

Monitoring Social, Economic and Environmental Trends

Introduction

Building on last year, the 2006 Sustainable Guernsey – monitoring Social, Economic and Environmental Trends is the fifth in the series and provides an annual update of changes to the Island's sustainability. Sustainable Guernsey continues to provide an input into both policy formulation and policy outcomes at a strategic level. As stated in the 2006 Policy and Resource Plan, work is now in progress to complete the Corporate Agenda for government by preparing a 'Government Business Plan'. It is envisaged that the monitoring work, which is undertaken in order to prepare the Sustainable Guernsey Report will become an integral part of this new corporate agenda in the future.

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 with the production of this report.

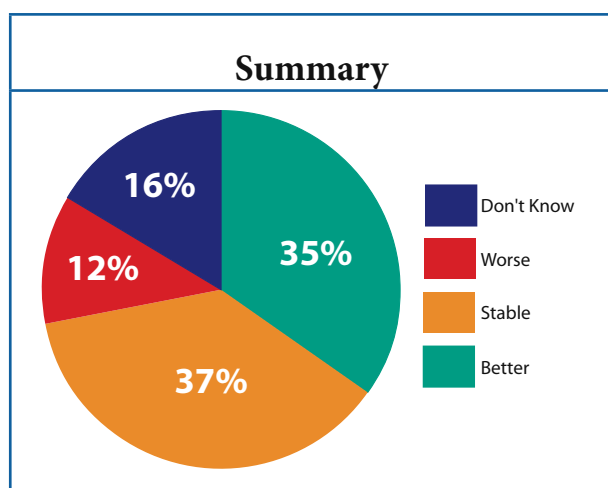
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Executive Summary

This year, the sustainability gauges which provide a broad indication of the Island's sustainability have been further developed to better reflect changes in all the strategic indicators underpinning each headline indicator. The gauges continue to provide a clear guide of how Guernsey is faring and are based on the key trends emerging from the 36 headline and 86 strategic indicators. In order to provide a quick and visual interpretation of each indicator, they have been colour coded using a 'traffic light' scheme to represent the three categories 'Better', 'Stable' and 'Worse'. This also provides a basic assessment of the changes that have occurred over the period being reported.

Figure 1:
Broad indication of sustainability trends



Currently 14 (16%) strategic indicator gauges contain a question mark, out of a total of 86. These question marks reflect either a lack of time series data, or that an indicator is in the process of being developed. Over time as the indicators are developed and time-series data becomes available these question marks will be reduced.

For 2006, 30 (or 35%) of the indicators are categorised as better. The Social and Community Well-being dimensions have the highest percentage (50% and 38% respectively) of indicators classed as better, reflecting trends in Population, Housing and Education. Trends in all three of the Education indicators, Literacy and Numeracy, Education to 16 years and Post 16 Participation continued to show a steady rise in achievement and involvement, highlighting the Island's favourable learning environment. Other indicators reflect improvements in the Health and Community sections, via the Life Expectancy and Sense of Well-being indicators and the Involvement and Sport indicators.

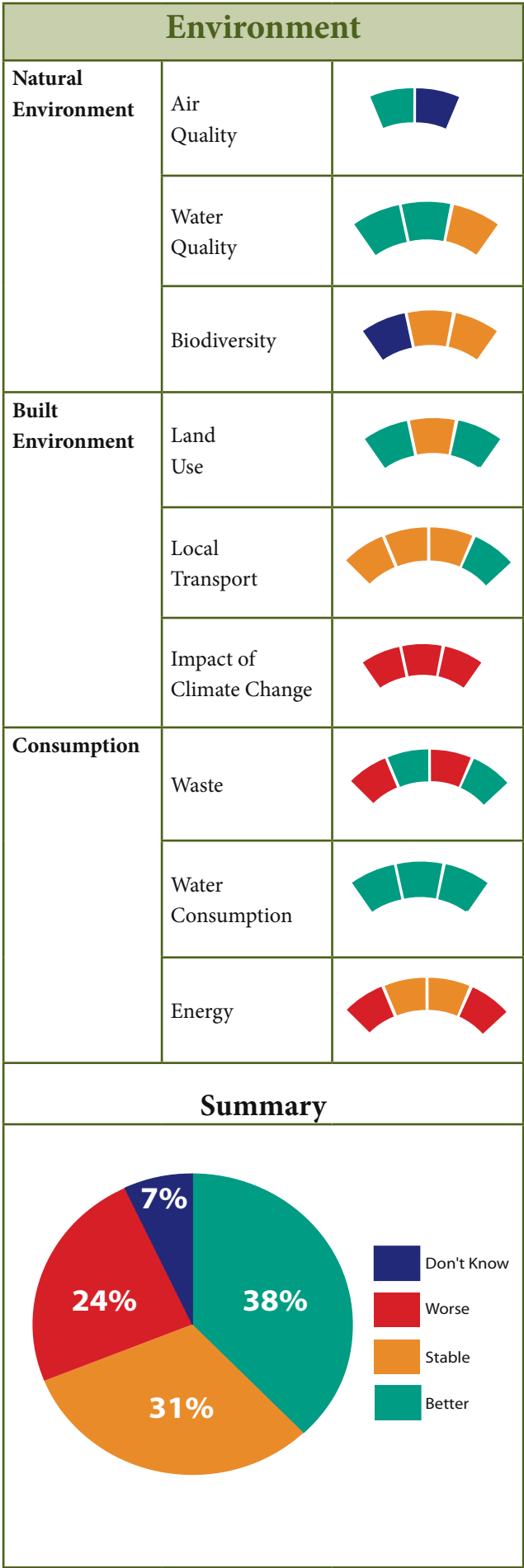
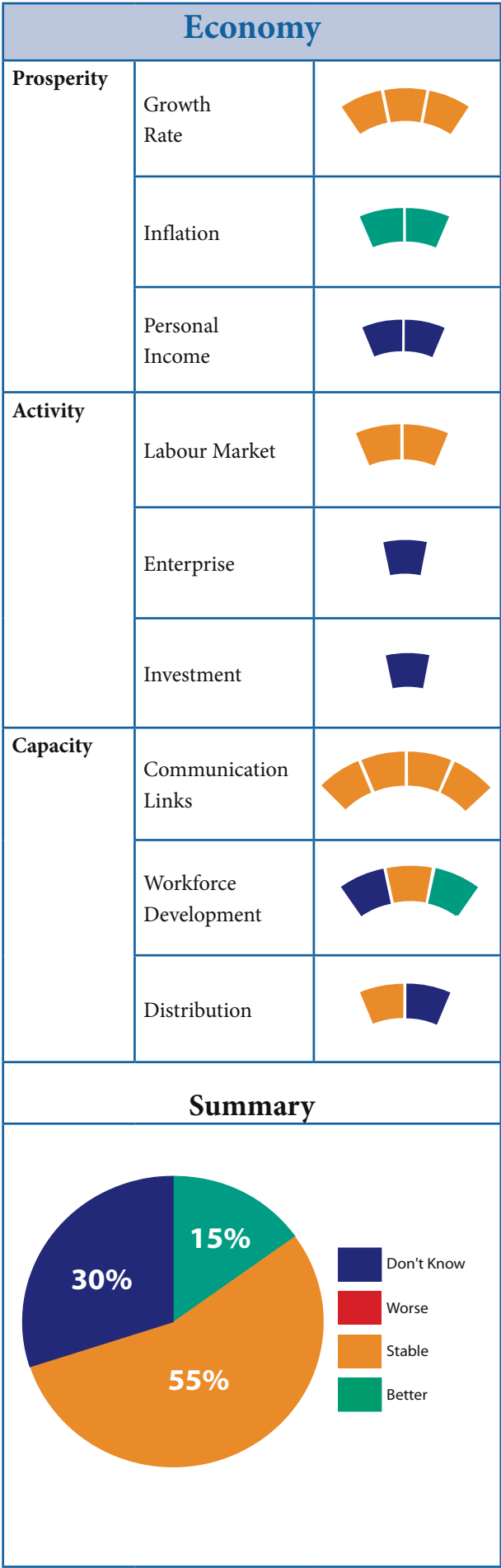
The Economic dimension has the most (55%) stable indicators compared with the other three strands. These include Growth Rates with stabilisation of economic growth at just below 2% per annum rather than the volatility in the mid to late 1990s. Although over the last 12 months unemployment has risen, it is still relatively low as a proportion (0.6% - 0.7%) of the workforce represented in the Labour Market indicator.

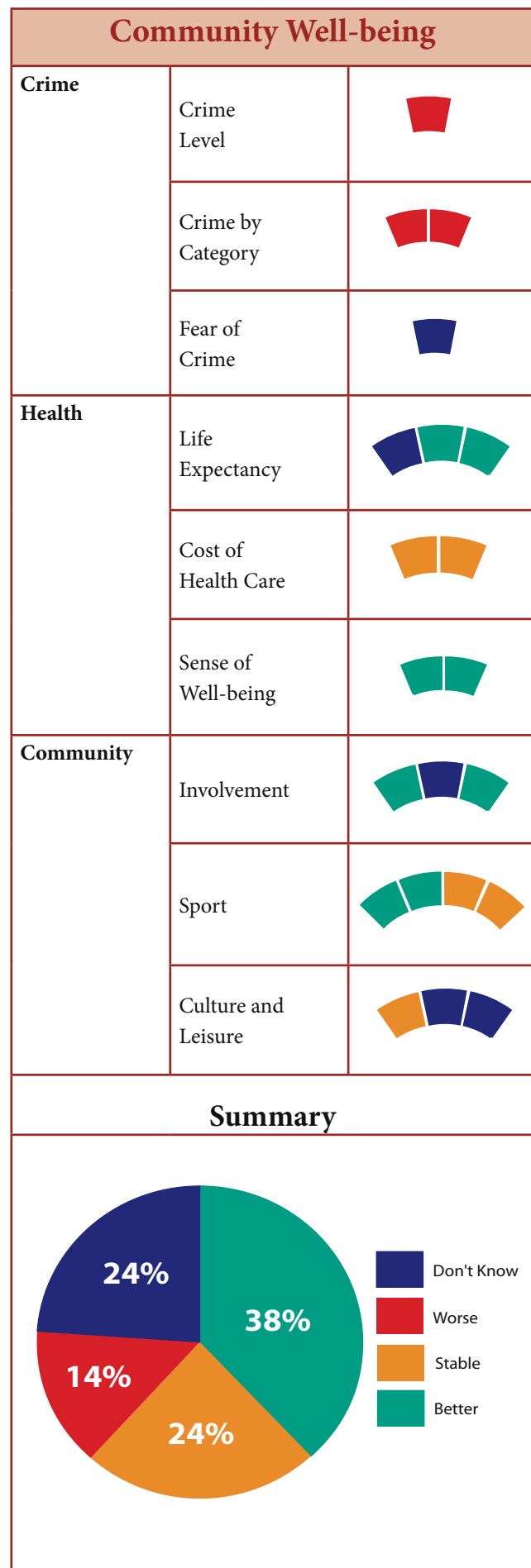
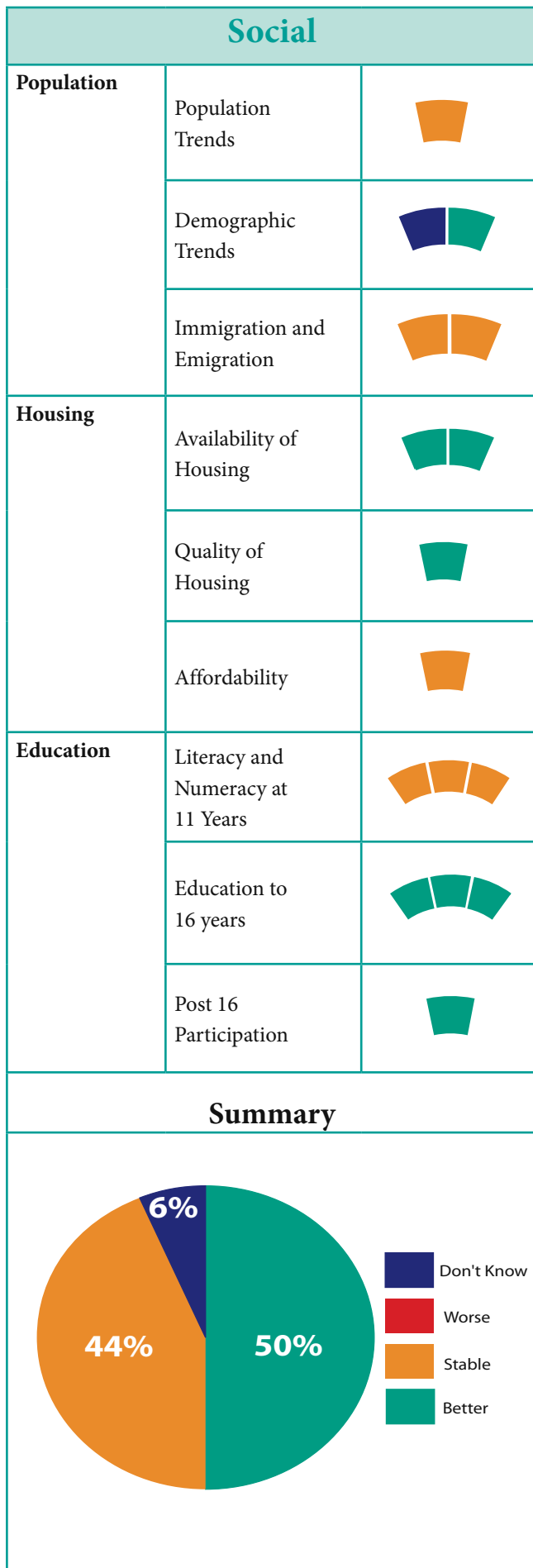
Despite 72% of the indicators reflecting a positive, (stable or better), picture of Guernsey's sustainability 10 indicators show an unsustainable or worse trend. These occur in the Environment and Community Well-being dimensions. However, the majority fall within the Environmental dimension. These are the Waste, Energy and Climate Change indicators. For example, the trend in the quantity of Household Waste Produced over the last year has risen by 5%, the highest rise since monitoring began in 1999.

Concluding comments

Overall, most (62) indicators reflect a stable to better position. This accounts for well over three quarters (86%) of the indicators where a trend has been established. Despite the Island following a generally sustainable path there are 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.

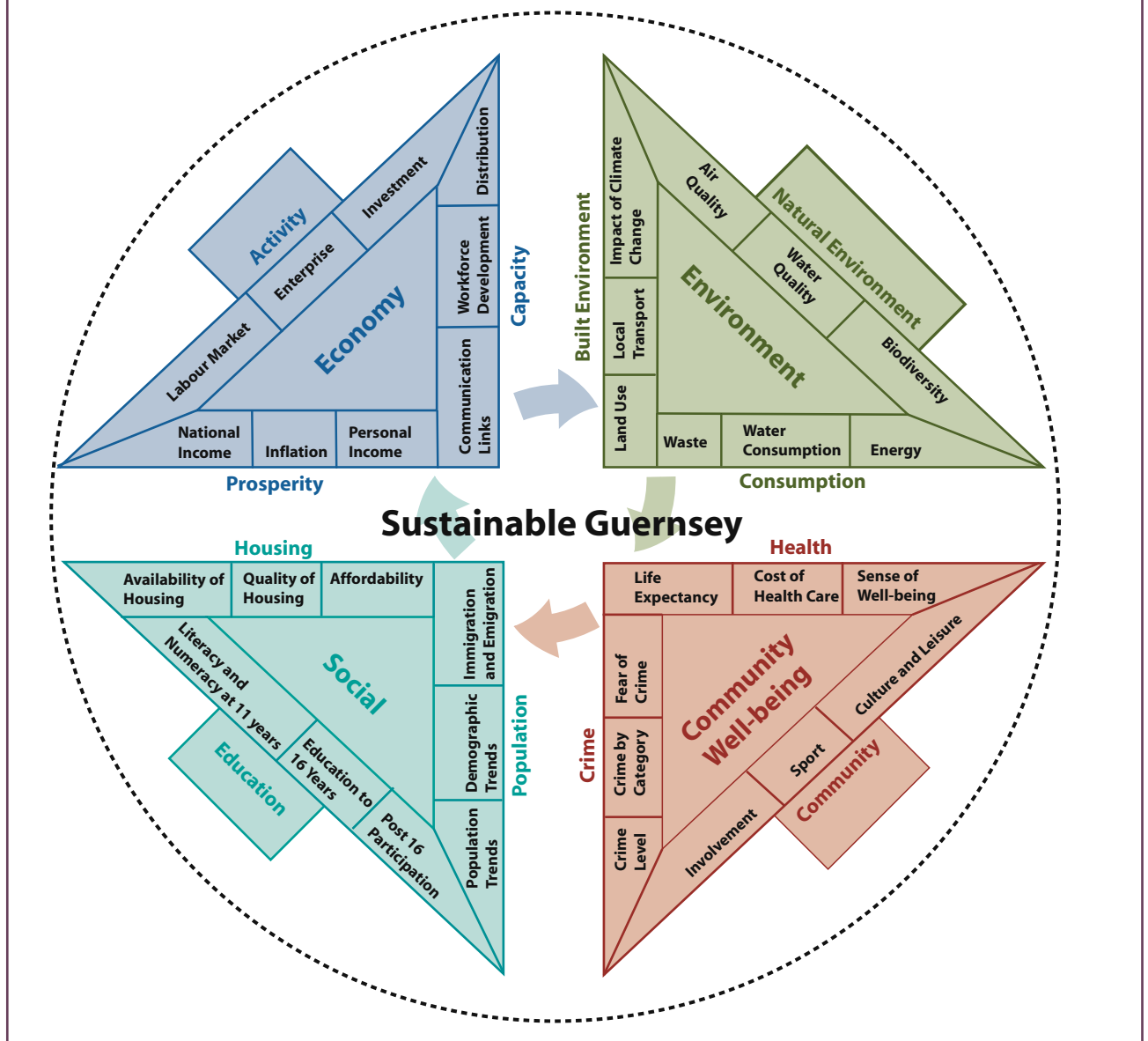
Executive Summary





Developments

Figure 2: 2005 Indicator Structure



Indicator Developments

Building upon the changes made last year, this year's Sustainable Guernsey – Monitoring Social, Economic and Environmental Trends benefits from several new and improved indicator data sets. Perhaps the most specific change is from a methodological review of the way the States measures national income, which contains the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). In order to improve the accuracy of this economic indicator, the Policy Council has applied the latest international standard accounting framework. This will enable greater accuracy when comparing Guernsey's headline economic performance with other jurisdictions such as Jersey, Isle of Man and the UK. These changes to the GDP calculation are particularly relevant to the measurement of National Income, Distribution, and the Cost of Health Care.

Other indicators, which have been improved this year, include Sport and Culture and Leisure - both found in the Community Well-being section. The Culture and Leisure indicator now monitors participation in the Arts, via Eisteddfod exhibition entries and the Sport indicator monitors the Island's success in the Island Games as well as Beau Sejour attendance figures.

Further development work is required on the personal income, enterprise, investment, quality and affordability of housing indicators. Changes to the way data are obtained have been established with various States Departments such as the Income Tax Office.

Sustainability Gauge

The introduction last year of the Sustainability Gauge has provided a simple mechanism for broadly evaluating indicator trends. With the restructuring of the monitoring system in 2005, which included several data sets per indicator, it created difficulties in analysing whether the gauge should show better, stable or worse. This year, to minimise the problem, rather than a single gauge for each indicator, the approach has been to present simple colour coded segments showing the proportion of the indicator, which is better, stable or worse. To aid in this process and to provide a more considered view each States Department has had a role in the authentication process of each gauge.

This year the Executive Summary has been used to provide a more complete and holistic overview of the Island's sustainability. By taking the results from the colour coded sustainability gauges, and presenting them in a simple pie chart.

Cover design

This year's cover design competition has been run in conjunction with the College of Further Education and the designs submitted have been placed on exhibition at the Tourist Information Office. Whilst judging a winner was an extremely difficult task, a panel of Island judges did eventually select Luke Carré, as the overall winner and it is his design, which is featured on the cover of this year's report. The design from the runner-up Lucy Le Tocq has been used as the cover of the 2006 Facts and Figures booklet.

2006 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, including the 2006 Facts and Figures booklet.

Developments in Sustainable Development

At an international level Sustainable Development is rapidly becoming mainstream, taking centre place within most national and regional policy making. 2006 saw the launch of the UN Decade of Education for Sustainable Development, designed to promote the concept of Sustainable Development in schools throughout the world. The States of Guernsey is looking at ways to integrate Sustainable Development into the school curriculum and are in the process of organising a series of teacher workshops based upon Sustainable Guernsey.

2005 Sustainable Guernsey States Debate

As a planning 'tool', Sustainable Guernsey – Monitoring Social, Economic and Environmental Trends was placed before the States of Deliberation in July 2005. It provided the opportunity for States Deputies to consider the headline data contained in the document. The following points were raised:

- Several States members raised concerns about population and demographic change with relevancy to the work of the Strategic Population Review Group. Trend data has been used in deliberations over policy development.
- Some States members indicated that there should be specific sustainability targets in order to assist with the monitoring process. The Policy Council at this stage in the process does not wish to over complicate the monitoring methodology especially with the development of a Government Business Plan.
- Several members raised the importance of seeing the Island's use of resources in the context of global energy concerns and climate change. In April 2006, the Energy Policy Steering Group was established with the purpose of reviewing energy policy in general and exploring future sources of energy supply including potential renewable options.

Overview

Social / Community profile

Population

The latest 2004 Social Security Department data indicate that the Guernsey population is 60,382. This is an increase of 575 or 0.1% since the 2001 Census, five years ago. In the last 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, together with a 'bulge' in the 30 – 50 age group.

According to recent population projections produced by the UK Government Actuary, it is estimated that the Island's population will increase to around 65,000 over the next 30 years to 2033. This is based on a net migration of 200 per annum. However, longer term projections suggest from 2033 to 2063 the population could shrink to current levels of approximately 60,500.

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%. 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 social rented properties owned and managed by both the States of Guernsey Government and the Guernsey Housing Association has hardly changed, representing about 10% of the Island's total housing stock.

Education

Compared with the UK, Guernsey has a higher than average proportion of well-educated people. This is reflected in the level 4 National Curriculum SATs results for English and Maths over the last nine years. The proportion of pupils achieving level 4 SATs in English has risen by 24% and 15% for Maths over the same 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 (grade A-C) has also increased from 63% to 64% for 2005, representing the highest pass rates recorded for Guernsey over the last seven years.

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.

Culture and Leisure

The first Arts Alive exhibition took place on the 4th and 5th February 2006 at Beau Sejour Leisure Centre. The initiative was hosted by the Culture and Leisure Department as a celebration of Guernsey's local arts scene. Over 60 organisations took part in the exhibition and each was given a table from which material about the organisation was put out on display, such as future plans, membership details and exhibited work.

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There was a stage area featuring an ongoing programme of live entertainment including a wide range of choral and orchestral music, drama, as well as art and design workshops. This programme of live entertainment ran from 10am to 6pm each day and was enjoyed by well over a thousand Islanders, both young and old alike.

Sport

Guernsey continues to be highly represented in all areas of sport, topping the Island Games medals table for the second consecutive time in 2005. Golf, football and sailing continue to be the Island's most popular sporting activities, whilst use of the gym and swimming have the highest activity admissions at Beau Sejour Leisure centre.

Health

Generally the health of Guernsey residents continues to be of a high quality demonstrated by increasing life expectancy. Diseases such as acute infections and heart attacks are becoming much less common. However, chronic diseases, which require ongoing care, such as cancer, diabetes and heart failure, are becoming much more common, particularly amongst the older population.

Due to changes in the Island's demography, the number of people aged over 75 years is projected to increase by approximately 30%, during the next decade. 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.

Economy

In 2004, Guernsey's economy grew by 1.2% (real GDP taking in account inflation) and the estimated figure for 2005 is 2.0%. This reflects the recent shift in growth from the high of 7.4% in 2000, indicating a less volatile economy as experienced during the mid to late 1990s. An exception to this was a 'blip' in 2003, when economic growth faltered at -1.9%, due to a sharp downturn in profits, indicating how the rate of expansion has slowed down, perhaps to more sustainable levels.

The knock on effects of a slow down in global market conditions resulting from the aftermath of 9/11 terrorist attacks and poorly performing stock markets may have contributed to this slow down in growth. However, the effect of inflation on growth has been significant with nominal GDP, over the last five years, ranging from 6.3% to 2% per annum, artificially raising costs.

The Island's economy continues to be predominantly service sector driven comprising primarily Finance, ICT and Business Services. Last year these sectors alone were estimated to contribute over half of the Island's GDP. Out of all the economic sectors, financial services is by far the greatest contributor to the Island's income generation providing the 'engine' of the economy.

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“Average local market residential property prices have increased by 11% over 12 months between the first quarters of 2005 and 2006, suggesting that the market has not completely stabilised.”

In common with Jersey and the UK, Guernsey's headline rate of inflation continues to rise with an annual percentage change in the Retail Prices Index of 3.1% for the first quarter of 2006. However, despite the upward trend in inflation, there are marked differences between each jurisdiction. Throughout 2005, broadly comparing Guernsey's quarterly change in the RPI, it was 0.1 to 1.8 percentage points higher than in Jersey and 0.7 to 1.7 higher than the UK.

On a longer-term basis, since the last recession in the early 1990s the rate of inflation has averaged 3.3% per annum. It is also cyclical following a similar trend as in the UK but at a higher rate.

Although the economy has slowed down in recent years, it remains strong enough to support a vibrant labour market. Over the last 12 months the level of unemployment as measured by the Social Security Department has fluctuated between 179 to 233 people per month with the highest figure in April 2006. Despite a rise, unemployment only accounts for less than 1% of the Island's workforce.

Trends in the Island's local market housing transaction prices, despite a stabilisation in the third and fourth quarter of 2005 have risen in the first quarter of 2006. Average local market residential property prices have increased by 11% over 12 months between the first quarters of 2005 and 2006, suggesting that the market has not completely stabilised. According to the Bank of England the indications are that the base interest rate is likely to rise later this year, which may dampen local demand for local market properties.

Environment

The Island of Guernsey has an extensive biodiversity compared with many regions of Western Europe. It is mainly due to Guernsey's location within the Gulf of St. Malo. The combination of a mild maritime climate together with high sunshine levels, above average seasonal rainfall and one of the highest tidal ranges in the world encourages a diverse ecology. For example, the number of plants per hectare in Guernsey is about twice as great as a similar area in the United Kingdom. The wide range of bird species recorded is especially high for a small Island and is internationally important particularly for sea birds. The Island also benefits from being on the annual spring and autumn migration routes.

Although the Island has a rich ecosystem for plants, insects, invertebrates and birds there is a very limited variety of terrestrial mammals. However the characteristic earthbank hedgerows are home to the Guernsey vole (greater white-tooth shrew) and Guernsey fern.

Characterised by granite cliffs in the south of the Island, and low-lying saltmarsh in the north, 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 fewer than 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 is 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.

On the 1st March 2006, Guernsey designated its first Ramsar site. The site, which measures 426 hectares, encompasses Lihou Island, La Claire Mare Nature Reserve, and the Colin Best Nature Reserve. It also includes the intertidal area and outlying reefs and rocks. The site contains a mosaic of habitats from internationally threatened shingle banks, to marshes, reedbeds, saline lagoons, and the intertidal area. The site also has a rich biodiversity of flora and fauna, including a wide variety of seabirds, wildflowers, and marine organisms, 214 species of seaweed have been recorded on Lihou causeway alone.

“Whilst the status of the Island’s seabirds and breeding birds is in a relatively healthy state, the Island’s shorebird populations are doing very poorly.”



The rate of growth has slowed in recent years to 2% per annum 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 value of output produced within the economy. By comparing the annual percentage change in the Island's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) it provides an indication of economic growth over time. It includes all sectors of the economy comprising a high level indication of remuneration, gross operating surplus (net assessable profits), other income less taxes and subsidies.

Annual percentage change in GDP 1995-2005 (See Figures 3 and 4)

- The most striking aspect of the trend in GDP reflecting economic growth, in recent years has been a slow down in the annual percentage change. The real (reflated) GDP has dropped from a staggering 7.4% growth in 2000 to 2.0% in 2005. Over the same time period the nominal GDP was much higher ranging between 11.7% (2000) and 2.0% (2003) indicating the significant effect inflation has had on the economy. The greatest contributor to the Island's GDP is remuneration (wages less pensions) which over the last decade has accounted for around half, with profits making up between 28% and 34% and the other category (non-earned income and rent) 20% to 23%. All three constituents of GDP have continued to rise since 1995.
- In 2005 the Policy and Research Unit conducted a detailed review of the methods used to measure national income. This involved investigating the constituent elements which form the Island's GDP together with Gross National Product (GNP) and Gross Value Added (GVA). Improvements to the methodology included additional data and designing a new accounting framework based on the UN System of National Accounts, and also the European Union System of Accounts. Due to data restrictions at present it is only possible to produce a GDP figure for 2003.

- The intention is to adopt the new framework and in future years as data becomes available phase out the old method replacing it with more robust figures for GDP and also GVA. 2003 will become the base year for constructing a new time series data set. These changes will not only provide a more accurate economic measure but will enable better comparison with other jurisdictions such as Jersey, the Isle of Man and UK. For a detailed description of the changes please contact the States of Guernsey Policy and Research Unit. Whilst GDP and GVA are frequently used macro-economic indicators providing a high level economic analysis, there are also other indicators that provide a more detailed analysis such as exported services and retained profits. The Policy and Research Unit with the Commerce and Employment Department are exploring various economic indicators.

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

- GDP per capita has increased from £9,324 in 1971 to £24,538 in 2004, 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'. In 2004, compared with jurisdictions such as Jersey (£34,700) and the UK (£18,100), Guernsey's GDP per capita (£24,538) is lower than the former but higher than the latter.

Connections

As a macro economic 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 1995-2005 -Based on Current Methodology (2005 market prices)



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	799,951	6.8	588,244	345,976	198,511	1,132,730	3.0
1996	870,807	8.9	611,890	372,205	215,877	1,199,972	5.9
1997	948,513	8.9	628,859	391,361	228,022	1,248,243	4.0
1998	1,016,442	7.2	663,184	406,600	226,179	1,295,963	3.8
1999	1,079,676	6.2	700,930	411,046	232,221	1,344,197	3.7
2000	1,205,465	11.7	725,583	449,973	268,591	1,444,147	7.4
2001	1,243,701	3.2	784,171	445,012	233,409	1,462,592	1.3
2002	1,322,566	6.3	820,347	448,498	220,365	1,489,210	1.8
2003	1,348,760	2.0	827,387	424,405	208,916	1,460,707	-1.9
2004	1,432,832	6.2	828,517	447,557	202,609	1,478,683	1.2
2005*	1,508,321	5.3	848,521	458,650	201,150	1,508,321	2.0

* 2005 Figures are estimated

Source: Policy and Research Unit

GDP for 2003 - Based on new methodology - International National Accounts standard

Year	Gross Value Added (GVA A) (at Basic Prices)	Gross Value Added (GVA B) (at Market Prices)	less FISIM	Nominal GDP	Reflation GDP (at 2005 Values)
	Note 1	Note 2	Note 3		
2003	£1,894,341,895	£1,923,683,388	£104,645,000	£1,819,038,388	£1,972,299,484

The above figures are calculated in accordance with the international framework governing the calculation of National Accounts, and is used by the United Nations, the European Union and the UK Office of National Statistics.

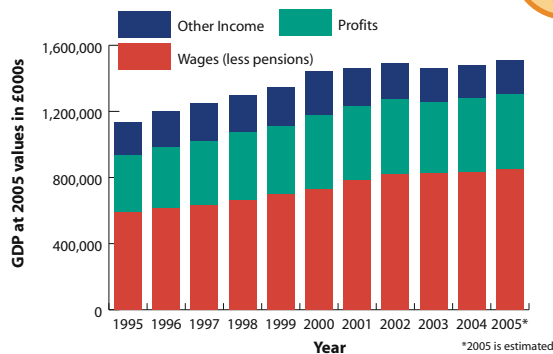
Note 1: GVA A at basic prices is the sum of Compensation of Employees (wages) plus Gross Operating Surplus (profits) plus mixed income.

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

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

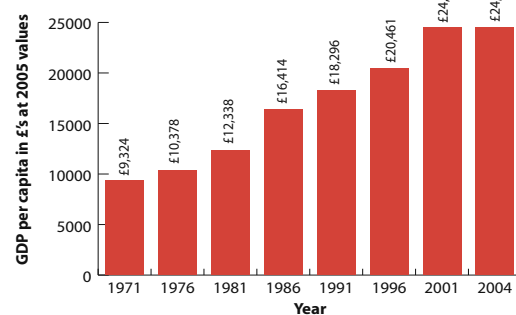
Source: Policy and Research Unit

Figure 4: Components of GDP at 2005 values 1995-2005



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





Guernsey's headline rate of inflation has fallen continuously over the last 18 months following a similar trend to that of the UK, albeit at a higher level.

What is measured?

The Guernsey Retail Prices Index (GRPI) measures the change in the prices of goods and services bought for the consumption, or use, by households in Guernsey. The calculation of the GRPI is based on the price change of several thousand goods or services. It is a key macro economic indicator which is also used by Jersey and the UK and tracks both the Headline rate of inflation and RPIX, which excludes mortgage interest payments.

Trends in the 'headline' rate of inflation for Guernsey, Jersey and UK 1992-2006

(See Figure 6)

- Since a high of 5.2% in September 2004 the rate of inflation has decreased, falling to 3.1% for the twelve months ending 31st March 2006. Decreases in the rate of inflation over the past year are due to a combination of factors, such as a 0.25% cut in base interest rate and decreases in the cost of clothing and footwear, also electrical goods. Major contributing groups to the rate of inflation over the past twelve months include Housing (1.1%), Fuel Light and Power (0.5%), Fares and Other Travel (0.4%) and Food Bought for Consumption away from Home (0.3%).
- Since 1992, Guernsey's 'headline' RPI has fluctuated between 5.2% and 1.4%, a fall from the high levels of inflation experienced during the last recession in the early 1990s. Over the past five years, the Island's RPI has experienced a cumulative rise of just over 21%.
- The Guernsey RPI follows a similar trend to that of the UK, albeit at a higher level (0.7% at March 2006). Historically, the same has been true for Jersey. However, in recent quarters, the Jersey RPI has fallen to similar levels to that of the UK.

- Factors such as greater economies of scale and increased competition are likely to affect price levels. 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 methodological variations between jurisdictions.

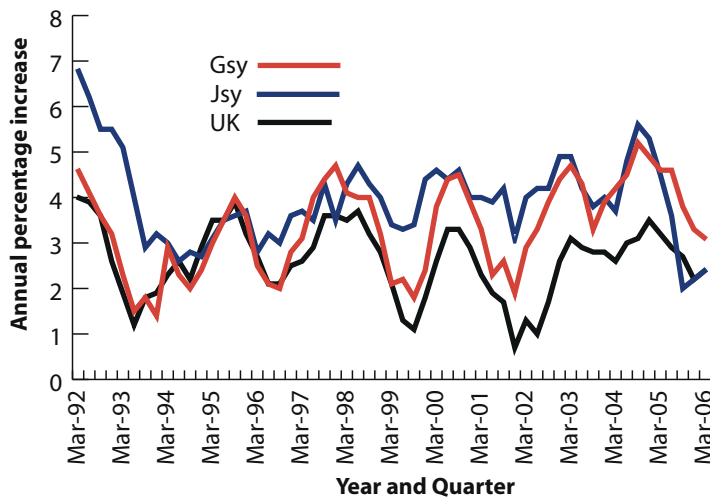
Trends in the RPIX for Guernsey, Jersey and UK 1998-2006 (See Figure 7)

- The RPIX is viewed by some jurisdictions as being more representative than the RPI as it excludes mortgage interest payments. In Jersey, the RPIX is the preferred measure of inflation. This was also the case in the UK until the Consumer Price Index, an additional measure of inflation, was introduced. Over the last 8 years, Guernsey's RPIX has fluctuated between 2.2% to 4.3%. At the end of March 2006 it stood at 2.8%
- Guernsey's RPIX is typically higher than that of the UK, by 0.7% in March 2006. Historically, Guernsey's RPIX has been lower than the equivalent Jersey figure but in 2005 the Jersey figure fell to UK levels and stood at 2.4% at the end of March 2006.

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 1992-2006

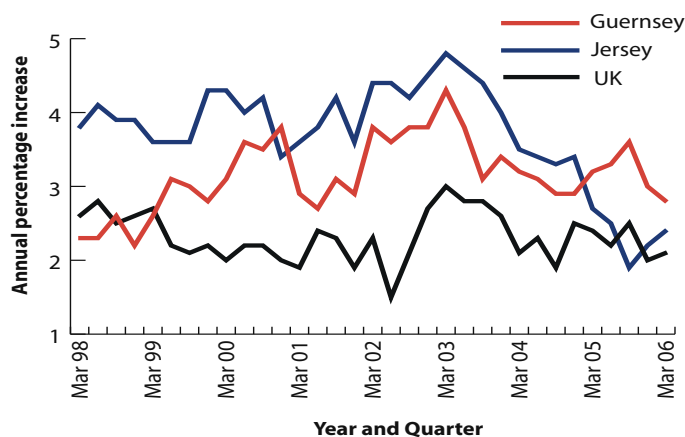


Quarter 1	Gsy	Jsy	UK
Mar-92	4.6	6.8	4
Mar-93	2.3	5.1	1.9
Mar-94	2.9	3	2.3
Mar-95	3	3.1	3.5
Mar-96	2.5	2.8	2.7
Mar-97	3.1	3.7	2.6
Mar-98	4.1	4.3	3.5
Mar-99	2.1	3.4	2.1
Mar-00	3.8	4.6	2.6
Mar-01	3.3	4	2.3
Mar-02	2.9	4	1.3
Mar-03	4.7	4.9	3.1
Mar-04	4.2	3.7	2.6
Mar-05	4.6	4.5	3.2
Mar-06	3.1	2.4	2.4

Source: Policy and Research Unit



Figure 7: Trends in the RPIX for Guernsey, Jersey and UK 1998-2006



		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
2006	Mar	2.8	2.1	2.4

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?

This indicator will measure the change in the proportion of the Island's community, aged between 16 and 64 years, who are members of an occupational pension scheme and/or regularly contributing to a personal pension plan. Over time, changes in the level of average earnings provide an indication of the 'health' of the economy and the community in terms of personal income.

At present no new data are available. The latest most comprehensive information is from the 2001 Census. However from 2007 when data becomes available, the intention is to start monitoring aggregated figures of pension provision (occupational and personal pension schemes) in Guernsey. Changes to the Income Tax Office computer system will enable regular high-level analysis of pension provision.

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

- In 2001, out 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 were members of an occupational pension scheme made no contribution themselves, i.e. the scheme was fully employer-funded.
- Within the Personal Services, Construction, Hostelry and Horticulture/Other Primary economic sectors, the percentage of the workforce in a scheme was just 5%. 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.

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

Earnings

- Due to changes to the methodology for measuring personal earned income, it is not possible at present to include time series statistics. However it is intended in future reports that aggregated personal earned income figures analysed by economic sector will be sourced from the Income Tax Office once core data becomes available in 2007.

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 online at www.gov.gg - click on Government > Facts and Figures > Publications





Employment in Guernsey fell slightly during 2005, as unemployment increased marginally but still remains at 0.3% of the workforce.

What is measured?

Monitoring changes in employment levels provides a key indicator of the 'health' of the labour market, the wider economy and community well-being. The number of people registering as unemployed is measured, as are overall employment trends by economic sector.

Overall employment trends

(See Figures 10 and 11)

- In 2005 the total number of employed people on the Island fell by 0.3%. However over the last ten years, 1996 to 2005, the Island's workforce has increased by 6%.
- During 2005, the proportion of males in employment on the Island fell by 202 whilst the numbers of females in employment increased by 120. Over the last ten years, the total number of females employed in Guernsey has increased at a faster rate than that of men.
- The majority of the workforce (90%) are employees of an organisation as opposed to being self-employed.
- The ratio of employees to self-employed has remained stable over the last ten year period, 1996 to 2005, despite a general rise in the total workforce.
- The numbers of people working in the Retail, Business Services and Health sectors have increased in recent years, whilst there has been a decline in employment in Manufacturing, Construction and the Primary Sector (including horticulture and agriculture).

Unemployment trends

(See Figures 13 and 14)

- In 2005, the number of people registered as unemployed increased, peaking in February at 223. However, when calculated as a percentage of the total workforce, this figure remains relatively low, at 0.36%.
- Since February, numbers of registered unemployed have fallen by 34 and in December 2005 stood at 189.

Employment trends by economic sector

(See Figure 12)

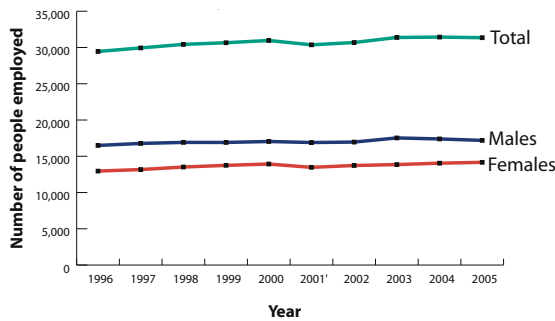
- The Financial Services sector provides the greatest level of employment in Guernsey employing 23% of the total workforce. This includes services such as Banking, Insurance, Accounting, Investment, and fiduciary services. The numbers employed by the Financial Services sector peaked at 7,413 in 2003 but have since experienced a slight decline to 7,113 in 2005.

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](#).



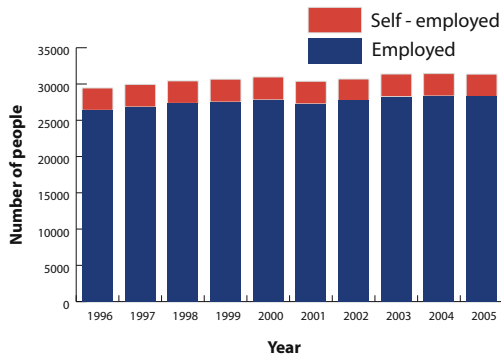
Figure 10: Employed population at the first quarter of each year 1996 - 2005



Source: Social Security Department

	Males	Females	Total
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
2005	17,188	14,166	31,354

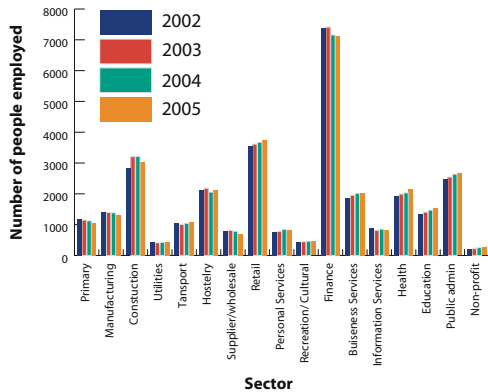
Figure 11: Employed and self-employed 1996 - 2005



Source: Social Security Department

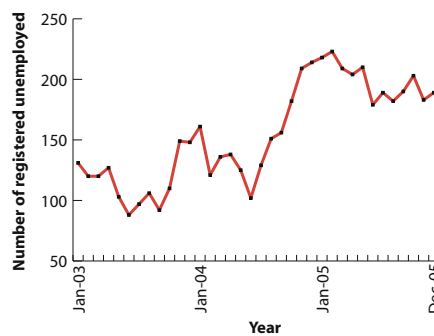
	Employed	Self-employed	Total
1996	26,373	3,079	29,452
1997	26,832	3,109	29,941
1998	27,328	3,102	30,430
1999	27,510	3,147	30,657
2000	27,806	3,163	30,969
2001	27,258	3,110	30,368
2002	27,721	2,967	30,688
2003	28,260	3,115	31,375
2004	28,344	3,092	31,436
2005	28,274	3,080	31,354

Figure 12: Employment by economic sector 2002 - 2005



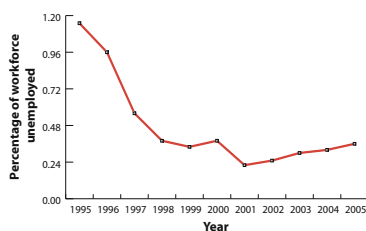
Source: Social Security Department

Figure 13: Trends in unemployment 2003 - 2005



Source: Social Security Department

Figure 14: Percentage of workforce unemployed people claiming benefits 1995 - 2005



Source: Social Security Department

	Percentage unemployed		Percentage unemployed
1995	1.15	2001	0.22
1996	0.96	2002	0.25
1997	0.56	2003	0.30
1998	0.38	2004	0.32
1999	0.34	2005	0.36
2000	0.38		



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





What is measured?

The change in the number of business start-ups and closures on the Island, by size of firm and economic sector, is to be measured by this indicator. This will provide a broad high-level analysis of the enterprising nature of the business community.

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 buy-outs/buy-ins, 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.
- It may be possible in the future to include expansion, mergers and acquisitions of existing local businesses and measure change over time to get a more complete assessment of enterprise within the local economy.

How it will be measured?

- Connected to the Investment indicator, it will measure changes in the number of firms with a physical presence. The intention is to monitor the length of time businesses operate by time period, i.e. date of trading/establishment and by business closure. This will be analysed by size of business and economic sector.
- As no data are available at present, the Policy and Research Unit and the Commerce and Employment Department have explored how best to obtain the information on an ongoing basis. Some data will be available from company registrations and post 2008.

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

Sustainability



What is measured?

The number of newly located firms and local 'home grown' businesses is to be monitored, for the purpose of assessing changes in both inward (foreign owned) and local (Guernsey resident owned) businesses. This indicator is directly linked to the Enterprise indicator and is intended to provide further analysis by business ownership. It may be possible in the future to determine aggregated economic contribution at a sector level.

Description

- As a developing indicator, the first step is to monitor 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. It may be possible in the future to include business expansion and also mergers and acquisitions and measure change over time. At a basic level, investment may be defined as the number of jobs created and/or retained, or the footprint i.e. floor space owned or rented. This may then be analysed by economic sector.
- In time, as data becomes available it may also be possible to monitor at broad sector level the contribution (value) of investment to the economy and public revenue. In the future there may also be the possibility of measuring foreign inward investment as a proportion of the Island's GDP, business retention and export economy.

How it will be measured?

- In common with the Enterprise indicator, the Policy and Research Unit and the Commerce and Employment Department have explored how best to obtain the information on an ongoing basis. In due course, some data will be available from company registrations post 2008. Further data on business ownership will be developed in a joint initiative by the two departments.

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**.

Sustainability



Total passenger movements fell by 2.4% in 2005, due to a 4% fall in air passenger figures.

What is measured?

Changes in passenger movements are monitored, 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 national and international transport routes being operated from the Island is also monitored.

Total air movements 1995-2005 (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 2005, air passenger numbers fell by 36,231 passengers, to 871,430 representing a 4% fall on the peak figures recorded in 2004. This could partly be explained by a rationalisation of routes.
- Air passenger numbers to and from the continent continue to decline, with 2005 Continental passenger figures being 51% below 2001 figures.

Total sea movements 1995-2005 (See Figure 16)

- In 2005, total numbers of sea passengers rose by 5,299 on 2004 figures, to 389,486 representing a rise of 1.4%.
- After sea passenger figures peaked in 2002 at 463,530 they declined consecutively over the following two year period. However, 2005 saw this trend stop and the sea passenger figures plateau at the third highest figure recorded over the last ten years. The increase in sea passenger numbers is entirely due to a rise in continental passenger movements.

Total passenger movements 1995-2005 (See Figure 17)

- In 2005, total passenger movements decreased by 30,932 or 2.4% compared with 2004. Despite this drop 2004 figures still represent the fourth highest annual figure recorded over the last ten years. Total passenger figures in 2005 show an increase of 4.5% compared to 1996.

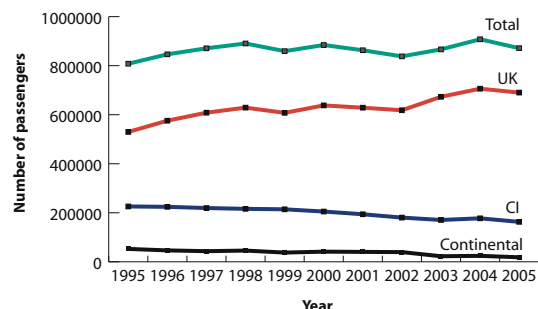
Air and sea routes (See Figure 18)

- In 2005, the number of direct air transport routes operating daily rose from seven to eleven; eight travelling to English destinations, two to Northern France and one to Jersey. This increase was due to the Bournemouth, Dinard and St. Brieuc routes extending operation to a daily basis. In addition a new route to Norwich was opened. However, the East Midlands route closed, while both Manchester and Stansted reduced the number of flights.
- In 2005, there were five sea routes that continued to operate on a daily basis. One was to Jersey, three were to English ports and one to the French port of St. Malo. A further two routes were operated on a weekly basis to Carteret and Dielette 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 1995-2005

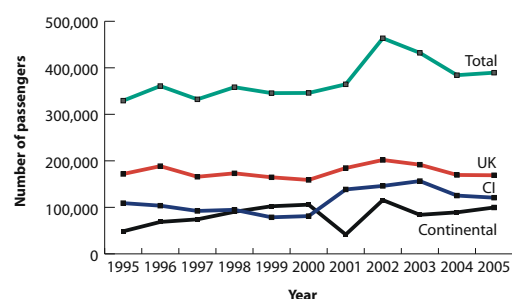


	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
UK	628,547	618,090	673,038	706,032	690,165
CI	193,904	180,333	170,621	177,365	162,867
Continental	40,404	39,493	22,731	24,264	18,398
Total	862,855	837,916	866,390	907,661	871,430

Source: Policy and Research Unit



Figure 16: Total sea movements 1995-2005

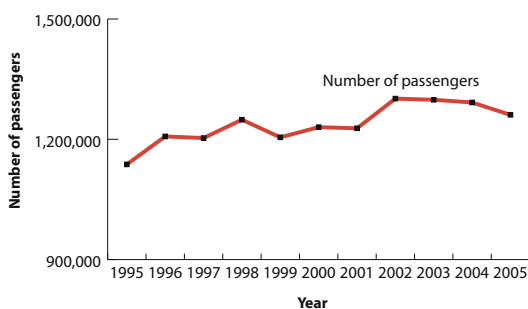


	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
UK	184,521	201,852	191,723	169,615	168,985
CI	138,509	146,064	156,463	125,314	120,814
Continental	41,495	115,614	83,945	89,258	99,687
Total	364,525	463,530	432,131	384,187	389,486

Source: Policy and Research Unit



Figure 17: Total passenger movements 1995-2005



Year	Number of passengers	Year	Number of passengers
1995	1,137,354	2001	1,227,380
1996	1,207,119	2002	1,301,446
1997	1,203,091	2003	1,298,521
1998	1,248,872	2004	1,291,848
1999	1,204,846	2005	1,260,916
2000	1,230,207		

Source: Policy and Research Unit



Figure 18: Air and sea routes 2005

Air routes from Guernsey		Sea routes from Guernsey	
Birmingham	Frequently (daily)	Carteret	Less frequently (approx weekly in summer)
Bournemouth	Frequently (daily)	Dielette	Less frequently (approx weekly in summer)
Bristol	Frequently (daily)	Jersey	Frequently (daily)
Dinard	Frequently (daily)	Poole	Frequently (daily)
Exeter	Frequently (daily)	Portsmouth	Frequently (daily)
London Gatwick	Frequently (daily)	St Malo	Frequently (approx daily)
Manchester	Frequently (daily)	Weymouth	Frequently (daily)
Norwich (new)	Frequently (four per week)		
Southampton	Frequently (daily)	Losses:	East Midlands air route
St Brieuc	Frequently (daily)		
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 or above. One third hold a NVQ 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 the numbers of people in adult education (those aged 19 and over).

Skills base- 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 and 12% at degree/HND level. 15% of the workforce have a 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 in these sectors.

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. In the case of 2 organisations it was decided not to undertake re-accreditation. in 2006, five of these organisations were finance-related.
- Of the organisations achieving the IiP standard, 10 are operating in the private sector, with 5 operating in the financial services 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 students gaining level 2, 3 and 4 qualifications has increased by between 2 and 3.5%, when compared to 2001 figures.
- Guernsey is slightly below the English percentage figures for level 4, but is nearly double the percentage at level 2.
- The trend in local students engaged in higher education in the UK continues to rise. In 2005/06, there were 885 students in higher education; the highest figure recorded over the last decade.
- The most popular subject studied by Guernsey undergraduates is Creative Arts and Design (16% of students).
- Fewer students study more specialised subjects such as mathematical sciences (1%) or Agriculture and related subjects (2%).
- The majority (21%) of Guernsey graduates are employed in the Finance, Insurance and Business Services sector.

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: Skills base 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 with the Investors in People standard

Organisations achieving the Investors in People standard by broad economic sector 1999-2005								
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Public Sector		1	3	4	5	5	5	5
Financial Services	1	6	8	8	9	11	6	5
Non-Financial Services Sector		1	3	6	7	10	9	10
Total	1	8	14	18	21	26	20	20

Source: Guernsey Training Agency

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



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	33	16	22	42	20	19.5	26	22.5

Figure 22: Number of Guernsey students engaged in education in the UK 1994 - 2005

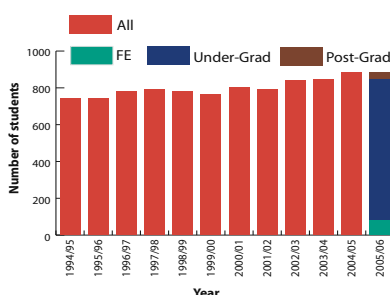


Figure 23: Subjects studied by Guernsey undergraduates in 2005

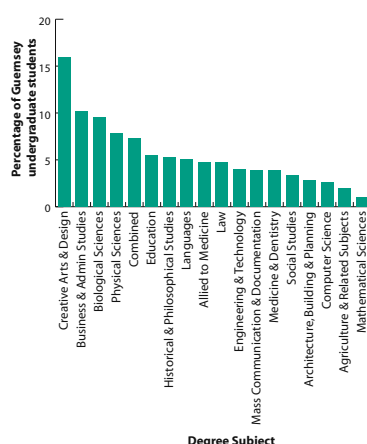


Figure 24: Top five economic sectors of employment for local Guernsey graduates in 2003

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 skills base 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 has increased steadily, but now appears to have levelled off. The Finance sector is 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, which is a component of GDP, 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 by economic sector 1996-2005 (See Figure 25)

- In 2005, the financial and legal services sectors provided the greatest economic contribution in terms of factor income. Contributors in this sector accounted for over 36% of the total factor incomes in 2005, considerably higher than any other sector. Other major contributors were Health, Education and Public Administration (15%), Wholesale and Retail (13%), ICT and Business Services (14%) and Construction (9%).
- Financial services income increased from 1996 to a peak of £513,706,000 in 2001, dropping back slightly in 2003, but increasing again in 2004 and 2005.
- Primary sectors and Manufacturing have continued a downward trend over the last decade (albeit these now appear to have stabilised), whilst the service sectors have increased.
- The greatest rate of increase has been in the ICT and Other Business Services sector (e.g., architects, surveyors, advertising and leasing) – accounting for an increase of 93% between 1996 and 2005.
- Total factor income has increased steadily by 31% in total since 1996.

Gross Value Added by Economic Sector (See Figure 26)

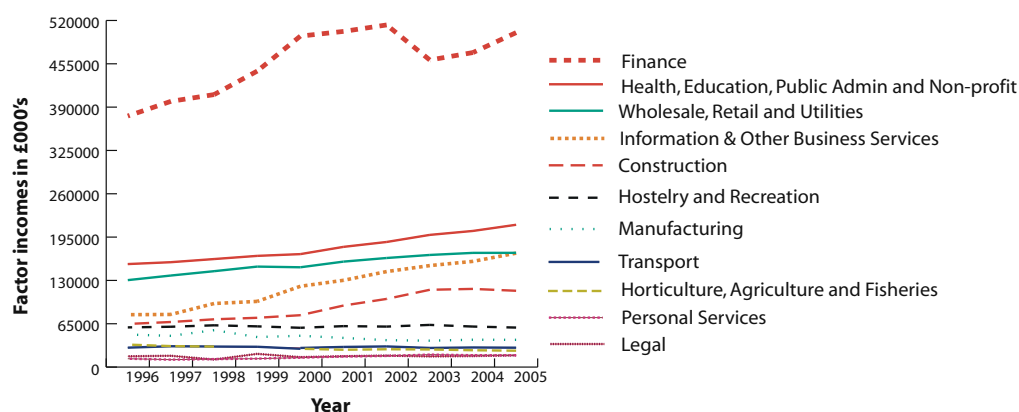
- In 2005 the Policy and Research Unit conducted a detailed review of the methods used to measure national income. This involved investigating the constituent elements which form the Island's GDP together with Gross National Product (GNP) and Gross Value Added (GVA). Improvements to the methodology included additional data and designing a new accounting framework based on the UN System of National Accounts, and also the European Union System of Accounts. Due to data restrictions at present it is only possible to produce a GDP figure for 2003.

The results for 2003 show that Finance is by far the largest sector accounting for £861,353,347 of Gross Value Added. Not surprisingly, Finance and Legal is the sector with the greatest GVA per employee at £123,129 in 2003.

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 1996 - 2005



Reflated to 2005 Values (£000's)	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005*
Horticulture, Agriculture and Fisheries	33,730	31,462	30,760	30,458	27,455	25,989	26,737	26,426	25,254	24,553
Manufacturing	48,815	46,841	55,356	45,032	46,956	43,763	40,346	39,603	41,023	40,875
Construction	64,682	67,628	71,673	73,934	77,821	92,307	102,257	115,961	117,275	114,469
Transport	29,133	31,219	30,857	29,748	28,711	30,203	30,959	28,695	29,404	29,072
Hostelry and Recreation	59,522	60,503	62,658	61,063	58,937	61,414	60,729	63,259	60,784	59,266
Wholesale, Retail and Utilities	130,451	137,351	143,854	150,741	149,717	158,222	163,644	168,206	171,322	171,369
Personal Services	12,531	11,129	11,976	12,628	14,148	15,840	16,712	18,683	17,783	17,627
Finance	376,645	398,693	408,812	444,070	496,546	503,602	513,297	460,687	471,867	501,767
Legal	16,168	16,935	11,331	19,829	14,896	16,275	17,214	15,989	16,569	17,596
ICT & Other Business Services	78,598	78,939	95,344	98,534	121,210	130,180	143,278	152,259	158,611	170,882
Health, Education, Public Admin and Non-profit	154,533	157,352	162,058	166,826	169,464	180,351	187,689	198,318	204,235	213,482
Total All Sectors	1,004,810	1,038,052	1,084,678	1,132,864	1,205,861	1,258,144	1,302,862	1,288,086	1,314,127	1,360,958

* 2005 is estimated

Source: Policy and Research Unit, Income Tax Authority

Figure 26: Gross Value Added by Economic Sector (2003) - GDP New Methodology



Economic Sector	GVA (£)	GVA per Employee (£)	Economic Sector	GVA (£)	GVA per Employee (£)
Horticulture	31,673,379	29,965	Recreation	19,021,959	42,555
Manufacturing	39,495,927	28,414	Finance & Legal	890,963,720	123,129
Construction	120,800,604	37,400	Misc. Business	129,230,718	64,842
Utilities	19,723,788	45,976	Information	40,578,726	48,656
Transport	29,641,543	28,890	Health	59,235,901	28,616
Hostelry	51,583,178	25,126	Education	43,260,407	29,630
Wholesale	44,198,378	55,042	Public Admin	82,155,396	31,357
Retail	111,187,033	29,937	Non-Profit	4,591,794	19,293
Personal Services	25,477,109	30,732			

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



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

2006 Guernsey Facts and Figures booklet
Policy and Research Unit, Policy Council
Downloadable from www.gov.gg - click on
Government > Facts and Figures > Publications >
2006 Facts and Figures

The Guernsey Retail Prices Index

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Policy Council
www.gov.gg - click on Government > Facts and
Figures > Retail Prices Index

2001 Census Report

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Census Report

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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
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Sir Charles Frossard House
PO Box 43
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Tel: 717000

Further Reading

2006 Guernsey Facts and Figures booklet
Policy and Research Unit
Downloadable from www.gov.gg - click on Government
> Facts and Figures > Publications > 2006 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

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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
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Guernsey Training Agency

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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

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Learning in Guernsey

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

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Education Department, 2003

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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 Greenhouse Gas Emissions inventory.

Maximum levels of air pollution recorded in Guernsey from 2000 to 2005 (See Figure 27)

- Compared to the World Health Organisations (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 levels during peak hours measuring in at twice that of non-peak hours. Background levels of nitrogen dioxide in 2005 fell back by 34% on the peak experienced in 2004, whilst roadside levels rose by 15% after the reduction experienced in 2004 figures.
- Declining levels of Sulphur Dioxide over the last six 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 ozone levels have continued to fall with 2005 ozone levels being 20% 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.
- Particulate (PM 10) matter found in the air around Guernsey is high, this is primarily due to the exposure of the Island to dust and sand particles picked up by strong on-shore winds.

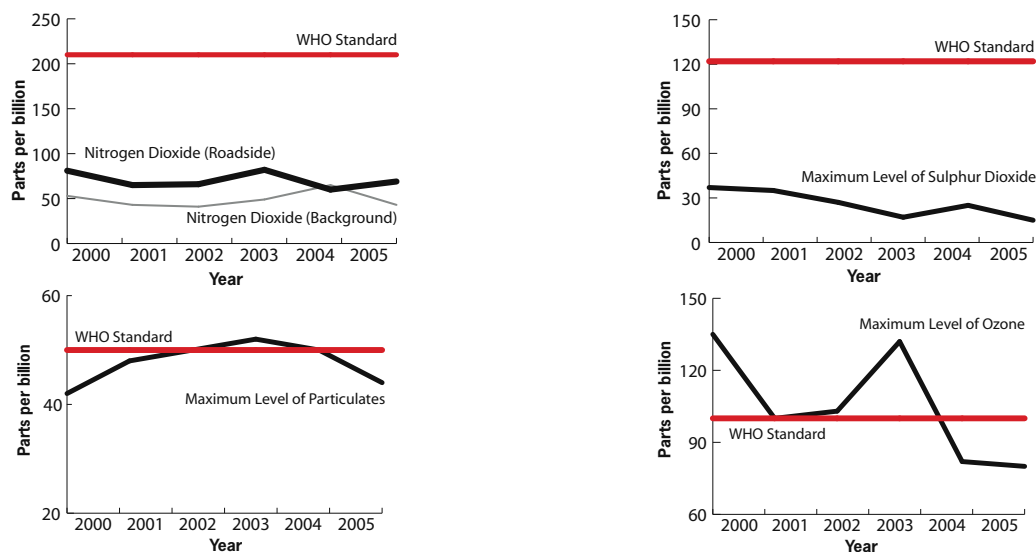
Guernsey Greenhouse gas emission estimates for 2002 and 2004 (See Figure 28)

- Through formal ratification of the Kyoto Protocol the States of Guernsey has agreed to reduce its CO₂ emissions by 12.5% by 2010. The following inventory is the first stage in measuring the Island's 'greenhouse gas' emissions.
- The main contributor is carbon of which the Island emitted approximately 118,277 tonnes in 2002 and 99,548 tonnes in 2004. This reduction in figures is predominantly due to the electricity connection to France and the reduction in electricity production on the Island.

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 2005



		Maximum Concentration Recorded					
	WHO Standard (ppb) 2000	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Nitrogen Dioxide (Roadside)	210	81	65	66	82	60	69
Nitrogen Dioxide (Background)	210	53	43	41	49	65	43
Sulphur Dioxide	122	37	35	27	17	25	15
Particulates (PM10)	50	42	48	50	52	50	44
Ozone	100	135	100	103	132	82	80

Source: Health and Social Services

Figure 28: Guernsey Greenhouse gas emissions estimates for 2002 and 2004



	Tonnes Carbon Equivalent											
	Tonnes Carbon		Tonnes CH ₄		Tonnes N ₂ O		HFC*		PFC*		SF ₆ *	
	2002	2004	2002	2004	2002	2004	2002	2004	2002	2004	2002	2004
Power Generation	9,750	9,565	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	0
Commercial, Residential and Agricultural Combustion	34,791	18,884	8	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Extraction/ Distribution of Fossil Fuels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solvent Use	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,009	8,456	0	0	88	207
Road Transport	24,837	22,288	16	11	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Mobile Machinery	48,899	48,812	15	15	28	28	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waste Treatment & Disposal	-	-	856	712	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture	-	-	374	371	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	118,277	99,548	1,268	1,114	54	54	8,009	8,456	0	0	88	207

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



Fresh water quality in Guernsey is **excellent**. However 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 2002-2005

(See Figure 29)

- Raw water quality has been maintained over the last year, with 2005 figures showing that all three major storage reservoirs on the Island were 100% compliant for the elements of nitrate, potassium and ammonia in their storage analysis. This is the second consecutive year that all three major storage reservoirs have shown 100% compliance.
- This reflects the successful containment of nitrates, which have been high in previous years, especially in the warmer summer months.

Water treatment works compliance 1998-2005

(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 scored highly in compliance with UK drinking water regulations during 2005, with all three works maintaining compliance figures of over 99%.
- The 2005 compliance figures represent the highest figures recorded over the last eight years.

Quality of Guernsey's bathing water 1996-2005

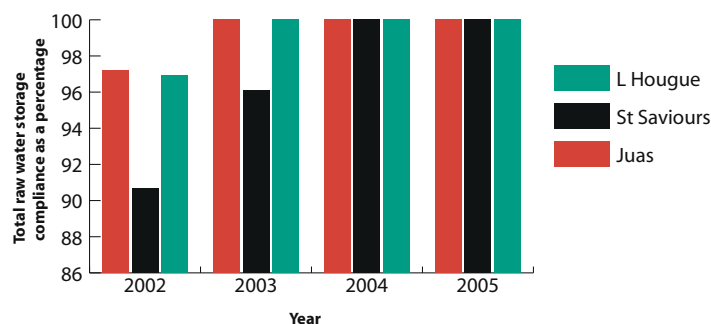
(See Figure 31)

- Bathing water testing is carried out at 13 of the Island's beaches. In 2005 all of the Island's beaches passed the EC 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 EC Mandatory standard. Over the last year, 2004 to 2005, the number of beaches gaining the EC Guideline standard has remained at 7. This is equivalent to 54% of the beaches tested and when compared to previous years is the third lowest number of Island beaches gaining the Guideline standard. The highest bathing water quality standards were recorded in 1997 and 1998 when 11 of the 12 beaches tested (92%) attained the EC Guideline standard.
- It is difficult to definitively establish sources of pollution.

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.

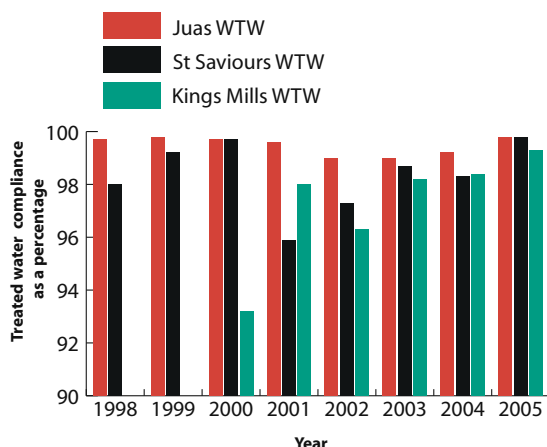
Figure 29: Raw water storage compliance 2002-2005



	Juas	St Saviours	Longue Hougue
2002	97.2	90.7	96.9
2003	100	96.1	100
2004	100	100	100
2005	100	100	100

Source: Guernsey Water

Figure 30: Water treatment works compliance 1998-2005



Water Treatment Works	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Juas	99.7	99.8	99.7	99.6	99.0	99.0	99.2	99.8
St Saviours	98.0	99.2	99.7	95.9	97.3	98.7	98.3	99.8
Kings Mills			93.2	98	96.3	98.2	98.4	99.3

Source: Guernsey Water

Figure 31: Quality of Guernsey's bathing water 1996-2005



	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Vazon	G	G	G	G	M	G	M	G	M	M
Pembroke/L'Ancrese	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	M	M	M
L'Eree	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
Port Soif	G	G	G	G	G	M	G	G	G	G
Cobo	G	G	G	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
Fermain	G	G	G	G	G	G	F	M	G	G
Petit Bot	G	G	G	M	G	G	M	M	M	M
Havelet	G	G	G	G	M	M	G	G	G	G
Ladies Bay	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
Portelet	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	M	M	G
Saints	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
Bordeaux		G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	M
Grandes Rocques				M	M	M	G	M	G	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



Whilst the status of the Island's **breeding birds** is relatively healthy, the state of the Island's shore bird populations are relatively unhealthy.

What is measured?

Guernsey's habitat coverage was first surveyed in 1998/99. A follow up survey is being planned in 2006/7, 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 sea bird Census, a breeding bird survey and a shore bird 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 and subsequently of relatively low value to wildlife, being buildings, roads, car parks, etc. From 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 sea bird Census 2000, 1992 and 1970

(See Figure 33)

- Breeding sea birds have been the subjects of three detailed national surveys over the period 1970 to 2000. All 11 species of breeding sea birds 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 1,145 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%, while Fulmar and Cormorant are both under moderate threat.

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

(See Figure 34)

- Since 1979, shore bird populations in Guernsey have been counted annually as part of the Wetland Bird Survey. The data collected shows how the populations of the ten commonest species have changed over the past 5, 10 and 20 years. 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 a serious increase in disturbance, by both walkers and dogs, of the birds' roosting and feeding areas.

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. Although trend data is currently short, the status of breeding birds in Guernsey appears to show 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.

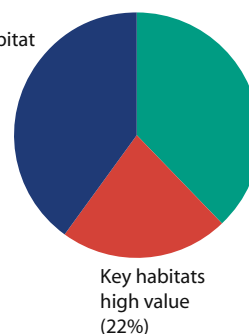
Connections

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

Managed habitat limited value (40%)



Built environment low value (38%)

Key habitats high value (22%)

Source: Environment Department / La Société Guernesiaise



Figure 33: Guernsey sea bird 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 shore bird 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

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



The built environment accounts for 5,716 verges (14.7%) 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 by calculating the built environment as a percentage of the Island's total land mass. The use of previously developed land for new buildings is monitored to show the impact that new development has on the environment. Land quality is monitored using water catchment nitrate levels, and provides an indicator of natural and man-made influences on the Island's environment.

Land used for the built environment

(See Figures 35 and 36)

- In 2006, the built environment accounted for 14.7% of Guernsey's total landmass. This includes all buildings, 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 2006, the amount of developed land decreased by 2.4% or 139 verges, as a direct result of greenhouses on the Island being dismantled.
- Buildings over 10m² (including domestic, commercial and public premises), and roads and car parks account for 75% of the Island's built environment. Greenhouses account for a further 18%. This figure has declined from nearly 21% in 2005. Buildings have increased from 38.2% in 2005 to 39.4% in 2006, and roads and car parks have increased by 1.1% since 2005 to 35.9% in 2006.

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

- During 2005 the majority of permissions granted for new house builds were on brownfield sites, with quarterly percentage figures for permission granted showing 100% on brownfield sites for three of the four quarters and 66% for Quarter 3. Over the last four years the trend has been for the majority of new build housing to be built on brownfield land. 2005 figures for Quarter 3 actually show the highest amount of greenfield land use recorded over the last four years.

Annual and monthly nitrate levels

(See Figures 38 and 39)

- 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 can have a strong bearing upon the amount of nitrate washing its way into the stream catchments. Apart from March last year, (which registered a mean nitrate level of 50.1mg/l) the nitrate figures for each month of 2005 were contained under the 50mg/l benchmark.
- Over the last ten years the annual average nitrate levels found in the Island's stream catchments has declined by 41%, from the 1996 peak of 74mg/l to 42mg/l in 2005. 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.

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		2006	
	Vergees	% of Total Area	Vergees	% of Total Area	Vergees	% of Total Area
Total Developed Land	5,773	14.9	5,855	15.1	5,716	14.7
Remaining land area on Island - Farmland, garden curtilage, playing fields, golf courses, etc.	33,028	85.1	32,946	84.9	33,085	85.3
Total Area of Guernsey	38,801	100	38,801	100	38,801	100

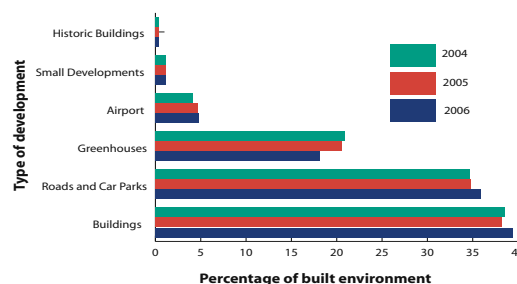


Source: Digimap

1 acre = approximately 2.5 verges

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

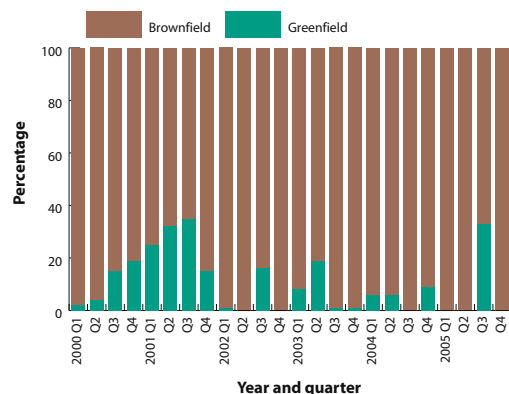
	2005		2006	
	Vergees	Percentage of Built Environment	Vergees	Percentage of Built Environment
Buildings	2,237	38.2	2,254	39.4
Roads and Car Parks	2,040	34.8	2,051	35.9
Greenhouses	1,205	20.6	1,037	18.1
Airport	277	4.7	277	4.8
Small Developments	72	1.2	71	1.2
Historic Buildings	25	0.4	25	0.4
Total	5,854	100	5,715	100



Source: Digimap

1 acre = approximately 2.5 verges

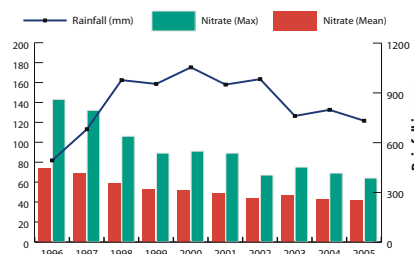
Figure 37: Percentage of new housing permissions granted on greenfield and brownfield sites



Source: Environment Department



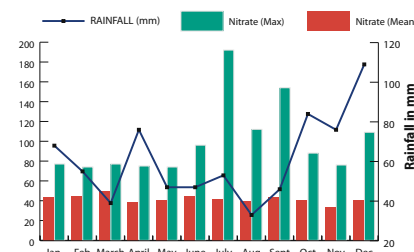
Figure 38: Annually recorded nitrate levels 1996 -2005



Source: Guernsey Water



Figure 39: Monthly nitrate levels recorded in 2005



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.digimap.gg



Traffic volumes have generally stabilised over the last three years, whilst passenger journeys by bus have increased for the fifth year in succession.

What is measured?

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

Traffic flows along the Grange 2003 - 2005 (See Figure 40)

- Traffic volumes along the Grange in 2005 remained consistently high during peak hours, between an average of 3887 vehicles and 4371 vehicles per day (measured quarterly). These levels are similar to those experienced in 2003 and 2004.
- Please note that due to data collection problems, monitoring of traffic volumes before 2003 is no longer included.

Traffic flows along Les Banques 2003 - 2005 (See Figure 41)

- Traffic volumes along Les Banques peaked in quarter 3 of 2005 at an average of 8,017 vehicles per day. This peak was primarily due to surrounding road works preventing access to other routes.
- Overall traffic volumes experienced along Les Banques have maintained a similar level since the later quarters of 2003.

Traffic flows along Les Val des Terres 2003 - 2005 (See Figure 42)

- Traffic volumes along Les Val des Terres in 2005 have maintained a similar level to 2004, between an average of 2621 and 3038 vehicles per day, (measured quarterly).
- The decline experienced between 2003 and 2004 was due to road closures on the Island

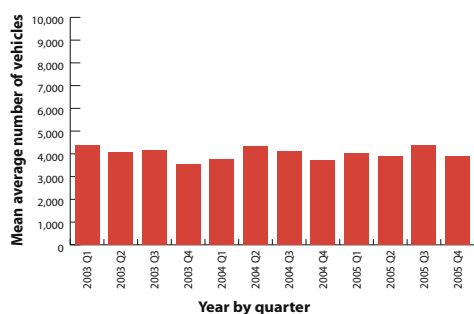
Number of passenger journeys on scheduled bus services (See Figure 43)

- 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 been steadily increasing.
- In 2005 there were 1,393,698 passenger journeys made. This is the highest number since figures 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 2003, 2004 and 2005

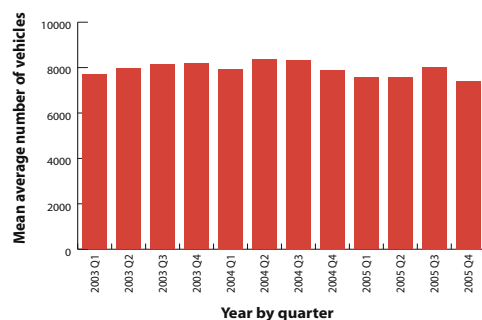


The Grange	Into St. Peter Port	Out of St. Peter Port	Into St. Peter Port	Out of St. Peter Port	Total
	7.00	- 9.00	16.00	- 18.00	
2005 Q1	980	864	668	1,498	4,010
2005 Q2	985	870	712	1,339	3,906
2005 Q3	1,088	918	825	1,540	4,371
2005 Q4	956	805	679	1,447	3,887

Source: Environment Department



Figure 41: Mean daily traffic flows along Les Banques 2003, 2004 and 2005

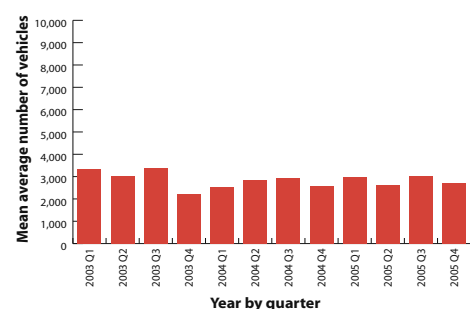


Les Banques	Into St. Peter Port	Out of St. Peter Port	Into St. Peter Port	Out of St. Peter Port	Total
	7.00	- 9.00	16.00	- 18.00	
2005 Q1	2,095	1,489	1,793	2,191	7,568
2005 Q2	2,050	1,431	1,825	2,269	7,575
2005 Q3	2,302	1,480	1,913	2,323	8,017
2005 Q4	2,282	1,599	1,215	2,308	7,404

Source: Environment Department



Figure 42: Mean daily traffic flows along Les Val des Terres 2003, 2004 and 2005

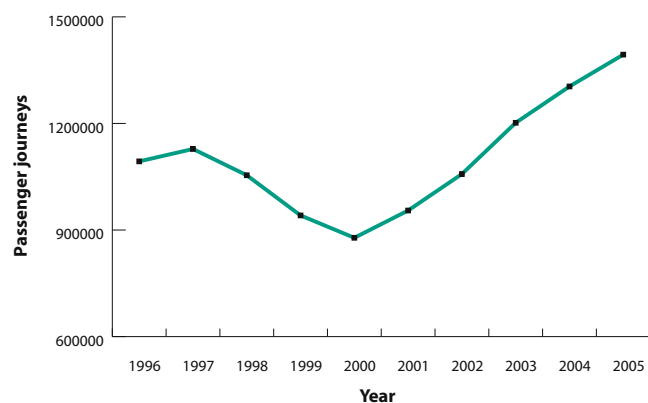


Les Val des Terres	Into St. Peter Port	Out of St. Peter Port	Into St. Peter Port	Out of St. Peter Port	Total
	7.00	- 9.00	16.00	- 18.00	
2005 Q1	947	488	480	1,049	2,964
2005 Q2	819	356	439	1,007	2,621
2005 Q3	916	525	494	1,104	3,038
2005 Q4	903	395	492	912	2,703

Source: Environment Department



Figure 43: Number of passenger journeys on scheduled bus services



	Passengers	% change
1996	1,093,212	
1997	1,128,101	+3.2%
1998	1,054,185	-6.6%
1999	941,052	-10.7%
2000	878,111	-6.7%
2001	954,908	+8.7%
2002	1,057,627	+10.8%
2003	1,201,799	+13.6%
2004	1,304,049	+8.5%
2005	1,393,698	+6.9%

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





The mean annual air temperature has increased by nearly 1°C during the period 1947 to 2005.

What is measured?

Impact of climate change on the Island is measured using air temperatures, sea temperatures and the spring flowering dates of twenty-one spring flowers.

Mean annual air temperatures in Guernsey 1947-2005 (See Figure 44)

- The mean annual air temperatures between 1947 and 2005 fluctuate between a minimum of 9.6°C in 1963 and a maximum of 12.1°C in 1989, 1995 and 2003. A generally increasing trend is apparent over the 58 year period shown in the graph.
- Due to these fluctuations, a best-fit line is put on the graph 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, since they have been accompanied by higher rainfall, so there is little visible change in the amount of sunshine experienced on the Island.

Mean annual sea temperatures around Guernsey 1980-2005 (See Figure 45)

- 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, since 1980. These are surface water temperatures and so are affected by the power of the sun and also by heavy rainfall.
- 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 2005, 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 much clearer information in the future when data has been collected over a sufficient number of years to provide a long-term indication of the changes that are occurring.

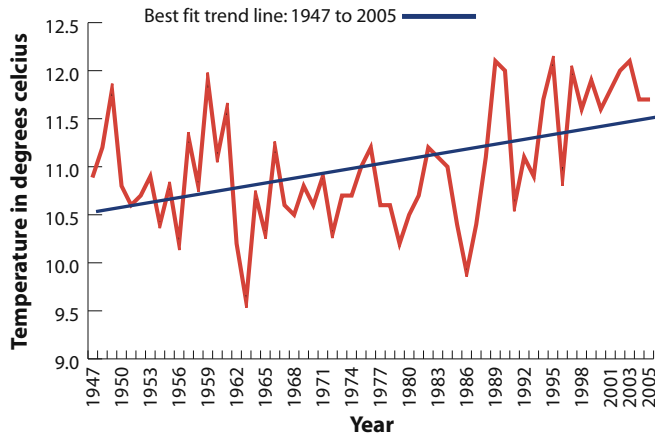
Mean Guernsey spring flowering dates (21 species) 1985-2005 (See Figure 46)

- The information in this indicator is recorded data on plants within a single Guernsey garden. The records relate to the flowering dates of the same plants year after year. Mr Nigel Jee has been collecting this data each year for the past 21 years and provides very valuable information on how flowering dates are becoming earlier.
- Last year the data showed that the average flowering date of 7 of the early flowering plants had become significantly earlier in the previous 20 years. This year more species have been selected that flower throughout the spring to provide a more robust comparison. In total, 21 spring flowering species have been selected. Of these species, 19 have shown some evidence that they are flowering earlier, 7 of which are statistically significant. Overall, the mean flowering date of the 21 species has become significantly earlier, and by almost exactly one day per year. The mean flowering date of the 21 species has become earlier by 21 days in the past 21 years. This is likely to be almost entirely due to an increase in temperature.

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.

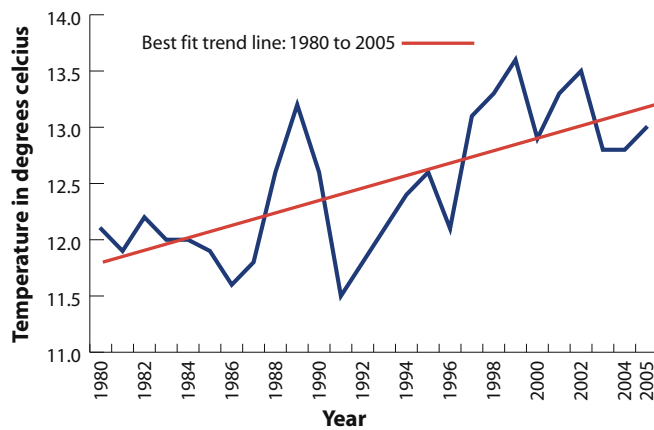
Figure 44: Mean annual air temperatures in Guernsey 1947-2005



Source:
Guernsey Airport Met. Office



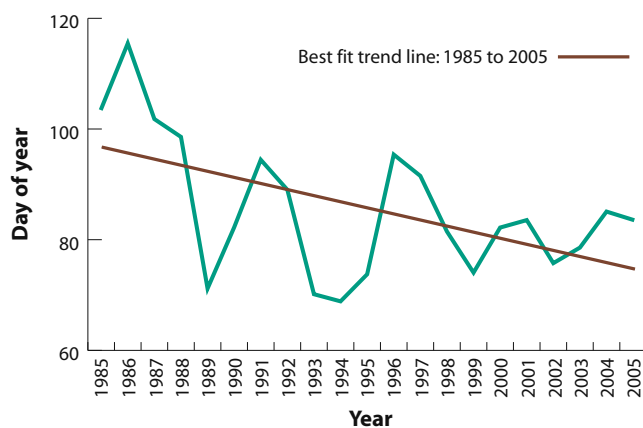
Figure 45: Mean annual sea temperatures around Guernsey 1980-2005



Source:
Guernsey Sea Fisheries



Figure 46: Mean Guernsey spring flowering dates (21 species) 1985-2005



Source:
Mr Nigel Jee, Dr T Sparks and Dr A Casebow



For further information on climate change in Guernsey please see 'Indicators of Climate Change for Guernsey', Dr. T. Sparks, Mr T. Lillington and Dr. A. Casebow (Eds), La Société Guernesiaise.

Further Met. Office data relating to climate change can be found in the Facts and Figures Booklet





Both household and commercial waste that is deposited in landfill continues to rise.

What is measured?

Waste generated on the Island is monitored by measuring changes in the quantity of household and commercial waste produced. Total waste produced is expressed as a per head of population figure. The quantity of waste recycled on the Island is also measured.

Breakdown of household waste produced 1999 - 2005 (See Figure 47)

- The total amount of household waste requiring landfill continues to rise year on year, with 2.5% more waste produced in 2005 than in 2004. Over the last seven years, the amount of household waste produced in Guernsey has increased by 17.6%.
- Parish waste, which is landfilled at Mont Cuét and is the major component of household waste, has risen consecutively over the last four years. 2005 figures rose by 5% on 2004 figures, the highest rise since monitoring began in 1999.

Quantity of commercial waste produced 1999-2005 (See Figure 48)

- In 2005, the amount of industrial and commercial waste disposed of at the Longue Hougue Reclamation Site decreased for the second consecutive year. At Longue Hougue 124,705 tonnes of inert waste was deposited in 2005, representing a 53.6% drop from the peak levels experienced in 2003. This is a direct reflection of the reduction since 2003 in the amount of major site preparation and building work being undertaken on the Island.
- At Mont Cuét landfill site, 39,347 tonnes of commercially produced putrescible waste was landfilled in 2005, almost the same as in 2004.

Waste produced per capita 1999-2005 (See Figure 49)

- The amount of waste produced per capita continues to increase year on year. Whilst the quantity of waste recycled has also increased year on year, it still only forms a small part of the total amount of waste produced.
- In 2005, the amount of household waste produced per capita rose by 2.5% on 2004 figures to 362kg/ capita. Of this total, 72kg/ capita was recycled and 290kg/ capita was put into landfill, representing a recycling rate of 20%.

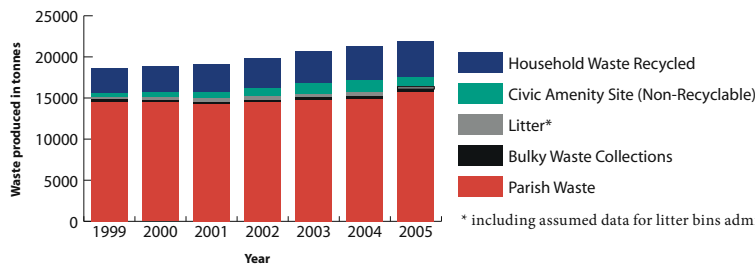
Materials recycled under Environment Department Schemes 1994-2005 (See Figure 50)

- Over the last decade, the amount of material recycled under Environment Department operated schemes has risen by 118.5%. This increase slowed in 2005, where 5,442 tonnes of waste was recycled, 0.3% less than in 2004.
- In 2005, paper was the most recycled material, accounting for 44% of the total waste recycled. The amount of textiles recycled rose by 18% during 2005, and the amount of cardboard recycled rose by 90%.
- 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) 1999-2005



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

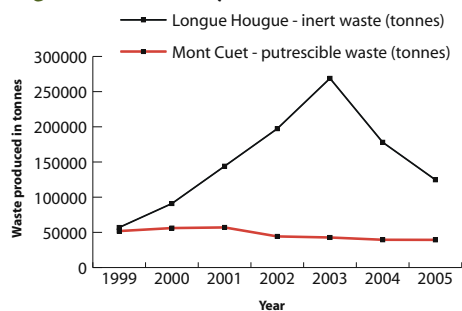


Waste Type (tonnes)	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Parish Waste	14,543	14,446	14,248	14,544	14,787	14,903	15,699
Bulky Waste Collections	265	260	256	237	281	313	386
Litter*	358	391	385	465	438	448	297
Civic Amenity Site (Non-Recyclable)	468	589	757	911	1,250	1,532	1,136
Household Waste Recycled	2,946	3,180	3,411	3,721	3,914	4,128	4,337
Total Household Waste Produced	18,580	18,866	19,057	19,878	20,670	21,324	21,855

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

Source: Environment Department

Figure 48: Quantity of commercial waste produced 1999-2005

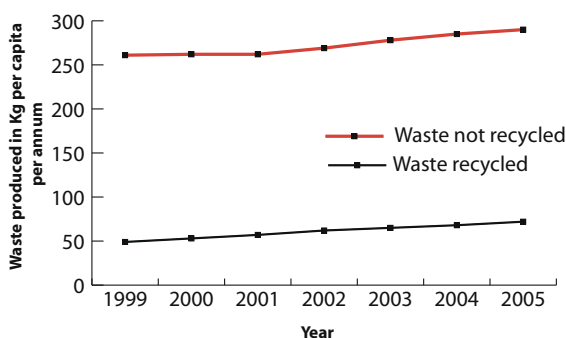


Year	Mont Cuet - putrescible waste (tonnes)	Longue Hougue - inert waste (tonnes)
1999	51,847	56,954
2000	56,105	90,939
2001	57,010	144,030
2002	44,242	197,357
2003	42,725	268,848
2004	39,474	178,023
2005	39,347	124,705

Source: Environment Department



Figure 49: Waste produced per capita 1999-2005

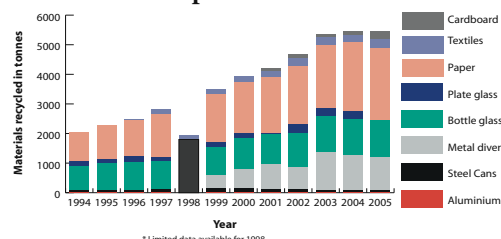


KG per capita	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Waste not recycled	262	262	269	278	285	290
Waste recycled	53	57	62	65	68	72
Total Waste Produced	315	319	331	343	353	362

Source: Environment Department



Figure 50: Materials recycled under Environment Dept. Schemes 1994 - 2005



* Limited data available for 1998

Material recycled (tonnes)	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Aluminium	25	24	12	27	20
Steel Cans	69	100	72	61	62
Metal	848	734	1,277	1,161	1,105
Bottle glass	1,045	1,165	1,223	1,241	1,276
Plate glass	23.1	292	272	269	-
Paper	1,874	1,960	2,138	2,305	2,416
Textiles	222	253	249	262	310
Cardboard	85	138	108	133	253
Total	4,191	4,667	5,352	5,459	5,442

Source: Environment Department



For further details of household and commercial waste produced, please see www.gov.gg - click on Environment > Waste Disposal and Recycling



Sustainability

Over the last year, **domestic water consumption** of metered water use has declined at a greater rate than un-metered water users.

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, showing the efficiency with which water is transported from source to customer.

Average annual water consumption per domestic supply 1998-2005 (See Figure 51)

- The average amount of potable water used by both metered and un-metered consumers continues to fall from the peak levels experienced in 2003.
- In 2005, average consumption figures for metered users dropped by 4% on 2004 figures to 124 cubic metres. This figure has fallen by 9% over two years (from the peak level recorded in 2003).
- Average consumption figures for un-metered users in 2005 dropped by 1 cubic metre to 146 cubic metres, representing a 0.7% decrease on 2004 figures.
- Whilst figures for both metered and un-metered water consumption have fluctuated over the last seven years, the 2005 figure for metered water consumption of 124 cubic meters represents the lowest figure recorded since 1998. This would suggest that metered users tend to conserve water more readily than un-metered users.

- Lower consumption figures in comparison to the previous year could be attributed to a number of factors such as higher rainfall, lower building activity, reduced main drainage and reduced distributional losses.
- 2005 total annual consumption figures are still 9.5% higher than the total annual consumption figures measured in 1998.

Estimated water distribution losses 1998-2005 (See Figure 53)

- 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.
- In 2005, the estimated distribution losses were 4.7% lower than in 2004, representing a reduction from 739 megalitres to 704 megalitres.

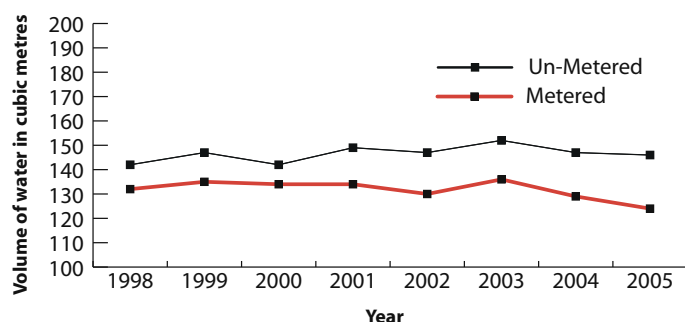
Total annual water consumption by domestic supply 1998-2005 (See Figure 52)

- In 2005, the total annual water consumption figure decreased from the 2004 level of 2,864 megalitres, to 2,841 megalitres. This decrease represents a 0.8% reduction from the 2004 figures.

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.

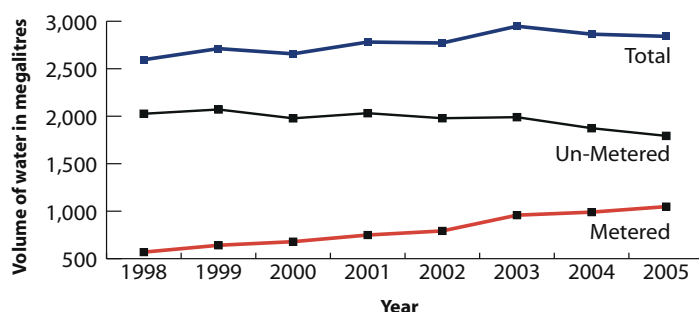
Figure 51: Average annual water consumption per domestic supply 1998-2005 (cubic metres)



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
2005	124	146

Source: Guernsey Water

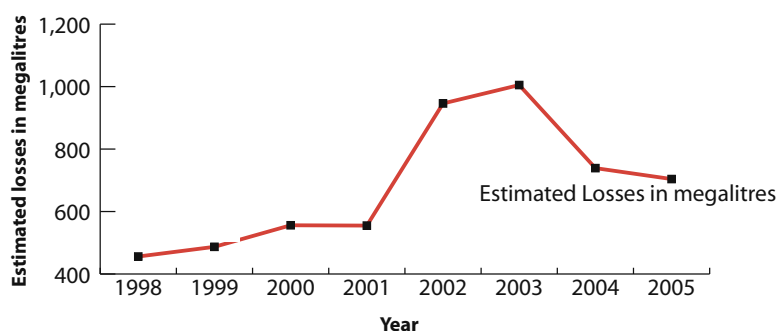
Figure 52: Total annual water consumption by domestic supply 1998-2005 (megalitres)



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
2005	1,048	1,793	2,841

Source: Guernsey Water

Figure 53: Estimated water distribution losses 1998 - 2005 (megalitres)



	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Estimated losses in megalitres	456	487	556	555	946	1005	739	704

Source: Guernsey Water

For more detailed analysis of Guernsey's water consumption patterns please see the Guernsey Water Annual Report 2006

Sustainability



Per capita electricity consumption has risen by 26.8% over the last decade.

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. Energy from renewable sources will be measured through the number of electricity units sold into the grid from independent producers.

Annual electricity consumption 1996/7 - 2005/6 (Figure 54)

- Annual electricity consumption figures are calculated by dividing the number of metered customers by the amount of electricity (kWh) supplied for that year. 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.
- The proportion of domestic customers rose by 0.9% on 2004 figures and total customers (domestic and commercial) rose by 0.5%. During the same period, actual electricity consumption figures for 2005 rose considerably on 2004 levels, with domestic consumption levels rising by 3.3% over the year and total consumption levels (domestic and commercial) rising by 4.5%. Over the last ten years, total electricity consumption for both domestic and commercial use has risen by 24%, whilst the total number of consumers (both domestic and commercial) has only risen by 5%.

Annual imports of oil 1996-2005 (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, it is in reality no longer monitoring all the energy used in the production of the Island's electricity. In 2005, the total amount of oil imported to the Island was 109,357,000 litres. Figures for 2004 are estimated since there was an error in data collection for that year. Whilst the oil used for heating has reduced significantly since 2000, oil used for transport has remained constant over the last ten years.

Annual gas consumption 1996 -2005 (Figure 56)

- Over the last ten years, annual gas consumption supplied through the mains system has fluctuated between 115,678,000 kWhs recorded in 1996 and 98,500,000 kWhs recorded in 2002. During the last ten years, the amount of LPG cylinder and mini bulk sales of gas consumed annually on the Island has remained steady, ranging between 33,810,000 kWhs in 1998 and 23,170,000 in 2003. Consumption figures of both mains gas outputs and LPG cylinder and Mini Bulk sales on the Island have generally followed slowly declining trend lines, both of which have been influenced by annual changes in cold weather conditions on the Island.

Electricity consumed per capita 1995-2005 (Figure 57)

- Per capita electricity consumption figures have steadily risen over the last ten years, resulting in 26.8% more electricity being used per person on the Island than ten years ago. 2005 per capita electricity consumption figures rose by 4.5% on 2004 figures, this is the highest annual rise experienced over the last decade. 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.

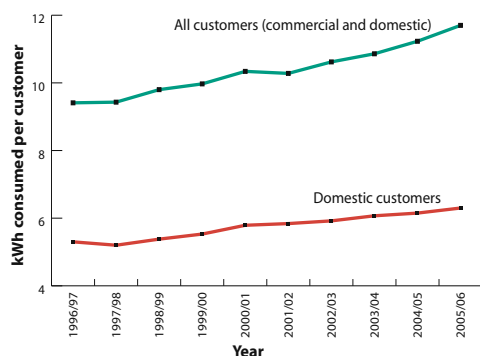
Units of electricity produced via renewable sources

- 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 1996/7-2005/6

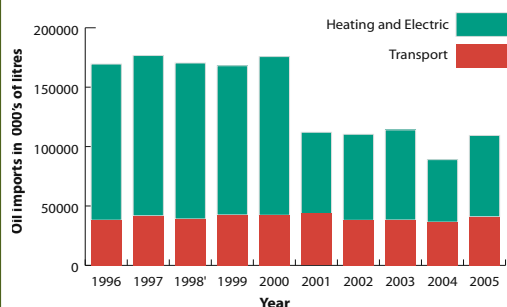


Source: Guernsey Electricity

	All Customers (000s kWh)	Domestic Customers (000s kWh)
1996/97	9.4	5.3
1997/98	9.4	5.2
1998/99	9.8	5.4
1999/00	10.0	5.5
2000/01	10.3	5.8
2001/02	10.3	5.8
2002/03	10.6	5.9
2003/04	10.9	6.1
2004/05	11.2	6.1
2005/6	11.7	6.3

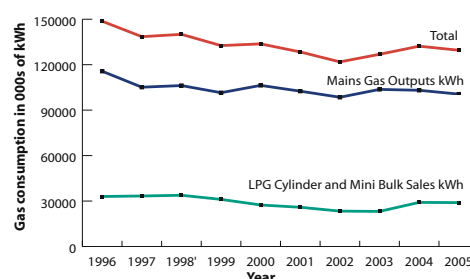


Figure 55: Annual imports of oil 1996-2005



Source: Customs and Excise, Home Department

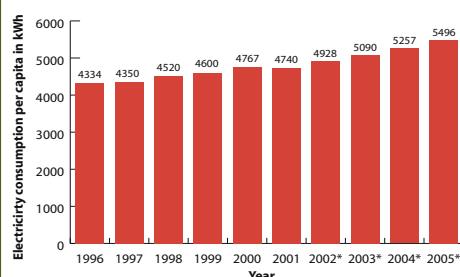
Figure 56: Annual gas consumption 1996-2005



Source: Guernsey Gas

Year	Mains Gas Outputs kWh	LPG cylinder and Mini Bulk sales kWh	Total
1996	115,678,000	33,000,000	148,678,000
1997	105,140,000	33,340,000	138,480,000
1998	106,222,000	33,810,000	140,032,000
1999	101,500,000	31,090,000	132,590,000
2000	106,333,000	27,400,000	133,733,000
2001	102,500,000	25,900,000	128,400,000
2002	98,500,000	23,350,000	121,850,000
2003	103,690,000	23,170,000	126,860,000
2004	103,100,000	29,100,000	132,200,000
2005	100,565,000	28,975,000	129,540,000

Figure 57: Electricity consumed per capita 1996-2005



Source: Guernsey Electricity, Policy Council

*Population figures for 2002 onwards are based on Social Security Department estimates

	Population	Consumption (kWh)	kWh per capita		Population	Consumption (kWh)	kWh per capita
1996	58,681	254,351,000	4,334	2001	59,807	283,457,000	4,740
1997	58,906	256,244,000	4,350	2002*	59,999	295,668,000	4,928
1998	59,131	267,265,000	4,520	2003*	60,191	306,389,000	5,090
1999	59,356	273,013,000	4,600	2004*	60,382	317,402,000	5,257
2000	59,582	284,033,000	4,767	2005*	60,382	331,883,000	5,496



For further details of energy consumption, please see www.gov.gg - click on Environment > Energy Efficiency

References and further reading

Natural Environment

Signpost to Data Providers

Public Services
Department
Guernsey Water
South Esplanade
St. Peter Port
Guernsey
GY1 3AS
Tel: 724552

Environment Department
Sir Charles Frossard House
PO Box 43
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Guernsey Biological
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British Trust for Ornithology
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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

Further Reading

Air Pollution – what it means to your health
DEFRA 2003
www.defra.gov.uk

The World's Water 2004-2005: The Biennial Report on
Freshwater Resources
Peter H Gleick
Island Press
Washington D.C.

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Websites

UK National Air Quality Information Archive
www.airquality.co.uk
EU Beach Guide
www.europa.eu.int/water/water-bathing/index_en.html

The World's Water: Providing information on the world's
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

Digimap Ltd
Old Tobacco Factory
La Ramee
St Peter Port
Guernsey
GY1 2ET
Tel: 700321

Guernsey Water
Public Services Department
South Esplanade
St. Peter Port
Guernsey
Tel: 724552

Environment Department
Sir Charles Frossard House
PO Box 43
La Charroterie
St. Peter Port
Guernsey
GY1 1FH
Tel: 717200

References and further reading

Built Environment (continued)

Further Reading

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- Scenarios of Climate Change for Islands within the BIC Region
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www.unfccc.int/resource/beginner.html
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www.digimap.gg
- Environment Department
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
Sir Charles Frossard House
PO Box 43
La Charroterie
St. Peter Port
Guernsey
GY1 1FH
Tel: 717200 | Guernsey Electricity Limited
North Side
Vale
Guernsey
GY1 3AD
Tel: 246931 |
| Guernsey Water Annual Report 2005
Guernsey Water
Public Services Department
South Esplanade
St. Peter Port
Guernsey
Tel: 724552 | Guernsey Gas Limited
Sydney Vane House
Rue du Commerce
St Peter Port
GY1 3BZ
Tel: 724811 |
| | Customs and Excise
White Rock
St Peter Port
GY1 3WJ
Tel: 741400 |

Further Reading

- The World's Water: The Biennial Report on Freshwater Resources, Peter H Gleick, Island Press, Washington D.C.

Websites

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www.worldwater.org
- International Water Resources Association
www.iwra.siu.edu
- Letsrecycle
www.letsrecycle.com
- Waste watch: Recycling Initiatives
www.wastewatch.org.uk
- The Waste and Resources Action Programme
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. Since the last Census, there has been an increase of 575 people.

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 and from the Social Security Department.

The last Census was held on Sunday 29 April 2001. The Census is the only survey which provides a detailed picture of the entire population. The information the Census provides helps States Departments, businesses and other organisations to target their resources more effectively and to plan housing, education, health and transport services for the future years to come. The population figures for 2004 are estimated by the Social Security Department via contribution and benefit records and have been approved by the UK's Government Actuary Department.

Guernsey's population level - 1971 to 2004 and population projections to 2063 (See Figure 58)

- Estimated population figures for 2004 are provided by the Social Security Department and indicate that 60,382 people live on the Islands of Guernsey, Herm and Jethou. This is 575 more than the 2001 Census (April 2001) figures. 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 projections made by the Government Actuary's Department, show the different effects on Guernsey's population of alternative migration scenarios. With zero migration, Guernsey's population would decline to just over 45,000 by 2063. On the other hand, net migration of 300 persons per year would grow the population to a peak of 69,937 in 2043.

Population density of Guernsey and other jurisdictions (See Figure 59)

- Guernsey has a population density of 958 people per square kilometre, based upon estimated population figures for 2004 from the Social Security Department.

- Guernsey's population density is two and a half times (152%) higher than the population density of England and 26% higher than the population density of Jersey. Malta, however, has a population density that is 30% higher than Guernsey, at 1,240 people per square kilometre.

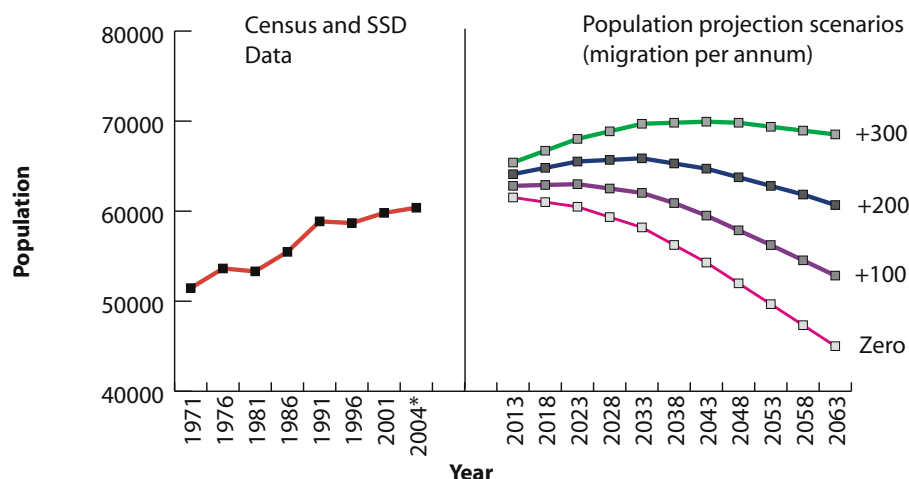
Population of Guernsey's parishes (See Figure 60)

- The percentage change in the Island's population within the Island's parishes between 1996 and 2001 shows that a strong rural – urban divide exists between the parishes. 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 Forest (+8.9%) whilst the biggest increase in terms of numbers was St. Peter Port (+294) and St. Saviour (+227).

Connections

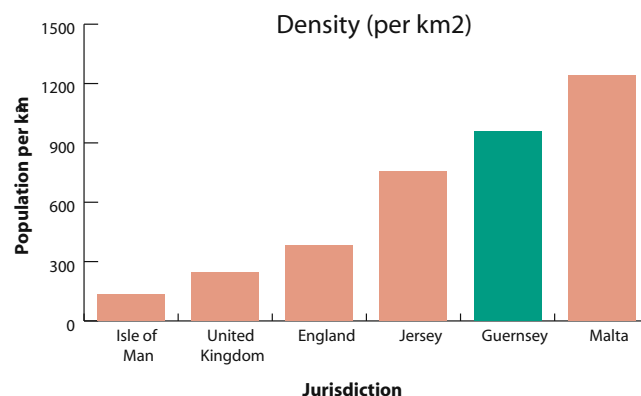
Energy/ Waste and **Water Consumption** are all placed under pressure from a growing population, emphasising the need to preserve, re-use and recycle. As populations grow they become more diverse. **Community Involvement** allows all community members to voice their concerns and aspirations for the Island's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

Figure 58: Guernsey's population level – 1971 to 2004 and population projections to 2063



Source: 2001 Guernsey Census, Policy Council. *2004 figures are estimated by the Social Security Department
Figures from 2013 to 2063 are population projections prepared by the UK Government Actuaries Department

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



	Population	Area (km²)	Density (per km²)
Isle of Man	76,315	572	133
United Kingdom	59,834,300	242,910	246
England	50,093,100	130,422	384
Jersey	87,186	116	756
Guernsey	60,382	63	958
Malta	391,415	316	1,240

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



The age distribution of Guernsey's population shows a significant 'bulge' in the 30-39 and 40-49 year old age groups.

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 - 2004 (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 the years 1947 and 1972.
- In 2004, figures supplied by the Social Security Department show that there were 700 more females than males. Males account for 49.4% of the population and females for 50.6%. This difference is mostly due to females living longer than males. Broadly comparing to the 2001 Census, in 2004 there was an increase of 661 people aged up to 19 years and 181 people aged over 60 years.

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, this has been called 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 peaked at 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 have exceeded births. This occurred in 1975, 1977, 1982 and 1983.

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.

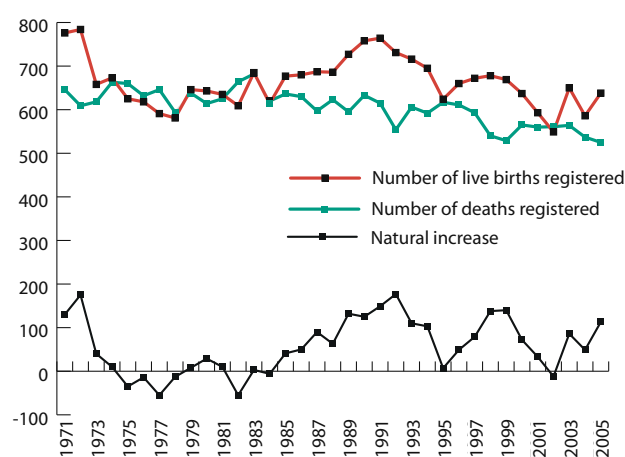
Figure 61: Age and gender breakdown of Guernsey's population - 2004



Age range	Numbers			Percentage of age group		Percent of total population	
	Male	Female	Total	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %
0-9	3,092	2,897	5,989	51.6	48.4	10.4	9.5
10-19	3,663	3,531	7,194	50.9	49.1	12.3	11.6
20-29	4,046	3,923	7,969	50.8	49.2	13.6	12.8
30-39	4,680	4,656	9,336	50.1	49.9	15.7	15.2
40-49	4,677	4,639	9,316	50.2	49.8	15.7	15.2
50-59	4,204	4,136	8,340	50.4	49.6	14.1	13.5
60-69	2,774	2,752	5,526	50.2	49.8	9.3	9.0
70-79	1,824	2,329	4,153	43.9	56.1	6.1	7.6
80+	881	1,678	2,559	34.4	65.6	3.0	5.5
Total	29,841	30,541	60,382	49.4	50.6	100	100

Source: Social Security Department

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
2005	638	525	113

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



Sustainability



Over the last ten years **immigration and emigration** have almost cancelled themselves out, with net migration standing at 13 people for the previous ten-year intercensal period.

What is measured?

Net migration is the difference between immigration and emigration. When the natural increase in the population 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. Emigration rose between 1991 and 1996, but subsequently dropped between 1996 and 2001. The effect was that they virtually cancelled each other out.
- In the five years from 1991 to 1996, net migration to 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.

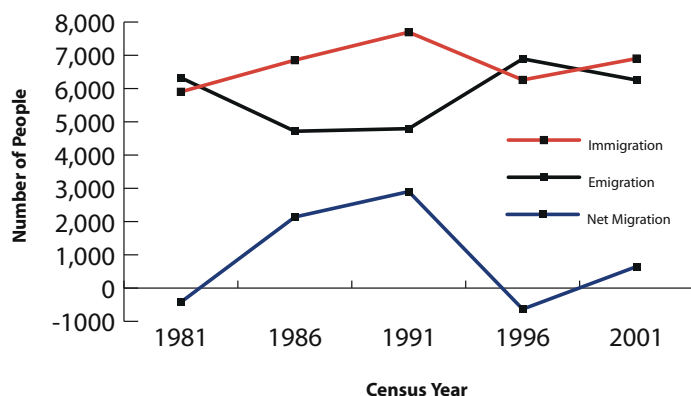
Live housing licences (See Figure 64)

- 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.
- The total number of live housing licences issued as at 31 March 2005 dropped to 3,893, a drop of 108 on 2004 figures. This marks a two-year consecutive drop of 413 live licences from the 2003 peak level of 4,306. Overall, since 1999 there has been relatively little change in the number of live licences.

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.

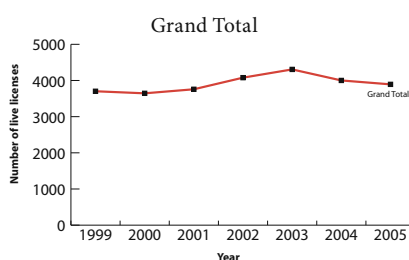
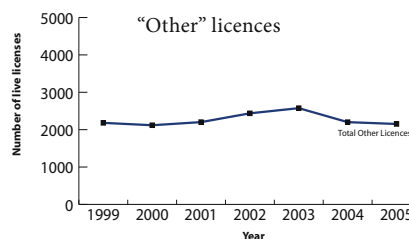
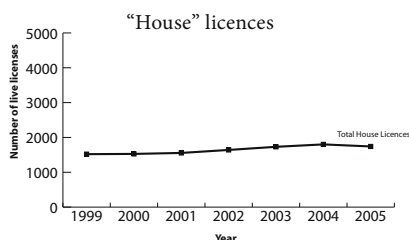
Figure 63: Immigration, emigration and net migration



	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	2005
Essential Employment							
Finance Sector	337	316	321	318	339	384	367
Tourism/Catering	133	140	148	155	163	181	155
Education	114	119	133	144	159	190	204
Health	146	166	162	187	213	213	231
General Public Services	50	51	62	87	88	86	92
General Industry	168	174	180	188	200	187	126
Total	948	966	1,006	1,079	1,162	1,241	1,175
Other Licences (Compassionate)							
Marriage Breakdown	159	173	169	170	168	167	146
Other Compassionate	413	388	380	392	401	392	420
Total	572	561	549	562	569	559	566
Total "House" Licences	1,520	1,527	1,555	1,641	1,731	1,800	1,741
Other Licences ("En Famille")							
"En Famille"	968	981	931	955	1,009	1,050	1,042
Nursing Homes	55	50	40	38	37	43	47
Total	1,023	1,031	971	993	1,046	1,093	1,089
Short-Term Licences							
Tourism	620	526	503	551	510	429	426
Horticulture	269	260	269	272	259	133	141
Other Industries	258	286	445	609	750	546	496
Not Employment Related	12	15	14	12	10	0	0
Total	1,159	1,087	1,231	1,444	1,529	1,108	1,063
Total "Other" Licences	2,182	2,118	2,202	2,437	2,575	2,201	2,152
Grand Total	3,702	3,645	3,757	4,078	4,306	4,001	3,893



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 people on the joint waiting list for Housing Department and Guernsey Housing Association accommodation fell from 148 in 2004 to 119 in 2005, the lowest figure for seven 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 1997-2005 (See Figure 65)

- The number of applications on the joint waiting list for Housing Department/Guernsey Housing Association accommodation fell from 148 to 119 in 2005. This is the lowest figure for seven years since 1999. This reduction has been largely due to the completion of a number of Guernsey Housing Association properties over the last two year period which has seen a number of units made available for social rented housing.

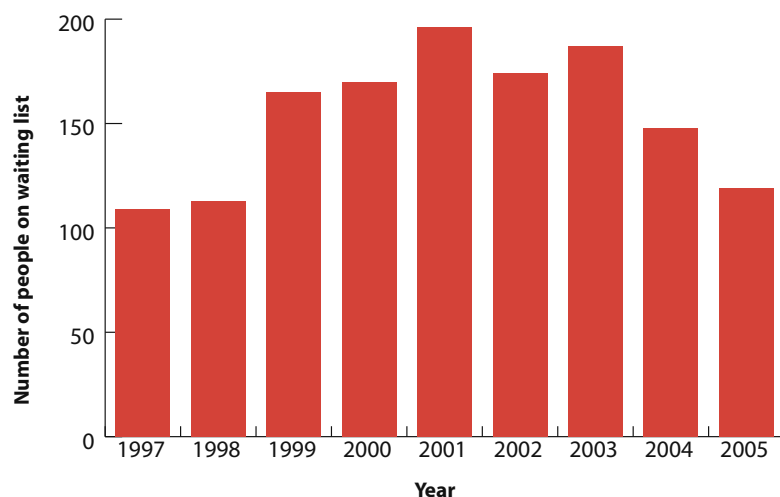
Occupied private households and dwellings by parish 1991-2001 (See Figure 66)

- 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).
- Compared to 1996 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** loss.

Figure 65: Number of people on the waiting list for subsidised housing 1997-2005



Year	Number of People
1997	109
1998	113
1999	165
2000	170
2001	196
2002	174
2003	187
2004	148
2005	119

Source:
Housing Department



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



In 2005, no housing units were found to be unfit. Over the last eight years, the number of unfit housing units on the Island has fluctuated between zero and five units per year.

What is measured?

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

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

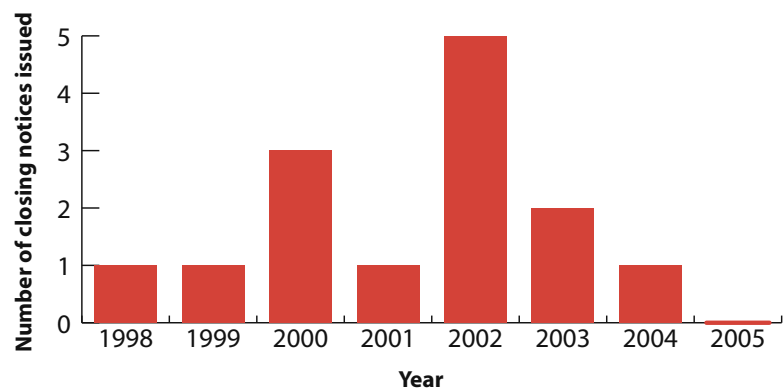
- In 2005, no housing units were found to be unfit. In 2004, one unit was found to be unfit and in 2003, there were two units. Over the last eight years that monitoring has taken place the number of unfit housing units on the Island has fluctuated between zero and five houses a year.
- Quality of housing is essential to a decent quality of life. Factors assessed when considering the minimum requirements for decent habitation include the following; repair, stability, freedom from 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, internal arrangement and protection from fire and means of escape.
- 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'.
- The Housing Department is exploring an improved indicator for measuring the quality of housing, which will allow more detailed analysis of the Island's housing stock.

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 unfit



Source:
Health and Social Services Department

Year	Closing Notices Issued
1998	1
1999	1
2000	3
2001	1
2002	5
2003	2
2004	1
2005	0



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 2005, the **price /earnings ratio** increased indicating a slightly wider gap between average earnings and average house prices.

What is measured?

The level of home owner occupation (72%, based on 2001 Census) compared with the UK and European Continent is relatively high and a 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. The higher the index number, the greater the affordability gap.

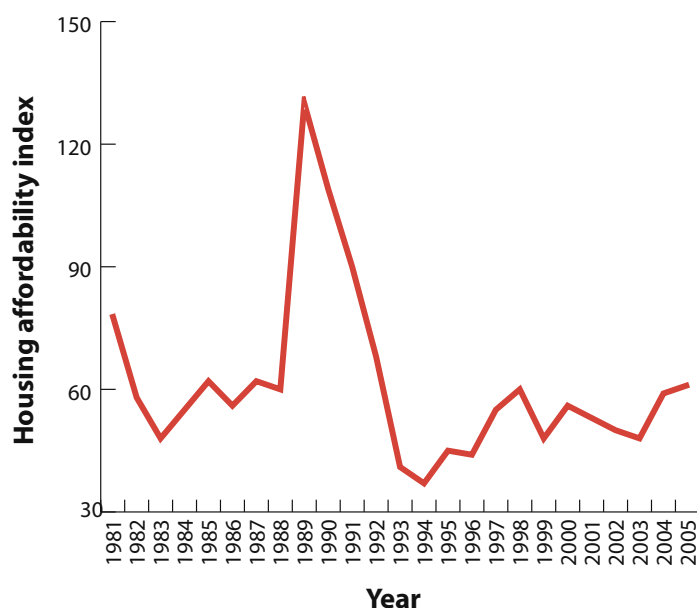
Guernsey affordability of local market housing index 1981 - 2005 (See Figure 68)

- In 2005, the index figure has increased slightly by 1 point to 61 compared with the previous year and is the same as the 25 year average. However, due to very high index figures in 1989 and 1990 of 130 and 109 respectively, the 25 year average is slightly skewed upwards.
- 1992 was the last time the annual index figure went over 60, which was at a time when the average lending rate was almost double that in 2005 and the price/earnings ratio much lower. This reflects a lower rate of borrowing but a slightly wider differential between average earnings and average house prices.
- 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 1980s, 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.
- 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 - 2005



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
2005	10.1	6.0	61
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



Sustainability



The literacy skills of the Island's 11 year olds show healthy figures. 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 includes testing 11 year olds on their reading, writing, spelling, maths, mental arithmetic and science skills. In 2003, one local school withdrew from the tests so that the data is drawn from a slightly reduced evidence base. It nonetheless provides a guide to the performance of local schools in comparison with England. However, some caution should be used when comparing Guernsey to England as the Guernsey cohort is far smaller. For example a 1% swing year on year could represent approximately 6 children doing better or worse than last year.

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

- In 2005, the percentage of Guernsey pupils reaching Level 4 SATs in English dropped by 1% on 2004 figures to 77%, whilst Maths figures maintained the peak level of 69% reached last year. 2005 figures also show that the number of Guernsey pupils gaining Level 4 SATs in English is 8% more than those Guernsey pupils achieving similar levels in Maths.
- The percentage of pupils passing English Level 4 SATs has actually risen by 24% since 1997, whilst the percentage of pupils passing Maths Level 4 SATs has risen by 15% over the same period.

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

- In 2005, the proportion of Guernsey pupils gaining Level 4 SATs in English dropped by 1% from the 2004 figures, and were 2% below the figures for England.

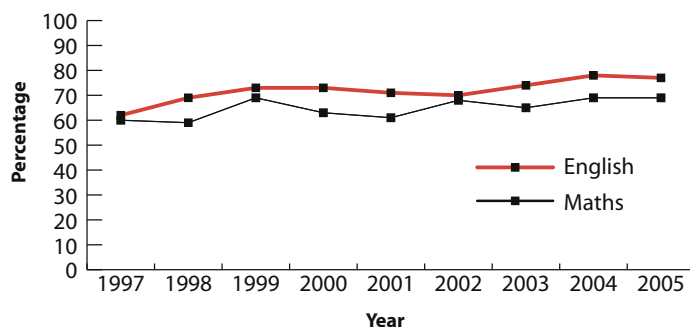
Percentage of Guernsey pupils gaining Level 4 National Curriculum SATs in Maths (See Figure 71)

- In 2005, the proportion of Guernsey pupils gaining Level 4 SATs in Maths remained at the peak of 69% experienced in 2004. Guernsey level 4 SATs Maths figures have shown consecutive peaks and troughs over the last nine years also peaking twice at 69%, in 1999 and 2004.
- Despite maintaining peak figures, Guernsey level 4 SATs Maths results in 2005 are still 6% below the 2005 Maths figures for England. When compared against the Guernsey figures, the English level 4 SATs Maths pass rates have remained consistently between 71% and 75% over the last six year period, whilst Guernsey figures have yet to exceed 69%.

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.

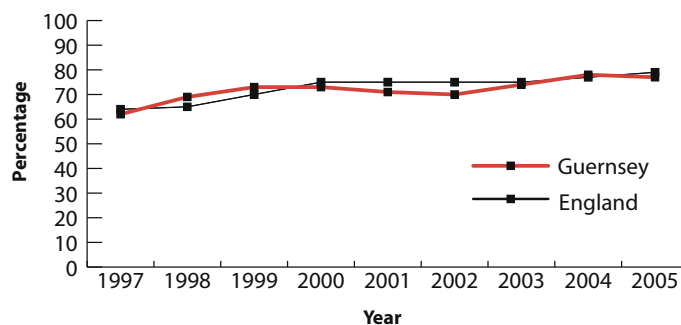
Figure 69: Percentage of Guernsey pupils gaining Level 4 National Curriculum SATs



	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
English	62	69	73	73	71	70	74	78	77
Maths	60	59	69	63	61	68	65	69	69

Source:
Education Department

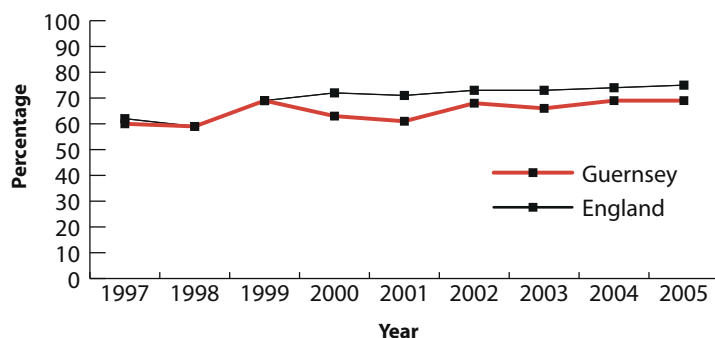
Figure 70: Percentage of pupils gaining Level 4 National Curriculum SATs in English



	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Guernsey	62	69	73	73	71	70	74	78	77
England	64	65	70	75	75	75	75	77	79

Source:
Education Department

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



	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Guernsey	60	59	69	63	61	68	65	69	69
England	62	59	69	72	71	73	73	74	75

Source:
Education Department

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



Sustainability

Guernsey's pupils aged up to 16 years continue to perform very

well, with those achieving 5 or more GCSEs

out-performing England, whilst Jersey is 4% higher.

Guernsey still has a much higher proportion of pupils leaving school without formal qualifications, but this is on a downward trend.

What is measured?

This indicator monitors the proportion of Guernsey pupils passing 1 GCSE (grades A*-G), the proportion of Guernsey pupils passing 5 GCSEs (grades A*-C) and the proportion of Guernsey pupils leaving school with no qualifications.

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

- In 2005, the proportion of Guernsey pupils achieving at least one GCSE reached a seven year peak of 87%. Over the last seven years the proportion of Guernsey pupils achieving at least one GCSE has slowly increased from 82% in 1999 to 87% in 2005.
- In 2005, the proportion of English pupils achieving at least one GCSE rose by 1% to 96%. With the exception of 2000, since 1999, the proportion of English pupils gaining at least one GCSE has remained higher compared with Guernsey, the difference ranging between 8% and 15%.

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

- In 2005, the proportion of Guernsey pupils achieving five GCSEs (grade A*-C) reached 64%, representing the highest pass rates recorded for Guernsey over the last seven years.
- English figures for pupils achieving five GCSEs (grade A*-C) have risen steadily over the past seven years, from 48% in 1999 to 56% in 2005.

- Over the last seven years, Guernsey pupils gaining at least 5 GCSEs (grade A*-C) have remained consistently above English pupils' figures fluctuating between 4% and 10% with the largest gap in 2004. In 2005, the comparable figure for Jersey was 63%, 1% lower than Guernsey.

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

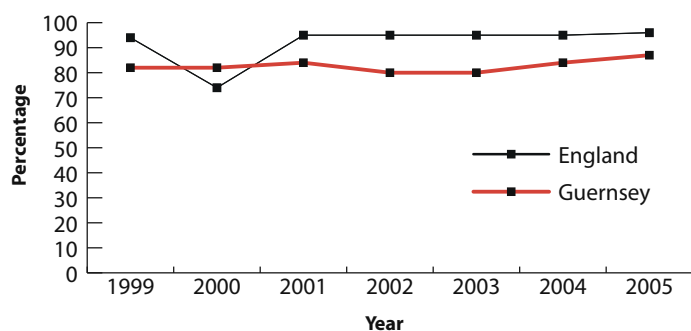
- Guernsey has a relatively high number of individuals leaving school with no GCSEs, due mainly to Guernsey pupils being able to leave school at 15 before taking GCSEs. In 2005, the proportion of Guernsey pupils gaining no GCSE qualifications fell to 13%, which represents the lowest figure recorded in Guernsey over the last seven years. It is believed that strategies used by schools to better engage pupils has had a positive impact.
- Since 1999, the proportion of Guernsey pupils gaining no GCSE qualifications has remained between 13% and 19%, whilst English figures over the same period have remained consistently between 5% and 6%. Guernsey does offer an apprenticeship scheme that recruits some of the pupils who otherwise would have stayed on at school. Post 2008, the school leaving age will be 16 years, the same as in England, and should bring with it a change to this trend. There are no data available for Jersey.

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 English pupils gaining 1 GCSE (grade A*-G)

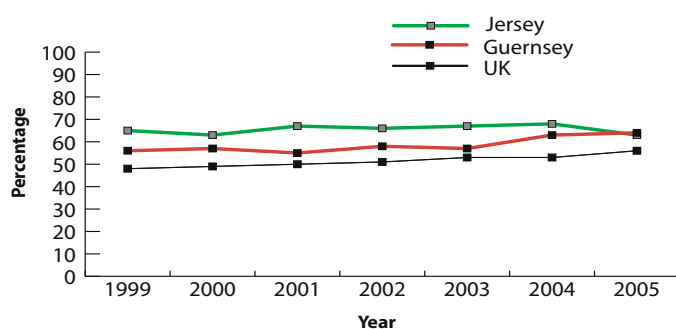


	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Guernsey	82	82	84	80	80	84	87
England	94	74	95	95	95	95	96

Source:
Education Department



Figure 73: Percentage of Guernsey, English and Jersey pupils gaining at least 5 GCSE (grade A*-C)

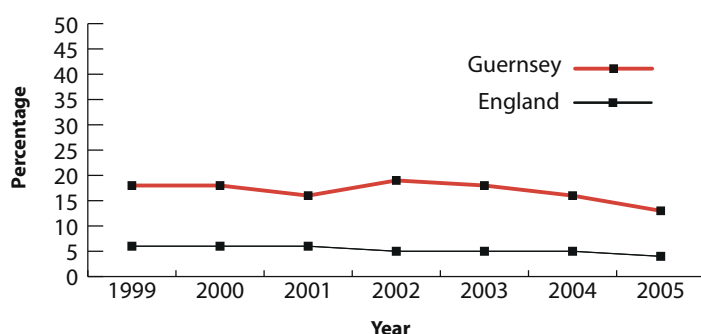


	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Guernsey	56	57	55	58	57	63	64
England	48	49	50	51	53	53	56
Jersey	65	63	67	66	67	68	63

Source:
Education Department



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



	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Guernsey	18	18	16	19	18	16	13
England	6	6	6	5	5	5	4

Source:
Education Department



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

Sustainability



The proportion of Guernsey pupils entering **post 16 education** continues to be lower than England, although the gap appears to be closing. The difference in figures reflects the lower school leaving age and the fact that at present 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 English 16-19 year olds in full-time education (See Figure 75)

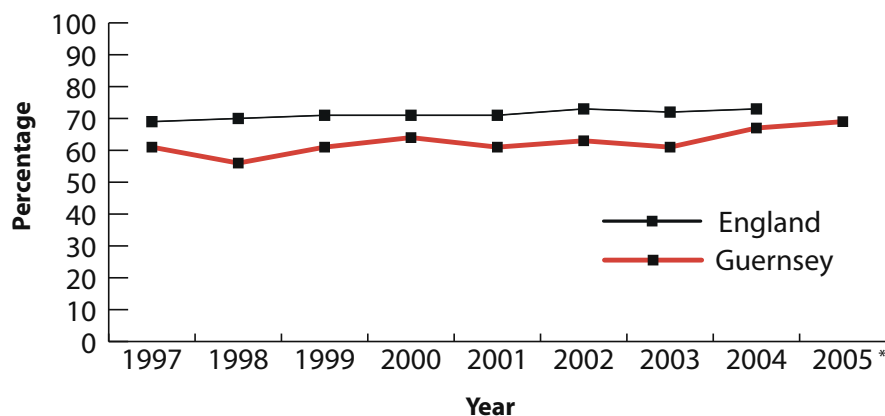
- The 2005 figure for England was not available when this report went to press, and so will not appear in this report until next year.
- In 2005, the proportion of Guernsey's 16-19 year olds enrolled in post 16 education reached 69%. Over the last nine years the percentage of Guernsey pupils continuing in post 16 education has only dropped below 61% once. This was in 1998 when figures fell to 56%.
- In 2004, the difference between the percentage of Guernsey pupils enrolled in post 16 full-time education and the percentage of English pupils has narrowed to 6%. This difference is due in part to the lower school leaving age in Guernsey compared to England. Approximately 11% of Guernsey students leave school aged 15. Employment is easier to find on the Island at present and this may well impact further on these figures. The Island also offers a traditional apprenticeship scheme that recruits students who otherwise may well have stayed in full-time education.

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 English 16-19 year olds in full time education



* The 2005 figure for England is released from the DfES in June 2006, and was not available at the time that this report went to press.

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Guernsey	61	56	61	64	61	63	61	67	69
England	69	70	71	71	71	73	72	73	*

Source:
Education Department

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

References and further reading

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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[Human Development Report](#)

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[Managing Gateways: The Moral Challenges of a Liberal Democracy](#)

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Institute for Public Policy Research, 2000
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www.gov.gg - Click on Government > Facts and Figures

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www.gov.gg - Click on Housing

Housing

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[Housing Department](#)

Sir Charles Frossard House
PO Box 43
St. Peter Port
Guernsey
GY1 1FH
Tel: 717000

[Annual MOH Report](#)

Health and Social Services Department
Le Vauquidor
St. Martins
Guernsey
GY4 6UU
Tel: 725241

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

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[A Study of the Guernsey Housing Market](#)

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[The Housing Needs Survey](#)

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Anti-Poverty Policies – A Range of Possible Options for Guernsey
D. Gordon, et al., University of Bristol
November 2002

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[Learning in Guernsey](#): The findings of the learning trends survey in Guernsey, University of Plymouth and the States Education Department, 2001 and 2004.

[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

Sustainability



Total reported crime levels for 2005 increased by 12% when compared to 2004 figures. This is one offence below the peak figure recorded in 2002.

What is measured?

Total reported crimes are monitored annually using figures presented in the Guernsey Police Statistical Digest.

Total number of criminal offences reported 1996-2005 (See Figure 76)

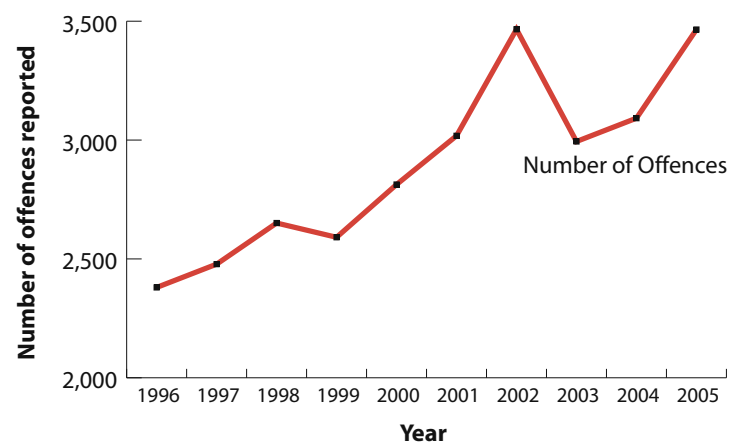
- In 2005, the total number of reported offences in Guernsey increased by 12% on 2004 figures, from 3,092 to 3,465 offences, a rise of 373 offences.
- The 2005 total crime figure is one offence below the highest recorded peak of 2002, of 3,466 offences.
- Over the last decade, from 1996 the total number of reported offences has risen by 46%.

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 1996-2005



Source: Guernsey Police

Year	Number of Offences
1996	2,380
1997	2,478
1998	2,651
1999	2,591
2000	2,813
2001	3,018
2002	3,466
2003	2,994
2004	3,092
2005	3,465

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



Criminal damage has been the most frequently reported offence in Guernsey for the last six consecutive years.

What is measured?

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

Crimes by category - the most frequently reported criminal offences in Guernsey 2001 -2005 (See Figure 77)

- In 2005, the most commonly reported criminal offence was criminal damage with 884 offences reported, representing 26% of the total crime figure.
- The second most commonly reported crime was assault with 480 reported offences or 14% of the total crime reported. Theft (general) was the third most commonly reported crime at 424 separate incidents, 12% of total crime figures. Theft of a pedal cycle had 245 incidents reported, 7% of the total crime figures; burglary of a non dwelling had 237 reported incidents, 7% of the total crime figures; drug offences had 162 offences disclosed, 5% of the total crime figures reported; theft from a motor vehicle had 125 incidents reported, 4% of the total crime figures; shoplifting had 117 incidents reported, 4% of the total crime figures reported; taking a motor vehicle without consent had 106 incidents reported, 3% of the total crime figures; burglary from a dwelling had 107 incidents reported, 3% of the total crime figures reported.
- In 2005, the top ten most frequently reported crimes accounted for 84% of the total reported offences, 2,909 out of the total 3,465 offences reported. For a full list of the remaining 14% of 'other' reported offences please see the 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 2001-2005 (See Figure 78)

- Over the last five years criminal damage has been the most frequently reported offence in Guernsey. In 2000, criminal damage comprised 19% of total recorded crimes, since then it has never fallen below 26% of total recorded crimes.
- In 2005, the figures for categories of 'assault', 'drug offences' and 'other offences' all reached their highest over the last five year period.
- Care must be taken when comparing crime statistics from different jurisdictions as UK Home Office "counting rules" can vary from year to 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.

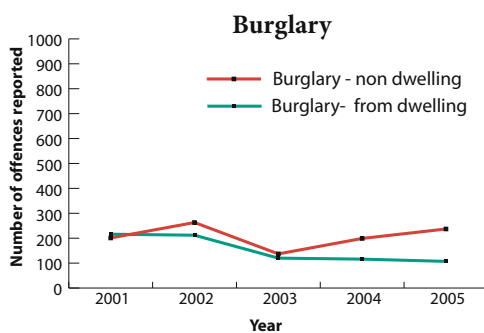
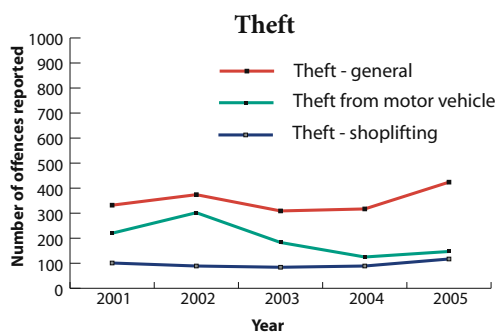
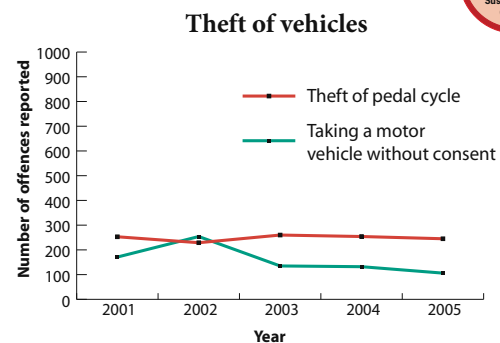
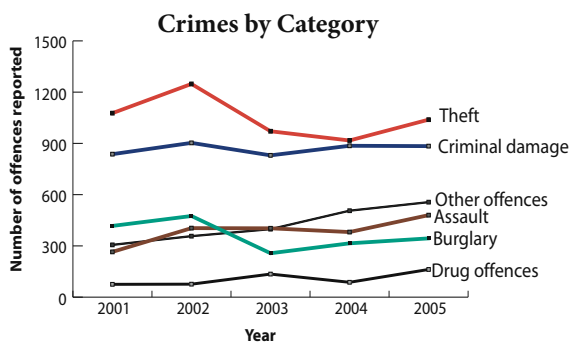
Figure 77: Crimes by category - the most frequently reported criminal offences in Guernsey



Offence	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Offences reported	% of total offences reported	Offences reported	% total offences reported	Offences reported	% total offences reported	Offences reported	% total offences reported	Offences reported	% total offences reported
Criminal damage	837	28%	903	26%	830	28%	886	29%	884	26%
Assault	265	9%	404	12%	403	13%	381	12%	480	14%
Theft	1,077	36%	1,248	36%	971	32%	917	30%	1,039	30%
<i>Theft - general</i>	332	11%	374	11%	309	10%	317	10%	424	12%
<i>Theft - from motor vehicle</i>	220	7%	302	9%	183	6%	125	4%	147	4%
<i>Theft - shoplifting</i>	101	3%	89	3%	84	3%	89	3%	117	3%
<i>Theft of pedal cycle</i>	253	8%	229	7%	260	9%	254	8%	245	7%
<i>Taking of motor vehicle without consent</i>	171	6%	254	7%	135	5%	132	4%	106	3%
Burglary	417	14%	475	14%	257	9%	315	10%	344	10%
<i>Burglary - non dwelling</i>	201	7%	263	8%	137	5%	199	6%	237	7%
<i>Burglary - from dwelling</i>	216	7%	212	6%	120	4%	116	4%	107	3%
Drug offences	75	3%	76	2%	135	5%	87	3%	162	5%
Other offences	306	11%	357	10%	398	13%	506	16%	556	15%
Total	2,977	100%	3,463	100%	2,994	100%	3,092	100%	3,465	100%

Source: Guernsey Police

Figure 78: Level of criminal offences by category - 2001 to 2005



Source: Guernsey Police

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



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 concerning 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)

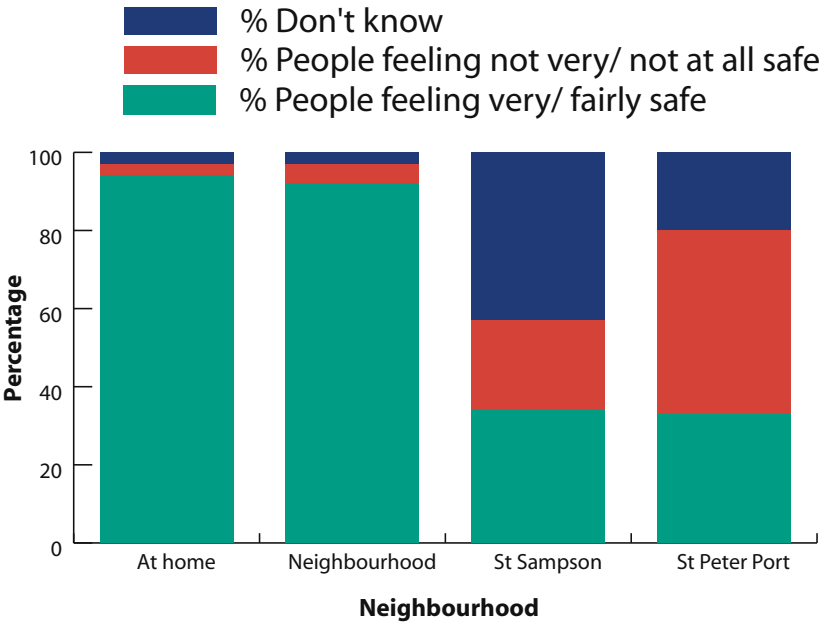
- Of those questioned, 92% reported feeling safe after dark in their local neighbourhood. 94% of people questioned felt 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' when at home alone after dark compared to only 3% who felt 'not very' or 'not at all' safe.
- Of those questioned, 33% felt 'fairly safe' after dark in St. Peter Port or in St. Sampson, whilst almost 50% 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. 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.
- The intention is for the Guernsey Police to run a fear of crime survey every two years, with the next one in 2007.

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



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; life expectancy at birth, potential years of life lost and death rate by cause. These three measurements provide a good summarised overview of important determinants of health.

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

- Life expectancy may be defined as 'the average number of years that a person can expect to live if they experience the current mortality rate of the population at each age'. There are many factors which may affect this, ranging from environmental factors such as population density, air pollution, etc., to life style choices (smoking, diet and weight), as well as the provision of adequate health services such as hospital and community based facilities and welfare provisions.
- Life expectancy at birth in Guernsey has recently been recalculated at 77.5 years for men and 82.0 years for women on the basis of the age/composition of the Guernsey population at the 2001 Census, and all deaths occurring in calendar years 1999 to 2003. Guernsey appears to have a higher 'life expectancy at birth' for both males and females than most comparator countries, and only a little behind Sweden, which is recognised as having amongst the best health in Europe. This is in part explained by Guernsey's small size, relative general affluence and scarcity of abject poverty. The quality of Guernsey's medical and other health services can also be demonstrated to be generally high.

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

- Although the life expectancy calculations indicate that an average person can expect to live longer, not everyone achieves this. Despite the substantial

progress made in healthcare over the past 100 years, for a variety of reasons (genetic, environmental, lifestyle and personal), a significant proportion of the population fails to achieve the calculated average life expectancy of around 77.5 years for men and 82 years for women.

- Death before the age of 75 years may therefore be regarded as 'Potential Years of Life Lost' (PYLL). Cancer, cardiovascular diseases, respiratory disease are amongst the top four categories of PYLL for Guernsey men, and are the top three for Guernsey women. A common risk factor to them all is smoking, and exposure to environmental tobacco smoke.

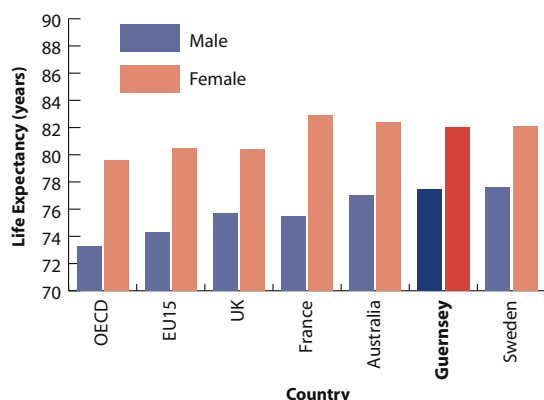
Five year mean mortality rates for selected causes of death in Guernsey 1981-2004 (See Figure 82)

- Guernsey has a relatively small number of deaths in any one category in any one year. In order to increase the statistical validity, it is helpful to calculate five year means around the Census denominator populations. Over the past twenty 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 intervention and treatment.
- Since there was no Census held in 2006, figure 82 has been updated with a three year mean for the years 2002-2004.

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

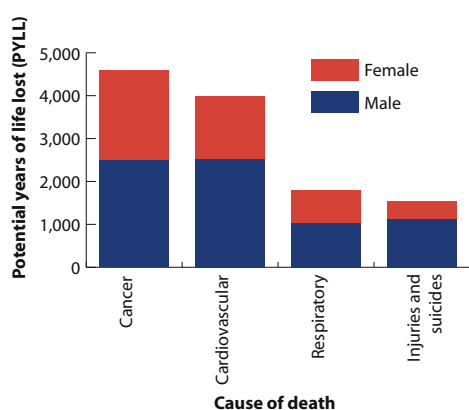


	Male	Female
OECD	73.3	79.6
EU15	74.3	80.5
UK	75.7	80.4
France	75.5	82.9
Australia	77.0	82.4
Guernsey	77.5	82.0
Sweden	77.6	82.1

Source: Health and Social Services Department



Figure 81: Potential Years of Life Lost (PYLL) by cause in Guernsey 1999-2003

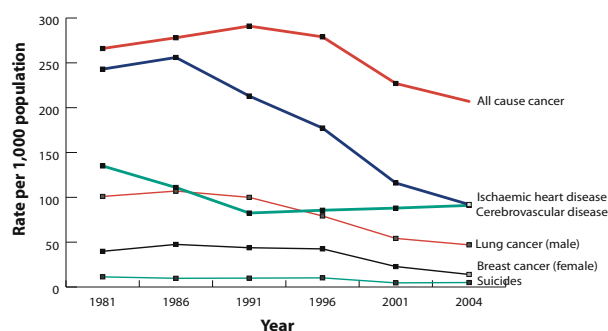


	Male	Female
Cancer	2488	2115
Cardiovascular	2526	1464
Respiratory	1036	752
Injuries and suicides	1130	413

Source: Health and Social Services Department



Figure 82: Five year mean mortality rates for selected causes of death in Guernsey 1981-2004



Source: Health and Social Services Department

	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2004
"All cause" cancer	266	278	291	279	227	207
Ischaemic heart disease	243	256	213	177.3	116	92
Cerebrovascular disease	135	111	82.5	85.6	88	91
Lung cancer (male)	101	107	100	79.2	54.2	47
Breast cancer (female)	39.8	47.5	43.8	42.5	22.8	14
Suicides	11.3	9.7	9.9	10.2	4.6	5



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.)



Guernsey's total expenditure on health has risen over the last two years.

What is measured

Cost of healthcare in Guernsey comprises revenue funding to the Health & Social Services Department, a component from the Social Services Department together with 'private' health expenditure (i.e. what people spend 'out of their own pockets').

Total health expenditure 1996-2005 (reflated values £000s) (See Figure 83)

- In 2005, Guernsey spent £117,541,000 on health, an increase of 4.7% on 2004 health expenditure figures.
- Guernsey's total health expenditure has risen by 43.6% 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.

Total health expenditure (public and private) per capita for selected countries and Guernsey in 2001 and 2003 (See Figure 84)

- In 2001, £1,493 was spent, per capita, on health care in Guernsey. In 2003 this figure rose to £1,593. Whilst this marked a significant rise, during the same period Canada, France and the Netherlands' per capita health expenditure rose significantly above that of Guernsey. However, Guernsey's per capita health expenditure in 2003 was still above that of the UK and Australia.
- 15.5% of the £1,593 of Guernsey's 2003 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.



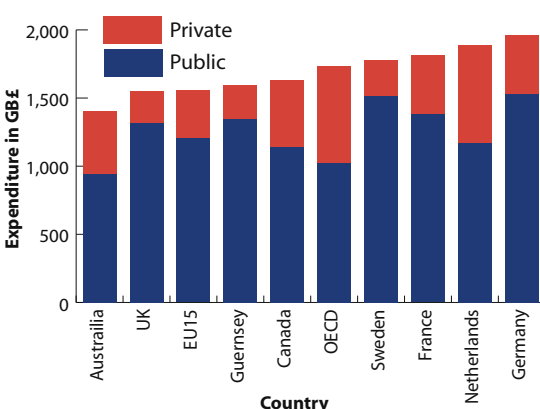
Figure 83: Health expenditure 1996 - 2005

	Health and Social Services £000s	Social Security £000s	Private (£000's)	Total (£000's)	Reflated Values £000s
1996	34,871	16,740	7,742	59,353	81,836
1997	39,314	17,953	8,675	65,942	86,859
1998	40,563	19,031	8,938	68,532	87,436
1999	45,124	20,401	9,896	75,421	93,939
2000	49,270	21,286	10,767	81,323	97,523
2001	53,469	22,674	11,649	87,792	103,321
2002	57,794	23,663	12,557	94,014	105,944
2003 ¹	62,741	26,410	13,596	102,747	111,404
2003	60,760	26,410	13,180	100,350	108,805
2004	64,250	30,408	13,913	108,571	112,269
2005*	72,789	29,045	15,707	117,541	117,541

¹ 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 and 2003



	2001	2003	2003	2003
£s		Public	Private	Total
Australia	1,206	941	463	1,404
UK	1,260	1,315	232	1,547
EU15	1,296	1,203	359	1,562
Guernsey	1,493	1,346	247	1,593
Canada	1,479	1,144	490	1,684
OECD	1,630	1,023	711	1,734
Sweden	1,509	1,513	267	1,780
France	1,460	1,379	436	1,815
Netherlands	1,436	1,171	718	1,889
Germany	1,684	1,529	431	1,960

Source: Health and Social Services Department



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.



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.

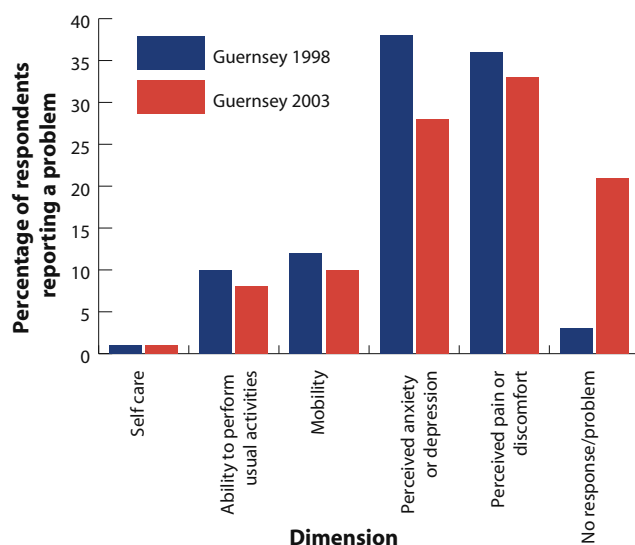
Euroqol survey – Guernsey in comparison with other jurisdictions (Figure 86)

- 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.

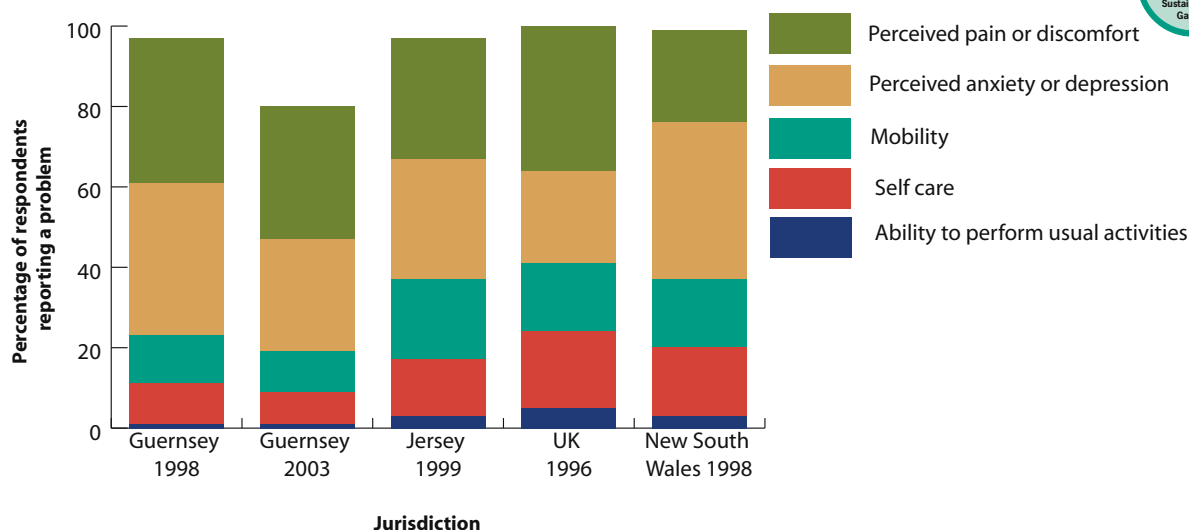
Figure 85: Percentage of problems reported in Guernsey Euroqol survey – 1998 and 2003



Dimension	Guernsey 1998	Guernsey 2003
Self care	1	1
Ability to perform usual activities	10	8
Mobility	12	10
Perceived anxiety or depression	38	28
Perceived pain or discomfort	36	33
No response/problem	3	21

Source: Health and Social Services Department

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



Dimension	Guernsey 1998	Guernsey 2003	Jersey 1999	UK 1996	New South Wales 1998
Self care	1	1	3	5	3
Ability to perform usual activities	10	8	14	19	17
Mobility	12	10	20	17	17
Perceived anxiety or depression	38	28	30	23	39
Perceived pain or discomfort	36	33	30	36	23

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.



Sustainability

The number of people registered on the electoral roll rose in 2004 by 16%. Overseas aid contributions continue to rise by 61% over the last 5 years.

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. In 2006 the number of people on the electoral roll dropped by 194 or 0.6%.

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. Saviour, St. Pierre du Bois, Torveval and Forest became the West. St. Peter Port South had the lowest turnout for the General Election with only a quarter (26%) of its population turning out to vote. The Vale had the highest voter turnout at almost half of its population turning up to vote (47%). Average voter turnout per district was 40%.

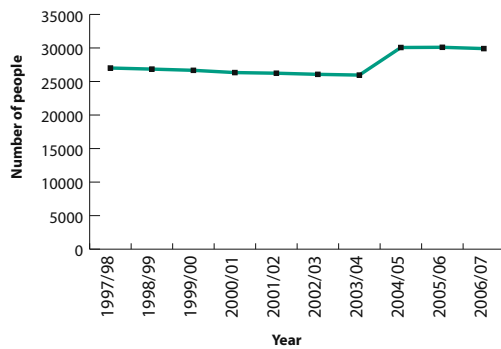
Guernsey's overseas aid contributions 1998–2005 (See Figure 89)

- Guernsey's overseas aid contributions increased by £120,797 in 2005 on 2004 contributions, from £1,549,398 in 2004 to £1,670,195 in 2005.
- Despite rising over the last nine years, in 2005, Guernsey's overseas aid contribution was equivalent to 0.1% of its Gross Domestic Product or GDP. The United Nations target for overseas aid contributions is 0.7% of GDP. In Guernsey's case 0.7% of GDP would represent £10,558,247 in 2005.
- In 2005, Africa was the biggest recipient of aid from Guernsey, receiving £1,013,234, which represented 61% of all overseas aid contributions. During 2005, £150,000 was provided as emergency relief funding. The biggest beneficiary of emergency relief was the Indian sub-continent, receiving £100,000 or 66.3% of all emergency relief funding to help rebuild following the Kashmir Earthquake Appeal.

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 - 2006/07

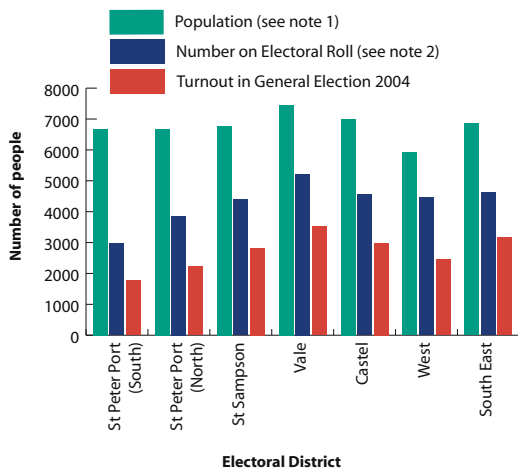


Source: Home Department

Persons registered on the electoral roll	
1997/98	27,009
1998/99	26,848
1999/00	26,665
2000/01	26,330
2001/02	26,234
2002/03	26,066
2003/04	25,956
2004/05	30,068
2005/06	30,099
2006/07	29,905



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



Source: Home Department

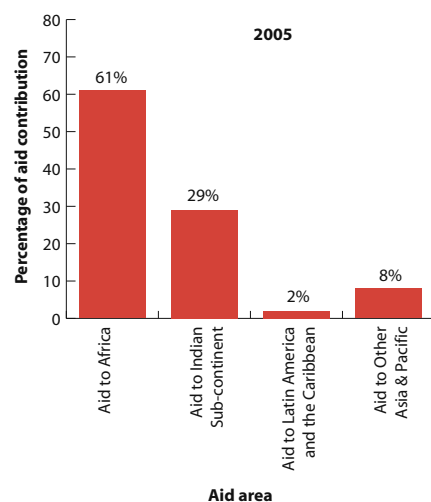
	Population (2001 Census)	Number on Electoral Roll	Turnout in General Election 2004	Percentage of Turnout
St Peter Port (S)	6,673	2,972	1,765	26.4%
St Peter Port (N)	6,673	3,864	2,227	33.3%
St Sampson	6,778	4,389	2,827	41.7%
Vale	7,459	5,219	3,521	47.2%
Castel	6,997	4,553	2,989	42.7%
West	5,913	4,454	2,449	41.4%
South East	6,862	4,617	3,173	46.2%

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



Figure 89: Guernsey's overseas aid contributions 1998–2005

	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	2005
Aid to Africa	692,277	720,082	1,049,917	1,013,234
Aid to Europe	0	0	0	0
Aid to Indian Sub-continent	202,976	251,012	300,765	490,438
Aid to Latin America & Caribbean	44,511	88,607	74,282	32,200
Aid to Other Asia & Pacific	205,943	169,357	124,434	134,323
Emergency Relief	100,000	30,000	200,000	150,000
Total Contribution to Aid Overseas	1,145,707	1,229,058	1,549,398	1,670,195



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

Sustainability



Since the Island games began in 1985, Guernsey has been awarded 250 gold medals, 273 silver medals and 282 bronze medals.

What is measured?

Sport includes all forms of physical activity, which, through casual or organised participation aims at expressing, or improving physical fitness and mental well-being, forming social relationships or obtaining results in competition at all levels. The participation levels for the various sporting activities taking place on the Island are monitored.

Number of medals awarded at the Island games – Guernsey, Jersey and the Isle of Man (See Figure 90)

- Since the Island games began in 1985, Guernsey has won a total of 805 medals, beating Jersey and the Isle of Man twice out of the eleven games held. The Isle of Man has won a total of 806 medals beating Jersey and Guernsey three out of the eleven Island games events. Jersey, has won a total of 955 medals, beating Guernsey and the Isle of Man four times out of the eleven Island games events.
- Since the Island games began, Guernsey has been awarded 250 gold medals, 273 silver medals and 282 bronze medals. Jersey has been awarded 344 gold medals, 305 silver medals and 306 bronze medals, whilst the Isle of Man has been awarded 277 gold medals, 263 silver medals and 266 bronze medals.

Sports club membership 2005 - 2006 (See Figure 91)

- In terms of membership numbers, the most popular sporting activities in 2006 were Golf with 2,576 members, Football with 2,050 members and Sailing with 1,535 members.

Levels of participation by activity at Beau Sejour Leisure Centre 2004 - 2005 (See Figure 92)

- Over the last two years, gym admissions have been the most popular activity at Beau Sejour Leisure Centre, with swimming pool use the second most popular activity and organised classes the third.
- All activities have dropped slightly in attendance figures over the last year, from 2004 to 2005, whilst the number of fitness classes increased.

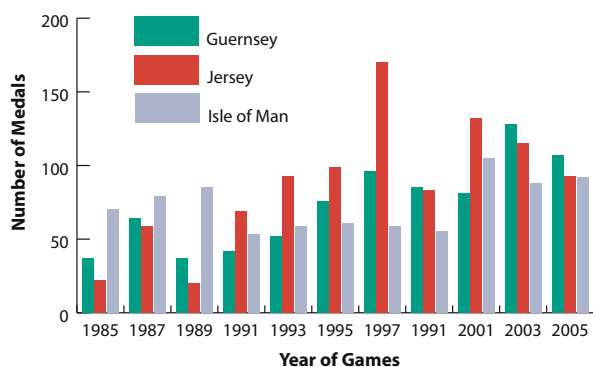
Monthly membership figures at Beau Sejour Leisure Centre (See Figure 93)

- Membership figures for Beau Sejour are divided between 'Freedom' membership, which allows members all-inclusive participation in activities and 'Choice' membership whereby members are entitled to a discount on the non-member rates. 'Freedom' membership is by far the most popular type of membership counting for around 80-85% of monthly membership figures.
- Since January 2005 monthly membership figures have remained relatively stable, dropping slightly during the warmer summer months before picking up again in the colder months.

Connections

Land Use – many sports require large areas for pitches and courts. Equestrian sports such as horse racing and sports such as cycling often benefit from the use of this 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.

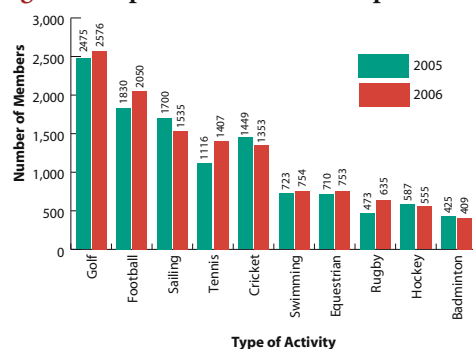
Figure 90: Number of medals awarded at the Island games - Guernsey, Jersey and the Isle of Man



Island	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995
Guernsey	37	64	37	42	52	76
Jersey	22	59	20	69	93	99
Isle of Man	70	79	85	53	59	61
	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	
Guernsey	96	85	81	128	107	
Jersey	170	83	132	115	93	
Isle of Man	59	55	105	88	92	

Source: Culture and Leisure Department

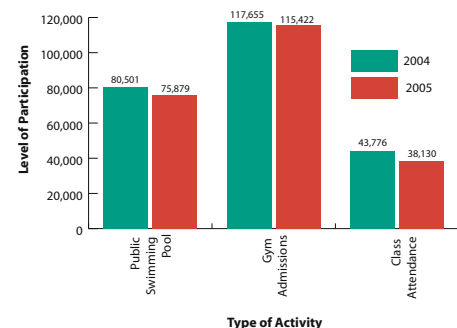
Figure 91: Sports club membership 2005 - 2006



Sporting Activity	2005	2006	2005	2006
Golf	2,475	2,576	Swimming	723 754
Football	1,830	2,050	Equestrian	710 753
Sailing	1,700	1,535	Hockey	587 555
Cricket	1,449	1,353	Rugby	473 635
Tennis	1,116	1,407	Badminton	425 409

Source: Culture and Leisure Department

Figure 92: Levels of Participation by activity at Beau Sejour Leisure Centre 2004 - 2005



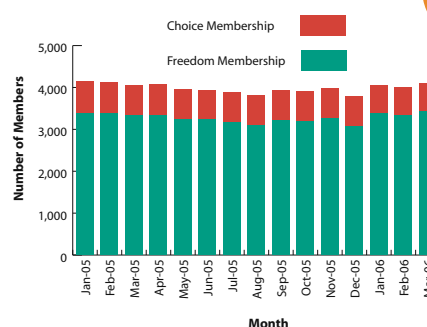
Activity	2004	2005
Public Swimming Pool	80,501	75,879
Gym Admissions	117,655	115,422
Class Attendance	43,776	38,130
Number of Fitness Classes	3,140	3,190

Source: Culture and Leisure Department

Figure 93: Monthly membership figures at Beau Sejour Leisure Centre



	Freedom Membership	Choice Membership		Freedom Membership	Choice Membership
Jan 05	3,387	762	Sep 05	3,216	722
Feb 05	3,377	747	Oct 05	3,185	722
Mar 05	3,324	727	Nov 05	3,253	731
Apr 05	3,339	731	Dec 05	3,073	724
May 05	3,237	720			
Jun 05	3,229	716	Jan 06	3,371	686
Jul 05	3,166	716	Feb 06	3,333	666
Aug 05	3,098	724	Mar 06	3,420	671



Source: Culture and Leisure Department

For more detailed information on Guernsey's sports participation figures please see Guernsey Sports Commissions 'Sporting Facilities Strategy', March 2006

Sustainability



A quarter of Guernsey's total land area is available for public amenity. A breakdown of participants at Guernsey's Eisteddfod, the Island's largest arts and crafts exhibition, shows that 66% of participants are female and 34% male.

What is measured?

The capacity for leisure activities on the Island is monitored through the availability of land for public amenity. Culture and arts activities are measured through participation numbers in Guernsey Eisteddfod and through a database of skills maintained for the Arts Alive initiative.

Land available for public amenity 2003-2005 (See Figures 94 and 95)

- The amount of land available for public and visitor enjoyment is an important indicator of the quality of life available to the Island's community. Land available for public amenity consists of a wide range of land types and landowner managers.
- In 2005, the amount of land available for public amenity fell by 45 verges on 2004 figures to 10,009 verges or 25.8% of Guernsey's total land mass. This fall is due to a parcel of land previously owned and managed by La Société Guernesiaise being sold.
- Out of the total land available for public amenity in 2005, 78% belonged to the Crown. This land is managed by the Environment Department and mostly includes the Island's beaches and coastal areas.
- States land, which is also managed by the Environment Department makes up 314 acres or 8% of the total land available for public amenity. States land consists of parks, gardens, cliffs and former quarries.

Participation figures for the Guernsey Eisteddfod Exhibition - 2005 (See Figure 96)

- 2006 saw the 76th Guernsey Eisteddfod, a celebration of creative arts on the Island.

- It should be noted that the data for Eisteddfod entries includes only those people whose entries were displayed at the Arts and Crafts exhibition. In addition to the Exhibition, there were large numbers of competitors and large audiences for the performance sections of Music, Speech and Drama, French and Guernsey French.
- In 2005, 72% of the Eisteddfod exhibition participants were of school age and 28% were adults. This highlights how schools are encouraging students to participate in the Arts and also highlights the drop off rate after students leave school.
- The gender breakdown of participants in the 2005 Eisteddfod exhibition shows that 66% of participants were female and 34% were male.

Involvement in the Arts (See Figure 97)

- The figures used for this 'Involvement in the Arts' indicator have been collected from the public domain to help support the Arts Alive initiative run by the Culture and Leisure Department.
- The data contained in this indicator shows that involvement in the Arts is in a very healthy state, offering the Island a wide and varied skills base.
- Theatre, music and visual arts are the arts that see most involvement from the Island's community.

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 94: Land available for public amenity 2003-2005

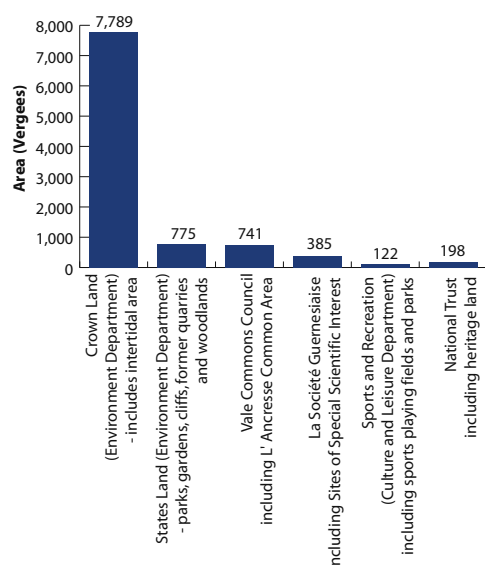


	2003 Verges	2004 Verges	2005 Verges
Total area of Guernsey	38,801	38,801	38,801
Total public amenity land	10,021	10,054	10,009
Privately owned land	28,779	28,746	28,792
	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage
Private land not available for public amenity	74.2	74.1	74.2
Land available for public amenity	25.8	25.9	25.8

1 acre = approximately 2.5 verges

Source: Policy and Research Unit

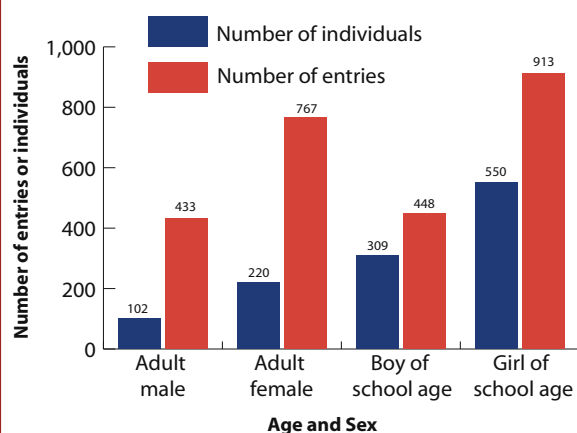
Figure 95: Land available for public amenity - land type and owner breakdown 2005



Land	Responsibility	Description of Land	Area (Verges)
Crown Land	Environment Department	Includes intertidal area	7,789
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	385
Sports and recreation	Culture and Leisure Department	Includes sports playing fields and parks	122
National Trust	National Trust	Includes heritage land	198

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

Figure 96: Number of entries and individuals in the 2005 Guernsey Eisteddfod Exhibition



Source: www.revolveco.com

Figure 97: Involvement in the Arts



Type of skill or involvement	Number of people	Type of skill or involvement	Number of people
Theatre	365	Radio	28
Music	397	Television	6
Visual Arts	322	Creative Writing	194
Dance	76	Craft	144
Film	76	Poetry	297
Photography	99	Stage Management	12
Sculpture	22	Costume	13
Design	2	Guernsey French	24
Local Heritage	79	French	90
Technical	29		
Singing	261	Total	2,536

Source: Arts Alive - www.revolveco.com/artsalive.htm

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

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Guernsey Police

Guernsey Criminal Justice System
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Guernsey Police Force
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Health

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Director of Public Health
Health and Social Services Department
Princess Elizabeth Hospital
St Martins
Guernsey
GY4 6UU

Health (continued)

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Dr. David Jeffs (Ed)
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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
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Tel: 717000

Culture and Leisure Department

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Digimap Ltd

Old Tobacco Factory
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Vale Commons Council

George Domaille Tel: 246195

National Trust of Guernsey

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

Further Reading

The 2001 Census Report

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www.gov.gg - click on Environment

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La Société Guernesiaise
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Notes

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