GUERNSEY FACTS AND FIGURES

2020

States of Guernsey
Data and Analysis

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

The trends show how island life is evolving, how society is changing, the impacts of government policies and external factors. The statistics contained in this booklet, and published on **www.gov.gg/data** by the Data and Analysis team, help inform decision making at all levels, including in the development of the Revive and Thrive recovery strategy. We want to continuously improve by focusing on the needs of islanders as consumers of government services. We aim to ensure the booklet is of interest and use to everyone on the island. 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 thank you to Data and Analysis for compiling this booklet and to Monika Drabot of the Guernsey Arts Commission for providing this year's cover photo depicting a rainbow-painted stone pile on a sea wall.

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1. Introduction

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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) (2018 estimate)	£3,272m
Annual percentage change in Retail Prices Index X (RPIX) (June 2020)	2.4%
Annual percentage change in Retail Prices Index (RPI) (June 2020)	1.8%
Total number in employment (March 2020)	30,987
Unemployment rate (ILO definition) (March 2020)	1.6%
Key social indicators	
Population (March 2019)	62,706
Domestic property units (Dec 2019)	27,139
Local Market property price - mix adjusted average (June 2020)	£459,837
Reported criminal offences (2019)	2,299
Key environmental indicators	
Greenhouse gas emissions (2018)	397.1 kt CO_2
Energy supplied to consumers (2019)	1,138 GWh
Gas consumption (2019)	75.7 GWh
Declared oil imports (2019)	116.4 Ml
Electricity consumption (year to Mar 2020)	337.6 GWh
Total water consumption (2019)	3,947 Ml

1. Introduction

The Bailiwick of Guernsey includes a number of islands in addition to Guernsey - Alderney, Sark, Herm, Jethou, Brecqhou and Lihou. The island of Guernsey is located in the Bay of St. Malo, 27 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.

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 H.M. The Queen
Bailiff (and Deputy Bailiff) Head of judiciary, Guernsey's leading citizen and civic representative and the Presiding Officer of the States of Deliberation.
H.M. Procureur (Attorney General), H.M. Comptroller (Solicitor General) Legal advisers to the Crown and the States of Guernsey, States of Alderney and Chief Pleas of Sark
H.M. Receiver General Administrator of the affairs of the Crown Estate of the Bailiwick

Relationship with the UK

Guernsey is an autonomous jurisdiction with its own parliament, government and judiciary. Its right to raise its own taxes is a long-established constitutional principle. Guernsey is not part of the UK, and never has been represented in the UK parliament. The UK parliament is not able to legislate on behalf of Guernsey on domestic matters without first obtaining the consent of Guernsey's administration.

The UK Government is responsible for the Bailiwick's formal international representation. Through a Framework Agreement between the UK and Guernsey, signed in December 2008, it was agreed that the UK would not act internationally on Guernsey's behalf without prior consultation and recognised that Guernsey has an international identity that is different from that of the UK.

Relationship with the EU

Guernsey has never been part of the European Union (EU). Guernsey neither contributes to, nor receives anything from, the funds of the European Union. Special terms were negotiated for the Channel Islands on the UK's accession to the EEC in 1973. These were contained in Protocol 3 to the UK Treaty of Accession. This Protocol 3 relationship ended when the UK left the EU on 31 January 2020, and the terms of this relationship will cease to apply at the end

1. Introduction

Relationship with the EU (continued)
of the Transition Period on 31 December 2020.

The effect of the protocol was, amongst other things, that the Bailiwick is within the Common Customs Area and the Common External Tariff (i.e. it enjoys access to EU countries of physical exports without tariff barriers). Other EU rules do not apply to the Bailiwick.

Over the ensuing years, Guernsey has built up its own direct relationship with the EU, separate from and in addition to the formal Protocol 3 relationship through the UK, by voluntarily applying relevant EU standards and by other forms of cooperation. Outside of the formal Protocol 3 relationship, Guernsey is treated as a jurisdiction outside of the EU and one that is not a European Economic Area (EEA) country. This means it is treated as a 'third country'.
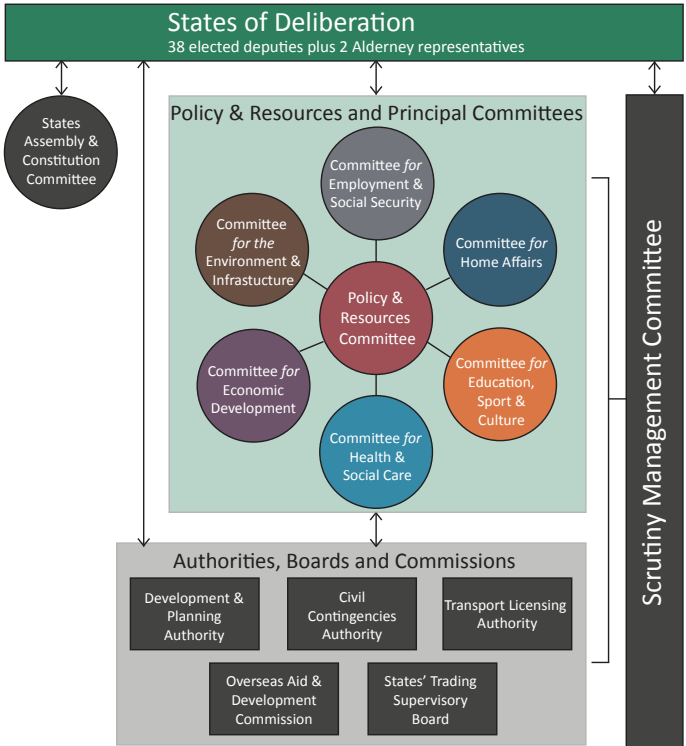
Following the UK's referendum decision in 2016 to leave the EU, the UK's Withdrawal Agreement came into effect on 31 January 2020 and the UK left the EU. The Bailiwick's Protocol 3 relationship with the EU ended on 31st January 2020 when the transition period commenced and Protocol 3 ceased. During the transition period, EU law continues to apply directly in the Bailiwick only insofar as it applied under the terms of Protocol 3.

The island's authorities are engaged and working closely with the UK Government on the terms of the future relationship with the EU.

Government of Guernsey
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 38 members of this parliamentary assembly (or 'deputies') are elected individually by universal franchise. Each member is elected on his/her own manifesto, however for the first time political parties will also stand in the first island-wide election in October 2020.

A reformed structure of government was implemented in May 2016. The key changes included a reduction in the number of deputies from 45 to 38 and a reduction in the number of committees. The new structure is shown below and more detail is provided on the following pages.

States of Deliberation
38 elected deputies plus 2 Alderney representatives

States Assembly & Constitution Committee

Policy & Resources and Principal Committees

Committee for Employment & Social Security

Committee for the Environment & Infrastucture

Committee for Home Affairs

Policy & Resources Committee

Committee for Economic Development

Committee for Education, Sport & Culture

Committee for Health & Social Care

Authorities, Boards and Commissions

Development & Planning Authority

Civil Contingencies Authority

Transport Licensing Authority

Overseas Aid & Development Commission

States' Trading Supervisory Board

Scrutiny Management Committee

1. Introduction

The responsibilities of each committee, authority, board and commission are expanded upon within the following 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 committee encompasses the following service areas:

- Treasury
- Strategy and Policy
- Income Tax
- Cadastre
- Regulatory and Financial Crime Policy
- External and Constitutional Relations

The following corporate service areas are also included:

- Procurement
- Communications
- Data and Analysis
- Finance
- Human Resources
- Internal Audit
- Vendor Services
- Corporate Customer Services
- Information Systems and Services

Principal Committees

Home Affairs

Responsible for crime prevention, law enforcement, justice policy, immigration, population management, 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 committee encompasses the following service areas:

- Population Management
- 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

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 committee encompasses the following service areas:

- Adult Community Services
- Hospital Services
- Public Health Services
- Children and Family Community Services

The Environment & Infrastructure

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 the Environment Department. This committee encompasses the following service areas:

- Traffic and Highway Services
- Renewable Energy
- Agriculture, Countryside and Land Management Services
- Driver and Vehicle Licensing

1. Introduction

Principal Committees (continued)

Employment & Social Security

Responsible for social insurance, pensions, social housing, income support, 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 committee encompasses the following service areas:

- Employment Relations Service
- Health and Safety Executive
- Housing
- Prescribing Support Unit
- Social Security

Education, Sport & Culture

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 committee encompasses the following service areas:

- Culture and Heritage
- Education Services
- Island Archives
- Sport and Recreation

Economic Development

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 committee encompasses the following service areas:

- 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.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Table 2.1: GDP*

	GDP (£m, current prices)	Annual % change (nominal)	GDP (£m, constant 2018 prices)	Annual % change (real)
2010	2,423	-1.4	2,876	-3.6
2011	2,629	8.5	3,025	5.2
2012	2,615	-0.6	2,914	-3.7
2013	2,715	3.8	2,946	1.1
2014	2,779	2.4	2,980	1.2
2015	2,816	1.3	2,986	0.2
2016E	2,934	4.2	3,076	3.0
2017E	3,143	7.1	3,218	4.6
2018E	3,272	4.1	3,272	1.7

E = Estimate
Source: Data and Analysis

*The Economic Statistics (Guernsey and Alderney) Law, 2019 (see **https://www.gov.gg/article/172311/The-Economic-Statistics-Guernsey-and-Alderney-Law-2019**), which was enacted in April 2020, will provide new data to use in the calculation of GVA and GDP. The 2019 estimates will be published later than normal this year (and after compiling this booklet), so that the new data can be incorporated.

The method for calculating Guernsey's GDP was updated and validated by external auditors during 2017. (See **www.gov.gg/gdp** for more information).

Note: Guernsey measures its economy using an 'income' approach and its economic output (GDP) is calculated as the sum of :
Compensation of employees (which includes remuneration in the form of wages paid to employees plus estimates of pension and social security contributions paid on their behalf by their employer)
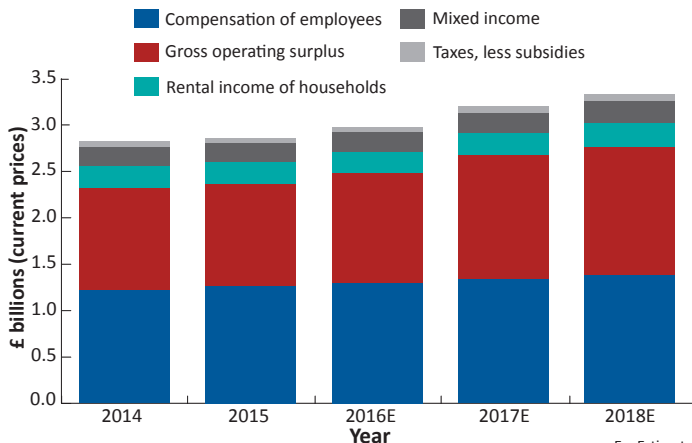Gross operating surplus (which is equated to company trading profits and public sector trading body surpluses)
Mixed income (the remuneration and profits of sole traders)
Income of households (rental income and owner occupied imputed rents, net of maintenance costs and borrowing costs)

Figure 2.1: Components of GDP* (current prices)

E = Estimate
Source: Data and Analysis

Table 2.2: Components of GDP* (current prices, £m)

	2015	2016E	2017E	2018E
Compensation of employees	1,261	1,294	1,334	1,376
Gross operating surplus	1,103	1,188	1,340	1,392
Mixed income	151	147	151	171
Rental income of households	244	242	251	262
GVA basic	**2,759**	**2,872**	**3,076**	**3,201**
Taxes, less subsidies (on products)	56	62	67	71
GDP	**2,816**	**2,934**	**3,143**	**3,272**

Source: Data and Analysis

2. Fiscal and Economic

Table 2.3: GVA* by sector (£m, constant 2018 prices)

	2015	2016E	2017E	2018E
Agriculture, horticulture, fishing, quarrying	14	14	14	14
Manufacturing	31	35	31	30
Electricity, gas, steam, air conditioning supply	16	16	15	16
Water and waste	3	4	4	5
Construction	120	112	114	114
Wholesale, retail and repairs	306	268	262	259
Hostelry	56	55	56	55
Transport and storage	45	49	50	49
Information and communication	61	65	66	67
Finance	1,145	1,190	1,301	1,318
Real estate activities	19	18	17	17
Professional, business, scientific, technical activities	229	326	335	351
Administrative and support service activities	122	118	118	124
Public administration and Trading bodies	268	273	273	277
Education	16	16	16	16
Human health, social and charitable work activities	78	76	76	79
Arts, entertainment and recreation	31	23	23	23
Other service activities	20	17	17	18
Households	259	254	258	263
Uncoded	88	82	104	107

Source: Data and Analysis

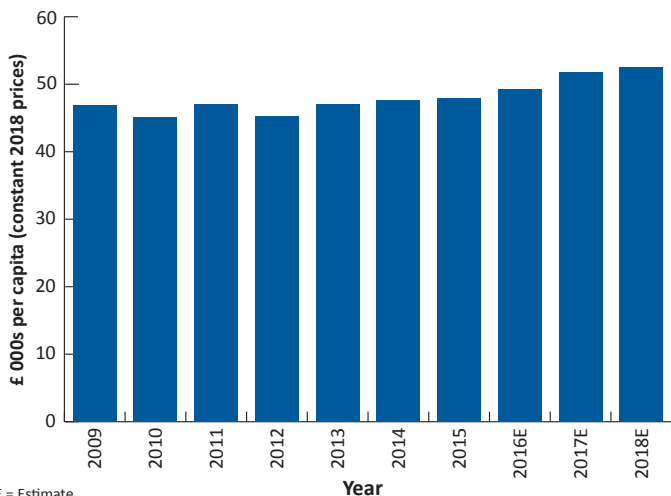### Figure 2.2: GVA* by sector (%, constant 2018 prices)

Source: Data and Analysis

*The Economic Statistics (Guernsey and Alderney) Law, 2019 (see **https://www.gov.gg/article/172311/The-Economic-Statistics-Guernsey-and-Alderney-Law-2019**), which was enacted in April 2020, will provide new data to use in the calculation of GVA and GDP. The 2019 estimates will be published later than normal this year (and after compiling this booklet), so that the new data can be incorporated.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.3: GDP* per capita (constant 2018 prices)

E = Estimate

Note: Population data for March 2014 onwards has been sourced from the Rolling Electronic Census. Population estimates 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.

*The Economic Statistics (Guernsey and Alderney) Law, 2019 (see **https://www.gov.gg/article/172311/The-Economic-Statistics-Guernsey-and-Alderney-Law-2019**), which was enacted in April 2020, will provide new data to use in the calculation of GVA and GDP. The 2019 estimates will be published later than normal this year (and after compiling this booklet), so that the new data can be incorporated.

Figure 2.4: Factor income* per worker (constant 2018 prices)

E = Estimate

Factor income is GVA for all industry sectors excluding the households sector. Division of factor income by the total workforce gives factor income 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 2018, the Finance sector had the highest factor income per worker, at £211,011.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Table 2.4: Public income and expenditure (nominal)

	2018#	2019
General revenue income (£m)	456	477
Operating income (£m)	57	61
Gross revenue expenditure (£m)	(452)	(480)
Operating surplus / (deficit) (£m)	**60**	**59**
Investment returns (£m)	(20)	86
Other income (£m)	-	(1)
Other expenditure (£m)	(21)	(12)
Capital income (£m)	2	6
Capital expenditure (£m)	(37)	(32)
Overall surplus / (deficit) (£m)	**(16)**	**106**
Social Security Funds income (£m)	195	201
Social Security Funds expenditure (£m)	(213)	(221)
Social Security Fund investment returns (£m)	**(42)**	**67**
Social Security Funds surplus / (deficit) (£m)	**(61)**	**47**
Aggregate income (£m)*	647	898
Aggregate expenditure (£m)*	(724)	(745)
Aggregate surplus / (deficit) (£m)*	**(77)**	**153**

\# The 2018 figures have been restated following the decision to move rental income out of 'operating activities income' and into 'other corporate income'
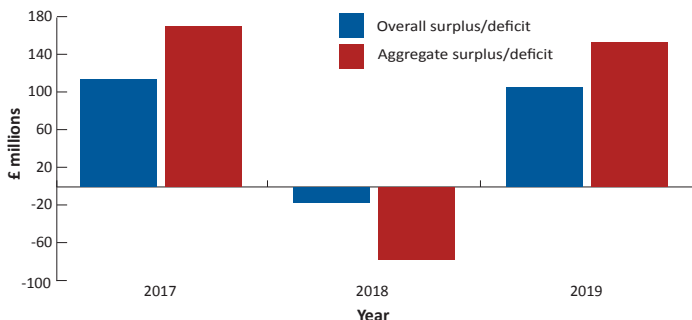* Aggregate income, expenditure and surplus/deficit incorporates social security funds income and expenditure in addition to general revenue income and expenditure

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

Source: Treasury, Data and Analysis

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

Source: Treasury, Data and Analysis

In 2019 revenue and operating income totalled £538 million, with expenditure at £480 million. After the inclusion of investment income, capital income and other income and expenditure, the overall surplus was £106 million in 2019 Aggregate figures shown in **Table 2.4** include social security funds income and expenditure.

The majority of Guernsey's general revenue comes from income taxes on individuals and companies (**Table 2.5**). Import duties include alcohol, tobacco and fuel taxes, including tax on vehicle fuel introduced in 2008.

Table 2.5: Direct and indirect taxation (nominal)

		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Direct taxes	**Income tax (£m)**	290	303	324	333	349
Indirect taxes	**Excise and import duties (£m)**	37	41	41	44	44
	Document duty (£m)	12	13	17	18	18
	Motor Vehicle duties (£m)	0	1	1	1	1
	Tax on real property (£m)	19	20	21	23	25

Source: Treasury

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.6: Public expenditure 2018

Health and community services
£177m, 29.0% of total

Old age pensions
£123m, 20.2% of total

Social welfare benefits
£87m, 14.2% of total

Education
£76m, 12.4% of total

Order & Safety
£42m, 6.9% of total

Government & Administration
£40m, 6.5% of total

Capital Expenditure
£37m, 6.1% of total

Land management, infrastructure and transport
£15m, 2.4% of total

Economic development and tourism
£6m, 1.0% of total

Overseas Aid
£3m, 0.5% of total

Arts, Sports & Culture
£3m, 0.4% of total

Alderney
£2m, 0.3% of total

Source: Treasury, Data and Analysis

Figure 2.6 gives a proportionate breakdown of public service expenditure (including social security funds expenditure) by area of expenditure for 2018. 2019 figures will be available in the 2021 budget report, due to be published in November 2020.
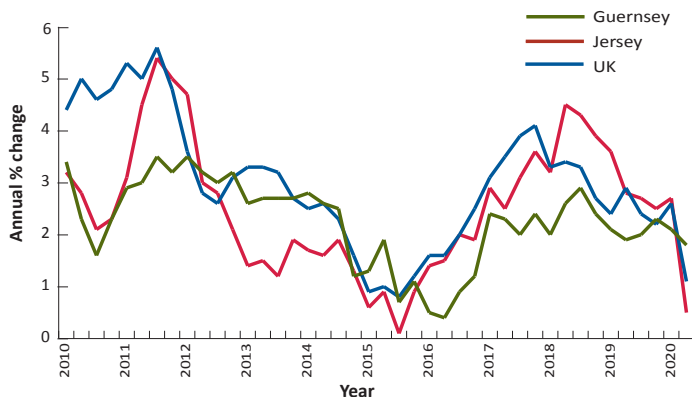
Table 2.6: RPIX inflation in Guernsey, Jersey and the UK

		Guernsey annual % change	Jersey annual % change	UK annual % change
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
	Sep	1.1	2.0	2.2
	Dec	1.6	1.9	2.7
2017	**Mar**	2.9	3.1	3.4
	Jun	2.8	2.7	3.8
	Sep	2.4	3.4	4.1
	Dec	2.5	3.5	4.2
2018	**Mar**	1.9	3.0	3.4
	Jun	2.4	4.2	3.4
	Sep	2.8	3.8	3.3
	Dec	2.3	3.7	2.7
2019	**Mar**	2.1	3.3	2.4
	Jun	1.9	2.6	2.8
	Sep	2.0	2.6	2.4
	Dec	2.4	2.3	2.2
2020	**Mar**	2.5	2.6	2.7
	Jun	2.4	0.8	1.3

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

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.7: RPIX inflation in Guernsey, Jersey and the UK

Source: Data and Analysis, Statistics Jersey, 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 2.7** show the annual percentage changes in the RPIX in Guernsey, Jersey and the UK. In June 2020, the annual RPIX inflation in Guernsey was 2.4%.

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 (for example, changes made to UK VAT between 2009 and 2011 and to Jersey's Goods and Services Tax during 2011 did not directly impact on inflation in Guernsey).

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

		Guernsey annual % change	Jersey annual % change	UK annual % change
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
	Sep	0.9	2.0	2.0
	Dec	1.2	1.9	2.5
2017	**Mar**	2.4	2.9	3.1
	Jun	2.3	2.5	3.5
	Sep	2.0	3.1	3.9
	Dec	2.4	3.6	4.1
2018	**Mar**	2.0	3.2	3.3
	Jun	2.6	4.5	3.4
	Sep	2.9	4.3	3.3
	Dec	2.4	3.9	2.7
2019	**Mar**	2.1	3.6	2.4
	Jun	1.9	2.8	2.9
	Sep	2.0	2.7	2.4
	Dec	2.3	2.5	2.2
2020	**Mar**	2.1	2.7	2.6
	Jun	1.8	0.5	1.1

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

2. Fiscal and Economic

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

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

Table 2.7 and **Figure 2.8** 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 2012 and 2015 annual changes in the RPI in all three jurisdictions recorded an overall slowing in the rate of inflation, followed by increases during 2016, 2017 and 2018. The annual change in the RPI in Guernsey in the year ending June 2020 was 1.8%.

Table 2.8: RPICT and RPIY in Guernsey

		RPICT annual % change	RPIY annual % change
2017	**Mar**	2.5	2.5
	Jun	2.4	2.4
	Sep	2.0	2.1
	Dec	2.3	2.3
2018	**Mar**	1.7	1.7
	Jun	2.0	2.1
	Sep	2.4	2.4
	Dec	1.9	1.9
2019	**Mar**	1.7	1.7
	Jun	1.7	1.7
	Sep	1.8	1.8
	Dec	2.3	2.3
2020	**Mar**	2.2	2.2
	Jun	2.2	2.2

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.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Table 2.9: RPIX and RPI reflation factors (December 2019)

	RPIX reflation factor	RPI reflation factor
2009	1.23	1.24
2010	1.20	1.21
2011	1.17	1.18
2012	1.13	1.14
2013	1.11	1.11
2014	1.10	1.10
2015	1.09	1.08
2016	1.07	1.07
2017	1.05	1.05
2018	1.02	1.02
2019	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 2009 than in 2019. 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 2019).

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 2009 is equivalent to £100 x 1.23 = £123 in 2019. This means that you would need £123 in 2019 to buy the same amount of goods and services that you could buy for £100 in 2009.

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 2.9: Annual change in median earnings - all employees

Source: Data and Analysis

Figure 2.9 shows the annual percentage change in median earnings since 2016. In March 2020, median earnings increased by 2.6% in nominal terms and by 0.6% in real terms. The reflated (or real) median earnings figures take into account the effects of inflation.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Table 2.10: Median annual earnings - all employees (March)

	Nominal median annual earnings - four quarter average (£)	Annual % change (nominal)	Constant (2018 prices) median annual earnings - four quarter average (£)	Annual % change (real)
2015	30,485	1.7	33,326	0.3
2016	31,215	2.4	33,970	1.9
2017	31,773	1.8	33,766	-0.6
2018	32,305	1.7	33,652	-0.3
2019	33,530	3.8	34,219	1.7
2020	34,409	2.6	34,409	0.6

Source: Data and Analysis

Table 2.10 presents the median annual earnings of employees in Guernsey. Figures include both full-time and part-time employees. In March 2020, the median annual earnings was £34,409.

Table 2.11: Four quarter average earnings at March 2020

	Lower Quartile Earnings (£)	Median Earnings (£)	Upper Quartile Earnings (£)
Agriculture, horticulture, fishing & quarrying	20,358	30,631	40,805
Manufacturing	20,608	28,629	36,553
Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning	31,142	38,775	54,067
Water, sewerage, waste & remediation	23,584	32,508	40,868
Construction	25,986	33,890	41,490
Wholesale, retail & repairs	16,901	23,849	33,250
Hostelry	17,510	21,512	26,680
Transport & storage	22,879	31,328	42,592
Information & communication	27,276	40,070	59,614
Finance	32,580	47,515	72,587
Real estate	24,082	36,205	52,816
Professional, business, scientific & technical	29,597	43,849	67,939
Administrative & support services	20,296	29,802	41,772
Public administration	25,891	36,824	50,262
Education	19,688	29,131	48,757
Human health, social & charitable work	18,191	25,703	35,750
Arts, entertainment & recreation	17,696	25,824	37,334
Other services	15,033	20,753	27,585
Activities of households as employers	15,074	22,447	30,159

Source: Data and Analysis

Table 2.11 shows the median, lower quartile and upper quartile annual earnings of employees in Guernsey, broken down by sector. The Finance sector had the highest median annual earnings at March 2020.

Figure 2.10: Four quarter average earnings as at March 2020

Source: Data and Analysis

Figure 2.10 shows the median annual earnings of employees in Guernsey, broken down by sector, at March 2020.

Figure 2.11: Employed Persons at March each year

Source: Rolling Electronic Census

Figure 2.11 shows the total number of employed and self-employed people in March each year. In March 2020, there were 30,987 people in employment in Guernsey, of whom 10% were self-employed.

In March 2020, 47.0% of people in employment and self-employment were female and 53.0% were male (**Figure 2.12** and **Table 2.12** on **Page 32**). The 50-54 age group had the highest number of females in employment in March 2020, but self employment for females was highest in 45-49 age band, and for males employment was highest in the 25-29 age group (1,740 employees). The number of self-employed people was highest among males aged 55-59.

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**.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.12: Employment by age and gender at March 2020

Source: Rolling Electronic Census

Table 2.12: Employed persons at March each year

	Male		Female		Total
	Employed	Self-employed	Employed	Self-employed	
2016	14,018	2,385	13,409	701	**30,513**
2017	14,212	2,373	13,667	725	**30,977**
2018	14,266	2,348	13,717	731	**31,062**
2019	14,397	2,275	13,810	748	**31,230**
2020	14,191	2,245	13,780	771	**30,987**

Source: Rolling Electronic Census

Table 2.13: Percentage of population in employment or full-time education at 30th September 2019

	Female (%)	Male (%)	Total (%)
14 and under	73.3	74.8	**74.1**
15 to 19	85.8	86.0	**85.9**
20 to 24	85.8	87.4	**86.6**
25 to 29	81.5	87.7	**84.7**
30 to 34	80.8	88.9	**84.9**
35 to 39	78.7	90.2	**84.6**
40 to 44	80.1	89.5	**84.7**
45 to 49	79.0	88.5	**83.6**
50 to 54	78.5	88.4	**83.3**
55 to 59	70.9	84.7	**77.7**
60 to 64	53.9	70.9	**62.4**
65 to 69	15.4	19.7	**17.5**
70 to 74	4.5	5.7	**5.1**
75 to 79	2.0	3.3	**2.6**
80 to 84	0.6	0.4	**0.5**
85 and over	0.0	0.2	**0.1**
Total	**61.2**	**69.9**	**65.5**

Source: Rolling Electronic Census

The percentage of the population who were either in employment or full-time education as at 30th September 2019 (**Table 2.13**) was 65.5%. The rate for females was 61.2% and for males, 69.9%. The age group with the highest percentage in employment or full-time education (after the 15 to 19 year olds) was the 20 to 24 years old age group, at 86.6%.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.13: Population by economic status and age (31st March 2019)

Source: Rolling Electronic Census

Figure 2.13 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 65 to 69 and is more predominant in males.

Figure 2.14: 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 (%)
2015	51.4	61.6	56.4
2016	53.2	63.9	58.4
2017	54.3	64.8	59.5
2018	54.3	64.7	59.4
2019	54.2	64.5	59.3

Source: Social Security, Data and Analysis

The employment rate shown in **Figure 2.14** 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.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.15: Unemployment

Source: Social Security

Unemployment data is produced by Social Security on a monthly basis. During 2019, the average number of registered unemployed[#] was 772 (**Figure 2.15**). The number of wholly unemployed people, which is aligned with the International Labour Office (ILO)* (the international standard measure), has been available since 2007 and allows comparison with other jurisdictions. Using the ILO-aligned definition, the average number of wholly unemployed people in 2019 was 320.

The large increase in March 2020 marks the onset of the lockdown following the Covid-19 pandemic. By June 2020 the figure was decreasing. For the most up to date unemployment figures, see **www.gov.gg/population**.

*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**).

It should be noted that the ILO measure is based on survey data (i.e. a sample of the population, who are asked to self-classify their employment status), whereas the information presented here is based on administrative data relating to Unemployment Benefit and Income Support claimants across the whole population.

Table 2.15: Unemployment at March each year

	Total registered unemployed[#]	Unemployment rate (%)	Wholly unemployed by ILO-aligned definition*	Unemployment rate by ILO-aligned definition (%)
2015	670	2.4	399	1.4
2016	710	2.4	434	1.5
2017	686	2.3	380	1.2
2018	624	2.1	292	1.0
2019	819	2.7	341	1.1
2020	974	3.1	497	1.6

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 was 3.1% in March 2020.

Using the ILO-aligned definition of unemployment, the unemployment rate was 1.6% in March 2020, 0.5 percentage points higher than in March 2019.

[#]The definition of what comprises "total registered unemployed" has gradually expanded over time to include those on government training schemes for the unemployed, anybody in part-time or casual employment who is available to work additional hours and still eligible to claim job seekers' benefit to supplement their income, and those who are fully employed and eligible for Income Support (previously Supplementary Benefit) on top of their low earnings. Additionally, the introduction of the Income Support scheme in 2018 included a work requirement for all claimants of working age.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Table 2.16: Employment by economic sector at March each year

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Agriculture, horticulture, fishing & quarrying	425	430	418	435
Manufacturing	659	656	663	651
Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning	290	301	287	286
Water, sewerage, waste & remediation	114	111	114	129
Construction	2,737	2,766	2,785	2,787
Wholesale, retail & repairs	3,988	3,911	3,898	3,791
Hostelry	1,940	1,927	1,909	1,819
Transport & storage	1,156	1,170	1,143	1,148
Information & communication	783	775	806	886
Finance	6,217	6,248	6,307	6,031
Real estate	271	263	268	296
Professional, business, scientific & technical	2,781	2,825	2,827	2,921
Administrative & support services	1,691	1,738	1,707	1,718
Public administration	5,469	5,464	5,549	5,573
Education	610	606	645	633
Human health, social & charitable work	1,920	1,954	1,994	2,063
Arts, entertainment & recreation	372	360	354	349
Other services	505	513	494	478
Activities of households as employers	82	70	79	79
Total	32,010	32,088	32,247	32,073

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

Figure 2.16: Employment by economic sector at March

Source: Rolling Electronic Census

The Finance sector had the largest number of employees and self-employed people in March 2020, comprising 18.8% of total jobs (**Table 2.16** and **Figure 2.16**).

2. Fiscal and Economic

Table 2.17: Employers by size and sector at March 2020

Number of employees	1 to 5	6 to 25	26 to 50	51+	Total
Agriculture, horticulture, fishing & quarrying	42	7	1	1	51
Manufacturing	38	20	2	2	62
Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning	6	2	1	1	10
Water, sewerage, waste & remediation	10	3	0	1	14
Construction	225	86	7	2	320
Wholesale, retail & repairs	205	94	20	12	331
Hostelry	102	57	4	9	172
Transport & storage	40	16	2	5	63
Information & communication	41	15	8	3	67
Finance	163	90	29	31	313
Real estate	31	13	2	0	46
Professional, business, scientific & technical	97	44	5	12	158
Administrative & support services	88	35	14	3	140
Public administration	11	3	0	2	16
Education	15	6	0	5	26
Human health, social & charitable work	87	48	10	10	155
Arts, entertainment & recreation	40	14	1	0	55
Other services	73	9	1	0	83
Activities of households as employers	27	5	0	0	32
Total	1,341	567	107	99	2,114

Source: Rolling Electronic Census

Figure 2.17: Employers by sector at March 2020

In March 2020, the Wholesale, retail & repairs sector had the highest number of employers (with 331), 62% of which had five employees or fewer (**Table 2.17** and **Figure 2.17**). Of the organisations employing more than 50 people, 31% were in the Finance sector.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Table 2.18: Average number of employees per employer at March 2020

	Number of employees	Number of employers	Mean number of employees per employer
Agriculture, horticulture, fishing & quarrying	435	51	9
Manufacturing	651	62	11
Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning	286	10	29
Water, sewerage, waste & remediation	129	14	9
Construction	2,787	320	9
Wholesale, retail & repairs	3,791	331	11
Hostelry	1,819	172	11
Transport & storage	1,148	63	18
Information & communication	886	67	13
Finance	6,031	313	19
Real estate	296	46	6
Professional, business, scientific & technical	2,921	158	18
Administrative & support services	1,718	140	12
Public administration	5,573	16	348
Education	633	26	24
Human health, social & charitable work	2,063	155	13
Arts, entertainment & recreation	349	55	6
Other services	478	83	6
Activities of households as employers	79	32	2
Total	**32,073**	**2,114**	**15**

Source: Rolling Electronic Census

Figure 2.18: Employment of 16-18 year old education leavers

2014

2019

Legend:
- Wholesale, retail & repairs
- Finance
- Construction
- Professional, business, scientific & technical services
- Public Administration
- All other sectors

Source: Education Services

The Wholesale, retail & repairs sector employed the most school/college leavers in both 2019 and five years earlier, in 2014 (**Figure 2.18**). In both 2019 and 2014 the second highest sector was Finance.

Of all the island's 18 year olds (not just those who were in full-time education), approximately 29% went into higher education (i.e. university level education) in Autumn 2019. A further 13% entered or continued with further education (i.e. vocational courses or further study up to level 3). In addition, 6% were on a recognised Guernsey Apprenticeship.

Figure 2.19 Destinations of full-time higher education leavers

Source: Education Services

All those who had graduated in 2019 and been in receipt of student finance were surveyed by Education Services. The response rate was 99% (166 students). 25% of respondents continued to postgraduate study or topped up their higher education qualification (off island). Of the respondents who entered employment, 50% returned to Guernsey and 50% remained off island. The employment of all the leavers is shown in **Figure 2.19**.

The public administration sector employed 31% of the higher education leavers who remained off island in 2019. The finance and the professional, business, scientific & technical activities sectors each employed 21% of those who returned to the island and went into work.

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 2.20: Number of companies* registered

Source: Guernsey Registry

Figure 2.21: Number of incorporations and dissolutions

Source: Guernsey Registry, Data and Analysis

*It should be noted that the companies referred to on **Pages 45** to **48** are 'normal status' companies

At the end of March 2020, 17,704 companies were registered in Guernsey (**Figure 2.20**), 125 more than at the same time the previous year.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Table 2.19: Companies registered at March

	2019	2020
Agriculture, horticulture, fishing & quarrying	73	83
Manufacturing	94	97
Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning	12	14
Water, sewerage, waste & remediation	15	17
Construction	331	361
Wholesale, retail & repairs	455	464
Hostelry	158	180
Transport & storage	111	133
Information & communication	197	214
Finance	13,907	13,681
Real estate	795	865
Professional, business, scientific & technical	549	569
Administrative & support services	454	530
Public administration	5	7
Education	37	42
Human health, social & charitable work	169	207
Arts, entertainment & recreation	140	163
Other services	76	76
Activities of households as employers	1	1
Total	**17,579**	**17,704**

Source: Guernsey Registry, Data and Analysis

As can be seen, the majority (77%) of Guernsey registered companies are in the Finance sector (**Table 2.19**).

Table 2.20: Company incorporations during the year ending March

	2019	2020
Agriculture, horticulture, fishing & quarrying	12	11
Manufacturing	11	10
Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning	1	1
Water, sewerage, waste & remediation	1	0
Construction	27	23
Wholesale, retail & repairs	25	23
Hostelry	18	15
Transport & storage	12	10
Information & communication	23	20
Finance	1,229	938
Real estate	50	39
Professional, business, scientific & technical	45	46
Administrative & support services	45	52
Public administration	1	1
Education	1	1
Human health, social & charitable work	22	13
Arts, entertainment & recreation	16	9
Other services	5	3
Activities of households as employers	0	0
Total	**1,544**	**1,215**

Source: Guernsey Registry, Data and Analysis

Of the 1,215 companies incorporated by the Guernsey Registry during the year ending March 2020, 938 were Finance sector companies (**Table 2.20**).

2. Fiscal and Economic

Table 2.21: Company dissolutions during the year ending March

	2019	2020
Agriculture, horticulture, fishing & quarrying	7	6
Manufacturing	17	9
Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning	1	1
Water, sewerage, waste & remediation	2	1
Construction	39	24
Wholesale, retail & repairs	48	38
Hostelry	28	13
Transport & storage	16	13
Information & communication	35	24
Finance	1,355	1,147
Real estate	72	86
Professional, business, scientific & technical	62	49
Administrative & support services	43	39
Public administration	1	0
Education	7	1
Human health, social & charitable work	10	4
Arts, entertainment & recreation	13	6
Other services	2	9
Activities of households as employers	-	0
Other*	-	7
Total	**1,758**	**1,477**

*An additional seven companies were dissolved during this period which had been in liquidation prior to the introduction of economic codes

Source: Guernsey Registry, Data and Analysis

Of the 1,477 companies which were dissolved (**Table 2.21**) during the year ending March 2020, 1,147 were within the Finance industry.

Figure 2.22: Total value of banking deposits and funds

In March 2020, the total value of banking deposits in Guernsey was £98 billion, 3% higher than at the same time the previous year (**Figure 2.22**).

The total net asset value of Guernsey investment funds was £233 billion in March 2020, an increase of £16 billion (8%) since March 2019. In the five years since March 2015 the value of Guernsey investment funds increased by 32%.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.23: Freight imports and exports

Source: Guernsey Ports

In 2019, a total of 317,003 tonnes of freight was imported into Guernsey (**Figure 2.23**) and 61,801 tonnes of freight exported, resulting in a net movement of 255,202 tonnes of freight into the island.

The majority of freight was transported by sea with 36.7% of the total freight volume being loaded or unloaded at St Sampson's Harbour in 2019 and 62.3% at St Peter Port Harbour. 1.0% of freight, including mail, was transported by air in 2019.

Total exports of freight increased by 50% between 2018 and 2019 and total imports increased by 10%.

Table 2.22: Passenger movements by air and sea

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
January	56,434	56,315	52,890	52,701	54,721
February	63,721	63,906	57,584	57,133	60,392
March	79,471	74,639	67,137	71,653	72,550
April	103,060	98,370	99,833	90,836	96,078
May	137,337	112,383	112,277	115,467	115,373
June	115,580	114,439	117,360	116,278	123,010
July	142,597	134,027	133,855	132,213	139,469
August	156,441	144,382	147,332	147,271	155,329
September	120,385	120,684	117,278	110,858	116,650
October	97,373	96,873	92,349	90,350	92,307
November	72,235	67,953	67,822	66,851	72,181
December	73,114	70,231	68,851	67,063	70,474
Total	1,217,748	1,154,202	1,134,568	1,118,674	1,168,534

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 4.5% higher in 2019 than in 2018. The change in the total number of passenger movements fluctuated month by month, with all months other than May recording an increase in passenger numbers from the same period the previous year.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.24: Passenger movements by air and sea

Source: Marketing and Tourism

Over the ten year period ending in 2019, the total number of passenger movements decreased by 5.2%. 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 71% of the total in 2019. There was an increase of 3.1% in the number of passengers travelling to or from the UK between 2018 and 2019, and the number of passengers travelling within the Channel Islands increased by 6.3%. The number of passengers travelling to or from the Continent increased by 11.4% in 2019 compared with a year earlier.

Table 2.23: Passenger movements by air

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
January	51,255	52,289	48,162	48,946	49,672
February	55,691	57,793	49,314	49,329	51,387
March	67,696	67,369	57,372	59,778*	61,373
April	69,629	70,353	68,715	64,382	67,575
May	77,379	73,969	73,215	73,671	77,229
June	77,577	74,665	75,575	75,522	81,340
July	85,176	83,135	82,535	81,847	87,550
August	87,817	87,344	84,570	83,913	91,208
September	80,734	79,905	79,359	78,678	83,982
October	75,898	72,150	71,397	70,332	75,483
November	66,242	62,412	63,048	62,821	66,933
December	65,029	60,530	60,062	59,397	64,498
Total	860,123	841,914	813,324	808,616	858,230

*restated slightly since last year's publication

Source: Marketing and Tourism

The total number of passenger movements by air in 2019 increased by 6.1% to 858,230 (**Table 2.23**).

Passenger movements by air represented 73.4% of the total number of passenger movements in 2019, 1.1 percentage points more than the previous year.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Source: Marketing and Tourism

In 2019, 82% of air passenger movements were people flying to or from the UK. A further 17% of passenger movements were people flying to or from the other Channel Islands and 1% were passengers flying to or from the Continent (**Figure 2.25**).

The number of people flying to or from the UK increased by 5.7% in 2019 compared with 2018. The number of people flying to or from the Continent showed a decrease of 1.8% from 2018. The number of inter-island passengers increased by 8.9%.

Table 2.24: Passenger movements by sea

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
January	5,179	4,026	4,728	3,755	5,049
February	8,030	6,113	8,270	7,804	9,005
March	11,775	7,270	9,765	11,875	11,177
April	33,431	28,017	31,118	26,454	28,503
May	59,958	38,414	39,062	41,796	38,144
June	38,003	39,774	41,785	40,756	41,670
July	57,421	50,892	51,320	50,366	51,919
August	68,624	57,038	62,762	63,358	64,121
September	39,651	40,779	37,919	32,180	32,668
October	21,475	24,723	20,952	20,018	16,824
November	5,993	5,541	4,774	4,030	5,248
December	8,085	9,701	8,789	7,666	5,976
Total	357,625	312,288	321,244	310,058	310,304

Source: Marketing and Tourism

The number of passenger movements by sea was 0.1% higher in 2019 than in 2018 (**Table 2.24**).

Sea passenger movements show a much greater seasonal variation than air passenger movements with 5,049 sea passenger movements in January 2019 compared with 64,121 in August of the same year.

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

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.26: Passenger movements by sea

People travelling to the UK accounted for 41% of all sea passenger movements in 2019 (**Figure 2.26**).

The majority (92%) of total passenger movements to continental Europe in 2019 were by sea. By contrast, 15% of movements to the UK and 36% of movements to other Channel Islands were made by sea in 2019.

Figure 2.27: Visitors by type and length of stay*

Source: Marketing and Tourism

In 2019, 63.6% of visitors surveyed in Guernsey were visiting for leisure (or reasons other than business or visiting friends/family), 20.7% were visiting friends or family and 15.7% were visiting on business (**Figure 2.27**). Day visitors comprised 17% of the total (**Figure 2.28** on **Page 58**).

The largest proportion of visitors (67%) were from the UK (**Table 2.25** on **Page 58**).

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

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.28: Visitors by type and length of stay*

Source: Marketing and Tourism

Table 2.25: Visitors by country of origin

	UK	Jersey	France	Germany	Rest of World
2015	73.2%	9.3%	5.7%	3.5%	8.3%
2016	71.7%	8.8%	8.2%	3.5%	7.8%
2017	71.2%	8.0%	8.8%	3.0%	9.0%
2018	71.8%	7.2%	7.3%	3.8%	9.7%
2019	66.6%	7.4%	10.5%	4.2%	11.3%

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

Source: Marketing and Tourism

Figure 2.30: Cruise passengers visiting Guernsey

Source: Marketing and Tourism

80 cruise ships visited Guernsey in 2019, compared with 87 in 2018 (**Figure 2.29**). From these, 115,243 cruise passengers landed in Guernsey (**Figure 2.30**) compared to 118,708 passengers a year earlier, a decrease of 3%.

3. Social

Figure 3.1: Guernsey's population level

Figure 3.1 and **Table 3.1** show the total population of Guernsey, Herm and Jethou. In March 2019, Guernsey's total population was 62,706, an increase of 420 people due to net migration and natural increase since March 2018.

Historically, the female population in Guernsey has been larger than the male population. In March 2019, women represented 50.5% of the total population (**Table 3.2** on **Page 62**)

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 (at March)

Census data

	Female	Male	Total	5 yearly change due to net migration and natural increase	5 yearly change due to administrative changes
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

	Female	Male	Total	Annual change due to net migration and natural increase	Annual change due to administrative changes
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	31,537	30,804	**62,341**	-109	-282
2015	31,415	30,819	**62,234**	-110	3
2016	31,384	30,824	**62,208**	7	-33
2017	31,351	30,755	**62,106**	-148	46
2018	31,426	30,860	**62,286**	212	-32
2019	31,664	31,042	**62,706**	420	-

Source: Census, Social Security, Data and Analysis

3. Social

Table 3.2: Age and sex distribution of population at March 2019

			Number	Percentage of age group		Percentage of male/female population	
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Female	Male
0-9	3,016	3,181	**6,197**	48.7	51.3	9.5	10.2
10-19	3,102	3,355	**6,457**	48.0	52.0	9.8	10.8
20-29	3,670	3,882	**7,552**	48.6	51.4	11.6	12.5
30-39	3,811	3,996	**7,807**	48.8	51.2	12.0	12.9
40-49	4,320	4,162	**8,482**	50.9	49.1	13.6	13.4
50-59	4,963	4,705	**9,668**	51.3	48.7	15.7	15.2
60-69	3,783	3,754	**7,537**	50.2	49.8	11.9	12.1
70-79	2,898	2,603	**5,501**	52.7	47.3	9.2	8.4
80-89	1,646	1,217	**2,863**	57.5	42.5	5.2	3.9
90+	455	187	**642**	70.9	29.1	1.4	0.6
Total	**31,664**	**31,042**	**62,706**	**50.5**	**49.5**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: Social Security, Data and Analysis

The 50-59 age group had the highest population of both women (15.7%) and men (15.2%) in March 2019 (**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 60-69 and 70-79 age group and continued to increase with increasing age. In March 2019, 70.9% of the population who were 90 years old or older were women.

Figure 3.2: Age and sex distribution of population at March

Source: Social Security, Data and Analysis

Figure 3.2 shows the age distribution of the population in 2014 and 2019.

Over this five year period there was a large increase in population in the 70-79 age group as the oldest of the 'baby boom' generation (born between 1946 and the late 1960s) moved into these age groups. There was a decrease in the 40-49 age group as the youngest of the 'baby boom' generation moved out of these age groups. This pattern is projected to continue as the 'baby boom' generation gets progressively older.

3. Social

Table 3.3: Quarterly population changes

		Births	Deaths	Natural increase	Immigration	Emigration	Net migration
2015	Q1	135	156	-21	840	657	183
	Q2	156	131	25	1,174	885	289
	Q3	157	120	37	1,033	1,134	-101
	Q4	140	120	20	687	1,120	-433
2016	Q1	142	165	-23	861	668	193
	Q2	182	129	53	1,119	801	318
	Q3	143	136	7	971	1,162	-191
	Q4	127	149	-22	696	1,162	-466
2017	Q1	119	172	-53	850	644	206
	Q2	149	131	18	1,056	737	319
	Q3	136	143	-7	1,049	1,031	18
	Q4	135	156	-21	680	1,029	-349
2018	Q1	122	144	-22	845	589	256
	Q2	125	141	-16	1,128	693	435
	Q3	111	115	-4	1,054	1,040	14
	Q4	136	142	-6	655	886	-231
2019	Q1	125	139	-14	847	605	242

Source: Social Security, Data and Analysis

There was a natural decrease (the difference between births and deaths) totalling 40 people for the four quarters ending March 2019 (**Table 3.3**).

Net migration was positive over the four quarters ending March 2019, with 460 more people moving to the island than moving away from 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.

Figure 3.3 shows positive net migration since quarter 3 2017, following a long period of negative net annual migration. There was a natural decrease for the year ending 31st March 2019 of 40 people.

3. Social

Table 3.4: Country of birth at 31st March 2019

	No. people	% of total population	% of people with known country of birth
Guernsey	33,168	52.9	60.1
Other Crown Dependencies	431	0.7	0.8
United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland	14,969	23.9	27.1
Portugal	1,383	2.2	2.5
Latvia	963	1.5	1.7
Other Europe	1,790	2.9	3.2
Rest of world	2,469	3.9	4.5
Place of birth unknown	7,533	12.0	-
Total	**62,706**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: Data and Analysis

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

Of those known, the largest proportion of the population at the end of March 2019 was Guernsey born (60.1%). The next highest proportion was born in the United Kingdom or the Republic of Ireland (27.1%) (**Table 3.4**).

Table 3.5: Population by parish at 31st March 2019

	No. people	% of total population	Population density (people per square kilometre)
Castel	8,772	14.0	860
Forest	1,531	2.4	373
St. Andrew	2,293	3.7	510
St. Martin	6,583	10.5	902
St. Peter Port	18,938	30.2	2,959
St. Pierre Du Bois	2,031	3.2	328
St. Sampson	8,958	14.3	1,422
St. Saviour	2,764	4.4	432
Torteval	1,013	1.6	327
Vale	9,506	15.2	1,068
Herm and Jethou	88	0.1	77
Address unknown	229	0.4	-
Total	**62,706**	**100.0**	**986**

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 with 30.2% of the population and 2,959 people per square kilometre.

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

3. Social

Figure 3.4: Life expectancy at birth (three year average)

Source: Public Health Services

The overall average life expectancy at birth in the three year period from 2017 to 2019 was 82.7 years (**Figure 3.4**). The average life expectancy at birth for women (85.1 years) was 4.7 years longer than the average life expectancy for men (80.4 years).

Figure 3.5: Life expectancy at 65 (three year average)

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 and sex specific mortality rates for a defined period. In the three year period from 2017 to 2019, the overall average life expectancy at 65 was 20.8 years (i.e. a total life expectancy of 85.8 years) (**Figure 3.5**). Again, female life expectancy at 65 (22.4 years) was higher than male life expectancy at 65 (19.0 years).

Figure 3.6: Bed days by area of care

No. bed days (000s) vs **Speciality**

Figure 3.6 shows the number of Princess Elizabeth Hospital and Oberlands bed days during 2019 broken down, where possible, by medical speciality. With the exception of general medicine, the highest numbers of bed days during 2019 were for mental health care and rehabilitation.

Figure 3.7: Support for older people

Figure 3.7 shows the number of residential home and care home bed availability in Guernsey at five year intervals since 2004. In that time, residential bed numbers have increased by 12% and nursing bed numbers by 82%. Bed availability in the last five years has remained fairly static (increase of 3% for residential beds and decrease of 1% for nursing beds).

3. Social

Table 3.6: Local Market residential property prices

		Mix adjusted price (£)	Quarterly change (%)	Annual change (%)
2017	**Q1**	432,341	4.4	2.4
	Q2	417,962	-3.3	-3.8
	Q3	423,130	1.2	2.5
	Q4	420,940	-0.5	1.7
2018	**Q1**	407,288	-3.2	-5.8
	Q2	410,830	0.9	-1.7
	Q3	419,763	2.2	-0.8
	Q4	437,909	4.3	4.0
2019	**Q1**	425,425	-2.9	4.5
	Q2	427,893	0.6	4.2
	Q3	426,560	-0.3	1.6
	Q4	441,295	3.5	0.8
2020	**Q1**	444,150	0.6	4.4
	Q2	459,837	3.5	7.5

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 2020 the mix adjusted price was £459,837 (**Table 3.6**).

Figure 3.8: Local Market residential property prices

Source: Data and Analysis

The mix adjusted Local Market price was £459,837 during the second quarter of 2020 (**Figure 3.8** and **Table 3.6**). This is 7.5% higher than at the same time the previous year.

Over the three year period ending June 2020, the mix adjusted house price has shown a cumulative increase of 10%.

3. Social

Figure 3.9: Local Market rental index

Source: Data and Analysis

Figure 3.9 shows the Local Market rental index which reflects changes in the average monthly rental price of Local Market properties.

The annual change in 2019 was 0.9%. Over the five years ending in 2019, monthly rental prices increased by 3.8%.

Figure 3.10 and **Table 3.7** on **page 75** show the average domestic property purchase price to earnings and annual rent to earnings ratios.

Figure 3.10: Purchase price and rent to earnings ratios

Source: Data and Analysis

Table 3.7: Purchase price and rent to earnings ratios

	Purchase price to earnings ratio	Annual rent to earnings ratio
2015	14.2	0.48
2016	13.3	0.45
2017	13.2	0.47
2018	12.6	0.47
2019	12.6	0.47

Source: Data and Analysis

3. Social

Table 3.8: Domestic property units by parish at December 2019

Location			No. units	No. units per km^2
	Local	Open	Total	Total
Castel	3,387	128	3,515	345
Forest	605	31	636	155
St Andrew	876	53	929	206
St Martin	2,498	263	2,761	377
St Peter Port	8,075	855	8,930	1,392
St Pierre du Bois	835	54	889	139
St Sampson	3,876	57	3,933	629
St Saviour	1,085	63	1,148	180
Torteval	386	20	406	131
Vale	3,914	78	3,992	447
Local centre*	1,365	34	1,399	1,363
Main centre*	10,266	664	10,930	1,846
Outside centre*	13,906	904	14,810	268
Total	25,537	1,602	27,139	427

Source: Data and Analysis
* See **Figure 4.3** on **page 102** for the locations of the main and local centres.

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 2019, there were 27,139 domestic property units in Guernsey. Of these, 94% were Local Market and 6% were Open Market domestic property units (**Table 3.8**). The overall density of domestic property units was 427 units per km^2.

Figure 3.11: Domestic property units by market and tenure at December 2019

Local Market

- 59.9% Owner occupied
- 26.9% Rented
- 10.1% Affordable
- 3.1% Other

Open Market

- 63.5% Owner occupied
- 34.2% Rented
- 2.2% Other

Legend:
- Owner occupied
- Rented
- Affordable
- Other

Source: Data and Analysis

In December 2019, 59.9% of Local Market and 63.5% of Open Market domestic property units were owner occupied (**Figure 3.11**). Rented properties comprised 26.9% of the Local Market compared with 34.2% of the Open Market.

3. Social

Figure 3.12: Domestic property units by type at December 2019

Figure 3.12 shows the distribution of domestic property units by property type and number of bedrooms in December 2019. Three bedroom bungalows (which includes chalet bungalows) and three bedroom houses made up the largest proportions (at 15.0% and 15.2% respectively) of the total units.

Almost half of all apartments had one bedroom, comprising 11.4% of the total number of units.

Figure 3.13: Specialised housing

Specialised housing refers to units that involve some element of care: residential and nursing homes, as well as extra care accommodation are categorised as specialised. **Figure 3.13** shows the number of specialised units in both the affordable and private sectors.

At the end of 2019, 37% of local market specialised units were in the private sector and 63% in the affordable sector. In the open market, all nine specialised properties were in the private sector.

At the end of 2019, specialised units made up 1% of all domestic property units in Guernsey.

Figure 3.14: Affordable housing

Affordable housing in this context refers to units provided by the States of Guernsey and the Guernsey Housing Association, where the allocation criteria is based on household incomes and other relevant factors. **Figure 3.14** shows the breakdown between social (socially rented) and intermediate (partially owned) units. In December 2019, affordable housing units made up 10.1% of all local market domestic property units.

Since October 2018 there has been a combined waiting list for new applicants and existing tenants of social housing. This single waiting list is used for both States and Guernsey Housing Association (GHA) properties.

As at 31st December 2019 there were 264 households on the waiting list (115 new applicants and 149 transfer requests from eligible tenants). Of these, 64% were waiting for a one bedroom property, 26% for a two bedroom property and the remaining 10% for a three or four bedroom property.

Figure 3.15: Population by residence status at 31st March 2019

Legend:
- Permanent Resident
- No document
- Employment related
- Non-employment related or Established Resident
- Family
- Open Market

Pie chart values: 4.6%, 1.3%, 4.4%, 3.3%, 26.6%, 59.8%

Source: Population Management, Data and Analysis

At the end of March 2019, as shown in **Figure 3.15***, Permanent Residents made up 59.8% of the population. 4.6% of people had a residence status dependent on their employment. People whose residence was dependent on living in Open Market accommodation constituted 3.3% of the population.

The "Family" category consists of people who live in the Local Market and whose ability to remain in the island is dependent on a family member's residence status. 1.3% of the population were permitted to reside in Guernsey for other reasons, including those Established Residents who have been resident on the island for eight consecutive years or more but do not yet have Permanent Resident status.

The remaining portion of the population had no document, which means they may be under 16 years old and are not in employment, have been resident since before 1994 and have not changed employer since then or have not worked since 1994 and so have not needed to prove their "right to work" to an employer via a housing document.

*The principal means of managing population in Guernsey is through the Population Management (Guernsey) Law 2016 which came into force on 3rd April 2017. This superseded the Housing (Control of Occupation) (Guernsey) Law, 1994. However, licences and other documents issued under the Housing Law could continue to be live. Data presented here is based on a mixture of permits, certificates, licences and other documents issued since 1994.

3. Social

Table 3.9: Pupils in primary education at May 2019

	Female	Male	Total
Amherst Primary	224	237	461
Blanchelande	113	51	164
Castel Primary	166	189	355
Elizabeth College Junior School	32	241	273
Forest Primary	77	94	171
Hautes Capelles Primary	250	252	502
The Ladies' College Junior School	152	0	152
La Houguette Primary	140	143	283
La Mare de Carteret Primary	151	157	308
Le Rondin School	20	95	115
Les Voies	0	7	7
Notre Dame du Rosaire	134	116	250
St Anne's School (Alderney)	40	32	72
St Martin's Primary	274	282	556
St Mary and St Michael Primary	67	79	146
Vale Primary	223	264	487
Vauvert Primary	175	176	351
Total	**2,238**	**2,415**	**4,653**

Source: Education Services

Table 3.9 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 2019, with 556, 502 and 487 pupils respectively.

Table 3.10: Progress of students at end of key stages

	% of students	
	2018	2019
Key Stage 2: Making at least expected levels of progress in English	89	83
Key Stage 2: Making at least expected levels of progress in Maths	88	83
Key Stage 4: Making at least expected levels of progress in English	82	83
Key Stage 4: Making at least expected levels of progress in Maths	69	55

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 3.10 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 3.11: Pupils in secondary education at May 2019

	Female	Male	Total
Blanchelande College	148	67	**215**
Elizabeth College*	0	511	**511**
Grammar School & Sixth Form Centre*	451	365	**816**
The Ladies' College*	408	0	**408**
La Mare de Carteret High	211	233	**444**
Les Beaucamps High	209	266	**475**
Les Voies	7	28	**35**
Le Murier	27	67	**94**
St Anne's School (Alderney)	31	23	**54**
St Sampson's High	329	357	**686**
College of Further Education**	171	193	**364**
Total	**1,992**	**2,110**	**4,102**

* 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 3.11 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 (816) in May 2019. Les Voies had the fewest students (35).

Figure 3.16: 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 2019, 86% of 16 year olds were participating in post-16 education or apprenticeship (**Figure 3.16**). This is the same as in 2018.

Figure 3.17 and **Table 3.12** on **page 86** show the percentage of students achieving 5 or more GCSEs or qualifications of an equivalent level. In 2019, 92% of year 11 students in Guernsey achieved 5 or more GCSEs graded A* to G, or equivalent level qualifications, 71% achieved 5 or more graded A* to C and 64% achieved 5 or more graded A* to C including both Maths and English.

3. Social

Figure 3.17: Attainment of year 11 students (GCSE or equivalent)

Legend:
- Students gaining five or more GCSEs graded 9 to 1 (or A* to G) (or equivalent qualifcations)
- Students gaining five or more GCSEs graded 9 to 4 (or A* to C) (or equivalent qualifcations)
- Students gaining five or more GCSEs graded 9 to 4 (or A* to C), including Maths and English (or equivalent qualifcations)

Source: Education Services

Table 3.12: Attainment of year 11 students (GCSE or equivalent)

	% of year 11 students				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Gaining 5 or more GCSEs graded 9 to 1 (or A* to G) (or equivalent qualifications)	91	92	92	94	92
Gaining 5 or more GCSEs graded 9 to 4 (or A* to C) (or equivalent qualifications)	65	67	70	73	71
Gaining 5 or more GCSEs graded 9 to 4 (or A* to C, including Maths and English (or equivalent qualifications)	57	62	66	68	64

Source: Education Services

Figure 3.18: Economic status of 18 to 22 year olds at March 2019

Source: Data and Analysis

As at March 2019, 39% of all 18 to 22 year olds ordinarily resident in Guernsey were in full-time education or training, either on or off the island. The figure for females was 42% and for males, 36%. A further 49% (45% of females and 53% of males) were employed or self-employed. The remaining 12% were either incapacitated, unemployed or otherwise non-employed (**Figure 3.18**).

3. Social

Figure 3.19: A-level or level 3 equivalent pass rate

Source: Education Services

In 2019, 99% of entries to A-level, 97% of entries to BTEC level 3 (or equivalent) courses and 100% of International Baccalaureate entries in Guernsey were graded at A*-E or equivalent pass (**Figure 3.19** and **Table 3.13**).

Table 3.13: A-level or level 3 equivalent pass rate

		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
A level	**A*-E**	99	99	100	100	99
	A*-A	29	28	33	28	28
BTEC level 3 (or equivalent)	**Pass or distinction**	96	94	94	97	97
International Baccalaureate diploma	**Pass or higher pass**	94	95	100	96	100

Source: Education Services

Figure 3.20: Most popular A-level subjects

No. entries

2013/14 school year: Mathematics, Psychology, English Literature

2018/19 school year: Sociology, Media Studies, English Language

2013/14 school year   **2018/19 school year**

Source: Education Services

Figure 3.21: Most popular BTEC /CACHE level 3 subjects

No. entries

2013/14 school year: Health & Social Care, Business Studies, Art & Design

2018/19 school year: Creative & Digital Arts, IT, Health & Social Care

2013/14 school year   **2018/19 school year**

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 3.20 and 3.21**).

Figure 3.22: Guernsey students in higher education off-island in receipt of a grant at November

Source: Education Services, Data and Analysis

In November 2019 there were 578 Guernsey students enrolled in higher education in the UK (in receipt of a grant) (**Figure 3.22**). Of these, 526 (91%) were undertaking an undergraduate degree. This figure equates to 16% of all 18 to 22 year olds.

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

Figure 3.23: Criminal offences reported

*Using new reporting methodology, introduced in 2018

Source: Guernsey Police

The total number of criminal offences reported to the police in 2019 was 2,299 (**Figure 3.23** and **Table 3.14** on **Page 92**).

To provide transparent, fair and trusted crime statistics, Law Enforcement fully adopted the UK National Crime Recording Standard and Home Office Counting Rules in 2018 leading to a transition from how crime was previously formally recorded. Some incidents that would not have previously been recorded as a crime are now included. This has led to an increase in the volume of criminality recorded. Therefore care should be taken when making direct comparison to previous years' totals (pre 2018).

For further information see the Law Enforcement Annual Reports available at **www.guernsey.police.uk**.

Figure 3.24: Crimes reported by category

Source: Guernsey Police

In terms of offences, the largest category of offences was violence against the person, which includes all types of assault (with or without injury) and harassment.

Table 3.14: Criminal offences reported

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Number of offences	1,527	1,397	1,580	2,135	2,299

Source: Guernsey Police

Figure 3.25: Child protection register

Source: Islands Child Protection Committee

Table 3.15: 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
2015	3.51	1.42
2016	1.65	0.87
2017	2.41	0.49
2018	4.77	0.34
2019	4.84	1.16

Source: Islands Child Protection Committee

The numbers of children on the register each year (**Figure 3.25** and **Table 3.15**) are based on monthly snapshots and will include a degree of double-counting. 81% of children who left the register in 2019 had been on it for less than 12 months.

3. Social

Figure 3.26: Domestic abuse cases

Source: Guernsey Police

Table 3.16: Domestic abuse cases

	No. cases reported to Guernsey Police	% repeat incidents reported	No. cases referred to MARAC	% repeat MARAC cases
2017	619	39	165	28
2018	665	36	177	33
2019	714	42	219	40

Source: Guernsey Police

219 reported domestic abuse cases (those identified as high risk) were referred to a Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) in 2019 (**Figure 3.26**). A repeat MARAC case indicates where a further incident constituting criminal behaviour is identified within 12 months of the date of the last referral. The expected level of repeats for an established MARAC would be in the range of 28-40%.

Note: There was a change in the method of recording in 2018, in line with the National Crime Recording Standard, resulting in more domestic abuse incident reports being recorded.

Figure 3.27: Prison population

Source: Prison Service

In 2019, the average prison population in Guernsey was 91, nine fewer than the previous year (**Figure 3.26**).

Table 3.17: Percentage of new prison receptions by crime

	Drugs (%)	Violence (%)	Sexual (%)	Property (%)	Vehicle / Driving (%)	Other (%)
2015	11	30	8	12	13	27
2016	17	28	7	21	6	21
2017	26	28	9	13	7	18
2018	19	25	6	16	9	25
2019	36	19	27	8	3	7

Source: Prison Service

Table 3.17 shows the percentage of new prison receptions broken down by category of crime.

3. Social

Figure 3.28: Prison population - awards and qualifications

In 2019 more than 75% of prisoners were involved in an educational activity, resulting in the qualifications and awards shown in **Figure 3.28**.

During 2019 an average of 99% of eligible prisoners were in employment. Employment may be in the form of cleaning or maintenance tasks within the prison, production of workshop items, kitchen duties or growing of fruit and vegetables.

Figure 3.29: Reconviction rates

Source: Probation Service

Table 3.18 Reconviction rates

Two year period ending	Percentage of convicted adult offenders by original sentence			
	Community service (%)	Community supervision (%)	Prison (no post-custody supervision) (%)	Prison (with post-custody supervision) (%)
2015	20.0	39.0	40.0	37.0
2016	23.0	37.0	33.0	18.0
2017	17.5	27.5	31.5	17.5
2018	20.0	29.5	23.5	24.5
2019	24.5	29.5	41.5	11.5

Source: Probation Service

Figure 3.29 and **Table 3.18** show the percentage of convicted adult offenders who were reconvicted within two years of receiving a community sentence or being released from a custodial sentence.

3. Social

Figure 3.30: Attendances by Fire and Rescue services

Source: Fire and Rescue Service

The Fire and Rescue services attended a total of 982 calls in 2019, 63 fewer than in 2018 (**Figure 3.30**).

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

Figure 3.31: Enquiries by telephone / in person to Citizens Advice

Source: Citizens Advice Guernsey

Citizens Advice Guernsey received almost 12,000 enquiries by telephone or in person in 2019 (**Figure 3.31**), as well as over 23,000 on the website. **Table 3.19** shows the trend in some of the most common enquiry areas.

Table 3.19: Selected common enquiry areas

	2016	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**
General legal advice	422	599	565	661
Employment rights	521	623	613	598
General debt advice	463	531	622	580
End of life enquiries	428	444	439	479
Civil Court procedure	480	549	481	467
Ending employment	351	479	454	416
Social insurance enquiries	401	395	375	401

Source: Citizens Advice Guernsey

3. Social

Figure 3.32: Overseas aid contributions

Source: Overseas Aid and Development Commission

Guernsey's overseas aid contributions increased by 5% in 2019 to £2,767,724 (**Figure 3.32**). Africa received the most overseas aid and emergency relief at £2,282,402, 82% of the total.

The total contribution amount is slightly less than 0.1% of Guernsey's GDP.

Table 4.1: The area of Guernsey and its parishes

	Vergees	Acres	Square miles	km²
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

4. Environmental

Figure 4.1: Developed land areas

Figure 4.1 shows the area of land used for different types of development. 12.2% of Guernsey's total land area was 'developed' in 2020 (13.8% if greenhouses are included). Buildings represent the greatest area of developed land at 4.55km².

Source: Data and Analysis

Figure 4.2: Planning permissions granted

Source: Planning Service

Figure 4.2 shows the percentage of residential property units granted planning permissions on greenfield or brownfield sites. A brownfield site is land which is, or was, occupied by a permanent building or structure and infrastructure, including land within the curtilage of an existing building. A greenfield site is land that is not developed other than for agricultural, horticultural or outdoor recreation or informal leisure purposes.

Table 4.2 on **page 104** shows the numbers of domestic property units which were newly built, subdivided, demolished, amalgamated or converted in the years from 2016 to 2019. Overall, there was a net increase of 110 units in 2019, compared with a net increase of 229 in 2018. **Figure 4.3** on **page 104** shows the location of the domestic property units added during this period.

4. Environmental

Table 4.2: Changes in number of domestic property units

	2016	2017	2018	2019
New build	89	105	233	165
Subdivision	24	17	34	6
Conversion (net)	14	4	15	11
Demolition	-77	-34	-44	-64
Amalgamation	-7	-2	-9	-8
Administrative changes	0	0	0	0
Net change	43	90	229	110

Source: Data and Analysis

Figure 4.3: Location of domestic property units added in 2019

Main Centre (outer boundary)

Main Centre (inner area)

Local Centre

Source: Digimap, Data and Analysis

Table 4.3: Open natural habitat areas

	2010		2018	
	Area (km²)	% of total land area	Area (km²)	% of total land area
Unimproved grassland	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.00
Marshy grassland	0.61	0.96	0.57	0.90
Saltmarsh	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02
Dune slack	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02
Dune grassland	0.83	1.33	0.67	1.10
Dune heath	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Open dune	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01
Coastal grassland	0.76	1.16	0.52	0.82
Coastal heath land	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.04
Total	**2.27**	**3.55**	**1.83**	**2.92**

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 and 2018. This information is obtained from the Habitat Survey.

There were 1.83km² of open natural habitat in 2018 representing 2.9% of the total land area of Guernsey. Dune grassland comprised the largest proportion (37%) of open natural habitat followed by marshy grassland (31%) and coastal grassland (28%).

The 2018 survey also showed that woodland areas in Guernsey increased from 3.8km² in 2010 to 5.0km² in 2018, with the largest proportion being semi-natural broadleaved woodland varieties of sycamore, oak and ash.

For more information, see **www.gov.gg/habitatsurvey**.

4. Environmental

Table 4.4: Area of land used by dairy farmers

	Land used by dairy farmers		Area of land (% of island total)	Number of dairy farms
	square kilometres	**vergees**		
2015	12.73	7,766	20.0	15
2016	12.72	7,763	20.0	14
2017	12.74	7,770	20.0	14
2018	12.60	7,688	19.8	14
2019	12.62	7,698	19.8	14

Source: Agriculture, Countryside and Land Management Services

Table 4.5: Number of dairy cattle and other bovines

	Number of cattle on dairy farms	Percentage change (%)	Total number of bovines	Percentage change (%)
2015	2,604	2.6	2,897	1.5
2016	2,520	-3.2	2,885	-0.4
2017	2,574	2.1	2,736	-5.2
2018	2,568	-0.2	2,700	-1.3
2019	2,464	-4.0	2,623	-2.9

Source: Agriculture, Countryside and Land Management Services

Table 4.4 shows the area of land used by dairy farmers and the number of dairy farms on the island.

As can be seen in **Table 4.5**, the number of cattle on dairy farms (which does include a small percentage of beef cattle) has varied but is currently slightly fewer than it was in 2015. The figures show a reduction in the number of cattle kept for beef production by livestock owners other than dairy farmers.

Figure 4.4: Asian hornet sightings

The first known sighting of an Asian hornet (Vespa velutina) in Guernsey was in March 2017. Asian hornets are considered a threat to Guernsey's biodiversity, and a strategy is underway to prevent them becoming established. Queen Asian hornets are trapped as they emerge from hibernation – the "Spring Queening" project. During the summer/autumn months, worker hornets are tracked to locate their nests – the 'Track Don't Trample' project. **Figure 4.4** shows the number of sightings each year since 2017.

2019 saw the capture of ten queen Asian hornets. In 2020, as at the time of print (August 2020), five queen Asian hornets had been discovered and three captured.

In order to control the spread of this non-native species it is critical that nests are destroyed. Since the project began, 14 nests have been destroyed (see **Figure 4.4**).

For more information on Asian hornets, see **www.gov.gg/asianhornet**.

4. Environmental

Table 4.6: Slaughterhouse throughput

	Slaughterhouse throughput (kg)
2015	244,230
2016	308,285
2017	331,660
2018	295,245
2019	263,255

Source: Agriculture, Countryside and Land Management

Slaughterhouse throughput decreased by 11% from 2018 to 2019 (**Table 4.6**). This figure refers to the quantity of meat yielded from local livestock (predominantly cows, pigs and sheep) for food production.

Table 4.7: Shellfish catches

	Edible crab (tonnes)	Edible crab (CPUE*)	Lobster (tonnes)	Lobster (CPUE*)
2015	708.9	0.77	117.2	0.13
2016	809.6	0.85	101.5	0.11
2017	674.4	0.69	95.1	0.10
2018	712.2	0.71	94.3	0.10
2019	523.0	0.65	80.0	0.12

*CPUE = catch per unit effort

Source: Sea Fisheries

The figures in **Table 4.7** show the catch from all GU registered vessels using pots. Some pots are set to catch only lobster or only crab.

The catch per unit effort (CPUE) figure is an indirect measure of the abundance of a species. A stable CPUE indicates sustainable harvesting. The CPUE figures stated here should be treated with caution as not all pots are set to target a specific species.

Figure 4.5: Air temperature

Source: States Meteorological Office

The temperatures recorded in Guernsey reflect its maritime climate. In 2019, July (with an average air temperature of 17.7°C) was the hottest month and was 1.2°C warmer than the thirty year average (**Figure 4.5**).

January was the coldest month of 2019 with an average air temperature of 6.9°C, the same as the thirty year average.

The annual mean air temperature in 2019 was 12.0°C, compared with the thirty year average of 11.4°C.

2014 was the warmest year in Guernsey Airport records, with an average temperature of 12.4°C. In the last thirty years the coldest year was 2010, with an average temperature of 10.5°C.

4. Environmental

Figure 4.6: Rainfall

Source: States Meteorological Office

October was the wettest month of 2019, with a total rainfall of 188.7mm, 93.7mm more than the thirty year average for that month (**Figure 4.6**). This was the wettest October since 1960. May was the driest month of 2019, experiencing just 20.6mm of rainfall compared with the thirty year average of 50.9mm.

The total rainfall (which includes all forms of precipitation) in 2019 was 896.9mm, 177.4mm more than the previous year and 58.2mm more than the thirty year average.

In the last thirty years, 2000 was the wettest with 1054.1mm of rainfall and 1989 was the driest, with 531.3mm of rainfall.

Figure 4.7: Sunshine

Source: States Meteorological Office

July was the sunniest month of 2019, experiencing 327.9 hours of sunshine, 77.2 hours more than the thirty year average (**Figure 4.7**). January was the least sunny month of 2019, experiencing 37.5 hours of sunshine compared with the thirty year average of 61.0 hours. February saw the most amount of sun for that month since records began, with 150.5 hours, compared with an average of 85.6 hours.

There was a total of 1,874.7 hours of sunshine in 2019, 10.7 hours more than the thirty year average.

4. Environmental

Figure 4.8: Frost days

A frost day is any day on which the temperature drops below 0℃. **Figure 4.8** shows the total number of frost days recorded in each ten year period since 1951.

The largest number of frost days recorded in a ten year period in recent history occurred between 1961 and 1970, when 90 frost days were experienced. In the period from 2011 to 2019 there were 18 frost days.

Figure 4.9: Fog hours during airport working hours

Source: States Meteorological Office

At Guernsey airport, the minimum measured surface visibility required to commence an approach is 550 metres. **Figure 4.9** shows the number of hours where fog meant that visibility was below 600 metres (during airport operational times) by month during the last three years.

In total, during 2019, there were 27 days where fog affected flying, compared with 41 in 2018 and 47 in 2017.

Figure 4.10: Greenhouse gas emissions

Source: Aether Limited

Guernsey's greenhouse gas emissions (**Figure 4.10**) 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 2018, Guernsey's total greenhouse gas emissions were equivalent to 397.1kt of carbon dioxide (CO_2), 10.3% more than in 2017. Carbon dioxide, released from the combustion of fossil fuels, accounted for 67.3% of Guernsey's greenhouse gas emissions in 2018.

Figure 4.11: Greenhouse gas emissions in 2018 by source

Power generation
Industrial combustion
Transport
Commercial & domestic combustion
Agriculture, land use, land use change & forestry
Waste
Fluorinated Gases

Source: Aether Limited

In 2018, transport was the category with the highest emissions, contributing 28.6% of the total greenhouse gas emissions (**Figure 4.11**).

Waste contributed the second largest proportion in 2018, at 23.7%. Fuel consumed for power generation contributed 16.9% of greenhouse gas emissions in 2018.

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 4.12: 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 4.8: Energy consumption per capita

	Energy supplied to Guernsey consumers per capita per day (KWh)
2015	50
2016	52
2017	51
2018	52
2019	50

Source: Customs and Excise, Guernsey Electricity, Guernsey Gas

Figure 4.13: Energy from nuclear or renewable sources

Figure 4.12 on **Page 116** represents the total amount of energy supplied to Guernsey consumers, in the form of electricity, gas and fuel oils. In 2019 this totalled 1.138 Terawatt hours. This data does not include energy consumed by the burning of other fuels such as wood and coal or home generation of electricity. **Table 4.8** on **Page 116** gives the total energy consumption per capita per day.

In 2019, total energy consumption decreased by 4% from 2018.

12% of the total energy supplied to Guernsey consumers in 2019 was derived from nuclear or renewable sources, compared with 20% in 2018 (**Figure 4.13**). The significant reduction shown on the graph 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. Further cable problems were experienced in 2018/2019 and a new cable between Guernsey and Jersey was installed in late 2019.

Figure 4.14: Gas consumption

Source: Guernsey Gas

In 2019, 75.7GWh of gas were consumed in Guernsey, 9% less than in 2018 and 9% less than 5 years earlier (**Figure 4.14**). Consumption of gas from the mains supply accounted for 76.4% of the total gas consumed.

Figure 4.15: Declared oil imports

*In 2019 this figure is made up of kerosene and heavy fuel oil (67.1Ml) along with non-road diesel (15.6Ml). It should be noted that the latter can be used for any purpose other than road use and therefore includes unquantifiable amounts used for purposes other than heating/electricity.

Source: Customs and Excise

The declared volume of oil imported for transport use decreased by 1% in 2019 to 33.7Ml, representing 29% of the total declared volume of fuel oils imported (116.4Ml).

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 an increase of 17.4Ml (27%) in the declared volume of fuel oils imported for use in electricity generation and domestic heating between 2018 and 2019 (**Figure 4.15**). This was mainly due to a fault in the cable link in the early part of the year.

Figure 4.16: Electricity consumption

Source: Guernsey Electricity

The total amount of electricity consumed in Guernsey totalled 337.6GWh in the year ending March 2020, 3% lower than the previous year and 7% lower than ten years earlier (**Figure 4.16**). Commercial consumption accounted for 46% of total consumption between March 2019 to March 2020, 9 percentage points less than ten years earlier.

Figure 4.17: Household waste

Source: Guernsey Waste

The 2019 figures reflect the success of implementing the Waste Strategy, notably increased recycling accompanied by the diversion of waste from landfill to recovery. In 2019, just 345 tonnes of household waste was landfilled with 5,326 tonnes sent for off-island energy recovery.

16,647 tonnes were recycled (including green waste and food waste), representing 73% of total household waste.

*2018's figures were predicted to be similar to 2017's due to the continued status quo of waste and recycling services for the majority of the year, although data analysis will be undertaken to determine this.

Figure 4.18: Commercial and industrial waste

Source: Guernsey Waste

The 2019 figures reflect the implementation of the Waste Strategy, notably the diversion of waste from landfill to recovery. In 2019, 3,457 tonnes of commercial and industrial waste was landfilled with 14,760 tonnes sent for off-island energy recovery.

19,873 tonnes were recycled (including green waste and food waste), representing 49% of total commercial and industrial waste.

*2018's figures were predicted to be similar to 2017's due to the continued status quo of waste and recycling services for the majority of the year, although data analysis will be undertaken to determine this.

Figure 4.19: Construction and demolition waste

Source: Guernsey Waste

In 2019 more than 99% of Guernsey's construction waste was either reused, recycled or recovered. Since the revised inert waste strategy was introduced in 2020, all inert construction waste used for the creation of land with potential future benefits is now classed as recovery. Other recovery includes inert waste recovered through the aggregate recycling process that is used for cover material and landscaping at Mont Cuet landfill site.

The overall total amount of construction waste reduced by 12% from 2018 to 2019.

*2018's figures were predicted to be similar to 2017's due to the continued status quo of waste and recycling services for the majority of the year, although data analysis will be undertaken to determine this.

Figure 4.20: Water consumption (including operational usage and known losses)

Source: Guernsey Water

Table 4.9: Water consumption per capita

	Domestic water consumption (Ml per year)	Domestic water consumption per capita per day (l)	Total water consumption (Ml per year)	Total water consumption per capita per day (l)
2015	2,753	121.2	4,088	180.0
2016	2,760	121.5	4,037	177.7
2017	2,717	119.9	3,969	175.1
2018	2,856	125.6	4,034	177.4
2019	2,771	121.1	3,947	172.5

Source: Guernsey Water

Figure 4.21: Storage level (as at 1st April)

Source: Guernsey Water

Water storage levels were at 99% as at 1st April 2020 (**Figure 4.21**).

In 2019, 3,947 megalitres of water was consumed by customers in Guernsey, 70% of which was used by households on a domestic supply (**Table 4.9** on **page 124**). **C**ommercial customers accounted for 10% and other customer groups, which include tourist accommodation and horticultural and agricultural consumers, accounted for 19% in 2019. The 'Other' category shown in **Figure 4.20** also includes 774 megalitres which was used operationally, including losses.

Domestic consumption fell by 3% from 2018 to 2019, commercial consumption fell by 5% and the other customer groups' consumption increased by 5%.

The figures used in **Figure 4.20** and **Table 4.9** have been amended slightly since the last publication. Domestic metered consumption now includes check meter usage (meters used for usage monitoring) and, in **Table 4.9**, total consumption now excludes known losses.

Figure 4.22: Water quality compliance

Source: Guernsey Water

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 2019, 99.9% of the island's water samples exceeded guideline standards (**Figure 4.22**).
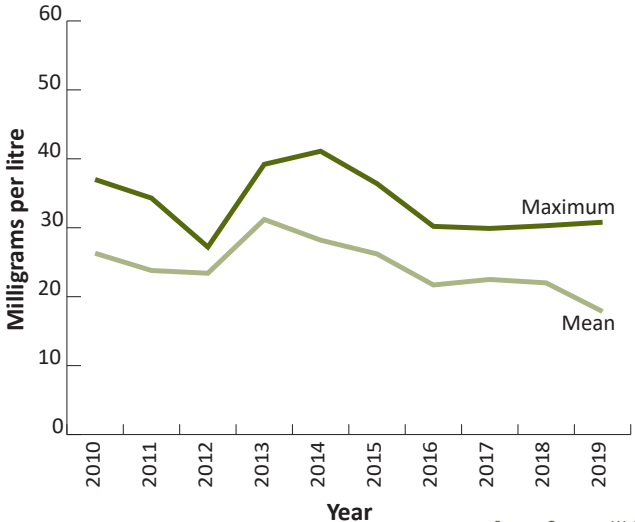
Table 4.10: Water pollution incidents

	2017	2018	2019
No. of pollution incidents reported	37	46	50
No. of incidents requiring managed intervention	6	2	2

Source: Guernsey Water

In 2019 there were 50 water pollution incidents reported, with just two needing managed intervention (see **Table 4.10**).

Figure 4.23: 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 and standing at 17.85mg/l in 2019 (**Figure 4.23**).

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

4. Environmental

Table 4.11: Bathing water standards

Beach	Rolling record 2016-2019	Most recent sample (August 2020)
Bordeaux	Excellent	Excellent
Cobo	Sufficient	Good
Fermain	Good	Excellent
Grandes Rocques	Excellent	Excellent
Havelet	Excellent	Excellent
Ladies Bay	Good	Excellent
L'Eree	Excellent	Excellent
Pembroke/L'Ancresse	Poor	Poor
Petit Bot	Poor	Poor
Portelet	Good	Excellent
Port Soif	Excellent	Excellent
Saints	Good	Good
Vazon	Excellent	Excellent

Source: Agriculture, Countryside and Land Management Services

Bathing water testing is carried out on thirteen of the island's beaches. From 2016 onwards bathing water classification has been based on a rolling 95th percentile record of the previous four seasons' results.

Figure 4.24: Nitrogen dioxide levels

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 4.24** 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 4.25: Registered vehicles

Source: Traffic and Highway Services

There were 85,251 vehicles (including motorcycles) registered in Guernsey at the end of 2019, 824 more than the previous year (**Figure 4.25)**. It should be noted that the number registered includes vehicles which are no longer in use and, as such, does not represent the actual number of vehicles currently on the roads. (The latest estimates suggest that there are approximately 62,000 vehicles on the roads.)

Private motor vehicles numbered 60,758 and accounted for 71% of all registered vehicles in 2019.

There were a total of 4,391 vehicles newly registered in 2019, 3,201 of which were cars, 584 commercial vehicles, 604 motorcycles and 2 trailers* (**Figure 4.26**).

Figure 4.27 shows the numbers of new and used cars registered since 2010. It should be noted that annual registrations pre-2012 included a higher proportion of hire cars.

*The requirement to register trailers used in international circulation was introduced in 2019 following the decision to ratify the UN Convention on Road Traffic, 1968 ("The Vienna Convention").
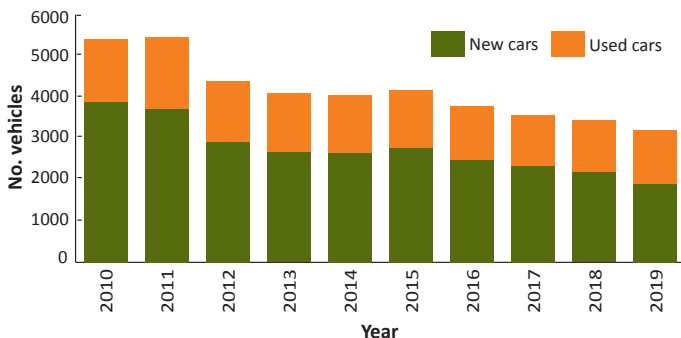
Figure 4.26: Newly registered vehicles 2019

Trailers (2)
<1%

Motorcycles (604)
14%

Commercial vehicles (584)
13%

Cars (3,201)
73%

Source: Traffic and Highway Services

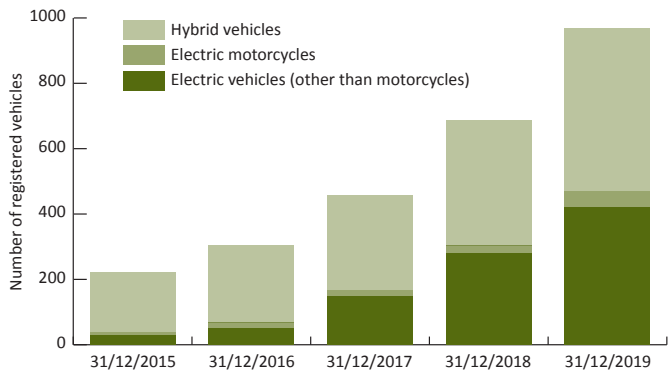## Figure 4.27: New and used registered cars

Source: Traffic and Highway Services
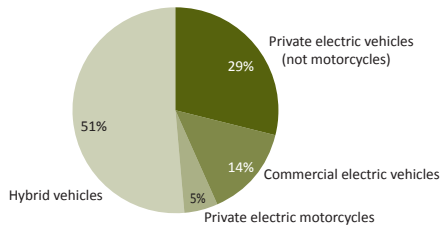
Figure 4.28: Registered electric vehicles

Source: Traffic and Highway Services

Note: the figures on this page do not include fork lifts, mobility vehicles or golf buggies
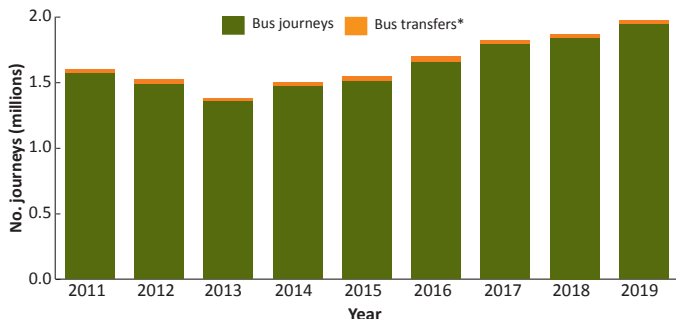
The number of electric vehicles registered in Guernsey has grown considerably in the last five years. At the end of 2019 there were 967 registered electric or hybrid vehicles, of which 51 were motorcycles, 776 other private vehicles and 140 commercial vehicles (**Figure 4.29**).

Figure 4.29: Registered electric vehicles at 31/12/2019

Source: Traffic and Highway Services

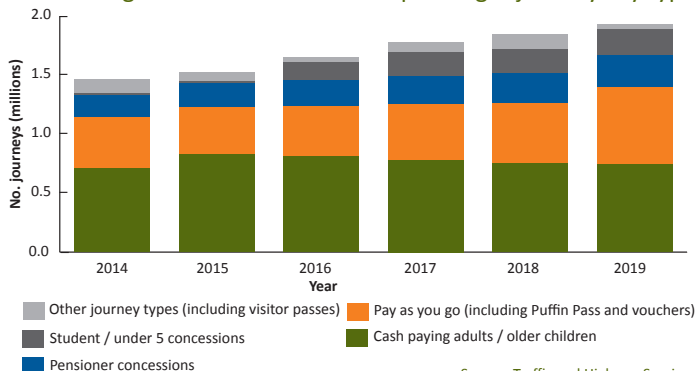## Figure 4.30: Scheduled bus passenger journeys

*Transfers are tickets issued free of charge to passengers using a connecting service to complete a journey.

Source: Traffic and Highway Services

In 2019 there were 1,972,405 scheduled bus passenger journeys (**Figure 4.30**), which included 29,147 transfers, an overall increase of 5.7% since 2018. **Figure 4.31** shows a breakdown of bus passenger journeys by type of passenger.

Figure 4.31: Scheduled bus passenger journeys by type

Source: Traffic and Highway Services

5. Data sources and further information

Electronic versions of data, updates and further information on 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 223436
E-mail: *dataandanalysis@gov.gg*

This booklet was published in September 2020 and contains information which was available at that time. A great deal of the information is updated throughout the year and the most recent figures can be found at *www.gov.gg/data.*

5. Data sources and further information

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:

Citizens Advice Guernsey
Tel: 01481 242266
Website: *www.cabguernsey.org*

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

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 Financial Services Commission
Tel: 01481 712706
Website: *www.gfsc.gg*

Guernsey Gas
Tel: 01481 724811
Website: *www.gsygas.com*

Guernsey Water
Tel: 01481 239500
Website: *www.water.gg*
E-mail: *customer.service@water.gg*

Office for National Statistics
Tel: 0845 601 3034
Website: *www.ons.gov.uk*
E-mail: *info@ons.gov.uk*

Statistics Jersey
Tel: 01534 440423
Website: *www.gov.je/statistics*
E-mail: *statistics@gov.je*

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	•	Core statistics relating to Guernsey's economy, society and environment
Greenhouse Gas Bulletin	•	Greenhouse gas inventory provided by Aether Limited
Guernsey Gross Domestic Product	•	Gross Domestic Product estimates, revisions and final data for Guernsey's economy
Residential Property Stock Bulletin	•	Domestic housing stock statistics
Supplementary Property Bulletin	•	Domestic rental and sales prices by property type and size
Residential Property Prices Bulletin	•	Quarterly local and open market property price statistics
Electronic Census Report	•	Snapshot population statistics, historic trends and projections
Population, Employment and Earnings Bulletin	•	Quarterly statistics relating to population, employment and average earnings
Inflation Bulletin	•	Quarterly RPIX and RPI statistics
Inflation Forecast Bulletin	•	Quarterly 12 month forecast for RPIX and RPI statistics
Household Income Report	•	Information on annual household incomes
Better Life Indicators	•	An overall impression of living conditions in Guernsey
Indicators of Poverty	•	A set of indicators that cover a range of social aspects

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 134**).