

GUERNSEY FACTS AND FIGURES

2016



States of Guernsey
Data and Analysis

Welcome to the fourteenth edition of Guernsey's Facts and Figures booklet, which contains a wealth of fiscal, economic, social and environmental data.

This document is not just intended to be a tool for policy makers, it is for everyone on the island. It is a key part of the government transparency agenda enabling you to directly track trends and data on key indicators that show how island life is evolving, society is changing and what progress government is making on delivering its priorities. While statistics themselves may be a dry subject, the insights they give are both fascinating and valuable. This helps inform decision making at all levels and has provided critical context to the development of the Policy and Resources Plan outlining the 20 year strategic and five year operational priorities for the States of Guernsey.

We want to continuously improve by focusing on performance and the needs of islanders as consumers of government services. If there is information in this booklet you want to find out more about, or if you think there is data that should be included in future editions, please get in touch using the contact details below.

I would like to say thanks to Data and Analysis for compiling this booklet and to Visit Guernsey who provided the cover photograph.

Gavin St Pier
President of the Policy & Resources Committee
States of Guernsey

A digital version and additional information can be obtained from:

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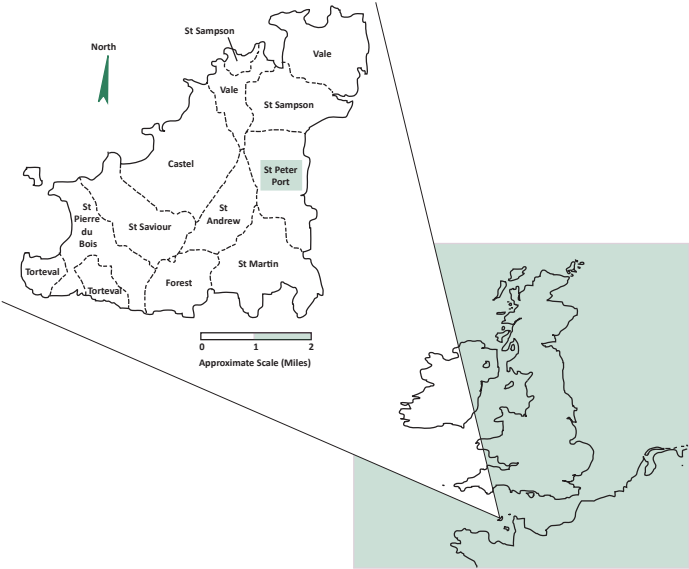
Table 1.1: Key data

Table 1.1 provides a summary of some of the key data presented in this booklet.

Key economic indicators	
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (2015 estimate)	£2.4bn
Annual percentage change in Retail Prices Index X (RPIX) (June 2016)	0.6%
Annual percentage change in Retail Prices Index (RPI) (June 2016)	0.4%
Total number in employment (March 2016)	32,291
Unemployment rate (March 2016)	1.4%
Key social indicators	
Population (March 2015)	62,571
Local Market property price - mix adjusted average (June 2016)	£434,571
Reported criminal offences (2015)	1,527
Overseas aid as a percentage of GDP (2015)	0.12%
Key environmental indicators	
Greenhouse gas emissions (2014)	470.1 kt CO ₂
Energy supplied to consumers (2015)	1,137 GWh
Gas consumption (2015)	82 GWh
Electricity consumption (2015/16)	349 GWh
Oil imports (2015)	91 MI
Domestic recycling rate (2015)	48%
Total water consumption (2015)	4,527 MI

Introduction to Guernsey

Introduction to Guernsey



The island of Guernsey is located in the Bay of St. Malo, roughly 30 miles from the French coast and some 70 miles from the south coast of England. The island has an area of approximately 24 square miles.

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

Although Guernsey is geographically closer to the Normandy coast than the south coast of England, it is a dependency of the British Crown. The Queen is the Head of State, as the latter day successor to the Duke of Normandy and the Lieutenant Governor is Her Majesty's personal representative.

The key offices held under the Crown are shown below:

Crown offices
Lieutenant Governor Official representative of the Queen
Bailiff (and Deputy Bailiff) Preside over the Royal Court
HM Procureur (Attorney General) and HM Comptroller (Solicitor General) Legal advisers to the Crown and the States of Guernsey, States of Alderney and Chief Pleas of Sark

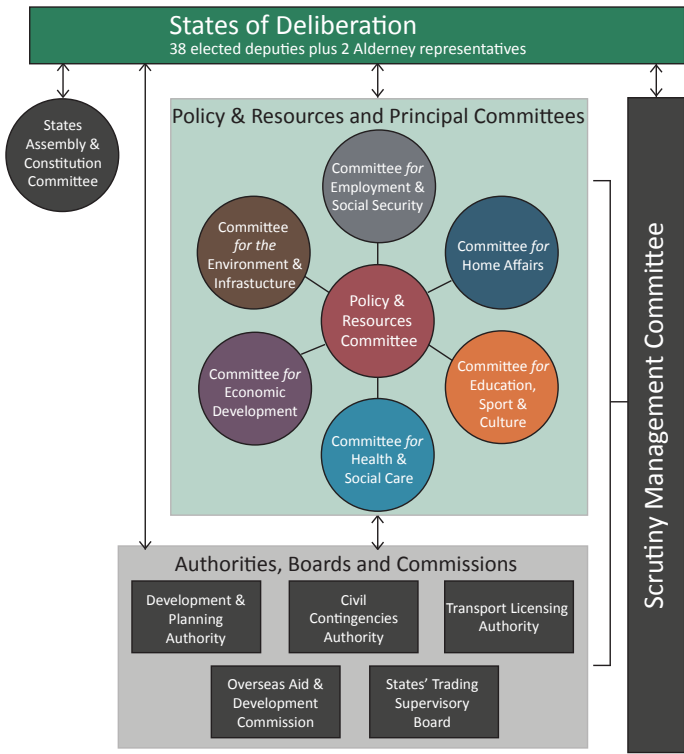
The Bailiwick is not represented in the UK Parliament. UK legislation rarely extends to the Crown Dependencies and should not be extended without first consulting the islands' authorities and obtaining their consent. In instances where a UK Act of Parliament does extend, it may do so either by virtue of the Act itself or by 'Order in Council' made by the Privy Council. The UK Government is responsible for the Bailiwick's formal international representation.

Special terms were negotiated for the Channel Islands on the UK's accession to the EEC in 1973. These are contained in Protocol 3 to the UK Treaty of Accession. The effect of the protocol is, amongst other things, that the Bailiwick is within the Common Customs Area and the Common External Tariff (i.e. it enjoys access to EEC countries of physical exports without tariff barriers). Other Community rules do not apply to the Bailiwick.

The islands' legislature, 'The States of Deliberation', makes Guernsey's own domestic legislation. The States of Deliberation is part of the 'States of Guernsey' and also has over-arching executive authority. The members of this parliamentary assembly (or "deputies") are elected individually by universal franchise. There are no political parties in Guernsey, each member is elected on his/her own manifesto.

Introduction to Guernsey

A reformed structure of government was implemented in May 2016. The key changes included a reduction in the number of deputies to 38 and a reduction in the number of committees. The new structure is shown below and more detail is provided on the next pages.



Introduction to Guernsey

The responsibilities of each Committee, Authority, Board and Commission are detailed over the next pages (see www.gov.gg/constitution for further information, including committee members and their contact details).

Senior Committee
Policy & Resources
Responsible for leadership and co-ordination of the work of the States, including developing and promoting the States' overall policy objectives and leading the policy planning process. This includes the following service areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none">TreasuryStrategy and PolicyIncome TaxCadastreRegulatory and Financial Crime PolicyExternal and Constitutional Relations The following corporate service areas are also included: <ul style="list-style-type: none">ProcurementCorporate CommunicationsData and AnalysisFinanceHuman ResourcesInternal AuditVendor ServicesCorporate Customer ServicesInformation Systems and Services

Introduction to Guernsey

Principal Committees
Home Affairs <p>Responsible for crime prevention, law enforcement, justice policy, new population management regime (once introduced), immigration, housing control and right to work, prison and probation, fire and rescue, trading standards, data protection, emergency planning, civil defence, lotteries and gambling, electoral roll. These were previously mainly functions of Home and Housing. This includes the following service areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing Control • Fire and Rescue Service • Trading Standards • Prison Service • Family Court Advisory Service • Probation Service • Registrar-General of Electors • Joint Emergency Services Control Centre
Health & Social Care <p>Responsible for adult social care, welfare and protection of children, young people and families, prevention, diagnosis and treatment of acute and chronic diseases, illnesses and conditions, mental health, care of the elderly, health promotion, environmental health, public health. These were previously mainly functions of Health and Social Services. This includes the following service areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adult Community Services • Hospital Services • Public Health Services • Children and Family Community Services
The Environment & Infrastructure <p>Responsible for planning appeals, strategic use plan, agriculture, farms, animal imports/exports, states vet, vale common, traffic signs and lines, bus contract, public service vehicles, driving tests, driving licences, vehicle registrations, road closures, road repairs, renewable energy, waste policy, marine policy, water policy, environmental policy, traffic policy and planning policy. These were previously mainly functions of Environment Department. This includes the following service areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traffic and Highway Services • Renewable Energy • Agriculture, Countryside and Land Management Services • Driver and Vehicle Licensing

Introduction to Guernsey

Principal Committees (continued)
Employment & Social Security <p>Responsible for social insurance, pensions, social housing, supplementary benefit, housing benefit, long-term care insurance, health and safety in the workplace, social inclusion including disability, industrial relations, legal aid. These were previously mainly functions of Social Security and Housing. This includes the following service areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment Relations Service • Health and Safety Executive • Housing • Prescribing Support Unit • Social Security
Education, Sport & Culture <p>Responsible for education, apprenticeships, sport, leisure and recreation, libraries, museums, galleries and heritage, archaeology, the arts, island archives, civic celebrations including Liberation Day. These were previously mainly functions of Education and Culture & Leisure. This includes the following service areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Culture and Heritage • Education Services • Island Archives • Sport and Recreation
Economic Development <p>Responsible for promotion and development of all sectors of business (e.g. tourism, construction, horticulture, retail, digital, manufacturing, finance), securing and promoting air and sea links, competition and regulation, broadcasting and media, living marine resources (e.g. fishing). These were previously mainly functions of Commerce & Employment. This includes the following service areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broadcasting Services • Civil Aviation Office • Sea Fisheries • Marketing and Tourism • Business Innovation and Skills • Finance Sector Development

Authorities, Boards and Commissions
Development & Planning Authority Responsible for planning applications, building control, protected buildings, protected trees, Island Development Plan, conservation and design and planning policy. These were previously functions of the Environment Department.
Civil Contingencies Authority Responsible for security and wellbeing in an emergency
Transport Licensing Authority Responsible for consideration of airline licences
Overseas Aid & Development Commission Responsible for distribution of grants and emergency and disaster relief overseas
States' Trading Supervisory Board Responsible for waste disposal, Guernsey and Alderney Airports, Guernsey Dairy, Guernsey Harbours, Guernsey Water, States property assets, States Works, States corporate engineering and architectural services, CI lottery
States Assembly and Constitution Committee Review procedures in connection with the island's Constitution and Government.
Scrutiny Management Committee To lead and co-ordinate the scrutiny of committees of the States by reviewing and examining legislation, policies, services and the use of monies and other resources for which committees are responsible.

Table 2.1: GDP

	Nominal GDP (£m)	Reflated GDP (2015 prices, £m)	Annual % change (real)	Nominal GNP (£m)	Reflated GNP (2015 prices, £m)	Annual % change (real)
2006	1,584	1,967	3.6	1,621	2,012	3.3
2007	1,774	2,100	6.7	1,830	2,166	7.6
2008	1,841	2,154	2.6	1,888	2,210	2.0
2009	1,832	2,097	-2.6	1,886	2,159	-2.3
2010	1,909	2,137	1.9	1,964	2,198	1.8
2011	2,059	2,234	4.5	2,125	2,305	4.8
2012	2,222	2,335	4.5	2,283	2,399	4.1
2013E	2,292	2,344	0.4	2,360	2,414	0.6
2014E	2,319	2,345	0.0	2,377	2,403	-0.5
2015E	2,355	2,355	0.4	2,417	2,417	0.6

E = Estimate

Source: Data and Analysis

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

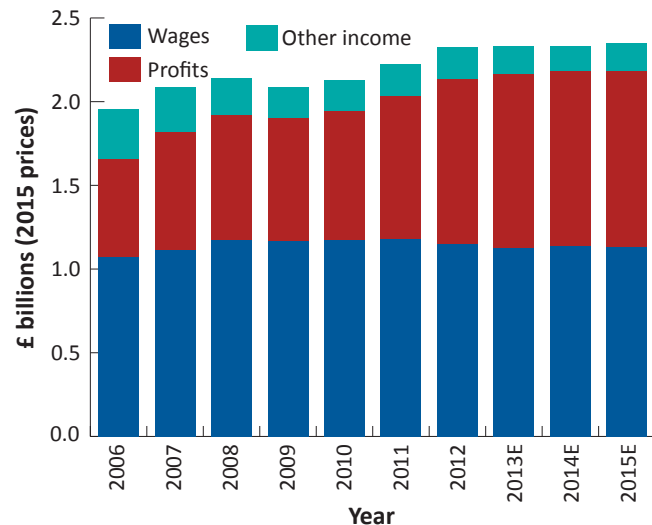
Gross National Product (GNP) is GDP plus income received by residents and businesses from sources outside the island.

The reflated (or real) figures take into account the effects of inflation. Data are presented in monetary values equivalent to 2015.

Income from remuneration (wages) contributed 48% of GDP in 2015, profits contributed 45% and other income contributed 7% (see Figure 2.1 and Table 2.2).

Note: First estimates of GDP are subject to revision for three years following the end of each calendar year. Previous estimates for 2012, 2013 and 2014 have been revised.

Figure 2.1: Components of GDP (2015 prices)



E = Estimate
Source: Data and Analysis

Table 2.2: Components of GDP (2015 prices)

	Wages less pensions (£m)	Profits (£m)	Other income (£m)	Total GDP (£m)
2011	1,182	858	194	2,234
2012	1,148	989	198	2,335
2013E	1,128	1,041	176	2,344
2014E	1,135	1,052	158	2,345
2015E	1,132	1,053	170	2,355

Source: Data and Analysis

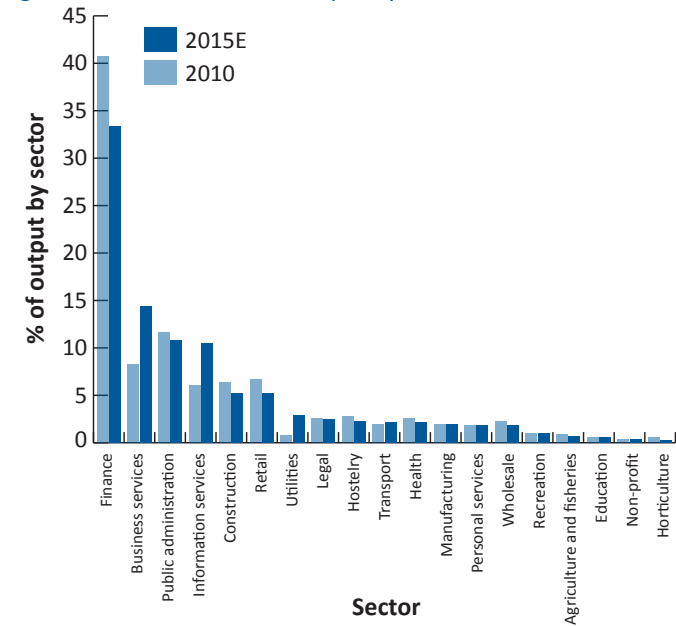
Table 2.3: Contribution to output by sector

	2011 (%)	2012 (%)	2013E (%)	2014E (%)	2015E (%)
Horticulture	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
Agriculture and fisheries	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
Manufacturing	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.9
Construction	6.1	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.2
Utilities	1.6	1.4	2.1	2.9	2.9
Transport	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Hostelry	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3
Wholesale	2.1	1.7	2.9	1.8	1.8
Retail	6.6	6.0	5.3	5.3	5.2
Personal services	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8
Recreation	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0
Finance	37.9	36.4	34.3	33.8	33.4
Legal	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.5
Business services	9.6	10.9	13.2	13.9	14.4
Information services	8.5	11.3	10.9	10.8	10.5
Health	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2
Education	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Public administration	11.1	10.7	10.6	10.7	10.8
Non-profit	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4

Source: Data and Analysis

Note: First estimates of GDP are subject to revision for three years following the end of each calendar year. Previous estimates for 2012, 2013 and 2014 have been revised.

Figure 2.2: Contribution to output by sector

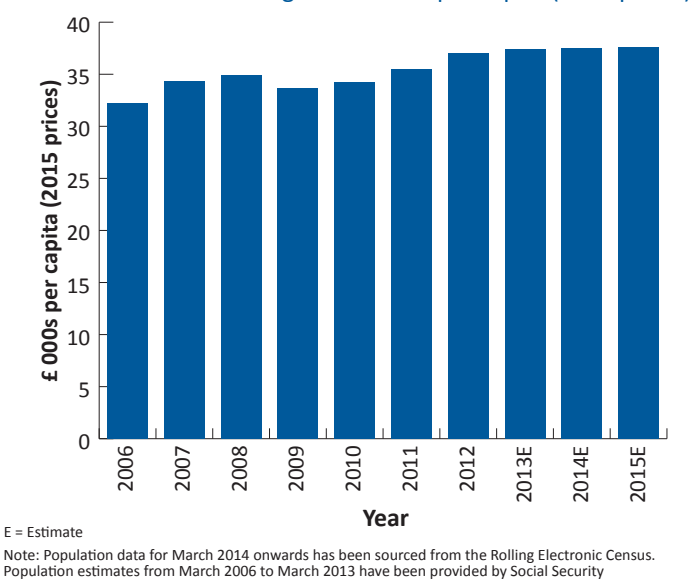


Source: Data and Analysis

Table 2.3 and **Figure 2.2** show the proportion of output contributed by each sector. Output is the sum of wages, company profits and self-employed profits. In 2015, the Finance sector had the largest output, contributing 33.4% of the estimated total output assigned by sector.

Note: First estimates of GDP are subject to revision for three years following the end of each calendar year. Previous estimates for 2012, 2013 and 2014 have been revised.

Figure 2.3: GDP per capita (2015 prices)



E = Estimate
Note: Population data for March 2014 onwards has been sourced from the Rolling Electronic Census. Population estimates from March 2006 to March 2013 have been provided by Social Security

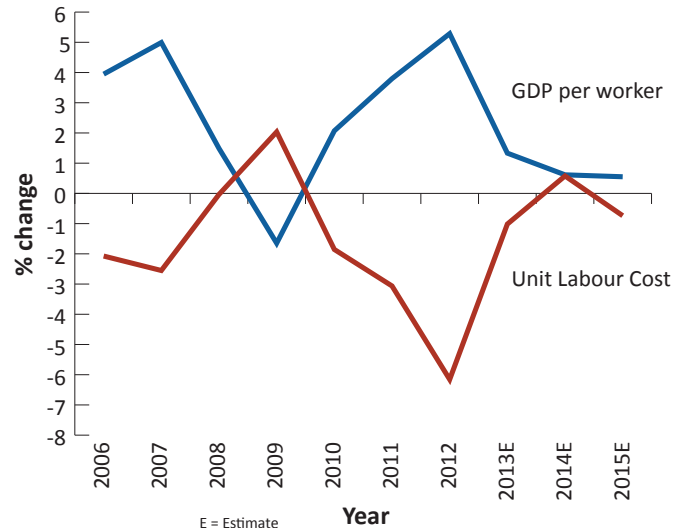
Source: Data and Analysis

Division of GDP by the total population gives GDP per capita (**Figure 2.3**), which can be used to compare living standards between countries. However, care should be taken when making comparisons, since there can be methodological differences between data sets from different countries.

2015 estimated GDP per capita was £37,631, 0.4% higher than in 2014 in real terms.

Note: First estimates of GDP are subject to revision for three years following the end of each calendar year. Previous estimates for 2012, 2013 and 2014 have been revised.

Figure 2.4: GDP per worker and unit labour costs (2015 prices)



Source: Data and Analysis

Division of GDP by the total workforce gives GDP per worker (Figure 2.4), which can be used to measure the economic output and productivity of the workforce. Care should be taken, since there can be methodological differences between data sets from different countries. In 2015, estimated GDP per worker in Guernsey was £74,421, 0.6% higher than in 2014 in real terms.

The unit labour cost (ULC) is a measure of labour productivity. A rise in ULCs indicates that wages are rising faster than output, which could represent a threat to cost competitiveness if other costs are not adjusted in compensation. Unit labour costs fell by 0.74% in 2015 and have now fallen in Guernsey in four out of the past five years.

Note: First estimates of GDP are subject to revision for three years following the end of each calendar year. Previous estimates for 2012, 2013 and 2014 have been revised.

Table 2.4: Public income and expenditure (nominal)

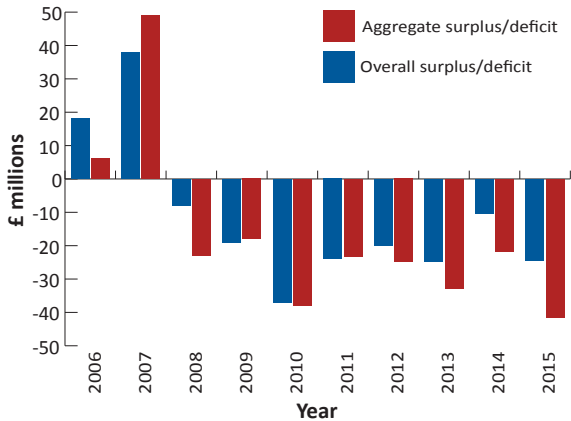
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
General revenue income (£m)	346	362	361	383	380
Operating income (£m)	31	34	35	32	36
Gross revenue expenditure (£m)	(364)	(376)	(381)	(382)	(401)
Revenue surplus / (deficit) (£m)	13	21	16	33	15
Capital income (£m)	0	1	11	1	0
Routine capital expenditure (£m)	(17)	(16)	(13)	(8)	(8)
Operating surplus / (deficit) (£m)	(3)	5	13	26	8
Appropriation to capital reserve (£m)	(21)	(25)	(35)	(36)	(36)
Other transfers (£m)	0	0	(3)	0	4
Overall surplus / (deficit) (£m)	(24)	(20)	(25)	(10)	(24)
Social Security Funds income (£m) excluding grants from general revenue	145	148	151	155	157
Social Security Funds expenditure (£m) excluding grants from general revenue	(144)	(153)	(159)	(166)	(174)
Social Security Funds operating surplus/ (deficit) (£m)	1	(5)	(8)	(11)	(17)
Aggregate income (£m)*	522	545	558	570	573
Aggregate expenditure (£m)*	(546)	(571)	(591)	(593)	(615)
Aggregate surplus/ (deficit) (£m)*	(24)	(26)	(33)	(23)	(42)

* Aggregate income, expenditure and surplus/deficit incorporates social security funds income and expenditure in addition to general revenue income and expenditure
NB. Due to the effects of rounding, figures may not sum to totals

Source: Treasury

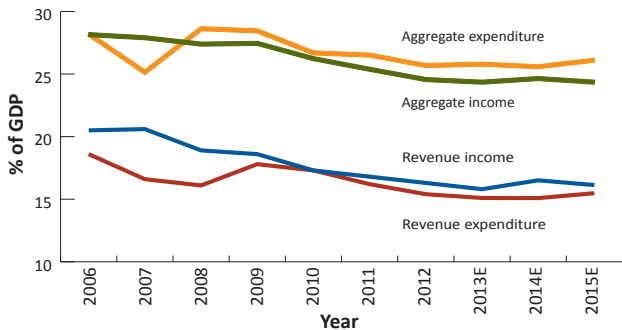
See Pages 19 and 20 for more detailed breakdown and analysis of public income and expenditure.

Figure 2.5: Aggregate and overall surplus / deficit (nominal)



Source: Treasury, Data and Analysis

Figure 2.6: Public income and expenditure as % of GDP



Source: Treasury, Data and Analysis

Table 2.5: General revenue income (nominal)

		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Direct taxes	Income tax (£m)	270	281	282	298	290
	Total (£m)	270	281	282	298	290
Duties and fees	Excise and import duties (£m)	33	35	36	37	37
	Document duty (£m)	17	17	15	13	12
	Company fees (£m)	9	9	9	10	10
	Tax on real property (£m)	15	16	16	17	19
	Other income (£m)	2	4	4	8	11
	Total (£m)	76	81	80	85	90
	Grand Total (£m)	346	362	361	383	380

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

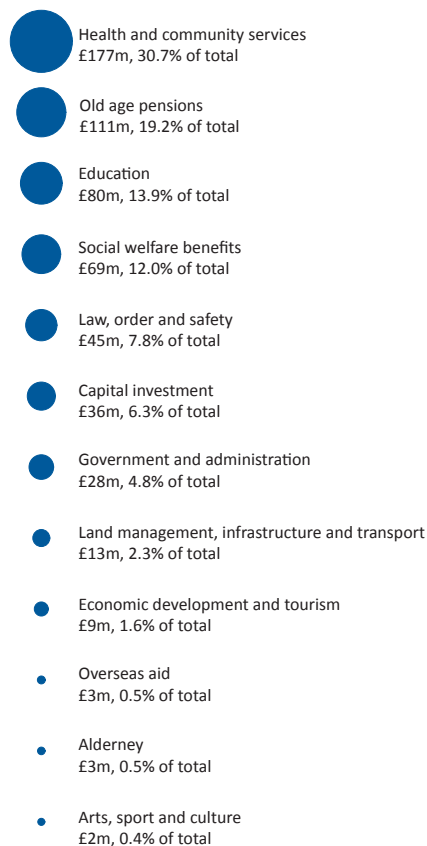
Source: Treasury

In 2015, revenue and operating income totalled £416 million and expenditure was £401 million, resulting in a revenue surplus of £15 million (Page 17, Table 2.4). Overall, there was a deficit of £24 million in 2015 (which includes routine capital expenditure, capital income, the appropriation of funds from general revenue to the capital reserve and other transfers). Aggregate income, which incorporates social security funds in addition to general revenue, totalled £573 million and aggregate expenditure was £615 million in 2015, resulting in an aggregate deficit of £42 million.

Revenue income and expenditure (not including operating income and expenditure) as a percentage of GDP was 17.0% and 15.4% respectively in 2015, (Figure 2.6). Aggregate income and expenditure was 24.4% and 26.1% of GDP respectively in 2015.

The majority of Guernsey general revenue comes from income taxes, which accounted for 76.3% of total revenue in 2015 (Table 2.5). Import duties (second largest contributor to general revenue) include alcohol, tobacco and fuel taxes, including tax on vehicle fuel introduced in 2008 to replace motor vehicle tax.

Figure 2.7: Public expenditure



Source: Treasury

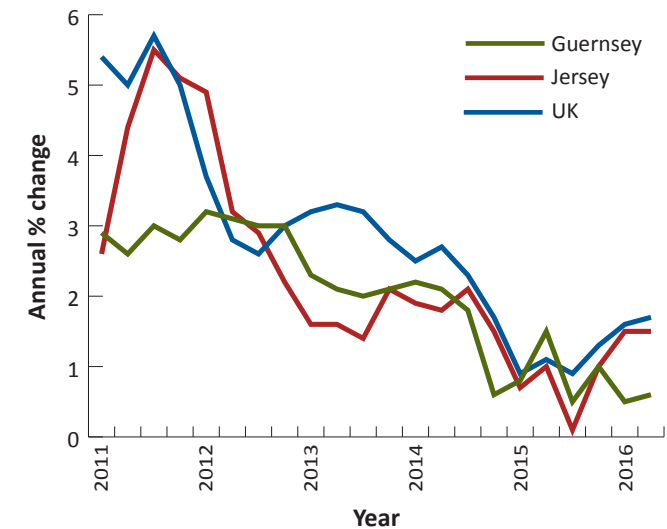
Figure 2.7 gives a proportionate breakdown of public service expenditure by type of expenditure.

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

		Guernsey annual % change	Jersey annual % change	UK annual % change
2011	Mar	2.9	2.6	5.4
	Jun	2.6	4.4	5.0
	Sep	3.0	5.5	5.7
	Dec	2.8	5.1	5.0
2012	Mar	3.2	4.9	3.7
	Jun	3.1	3.2	2.8
	Sep	3.0	2.9	2.6
	Dec	3.0	2.2	3.0
2013	Mar	2.3	1.6	3.2
	Jun	2.1	1.6	3.3
	Sep	2.0	1.4	3.2
	Dec	2.1	2.1	2.8
2014	Mar	2.2	1.9	2.5
	Jun	2.1	1.8	2.7
	Sep	1.8	2.1	2.3
	Dec	0.6	1.5	1.7
2015	Mar	0.8	0.7	0.9
	Jun	1.5	1.0	1.1
	Sep	0.5	0.1	0.9
	Dec	1.0	1.0	1.3
2016	Mar	0.5	1.5	1.6
	Jun	0.6	1.5	1.7

Source: Data and Analysis, Jersey Statistics Unit, UK Office for National Statistics

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



Source: Data and Analysis, Jersey Statistics Unit, UK Office for National Statistics

RPIX, which excludes mortgage interest costs, was adopted by the States of Guernsey as the preferred measure of inflation in 2009. [Table 2.6](#) and [Figure 2.8](#) show the annual percentage changes in the RPIX in Guernsey, Jersey and the UK. In June 2016, the annual RPIX inflation in Guernsey was 0.6%.

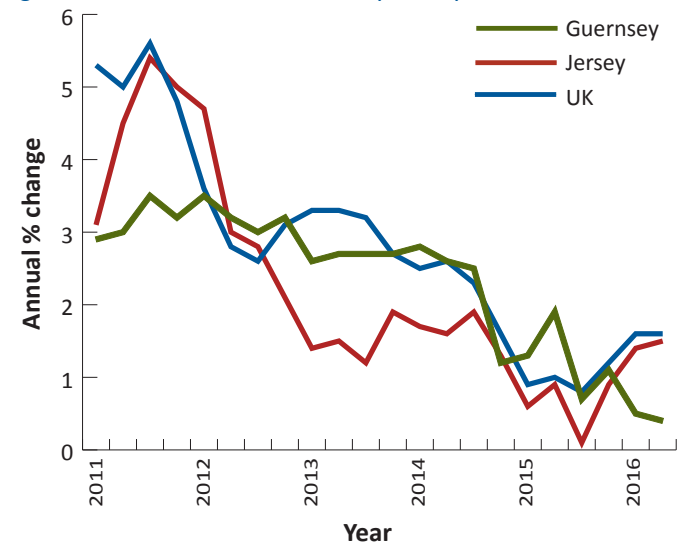
Historically, the three jurisdictions show broadly the same inflation trends as they are subject to many of the same inflationary pressures (including a common currency). However, some effects, such as those resulting from changes to indirect taxation, are restricted to a single jurisdiction. Most notably, the series of changes made to the UK VAT between 2009 and 2011, as well as the increase in Jersey’s Goods and Services Tax during 2011, will not have directly impacted on inflation in Guernsey.

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

		Guernsey annual % change	Jersey annual % change	UK annual % change
2011	Mar	2.9	3.1	5.3
	Jun	3.0	4.5	5.0
	Sep	3.5	5.4	5.6
	Dec	3.2	5.0	4.8
2012	Mar	3.5	4.7	3.6
	Jun	3.2	3.0	2.8
	Sep	3.0	2.8	2.6
	Dec	3.2	2.1	3.1
2013	Mar	2.6	1.4	3.3
	Jun	2.7	1.5	3.3
	Sep	2.7	1.2	3.2
	Dec	2.7	1.9	2.7
2014	Mar	2.8	1.7	2.5
	Jun	2.6	1.6	2.6
	Sep	2.5	1.9	2.3
	Dec	1.2	1.3	1.6
2015	Mar	1.3	0.6	0.9
	Jun	1.9	0.9	1.0
	Sep	0.7	0.1	0.8
	Dec	1.1	0.9	1.2
2016	Mar	0.5	1.4	1.6
	Jun	0.4	1.5	1.6

Source: Data and Analysis, Jersey Statistics Unit, UK Office for National Statistics

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



Source: Data and Analysis, Jersey Statistics Unit, UK Office for National Statistics

Table 2.7 and Figure 2.9 show the annual percentage changes in the Guernsey, Jersey and the UK. RPI (also referred to as the ‘all items’ RPI), which includes a measure of mortgage interest payments. As this item has a high weighting within the calculation, the RPI is sensitive to changes in the interest rates charged on mortgages.

Between 2011 and 2015 annual changes in the RPI in all three jurisdictions recorded an overall slowing in the rate of inflation. Jersey and the UK have shown increases during the last three quarters following low inflation rates, whilst Guernsey continues to show a predominantly downward trend. The annual change in the RPI in Guernsey in the year ending June 2016 was 0.4%.

Table 2.8: RPICT and RPIY in Guernsey

		RPICT annual % change	RPIY annual % change
2013	Mar	2.3	2.1
	Jun	1.9	1.9
	Sep	1.9	1.9
	Dec	1.9	1.9
2014	Mar	1.9	1.9
	Jun	1.8	1.8
	Sep	1.5	1.5
	Dec	0.4	0.4
2015	Mar	0.7	0.6
	Jun	1.4	1.3
	Sep	0.3	0.3
	Dec	0.8	0.8
2016	Mar	0.3	0.2
	Jun	0.3	0.3

Source: Data and Analysis

The inflation measures, RPICT and RPIY, shown in Table 2.8, are used to monitor changes in prices excluding the effects of changes in indirect taxation (i.e. fuel and duty charges) on inflation rates. Similar to the RPIX, both measures exclude a measure of mortgage interest payments.

The RPICT measures price changes assuming a constant level of taxation. Because the weighting of items used to calculate the RPICT is the same as that used for the RPIX, the two indices are directly comparable.

The RPIY excludes indirect taxes entirely and measures the change in the core price level. Different weights (based on the prices excluding taxes) are used to calculate the RPIY, therefore it is not directly comparable to the RPIX.

Table 2.9: RPIX and RPI reflation factors (December 2015)

	RPIX reflation factor	RPI reflation factor
2006	1.26	1.24
2007	1.22	1.18
2008	1.16	1.17
2009	1.13	1.14
2010	1.10	1.12
2011	1.07	1.08
2012	1.04	1.05
2013	1.02	1.02
2014	1.01	1.01
2015	1.00	1.00

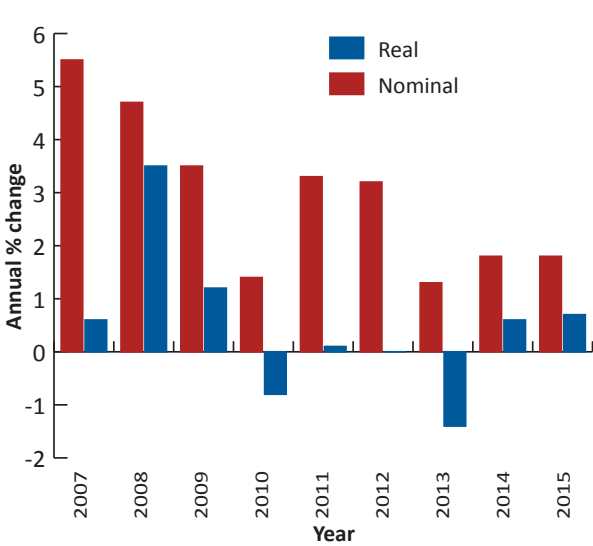
Source: Data and Analysis

The effect of inflation is to erode the purchasing power of currency. For example, one could purchase more for £1 in 2006 than in 2015. The reflation factors shown in [Table 2.9](#) can be used to convert monetary values to their equivalent (or ‘real’) prices on a specified date (in this case, 31st December 2015).

To convert a price to its ‘real’ value, simply multiply by the appropriate reflation factor. For example, using RPIX as your inflation measure, £100 in 2006 is equivalent to $£100 \times 1.26 = £126$ in 2015. This means that you would need £126 in 2015 to buy the same amount of goods and services that you could buy for £100 in 2006.

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

Figure 2.10: Annual change in median earnings - all employees



Source: Data and Analysis

Figure 2.10 shows the annual percentage change in median earnings since 2006. In 2015, median earnings increased by 1.3% in nominal terms and 0.2% in real terms. The reflatd (or real) median earnings figures take into account the effects of inflation.

Please note that the figures presented on [pages 27 to 30](#) are for Guernsey and Alderney. For figures relating to Guernsey only (including Herm, Jethou and Lihou) see the latest Quarterly Population, Employment and Earnings Bulletin at www.gov.gg/population.

Table 2.10: Median annual earnings - all employees

	Nominal median annual earnings (£)	Annual % change (nominal)	Reflated median annual earnings (2015 prices, £)	Annual % change (real)
2007	25,143	5.7	29,757	0.6
2008	26,321	6.1	30,795	3.5
2009	27,238	2.7	31,169	1.2
2010	27,631	1.6	30,921	-0.8
2011	28,547	4.2	30,964	0.1
2012	29,464	2.8	30,962	0.0
2013	29,857	0.9	30,541	-1.4
2014	30,395	2.4	30,730	0.6
2015	30,953	1.2	30,953	0.7

Source: Data and Analysis

Table 2.10 presents the median annual earnings of employees in Guernsey (including Alderney). Figures include both full-time and part-time employees. In 2015, the median annual earnings was £30,953, compared with £30,730 in 2014 at 2015 prices.

The figures presented on [pages 27 to 30](#) have been sourced from the Rolling Electronic Census since the second quarter of 2014 and estimated from Social Security data prior to this.

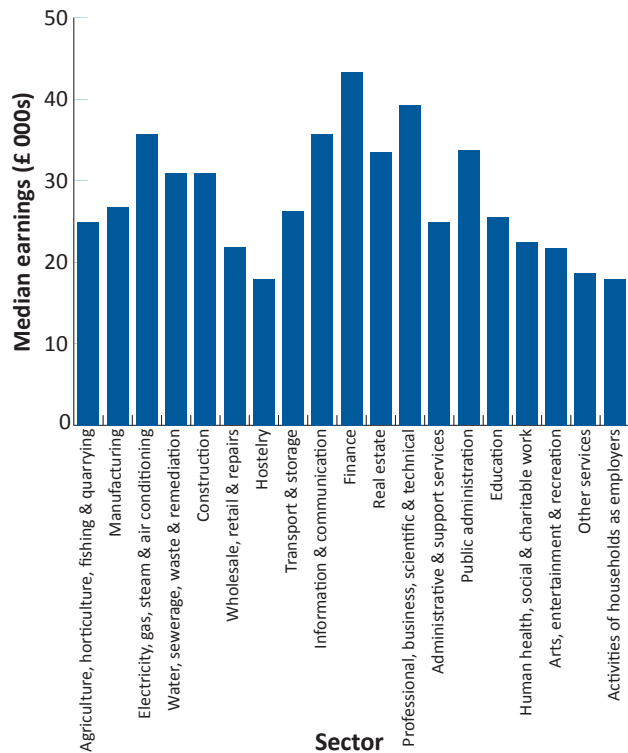
Table 2.11: Four quarter average earnings by sector at March 2016

	Lower Quartile Earnings (£)	Median Earnings (£)	Upper Quartile Earnings (£)
Agriculture, horticulture, fishing & quarrying	18,089	24,946	36,086
Manufacturing	18,872	26,812	35,487
Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning	28,841	35,729	46,439
Water, sewerage, waste & remediation	24,227	30,948	37,253
Construction	23,544	30,953	38,202
Wholesale, retail & repairs	15,607	21,812	30,473
Hostelry	14,838	17,974	22,878
Transport & storage	20,385	26,267	35,323
Information & communication	27,062	35,767	51,162
Finance	29,833	43,355	65,799
Real estate	22,570	33,488	51,545
Professional, business, scientific & technical	27,148	39,282	59,602
Administrative & support services	17,573	24,940	35,307
Public administration	23,299	33,737	46,588
Education	17,589	25,541	45,481
Human health, social & charitable work	15,622	22,419	31,334
Arts, entertainment & recreation	13,991	21,759	31,554
Other services	14,017	18,676	24,154
Activities of households as employers	11,210	17,930	26,248

Source: Data and Analysis

Table 2.11 shows the median, lower quartile and upper quartile annual earnings of employees in Guernsey (including Alderney), broken down by sector. The sector with the highest median annual earnings at March 2016 was Finance.

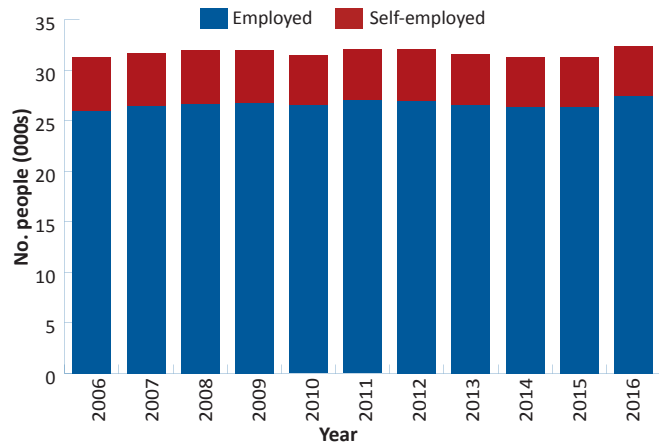
Figure 2.11: Four quarter average earnings as at March 2016



Source: Data and Analysis

Figure 2.11 shows the median annual earnings of employees in Guernsey (including Alderney), broken down by sector at March 2016.

Figure 2.12: Employed Persons at March each year



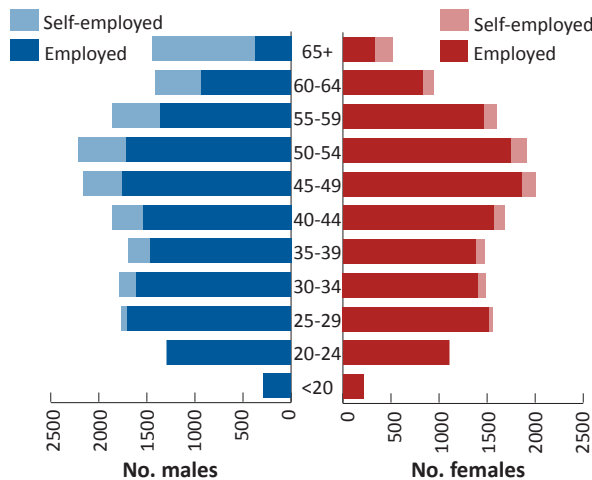
Source: Rolling Electronic Census

Figure 2.12 shows the total number of employed and self-employed people in March each year. In March 2016, there were 32,291 people in employment in Guernsey, of whom 15% were self-employed.

In March 2016, 44.9% of people in employment and self-employment were female and 55.1% were male (Figure 2.13 and Table 2.12). The 45-49 age group had the highest number of females in employment or self-employment and the 50-54 age group had the highest number of males in employment or self-employment in March 2016. The number of self-employed people was highest among males aged 65 or more.

The employment figures presented on these pages have been sourced from the Rolling Electronic Census since the second quarter of 2014 and estimated from Social Security data prior to this. Further information on employment in Guernsey can be found in the latest Quarterly Population, Employment and Earnings Bulletin at www.gov.gg/population.

Figure 2.13: Employment by age and gender at March 2016



Source: Rolling Electronic Census

Table 2.12: Employed persons at March each year

	Male		Female		Total
	Employed	Self-employed	Employed	Self-employed	
2011	13,841	4,044	13,150	1,054	32,089
2012	13,711	3,971	13,223	1,102	32,007
2013	13,627	3,894	12,935	1,073	31,529
2014	13,481	3,779	12,870	1,097	31,227
2015	13,382	3,811	12,947	1,090	31,230
2016	14,018	3,765	13,409	1,099	32,291

Source: Rolling Electronic Census

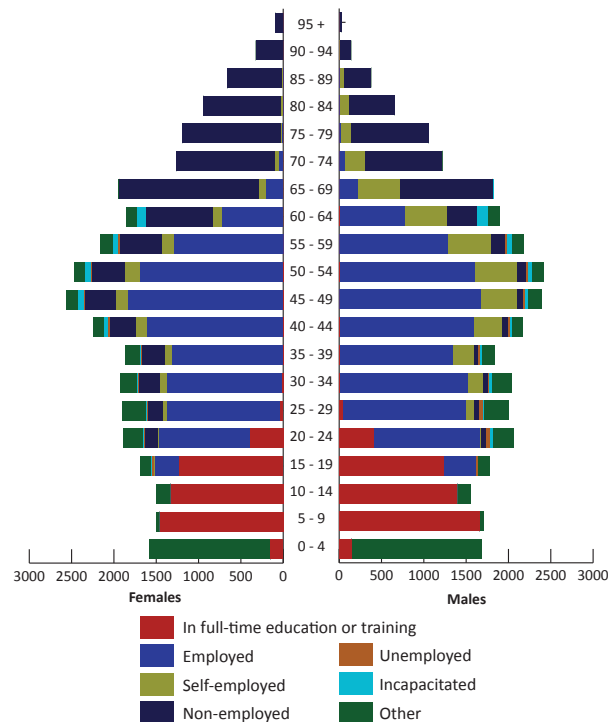
Table 2.13: Percentage of population in employment or full-time education at 30th September 2015

	Female (%)	Male (%)	Total (%)
14 and under	60.3	61.3	60.8
15 to 19	91.3	90.2	90.7
20 to 24	79.8	83.1	81.5
25 to 29	76.8	82.6	79.7
30 to 34	77.7	85.9	82.0
35 to 39	77.2	88.2	82.7
40 to 44	77.9	89.5	83.6
45 to 49	77.3	88.7	82.8
50 to 54	76.0	87.3	81.7
55 to 59	68.4	84.1	76.1
60 to 64	47.5	70.6	59.3
65 to 69	16.2	40.4	27.9
70 to 74	8.0	26.2	16.9
75 to 79	2.4	12.4	7.2
80 to 84	2.2	17.2	8.4
85 and over	0.4	11.5	4.1
Total	59.0	71.1	65.0

Source: Rolling Electronic Census

The percentage of the population who were either in employment or full-time education as at 30th September 2015 (Table 2.13) was 65%. The rate for females was 59.0% and for males, 71.1%. The age group with the highest percentage in employment or full-time education (after the 15 to 19 year olds) was the 40 to 45 years old age group, at 83.6%.

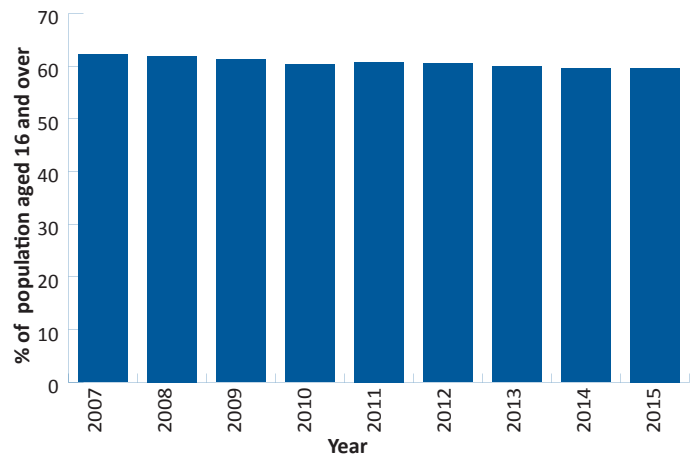
Figure 2.14: Population by economic status and age (31st March 2015)



Source: Rolling Electronic Census

Figure 2.14 shows the economic status of the population by age group and gender. People in full-time education are concentrated in the 5 to 24 age groups. Self-employment is seen in age groups from 15 to 19 up to 90 to 94 and is more predominant in males.

Figure 2.15: Employment rate at 31st March



Source: Rolling Electronic Census, Data and Analysis

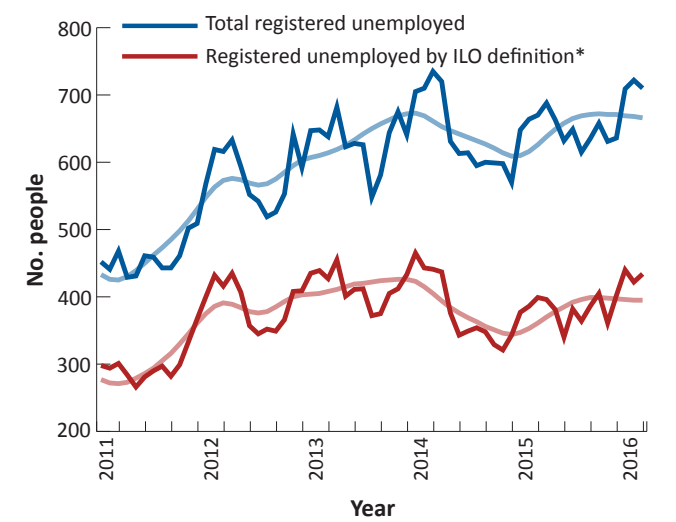
Table 2.14: Employment rate at 31st March (population aged 16 and over)

	Female employment rate (%)	Male employment rate (%)	Total employment rate (%)
2011	52.7	69.4	60.8
2012	53.0	68.4	60.5
2013	52.3	67.7	59.9
2014	52.2	67.3	59.6
2015	52.7	66.9	59.7

Source: Social Security, Data and Analysis

The employment rate shown in Figure 2.15 and Table 2.14 is the number of people in employment as a percentage of the population aged 16 and over as at 31st March. This is a different methodology to that used in previous publications.

Figure 2.16: Unemployment



Source: Social Security

Unemployment data is produced by Social Security on a monthly basis and represents the number of people claiming unemployment or job seeker benefits. During 2015, the average number of registered unemployed was 649 (Figure 2.16).

The number of registered unemployed people, as defined by the International Labour Office (ILO) (the international standard measure), has been available since 2007 and allows comparison with other jurisdictions. Using the ILO definition, the average number of unemployed people in 2015 was 382.

*The International Labour Office definition of unemployment excludes anybody on government training schemes (such as the Community and Environmental Projects Scheme) or anybody who carries out at least one hour of paid work in a week. For more details see ILO website (www.ilo.org).

Table 2.15: Unemployment at March each year

	Total registered unemployed	Unemployment rate (%)	Registered unemployed by ILO definition	Unemployment rate by ILO definition (%)
2011	468	1.4	301	0.9
2012	616	1.9	416	1.3
2013	638	2.0	427	1.3
2014	735	2.3	441	1.4
2015	670	2.1	399	1.3
2016	710	2.2	434	1.4

Source: Social Security

Table 2.15 shows the number of people registered as unemployed and the unemployment rate (i.e. the number of unemployed as a percentage of the total workforce) at March each year. The unemployment rate saw an overall increase over the ten year period ending in 2014 to 2.3% but has since fallen slightly to 2.2% in March 2016.

Using the ILO definition of unemployment, the unemployment rate was 1.4% in March 2016, 0.1 percentage points higher than in March 2015.

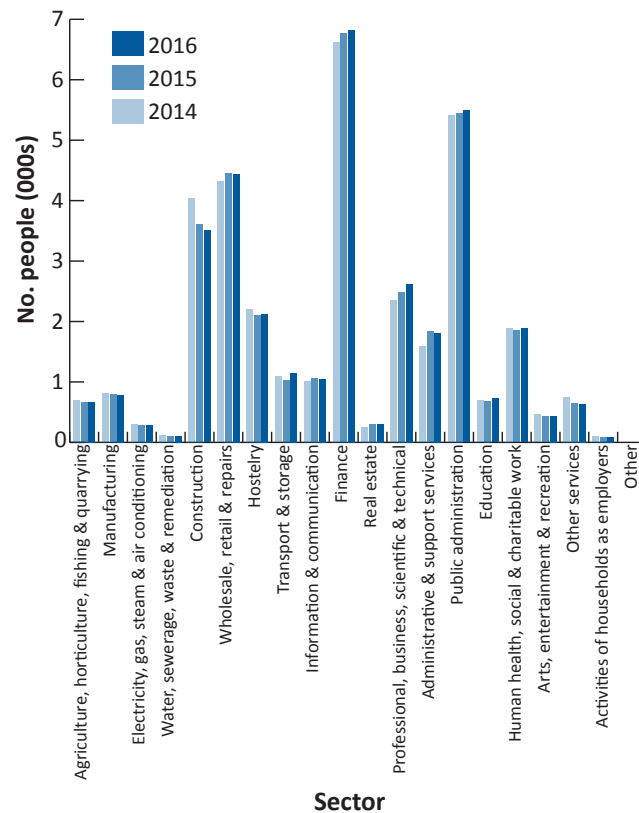
Table 2.16 Employment by economic sector at March each year

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Agriculture, horticulture, fishing & quarrying	712	678	696	663	665
Manufacturing	826	827	813	801	788
Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning	309	311	306	294	286
Water, sewerage, waste & remediation	102	104	122	101	112
Construction	3,776	4,018	4,043	3,614	3,505
Wholesale, retail & repairs	4,887	4,441	4,318	4,456	4,445
Hostelry	2,028	2,074	2,213	2,114	2,127
Transport & storage	1,197	1,121	1,089	1,033	1,154
Information & communication	1,108	998	1,016	1,064	1,054
Finance	6,864	6,804	6,620	6,779	6,825
Real estate	250	247	258	308	301
Professional, business, scientific & technical	2,407	2,409	2,362	2,482	2,619
Administrative & support services	1,627	1,606	1,598	1,849	1,814
Public administration	5,576	5,484	5,423	5,444	5,490
Education	655	649	693	685	725
Human health, social & charitable work	1,824	1,863	1,898	1,852	1,885
Arts, entertainment & recreation	540	494	460	427	442
Other services	777	837	751	648	640
Activities of households as employers	117	110	107	89	92
Total	35,582	35,075	34,786	34,703	34,969

Source: Rolling Electronic Census

Note: These figures show the total number of employees and self-employed in each sector so people can be counted more than once.

Figure 2.17: Employment by economic sector at March each year



Source: Rolling Electronic Census

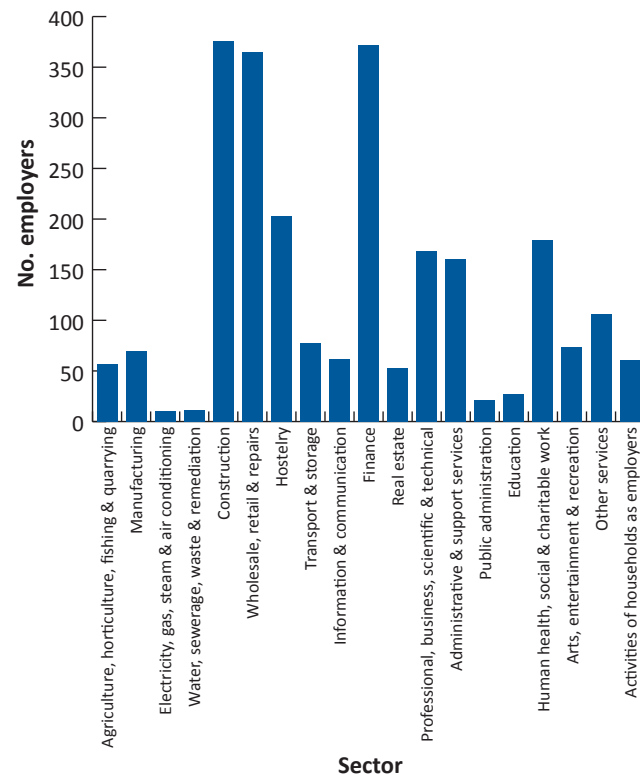
The Finance sector had the largest number of employees and self-employed people in March 2016, comprising 19.5% of total jobs (Table 2.16 and Figure 2.17).

Table 2.17: Employers by size and sector at March 2016

Number of employees	Number of employers				
	1 to 5	6 to 25	26 to 50	51+	Total
Agriculture, horticulture, fishing & quarrying	48	7	1	1	57
Manufacturing	42	25	1	2	70
Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning	6	2	-	2	10
Water, sewerage, waste & remediation	9	1	1	-	11
Construction	286	81	5	4	376
Wholesale, retail & repairs	236	97	22	10	365
Hostelry	134	54	6	9	203
Transport & storage	50	20	4	4	78
Information & communication	41	13	4	4	62
Finance	198	107	36	31	372
Real estate	38	15	-	-	53
Professional, business, scientific & technical	110	44	6	8	168
Administrative & support services	113	34	9	4	160
Public administration	15	3	-	3	21
Education	17	5	1	4	27
Human health, social & charitable work	123	40	8	8	179
Arts, entertainment & recreation	62	11	1	-	74
Other services	94	11	1	-	106
Activities of households as employers	60	1	-	-	61
Total	1,682	571	106	94	2,453

Source: Rolling Electronic Census

Figure 2.18: Employers by sector at March 2016



Source: Rolling Electronic Census

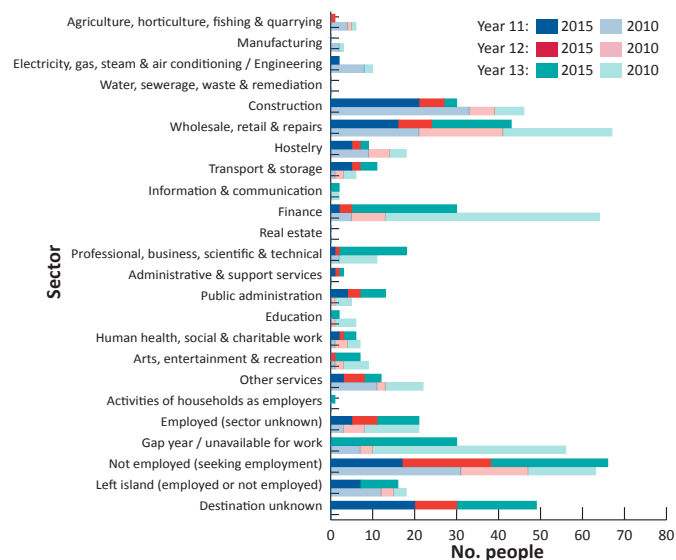
In March 2016, the Construction sector had the highest number of employers, 76% of which had five employees or fewer (Table 2.17 and Figure 2.18). Of the organisations employing more than 50 people, 33% were in the Finance sector.

Table 2.18: Average number of employees per employer

	Number of employees	Number of employers	Mean number of employees per employer
Agriculture, horticulture, fishing & quarrying	665	57	12
Manufacturing	788	70	11
Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning	286	10	29
Water, sewerage, waste & remediation	112	11	10
Construction	3,505	376	9
Wholesale, retail & repairs	4,445	365	12
Hostelry	2,127	203	10
Transport & storage	1,154	78	15
Information & communication	1,054	62	17
Finance	6,825	372	18
Real estate	301	53	6
Professional, business, scientific & technical	2,619	168	16
Administrative & support services	1,814	160	11
Public administration	5,490	21	261
Education	725	27	27
Human health, social & charitable work	1,885	179	11
Arts, entertainment & recreation	442	74	6
Other services	640	106	6
Activities of households as employers	92	61	2
Total	34,969	2,453	14

Source: Rolling Electronic Census

Figure 2.19: Employment of full-time secondary education leavers

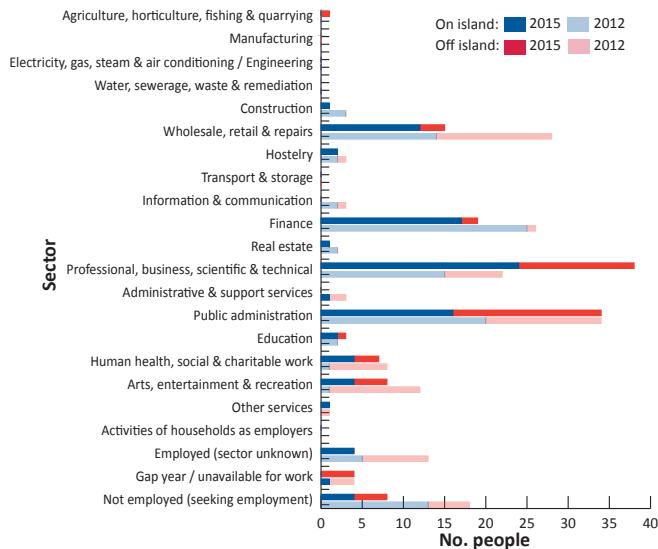


Source: Education Services

The Wholesale, retail and repairs sector employed the most school leavers (12%) in 2015 (Figure 2.19). Those not employed and seeking employment accounted for 18% of those leaving full-time secondary education in 2015. This high figure may be partly attributable to the timing of the data capture.

Approximately 27% of the island's 18 year olds went into higher education (i.e. university level education) in September 2015. A further 15% went into further education (i.e. vocational courses or further study at A-level equivalent level).

Figure 2.20: Employment of full-time higher education leavers



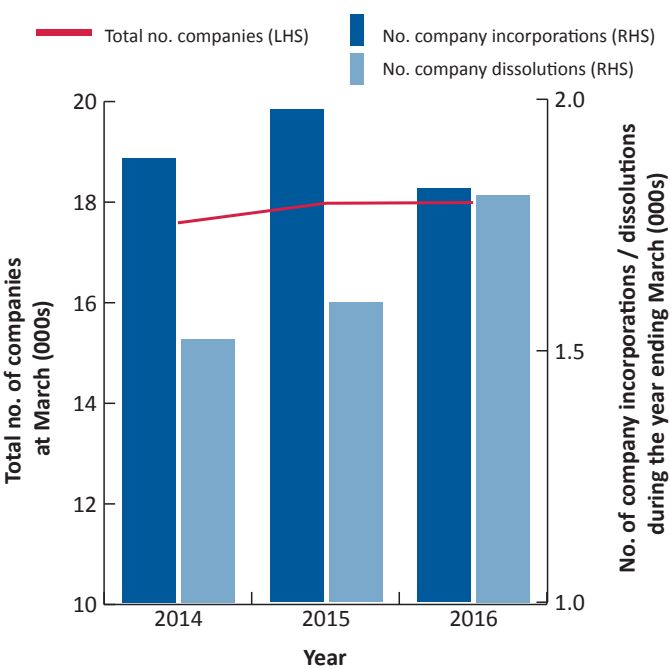
Source: Education Services

All those who had completed undergraduate study in 2015 were surveyed by Education Services. The response rate was 99.5% (201 students). 27% of respondents continued to postgraduate study or topped up their higher education qualification (off island). Of the respondents who left higher education, 63% returned to Guernsey and 37% remained off island. The employment of all the leavers is shown in [Figure 2.20](#).

The Public administration sector employed 39% of the higher education leavers who remained off island in 2015. The Professional, business, scientific and technical activities sector employed the most higher education leavers who returned to the island (27%).

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

Figure 2.21: Company incorporations and dissolutions



Source: Guernsey Registry

At the end of March 2016, 17,991 companies were registered in Guernsey ([Figure 2.21](#)), 13 more than at the same time the previous year.

Table 2.19: Companies registered at March

	2014	2015	2016
Agriculture, horticulture, fishing & quarrying	87	85	79
Manufacturing	104	105	102
Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning	10	9	11
Water, sewerage, waste & remediation	15	16	18
Construction	340	350	339
Wholesale, retail & repairs	514	507	493
Hostelry	154	160	170
Transport & storage	138	138	131
Information & communication	203	191	198
Finance	13,796	14,204	14,231
Real estate	958	931	926
Professional, business, scientific & technical	527	531	541
Administrative & support services	430	419	409
Public administration	6	6	6
Education	30	31	28
Human health, social & charitable work	120	128	133
Arts, entertainment & recreation	108	119	121
Other services	47	48	54
Activities of households as employers	1	0	1
Total	17,588	17,978	17,991

Source: Guernsey Registry

This data is a new addition to Facts and Figures this year. As can be seen 79% of Guernsey registered companies are in the Finance sector ([Table 2.19](#)).

Table 2.20: Company incorporations during the year ending March

	2014	2015	2016
Agriculture, horticulture, fishing & quarrying	8	3	4
Manufacturing	6	7	5
Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning	1	0	3
Water, sewerage, waste & remediation	1	3	4
Construction	32	40	26
Wholesale, retail & repairs	34	33	28
Hostelry	20	16	21
Transport & storage	10	7	6
Information & communication	36	21	27
Finance	1,504	1,647	1,491
Real estate	81	51	72
Professional, business, scientific & technical	59	73	66
Administrative & support services	51	46	35
Public administration	0	0	0
Education	3	2	4
Human health, social & charitable work	16	14	11
Arts, entertainment & recreation	15	15	12
Other services	6	2	7
Activities of households as employers	0	0	1
Total	1,883	1,980	1,823

Source: Guernsey Registry

Of the 1,823 companies that were incorporated by the Guernsey Registry during the year ending March 2016, 1,491 were Finance sector companies ([Table 2.20](#)). Of these, 90% were asset holding companies or trusts and companies or other structures administered by fiduciaries, which do not employ staff.

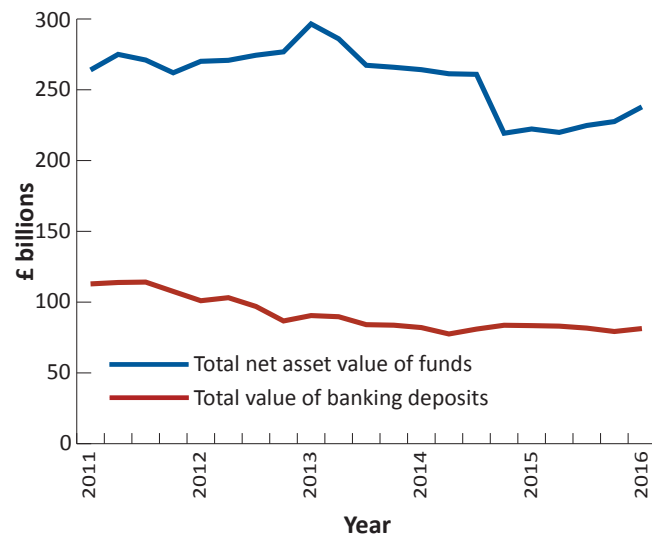
Table 2.21: Company dissolutions during the year ending March

	2014	2015	2016
Agriculture, horticulture, fishing & quarrying	11	2	9
Manufacturing	6	7	8
Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning	2	1	1
Water, sewerage, waste & remediation	1	2	2
Construction	47	21	34
Wholesale, retail & repairs	47	45	38
Hostelry	17	13	12
Transport & storage	10	7	13
Information & communication	21	32	21
Finance	1,160	1,253	1,473
Real estate	71	68	73
Professional, business, scientific & technical	81	73	61
Administrative & support services	31	57	43
Public administration	0	0	0
Education	2	1	7
Human health, social & charitable work	4	5	6
Arts, entertainment & recreation	9	7	8
Other services	3	1	1
Activities of households as employers	0	1	0
Total	1,523	1,596	1,810

Source: Guernsey Registry

Of the 1,810 companies which were dissolved ([Table 2.21](#)) during the year ending March 2016, 1,473 were within the Finance industry and 91% of those were from the same financial subsectors which do not employ staff.

Figure 2.22: Total value of banking deposits and funds

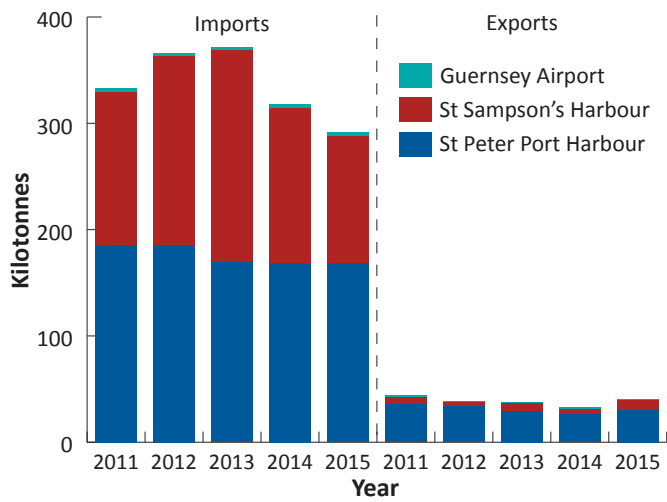


Source: Guernsey Financial Services Commission

In March 2016, the total value of banking deposits in Guernsey was £81 billion, 2.5% lower than at the same time the previous year ([Figure 2.22](#)).

The total net asset value of investment funds registered in Guernsey or administered by local companies was £238 billion in March 2016, an increase of £16 billion (7.0%) since March 2015.

Figure 2.23: Freight imports and exports



Source: Guernsey Ports

In 2015, a total of 291,461 tonnes of freight was imported into Guernsey (Figure 2.23) and 40,455 tonnes of freight exported, resulting in a net movement of 251,006 tonnes of freight into the island.

The majority of freight was transported by sea with 38.7% of the total freight volume being loaded or unloaded at St Sampson's Harbour in 2015 and 59.8% at St Peter Port Harbour. 1.5% of freight, including mail and newspapers, was transported by air in 2015.

Total exports of freight increased by 22% between 2014 and 2015 whilst total imports decreased by 8%.

Table 2.22: Passenger movements by air and sea

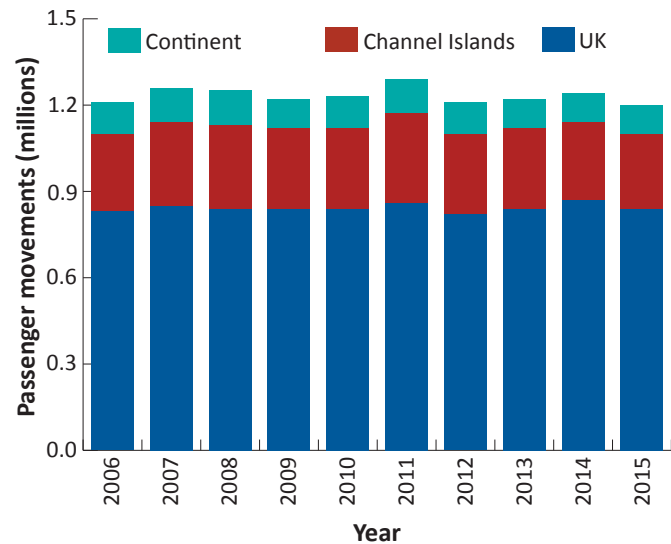
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
January	58,191	58,429	54,981	57,456	56,434
February	66,141	62,672	63,001	59,695	63,721
March	80,640	79,414	79,258	75,581	79,471
April	113,221	105,473	96,307	105,514	103,060
May	124,230	116,747	123,569	124,992	137,337
June	130,216	125,064	121,381	130,604	115,580
July	153,939	136,079	143,264	146,450	142,597
August	166,555	155,879	166,818	168,680	156,441
September	128,665	124,405	127,412	126,799	120,385
October	111,979	100,750	102,151	102,168	97,373
November	77,567	74,635	75,252	76,099	72,235
December	74,927	73,829	72,991	74,596	73,114
Total	1,286,271	1,213,376	1,226,385	1,248,634	1,217,748

Source: Marketing and Tourism

Passenger movements are the sum of arrivals and departures at Guernsey's harbours and airport (Table 2.22 and Figure 2.24). These figures include travel to Alderney, Jersey, the UK and Europe, but do not include travel to and from Herm and Sark.

The total number of passenger movements was 2.5% lower in 2015 than in 2014. The change in the total number of passenger movements fluctuated month by month, with February, March and May recording an increase in passenger numbers from the same period the previous year, and all other months recording a decrease.

Figure 2.24: Passenger movements by air and sea



Source: Marketing and Tourism

Over the ten year period ending in 2015, the total number of passenger movements decreased by 3.4%. The highest number of passenger movements during this period occurred in 2011.

The majority of passenger movements each year was between the UK and Guernsey, representing 69.3% of the total in 2015. There was a decrease of 3.0% in the number of passengers travelling to or from the UK in 2015, and the number of passengers travelling within the Channel Islands fell by 3.8%. The number of passengers travelling to or from the Continent increased by 5.5% in 2015 compared with a year earlier.

Table 2.23: Passenger movements by air

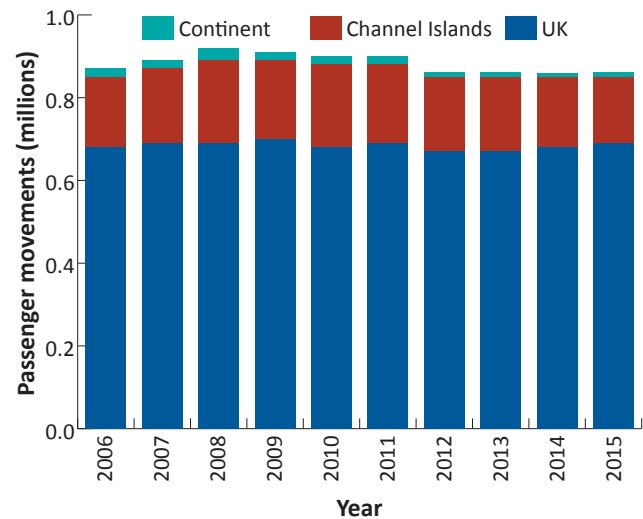
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
January	52,885	53,413	49,610	51,843	51,255
February	58,252	53,542	55,787	54,180	55,691
March	71,245	67,949	66,213	65,626	67,696
April	76,742	73,866	67,848	71,576	69,629
May	80,516	75,030	79,790	77,652	77,379
June	83,572	80,628	78,320	78,176	77,577
July	90,862	86,832	85,173	85,869	85,176
August	92,365	90,148	90,528	91,420	87,817
September	84,294	82,869	79,902	80,940	80,734
October	78,069	74,140	75,830	75,545	75,898
November	68,601	65,416	66,681	66,476	66,242
December	64,610	61,292	63,941	64,076	65,029
Total	902,013	865,125	859,623	863,379	860,123

Source: Marketing and Tourism

The total number of passenger movements by air in 2015 decreased by 0.4% to 860,123 (Table 2.23).

Passenger movements by air represented 70.6% of the total number of passenger movements in 2015, 1.5 percentage points more than the previous year.

Figure 2.25: Passenger movements by air



Source: Marketing and Tourism

In 2015, 79.7% of air passenger movements were people flying to or from the UK. A further 19.0% of passenger movements were people flying to or from the other Channel Islands and 1.3% were passengers flying to or from the Continent (Figure 2.25).

The number of people flying to or from the UK increased by 0.3% in 2015 compared with 2014. The number of people flying to or from the Continent showed the largest relative increase with 23.5% more passenger movements in 2015 than in 2014. The number of inter-island passengers decreased by 4.4%.

Table 2.24: Passenger movements by sea

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
January	5,306	5,016	5,371	5,613	5,179
February	7,889	9,130	7,214	5,515	8,030
March	9,395	11,465	13,045	9,955	11,775
April	36,479	31,607	28,459	33,938	33,431
May	43,714	41,717	43,779	47,340	59,958
June	46,644	44,436	43,061	52,428	38,003
July	63,077	49,247	58,091	60,581	57,421
August	74,190	65,731	76,290	77,260	68,624
September	44,371	41,536	47,510	45,859	39,651
October	33,910	26,610	26,321	26,623	21,475
November	8,966	9,219	8,571	9,623	5,993
December	10,317	12,537	9,050	10,520	8,085
Total	384,258	348,251	366,762	385,255	357,625

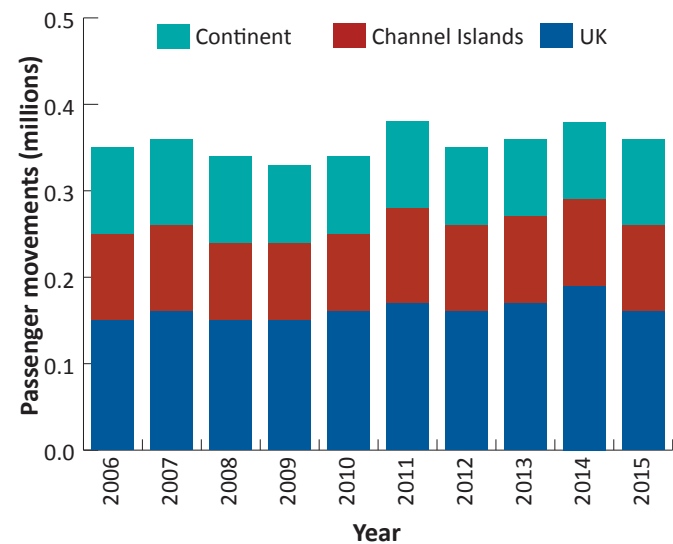
Source: Marketing and Tourism

The number of passenger movements by sea was 7.2% lower in 2015 than in 2014 (Table 2.24).

Sea passenger movements show a much greater seasonal variation than air passenger movements with only 5,179 sea passenger movements in January 2015 compared with 68,624 in August of the same year.

Sea passenger movement figures exclude travel to and from Herm and Sark and also exclude cruise ship passengers.

Figure 2.26: Passenger movements by sea

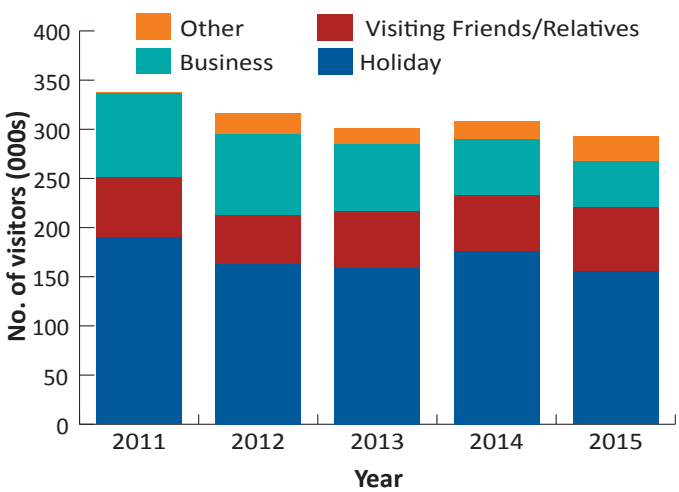


Source: Marketing and Tourism

People travelling to the UK accounted for 44.3% of all passenger movements by sea in 2015 (Figure 2.26).

The majority (90.1%) of total passenger movements to continental Europe in 2015 were by sea. By contrast, 18.8% of movements to the UK and 38.1% of movements to other Channel Islands were made by sea in 2015.

Figure 2.27: Visitors by type and length of stay*



Source: Marketing and Tourism

In 2015, 52.9% of visitors surveyed in Guernsey were on holiday, 22.5% were visiting friends or family and 15.9% were visiting on business (Figure 2.27). Day visitors comprised 21.1% of the total (Figure 2.28).

The largest proportion of visitors (73.2%) were from the UK (Table 2.25).

*Figures exclude Alderney, Sark and Herm departures and also exclude long stay visitors (e.g. short-term licence holders) and cruise ship passengers.

Figure 2.28: Visitors by type and length of stay*

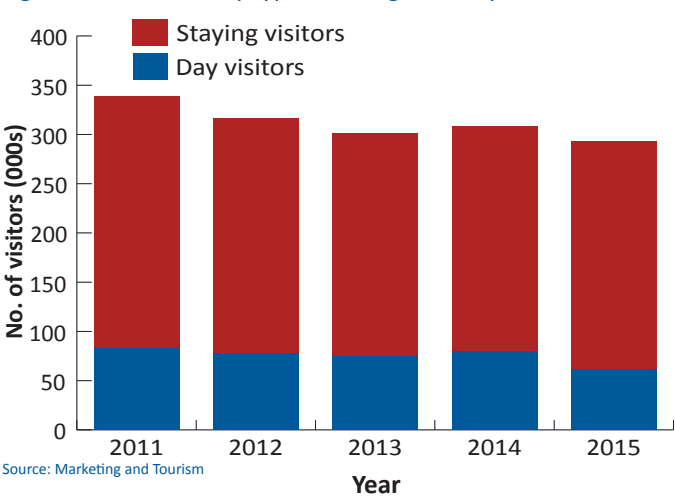


Table 2.25: Visitors by country of origin

	UK	Jersey	France	Germany	Rest of World
2011	67.5%	14.3%	8.6%	2.8%	6.8%
2012	67.4%	13.0%	7.9%	3.9%	7.8%
2013	70.1%	10.8%	8.2%	3.3%	7.6%
2014	69.8%	11.4%	6.3%	4.7%	7.9%
2015	73.2%	9.3%	5.7%	3.5%	8.3%

Source: Marketing and Tourism

*Figures exclude Alderney, Sark and Herm departures and also exclude long stay visitors (e.g. short-term licence holders) and cruise ship passengers.

Figure 2.29: Cruise ships visiting Guernsey

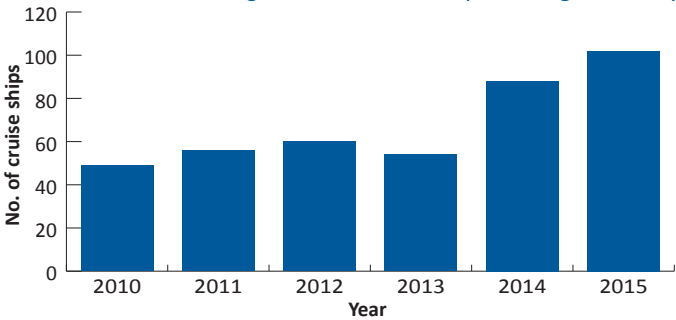
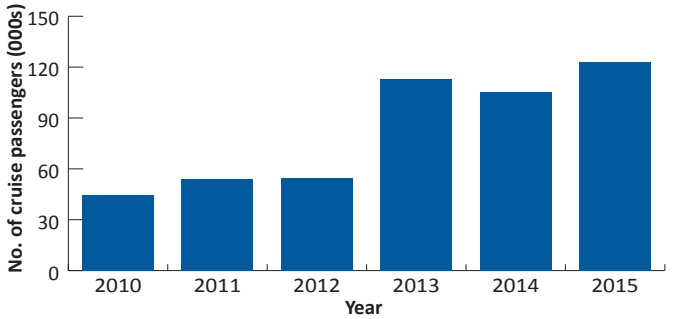
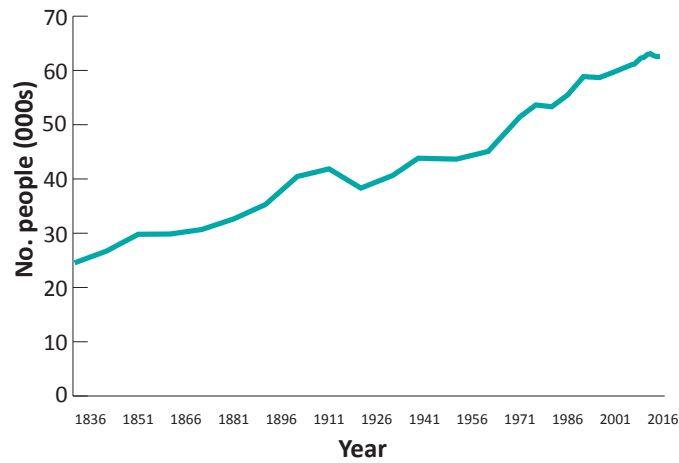


Figure 2.30: Cruise passengers visiting Guernsey



102 cruise ships visited Guernsey in 2015, compared with 88 in 2014 ([Figure 2.29](#)). From these, 122,794 cruise passengers landed in Guernsey ([Figure 2.30](#)) compared to 105,329 passengers a year earlier, an increase of 16.6%.

Figure 3.1: Guernsey’s population level



Source: Census, Social Security, Data and Analysis

Figure 3.1 and Table 3.1 show the total population of Guernsey, Herm and Jethou. In March 2015, Guernsey’s total population was 62,571, an increase of 24 people due to net migration and natural increase since March 2014.

Historically, the female population in Guernsey has been larger than the male population. In March 2015, women represented 50.4% of the total population (Table 3.2)

Population data from March 2014 onwards has been sourced from the Rolling Electronic Census, a pioneering IT system which enables Guernsey to provide comprehensive population statistics more frequently than other jurisdictions. Population estimates from March 2006 to March 2013 were provided by Social Security. Population information prior to this is based on census records.

Further information on population is available at www.gov.gg/population.

Table 3.1: Guernsey’s population level

	Female	Male	Total	Annual change due to net migration and natural increase	Annual change due to administrative changes
Census data					
1971	26,666	24,792	51,458	6,390	-
1976	27,728	25,909	53,637	2,179	-
1981	27,612	25,701	53,313	-324	-
1986	28,615	26,867	55,482	2,169	-
1991	30,570	28,297	58,867	3,385	-
1996	30,437	28,244	58,681	-186	-
2001	30,669	29,138	59,807	1,126	-
Administrative data					
2006	30,995	30,034	61,029	-	-
2007	31,151	30,024	61,175	146	-
2008	31,321	30,405	61,726	551	-
2009	31,497	30,777	62,274	548	-
2010	31,736	30,695	62,431	157	-
2011	31,890	31,025	62,915	484	-
2012	31,938	31,147	63,085	170	-
2013	31,651	31,081	62,732	-353	-
2014	31,625	30,922	62,547	-36	-149
2015	31,563	31,008	62,571	24	-

Source: Census, Social Security, Data and Analysis

Table 3.2: Age and sex distribution of population at March 2015

	Number			Percentage of age group		Percentage of male/female population	
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Female	Male
0-9	3,083	3,389	6,472	47.6	52.4	9.8	10.9
10-19	3,187	3,330	6,517	48.9	51.1	10.1	10.7
20-29	3,793	4,061	7,854	48.3	51.7	12.0	13.1
30-39	3,785	3,875	7,660	49.4	50.6	12.0	12.5
40-49	4,807	4,556	9,363	51.3	48.7	15.2	14.7
50-59	4,637	4,599	9,236	50.2	49.8	14.7	14.8
60-69	3,803	3,721	7,524	50.5	49.5	12.0	12.0
70-79	2,451	2,274	4,725	51.9	48.1	7.8	7.3
80-89	1,598	1,035	2,633	60.7	39.3	5.1	3.3
90+	419	168	587	71.4	28.6	1.3	0.5
Total	31,563	31,008	62,571	50.4	49.6	100.0	100.0

Source: Social Security, Data and Analysis

The 40-49 age group had the highest population of women (15.2%) and the 50-59 age group had the highest proportion of men (14.8%) in March 2015 (Table 3.2).

There are typically more male babies born than female babies and, as a result, the male population is higher than the female population up to and including the 30-39 age group.

Due to a longer average life span, the proportion of women in each age group increased between the 50-59 and 60-69 age group and continued to increase with increasing age. In March 2015, 71.4% of the population who were 90 years old or older were women.

Figure 3.2: Age and sex distribution of population at March

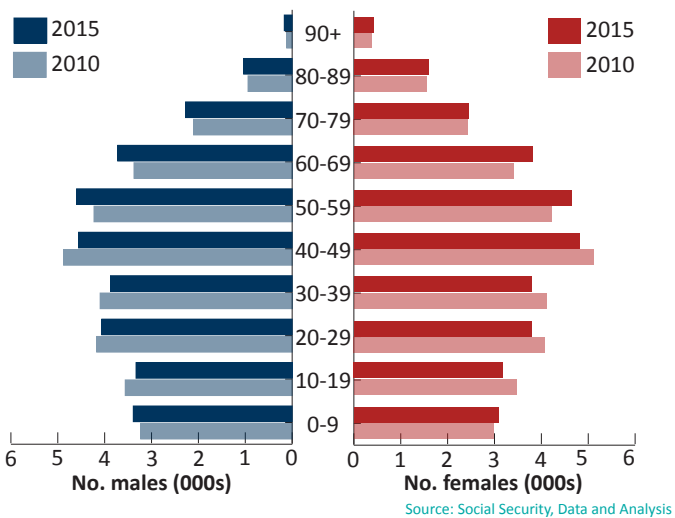


Figure 3.2 shows the age distribution of the population in 2010 and 2015. Over this five year period there was a large increase in population in the 60-69 age group as the oldest of the ‘baby boom’ generation (born between 1946 and the late 1960s) moved into this age group. There was a decrease in the 30-39 age group as the youngest of the ‘baby boom’ generation moved out of this age group. This pattern is projected to continue as the ‘baby boom’ generation gets progressively older.

Table 3.3: Quarterly population changes

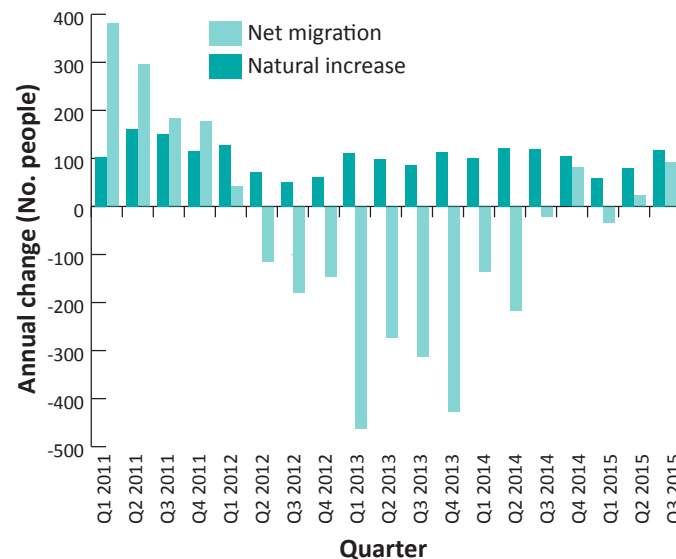
		Births	Deaths	Natural increase	Immigration	Emigration	Net migration
2011	Q1	131	146	-15	1,306	827	479
	Q2	191	120	71	1,362	1,037	325
	Q3	170	123	47	1,042	1,202	-160
	Q4	158	146	12	710	1,177	-467
2012	Q1	155	158	-3	1,106	761	345
	Q2	154	138	16	1,147	981	166
	Q3	179	153	26	959	1,184	-225
	Q4	164	141	23	706	1,138	-432
2013	Q1	170	124	46	1,033	1,006	27
	Q2	162	158	4	1,175	818	357
	Q3	135	121	14	924	1,189	-265
	Q4	169	119	50	603	1,150	-547
2014	Q1	161	128	33	985	667	318
	Q2	161	137	24	1,083	806	277
	Q3	141	128	13	1,049	1,118	-69
	Q4	174	140	34	656	1,100	-444
2015	Q1	146	158	-12	840	639	201
	Q2	176	131	45	1170	834	336
	Q3	170	120	50	1042	1043	-1

Source: Social Security, Data and Analysis

There was a natural increase (the difference between births and deaths) totalling 117 people in the year ending September 2015 (Table 3.3).

Net migration was positive over the year ending September 2015, with 92 fewer people moving away from the island than moving to the island.

Figure 3.3: Annual population changes



Source: Social Security, Data and Analysis

The number of people migrating to and from Guernsey is seasonal, principally as a result of seasonal labour requirements in some of the island's economic sectors. In general, there is a net movement of people into the island (positive net migration) in the first and second quarters of the year (January to June) and a net movement of people out of the island (negative net migration) in the third and fourth quarters (July to December).

Table 3.4: Country of birth at 31st March 2015

	No. people	% of total population	% of people with known country of birth
Guernsey	32,548	52.0	60.8
Other Crown Dependencies	405	0.6	0.8
United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland	14,746	23.6	27.6
Portugal	1,234	2.0	2.3
Latvia	998	1.6	1.9
Other Europe	1,694	2.7	3.2
Rest of world	1,879	3.0	3.5
Place of birth unknown	9,067	14.5	-
Total	62,571	100	100

Source: Data and Analysis

There is 86% coverage for place of birth information, which is sourced from Housing Control, Health and Traffic databases.

The largest proportion of the population at the end of March 2015 was Guernsey born (60.8%). The next highest proportion was born in the United Kingdom or the Republic of Ireland (27.6%) (Table 3.4).

Table 3.5: Population by parish at 31st March 2015

	No. people	% of total population	Population density (people per square kilometre)
Castel	8,746	14.0	858
Forest	1,585	2.5	387
St. Andrew	2,438	3.9	541
St. Martin	6,443	10.3	880
St. Peter Port	18,585	29.7	2,898
St. Pierre Du Bois	2,095	3.3	328
St. Sampson	8,954	14.3	1,432
St. Saviour	2,749	4.4	430
Torteval	1,016	1.6	328
Vale	9,556	15.3	1,075
Herm and Jethou	76	0.1	48
Address unknown	328	0.5	-
Total	62,571	100.0	962

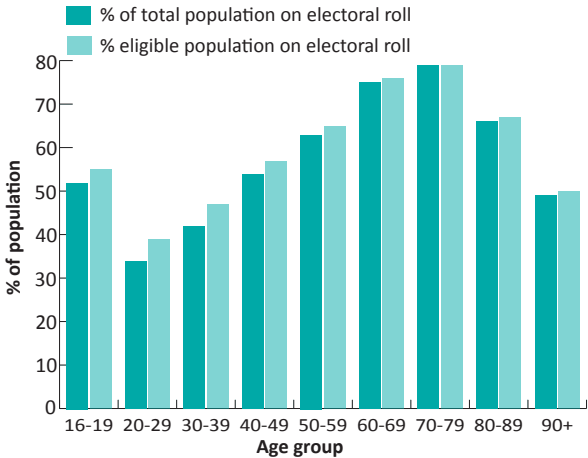
Source: Data and Analysis

Data for population by parish is based on people’s residential addresses, sourced from all of the databases linked into the Rolling Electronic Census system.

As shown in Table 3.5, St. Peter Port has the highest population and the highest population density at 18,585 people (29.7% of the population) and 2,898 people per square kilometre.

The parishes with the lowest population density are Torteval and St. Pierre du Bois.

Figure 3.4: People on electoral roll by age group at March 2016



Source: Data and Analysis

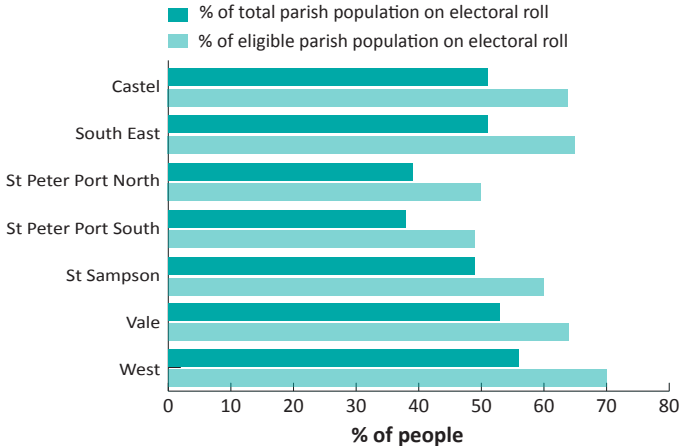
In 2016 the people of Guernsey held a general election. A total of 38 deputies were elected across seven electoral districts.

94% of the population was eligible to vote in the election. 60% of all people eligible to vote signed up to the electoral roll, with the highest percentage signing up in the 70-79 year old age group (Figure 3.4).

The group with the lowest percentage signing up to the electoral roll was the 20 to 29 year olds, with 39% of the eligible voters in that age group signing up.

Note: The population data used is from March 2015

Figure 3.5: People on electoral roll by parish at March 2016



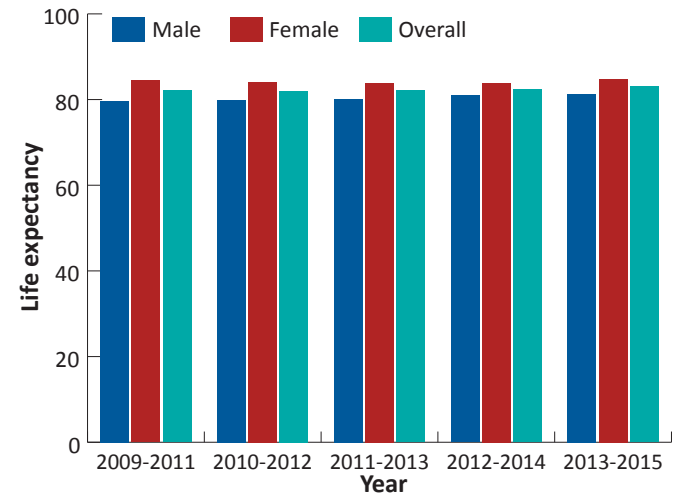
Source: Data and Analysis

The West district had the highest number of eligible voters signing up to the electoral roll (Figure 3.5), with 69%. This equates to 55% of the total parish population.

The smallest percentage was in the St Peter Port South district, with 48% of the eligible population signing up to the roll.

Note: The population data used is from March 2015

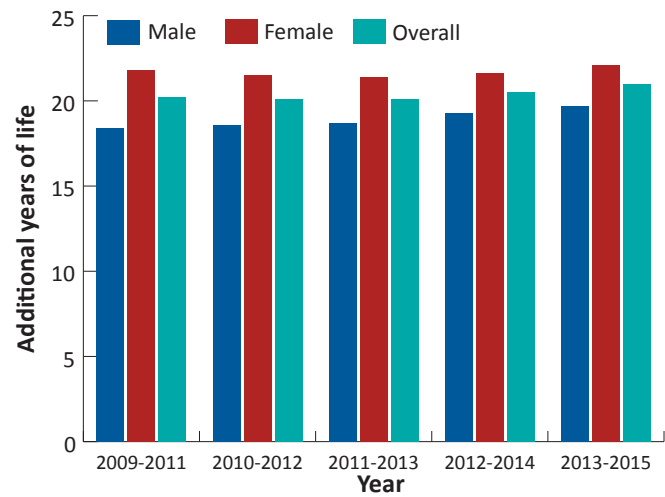
Figure 3.6: Life expectancy at birth (three year average)



Source: Public Health Services

The overall average life expectancy at birth in the three year period from 2013 to 2015 was 83.1 years (Figure 3.6). The average life expectancy at birth for women (84.8 years) was 3.5 years longer than the average life expectancy for men (81.3 years).

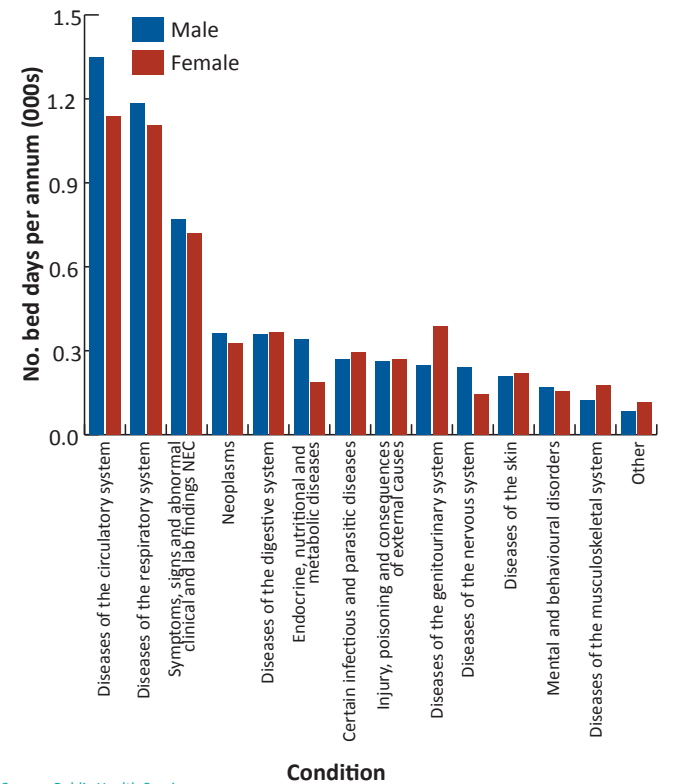
Figure 3.7: Life expectancy at 65 (three year average)



Source: Public Health Services

The average life expectancy at 65 represents the average number of years a 65 year old would live if he or she experienced the age specific mortality rates of that period. In the three year period from 2013 to 2015, the overall average life expectancy at 65 was 21.0 years (i.e. a total life expectancy of 86.0 years) (Figure 3.7). Again, female life expectancy at 65 (22.1 years) was higher than male life expectancy at 65 (19.7 years).

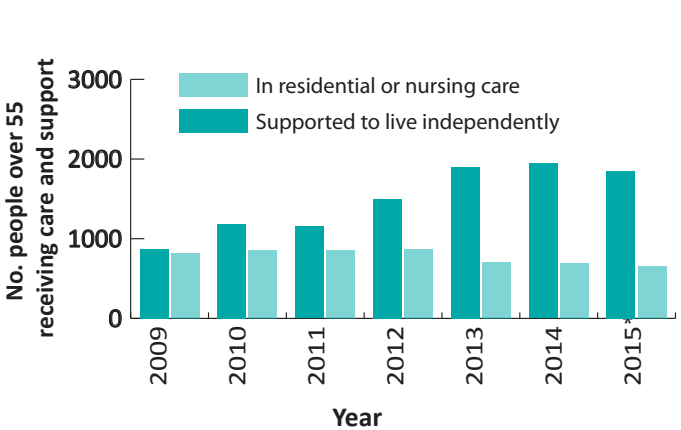
Figure 3.8: Medical unit bed days (five year average 2011-2015)



Source: Public Health Services

In the period between 2011 and 2015, diseases of the circulatory system contributed the most medical unit bed days, with an average of 1,349 bed days per year for males and 1,139 for females (Figure 3.8).

Figure 3.9: Support for older people (at 31st March)*



Source: Public Health Services

Table 3.6: Support for older people (at 31st March)*

	People supported to live independently as a percentage of people over 55 receiving care and support (%)
2011	57.2
2012	63.2
2013	73.0
2014	73.6
2015	73.7

Source: Public Health Services

*Care should be taken with these figures as they are recorded at one point in time. They record only support provided by the States of Guernsey and they do not record support given by others, such as the voluntary sector or family members.

Table 3.7: Live housing licences at 31st March

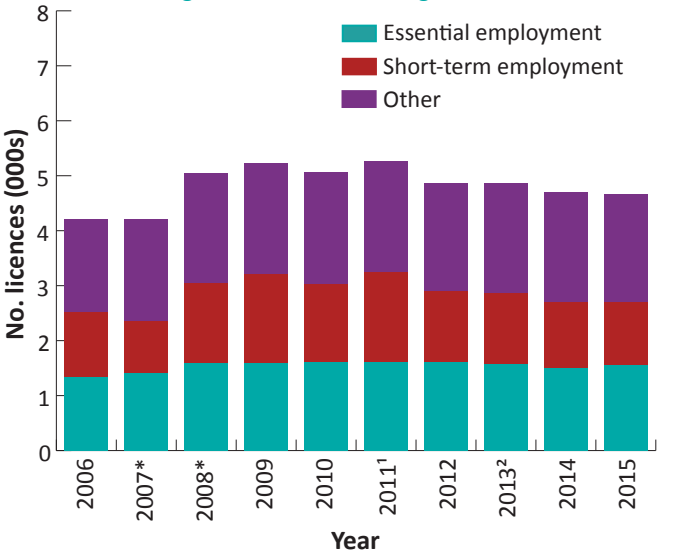
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Essential employment related	Hostelry	112	121	107	109	108
	Finance	417	412	394	349	323
	Professional, business, scientific & technical	234	199	230	211	251
	Public administration	111	112	101	103	106
	Education	231	219	224	220	231
	Human health, social & charitable work	287	296	295	304	331
	Other	212	252	229	201	196
	Total	1,604	1,611	1,580	1,497	1,546
Short-term employment related	Agriculture, horticulture, fishing & quarrying	169	114	100	75	67
	Construction	141	191	299 ²	259	159
	Wholesale, retail & repair	484 ¹	167	60	57	61
	Hostelry	494	488	470	496	546
	Finance	104	75	81	70	41
	Other	260	260	291	240	280
	Total	1,652	1,295	1,301	1,197	1,154
Other	En famille or one to one	1,324	1,237	1,252	1,253	1,218
	Other compassionate	691	715	739	748	744
	Total	2,015	1,952	1,991	2,001	1,962
Grand total		5,271	4,858	4,872	4,695	4,662

Source: Housing Control

¹ Includes 324 licences issued to Waitrose fit-out staff and start-up teams working in the island for a short period of time, which coincided with the data snapshot date, following Waitrose’s acquisition of two large stores in the island.

² Includes a number of guest workers involved in the airport pavements and runway rehabilitation project.

Figure 3.10: Live housing licences at 31st March



Source: Housing Control

On 31st March 2015 there were 4,662 live housing licences (Table 3.7 and Figure 3.10), 33 fewer than at the same time in 2014. 1,546 of these were essential employment licences, of which 21% were held by people employed in the Finance sector and 21% in the Human health, social and charitable work sector.

The Hostelry sector held the most (47%) short-term employment licences in 2015.

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

¹ Includes 324 short-term licences issued to Waitrose fit-out staff and start-up teams working in the island for a short period of time, which coincided with the data snapshot date, following Waitrose’s acquisition of two large stores in the island.

² Includes a number of guest workers involved in the airport pavements and runway rehabilitation project.

Table 3.8: Local Market residential property prices

		Mix adjusted price (£)	Quarterly change (%)	Annual change (%)
2013	Q1	448,368	1.3	1.9
	Q2	455,324	1.6	3.5
	Q3	464,463	2.0	4.3
	Q4	446,698	-3.8	0.9
2014	Q1	453,398	1.5	1.1
	Q2	468,878	3.4	3.0
	Q3	466,228	-0.6	0.4
	Q4	462,110	-0.9	3.5
2015	Q1	445,923	-3.5	-1.6
	Q2	436,971	-2.0	-6.8
	Q3	446,519	2.2	-4.2
	Q4	423,634	-5.1	-8.3
2016	Q1	422,331	-0.3	-5.3
	Q2	434,571	2.9	-0.5

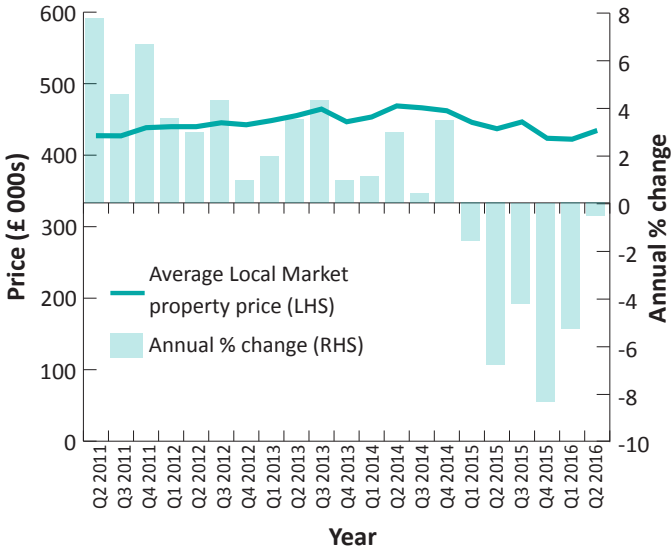
Source: Data and Analysis

The mix adjusted prices represent the average purchase price of properties sold within each quarter, weighted to reflect the relative distribution of all properties in the island by property type and number of bedrooms. As a result, the measure is not affected by changes in the type and number of bedrooms in properties sold each quarter.

It should be noted that the mix adjusted house price may still be influenced by other factors, such as changes in the relative quality, location and physical size of the properties sold each quarter.

In June 2016 the mix adjusted price was £434,571 (Table 3.8).

Figure 3.11: Local Market residential property prices

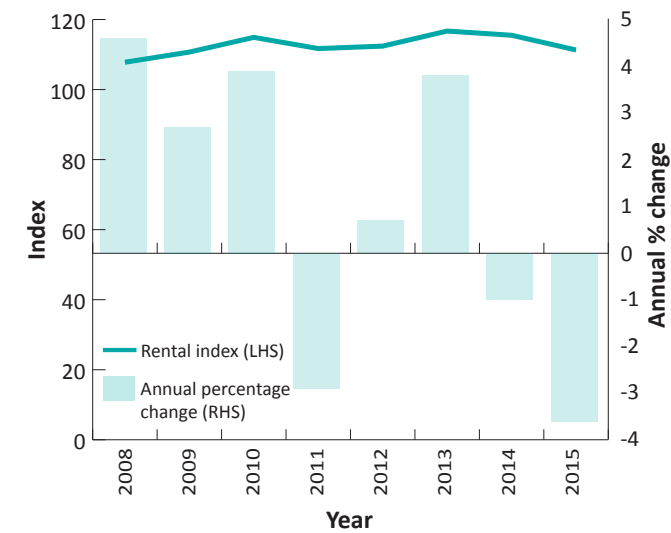


Source: Data and Analysis

The mix adjusted Local Market price was £434,571 during the second quarter of 2016 (Figure 3.11 and Table 3.8). This is 0.5% lower than at the same time the previous year.

Over the three year period ending June 2016, the mix adjusted house price has shown a cumulative decrease of 4.6%.

Figure 3.12: Local Market rental index

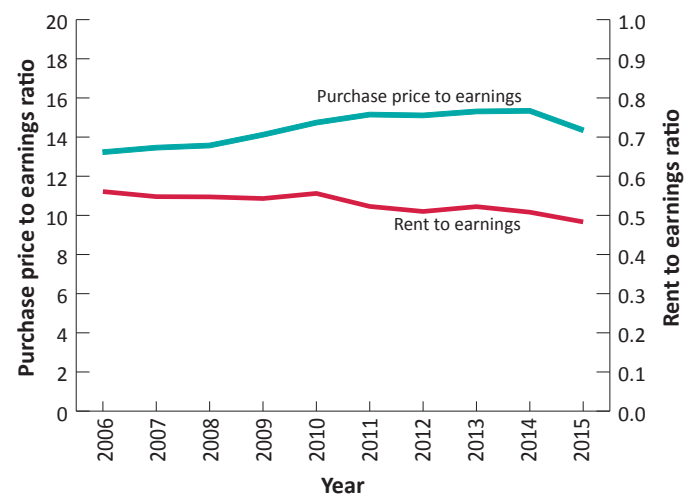


Source: Data and Analysis

Figure 3.12 shows the Local Market rental index which reflects changes in the average monthly rental price of Local Market properties.

The annual change in 2015 was -3.6%. Over the five years ending in 2015, monthly rental prices decreased by 3.2%.

Figure 3.13: Purchase price and rent to earnings ratios



Source: Data and Analysis

Table 3.9: Purchase price and rent to earnings ratios

	Purchase price to earnings ratio	Annual rent to earnings ratio
2011	15.1	0.52
2012	15.1	0.51
2013	15.3	0.52
2014	15.3	0.51
2015	14.4	0.48

Source: Data and Analysis

Table 3.10: Domestic property units by parish at December 2015

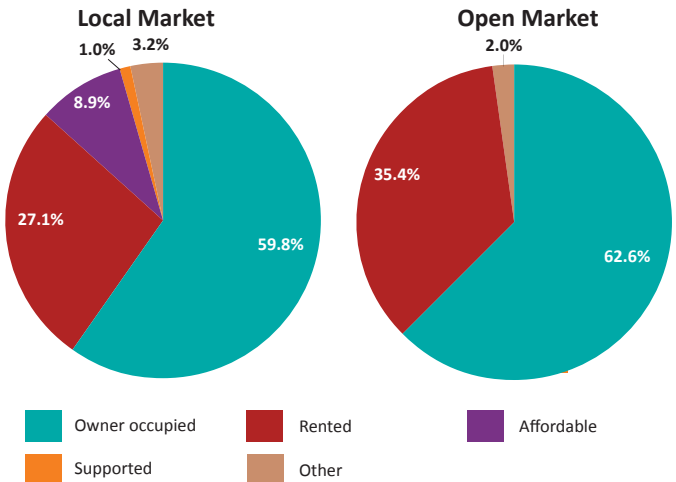
Location	No. units			No. units per km ²
	Local	Open	Total	
Castel	3,390	131	3,521	345
Forest	612	29	641	157
St Andrew	878	53	931	206
St Martin	2,449	266	2,715	371
St Peter Port	7,968	848	8,816	1,374
St Pierre du Bois	842	56	898	141
St Sampson	3,803	57	3,860	617
St Saviour	1,079	64	1,143	179
Torteval	386	20	406	131
Vale	3,851	79	3,930	440
Rural area	14,663	949	15,612	281
Urban area	10,595	654	11,249	1,415
Total	25,258	1,603	26,861	422

Source: Data and Analysis

A domestic property unit is a building, or part of a building, which has its own postal address, is self-contained and is used for residential purposes (including those which are vacant).

At the end of December 2015, there were 26,861 domestic property units in Guernsey. Of these, 94% were Local Market and the remaining 6% were Open Market domestic property units (Table 3.10). The overall density of domestic property units was 422 units per km².

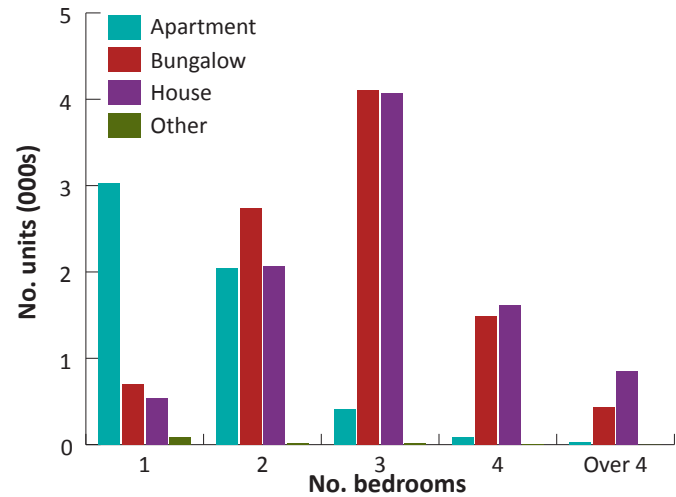
Figure 3.14: Domestic property units by tenure at December 2015



Source: Data and Analysis

In December 2015, 59.8% of Local Market and 62.6% of Open Market domestic property units were owner occupied (Figure 3.14). Rented properties comprised 27.1% of the Local Market compared with 35.4% of the Open Market.

Figure 3.15: Domestic property units by type at December 2015

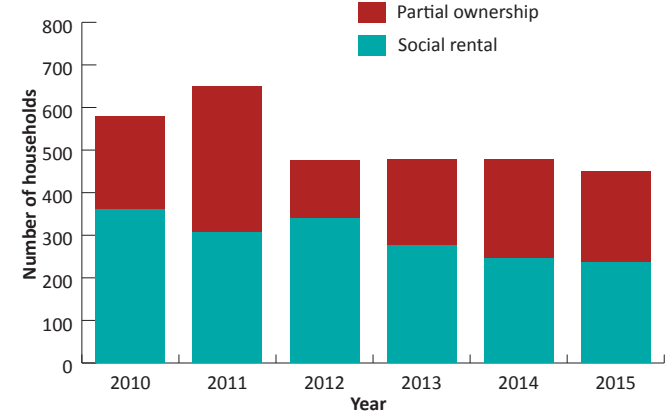


Source: Data and Analysis

Figure 3.15 shows the distribution of domestic property units by property type and number of bedrooms in December 2015. Three bedroom bungalows (which includes chalet bungalows) and three bedroom houses made up the largest proportions (at 15.3% and 15.2% respectively) of the total units.

Almost half of all apartments had one bedroom, comprising 11.3% of the total number of units.

Figure 3.16: Affordable housing waiting lists



Source: Housing, Guernsey Housing Association

Table 3.11: Affordable housing waiting lists

	Number of households on waiting lists		Number of households moved off waiting lists	
	Social rental	Partial ownership	Social rental	Partial ownership
2011	306	343	167	18
2012	340	137	120	2
2013	276	202	186	29
2014	245	234	146	32
2015	236	215	166	6

Source: Housing, Guernsey Housing Association

At the end of 2015 there were 236 households on the Housing Department or Guernsey Housing Association (GHA) social rental waiting lists, nine fewer than the previous year. There were 215 households on the GHA partial ownership scheme waiting list at the end of 2015 (Figure 3.16 and Table 3.11). A total of 172 households were moved off the waiting lists during 2015.

Table 3.12: Pupils in primary education at January 2015

	Female	Male	Total
Amherst Primary	174	194	368
Blanchelande	66	18	84
Castel Primary	164	180	344
Elizabeth College Junior School	60	219	279
Forest Primary	79	90	169
Hautes Capelles Primary	262	254	516
The Ladies' College Junior School	134	0	134
La Houquette Primary	100	130	230
La Mare de Carteret Primary	143	138	281
Le Rondin School	22	73	95
Notre Dame du Rosaire	120	130	250
St Andrew's Primary	42	49	91
St Anne's School (Alderney)	36	31	67
St Martin's Primary	242	284	526
St Mary and St Michael Primary	67	74	141
Vale Primary	241	271	512
Vauvert Primary	148	179	327
Total	2,100	2,314	4,414

Source: Education Services

Table 3.12 shows the number of pupils attending each of the Bailiwick's primary schools. St Martin's, Hautes Capelles and Vale were the island's largest primary schools in 2015, with 526, 516 and 512 pupils respectively.

Table 3.13: Progress of students at end of key stages

	% of students	
	2014	2015
Key Stage 2: Making at least expected levels of progress in English	90	91
Key Stage 2: Making at least expected levels of progress in Maths	91	91
Key Stage 4: Making at least expected levels of progress in English	76	67
Key Stage 4: Making at least expected levels of progress in Maths	74	74

Source: Education Services

*Please note that the progress figures are for the States-run primary schools and the Guernsey Federation of Secondary Schools, which does not include private schools.

Table 3.13 shows the progress made in English and Maths by pupils from Year 2 to Year 6 (i.e. Key Stage 2) and from Year 7 to Year 11 (i.e. Key Stages 3 & 4).

Table 3.14: Pupils in secondary education at January 2015

	Female	Male	Total
Blanchelande College	176	0	176
Elizabeth College*	0	516	516
Grammar School & Sixth Form Centre*	499	409	908
The Ladies' College*	409	0	409
La Mare de Carteret High	187	252	439
Les Beaucamps High	237	276	513
Les Voies	5	22	27
Le Murier	28	69	97
St Anne's School (Alderney)	29	39	68
St Sampson's High	330	366	696
College of Further Education**	245	239	484
Total	2,145	2,188	4,333

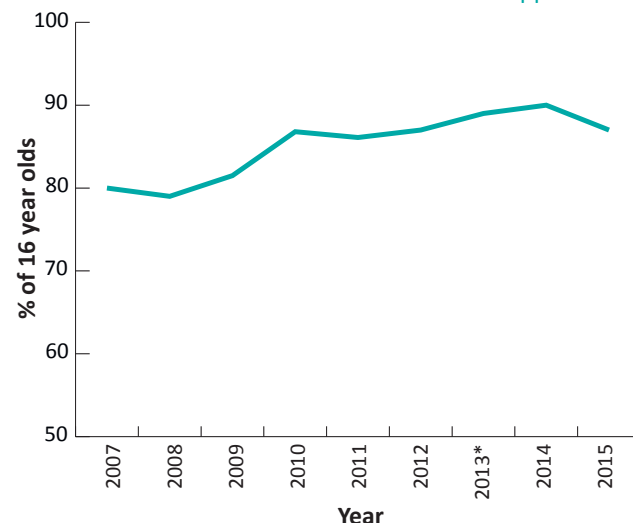
* Figures include students in sixth form.

**College of Further Education numbers relate to full-time students in years 11 to 13 only.

Source: Education Services

Table 3.14 shows the number of students in each of the island's secondary schools. The Grammar School, including the Sixth Form Centre, had the most students (908) in January 2015. Les Voies had the fewest students (27).

Figure 3.17: 16 year olds in full-time education or apprenticeship

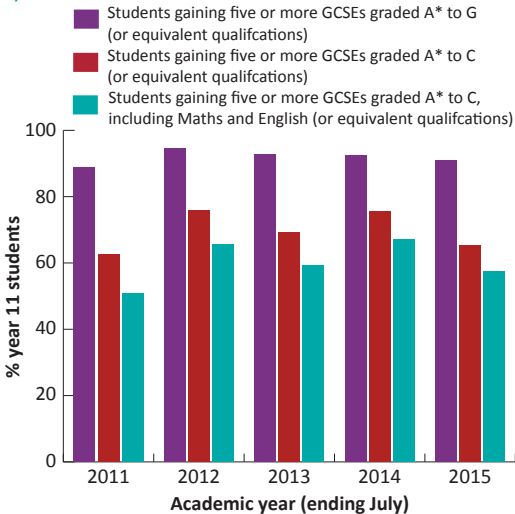


Source: Education Services

*Please note, figures prior to 2013 relate to 16 year olds participating in post-16 education or training. In 2013, the Education Department (now Education Services) reviewed its classification of "training" and, as such, figures for 2013 are not directly comparable with earlier data.

In November 2015, 87% of 16 year olds were participating in post-16 education or apprenticeship (**Figure 3.17**). This is slightly lower than in 2014, when the rate was 90%, but the trend has been upwards since 2008.

Figure 3.18: Attainment of year 11 students (GCSE or equivalent)



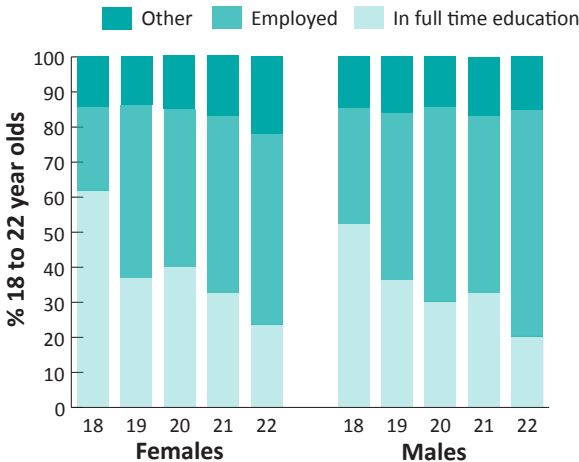
Source: Education Services

Table 3.15: Attainment of year 11 students (GCSE or equivalent)

	% of year 11 students				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Gaining 5 or more GCSEs graded A* to G (or equivalent qualifications)	89	95	93	93	91
Gaining 5 or more GCSEs graded A* to C (or equivalent qualifications)	63	76	69	76	65
Gaining 5 or more GCSEs graded A* to C, including Maths and English (or equivalent qualifications)	51	66	59	67	57

Source: Education Services

Figure 3.19: Economic status of 18 to 22 year olds at September 2015

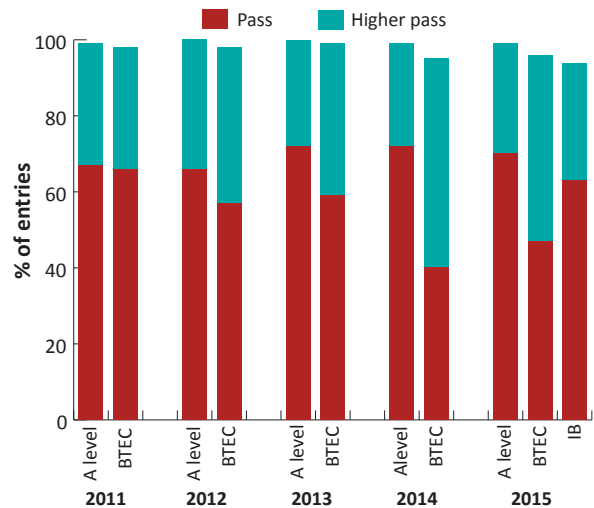


Source: Data and Analysis

As at September 2015 36% of all 18 to 22 year olds in Guernsey were in full-time education, 39% of females and 34% of males. A further 48% (45% of females and 51% of males) were employed or self-employed. The remaining 16% were either incapacitated, unemployed or otherwise non-employed (Figure 3.19).

Figure 3.18 and Table 3.15 show the percentage of students achieving 5 or more GCSEs or qualifications of an equivalent level. In 2015, 91% of year 11 students in Guernsey achieved 5 or more GCSEs graded A* to G, or equivalent level qualifications, 65% achieved 5 or more graded A* to C and 57% achieved 5 or more graded A* to C including both Maths and English.

Figure 3.20: A-level or level 3 equivalent pass rate



Source: Education Services

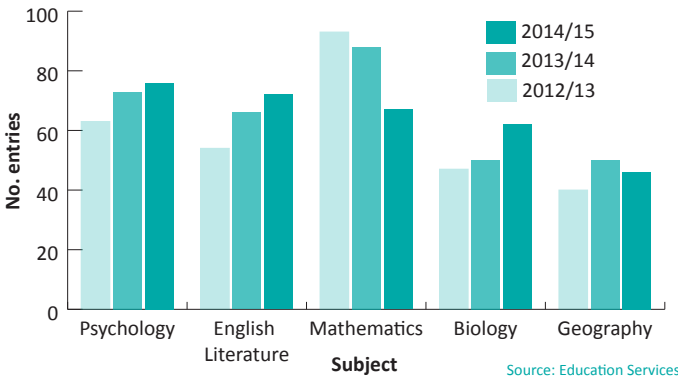
Table 3.16: A-level or level 3 equivalent pass rate

		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
A level	A*-E	99	100	100	99	99
	A*-A	32	34	28	27	29
BTEC level 3 (or equivalent)	Pass or distinction	98	98	99	95	96
	Distinction	32	41	40	55	49
International Baccalaureate diploma	Pass or higher pass	-	-	-	100	94
	Higher pass	-	-	-	n/a	31

Source: Education Services

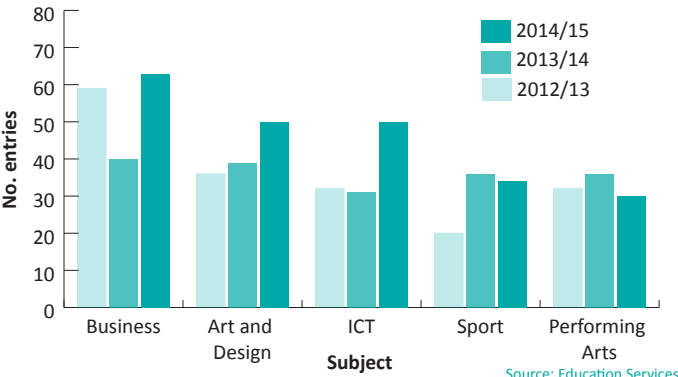
Please see Education Services’ annual report for further detail, available at www.gov.gg/educationannualreport.

Figure 3.21: Five most popular A-level subjects



Source: Education Services

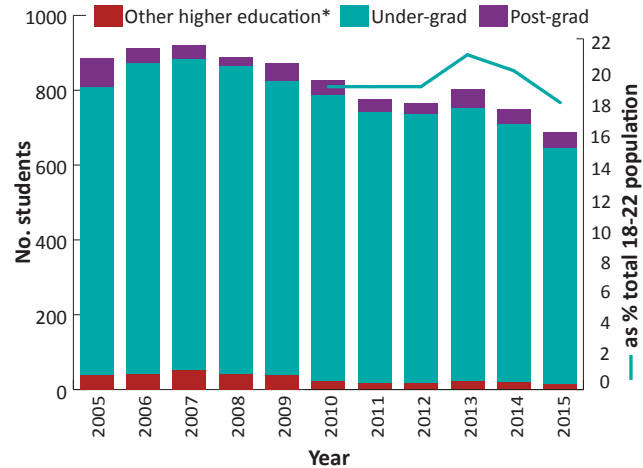
Figure 3.22: Five most popular BTEC /CACHE level 3 subjects



Source: Education Services

A wide range of A-level or equivalent level courses are offered in Guernsey and the most popular courses vary from year to year. BTEC/CACHE level 3 qualifications can be studied in three stages; award, certificate or diploma, equivalent to 1, 2 or 3 A-levels respectively (Figures 3.21 and 3.22).

Figure 3.23: Guernsey students in higher education off-island in receipt of a grant at November



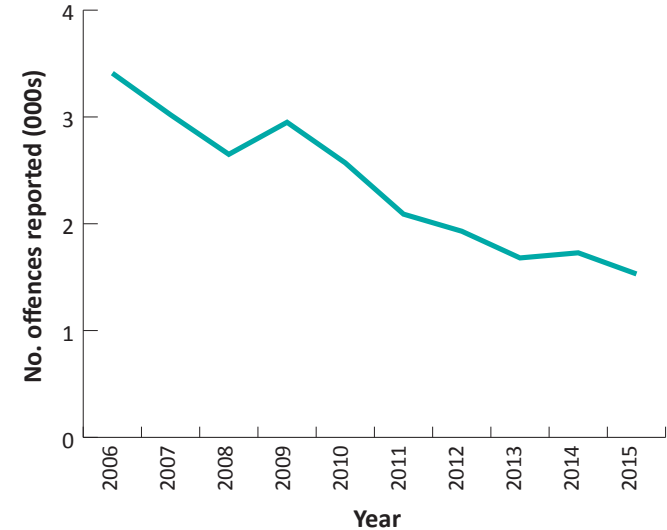
Source: Education Services, Rolling Electronic Census

In 2015, 99% of entries to A-level, 94% of entries to BTEC level 3 (or equivalent) courses and 94% of International Baccalaureate entries in Guernsey were graded at A*-E or equivalent pass (Figure 3.20 and Table 3.16).

In November 2015 there were 687 Guernsey students enrolled in higher education in the UK (Figure 3.23), 61 fewer than at the same time the previous year. Of these, 631 (92%) were undertaking an undergraduate degree. This figure equates to 18% of all 18 to 22 year olds. The Education Services' annual report is available at www.gov.gg/educationannualreport.

* Other higher education, e.g. Foundation courses, HNDs etc.

Figure 3.24: Criminal offences reported



Source: Guernsey Police

Table 3.17: Criminal offences reported

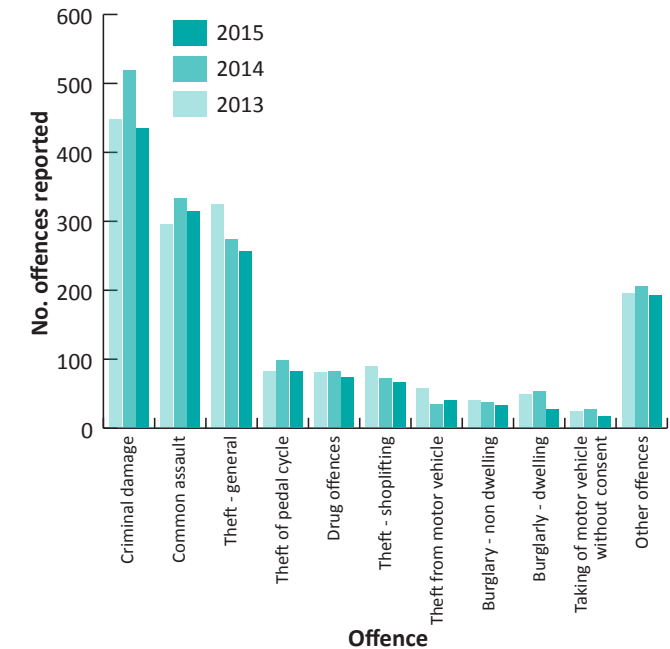
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of offences	2,094	1,928	1,679	1,728	1,527

Source: Guernsey Police

The total number of criminal offences reported to the police in 2015 was 1,527; 201 (12%) fewer than the previous year (Figure 3.24 and Table 3.17).

For further information see the 2015 Law Enforcement Annual Report available at www.guernsey.police.uk

Figure 3.25: Crimes reported by category



Source: Guernsey Police

Criminal damage was the most commonly reported offence in 2015, 2014 and 2013. During 2015, there were 434 reported incidents of criminal damage, accounting for 28% of all reported offences (Figure 3.25).

Figure 3.26: Child protection register



Source: Islands Child Protection Committee

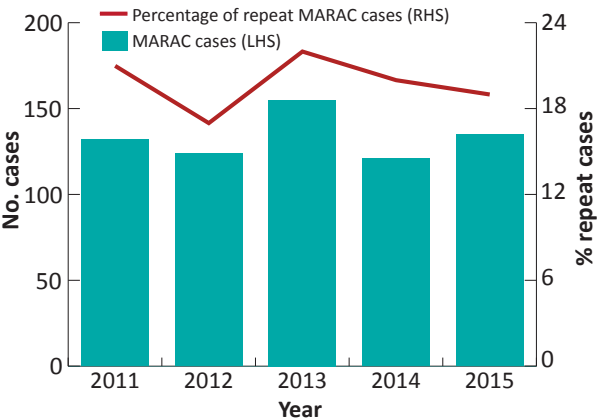
Table 3.18: Child protection register

	No. children (registered for less than 12 months) per 1,000 under 18 population	No. children (registered for 12 months or more) per 1,000 under 18 population
2010	3.28	0.34
2011	2.44	1.13
2012	3.23	0.99
2013	3.69	0.84
2014	4.91	1.29
2015	3.51	1.42

Source: Islands Child Protection Committee

In 2015, an average of 1.42 children were registered on the child protection register for over twelve months, per 1,000 people aged under 18, compared with 1.29 in 2014 (Figure 3.26 and Table 3.18)

Figure 3.27: Domestic abuse cases



Source: Guernsey Police

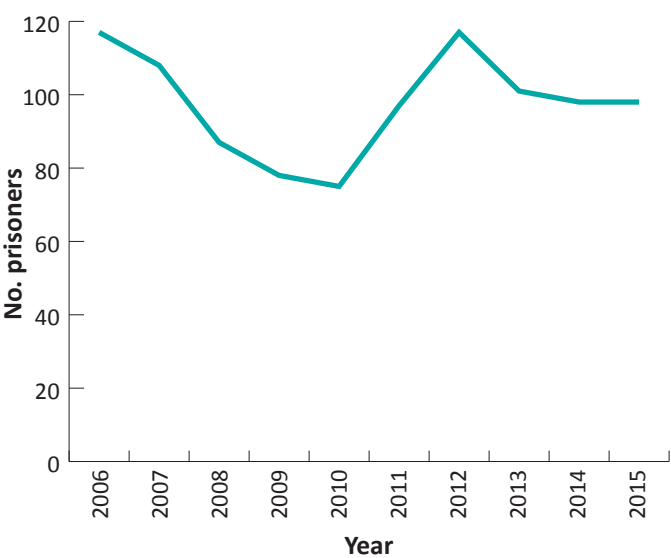
Table 3.19: Domestic abuse cases

	No. cases referred to MARACs	% repeat MARAC cases
2011	132	21
2012	124	17
2013	155	22
2014	121	20
2015	135	19

Source: Guernsey Police

As can be seen in [Figure 3.27](#), 135 reported domestic abuse cases (those identified as high risk) were referred to a Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) in 2015. A repeat MARAC case indicates where a further incident constituting criminal behaviour is identified within 12 months from the date of the last referral. This repeat case figure was 19% in 2015 ([Table 3.19](#)).

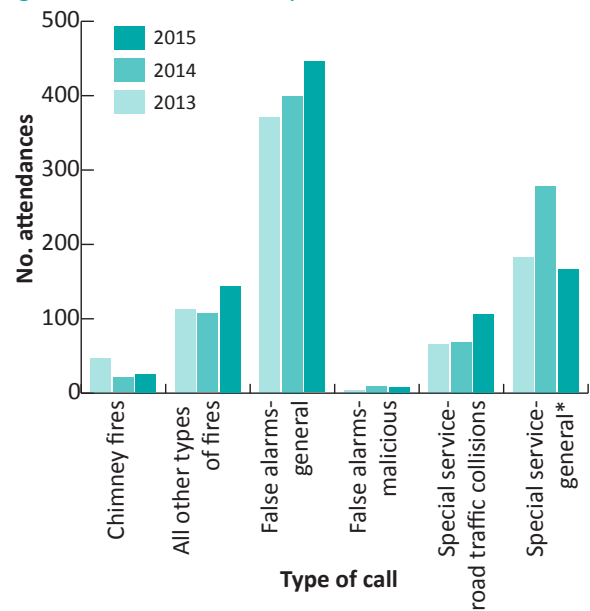
Figure 3.28: Prison population



Source: Prison Service

In 2015, the average prison population in Guernsey was 98, which was the same as the previous year ([Figure 3.28](#)).

Figure 3.29: Attendances by Fire and Rescue services



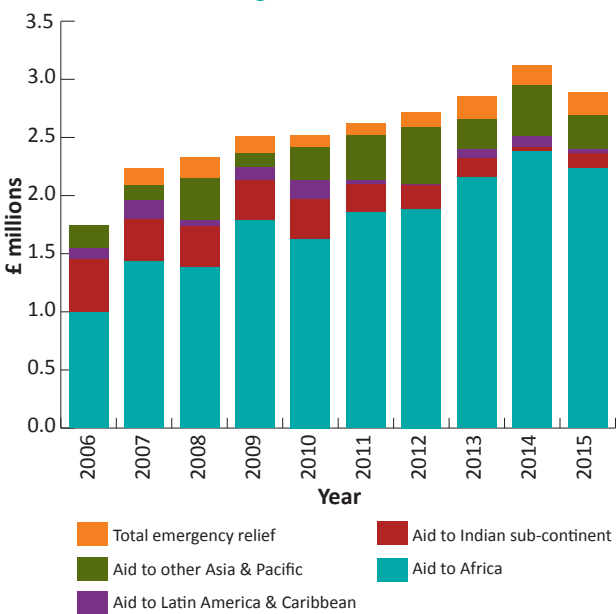
Source: Fire and Rescue Service

The Fire and Rescue services attended a total of 891 calls in 2015, 12 more than in 2014 (Figure 3.29). The number of fires (excluding chimney fires) attended in 2015 increased by 37 to 143. The number of chimney fires increased by 5 to 25 over the same period.

For further information see the Guernsey Fire and Rescue Services annual report available at www.gov.gg

* During 2014, two severe weather events created large scale flooding and an unprecedented number of calls for general special services as a result. General special services include chemical incidents and rescues as well as incidents such as flooding and storm damage.

Figure 3.30: Overseas aid contributions



Source: Overseas Aid and Development Commission

Guernsey’s overseas aid contributions decreased by 8% in 2015 to £2,883,061 (Figure 3.30). Africa received the most overseas aid and emergency relief at £2,255,485, 78% of the total.

In 2015, Guernsey’s contribution to overseas aid was equal to an estimated 0.12% of GDP.

Table 4.1: The area of Guernsey and its parishes

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

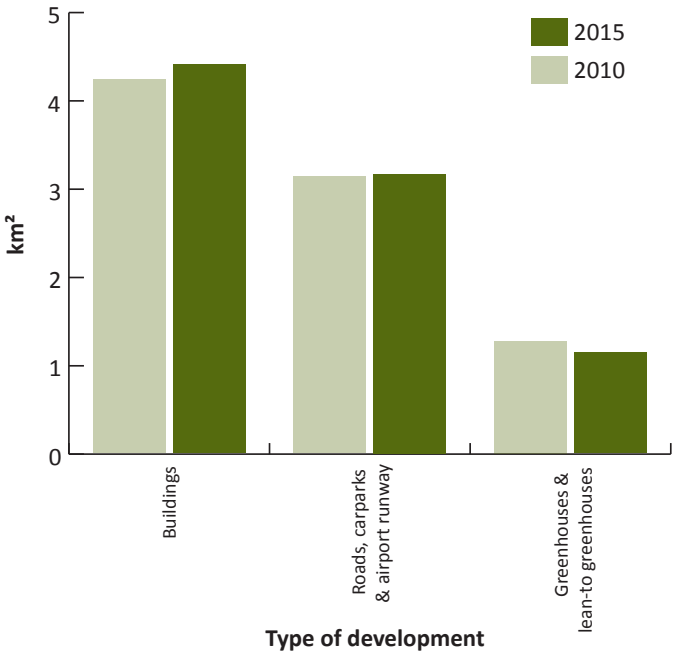
NB Due to the effects of rounding, figures may not sum to totals.

Source: Data and Analysis

Guernsey is just over 24 square miles (63km²) in area (Table 4.1). The island is divided into ten parishes, the largest of which is Castel at just under 4 square miles (10km²). Torteval is the smallest parish with an area of 1 square mile (3km²).

Lihou Island, which is located just off the west coast of Guernsey, is a small island which can be reached on foot at low tide.

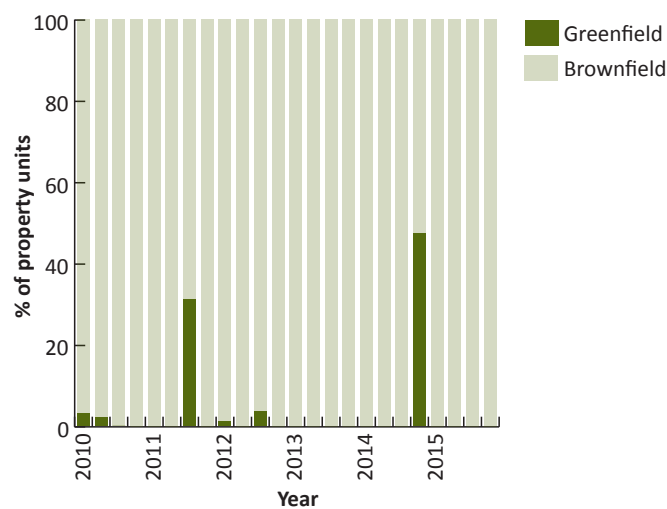
Figure 4.1: Developed land areas



Source: Data and Analysis

Figure 4.1 shows the area of land used for different types of development. 11.9% of Guernsey’s total land area was ‘developed’ in 2015 (13.7% if greenhouses are included). Buildings represent the greatest area of developed land at 4.4km².

Figure 4.2: Planning permissions granted



Source: Planning Service

In 2015 all of the applications for planning permission were for brownfield sites (Figure 4.2).

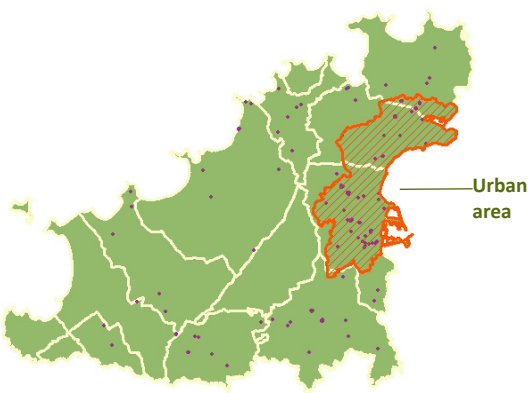
In 2015, 41 domestic property units were demolished, amalgamated with other units or converted to non-residential use, and 185 new units were created. This represents an increase of 52% versus 2015, when 367 new units were created. Overall, there was a net increase of 144 units in 2015 (Table 4.2). Figure 4.3 shows the location of the domestic property units built during this period.

Table 4.2: Changes in number of domestic property units

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
New build	233	82	177	292	128
Subdivision	15	35	46	60	35
Conversion (net)	28	35	16	13	12
Demolition	-35	-59	-65	-60	-27
Amalgamation	-11	-9	-3	-9	-4
Administrative changes	45	36	29	24	0
Net change	275	120	200	320	144

Source: Data and Analysis

Figure 4.3: Domestic property units built in 2015



Source: Digimap, Data and Analysis

Table 4.3: Open natural habitat areas in 2010

	Area (km²)	% of total land area
Unimproved grassland	0.02	0.03
Marshy grassland	0.61	0.96
Saltmarsh	0.02	0.02
Dune slack	0.00	0.01
Dune grassland	0.84	1.33
Dune heath	0.00	0.00
Open dune	0.01	0.02
Coastal grassland	0.74	1.16
Coastal heath land	0.02	0.02
Total	2.26	3.55

Source: Agriculture, Countryside and Land Management Services

Open natural habitat is considered to be important for biodiversity and contains species at risk. **Table 4.3** shows the area of open natural habitat in Guernsey in 2010. This information is obtained from the Habitat Survey which is conducted approximately every 10 years.

There were 2.26km² of open natural habitat in 2010 representing 3.6% of the total land area of Guernsey. Dune grassland comprised the largest proportion (37%) of open natural habitat followed by coastal grassland (33%) and marshy grassland (27%).

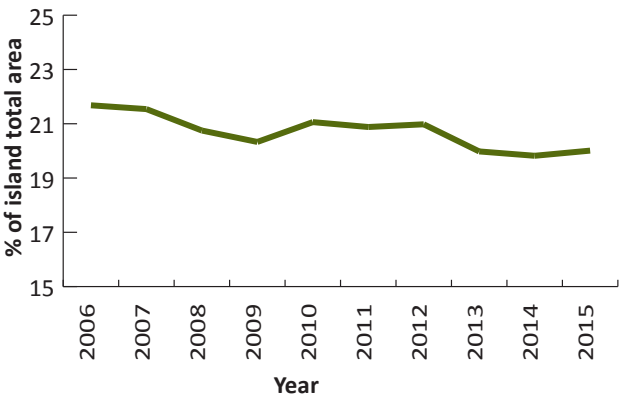
In 2015, 20% of Guernsey’s land was used by dairy farmers (**Table 4.4** and **Figure 4.4**)

Table 4.4: Area of land used by dairy farmers

	Land used by dairy farmers		Area of land (% of island total)	Percentage change
	square kilometres	vergees		
2011	13.28	8,103	20.9	-0.8
2012	13.34	8,139	21.0	0.4
2013	12.71	7,754	20.0	-4.7
2014	12.61	7,691	19.8	-0.8
2015	12.73	7,766	20.0	1.0

Source: Agriculture, Countryside and Land Management Services

Figure 4.4: Area of land used by dairy farmers



Source: Agriculture, Countryside and Land Management Services

Table 4.5: Slaughterhouse throughput

	Slaughterhouse throughput (kg)
2011	171,965
2012	183,265
2013	160,875
2014	226,555
2015	244,230

Source: Agriculture, Countryside and Land Management

Slaughterhouse throughput increased by 8% from 2014 to 2015 (Table 4.5). This figure refers to the quantity of meat yielded from local livestock (cows, pigs, sheep and goats) for food production.

Table 4.6: Shellfish catches

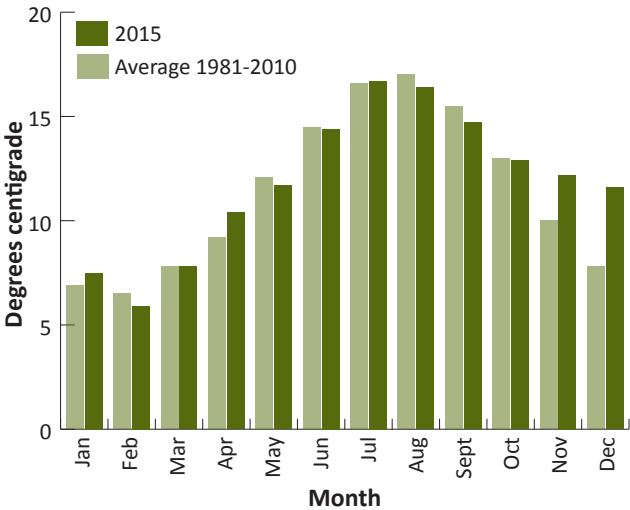
	Edible crab (tonnes)	Lobster (tonnes)
2011	692.7	101.5
2012	785.6	102.3
2013	784.2	98.6
2014	878.2	128.2
2015	708.9	117.2

Source: Sea Fisheries

Note: The return rate at the time of publication was lower than previous years, so the 2015 figures may be incomplete and subject to change

The figures in Table 4.6 show the catch from all GU registered vessels using pots. Some pots are set to catch only lobster or only crab.

Figure 4.5: Air temperature



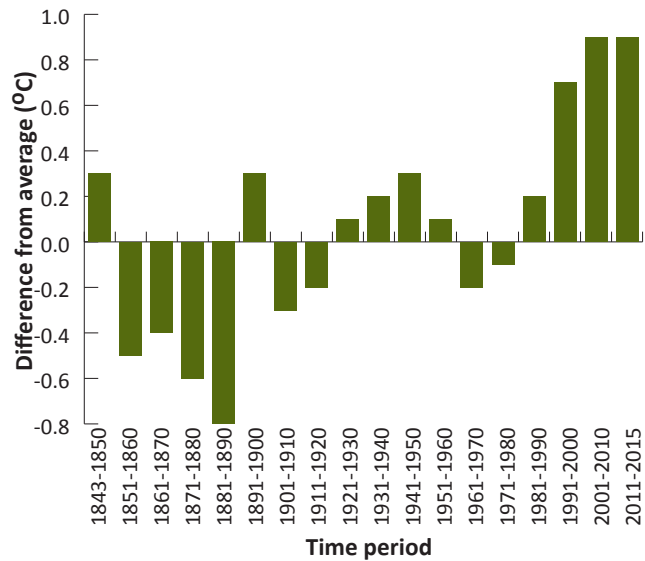
Source: States Meteorological Office

The temperatures recorded in Guernsey reflect its maritime climate. In 2015, July (with an average air temperature of 16.7°C) was the hottest month and was 0.1°C warmer than the 30 year average (Figure 4.5).

February was the coldest month of 2015 with an average air temperature of 5.9°C, 0.6°C below the thirty year average.

The annual mean air temperature in 2015 was 11.9°C, 0.5°C cooler than 2014. 2014 was the warmest year in Guernsey Airport Records.

Figure 4.6: Air temperature compared with long-term average

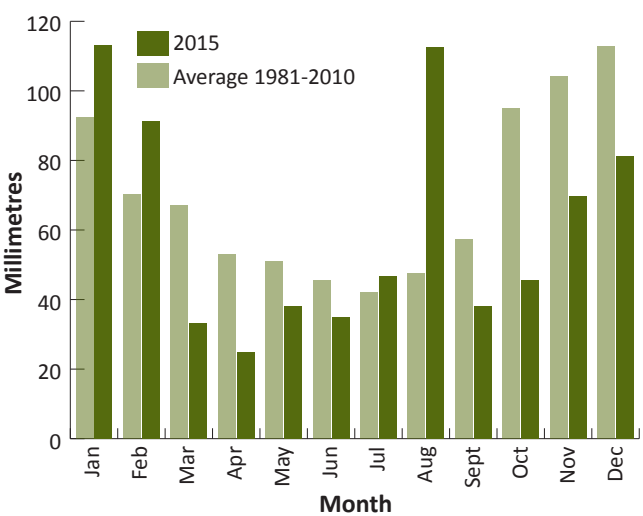


Source: States Meteorological Office

The average recorded temperature for each ten year period is compared with the long-term average in **Figure 4.6**.

Over the ten year period from 2001 to 2010 the average recorded temperature was 0.9°C higher than the long-term average. The average air temperature in the period from 2011 until 2015 was also 0.9°C warmer than the long-term year average. However, when considering such long time series of data it should be noted that the relocation of weather stations and “urban heat islands” created by land development may impact on the recorded trends.

Figure 4.7: Rainfall

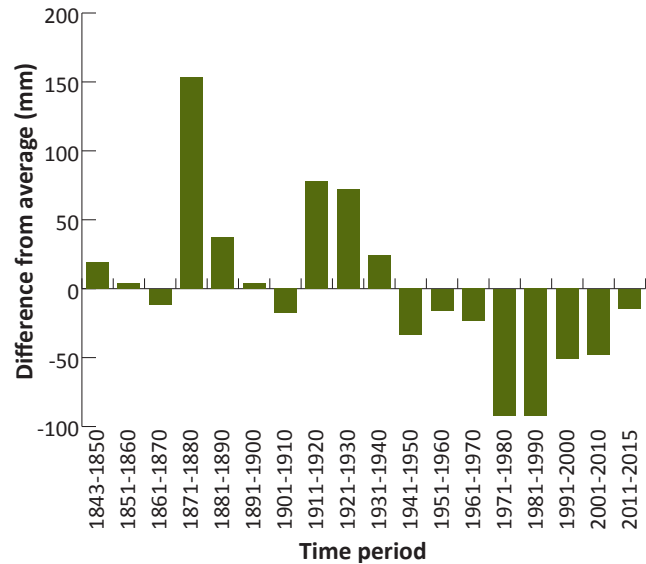


Source: States Meteorological Office

January was the wettest month of 2015, with a total rainfall of 113.0mm, 22% higher than the 30 year average for that month (**Figure 4.7**). April was the driest month of 2015, experiencing 25.0mm of rainfall.

The total rainfall (which includes all forms of precipitation) in 2015 was 729.4mm, 303.8mm less than the previous year.

Figure 4.8: Rainfall compared with long-term average

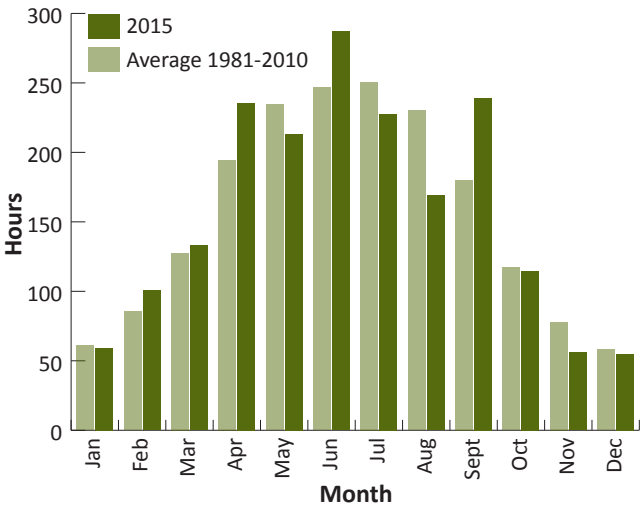


Source: States Meteorological Office

The average recorded rainfall for each ten year period is compared with the long-term average in **Figure 4.8**.

In the ten year period from 2001-2010, the average annual rainfall was 47.7mm lower than the long-term average. Rainfall in the period 2011 until 2015 was 14.5mm lower than the long-term average.

Figure 4.9: Sunshine

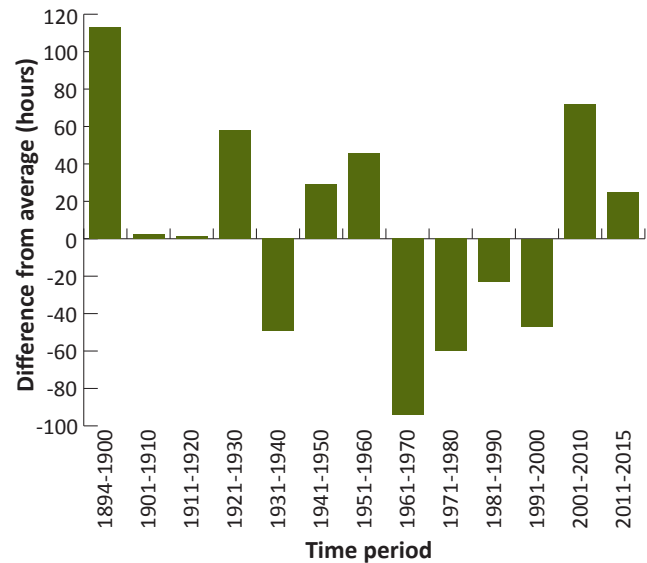


Source: States Meteorological Office

June was the sunniest month of 2015, experiencing 287.1 hours of sunshine, 40.5 hours more than the 30 year average (**Figure 4.9**). December was the least sunny month of 2015, experiencing 54.7 hours of sunshine.

There was a total of 1,889.9 hours of sunshine in 2015, 224.6 hours fewer than in 2014.

Figure 4.10: Sunshine compared with long-term average

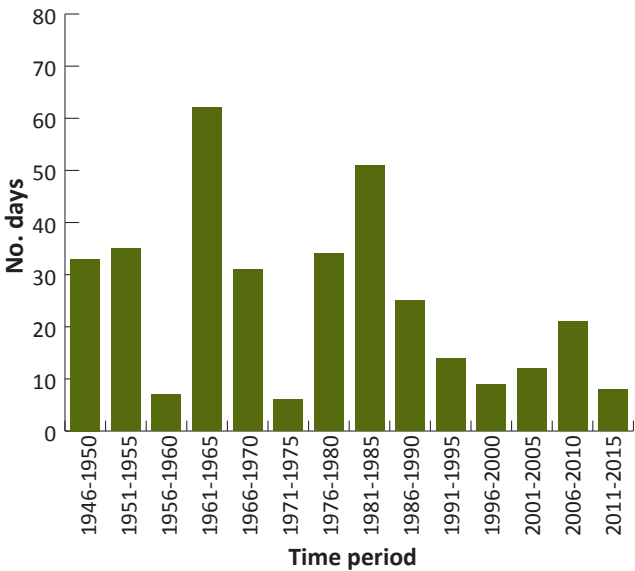


Source: States Meteorological Office

The average number of sunshine hours for each ten year period compared with the long-term average is shown in **Figure 4.10**.

In the ten year period from 2001 to 2010 there were on average 71.9 more hours of sunshine per year than the long-term average. The combined average hours of sunshine for 2011 to 2015 was 24.8 hours greater than the long-term average.

Figure 4.11: Frost days

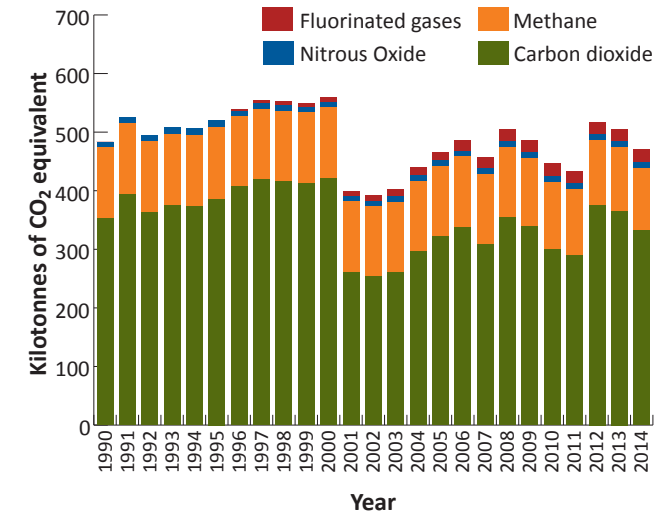


Source: States Meteorological Office

A frost day is any day on which the temperature drops below 0°C. **Figure 4.11** shows the total number of frost days recorded in each five year period.

The largest number of frost days recorded in a five year period occurred between 1961 and 1965, when 62 frost days were experienced. In the five year period from 2011 to 2015 there were 8 frost days.

Figure 4.12: Greenhouse gas emissions



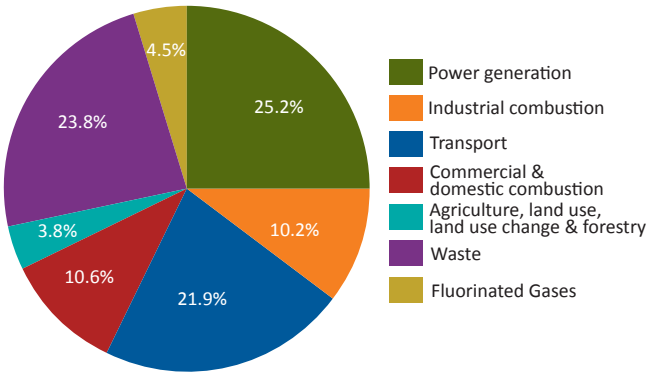
Source: Aether Limited

Guernsey’s greenhouse gas emissions (Figure 4.12) are calculated by Aether Limited who compile the figures as part of the UK National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory.

The methodology is reviewed each year and any changes are applied to all the figures to ensure a consistent time series is produced. For this reason, figures differ from those published previously.

In 2014, Guernsey’s total greenhouse gas emissions were equivalent to 470.1kt of carbon dioxide (CO₂), 7.0% less than in 2013. Carbon dioxide, released from the combustion of fossil fuels, accounted for 70.6% of Guernsey’s greenhouse gas emissions in 2014.

Figure 4.13: Greenhouse gas emissions by source (2014)



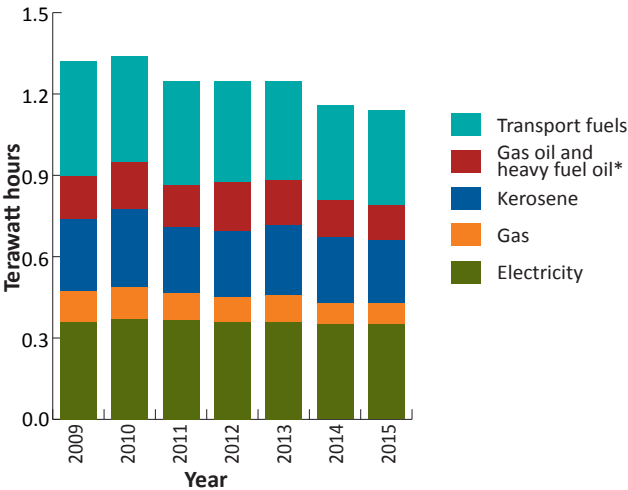
Source: Aether Limited

In 2014, power generation was the category with the highest emissions, contributing 25.2% of the total greenhouse gas emissions (Figure 4.13), a slight reduction from the 28.1% recorded in 2013.

Waste contributed the second largest proportion in 2014, 23.8%. Fuel consumed for transport contributed 21.9% of greenhouse gas emissions in 2014.

It should be noted that the emissions inventory is “source based”, which means it reflects only emissions released from Guernsey. As such, emissions resulting from the generation of electricity in Europe are not included in previous figures. Because the proportions of electricity imported from Europe and generated on island can vary significantly, carbon emissions from power generation fluctuate from year to year.

Figure 4.14: Energy supplied to Guernsey consumers



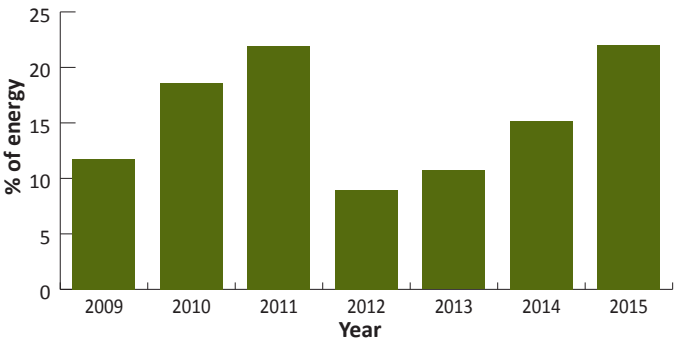
*Energy, in the form of gas oil and heavy fuel oil, consumed by Guernsey Electricity in the process of generating electricity on island (i.e. which is not supplied to customers) is not included in this category.
Source: Customs and Excise, Guernsey Electricity, Guernsey Gas

Table 4.7: Energy consumption per capita

	Energy supplied to Guernsey consumers per capita per day (KWh)
2011	54
2012	54
2013	55
2014	51
2015	50

Source: Customs and Excise, Guernsey Electricity, Guernsey Gas

Figure 4.15: Energy from nuclear or renewable sources



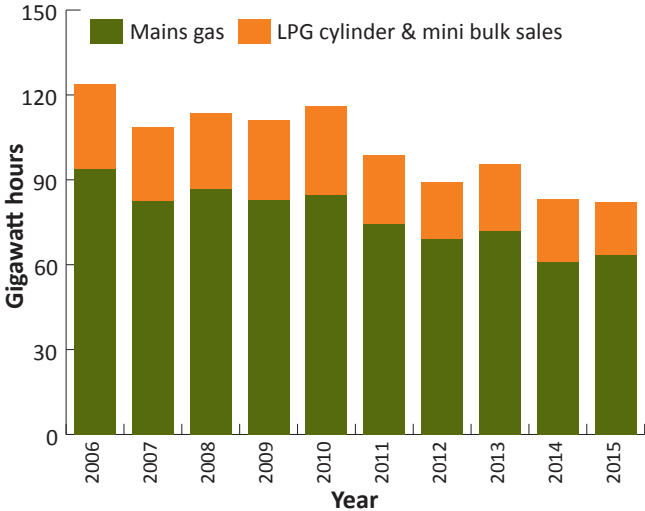
Source: Customs and Excise, Guernsey Electricity, Guernsey Gas

Figure 4.14 represents the total amount of energy supplied to Guernsey consumers, in the form of electricity, gas and fuel oils. This data does not include energy consumed by the burning of other fuels such as wood and coal or home generation of electricity. Table 4.7 gives the total energy consumption per capita.

In 2015, total energy consumption decreased by 2.5% from 2014. Consumption per capita also saw a small decline when compared with 2014.

22% of the energy supplied to Guernsey consumers in 2015 was derived from nuclear or renewable sources, compared with 15% in 2014 (Figure 4.15). The significant reduction between 2011 and 2012 was due to cable faults between Guernsey and Jersey, and also Jersey and France, resulting in more energy being generated on island between 2012 and 2014. By October 2014, the faults had been repaired and a new cable was in place between Jersey and France.

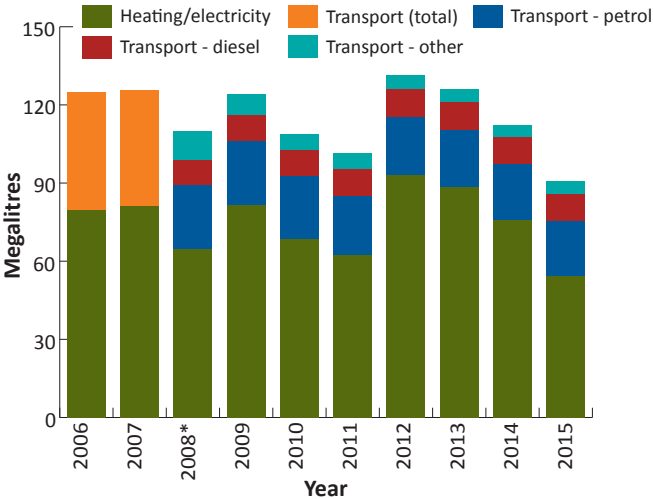
Figure 4.16: Gas consumption



Source: Guernsey Gas

In 2015, 82.1GWh of gas were consumed in Guernsey, 1.2% lower than 2014 and 29.3% less than 5 years earlier (Figure 4.16). Consumption of gas from the mains supply accounted for 77.1% of the total gas consumed.

Figure 4.17: Oil imports



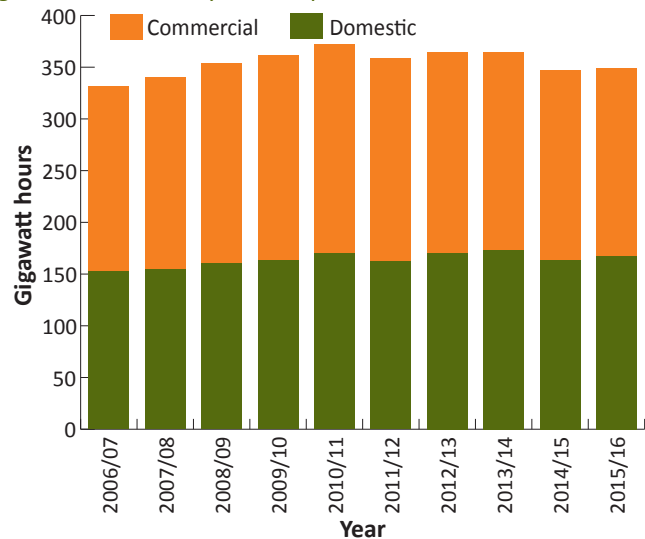
*In 2008, changes to the way in which oil import data was recorded allowed differentiation of diesel imported for transport use from that imported for heating and electricity generation. Prior to this, these figures were included in the heating and electricity category.

Source: Customs and Excise

The volume of oil imported for transport use decreased by 1.2% in 2015 to 36.2ML, representing 40% of the total volume of fuel oils imported (90.6ML).

The volume of fuel oil imported for heating and electricity is heavily impacted by the amount of electricity generated using the island's oil fired power station (rather than importing electricity from France via the cable link). As such, these figures can vary significantly from year to year. There was a decrease of 21.4ML (28%) in the volume of fuel oils imported for use in electricity generation and domestic heating between 2014 and 2015 (Figure 4.17).

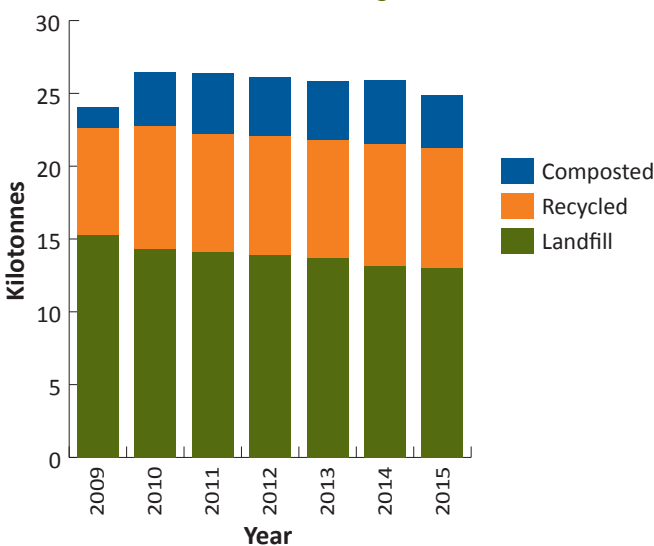
Figure 4.18: Electricity consumption



Source: Guernsey Electricity

The total amount of electricity consumed in Guernsey totalled 349.4GWh in the year ending March 2016, 0.89% higher than for the year ending March 2015, and 6.3% higher than for the year ending March 2006 (Figure 4.18). Commercial consumption accounted for 52.0% of total consumption between March 2015 to March 2016, 1.4 percentage points less than ten years earlier.

Figure 4.19: Household waste



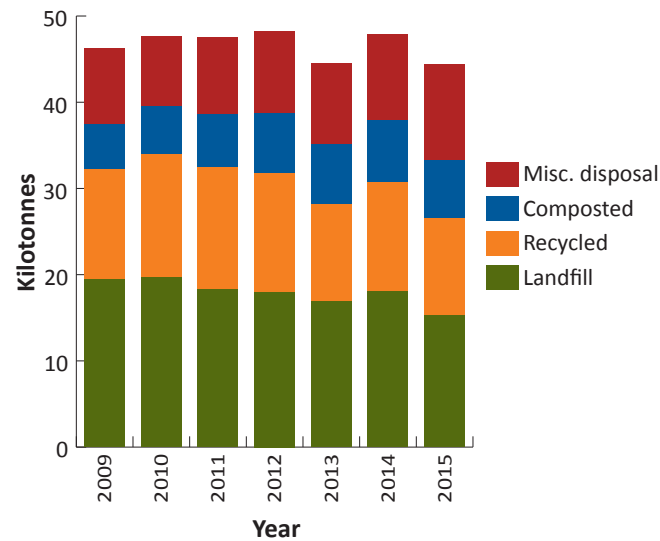
Source: Trading Assets

In 2015, 24.9kt of household waste was produced in Guernsey (Figure 4.19).

13.0kt (52.2%) of the household waste was sent to the landfill at Mont Cuet. 33.1% of household waste was recycled in 2015 (compared with 32.3% in 2014) and 14.6% was composted via the green waste scheme (compared with 16.8% in 2014).

In 2015, the overall recycling rate (which includes composting) for household waste was 47.8%.

Figure 4.20: Commercial and industrial waste



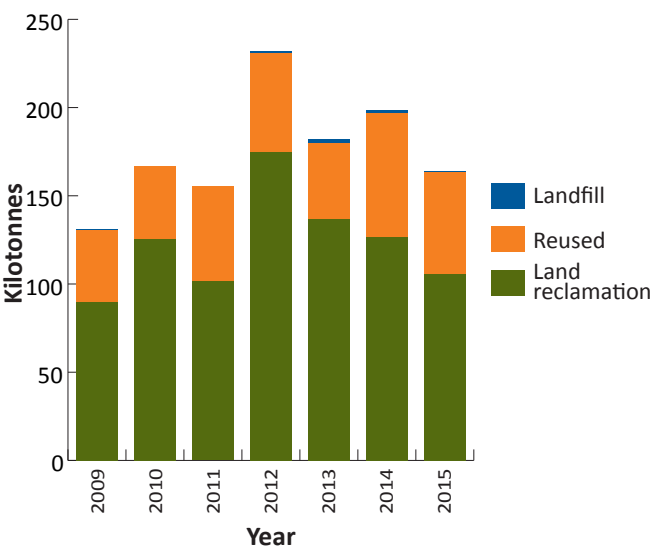
Source: Trading Assets

44.4kt of commercial and industrial waste was produced in Guernsey in 2015, 3.5kt less than the previous year (Figure 4.20).

In 2015, 25.3% of commercial and industrial waste was recycled and 15.1% was composted via the green waste scheme. Miscellaneous disposal, which includes waste sent to the hospital and cattle incinerators and wood burnt by private operators, accounted for 25.2% of commercial and industrial waste. The remaining 34.4% (15.3kt) went to landfill. This reduction (from 37.6% in 2014) in commercial waste to landfill was mainly due to the export of refuse-derived fuel off-island.

In 2015, the recycling rate for commercial and industrial waste was 40.4%.

Figure 4.21: Construction and demolition waste

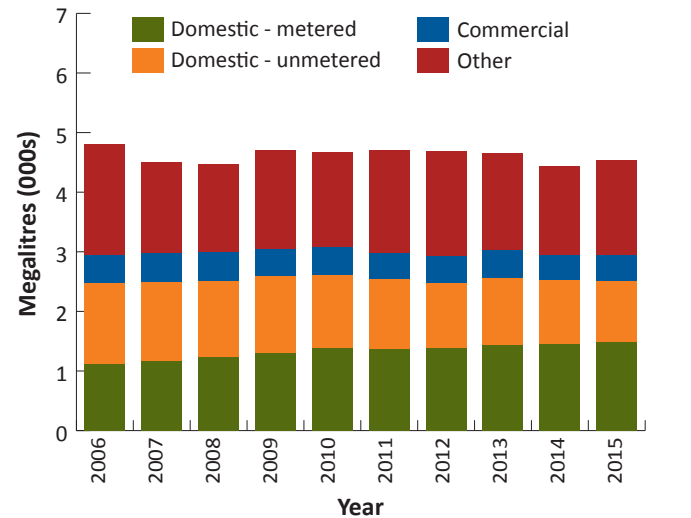


Source: Trading Assets

163.8kt of waste was produced by construction and demolition activities in 2015 (Figure 4.21). The majority of this material (64.4%) was inert waste sent to the Longue Hougue land reclamation site, whilst 35.4% of the material was reused. 0.3% of waste produced by construction and demolition activities was sent to landfill in 2015, compared with 0.6% in 2014.

The total volume of construction and demolition waste produced varies significantly from year to year, depending on the amount of building activity taking place.

Figure 4.22: Water consumption



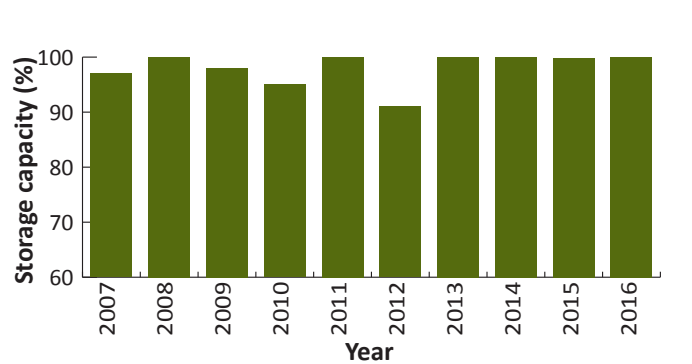
Source: Guernsey Water

Table 4.8: Water consumption per capita

	Domestic water consumption (MI per year)	Domestic water consumption per capita per day (l)	Total water consumption (MI per year)	Total water consumption per capita per day (l)
2011	2,537	110.5	4,713	205.2
2012	2,485	107.9	4,682	203.3
2013	2,547	111.2	4,641	202.7
2014	2,521	110.1	4,442	194.1
2015	2,508	109.7	4,527	198.1

Source: Guernsey Water

Figure 4.23: Storage level (as at 1st April)



Source: Guernsey Water

Table 4.9: Volume of unaccounted for water

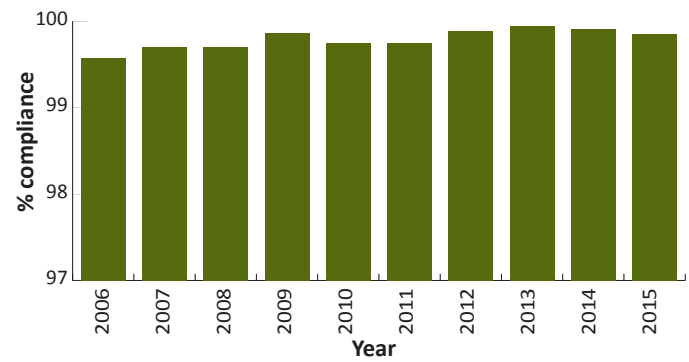
	Estimated losses (MI)	Annual % change
2011	636	39.2%
2012	600	-5.7%
2013	440	-26.7%
2014	407	-7.5%
2015	439	7.9%

Source: Guernsey Water

Water storage levels were at 100% as at 1st April 2016, the same as the previous year (Figure 4.23).

The volume of unaccounted for water was 439 MI, 7.9% higher than the year before (Table 4.9).

Figure 4.24: Water quality compliance



Source: Guernsey Water

In 2015, 4,527 megalitres of water was consumed in Guernsey, 55.4% of which was used by households on a domestic supply (Figure 4.22 and Table 4.8). Commercial customers accounted for a further 9.3% and other customer groups, which include tourist accommodation and horticultural and agricultural consumers, accounted for 35.3% of total water usage in 2015.

Guernsey’s water supply is tested at numerous points during its storage, treatment and distribution to ensure that it is compliant with quality guidelines set by the Drinking Water Inspectorate in the UK. In 2015, 99.9% of the island’s water samples exceeded guideline standards (Figure 4.24).

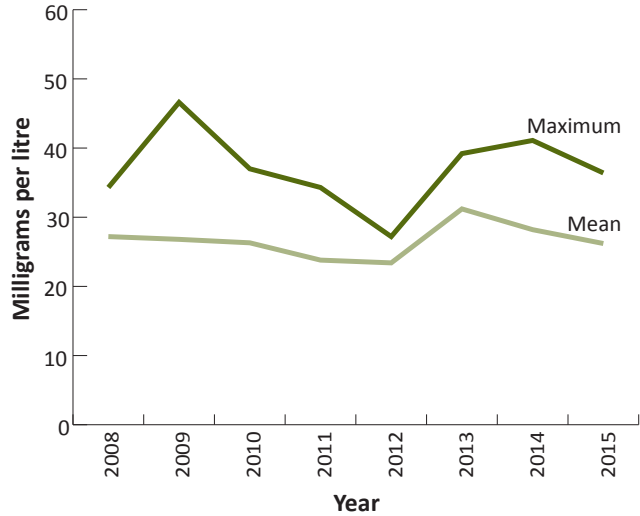
Table 4.10: Water pollution incidents

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
No. pollution incidents	58	39	48	43	20

Source: Guernsey Water

In 2015, 20 pollution incidents were reported to Guernsey Water (Table 4.10), 23 fewer than in 2014.

Figure 4.25: Drinking water nitrate concentration at customer taps*



Source: Guernsey Water

Nitrate levels in drinking water are affected by rainfall, decomposition of organic matter in soil and the application of some fertilizers to land. Nitrates are naturally used up by algae and bacteria in the raw (untreated) water while it is held in storage, and, if necessary, dilution from low nitrate sources can help to reduce levels further. The annual mean nitrate concentration taken from customer taps has been relatively stable from 2008, peaking at 31.2mg/l in 2013 to stand at 26.2mg/l in 2015 (Figure 4.25).

Please note, the maximum allowable concentration under the UK regulations is 50mg/l.

*The figures shown here differ from those published in previous Fact and Figures booklets due to a change in measuring methodology.

Table 4.11: Bathing water standards

Beach	2012	2013 ¹	2014	2015	Rolling record 2012-2015 ²
Vazon	G	G	G	G	Good
Pembroke/L'Ancrese	M	M	M	M	Poor
L'Eree	G	G	G	G	Excellent
Port Soif	G	G	G	G	Excellent
Cobo	G	M	G	G	Good
Fermain	G	G	G	G	Good
Petit Bot	G	M	M	M	Sufficient
Havelet	G	G	M	G	Excellent
Ladies Bay	G	F	G	M	Sufficient
Portelet	M	M	G	G	Good
Saints	G	M	M	M	Good
Bordeaux	G	G	M	M	Good
Grandes Rocques	G	G	G	M	Good

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

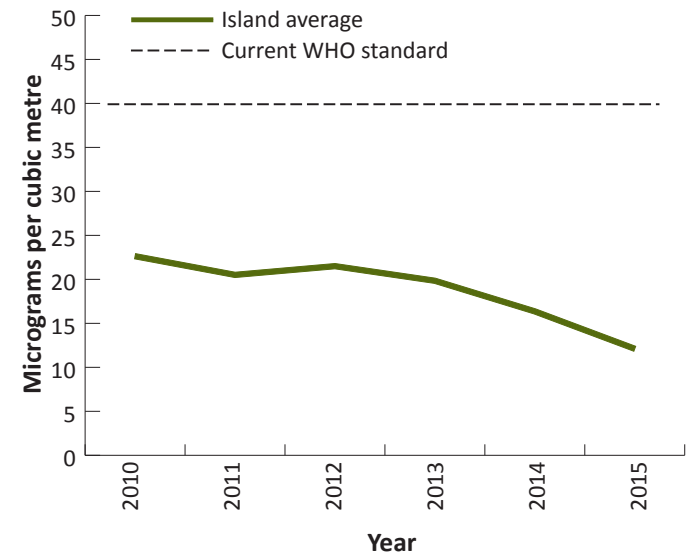
¹ The number of bathing water quality samples taken during 2013 was significantly reduced compared with the previous year, which may have had an impact on the results for 2013.

² From 2016 the classification will be based on a rolling four season record with assessments ranging from Poor to Excellent

Source: Agriculture, Countryside and Land Management Services

Bathing water testing is carried out on thirteen of the island’s beaches. In 2015, all thirteen beaches reached the EC mandatory standard, which requires that 95% of water samples pass the required testing (Table 4.11). Of these beaches, seven also achieved the more stringent EC guideline standard, down from eight beaches in 2014.

Figure 4.26: Nitrogen dioxide levels



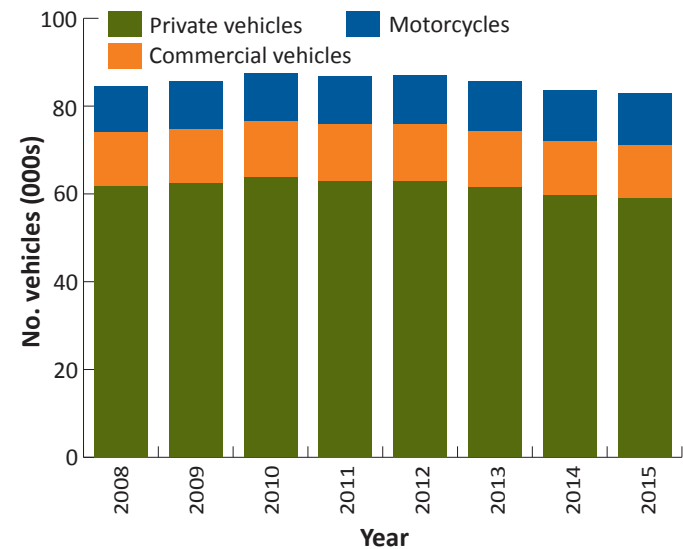
*There were methodological changes in data collection from 2010 onwards, From 2010 a bias adjustment factor was applied to the data which has increased the levels reported in previous Facts and Figures booklets.

Source: Environmental Health and Pollution Regulation

Nitrogen dioxide is a gas generated from the combustion of fossil fuels (principally by motor vehicles) and is one of a range of air pollutants monitored in Guernsey. Nitrogen oxides (including nitrogen dioxide) contribute to acid rain, depletion of the ozone layer and can have detrimental effects on health. They are also greenhouse gases. Figure 4.26 shows the annual average concentration of nitrogen dioxide recorded in Guernsey each year.

Levels of nitrogen dioxide in Guernsey are below the guideline maximum of 40µgm⁻³ set by the World Health Organisation (WHO).

Figure 4.27: Registered vehicles

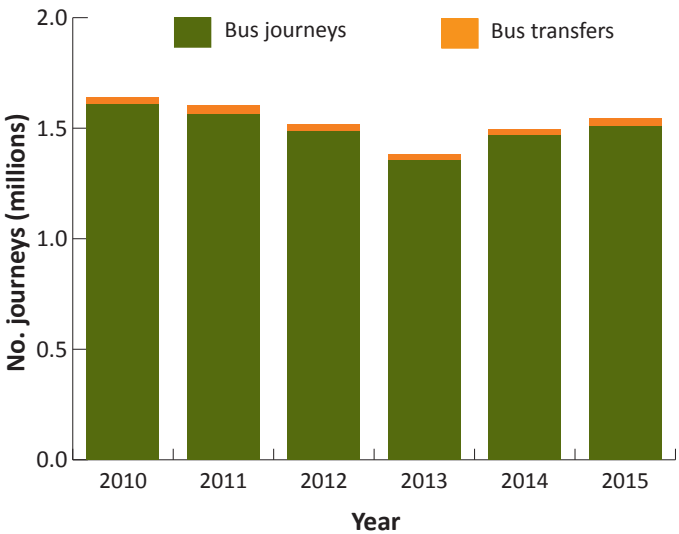


Source: Traffic and Highway Services

There were 82,777 vehicles (including motorcycles) registered in Guernsey in 2015, 811 fewer than the previous year (Figure 4.27). It should be noted that the number registered may include vehicles which are no longer in use and, as such, does not represent the actual number of vehicles currently on the roads.

Private motor vehicles numbered 58,991 and accounted for 83% of registered vehicles in 2015 (excluding motorcycles). There were 12,129 commercial vehicles registered in 2015 and 11,657 motorcycles.

Figure 4.28: Scheduled bus passenger journeys



Source: Traffic and Highway Services

In 2015 there were a total of 1,546,177 scheduled bus passenger journeys (Figure 4.28), which included 39,376 transfers.

This was an increase of 2.7% since 2014.

Data sources

Electronic versions of data and further information on any of the topics contained in this publication can be obtained by contacting:

Data and Analysis

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

Tel: 01481 717292
Fax: 01481 713787

Website: www.gov.gg/data
E-mail: dataandanalysis@gov.gg

Much of the information was provided by States of Guernsey services, contact details for which can be found at www.gov.gg/contactus.

Other sources of information contained in this publication can be found below:

Guernsey Financial Services Commission

Tel: 01481 712706
Website: www.gfsc.gg

Jersey Statistics Unit

Tel: 01534 440423
Website: www.gov.je/statistics

Digimap Limited

Tel: 01481 700321
Website: www.digimap.gg
E-mail: info@digimap.gg

Office for National Statistics

Tel: 0845 601 3034
Website: www.statistics.gov.uk
E-mail: info@statistics.gov.uk

Guernsey Airport Meteorological Department

Tel: 0906 713 0111
Bailiwick Forecast: 12080
Channel Islands Shipping Forecast: 0900 669 0022
Website: www.metoffice.gov.gg
E-mail: metoffice@gov.gg

Guernsey Electricity

Tel: 01481 200700
Website: www.electricity.gg
E-mail: admin@electricity.gg

Guernsey Gas

Tel: 01481 724811
Website: www.gsygas.com

Guernsey Water

Tel: 01481 239500
Website: www.water.gg

5. Data sources and further information

Data and Analysis publications

The Data and Analysis team is responsible for publications which cover the following topics:

Publication title	Topic
Guernsey Facts & Figures Booklet	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Core statistics relating to Guernsey’s economy, society and environment
Greenhouse Gas Bulletin	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Greenhouse gas inventory provided by Aether Limited
Guernsey Gross Domestic Product	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Gross Domestic Product estimates, revisions and final data for Guernsey’s economy
Housing Stock Bulletin	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Domestic housing stock statistics
Supplementary Property Bulletin	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Domestic rental and sales prices by property type and size
Residential Property Prices Bulletin	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Quarterly local and open market property price statistics
Electronic Census Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Snapshot population statistics, historic trends and projections
Population, Employment and Earnings Bulletin	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Quarterly statistics relating to population, employment and average earnings
Inflation Bulletin	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Quarterly RPIX and RPI statistics
Inflation Forecast Bulletin	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Quarterly 12 month forecast for RPIX and RPI statistics
Household Income Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Information on annual household incomes

All the publications listed above are available online together with a list of publication dates at www.gov.gg/data. If you require any further information please contact the Data and Analysis team (details on [page 132](#)).



**For more information go to
www.gov.gg/data**