

Guernsey Facts and Figures 2009



The 2009 Guernsey Facts and Figures booklet is the seventh in a series of annual pocket reference booklets covering Guernsey's core economic, environmental, social and community statistics.

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

The booklet's cover design is based on a photograph taken by Liz Walton at Blue Mountains Viewpoint, Guernsey.

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

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

Telephone: 01481 717000
Facsimile: 01481 713787

Website: www.gov.gg/pru
E-mail: policy.research@gov.gg

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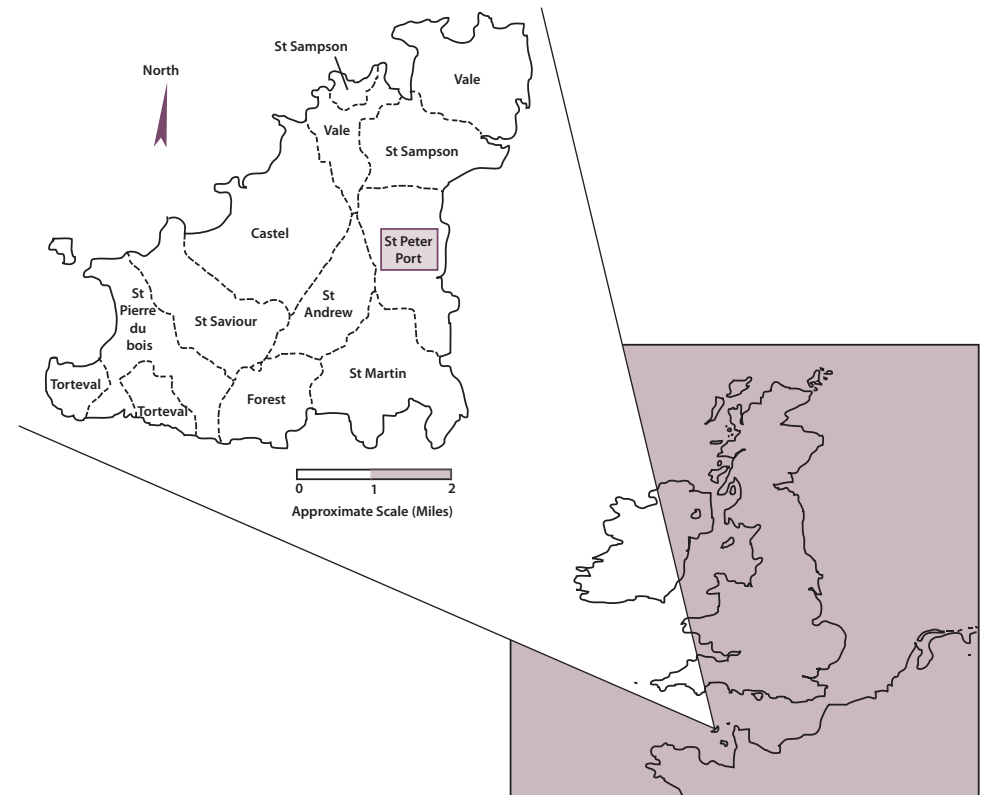
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The Island of Guernsey is located in the English Channel, roughly 30 miles from the French coast and some 70 miles from the south coast of England. The Island has an area of approximately 24 square miles.

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

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

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 Procurer (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 democratically elected. There are no political parties in Guernsey:

Elected Offices

States of Deliberation

Forty five democratically elected Guernsey Deputies and two Alderney representatives, with the power to raise taxation, determine expenditure and pass legislation

The work of the States is carried out by the Policy Council and ten Departments. The Policy Council consists of the Chief Minister and the Ministers of the ten Departments. Each Department consists of a Minister and four sitting Members of the States. The role of the Policy Council and each Department are summarised on the next page:

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, sewage and maintenance

Social Security

Contributions & benefits

The States have five standing committees, which are constituted of a Chairman and four additional (eight for Scrutiny Committee) sitting Members of the States:

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
Public Sector Remuneration	Negotiate on behalf of the States as an employer, in respect of the remuneration and conditions of service of all staff employed by the States
Scrutiny	Scrutinise and challenge the effectiveness of States policies and service delivery
States Assembly and Constitutional	Review procedures in connection with the Island's Constitution and Government

For more detailed information, please see the States website: www.gov.gg

Table 1.1: Key Indicators

Key Economic Indicators	
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (2008 forecast figure)	£1,720,355,000
Retail Prices Index (RPI) (March 2009)	-1.2%
Total Number of Employed Persons (March 2008)	31,930
Percentage of Workforce Registered Unemployed (March 2008)	0.86%
Key Social Indicators	
Population (2008 estimates)	61,726
Number of Private Households (2001 Census)	22,664
Number of Persons per Household (2001 Census)	2.51
Average Residential Property Price (March 2009)	£289,250
Key Community Indicators	
Total Reported Criminal Offences (2008)	2,648
Life Expectancy at 60 (2007)	23.4 years
Overseas Aid as a Percentage of GNI (2007)	0.11%

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

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

Table 1.2: National income (GDP and GNP)

	Nominal GDP (£ms)	Reflated GDP (2008 Values - £ms)	Reflated Annual % Change	Nominal GNP (£ms)	Reflated GNP (2008 Values - £ms)	Reflated Annual % Change
1998	1,016	1,443	3.0	1,094	1,553	6.2
1999	1,080	1,506	4.4	1,176	1,640	5.6
2000	1,205	1,609	6.9	1,286	1,717	4.7
2001	1,242	1,619	0.6	1,324	1,726	0.5
2002	1,317	1,644	1.5	1,395	1,741	0.9
2003	1,338	1,608	-2.2	1,424	1,711	-1.7
2004	1,453	1,665	3.5	1,497	1,715	0.2
2005	1,465	1,624	-2.4	1,502	1,665	-2.9
2006P	1,548	1,643	1.1	1,583	1,679	0.9
2007P	1,666	1,685	2.6	1,702	1,722	2.5
2008F	1,720	1,720	2.1	1,758	1,758	2.1

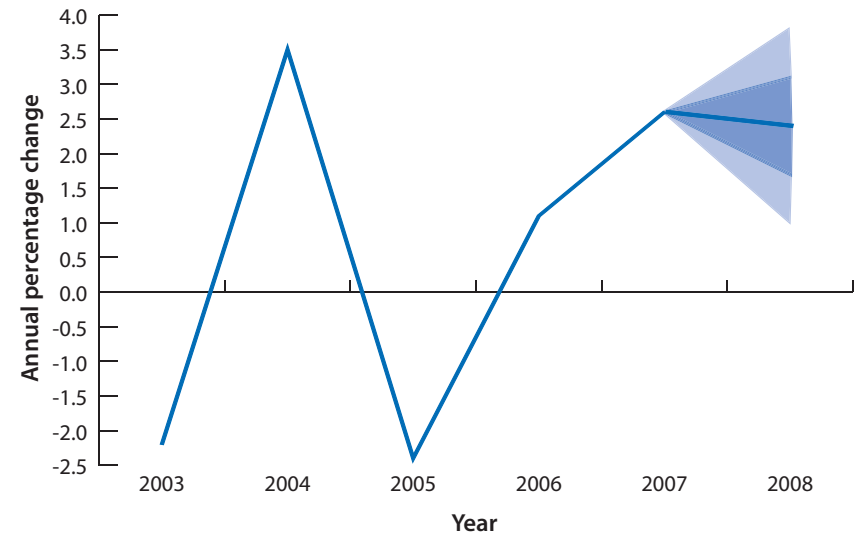
P = Provisional
F = Forecast

Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit

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 take into account the effects of inflation to give an indication of the 'real' growth of the economy.

Please note that 2008 figures are forecasts since provisional data were not available at the time of printing.

Figure 1.1: GDP Forecasts



Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit

In line with the current Fiscal and Economic Plan (Billet XVIII, 2009) forecasting models have been constructed by the Policy & Research Unit. The forecast for 2008 output growth (as at end of June 2009) is reproduced above.

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.

The shaded bands in Figure 1.1 represent statistical confidence bands of the estimates. The dark area representing 90% confidence range, the lighter area representing 95% confidence based on the estimated econometric relationships.

Figure 1.2: Components of Gross Domestic Product (reflated)

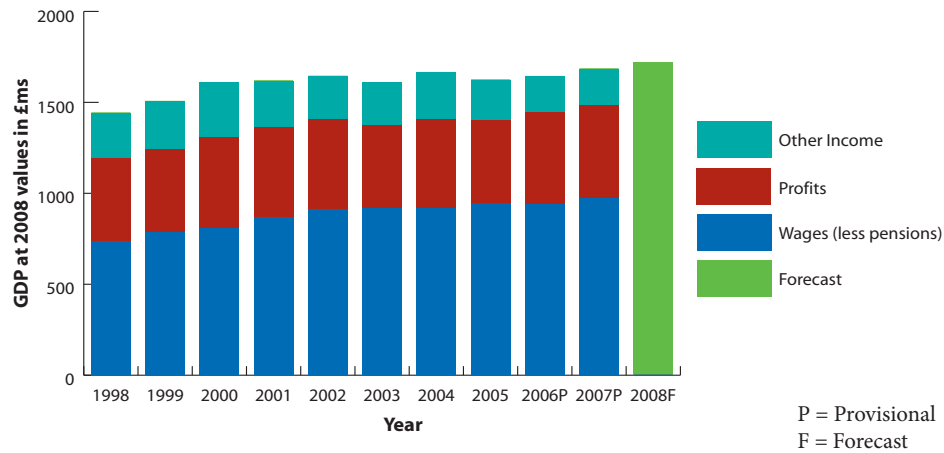


Table 1.3: Components of Gross Domestic Product (reflated)

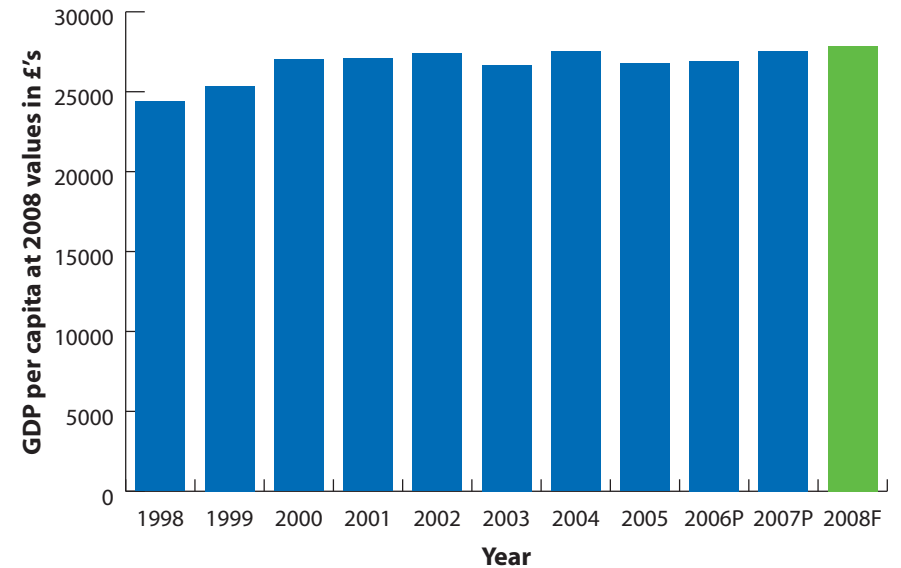
Year	Wages (less pensions) (£ms)	Profits (£ms)	Other Income (£ms)	Total GDP (£ms)
2004	918	491	256	1,665
2005	943	458	223	1,624
2006P	940	505	198	1,643
2007P	975	506	203	1,685
2008F	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,720

P = Provisional
F = Forecast

Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit

Income from remuneration is the biggest contributor to GDP (Figure 1.2). The detailed breakdown is not available for the forecast 2008 figures.

Figure 1.3: GDP per capita (reflated)



P = Provisional
F = Forecast

Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit

Division of GDP by the population of the Island gives GDP per capita (Figure 1.3). GDP per capita can be used to compare living standards between countries. However, care should be taken, since there can be methodological differences.

From 2006 onwards the 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.

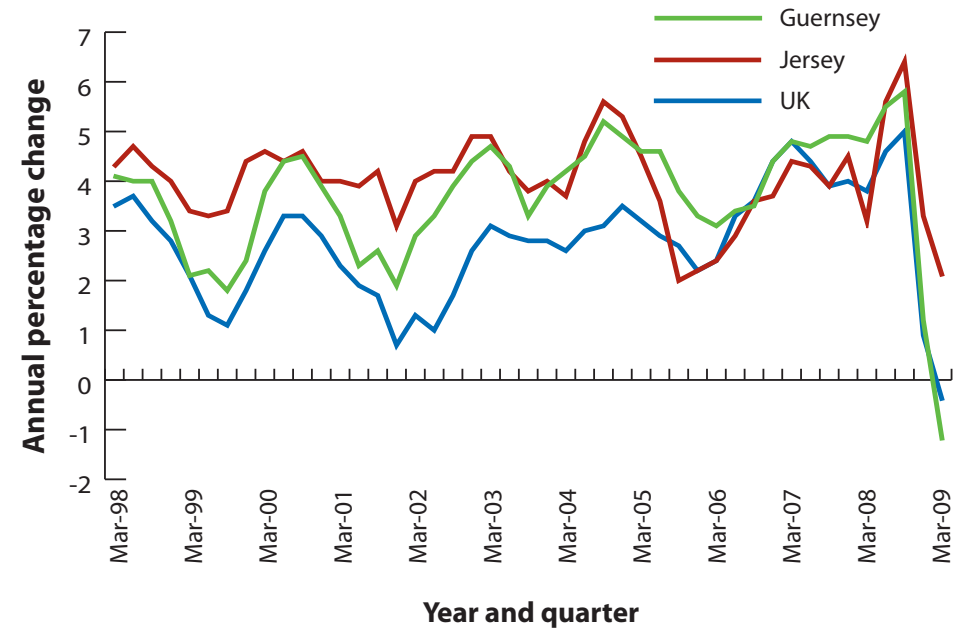
Forecast GDP per capita for 2008 was £27,871, which is 14% higher than in 1998.

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

		Gsy	Jsy	UK
2004	Mar	4.2	3.7	2.6
	Jun	4.5	4.8	3.0
	Sep	5.2	5.6	3.1
	Dec	4.9	5.3	3.5
2005	Mar	4.6	4.5	3.2
	Jun	4.6	3.6	2.9
	Sep	3.8	2.0	2.7
	Dec	3.3	2.2	2.2
2006	Mar	3.1	2.4	2.4
	Jun	3.4	2.9	3.3
	Sep	3.5	3.6	3.6
	Dec	4.4	3.7	4.4
2007	Mar	4.8	4.4	4.8
	Jun	4.7	4.3	4.4
	Sep	4.9	3.9	3.9
	Dec	4.9	4.5	4.0
2008	Mar	4.8	3.2	3.8
	Jun	5.5	5.6	4.6
	Sep	5.8	6.4	5.0
	Dec	1.2	3.3	0.9
2009	Mar	-1.2	2.1	-0.4

Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit

Figure 1.4: Headline Inflation for Guernsey, Jersey and the UK



Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit

Table 1.4 and Figure 1.4 show the annual percentage change in the headline RPI for Guernsey, Jersey and the UK.

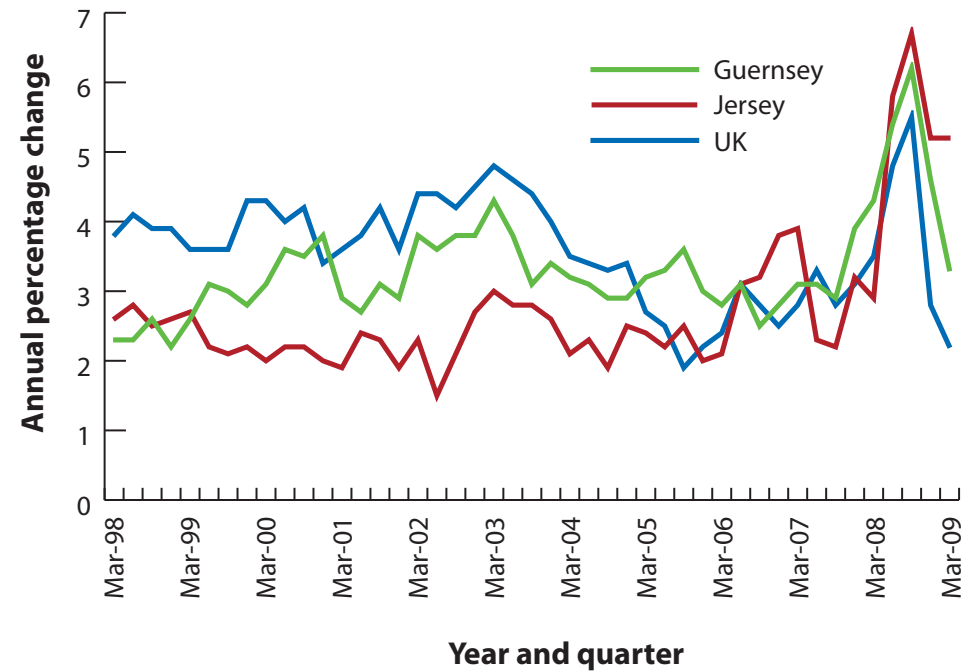
Guernsey's rate of inflation tends to follow a similar trend to that of the UK and Jersey. Both the UK and Guernsey experienced negative inflation over the year ending March 2009, however inflation in Jersey was higher at that time, since a Goods and Services Tax was introduced there in 2008.

Table 1.5: RPIX Inflation for Gsy, Jsy and the UK

		Gsy	Jsy	UK
2004	Mar	3.2	3.5	2.1
	Jun	3.1	3.4	2.3
	Sep	2.9	3.3	1.9
	Dec	2.9	3.4	2.5
2005	Mar	3.2	2.7	2.4
	Jun	3.3	2.5	2.2
	Sep	3.6	1.9	2.5
	Dec	3.0	2.2	2.0
2006	Mar	2.8	2.4	2.1
	Jun	3.1	3.1	3.1
	Sep	2.5	2.8	3.2
	Dec	2.8	2.5	3.8
2007	Mar	3.1	2.8	3.9
	Jun	3.1	2.3	3.3
	Sep	2.9	2.2	2.8
	Dec	3.9	3.2	3.1
2008	Mar	4.3	2.9	3.5
	Jun	5.4	5.8	4.8
	Sep	6.2	6.7	5.5
	Dec	4.6	5.2	2.8
2009	Mar	3.3	5.2	2.2

Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit

Figure 1.5: RPIX for Gsy, Jsy and the UK



Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit

RPIX is the measure of inflation that excludes mortgage interest payments. **Table 1.5** and **Figure 1.5** show the annual increases in RPIX each quarter in Guernsey, Jersey and the UK.

In September 2008 the annual percentage change in RPIX was at a peak in all three jurisdictions. The annual percentage change in the Guernsey RPIX has varied from 2.5% to 6.2% over the past 5 years.

Jersey introduced a Goods and Services Tax in May 2008, which has had an impact on their RPI and RPIX levels.

Table 1.6: Reflation factors

	Reflation Factor
1988	2.21
1989	2.02
1990	1.84
1991	1.74
1992	1.69
1993	1.67
1994	1.63
1995	1.57
1996	1.53
1997	1.46
1998	1.41
1999	1.38
2000	1.33
2001	1.30
2002	1.25
2003	1.20
2004	1.15
2005	1.11
2006	1.06
2007	1.01
2008	1.00

The Reflation factors shown in **Table 1.6** 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 1988 than for £1 in 2008.

To convert a price to its current value, simply multiply by the appropriate reflation factor. For example, £100 in 1988 is equivalent to $£100 \times 2.21 = £221$ in 2008.

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 would have been worth in 1988, divide by the reflation factor rather than multiplying.

Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit

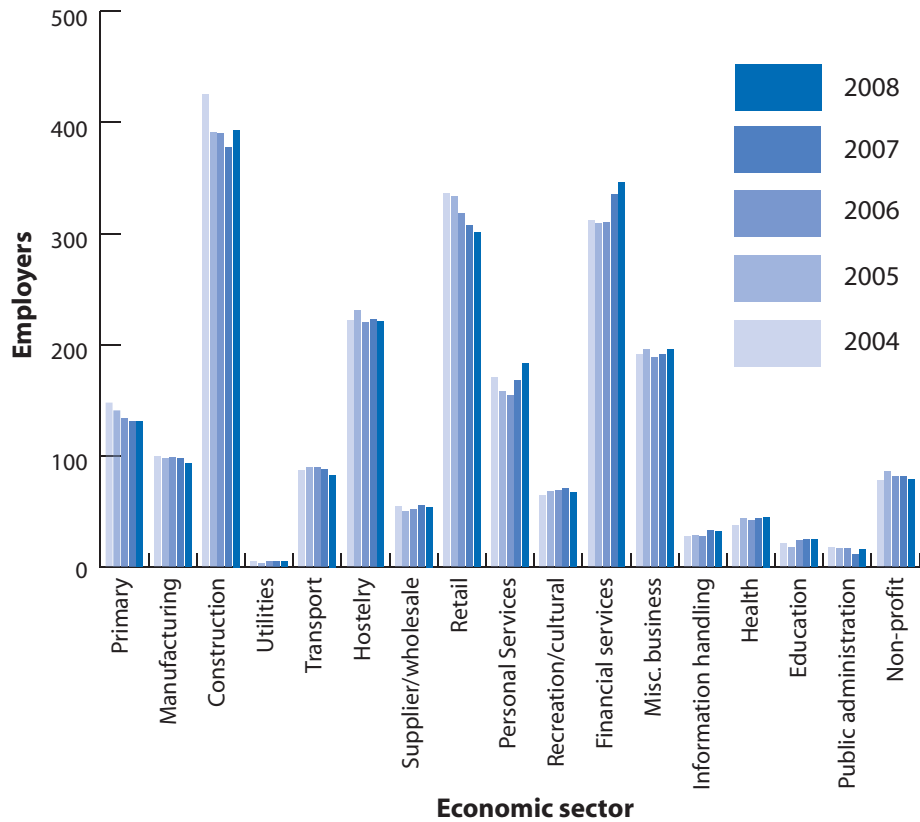
Table 1.7: Number of employers by size at March each year

	Number of employers and people employed								
	1	2 to 5	6 to 10	11 to 25	26 to 50	51 to 100	101 to 250	250+	Total
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
2008	595	837	346	272	109	68	34	9	2,270

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 1.7**). As at the end of March 2008, there was a total of 2,270 employers in Guernsey, nine of which employed over 250 people.

Figure 1.6: Number of employers by sector at March



Source: Social Security Department

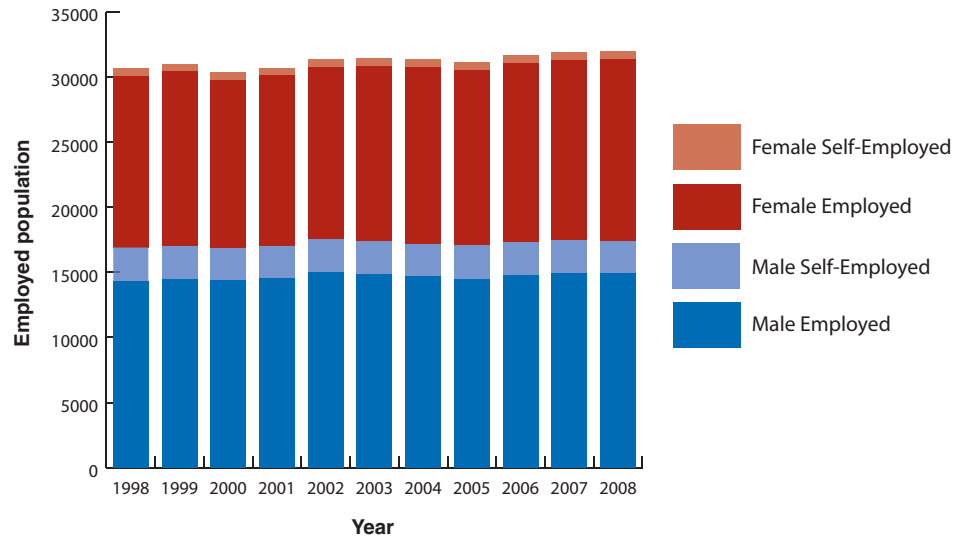
In March 2008, the Construction sector had the highest number (378 or 17%) of employing organisations, most of which employed 5 or fewer people (Figure 1.6). Financial Services and Retail also had high numbers of employing organisations, with 15% and 14% of the market respectively. There are more larger employers in Financial Services, with 46 organisations employing over 50 people each (Table 1.8).

Table 1.8: Number of employers by sector at March 2008

	Number of employers and people employed					% of Total
	1 to 5	6 to 25	26 to 50	51+	Total	
Primary	101	25	2	3	131	5.8
Manufacturing	50	33	3	7	93	4.1
Construction	290	89	9	5	393	17.3
Utilities	1	2	0	2	5	0.2
Transport	43	27	8	5	83	3.7
Hostelry	112	82	21	6	221	9.7
Supplier / Wholesale	28	21	2	3	54	2.4
Retail	192	80	20	9	301	13.3
Personal Service	159	21	2	1	183	8.1
Recreation / Cultural	41	21	3	2	67	3.0
Financial Services	151	121	28	46	346	15.2
Business Services	129	55	6	6	196	8.6
Information	22	5	2	3	32	1.4
Health	19	17	3	6	45	2.0
Education	17	5	0	3	25	1.1
Public Administration	11	1	0	4	16	0.7
Non-profit	66	13	0	0	79	3.5
Total	1,432	618	109	111	2,270	100

Source: Social Security Department

Figure 1.7: Employed persons in March



Source: Social Security Department

Figure 1.7 shows the number of persons employed in Guernsey at March each year. In March 2008, there were 31,930 people employed in Guernsey, either as an employee or self-employed.

Over the ten years ending March 2008, male employment increased by 4.1% compared to female employment, which increased by 6.5%.

During the same period, male self-employment decreased by 2.1%, compared to female self-employment, which increased by 20.5%.

There was a 4.9% increase in the total number of people employed and self-employed in Guernsey over the ten years ending in March 2008.

Table 1.9: Economically active by work status in March

	Male		Female		Total
	Employed	Self-Employed	Employed	Self-Employed	
1998	14,338	2,576	12,990	526	30,430
1999	14,314	2,594	13,196	553	30,657
2000	14,438	2,601	13,368	562	30,969
2001	14,371	2,526	12,887	584	30,368
2002	14,574	2,384	13,147	583	30,688
2003	15,003	2,526	13,266	589	31,384
2004	14,883	2,507	13,461	585	31,436
2005	14,692	2,496	13,582	584	31,354
2006	14,487	2,576	13,485	608	31,156
2007	14,786	2,518	13,757	603	31,664
2008	14,933	2,523	13,840	634	31,930

Source: Social Security Department

The majority of Guernsey's workforce works for an employer as opposed to being self-employed. In March 2008, 28,773 of the 31,930 economically active people were employed, accounting for 90% of the working population (Table 1.9).

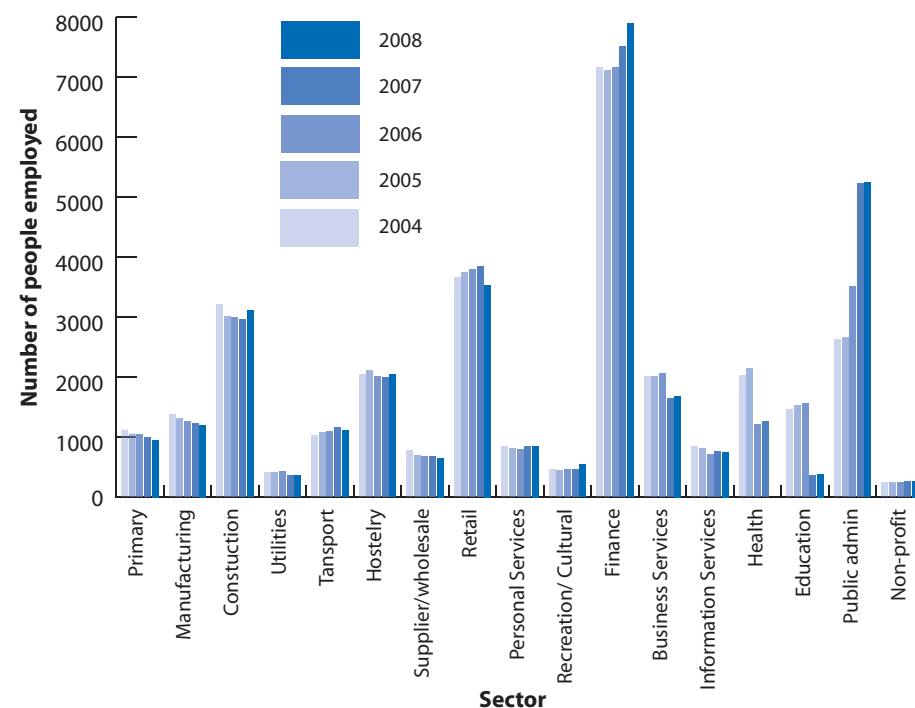
Table 1.10: Employment by economic sector in March

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Primary	1,125	1,058	1,048	1,000	950
Manufacturing	1,383	1,319	1,275	1,239	1,203
Construction	3,214	3,021	3,004	2,964	3,112
Utilities	423	422	429	365	364
Transport	1,041	1,091	1,109	1,160	1,115
Hostelry	2,056	2,117	2,017	2,005	2,047
Supplier / Wholesale	783	695	684	678	650
Retail	3,673	3,748	3,799	3,844	3,535
Personal Service	845	816	807	859	853
Recreation / Cultural	460	453	462	475	544
Finance and Legal	7,158	7,113	7,164	7,508	7,893
Business Services	2,009	2,024	2,070	1,643	1,687
Information	851	819	719	768	751
Health	2,033	2,149	1,212	1,261*	1,308
Education	1,468	1,526	1,560	364*	387
Public Administration	2,637	2,662	3,521	5,229*	5,238
Non-profit	252	259	256	267	274
Unknown	25	62	20	35	19
Total	31,436	31,354	31,156	31,664	31,930

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

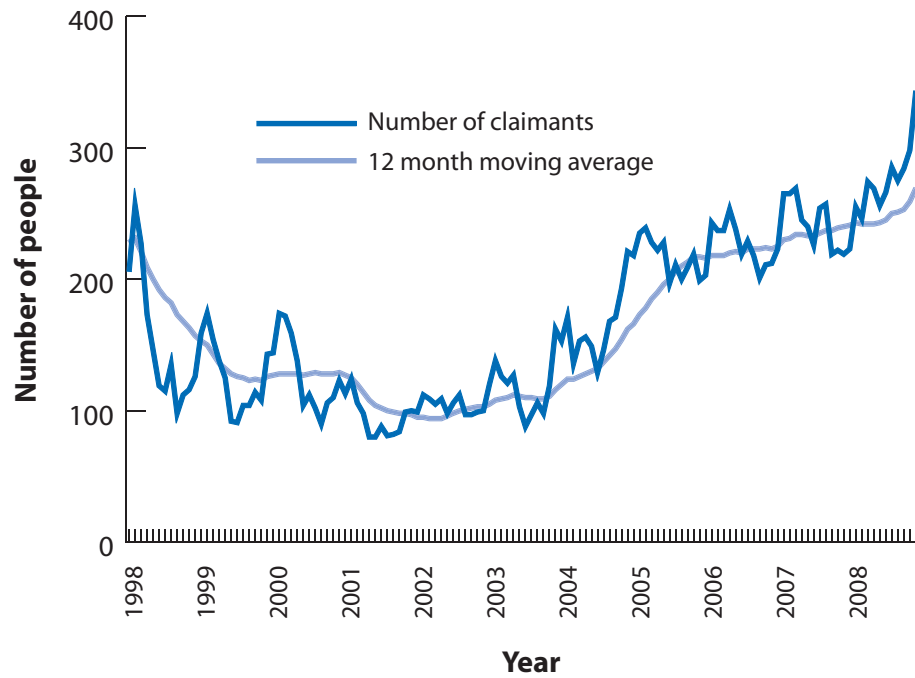


Source: Social Security Department

Table 1.10 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 largest employer.

Please see the note on [page 22](#) regarding the apparent increase in the Public Administration sector.

Figure 1.9: Unemployment



Source: Social Security Department

The number of people claiming unemployment or jobseeker benefits is recorded monthly by the Social Security Department (**Figure 1.9**). The number of claimants has trended upwards since mid 2002, approximately doubling between mid 2003 and 2005, although it remains low (1.06% at the end of December 2008) in international terms.

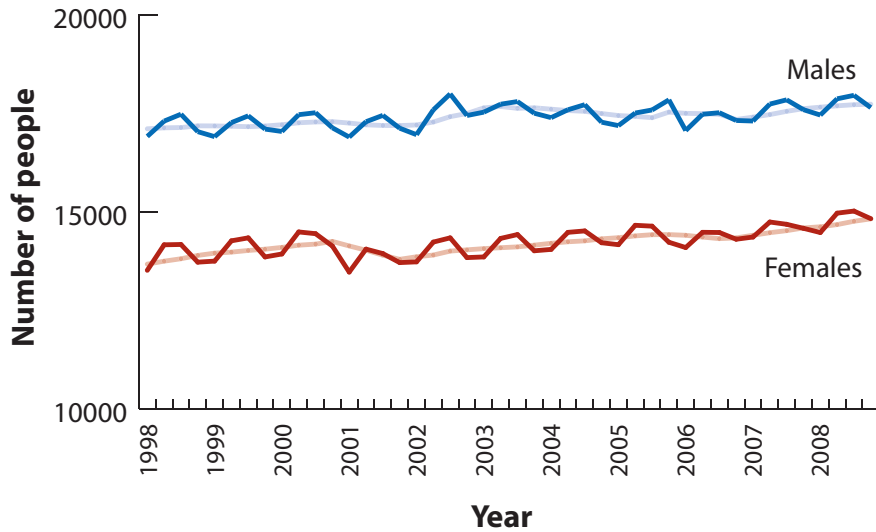
Table 1.11: Unemployment

	Total Workforce	Number claiming unemployment or jobseeker benefits	% of workforce claiming benefits
1998	30,430	173	0.57
1999	30,657	138	0.45
2000	30,969	159	0.51
2001	30,368	98	0.32
2002	30,688	105	0.34
2003	31,375	121	0.39
2004	31,436	153	0.49
2005	31,354	228	0.73
2006	31,156	237	0.76
2007	31,664	269	0.85
2008	31,930	274	0.86

Source: Social Security Department

Table 1.11 shows the total number of people claiming unemployment or jobseeker benefits together with this expressed as a percentage of the workforce as at the end of March each year. In March 2008, the unemployment rate stood at 0.86% in Guernsey, compared to 5.2% in the UK.

Figure 1.10: Males and females economically active



Source: Social Security Department

Table 1.12: Percentage of males and females economically active

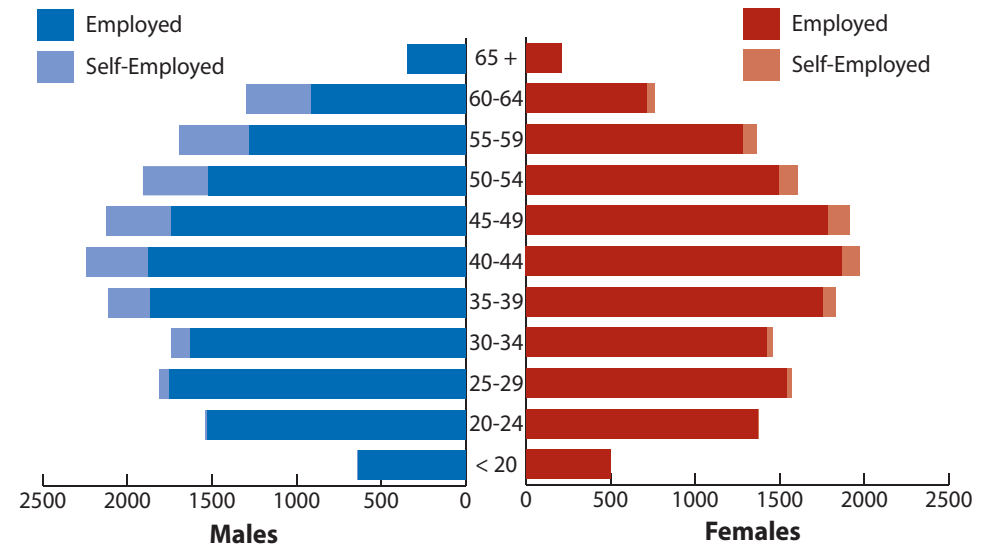
	Percentage of population economically active (%)	
	Males	Females
1996	58.4	42.6
2001	58.0	43.9
2006	56.8	45.5

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

Economic activity amongst females increased by 7.1% over the 10 years ending March 2008, compared to economic activity amongst males, which increased by 3.2% (Figure 1.10).

The proportion of the female population in employment increased during the years from 1996 to 2006 but remained lower than of the male population, which decreased during the same period (Table 1.12).

Figure 1.11: Economic activity pyramid March 2008



Source: Social Security Department

The 40-44 age group had the highest number of economically active men and women in March 2008 (Figure 1.11).

The retirement age is 65 for both men and women in Guernsey. However, the economic activity pyramid declines more sharply in the 60-64 age group for females than it does for males.

Table 1.13: Percentage of 15-18 year olds in education and training

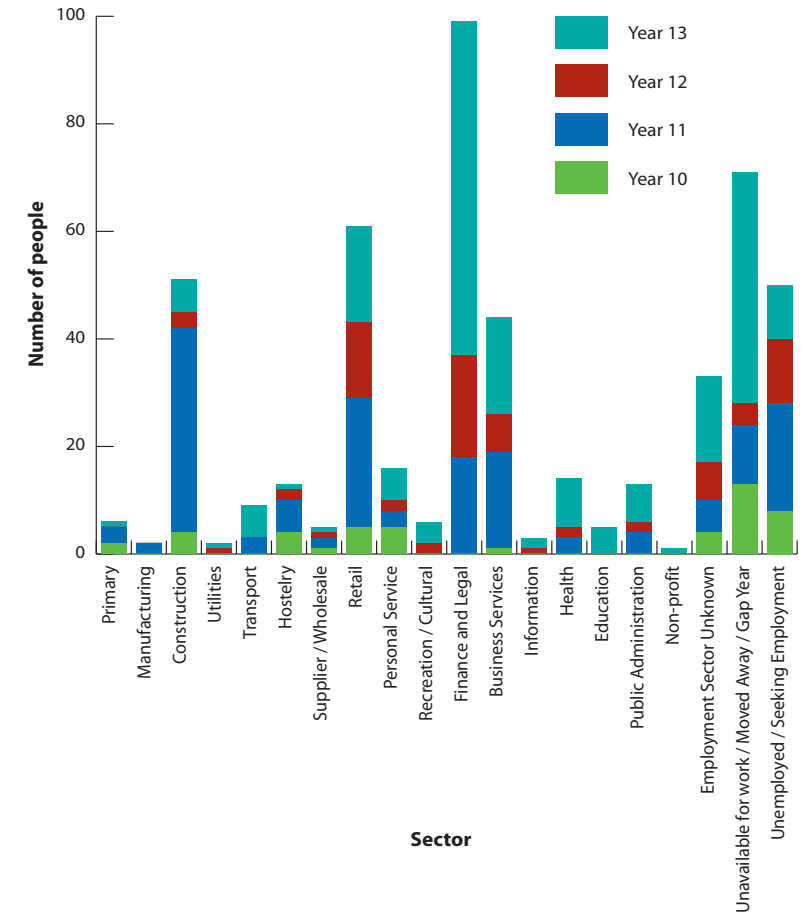
	Percentage in Education and Training (%)			
	15 Year Olds	16 Year Olds	17 Year Olds	18 Year Olds
2006	90	76	66	43
2007	92	80	69	42
2008	94	79	72	47

Source: Education Department

In 2008, a higher percentage of 15, 17 and 18 year olds remained in full time education or training, e.g. apprenticeships, compared to 2007. However, a slightly lower percentage of 16 year olds remained in full time education or training (Table 1.13).

The school leaving age in Guernsey has been increased from 15 to 16 for the school year beginning September 2008, so the number of 15 year olds remaining in full time education and completing GCSE level qualifications (school year 10) will increase further in 2009.

Figure 1.12: Employment of those leaving full time education 2008



Source: Education Department

In 2008, 504 students left full time education and 76% of them moved into employment (Figure 1.12). Over half of the 10% which were unemployed or seeking employment were Year 10 and Year 11 school leavers.

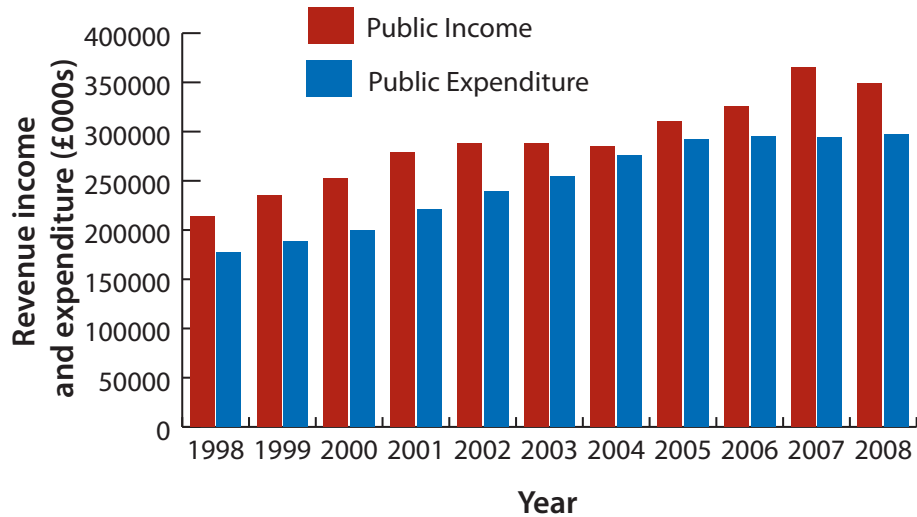
The Finance sector employed the largest proportion (20%) of the school leavers in 2008, the majority of whom had left education after completing A Level qualifications in Year 13.

Table 1.14: Public revenue income and expenditure (£000s)

	2006	2007	2008
General Revenue Income	325,098	365,004	348,775
Revenue Expenditure	(294,612)	(294,481)	(296,641)
Revenue Surplus	30,486	70,523	52,134

Source: Treasury and Resources Department

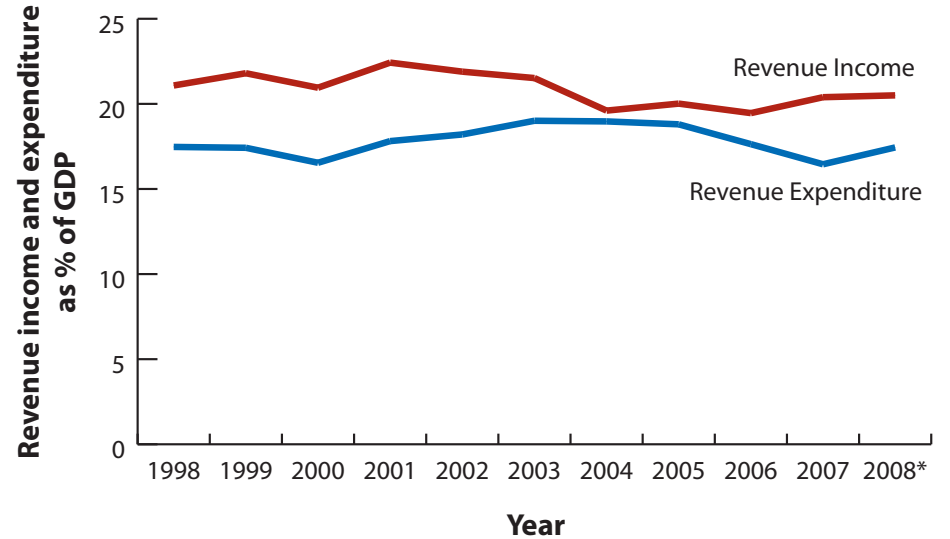
Figure 1.13: Public revenue income and expenditure (£000s)



Source: Treasury and Resources Department

In 2008, revenue expenditure was higher than in 2007, but revenue income was lower, resulting in a reduced revenue surplus of £52m. However, the surplus remained greater in 2008 than it had been for several years preceding 2007 (Table 1.14 and Figure 1.13).

Figure 1.14: Public revenue as a percentage of GDP



* Calculated using GDP forecast

Source: Treasury and Resources Department, Policy and Research Unit

Public income as a percentage of GDP remained relatively stable, whereas public expenditure as a percentage of GDP increased in 2008 (based on forecast GDP) compared to 2007 (Figure 1.14).

Table 1.15: Main sources of general revenue income (£000s)

	2006	2007	2008
Income Tax	270,098	296,406	277,364
Import Duties and Impots	15,538	18,298	27,965
Document Duty etc.	20,821	24,051	15,356
Company Fees	5,094	7,849	6,109
Automobile Tax	6,280	4,385	0
Tax on Real Property*	4,251	6,159	10,456
Other Revenue Income	3,017	7,856	11,525
Total General Revenue Income	325,098	365,004	348,775

* prior to 2008, figures relate to Tax on Rateable Value

Source: Treasury and Resources Department

The majority of the Islands' income is raised through income tax, which contributed £277 million (80%) of revenue income in 2008 (Table 1.15).

In 2008, the "Zero - Ten" tax regime was implemented, resulting in a significant decrease in the amount of income tax raised from businesses.

In addition, automobile tax was replaced by increased duties on petrol and diesel, Tax on Rateable Value was replaced by Tax on Real Property and corporate Company Fees were restructured.

The reduction in Document Duty was caused by the lower number of house conveyances in 2008, compared to 2007.

Table 1.16: Areas of revenue expenditure (£000s)

	2006	2007	2008
Policy Council	7,504	6,950	7,262
Treasury and Resources Department	15,663	17,248	17,616
Courts and Law Officers	4,765	4,900	6,153
Commerce and Employment Department	10,567	10,441	10,803
Culture and Leisure Department	3,127	3,207	3,241
Education Department	63,192	64,562	67,884
Environment Department	6,982	7,334	7,949
Health and Social Services Department	83,674	86,782	94,176
Home Department	25,176	26,314	27,772
Housing Department	1,726	1,738	1,896
Public Services Department	8,370	7,796	7,791
Social Security Department	63,395	56,809	43,662
Public Accounts Committee	300	232	125
Scrutiny Committee	168	165	163
States Assembly and Constitution Committee	0	3	148
Total Revenue Expenditure	294,612	294,481	296,641

Source: Treasury and Resources Department

The Health and Social Services Department recorded the highest revenue expenditure from 2006 to 2008 followed by the Education and Social Security Departments (Table 1.16).

Some changes in Departmental expenditure from year to year are due to resources being moved between Departments.

Table 1.17: Passenger movements by air and sea

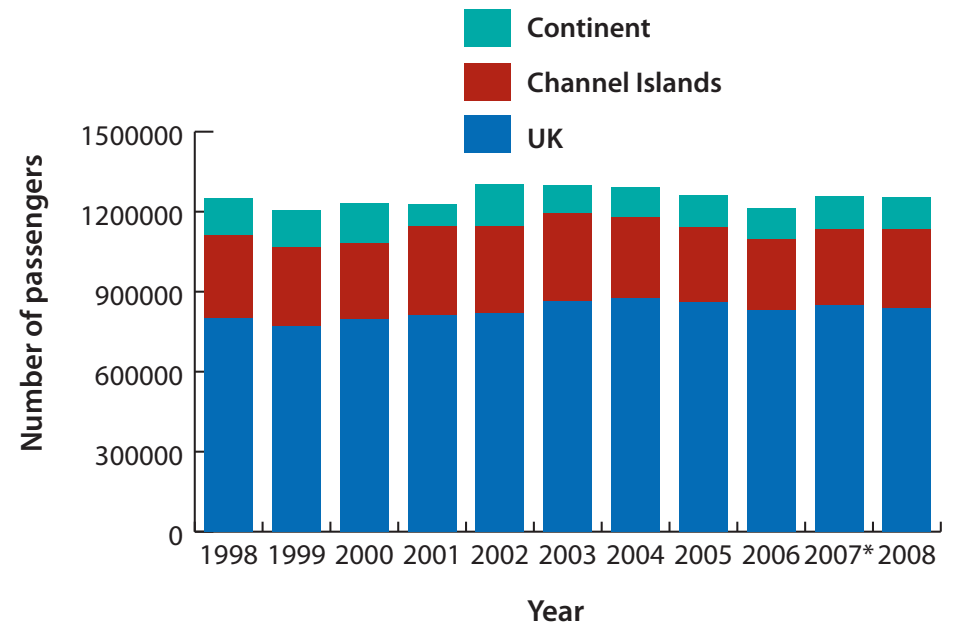
	2004	2005	2006	2007*	2008
January	57,670	56,844	56,430	57,066	59,291
February	68,958	63,223	60,621	62,185	69,996
March	79,123	83,212	72,674	81,222	83,039
April	108,609	101,585	103,543	104,821	102,914
May	122,889	124,392	108,588	118,767	127,768
June	135,930	133,622	127,482	128,660	124,831
July	155,948	150,936	139,199	140,005	148,234
August	175,851	166,917	165,227	168,736	164,856
September	129,176	126,475	126,665	131,095	122,115
October	106,378	106,879	101,726	109,631	103,125
November	75,683	72,547	72,977	77,933	73,081
December	75,633	74,284	76,019	76,219	73,593
Total	1,291,848	1,260,916	1,211,151	1,256,340	1,252,843

* 2007 sea passenger data amended by Commerce and Employment Department since 2008 edition

Source: Commerce and Employment Department

Passenger movements (Table 1.17) 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



* 2007 sea passenger data amended by Commerce and Employment Department since 2008 edition

Source: Commerce and Employment Department

In 2008 the total number of passenger movements was 0.2% higher than 2007, but 3.5% lower than in 2003.

The most passenger movements by air and sea are between Guernsey and the UK (Figure 1.15). Just under 840,000 passenger journeys were made between Guernsey and the UK in 2008.

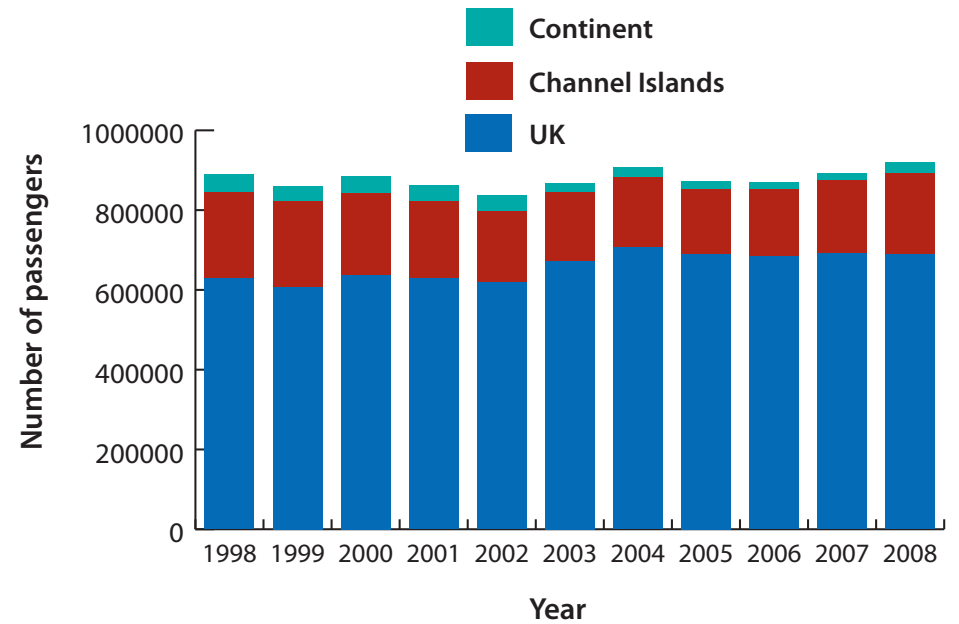
Table 1.18: Passenger movements by air

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
January	52,741	53,876	51,766	53,432	55,880
February	60,594	54,606	54,073	56,222	63,045
March	68,898	67,184	64,699	69,713	74,056
April	77,357	69,569	74,823	71,833	77,303
May	78,740	80,809	71,981	77,783	85,576
June	84,849	81,570	81,771	83,064	81,854
July	91,078	85,809	86,234	84,660	89,643
August	92,389	89,978	91,705	92,179	94,162
September	84,243	80,045	82,375	84,595	84,243
October	83,151	78,321	78,051	81,018	80,740
November	68,740	66,005	66,918	70,688	68,036
December	64,881	63,658	64,680	67,173	64,440
Total	907,661	871,430	869,076	892,360	918,978

Source: Commerce and Employment Department

Passenger movements by air incorporate travel to and from the UK, the Continent, Jersey and Alderney (Table 1.18).

Figure 1.16: Passenger movements by air



Source: Commerce and Employment Department

The total number of air passenger movements increased between 2006 and 2008. During this period, the number of air passenger movements to and from the UK remained relatively stable, but the number of inter-island and continental passenger movements increased.

In 2008, 75% of air travel was between the UK and Guernsey, 22% was inter-Island travel and the remaining 3% was between the Continent and Guernsey (Figure 1.16).

Table 1.19: Passenger movements by sea

	2004	2005	2006	2007*	2008
January	4,929	2,968	4,664	3,634	3,411
February	8,364	8,617	6,548	5,963	6,951
March	10,225	16,028	7,975	11,509	8,983
April	31,252	32,016	28,720	32,988	25,611
May	44,149	43,583	36,607	40,984	42,192
June	51,081	52,052	45,711	45,596	42,977
July	64,870	65,127	52,965	55,345	58,591
August	83,462	76,939	73,522	76,557	70,694
September	44,933	46,430	44,290	46,500	37,872
October	23,227	28,558	23,675	28,613	22,385
November	6,943	6,542	6,059	7,245	5,045
December	10,752	10,626	11,339	9,046	9,153
Total	384,187	389,486	342,075	363,980	333,865

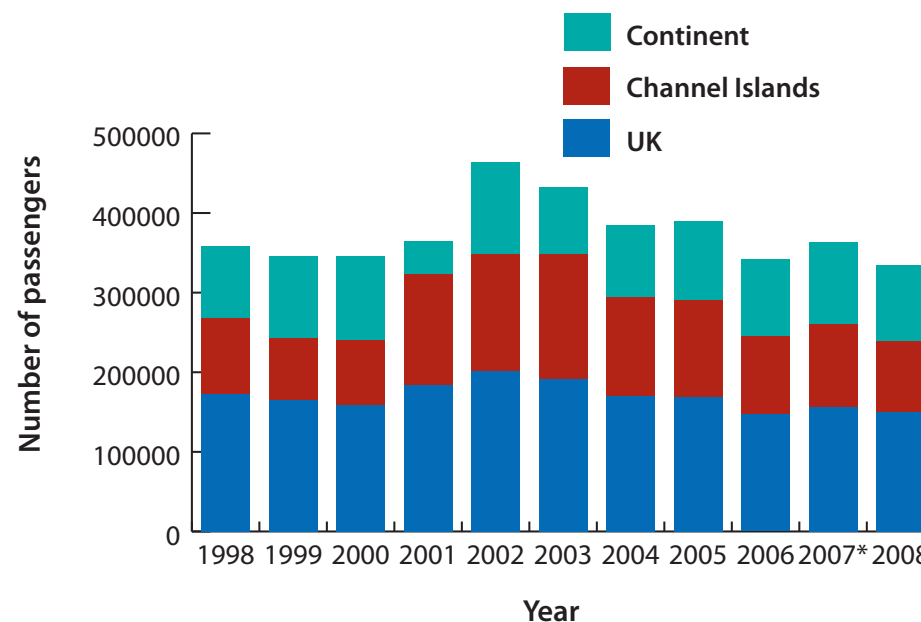
* 2007 data amended by Commerce and Employment Department since 2008 edition

Source: Commerce and Employment Department

Passenger movements by sea incorporate travel to and from the UK, the Continent, Jersey and Alderney (Table 1.19).

In 2008 the total number of sea passenger journeys was 8.3% lower than in 2007 and 13.1% lower than in 2004.

Figure 1.17: Passenger movements by sea



* 2007 data amended by Commerce and Employment Department since 2008 edition

Source: Commerce and Employment Department

In 2008, the number of sea passenger journeys to the UK, Channel Islands and the continent were lower than in 2007.

In 2008, 45% of the journeys were between Guernsey and the UK, 28% were between Guernsey and the continent and the remaining 27% were inter-Island (Figure 1.17).

Further information

National accounts

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

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.

Retail prices index

The Guernsey Retail Prices Index (GRPI) is calculated and published quarterly by the Policy and Research Unit of the Policy Council.

It is published on the internet following its release: www.gov.gg/rpi

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 713787
E-mail: policy.research@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
E-mail: commerce@gov.gg (please include a reference to the Facts and Figures booklet in the subject title of your e-mail)

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

Further information

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

Jersey Statistics Unit

Further details of 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 for National Statistics

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

Customer Contact Centre

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

Tel: 0845 601 3034
Fax: 01633 652747

Website: www.statistics.gov.uk
E-mail: info@statistics.gov.uk

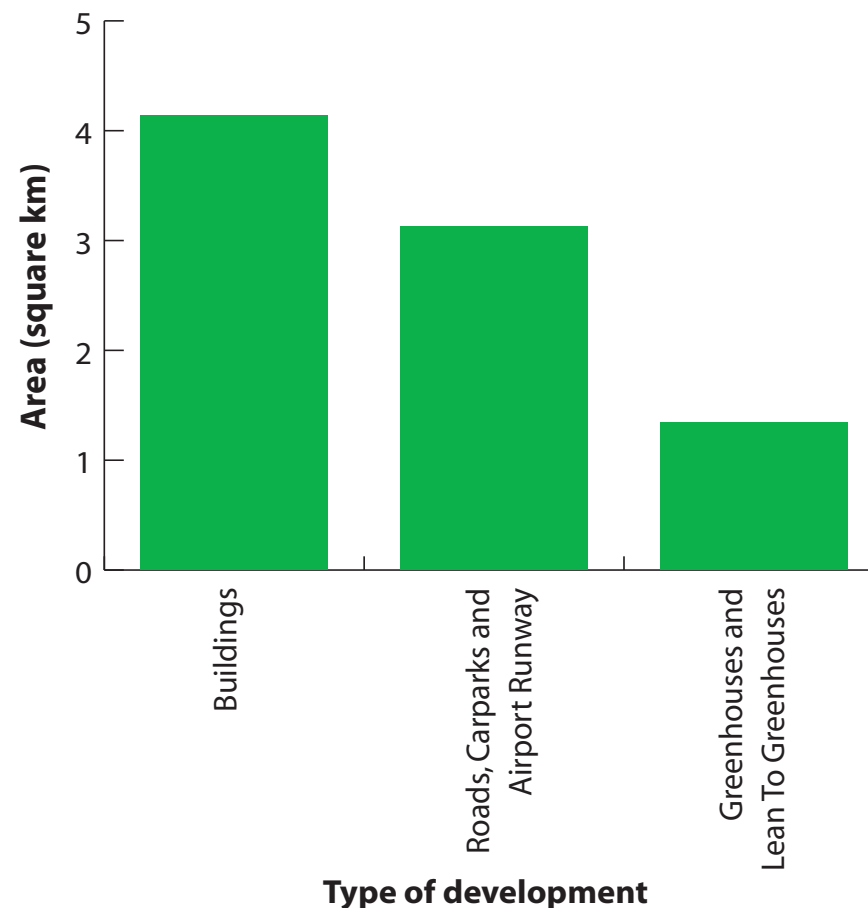
Table 2.1: Area of Guernsey and its Parishes

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).

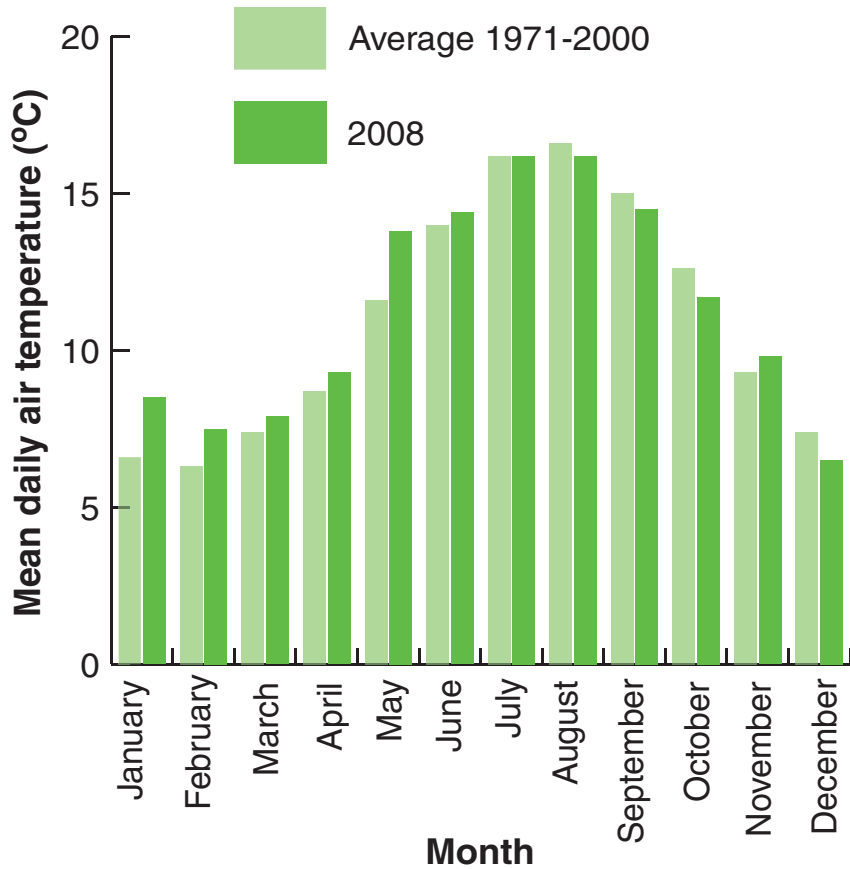
Figure 2.1: Land use in 2008



Source: Digimap

Guernsey’s land area totals 63.6 square kilometres (15,713 acres), of which 13.5% was developed land in 2009 (**Figure 2.1**). Buildings accounted for just under half of the developed land.

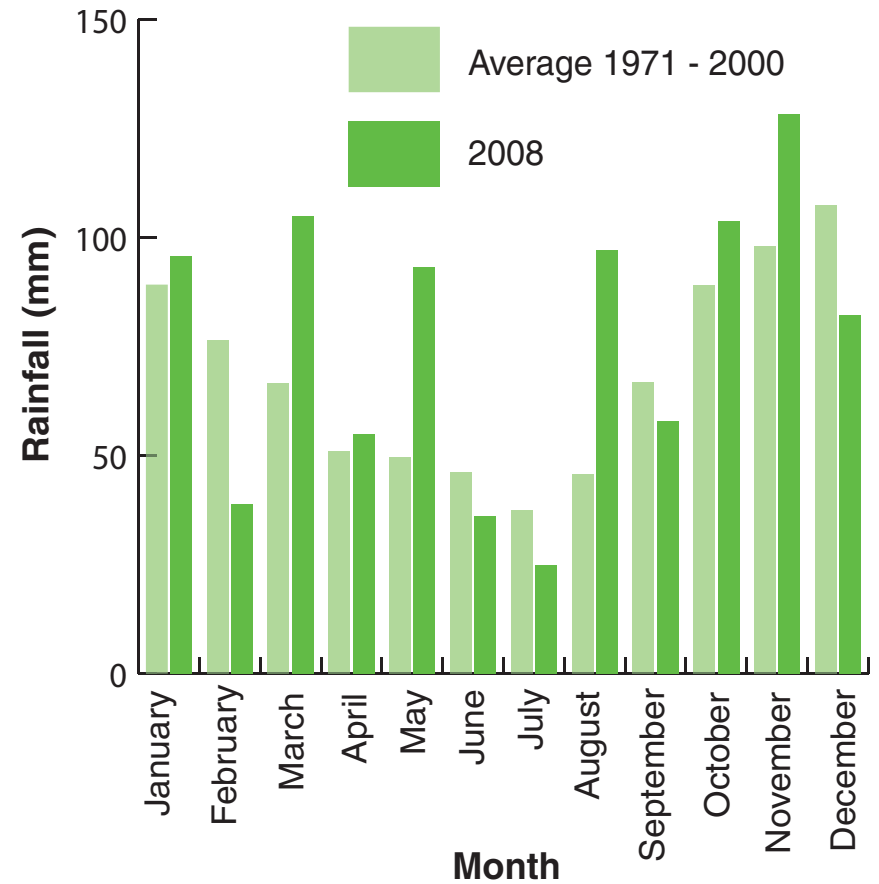
Figure 2.2: Mean air temperature



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. Seven of the twelve months in 2008 recorded a higher mean air temperature than the 30 year average (Figure 2.2).

Figure 2.3: Rainfall

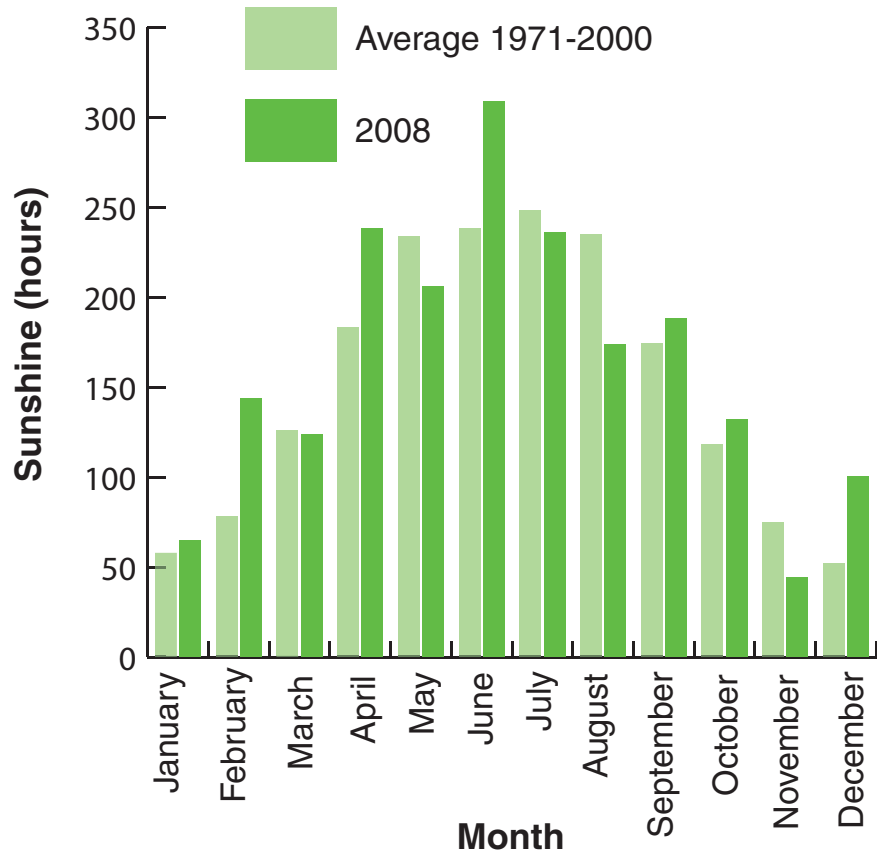


Source: States Meteorological Office

November was the wettest month of 2008 and seven months of the year experienced more rainfall than the thirty year average (Figure 2.3).

The total rainfall for the year was 917mm, compared to 869mm for 2007 and 824mm for the 30 year average.

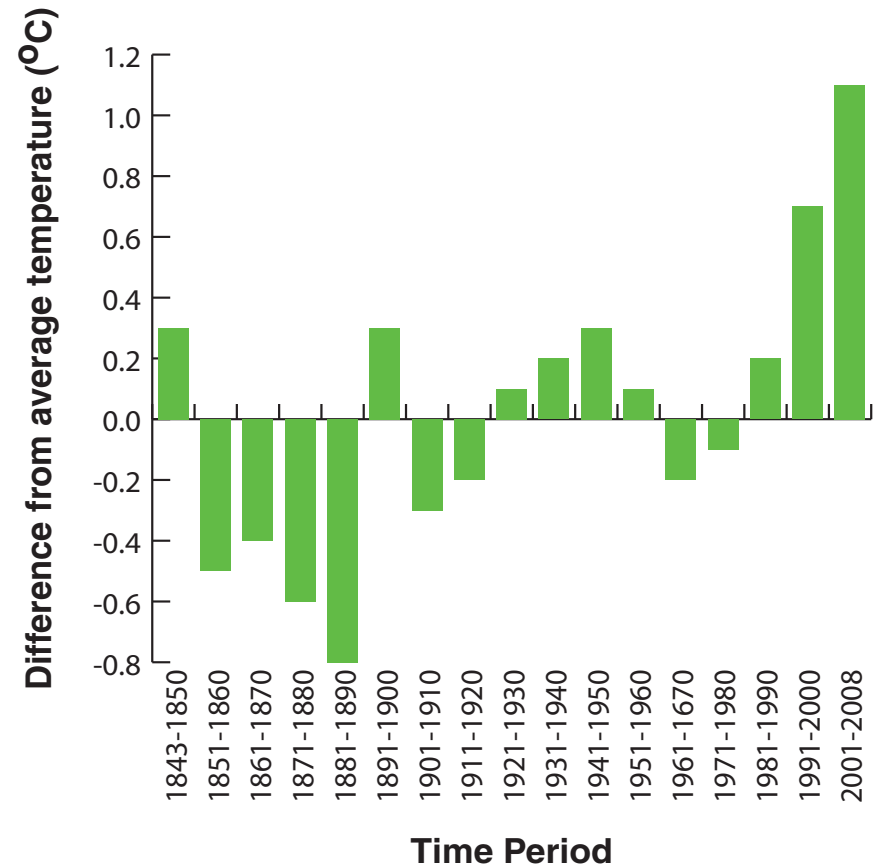
Figure 2.4: Hours of sunshine



Source: States Meteorological Office

The month of June experienced the most (308) hours of sunshine in 2008. This is 71 hours above the 30 year average (Figure 2.4). In total, there were 1,960 hours of sunshine in 2008, compared to 1,909 hours in 2007 and 1,820 hours for the 30 year average.

Figure 2.5: Temp. compared to 1843-2008 average

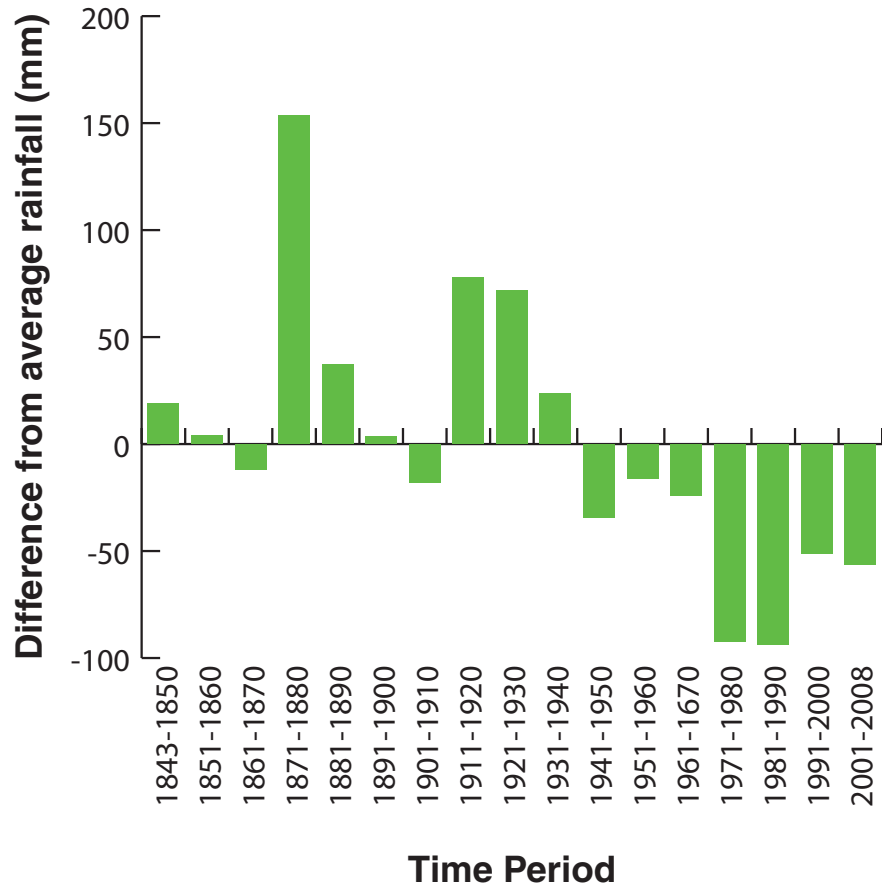


Source: States Meteorological Office

The average temperature for the 165 year period from 1843 to 2008 was 10.8°C. Average recorded temperatures for each 10 year period are compared to the long term average in Figure 2.5.

The average temperature for the years 2001 to 2008 is 1.1°C higher than the long term average. However, when looking at such long term data series it should be borne in mind that the relocation of weather stations and land development, which can cause "Urban Heat Islands", may impact on the trends.

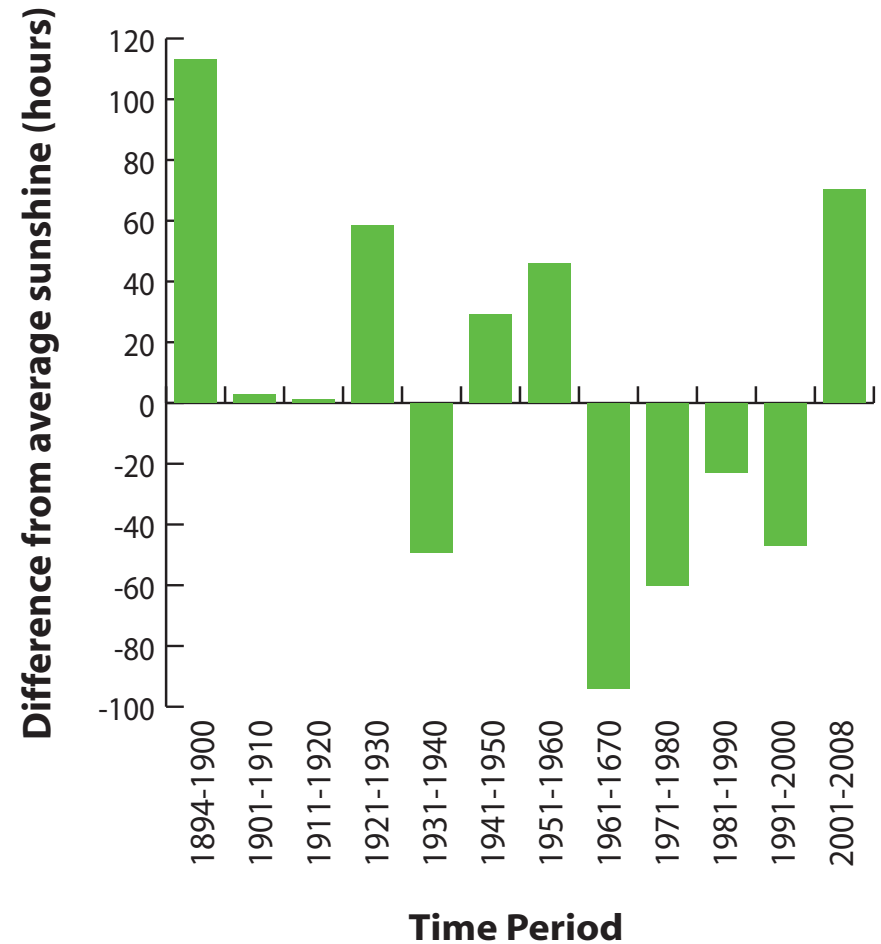
Figure 2.6: Rainfall compared to 1843-2008 average



Source: States Meteorological Office

Average annual rainfall for the 165 year period 1843 to 2008 was 903mm. The average recorded rainfall for each 10 year period is compared to the long term average in **Figure 2.6**.

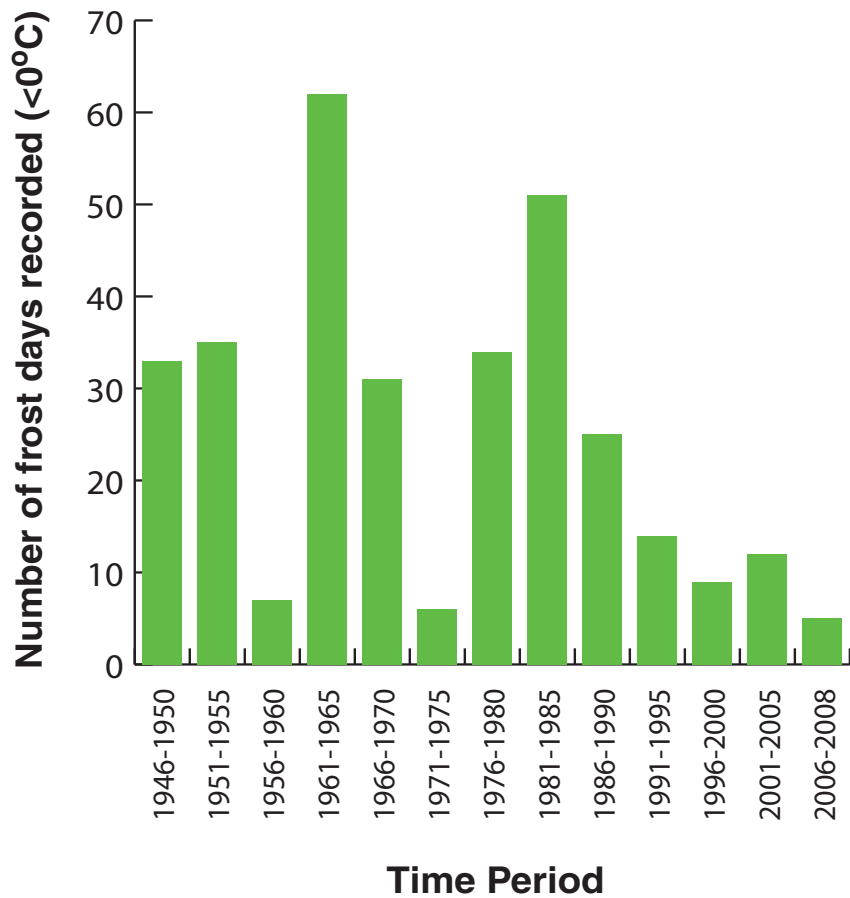
Figure 2.7: Sunshine compared to 1894-2008 average



Source: States Meteorological Office

On average there were 1,863 hours of sunshine per year between 1894 and 2008. Average recorded hours of sunshine for each 10 year period are compared to this long term average in **Figure 2.7**.

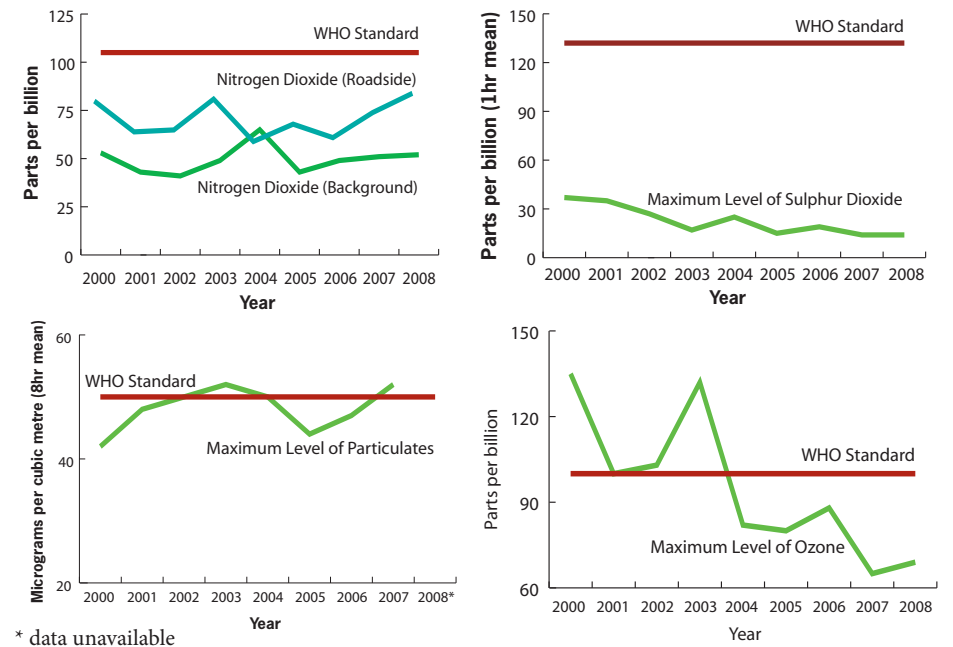
Figure 2.8: Days of winter frosts 1946-2008



Source: States Meteorological Office

The number of days of frost for each year is recorded and presented as five yearly totals (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 three year period from 2006 to 2008, during which five days of winter frost were recorded.

Figure 2.9: Air quality



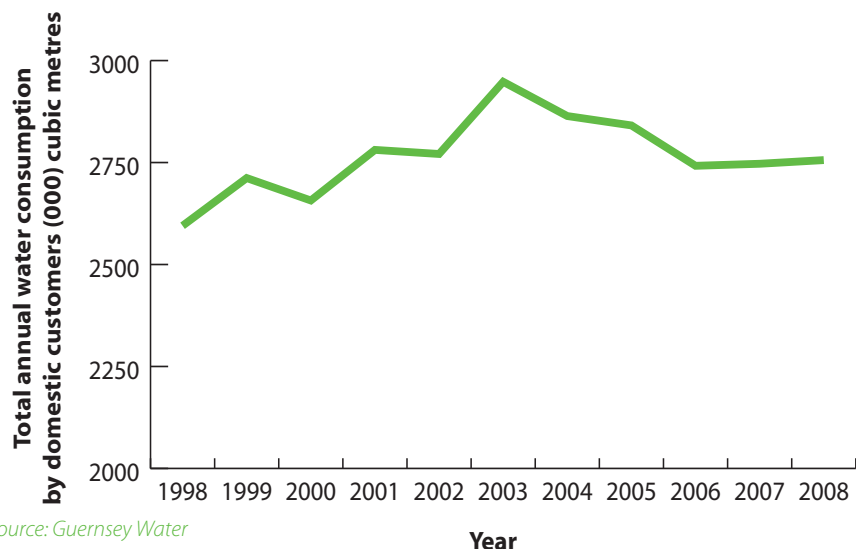
Source: Health and Social Services Department

The World Health Organisation (WHO) sets guideline standards for maximum levels of pollutants (Figure 2.9) and 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 2008, although levels of Nitrogen Dioxide did increase compared to 2007.

The maximum recorded levels of ozone were above WHO standards, but the number of times the recorded levels exceeded the standards were within the guideline limits.

Figure 2.10: Fresh water - domestic consumption



Source: Guernsey Water

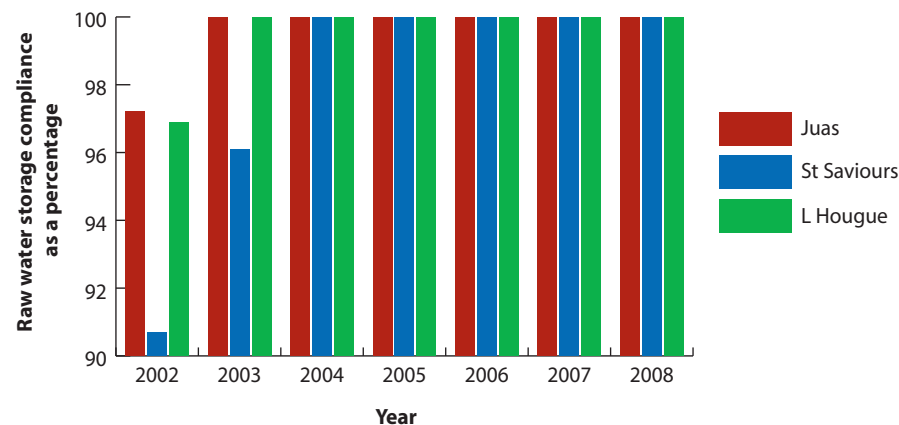
Table 2.2: Annual water consumption per domestic customer

	Metered (cubic metres)	Un-metered (cubic metres)
2003	136	152
2004	129	147
2005	124	146
2006	125	141
2007	121	140
2008	121	140

Source: Guernsey Water

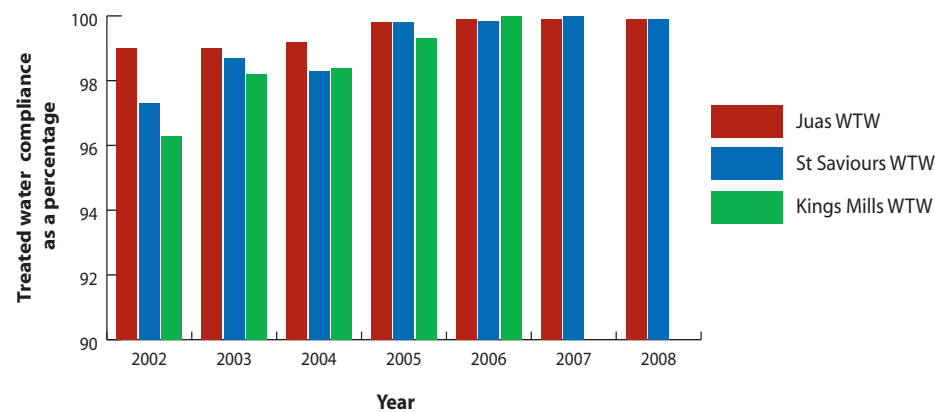
In 2008, total water consumption by all domestic customers was 0.3% higher than in 2007 and 6.2% higher than in 1998 (Figure 2.10).

Figure 2.11: Fresh water quality - storage



Source: Guernsey Water

Figure 2.12: Fresh water quality - treatment

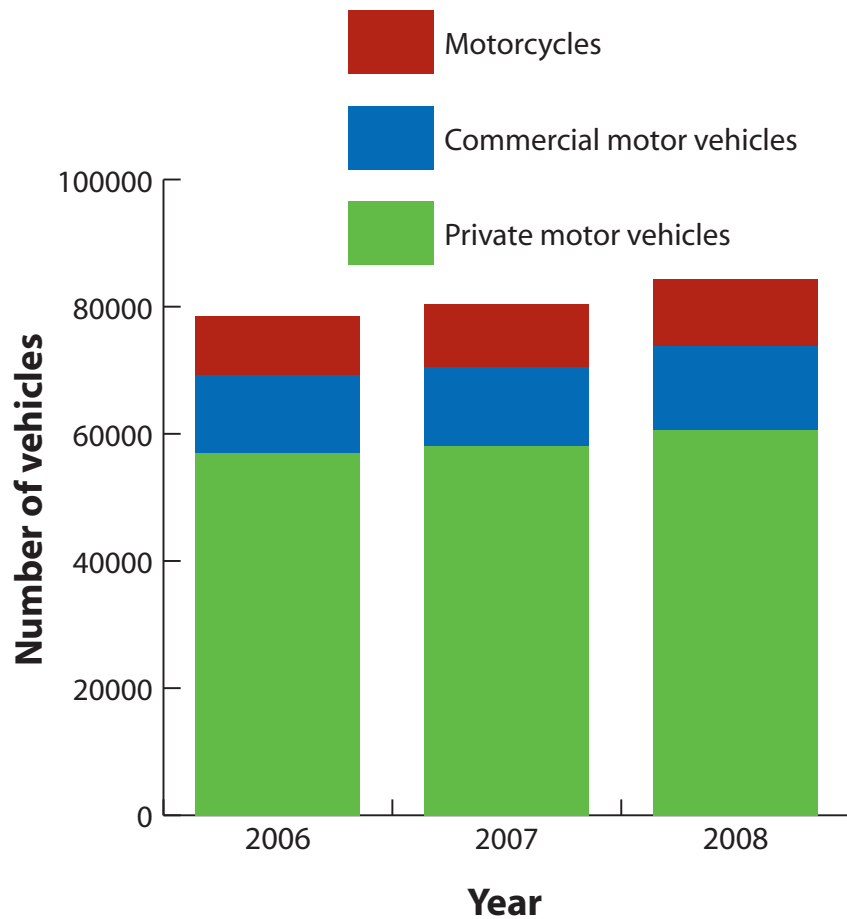


Source: Guernsey Water

The Island has three storage reservoirs, all of which were fully compliant for the elements of nitrate, potassium and ammonia in 2008 (Figure 2.11).

Guernsey's Kings Mills water treatment works was not used in 2007 or 2008. The two treatment works which were in use were over 99% compliant (Figure 2.12).

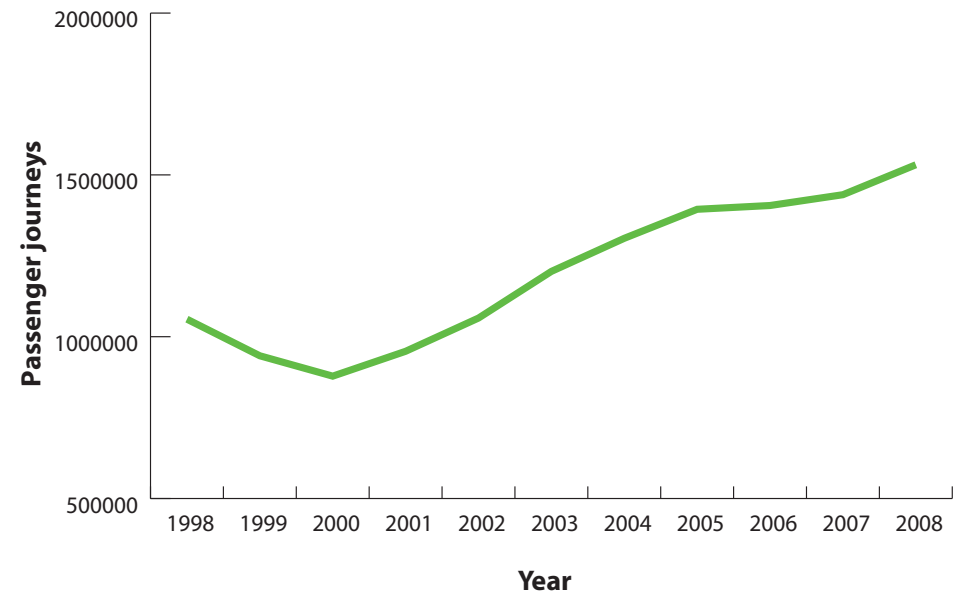
Figure 2.13: Number of registered vehicles



Source: Environment Department

Motor tax was abolished in Guernsey on 1st January 2008, so numbers of vehicles are now recorded in terms of numbers licensed (which is higher than the number taxed for use, since it includes vehicles which are not in use). In 2008, there were increases in the numbers of private and commercial motor vehicles as well as motor bikes, resulting in an overall increase of 4.9% compared to 2007 (Figure 2.13).

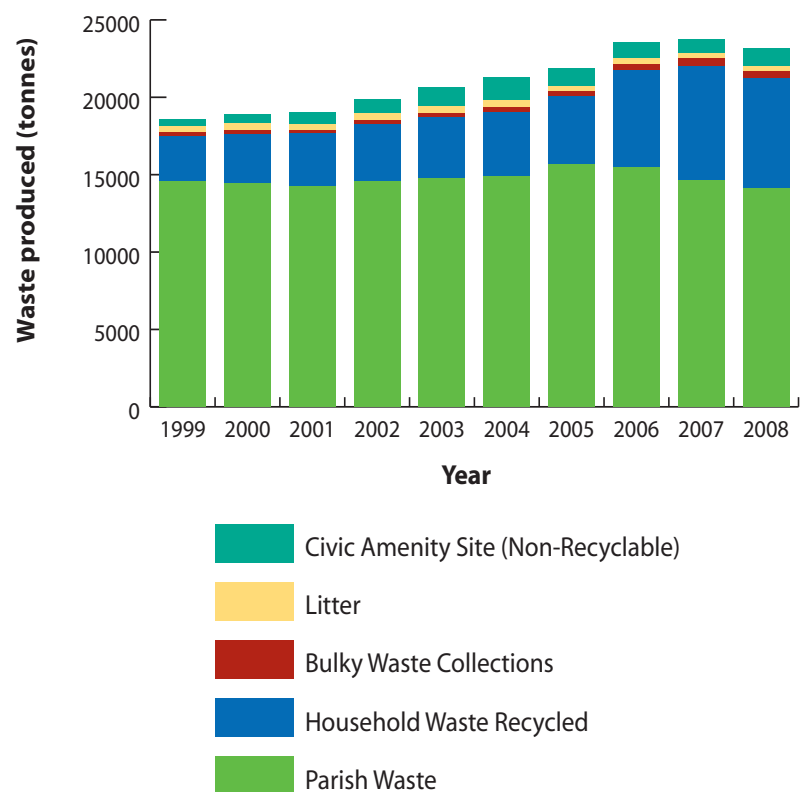
Figure 2.14: Passenger journeys by bus



Source: Environment Department

Since 2000, the number of passenger journeys by bus has been steadily increasing (Figure 2.14). The total increase over the eight years to 2008 has been 74%. Scheduled services now carry over 1.5 million passengers.

Figure 2.15: Household waste produced

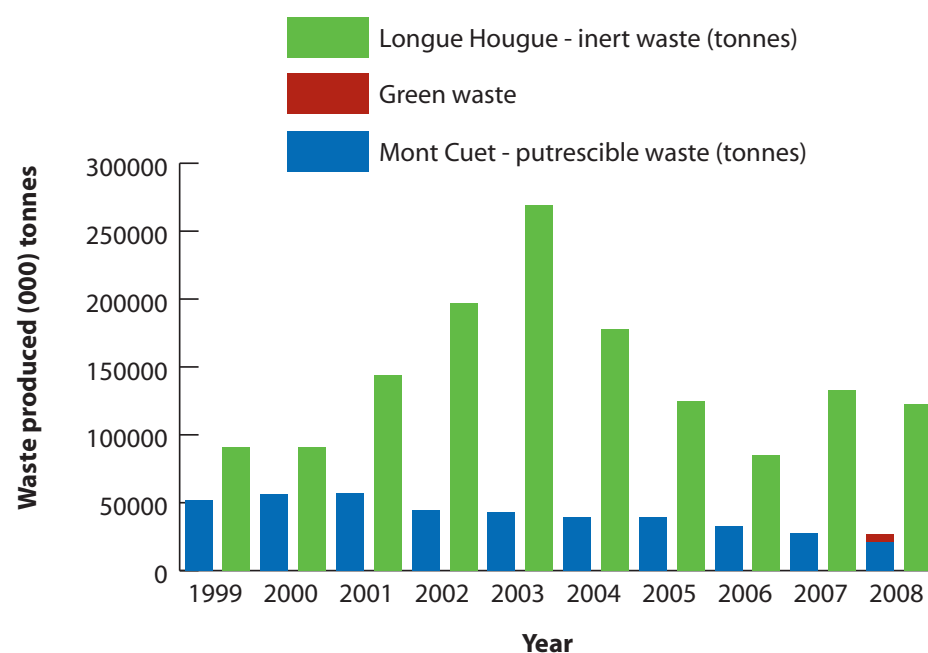


Source: Public Services Department

The total amount of household waste produced decreased by 2.6% from 2007 to 2008 (Figure 2.15). The amount of household waste produced that was not recycled (i.e. parish waste) was at its lowest level since records (measured by weight rather than volume) began in 1999.

The amount of waste that was recycled in 2008 was 4.4% lower than in 2007 but accounted for approximately the same proportion (31%) of the total household waste produced in each of those years.

Figure 2.16: Commercial waste produced

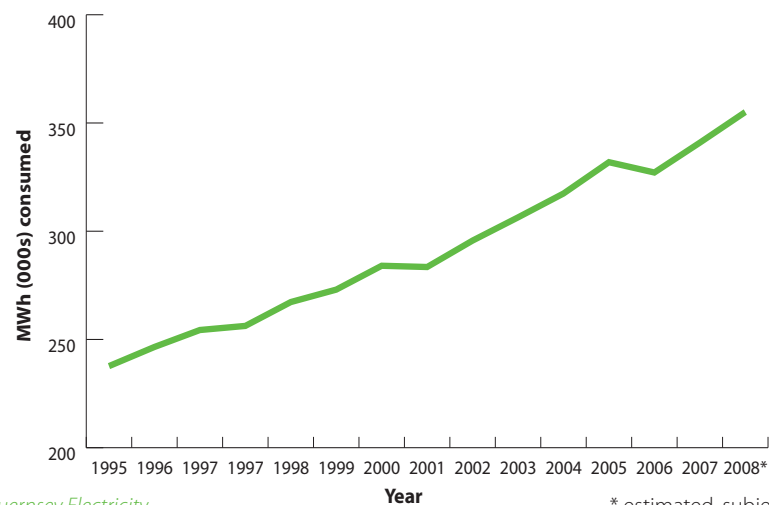


Source: Public Services Department

In 2008 the amount of inert waste deposited at Longue Hougue was 7% lower than in 2007 and 54% lower than in 2003 (Figure 2.16).

In 2008 the amount of putrescible waste deposited at Mont Cuet was 25% lower than in 2007 and 51% lower than in 2003. This reduction can predominantly be attributed to a scheme introduced by the Public Services Department in 2008, where green waste is composted to make it into soil conditioner (i.e. recycled). In 2008 6,494 tonnes of green waste was recycled via this scheme.

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	6.2	47.5	11.8
2008/09*	6.4	51.1	12.3

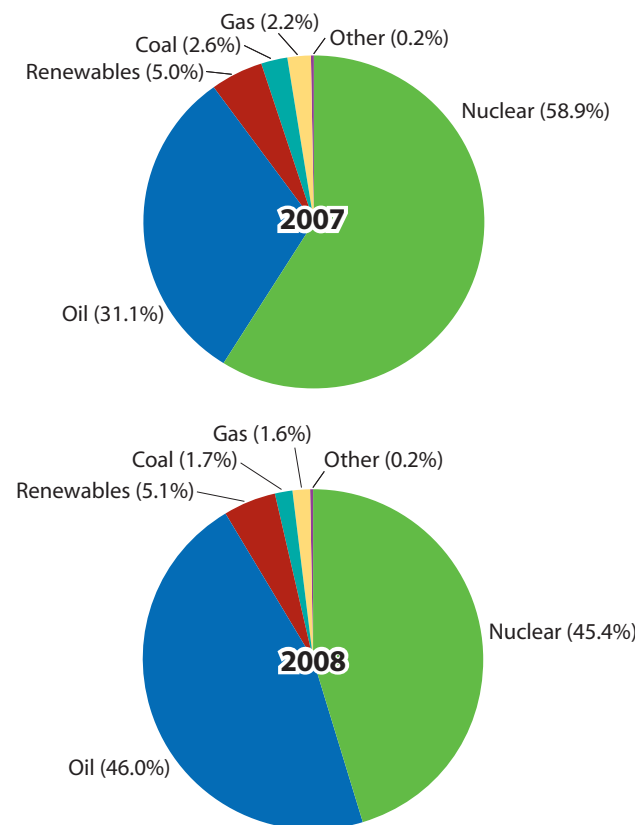
Source: Guernsey Electricity

* estimated, subject to audit

Total electricity consumption in Guernsey increased by approximately 14 million kWh (or 4.1%) to over 355 million kWh in 2008 (Figure 2.17).

The average electricity consumption per customer (domestic and commercial) increased to an average of 12.3kWh per customer per year in 2008 (Table 2.3).

Figure 2.18: Origin of Guernsey's Electricity

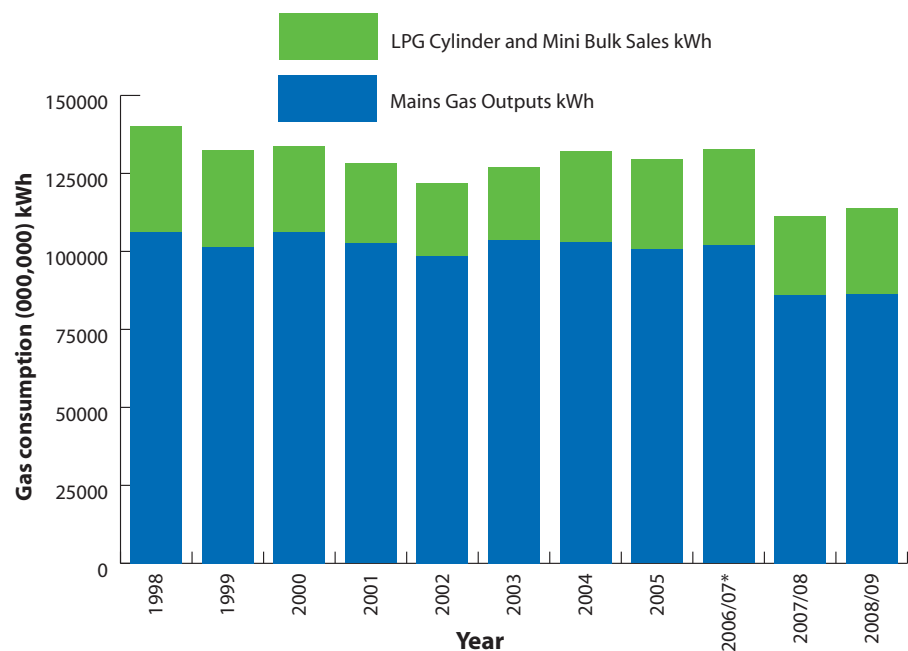


Source: Guernsey Electricity

In 2008, the greatest proportion (46.0%) of the electricity consumed in Guernsey originated from oil power sources, compared to 31.1% in 2007, when the greatest proportion (58.9%) originated from nuclear sources via the cable link with France (Figure 2.18).

In 2008, renewable power sources contributed 5.1% (over 17 million kWhs) of the energy consumed. In 2008 the States of guernsey agreed to further investigate setting a target of generating 20% of electricity from local renewable sources by 2020.

Figure 2.19: Annual gas consumption

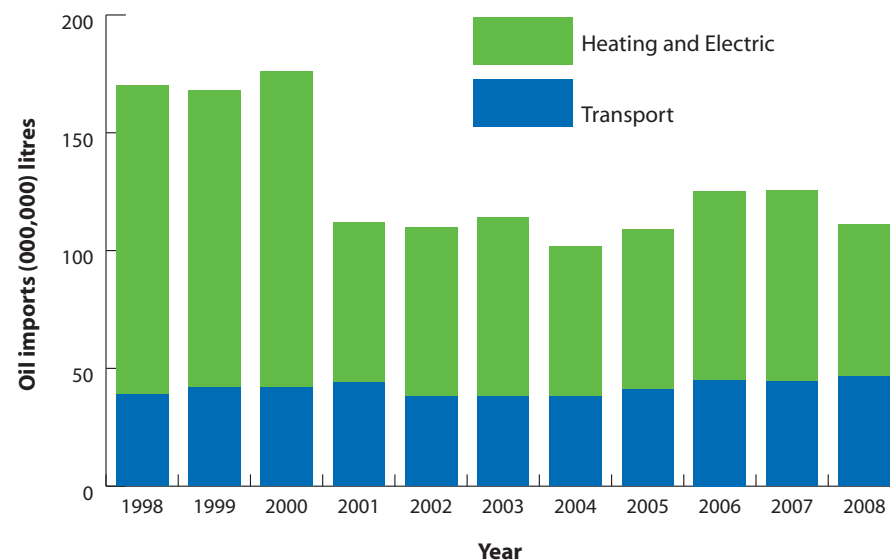


*Guernsey Gas' financial and reporting year changed from 1st January - 31st December to 1st July - 30th June. Therefore figures from 2005/06 onwards are not strictly comparable with previous years.

Source: Guernsey Gas

In 2008, gas consumption was 114 million kWh, which was 2.3% more than in 2007, but 18.8% lower than in 1998 (Figure 2.19).

Figure 2.20: Annual imports of oil



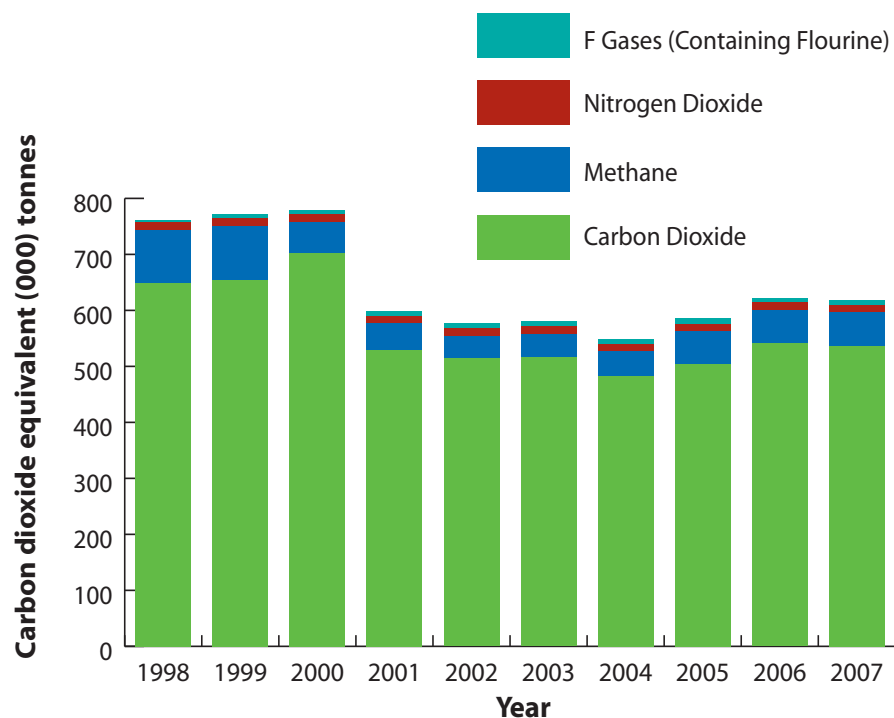
Source: Customs and Excise

Oil imports for heating and electricity declined considerably in 2001 following the completion of the electricity cable link with France (Figure 2.20).

In 2008 the total volume of oil imported was 11.5% lower than in 2007.

Prior to 2008, all imported diesel was included in the heating / electric category. However, in 2008 the recording method for fuel imports was changed, allowing diesel imported for transport use to be differentiated. This makes it appear that the fuel imported for transport rose between 2007 and 2008. However, this increase is due to the inclusion of diesel.

Figure 2.21: Greenhouse gas emissions



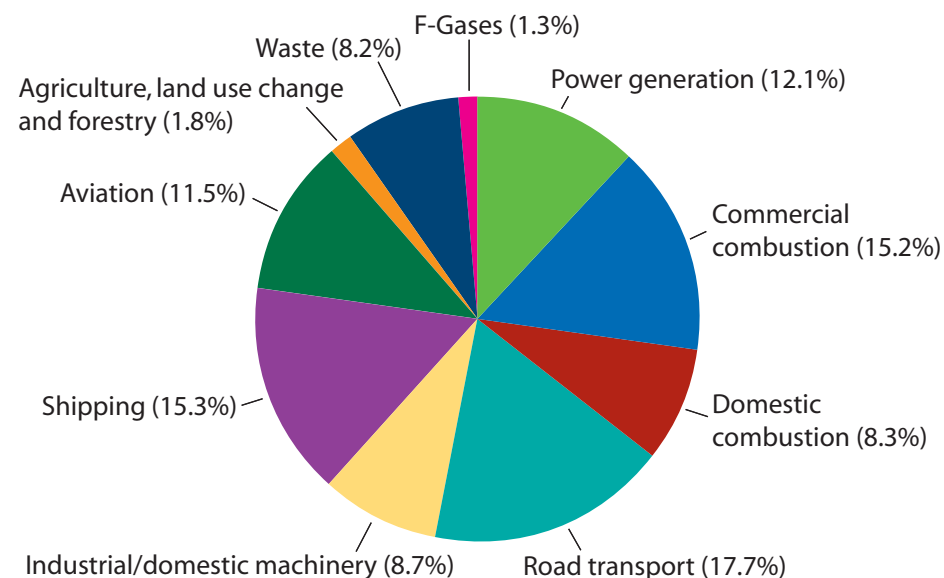
Source: AEA Energy and Environment

Greenhouse gas emissions from Guernsey in 2007 were lower than in 2006, but higher than the preceding five years (Figure 2.21).

Carbon Dioxide (resulting from fuel combustion) contributed 87% of the total emissions in 2007.

Please note that all the data used in Figure 2.21 have been updated since the previous edition of Facts and Figures. The calculation methodology has been revised and all the data recalculated by AEA in line with recommendations from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

Figure 2.22: Carbon Footprint 2007



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 618,000 tonnes of Carbon Dioxide (10.1 tonnes per capita) in 2007.

The footprint can be broken down by emission sources. In 2007, the majority of the carbon emissions were produced as a result of fuel combustion for transport, heating and power generation (Figure 2.22).

Further Reading

Area of Guernsey and Land Use

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:

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Guernsey,
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Tel: 01481 700321
Fax: 01481 700320

Website: www.digimap.gg
E-mail: info@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 669 0022

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

Air Quality

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

Environmental Health and Pollution Regulation

Longue Rue
St Martin's
Guernsey
GY4 6LD

Tel: 01481 711161
Fax: 01481 238031

Website: www.gov.gg
E-mail: envhealth@health.gov.gg

Water Quality and Consumption

For more information and further reading contact:

Guernsey Water

PO Box 30
South Esplanade
St Peter Port
Guernsey
GY1 3AS

Tel: 01481 724552
Fax: 01481 715094

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

Local Transport

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

Environment Department

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

Further Reading

Environment Department (continued)

Tel: 01481 717200
Fax: 01481 717099

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

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

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

Energy

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

Guernsey Electricity

FREEPOST
Guernsey
GY1 5SS

Tel: 01481 200700
Fax: 01481 246942

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

Home Department
White Rock
St Peter Port
GY1 2LL

Tel: 01481 741450
Fax: 01481 712248

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

Greenhouse Gases and Carbon Footprints

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

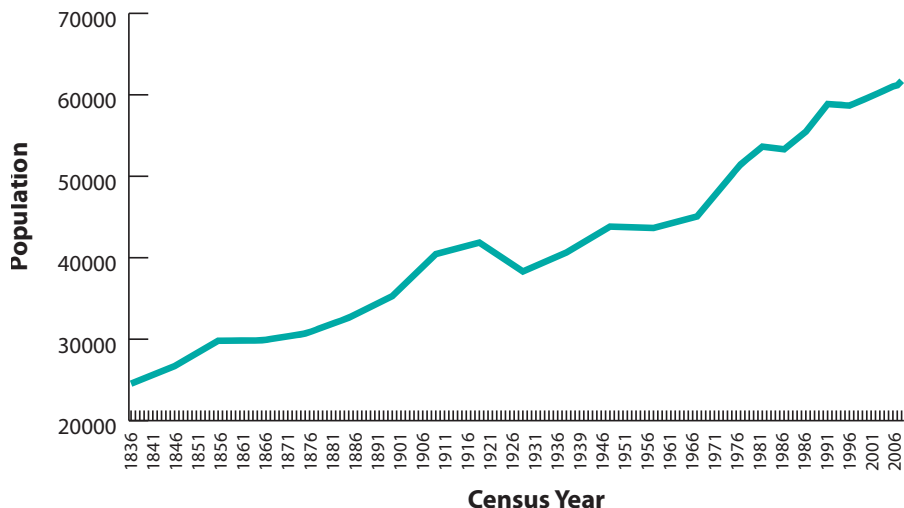
Policy Council

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

Tel: 01481 717000
Fax: 01481 713787

Website: www.gov.gg/pru
E-mail: policy.research@gov.gg

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, 2007 and 2008 have been provided by the Social Security Department. In 2008, the estimated total population was 61,726, an increase of 551 people on the previous year (Figure 3.1 and Table 3.1).

Table 3.1: Guernsey's population level

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

* 2007 data amended by Social Security Department since 2008 edition

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

Table 3.2: Age and sex distribution - 2008 estimates

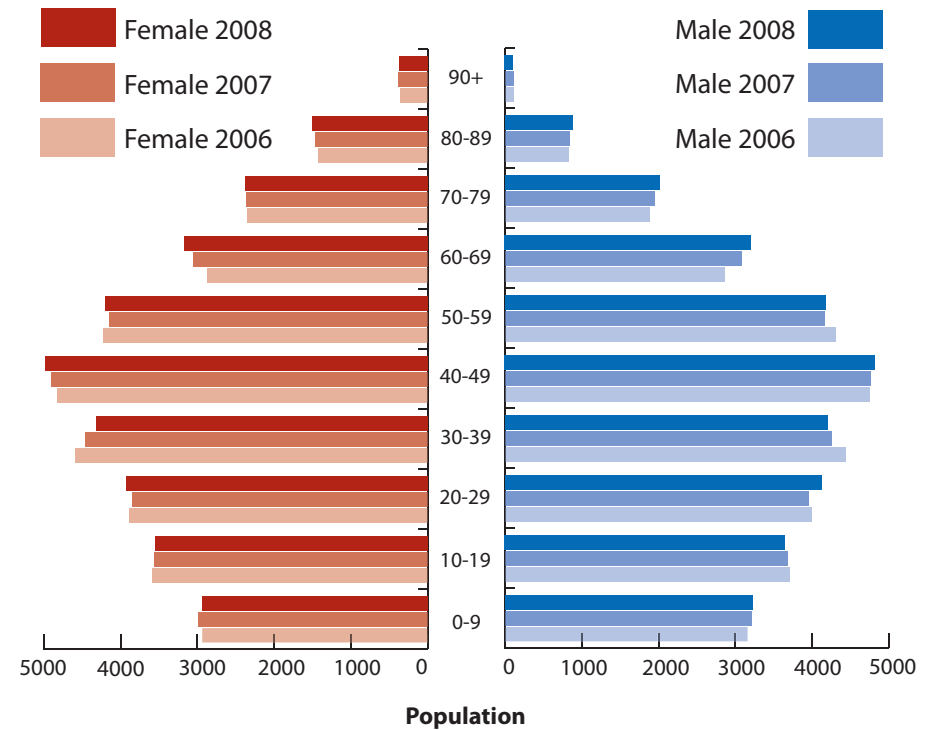
Age Range	Numbers			Percent of Age Group		Percent of Total Male/Female Population	
	Male	Female	Total	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %
0-9	3,227	2,932	6,159	52.4	47.6	10.6	9.4
10-19	3,647	3,543	7,190	50.7	49.3	12.0	11.3
20-29	4,124	3,928	8,052	51.2	48.8	13.6	12.5
30-39	4,204	4,314	8,518	49.4	50.6	13.8	13.8
40-49	4,818	4,983	9,801	49.2	50.8	15.8	15.9
50-59	4,177	4,198	8,375	49.9	50.1	13.7	13.4
60-69	3,203	3,172	6,375	50.2	49.8	10.5	10.1
70-79	2,014	2,376	4,390	45.9	54.1	6.6	7.6
80-89	885	1,510	2,395	37.0	63.0	2.9	4.8
90+	106	365	471	22.5	77.5	0.3	1.2
Total	30,405	31,321	61,726	49.3	50.7	100.0	100.0

Source: Social Security Department

Population figures for March 2008 estimated by the Social Security Department show that the population was made up of 30,405 males and 31,321 females (Table 3.2).

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 - 2006 to 2008



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.

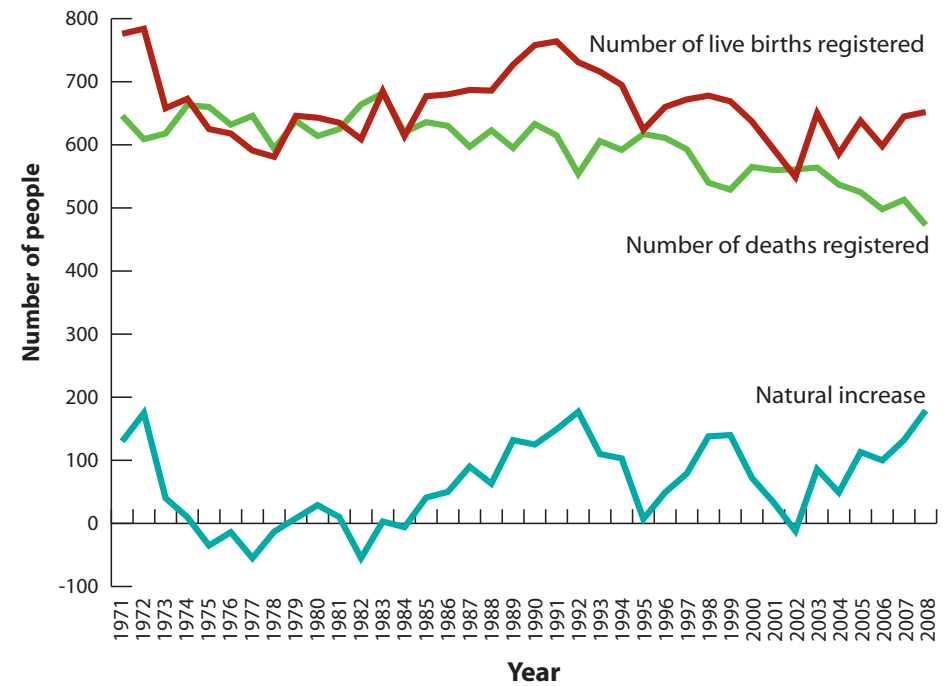
Table 3.3: Immigration and emigration

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

Net migration is the sum of emigration (people moving off the Island) minus immigration (people moving to the Island). Net migration between censuses can vary significantly (Table 3.3).

Figure 3.3: Births, deaths and the natural increase

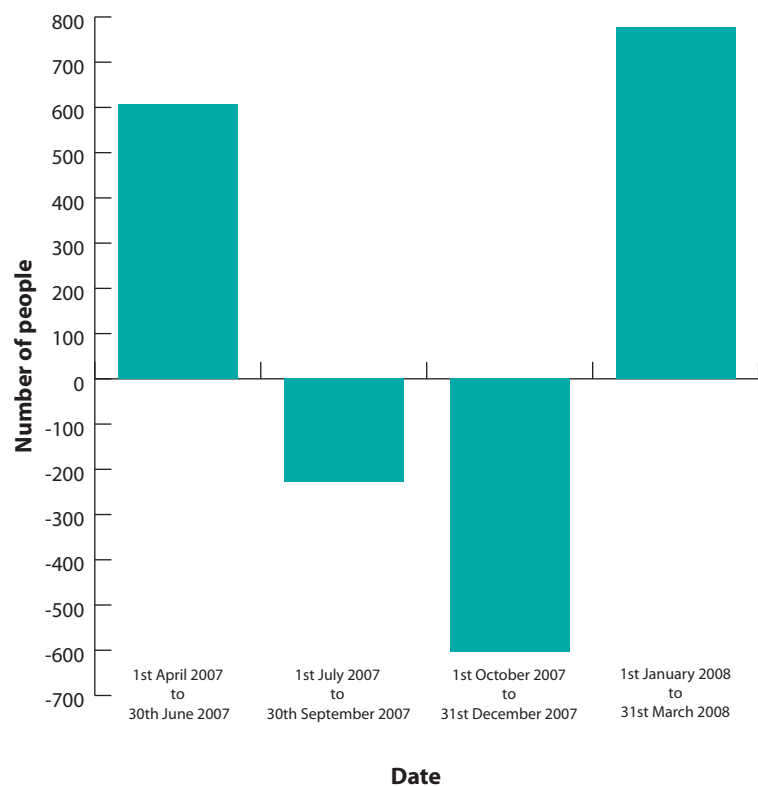


Source: States Greffe

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 2008, there was a natural population increase of 179, which is the highest recorded by the Greffe in over 37 years.

Figure 3.4: Quarterly changes in population



Source: Social Security Department

The change in estimated headcount each quarter from 31st March 2007 to 31st March 2008 is shown in **Figure 3.4**.

Birth and death rates are relatively consistent each quarter. However net migration is positive (i.e. there is more immigration than emigration) during the spring and summer quarters and negative during the autumn and winter quarters. This is mainly due to the seasonal nature of parts of the Guernsey economy.

Numbers of live housing licences are shown in **Table 3.4**.

Table 3.4: Live Housing licences

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Essential Employment:					
Finance Sector	384	367	406	458	555
Tourism/Catering	181	155	153	151	161
Education	190	204	230	251	251
Health	213	231	238	244	275
General Public Services	86	92	93	80	90
General Industry	187	232	221	224	259
Total	1,241	1,175	1,341	1,408	1,591
Other Licences (Compassionate):					
Marriage Breakdown	167	146	137	147	141
Other Compassionate	392	420	401	461	534
Total	559	566	538	608	675
Other Licences ("En Famille"):					
"En Famille"	1,050	1,042	1,110	1,185	1,265
Nursing Homes	43	47	43	47	50
Total	1,093	1,089	1,153	1,232	1,315
Short-Term Licences:					
Tourism	429	426	533	452	570
Horticulture	133	141	161	126	205
Other Industries	546	496	491	379	683
Total	1,108	1,063	1,185	957*	1,458*
Grand Total	4,001	3,893	4,217	4,205	5,039

* At the time of producing the 2007 data there were some short-term licence applications which had not yet been processed by the Housing Department, as such, the 2007 figures shown above are artificially low and the 2008 figures artificially high.

Source: Housing Department

Table 3.5: Population of Guernsey's parishes, Herm and Jethou

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 3.5).

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 3.6: 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 3.6). The number of households is more 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 3.7: 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 3.7**).

Table 3.8: Tenure of private households

	Owner Occupied		Private Let	States Let	All	Total		
	Local	Open	Local	Open	Local	Open		
1971	9,926		4,935		1,585	16,446		
1976	11,518		4,768		1,841	18,127		
1981	12,280		4,455		1,972	18,707		
1986	12,229	1,377	4,072		1,982	18,283		
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 3.8**). The total number of open market properties has remained stable since 1991 whilst the total number of local market properties has increased.

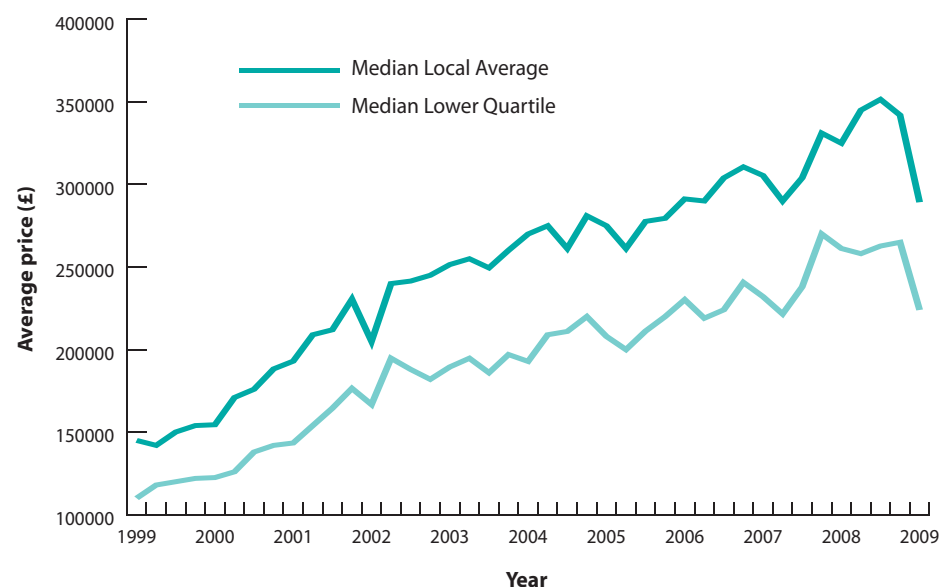
There are two sectors of housing in Guernsey which are known as the "Local Market" and "Open Market". The right to occupy Guernsey dwellings which are not on the "Open Market" Housing Register is strictly controlled; occupants either need to be qualified residents or in possession of a valid housing licence.

Table 3.9: Residential property prices

		Median (£)	Lower Quartile (£)	Houses Median (£)	Apartments Median (£)	Open Market Median (£)
2004	Q1	270,000	192,850	297,125	171,250	690,000
	Q2	275,000	209,000	303,525	184,000	675,000
	Q3	261,250	211,000	294,750	184,500	687,500
	Q4	281,000	220,000	292,125	182,800	620,000
2005	Q1	275,000	208,000	296,000	189,050	919,375
	Q2	261,250	200,000	299,250	173,750	694,375
	Q3	277,650	211,213	318,250	185,000	699,750
	Q4	279,500	220,000	317,625	186,675	674,625
2006	Q1	291,250	230,250	321,250	196,875	718,750
	Q2	290,000	219,000	324,550	188,100	755,000
	Q3	304,000	224,125	342,000	181,938	760,000
	Q4	310,650	240,650	348,125	200,000	772,500
2007	Q1	305,425	232,063	340,725	214,500	970,000
	Q2	290,000	221,600	323,500	198,523	765,000
	Q3	304,000	238,000	342,000	202,625	1,290,000
	Q4	331,075	270,000	361,000	221,250	807,500
2008	Q1	325,000	261,250	371,500	261,000	1,407,500
	Q2	345,000	258,100	370,500	215,165	946,250
	Q3	351,500	262,719	387,125	204,250	950,000
	Q4	342,000	265,000	389,000	233,700	950,000
2009	Q1	289,250	224,000	372,000	215,175	895,875

Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit

Figure 3.5: Local market residential property prices



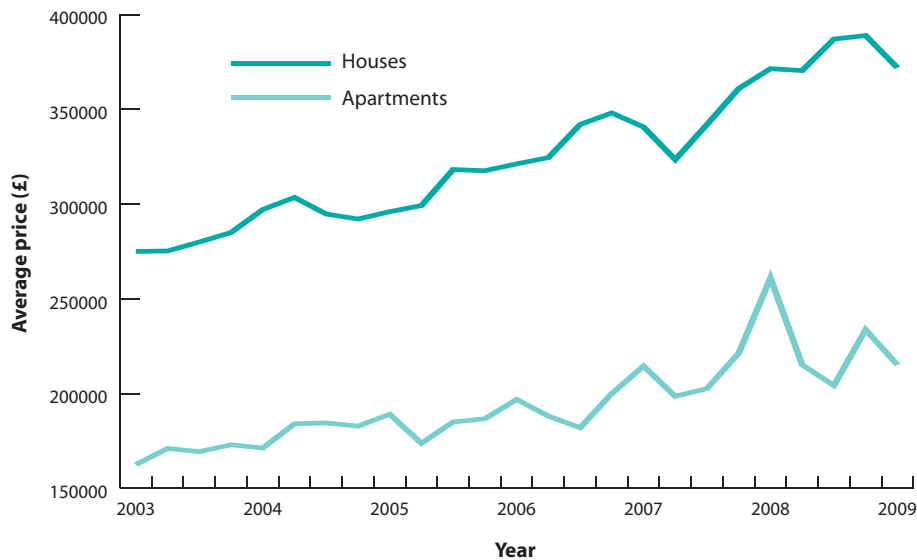
Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit

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

The median local market price was £289,250 during the first quarter of 2009, which is 11% lower than the first quarter of previous year (Figure 3.5 and Table 3.9).

For further information see the quarterly *Guernsey Residential Property Prices Bulletin*, which is available to download from www.gov.gg/pru

Figure 3.6: Local market house and apartment prices

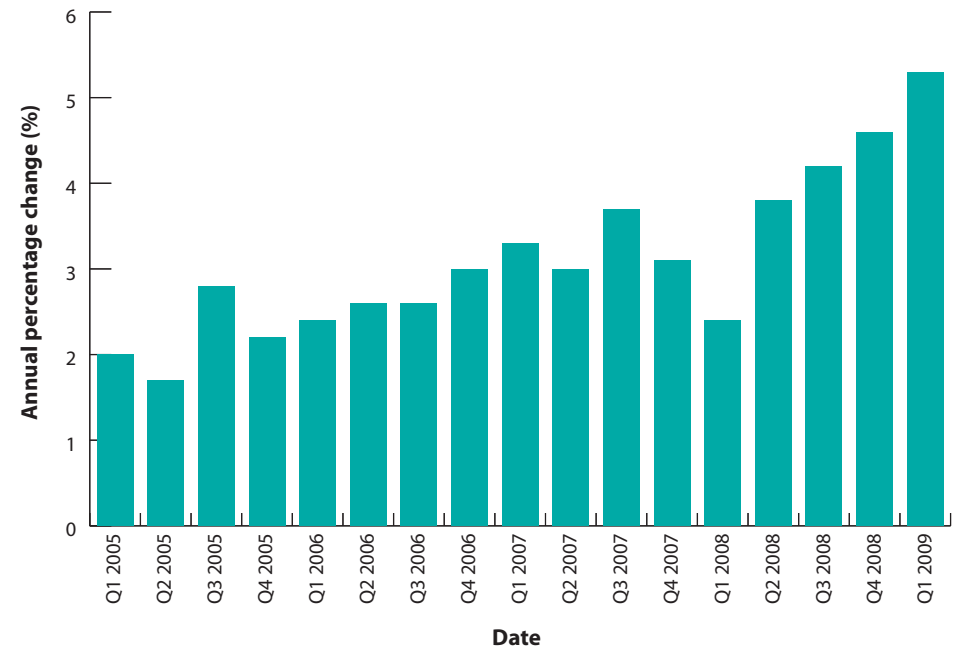


Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit

The median local market house price was £372,000 and the median local market apartment price was £215,175 during the first quarter of 2009 (Figure 3.6 and page 78, Table 3.9). Over the year ending March 2009, the annual percentage changes in median house and apartment prices were 0.1% and -17.6% respectively.

For further information see the quarterly *Guernsey Residential Property Prices Bulletin*, which is available to download from www.gov.gg/pru

Figure 3.7: Annual percentage change in rental prices



Source: Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit

The Policy & Research Unit collects data on prices of local market rental rates each quarter from Estate Agents and tenants of privately rented accommodation. The annual percentage increase in rental prices each quarter is shown in Figure 3.7.

Table 3.10: Number of pupils in primary education at January 2009

	Female	Male	Total
Amherst Primary	165	153	318
Blanchelande Girls' College	98		98
Castel Primary	175	172	347
Elizabeth College (Beechwood)	27	218	245
Forest Primary	68	93	161
Hautes Capelles Primary	272	278	550
Ladies College (Melrose)	134		134
La Houquette Primary	154	161	315
La Mare de Carteret Primary	115	125	240
Le Rondin School	20	74	94
Notre Dame de Rosaire	104	132	236
St Andrew's Primary	82	69	151
St Anne's (Alderney)	49	61	110
St Martin's Primary	250	243	493
St Mary and St Michael Primary	74	81	155
St Sampson's Infants	30	30	60
Vale Infants	74	66	140
Vale Junior	139	162	301
Vauvert Primary	157	174	331
Total	2,187	2,292	4,479

Source: Education Department

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

Table 3.11: Number of pupils in secondary education at January 2009

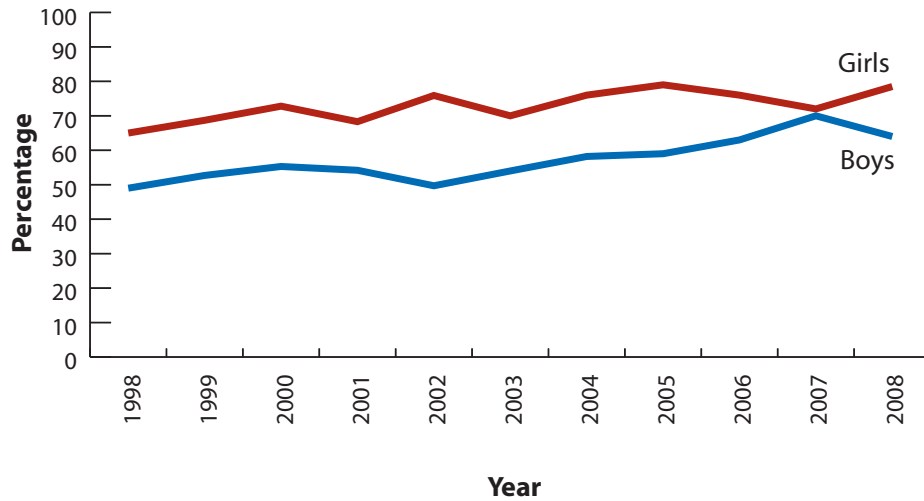
	Female	Male	Total
Blanchelande Girls' College	192		192
Elizabeth College		468	468
Grammar School	518	484	1,002
Ladies College	407		407
La Mare de Carteret Secondary	224	242	466
Les Beaucamps Secondary	249	265	514
Oakvale	39	65	104
St Anne's (Alderney)	38	49	87
St Peter Port Secondary	66	60	126
St Sampson's Secondary	300	369	669
College of Further Education	191	183	374
Total	2,224	2,185	4,409

Source: Education Department

In January 2009, there were 4,479 pupils in primary education ([Table 3.10](#)) and 4,409 in secondary education ([Table 3.11](#)).

The secondary education 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 3.8: Percentage of 16 year olds in post 16 education

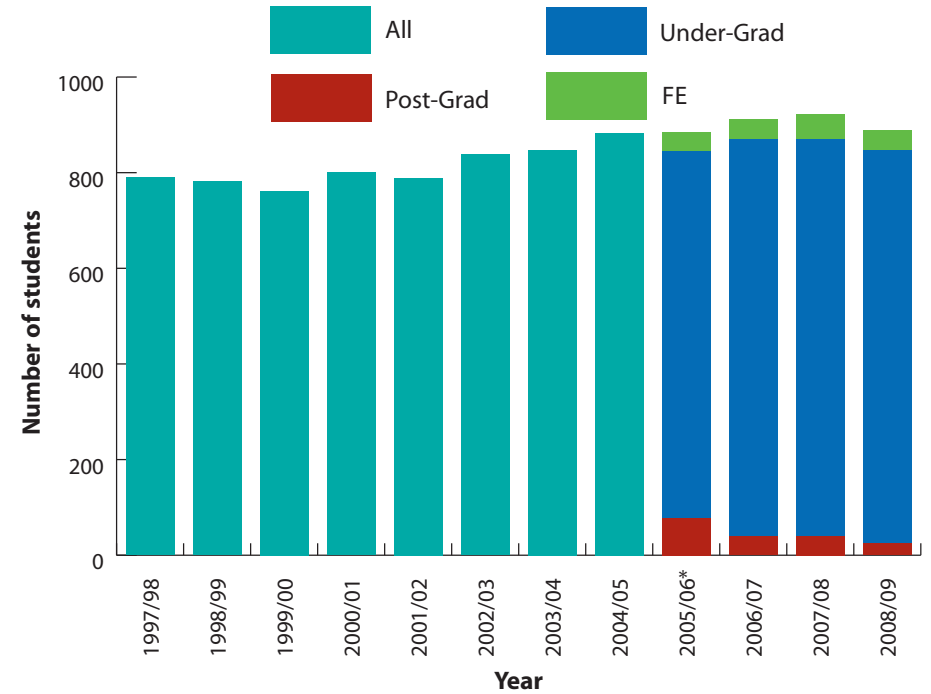


Source: Education Department

Students are able to leave school at 15 years old in Guernsey. However, from the school year 2008/09, 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: Pupils in higher education



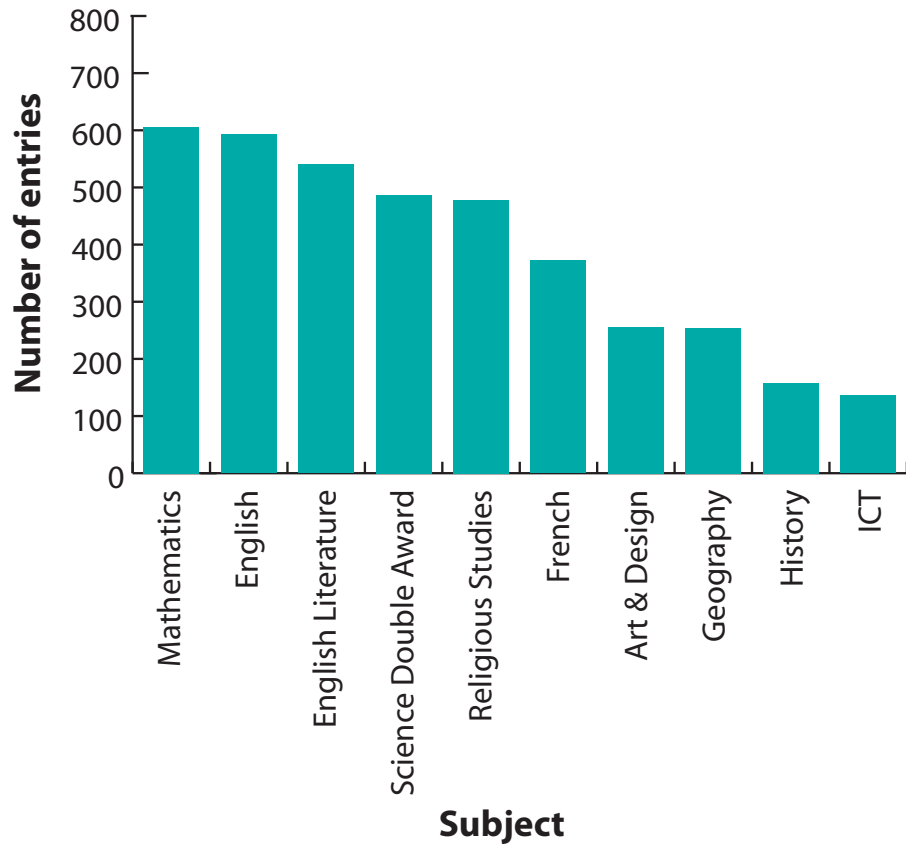
*Prior to 2005/06, data was not compiled on a disaggregated basis

Source: Education Department

The total number of Guernsey students in higher education was 889 in the academic year 2008/09 compared to 922 in 2007/08 (**Figure 3.9**).

In 2008/09 there were 822 undergraduates, 25 postgraduates and 42 students undertaking Advanced GNVQs, BTEC National Diplomas or similar.

Figure 3.10: Top 10 GCSE subjects studied 2008/09



Source: Education Department

In the academic year 2008/09, Mathematics received the most GCSE entries, followed by English (Figure 3.10).

Figure 3.11: Pupils gaining at least 5 GCSEs (grades A*-C)

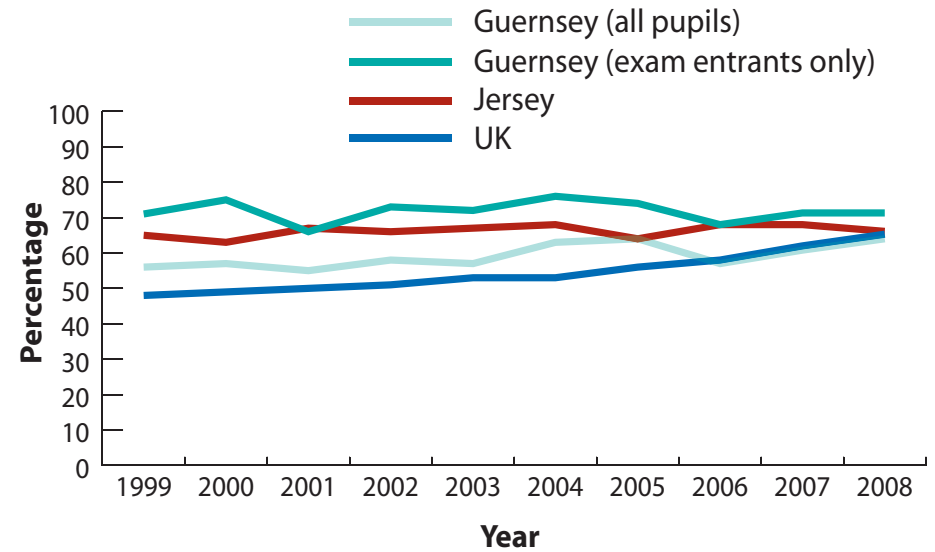


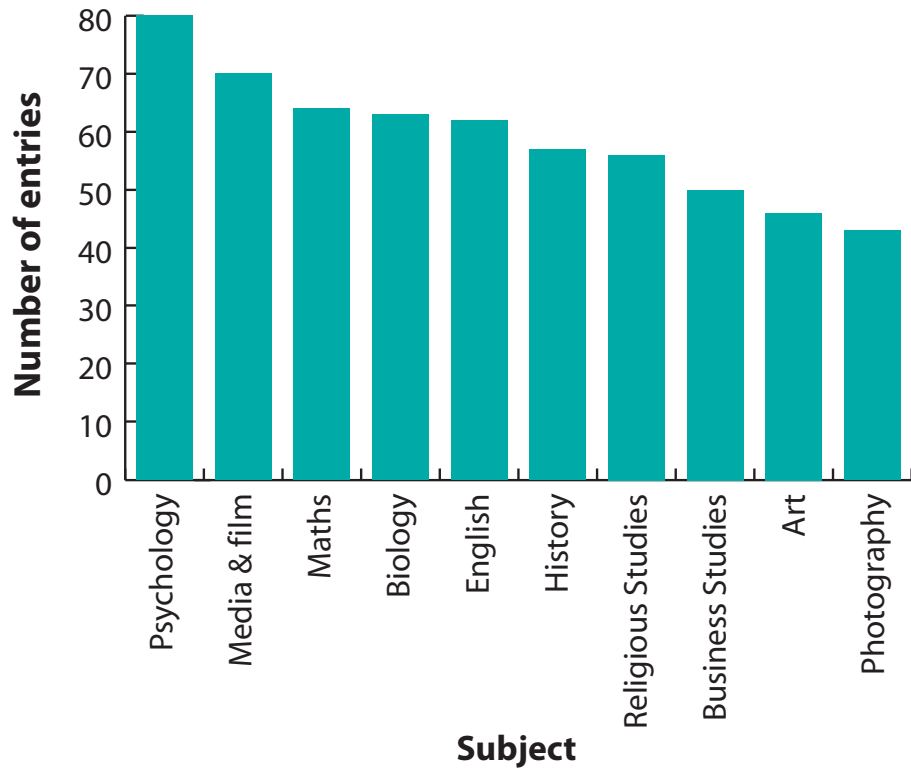
Table 3.12: Pupils gaining at least 5 GCSEs (grades A*-C)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Guernsey (all pupils)	58	57	63	64	57	61	64
Guernsey (exam entrants only)	73	72	76	74	68	71	71
Jersey	66	67	68	64	68	68	66
UK	51	53	53	56	58	62	65

Source: Education Department

In 2008, the proportion of all Guernsey pupils achieving five GCSEs (grade A*-C) was 64% (Figure 3.11 and Table 3.12). However, the percentage of GCSE exam entrants in Guernsey (i.e. figures which do not include pupils who left school before GCSEs) that achieved 5 GCSEs (grade A*-C) was 71%.

Figure 3.12: Top 10 A-levels studied 2007/08



Source: Education Department

The ten most popular A-level subjects in the academic year 2007/08 are shown above (Figure 3.12). Psychology received the most A-Level entries in 2007/08 and Religious Studies appeared in the top ten in place of ICT, which had been in the top ten the previous year.

Figure 3.13: A-level pass rates (grades A-E)

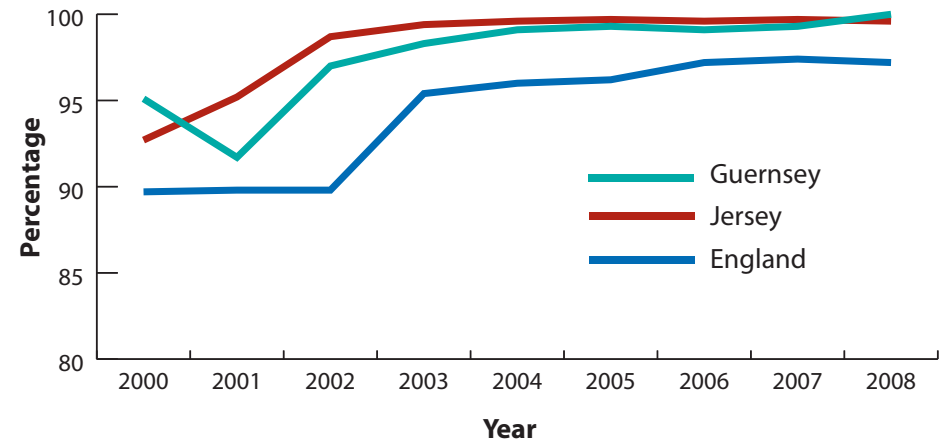


Table 3.13: A-level pass rates (grades A-E)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Guernsey	97.0	98.3	99.1	99.3	99.1	99.3	100.0
Jersey	98.7	99.4	99.6	99.7	99.6	99.7	99.6
UK	89.8	95.4	96.0	96.2	97.2	97.4	97.2

Source: Education Department

In 2008, the pass rate (grades A-E) at A-level increased to 100.0% in Guernsey (Figure 3.13).

The figures for UK and Jersey decreased slightly in 2008, to 97.2% and 99.6% respectively.

Further Reading

Census Data

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 the website.

Policy Council

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

Tel: 01481 717000
Fax: 01481 713787

Website: www.gov.gg/pru
E-mail: policy.research@gov.gg

**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

Website: www.gov.gg
E-mail: enquiry@ssd.gov.gg

**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 in the Residential Property Prices Bulletin, which is available from the address below or can be downloaded from the website.

Policy Council

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

Tel: 01481 717000
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

Further Reading

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

Website: www.gov.gg
E-mail: enquiry@ssd.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

Figure 4.1: Total criminal offences reported

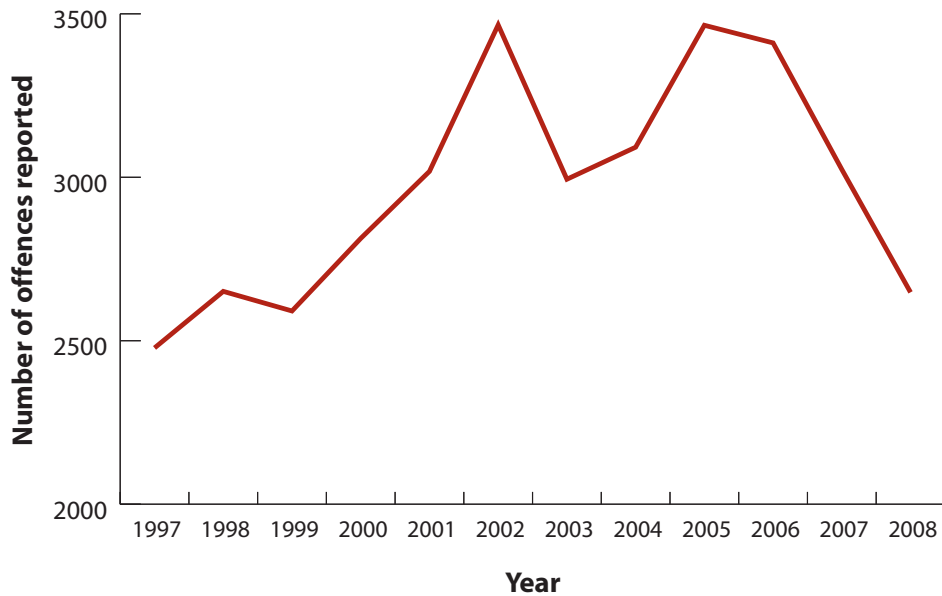


Table 4.1: Total criminal offences reported

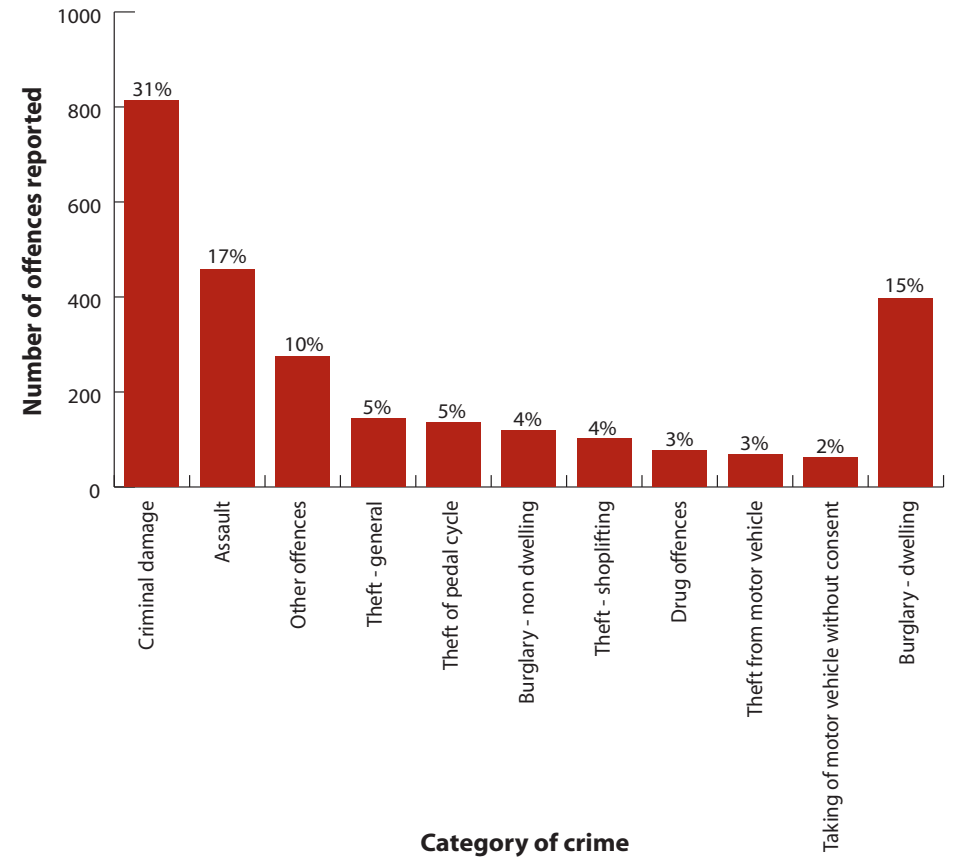
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of Offences	2,994	3,092	3,465	3,411	3,024	2,648

Source: Guernsey Police

In 2008, the total number of reported offences in Guernsey was 2,648, which is 376 or 12% lower than in 2007 (Figure 4.1).

The highest number of offences (3,466) recorded over the last ten years was recorded in 2002.

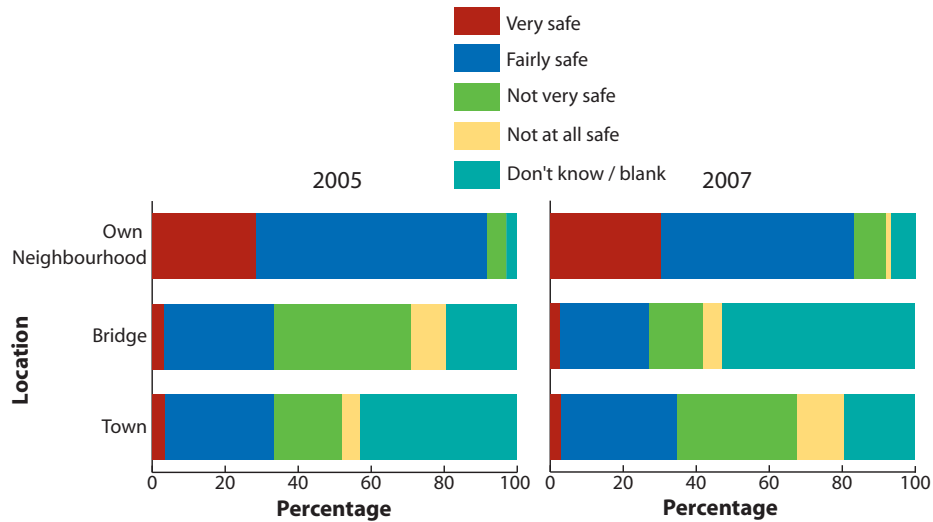
Figure 4.2: Crime by category 2008



Source: Guernsey Police

In 2008, the most commonly reported type of offence continued to be criminal damage, which constituted 31% of the total offences reported (Figure 4.2).

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, which was 441 or 13% lower than in 2005 (page 92, Figure 4.1).

Table 4.2: Neighbourhood Issues 2007

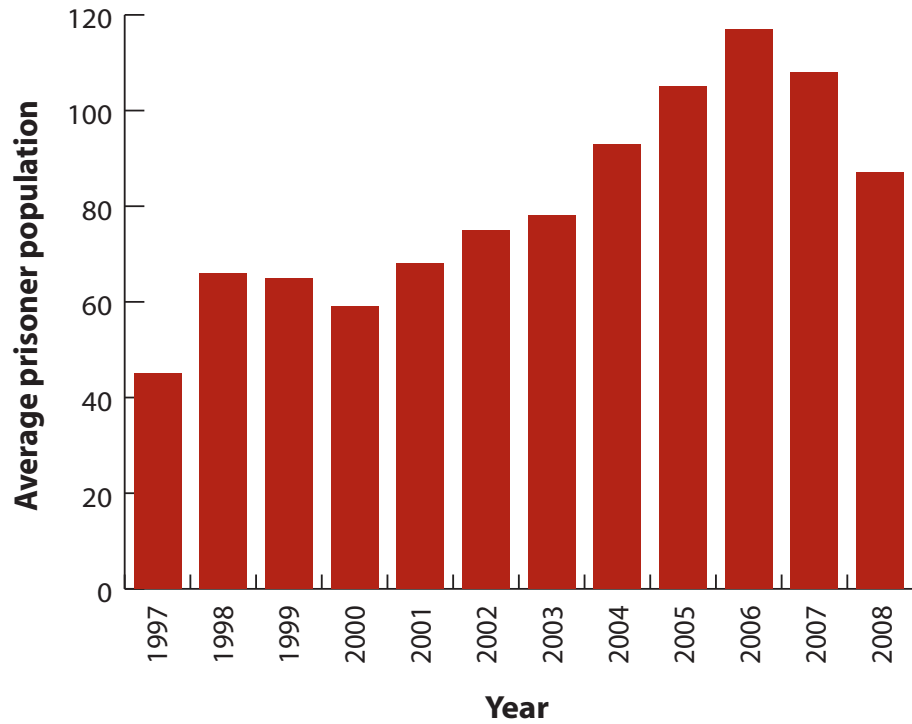
Ranking	Issue
1	Excessive Speed
2	Dangerous Driving
3	Noisy Vehicles
4	Young People Hanging Around
5	Cars Parked Illegally
6	Vandalism and Graffiti
7	Rowdy or Drunken People
8	Fighting or Assaults in the Street
9	People Using or Dealing Drugs
10	Anti-Social Neighbours

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 4.2).

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.

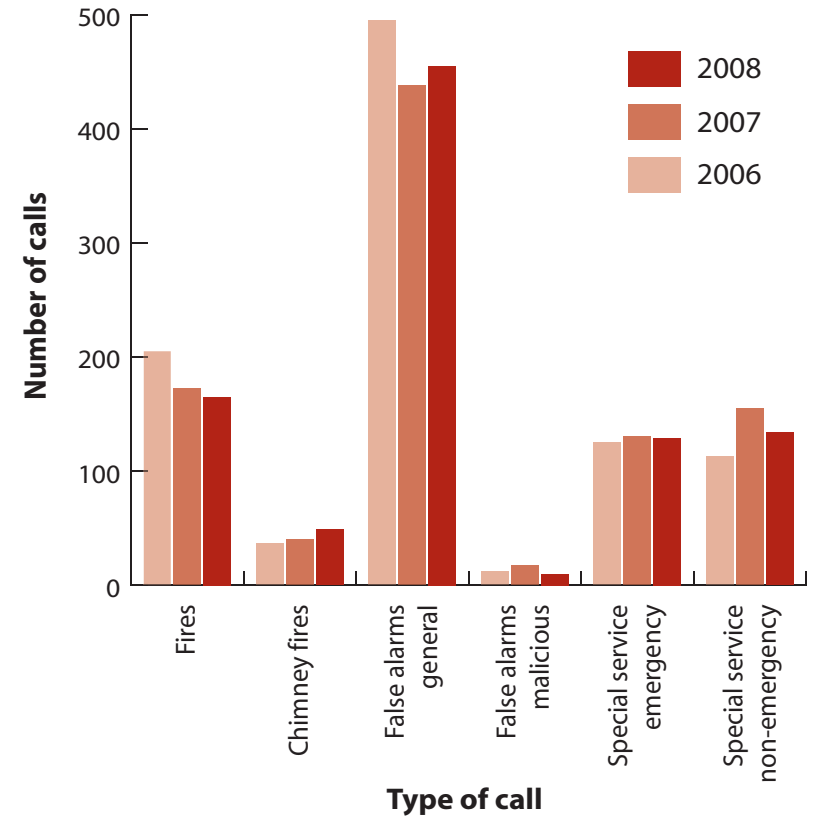
Figure 4.4: Average annual prisoner population



Source: Home Department; Prison Services

The average number of prisoners held in Guernsey prison was 19% lower in 2008 than in 2007 (Figure 4.3).

Figure 4.5: Number of attendances by Fire and Rescue

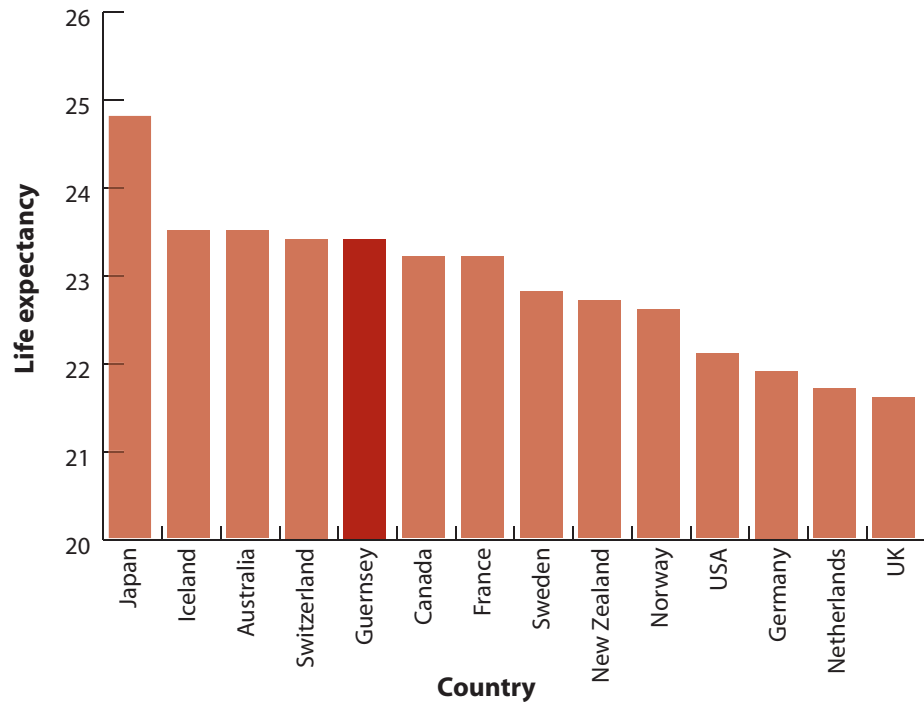


Source: Home Department; Fire and Rescue Service

The total number of attendances recorded for 2008 was 942, its lowest level for over 20 years, which is mainly attributed to the proactive role of safety education by way of the Community Safety initiatives introduced by the Service in recent years. The number of fires recorded in 2008 stood at 165, which is 8 fewer than recorded in 2007 (Figure 4.5).

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 4.6: Life expectancy at 60 in 2007

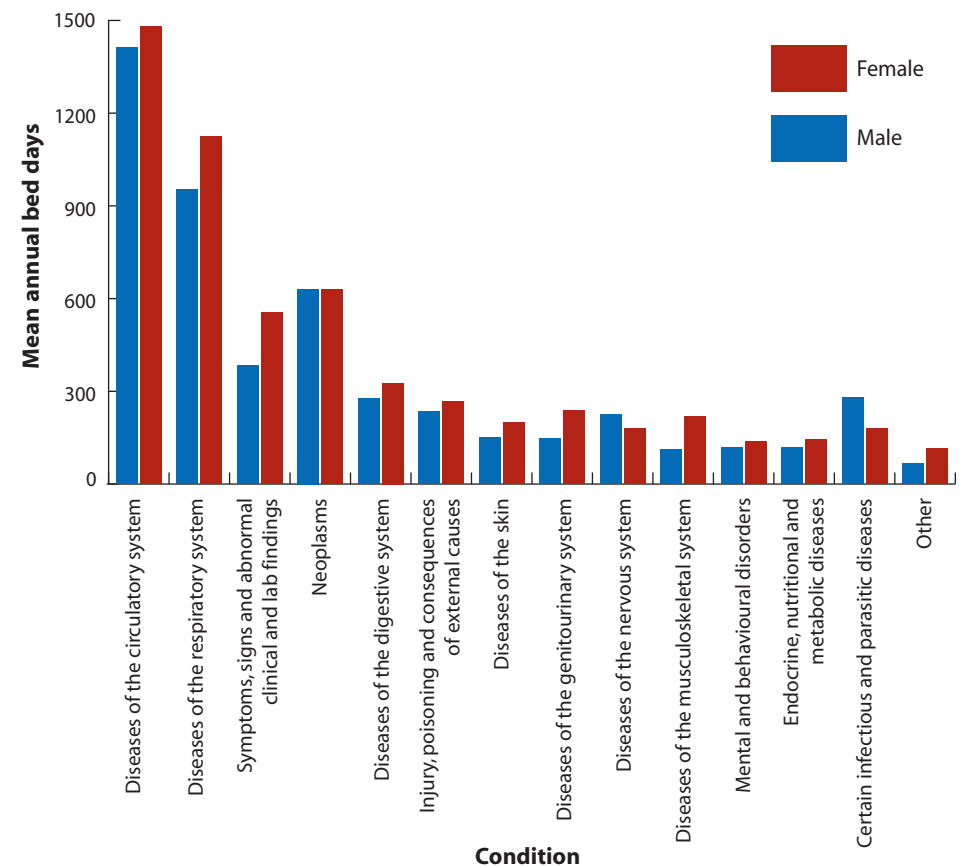


Source: Department of Health and Social Services

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 the jurisdictions shown above, and 1.4 years less than Japan, which has the highest (Figure 4.6).

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

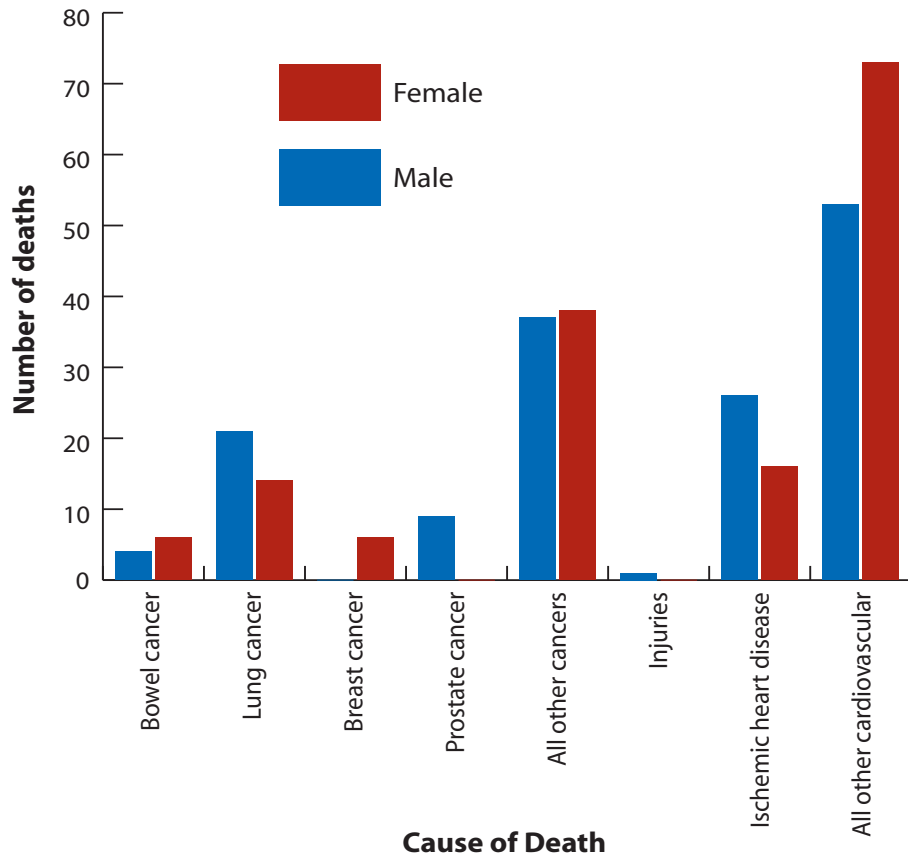
Figure 4.7: Main medical unit bed days 2004-2008



Source: Department of Health and Social Services

Diseases of the circulatory and respiratory systems accounted for 46% of all male bed days and 45% of all female bed days in the Medical Unit from 2004 to 2008 (Figure 4.7).

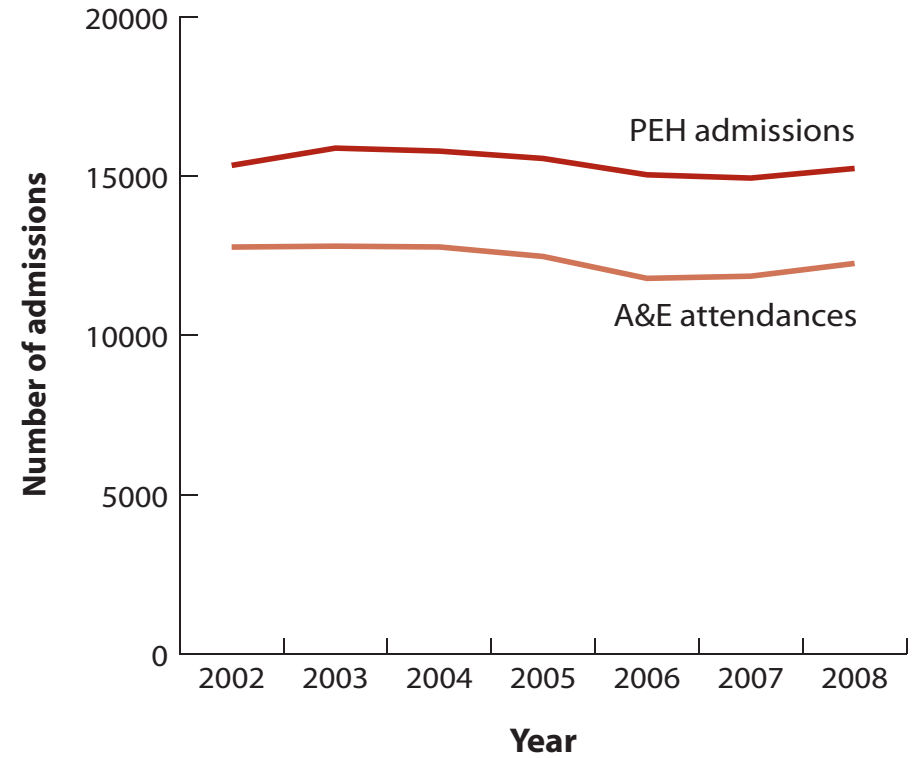
Figure 4.8: Death rate by cause 2008



Source: Health and Social Services Department

Cardiovascular and ischemic heart disease were the causes of 52% of the male deaths and 58% of the female deaths in Guernsey in 2008 (Figure 4.8).

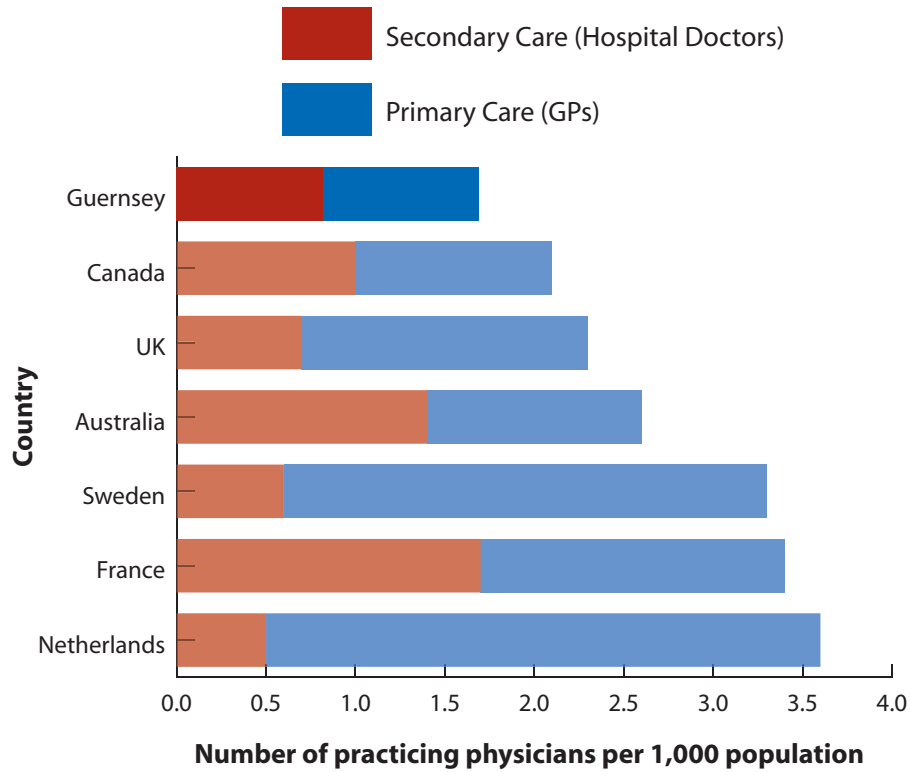
Figure 4.9: Hospital attendances



Source: Department of Health and Social Services

In 2008, there were 303 more A&E attendances and 401 more hospital admissions than in 2007 (Figure 4.9).

Figure 4.10: Practising physicians per 1,000 population - 2006

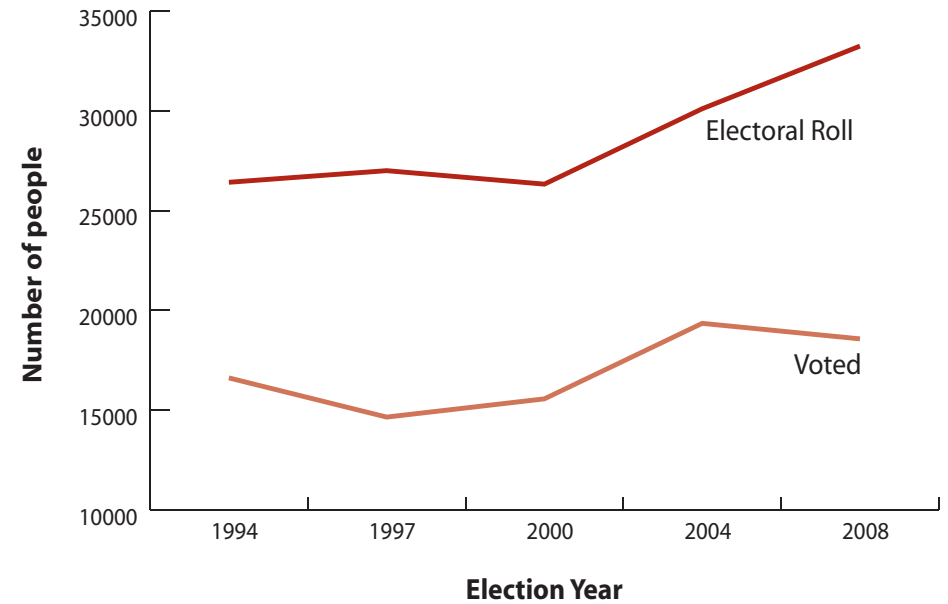


Source: Health and Social Services Department

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 4.10).

The Guernsey figure was less than that of the UK and a range of other European and English speaking countries. However, no tertiary level care is provided on the Island.

Figure 4.11: Electoral roll

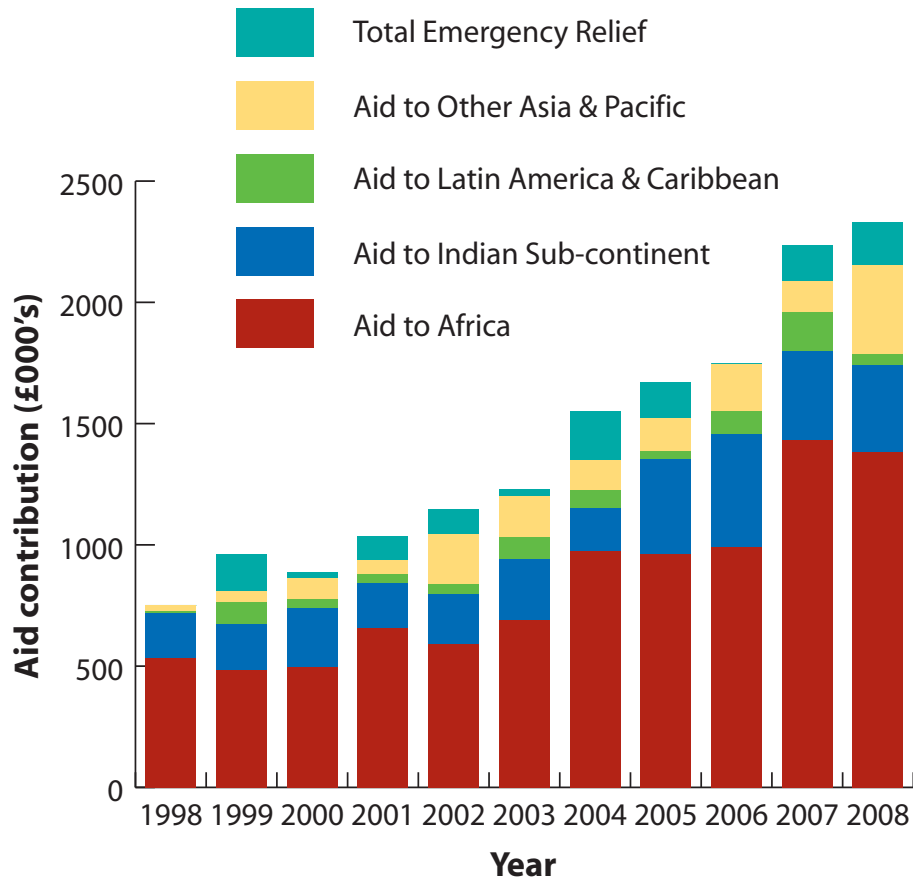


Source: Policy Council

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 4.11).

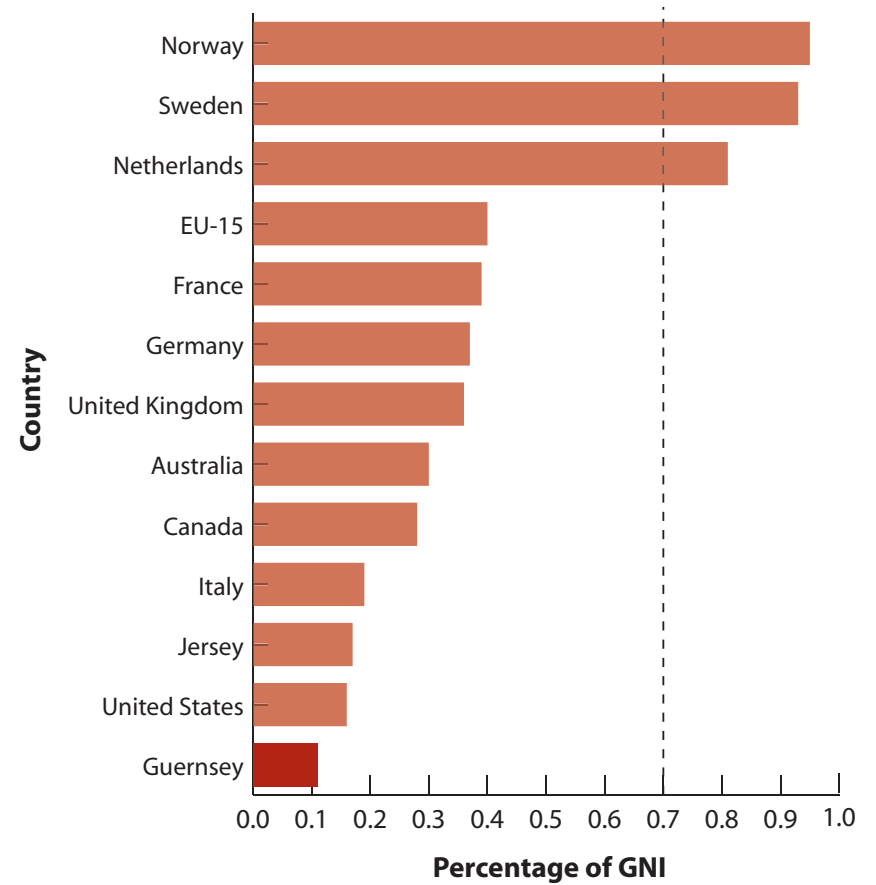
Figure 4.12: Overseas aid



Source: Policy Council

Guernsey's Overseas Aid contributions increased in 2008 to £2,330,156 (Figure 4.12). Africa received the most overseas aid at £1,381,957.

Figure 4.13: Contribution to Overseas Aid as % of GNI in 2007



Source: Policy Council

Guernsey contributed 0.11% of Gross National Income to Overseas Aid in 2007 (Figure 4.13).

Norway, Sweden and the Netherlands exceeded the UN adopted target of 0.70% of GNI in 2007.

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 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

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

Website: 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:

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
GY1 2LQ

Tel: (01481) 713888

Website: www.gov.gg
Email: enquiries@cultureleisure.gov.gg

More information

Policy and Research Unit 2009 Publication Dates

Date	Publication
21st January	Retail Prices Index Q4 2008
11th February	Residential Property Prices Q4 2008
11th March	Labour Market Bulletin Q4 2008
22nd April	Retail Prices Index Q1 2009
13th May	Residential Property Prices Q1 2009
17th June	Labour Market Bulletin Q1 2009
15th July	Retail Prices Index Q2 2009
5th August	Residential Property Prices Q2 2009
16th September	Labour Market Bulletin Q2 2009
21st October	Retail Prices Index Q3 2009
4th November	Residential Property Prices Q3 2009
16th December	Labour Market Bulletin Q3 2009

Please note that the dates listed are provisional.

All publications are released at 9:30 am on the day of publication and are available on the website: www.gov.gg/pru