



Guernsey Facts and Figures 2008

 **POLICY COUNCIL**
THE STATES OF GUERNSEY



Foreword

The 2008 Guernsey Facts and Figures booklet is the sixth in a series of annual pocket reference booklets of core statistics covering the Island's Community, Economy and Environment.

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 image on the booklet's cover is a photograph taken by Fiona Richmond at Amarreurs beach, Guernsey.

Additional information and further copies of this publication can be obtained from:

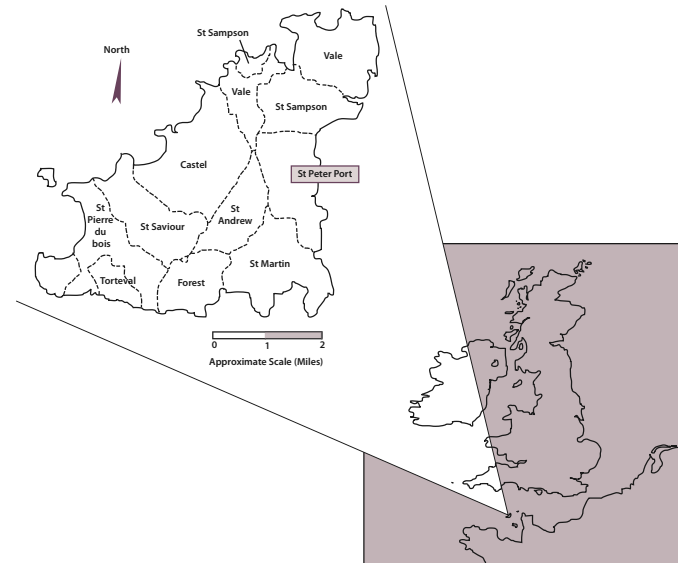
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Introduction to Guernsey



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

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

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

Introduction to Guernsey

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

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

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

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

The States of Deliberation have the power:-

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

Further reading is available at www.gov.gg.

Key Indicators

Table 1.1: Key Indicators

Key Economic Indicators	
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (2007 provisional figure)	£1,665,579,000
Gross National Product (GNP) (2007 provisional figure)	£1,702,015,000
Retail Prices Index (RPI) (March 2008)	4.8%
Total Number of Employees (March 2007)	31,664
Percentage of Workforce Claiming Benefit (March 2007)	0.39%
Key Social Indicators	
Population (2007 estimates)	61,811
Number of Private Households (2001 Census)	22,664
Number of Persons per Household (2001 Census)	2.51
Average Residential Property Price (March 2008)	£325,000
Key Community Indicators	
Total Reported Criminal Offences (2007)	3,024
Life Expectancy at 60 (2007)	23.4 years
Overseas Aid as a Percentage of GDP (2007)	0.10%

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

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

Table 1.2: National income (GDP and GNP)

	Nominal GDP (£ms)	Reflated GDP (2007 Values - £ms)	Reflated Annual % Change	Nominal GNP (£ms)	Reflated GNP (2007 Values - £ms)	Reflated Annual % Change
1998	1,016	1,420	3.8	1,094	1,529	7.0
1999	1,080	1,473	3.7	1,176	1,604	4.9
2000	1,205	1,583	7.5	1,286	1,689	5.3
2001	1,242	1,601	1.1	1,324	1,706	1.0
2002	1,317	1,625	1.5	1,395	1,721	0.9
2003	1,338	1,590	-2.2	1,424	1,691	-1.7
2004	1,453	1,646	3.5	1,497	1,688	-0.2
2005	1,465	1,605	-2.4	1,502	1,646	-2.5
2006*	1,548	1,624	1.1	1,583	1,660	0.9
2007*	1,666	1,666	2.6	1,702	1,702	2.5

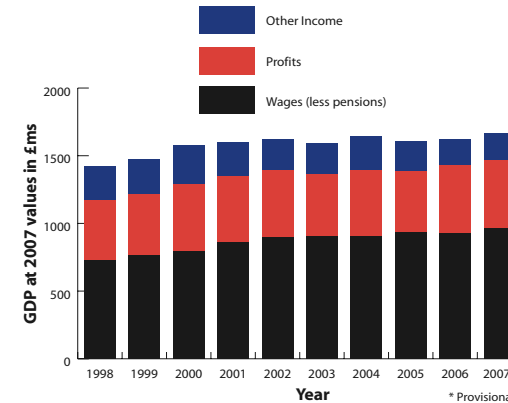
Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit

* Provisional

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (Table 1.2) is the sum of Island income (wages plus profits and other local income from capital). Gross National Product (GNP) is GDP, plus the income received by Guernsey residents and businesses from sources outside Guernsey. Reflated GDP and GNP takes into account the effects of inflation to give an indication of the 'real' growth of the economy.

* The provisional figures throughout the National Accounts section will be updated in future editions as information from additional tax returns is received and included.

Figure 1.1: Components of Gross Domestic Product



All figures reflated to 2007 values				
	Wages (less pensions) (£ms)	Profits (£ms)	Other Income (£ms)	Total GDP (£ms)
2003	907	452	230	1,590
2004	907	485	253	1,646
2005	932	453	221	1,605
2006*	929	499	196	1,624
2007*	964	501	201	1,666

* Provisional

Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit

Income from remuneration is the biggest contributor to GDP (£964m in 2007) with business profits contributing £501m (Figure 1.1). Other income (such as income from land and rental of property) contributed £201m to GDP in 2007.

Table 1.3: Experimental methodology - £ms at 2007 values

Year	2005	2006*	2007*
GVA A (at Basic Prices) <i>see note 1</i>	2,003	2,052	2,068
GVA B (at Market Prices) <i>see note 2</i>	2,037	2,087	2,105
less FISIM <i>see note 3</i>	97	114	109
GDP	1,941	1,973	1,998
GNI <i>see note 4</i>	2,029	2,058	2,079

Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit

* Estimated

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

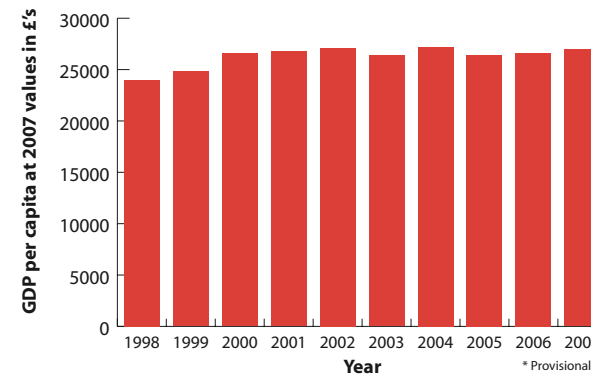
Note 2: GVA B at market prices is GVA A plus taxes less subsidies.

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

Note 4: GNI is GDP plus income received by Guernsey residents and businesses from sources outside Guernsey

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

At this stage (prior to a full audit of the methodology and calculations), the data should be treated as provisional and subject to revision.

Figure 1.2: GDP per head of population

Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit

Division of GDP Income by the population of the Island gives GDP per head (or GDP per capita) (**Figure 1.2**). GDP per capita can be used to compare living standards between countries. However, care must be taken when comparing GDP per capita between different countries due to methodological differences.

The 2006 and 2007 calculations are based on population estimates provided by the Social Security Department. The other years shown are based on census population figures and estimates for the years between each census.

GDP per capita was £26,946 in 2007, 12% more than in 1998.

1. Economy

National Income

Table 1.4: Remuneration - £000s at 2007 values

Economic Sector	2003	2004	2005	2006*	2007*
Horticulture	10,536	9,807	9,008	7,600	7,456
Agriculture and Fisheries and Other Primary	5,692	5,424	5,487	5,427	5,152
Manufacturing	34,070	34,119	32,497	30,762	29,615
Construction	76,667	76,868	72,296	68,240	69,560
Utilities	15,009	15,229	15,972	14,970	12,412
Transport	24,991	25,728	25,460	25,447	26,151
Hostelry	37,715	36,661	36,432	35,385	35,192
Wholesale	26,188	24,037	21,968	21,654	19,912
Retail	80,266	81,410	83,249	81,841	81,306
Personal Services	10,064	9,951	10,181	10,712	11,206
Recreation	7,842	7,847	8,061	7,654	9,066
Finance	278,094	275,560	311,892	312,250	330,693
Legal	33,991	35,837	16,480	16,990	20,737
Business Services	78,108	76,446	79,831	88,115	97,500
Information	31,284	32,400	31,556	30,617	29,716
Health	45,420	45,529	48,707	17,778	16,792
Education	47,098	49,071	51,843	19,417	8,781
Public Admin	97,516	100,929	104,740	166,344	181,106
Non-Profit	4,254	5,104	5,420	5,344	6,108
Total All Sectors	944,805	947,957	971,081	966,547	998,460
Pensions	37,470	40,484	39,122	37,740	34,206
Total Less Pensions	907,335	907,473	931,959	928,807	964,254

Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit

* Provisional

National Income

1. Economy

Table 1.5: Profits - £000s at 2007 values

Economic Sector	2003	2004	2005	2006*	2007*
Horticulture	5,966	4,289	4,205	4,415	4,518
Agriculture and Fisheries and Other Primary	6,885	6,704	6,056	6,292	6,115
Manufacturing	9,096	10,264	9,625	10,393	11,505
Construction	52,654	54,544	54,905	57,372	61,870
Utilities	267	1,206	1,428	-933	55
Transport	5,708	5,717	5,328	6,427	6,947
Hostelry	16,042	15,681	14,482	12,973	13,040
Wholesale	24,099	16,904	14,015	15,293	14,696
Retail	38,110	40,956	37,377	43,011	36,716
Personal Services	10,620	10,379	10,015	10,684	11,861
Recreation	6,132	5,533	5,259	5,733	5,448
Finance	182,416	191,274	179,922	207,032	196,845
Legal	16,855	18,144	17,138	12,418	20,993
Business Services	41,538	65,362	63,356	62,066	70,700
Information	13,956	14,227	6,341	20,162	12,050
Health	20,540	21,083	20,704	21,557	22,738
Education	2,533	2,722	2,614	2,540	2,385
Public Admin	56	57	55	59	56
Non-Profit	648	703	628	647	603
Total All Sectors	454,121	485,751	453,452	498,142	499,141
Public sector trading boards	-2,332	-298	-712	843	1,405
Total Profits	451,790	485,454	452,740	498,985	500,545

* Provisional

Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit

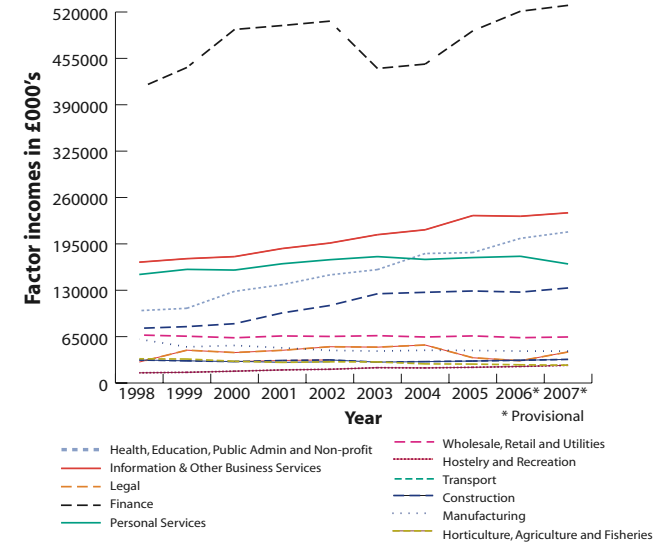
Table 1.6: Factor Incomes by sector - £000s at 2007 values

Economic Sector	2003	2004	2005	2006*	2007*
Horticulture	16,502	14,096	13,213	12,015	11,974
Agriculture and Fisheries and Other Primary	12,577	12,128	11,543	11,719	11,267
Manufacturing	43,166	44,383	42,122	41,154	41,120
Construction	129,321	131,411	127,201	125,612	131,430
Utilities	15,276	16,435	17,400	14,038	12,467
Transport	30,699	31,446	30,788	31,874	33,098
Hostelry	53,757	52,342	50,914	48,358	48,232
Wholesale	50,287	40,941	35,983	36,947	34,608
Retail	118,376	122,366	120,626	124,853	118,022
Personal Services	20,684	20,330	20,197	21,396	23,067
Recreation	13,974	13,380	13,320	13,387	14,514
Finance	460,510	466,834	491,814	519,281	527,537
Legal	50,846	53,982	33,619	29,409	41,730
Business Services	119,646	141,809	143,187	150,181	168,200
Information	45,240	46,627	37,897	50,780	41,766
Health	65,961	66,612	69,411	39,334	39,530
Education	49,631	51,793	54,457	21,956	11,166
Public Admin	97,572	100,985	104,795	166,403	181,162
Non-Profit	4,902	5,808	6,048	5,991	6,711
Total All Sectors	1,398,927	1,433,708	1,424,534	1,464,689	1,497,600

Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit

* Provisional

Figure 1.3: Factor Incomes by sector - £000s at 2007 values



Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit

Factor incomes (Table 1.6) are a combination of remuneration (see Table 1.4) and profits (see Table 1.5). Gross Domestic Product GDP is derived by adding Other Income (which comprises of unearned income, rent and public sector trading undertakings) to Factor Incomes. Pensions paid to individuals are deducted from the GDP total as they are regarded as a transfer payment.

Factor incomes have increased 7% in real terms over the five years ending 2007. The Finance sector makes the largest contribution to factor income, contributing 33% of the total in 2007 (Figure 1.3).

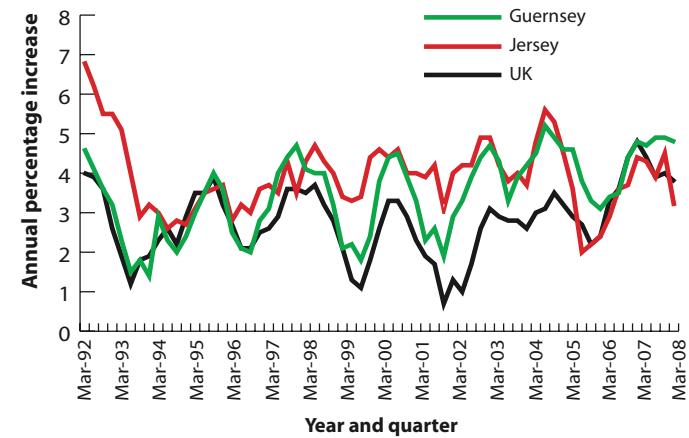
Table 1.7: Headline Inflation for Gsy, Jsy and the UK

		Gsy	Jsy	UK
2000	Mar	3.8	4.6	2.6
	Jun	4.4	4.4	3.3
	Sep	4.5	4.6	3.3
	Dec	3.9	4.0	2.9
2001	Mar	3.3	4.0	2.3
	Jun	2.3	3.9	1.9
	Sep	2.6	4.2	1.7
	Dec	1.9	3.1	0.7
2002	Mar	2.9	4.0	1.3
	Jun	3.3	4.2	1.0
	Sep	3.9	4.2	1.7
	Dec	4.4	4.9	2.9
2003	Mar	4.7	4.9	3.1
	Jun	4.3	4.2	2.9
	Sep	3.3	3.8	2.8
	Dec	3.9	4.0	2.8
2004	Mar	4.2	3.7	2.6
	Jun	4.5	4.8	3.0
	Sep	5.2	5.6	3.1
	Dec	4.9	5.3	3.5
2005	Mar	4.6	4.5	3.2
	Jun	4.6	3.6	2.9
	Sep	3.8	2.0	2.7
	Dec	3.3	2.2	2.2
2006	Mar	3.1	2.4	2.4
	Jun	3.4	2.9	3.3
	Sep	3.5	3.6	3.6
	Dec	4.4	3.7	4.4
2007	Mar	4.8	4.4	4.8
	Jun	4.7	4.3	4.4
	Sep	4.9	3.9	3.9
	Dec	4.9	4.5	4.0
2008	Mar	4.8	3.2	3.8

Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit

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

Figure 1.4: Headline Inflation for Gsy, Jsy and the UK



Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit

Table 1.7 and Figure 1.4 show the overall trend in the level of inflation in Guernsey compared to that of Jersey and the UK. Guernsey's rate of inflation tends to follow a similar trend to that of the UK.

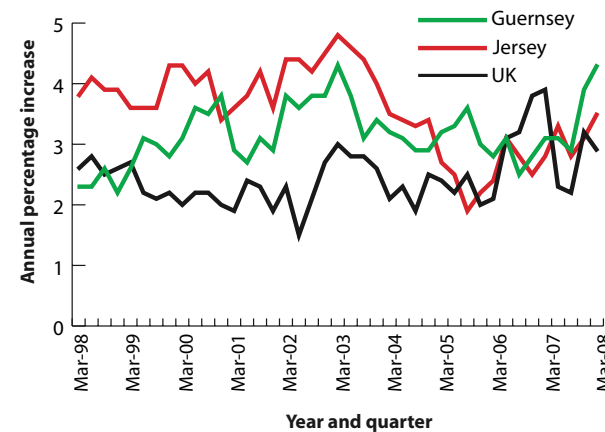
Table 1.8: RPIX Inflation for Gsy, Jsy and the UK

		Gsy	Jsy	UK
2000	Mar	3.1	4.3	2.0
	Jun	3.6	4.0	2.2
	Sep	3.5	4.2	2.2
	Dec	3.8	3.4	2.0
2001	Mar	2.9	3.6	1.9
	Jun	2.7	3.8	2.4
	Sep	3.1	4.2	2.3
	Dec	2.9	3.6	1.9
2002	Mar	3.8	4.4	2.3
	Jun	3.6	4.4	1.5
	Sep	3.8	4.2	2.1
	Dec	3.8	4.5	2.7
2003	Mar	4.3	4.8	3.0
	Jun	3.8	4.6	2.8
	Sep	3.1	4.4	2.8
	Dec	3.4	4.0	2.6
2004	Mar	3.2	3.5	2.1
	Jun	3.1	3.4	2.3
	Sep	2.9	3.3	1.9
	Dec	2.9	3.4	2.5
2005	Mar	3.2	2.7	2.4
	Jun	3.3	2.5	2.2
	Sep	3.6	1.9	2.5
	Dec	3.0	2.2	2.0
2006	Mar	2.8	2.4	2.1
	Jun	3.1	3.1	3.1
	Sep	2.5	2.8	3.2
	Dec	2.8	2.5	3.8
2007	Mar	3.1	2.8	3.9
	Jun	3.1	2.3	3.3
	Sep	2.9	2.2	2.8
	Dec	3.9	3.2	3.1
2008	Mar	4.3	2.9	3.5

Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit

RPIX is the measure of inflation that excludes mortgage interest payments (Table 1.8 and Figure 1.5). In Jersey, the RPIX is the preferred measure of inflation. This was also the case in the UK until the change to the Consumer Price Index.

Figure 1.5: RPIX for Gsy, Jsy and the UK



Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit

Guernsey's RPIX tends to follow a similar trend to that of the UK, but at a slightly higher level (Figure 1.5).

In the last three years, the percentage change in the Guernsey RPIX has varied from 2.5% to 4.3%. It was at its lowest for this period in September 2006 and at its highest in March 2003 and again in March 2008.

Table 1.9: Reflation factors

	Reflation Factor
1987	2.34
1988	2.19
1989	1.99
1990	1.82
1991	1.72
1992	1.67
1993	1.65
1994	1.61
1995	1.55
1996	1.51
1997	1.44
1998	1.40
1999	1.36
2000	1.31
2001	1.29
2002	1.23
2003	1.19
2004	1.13
2005	1.10
2006	1.05
2007	1.00

Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit

The Reflation factors shown in **Table 1.9** are used to convert values to current prices.

The effect of inflation is to erode the purchasing power of the currency. For example, one could purchase more for £1 in 1987 than for £1 in 2007.

To convert a price to its current value, simply multiply by the appropriate reflation factor. For example, £100 in 1987 is equivalent to $£100 \times 2.34 = £234$ in 2007.

Alternatively, you can use the interactive inflation calculator on our website (www.gov.gg/pru) to calculate the price increase for any period from 1965 to date.

Reflation factors can also be used in the opposite way. To calculate what £100 in 2007 would have been worth in 1987, divide by the reflation factor rather than multiplying.

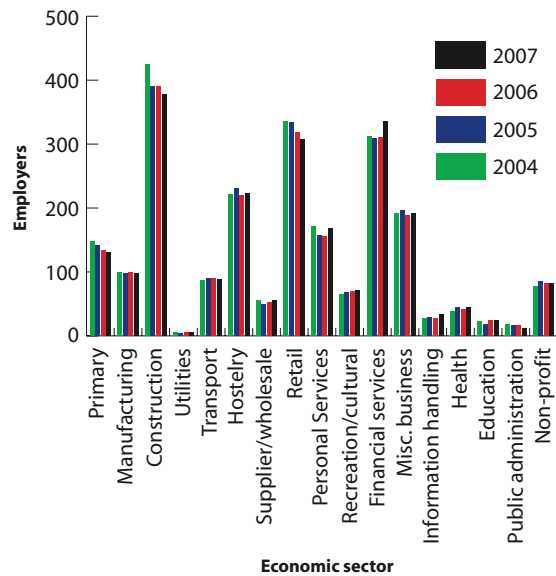
Table 1.10: Number of employers by size at March each year

	Small to Medium Enterprises (SMEs)							Large Companies	Total
	1 to 5	2 to 10	6 to 25	11 to 50	26 to 100	51 to 250	101 to 250+		
2003	610	867	383	263	114	66	36	11	2,350
2004	596	839	381	267	103	71	34	11	2,302
2005	556	847	384	264	106	64	31	12	2,264
2006	563	816	369	274	97	62	32	11	2,224
2007	555	855	349	277	111	63	30	9	2,249

Source: Social Security Department

The Social Security Department retains information on employers holding and returning contribution schedules. This provides a picture of the number of employing entities in the Island as well as their size in terms of numbers of employees (**Table 1.10**). As at the end of March 2007, there was a total of 2,249 employers in Guernsey.

Figure 1.6: Number of employers by sector at March



Source: Social Security Department

In March 2007, the Construction sector had the highest number (378 or 17%) of employing organisations, most of which employed 5 or fewer people (Figure 1.6). Financial Services and Retail also had high numbers of employing organisations, with 15% and 14% of the market respectively. There are more larger employers in Financial Services, with 42 organisations employing over 50 people each (Table 1.11).

Table 1.11: Number of employers by sector at March 2007

Sector	Number of employers and people employed				Total
	1 to 5	6 to 25	26 to 50	51+	
Primary	103	21	4	3	131
Manufacturing	50	38	4	6	98
Construction	281	84	10	3	378
Utilities	*	2	*	2	5
Transport	46	30	8	4	88
Hostelry	110	91	16	6	223
Supplier / Wholesale	29	22	2	3	56
Retail	184	92	22	10	308
Personal Service	145	21	*	*	168
Recreation / Cultural	47	21	*	*	71
Finance and Legal	143	122	28	42	335
Business Services	133	45	8	6	192
Information	24	4	2	3	33
Health	18	17	3	6	44
Education	17	4	0	4	25
Public Administration	8	*	*	2	12
Non-profit	71	11	0	0	82
Total	1410	626	111	102	2,249

* data removed to preserve confidentiality

Source: Social Security Department

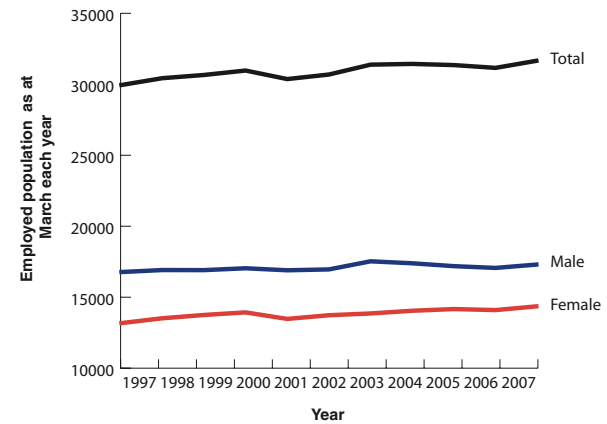
Table 1.12: Economically active by work status in March

	Employed	Employed % of Total	Self-Employed	Self-Employed % of Total	Total
1997	26,832	89.6	3,109	10.4	29,941
1998	27,328	89.8	3,102	10.2	30,430
1999	27,510	89.7	3,147	10.3	30,657
2000	27,806	89.8	3,163	10.2	30,969
2001	27,258	89.8	3,110	10.2	30,368
2002	27,721	90.3	2,967	9.7	30,688
2003	28,260	90.1	3,115	9.9	31,375
2004	28,344	90.2	3,092	9.8	31,436
2005	28,274	90.2	3,080	9.8	31,354
2006	27,972	89.8	3,184	10.2	31,156
2007	28,543	90.1	3,121	9.9	31,664

Source: Social Security Department

The majority of Guernsey's workforce works for an employer as opposed to being self-employed. In March 2007, 28,543 of the 31,664 economically active people were employed, accounting for 90% of the working population (**Table 1.12**).

Figure 1.7: Employed persons in March



	Male	Female	Total
2003	17,520	13,855	31,375
2004	17,390	14,046	31,436
2005	17,188	14,166	31,354
2006	17,063	14,093	31,156
2007	17,304	14,360	31,664

Source: Social Security Department

Figure 1.7 shows the number of persons employed in Guernsey at March each year. In March 2007, there were 31,664 people employed in Guernsey, either as an employee or self-employed. The trend reveals a decreasing gap in the difference between male and female employment.

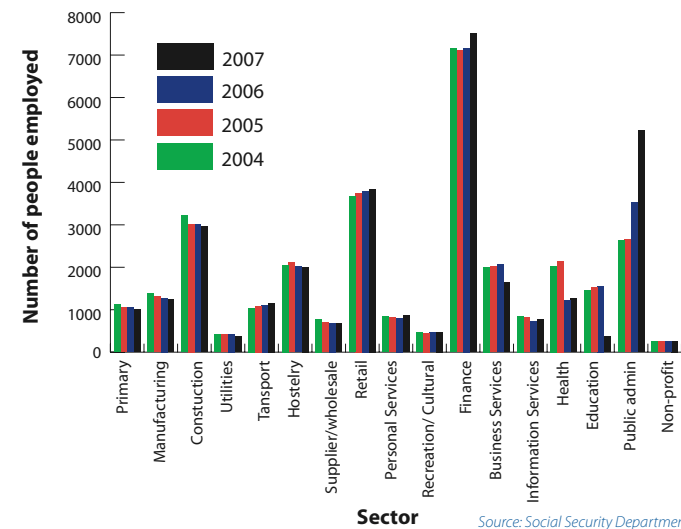
Table 1.13: Employment by economic sector in March

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Primary	1,149	1,125	1,058	1,048	1,000
Manufacturing	1,394	1,383	1,319	1,275	1,239
Construction	3,209	3,214	3,021	3,004	2,964
Utilities	410	423	422	429	365
Transport	1,003	1,041	1,091	1,109	1,160
Hostelry	2,181	2,056	2,117	2,017	2,005
Supplier / Wholesale	812	783	695	684	678
Retail	3,614	3,673	3,748	3,799	3,844
Personal Service	781	845	816	807	859
Recreation / Cultural	445	460	453	462	475
Finance and Legal	7,413	7,158	7,113	7,164	7,508
Business Services	1,951	2,009	2,024	2,070	1,643
Information	813	851	819	719	768
Health	1,992	2,033	2,149	1,212	1,261*
Education	1,405	1,468	1,526	1,560	364*
Public Administration	2,546	2,637	2,662	3,521	5,229*
Non-profit	220	252	259	256	267
Unknown	37	25	62	20	35
Total	31,375	31,436	31,354	31,156	31,664

Source: Social Security Department

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

Figure 1.8: Employment by economic sector in March

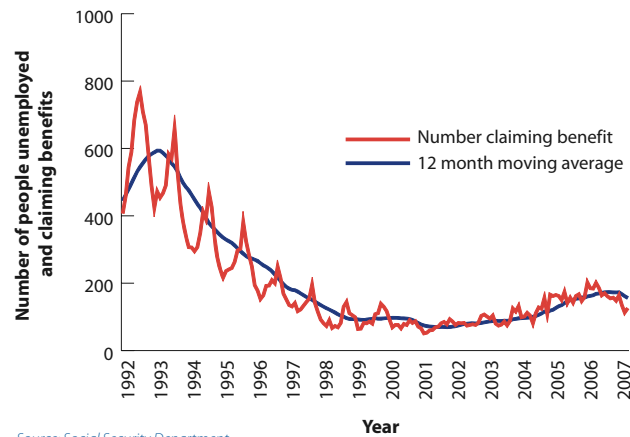


Source: Social Security Department

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

Please see the note on page 24 regarding the apparent increase in the Public Administration sector.

Figure 1.9: Unemployment claimant trends



Source: Social Security Department

Unemployment claimants are recorded monthly by the Social Security Department. The number of claimants has decreased considerably since the peak in 1993 (Figure 1.9). The lowest recorded level of claimants was experienced in 2001.

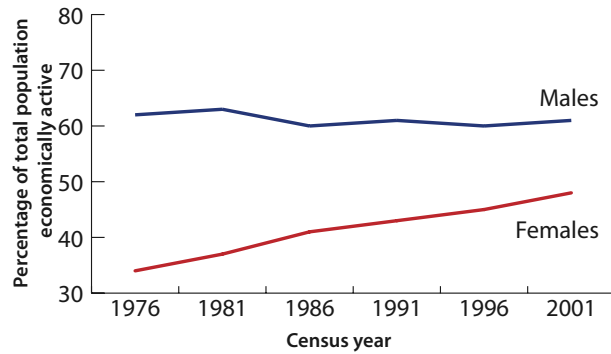
Table 1.14: Percentage of workforce claiming benefit in March

	Total Workforce	Number claiming benefit	% of workforce claiming benefit
1997	29,941	169	0.56
1998	30,430	115	0.38
1999	30,657	105	0.34
2000	30,969	117	0.38
2001	30,368	66	0.22
2002	30,688	76	0.25
2003	31,375	95	0.30
2004	31,436	101	0.32
2005	31,354	162	0.52
2006	31,156	184	0.59
2007	31,664	125	0.39

Source: Social Security Department

Despite recent rises in the number of persons claiming unemployment benefit, when calculated as a percentage of the total workforce, the figure remains relatively low. In March 2007, the unemployment rate stood at 0.39% in Guernsey, compared to 5.5% in the UK (Table 1.14).

Figure 1.10: Percentage of males and females economically active



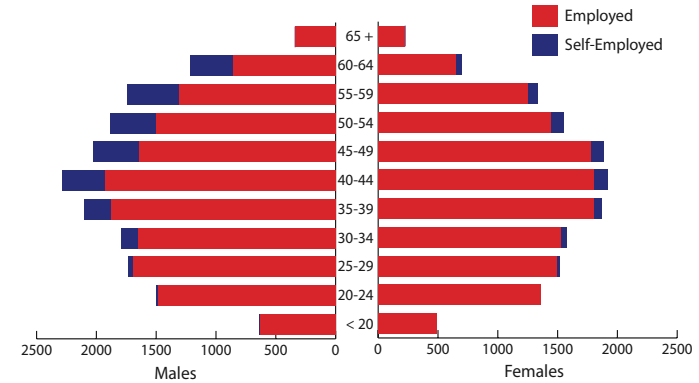
Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit

Table 1.15: Percentage of males and females economically active

	Percentage of total population economically active (%)		Percentage of population aged 15-64 economically active (%)	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1976	62	34	89	52
1981	63	37	90	57
1986	60	41	85	60
1991	61	43	85	63
1996	60	45	86	68
2001	61	48	86	71

Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit

Figure 1.11: Economic activity pyramid March 2007



Source: Social Security Department

Economic activity amongst the female population has increased from 34% in 1976 to 48% in 2001. Male activity has remained relatively stable, with around 61% of all males economically active (Figure 1.10).

The retirement age is 65 for both men and women in Guernsey. The percentage of economically active males in the 15 to 64 age group peaked in 1981 at 90% (Table 1.15). Since that time the figure for males has remained at 85%. In contrast, the percentage of economically active females in this age group has grown from 45% in 1971 to 71% in 2001.

The 40-44 age group had the highest number of economically active men and women in March 2007 (Figure 1.11).

Table 1.16: Percentage of 15-18 year olds in education

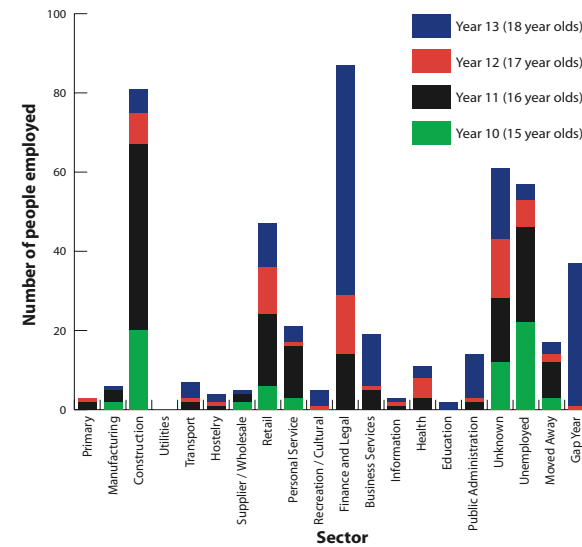
	Percentage in Education (%)			
	15 Year Olds	16 Year Olds	17 Year Olds	18 Year Olds
2006	90	76	66	43
2007	92	80	69	42

Source: Education Department

In 2007, a higher percentage of 15, 16 and 17 year olds remained in full time education or training e.g. apprenticeships. However, a slightly lower percentage of 18 year olds remained in full time education or training (Table 1.16).

The school leaving age in Guernsey is being increased from 15 to 16 in September 2008, so the number of 15 year olds remaining in full time education and completing GCSE level qualifications (school Year 10) will increase.

Figure 1.12: Employment of those leaving full time education 2007



Source: Education Department

In 2007, 487 students left full time education and the majority of them found employment (Figure 1.12).

The Finance and Legal sector employed the largest proportion (18%) of the school leavers in 2007, the majority of whom had left education after completing A Level qualifications in Year 13.

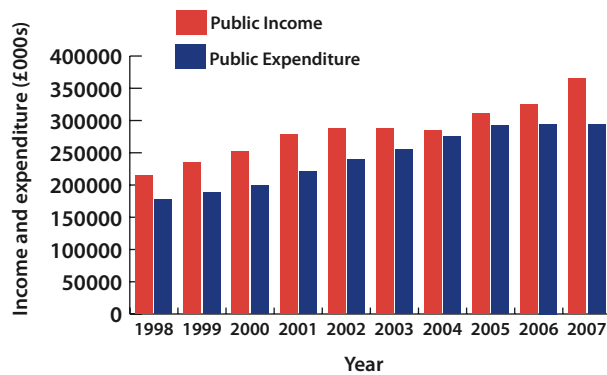
In 2007, more Year 10 and Year 11 school leavers were unemployed than Year 12 and Year 13 leavers.

Table 1.17: Public income and expenditure (£000s) in nominal terms

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Public Income	287,969	284,879	310,481	325,098	365,004
Revenue Expenditure	(254,390)	(275,656)	(291,605)	(294,612)	(294,481)
Operating Surplus	33,579	9,223	18,876	30,486	70,523

Source: Treasury and Resources Department

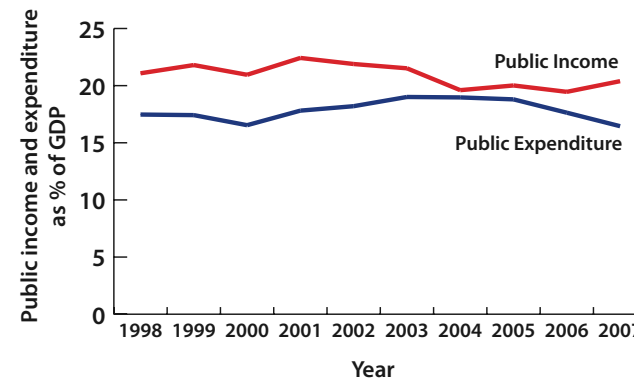
Figure 1.13: Public income and expenditure (£000s) in nominal terms



Source: Treasury and Resources Department

In 2007, public expenditure was less than in 2006, which combined with an increase in public income to result in an operating surplus of over £70m (Table 1.17 and Figure 1.13).

Figure 1.14: Public income and expenditure as a percentage of GDP



Source: Treasury and Resources Department, Policy and Research Unit

Public expenditure as a percentage of GDP decreased from 2004 to 2007, whereas public income as a percentage of GDP remained relatively stable from 2004 to 2006 and then increased in 2007 (Figure 1.14).

Table 1.18: Main sources of taxation (£000s)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Income Tax	238,968	235,892	258,707	270,098	296,406
Import Duties and Impots	15,330	15,833	15,434	15,538	18,298
Document Duty etc.	13,565	16,536	19,283	20,821	26,409
Exempt Company Fees	4,897	4,673	4,797	5,094	5,491
Automobile Tax	5,428	5,526	6,070	6,280	4,385
Tax on Rateable Value	3,974	4,045	4,143	4,251	6,159
Other Income	5,807	2,374	2,047	3,017	7,856
Total	287,969	284,879	310,481	325,098	365,004

Source: Treasury and Resources Department

Most of the Island's income is raised through taxation, with the majority coming from income tax, £296 million in 2007, or 81% of total public income (**Table 1.18**).

Table 1.19: Areas of expenditure (£000s)

	2005	2006	2007
Policy Council	7,851	7,504	7,663
Treasury and Resources Department	20,918	20,428	21,439
Commerce and Employment Department	11,707	10,567	10,441
Culture and Leisure Department	2,959	3,127	3,207
Education Department	64,086	63,192	64,562
Environment Department	8,358	6,982	7,334
Health and Social Services Department	80,198	83,674	86,782
Home Department	24,283	25,176	26,314
Housing Department	1,670	1,726	1,738
Public Services Department	9,206	8,370	7,796
Social Security Department	60,370	63,395	56,809

Source: Treasury and Resources Department

The Health and Social Services Department recorded the highest revenue expenditure from 2003 to 2007 followed by the Education and Social Security Departments (**Table 1.19**).

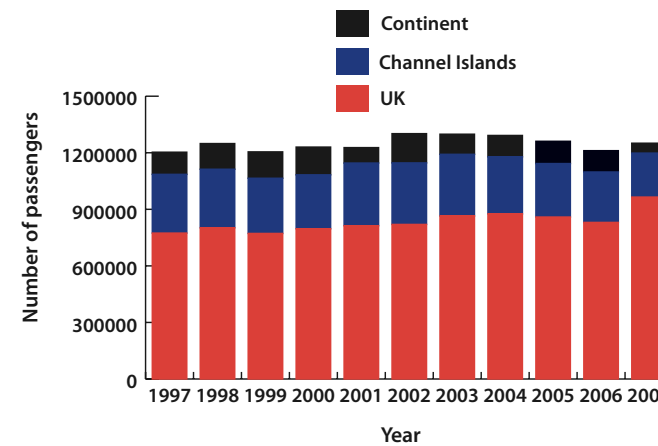
Table 1.20: Passenger movements by air and sea

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
January	54,154	57,670	56,844	56,430	57,612
February	63,047	68,958	63,223	60,621	62,817
March	72,665	79,123	83,212	72,674	82,051
April	108,230	108,609	101,585	103,543	106,003
May	126,204	122,889	124,392	108,588	118,489
June	138,081	135,930	133,622	127,482	129,105
July	153,976	155,948	150,936	139,199	137,290
August	187,224	175,851	166,917	165,227	159,732
September	134,471	129,176	126,475	126,665	131,824
October	109,810	106,378	106,879	101,726	110,082
November	76,941	75,683	72,547	72,977	78,733
December	73,718	75,633	74,284	76,019	77,041
Total	1,298,521	1,291,848	1,260,916	1,211,151	1,250,779

Source: Commerce and Employment Department

Passenger movements (Table 1.20) are the sum of passenger arrivals and departures at Guernsey's airport and harbour. They include both air and sea travel to the UK, the Continent, Jersey and Alderney. The figures exclude movements between Guernsey, Herm and Sark.

Figure 1.15: Passenger movements by air and sea



Source: Commerce and Employment Department

The total number of passenger movements peaked in 2002 and declined for the next four years to 2006. However, the total increased by nearly forty thousand to over one and a quarter million journeys in 2007, compared to 2006.

The most passenger movements by air and sea are between Guernsey and the UK (Figure 1.15). Over 965,000 journeys were made between Guernsey and the UK in 2007.

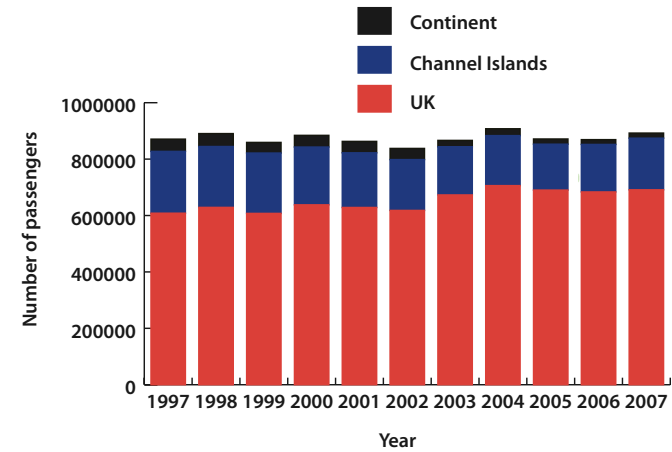
Table 1.21: Passenger movements by air

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
January	50,251	52,741	53,876	51,766	53,432
February	55,182	60,594	54,606	54,073	56,222
March	62,420	68,898	67,184	64,699	69,713
April	74,753	77,357	69,569	74,823	71,833
May	78,443	78,740	80,809	71,981	77,783
June	78,842	84,849	81,570	81,771	83,064
July	84,261	91,078	85,809	86,234	84,660
August	90,470	92,389	89,978	91,705	92,179
September	80,992	84,243	80,045	82,375	84,595
October	77,078	83,151	78,321	78,051	81,018
November	68,668	68,740	66,005	66,918	70,688
December	65,030	64,881	63,658	64,680	67,173
Total	866,390	907,661	871,430	869,076	892,360

Source: Commerce and Employment Department

Passenger movements by air incorporate travel to and from the UK, the Continent, Jersey and Alderney (Table 1.21). In 2007, 77% of air travel was between the UK and Guernsey, 21% was inter-Island travel and the remaining 2% was between the Continent and Guernsey (Figure 1.16).

Figure 1.16: Passenger movements by air



Source: Commerce and Employment Department

Table 1.22: Passenger movements by sea

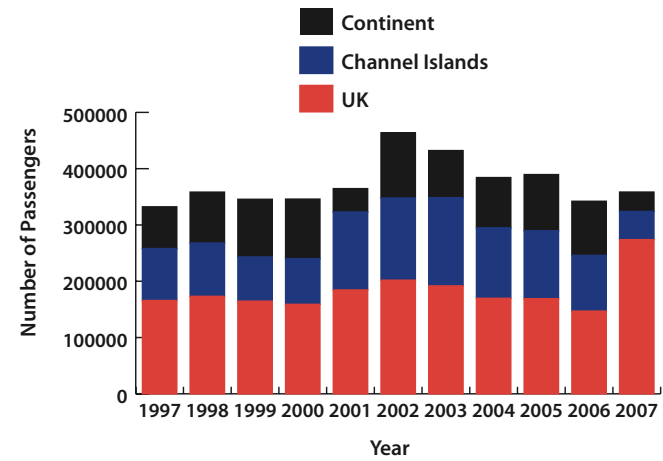
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
January	3,903	4,929	2,968	4,664	4,180
February	7,865	8,364	8,617	6,548	6,595
March	10,245	10,225	16,028	7,975	12,338
April	33,477	31,252	32,016	28,720	34,170
May	47,761	44,149	43,583	36,607	40,706
June	59,239	51,081	52,052	45,711	46,041
July	69,715	64,870	65,127	52,965	52,630
August	96,754	83,462	76,939	73,522	67,553
September	53,479	44,933	46,430	44,290	47,229
October	32,732	23,227	28,558	23,675	29,064
November	8,273	6,943	6,542	6,059	8,045
December	8,688	10,752	10,626	11,339	9,868
Total	432,131	384,187	389,486	342,075	358,419

Source: Commerce and Employment Department

Passenger movements by sea incorporate travel to and from the UK, the Continent, Jersey and Alderney (Table 1.22). In 2007 the total number of journeys was higher than in 2006. The number of journeys between the UK and Guernsey increased and constituted 76% of sea travel, compared to 43% in 2006.

In 2007, 14% of the journeys were inter-Island travel and 10% were travel between the Continent and Guernsey, compared to 29% and 28% respectively in 2006 (Figure 1.17).

Figure 1.17: Passenger movements by sea



Source: Commerce and Employment Department

Table 1.23: Number of visitors

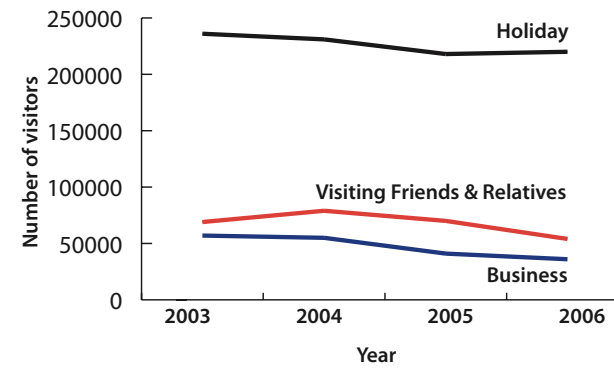
	Visitor by type			Length of stay		All visitors
	Holiday	Visiting Friends and Relatives	Business	Day Visitor	Staying Visitor	Total
2003	236,000	69,000	57,000	43,000	321,000	364,000
2004	231,000	79,000	55,000	34,000	330,000	364,000
2005	218,000	70,000	41,000	37,000	295,000	332,000
2006	220,000	54,000	36,000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

Source: Commerce and Employment Department

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

In 2006, total visitor figures decreased by 5% on 2005 figures (Table 1.23). There has been a decreasing trend in the total number of visitors since 2003.

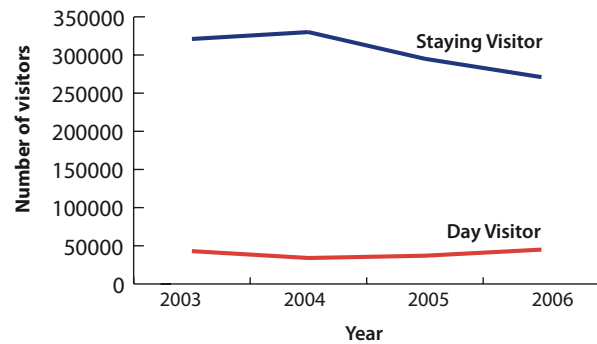
Figure 1.18: Visitors by type



Source: Commerce and Employment Department

Numbers of holiday visitors decreased over the period 2003 to 2005 but increase slightly in 2006 to 220,000 (Figure 1.18). Those visiting friends and relatives fell in 2006 by 23% and business visitors decreased by 12%.

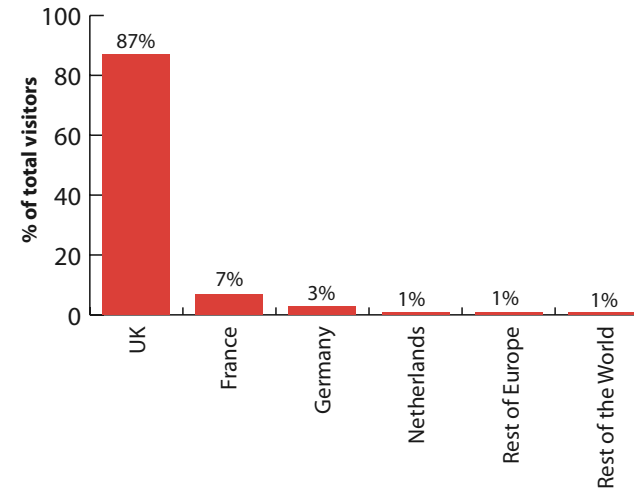
Figure 1.19: Visitors by length of stay



Source: Commerce and Employment Department

Numbers of day visitors increased by 22% between 2005 and 2006 (Figure 1.19) whilst numbers of staying visitors decreased by 8% over the same period.

Figure 1.20: Visitors by country of origin - 2006



Source: Commerce and Employment Department

The majority of people visiting Guernsey originate from the UK (Figure 1.20). Of the overseas market, Europe is the primary source of visitor, with 7% of the total originating from France.

1. Economy

Further information

National accounts

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

Labour

Information on the labour market is derived from the results of the 2001 Guernsey Census and from data supplied by the Social Security Department. Further information on the Census and labour market statistics can be found by contacting the Policy and Research Unit.

Retail prices index

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

It is published on the internet following its release.

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

Policy Council

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

Tel: 01481 717000
Fax: 01481 717157
E-mail: policyresearch@gov.gg
Website: www.gov.gg/pru

Passenger movements

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

Commerce and Employment Department

Raymond Falla House
Longue Rue
St Martin
Guernsey
GY1 6AF

Tel: (01481) 234567
Fax: (01481) 235015
Website: www.gov.gg

Visitor numbers

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

Visit Guernsey

Raymond Falla House
Longue Rue
St Martin
Guernsey
GY1 6AF

Tel: (01481) 234567
Fax: (01481) 235015
Website: www.visitguernsey.com

1. Economy

Further information

Public accounts

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

Treasury and Resources Department

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

Tel: 01481 717000
Fax: 01481 713787

2. Environment

Area and Habitat

Table 2.1: Area of Guernsey and its Parishes

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

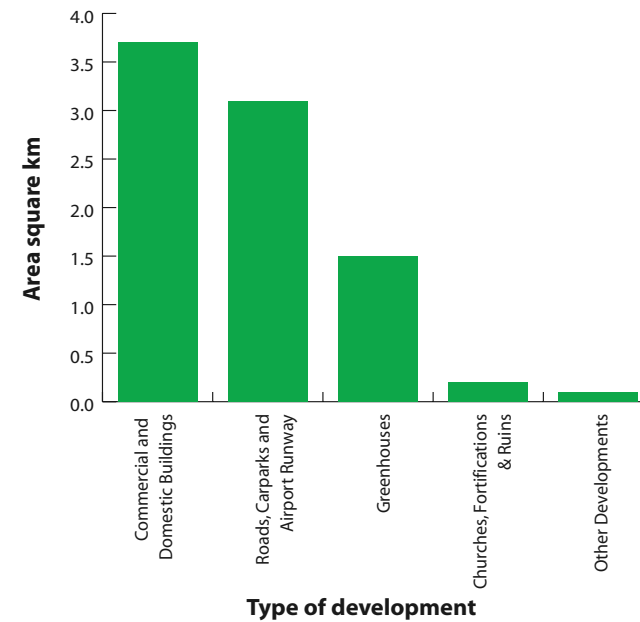
Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit

The Island is just over 24 square miles in area (63 square kilometres) (Table 2.1). The Island is divided into ten Parishes, the largest of which is the Castel at 3.9 square miles (10.2 square kilometres).

Land Use

2. Environment

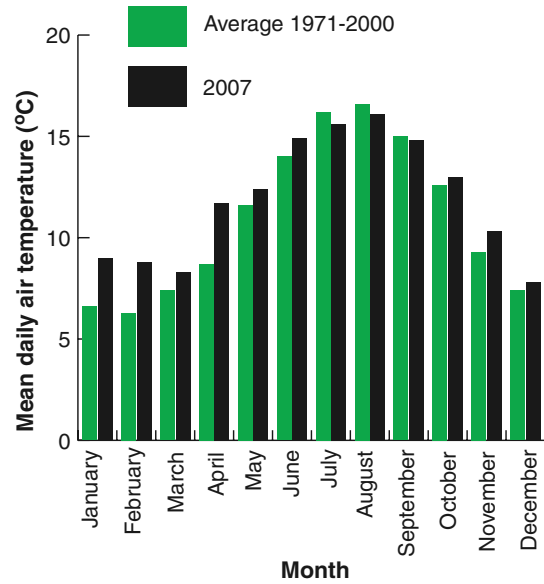
Figure 2.1: Land use



Source: Digimap

Guernsey's land area totals 15,712 acres, of which 13% is buildings, roads, car parks and swimming pools (Figure 2.1). Commercial and domestic buildings account for the highest proportion of Guernsey's developed land (43%).

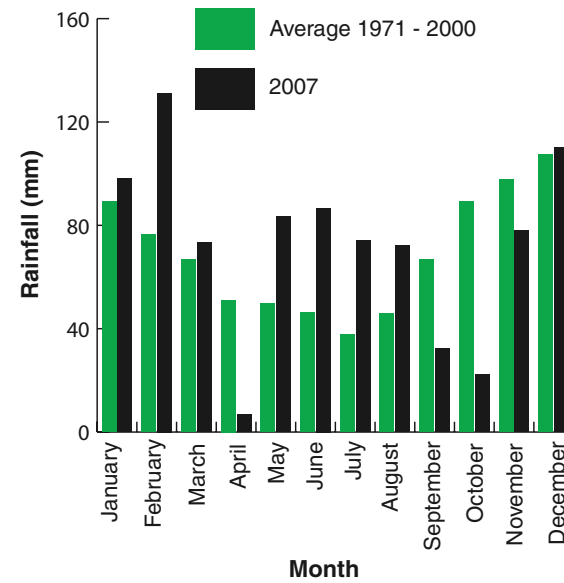
Figure 2.2: Mean air temperature



Source: States Meteorological Office

The mean air temperature is the average temperature recorded within a 24 hour period. The temperatures reflect Guernsey’s maritime climate, neither too cold in the winter nor too hot in the summer. Nine of the twelve months in 2007 recorded a higher mean air temperature than the 30 year mean average (Figure 2.2).

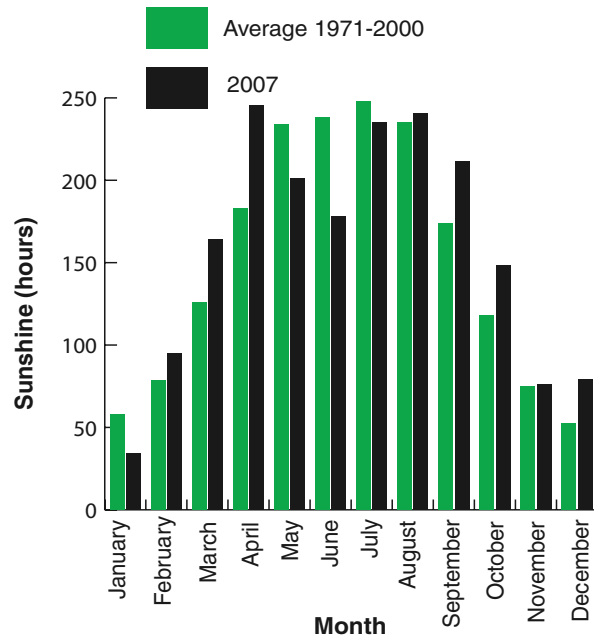
Figure 2.3: Rainfall



Source: States Meteorological Office

The wettest month of 2007 was February (Figure 2.3) and eight months of the year experienced more rainfall than the thirty year average. The total rainfall for the year was 867mm, compared to 762mm for 2006 and 825mm for the 30 year average.

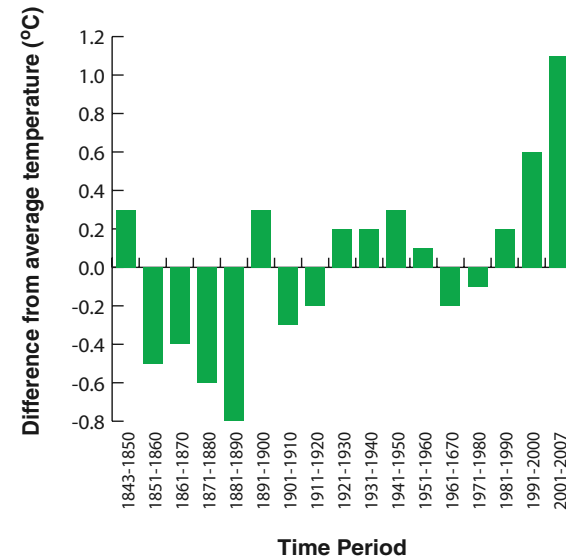
Figure 2.4: Hours of sunshine



Source: States Meteorological Office

The month of April experienced the most (245) hours of sunshine in 2007. This is 50 hours above the average (Figure 2.4). In total, there were 1,909 hours of sunshine in 2007, compared to 1,812 hours in 2006 and 1,820 hours for the 30 year average.

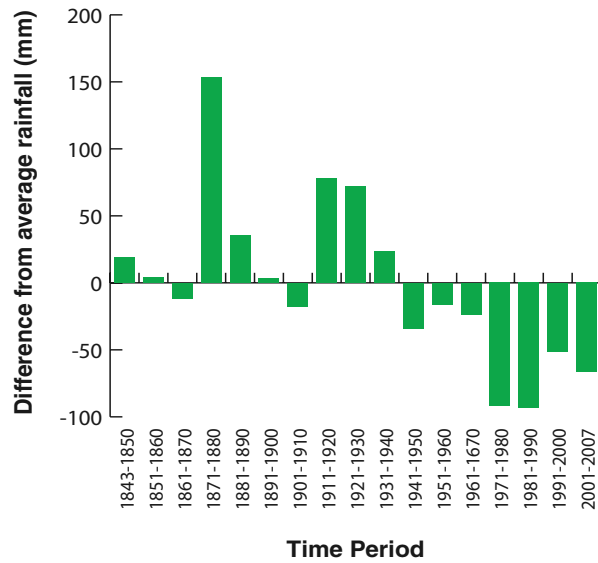
Figure 2.5: Temp. compared to 1843-2007 average



Source: States Meteorological Office

The average temperature for the 164 year period from 1843 to 2007 was 10.8°C. Average recorded temperatures for each 10 year period are compared to the long term average in Figure 2.5. Average temperatures fell below the long term average for much of the 19th century but have been higher more recently. The average temperature for the years 2001 to 2007 is 1.1°C higher than the long term average.

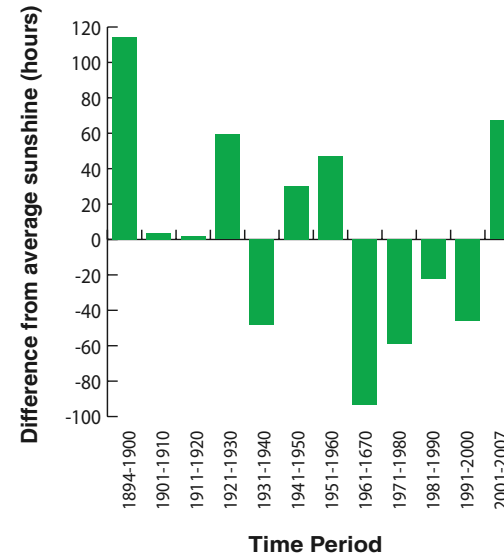
Figure 2.6: Rainfall compared to 1843-2007 average



Source: States Meteorological Office

Average annual rainfall for the 164 year period 1843 to 2007 was 903mm. The average recorded rainfall for each 10 year period is then compared to the long term average in **Figure 2.6**. This provides a picture of the trends in levels of rainfall over a long time period. Over the past sixty years, since the 1940s, rainfall levels have fallen by as much as 95mm below the long term average.

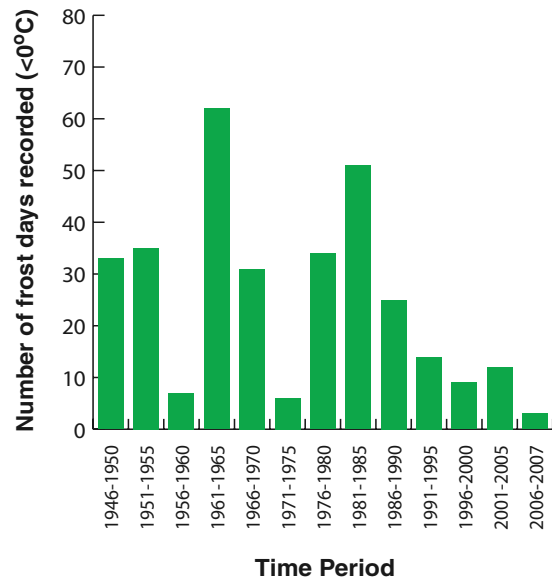
Figure 2.7: Sunshine compared to 1894-2007 average



Source: States Meteorological Office

On average there were 1,862 hours of sunshine per year between 1894 and 2007. Average recorded hours of sunshine for each 10 year period are compared to this long term average in **Figure 2.7**. The six year period 2001-2007 was the sunniest on record since the end of the 19th century.

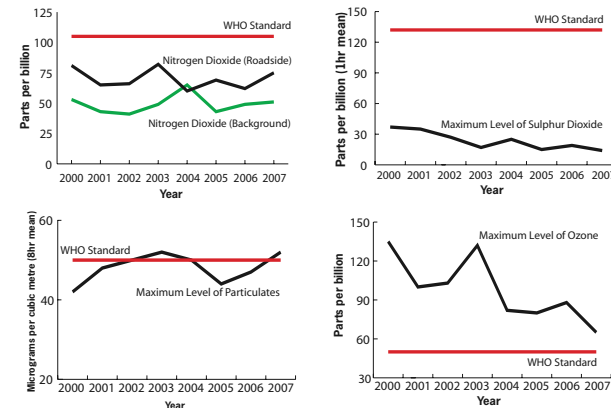
Figure 2.8: Days of winter frosts 1946-2007



Source: States Meteorological Office

The number of days of frost for each year is recorded (Figure 2.8). The highest numbers of frost days were recorded in 1962 and 1985. In recent years, the number of days of recorded frost has declined. The last bar on the chart represents the two year period from 2006 to 2007, during which three days of winter frost were recorded.

Figure 2.9: Air quality



Source: Health and Social Services Department

The World Health Organisation (WHO) has changed the way air quality is measured against its international guideline standards. As well as there being a WHO standard for maximum levels of pollutants (Figure 2.9), there is now also a maximum for the number of times recorded levels of pollutants exceed these standards each year. The maximum levels of pollutants are based on the highest single measurement recorded during a year i.e. all the other measurements taken were lower than the levels shown in the graphs.

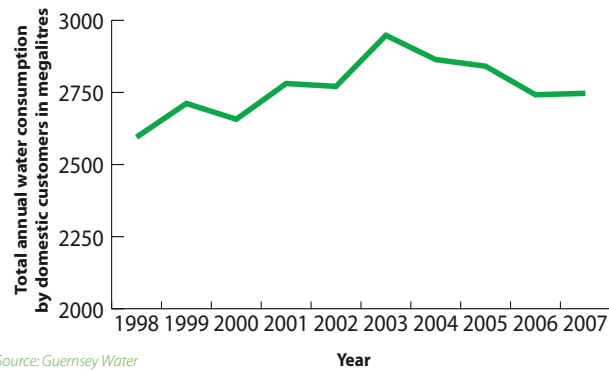
The main source of atmospheric pollution in Guernsey is attributed to motor vehicle emissions. Maximum recorded levels of Sulphur and Nitrogen Dioxide did not exceed WHO guidelines in 2007, although levels of Nitrogen Dioxide did increase compared to 2006.

The maximum recorded levels of particulates and ozone were above WHO standards, but the number of times the recorded levels exceeded the standards were within the guidelines.

2. Environment

Water Consumption

Figure 2.10: Fresh water - domestic consumption



Source: Guernsey Water

Table 2.2: Annual water consumption per domestic customer

	Metered (cubic metres)	Un-metered (cubic metres)
2003	136	152
2004	129	147
2005	124	146
2006	125	141
2007	121	140

Source: Guernsey Water

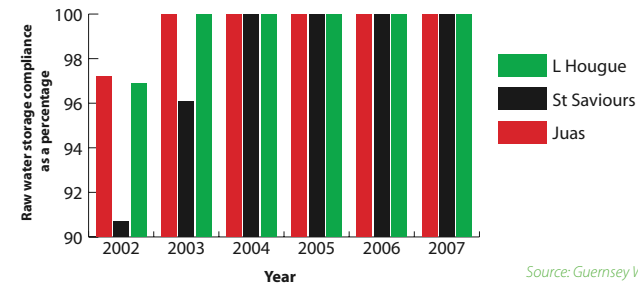
Total water consumption by domestic customers remained stable in 2007, compared to 2006. However, it was 6% higher than in 1998 (Figure 2.10).

On average, metered domestic customers consumed 16% less water than un-metered customers in 2007. However, the average consumption for both had decreased steadily over the preceding five years (Table 2.2).

Water Quality

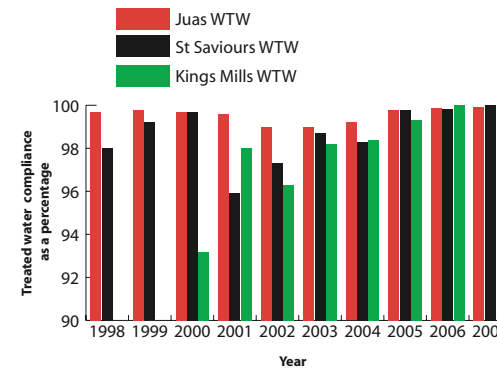
2. Environment

Figure 2.11: Fresh water quality - storage



Source: Guernsey Water

Figure 2.12: Fresh water quality - treatment

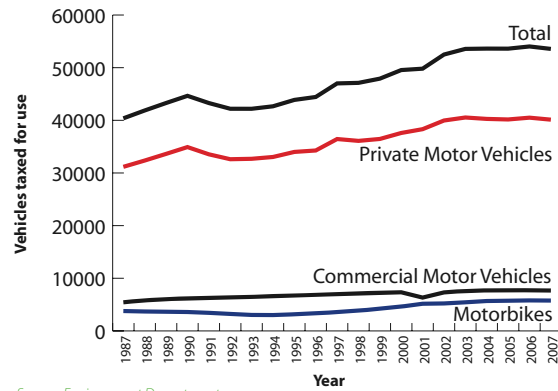


Source: Guernsey Water

The Island has three storage reservoirs, all of which were fully compliant for the elements of nitrate, potassium and ammonia in 2007 (Figure 2.11).

Guernsey's Kings Mills water treatment works was not used in 2007. The two treatment works which were in use were over 99% compliant (Figure 2.12).

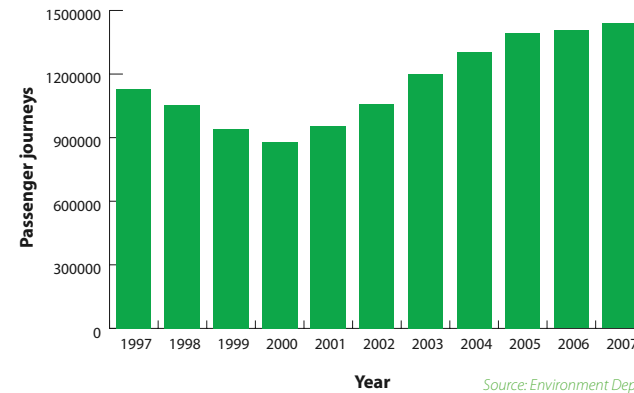
Figure 2.13: Vehicles taxed for use



Source: Environment Department

The number of vehicles taxed for use in Guernsey has risen by 33% since 1987, but has remained relatively stable over the past five years. In 2007 the total number of vehicles taxed for use was 53,563. This was made up of 40,125 private vehicles and 7,672 commercial vehicles and 5,766 motorcycles (Figure 2.13).

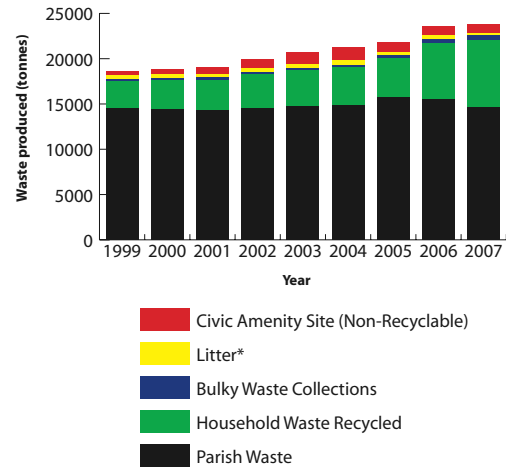
Figure 2.14: Passenger journeys by bus



Source: Environment Department

Since 2000, the number of passenger journeys by bus has been steadily increasing (Figure 2.14). The total increase over the seven years to 2007 has been 64%. Scheduled services now carry over 1.4 million passengers.

Figure 2.15: Household waste produced



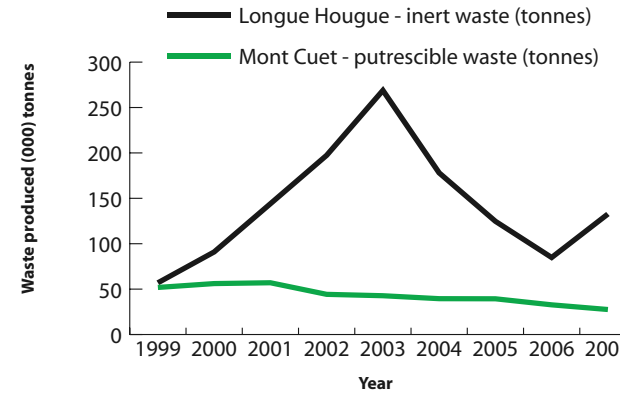
*Including assumed data for litter bins administered by the Public Services Department

Source: Public Services Department

The total amount of household waste produced increased by less than 1% from 2006 to 2007 (Figure 2.15). However, the amount of household waste produced that was not recycled was less in 2007 than it had been in the previous four years.

The amount of waste being recycled rose by 18% over the year since 2006 and accounted for almost a third of all the household waste produced in 2007.

Figure 2.16: Commercial waste produced

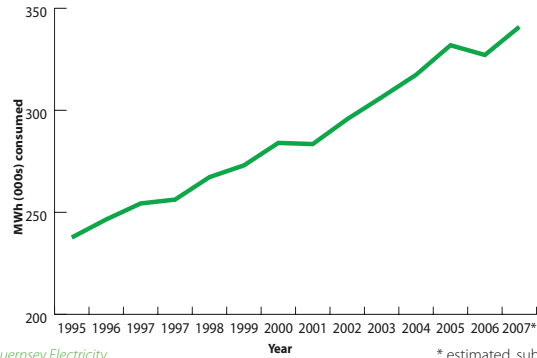


Source: Environment Department

The amount of inert waste deposited at Longue Hougue increased in 2007 after falling for three consecutive years (Figure 2.16).

The amount of putrescible waste deposited at Mont Cuet has continued to steadily decrease since 2001.

Figure 2.17: Total annual electricity consumption



Source: Guernsey Electricity * estimated, subject to audit

Table 2.3: Annual electricity consumption per customer

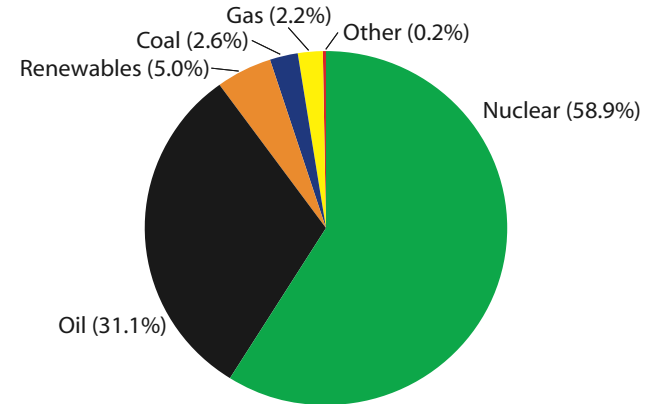
	Domestic customers (MWh/annum)	Commercial customer (MWh/annum)	Overall average (MWh/annum)
2003/04	6.1	35.8	10.9
2004/05	6.1	40.9	11.2
2005/06	6.3	44.1	11.7
2006/07	6.2	42.7	11.4
2007/08	6.3	44.5	11.8

Source: Guernsey Electricity

Total electricity consumption in Guernsey increased by approximately 14 million kWh to over 340 million kWh in 2007 (Figure 2.17).

The average electricity consumption per customer also increased to an average of 11.8kWh per customer per year in 2007 (Table 2.3).

Figure 2.18: Origin of Guernsey's Electricity in 2007



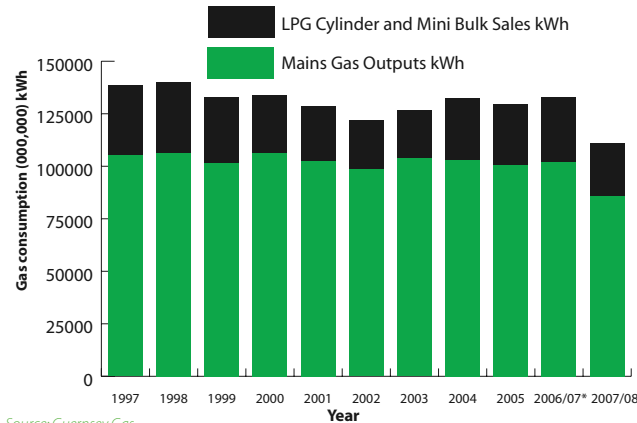
Source: Guernsey Electricity

The majority of the electricity consumed in Guernsey is provided by a cable link with France. The remainder is produced locally.

In 2007, over half (58.9%) of the electricity consumed in Guernsey originated from nuclear power sources via the cable link with France (Figure 2.18).

In 2007, renewable power sources contributed 5.0% (over 17 million kWhs) of the energy consumed. It was recently agreed in principle by the States of Guernsey that 20% of Guernsey's electricity will be provided by local renewable sources by the year 2020.

Figure 2.19: Annual gas consumption

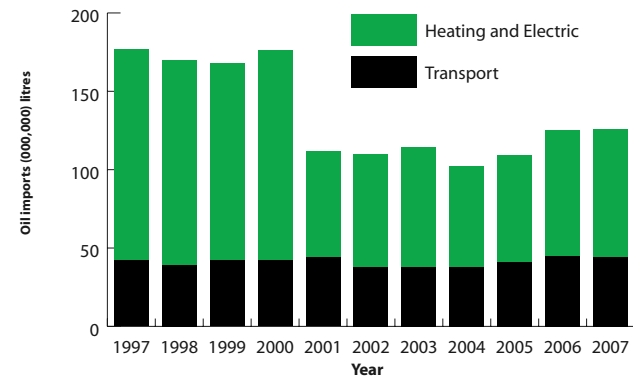


Source: Guernsey Gas

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

Gas consumption has fluctuated over the ten-year period (Figure 2.19). In 2007, gas consumption was 111 million kWh, which is 16% less than in 2006. The decrease was attributed to the mild winter.

Figure 2.20: Annual imports of oil



Source: Customs and Excise

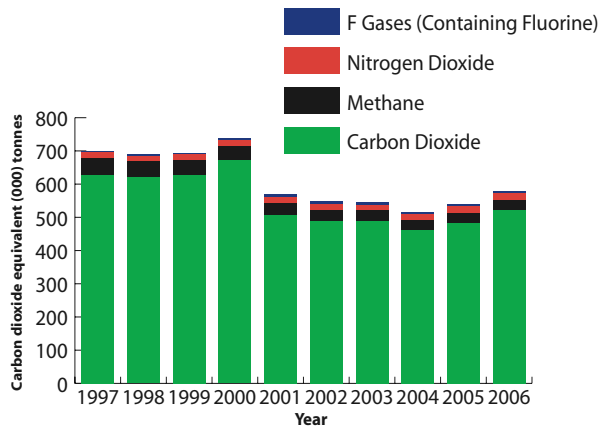
Oil imports for heating and electricity declined considerably in 2001 following the completion of the electricity cable link with France (Figure 2.20). However, in recent years the amount of heating and electric oil imported has increased. This is partly due to the increased quantities of heavy fuel oil imported by Guernsey Electricity for local power generation.

Annual imports of fuel oil including diesel and petrol have remained relatively stable since 1997.

2. Environment

Greenhouse Gases

Figure 2.21: Greenhouse gas emissions



Source: AEA Energy and Environment

Greenhouse gas emissions from Guernsey have increased over the past three years, but are lower than ten years ago (Figure 2.21).

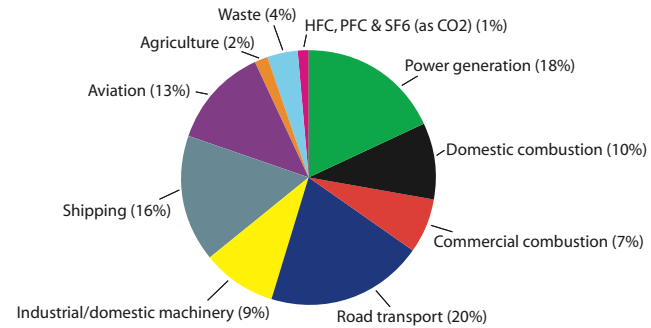
Carbon Dioxide emissions (resulting from fuel combustion) contributed 93% of the total in 2006.

It was recently agreed in principle by the States of Guernsey to reduce Guernsey's greenhouse gas emissions by 30% (in comparison to 1990 levels) by 2020 and 80% by 2050.

Carbon Footprint

2. Environment

Figure 2.22: Carbon Footprint 2006



Source: AEA Energy and Environment

Table 2.4: Carbon emissions per capita

Carbon Dioxide emitted per annum (tonnes per capita)	
Guernsey	9.5
Jersey	9.4
Isle of Man	9.5
UK	10.8

Source: AEA Energy and Environment

The total amount of greenhouse gas (as Carbon Dioxide equivalent) emitted over a year is called Guernsey's carbon "footprint", which was nearly 579,000 tonnes of Carbon Dioxide in 2006 (Figure 2.22). The footprint can be broken down by emission sources. In 2006, the majority of the carbon emissions were produced as a result of fuel combustion for transport, heating and power generation.

This footprint equates to 9.5 tonnes of Carbon Dioxide per capita, which is less than in the UK, but similar to Jersey and the Isle of Man (Table 2.4).

2. Environment

Further Reading

Area of Guernsey

The Digital Map of Guernsey is a States of Guernsey product, owned and updated by the States of Guernsey Geographical Information Service (GGIS). Digimap Limited is its commercial partner and is responsible for the marketing, sale and installation of the products to both public sector and private sector customers. Digimap can be contacted at:

Digimap Ltd,

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

Weather and Climate

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

The Senior Meteorological Officer

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

Bailiwick Forecast (available in the Bailiwick of Guernsey only): 12080
Channel Islands Shipping Forecast: 0900 665 0022

E-mail: metoffice@gov.gg
Web site: www.metoffice.gov.gg

Air Quality

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

Environmental Health and Pollution Regulation

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

Water Quality

For more information and further reading contact:

Guernsey Water

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

2. Environment

Further Reading

Public Transport

Further reading and information on traffic matters can be obtained by contacting the following organisation:

Environment Department

PO Box 43
Sir Charles Frossard House
La Charroterie
St Peter Port
Guernsey
GY1 1FH
Tel: 01481 717000
Fax: 01481 725887
Website: www.gov.gg

Energy

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

Guernsey Electricity

FREEPOST
Guernsey
GY1 5SS
Tel: 01481 200700
Fax: 01481 246942
Website: www.electricity.gg

Guernsey Gas

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

Customs and Excise

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

Greenhouse Gases and Carbon Footprints

For further information on Guernsey's Greenhouse Gas emissions and Carbon footprint, please contact:

Policy Council

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

Tel: 01481 717000
Fax: 01481 717157
E-mail: policy.research@gov.gg
Website: www.gov.gg/pru

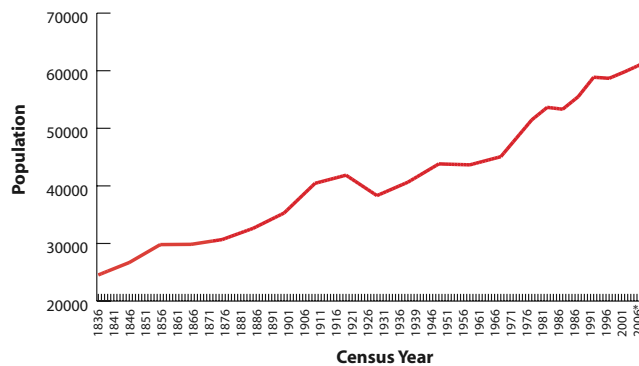
Waste

For further information on waste and recycling in Guernsey, please contact:

Public Services Department

PO Box 43
Sir Charles Frossard House
La Charroterie
St Peter Port
Guernsey
GY1 1FH
Tel: 01481 717000
Fax: 01481 725887

Figure 3.1: Guernsey's population level



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

A Census of Population has been held every 10 years since 1821 and every 5 years since 1971. The Census is a count of all households and people living within the Islands of Guernsey, Herm and Jethou. A Census for Alderney is also carried out at the same time as the Guernsey Census.

On 27th April 2005, the States of Guernsey resolved that the next Guernsey Census should not be held in 2006 but should be held in 2011. During the intercensal period, population information will be collated by various States Departments.

Population figures for March 2006 and 2007 have been provided by the Social Security Department. In 2007, the estimated total population was 61,811, an increase of 782 people on the previous year (Figure 3.1 and Table 3.1).

Table 3.1: Guernsey's population level

Year	Males	Females	Total	Change
1831	11,254	13,286	24,540	4,201
1841	12,113	14,580	26,693	2,153
1851	13,878	15,928	29,806	3,113
1861	13,985	15,865	29,850	44
1871	13,938	16,742	30,680	830
1881	15,581	17,050	32,631	1,951
1891	17,086	18,201	35,287	2,656
1901	19,652	20,794	40,446	5,159
1911	20,661	21,197	41,858	1,412
1921	18,246	20,069	38,315	-3,543
1931	19,659	20,984	40,643	2,328
1939	21,750	22,070	43,820	3,177
1951	21,221	22,431	43,652	-168
1961	21,671	23,397	45,068	1,416
1971	24,792	26,666	51,458	6,390
1976	25,909	27,728	53,637	2,179
1981	25,701	27,612	53,313	-324
1986	26,867	28,615	55,482	2,169
1991	28,297	30,570	58,867	3,385
1996	28,244	30,437	58,681	-186
2001	29,138	30,669	59,807	1,126
2006*	30,034	30,995	61,029	1,222
2007*	30,345	31,466	61,811	782

Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit, Census

*Figures estimated by the Social Security Department

Table 3.2: Population of Guernsey's parishes

Parish	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001
Castel	7,309	7,727	8,260	9,068	8,922	8,975
Forest	1,383	1,288	1,293	1,386	1,423	1,549
St Andrew	2,295	2,230	2,281	2,357	2,342	2,409
St Martin	6,072	5,842	5,876	6,082	6,082	6,267
St Peter Port	16,279	15,587	16,085	16,648	16,194	16,488
St Pierre du Bois	1,934	2,018	2,057	2,242	2,151	2,188
St Sampson	6,802	6,947	7,475	8,045	8,540	8,592
St Saviour	2,321	2,432	2,404	2,419	2,469	2,696
Torteval	914	881	926	976	954	973
Vale	8,251	8,316	8,764	9,530	9,504	9,573
Herm and Jethou	77	45	61	114	100	97
Total	53,637	53,313	55,482	58,867	58,681	59,807

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

Rural parishes such as Torteval, St Saviour and St Pierre du Bois have much smaller populations and slower growth rates than the urban parishes of St Sampson and St Peter Port (Table 3.2).

St Peter Port is Guernsey's fourth largest parish (at 1,585 acres or 6.4 square km) but has the greatest population density. In 2001 it was populated by 16,488 people.

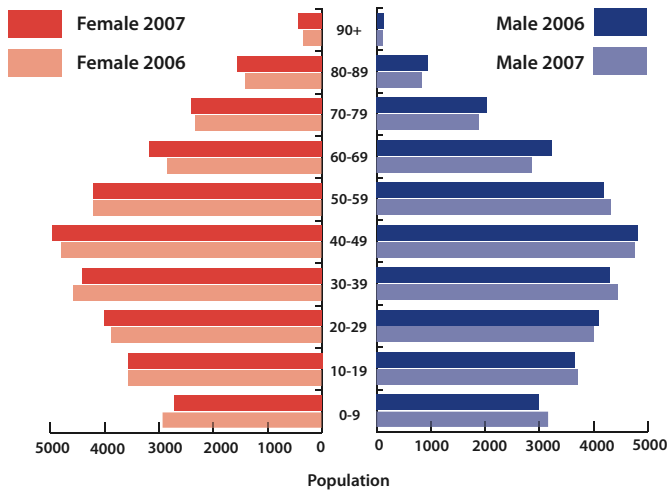
Table 3.3: Age and sex distribution - 2007 estimates

Age Range	Numbers			Percent of Age Group		Percent of Total Male/Female Population	
	Male	Female	Total	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %
0-9	2,983	2,716	5,699	52.3	47.7	9.8	8.6
10-19	3,648	3,573	7,221	50.5	49.5	12.0	11.4
20-29	4,093	4,007	8,100	50.5	49.5	13.5	12.7
30-39	4,293	4,413	8,706	49.3	50.7	14.1	14.0
40-49	4,804	4,971	9,775	49.1	50.9	15.8	15.8
50-59	4,194	4,206	8,400	49.9	50.1	13.8	13.4
60-69	3,222	3,179	6,401	50.3	49.7	10.6	10.1
70-79	2,038	2,408	4,446	45.8	54.2	6.7	7.7
80-89	943	1,555	2,498	37.8	62.2	3.1	4.9
90+	127	438	565	22.5	77.5	0.4	1.4
Total	30,345	31,466	61,811	49.1	50.9	100.0	100.0

Source: Social Security Department

Population figures for March 2007 estimated by the Social Security Department show that the population was made up of 30,345 males and 31,466 females (Table 3.3). In the age ranges below 30, there were more males than females. However, in the age ranges above 70, the increased life expectancy for females becomes evident.

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



Source: Social Security Department

The age structure of the population (Figure 3.2) shows the bulge in the age ranges 30-59, a consequence of the 'baby boom' between the early 1950s and the early 1970s.

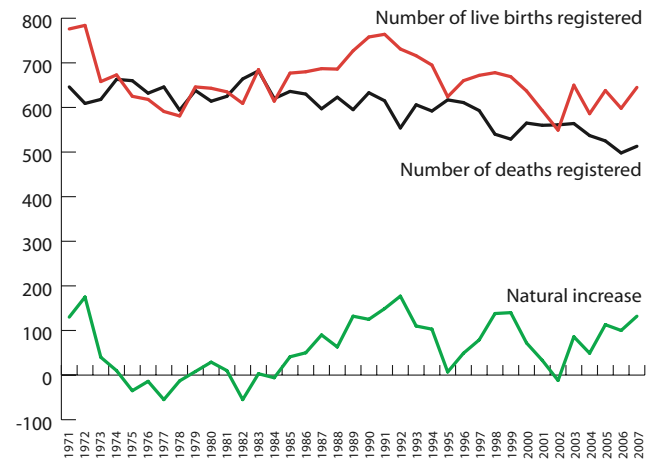
Table 3.4: Immigration and emigration

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

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

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

Figure 3.3: Births, deaths and the natural increase



Source: States Greffe

The Island's natural population increase can be gauged by measuring the difference between births and deaths. In years where deaths exceed births, this 'increase' can be a negative number, such as in 2002 (Figure 3.3). In the years since 2002, the population has seen a natural increase although not so significant as that of the late 1990s. In 2007, there was a natural population increase of 132.

Table 3.5: Occupied private households and dwellings

Parish	Occupied Private Households			Occupied Dwellings		
	1991	1996	2001	1991	1996	2001
Castel	3,044	3,092	3,190	2,925	2,998	3,068
Forest	483	508	536	443	483	515
St Andrew	790	819	855	733	797	824
St Martin	2,096	2,172	2,254	1,993	2,096	2,170
St Peter Port	6,505	6,504	6,767	4,932	5,370	5,513
St Pierre du Bois	739	748	786	696	729	752
St Sampson	2,976	3,252	3,313	2,679	3,091	3,151
St Saviour	855	923	1,020	794	886	950
Torteval	345	366	366	329	348	343
Vale	3,363	3,454	3,559	3,136	3,352	3,433
Herm and Jethou	19	24	18	19	23	18
Total	21,215	21,862	22,664	18,679	20,173	20,737

Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit, Census

In 2001, there were 22,664 occupied private households in Guernsey, Herm and Jethou (Table 3.5). The number of households is less than that of the private dwellings (20,737). This is because some dwellings contain more than one household, such as flats. In the last intercensal period there were increases in the number of private households in all parishes except Torteval, which remained the same.

Table 3.6: Private households per sq km and density

Parish	Occupied Private Households per sq km			Number of Persons per Private Household (Density)		
	1991	1996	2001	1991	1996	2001
Castel	301	306	316	2.80	2.72	2.63
Forest	115	121	128	2.69	2.55	2.58
St Andrew	180	186	194	2.82	2.68	2.70
St Martin	287	298	309	2.61	2.54	2.56
St Peter Port	1,001	1,001	1,041	2.39	2.35	2.29
St Pierre du Bois	119	121	127	2.85	2.74	2.67
St Sampson	496	542	552	2.61	2.56	2.52
St Saviour	138	149	165	2.77	2.62	2.58
Torteval	111	118	118	2.74	2.54	2.60
Vale	382	393	404	2.72	2.67	2.62
All Island	338	348	359	2.61	2.55	2.51

Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit, Census

The average number of persons in each household has fallen with each Census conducted since 1991. Owing to the need to accommodate more people, the number of occupied private households per square kilometre has increased over the same period. St Peter Port has the highest density in terms of private households with 1,041 per square kilometre and it holds the lowest density of persons per household at 2.29 in 2001 (Table 3.6).

Table 3.7: Tenure of private households

	Owner Occupied		Private Let	States Let	All		Total	
	Local	Open	Local	Open	Total	Local	Open	All
1971	9,926		4,935		1,585	16,446		16,446
1976	11,518		4,768		1,841	18,127		18,127
1981	12,280		4,455		1,972	18,707		18,707
1986	12,229	1,377	4,072		1,982	18,283		19,660
1991	13,230	1,286	4,002	489	2,208	19,440	1,775	21,215
1996	13,974	1,231	4,095	421	2,141	20,210	1,652	21,862
2001	14,849	1,426	3,904	344	2,141	20,894	1,770	22,664

Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit, Census

Of the 22,664 occupied private households recorded in the 2001 Census, over 16,000 (72%) were owner occupied (Table 3.7). The total number of open market properties has remained stable since 1991 whilst the total number of local market properties has increased.

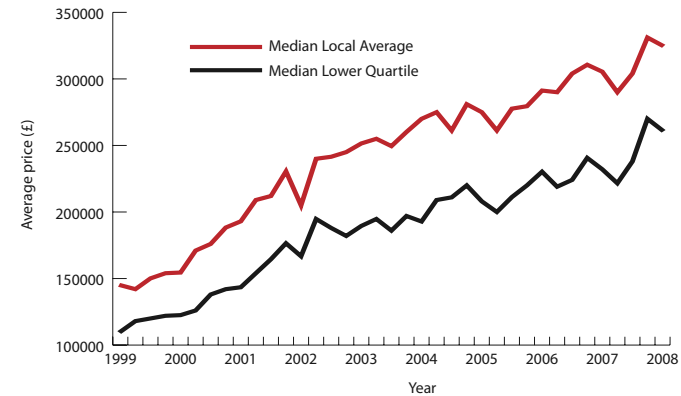
Table 3.8: Residential property prices - Median average

Year	Quarter	Local Market Average (£)	Local Market Lower Quartile (£)	Open Market Average (£)
2004	Q1	270,000	192,850	690,000
	Q2	275,000	209,000	675,000
	Q3	261,250	211,000	687,500
	Q4	281,000	220,000	620,000
2005	Q1	275,000	208,000	919,375
	Q2	261,250	200,000	694,375
	Q3	277,650	211,213	699,750
	Q4	279,500	220,000	674,625
2006	Q1	291,250	230,250	718,750
	Q2	290,000	219,000	755,000
	Q3	304,000	224,125	760,000
	Q4	310,650	240,650	772,500
2007	Q1	305,425	232,063	970,000
	Q2	290,000	221,600	765,000
	Q3	304,000	238,000	1,290,000
	Q4	331,075	270,000	807,500
2008	Q1	325,000	261,250	1,407,500

Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit

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

Figure 3.4: Local market residential property prices



Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit

The Guernsey House Price Index is based on the quarterly transactions of residential properties as recorded by the States of Guernsey Greffe. The Median local market house price was £325,000 during the first quarter of 2008, which is 3% higher than the first quarter of previous year (**Figure 3.4 and Table 3.8**).

3. Social

Housing

Table 3.9: Live Housing Licences

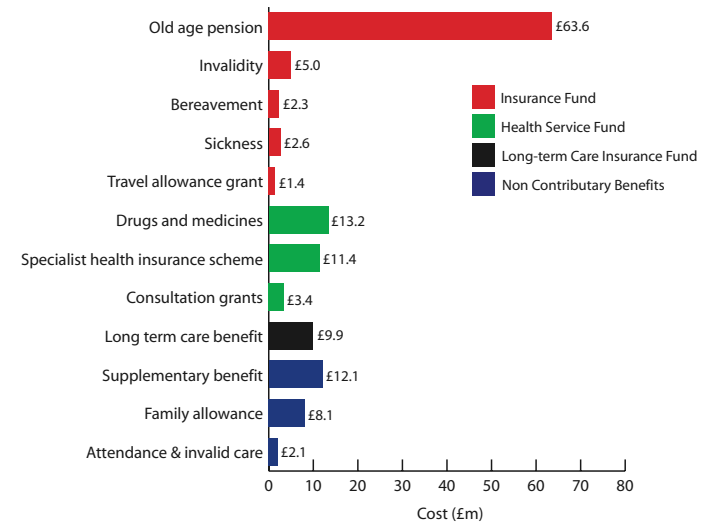
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Essential Employment:					
Finance Sector	339	384	367	406	458
Tourism/Catering	163	181	155	153	151
Education	159	190	204	230	251
Health	213	213	231	238	244
General Public Services	88	86	92	93	80
General Industry	200	187	232	221	224
Total	1,162	1,241	1,175	1,341	1,408
Other Licences (Compassionate):					
Marriage Breakdown	168	167	146	137	147
Other Compassionate	401	392	420	401	461
Total	569	559	566	538	608
Other Licences ("En Famille"):					
"En Famille"	1,009	1,050	1,042	1,110	1,185
Nursing Homes	37	43	47	43	47
Total	1,046	1,093	1,089	1,153	1,232
Short-Term Licences:					
Tourism	510	429	426	533	452
Horticulture	259	133	141	161	126
Other Industries	750	546	496	491	379
Not Employment Related	10	0	0	0	0
Total	1,529	1,108	1,063	1,185	957
Grand Total	4,306	4,001	3,893	4,217	4,205

Source: Housing Department

Benefits

3. Social

Figure 3.5: Main Social Security expenditure in 2006



Source: Social Security Department

The Social Security Department (SSD) controls and manages the Guernsey Insurance Fund, Guernsey Health Service Fund and the Long-term Care Insurance fund, which are financed by Social Security contributions with additional statutory funding being provided from General Revenue. These funds support a range of 'contributory benefits.' In addition, the Department administers a range of 'non-contributory benefits' that are funded entirely by General Revenue. Benefits and grants totalling over £1 million only are shown in **Figure 3.5**. For a complete list of grants and benefits that are provided by SSD please see Billet D'Etat XVII 2007.

Table 3.10: Number of pupils in primary education at Jan 2008

	Female	Male	Total
Amherst Primary	173	158	331
Blanchelande Girls College	288	4	292
Castel Primary	181	183	364
Elizabeth College (Beechwood)		174	174
Forest Primary	66	94	160
Hautes Capelles Primary	265	275	540
Ladies College (Melrose)	150		150
La Hougette Primary	158	173	331
La Mare de Carteret Primary	114	121	235
Le Rondin School	26	61	87
Notre Dame de Rosaire	110	131	241
St Andrew's Primary	82	65	147
St Anne's (Alderney)	64	62	126
St Martin's Primary	242	245	487
St Mary and St Michael Primary	80	85	165
St Sampson's Infants	33	25	58
Vale Infants	62	78	140
Vale Junior	129	167	296
Vauvert Primary	182	168	350
Total	2,405	2,269	4,674

Source: Education Department

*Blanchelande Girls College is open to boys of infant age only

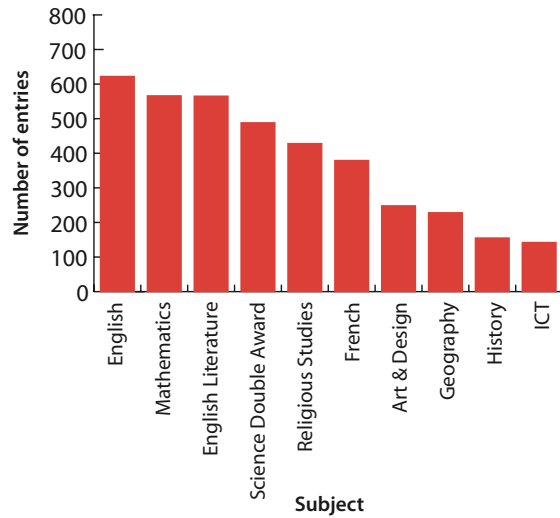
Table 3.11: Number of pupils in secondary education at Jan 2008

	Female	Male	Total
Blanchelande Girl's College	199		199
Elizabeth College		449	449
Grammar School	544	513	1,057
Ladies College	407		407
La Mare de Carteret Secondary	189	234	423
Les Beaucamps Secondary	234	285	519
Oakvale	37	61	98
St Anne's (Alderney)	34	56	90
St Peter Port Secondary	138	131	269
St Sampson's Secondary	268	328	596
College of Further Education	126	126	252
Total	2,176	2,183	4,359

Source: Education Department

In January 2008, there were 4,674 pupils in primary education ([Table 3.10](#)) and 4,359 in secondary education ([Table 3.11](#)). This figure includes pupils who are in full time education at the College of Further Education, which also provides post-A level qualifications. Figures for St Anne's School in Alderney are also included in the schools Census as their pupils' results feature in Key Stage performances for Guernsey.

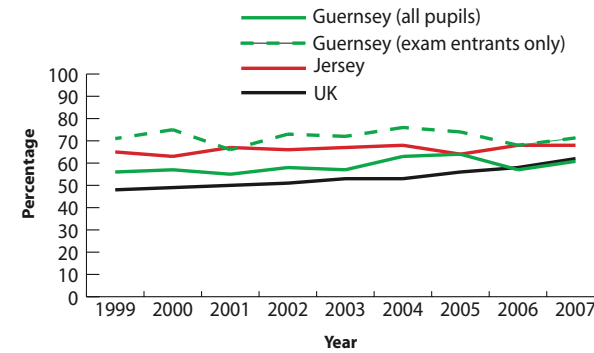
Figure 3.6: Top 10 GCSE subjects studied 2006/07



Source: Education Department

In the academic year 2006/07, there were a total of 6,003 GCSE entries. English received the most entries, followed by Mathematics (Figure 3.6). In total, there were 37 different GCSE subjects studied.

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

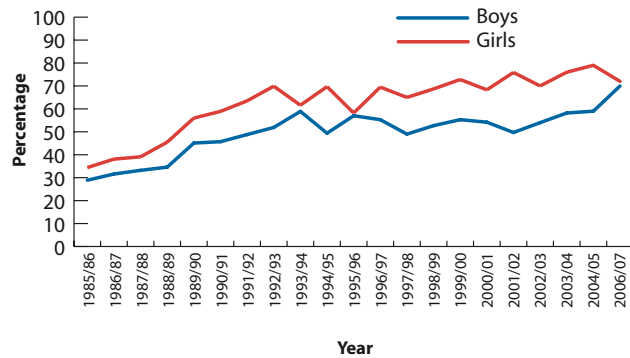


Percentage of pupils achieving 5 GCSEs (%)							
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Guernsey (all pupils)	55	58	57	63	64	57	61
Guernsey (exam entrants only)	66	73	72	76	74	68	71
England	50	51	53	53	56	58	62
Jersey	67	66	67	68	64	68	68

Source: Education Department

In 2007, the proportion of Guernsey pupils achieving five GCSEs (grade A-C) was 61% (Figure 3.7). However, the percentage of GCSE exam entrants (i.e. figures which do not include pupils who left school before GCSEs) that achieved 5 GCSEs (grade A*- C) in Guernsey was 71%.

Figure 3.8: Proportion of 16 year olds in education

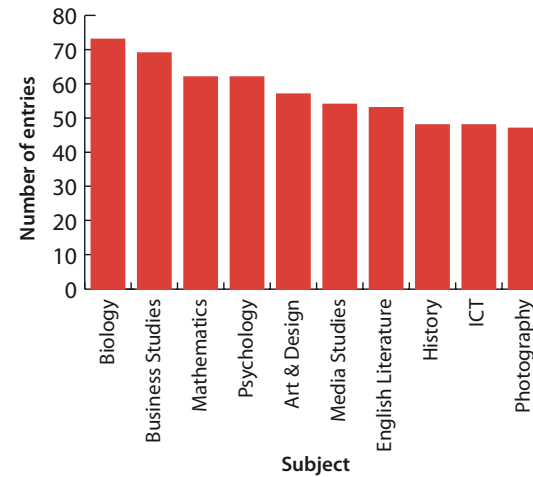


Source: Education Department

Students are able to leave school at 15 years old in Guernsey. However, from 2008, the school leaving age will be increased to 16 years.

The trend in numbers of young people choosing to remain in full time education continues to increase. A higher proportion of 16 year old females remain in education than 16 year old males (Figure 3.8).

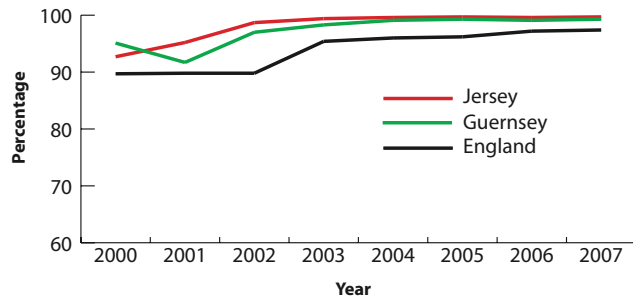
Figure 3.9: Top 10 A-levels studied 2006/07



Source: Education Department

In the academic year 2006/7, there were a total of 982 entries in 44 different A-level subjects. The ten most popular subjects are shown above (Figure 3.9).

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



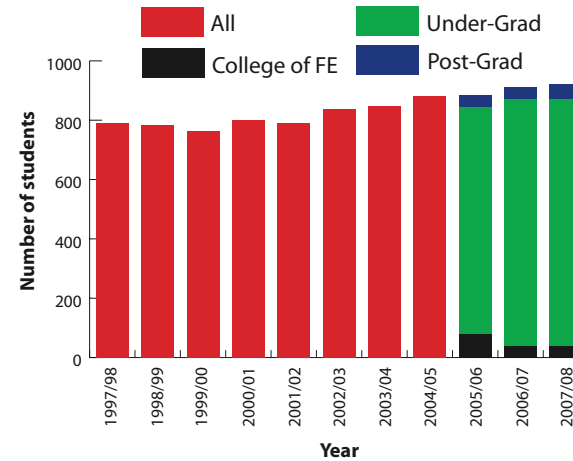
	Percentage of A-Level Passes (%)						
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Guernsey	91.7	97.0	98.3	99.1	99.3	99.1	99.3
England	89.8	89.8	95.4	96.0	96.2	97.2	97.4
Jersey	95.2	98.7	99.4	99.6	99.7	99.6	99.7

Source: Education Department

In 2007, the pass rate for grades A-E at A-level was 99.3% in Guernsey, slightly higher than the previous year (Figure 3.10).

The figures for England and Jersey also increased in 2007, by 0.2 and 0.1 respectively.

Figure 3.11: Pupils in higher education



Source: Education Department

The number of Guernsey students in higher education has steadily increased over the last ten years (Figure 3.11). In the academic year 2007/08 there were a total of 922 pupils in higher education. Of this total, 830 were undergraduates, 40 were postgraduates and 52 were studying for Advanced GNVQs, BTEC National Diplomas or similar.

3. Social

Further Reading

Population

The main source of information on the Island's population is from the Guernsey Census. The last one was held on 29th April, 2001. A detailed analysis of the 2001 Census can be found by reading the 2001 Guernsey Census Report. This is available from the address below or can be downloaded from www.gov.gg/pru

Policy Council

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

Tel: 01481 717000
Fax: 01481 717157
E-mail: policy.research@gov.gg
www.gov.gg/pru

Social Security Department Population Estimates

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

Social Security Department

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

Tel: 01481 732500
Fax: 01481 732501
E-mail: enquiry@ssd.gov.gg
www.gov.gg

Households, Household Type and Household Tenure

Information on households is derived from the results of the 2001 Guernsey Census. Further information on the Census and the House Price Index can be found by contacting the Policy and Research Unit at the address given below.

Guernsey Residential Property Prices

Guernsey's residential property prices are calculated by the Policy and Research Unit using data of property transactions held by the States Greffe. The figures are published quarterly on the States of Guernsey website.

Policy Council

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

Tel: 01481 717000
Fax: 01481 717157
E-mail: policy.research@gov.gg
www.gov.gg/pru

3. Social

Further Reading

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
www.gov.gg

Social Security Expenditure

Further information on grants and benefits is available in the Accounts for the States, available at www.gov.gg. Or contact:

Social Security Department

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

Tel: 01481 732500
Fax: 01481 732501
E-mail: enquiry@ssd.gov.gg
www.gov.gg

Education

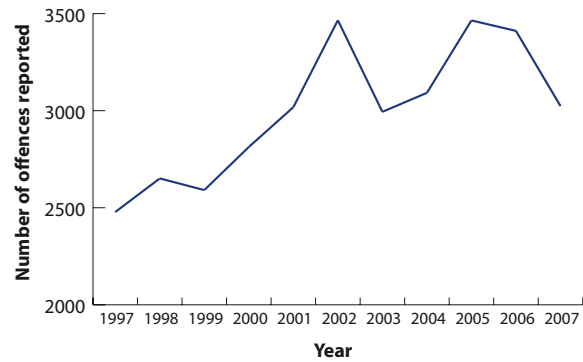
Further information on educational services on the Island may be obtained by contacting:

Education Department

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

Tel: 01481 710821
Fax: 01481 714475
www.gov.gg
www.education.gg

Figure 4.1: Total criminal offences reported



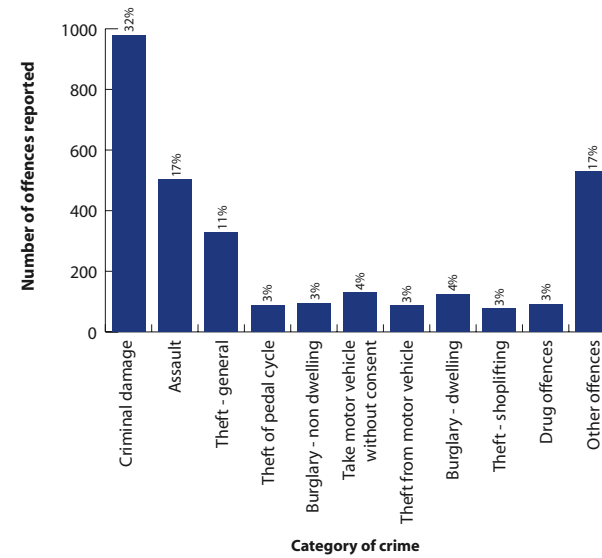
Source: Guernsey Police

Year	Number of Offences
1997	2,478
1998	2,651
1999	2,591
2000	2,813
2001	3,018
2002	3,466
2003	2,994
2004	3,092
2005	3,465
2006	3,411
2007	3,024

In 2007, the total number of reported offences in Guernsey was 3,024, which is 387 or 11% lower than in 2006 (Figure 4.1).

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

Figure 4.2: Crime by category 2007

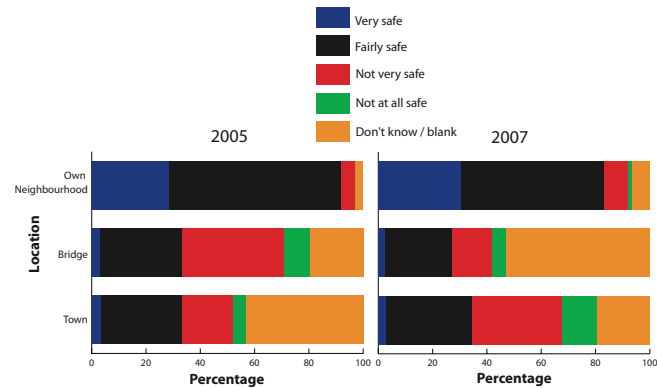


Source: Guernsey Police

In 2007, the most commonly reported type of offence continued to be criminal damage (Figure 4.2). Various types of theft accounted for many of the other criminal offences reported.

4. Community Well-Being

Figure 4.3: Fear of Crime



Source: Home Department

In 2007, Islanders were asked to take part in a Community Safety Survey. They were asked how safe they felt in their own neighbourhood, on the Bridge and in town after 9pm (Figure 4.3). Compared to 2005, a higher proportion said they felt not very safe or not at all safe in their own neighbourhood or in town.

The majority of those who said they felt not very safe or not at all safe in town also said that they infrequently or never went to town after 9pm.

However, the total number of reported offences in Guernsey in 2007 was 3,024 in 2007, which is 441 or 13% lower than in 2005 (page 96, Figure 4.1).

4. Community Well-Being

Table 4.1: Neighbourhood Issues 2007

Ranking	Issue
1	Excessive Speed
2	Dangerous Driving
3	Noisy Vehicles
4	Young People Hanging Around
5	Cars Parked Illegally
6	Vandalism and Graffiti
7	Rowdy or Drunken People
8	Fighting or Assaults in the Street
9	People Using or Dealing Drugs
10	Anti-Social Neighbours

Source: Home Department

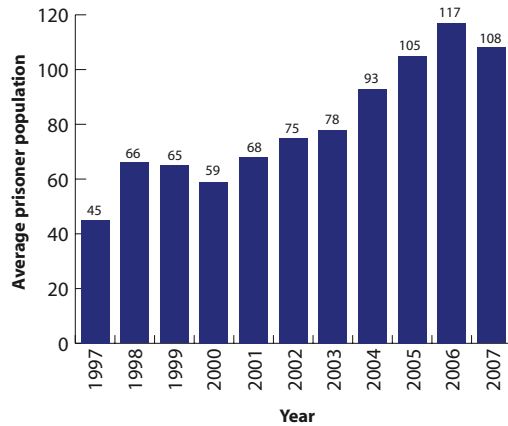
As part of the 2007 Community Safety Survey, Islanders were given a list of issues and asked to rank them in order of how problematic they thought they were in their own neighbourhood. The three issues which were most frequently identified as major problems were traffic related (Table 4.1).

In another part of the survey, Islanders were asked to rank the same list of issues in order of how problematic they thought they were across the whole Island. The issues which were most frequently identified were different to those above, the top three were: People Using or Dealing in Drugs, Fighting or Assaults in the Street and Rowdy or Drunken People.

4. Community Well-Being

Prison

Figure 4.3: Average annual prisoner population



Source: Home Department; Prison Services

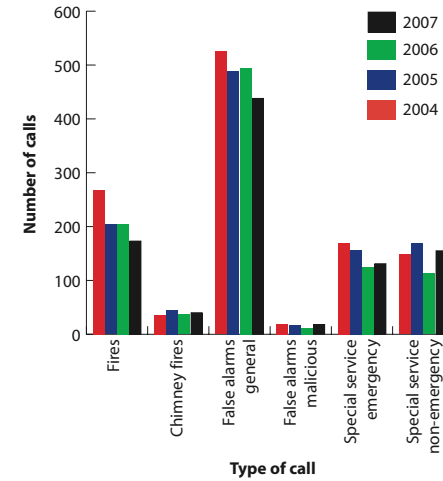
Average numbers of prisoners held in Guernsey prison were 140% higher in 2007 than in 1997 (Figure 4.3). During this period the Bailiwick introduced a tougher stance on drugs, resulting in an increase in those being sentenced by the Royal Court.

The accumulation of the sentencing policy for drug offences resulted in a long term increase in the prison population. An increase in violence and drink driving offences has also contributed to the upward trend in Guernsey's prison population. However, the prisoner population was lower in 2007 than in 2006.

Fire and Rescue

4. Community Well-Being

Figure 4.4: Number of attendances by Fire and Rescue



Source: Home Department; Fire and Rescue Service

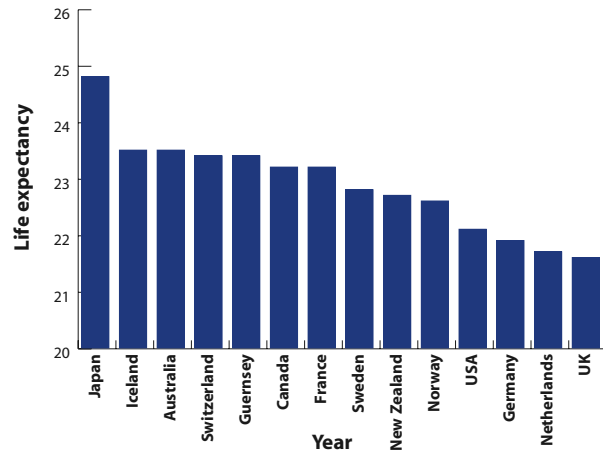
The total number of attendances recorded for 2007 was 955, its lowest level for over 20 years. The number of fires recorded in 2007 stood at 173, which is 32 fewer than recorded in 2006 (Figure 4.4).

Emergency and non-emergency special services include road traffic collisions, chemical incidents and rescues as well as incidents such as flooding and storm damage. The downward trend in attendances endorses the emphasis that has been placed on the proactive role of safety education by way of the Community Safety initiatives introduced by the Service in recent years.

4. Community Well-Being

Health

Figure 4.5: Life expectancy at 60 in 2007



Source: Department of Health and Social Services

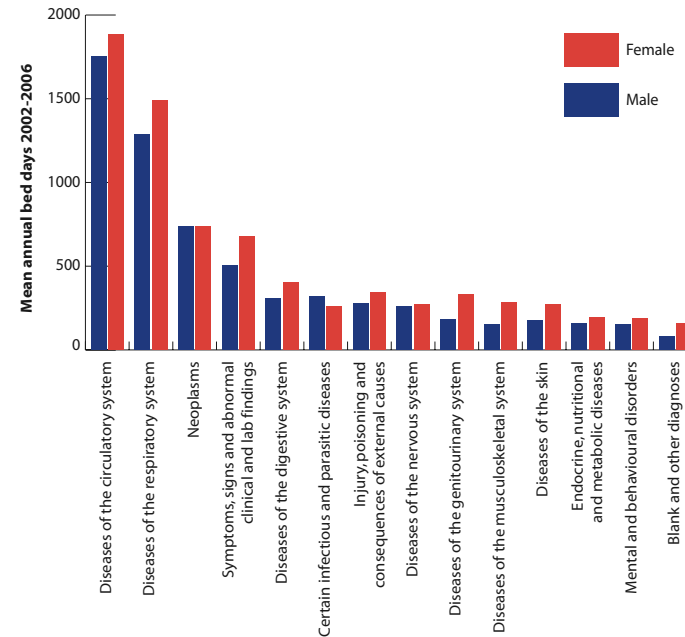
Life expectancy at 60 is calculated by the UK Government Actuary's Department. In 2007, Guernsey's life expectancy at 60 was 23.4 years (i.e. a total life expectancy of 83.4 years). This is 1.8 years more than the UK, which has the lowest life expectancy at 60 of those shown above, and 1.4 years less than Japan, which has the highest (Figure 4.5).

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

Health

4. Community Well-Being

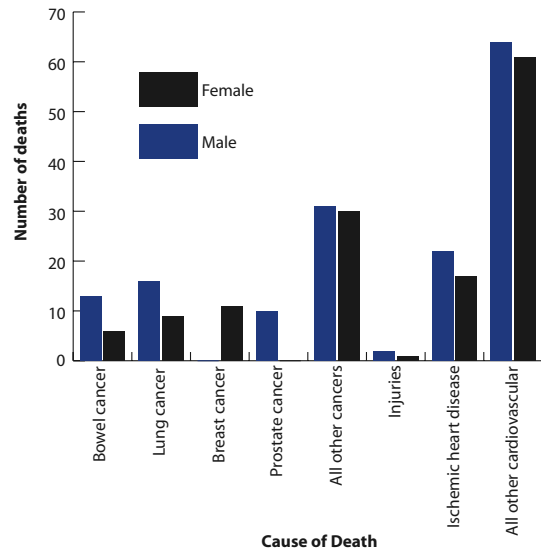
Figure 4.6: Main medical unit bed days 2002 - 2006



Source: Department of Health and Social Services

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

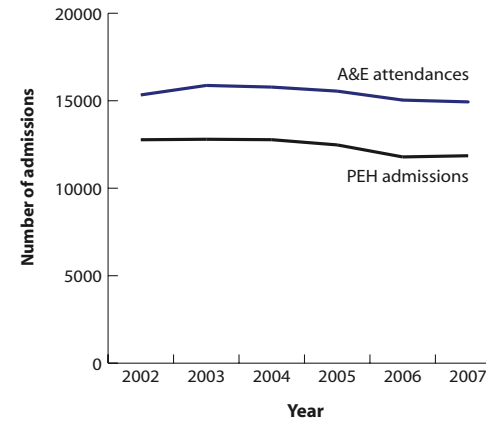
Figure 4.7: Death rate by cause 2007



Source: Health and Social Services Department

Cardiovascular and ischemic heart disease are the main causes of death in Guernsey for both males and females (Figure 4.7).

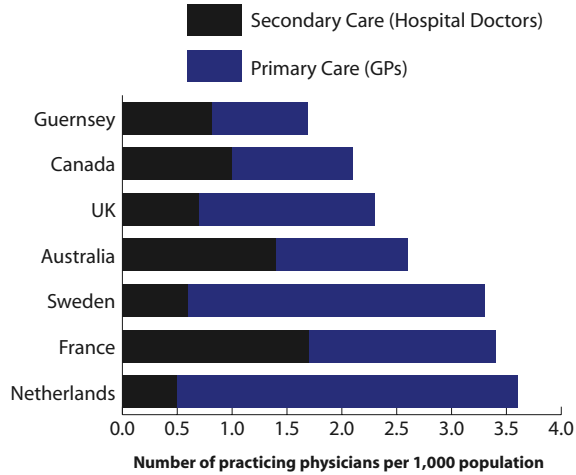
Figure 4.8: Hospital attendances 2002 - 2007



Source: Department of Health and Social Services

Hospital attendances remained relatively stable for the period 2002-2007. In 2007, there were 14,934 A&E attendances and 11,856 hospital admissions. (Figure 4.8).

Figure 4.9: Practising physicians per 1,000 population - 2006

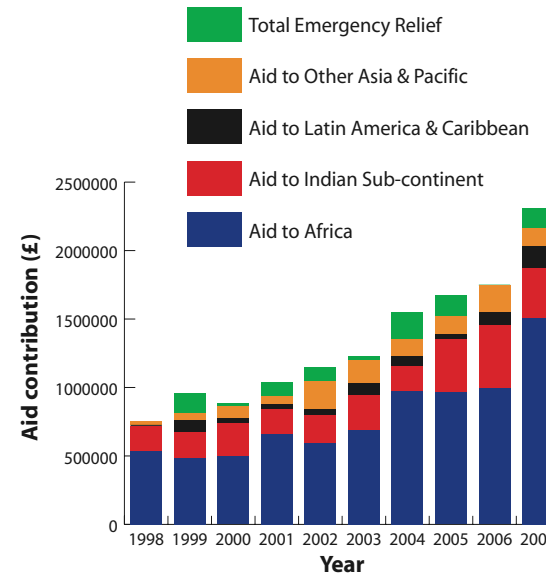


Source: Health and Social Services Department

In 2006, Guernsey had a rate of 1.6 practising physicians per 1,000 population, just over half of whom were working in primary care e.g. General Practitioners (Figure 4.9).

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

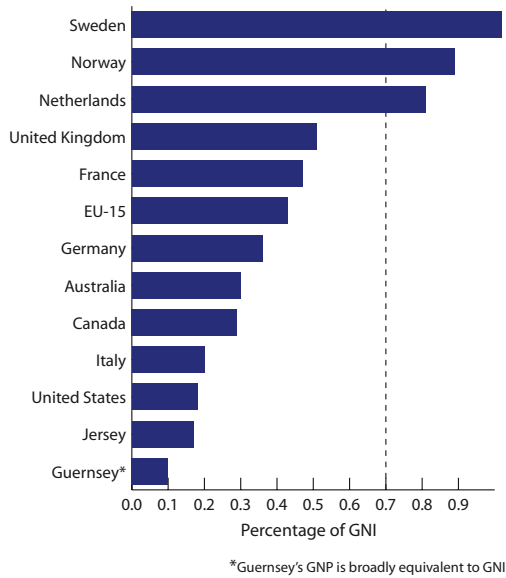
Figure 4.10: Overseas aid



Source: Policy Council

Guernsey's Overseas Aid contributions increased in 2007 to £2,236,777 (Figure 4.10). Africa received the most overseas aid at £1,507,478.

Figure 4.11: Contribution to Overseas Aid as % of GNI in 2006

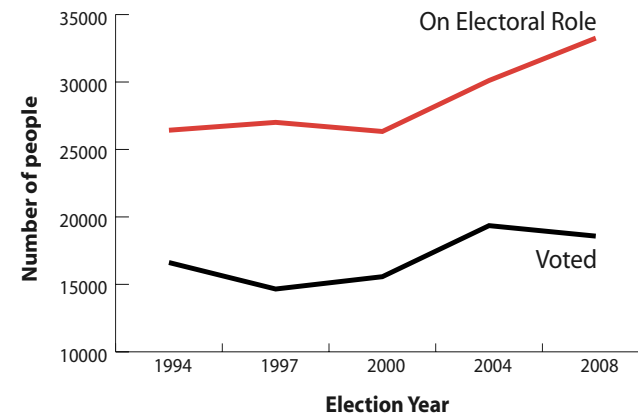


Source: OECD in Figures 2006-2007; Policy Council

Guernsey contributed 0.10% of Gross National Product (GNP) to Overseas Aid in 2006 (Figure 4.11). GNP is broadly equivalent to Gross National Income (GNI).

Norway, Sweden and the Netherlands met the UN adopted target of 0.70% of GNI in 2006. Jersey contributed 0.17% in 2006.

Figure 4.12: Electoral roll



Source: Culture and Leisure

Persons aged 16 and over, who have been resident on the Island for over two years are eligible to register on the electoral roll.

The number of people on the Guernsey electoral roll was 3,141 higher in 2008 than in 2004. However, the number of people who turned out to vote in the 2008 elections was 778 fewer than for the previous election (Figure 4.12).

4. Community Well-Being

Further Reading

Crime

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

Guernsey Police

Police Headquarters
St Peter Port
Guernsey
GY1 2QN

Tel (01481) 725111
Fax (01481) 256432
Website: www.gov.gg/home

Guernsey Prison

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

Guernsey Prison

Les Nicolles
St Sampson
Guernsey
GY2 4YF

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

Health

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

Health and Social Services Department

Princess Elizabeth Hospital
St Martin
Guernsey
GY4 6UU

Tel (01481) 725241
Fax: (01481) 712398
www.gov.gg

Fire and Rescue

Further information on the Fire and Rescue Service may be found 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

Overseas Aid

Further information on overseas aid can be obtained by contacting:

Policy Council

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

Tel: (01481) 717000
Fax: (01481) 713787
www.gov.gg

Culture and Leisure

More information is available at the following:

Culture and Leisure

Information Centre
North Esplanade
St Peter Port
GY1 2LQ

Tel: (01481) 713888
Email: enquiries@cultureleisure.gov.gg
Website: www.gov.gg