

Introduction

The 2005 Sustainable Guernsey (monitoring Social, Economic and Environmental Trends), is the fourth annual report of its kind, outlining changes in the Island's development that have taken place over the last year. This report not only highlights trends, which helps to inform policy, but also monitors policy outcomes at a strategic level. In conjunction with the Policy and Resource Plan it creates a cycle of policy development and evaluation that is providing the States with a more informed picture of the effects its policies are having on the Island.

In July 2004, the Sustainable Guernsey report was for the first time placed before the States of Deliberation as a discussion document. Whilst the debate focused on the assessment of the Island's sustainability trends, there was also discussion based upon the continued evolution of the monitoring process itself. As a result of the comments raised in the debate a comprehensive consultation phase was undertaken between November 2004 and January 2005. This involved States Departments and Non-Governmental Organisations with the purpose of:

- Reviewing the relevance of existing indicators together with any potential refinements, and considering the need for any new indicators.
- Identifying possible methodological improvements, such as data collection and how it is reported.
- Obtaining feedback on the report structure, design and style.

The Policy Council wishes to express its thanks to all of the States Departments and representatives of Non-Governmental Organisations for their contributions to the development of the indicators and the production of this year's report.

The changes that have been adopted in this year's report reflect the positive responses to the consultation, which has allowed the report to be developed into a more balanced, comprehensive and accessible monitoring tool.

Cover Design by Hannah Cox, Guernsey College of Further Education

'This image, a very particular stretch of the coastline of St. Peter Port, is unmistakably a view belonging to Guernsey. When photographed from a distance it miniaturises the scene and lends an aspect of sentimentality to its portrayal of the Island as a whole. Like a slightly romanticised memory or subject held in time at a perfect moment, I feel the cover ought to be a visual expression of the intention of the report, this being to capture Guernsey at this moment, and to hold onto and propagate the good aspects of the Island for years and generations to come.'

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Executive Summary

Introduced for the first time last year, the sustainability gauges are designed to provide a broad indication of the Island's sustainability. The gauges are only intended as a rough guide to how Guernsey is faring and are based on the key trends emerging from the 36 indicators. The three categories 'Worse', 'Better' and 'Stable' are meant to provide a simple assessment based on the changes that have occurred over the period being reported.

Figure 1: Broad indication of sustainability trends

Summary		
	Better	12
	Stable	12
	Worse	6
	Don't Know	6
Total		36

This year several indicators are new and as such have not been fully established. They lack the time series data that enables any trends assessment to be made. Currently six gauges contain a question mark which reflects this lack of data, however, over time as the data becomes available these will be reduced.

To provide a quick visual aid to analysis the indicators have been colour coded using a 'traffic light' scheme. This year the majority of the indicators (24) are categorised as stable and better. The economic dimension has the most (4) stable indicators reflecting trends in National Income, Labour Market, Communications Links and Workforce Development. This highlights a slow down in economic growth (real GDP) compared with previous years. Although the level of unemployment has risen over the past year it still only accounts for a very small proportion (0.32%) of the Island's workforce. Trends also suggest stability in the Island's communications links, with a recent drop in sea passenger travel being offset by a rise in air travel.

Of the 30 indicators designated as 'Worse', 'Stable' or 'Better', 12 (38%) reflect more sustainable trends. The majority of these (5) were in the social dimension, in particular the Education and Housing indicators. Trends in all three education indicators – (Literacy and Numeracy, Education to 16 years and Post 16 Participation) have shown a steady rise in achievement and involvement highlighting the Island's favourable learning environment. Rising life expectancy and an increase in the sense of well-being helps reflect the overall quality of life experienced in Guernsey.














Despite over three quarters of the indicators reflecting a positive 'picture' of Guernsey's sustainability six indicators show an unsustainable trend. These are spread throughout the Economy, Environment, Social and Community Well-being dimensions. However, the majority fall within the Environmental dimension, these are the Waste, Energy and Climate Change indicators. For example, the trend in the quantity of household waste produced over the last six years has risen by 15%, although it is countered to some extent by the rising trend in recycling. Last year, 19% of household waste was recycled.














Other indicators reflecting a 'Worse' position are Inflation, Demographic Trends and Crime Level. The continued upward trend in inflation on the Island's economy has a knock-on effect, raising living costs as well as business operating costs. Inflation could impact on the Island's competitive position, and the devaluation of savings. Such effects may also impact upon financial provision for retirement, which in turn is likely to be exacerbated by the changing trends in the Island's demography due to the expected rise in the number of people entering into retirement.














Concluding comments

Overall 2004/05, offers a positive picture, with most (24) indicators reflecting a stable to better position. This accounts for over three quarters of the indicators where a trend has been established. Despite the Island following a generally sustainable path there are several issues emerging, which could affect the economic vibrancy such as continued inflation. There are also concerns with the environment, for example the effects of climate change, the increasing quantity of waste produced, and the continued rise in energy consumption. With the trend towards fewer young people and more pensioners reflected in the Island's changing demography and the rise in overall crime figures there are also community and social considerations which need to be taken into account when forming States policies.

Executive Summary

Economy		
Prosperity	National Income	
	Inflation	
	Personal Income	
Activity	Labour Market	
	Enterprise	
	Investment	
Capacity	Communication Links	
	Workforce Development	
	Distribution	
Summary		
	Better	1
	Stable	4
	Worse	1
	Don't Know	3

Environment		
Natural Environment	Air Quality	
	Water Quality	
	Biodiversity	
Built Environment	Land Use	
	Local Transport	
	Impact of Climate Change	
Consumption	Waste	
	Water Consumption	
	Energy	
Summary		
	Better	3
	Stable	3
	Worse	3
	Don't Know	0

Social		
Population	Population Trends	
	Demographic Trends	
	Immigration and Emigration	
Housing	Availability of Housing	
	Quality of Housing	
	Affordability	
Education	Literacy and Numeracy at 11 Years	
	Education to 16 years	
	Post 16 Participation	
Summary		
	Better	5
	Stable	3
	Worse	1
	Don't Know	0

Community Well-being		
Crime	Crime Level	
	Crime by Category	
	Fear of Crime	
Health	Life Expectancy	
	Cost of Health Care	
	Sense of Well-being	
Community	Involvement	
	Sport	
	Culture and Leisure	
Summary		
	Better	3
	Stable	2
	Worse	1
	Don't Know	3

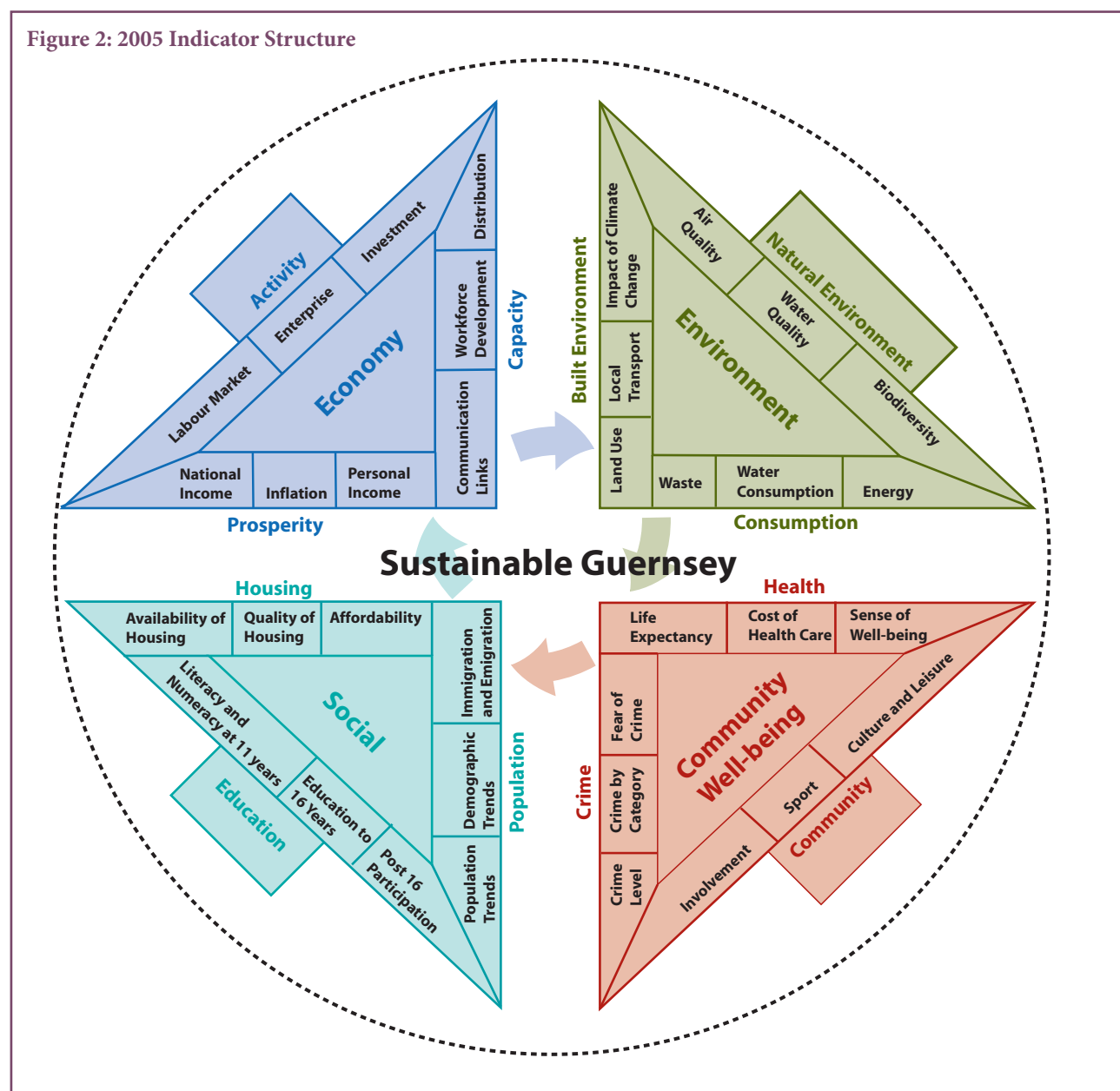
Developments

Rebalancing the Indicators

To ensure clarity and improve the structure of the report, both the Headline and Strategic Indicators have been set into four equally weighted sections – Economy, Environment, Social and Community Well-being (Figure 2).

This new structure has helped produce a more accessible, balanced and slimmed down report. Reducing the number of Headline Indicators from 17 to 12, and the number of Strategic Indicators from 55 to 36. This is not representative of a reduction in data as in many cases indicators have been amalgamated to form single indicators based upon larger data sets.

Figure 2: 2005 Indicator Structure



The majority of indicators reported over the last three years continue to be represented. However as a result of the review there are nine new indicators and 16 additional data sets. These new indicators include Personal Income, Enterprise, Climate Change, Sport and Culture and Leisure. Whilst all the new indicators have been included in the report there are several that are still in the process of research and development and these will be incorporated into the report once supporting data has been collected.

As with previous reports, each Strategic Indicator is underpinned by data sets, which are used to show statistical trends. Each data set is itself supported by written analysis that helps explain the underlying trends.

2005 Guernsey Facts and Figures booklet

By streamlining the indicators and reducing the length of the report there is an increased need for better signposting to the relevant sources of data. Rather than containing the complete data sets, this year's report provides an overview that points the reader to selected websites, reports and publications where further information can be accessed.

To enable this streamlining it has been necessary to use the Guernsey Facts and Figures booklet as a supporting document containing further statistical information, used to underpin the indicators in this report.

Sustainability Gauge

The introduction last year, of the Sustainability Gauge has provided a simple mechanism for broadly evaluating indicator trends. For some indicators such as Housing Quality it is difficult to place the needle on the three choices of stable, better or worse. To aid in this process and to provide a more considered view, each States department has a role in the authentication process of each gauge.

Cover design and school curriculum

Over the last six months the States of Guernsey has introduced two initiatives to help introduce sustainable development and Sustainable Guernsey into the Island's classrooms. The first, a cover design competition and the second, a workshop for secondary school teachers on the Island.

The cover design competition was used to engage the Island's students in the local and global dimensions of sustainable development. The competition was met with a very enthusiastic response, with well over a hundred entries into the under sixteen, and over sixteen age categories. Whilst judging a winner was an extremely difficult task, a panel of Island judges did eventually select Hannah Cox, from The College of Further Education as the overall winner and it is this design which is featured on the cover of this year's report.

The education workshop was held at Sir Charles Frossard House over two days in March this year. It was based upon integrating sustainable development into the citizenship and personal and social health curricula, using the information contained in Sustainable Guernsey. Fifteen of the Island's secondary school teachers gathered for an informal presentation that explored the origins of sustainable development, the reasons why Guernsey needed sustainability indicators and trends arising in the Sustainable Guernsey report that could be introduced into the classroom. The second day of the workshop saw the teachers devise their own lessons on Sustainable Guernsey, presenting them to the rest of the group. Both of these first time initiatives were successful enough to secure interest in repeating them annually.

Developments in sustainable development

At an international level sustainable development is rapidly becoming mainstream taking centre place within most national and regional policy making. The UK Government published its "Securing the future" sustainable development strategy in March 2005, which places sustainable development at the 'heart' of delivering all Government services. The set of action plans contained in the report embrace the so-called 'three strands approach' of connectivity between the community, economy and the environment. To date this strategy is the most far reaching in how the UK Government, regions and devolved administrations are embedding sustainability in the way they operate. It remains to be seen how effective the new strategy will be in solving various issues such as transportation and housing.

On a European Continent basis, the European Union has stated that a full review of its Sustainable Development strategy will be undertaken in 2005. Early indications are that the revised strategy will be more robust with specific national and regional action plans linked to funding arrangements. Although this will not impact directly on Guernsey, as a non EU member, it could affect trade with member states that are required to comply with EU regulations.

Overview

Introduction

Looking back over the last year, this overview outlines the main local and global themes that have impacted on Guernsey. Whilst the overview is separated into the three main strands of sustainable development – Social, Economic and Environmental, it is recognised that they are interconnected and do not operate in isolation. Understanding these connections helps to provide a more holistic approach to not only evaluating the Island's sustainability but also policy making, especially so in a small Island community.

Social / Community profile

The population of Guernsey comprises 59,807 (based on the 2001 Census) and has a slightly higher proportion of females (51%). Over the past 40 years, the Island's age profile has shifted, mainly due to increasing life span, the post war 'baby boom' and falling fertility rates. These changes are reflected in the increasing proportion of the community aged 65 and over, fewer children, and the 'bulge' in the 30 to 50 age group.

Recent UK Government Actuary Department population projections estimate that the general trend in the Island's demography will continue over the next 60 years as the number of people of retirement age rises and fewer children being born. Whilst net migration, the difference between immigration and emigration, has fluctuated between 2,900 and less than 634 people during the 1980s and 1990s, in the period 1991 to 2001 they almost cancelled themselves out with an increase of 13 persons.

Health

The Health and Social Services Department is Guernsey States' largest employer, with over 2,000 full time members of staff. In 2004 Guernsey spent a total of £108,571,000 on health, a 3% increase on the total health expenditure figures for 2003. As a percentage of GDP, Guernsey's total health expenditure in 2003 reached a peak of 7.9%. This percentage figure has remained very similar to that of the UK over the last eight years, with both jurisdictions falling under the percentage figures of Sweden, Australia and France.

The number of Guernsey residents aged over 75 years is projected to increase by approximately 30% over the next ten years. This is likely to have an impact on the Island's health care services. Health and Social Services Department data shows that 57% of all medical inpatient bed days at the Princess Elizabeth Hospital are for patients aged over 65 years, and 40% are over the age of 75, whilst 75-84 years is the peak age for use of bed days by both males and females. Acute diseases such as acute infections and heart attacks are becoming much less common, whereas chronic diseases, which require ongoing care, such as cancer, diabetes and heart failure, are becoming much more common, especially amongst the older population.

Housing

In 2001, there were 22,664 occupied private households with the majority (16,000) owner occupied highlighting the Island's very high proportion (72%) of owner occupied households. This compares with Jersey (51%), but is more comparable to, albeit higher than the UK rate of 68%. Not surprisingly over 90% of these properties are designated Local Market with the remainder classified as Open Market. Between 1971 and 2001, the proportion of private let accommodation has decreased from 30% of all households to 19%, whilst over the same period a rise of 12% in owner occupation indicates a shrinking market for private rented accommodation. The number of States let properties has hardly changed, at 10% in 2001.

"Recent UK Government Actuary Department population projections estimate that the general trend in the Island's demography will continue over the next 60 years"

"In 2001, there were 22,664 occupied private households with the majority (16,000) owner occupied highlighting the Island's very high proportion (72%) of owner occupied households."

In common with the UK and many advanced economies, the trend in the average number of persons per private household i.e. density has continued downwards. By 2001 this had dropped slightly to 2.5 compared with 2.6 in 1991. In terms of land space used for housing, there has been an increase of 6% between 1991 and 2001, at 359 households per square kilometre. Given an approximate total land mass of 63km square there is limited space for additional development which is borne out by the very high use of brownfield sites.

Education

Compared with the UK, Guernsey has a higher than average proportion of well educated people. This is reflected in level 4 National Curriculum SATs for English and Maths over the last eight years. The proportion of pupils achieving level 4 SATs in English has risen by 16% and 9% for Maths over the period. Again the quality of educational achievements for cohorts of students studying for GCSEs has been high over the last six years with the trend rising. The proportion of students gaining 5 GCSEs has increased from 53% to 63% in 2004 remaining consistently 4% higher than UK. Although the number of pupils leaving school without a GCSE qualification is higher than the UK it dropped between 2003 and 2004 by 2%. The change in school leaving age from 15 to 16 years in 2008 is likely to reduce this figure considerably.

Compared to the UK, Guernsey has a lower proportion of 16 – 19 year olds in full-time education. This is due to high rates of employment, capacity limitations as well as the lower school leaving age.

Overseas aid

Over the last century major improvements have been witnessed throughout the world in the health and education status of many, reflected in declining infant mortality rates, increasing life expectancy, and higher literacy rates. However United Nations statistics estimate that out of a total global population of 6.2 billion people, 1.2 billion still live on less than \$1 per day, and almost 3 billion on less than \$2 per day.

Guernsey's overseas aid contributions have increased from £750,000 in 1998 to £1,550,000 in 2004. The United Nations target for all Western economies is for overseas aid contributions to reach 0.7% of GDP. Despite rising over the last eight years, in 2004 Guernsey's overseas aid contribution was equivalent to 0.1% of its GDP. All EU member states pledged in May 2005 to raise their aid contributions to 0.5% of GDP.

In 2004, Africa was the biggest recipient of aid from Guernsey, receiving £1,049,917, 68% of the £1,550,000 total aid contribution. The Indian sub-continent was the second largest recipient of aid from Guernsey at £300,765; Latin America and the Caribbean received £74,282 and Other Asian and Pacific countries received £124,434. During 2004, £200,000 was provided as emergency relief funding, £125,000 of which was provided to the Indian sub-continent for the Tsunami disaster.

Economy

The Island's economy continues to be predominantly service sector driven comprising primarily financial services and business services. Last year these sectors alone are estimated to have contributed over half of the Island's income. Despite a drop in profits between 2001 and 2003, the financial services sector is by far the greatest contributor to the Island's income generation. It is highly interdependent upon the Island's other economic sectors and at the 'heart' of the Island's economy.

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Overview

Economy (continued)

Other sectors of the Island's economy have grown, in particular the construction industry, which between 2000 and 2003 has increased its profits by 42%, the highest for any sector.

“there is evidence that the economy has slowed down and stabilised, for the first time since 1992”

In terms of economic growth, real GDP (taking into account inflation), the Island has experienced sustained growth, especially during the mid to late 1990s with an annual percentage change of between 3.8% and 7.5%. However, there is evidence that the economy has slowed down and stabilised, for the first time since 1992 (last recession), the rate of growth measured by the GDP was less than 1% in 2002 and 2003. This may be due to such factors as the slow-down in global market conditions resulting from the aftermath of 9/11 terrorist attacks and poorly performing stock markets. However, nominal values show the opposite. Excluding the effects of inflation, over the same period the Island's economy has grown at around 4% each year, highlighting the effects of high inflation on real growth.

In terms of broadly measuring standards of living, Guernsey's per capita GDP has more than doubled between 1971 and 2003, peaking at around £23,700. It dropped very slightly in 2002 but rose again in 2003. The Island has experienced significant growth in GDP per capita for a small island economy. The figures can be compared with other jurisdictions such as Jersey (which for 2003 experienced a Gross National Income per capita of £34,000), the Isle of Man (£16,000) and the UK (£18,000).

“Guernsey's headline rate of inflation continues to rise with an annual percentage change in the Retail Prices Index of 4.6% for the first quarter of 2005”

In common with Jersey, Guernsey's headline rate of inflation continues to rise with an annual percentage change in the Retail Prices Index of 4.6% for the first quarter of 2005. The upward trend over the last three years in the Channel Islands has become markedly higher even on a cyclical basis. Over time high inflation impacts on the Island's cost base, cumulatively the RPI has risen by around 21% over the last five years.

Although recently the economy has slowed down it continues to be robust enough to support a vibrant labour market. However the level of unemployment has fluctuated between 81 to 156 people during the first quarter 2005, which accounts for a small (0.32%) proportion of the Island's workforce. Although some jobs have been lost in the financial services sector, it remained by far the largest employer in 2004. This is followed by Retail (3,600 persons) and Construction with 3,200 persons employed.

“The outlook for Guernsey's economy continues to be promising despite a slow-down in growth during 2002 and 2003.”

The outlook for Guernsey's economy continues to be promising despite a slow-down in growth during 2002 and 2003. This is emphasised by the continued investment in office space by major financial service firms, demonstrating a sustained commitment to the Island. There continues to be a vibrancy of businesses operating in the retail and business services sectors.

Although rises in the local housing market have not been so acute compared with parts of the UK, the average residential property price has increased by 2% between quarter 4-2003 and quarter 4-2004. Indications are that during the first quarter of this year the UK housing market is beginning to 'cool'. So far the UK Monetary Policy Committee has left the base interest rate at 4.75%, however some economic analysts such as Capital Economics take the view that a cut in the interest rate is 'on the cards' possibly by the Autumn 2005.

Since the 'engine house' of Guernsey's economy is Financial Services which is very much tied into global markets, shifts in the global economy will affect local economic vitality. How sustainable the recovery in global economic activity is, is a moot point especially since oil prices have risen. The IMF has recently suggested that the world needs to get used to a "permanent oil shock" due to strong demand and tight supply. They also take the view that global economic growth in 2005 will be lower than last year by around 0.8 percentage points. Other factors exist, such as the widening US trade deficit, faltering Japanese economy and rising unemployment (9%) in the euro zone mainly in France, Germany and Spain. However, in contrast the Chinese and Indian economies continue to expand.

Natural Environment

Habitat and Biodiversity

Guernsey has a large range of biodiversity compared with most other places in Western Europe. For example the number of plants per hectare in Guernsey is about twice as great as a similar area in the United Kingdom. The range of birds recorded and particularly breeding is high and internationally important, particularly for sea birds. This is largely because of Guernsey's location at the entrance to the Gulf of St. Malo. Almost frost free with high sunshine levels and good rainfall and a tidal range which is one of the highest in the world, its geographical location is on the annual spring and autumn migration route for many birds.

In the last fifty years there have been large changes resulting in considerable loss of habitat suitable for wildlife. These have been caused by changes in farming practice to more intensive methods and pressures on the need for land for housing and other forms of development. The one exception is the cliffs and coasts which (particularly the cliffs) have largely escaped these pressures.

Nearly 38% of Guernsey's land area is of little value to wildlife being buildings, roads and associated land. Of the 62% that remains, improved grassland, arable land, amenity grassland and bare ground, which are of little wildlife value, amount to 40% of land area. This means that the key habitats are contained in under 22% of the Island's land area. Since about 25 different habitats are included in this 22%, many of them are small and so in danger of being lost if strict measures are not taken to protect them. Living within the Island's main habitats such as scrub, woodland and sea cliffs are over 250 bird species, 1,400 plant species and 10,000 insect species.

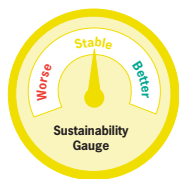
The health of bird populations is recognised as a good indicator of biodiversity. Bird population figures are currently used for this purpose both in the UK and mainland Europe. Birds are easily recognised, well recorded and tend to be at the top of the food chain. In Guernsey the Ornithological section of La Société Guernesiaise has been recording information about the Island's birds for the past 30-40 years. Whilst the status of the Island's seabirds and breeding birds are in a relatively healthy state, the Island's shorebird populations are doing very poorly. This is due to both external and internal factors. Externally, warmer winters especially on the East coast of England are improving wintering conditions there. Internally, recreational beach use is increasing and with it a serious increase in disturbance, by both walkers and dogs, of the birds' roosting and feeding areas.

Guernsey's Wetland Conservation

The Ramsar Convention is one of the oldest global environmental treaties, which originated to safeguard the sustainable use of wetlands and the species that depend upon them. The boundaries of Guernsey's first proposed Ramsar site, on the Island's west coast were released this year and will include an area around Lihou Island and L'Eree headland. The area includes La Claire Mare, La Rousse Mare (the Colin Best nature Reserve), the shingle bank Les Anguillieres, the western end of L'Eree headland, Lihou Island and the area of coast between the northern end of L'Eree Bay and Le Catioroc. Within this small area there is a wide variety of habitat types, including rock, gravel and sandy shore, shallow sub-tidal zones, coastal grassland, salt marsh, reed bed, saline lagoon, vegetated shingle bank, sea grass bed and wet grassland.

"In the last fifty years there have been large changes resulting in considerable loss of habitat suitable for wildlife."

"Whilst the status of the Island's seabirds and breeding birds are in a relatively healthy state, the Island's shorebird populations are doing very poorly."



Economic growth has slowed considerably in recent years compared with the 1990s. The effect of inflation has offset the increase in GDP values.

What is measured

National income accounting is a common method of measuring the overall wealth of an economy. By comparing the annual percentage change in the Island's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) it provides an indication of economic growth over time.

Annual percentage change in GDP 1995-2004 (See Figure 3 and Figure 4)

- The most striking aspect of the trend in GDP reflecting economic growth in recent years has been a slowdown in the annual percentage change. The real (reflated) GDP has dropped from a staggering 7.5% growth in 2000 to 0.2% in 2003.
- Over the same time period the nominal GDP was much higher ranging between 11.7% (2000) and 4.2% (2003) indicating the significant effect inflation has had on the economy.
- The greatest contributor to the Island's GDP is remuneration (wages less pensions). Over the last decade it has accounted for around half, with profits making up between 28% and 34% and the Other Income category (non-earned income and rent) 20% to 23%. All three constituents of GDP have continued to rise since 1995.
- Due to the nature of the international finance centre in Guernsey, not all profits are included in the GDP methodology. Research is under way to explore alternative economic measures such as Gross Value Added and the wealth generation sectors of the economy.

GDP per head of population 1971-2004 (See Figure 5)

- GDP per capita has increased from £9,017 in 1971 to £23,769 in 2003, the highest to date. The overall trend throughout the 1970s, 1980s and 1990s has been for continued growth in real terms. However, from 2001 there has been a 'plateauing' with an estimated decrease from 2003 to 2004. This reflects the recent drop in economic growth in 2002 and 2003 due to several factors affecting world markets such as 9/11 and poorly performing stock markets which affected international finance centres.
- In 2003, compared with jurisdictions such as Jersey (£33,600) and the UK (£18,515), Guernsey's GDP per capita (£23,769) is lower than the former but higher than the latter.

Connections

As a macroeconomic indicator, the Island's GDP is affected by many facets of the local and global economy. For example, profits generated by local businesses via [Enterprise](#) and [Investment](#), the dynamics of the [Labour Market](#) – skilled workforce, [Education](#), [Communication links](#) and [Inflation](#). In turn GDP impacts on [Affordability of Housing](#), [Pension Provision](#), public revenue and health care.

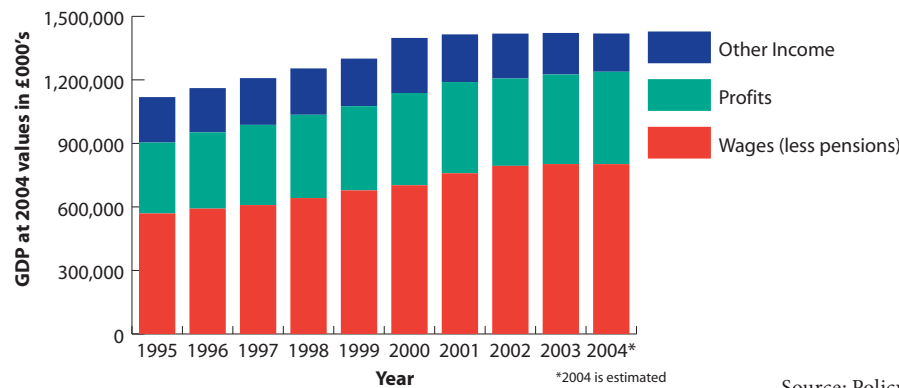
Figure 3: Annual percentage change in GDP 1995-2004

Year	Nominal GDP		Components of reflation GDP			Reflation GDP	
	Nominal GDP £000's	Annual percentage change in nominal GDP	Wages (less pensions) £000's	Profits £000's	Other Income £000's	Reflation GDP (£000's)	Annual percentage change in reflation GDP
1995	816,419	9.0	569,190	334,769	214,645	1,118,604	5.1
1996	870,807	6.7	592,078	360,154	208,887	1,161,120	3.8
1997	948,513	8.9	608,695	378,812	220,711	1,208,218	4.1
1998	1,016,442	7.2	641,767	393,468	218,875	1,254,110	3.8
1999	1,079,676	6.2	678,128	397,675	224,666	1,300,469	3.7
2000	1,205,465	11.7	702,393	435,591	260,006	1,397,990	7.5
2001	1,243,056	3.1	758,913	430,678	225,157	1,414,749	1.2
2002	1,301,679	4.7	793,957	412,575	212,010	1,418,542	0.3
2003	1,355,747	4.2	802,266	423,323	195,964	1,421,554	0.2
2004*	1,418,981	4.7	802,088	436,259	180,634	1,418,981	-0.2

* 2004 Figures are estimated

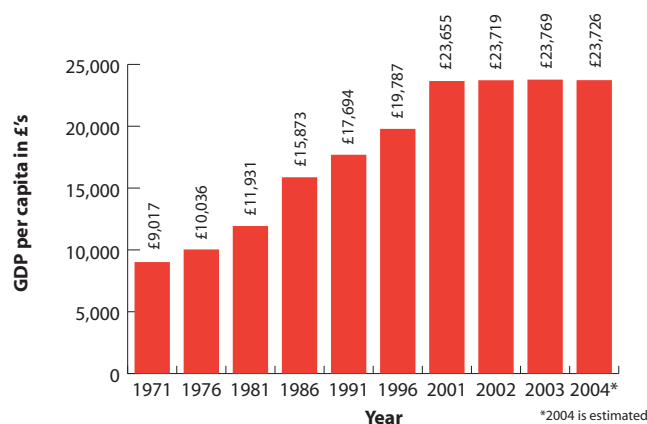
Source: Policy and Research Unit

Figure 4: Components of Gross Domestic Product at 2004 values 1995-2004



Source: Policy and Research Unit

Figure 5: GDP per Head of Population 1971-2004



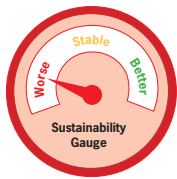
Source: Policy and Research Unit



More information on National Income and GDP can be found at www.gov.gg - click on Government > Facts and Figures > National Income

Further national income figures may be found in the Facts and Figures Booklet. This booklet is available online at www.gov.gg - click on Government > Facts and Figures > Publications





The rate of inflation continues upwards, broadly similar to Jersey, and higher than the UK.

What is measured

The Guernsey Retail Prices Index (GRPI) is the principal measure of consumer price inflation and is a key macroeconomic indicator. It provides the ability to track both the 'headline' rate of inflation and the RPIX which excludes mortgage interest payments. These two measures are also used by the UK and Jersey, enabling Guernsey to broadly compare changes over time.

Trends in the 'headline' rate of inflation for Guernsey, Jersey and UK 1992-2005

(See Figure 6)

- Following the high levels of inflation during the last recession in the early 1990s, the trend in the Island's 'headline' rate of inflation has fluctuated between 1.4% and 5.5%. In comparison with Jersey and the UK, the Island's rate of inflation has followed broadly similar trends. However from 1997, the variance in the UK inflation rate has increased but at a lower level, especially from 2002. The Channel Islands have generally experienced a higher level of inflation over the last five years compared with the UK, a variance of between 1% and 1.5% suggesting that UK Government monetary policy continues to have a positive effect on limiting inflation in the UK.
- Factors such as greater economies of scale and increased competition in the UK is likely to affect price levels. Some degree of imported inflation, together with methodological differences could also account for inflation differences.
- Over the past year, the major contributors to the inflation were in the following groups - Housing (2.8%), Fuel, Light and Power (0.8%), Alcohol (0.3%), Motoring (0.4%) Leisure services (0.3%) and Food away from home (0.4%)

- Care needs to be taken when making direct comparisons between the three jurisdictions, as although the broad principles behind calculating the RPI are the same, there are differences in patterns of expenditure as well as slight methodological variations between jurisdictions.
- Inflation trends indicate a continuation in the rise of the "typical basket" of goods and services on the Island. Over the past five years, cumulatively the Island's RPI has risen by around 21%.

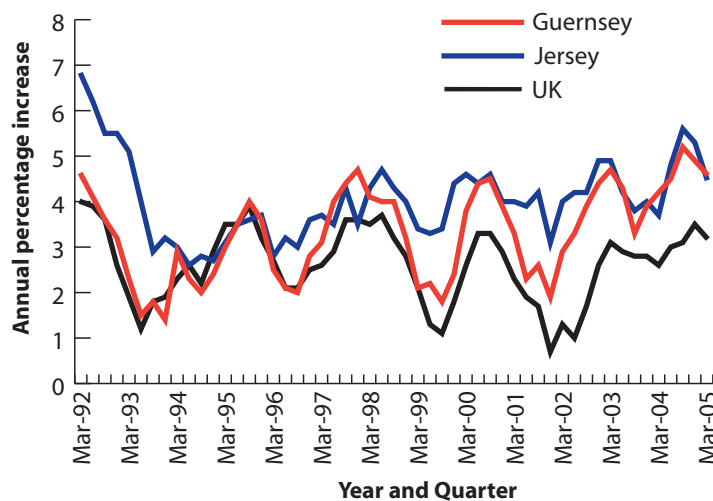
Trends in the RPIX for Guernsey, Jersey and UK 1998-2005 (See Figure 7)

- 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. It is viewed by some jurisdictions as being more accurate as it excludes mortgage interest payments. In the last 7 years, the percentage change in the RPIX has varied from 2.2% to 4.3%.
- For the first time since December 2000 Guernsey's RPIX value is higher than Jersey's, with Guernsey's March 2005 figure standing at 3.2% and Jersey's at 2.7%. However, compared with the UK, the Channel Islands RPIX has consistently been higher by between 0.8% and 2%.

Connections

Changes in the Island's inflation rate impacts on many aspects of the economy such as **National Income** by eroding the value of the GDP. It also affects house prices and general **Affordability of Housing**. Inflation can have a negative impact on business cost base and **Labour Market** dynamics through wages affecting the Island's competitive market advantage.

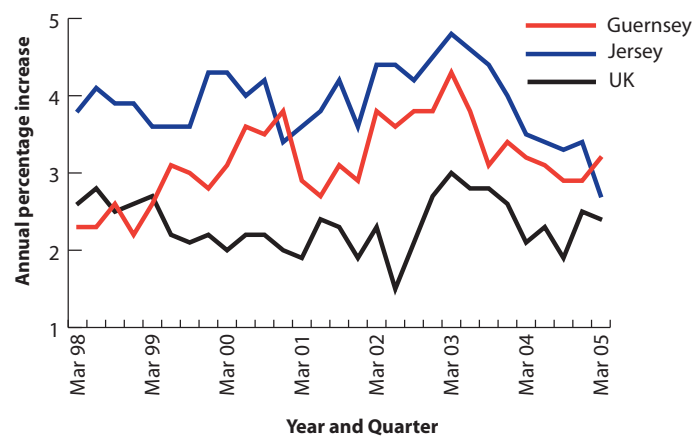
Figure 6: Trends in the 'headline' rate of inflation for Guernsey, Jersey and UK 1992-2005



Quarter 1	Gsy	Jsy	UK
Mar-92	4.6	6.8	4
Mar-93	2.3	5.1	1.9
Mar-94	2.9	3	2.3
Mar-95	3	3.1	3.5
Mar-96	2.5	2.8	2.7
Mar-97	3.1	3.7	2.6
Mar-98	4.1	4.3	3.5
Mar-99	2.1	3.4	2.1
Mar-00	3.8	4.6	2.6
Mar-01	3.3	4	2.3
Mar-02	2.9	4	1.3
Mar-03	4.7	4.9	3.1
Mar-04	4.2	3.7	2.6
Mar-05	4.6	4.5	3.2

Source: Policy and Research Unit

Figure 7: Trends in the RPIX for Guernsey, Jersey and UK 1998-2005



		Guernsey	UK	Jersey
1998	Mar	2.3	2.6	3.8
1999	Mar	2.6	2.7	3.6
2000	Mar	3.1	2	4.3
2001	Mar	2.9	1.9	3.6
2002	Mar	3.8	2.3	4.4
2003	Mar	4.3	3	4.8
2004	Mar	3.2	2.1	3.5
2005	Mar	3.2	2.4	2.7

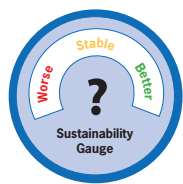
Source: Policy and Research Unit



More information on the Retail Prices Index can be found at www.gov.gg - click on Government > Facts and Figures > Retail Prices Index

Further inflation figures and more information on the Guernsey Retail Prices Index may be found in the Facts and Figures Booklet. This booklet is available online at www.gov.gg - click on Government > Facts and Figures > Publications





In 2001, 37% of the workforce had membership of an occupational pension scheme.

What is measured

The change in the proportion of the Island's community, aged between 16 and 64 years that are members of an occupational pension scheme and/or regularly contribute to a personal pension plan is assessed. Over time, changes in the level of earnings provide an indication of the 'health' of the economy and the community in terms of personal income.

Membership of an occupational pension scheme by economic sector 2001 (See Figure 8)

- In 2001, of an economically active population of 32,293, a total of 11,970 persons, or 37%, were members of an occupational pension scheme. This number represented 20% of the Island's 2001 population of 59,807. In 2001, 59% of the 11,970 persons who are members of an occupational pension scheme made no contribution themselves, i.e. the scheme was fully employer-funded.
- Within the Personal Services, Construction, Hospitality and Horticulture/Other Primary economic sectors, the percentage of the workforce that was in a scheme ranged from just 5% to 7%. The 7,782 people working in these sectors represented 24% of the economically active population and 13% of the Island's population.
- In 2001, the highest proportion of occupational pension scheme members fell within the Information Technology, Education, Finance, Utilities and Public Administration economic sectors, the percentage within these sectors ranging from 61% to 86%. The 12,029 people working in these sectors represented 37% of the economically active population and 20% of the Island's 2001 population.

- A number of people that contribute to personal pension plans or retirement annuity contracts are also members of an occupational pension scheme.
- Unlike membership of occupational pension schemes, the 2001 Census data reveals a more even percentage across economic sectors of working persons who are contributing to personal pension plans or retirement annuity contracts, with a range from 17% of the active workforce (Hospitality) to 39% (Business Services).

Earnings

- This year, average earnings data are not included due to changes in the methodology of how the figures are calculated. It is the intention in future reports that median income will be used to monitor changes in personal income. This represents a more accurate measure of annual personal income over time by minimising distortions in income levels at both the upper and lower ends of the range. Currently this is being developed with the Social Security Department and the Income Tax Authority.

Personal pension plan by economic sector 2001 (See Figure 9)

- In 2001, of an economically active population of 32,293, a total of 9,822 persons, or 30%, were contributing to a personal pension plan or retirement annuity contract. This number represented 16% of the Island's 2001 population of 59,807.

Connections

The extent to which the community are able to save for retirement via pension contributions is linked to such factors as the **Labour Market**, business **Enterprise** and economic growth measured by **National Income**. It is also affected by the changes in the Island's demography and **Life Expectancy**.

Figure 8: Membership of an occupational pension scheme by economic sector 2001

Economic sector	Number of members	Number of contributors	Sector total
Horticulture and other primary	100	82	1,476
Manufacturing	426	338	1,798
Construction	146	95	2,932
Utilities	375	356	454
Transport	291	257	1,228
Hostelry	120	73	2,455
Supplier / wholesale	395	355	1,325
Retail	622	406	3,676
Personal services	50	28	919
Recreation / cultural	121	103	557
Finance	4,682	821	7,300
Business services	246	103	1,299
Information technology	545	479	891
Health	1,223	1,138	2,387
Education	944	859	1,487
Public administration	1,629	1,544	1,897
Non profit	55	23	212
TOTAL	11,970	7,060	32,293

Source: 2001 Census

Figure 9: Contribution to personal pension plan by economic sector 2001

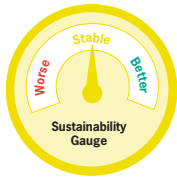
Economic sector	Number of contributors	Sector total
Horticulture and other primary	381	1,476
Manufacturing	590	1,798
Construction	1,014	2,932
Utilities	135	454
Transport	431	1,228
Hostelry	425	2,455
Supplier / wholesale	489	1,325
Retail	1,086	3,676
Personal services	224	919
Recreation / cultural	180	557
Finance	2,448	7,300
Business services	513	1,299
Information technology	301	891
Health	683	2,387
Education	417	1,487
Public administration	514	1,897
Non profit	51	212
TOTAL	9,882	32,293

Source: 2001 Census

Further information on the 2001 Census may be found in the Facts and Figures Booklet. This booklet is available online at www.gov.gg - click on Government > Facts and Figures > Publications



Activity: Labour Market



Employment rose slightly in 2004 and the trend in unemployment also increased marginally.

What is measured

Monitoring changes in employment provides a key indicator of the 'health' of the labour market, the wider economy and community well-being. The number of people unemployed and claiming benefit is also measured which impacts upon the social fabric of the community and public revenue and expenditure.

Overall employment trends

(See Figure 10 and 11)

- The Island's workforce continues to rise. Between 1995 and 2004 the Island's workforce increased by 9.4%.
- During 2001, the overall workforce dropped slightly from 30,969 in 2000 to 30,368. This was attributed to a drop in male employment by 142 and female employment by 459.
- Over the last five years employment figures show that male employment has risen by 2% and female employment by 0.8%.
- Between 1995 and 2004, the self-employed workforce grew by 10%. However, the total self-employed workforce constitutes only 10%, while the majority (90%) of the Island's workforce are employees.

Unemployment trends

(See Figure 13 and 14)

- Although the level of unemployment has been low (at or below 100 since 1999) compared with the early to mid 1980s and 1990s there has been a slight rise during 2004 and the first quarter of 2005. During this period the number unemployed and claiming benefit fluctuated between 81 and 156. This also reflects changes in seasonal employment.
- The proportion of unemployed claiming benefits compared with changes in employment, not surprisingly indicates a similar trend. In 2001, the lowest level of unemployment was recorded, accounting for 0.2% of the workforce. By the end of 2004 it had risen slightly to 0.3%.

Employment trends by economic sector

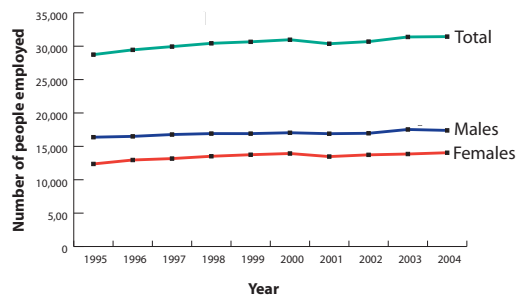
(See Figure 12)

- The financial services sector provides the greatest level of employment, which has dropped slightly from 7,382 in 2002 to 7,158 at the end of 2004. Despite this fall the financial services sector continues to provide the highest employment of all Guernsey's economic sectors.
- In 2004, employment in both the Retail and Construction sectors accounted for 6,800 jobs. Employment in both of these sectors has increased over the three-year period.

Connections

Changes in employment and unemployment impact on several social and economic aspects such as [National Income](#) (GDP), [Workforce Development](#), [Personal Income](#), [Distribution](#), [Communication Links](#) and [Affordability of Housing](#).

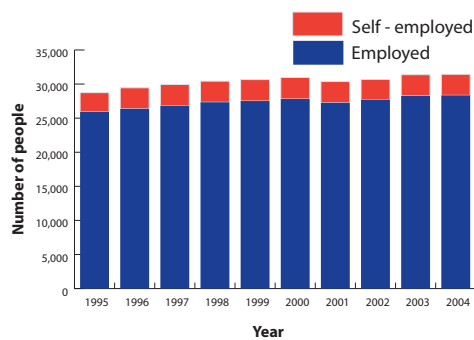
Figure 10: Employed population at the first quarter of each year 1995 - 2004



Source: Social Security Department

	Males	Females	Total
1995	16,373	12,366	28,739
1996	16,495	12,957	29,452
1997	16,771	13,170	29,941
1998	16,914	13,516	30,430
1999	16,908	13,749	30,657
2000	17,039	13,930	30,969
2001	16,897	13,471	30,368
2002	16,958	13,730	30,688
2003	17,529	13,855	31,384
2004	17,390	14,046	31,436

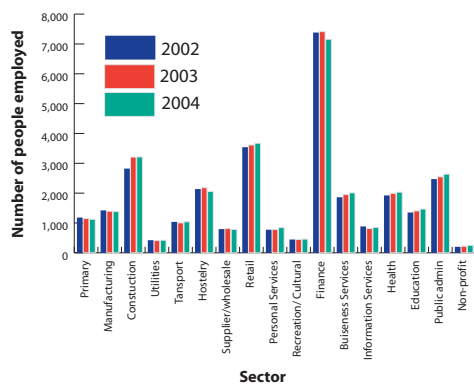
Figure 11: Employed and self-employed, 1995- 2004



Source: Social Security Department

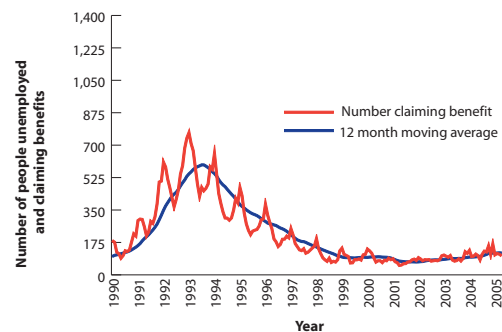
	Employed	Self-employed	Total
1995	25,941	2,798	28,739
1996	26,373	3,079	29,452
1997	26,832	3,109	29,941
1998	27,328	3,102	30,430
1999	27,510	3,147	30,657
2000	27,806	3,163	30,969
2001	27,258	3,110	30,368
2002	27,721	2,967	30,688
2003	28,260	3,115	31,375
2004	28,344	3,092	31,436

Figure 12: Employment by economic sector 2002 - 2004



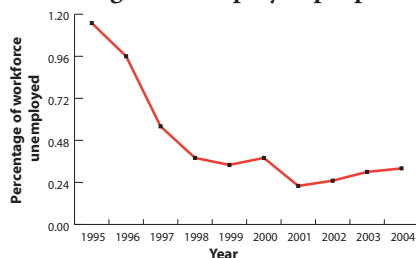
Source: Social Security Department

Figure 13: Trends in unemployment (benefit claimants) 1990 - 2005



Source: Social Security Department

Figure 14: Percentage of unemployed people claiming benefits 1995 - 2004



Source: Social Security Department

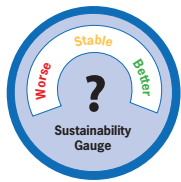
Percentage unemployed		Percentage unemployed	
1995	1.15	2000	0.38
1996	0.96	2001	0.22
1997	0.56	2002	0.25
1998	0.38	2003	0.30
1999	0.34	2004	0.32



More information on the Labour Market can be found at www.gov.gg - click on Government > Facts and Figures > Labour Market

Further information on the Guernsey Labour Market may be found in the Facts and Figures Booklet. This booklet is available online at www.gov.gg - click on Government > Facts and Figures > Publications





This indicator is being developed

What is measured

This indicator will measure the change in the number of business start-ups and closures on the Island by size of firm and economic sector.

Definition

- Start-up is a new business set up by a sole trader, partnership, company, or as a social enterprise. This includes new franchises, starting a referral marketing operation, and management buyouts/buy-ins. It excludes buying an existing business/franchise or subsidiary operations set up by existing companies.
- As an internationally recognised measure of sustainable economic development, the rate of business start-ups provides an indication of potential for economic growth. A high rate of business births drives up levels of competitiveness and productivity. Business survival rates i.e. monitoring the number of start-ups and measuring the number of closures provides a 'yardstick' for determining broad trends in the entrepreneurial capacity of an economy.

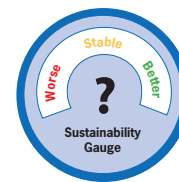
How it will be measured?

- This indicator is to measure firms with a physical presence. It will attempt to monitor the length of business operation by time period, i.e. date of trading/establishment and business closure; detailed information on size of business; the number of employees and/or business turnover will be measured and grouped according to economic sector.
- The Policy and Research Unit is exploring with the Department for Commerce and Employment and the Income Tax Authority indicator development and robust data sources. It is intended that this new indicator will be presented in future reports.

Connections

New business ventures and their survival rates have an impact on a wide range of social and economic factors. For example the **National Income**, **Investment**, **Labour Market** dynamics and **Workforce Development**, **Land Use**, and both **Local** and **International Transport**. Monitoring changes in the number of business start-ups and closures also provides a core measure of the level of entrepreneurship on the Island.

This indicator is being developed



What is measured

The number of newly located firms and local 'home grown' businesses will be measured. This indicator will be established for the purpose of assessing changes in inward and local investment. It may be possible in the future to determine aggregated economic contribution at a sector level.

Description

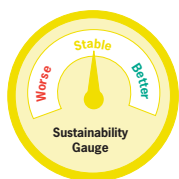
- The change in the number of newly established firms investing in the Island's economy either from off-Island (foreign direct investment, net inflow) or local 'home grown' businesses is measured. This would identify the number of new inward investment projects including the number of jobs created or retained and the footprint i.e. floor space owned or rented.
- It may also be possible to monitor at an aggregated sector level the contribution (value) to the economy and public revenue. In the future there may be the possibility of measuring the proportion of foreign direct investment as a percentage of the Island's GDP and export economy.

Further development and measurement

- This indicator is at a very early stage in development and requires further research. Early discussions with the Commerce and Employment Department and the Income Tax Authority will determine its usefulness as a macroeconomic indicator and what data are available. However it is anticipated that some data could be available at an economic sector level for new business start-ups or expansions in terms of jobs created and Gross Value Added (GVA) as well as profitability.

Connections

Inward investment and locally generated investment is closely linked to [Enterprise](#) and the establishment of new business ventures. It can also affect future economic growth measured through [National Income](#). It can also affect the dynamics of the [Labour Market](#) and the skills base reflected through the [Workforce Development](#) indicator. Other connections include the Island's public revenue – [Distribution](#) and [Land Use](#), together with [Local](#) and [International Transport](#).



Despite a fall in total air and sea passenger movements in 2004, the figures recorded still represent the third highest annual figures over the last ten years.

What is measured

Communication links are monitored through changes in passenger movements, which are the sum of passenger arrivals and departures at the Island's Harbour and Airport. Movements between Guernsey, Herm and Sark are excluded from the figures. The number of international transport routes being operated from the Island are also measured.

Total air movements 1995-2004 (See Figure 15)

- Air transport remains the Island's most frequently used external mode of transportation, with England being the most frequently visited international destination.
- In 2004 total air passenger movements rose by 41,271 passengers, a 5% rise on 2003 figures, reaching a ten year peak of 907,661 passengers.
- Air passenger movements to and from the continent continue to decline. In 2004 they were 54% below 1995 figures.

Total sea movements 1995-2004 (See Figure 16)

- In 2004, total numbers of sea passengers fell by 47,944 on 2003 figures to 384,187 representing a decline of 11%.
- After the 2002 peak of 463,530, total passenger movements have declined consecutively over the last two years.

Total passenger movements 1995-2004 (See Figure 17)

- In 2004, total passenger movements decreased by 6,673 or 0.5% on 2003 figures. Despite this slight drop, 2004 figures still represent the third highest annual figure recorded over the last ten years, maintaining the peak in figures that occurred in 2001.
- Over the last ten years, total passenger figures have increased by 14%.

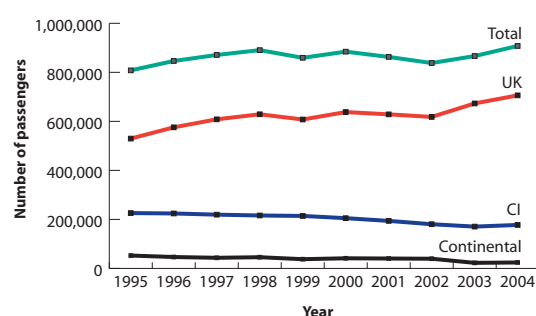
Air and sea transport links 2004 (See Figure 18)

- In 2004, there were seven direct air transport routes providing flights on a daily basis, all of which went to English destinations. In addition, three routes operated weekly; two to destinations in Northern France and one to England. In total, out of ten air routes operating from Guernsey, eight were to England and two to France.
- In 2004, there were five sea routes operating on a daily basis - one to Jersey, three to English ports and one to the French port of St. Malo. A further two routes were operated on a weekly basis to seaports in Northern France.

Connections

The need for frequent competitively priced transport links provides the opportunity for cheap transportation of goods and services, which helps to sustain **Economic Activity** and provides business opportunities that promote **Enterprise** and **Investment** on the Island. Regular transport links enable the Island's community to benefit from off-Island **Education** and **Health** facilities such as Universities, training colleges and hospitals. **Air Quality** – both air and sea travel are recognised as contributing to atmospheric pollution.

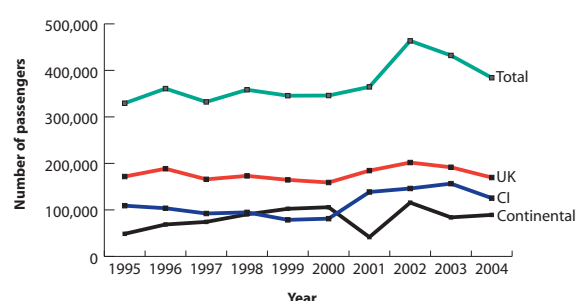
Figure 15: Total air movements 1995-2004



	2001	2002	2003	2004
UK	628,547	618,090	673,038	706,032
CI	193,904	180,333	170,621	177,365
Continental	40,404	39,493	22,731	24,264
Total	862,855	837,916	866,390	907,661

Source: Policy and Research Unit

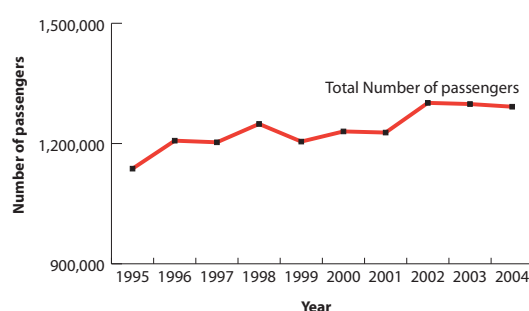
Figure 16: Total sea movements 1995-2004



	2001	2002	2003	2004
UK	184,521	201,852	191,723	169,615
CI	138,509	146,064	156,463	125,314
Continental	41,495	115,614	83,945	89,258
Total	364,525	463,530	432,131	384,187

Source: Policy and Research Unit

Figure 17: Total passenger movements 1995-2004



Year	Number of passengers	Year	Number of passengers
1995	1,137,354	2000	1,230,207
1996	1,207,119	2001	1,227,380
1997	1,203,091	2002	1,301,446
1998	1,248,872	2003	1,298,521
1999	1,204,846	2004	1,291,848

Source: Policy and Research Unit

Figure 18: Air and Sea Routes 2004

Air routes from Guernsey		Sea Routes from Guernsey	
Birmingham	Frequently (approx daily)	Carteret	Less frequently (approx weekly)
Bournemouth	Less frequently (approx weekly)	Dielette	Less frequently (approx weekly)
Bristol	Frequently (approx daily)	Jersey	Frequently (approx daily)
Dinard	Less frequently (approx weekly)	Poole	Frequently (approx daily)
Exeter	Frequently (approx daily)	Portsmouth	Frequently (approx daily)
London Gatwick	Frequently (approx daily)	St Malo	Frequently (approx daily)
Manchester	Frequently (approx daily)	Weymouth	Frequently (approx daily)
Southampton	Frequently (approx daily)		
St Brieuc	Less frequently (approx weekly)		
Stansted	Frequently (approx daily)		
Jersey / Alderney	Frequently (approx daily)		

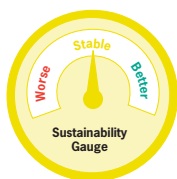
Source: Policy and Research Unit



More information on passenger movements can be found at www.gov.gg - click on Government > Facts and Figures > Tourism and Travel

Further figures on travel and tourism may be found in the Facts and Figures Booklet. This booklet is available online at www.gov.gg - click on Government > Facts and Figures > Publications





Almost half of Guernsey's workforce have a vocational qualification at NVQ level 2 and over one third have a level 3 qualification.

What is measured

Workforce development is monitored through the percentage of the workforce possessing vocational qualifications, the number of organisations achieving the Investors in People standard and through adult education figures.

Skillsbase- qualifications (See Figure 19)

- Almost half of the workforce (45%) has gained qualifications at NVQ Level 2, followed by over one third (36%) with intermediate qualifications 12% at degree/HND level and 15% at higher degree (NVQ level 5).
- The breakdown of qualifications by economic sector shows that the greatest proportion of qualified employees are in the service sector professions such as Education, Financial Services, Business Services and Public Administration. This reflects the nature of competencies required to undertake specific jobs

Investors in People (IiP)(See Figure 20)

- Since the IiP initiative was established in 1999, 26 organisations have achieved the standard. However, in 2005 only 20 organisations have been able to maintain it. Six organisations did not renew Investors in People due to closures and deciding to not pursue it further.
- The majority (15) of the organisations achieving the IiP standard are operating in the private sector. These are mostly non-financial services companies.
- Half of the organisations with IiP employ less than 50 people.

Adult Education (19 years and over) (See Figures 21, 22, 23 and 24)

- In 2004, the proportion of Guernsey students gaining level 2, 3 and 4 qualifications has increased by between 2% and 3%, when compared to 2001 figures.
- Guernsey is slightly below the English percentage figures for level 4, but is nearly double the the UK figure at level 2.
- The trend in the number of local students engaged in higher education in the UK continues to rise and in 2004/05 the number is the highest (883) over the last decade.
- The most popular subjects studied by Guernsey undergraduates are Combined degrees (15.5%). This category can cover a wide range of subjects, many of which are in the humanities, such as combinations of English and History, Business Studies, Social, Economic and Political Studies.
- Fewer students study more specialised subjects such as veterinary science (1%), agriculture and related subjects (1%) and mathematical sciences (1%).
- The largest proportion (21%) of Guernsey graduates are employed in the Finance, Insurance and Business Services sectors.

Connections

Economic Performance – a well-developed workforce is competitive and diverse, which allows it to adapt to changes within the global economy. **Educational Achievement** – the Institute for Fiscal Studies has found that training is associated with greater productivity gains than wage rises. **Communication Links** – Over 800 Guernsey students attend higher education establishments in the UK and travel to and from the Island. Many more Islanders attend conferences and seminars in the UK and beyond and need frequent convenient routes. **Labour Market** – training and development helps to create a diverse and attractive workforce.

Figure 19: Skillsbase qualifications

Percentage of the workforce with NVQs and equivalent qualifications - by economic sector									
Economic Sector	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5	Economic Sector	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5
Horticulture	25	17	5	5	Recreational/cultural	53	35	15	12
Other primary	16	9	3	2	Finance	69	53	19	24
Manufacturing	33	28	9	5	Business services	58	44	19	18
Construction	23	27	4	4	Information technology	49	43	15	10
Utilities	39	44	13	11	Health	43	39	14	29
Transport	38	25	4	11	Education	65	60	40	41
Hostelry	35	25	6	6	Public administration	51	44	17	16
Supplier/wholesale	25	17	3	3	Non profit	54	47	17	25
Retail	29	20	3	5	All Economic Sectors	45	36	12	15
Personal services	31	27	4	3					

Key to NVQ qualification levels:

Level 1 or below - Less than 5 GCSE Grades A-C Level 2 - 5 or more GCSE Grades A-C, Intermediate GNVQ

Level 3 - Advanced GNVQs, A Levels, Btec National Diploma Level 4 and Level 5 - Degree Level Qualifications or above such as BA, BSc,

Source: 2001 Census, Policy and Research Unit

Figure 20: Organisations achieving Investors in People standard

Organisations achieving the Investors in People standard by broad economic sector 1999-2005								
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total to date
Public Sector		1	2		2			5
Financial Services	1	5	2		1	2		6
Non-Financial Services Sector		1	2	3		2	1	9
Total	1	7	6	3	4	4	1	20

Organisations achieving the Investors in People standard by size (and number) of employees	
No. of employees	Organisations
< 20	6
< 50	4
< 100	3
< 200	3
> 200	4

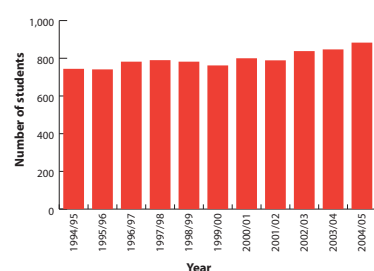
Source: Guernsey Training Agency

Figure 21: Percentage of qualification levels in 2001 and 2004 for England and Guernsey

	Level 1 or no qualifications		Level 2		Level 3		Level 4	
	England	Gsy	England	Gsy	England	Gsy	England	Gsy
Total 2001	35	24	22	40	19	17	24	19
Total 2004	35	16	22	42	18	19	24	22

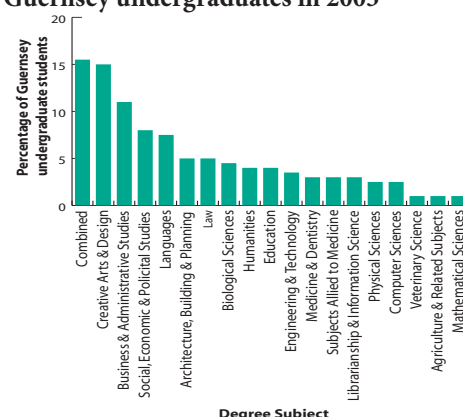
Source: Education Department

Figure 22: Number of Guernsey students engaged in higher education in the UK 1995/6–2004/5



Source: Education Department

Figure 23: Subjects studied by Guernsey undergraduates in 2003



Source: Education Department

Figure 24: Top five economic sectors of employment for local Guernsey graduates in 2003

Economic sector	%
Finance, Insurance and Business Services	21
Education	12
Other Public Services	12
Information Communication Technology	9
Construction	9

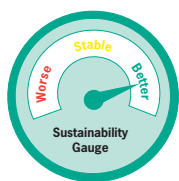
Source: Education Department



For more information on Guernsey's skillsbase and qualifications please see the Guernsey Census. This is available online at www.gov.gg - click on Government > Facts and Figures > Publications > 2001 Census Report

For more information on adult education in Guernsey please see the Education Development Plan, Billet d'Etat II and XII, 2004

For more information on the IiP awards please contact the Guernsey Training Agency



Total factor income and factor income per head of the workforce have both increased steadily, with the Finance sector being the largest contributor. The Information sector's factor income has increased the most over the past 10 years.

What is measured

Distribution is measured through factor incomes, comprising of both total gross remuneration and net assessable profits generated by local business. To determine the sustainability of the economy, factor incomes are analysed by economic sector and per head of the Island's workforce.

Factor income per economic sector 1995-2004 (See Figure 25)

- In 2003, the financial and legal services sectors provided the greatest economic contribution in terms of factor income. Contributors in this sector accounted for over 37% of the total factor incomes in 2003, considerably higher than any other sector. Other major contributors were Health, Education and Public Administration (15%), Wholesale and Retail (12%), ICT and Business Services (12%) and Construction (9%).
- Financial and legal services income increased from 1995 to a peak of £503,131,000 in 2001, dropping back slightly in 2002 and 2003.
- Primary sectors and Manufacturing have continued a downward trend over the last decade, whilst the service sectors have increased.
- The greatest rate of increase has been in the ICT and Other Business sectors – accounting for an increase of 97% between 1995 and 2003.
- Total factor income has increased steadily by 39% in total since 1995, with an estimated 2% increase between 2003 and 2004.

Factor income per head of workforce by sector (See Figure 26)

- Highest factor income per head of the workforce is in the Finance sector, with an average value of £66,000.
- However, this has decreased by £8,000 from £72,000 in 2000 to £64,000 in 2003 (along with Recreation, which is the only other sector to decrease during the same period)
- The largest increase between 2000 and 2003 in factor income per head of workforce was within the Wholesale, Retail and Utilities sector, rising by £11,000 per worker and the ICT and Other Business Services sector which accounted for a £9,000 per worker increase.
- Over the three year period, the Manufacturing sector experienced the lowest average increase of £1,000 per worker.

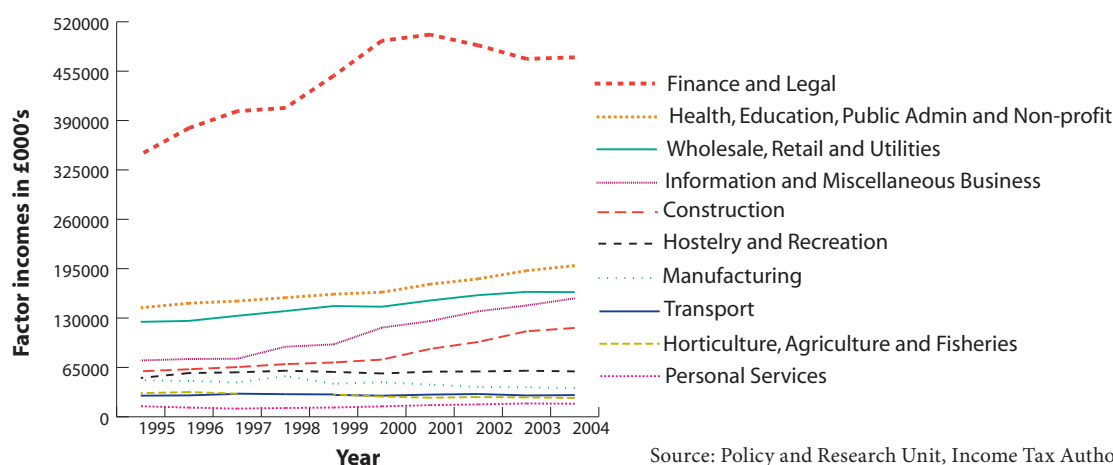
Connections

National Income and the **Labour Market** are strongly linked to the distribution of the economic contribution. However other facets of sustainable development are also directly connected such as **Workforce Development**, **Inflation**, **Education**, **Enterprise**, **Local** and **International Transport**, **Land Use** and **Investment**.

Figure 25: Factor income by economic sector 1995 - 2004

Reflated to 2004 Values (£000's)	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004*
Horticulture, Agriculture and Fisheries	31,094	32,638	30,453	29,767	29,467	26,577	25,152	25,989	25,535	24,836
Manufacturing	48,142	47,235	45,339	53,568	43,568	45,455	42,353	39,320	38,843	37,834
Construction	59,914	62,588	65,460	69,358	71,529	75,334	89,334	98,556	112,620	116,994
Transport	27,839	28,190	30,218	29,860	28,780	27,794	29,230	29,993	28,109	28,590
Hostelry and Recreation	51,158	57,595	58,563	60,634	59,077	57,053	59,436	59,685	60,635	59,777
Wholesale, Retail and Utilities	124,992	126,228	132,947	139,208	145,838	144,932	153,126	160,166	164,457	164,093
Personal Services	13,969	12,126	10,772	11,589	12,218	13,696	15,330	16,322	17,531	17,263
Finance and Legal	345,426	380,095	402,301	406,574	448,809	495,096	503,131	488,931	471,174	473,204
ICT & Other Business Services	74,194	76,054	76,408	92,265	95,328	117,336	125,987	138,870	146,556	155,965
Health, Education, Public Admin and Non-profit	143,540	149,530	152,307	156,825	161,399	164,048	174,542	181,623	192,386	199,049
Total All Sectors	920,268	972,277	1,004,767	1,049,648	1,096,012	1,167,320	1,217,620	1,239,455	1,257,846	1,277,606

* 2004 is estimated



Source: Policy and Research Unit, Income Tax Authority

Figure 26: Factor income per head of workforce by sector in £000's 2000 - 2004

	2000	2001	2002	2003	Estimated 2004
Horticulture, Agriculture and Fisheries	19	20	22	22	22
Manufacturing	27	26	28	28	27
Construction	29	33	35	35	36
Transport	25	27	29	28	27
Hostelry and Recreation	26	29	30	30	30
Wholesale, Retail and Utilities	26	28	31	37	37
Personal Services	16	19	21	22	20
Finance and Legal	72	70	66	64	66
ICT & Other Business Services	44	48	51	53	55
Health, Education, Public Admin and Non-profit	27	30	31	31	31

Source: Policy and Research Unit, Social Security Department, Income Tax Authority



More information on National Income and GDP can be found at www.gov.gg - click on Government > Facts and Figures > National Income

Further national income figures may be found in the Facts and Figures Booklet. This booklet is available online at www.gov.gg - click on Government > Facts and Figures > Publications



References and further reading

Prosperity

Signpost to Data Providers

Policy and Research Unit
Policy Council
Sir Charles Frossard House
PO Box 43
La Charroterie
St. Peter Port
Guernsey
GY1 1FH
Tel: 717000

Further Reading

2005 Guernsey Facts and Figures booklet
Policy and Research Unit, Policy Council
Downloadable from www.gov.gg - click on
Government > Facts and Figures > Publications > 2005
Facts and Figures

The Guernsey Retail Prices Index
Published quarterly by the Policy and Research Unit,
Policy Council
www.gov.gg - click on Government > Facts and
Figures > Retail Prices Index

2001 Census Report
Policy Council, States of Guernsey.
Downloadable from www.gov.gg - click on
Government > Facts and Figures > Publications > 2001
Census Report

Websites

Policy and Research Unit, Policy Council
www.gov.gg - click on Government > Facts and Figures
> Policy and Research Unit

UK Government Treasury
www.hm-treasury.gov.uk

UK Government Statistics
www.statistics.gov.uk

Jersey Government
www.gov.je

Activity

Signpost to Data Providers

Policy and Research Unit
Policy Council
Sir Charles Frossard House
PO Box 43
La Charroterie
St. Peter Port
Guernsey
GY1 1FH
Tel: 717000

Further Reading

2005 Guernsey Facts and Figures booklet
Policy and Research Unit
Downloadable from www.gov.gg - click on Government
> Facts and Figures > Publications > 2005 Facts and
Figures

Websites

Policy and Research Unit, Policy Council
www.gov.gg click on Government > Facts and Figures >
Policy and Research Unit

Local Futures Group – Policy and Strategy Analysts
www.localfutures.com

Scottish Enterprise Agency
www.scottish-enterprise.com

World Business Council for Sustainable Development
www.wbcsd.ch

Institution for Economic Development
www.ied.co.uk

UK Government Treasury
www.hm-treasury.gov.uk

UK Government Department for Trade and Industry
www.dti.gov.uk

References and further reading

Capacity

Signpost to Data Providers

Guernsey Airport

La Villiaze
Forest
Guernsey
GY8 ODS
Tel: 237766

Guernsey Harbour Authority

Harbour Master's Office
PO Box 631
St Julians Emplacement
St Peter Port
Guernsey
GY1 3DL
Tel: 720229

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Sir Charles Frossard House
PO Box 43
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Tel: 717000

Guernsey Training Agency

The Training Agency
Richmond House
St Ann's Place
Guernsey
GY1 2NU
Tel: 721555

Education Department

Grange Road
St Peter Port
Guernsey
GY1 2TT
Tel: 710821

Further Reading

Education Development Plan

Billet d'Etat VI, 2002
Billet d'Etat III, 2003
Billet d'Etat II and XII, 2004

Capacity (continued)

Further Reading (continued)

College of Further Education: Annual Report

Guernsey College of Further Education, 2002

Learning in Guernsey

The Findings of the Learning Trends Survey in Guernsey
University of Plymouth and the States Education
Department, 2001

Higher Education: The Guernsey Experience in 2003

Education Department, 2003

Websites

Guernsey Airport

www.guernsey-airport.gov.gg

Policy and Research Unit, Policy Council

www.gov.gg click on Government > Facts and Figures >
Policy and Research Unit

Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution

www.rcep.org.uk

Guernsey College of Further Education

www.cfe.edu.gg

Investors in People

www.iipuk.co.uk

Department for Education and Skills

www.dfes.gov.uk

Learning and Skills Council

www.lsc.gov.uk

Guernsey Careers Service

www.careers.gg

Social Security Department

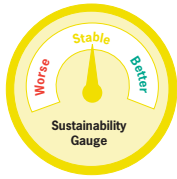
www.gov.gg - click on Social Security

Income Tax Authority

www.tax.gov.gg

Office of National Statistics

www.statistics.gov.uk



Air quality in Guernsey is generally good although rising motor vehicle emissions are increasingly affecting the air that we breathe.

What is measured

Air quality over Guernsey is measured by monitoring levels of the four main air pollutants; nitrogen dioxide, sulphur dioxide, particulates and ozone. Emissions of Greenhouse Gases from the Island are monitored through a biennial inventory.

Maximum levels of air pollution recorded in Guernsey from 2000 to 2004 (See Figure 27)

- Compared to the World Health Organisation's (WHO) international guideline levels results show that the general air quality of Guernsey is very good.
- Real time air quality monitoring confirms that the main source of atmospheric pollution in Guernsey is motor vehicle emissions, with roadside Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) levels during peak hours measuring in at twice that of non-peak hours. Background levels of nitrogen dioxide peaked in 2004 rising by 33% on 2003 figures.
- Declining levels of Sulphur Dioxide over the last five years are primarily due to the electricity connection with France, which has resulted in far less burning of heavy fuel oil at the Island's power station.
- Maximum recorded levels of particulates have risen above WHO guidelines in 2003, falling back to meet the WHO standard in 2004.
- Maximum ozone levels have fallen by 38% in 2004, 18% below the WHO guideline figures. Ozone is a transboundary pollutant, i.e. it can be transported in weather systems over considerable distances. Because of this there is little that can be done to control levels occurring over Guernsey, emphasising the importance of conventions such as the Kyoto Protocol which seek to minimise transboundary pollutants on a global scale.

Guernsey Greenhouse gas emission estimates for 2002 (See Figure 28)

- Through formal ratification of the Kyoto Protocol the States of Guernsey has agreed to reduce its CO₂ emissions by 12.5% by 2010. The inventory is the first stage in measuring the Island's 'greenhouse gas' emissions.
- The main contributor is carbon of which the Island emitted approximately 85,032 tonnes predominantly from commercial, residential and agricultural combustion and road transport. The inventory is to be re-calculated every 2 years.

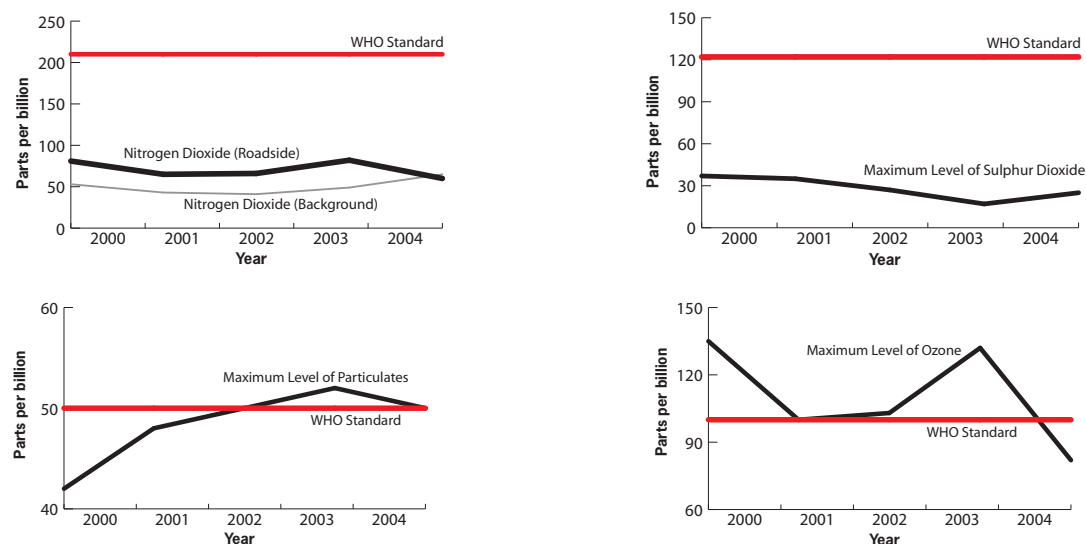
Connections

Local and International transport emissions contribute to air pollution. **Energy Consumption** and the burning of carbon-based fuels (such as coal, oil, petrol and diesel) are responsible for a majority of greenhouse gas emissions.

Climate Change and Biodiversity - greenhouse gas emissions are acknowledged as the primary cause of climate change.

Health - air pollution is recognised as a contributing factor to many breathing related illnesses.

Figure 27: Maximum levels of air pollution recorded in Guernsey - 2000 to 2003



Maximum Concentration Recorded						
	WHO Standard (ppb) 2000	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Nitrogen Dioxide (Roadside)	210	81	65	66	82	60
Nitrogen Dioxide (Background)	210	53	43	41	49	65
Sulphur Dioxide	122	37	35	27	17	25
Particulates (PM10)	50	42	48	50	52	50
Ozone	100	135	100	103	132	82

Source: Health and Social Services

Figure 28: Guernsey Greenhouse Gas Emissions Estimates for 2002

	Tonnes Carbon Equivalent					
	Tonnes Carbon	Tonnes CH ₄	Tonnes N ₂ O	HFC*	PFC*	SF ₆ *
Power Generation	12,454	2	0	-	-	-
Commercial, Residential and Agricultural Combustion	33,095	6	0	-	-	-
Extraction/Distribution of Fossil Fuels	-	11	-	-	-	-
Solvent Use	-	-	-	2,264	0	143
Road Transport	19,247	32	7	-	-	-
Other Mobile Machinery	20,237	10	3	-	-	-
Waste Treatment & Disposal		427	-	72	-	37
Agriculture		294	12	-	-	-
Total	85,032	781	22	2,337	0	181

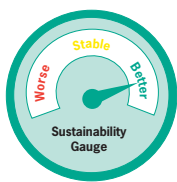
HFC, PFC and SF₆ are expressed as tonnes of Carbon equivalent.

Source: National Environmental Technology Centre – AEA Technology



For a detailed description of the pollutants measured please see www.gov.gg - click on Government > Facts and Figures > Sustainable Guernsey > Environment

Natural Environment: Water Quality



Fresh water quality in Guernsey has shown a continued improvement over the period monitored with 100% compliance reported in 2004. Over the last few years there has been a decline in bathing water quality.

What is measured

Guernsey's fresh water quality is monitored through analysis of stored water on the Island and water treatment works compliance levels. The bathing water quality of the Island's beaches is monitored against the EC Bathing Water Directive.

Raw water storage compliance 2002-2004

(See Figure 29)

- Raw water quality has improved over the last year. 2004 figures show that all three storage reservoirs on the Island were 100% compliant for the elements of nitrate, potassium and ammonia.
- This reflects an improvement in the figures for St. Saviour's reservoir, which have in previous years recorded high nitrate levels, especially in dry summer periods.

Water treatment works compliance 1998-2004

(See Figure 30)

- The data for this indicator is based upon analysis of water samples taken from the Island's three water treatment works. The compliance figures have been judged against the UK drinking water regulations.
- Guernsey's water after treatment scores highly in compliance with UK drinking water regulations, with all three works maintaining compliance figures of over 98%.
- The variable compliance ratings for Kings Mills are due to its sporadic operation as it is not in constant use.

Quality of Guernsey's bathing water 1995-2004

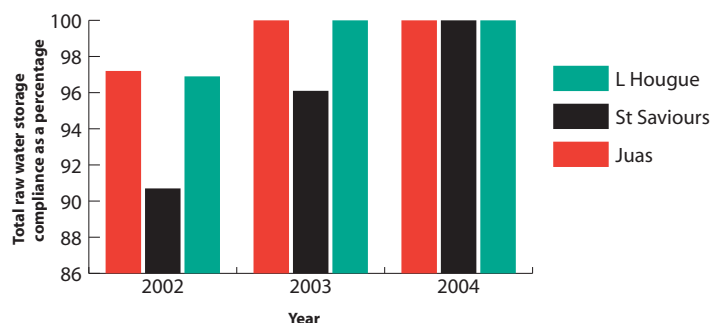
(See Figure 31)

- Bathing water testing is carried out at 13 of the Island's beaches. In 2004 all of the Island's beaches passed the Mandatory standard. The only beach to fail the EC Mandatory standard was recorded in 2002.
- The EC Guideline standard is twenty times more stringent than the Mandatory standard. Over the last year the number of beaches gaining the EC Guideline standard rose from 6 in 2003 to 7 in 2004. However, this is a reduction from the water quality standards recorded in 1997 and 1998 when 11 of the 12 beaches tested attained the EC Guideline standard.

Connections

Changes in water quality (particularly freshwater) are often a general reflection of **Land Use** and management practices. Our **Health** and the health of the Island's **Biodiversity** are closely linked to good quality fresh and sea water.

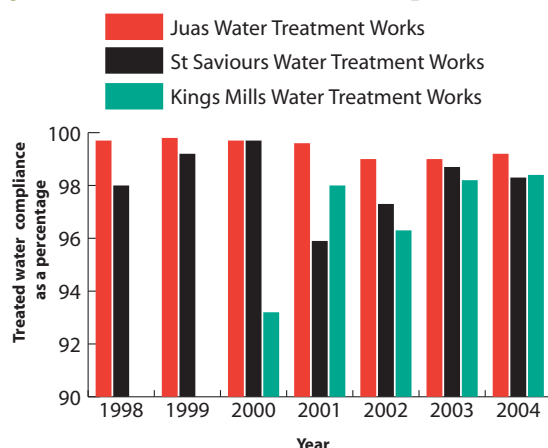
Figure 29: Raw water storage compliance 2002-2004



	Juas	St Saviours	Longue Hougue
2002	97.2	90.7	96.9
2003	100	96.1	100
2004	100	100	100

Source: Guernsey Water

Figure 30: Water treatment works compliance 1998-2004



Water Treatment Works	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Juas	99.7	99.8	99.7	99.6	99	99	99.2
St Saviours	98	99.2	99.7	95.9	97.3	98.7	98.3
Kings Mills			93.2	98	96.3	98.2	98.4

Source: Guernsey Water

Figure 31: Quality of Guernsey's bathing water 1995-2004

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Vazon	G	G	G	G	G	M	G	M	G	M
Pembroke/L'Ancrese	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	M	M
L'Eree	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
Port Soif	G	G	G	G	G	G	M	G	G	G
Cobo	M	G	G	G	M	M	M	M	M	M
Fermain	M	G	G	G	G	G	G	F	M	G
Petit Bot	M	G	G	G	M	G	G	M	M	M
Havelet	M	G	G	G	G	M	M	G	G	G
Ladies Bay	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
Portelet	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	M	M
Saints	M	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
Bordeaux			G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
Grandes Rocques					M	M	M	G	M	G

G = Guideline Pass: 95% of the samples pass the EC Mandatory Standard, 80% of samples pass the EC Guideline Standard for total and faecal coliforms and 90% of samples pass the EC Guideline Standard for streptococci

M = Mandatory Pass: 95% of the samples pass the EC Mandatory Standard

F = Fail

Source: Environment Department



For a detailed description of the EC bathing water standards please visit – www.europa.eu.int/water/water-bathing/directive

Natural Environment: Biodiversity



Whilst the status of the Island's seabirds and breeding birds is relatively healthy, the state of the Island's shorebird populations is relatively unhealthy.

What is measured

Guernsey's habitat coverage was first surveyed over 1998/99. A follow up survey is being planned in 2005/7, making it possible to track changes in the Island's habitat cover. The health of bird populations as an indicator of biodiversity is well established. A seabird census, a breeding bird survey and a shorebird survey are used to monitor bird populations on the Island.

Habitat cover in Guernsey – 1998/9

(See Figure 32)

- 38% of Guernsey's land area is part of the built environment consisting of buildings, roads, car parks etc., and is consequently of relatively low value to wildlife. Of the 62% that remains, improved grassland, arable land, amenity grassland and bare ground make up 40% and are also of limited wildlife value. Guernsey's key habitats, such as scrub, marshy grassland (wet meadows), swamp (reed beds), cliff and dune are contained in less than 22% of the Island's land area.

Guernsey seabird Census 2000, 1992 and 1970

(See Figure 33)

- Breeding seabirds have been the subjects of three detailed national surveys over the period 1970 to 2000. All 11 species of breeding seabirds did well during the period 1970-1992. Fulmar (75 pairs) and Manx Shearwater (15 pairs) were recorded breeding for the first time, while four species increased by more than 100 pairs - Shag - up from 188 to 480 pairs, Lesser Black-backed Gull - up from 52 to 220 pairs, Herring Gull - up from 900 to 1145 pairs and Common Tern - up from 7 to 110 pairs.
- The position from 1992-2000 was far less favourable with only three species continuing to increase their populations (Lesser Black-backed Gull - up by 87 pairs, Herring Gull - up by 475 pairs and Guillemot - up by 30 pairs). Manx Shearwater, Common Tern, Razorbill and Puffin are now all under severe threat with their populations having reduced by more

than 50%. Both Fulmar and Cormorant are under moderate threat.

Percentage change in Guernsey's shorebird populations over the past 20, 10 and 5 years

(See Figure 34)

- Since 1979, shorebird populations in Guernsey have been counted annually as part of the Wetland Bird Survey. Four out of the ten species monitored (Redshank, Dunlin, Purple Sandpiper and Golden Plover) are all under severe threat on the Guernsey shore. Ringed Plover and Turnstone are under a moderate threat and Oystercatcher, Sanderling, Grey Plover and Curlew are under no immediate threat.
- Shorebirds are doing very poorly in Guernsey, due to both external and internal factors. Externally, warmer winters especially on the East coast of England are improving wintering conditions there. Internally, recreational beach use is increasing and with it brings a serious increase in disturbance of the birds' roosting and feeding areas by both walkers and dogs.

Status of breeding birds in Guernsey 2000-2005

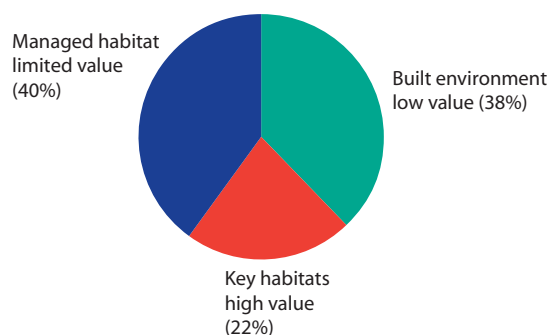
- Since 2000, breeding and wintering bird population numbers have been monitored by counts made four times each year in a number of 1-km squares on the Island.
- The status of breeding birds in Guernsey shows mixed fortunes. Over a third, (38%) of the Island's breeding bird species appear to be stable, while 25% are decreasing and 37% are increasing.

Connections

Housing and **Land Use** both have direct connections to habitat cover and biodiversity. Pollutants that affect the health of the Island's biodiversity are monitored within the **Water Quality**, **Air Quality** and **Land Use** indicators.

Figure 32: Habitat cover in Guernsey – 1998/9

Habitat type		Percentage of habitat area	Percentage of total land area
Key habitat	Grassland	15	9
	Woodland	5	4
	Park land	1	0
	Others	14	9
Total key habitat		35	22
Managed Habitat	Grassland	64	39
	Others	1	1
Total managed habitat		65	40
Total habitat		100	62
Total built environment			38
Total		100	100



Source: Environment Department / La Société Guernesiaise

Figure 33: Guernsey seabird population changes: 2000, 1992 and 1970

Species	Population			Population and percentage change			
	2000	1992	1970	1992-2000		1970-1992	
	Number of birds	Number of birds	Number of birds	Change	Percentage change	Change	Percentage change
Fulmar (pair)	43	75	0	-32	-43	75	
Manx shearwater (pair)	5	15	0	-10	-67	15	
Cormorant (pair)	20	30	4	-10	-33	26	650
Shag (pair)	496	480	188	16	3	292	155
LBB Gull (pair)	307	220	52	87	40	168	323
Herring Gull (pair)	1620	1145	900	475	41	245	27
GBB Gull (pair)	154	150	52	4	3	98	188
Common tern (pair)	24	110	7	-86	-78	103	1471
Guillemot (individual)	105	75	24	30	40	51	213
Razorbill (individual)	12	35	2	-23	-66	33	1650
Puffin (individual)	40	95	35	-55	-58	60	171

Increasing trend Medium Alert (<25%) High Alert (<50%)

Source: La Société Guernesiaise

Figure 34: Percentage change in Guernsey's shorebird populations over the past 20, 10 and 5 years

Species	Population				Population and Percentage Change					
	2003	1998	1993	1983	5 years		10 years		20 years	
	Number of birds	Number of birds	Number of birds	Number of birds	Change	% change	Change	% change	Change	% change
Oystercatcher	696	618	581	500	78	12	115	19	196	39
Dunlin	114	218	262	572	-104	-47	-148	-56	-458	-80
Curlew	82	83	108	58	-1	0	-26	-23	24	40
Redshank	24	32	38	71	-8	-22	-14	-35	-47	-65
Ringed Plover	74	102	117	103	-28	-27	-43	-36	-29	-27
Golden Plover	5	33	16	33	-28	-86	-11	-71	-28	-86
Grey Plover	78	95	101	81	-17	-18	-23	-23	-3	-4
Sanderling	31	19	19	5	12	60	12	61	26	483
Turnstone	205	247	488	496	-42	-17	-283	-58	-291	-58
Purple Sandpiper	1	4	8	21	-3	-79	-7	-90	-20	-96

Increasing trend Medium Alert (<25%) High Alert (<50%)

Source: La Société Guernesiaise



For further information on the Wetland Bird Survey please see www.bto.org/survey/webs/index.htm

For further information on Guernsey's key habitats please contact the Guernsey Biological Records Centre

Built Environment: Land Use



The built environment accounts for 5,855 verges (15%) of Guernsey's total landmass. Nitrate levels, which are used to measure one aspect of land quality continue to decline.

What is measured

Land use on Guernsey is measured using Digimap to calculate the built environment on the Island as a percentage of the Island's total land mass. Use of previously developed land is monitored to show the impact of new development on the environment. Land use is in part monitored using Water Catchment Nitrate levels as an indicator of natural and man-made influences on the Island's environment.

Percentage of land used for the built environment (See Figure 35)

- The built environment accounts for 15% of Guernsey's total landmass. This includes buildings above and below 10m², roads and car parks, greenhouses, the airport, swimming pools, churches, fortifications and ruins. Despite 85% of Guernsey's total landmass being undeveloped much of this is still classed as built environment, comprising private gardens and public amenity land. In 2005, the amount of developed land increased by 0.2% or 81 verges.

Type of development as a percentage of the Island's total built environment (See Figure 36)

- Buildings over 10m², (including domestic, commercial and public premises), and roads and car parks account for 73% of the Island's built environment. Greenhouses account for a further 21% and the Airport 4%. Historic buildings, such as the Island's churches, castles, forts and other heritage sites account for only 0.5% of the Island's built environment.

Percentage of new housing granted on greenfield and brownfield sites (See Figure 37)

- During 2004 the majority of permissions granted for new house builds were on brownfield sites, with quarterly percentage figures for permission granted ranging from 91% to 100% on brownfield sites. Over the last three years this trend has continued, with over 90% of new build housing being on brownfield land.

Monthly nitrate levels recorded in 2004 (See Figure 38)

- Guernsey Water collects samples on a weekly basis from 24 stream catchment areas across the Island. It uses the UK Drinking Water regulation's Maximum Admissible Concentration or MAC as a benchmark to assess nitrate concentrations. This currently stands at 50mg/l (50 milligrams per litre). Rainfall levels are also recorded as these have a strong bearing upon the amount of nitrate leaching into the stream catchments.
- Apart from February last year, (which registered a mean nitrate level of 50.1mg/l) the nitrate figures for each month of 2004 were contained under the 50mg/l benchmark.

Annually recorded nitrate levels 1995-2004 (See Figure 39)

- The annual average nitrate levels found in the Island's stream catchments has over the past ten years declined by 41%, from the 1996 peak of 73mg/l to 43mg/l in 2004. The first rise in annual nitrate figures for eight years was measured in 2003; this was attributed to the unusually warm summer and lack of rainfall experienced on the Island.
- This reduction in nitrate levels whilst in part reflects the decline of the horticulture industry also reflects the more effective control measures introduced by States Departments, such as Commerce and Employment's 'farming with wildlife in mind' whole farm contracts.

Connections

Changes in land use, for example draining wetlands or clearing land for housing or industrial use can alter wildlife habitats and consequently affect the **Biodiversity** they help to support.

Figure 35: Percentage of land used for the built environment

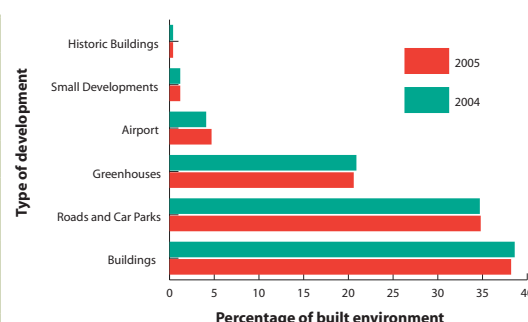
	2004		2005	
	Vergees	Percentage of Total Area	Vergees	Percentage of Total Area
Total Developed Land	5,773	15	5,855	15
Remaining land area on Island - Farmland, garden curtilage, playing fields, golf courses, etc.	33,024	85	32,943	85
Total Area of Guernsey	38,798	100	38,798	100

Source: Digimap

1 acre = approximately 2.5 vergees

Figure 36: Type of development as a percentage of the Island's total built environment

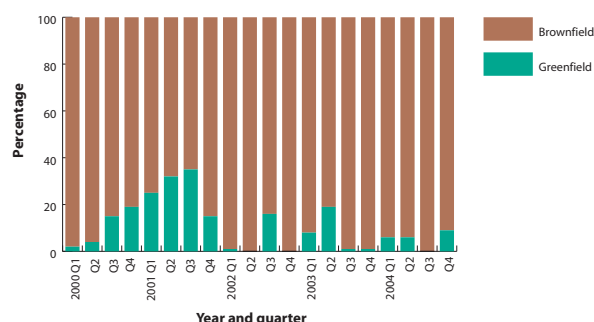
	2004		2005	
	Vergees	Percentage of Built Environment	Vergees	Percentage of Built Environment
Buildings	2,230	38.6	2,237	38.2
Roads and Car Parks	2,000	34.7	2,040	34.8
Greenhouses	1,210	20.9	1,205	20.6
Airport	234	4.1	277	4.7
Small Developments	72	1.2	72	1.2
Historic Buildings	25	0.4	25	0.4
Total	5,773	100	5,855	100



Source: Digimap

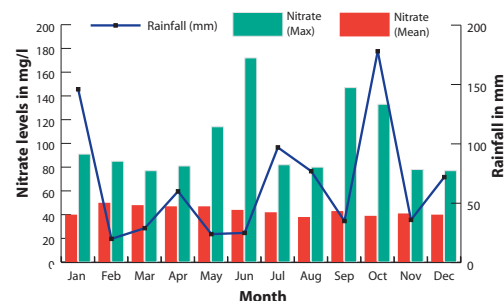
1 acre = approximately 2.5 vergees

Figure 37: Percentage of new housing permissions granted on greenfield and brownfield sites



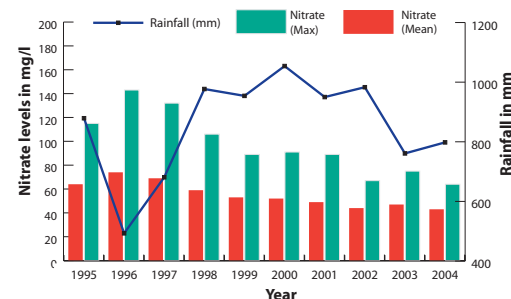
Source: Environment Department

Figure 38: Monthly nitrate levels recorded in 2004



Source: Guernsey Water

Figure 39: Annually recorded nitrate levels 1995 -2004



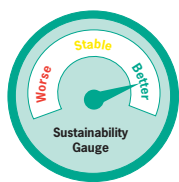
Source: Guernsey Water



For more information on States Department's progress in reducing nitrate levels please visit www.gov.gg - click on Commerce and Employment > Agriculture

For further information on the types of land use on Guernsey please visit Digimap Ltd - www.statesdigimap.gov.gg

Built Environment: Local Transport



Traffic volumes have generally stabilised and passenger journeys by bus have increased for the fourth successive year.

What is measured

Local transport levels are measured using traffic volumes taken at various locations around St. Peter Port at peak times. Use of public transport is monitored through annual bus passenger numbers.

Traffic flows along the Grange 2001, 2003 and 2004 (See Figure 40)

- Mean daily traffic volume along the Grange in 2004 remained consistently high during peak times, at between 3,708 vehicles and 4,335 vehicles. These levels are similar to those experienced in 2001 and 2003; the quarterly fluctuations are due to surrounding road works.
- Please note that no data exists for the Grange quarter 4, 2001, or for the whole of 2002 due to problems with the data collection process.

Traffic flows along Les Banques 2001, 2003 and 2004 (See Figure 41)

- Traffic volumes along Les Banques peaked in quarters 2 and 3 of 2004, maintaining a gradually increasing trend since 2001.
- Please note that no data exists for Les Banques for 2002 due to problems with the data collection process.

Traffic flows along Les Val des Terres 2001, 2003 and 2004 (See Figure 42)

- Traffic volumes along Les Val des Terres in 2004 have maintained a gradual decline from 2003 figures. 2003 figures dropped significantly from 2001 figures due to road closures on the Island re-opening and diverting traffic back to former routes.
- Please note that no data exists for Les Val des Terres quarter 3, 2001, or for the whole of 2002 due to problems with the data collection process.

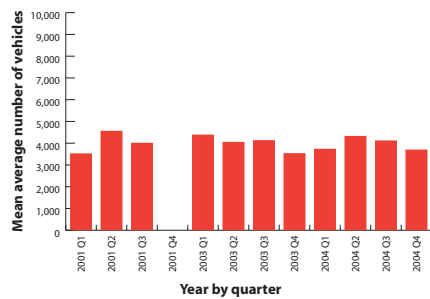
Number of passenger journeys on scheduled bus services (See Figure 43)

- The overall trend in the number of passengers using the Island's scheduled bus service declined from 1997 to 2000. However since 2000 the numbers have steadily increased.
- In 2004 there were 1,304,049 passenger journeys made, this is the highest number since statistics were first accurately recorded in 1996.
- The rise in the number of people using the Island's scheduled bus service is a result of an improved service and cheaper fares.

Connections

Emissions from motor vehicles impact upon the Island's **Air Quality** and **Energy Consumption** is linked to the number of car journeys made on the Island. A good transport system is essential in enabling strong **Economic Activity** and increasing the Island's **Economic Capacity**.

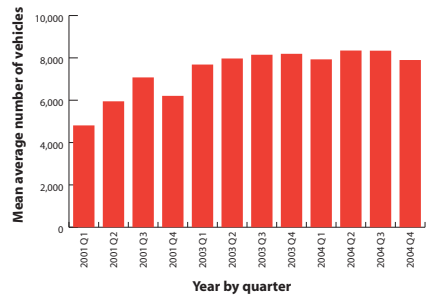
Figure 40: Mean daily traffic flows along the Grange 2001, 2003 and 2004



The Grange	Into St. Peter Port 7.00 - 9.00	Out of St. Peter Port 7.00 - 9.00	Into St. Peter Port 16.00 - 18.00	Out of St. Peter Port 16.00 - 18.00	Total
2004 Q1	934	782	579	1,449	3,744
2004 Q2	1,111	1,297	1,297	631	4,335
2004 Q3	1,027	882	744	1,474	4,127
2004 Q4	974	751	647	1,336	3,708

Source: Environment Department

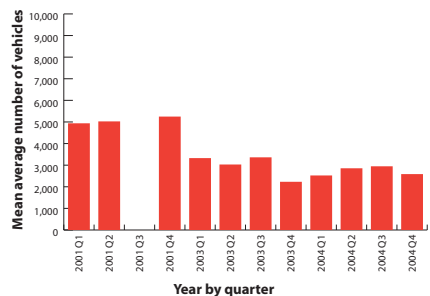
Figure 41: Mean daily traffic flows along Les Banques 2001, 2003 and 2004



Les Banques	Into St. Peter Port 7.00 - 9.00	Out of St. Peter Port 7.00 - 9.00	Into St. Peter Port 16.00 - 18.00	Out of St. Peter Port 16.00 - 18.00	Total
2004 Q1	2,290	1,592	1,756	2,293	7,930
2004 Q2	2,321	1,579	1,986	2,460	8,347
2004 Q3	2,387	1,549	1,950	2,454	8,340
2004 Q4	2,219	1,522	1,805	2,353	7,899

Source: Environment Department

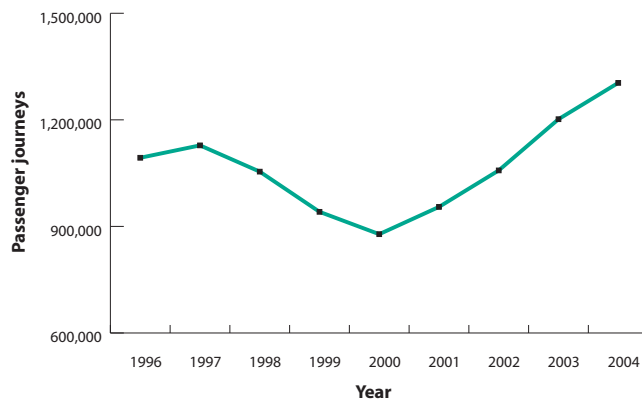
Figure 42: Mean daily traffic flows along Les Vals des Terres 2001, 2003 and 2004



Les Vals des Terres	Into St. Peter Port 7.00 - 9.00	Out of St. Peter Port 7.00 - 9.00	Into St. Peter Port 16.00 - 18.00	Out of St. Peter Port 16.00 - 18.00	Total
2004 Q1	926	320	387	890	2,524
2004 Q2	904	382	461	1,110	2,856
2004 Q3	963	374	479	1,132	2,948
2004 Q4	901	325	391	970	2,587

Source: Environment Department

Figure 43: Number of passenger journeys on scheduled bus services



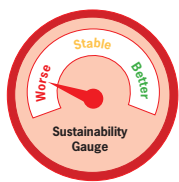
1996	1,093,212
1997	1,128,101
1998	1,054,185
1999	941,052
2000	878,111
2001	954,908
2002	1,057,627
2003	1,201,799
2004	1,304,049

Source: Environment Department

Further travel and transport figures may be found in the Facts and Figures Booklet. This booklet is available online at www.gov.gg - click on Government > Facts and Figures > Publications



Built Environment: Impact of Climate Change



Since 1985 the most common species of **spring flowers** found on Guernsey such as the snowdrop have begun to flower up to 31 days earlier.

What is measured

Impact of climate change on the Island is measured using air temperature, sea temperature and the spring flowering dates of eight spring flowers.

Mean annual air temperatures in Guernsey 1947-2003 (See Figure 44)

- The mean annual air temperatures between 1947 and 2003 fluctuate between a minimum of 9.6°C in 1963 and a maximum of 12.1°C in 1989, 1995 and 2003. However a generally increasing trend is apparent over the 57 year period shown in the graph.
- Due to these fluctuations, a best-fit line is included on the line chart in order to show the trend more clearly. Using this line, it can be seen that there is an average increase in air temperature of 0.015 °C per year, resulting in an overall increase of nearly 1°C over the whole period.
- The largest rises over this period are due to warmer winter temperatures, reflected in the fall in the number of winter frosts particularly over the last decade. Rises in summer temperatures are less noticeable as they have been accompanied by higher rainfall and so there is little visible change in the amount of sunshine experienced on the Island.

Mean annual sea temperatures around Guernsey 1980-2004 (See Figure 45)

- Since 1980 Guernsey sea water temperatures have been recorded by Sea Fisheries (now part of the Commerce and Employment Department) each week at the signal station, St. Peter Port harbour. These are surface water temperatures and so are affected by the power of the sun and also by heavy rainfall on the surface due to a tendency for fresh water to float over sea water. The mean water temperature fluctuates during the period from a minimum of 11.5°C (in 1991) to a maximum of 13.6°C (in 1999).

- A best fit line is also included on this graph, which shows an average increase of 0.058°C per year. This results in an overall increase of approximately 1.7°C over the 27 year period.
- In 2004, the mean annual sea temperature was recorded at 13°C. Guernsey's mean annual sea temperature has not fallen below 12°C since 1992. Sea water temperature in the harbour has also been monitored each day at a depth of 6 metres for the past 5 years. This will provide a clearer measure in the future when data are collected over a sufficient number of years to provide an indication of any changes that occur.

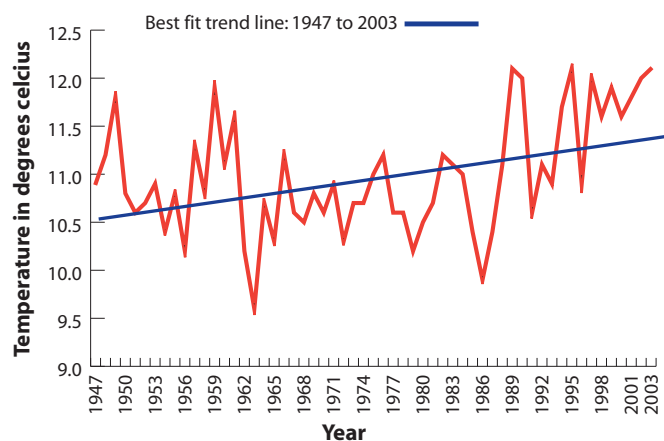
Mean Guernsey spring flowering dates (eight species) 1985-2004 (See Figure 46)

- The flowering dates of 8 species of spring flower (snowdrop, blackthorn, hawthorn, primrose, bluebell, lesser celandine, trumpet daffodil and lilac) have been recorded over the past 20 years. It can be seen that the average flowering date varies from year to year, but that the trend is towards earlier flowering.
- The best fit line shows that on average, spring flowers are first flowering approximately 1.5 days earlier per year. This represents an advancement of 31 days over the last 20 year period.
- The flowering dates of plants may be influenced by a number of factors, including day length, air temperature, soil temperature and frosts. However, those plants that flower early in the spring do seem to have been most affected by a change in the local climate.

Connections

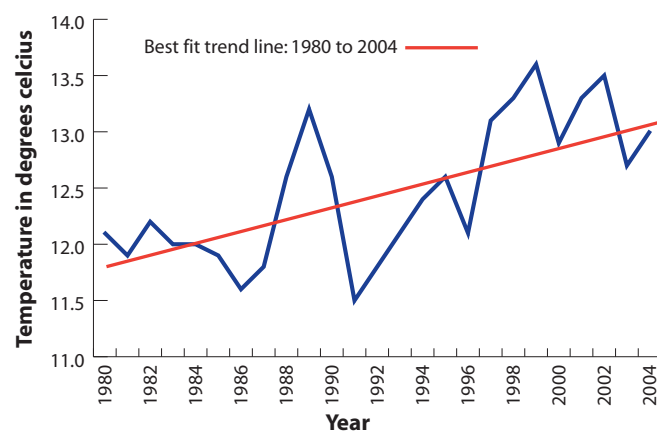
It is widely accepted by the international scientific community that climate change caused by global warming is a result of fossil fuel emissions. The impact of changes in air temperature, rainfall and sea level rise are likely to affect Guernsey's **Biodiversity, Water Consumption** and **Built Environment**.

Figure 44: Mean annual air temperatures in Guernsey 1947-2003



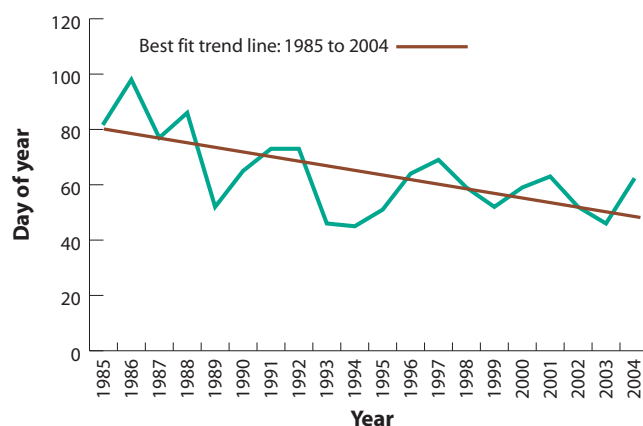
Source:
Guernsey Airport Met. Office, Dr T Sparks and Dr
A Casebow (Eds)

Figure 45: Mean annual sea temperatures around Guernsey 1980-2004



Source:
Guernsey Sea Fisheries, Dr T Sparks and Dr A
Casebow (Eds)

Figure 46: Mean Guernsey spring flowering dates (snowdrop, blackthorn, hawthorn, primrose, bluebell, lesser celandine, trumpet daffodil and lilac) 1985-2004



Source:
Nigel Jee, Dr T Sparks and Dr A Casebow (Eds)

For further information on climate change in Guernsey please see - Indicators of Climate Change for Guernsey, Dr. T. Sparks and Dr. A. Casebow (Eds), La Société Guernesiaise, 2005

Consumption: Waste



Guernsey's household waste production continues to rise, but a higher proportion of this waste is being recycled. Commercial and industrial waste production fell significantly in 2004.

What is measured

Waste generated on the Island is monitored by measuring changes in the quantity of household and commercial waste. This is also monitored by per head of population. The quantity of waste recycled on the island, via States run schemes, is also measured.

Breakdown of household waste produced 1999 - 2004 (See Figure 47)

- The total amount of waste produced by Guernsey households continues to rise year on year, with 3% more waste produced in 2004 compared to 2003 figures. Over the last six years the amount of household waste produced in Guernsey has increased by 15%.

Waste produced per capita 1999-2004 (See Figure 49)

- In 2004, the amount of household waste produced per capita rose by 3% on 2003 figures. Of this total, 69kgs per capita was recycled and 288kgs per capita was not, representing a recycling rate of 19%. In total over the last six years the amount of household waste recycled has increased by 40%.

Quantity of commercial waste produced 1999-2004 (See Figure 48)

- In 2004, the amount of industrial and commercial waste disposed of at both Mont Cuët Landfill Site and Longue Hougue Reclamation Site decreased. At Longue Hougue 178,023 tonnes of inert waste was deposited in 2004, down on the peak level experienced in 2003 by 34%. This reflects a reduction in the amount of major site preparation works undertaken on the Island in 2004.
- At Mont Cuët, 39,491 tonnes of industrial and commercial putrescible waste was landfilled in 2004, 8% less than in 2003. This reflects the declining trend in the disposal of industrial and commercial waste at Mont Cuët since figures peaked in 2001 at 59,307 tonnes. Since this time, the amount of commercial and industrial waste landfilled has reduced by a third. This is attributed to increased segregation of waste by the commercial sector.

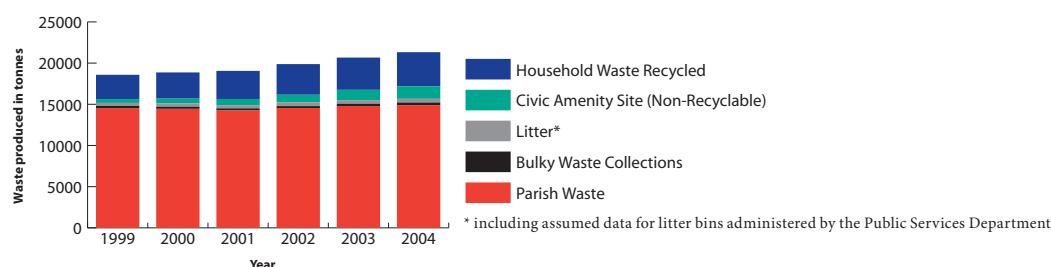
Materials recycled under Environment Department Schemes 1994-2004 (See Figure 50)

- Over the last decade, the amount of material recycled under Environment Department operated schemes has risen by 126%. In 2004, 5,197 tonnes of waste was recycled, 1.8% more than in 2003. In 2004, paper was the most recycled material, accounting for 44% of the total waste recycled. 7.8% more paper was recycled in 2004 than in 2003. In addition, 2126 vehicles were recycled under the Department's Bulk Refuse Removal Scheme.
- In addition to the recycling schemes run by the Environment Department, a number of private companies and charitable organisations undertake the recycling of various household and commercial waste types. This indicator will aim to include these schemes in future years.

Connections

Landfill and reclamation sites have a physical impact on **land use**. The methods we choose to dispose of our waste have connections to **public health**, **water quality** and **biodiversity** can also be affected by leachate from landfill and waste disposal. Waste disposal is expensive and therefore connected to **economic prosperity**.

Figure 47: Breakdown of household waste produced (tonnes) 1999-2004

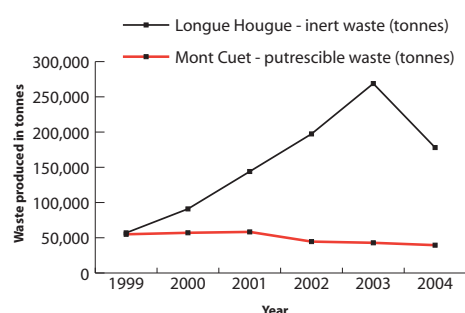


Waste Type (tonnes)	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Parish Waste	14,543	14,446	14,248	14,544	14,787	14,903
Bulky Waste Collections	265	260	256	237	281	313
Litter*	358	391	385	465	438	448
Civic Amenity Site (Non-Recyclable)	468	589	757	911	1,250	1,532
Household Waste Recycled	2,946	3,180	3,411	3,721	3,914	4,128
Total Household Waste Produced	18,580	18,866	19,057	19,878	20,670	21,324

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

Source: Environment Department

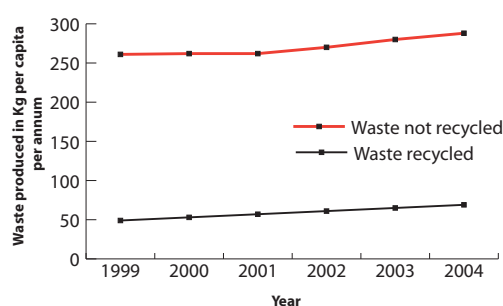
Figure 48: Quantity of commercial waste produced 1999-2004



Year	Mont Cuet - putrescible waste (tonnes)	Longue Hougue - inert waste (tonnes)
1999	54,934	56,954
2000	57,057	90,939
2001	58,307	144,030
2002	44,562	197,357
2003	42,840	268,848
2004	39,491	178,023

Source: Environment Department / 2001 Census

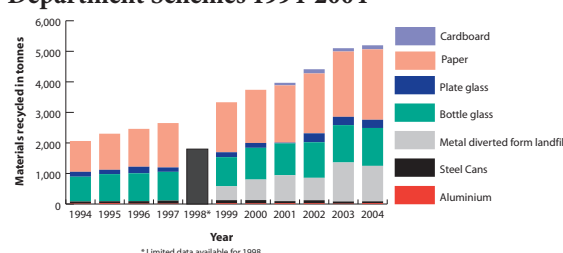
Figure 49: Waste produced per capita 1999-2004



KG per capita	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Waste not recycled	261	262	262	270	280	288
Waste recycled	49	53	57	61	65	69
Total Waste Produced	311	315	319	331	346	357

Source: Environment Department

Figure 50: Materials recycled under Environment Department Schemes 1994-2004



Material recycled (tonnes)	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Aluminium	21	25	24	12	27
Steel Cans	108	69	100	71.63	61
Metal diverted from landfill	672	848	734	1277	1161
Bottle glass	1039	1045	1165	1223	1241
Plate glass	159	23.1	292	272	269
Paper	1741	1874	1960	2138	2305
Cardboard	-	85	138	108	133
Total	3739	3946	4314	5031	5197

Source: Environment Department



For further details of household and commercial waste produced, please see www.gov.gg - click on Government > Facts and Figures > Sustainable Guernsey > Environment

For information on States plans for waste disposal please see the Policy and Resource Plan 2005, Section 10

Consumption: Water Consumption



Over the last year, **domestic water consumption** figures have decreased for both metered and un-metered water users, and estimated distribution losses have been reduced significantly.

What is measured

Water consumption is measured through the amount of potable water used by the Island's metered and un-metered water consumers. The difference between demand and supply is measured through water distribution losses (which includes water for fire fighting and cleansing the distribution system), showing the efficiency with which water is transported from source to customer.

Average annual water consumption per domestic supply 1998-2004 (See Figure 51)

- The average amount of potable water used by both metered and un-metered consumers has reduced from the peak levels experienced in 2003. In 2004, average consumption figures for metered users dropped by 5% on 2003 figures, to 129 cubic metres. Average consumption figures for un-metered users in 2004 dropped by 3%, to 147 cubic metres.
- Whilst figures for both metered and un-metered water consumption have fluctuated over the last seven years, the 2004 figure for metered water consumption of 129 cubic meters is the lowest figure recorded since 1998. These figures tend to be weather dependent.

Total annual water consumption by domestic supply 1998-2004 (See Figure 52)

- In 2004, the total annual domestic water consumption figure decreased from 2,948 megalitres in 2003, to 2,864 megalitres in 2004. This decrease represented a 3% reduction from 2003 to 2004 figures. Lower consumption figures in comparison to the previous year could be attributed to a number of factors such as the summer time weather and the number of people switching to metered supplies. The 2004 total annual consumption figures are 9% higher than the total annual consumption figures measured in 1998.

Estimated water distribution losses 1998-2004 (See Figure 53)

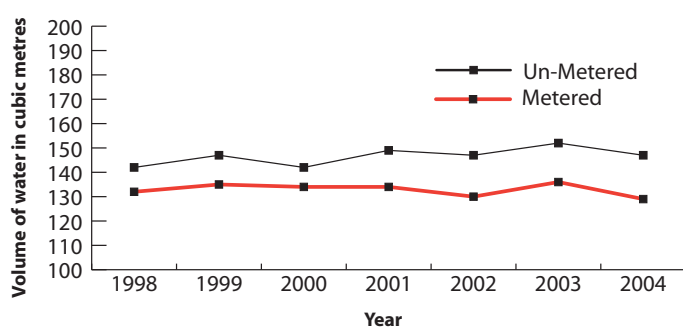
- In 2004, the estimated distribution losses were 27% lower than in 2003, representing a reduction from 1005 megalitres to 739 megalitres. These losses however, are still 62% greater than in 1998, when they were estimated at 456 megalitres.
- The estimated water distribution losses show the efficiency with which water is transported from source to customer. Guernsey Water was concerned at the rise in apparent leakages in 2003 and directed resources into proactive leakage detection work and as a result a number of leaking pipes have been repaired. This also meant devising a new methodology for calculating distribution losses, which used the consumption figures of those customers where a meter had been installed at a property, but which continued to pay for the water used on the basis of rateable value. In addition the Island's distribution system has been broken up into a number of discrete zones. The water supplied to each zone is monitored and the daily volume supplied is electronically collected. This data is then used to determine the mean daily consumption within that zone (subject to seasonal demand patterns) and any abnormal consumption within a zone is investigated as a result.

Connections

Water is essential to all sectors of the economy, public, private, tourism, agriculture and horticulture and therefore connects to **economic prosperity**. Increasing **population trends** will require that water is used more efficiently, since the Island's supply is limited. Water is essential to sustain human life and therefore safe, clean water is vital to the **health** of the community.

Consumption: Water Consumption

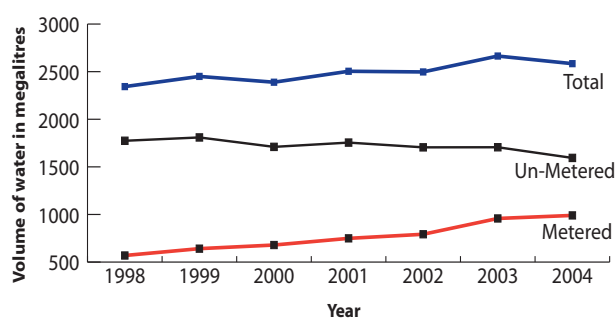
Figure 51: Average annual water consumption per domestic supply 1998-2004



Year	Metered	Un-Metered
1998	132	142
1999	135	147
2000	134	142
2001	134	149
2002	130	147
2003	136	152
2004	129	147

Source: Guernsey Water

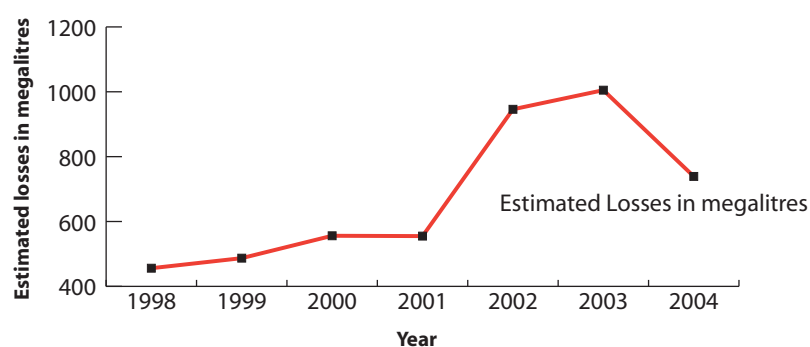
Figure 52: Total annual water consumption by domestic supply 1998-2004



Year	Metered	Un-Metered	Total
1998	569	2,026	2,595
1999	641	2,071	2,712
2000	679	1,978	2,657
2001	749	2,032	2,781
2002	792	1,979	2,771
2003	958	1,990	2,948
2004	990	1,874	2,864

Source: Guernsey Water

Figure 53: Estimated water distribution losses



	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Estimated Losses in megalitres	456	487	556	555	946	1005	739

Source: Guernsey Water

For more detailed analysis of Guernsey's water consumption patterns please see the Guernsey Water Annual Report 2005

Consumption: Energy



Total electricity consumption continues to rise. Gas consumption is higher than in 2003 whilst oil consumption is decreasing.

What is measured

Energy consumption figures are monitored through levels of electricity, gas and oil used by the Island's consumers. Per capita electricity consumption figures are calculated to measure the efficiency of electricity use. In time energy from renewable sources will be measured through the number of electricity units sold into the grid from independent producers.

Annual electricity consumption 1995 - 2005 (Figure 54)

- Annual electricity consumption figures are calculated by dividing the amount of electricity (kWh) supplied for that year by the number of metered customers. The figures are approximate as some customers have more than one metering system or a combination of tariffs. The total number of customers includes all commercial as well as domestic users.
- In 2004, electricity consumption continued to rise with domestic customers increasing by 3% on 2003 figures, whilst all customers rose by 4% on 2003 figures.
- Over the last ten years, both domestic electricity consumption and total electricity consumption figures have risen by 34%.

Annual imports of oil 1995-2004 (Figure 55)

- Since 2000 the imports of oil for domestic consumption have declined steeply. This is due to the electricity cable link with France. Whilst this appears to bring a reduction in oil importation figures for the Island, in reality it is no longer monitoring the energy used in the production of the Island's electricity.
- In 2004 the total amount of oil imported to the Island totalled 78,414,000 litres. This is the lowest amount of oil imported since 1994. Whilst oil used for heating has reduced significantly since 2000, oil used for transport has remained constant over the last ten years.

Annual gas consumption 1995-2004 (Figure 56)

- Over the last ten years annual gas consumption supplied through the mains system has fluctuated between 98,500 kWh recorded in 2002, and 115,678 kWh recorded in 1996.
- During the last decade, the amount of bottled gas annually consumed on the Island has remained steady, ranging between a minimum of 23,170 kWh (in 2003) to a maximum of 33,810 kWh (in 1996).
- Consumption figures of both bottled and mains gas on the Island have generally followed similar trend lines, influenced by cold weather conditions.

Electricity consumed per capita 1995-2004 (Figure 57)

- Per capita electricity consumption figures have steadily risen over the last ten years, resulting in 31.2% more electricity being used per person on the Island in 2004 than ten years ago.
- It should be noted that whilst the figures are attributed to per capita averages, they are estimated and based upon total electricity figures, which includes both commercial and domestic electricity use.

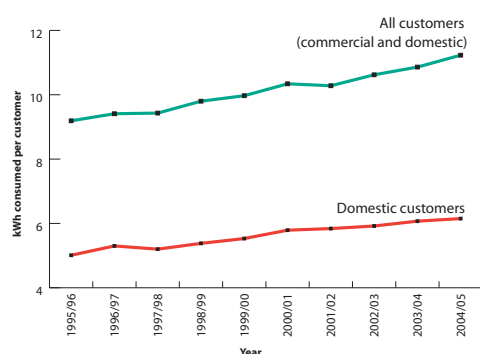
Units of electricity produced via renewable sources

- This indicator has been devised to monitor the amount of electricity sold into the Island's grid from renewable sources. At present there have not been any such transactions.

Connections

The burning of fossil fuels (e.g. oil, coal and wood) and the impact this has on **Air Quality** is increasingly recognised as one of the major causes of **Climate Change**. **Housing Quality** and building regulations are central to the future energy efficiency of the Island.

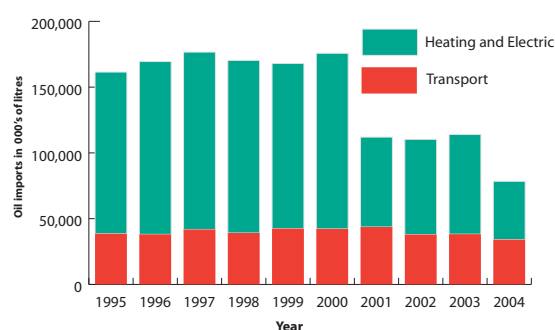
Figure 54: Annual electricity consumption 1995/6-2004/5



Source: Guernsey Electricity

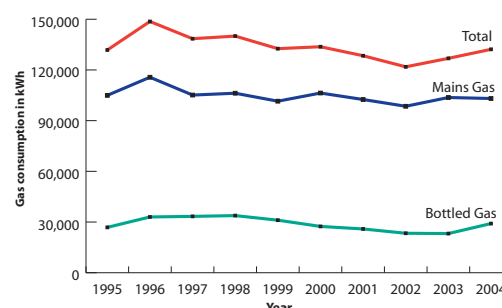
	All Customers (kWh)	Domestic Customers (kWh)
1995/96	9.19	5.01
1996/97	9.41	5.30
1997/98	9.43	5.20
1998/99	9.80	5.38
1999/00	9.97	5.53
2000/01	10.34	5.79
2001/02	10.28	5.84
2002/03	10.62	5.92
2003/04	10.86	6.07
2004/05	11.23	6.15

Figure 55: Annual imports of oil 1995-2004



Source: Customs and Excise, Home Department

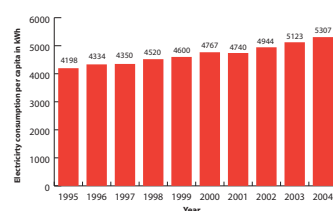
Figure 56: Annual gas consumption 1995-2004



Source: Guernsey Gas

Year	Mains Gas kWh	Bottled Gas kWh	Total
1995	104,955	26,840	131,795
1996	115,678	33,000	148,678
1997	105,140	33,340	138,480
1998	106,222	33,810	140,032
1999	101,500	31,090	132,590
2000	106,333	27,400	133,733
2001	102,500	25,900	128,400
2002	98,500	23,350	121,850
2003	103,690	23,170	126,860
2004	103,100	29,100	132,200

Figure 57: Electricity consumed per capita 1995-2004



Source: Guernsey Electricity
Guernsey Census, Policy Council

*Population figures for 2002, 2003, 2004 are inter-Censal and as such are based on 2001 Census



For further details of energy consumption, please see www.gov.gg - click on Government > Facts and Figures > Sustainable Guernsey > Environment

References and further reading

Natural Environment

Signpost to Data Providers

Public Services
Department
Guernsey Water
South Esplanade
St. Peter Port
Guernsey
GY1 3AS
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Sir Charles Frossard House
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Guernsey Greenhouse Gas Inventory
Dr C Dore
National Environmental Technology Centre
AEA Technology PLC
E5 Culham
Abingdon
Oxfordshire
OX14 3ED
Tel: 01235 463874

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Island Press
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freshwater resources
www.worldwater.org
Marine Conservation Society
www.mcsuk.org
International Water Resources Association
Information on resources as well as information on the
practicalities of water saving methods
www.iwra.siu.edu
Guernsey Biological Records Centre
www.biologicalrecordscentre.gov.gg
La Société Guernesiaise
www.societe.org.gg
British Trust for Ornithology
www.bto.org
National Environmental Technology Centre
www.aeat.com/netcen

Built Environment

Signpost to Data Providers

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Further Reading

- Indicators of Climate Change for Guernsey
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www.unfccc.int/resource/beginner.html
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McMichael. A.J., et al
World Health Organisation, Geneva, 2003

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www.digimap.gg
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www.gov.gg - click on Environment
- Guernsey Water, Public Services Department
www.gov.gg - click on Public Services
- DEFRA – Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
www.defra.gov.uk
- The Centre for Alternative and Sustainable Transport
www.staffs.ac.uk/schools/sciences/geography/cast
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
www.unfccc.int

Consumption

Signpost to Data Providers

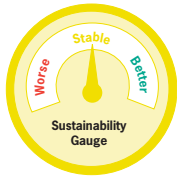
- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Environment Department
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GY1 1FH
Tel: 717200 | Guernsey Electricity Limited
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| Guernsey Water Annual Report 2005
Guernsey Water
Public Services Department
South Esplanade
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GY1 3BZ
Tel: 724811 |
| | Customs and Excise
White Rock
St Peter Port
GY1 3WJ
Tel: 741400 |

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www.iwra.siu.edu
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www.wrap.org.uk
- Guernsey Electricity Limited
www.electricity.gg
- Guernsey Gas Limited
www.gsygas.com



Guernsey's population has risen by 16% over the last thirty years, an average of around 300 people a year.

What is measured

The total number of people resident in the Island, the population density of the Island and the population of the Island's parishes are measured using data from the Island's Census.

Every 10 years since 1831, and every five years since 1971, a Census has been undertaken. The next Census is planned for 2011, returning to a 10 yearly Census. For intervening years data will be sourced from States Department computer systems.

Guernsey's population level - 1821 to 2001 (See Figure 58)

- According to the results of the last Census (April 2001) 59,807 people live on the Islands of Guernsey, Herm and Jethou. This is the highest population total ever recorded in the Island, and is 1,126 more than in the previous Census held in 1996.
- Population growth has been rapid since the 1970s, at an average rate of just under 300 people a year over the 30 year period from 1971 to 2001.

Population density of Guernsey and other jurisdictions, 2001 Census figures (See Figure 59)

- Guernsey has a population density of 950 people per square kilometre, based upon figures from the 2001 Census.
- Guernsey's population density is 2.5 times that of England, and 1.3 times that of Jersey. Malta, however, has a population density that is 1.3 times that of Guernsey at 1,240 people per square kilometre.

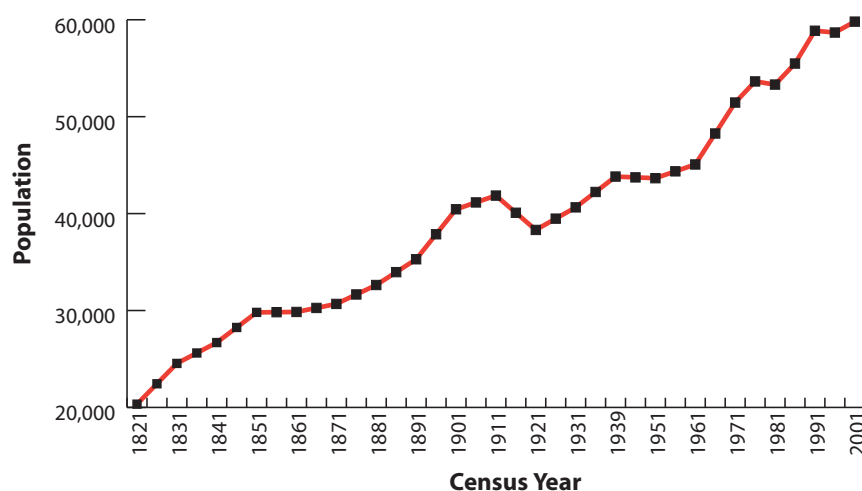
Population of Guernsey's parishes (See Figure 60)

- The percentage change in the Island's population within the Island's parishes between 1996 and 2001 reflects the policy of a rural-urban divide. The rural parishes such as Torteval, St Saviour and St Pierre du Bois have much smaller populations and slower growth rates, compared to the urban parishes such as St Peter Port and St Sampson.
- All Guernsey parishes saw their population increase in the five years between 1996 and 2001. The biggest increase in percentage terms was seen in St. Saviour (+9.2%) and the Forest (+8.9%) whilst the biggest increase in terms of numbers was St. Peter Port (+294) and St. Saviour (+227).

Connections

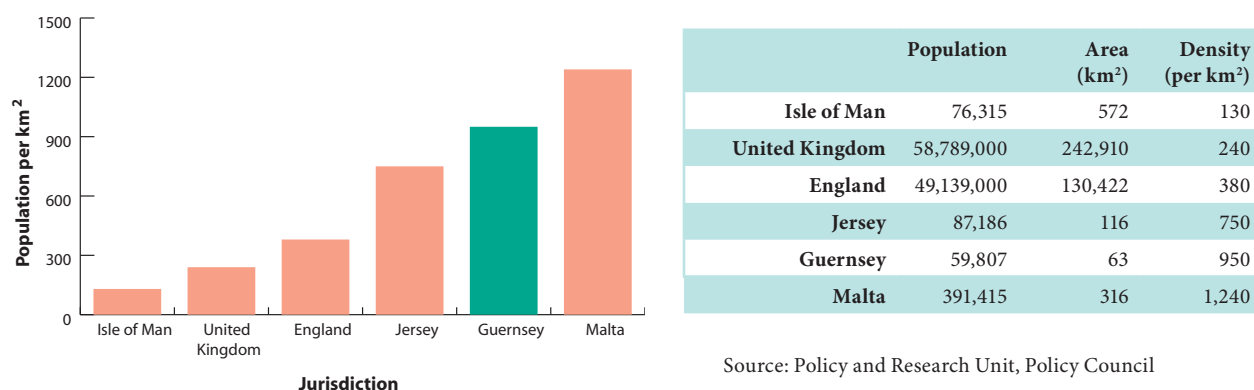
Energy/ Waste and **Water Consumption** are all placed under pressure from a growing population, emphasising the need to preserve, re-use and recycle. As populations grow they become more diverse. **Community Involvement** allows all community members to voice their concerns and aspirations for the Island's future.

Figure 58: Guernsey's population level – 1821 to 2001



Source: 2001 Guernsey Census, Policy Council

Figure 59: Population density of Guernsey and other jurisdictions, 2001 Census figures



Source: Policy and Research Unit, Policy Council

Figure 60: Population of Guernsey's parishes

	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001
Castel	6,317	7,309	7,727	8,260	9,068	8,922	8,975
Forest	1,460	1,383	1,288	1,293	1,386	1,423	1,549
St Andrew	2,232	2,295	2,230	2,281	2,357	2,342	2,409
St Martin	6,161	6,072	5,842	5,876	6,082	6,082	6,267
St Peter Port	16,303	16,279	15,587	16,085	16,648	16,194	16,488
St Pierre du Bois	1,829	1,934	2,018	2,057	2,242	2,151	2,188
St Sampson	6,534	6,802	6,947	7,475	8,045	8,540	8,592
St Saviour	2,116	2,321	2,432	2,404	2,419	2,469	2,696
Torteval	841	914	881	926	976	954	973
Vale	7,558	8,251	8,316	8,764	9,530	9,504	9,573
Herm and Jethou	107	77	45	61	114	100	97
Total	51,458	53,637	53,313	55,482	58,867	58,681	59,807

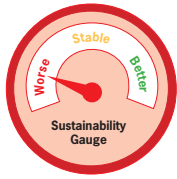
Source: 2001 Guernsey Census, Policy Council



For a detailed description of population statistics please see www.gov.gg - click on Government > Facts and Figures > Census

Further population figures may be found in the Facts and Figures Booklet. This booklet is available online at www.gov.gg - click on Government > Facts and Figures > Publications





The **age distribution** of Guernsey's population shows a significant 'bulge' in the **30-39 and 40-49 year old age groups**. This is a consequence of the 'baby boom' between 1947 and 1972.

What is measured

Demographic trends are monitored through age and gender distribution levels. Births and deaths on the Island are monitored to provide figures of natural population increase.

Age and gender breakdown of Guernsey's population - 2001 Census (See Figure 61)

- The age structure of the population reflects changes in birth and death rates as well as increases in life expectancy and changes arising from migration. The age distribution of Guernsey's population shows a significant 'bulge' in the 30-39 and 40-49 year old age groups. This is a consequence of the 'baby boom' between 1947 and 1972.
- In the 2001 Census there were 1,531 more females than males, meaning that males account for 48.7% of the population and females for 51.3%. This difference is mostly due to females living longer than males.

Births, deaths and natural population increase (See Figure 62)

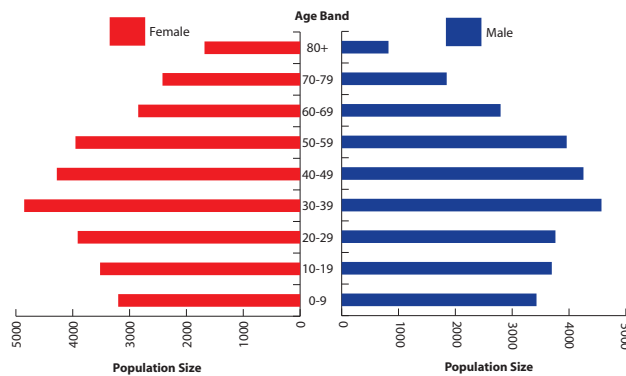
- The total population of the Island is a function of the number of births minus the number of deaths (the natural increase), and the difference between immigration and emigration (net migration).
- In the 1960s and early 1970s a bulge in the population occurred, known as the 'baby boom'. This was followed by a decline in the number of births, which lasted throughout the 1970s and 1980s.
- Recently the Island's population has seen a natural increase that reached 140 in 1999. This has subsequently been declining due to a fall in birth rate figures. The natural increase can become a natural 'decrease' at times when deaths exceed births. This occurred in 1975 to 1977, 1982, 1984 and in 2002.

Connections

Economic Prosperity requires a vibrant and well-educated working population.

Guernsey's demographic bulge suggests future connections between an aging population and the Island's ability to provide the necessary **Health** and social services required.

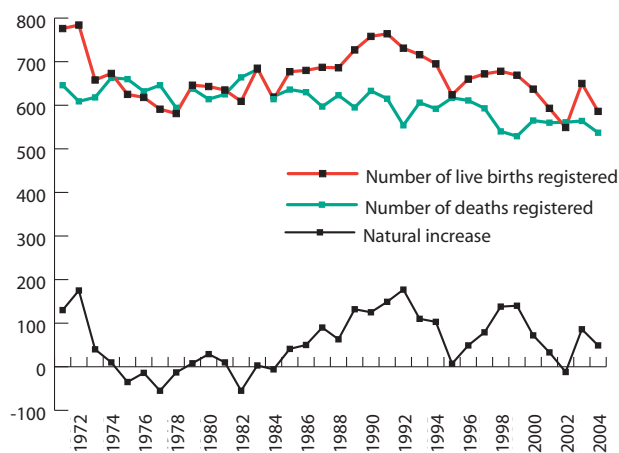
Figure 61: Age and gender breakdown of Guernsey's population - 2001 Census



Age range	Numbers			Percentage of age group		Percent of total population	
	Male	Female	Total	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %
0-9	3,428	3,200	6,628	51.7	48.3	11.8	10.4
10-19	3,697	3,519	7,216	51.2	48.8	12.7	11.4
20-29	3,761	3,913	7,674	49	51	12.9	12.8
30-39	4,571	4,854	9,425	48.5	51.5	15.7	15.8
40-49	4,254	4,280	8,534	49.8	50.2	14.6	14
50-59	3,959	3,952	7,911	50	50	13.6	12.9
60-69	2,796	2,848	5,644	49.5	50.5	9.6	9.3
70-79	1,848	2,421	4,269	43.3	56.7	6.3	7.9
80+	824	1,682	2,506	32.9	67.1	2.8	5.5
Total	29,138	30,669	59,807	48.7	51.3	100	100

Source: 2001 Census

Figure 62: Births, deaths and natural population increase



Year	Number of live births registered	Number of deaths registered	Natural increase
1996	660	611	49
1997	672	593	79
1998	678	540	138
1999	669	529	140
2000	637	565	72
2001	593	560	33
2002	549	561	-12
2003	650	564	86
2004	586	537	49

Note: These are Guernsey rather than Bailiwick statistics – Alderney, Sark and Herm figures are registered separately and have not been included in this graph and table. The death figures include people who are not resident on the Island but died over here (e.g. tourists). Stillbirths are not included as registered live births. The figures reflect the year of registration rather than birth or death. For example if a child was born on December 28th 1980 and registered on January 5th 1981 that child would be included in the 1981 statistics.

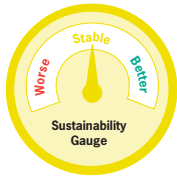
Source: Register of Births and Deaths, States Greffe



For a detailed description of population statistics please see www.gov.gg - click on Government > Facts and Figures > Census

Further population figures may be found in the Facts and Figures Booklet. This booklet is available online at www.gov.gg - click on Government > Facts and Figures > Publications





Over the last ten years **immigration and emigration** have almost cancelled themselves out. Net migration stood at 13 people for the period 1991 to 2001.

What is measured

Net migration is the difference between immigration and emigration. When the natural increase in the population (births minus deaths) is static or falling, then the only increase in the population can come from those people moving to the Island (immigration).

Immigration, emigration and net migration (See Figure 63)

- Immigration dropped between 1991 and 1996, but subsequently rose between 1996 and 2001. On the other hand, emigration rose between 1991 and 1996, but dropped between 1996 and 2001. The effect was that they virtually cancelled each other out.
- In the five years between 1991 and 1996, net migration into the Island actually fell by 634. In the five years from 1996 to 2001, net migration rose by 647. Thus over the previous two intercensal periods, net migration has been a total of 13 people.

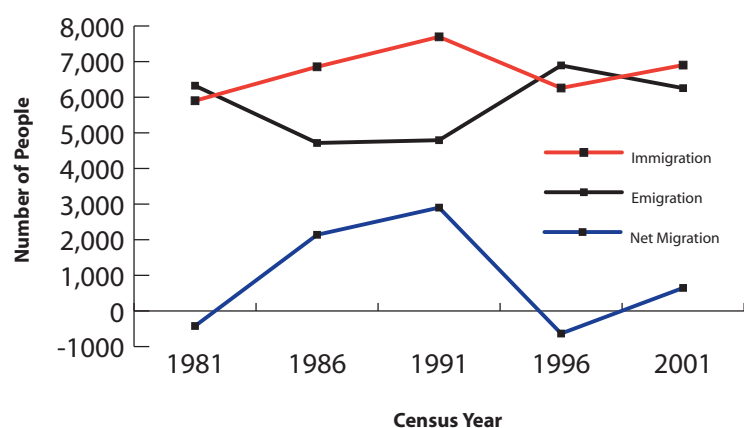
Live housing licences (See Figure 64)

- Housing licences are administered by the Housing Department, under the Housing (Control of Occupation) (Guernsey) Laws.
- Guernsey has been unable to provide all the employees it requires, especially in specialist occupations such as Health and Education. Due to this shortfall, 'Essential' housing licences are issued for certain posts. These are generally for limited periods of time. Other licences include 'Compassionate' for people with strong connections to the Island, 'En Famille' for local residents to accommodate a non-Guernsey person and 'Short Term' for industries such as tourism, horticulture and construction to recognise manpower shortages.
- It is important to distinguish between the different categories of housing licence because they do not all have the same effect on housing stock.
- Only Essential licences, Marriage Breakdown licences, and Other Compassionate licences are likely to enable the holders to occupy a self-contained dwelling. Consequently, 1800 licence holders could have a direct effect on the Island's housing stock, a growth of 69 in the year. However, there has been relatively little change in the number of such live licences since 1999.

Connections

A strong and dynamic working population is the cornerstone of a vibrant **Economy**. Population turnover can effect changes in demand for services such as **Education** and **Health**. Population levels have a direct and measurable connection to **Energy Consumption** per capita.

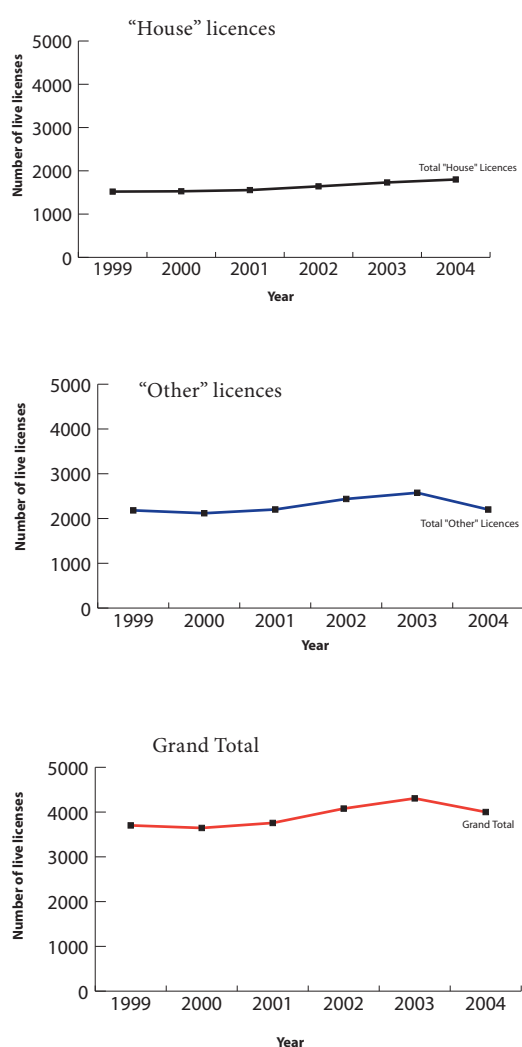
Figure 63: Immigration, emigration and net migration



	Immigration	Emigration	Net Migration
1981	5902	6324	-422
1986	6854	4716	2138
1991	7695	4794	2901
1996	6259	6893	-634
2001	6902	6255	647

Source: 2001 Census

Figure 64: Live housing licences



Source: Housing Department

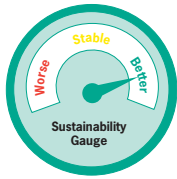
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Essential Employment						
Finance Sector	337	316	321	318	339	384
Tourism/Catering	133	140	148	155	163	181
Education	114	119	133	144	159	190
Health	146	166	162	187	213	213
General Public Services	50	51	62	87	88	86
General Industry	168	174	180	188	200	187
Total	948	966	1006	1079	1162	1241
Other Licences (Compassionate)						
Marriage Breakdown	159	173	169	170	168	167
Other Compassionate	413	388	380	392	401	392
Total	572	561	549	562	569	559
Total "House" Licences	1520	1527	1555	1641	1731	1800
Other Licences ("En Famille")						
"En Famille"	968	981	931	955	1009	1050
Nursing Homes	55	50	40	38	37	43
Total	1023	1031	971	993	1046	1093
Short-Term Licences						
Tourism	620	526	503	551	510	429
Horticulture	269	260	269	272	259	133
Other Industries	258	286	445	609	750	546
Not Employment Related	12	15	14	12	10	0
Total	1159	1087	1231	1444	1529	1108
Total "Other" Licences	2182	2118	2202	2437	2575	2201
Grand Total	3702	3645	3757	4078	4306	4001



For a detailed description of population statistics please see www.gov.gg - click on Government > Facts and Figures > Census

Further population figures may be found in the Facts and Figures Booklet. This booklet is available online at www.gov.gg - click on Government > Facts and Figures > Publications





The number of persons on the joint waiting list for Housing

Department and Guernsey Housing Association accommodation fell from 187 to 148 in 2004, the lowest figure for six years.

What is measured

The number of people on the joint States/Guernsey Housing Association waiting list is monitored in order to assess demand for social rented housing on the Island. (N.B. The Guernsey Housing Association maintains a separate waiting list for persons ineligible for Housing Department accommodation or nomination to the Association, but still in need of social housing.) Changes in the Island's housing stock are also measured using information from the Census.

Number of people on the waiting list for subsidised housing 1997-2004 (See Figure 65)

- The number of applications on the joint waiting list for Housing Department/Guernsey Housing Association accommodation fell from 187 to 148 in 2004. This is the lowest figure for six years since 1999. The reduction has been in part due to the completion of Guernsey Housing Association properties at Delancey Court, which saw 25 of the 34 units made available for social rented housing.

Occupied private households and dwellings by parish 1991-2001 (See Figure 66)

- In 2001, the year of the last Census, there were 22,646 occupied private households in Guernsey. The number of dwellings is less than the number of households, as some dwellings contain more than one household (e.g. flats).
- In comparison to the 1996 figure, in 2001 there were increases in the number of private households in all parishes except Torteval, which remained the same.

Connections

There is a high demand for housing on the Island but a limited supply. For this reason, there continues to be strict controls on [Housing Licences](#) and occupation. Housing provision has a physical and spatial impact - ensuring that new building takes place on [Previously Developed Land](#) is key to regulating land use impact and minimising [Biodiversity](#)

Figure 65: Number of people on the waiting list for subsidised housing 1997-2004

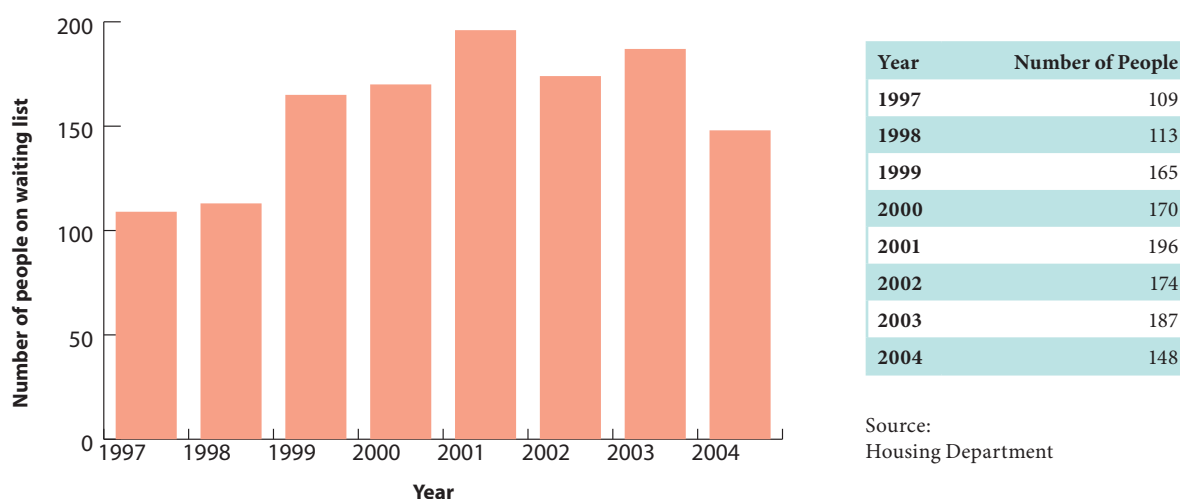


Figure 66: Occupied private households and dwellings by parish 1991-2001

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
Total	21,196	21,838	22,646	18,660	20,150	20,719

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



For a detailed description of Guernsey's private housing trends please see the Guernsey Census. The 2001 Census Report is available online at www.gov.gg - click on Government > Facts and Figures > Publications > 2001 Census Report

Housing: Quality of Housing



One housing unit was found to be **substandard** in 2004. Over the last seven years the number of substandard housing units on the Island has fluctuated between one and five units per year

What is measured

This indicator measures the number of housing units found to be substandard on the Island. This is defined by the States Environmental Health Department as those housing units considered to be below the minimum requirements expected for decent habitation.

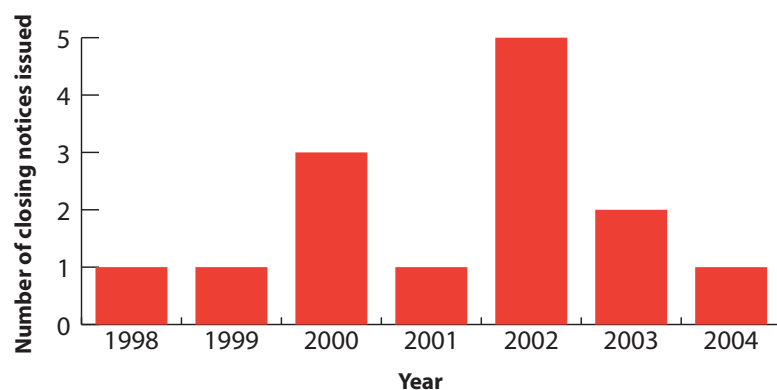
Number of housing units found to be substandard (See Figure 67)

- In 2004 there was just one unit of housing that was found to be substandard. In 2003 two units were found to be substandard and in 2002 there were five units. Over the six years that monitoring has taken place the number of substandard housing units on the Island has fluctuated between one and five per year.
- Quality of housing is essential to a decent quality of life. Factors assessed when considering the minimum requirements for decent habitation include the following: repair, stability, dampness, natural lighting, ventilation, water supply, facilities for storage, preparation and cooking of food, drainage, sanitary conveniences, personal washing facilities, electricity supply installation hazards, overcrowding and means of escape in a fire.
- Links between housing quality and poverty on the Island have been identified by the 'Survey of Guernsey Living Standards', which states: 'Poor housing conditions are affecting the health of more than one in 20 people, with one in ten adults aged under 30 or over 65 reporting health problems caused by poor housing conditions'.
- Whilst it is accepted that the current measure of housing quality is very limited, monitoring the quality of housing was not viewed as a priority for the 2005 Corporate Housing Programme action plans. However, with regard to the provision of housing provided through public funding, the quality of housing has been a continuous focus. The quality standards applied in the refurbishment programme of States houses are significantly above the UK Decent Homes standard which is deemed as a minimum requirement. All new build undertaken by the Guernsey Housing Association reflects a higher standard of insulation and build quality than would be required in the private sector.

Connections

Poor quality housing is often poorly insulated, which connects to energy efficiency. Future building regulations for new housing developments will be influential in improving the Island's **Energy Consumption** levels. **Economic Activity** connects to house prices, in particular average earnings, which reflect the health of the economy and the ability of people to afford adequate housing.

Figure 67: Number of housing units found to be substandard



Source:
Health and Social Services Department



For further housing statistics please see www.gov.gg - click on Government > Facts and Figures > Housing

For further information on Guernsey's quality of housing please see the 'Survey of Guernsey Living Standards', 2002)



In 2004, the costs of home ownership increased mainly due to several base rate rises making servicing a typical mortgage more expensive.

What is measured

The level of home owner occupation (72%, based on 2001 Census) compared with the UK and European Continent is relatively high in Guernsey. One measure of monitoring changes in affordability is by using a simple general housing affordability index. This provides a broad indication of the cost of purchasing a local market property, taking into account average earnings and interest rates.

The index represents the percentage of gross average income that interest payments would take if a purchaser bought an average house, on an average income, taking out a 100% loan to value mortgage. If the index exceeds 100 it indicates that gross interest payments are larger than the gross income of the borrower, i.e. the cost of paying the mortgage instalments is more than the borrower's income.

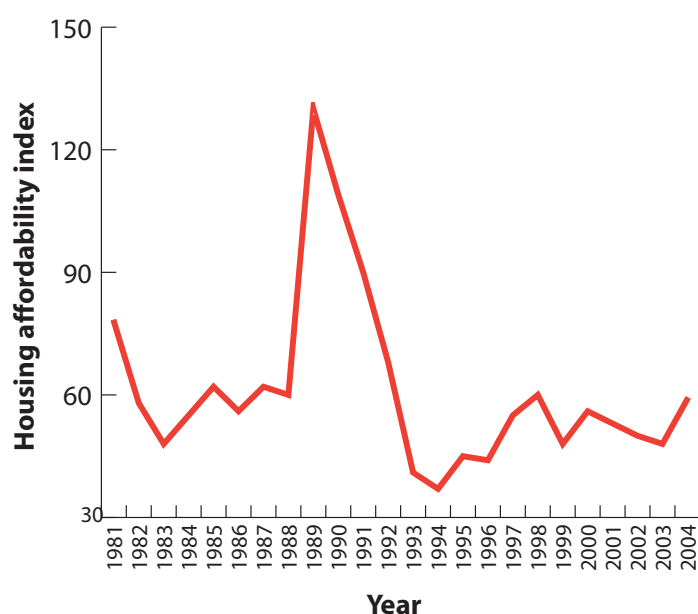
Guernsey affordability of local housing index 1981 - 2004 (See Figure 68)

- In 2004, the housing affordability index stood at 59, lower than the 1981-2004 average of 61. However, due to very high index figures in 1989 and 1990 of 130 and 109 respectively, the 24 year average is slightly skewed upwards.
- The index also shows that despite house prices rising, Islanders are still in a relatively better position to afford housing than they were in the late 1980's, when the index peaked at 130, due to the economy being in recession. One influencing factor at the time was the very high interest rates which raised the cost of borrowing.
- Over the last four years, the largest change in the index was between 2003 and 2004 showing an increase of 11. This is mainly due to interest rate hikes but also house price inflation coupled with an increase in average earnings.
- Rises in house prices must be taken in context with the rise in average earnings, and the cost of repaying a mortgage (bank interest rates). The index shows that despite house prices rising, Islanders are still in a relatively better position to afford housing compared with the early 1990s.
- It is intended in the future (as data becomes available) that an affordability index for the private rental sector will be developed together with a detailed analysis by type of property.

Connections

Affordability of local market housing is affected by many factors such as **Economic Prosperity**, **Personal Income**, **Inflation** and **Average Earnings** levels. Social dimensions such as **Housing Availability** and **Housing Quality** are also affected. Other connections with the built environment include **Land Use**.

Figure 68: Guernsey affordability of local market housing index 1981 - 2004



Source: Policy and Research Unit

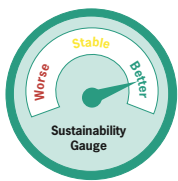
Year	Price/earnings ratio	Base rate +1.5%	Affordability index
1981	4.9	16.0	78
1982	4.5	12.9	58
1983	4.2	11.5	48
1984	4.7	11.75	55
1985	4.6	13.5	62
1986	4.9	11.5	56
1987	5.9	10.5	62
1988	6.3	9.5	60
1989	8.4	15.5	130
1990	7.5	15.5	109
1991	6.7	13.5	90
1992	5.9	11.5	68
1993	5.5	7.5	41
1994	5.3	7.0	37
1995	5.5	8.25	45
1996	5.9	7.5	44
1997	6.7	8.25	55
1998	6.9	8.75	60
1999	6.8	7.0	48
2000	7.5	7.5	56
2001	8.2	6.5	53
2002	9.0	5.5	50
2003	9.2	5.25	48
2004	9.5	6.25	59
Average over time period			61

Source: Policy and Research Unit

For further information on Guernsey's affordability of housing please see the 'Study of the Guernsey Housing Market', M Parr, Law and Economics Consulting Group, 2002

Further housing figures may be found in the Facts and Figures Booklet. This booklet is available online at www.gov.gg - click on Government > Facts and Figures > Publications





The **literacy** skills of the Island's 11 year olds continues to rise. However, literacy figures continue to out-perform numeracy figures.

What is measured

National Curriculum Standard Assessment Tests (SATs) measure a child's achievement and also help teachers to identify strengths and weaknesses in children's understanding. It tests 11 year olds on their reading, writing, spelling, maths, mental arithmetic and science skills. **In 2003, one local school withdrew from the tests so the data is drawn from a slightly reduced evidence base. It nonetheless provides a guide to the performance of local schools in comparison with the UK.**

Percentage of Guernsey pupils gaining Level 4 National Curriculum SATs (See Figure 69)

- In 2004, the percentage of Guernsey pupils reaching Level 4 SATs in English and Maths reached peak levels for the eight-year period recorded. 2004 figures also show that the number of pupils gaining Level 4 SATs in English is 9% more than those achieving similar levels in Maths.
- The percentage of pupils achieving English Level 4 SATs has risen by 16% since 1997, whilst the percentage of pupils passing Maths Level 4 SATs has risen by 9% over the same period.

Percentage of Guernsey pupils gaining Level 4 National Curriculum SATs in English (See Figure 70)

- The proportion of Guernsey pupils gaining Level 4 SATs in English rose from 74% in 2003 to 78% in 2004.
- In 2004 Guernsey pass rates at Level 4 SATs in English were 1% higher than UK figures for the first time since 1999.

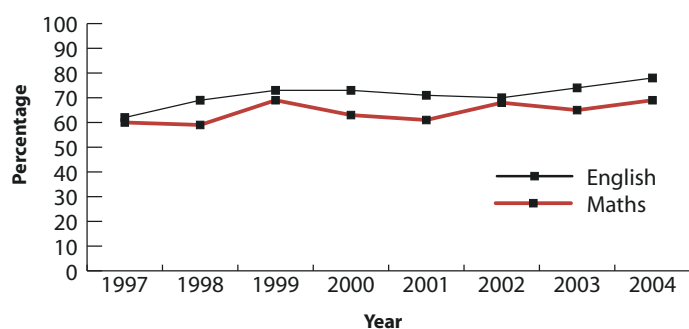
Percentage of Guernsey pupils gaining Level 4 National Curriculum SATs in Maths (See Figure 71)

- The proportion of Guernsey pupils gaining Level 4 SATs in Maths rose from 65% in 2003 to 69% in 2004. Guernsey level 4 SAT Maths figures last peaked at this level in 1999.
- Guernsey level 4 SAT Maths figures are still 5% below the 2004 UK figures. When compared to the Guernsey figures the UK level 4 SAT Maths pass rates have remained fairly consistent over the same six year period.

Connections

Community Involvement - educational achievement helps to foster a more inclusive community and allows individuals to realise their true potential. **Health** - education helps to provide a sound understanding of today's health issues and how to avoid unnecessary health risks.

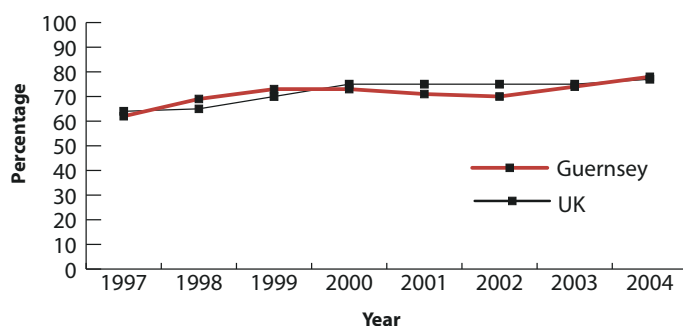
Figure 69: Percentage of Guernsey pupils gaining Level 4 National Curriculum SATs



	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
English	62	69	73	73	71	70	74	78
Maths	60	59	69	63	61	68	65	69

Source:
Education Department

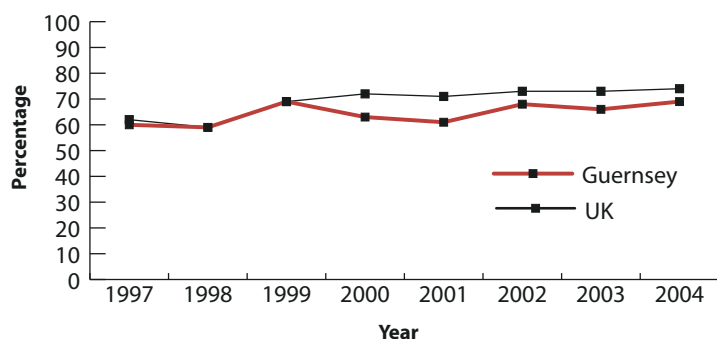
Figure 70: Percentage of Guernsey and UK pupils gaining Level 4 National Curriculum SATs in English



	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Guernsey	62	69	73	73	71	70	74	78
UK	64	65	70	75	75	75	75	77

Source:
Education Department

Figure 71: Percentage of Guernsey and UK pupils gaining Level 4 National Curriculum SATs in Maths



	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Guernsey	60	59	69	63	61	68	65	69
UK	62	59	69	72	71	73	73	74

Source:
Education Department

For Further information on Education Policies please see the Education Development Plan, Billet d'Etat II and XII, 2004



Guernsey's pupils up to 16 years continue to perform very well.

However when compared to the UK, Guernsey still has a much higher proportion of pupils leaving school without formal qualifications, which is due to the lower school leaving age.

What is measured

This indicator monitors the number of Guernsey pupils achieving 1 GCSE (A-G); the number of Guernsey pupils achieving 5 GCSEs (A-C) and the number of Guernsey pupils leaving school with no qualifications.

Percentage of pupils gaining 1 GCSE (grade A-G) (See Figure 72)

- In 2004, the proportion of Guernsey pupils achieving at least one GCSE once again reached the 2001 peak of 84%. In the last six years the proportion of Guernsey pupils achieving at least one GCSE has remained steady, staying within the 80% - 84% range.
- The proportion of UK pupils achieving at least one GCSE has remained at 95% for the fourth consecutive year. The proportion of UK pupils gaining at least one GCSE has remained higher than Guernsey pupils, because of pupils leaving school in Guernsey before GCSEs due to the lower school leaving age.

Percentage of pupils gaining at least 5 GCSEs (grade A-C) (See Figure 73)

- In 2004, the proportion of Guernsey pupils achieving five GCSEs (grade A-C) reached 63%, representing the highest pass rates recorded for Guernsey over the last six years.
- UK figures for pupils achieving at least five GCSEs (grade A-C) have risen steadily over the past six years, from 48% in 1999 to 53% in 2004.
- Over the last six years Guernsey pupils gaining at least 5 GCSEs (grade A-C) have remained consistently 4% above UK pupils' figures.

Percentage of pupils not achieving GCSE qualifications (See Figure 74)

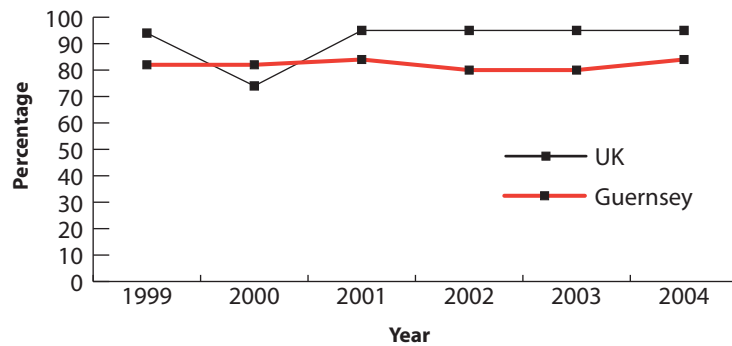
- Despite Guernsey having a generally well-educated population there are still individuals leaving school with no GCSEs, due to Guernsey pupils being able to leave school at 15. In 2004, the proportion of pupils gaining no GCSE qualifications fell to 16%. This figure was also reached in 2001 and represents the lowest figure recorded in Guernsey over the last six years.
- Since 1999, the proportion of Guernsey pupils gaining no GCSE qualifications has remained between 16% and 19%, whilst UK figures over the same period have remained consistently between 5% and 6%. At first glance, the Guernsey figures seem alarmingly high compared to the UK but it must be taken into account that the school leaving age is one year lower in Guernsey meaning that pupils can leave school without taking GCSEs. Guernsey also offers an apprenticeship scheme that currently has a total of 375 apprenticeships and may well recruit pupils who otherwise would have stayed on at school. Post 2008, when the school leaving age comes into line with the UK, there will be an improvement in the percentage of pupils achieving GCSE or equivalent qualifications.

Connections

Workforce Skills: education is key to developing a healthy and competitive workforce.

Community Involvement: educational achievement helps to foster a more inclusive community and allows individuals to realise their true potential.

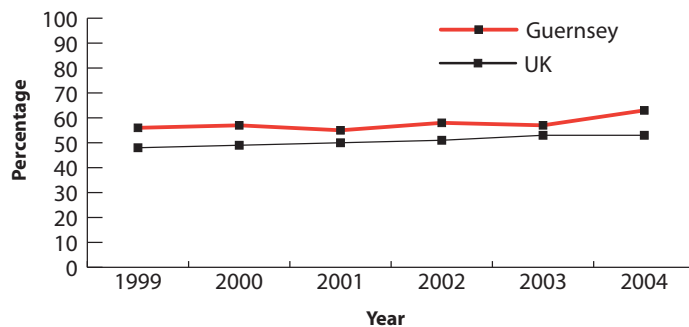
Figure 72: Percentage of Guernsey and UK pupils gaining 1 GCSE (grade A-G)



	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Guernsey	82	82	84	80	80	84
UK	94	74	95	95	95	95

Source:
Education Department

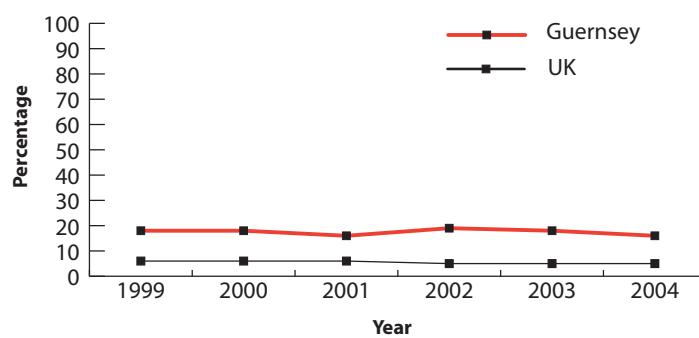
Figure 73: Percentage of Guernsey and UK pupils gaining at least 5 GCSE (grade A-C)



	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Guernsey	56	57	55	58	57	63
UK	48	49	50	51	53	53

Source:
Education Department

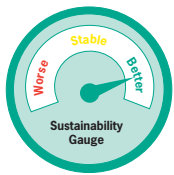
Figure 74: Percentage of Guernsey and UK pupils not achieving GCSE qualifications



	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Guernsey	18	18	16	19	18	16
UK	6	6	6	5	5	5

Source:
Education Department

For Further information on Education Policies please see the Education Development Plan, Billet d'Etat II and XII, 2004



The proportion of Guernsey pupils entering **post 16 education** has increased significantly in 2004. However, its participation rate continues to be lower than England, reflecting the lower school leaving age and that employment is easier to find on the Island.

What is measured

Post 16 participation is measured through the proportion of 16-19 year olds in full-time education.

Percentage of Guernsey and England 16-19 year olds in full-time education (See Figure 75)

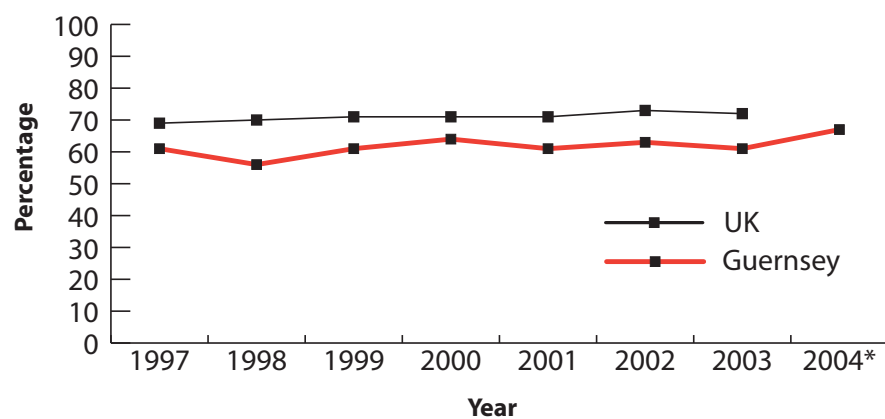
- The 2004 UK figure was not available when this report went to press (releases June 2005), but will appear in next year's commentary.
- In 2004, the proportion of Guernsey's 16-19 year olds enrolled in post 16 education peaked at 67%. Over the last eight years the percentage of Guernsey pupils continuing in post 16 education has only dropped below 61% once, in 1998 when figures fell to 56%.
- Over the last eight years the proportion of Guernsey pupils enrolled in post 16 full-time education has been at least 7% lower than the English figures. This could be partly due to the lower school leaving age as approximately 11% of Guernsey students leave school aged 15 and also to the ways in which "participation" is measured in England.
- In recent years, due to a very buoyant economy, there have been greater job opportunities for young people. This may have impacted on the student's decision to enter post-16 education in the past. However, the number of students remaining in employment and training at post-16 level increased from 69% to 74% in 2004.

Connections

Workforce Skills: education is key to developing a healthy and competitive workforce.

Labour Market: a strong labour market comes from a well skilled and knowledgeable community.

Figure 75: Percentage of Guernsey and England 16-19 year olds in full time education



* The 2004 UK figure is released from the DfES in June 2005, and was not available at the time that this report went to press.

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Guernsey	61	56	61	64	61	63	61	67
England	69	70	71	71	71	73	72	*

Source:
Education Department

For Further information on Education Policies please see the Education Development Plan Billet d'Etat II and XII, 2004

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Population

Signpost to Data Providers

[The 2001 Census Report](#)

Policy and Research Unit, Policy Council

www.gov.gg - click on Government > Facts and Figures > Census

[Register of Births and Deaths](#)

The Greffe

Royal Court House

St. Peter Port

GY1 2PB

Tel: 725277

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Policy and Research Unit, Policy Council

www.gov.gg - Click on Government > Facts and Figures

Housing Department

www.gov.gg - Click on Housing

Housing

Signpost to Data Providers

[Housing Department](#)

Sir Charles Frossard House

PO Box 43

St. Peter Port

Guernsey

GY1 1FH

Tel: 717000

[106th Annual MOH Report – 11th Annual DPH Report 2004/05](#)

Health and Social Services Department

Le Vauquidor

St. Martins

Guernsey

GY4 6UU

Tel: 725241

[The 1991, 1996 and 2001 Census Reports](#)

Policy and Research Unit, Policy Council

www.gov.gg - Click on Government > Facts and Figures

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M Parr, Law and Economics Consulting Group (LECG)

2002, Advisory and Finance Committee and Housing Authority

[The Housing Needs Survey](#)

Housing Department

[Survey of Guernsey Living Standards](#)

Anti-Poverty Policies – A Range of Possible Options for Guernsey

D. Gordon, et al., University of Bristol

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[Higher Education](#): The Guernsey Experience in 2003, Education Department, 2003.

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www.education.gg

Department for Education and Skills

www.dfes.gov.uk

Learning and Skills Council

www.lsc.gov.uk

Guernsey Careers Service

www.careers.gg

Guernsey College of Further Education

www.cfe.edu.gg

UK Learn Direct

www.learndirect.co.uk

Crime: Crime Level



Total reported crime levels for 2004 increased by 3% when compared to 2003 figures. However this figure is significantly lower than the peaks reached in 2002.

What is measured

Total reported crimes are monitored regularly and presented in the annual Guernsey Policing Plan and Statistical Digest.

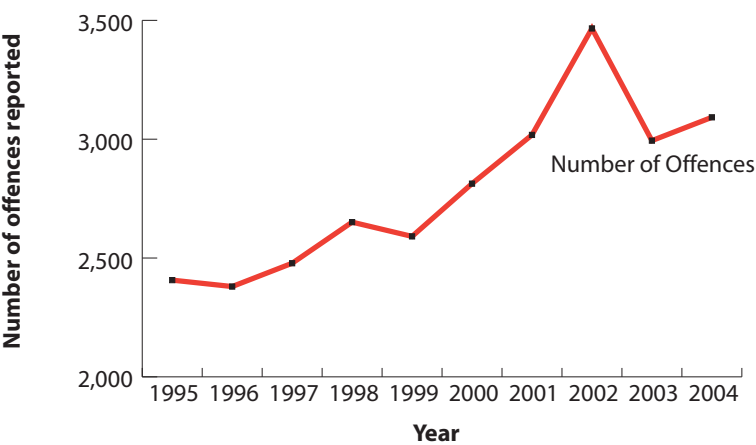
Total number of criminal offences reported 1995-2004 (See Figure 76)

- In 2004, the total number of reported offences in Guernsey increased by 3% on 2003 figures, from 2994 to 3092 offences.
- This gradual increase in figures in 2004 is however lower than those recorded in 2002. 2002 figures were the highest recorded over the last ten years at 3466 offences.
- The total number of reported offences in 2004 has risen by 28% over the last ten year period, since 1995. Much of this overall rise has taken place in the last five years with figures rising by 19% from 1999 to 2004.

Connections

Crime links to **Economic Activity** by affecting the readiness of individuals and companies to invest in the Island's economy. Crime can have an impact on people's **Health**, both on their physical and mental well-being and their general quality of life. Crime connects to **Community Involvement** and people's willingness to take part in community activities.

Figure 76: Total number of criminal offences reported 1995-2004

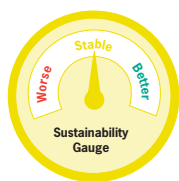


Source: Guernsey Police

Year	Number of Offences
1995	2407
1996	2380
1997	2478
1998	2651
1999	2591
2000	2813
2001	3018
2002	3466
2003	2994
2004	3092

For a complete breakdown of the 2004 crime figures please see the 2005 Guernsey Policing Plan and Statistical Digest, published by the Guernsey Police Force

Crime: Crime by Category



Criminal damage has been the most frequently reported criminal offence in Guernsey for five consecutive years.

What is measured

The constituents of total criminal offences reported are monitored by category using data contained in the 2005 Guernsey Policing Plan and Statistical Digest.

Crimes by category - the most frequently reported criminal offences in Guernsey 2004 (See Figure 77)

- In 2004, the most commonly reported criminal offence was criminal damage with 886 offences reported. This represented 29% of the total crime reported for 2004.
- The second most commonly reported crime was assault with 381 reported offences or 12% of the total crime reported. Theft (general) was the third most commonly reported crime at 317 separate incidents, 10% of total crime figures. Theft of a pedal cycle had 254 incidents reported, 8% of the total crime figures; burglary of a non dwelling had 199 reported incidents, 6% of the total crime figures; taking a motor vehicle without consent had 132 incidents reported, 4% of the total crime figures; theft from a motor vehicle had 125 incidents reported, 4% of the total crime figures; burglary from a dwelling had 116 incidents reported, 4% of the total crime figures reported; shoplifting had 89 incidents reported, 3% of the total crime figures reported; drug offences had 87 incidents reported, 3% of the total crime figures reported; and deception of property had 73 incidents reported, 2% of the total crime figures reported.
- The top ten most frequently reported crimes accounted for 86% of the total reported offences in 2004, 2,659 out of the total 3,092 offences reported. For a full list of the remaining 14% of 'other' reported offences please see the 2005 Guernsey Police Statistical Digest. The list includes such crimes as other types of theft, forgery, deception and indecent assault.

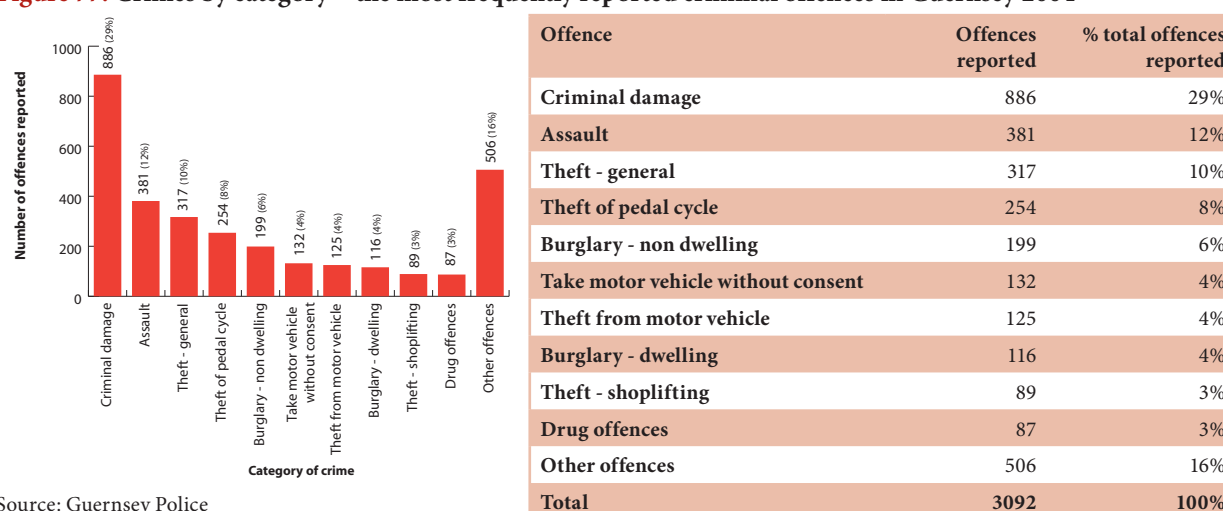
Levels of criminal offences by category 2000-2004 (See Figure 78)

- The top 10 crimes plus the "other offences" category are monitored over the last five years (2000 – 2004).
- Criminal damage has been the most frequently reported offence in Guernsey over the last five years. In 2000 criminal damage made up 19% of total reported crimes, since then it has not fallen below 26% of total reported crimes. Both assault in 2003, and theft (general) in 2000 reached 13% of the total crime figures reported for that year; these are the highest percentage levels reached after criminal damage.
- Guernsey's crime levels by category show that over the last five years (apart from criminal damage) there has not been much change in the type of crimes committed on the Island, nor in the percentage levels that each makes up of the total crime figures reported for each year.

Connections

Crime connects to **Economic Activity** by affecting the willingness of people and companies to invest in the Island's economy. Crime can have an impact on people's **Health**, both on their physical and mental well-being and their general quality of life. Crime connects to **Community Involvement** and people's willingness to take part in community activities.

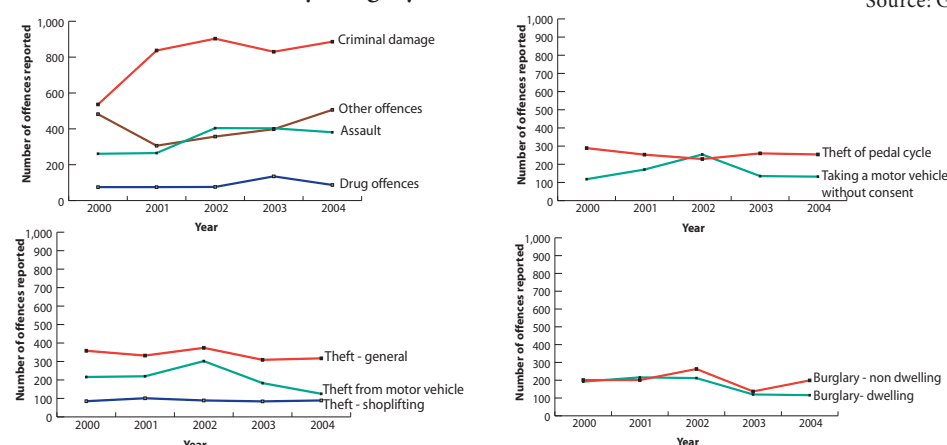
Figure 77: Crimes by category - the most frequently reported criminal offences in Guernsey 2004



Source: Guernsey Police

Figure 78: Level of criminal offences by category - 2000 to 2004

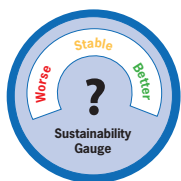
Source: Guernsey Police



Offence	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004	
	Offences reported	% total offences reported	Offences reported	% of total offences reported	Offences reported	% total offences reported	Offences reported	% total offences reported	Offences reported	% total offences reported
Criminal damage	536	19%	837	28%	903	26%	830	28%	886	29%
Assault	261	9%	265	9%	404	12%	403	13%	381	12%
Drug offences	75	3%	75	3%	76	2%	135	5%	87	3%
Other offences	482	17%	306	10%	357	10%	398	13%	506	16%
Theft - general	358	13%	332	11%	374	11%	309	10%	317	10%
Theft - from motor vehicle	216	8%	220	7%	302	9%	183	6%	125	4%
Theft - shoplifting	85	3%	101	3%	89	3%	84	3%	89	3%
Theft of pedal cycle	289	10%	253	8%	229	7%	260	9%	254	8%
Taking of motor vehicle without consent	118	4%	171	6%	254	7%	135	5%	132	4%
Burglary - non dwelling	201	7%	201	7%	263	8%	137	5%	199	6%
Burglary - from dwelling	192	7%	216	7%	212	6%	120	4%	116	4%

For a complete breakdown of the 2004 crime figures please see the 2005 Guernsey Policing Plan and Statistical Digest, published by the Guernsey Police Force)

Crime: Fear of Crime



Guernsey residents generally **feel safer** at home rather than out on the streets, with one third feeling unsafe in town after dark.

What is measured

'Fear of Crime' is a label used to describe the concerns and anxieties that people have about crime in their local area. It is important to recognise that 'fear of crime' does not necessarily correlate with actual levels of crime experienced in that area.

A common way of assessing fear of crime is to ask people how safe they feel walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and whether they feel safe when alone in their own home at night. This was asked by the Guernsey Police in a postal survey conducted in January 2005.

Percentage of people feeling unsafe on the streets or at home – 2005 Fear of Crime survey

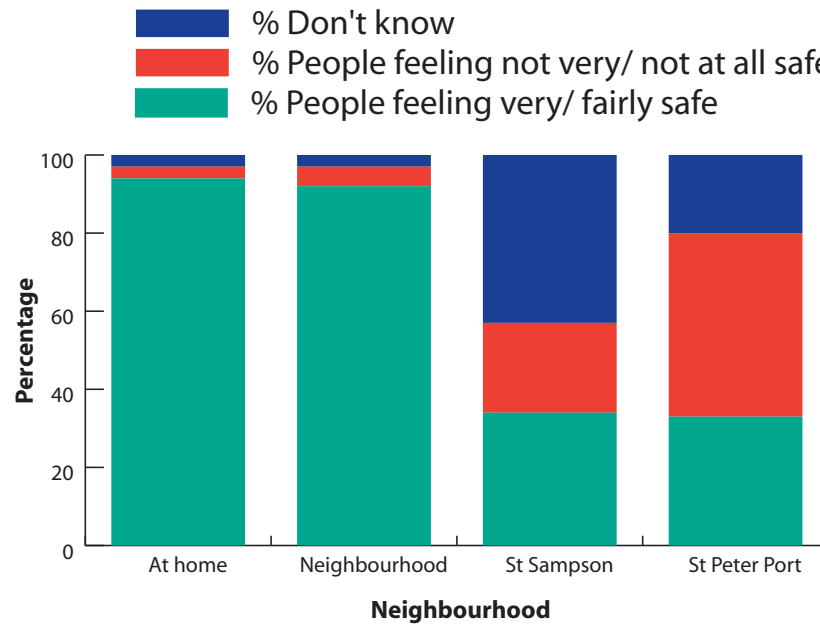
(See Figure 79)

- Of those questioned, the majority (92%) reported feeling safe after dark in their local neighbourhood. 94% of people questioned felt 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' when at home alone after dark compared to only 3% who felt 'not very' or 'not at all' safe.
- In terms of civic areas, one third of people felt 'fairly safe' after dark in St. Peter Port or in St. Sampson, whilst almost half felt 'not very safe' or 'not safe at all' after dark in St. Peter Port.
- Respondents were also asked to indicate how often they typically visited St. Peter Port or St. Sampson after dark. Of which, the majority of responses were 'Rarely' or 'Never'. This may explain why a large number of people left their answer blank or 'don't know' when answering how safe or unsafe they felt after dark on the Bridge or in Town.
- Guernsey Police intend to conduct a fear of crime survey regularly, in order to accurately gauge public feeling on issues of safety.

Connections

Crime connects to **Economic Activity** by affecting the willingness of people and companies to invest in the Island's economy. Crime can have an impact on people's **Health**, both on their physical and mental well-being and their general quality of life. Crime connects to **Community Involvement** and people's willingness to take part in community activities.

Figure 79: Percentage of people feeling unsafe on the streets or at home – 2005 Fear of Crime survey



Summary Table	At home	Neighbourhood	St Sampson	St Peter Port
% People feeling very/ fairly safe	94	92	34	33
% People feeling not very/ not at all safe	3	5	23	47
% Don't know	3	3	43	20

Source: Guernsey Police

For more information on the Fear of Crime survey please contact the Guernsey Police

Health: Life Expectancy



Life expectancy at birth is increasing and death rates are decreasing. Whilst there has been a fall in mortality due to cancer it remains the commonest cause of premature death in Guernsey.

What is measured

Quantity of life in Guernsey is reflected by three inter-related measurements; firstly life expectancy at birth, secondly potential years of life lost, and finally death rate by cause. These three provide a good summarised overview of important determinants of health.

Life expectancy at birth in Guernsey and other jurisdictions 2001 (See Figure 80)

- The number of years that a newborn baby can expect to live is an internationally recognised indicator of the overall health of a society. Many factors influence life expectancy, ranging from environmental factors (such as population density or air pollution) to lifestyle choices (such as smoking, diet and weight) as well as the provision of adequate health services.
- Life expectancy at birth has been calculated using information gathered from the 2001 Census. The figures stand at 77.5 years for men and 82 years for women. This equates to an average life expectancy at birth of 80 years. Like the UK and many other post-industrial jurisdictions, Guernsey's life expectancy appears to be increasing by about one year in every five.
- Compared to other countries, Guernsey's life expectancy at birth appears high for both males and females, only a little behind Sweden, which is recognised as having the best health indices in Europe. This is in part explained by Guernsey's small size, its relative general affluence and high standards of health services.

Potential years of life lost (by cause) in Guernsey 1999-2003 (See Figure 81)

- Although the life expectancy calculations indicate that the average person can expect to live longer, not everyone achieves this. A significant proportion of the population fails to achieve the calculated life expectancy of around 77.5 years for men and 82 years for women. In this case death before the age of 75 is regarded as 'Potential Years of Life Lost' (PYLL).
- Each year between 1999 and 2003 there were around 1,500 potential years of life lost amongst Guernsey men and around 1000 potential years of life lost amongst Guernsey women. Cancers, cardiovascular and respiratory diseases are among the top reasons for potential years of life lost amongst Guernsey residents.

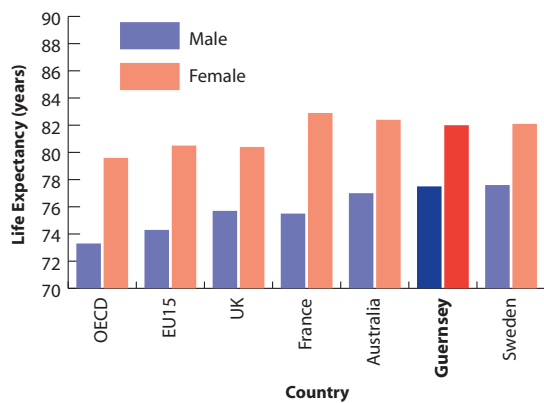
Five year mean mortality rates for selected causes of death in Guernsey 1981-2001 (See Figure 82)

- Guernsey has a relatively small number of deaths in any one category in any one year. In order to increase statistical validity it is helpful to calculate five-year means around Census year denominator populations. Over the past 25 years, death rates from many major causes have shown a substantial fall. This is in part due to changes in lifestyle 'risk factors' and increased health awareness, and in part due to better medical prevention and treatment.

Connections

Air Quality and **Water Quality** are crucial to a healthy community, as is good quality **Housing**. Higher life expectancy can lead to increases in the Island's **Population**, resulting in the need for planned pension and service provision. **Economic Distribution** to all levels of the community is an important factor in enabling all people to live healthier lifestyles.

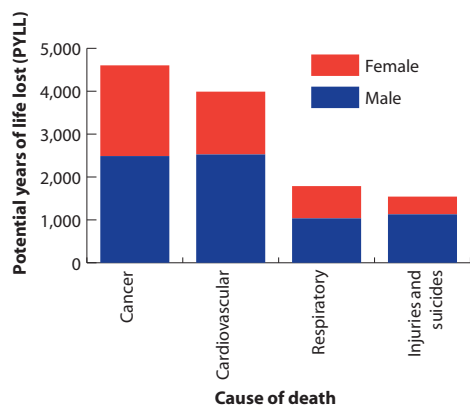
Figure 80: Life expectancy at birth in Guernsey and other jurisdictions 2001



	Male	Female
OECD	73.3	79.6
EU15	74.3	80.5
UK	75.7	80.4
France	75.5	82.9
Australia	77.0	82.4
Guernsey	77.5	82.0
Sweden	77.6	82.1

Source: Health and Social Services Department

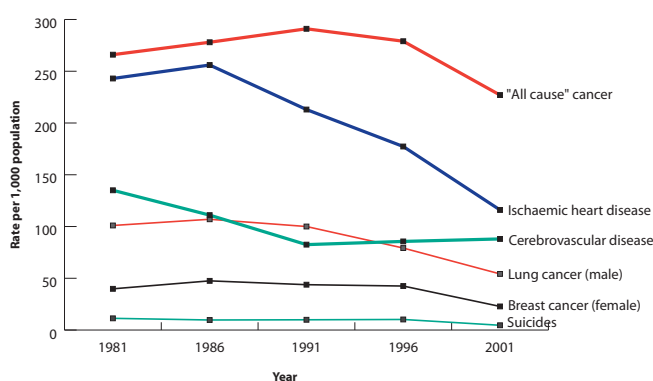
Figure 81: Potential years of life lost (PYLL) by cause in Guernsey 1999-2003



	Male	Female
Cancer	2488	2115
Cardiovascular	2526	1464
Respiratory	1036	752
Injuries and suicides	1130	413

Source: Health and Social Services Department

Figure 82: Five year mean mortality rates for selected causes of death in Guernsey 1981-2001



	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001
"All cause" cancer	266	278	291	279	227
Ischaemic heart disease	243	256	213	177.3	116
Cerebrovascular disease	135	111	82.5	85.6	88
Lung cancer (male)	101	107	100	79.2	54.2
Breast cancer (female)	39.8	47.5	43.8	42.5	22.8
Suicides	11.3	9.7	9.9	10.2	4.6

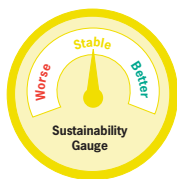
Source: Health and Social Services Department



For more information on the Guernsey Census, 2001, Policy Council, Policy and Research Unit), please see www.gov.gg - click on Government > Facts and Figures > Publications > 2001 Census Report.

For more detailed information on life expectancy figures, please see the 105th Annual MOH Report - Tenth Annual DPH Report, 'New Structures, New Opportunities', Health and Social Services Report 2003/04.)

Health: Cost of Health Care



Guernsey's total expenditure on health has risen slightly over the last two years to **7.7% of Gross Domestic Product.**

What is measured

Cost of health care as a percentage of Guernsey's annual expenditure is monitored. Spending on health is the single largest area of expenditure made by the States of Guernsey.

Total health expenditure 1996-2004 (reflated values £000s) (See Figure 83)

- In 2004 Guernsey spent £108,571,000 on health, an increase of 3% on 2003 health expenditure figures.
- Guernsey's total health expenditure has risen by 37% over the ten-year period since 1996.
- In 2003 there are two figures for total health expenditure. This is due to changes in the accounting system that came about from the changes in the Machinery of Government. As a result these two figures are not strictly comparable.
- Guernsey's total health expenditure remained at around 7.2% of GDP until 2001. Since then it has increased to the peak figure of 7.9% in 2003.

Total health expenditure (public and private) per capita for selected countries and Guernsey in 2001 (See Figure 84)

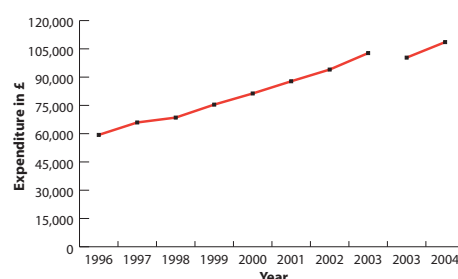
- In 2001, £1,493 was spent per capita on health care in Guernsey. This was more than was spent per capita than in Australia, the UK, the 15 EU Member States and France.
- 15% of Guernsey's per capita health care was funded privately rather than coming from public funding.

Connections

Health care costs are linked to **National Income** and **Inflation** costs. Higher life expectancy can lead to increases in the Island's **Population**, which can in turn lead to higher health costs.

Figure 83: Total health expenditure 1996-2004 (reflated values £000s)

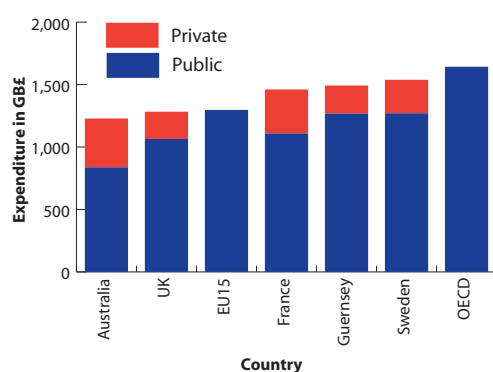
	Health and Social Services £000s	Social Security £000,s	Private (£000's)	Total (£000's)	Reflated Values £000s	GDP at 2004 Values £000s	Cost as a % of GDP
1996	34,871	16,740	7,742	59,353	79,140	1,161,120	7.2%
1997	39,314	17,953	8,675	65,942	83,997	1,208,218	7.2%
1998	40,563	19,031	8,938	68,532	84,556	1,254,110	7.1%
1999	45,124	20,401	9,896	75,421	90,844	1,300,469	7.0%
2000	49,270	21,286	10,767	81,323	94,311	1,397,990	7.0%
2001	53,469	22,674	11,649	87,792	99,918	1,414,749	7.2%
2002	57,794	23,663	12,557	94,014	102,455	1,418,542	7.6%
2003	62,741	26,410	13,596	102,747	107,734	1,421,554	7.9%
2003*	60,760	26,410	13,180	100,350	105,221	1,421,554	7.4%
2004	64,250	30,408	13,913	108,571	108,571	1,418,981	7.7%



* In 2003 there are two figures for health expenditure. This is due to changes in the Health and Social Services Department's accounts following the Machinery of Government reorganisation. As a result the two figures are not strictly comparable.

Source: Health and Social Services Department and Policy and Research Unit

Figure 84: Total health expenditure (public and private) per capita for selected countries and Guernsey in 2001



	2000	2001	2001	2001
£s		Public	Private	Total
Australia		837	391	1,228
UK	1,179	1,065	218	1,283
EU15	1,259	1,297	0	1,297
France	1,359	1,108	352	1,461
Guernsey	1,393	1,268	225	1,493
Sweden	1,498	1,270	268	1,538
OECD	1,498	1,643	0	1,643
Jersey	1,442	*	*	*

Source: Health and Social Services Department

*Please note that at the time of going to print this data was not available

For more detailed information on life expectancy figures, please see the 105th Annual MOH Report - Tenth Annual DPH Report, 'New Structures, New Opportunities', Health and Social Services Report 2003/04.

Health: Sense of Well-Being



Guernsey residents' overall sense of well-being has improved, although there are still high levels of perceived anxiety, depression, pain and discomfort

What is measured

The perception by an individual of their own health status and general sense of well-being can provide a useful indicator of health issues that are not easily measured by other methods. Euroqol is a generic multi dimensional health profile, which was developed for use in Europe in 1990 and is now widely used for comparative purposes. The EQ-5D is a revised version that reports on five dimensions of health. These are: self-care, ability to perform usual activities, mobility, perceived anxiety and depression, and perceived pain or discomfort.

Percentage of problems reported in Guernsey Euroqol survey – 1998 and 2003 (Figure 85)

- A Guernsey “Healthy Lifestyle” or Euroqol survey is carried out every five years. The most recent of which was conducted in November 2003, when approximately 1,500 local adults were asked to complete and return a validated questionnaire. Around 780 (52%) completed responses were received. The same questions were also asked in a similar survey in 1998.
- In comparison with 1998 figures, the 2003 responses highlight less self-reported problems across all five modalities. However, Guernsey residents have consecutively reported high levels of anxiety or depression, and high levels of ‘non-specific’ pain and discomfort.

Euroqol survey – Guernsey in comparison with other jurisdictions (Figure 86)

- The same Euroqol survey that was conducted in Guernsey in 2003 and 1998 has also been carried out in other jurisdictions including Jersey (1999), UK (1996) and New South Wales, Australia (1998).
- Although Guernsey residents report less ‘physical problems’ (i.e. problems with self-care, usual activities and mobility) than other jurisdictions, they experience high levels of anxiety and depression and high levels of ‘non-specific’ pain and discomfort.

Connections

Workforce Skills and **Economic Activity** - a workforce with an increased sense of well-being is likely to be more productive than one with a low sense of well-being. **Community Involvement** – (especially leisure activities) can relieve the effects of anxiety and depression.

Figure 85: Percentage of problems reported in Guernsey Euroqol survey – 1998 and 2003

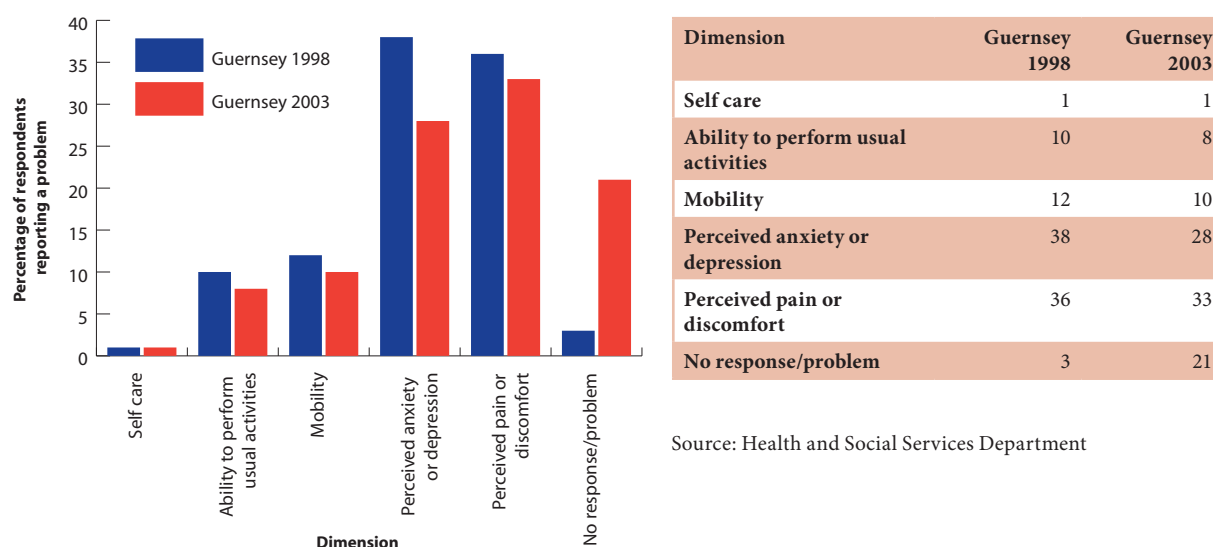
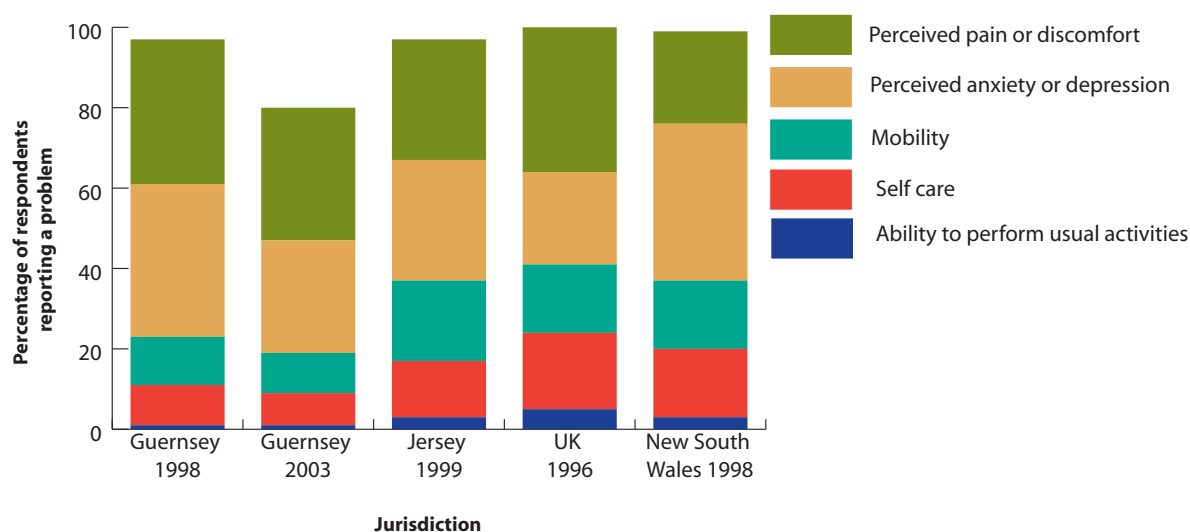


Figure 86: Euroqol survey – Guernsey in comparison with other jurisdictions



Source: Health and Social Services Department

For more detailed information on Guernsey's Euroqol figures, please see the 105th Annual MOH Report - Tenth Annual DPH Report, 'New Structures, New Opportunities', Health and Social Services Report 2003/04.

Community: Involvement



Whilst the number of people on the electoral roll has increased, the actual proportion of those registering a vote remains relatively low. From 1998 to 2004 there has been a 107% increase in overseas aid contributions made by the States.

What is measured

Community involvement is measured through registered votes in the Island's political elections. The States of Guernsey's annual overseas aid contributions are also monitored.

Persons registered on the Electoral Roll 1997/98-2005/06 (See Figure 87)

- All persons aged 18 and over who have been resident on the Island for over two years are eligible to register on the Electoral Roll. From 1997 to 2004, the number of people registered to vote steadily decreased by a total of 4%. However, the General Election of 2004 prompted an increase of 16% to a peak of 30,099 registered people.

Number of votes cast in each electoral district – 2004 General Election (See Figure 88)

- The number registered on the Electoral Roll is low compared to the population of each district and the actual turnout is lower still. In 2004, the boundaries of the electoral districts were altered to provide a fairer representation to highly populated areas. For example, St Peter Port was split into St. Peter Port North and St. Peter Port South whilst St. Saviours, St. Pierre du Bois, Torteval and Forest became the West.
- St. Peter Port South had the lowest turnout for the General Election with only just over one quarter (26%) of its population turning out to vote. The Vale had the highest voter turn out at almost half of its population turning up to vote (47%). Average voter turnout per district was 40%.

Guernsey's overseas aid contributions 1998–2004 (See Figure 89)

- Guernsey's overseas aid contributions increased from £750,000 in 1998 to £1,550,000 in 2004, rising each year except for 1999. In 2004, Guernsey's overseas aid contribution represented a 107% increase on 1998's contribution.
- The United Nations target for all 'western' economies is for overseas aid contributions to reach 0.7% of Gross National Product or GNP. Despite rising over the last eight years, in 2004 Guernsey's overseas aid contribution was equivalent to 0.1% of its GNP.

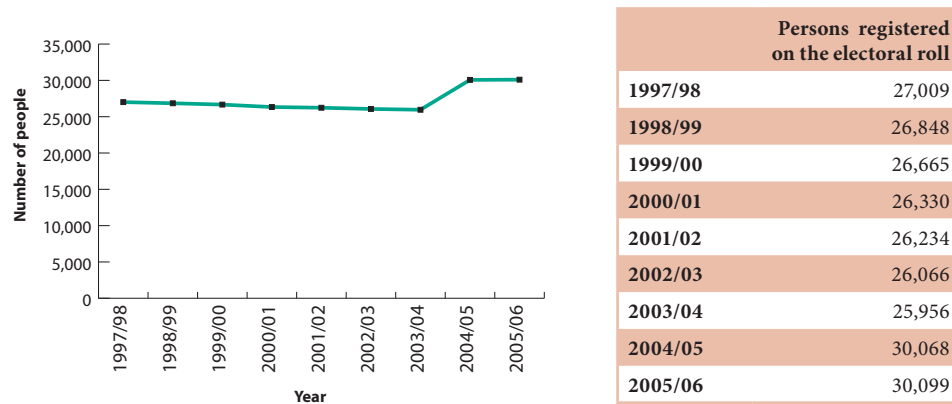
Distribution of Guernsey's overseas aid 2004 (See Figure 89)

- In 2004, Africa was the biggest recipient of aid from Guernsey, receiving £1,049,917, which represented 68% of all overseas aid contributions.
- During 2004, £200,000 was provided as emergency relief funding. The biggest beneficiary of emergency relief was the Indian sub-continent, receiving £125,000 or 62% of the emergency relief funding for the Tsunami disaster.

Connections

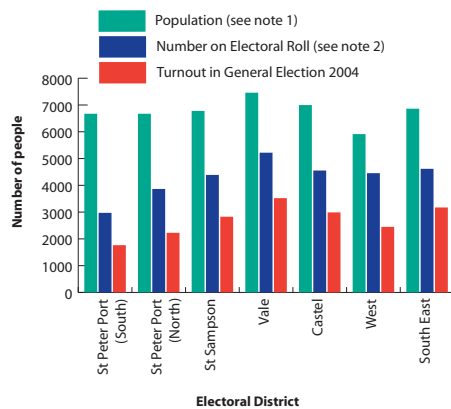
Public action and **Community Involvement** is essential for a democratic and sustainable community. Both local and global issues are at the heart of sustainable development, making the contribution of overseas aid an essential part of addressing the inequalities that affect our global community.

Figure 87: Persons registered on the Electoral Roll 1997/98-2005/96



Source: Home Department

Figure 88: Number of votes cast in each electoral district – 2004 General Election



	Population (2001 Census)	Number on Electoral Roll	Turnout in General Election 2004
St Peter Port (South)	6,673	2,972	1,765
St Peter Port (North)	6,673	3,864	2,227
St Sampson	6,778	4,389	2,827
Vale	7,459	5,219	3,521
Castel	6,997	4,553	2,989
West	5,913	4,454	2,449
South East	6,862	4,617	3,173

Notes:

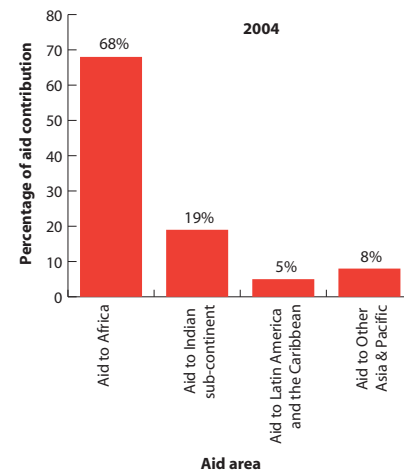
1. The population figure is based on 2001 Census data for people aged over 18 years. The population figure for St Peter Port has been halved to depict the split in electoral district.

2. Based on the 2004/5 Electoral Roll

Source: Home Department

Figure 89: Guernsey's overseas aid contributions 1998–2004

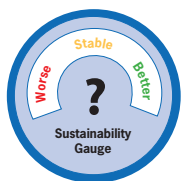
	1998	1999	2000	2001
Aid to Africa	534,364	484,134	521,526	657,522
Aid to Europe	0	100,000	0	0
Aid to Indian Sub-continent	185,490	237,227	241,719	282,394
Aid to Latin America & Caribbean	6,938	94,479	37,405	39,833
Aid to Other Asia & Pacific	23,238	44,627	84,880	55,991
Emergency Relief	0	150,000	25,000	100,000
Total Contribution to Aid Overseas	750,030	960,467	885,530	1,035,740
	2002	2003	2004	
Aid to Africa	692,277	720,082	1,049,917	
Aid to Europe	0	0	0	
Aid to Indian Sub-continent	202,976	251,012	3,007,65	
Aid to Latin America & Caribbean	44,511	88,607	74,282	
Aid to Other Asia & Pacific	205,943	169,357	124,434	
Emergency Relief	100,000	30,000	200,000	
Total Contribution to Aid Overseas	1,145,707	1,229,058	1,549,398	



Source: Overseas Aid Commission, Policy Council

For further information on Guernsey electoral roll please see the 'Promotion of the Electoral Roll'; Billet d'Etat X, 2003

Community: Sport



In 2005, for sport related activities, 104 people represented the Island at National and International level; 557 played at county level and 13,414 took part in various sports teams on the Island.

What is measured

Sport can be defined as all forms of physical activity which aim to improve physical activity, mental well-being and form social relationships. This may be via organised or casual participation at all levels of competency. The participation levels for the various sporting activities taking place on the Island are monitored.

Participation and Guernsey representation in sporting events in 2005 (See Figure 90)

- In 2005, 14,075 people in Guernsey were members of sports clubs, all of which competed at varying levels across the Island.
- In 2005, 104 people represented the Island at National and International level. 557 played at county level and the remaining 13,414 played for enjoyment's sake for teams on the Island.

Top 10 sports clubs for overall membership numbers (See Figure 91)

- In terms of membership numbers the most popular sporting activities in 2005 were golf with 2,019 members, football with 1,830 members and cricket with 1,449 members.

Top 10 sports clubs for numbers of Island or club level competitors (See Figure 92)

- 2,018 Islanders play in golf at Island or club level making this the most popular club level activity.

Top 10 sports clubs for numbers of county or regional level competitors (See Figure 93)

- At county or regional level, the number one sport for Islanders to compete in is football with 80 Islanders playing at county level in 2005.

Top 10 sports clubs for numbers of national or international level competitors (See Figure 94)

- In 2005, 104 Island residents competed in various sports at National and International level. The kart and motor club has the greatest number of National and International competitors, with 20 people competing.

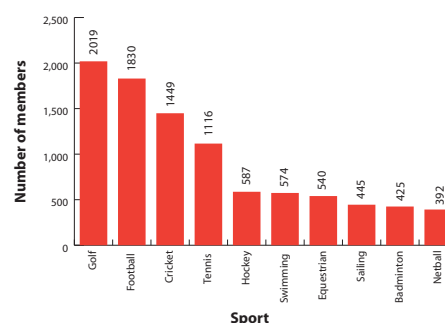
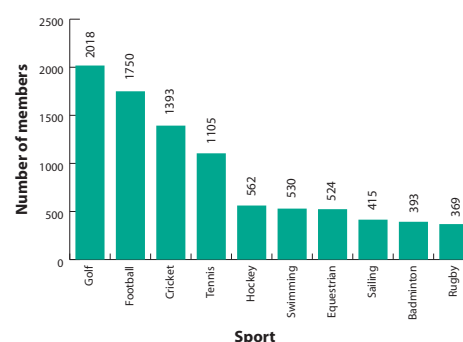
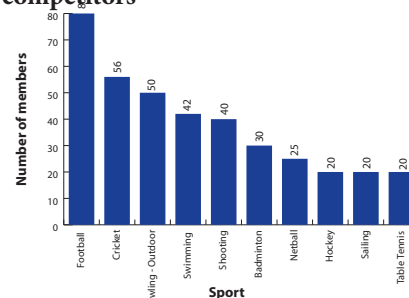
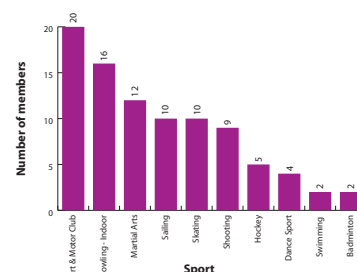
Connections

Land Use – many sports require large areas for pitches and courts. Equestrian sports and sports such as cycling often benefit from the use of public land. **Life Expectancy** – incorporating exercise into a daily routine is part of a healthy lifestyle. Many people find that playing sports is an enjoyable way of keeping mentally as well as physically fit.

Figure 90: Participation and Guernsey representation in sporting events 2005

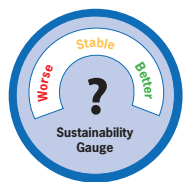
Sport	Island/ Club level	County/ Regional level	National/Inter- national level	Total Number of participants
Archery	22	12	0	34
Athletics	256	17	2	275
Badminton	393	30	2	425
Basketball	363	0	2	365
Billiards	158	0	0	158
Bowling - Indoor	342	0	16	358
Bowling - Outdoor	260	50	0	310
Boxing	28	2	0	30
Canoeing	25	0	0	25
Cricket	1,393	56	0	1,449
Cycling	160	14	2	176
Dance Sport	26	4	4	34
Disabled Sports	100	11	1	112
Equestrian	524	16	0	540
Fencing	101	0	0	101
Football	1,750	80	0	1,830
Freshwater Angling	34	8	2	44
Golf	2,018	1	0	2,019
Gymnastics	65	0	0	65
Hockey	562	20	5	587
Kart & Motor Club	158	10	20	188
Martial Arts	132	13	12	157
Netball	367	25	0	392
Petanque	121	0	0	121
Pool	35	20	0	55
Rowing	83	0	0	83
Rugby	369	3	1	373
Sailing	415	20	10	445
Seawater Angling	49	0	0	49
Shooting	132	40	9	181
Skating	13	0	10	27
Softball	294	0	0	294
Squash	175	7	1	183
Surfing	92	0	0	92
Swimming	530	42	2	574
Table Tennis	178	20	0	198
Tennis	1,105	10	1	1,116
Tenpin Bowling	137	0	0	137
Trampoline	75	4	0	79
Triathlon	46	1	2	49
Tug of War	0	10	0	10
Volleyball	284	0	0	284
Walking	6	5	0	11
Windsurfing	38	6	0	44
TOTALS	13,414	557	104	14,075

Source: Culture and Leisure Department

Figure 91: Top 10 sports clubs for overall membership numbers

Figure 92: Top 10 sports clubs for numbers of Island or club level competitors

Figure 93: Top 10 sports clubs for numbers of county or regional level competitors

Figure 94: Top 10 sports clubs for numbers of national or international level competitors


For more detailed information on Guernsey's sports participation figures please see Guernsey Sports Commissions 'Sporting Facilities Strategy', February 2005

Community: Culture and Leisure



A quarter of Guernsey's total land area is available for public amenity.

Beau Sejour, the Guille Alles Library and Saumarez Park are the Islands most visited culture and leisure facilities.

What is measured

The capacity for leisure activities on the Island is monitored through the availability of land for public amenity. Culture and leisure activities themselves are monitored through participation numbers on the Island.

Land available for public amenity 2003-2004 (See Figures 95 and 96)

- Land available for public amenity consists of a wide range of land types and landowner managers. In 2004, the amount of land available for public amenity rose by 32 verges on 2003 figures to 10,053 verges or 25.9% of Guernsey's total land mass. Out of the total land available for public amenity in 2004, 78% belonged to the Crown. This land is managed by the Environment Department and consists mostly of the Island's beaches and coastal areas.
- States land, which is also managed by the Environment Department makes up 775 acres or 8% of the total land available for public amenity. States land consists of parks, gardens, cliffs and former quarries. The Vale Common, which is managed by the Vale Commons Council, comprises 741 acres or 7% of public amenity land. This includes the majority of L'Ancrese Common.
- Other landowners include La Société Guernesiaise who predominantly manage conservation reserves, the Culture and Leisure Department who manage sports grounds and parks on the Island and the National Trust who manage heritage sites including historical parks and gardens.

Guernsey's most visited culture and leisure facilities - 2005 Culture and Leisure Survey (See Figure 97)

- The Culture and Leisure Department recognise that the definition of culture is extremely broad and wide-ranging. However, the most widely recognised

definition in current usage defines culture as having "both a material and a value dimension and includes a wide range of activities including arts, media, sports, parks, museums, libraries, the built heritage, the countryside, playgrounds and tourism". In 2005, the Culture and Leisure Department undertook a Cultural and Leisure Survey in the Island. This was the first survey of its kind in Guernsey and provides an indication of some of the leisure activities that the local community take part in.

- Data from the Survey reveals that Beau Sejour leisure centre is the most visited facility on the Island with 17.6% of respondents making use of it. The Guille Alles Library was the second most visited facility with 14.3% of respondents using its services. Saumarez Park was the third with 12.8% of survey respondents visiting it.

Guernsey's most popular culture and leisure activities - 2005 Culture and Leisure Survey (See Figure 98)

- Results from the 2005 Culture and Leisure Survey suggest that the most popular activities are spectating or watching arts, music or films with 27% of the survey respondents selecting this activity. The second most popular activity was participation in sports or fitness based activities, with 24% of respondents selecting this category. The third most popular activity was participation in arts or music activities, with 18% of the total survey respondents making this selection.

Connections

Land Use and **Land Quality** both impact upon the public's ability to enjoy culture and leisure activities. Sports and leisure activities strengthen **Community Involvement** bringing people together, bringing **Health** benefits that add to quality of life and community **Well-being**.

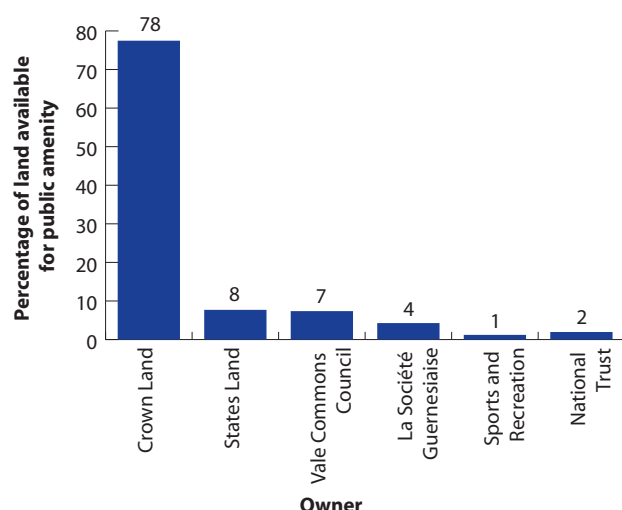
Figure 95: Land available for public amenity 2003-2004

	2003 Vergées	2004 Vergées
Total area of Guernsey	38,799	38,799
Total public amenity land	10,021	10,053
Privately owned land	28,778	28,746
	Percentage	Percentage
Private land not available for public amenity	74.2	74.1
Land available for public amenity	25.8	25.9

1 acre = approximately 2.5 vergées

Source: Policy and Research Unit

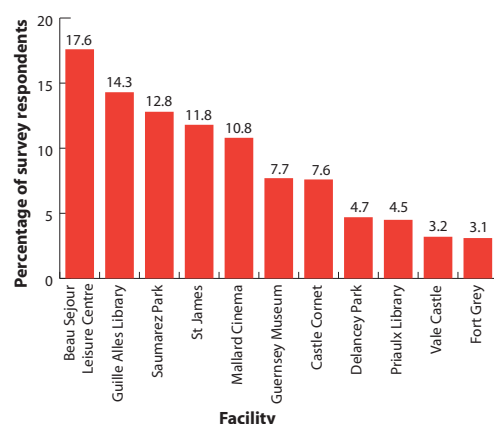
Figure 96: Land available for public amenity - land type and owner breakdown 2004



Source: Environment Department, Culture and Leisure Department, Vale Commons Council, La Société Guernesaise, The National Trust Guernsey

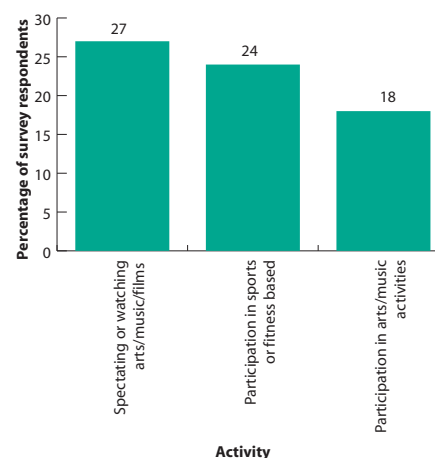
Land	Responsibility	Description of Land	Area (Vergées)
Crown Land	Environment Department	Includes inter-tidal area	7,793
States Land	Environment Department	Parks, gardens, cliffs, former quarries and woodlands	775
Vale Commons Council	Vale Commons Council	L'Ancrese Common	741
La Société Guernesaise	La Société Guernesaise	Includes sites of Special Scientific Interest	316
Sports and recreation	Culture and Leisure Department	Includes sports playing fields and parks	123
National Trust	National Trust	Includes heritage land	198

Figure 97: Guernsey's most visited culture and leisure facilities - 2005 Culture and Leisure Survey



Source: Culture and Leisure Department

Figure 98: Guernsey's most popular culture and leisure activities - 2005 Culture and Leisure Survey



Source: Culture and Leisure Department

For more information on Guernsey's culture and leisure activities and future strategy, please see 'Our way of life...A cultural strategy for Guernsey 2005-2010', Culture and Leisure Department

References and further reading

Crime

Signpost to Data Providers

Guernsey Police Force

Police Headquarters
Hospital Lane
St. Peter Port
Guernsey
GY1 2QN

Further Reading

The 2005 Police Statistical Digest
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Fear of Crime Survey 2005
Guernsey Police

Guernsey Criminal Justice System
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Guernsey Police Force
www.gov.gg - click on Home Department > Police Service

Health

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105th Annual MOH Report - Tenth Annual DPH Report, 'New Structures, New Opportunities'
Health and Social Services Report 2003/04
Director of Public Health
Health and Social Services Department
Princess Elizabeth Hospital
St Martins
Guernsey
GY4 6UU

Health (continued)

Further Reading

Our Healthier Islands

Improving Health in Guernsey and Alderney 1994 – 1999
Board of Health
June 2000

One Hundred Years of Health

The Changing Health of Guernsey 1899 – 1999
Dr. David Jeffs (Ed)
Board of Health
November 1999

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Anti-Poverty Policies – a Range of Possible Options for Guernsey

Townsend Centre for International Poverty Research, February 2003

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www.health.gov.gg

Guernsey Health Promotion Unit
www.guernseyhealthpromotion.com

Guernsey Chest and Heart Association
www.chestandheart.fsnet.co.uk

Cancer Research UK
www.cancerresearchuk.org

British Heart Foundation
www.bhf.org.uk

Euroqol Group
www.euroqol.org

References and further reading

Community

Signpost to Data Providers

Registrar General of Electors

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

Overseas Aid Commission

Policy Council
Sir Charles Frossard House
PO Box 43
La Charroterie
St Peter Port
Guernsey
GY1 1FH
Tel: 717000

Culture and Leisure Department

Sir Charles Frossard House
PO Box 43
La Charroterie
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GY1 1FH
Tel: 717000

Digimap Ltd

Old Tobacco Factory
La Ramee
St Peter Port
Guernsey
GY1 2ET
Tel: 700321
Fax: 700320

Vale Commons Council

George Domaille Tel: 246195

National Trust of Guernsey

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National Trust
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Community (continued)

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Fax: 726248
E-mail: lasoc@compuserve.com

Further Reading

The 2001 Census Report

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An introduction to social policy

www.rgu.ac.uk/publicpolicy

United Nations - Agenda 21

www.un.org/esa/sustdev/agenda21.htm

UN Millennium Development Goals

www.un.org/millenniumgoals

Culture and Leisure Department

www.gov.gg - click on Culture and Leisure

Environment Department

www.gov.gg - click on Environment

National Trust of Guernsey

www.nationaltrust-gsy.org.gg

Digimap Ltd

www.digimap.gg

La Société Guernesiaise

www.societe.org.gg

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