

Guernsey Annual Better Life Indicators Report

2019

Issue date 18th December 2020

This report contains an adapted version of the OECD Better Life Index Initiative, including the Regional Wellbeing framework. It gives an overall impression of quality of life in Guernsey compared to other jurisdictions, via a set of internationally comparable indicators.



States of Guernsey
Data and Analysis

1.1 Introduction

The measures in this report are adapted from the Organisation for Economic Development and Cooperation (OECD) Regional Wellbeing framework and Better Life Index initiatives. These adapted indicators were adopted in 2017 to enable monitoring of government performance in achieving the States' high-level outcomes that underpin the overarching 20-year vision for Guernsey agreed by the States in 2016. The vision for Guernsey is:

"We will be among the happiest and healthiest places in the world, where everyone has equal opportunity to achieve their potential. We will be a safe and inclusive community, which nurtures its unique heritage and environment and is underpinned by a diverse and successful economy."

The framework for measuring wellbeing was developed by the OECD to address a gap in the statistics available. It is intended to give a broad picture of the living conditions experienced by a population, since these are not always illustrated well by measures of economic growth. The framework uses several different measures to assess overall wellbeing levels.

This is the third report of these indicators and it will be used to support the States of Guernsey's ongoing policy planning and monitoring process. It provides an overall impression of living conditions in Guernsey, which is intended to help give an objective view of the effectiveness of the policies of the States and help highlight areas that need attention. In this edition, indicators have been presented in a manner that is more comparable with the equivalent publications from other jurisdictions. It should be noted that the measures presented are intended to be evaluated over the long-term and that the information is historical (relating to 2019 and earlier), so provides a reflection of the past policies of the States as well as recent global and island conditions.

Throughout the first section of this report, Guernsey's wellbeing indicators are presented in the context of the OECD member countries wherever methodologies are comparable. The second section presents Guernsey's figures at a Regional level.

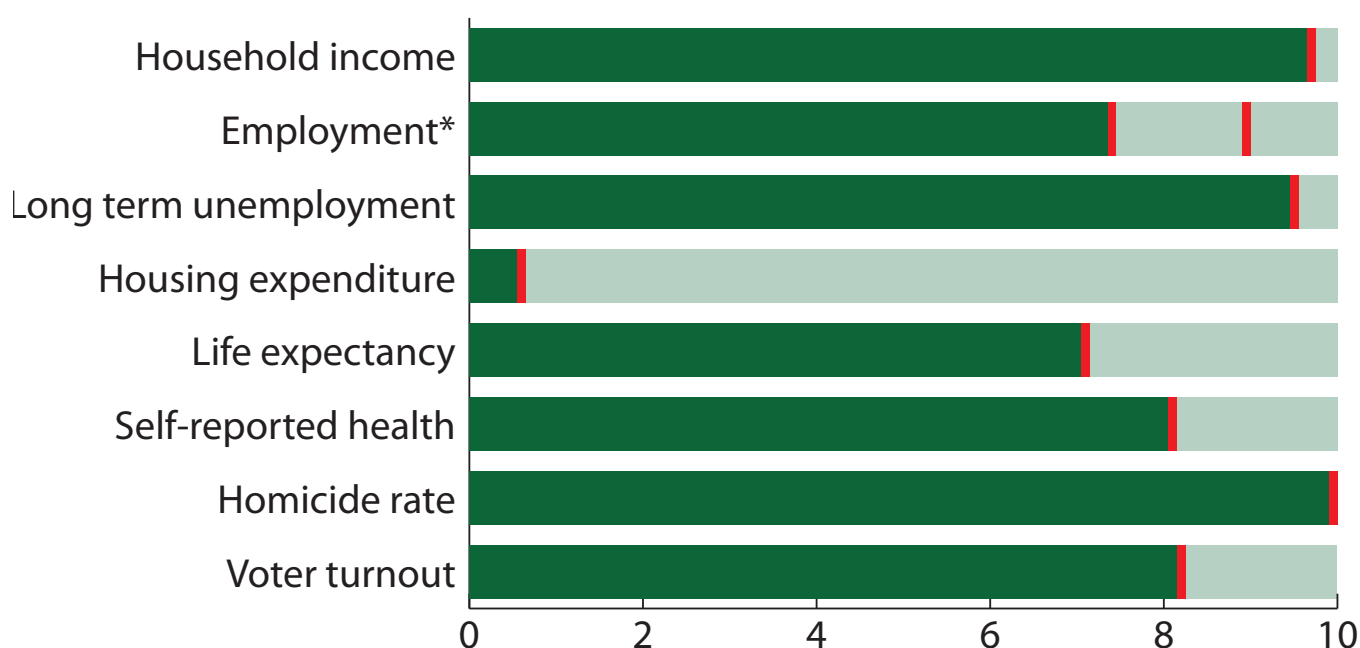
Information is incomplete in some areas of this edition. Work is underway to source the missing data but, in the pursuit of openness and transparency, the report is being published with the gaps highlighted. It is hoped that this report can still usefully inform the public, States' Members and any proposed changes to the policy priorities or work streams of the States. Details regarding which data is not available or not comparable and actions that are being taken in order to fill the data gaps are included in the relevant sections.

2.1 Summary of Better Life Index

In this section, Guernsey's wellbeing indicators are presented in the context of the OECD member countries wherever methodologies are comparable. Not all of the indicators are comparable within each sector, and some may be relating to different years. The OECD Better Life Index comprises 24 measures over eleven dimensions of wellbeing: income; jobs; housing; health; safety; civic engagement; community; education, environment; life satisfaction; and work-life balance. Guernsey has fully comparable data for eight of the 24 measures (shown in **Figure 2.1.1**) and partially comparable data for a further six measures.

The comparable information can be used to give a summarised view of how Guernsey performs in relation to the other countries. **Figure 2.1.1** below presents this information visually, showing how Guernsey is positioned for the fully comparable measures. Ten is the score given to the highest performing country and zero is the score allocated to the lowest.

Figure 2.1.1 Summary of scores



*The OECD takes the population aged 15-64 as the base for this measurement. In Guernsey 15 year olds are required to be in full time education, giving a lower figure for the proportion in employment. The second bar is the position Guernsey would be in if the figure was based on population aged 16-64.

The OECD publish the data for its member countries on <https://stats.oecd.org/>. Figures are taken from there for comparison with Guernsey and only those that are fully comparable are presented.

2.2 Better Life Index dimensions - income

Household income is an important indicator of the resources available to the population to satisfy its basic needs. It can be a symbol of life satisfaction and perceived self-worth for individuals within a population. In this report, a household's net disposable income represents the resources available to a household after payment of tax but before housing costs, and is shown as a per capita figure up to 2018. Data for 2019 will become available in November 2021 and is published on www.gov.gg/household, where more detailed information on household income is available. These figures also include an estimate of "social transfers in kind", defined as goods and services provided by government and non-profit institutions that benefit individuals but are provided free or are at subsidised prices and would typically include education and healthcare. It should be noted that Guernsey's methodology for estimating social transfers in kind may differ to other countries' methodologies. The figures are converted to Purchasing Power Parity, which adjusts for differences in currency exchange rates and differences in the cost of non-housing goods and services in different jurisdictions, using a UK conversion factor to allow comparison with other jurisdictions. Household income in Guernsey is fairly high relative to many comparator jurisdictions, reflecting low levels of unemployment and a high level of employment in sectors with a high level of added value. Guernsey ranked 2nd out of 30 countries for this measure.

The income dimension of the OECD Better Life Index also includes a measure of household wealth, which is not available in Guernsey.

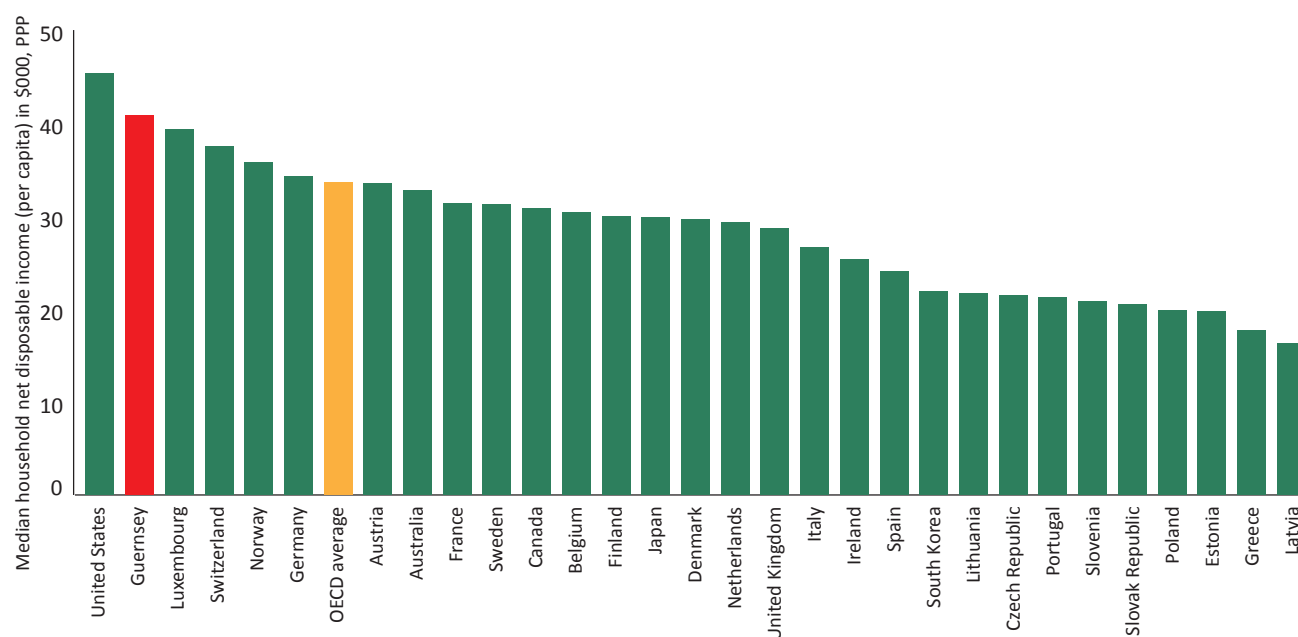
Table 2.2.1 Household income per capita

Indicator	2015	2016	2017	2018
Household net disposable income per capita (£s)	27,185	27,576	27,264	28,002
Household net disposable income per capita (US\$ PPP*)	39,285	40,023	39,977	40,761

* purchasing power parity

Sources: Rolling Electronic Census, Data & Analysis

Figure 2.2.1 Household income per capita - comparison with OECD member countries (latest available years)



Source: OECD.Stat

2.3 Better Life Index dimensions - jobs and earnings

Guernsey's economy enjoys high employment participation and exceptionally low unemployment rates. Guernsey is able to sustain low unemployment rates, in part, by allowing the expansion of the workforce to meet the demand for labour by bringing in workers from outside the island. This practice is particularly evident in highly seasonal sectors like hospitality. This allows the workforce to expand and contract while placing less pressure on participation and unemployment rates. This pattern allows Guernsey to sustain significantly lower unemployment levels than are typically seen in larger jurisdictions while still meeting the demands of employers for skilled labour.

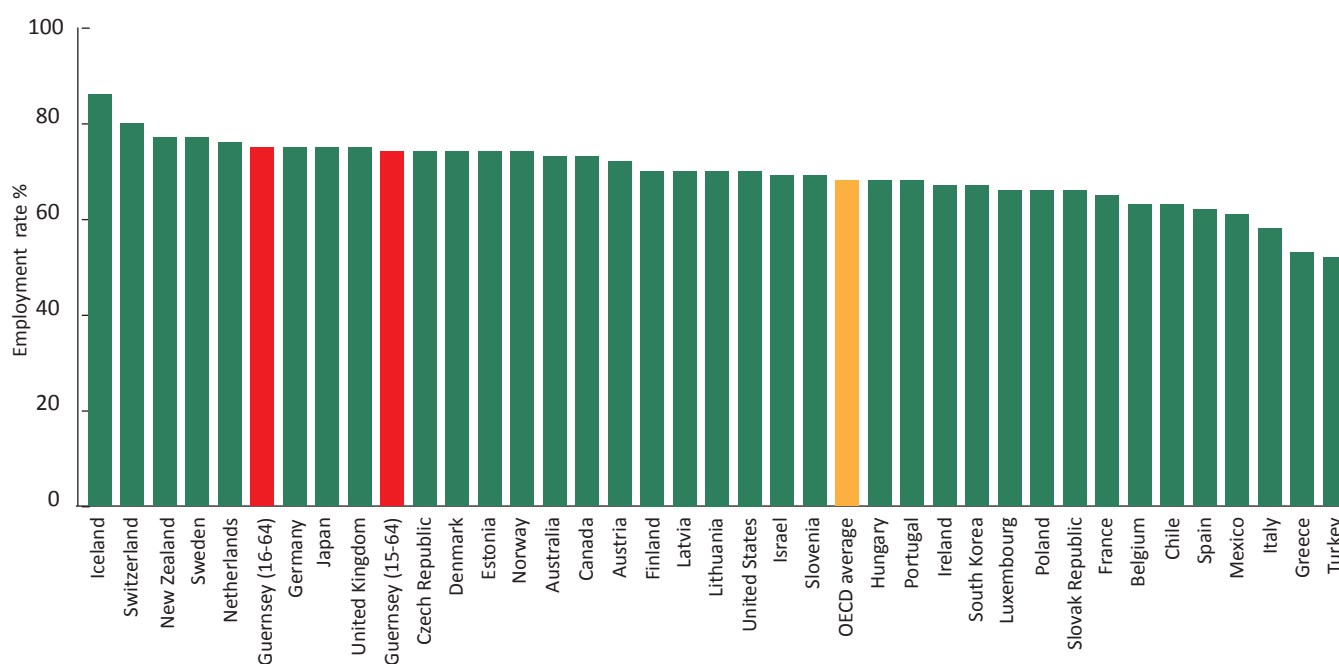
The employment participation rate is calculated by dividing the number of employed and self-employed people by the total number of people aged 15 to 64 (to be comparable with the OECD). It should be noted that it is mandatory for 15 years olds in Guernsey to be in full-time education. To reflect this, in the chart below (**Figure 2.3.1**) the figure for the 16-64 year old employment rate (75%) has been included too. For this measure, Guernsey ranked joint 9th (for 15-64 year olds) or joint 6th (for 16-64 year olds) out of 38 countries.

The impact of restrictions due to the Covid-19 pandemic will be seen in the 2021 report, relating to 2020 data.

Table 2.3.1 Employment rate

Indicator	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Employment rate (% population aged 15 to 64)	72	73	74	74	74

Figure 2.3.1 Employment - comparison with OECD member countries (latest available years)



Source: OECD.Stat

2.3 Better Life Index dimensions - jobs and earnings (continued)

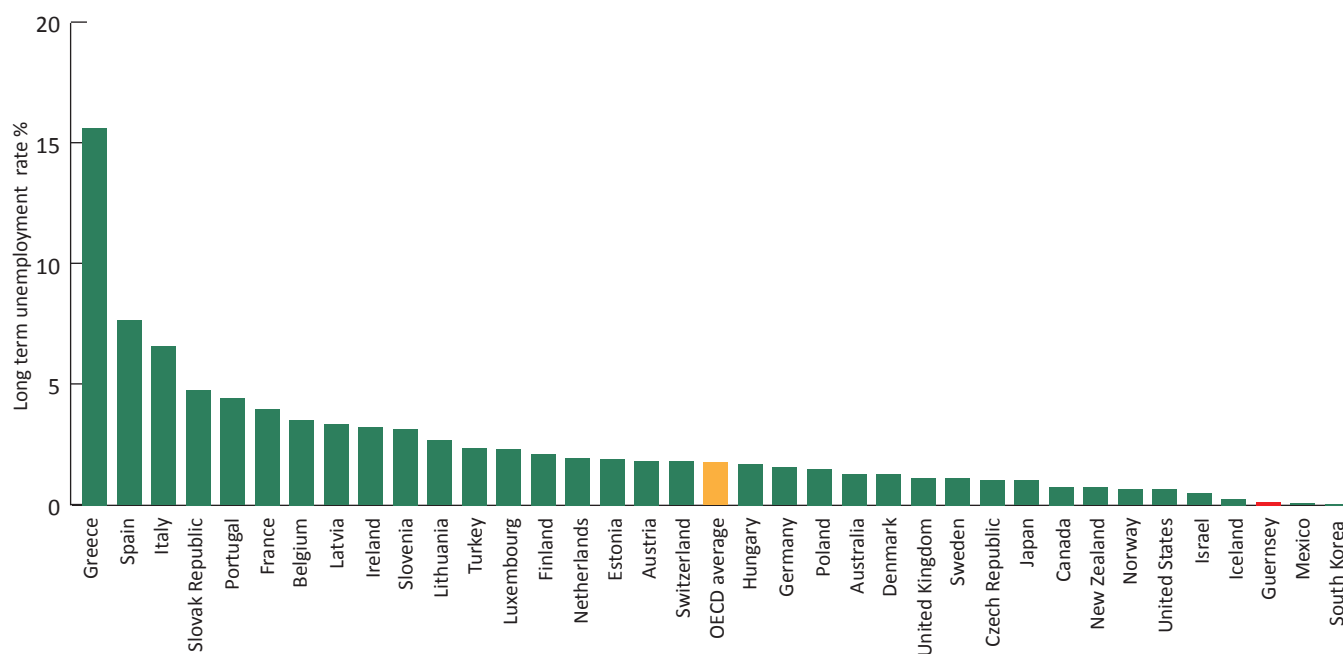
The long term unemployment rate is the number of people who have been unemployed for a year or more divided by the total labour force i.e. the total number employed and self-employed or seeking work. Both the employment and unemployment measures are good measures of the health of an economy and engagement of the population in its economy. Unemployment is closely associated with poor wellbeing. **Figure 2.3.2** below shows that Guernsey compares very well with other jurisdictions, ranking 3rd out of 37. Further details are available from www.gov.gg/population.

The impact of restrictions due to the Covid-19 pandemic will be seen in the 2021 report, relating to 2020 data.

Table 2.3.2 Long term unemployment

Indicator	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Long term unemployment rate (% of workforce)	0.23	0.19	0.21	0.17	0.13

Figure 2.3.2 Long term unemployment - comparison with OECD member countries (latest available years)



Source: OECD.Stat

2.3 Better Life Index dimensions - jobs and earnings (continued)

Guernsey's average earnings figures do not take hours worked into account and so relates to all earners, including those working part-time. This is different to the OECD figures, where hours worked are also taken into account, giving full-time equivalent earnings. Plans are being developed to improve Guernsey's data in this area.

Comparisons have not been made, but trends in average earnings have been included for information.

Table 2.3.3 Average earnings (four quarter average (nominal))

Indicator	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Average earnings (all earners)	£30,953	£31,656	£32,200	£33,263	£34,160

This section of the OECD Better Life Index also includes the indicator, "Labour market insecurity", which looks at the expected earnings loss, measured as the percentage of the previous earnings, associated with unemployment. This is not measured in Guernsey.

2.4 Better Life Index dimensions - housing

The OECD housing measures are: number of rooms (not including kitchens, bathrooms, utility rooms or garages) per person; number of households with no flushing toilet for their sole use; average spend on housing as a percentage of household income.

Guernsey collects data on the number of bedrooms per person, an indication of whether housing is over-crowded or under-utilized. Bedroom data is currently available for approximately 84% of the residential property in the island and this showed that overall, there were 1.4 bedrooms per person. More information on the domestic housing stock of Guernsey is available from www.gov.gg/property. This is not comparable with the “rooms per household” measure in the OECD Better Life Index.

Table 2.4.1 Average number of bedrooms per person

Indicator	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Average number of bedrooms per person	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4

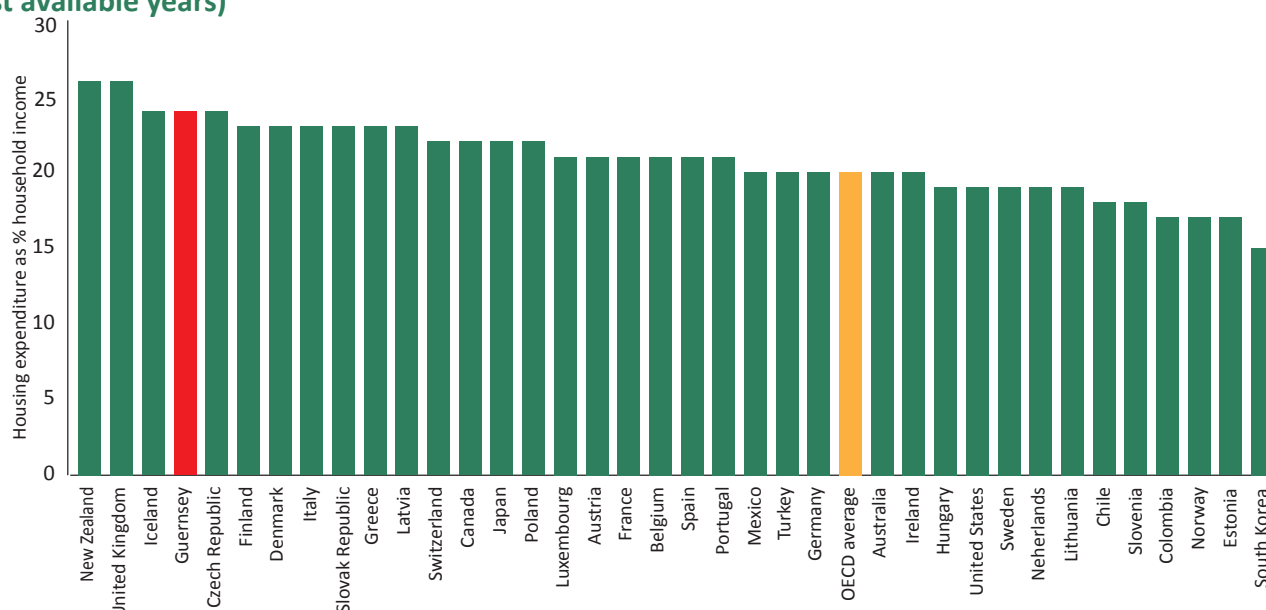
There is no available data on the number of households without access to lavatory facilities.

Housing expenditure, defined as expenditure by households on housing and maintenance (includes housing, water, fuel, furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house) expressed as a percentage of net disposable income is an indicator of household wellbeing. The latest such figure available for Guernsey was calculated using data from the 2018/19 Household Expenditure Survey. Guernsey's housing costs are high compared with the OECD countries, ranking joint 34th out of 37, meaning that households in Guernsey have to spend relatively more of their budget on housing.

Table 2.4.2 Housing expenditure as percentage of disposable income

Indicator	2018
Housing expenditure as % household income	24

Figure 2.4.1 Housing expenditure as % disposable income - comparison with OECD countries (latest available years)



Source: OECD.Stat

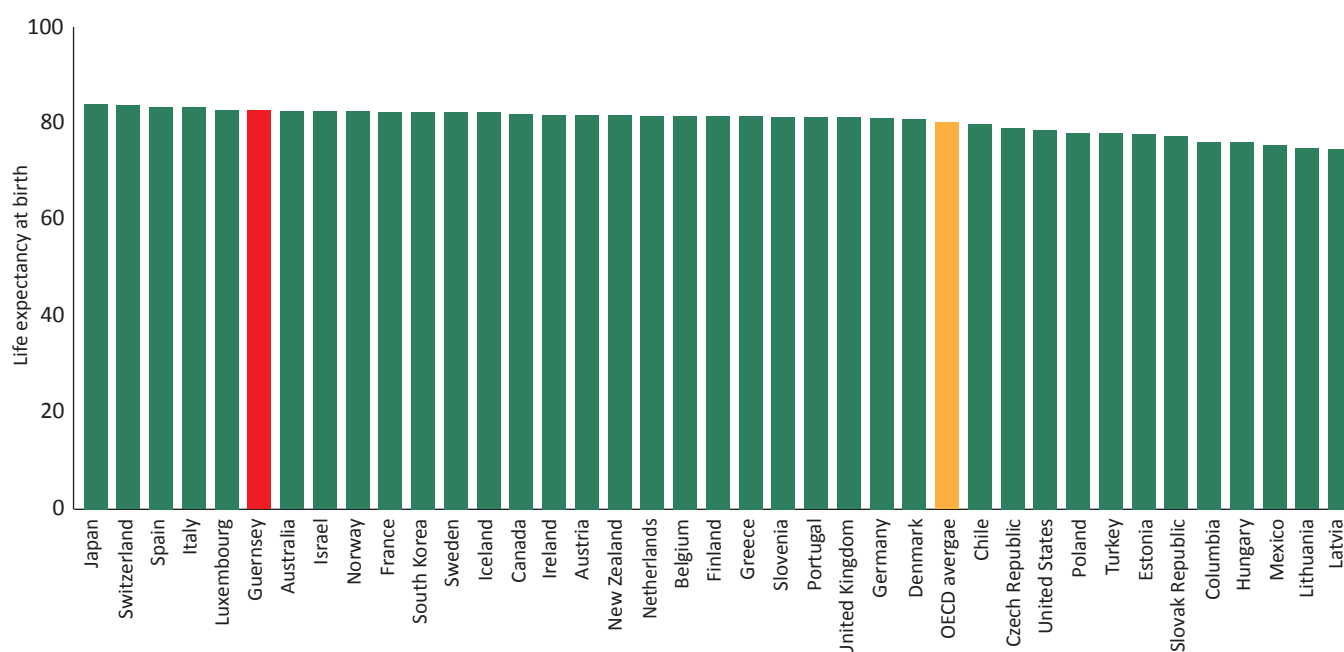
2.5 Better Life Index dimensions - health

Life expectancy may indicate the level of access to health services in a region. The life expectancy at birth for Guernsey is presented as a three year rolling average ending in the year indicated, due to the relatively low size of the population in Guernsey. Long life expectancy is generally associated with high living standards. Factors such as the quality of sanitation, diet, health care, working conditions and community support services all contribute to longer life expectancies. The figure decreased between 2015 and 2018, but increased in 2019 and is stable over the longer historic trend, which is included in the Facts and Figures Booklet at www.gov.gg/ff. Guernsey ranked 6th out of 38 countries.

Table 2.5.1 Life expectancy

Indicator	2013-2015	2014-2016	2015-2017	2016-2018	2017-2019
Life expectancy at birth	83.1	82.7	82.3	82.3	82.7

Figure 2.5.1 Life expectancy at birth - comparison with OECD member countries (latest available years)



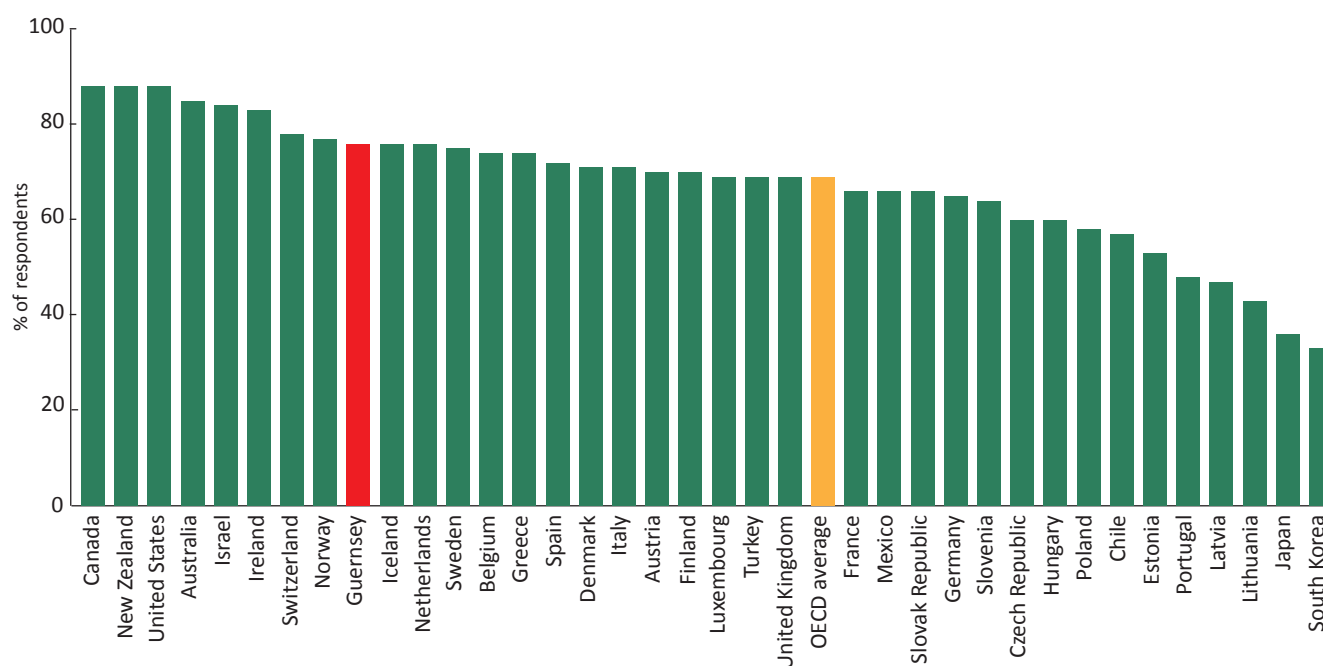
Source: OECD.Stat

2.5 Better Life Index dimensions - health (continued)

The Guernsey and Alderney Wellbeing Survey 2018 (www.gov.gg/wellbeingsurveys) surveyed more than 2,600 people and the results were published in December 2019.

Respondents were asked, “How is your health in general?”. 76% of people thought their health was good or very good, compared with the OECD average of 69%. This placed Guernsey joint 9th out of 37 when compared with other OECD countries.

Figure 2.5.2 Self-reported health (latest available years)



Source: OECD.Stat; Guernsey and Alderney Wellbeing Survey 2018

2.6 Better Life Index dimensions - work life balance

There are two measures in this section of the OECD Better Life Index: the first looks at the proportion of dependent employed whose usual hours of work per week are 50 hours or more and the second looks at time devoted to leisure activities and personal care.

Neither of these measures is calculated in Guernsey, but this area was addressed in the recent Community Survey (see pages 34-38 of the Community Survey Report - findings relating to working, jobseeking and studying at www.gov.gg/covid19data).

2.7 Better Life Index dimensions - education and skills

The Guernsey and Alderney Wellbeing Survey 2018 (www.gov.gg/wellbeingsurveys) surveyed more than 2,600 people and the results were published in December 2019.

The overall level of education of a region can affect its productivity and crime rate and levels of political engagement. However, wide differences in educational attainment within a region can lead to divergence in the range of earnings. The Wellbeing survey asked about educational attainment, with 85% having completed formal education to at least secondary level. This figure is not directly comparable to that in the OECD statistics.

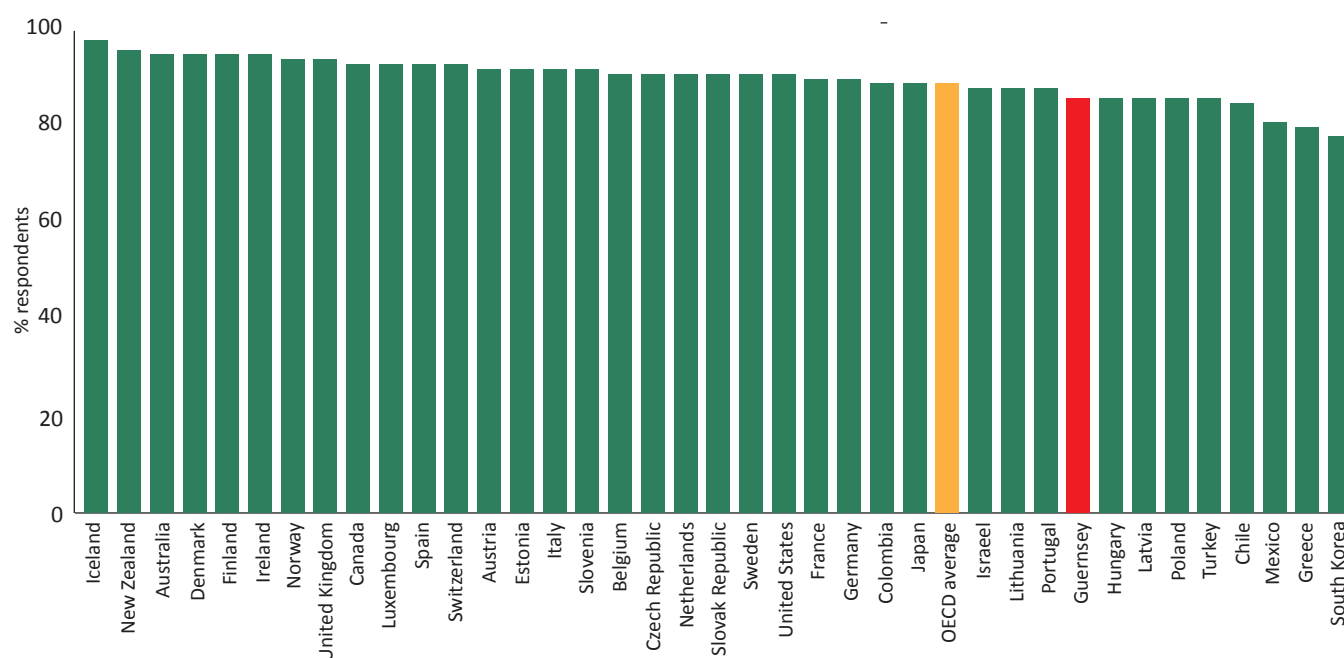
Other measures in the OECD education dimension are: student skills and years in education.

2.8 Better Life Index dimensions - community

The Guernsey and Alderney Wellbeing Survey 2018 (www.gov.gg/wellbeingsurveys) surveyed more than 2,600 people and the results were published in December 2019.

One of the questions asked about perception of the respondent's social network - did they feel they had plenty of people they could rely when they had problems? 86% thought they did have people they could rely on, which is a lower percentage than many OECD countries. It should be noted that the question was worded slightly differently in the OECD surveys - "If you were in trouble, do you have relatives or friends you can count on to help you whenever you need them?"

Figure 2.8.1 Perceived social network (latest available years) - not fully comparable



Source: OECD.Stat, Guernsey and Alderney Wellbeing Survey 2018

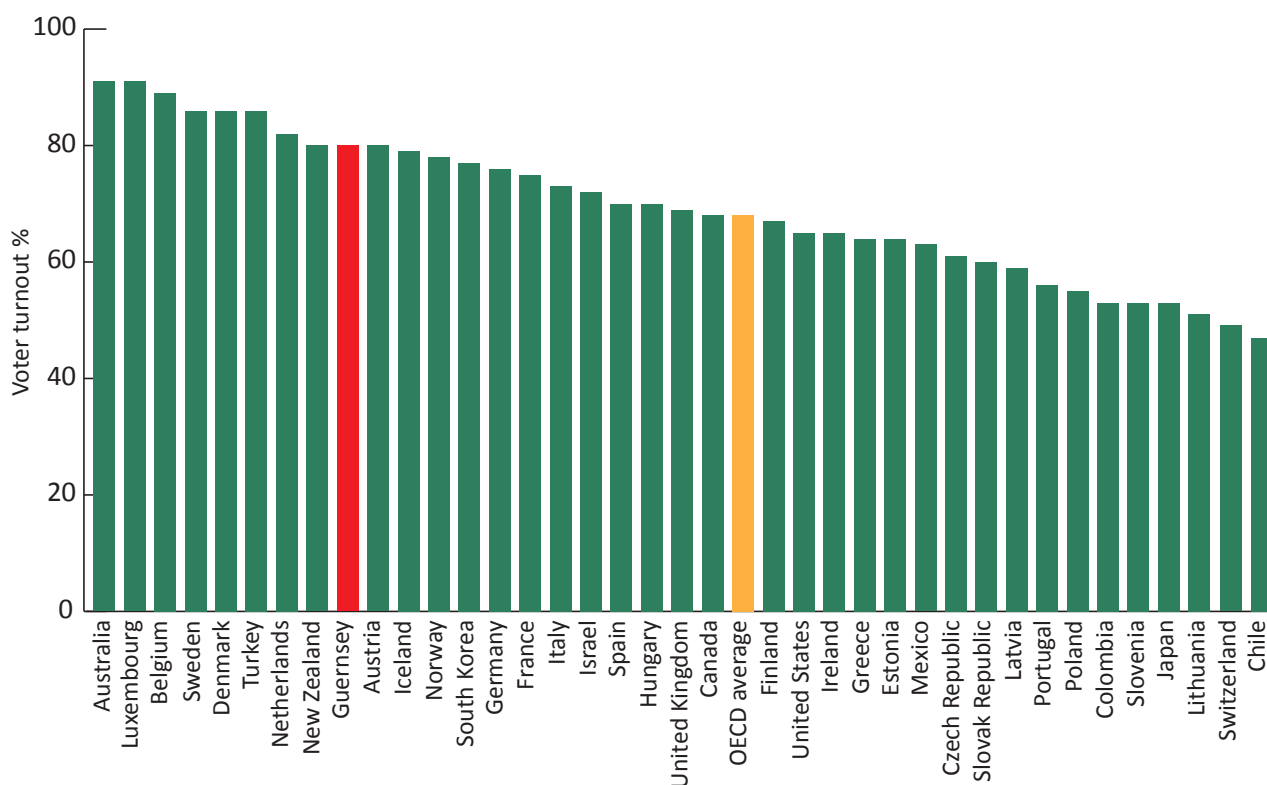
2.9 Better Life Index dimensions - civic engagement

Voter turnout gives an indication of the public's trust in government and of their willingness to participate in their own governance. In the 2020 election a record 80% voter turnout was recorded.

Figure 2.9.1 shows the percentage of people with voting rights who participated in the latest election in each country. Voting is compulsory in some countries (such as Australia), with varying degrees of enforcement. In Guernsey you need to be eligible to vote and on the electoral roll to have the right to vote in an election. Guernsey placed joint 8th out of 38 countries for this measure.

The second measure in the OECD dimension is “stakeholder engagement for developing regulations” and is survey based. This is not addressed in Guernsey.

Figure 2.9.1: Voter turnout - comparison with OECD member countries (latest available years)



Source: OECD.Stat

2.10 Better Life Index dimensions - environmental quality

The quality of the local environment is an important factor in the current and future wellbeing of a country. Air pollution and satisfaction with water quality are used as measures in the OECD Better Life Index.

Air pollution levels fluctuate year on year, but are decreasing over the longer historic trend. The method used to calculate air pollution in Guernsey differs from that used in the OECD, so comparisons are not made in this report.

Satisfaction with water quality is not something which is asked in Guernsey, so comparisons cannot be made.

For information purposes only, Guernsey's trends in air quality, drinking water quality and bathing water quality are shown below:

Table 2.10.1 Air quality

Indicator	2013-2015	2014-2016	2015-2017	2016-2018	2017-2019
Nitrogen Dioxide levels (μgm^3)	16.5	14.9	13.1	15.5	16.0

Table 2.10.2 Drinking water quality

Indicator	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Nitrate concentration at customer taps (mg per litre, mean)	26.2	21.7	22.5	22.0	17.9

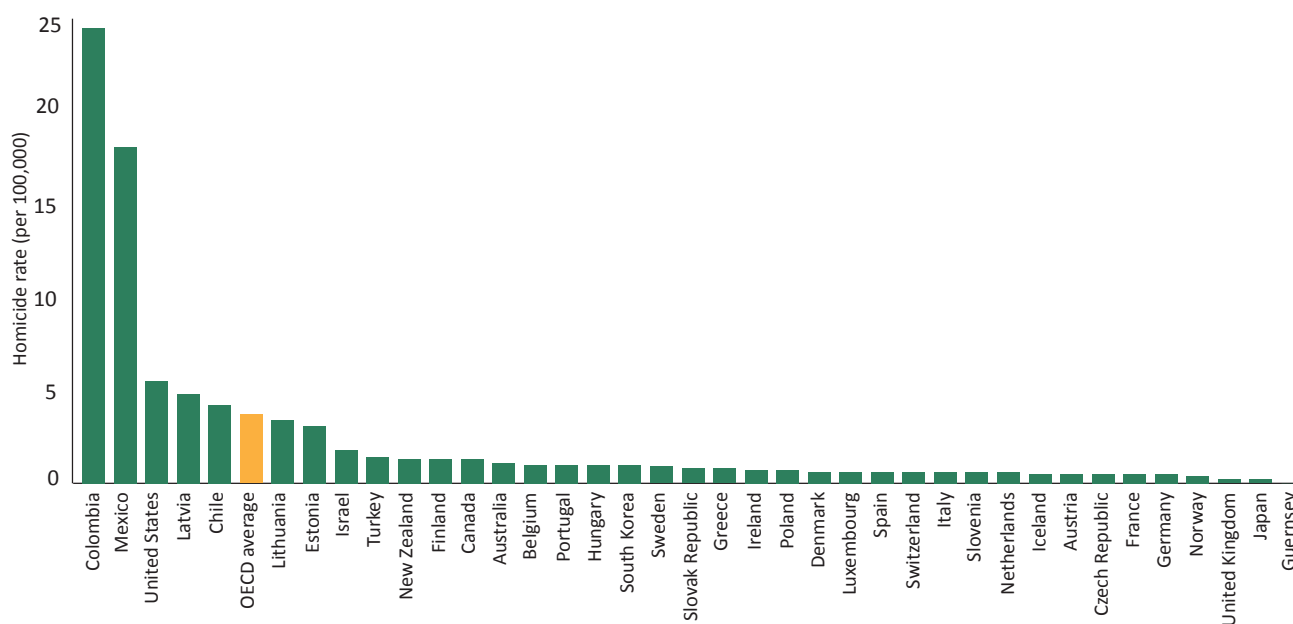
Table 2.10.3 Bathing water quality

Indicator	2013-2016	2014-2017	2015-2018	2016-2019	2017-2020
Percentage of tested beaches with rating of 'sufficient' or higher	92	77	77	85	100

2.11 Better Life Index dimensions - personal safety

The homicide rate is one of the official measures used in the Better Life Index but homicides are rare in Guernsey.

Figure 2.11.1 Homicide rate (per 100,000 population) - comparison with OECD member countries (latest available years)



Source: OECD.Stat

The Better Life Index also looks at the number of adults who feel safe walking home at night. This information is not available in Guernsey at the moment.

2.12 Better Life Index dimensions - life satisfaction

The Guernsey and Alderney Wellbeing Survey 2018 (www.gov.gg/wellbeingsurveys) surveyed more than 2,600 people and the results were published in December 2019.

One of the questions in the survey asked people to evaluate their life satisfaction on a scale of 1 to 8. This self-reported indicator of wellbeing shows how people feel about their lives. The OECD index ranges from 0 to 10 so the figures are not directly comparable. In addition, the OECD survey includes respondents aged 15 and older whereas the Guernsey survey included ages 16 and older.

The Guernsey survey showed that 80% of the respondents rated their life satisfaction as 5 or more on scale of 1 to 8. The OECD average was 6.5 on a scale of 1 to 10.

The question was asked again in the recent Community Survey (page 17 of Community Survey Report - preliminary findings at www.gov.gg/covid19data), when it was found that 75% of the respondents rated their life satisfaction as 5 or more on scale of 1 to 8. Interestingly, 87% of respondents indicated that they felt that their life satisfaction would be 5 or more (on the same scale) in five years time.

3.1 Regional wellbeing

In this section, Guernsey's wellbeing indicators are presented in the context of the 402 regions included in the OECD figures wherever methodologies are comparable. Not all of the indicators are comparable within each sector, or include all 402 regions, and some may be relating to different years (the latest available is used), so care should be taken when using these comparisons.

Some of the measures this section have been covered in the previous section. Measures not previously referred to are: household disposable income (this measure does not include social transfers in kind, but is net of taxes and social security contributions), unemployment rate (not long term) and broadband access:

Detailed household income statistics are published on www.gov.gg/household. These figures are converted to Purchasing Power Parity, which adjusts for differences in currency exchange rates and differences in the cost of non-housing goods and services in different jurisdictions, using a UK conversion factor to allow comparison with other jurisdictions. Guernsey's household disposable income is shown in **Table 3.1.1** below.

Table 3.1.1 Household disposable income

Indicator	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Household disposable income per capita (US\$ PPP*)	34,707	35,383	35,456	36,207	-

* purchasing power parity

Unemployment is closely associated with poor wellbeing. **Table 3.1.2** below shows that Guernsey's unemployment rate is low and has varied between 0.9% and 1.3% since 2015. The impact of restrictions due to the Covid-19 pandemic will be seen in the 2021 report, relating to 2020 data.

Table 3.1.2 Unemployment

Indicator	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Unemployment rate (% of workforce)	1.3%	1.3%	1.0%	0.9%	1.1%

Access to services, such as broadband, is a measure of how easy it is for people to access information and obtain what they need or want for a satisfactory life. This figure was calculated by applying the number of broadband subscriptions to the number of households in Guernsey.

Table 3.1.3 Households with broadband access

Indicator	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Percentage of households with access to broadband	92	92	95	99	98

3.1 Regional wellbeing (continued)

The comparable information can be used to give a summarised view of how Guernsey performs in relation to the other regions. Ten is the score given to the highest performing region and zero is the score allocated to the lowest.

The Regional wellbeing index comprises thirteen measures in eleven dimensions: income; jobs; safety; health; civic engagement; access to services; environment; education; governance; community; and life satisfaction. Guernsey has fully comparable data for seven measures from six different dimensions and these are shown in **Figure 3.1.1** below.

Figure 3.1.1 Summary of scores

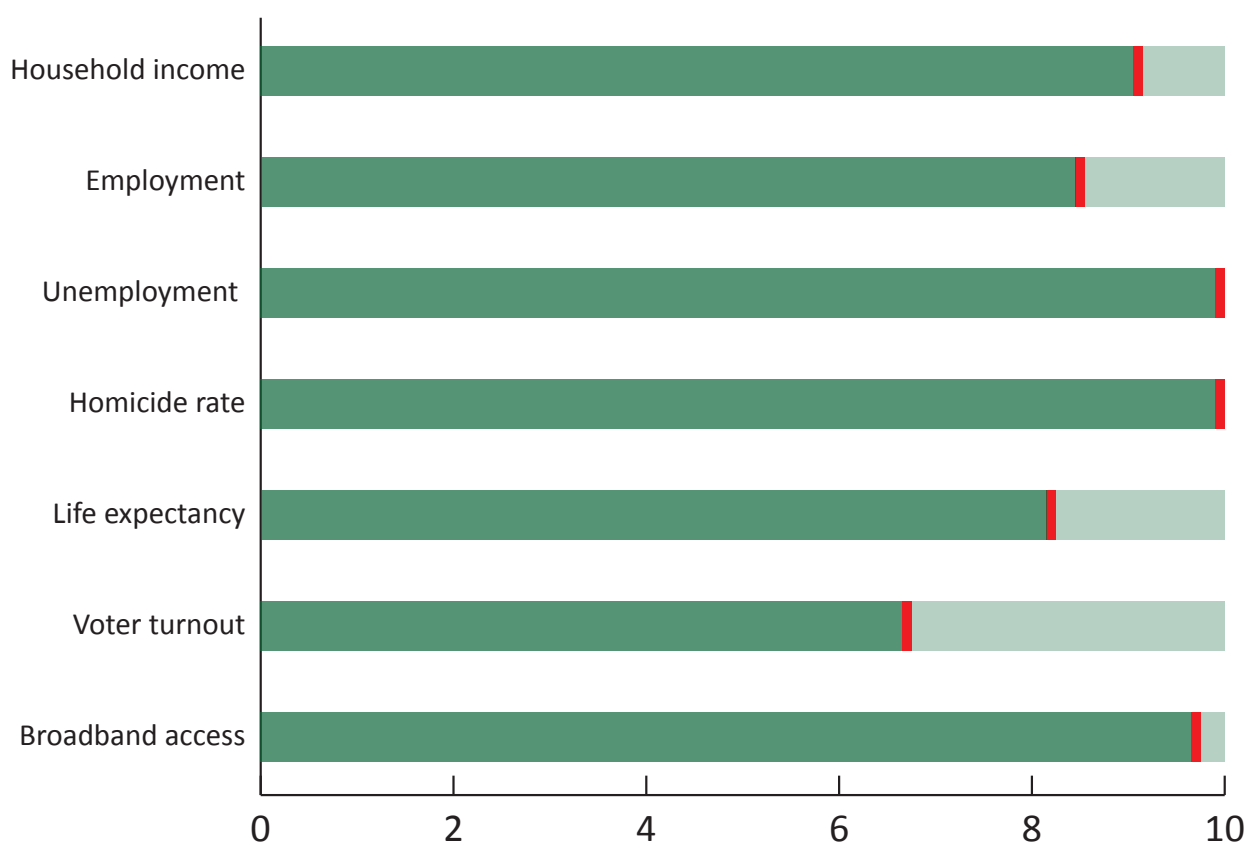


Table 3.1.4 Scores relative to OECD regions

Indicator	Score out of ten	Position relative to OECD regions	Position relative to UK regions
Household disposable income	9.1	36 th out of 378	1 st out of 13
Employment	8.5	61 st out of 403	4 th out of 13
Unemployment	10.0	1 st out of 403	1 st out of 13
Homicide rate	10.0	joint 1 st out of 402	1 st out of 13
Life expectancy	8.3	69 th out of 403	2 nd out of 13
Voter turnout	6.7	133 rd out of 403	1 st out of 13
Broadband access	9.7	12 th out of 401	1 st out of 13

Source: OECD.Stat

4.1 Further information

The indicators presented in this report provide a baseline from where Guernsey's performance over time and in relation to OECD member countries can be monitored using a recognised methodology. The report is intended to provide a high level summary and to signpost readers towards sources of more detailed information. There are gaps in the report that need to be filled, but it provides a starting point. In future editions, trends will begin to emerge. Refinements will be made to the way some indicators are measured or presented, while maintaining the continuity of time series data as far as possible.

Work is ongoing to ensure performance measures are in place to monitor the progress towards achieving social policy objectives. Policy development and implementation is tracked against milestones and following implementation, the impact on the island is monitored. It is hoped that transparent and objective measurement, such as this, will add to the policy development and prioritisation process.

4.2 Contact details

You may also be interested in other States of Guernsey Data and Analysis publications, which are all available online at www.gov.gg/data. Please contact us for further information.

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