased by 46% over the ten year period ending in 2012 (Figure 4.23).

Table 4.6: Water pollution incidents

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
No. pollution incidents	63	46	67	58	39

Source: Guernsey Water

In 2012, 39 pollution incidents were reported to Guernsey Water (Table 4.6).

4. Environmental

Table 4.7: Bathing water standards

Beach	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Vazon	M	G	G	G	G
Pembroke/L'Ancrese	F	F	G	M	M
L'Eree	G	G	G	G	G
Port Soif	G	G	G	G	G
Cobo	M	F	F	G	G
Fermain	M	G	G	G	G
Petit Bot	M	M	M	M	G
Havelet	G	G	G	G	G
Ladies Bay	M	M	M	G	G
Portelet	M	G	G	G	M
Saints	G	G	G	G	G
Bordeaux	M	M	G	G	G
Grandes Rocques	G	G	G	G	G

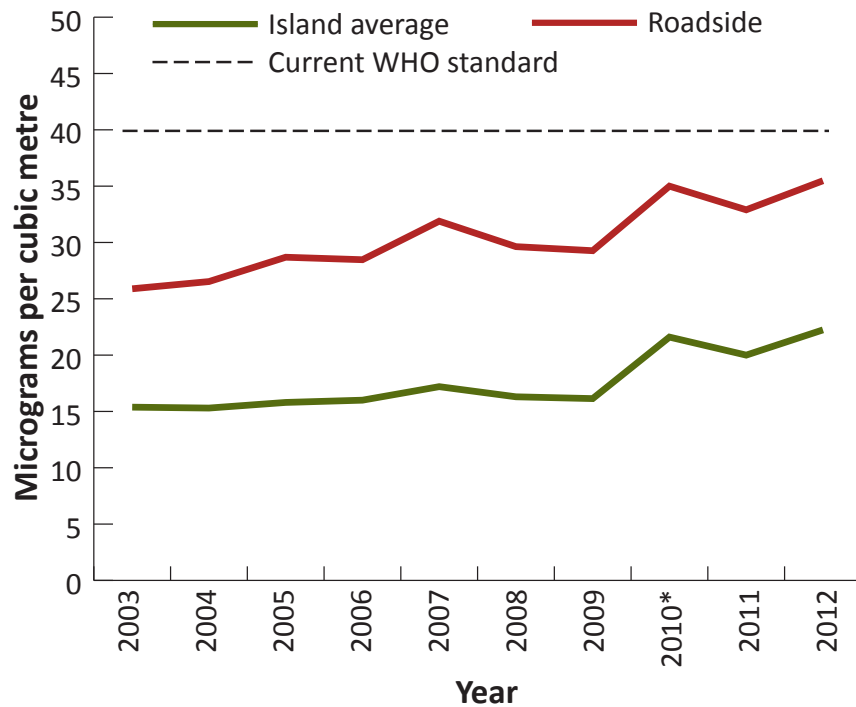
G = Guideline pass; M = Mandatory pass; F = Fail

Source: Environment Department

Bathing water testing is carried out on thirteen of the Island's beaches. In 2012, 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.

4. Environmental

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 that analyses the samples. As a result, the 2010 and later figures are not strictly comparable with earlier figures.

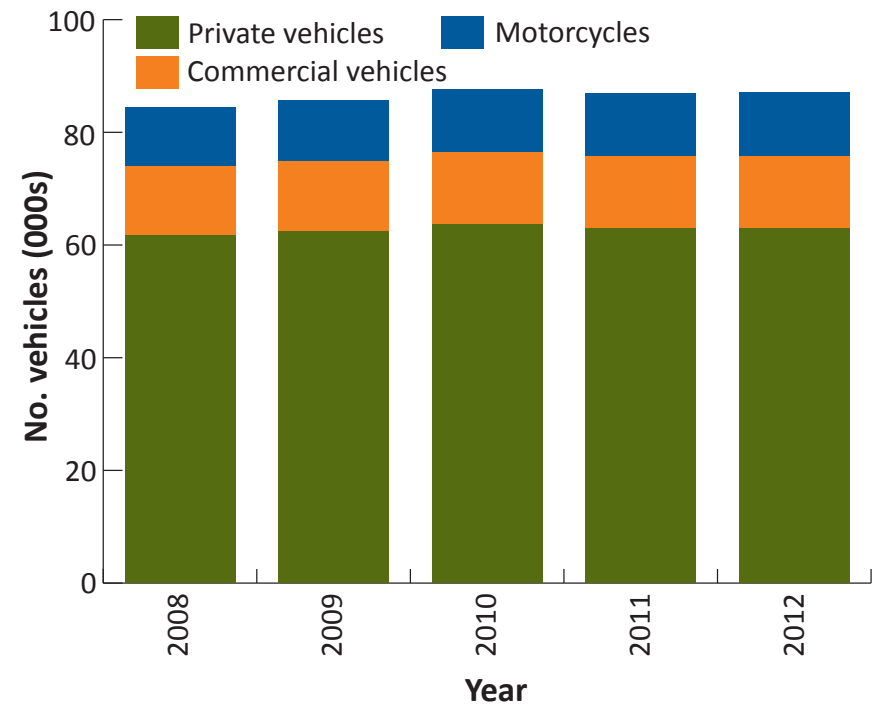
Source: Health and Social Services, Environmental Health

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.

Levels of nitrogen dioxide in Guernsey are below the guideline maximum of $40\mu\text{g}\text{m}^{-3}$ set by the World Health Organisation (WHO).

4. Environmental

Figure 4.25: Registered vehicles



Source: Environment Department

There were 87,089 vehicles (including motorcycles) registered in Guernsey in 2012, 203 more 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 62,898 and accounted for 83% of registered vehicles in 2012 (excluding motorcycles). There were 12,899 commercial vehicles registered in 2012 and 11,292 motorcycles.

Area of Guernsey and Land Use

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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 202250

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](#)).