GUERNSEY
**FACTS &
FIGURES**

2021

Welcome to the latest 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 current and future strategies. 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 Chris George for the cover photo, depicting the Pride celebrations held in Guernsey in 2020. Guernsey was the only place in the British Isles where Pride celebrations were able to be held in 2020.

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A digital version and additional information can be obtained from:

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1. Introduction

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

Key economic indicators	
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (2019 estimate)	£3,252m
Annual percentage change in Retail Prices Index X (RPIX) (June 2021)	2.30%
Annual percentage change in Retail Prices Index (RPI) (June 2021)	2.20%
Total number in employment (March 2021)	30,482
Median earnings (March 2021)	£35,497
Unemployment rate (ILO definition) (March 2021)	2.50%
Key social indicators	
Population (March 2020)	63,155
Life expectancy at birth (overall, 2018-2020)	83.2 years
Domestic property units (Dec 2020)	27,206
Local Market property price - mix adjusted average (June 2021)	£505,579
Local Market rental price - mix adjusted (June 2021)	£1,593
Reported criminal offences (2020)	2,122
Key environmental indicators	
Greenhouse gas emissions (2019)	401.7 kt CO2
Energy supplied to consumers (2020)	1,066 GWh
Gas consumption (2020)	65.8 GWh
Declared oil imports (2020)	72.7 Ml
Electricity consumption (year to Mar 2021)	337.7 GWh
Total water consumption (2020)	3,958 Ml

1. Introduction
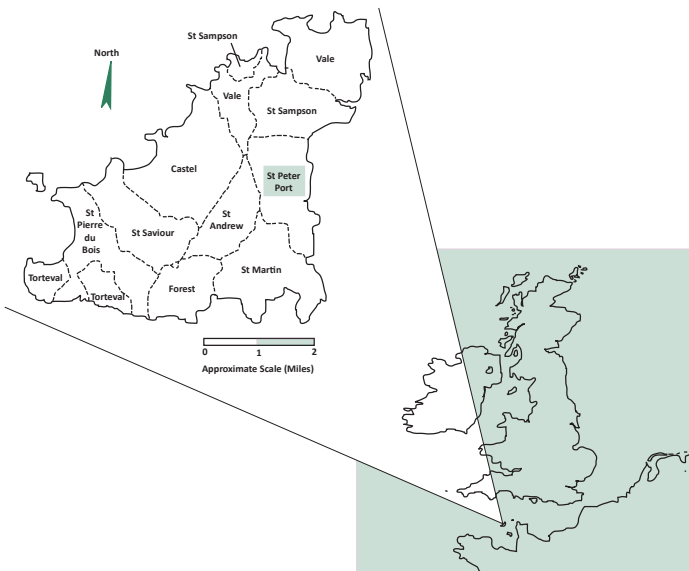
The Bailiwick of Guernsey includes a number of islands in addition to Guernsey - Alderney, Sark, Herm, Jethou, Brecqhou and Lihou. The island of Guernsey is located in the Bay of St. Malo, 27 miles from the French coast and some 70 miles from the south coast of England. The island has an area of approximately 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 in the following table:

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 reconfirmed 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.

1. Introduction

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. The Bailiwick of Guernsey had a limited formal relationship with the EU – through the UK – governed by Protocol 3 to the UK's Act of Accession; but that Protocol 3 relationship ended when the UK left the EU on 31 January 2020, and the terms ceased to apply at the end of the Brexit transition period on 31 December 2020.

The terms of Guernsey's new relationship with the EU are covered in the UK-EU Trade and Cooperation Agreement (TCA) which came into effect on 1 January 2021. Guernsey's involvement is in respect of fisheries and the trade in goods only, which is similar to that covered by Protocol 3.

Even prior to the UK's withdrawal from the EU, Guernsey had built up its own direct relationship with the EU, separate from and in addition to the formal relationship, by voluntarily applying relevant EU standards and by other forms of cooperation. It continues to take a good neighbour approach to the EU and its Member States. Beyond its participation in the TCA, 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' for various purposes.

Relationship with the rest of the world

The UK's membership of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) was extended to the Bailiwick from 11pm on 31 December 2020, at the end of the Brexit transition period. The extension of the UK's WTO membership ensures that Guernsey has access to the international rules of fair trade for goods and services as well as the trade-related aspects of intellectual property. WTO membership provides enhanced opportunities for the Bailiwick to access any Free Trade Agreements ('FTAs') negotiated by the UK. FTAs generally provide for more preferential trade terms between trading partners.
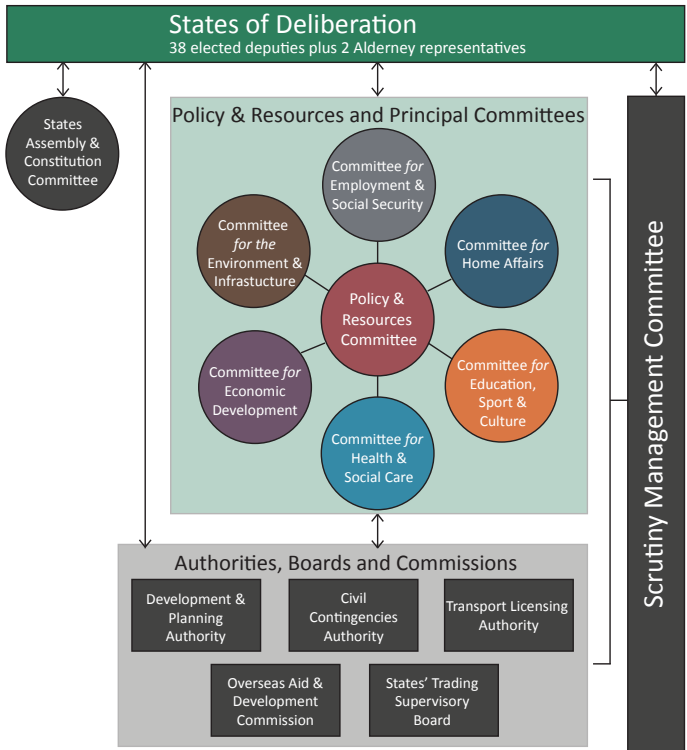
Guernsey continues to engage with the UK Government as it seeks new trade relationships and partnerships with other countries around the world following Brexit, to ensure that the Bailiwick's needs and interests continue to be represented.

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, political parties' candidates stood for the first time in October 2020, alongside independents, during the first election to have/which had only a single electoral district (previously the island was divided into several districts).

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

Scrutiny Management Committee

Authorities, Boards and Commissions

Development & Planning Authority

Civil Contingencies Authority

Transport Licensing Authority

Overseas Aid & Development Commission

States' Trading Supervisory Board

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

1. Introduction

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

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

1. Introduction

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

Table 2.1: GDP*

	GDP (£m, current prices)	Annual % change (nominal)	GDP (£m, constant 2019 prices)	Annual % change (real)
2011	2,629	8.5	3,094	5.2
2012	2,615	-0.6	2,981	-3.7
2013	2,715	3.8	3,013	1.1
2014	2,779	2.4	3,049	1.2
2015	2,816	1.3	3,054	0.2
2016	2,934	4.2	3,147	3.0
2017E	3,101	5.7	3,248	3.2
2018E	3,169	2.2	3,242	-0.2
2019E	3,252	2.6	3,252	0.3

E = Estimate

Source: Data and Analysis

*Estimates of 2020 GDP, GVA and Factor Incomes were not available at the time of publication of this booklet. Following the enactment of the Economic Statistics (Guernsey and Alderney) Law, 2019, changes are in progress to make more accurate estimates available more quickly in future years. See **www. gov.gg/gdp** for more information and the 2020 estimates when they become available.

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)

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.1: Components of GDP* (current prices)

Source: Data and Analysis

E = Estimate

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

	2016	2017E	2018E	2019E
Compensation of employees	1,294	1,344	1,389	1,439
Gross operating surplus	1,188	1,291	1,303	1,321
Mixed income	147	148	145	152
Rental income of households	242	251	261	268
GVA basic	2,872	3,034	3,099	3,181
Taxes, less subsidies (on products)	62	67	71	72
GDP	2,934	3,101	3,169	3,252

Source: Data and Analysis

Table 2.3: GVA* by sector (£m, constant 2019 prices)

	2016	2017E	2018E	2019E
Agriculture, horticulture, fishing, quarrying	15	15	13	13
Manufacturing	35	32	32	31
Electricity, gas, steam, air conditioning supply	16	19	16	25
Water and waste	4	5	5	4
Construction	115	117	121	126
Wholesale, retail and repairs	274	268	267	261
Hostelry	57	57	56	57
Transport and storage	50	48	49	48
Information and communication	67	65	64	65
Finance	1,217	1,307	1,282	1,280
Real estate activities	18	19	17	18
Professional, business, scientific, technical activities	333	352	356	362
Administrative and support service activities	121	120	124	124
Public administration and Trading bodies	280	279	285	286
Education	16	16	16	17
Human health, social and charitable work activities	78	79	81	80
Arts, entertainment and recreation	23	14	17	15
Other service activities	18	18	18	17
Households	260	264	268	269
Uncoded	83	84	82	84

Source: Data and Analysis

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.2: GVA* by sector (%, constant 2019 prices)
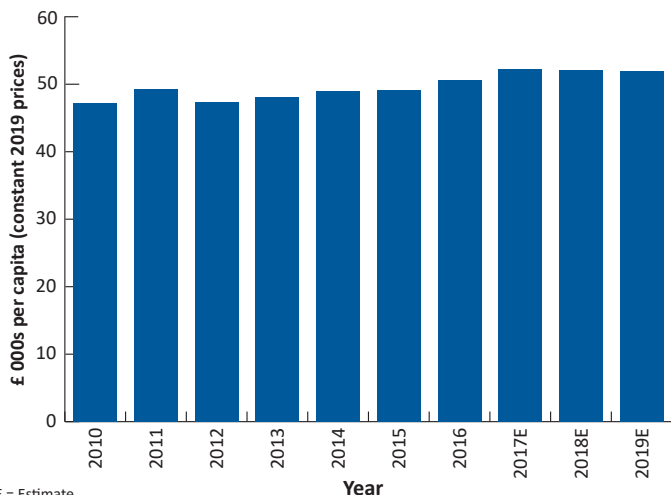
*Estimates of 2020 GDP, GVA and Factor Incomes were not available at the time of publication of this booklet. Following the enactment of the Economic Statistics (Guernsey and Alderney) Law, 2019, changes are in progress to make more accurate estimates available more quickly in future years. See **www. gov.gg/gdp** for more information and the 2020 estimates when they become available.

Figure 2.3: GDP* per capita (constant 2019 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
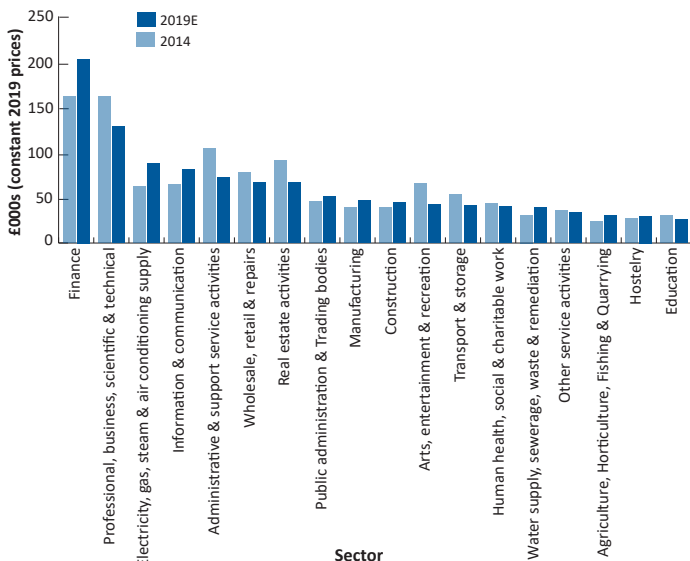
Source: Data and Analysis

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.

*Estimates of 2020 GDP, GVA and Factor Incomes were not available at the time of publication of this booklet. Following the enactment of the Economic Statistics (Guernsey and Alderney) Law, 2019, changes are in progress to make more accurate estimates available more quickly in future years. See **www. gov.gg/gdp** for more information and the 2020 estimates when they become available.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.4: Factor income* per worker (constant 2019 prices)

Source: Data and Analysis   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 2019, the Finance sector had the highest factor income per worker, at £202,995.

* see note on page 17

Table 2.4: Public income and expenditure (nominal)

		2019	2020
General revenue	Tax revenues (£m)	438	433
	Operating income (£m)	59	56
	Other corporate income (£m)	38	38
	Gross revenue expenditure (£m)	(478)	(545)
	Operating surplus / (deficit) (£m)	**59**	**(18)**
	Finance charges and other costs (£m)	(12)	(69)
	Investment returns (£m)	86	66
	Transfers to other entities (£m)	(1)	(4)
	Capital receipts (£m)	6	1
	Capital expenditure (£m)	(32)	(41)
	Net surplus / (deficit) (£m)	**106**	**(64)**
Social Security	Social Security contributions income (£m)	184	180
	States grant (£m)	17	16
	Social Security Funds expenditure (£m)	(221)	(229)
	Social Security Fund investment returns (£m)	67	(4)
	Social Security Funds surplus / (deficit) (£m)	**47**	**(37)**
Aggregated	Aggregate income (£m)*	881	771
	Aggregate expenditure (£m)*	(728)	(872)
	Aggregate surplus / (deficit) (£m)*	**153**	**(101)**

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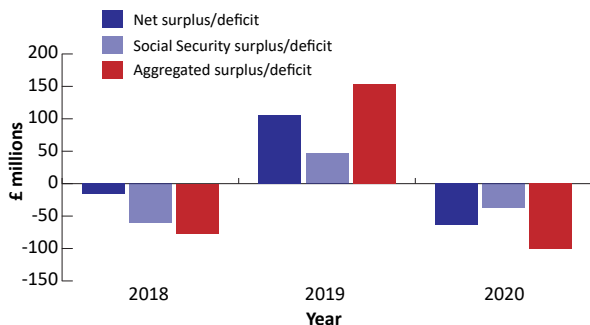
NB. Due to the effects of rounding, figures may not sum to totals

The increase in revenue expenditure from 2019 to 2020 was largely a result of the COVID-19 response.

Source: Treasury, Data and Analysis

2. Fiscal and Economic

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

Source: Treasury, Data and Analysis

In 2020, revenue and operating income totalled £527 million, with expenditure at £545 million. After the inclusion of investment income, capital income and other income and expenditure, the overall deficit was £64 million in 2020 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.
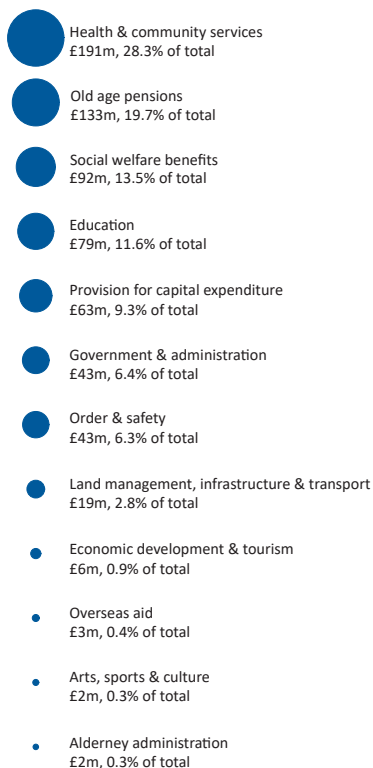
Table 2.5: Direct and indirect taxation (nominal)

		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Direct taxes	Income tax - individuals (£m)	246	254	261	277	267
	Income tax - companies (£m)	57	70	72	73	61
Indirect taxes	Excise and import duties (£m)	41	41	44	44	51
	Document duty (£m)	13	17	18	18	23
	Motor Vehicle duties (£m)	1	1	1	1	1
	Tax on real property (£m)	20	21	23	25	29

Source: Treasury

Figure 2.6: Public expenditure 2019

Health & community services
£191m, 28.3% of total

Old age pensions
£133m, 19.7% of total

Social welfare benefits
£92m, 13.5% of total

Education
£79m, 11.6% of total

Provision for capital expenditure
£63m, 9.3% of total

Government & administration
£43m, 6.4% of total

Order & safety
£43m, 6.3% of total

Land management, infrastructure & transport
£19m, 2.8% of total

Economic development & tourism
£6m, 0.9% of total

Overseas aid
£3m, 0.4% of total

Arts, sports & culture
£2m, 0.3% of total

Alderney administration
£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 2019.

2. Fiscal and Economic

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

		Guernsey annual % change	Jersey annual % change	UK annual % change
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
	Sep	2.0	1.3	1.4
	Dec	1.6	1.2	1.4
2021	Mar	1.7	1.1	1.6
	Jun	2.3	3.3	3.9

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

Figure 2.7: RPIX inflation in Guernsey, Jersey and the UK
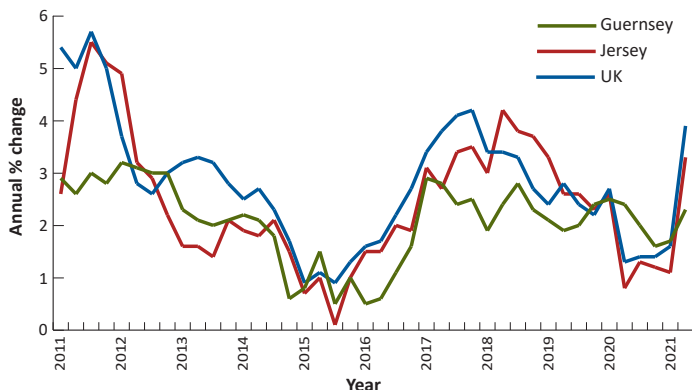
RPIX, which excludes mortgage interest costs, was adopted by the States of Guernsey as the preferred measure of inflation in 2009. **Table 2.6** and **Figure 2.7** show the annual percentage changes in the RPIX in Guernsey, Jersey and the UK. In June 2021, the annual RPIX inflation in Guernsey was 2.3%.

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).

2. Fiscal and Economic

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

		Guernsey annual % change	Jersey annual % change	UK annual % change
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
	Sep	1.4	0.9	1.1
	Dec	1.0	0.9	1.2
2021	Mar	1.5	0.8	1.5
	Jun	2.2	3.5	3.9

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

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 2021 was 2.2%.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Table 2.8: RPICT and RPIY in Guernsey

		RPICT annual % change	RPIY annual % change
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
	Sep	1.8	1.8
	Dec	1.5	1.4
2021	Mar	1.7	1.7
	Jun	2.3	2.3

Source: Data and Analysis

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

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

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

Table 2.9: RPIX and RPI reflation factors (December 2020)

	RPIX reflation factor	RPI reflation factor
2010	1.23	1.25
2011	1.19	1.21
2012	1.16	1.16
2013	1.14	1.14
2014	1.13	1.13
2015	1.12	1.11
2016	1.10	1.10
2017	1.07	1.08
2018	1.05	1.05
2019	1.02	1.03
2020	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 2010 than in 2020. 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 2020).

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 2010 is equivalent to £100 x 1.23 = £123 in 2020. This means that you would need £123 in 2020 to buy the same amount of goods and services that you could buy for £100 in 2010.

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

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.9: Annual change in median earnings - all employees
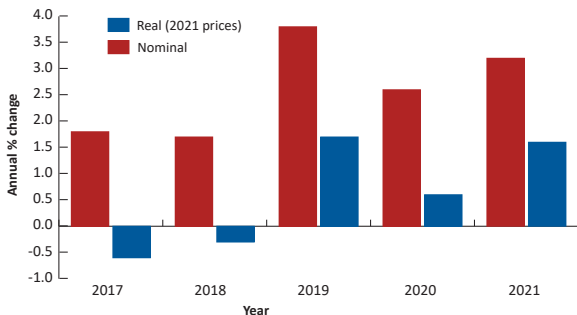
Figure 2.9 shows the annual percentage change in median earnings. In March 2021, median earnings increased by 3.2% in nominal terms and by 1.6% in real terms. Real median earnings figures take into account the effects of inflation.

Table 2.10 presents the median annual earnings of employees in Guernsey. Figures include both full-time and part-time employees.

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

	Nominal median annual earnings - four quarter average (£)	Annual % change (nominal)	Constant (2021 prices) median annual earnings - four quarter average (£)	Annual % change (real)
2017	31,773	1.8	34,284	-0.6
2018	32,305	1.7	34,168	-0.3
2019	33,530	3.8	34,745	1.7
2020	34,409	2.6	34,937	0.6
2021	35,497	3.2	35,497	1.6

It should be noted that the median earnings figure increased in 2020 and 2021, despite the restrictions put in place to limit the impact of COVID-19. This is due to the loss of more lower paid roles than higher paid roles, which has the effect of increasing the median, although less people in total were employed. More details on earnings can be found in the Population, Employment and Earnings bulletin at **www.gov. gg/population.**

Table 2.11: Four quarter average earnings at March 2021

	Lower Quartile Earnings (£)	Median Earnings (£)	Upper Quartile Earnings (£)
Agriculture, horticulture, fishing & quarrying	22,055	31,538	41,317
Manufacturing	20,305	28,739	37,005
Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning	30,322	36,685	50,455
Water, sewerage, waste & remediation	25,938	30,582	39,737
Construction	26,698	34,644	42,106
Wholesale, retail & repairs	17,120	23,968	33,382
Hostelry	17,150	20,769	25,890
Transport & storage	22,086	30,820	42,252
Information & communication	28,764	41,918	61,380
Finance	33,715	49,132	74,220
Real estate	24,339	35,030	49,389
Professional, business, scientific & technical	29,499	43,696	68,762
Administrative & support services	21,209	29,674	42,353
Public administration	27,844	39,654	53,564
Education	21,021	30,241	50,066
Human health, social & charitable work	18,871	26,597	36,792
Arts, entertainment & recreation	17,554	26,123	36,853
Other services	15,798	20,473	28,372
Activities of households as employers	15,243	24,361	30,898

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 2021.

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Figure 2.10: Four quarter average earnings as at March 2021

Median earnings (£ 000s) vs **Sector**

Sectors (left to right):
- Agriculture, horticulture, fishing & quarrying
- Manufacturing
- Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning
- Water, sewerage, waste & remediation
- Construction
- Wholesale, retail & repairs
- Hostelry
- Transport & storage
- Information & communication
- Finance
- Real estate
- Professional, business, scientific & technical
- Administrative & support services
- Public administration
- Education
- Human health, social & charitable work
- Arts, entertainment & recreation
- Other services
- Activities of households as employers

Figure 2.10 shows the median annual earnings of employees in Guernsey, broken down by sector, at March 2021.

Figure 2.11: Employed Persons at March each year
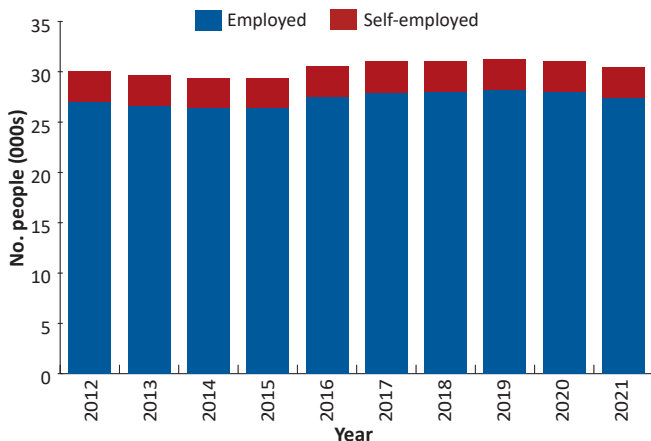
Source: Rolling Electronic Census

Figure 2.11 shows the total number of employed and self-employed people in March each year. In March 2021, there were 30,482 people in employment in Guernsey, of whom 10% were self-employed.

In March 2021, 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 both employment and self-employment in March 2021. For males employment was highest in the 30-34 age group. 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 2021
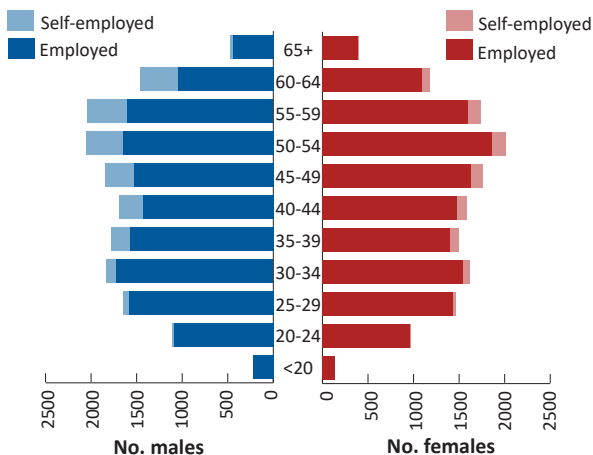
Source: Rolling Electronic Census

Table 2.12: Employed persons at March each year

	Male		Female		Total
	Employed	**Self-employed**	**Employed**	**Self-employed**	
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**
2021	13,901	2,248	13,523	810	**30,482**

Source: Rolling Electronic Census

Table 2.13: Percentage of population in employment or full-time education at 31st March 2020

	31st March 2020		
	Female (%)	Male (%)	Total (%)
14 and under	70.5%	72.0%	**71.3%**
15 to 19	90.9%	90.4%	**90.6%**
20 to 24	85.1%	86.7%	**85.9%**
25 to 29	79.7%	85.7%	**82.8%**
30 to 34	79.6%	88.1%	**83.9%**
35 to 39	79.3%	89.4%	**84.5%**
40 to 44	80.1%	88.6%	**84.3%**
45 to 49	80.8%	88.3%	**84.5%**
50 to 54	77.9%	87.5%	**82.5%**
55 to 59	70.6%	84.6%	**77.5%**
60 to 64	55.3%	70.4%	**62.8%**
65 to 69	16.8%	20.6%	**18.7%**
70 to 74	4.6%	6.2%	**5.4%**
75 to 79	2.1%	2.2%	**2.2%**
80 to 84	0.4%	0.2%	**0.3%**
85 and over	0.1%	0.2%	**0.1%**
Total	**60.9%**	**69.1%**	**65.0%**

Source: Rolling Electronic Census

The percentage of the population who were either in employment or full-time education as at 31st March 2020 (**Table 2.13**) was 65.0%. The rate for females was 60.9% and for males, 69.1%. 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 year old age group, at 85.9%.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.13: Population by economic status and age (31st March 2020)
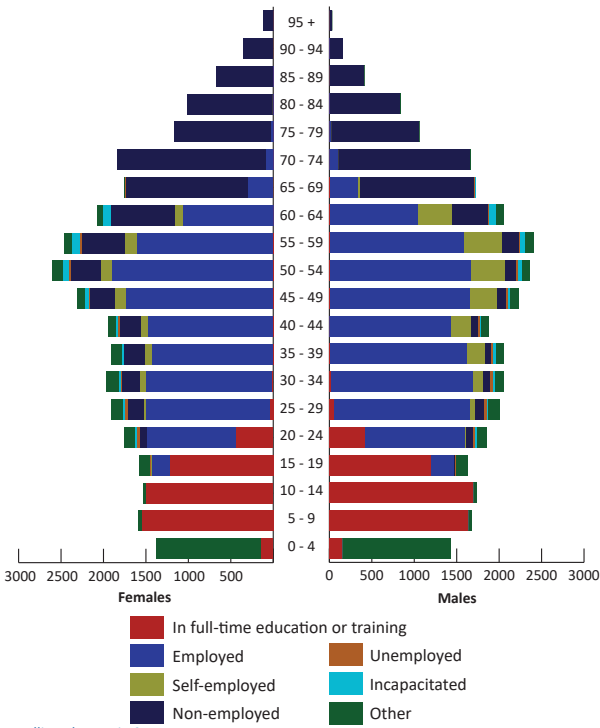
Source: Rolling Electronic Census

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
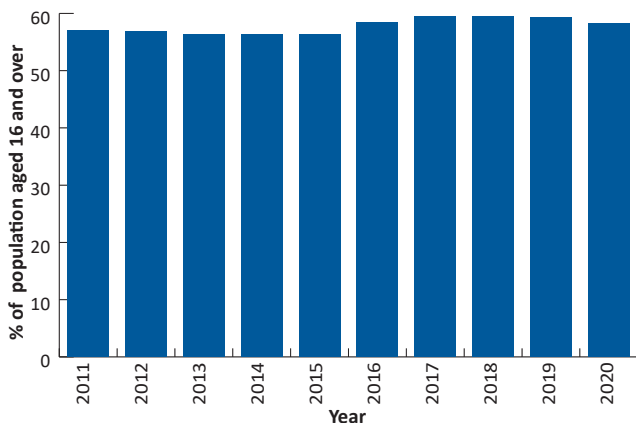
Source: Rolling Electronic Census, Data and Analysis

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

	Female employment rate (%)	Male employment rate (%)	Total employment rate (%)
2016	53.2	63.9	58.4
2017	54.3	64.8	59.5
2018	54.3	64.7	59.4
2019	54.3	64.5	59.3
2020	53.7	63.0	58.2

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
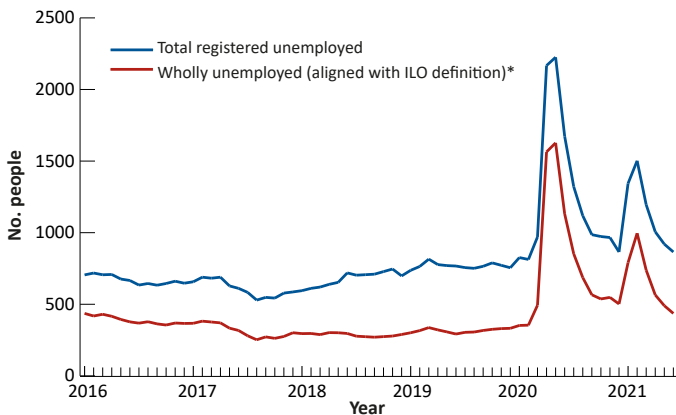
Source: Social Security

Unemployment data is produced by Social Security on a monthly basis. During 2020, the average number of registered unemployed was 1,246 (**Figure 2.15**). The large increase in March 2020 marked the onset of the first lockdown following the COVID-19 pandemic. By June 2020 the figure was decreasing. The rise in early 2021 corresponded with a second lockdown. As at the end of June 2021 the figure was 869.

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 (%)
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	3.2	497	1.6
2021	1,199	4.0	742	2.5

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 4.0% in March 2021.

Using the ILO-aligned definition of unemployment, the unemployment rate was 2.5% in March 2021, 0.9 percentage points higher than in March 2020.

#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.

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

Table 2.16: Employment by economic sector at March each year

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Agriculture, horticulture, fishing & quarrying	430	418	435	449
Manufacturing	656	663	651	663
Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning	301	287	286	269
Water, sewerage, waste & remediation	111	114	129	123
Construction	2,766	2,785	2,787	2,876
Wholesale, retail & repairs	3,911	3,898	3,791	3,718
Hostelry	1,927	1,909	1,819	1,641
Transport & storage	1,170	1,143	1,148	1,028
Information & communication	775	806	886	862
Finance	6,248	6,307	6,031	5,970
Real estate	263	268	296	293
Professional, business, scientific & technical	2,825	2,827	2,921	2,864
Administrative & support services	1,738	1,707	1,718	1,612
Public administration	5,464	5,549	5,573	5,673
Education	606	645	633	649
Human health, social & charitable work	1,954	1,994	2,063	2,092
Arts, entertainment & recreation	360	354	349	376
Other services	513	494	478	482
Activities of households as employers	70	79	79	79
Total	**32,088**	**32,247**	**32,073**	**31,719**

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

No. people (000s)

Legend:
- 2021
- 2020
- 2019

Sectors (x-axis):
Agriculture, horticulture, fishing & quarrying; Manufacturing; Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning; Water, sewerage, waste & remediation; Construction; Wholesale, retail & repairs; Hostelry; Transport & storage; Information & communication; Finance; Real estate; Professional, business, scientific & technical; Administrative & support services; Public administration; Education; Human health, social & charitable work; Arts, entertainment & recreation; Other services; Activities of households as employers

Sector

The Finance sector had the largest number of employees and self-employed people in March 2021, comprising 18.8% of total jobs (**Table 2.16** and **Figure 2.16**).

Table 2.17: Employers by size and sector at March 2021

Number of employees	Number of employers				
	1 to 5	6 to 25	26 to 50	51+	Total
Agriculture, horticulture, fishing & quarrying	42	8	1	1	52
Manufacturing	41	19	2	2	64
Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning	5	2	1	1	9
Water, sewerage, waste & remediation	9	3	-	1	13
Construction	229	92	7	4	332
Wholesale, retail & repairs	213	81	20	13	327
Hostelry	101	59	7	5	172
Transport & storage	39	17	2	3	61
Information & communication	43	14	9	2	68
Finance	165	86	37	30	318
Real estate	38	10	2	-	50
Professional, business, scientific & technical	105	49	4	12	170
Administrative & support services	95	38	11	3	147
Public administration	11	2	-	2	15
Education	11	8	-	5	24
Human health, social & charitable work	89	46	10	11	156
Arts, entertainment & recreation	42	13	2	-	57
Other services	76	8	1	-	85
Activities of households as employers	26	4	-	-	30
Total	1,380	559	116	95	2,150

Source: Rolling Electronic Census

Figure 2.17: Employers by sector at March 2021
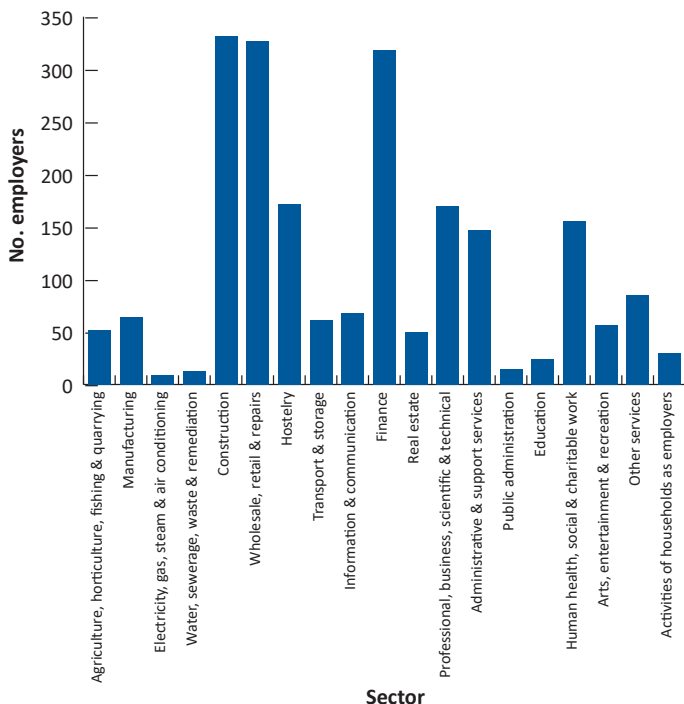
Source: Rolling Electronic Census

In March 2021, the Construction sector had the highest number of employers (with 332), 69% of which had five employees or fewer (**Table 2.17** and **Figure 2.17**). Of the organisations employing more than 50 people, 32% were in the Finance sector.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Table 2.18: Average number of employees per employer at March 2021

	Number of employees (not self-employed)	Number of employers	Mean number of employees per employer
Agriculture, horticulture, fishing & quarrying	262	52	5
Manufacturing	531	64	8
Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning	263	9	29
Water, sewerage, waste & remediation	105	13	8
Construction	2,046	332	6
Wholesale, retail & repairs	3,432	327	10
Hostelry	1,469	172	9
Transport & storage	897	61	15
Information & communication	809	68	12
Finance	5,909	318	19
Real estate	269	50	5
Professional, business, scientific & technical	2,335	170	14
Administrative & support services	1,404	147	10
Public administration	5,642	15	376
Education	525	24	22
Human health, social & charitable work	1,915	156	12
Arts, entertainment & recreation	294	57	5
Other services	256	85	3
Activities of households as employers	77	30	3
Total	**28,440**	**2,150**	**13**

Source: Rolling Electronic Census

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

2015

2020

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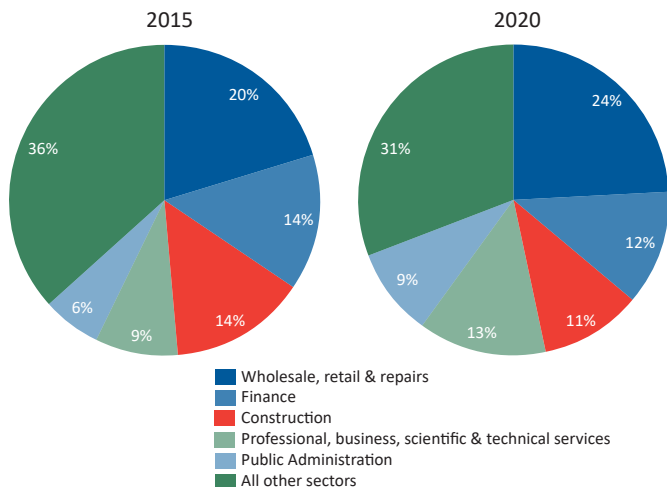
Source: Education Services

The Wholesale, retail & repairs sector employed the most school/college leavers in both 2020 and five years earlier, in 2015 (**Figure 2.18**). In 2015 the second highest sectors were Finance and Construction, and in 2020 it was Professional, business, scientific & technical services.

Of all the island's 18 year olds (not just those who were in full-time education), approximately 28% went into higher education (i.e. university level education) in Autumn 2020. A further 9% entered or continued with further education (i.e. vocational courses or further study up to level 3). In addition, 9% were on a recognised Guernsey Apprenticeship.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.19 Destinations of full-time higher education leavers
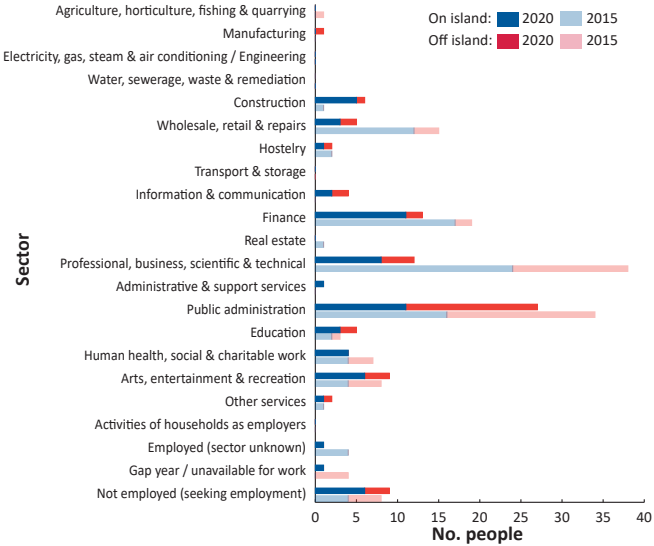
All those who had graduated in 2020 and been in receipt of student finance were surveyed by Education Services. The response rate was 99% (137 students). 26% of respondents continued to postgraduate study or topped up their higher education qualification (off island). Of the respondents who entered employment, 62% returned to Guernsey and 38% remained off island. The employment of all the leavers is shown in **Figure 2.19**.

The Public administration sector employed 46% of the higher education leavers who remained off island in 2020. The Finance and the Public administration sectors each employed 19% 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
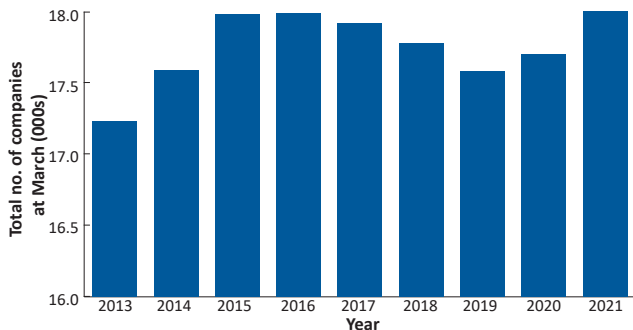
Source: Guernsey Registry

Figure 2.21: Number of incorporations and dissolutions
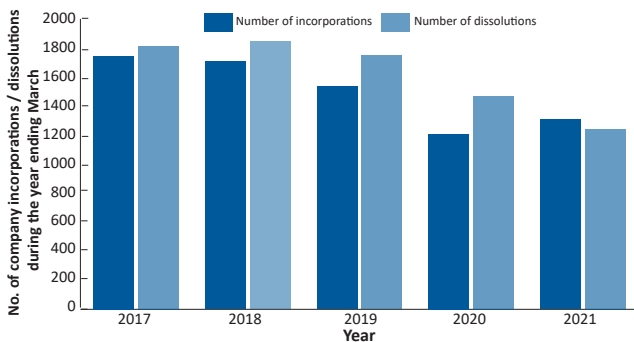
Source: Guernsey Registry, Data and Analysis

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

At the end of March 2021, 18,030 companies were registered in Guernsey (**Figure 2.20**), 326 more than at the same time the previous year.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Table 2.19: Companies registered at March

	2020	2021
Agriculture, horticulture, fishing & quarrying	83	85
Manufacturing	97	104
Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning	14	14
Water, sewerage, waste & remediation	17	15
Construction	361	366
Wholesale, retail & repairs	464	460
Hostelry	180	186
Transport & storage	133	146
Information & communication	214	234
Finance	13,681	13,928
Real estate	865	812
Professional, business, scientific & technical	569	592
Administrative & support services	530	616
Public administration	7	7
Education	42	44
Human health, social & charitable work	207	191
Arts, entertainment & recreation	163	163
Other services	76	66
Activities of households as employers	1	1
Total	**17,704**	**18,030**

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

	2020	2021
Agriculture, horticulture, fishing & quarrying	11	10
Manufacturing	10	6
Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning	1	0
Water, sewerage, waste & remediation	0	1
Construction	23	27
Wholesale, retail & repairs	23	25
Hostelry	15	7
Transport & storage	10	27
Information & communication	20	13
Finance	938	966
Real estate	39	20
Professional, business, scientific & technical	46	47
Administrative & support services	52	120
Public administration	1	1
Education	1	4
Human health, social & charitable work	13	17
Arts, entertainment & recreation	9	16
Other services	3	8
Activities of households as employers	0	0
Total	**1,215**	**1,315**

Source: Guernsey Registry, Data and Analysis

Of the 1,315 companies incorporated by the Guernsey Registry during the year ending March 2021, 966 were Finance sector companies (**Table 2.20**).

2. Fiscal and Economic

Table 2.21: Company dissolutions during the year ending March

	2020	2021
Agriculture, horticulture, fishing & quarrying	6	3
Manufacturing	9	7
Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning	1	0
Water, sewerage, waste & remediation	1	0
Construction	24	27
Wholesale, retail & repairs	38	42
Hostelry	13	19
Transport & storage	13	12
Information & communication	24	18
Finance	1,147	972
Real estate	86	48
Professional, business, scientific & technical	49	36
Administrative & support services	39	34
Public administration	0	0
Education	1	2
Human health, social & charitable work	4	9
Arts, entertainment & recreation	6	16
Other services	9	2
Activities of households as employers	0	0
Other*	7	-
Total	**1,477**	**1,247**

*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 1,247 companies which were dissolved (**Table 2.21**) during the year ending March 2021, 972 were within the Finance industry.

Figure 2.22: Total value of banking deposits and funds
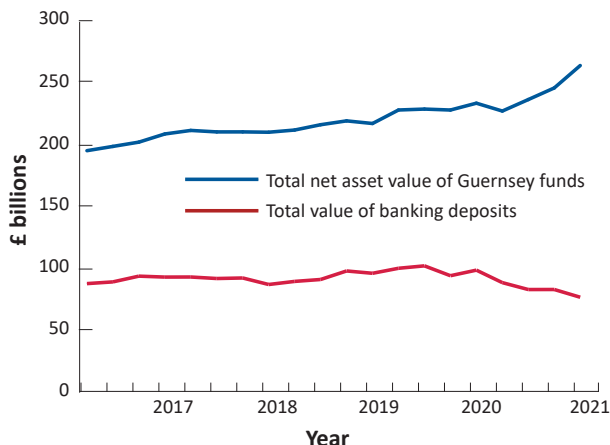
Source: Guernsey Financial Services Commission

In March 2021, the total value of banking deposits in Guernsey was £76 billion, 22% lower than at the same time the previous year (**Figure 2.22**).

The total net asset value of Guernsey investment funds was £264 billion in March 2021, an increase of £31 billion (13%) since March 2020. In the five years since March 2016 the value of Guernsey investment funds increased by 39%.

Figure 2.23: Freight imports and exports
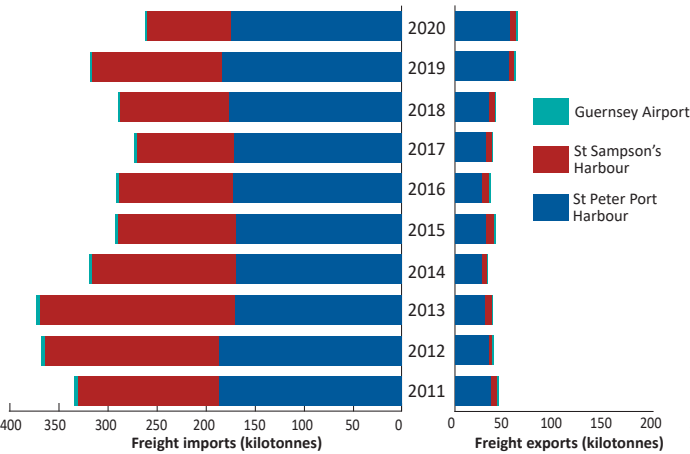
Source: Guernsey Ports

In 2020, a total of 260,729 tonnes of freight was imported into Guernsey (**Figure 2.23**) and 63,035 tonnes of freight exported, resulting in a net movement of 197,694 tonnes of freight into the island.

The majority of freight was transported by sea with 28.2% of the total freight volume being loaded or unloaded at St Sampson's Harbour in 2020 and 70.6% at St Peter Port Harbour. 1.2% of freight, including mail, was transported by air in 2020.

Total exports of freight increased by 2% between 2019 and 2020 and total imports decreased by 18%.

Table 2.22: Monthly passenger movements by air and sea

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 (to July)
January	56,315	52,890	52,701	54,721	55,645	3,950
February	63,906	57,584	57,133	60,392	60,822	1,341
March	74,639	67,137	71,653	72,550	31,420	2,910
April	98,370	99,833	90,836	96,078	650	6,714
May	112,383	112,277	115,467	115,373	1,107	10,308
June	114,439	117,360	116,278	123,010	3,240	12,525
July	134,027	133,855	132,213	139,469	8,127	41,879
August	144,382	147,332	147,271	155,329	13,912	
September	120,684	117,278	110,858	116,650	13,631	
October	96,873	92,349	90,350	92,307	8,571	
November	67,953	67,822	66,851	72,181	6,024	
December	70,231	68,851	67,063	70,474	6,369	
Total	1,154,202	1,134,568	1,118,674	1,168,534	209,518	

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 measures put in place to reduce the spread of COVID-19 had a major impact on travel in 2020 and going into 2021.

Please note that the figures on these pages do not include travel to and from Sark or Herm

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.24: Annual passenger movements by air and sea

Prior to 2020, the number of passenger movements at Guernsey's harbour and airport averaged around 1.1 to 1.2 million per annum. The restrictions put in place to reduce the impact of COVID-19 led to this figure falling to just 0.2 million in 2020.

Please note that the figures on these pages do not include travel to and from Sark or Herm

Figure 2.25: Quarterly passenger arrivals by origin
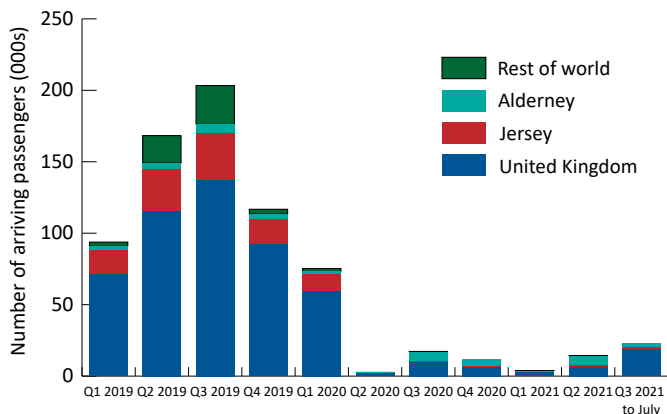
During 2019 approximately 71% of arriving passengers came from the UK. The restrictions put in place to reduce the impact of COVID-19 affected passenger numbers from March 2020. Approximately 73% of all arrivals came from the UK during 2020, and 68% in 2021 (as at the end of July).

Table 2.23: Passenger arrivals by origin

	% from UK	% from Jersey	% from Alderney	% from rest of world
2019	71%	17%	3%	9%
2020	73%	11%	14%	2%
2021 (to July)	68%	5%	26%	1%

Please note that the figures on these pages do not include travel to and from Sark or Herm

Figure 2.26: Passenger movements by type
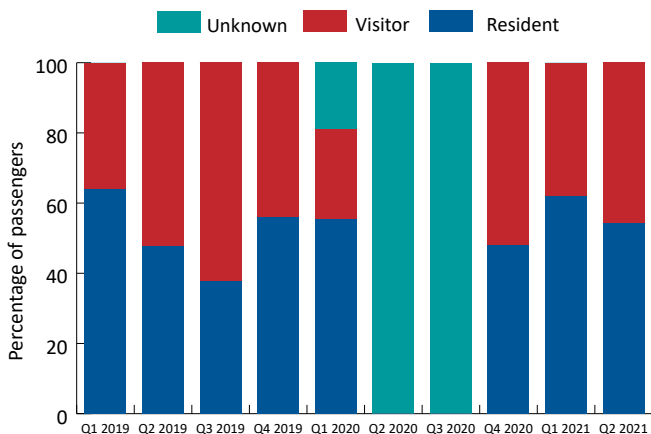
Source: Marketing and Tourism

Prior to March 2020 surveys were conducted at the airport and harbour to determine the composition of passengers. When restrictions were put in place to reduce the impact of COVID-19 these surveys were suspended and this breakdown of passengers could not be determined. When the Travel Tracker system was introduced in late 2020, a limited amount of information about passengers could again be collected.

In 2019 residents accounted for approximately 49% of all passengers. From the data which was collected, the proportion of residents was 67% in 2020 and 56% in 2021 (up to July).

Please note that the figures on these pages do not include travel to and from Sark or Herm

Table 2.24: Monthly passenger movements by air

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 (to July)
January	52,289	48,162	48,946	49,672	51,082	3,353
February	57,793	49,314	49,329	51,387	56,017	1,023
March	67,369	57,372	59,778	61,373	28,455	2,413
April	70,353	68,715	64,382	67,575	647	5,964
May	73,969	73,215	73,671	77,229	1,077	8,031
June	74,665	75,575	75,522	81,340	2,585	8,731
July	83,135	82,535	81,847	87,550	6,035	27,173
August	87,344	84,570	83,913	91,208	11,211	
September	79,905	79,359	78,678	83,982	10,473	
October	72,150	71,397	70,332	75,483	7,242	
November	62,412	63,048	62,821	66,933	5,086	
December	60,530	60,062	59,397	64,498	5,444	
Total	**841,914**	**813,324**	**808,616**	**858,230**	**185,354**	

Source: Marketing and Tourism

The first two months of 2020 saw a 6% increase in the number of passengers through Guernsey's airport. The restrictions put in place to reduce the impact of COVID-19 led to a drop of 90% for the remainder of the year, with overall annual figures at just 22% of the 2019 total. Numbers were beginning to increase during 2021.

Please note that the figures on these pages do not include travel to and from Sark or Herm

2. Fiscal and Economic

Table 2.25: Monthly passenger movements by sea

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 (to July)
January	4,026	4,728	3,755	5,049	4,563	597
February	6,113	8,270	7,804	9,005	4,805	318
March	7,270	9,765	11,875	11,177	2,965	497
April	28,017	31,118	26,454	28,503	3	750
May	38,414	39,062	41,796	38,144	30	2,277
June	39,774	41,785	40,756	41,670	655	3,794
July	50,892	51,320	50,366	51,919	2,092	14,706
August	57,038	62,762	63,358	64,121	2,701	
September	40,779	37,919	32,180	32,668	3,158	
October	24,723	20,952	20,018	16,824	1,329	
November	5,541	4,774	4,030	5,248	938	
December	9,701	8,789	7,666	5,976	925	
Total	**312,288**	**321,244**	**310,058**	**310,304**	**24,164**	

Source: Marketing and Tourism

The restrictions put in place to reduce the impact of COVID-19 led to a substantial reduction in the number of passengers through Guernsey's harbour, with overall annual figures for 2020 at just 8% of the 2019 total. Numbers were beginning to increase during 2021.

Please note that the figures on these pages do not include travel to and from Sark or Herm

Figure 2.27: Purpose of visiting Guernsey
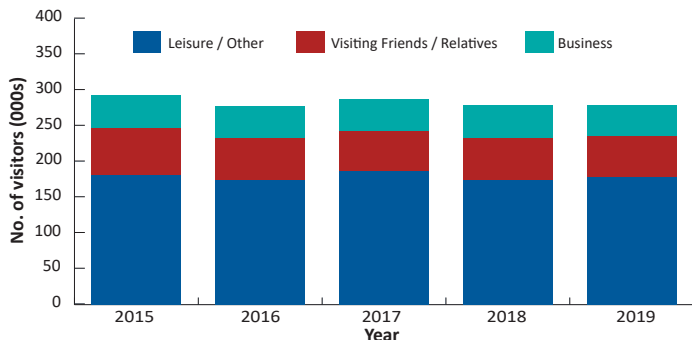
For many years an exit survey has been conducted at Guernsey's airport and harbour asking, among other things, the reasons why visitors had come to the island. In 2019, 64% of visitors came to Guernsey for leisure purposes, 21% to visit friends and family and 16% for business purposes. The measures put in place to reduce the spread of COVID-19 severely impacted the travel industry and no visitor surveys have been conducted since March 2020.

In June and July 2020, a Community Survey of Guernsey residents was undertaken, which included the question, "why would you like to travel outside the Bailiwick in the next three months?". Of those who answered, 72% included the reason, "to visit friends or family" and 34% gave this as their sole reason to want to travel. As a comparison, in 2019 18% of all residents who travelled out of the island said they did so primarily to visit friends or family.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.28: Cruise ships visiting Guernsey
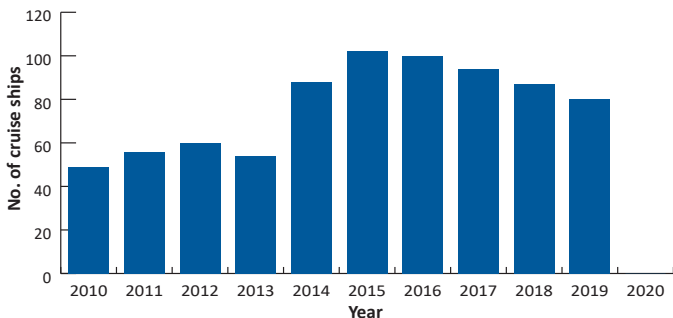
Source: Marketing and Tourism

Figure 2.29: Cruise passengers visiting Guernsey
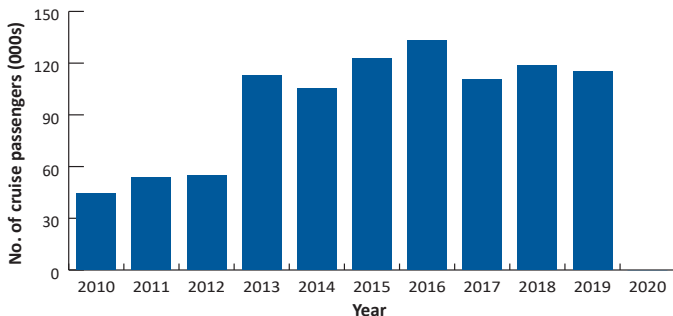
Source: Marketing and Tourism

There were no visits by cruise ships in 2020.

Figure 3.1: Guernsey's population level
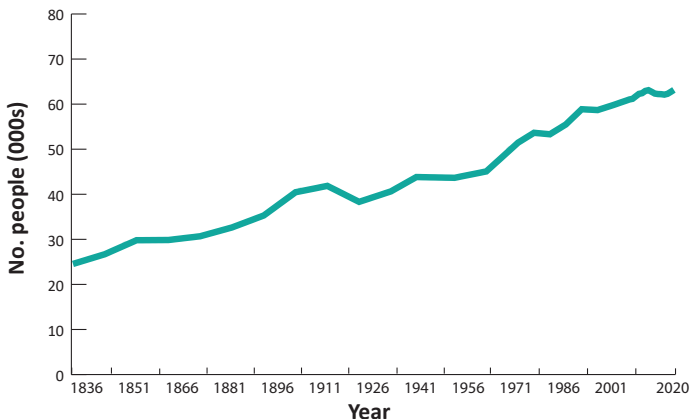
Source: Census, Social Security, Data and Analysis

Figure 3.1 and **Table 3.1** show the total population of Guernsey, Herm and Jethou. In March 2020, Guernsey's total population was 63,155, an increase of 450 people due to net migration and natural increase since March 2019.

Historically, the female population in Guernsey has been larger than the male population. In March 2020, women represented 50.5% of the total population (**Table 3.2** on **Page 61**)

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** and historical census data can be found at **www.gov.gg/census**.

3. Social

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	28,623	26,859	**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: net migration / natural increase	Annual change: 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	31,427	30,863	**62,290**	211	-27
2019	31,658	31,047	**62,705**	384	31
2020	31,910	31,245	**63,155**	450	-

Source: Census, Social Security, Data and Analysis

Table 3.2: Age and sex distribution of population at March 2020

			Number	Percentage of age group		Percentage of male/female population	
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Female	Male
0-9	2,975	3,108	**6,083**	48.9	51.1	9.3	9.9
10-19	3,104	3,355	**6,459**	48.1	51.9	9.7	10.7
20-29	3,658	3,860	**7,518**	48.7	51.3	11.5	12.4
30-39	3,878	4,103	**7,981**	48.6	51.4	12.2	13.1
40-49	4,252	4,118	**8,370**	50.8	49.2	13.3	13.2
50-59	5,065	4,763	**9,828**	51.5	48.5	15.9	15.2
60-69	3,829	3,777	**7,606**	50.3	49.7	12.0	12.1
70-79	3,001	2,723	**5,724**	52.4	47.6	9.4	8.7
80-89	1,677	1,243	**2,920**	57.4	42.6	5.3	4.0
90+	471	195	**666**	70.7	29.3	1.5	0.6
Total	**31,910**	**31,245**	**63,155**	**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 (15.9%) and men (15.2%) in March 2020 (**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, women outnumber men in all age groups from 40 and above. In March 2020, 70.7% of the population who were 90 years old or older were women.

Figure 3.2: Age and sex distribution of population at March
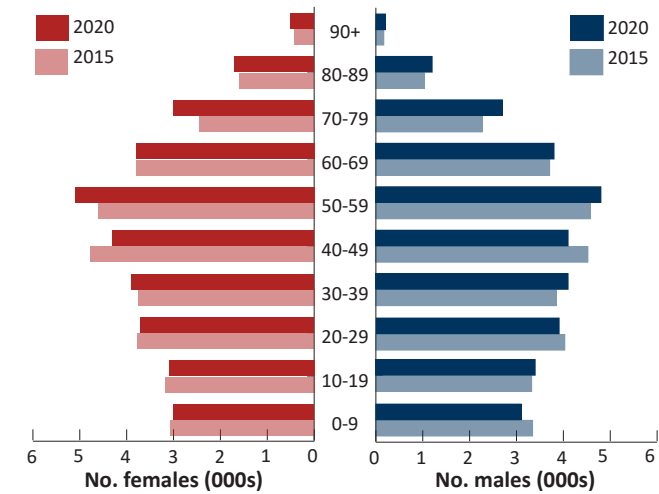
Source: Social Security, Data and Analysis

Figure 3.2 shows the age distribution of the population in 2015 and 2020.

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.

Table 3.3: Quarterly population changes

		Births	Deaths	Natural increase	Immigration	Emigration	Net migration
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	1056	737	319
	Q3	136	143	-7	1049	1031	18
	Q4	135	156	-21	680	1025	-345
2018	Q1	122	144	-22	843	592	251
	Q2	126	141	-15	1131	699	432
	Q3	111	115	-4	1058	1053	5
	Q4	136	142	-6	652	900	-248
2019	Q1	124	137	-13	854	621	233
	Q2	140	124	16	1074	688	386
	Q3	122	126	-4	1032	952	80
	Q4	125	134	-9	782	944	-162
2020	Q1	128	130	-2	786	641	145

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. (**Table 3.3**).

Net migration was positive over the four quarters ending March 2020, with 449 more people moving to the island than moving away from the island.

3. Social

Figure 3.3: Annual population changes
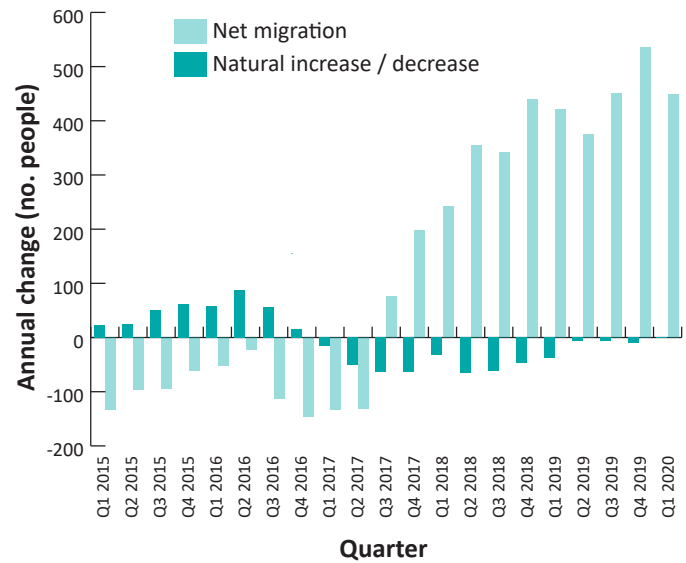
There was a natural increase (the difference between births and deaths) totalling one person for the four quarters ending March 2020 (**Table 3.3** on **page 63**)

Figure 3.3 shows positive net migration since quarter 3 2017, following a period of negative net annual migration. There was a natural increase for the year ending 31st March 2020 of one person.

Table 3.4: Country of birth at 31st March 2020

	No. people	% of total population	% of people with known country of birth
Guernsey	33,534	53.1	59.9
Other Crown Dependencies	430	0.7	0.8
United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland	15,115	23.9	27.0
Portugal	1,384	2.2	2.5
Latvia	952	1.5	1.7
Other Europe	1,791	2.8	3.2
Rest of world	2,748	4.4	4.9
Place of birth unknown	7,201	11.4	
Total	**63,155**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: Data and Analysis

There is 89% 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 2020 was Guernsey born (59.9%). The next highest proportion was born in the United Kingdom or the Republic of Ireland (27.0%) (**Table 3.4**).

3. Social

Table 3.5: Population by parish at 31st March 2020

	No. people	% of total population	Population density (people per square kilometre)
Castel	8,767	13.9%	860
Forest	1,547	2.4%	377
St. Andrew	2,326	3.7%	517
St. Martin	6,597	10.4%	904
St. Peter Port	19,160	30.3%	2,994
St. Pierre Du Bois	2,068	3.3%	334
St. Sampson	8,986	14.2%	1,426
St. Saviour	2,766	4.4%	432
Torteval	1,038	1.6%	335
Vale	9,591	15.2%	1,078
Herm and Jethou	71	0.1%	65
Address unknown	238	0.4%	
Total	**63,155**	**100.0%**	**979**

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 30.3% of the population and 2,994 people per square kilometre.

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

Table 3.6: Electoral roll by parish at 30th September 2020

	% of population eligible to vote	% of eligible population on electoral roll (estimate)
Castel	79%	73%
Forest	80%	72%
St. Andrew	80%	77%
St. Martin	78%	72%
St. Peter Port	78%	60%
St. Pierre Du Bois	82%	82%
St. Sampson	83%	70%
St. Saviour	80%	77%
Torteval	82%	81%
Vale	82%	74%
Address unknown	44%	13%
Total	**80%**	**69%**

Source: Data and Analysis

Table 3.6 and **Table 3.7** show the percentage of the population eligible to vote and those on the electoral roll broken down by parish and by age.

Table 3.7: Electoral roll by age group at 30th September 2020

	% of population eligible to vote	% of eligible population on electoral roll (estimate)
Under 25	35%	63%
25-44	91%	59%
45-64	95%	72%
65-84	99%	82%
85 and over	99%	71%

Source: Data and Analysis

3. Social

Figure 3.4: Household composition as at March
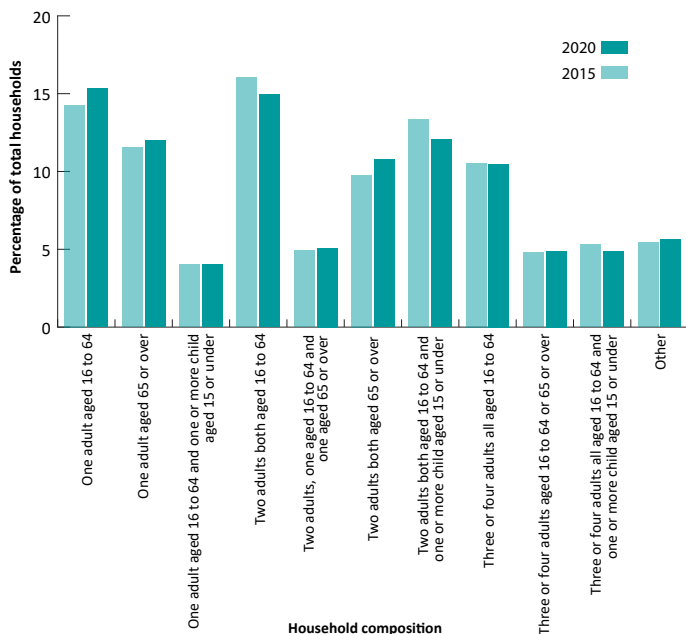
Percentage of total households (y-axis)

Household composition (x-axis)

Legend: 2020, 2015

Household composition is shown in **Figure 3.4**. The composition with the highest percentage of households in March 2020 was one adult aged 16 to 64 and the composition with the lowest percentage was one adult aged 16 to 64 with at least one child.

Five years previously, in 2015, the highest was two adults, both aged 16 to 64 and the lowest was one adult aged 16 to 64 with at least one child.

Figure 3.5: Life expectancy at birth (three year average)
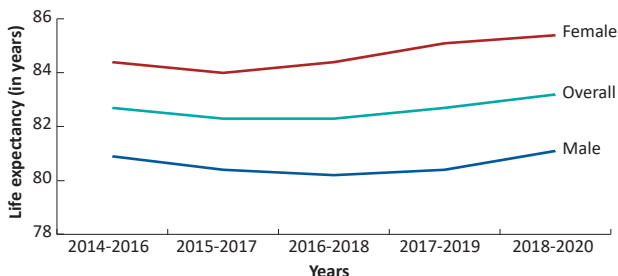
The overall average life expectancy at birth in the period from 2018 to 2020 was 83.2 years (**Figure 3.5**). The average life expectancy at birth for women (85.4 years) was 4.3 years longer than the average for men (81.1 years).

The average life expectancy at 65 (**Figure 3.6**) 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 period from 2018 to 2020, the overall average life expectancy at 65 was 21.3 years (i.e. a total life expectancy of 86.3 years). Again, average female life expectancy at 65 (22.7 years) was higher than for males at 65 (19.9 years).

Figure 3.6: Life expectancy at 65 (three year average)
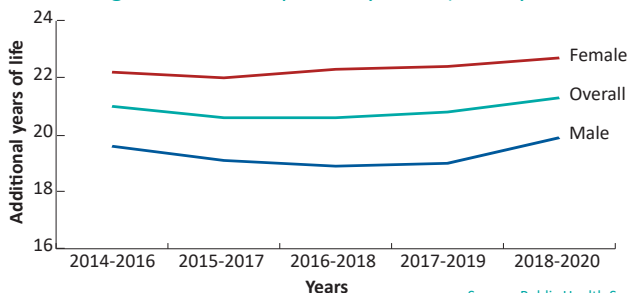
3. Social

Figure 3.7: COVID-19 vaccinations per 100 population
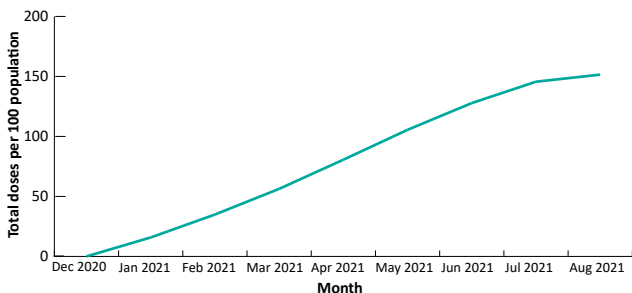
Figure 3.7 shows the total number of COVID-19 vaccines per 100 population (all ages) given up to the end of August 2021. As at that date, 93% of the over 18 population had been given at least one dose of the vaccine, with 88% having received both doses.

Figure 3.8 shows the number of new COVID-19 cases by sample collection date from March 2020 to the end of August 2021.

Figure 3.8: COVID-19 cases
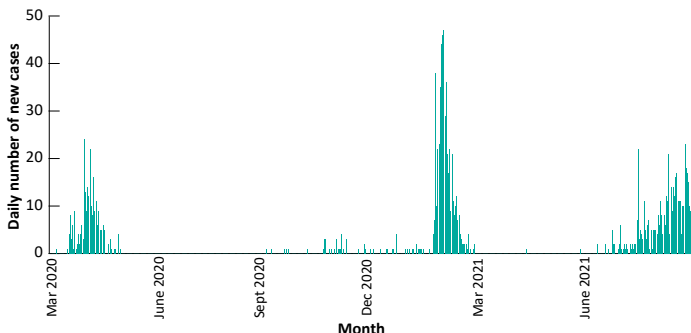
Figure 3.9: Bed days by area of care
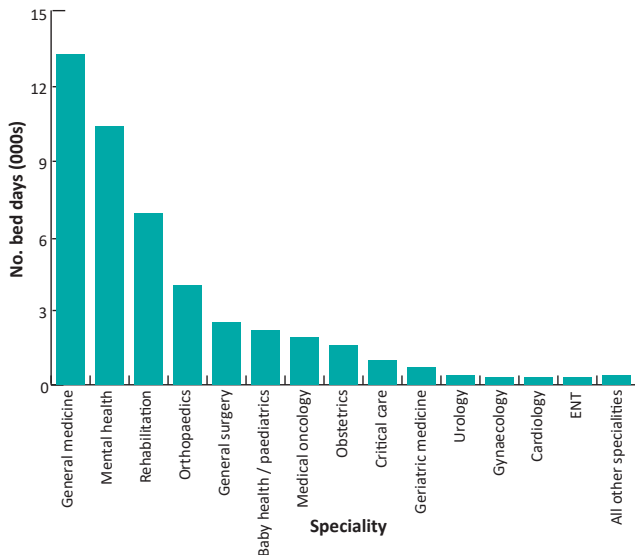
Figure 3.9 shows the number of Princess Elizabeth Hospital and Oberlands bed days during 2020 broken down, where possible, by medical speciality. With the exception of general medicine, the highest numbers of bed days during 2020 were for mental health care and rehabilitation.

3. Social

Figure 3.10: Support for older people
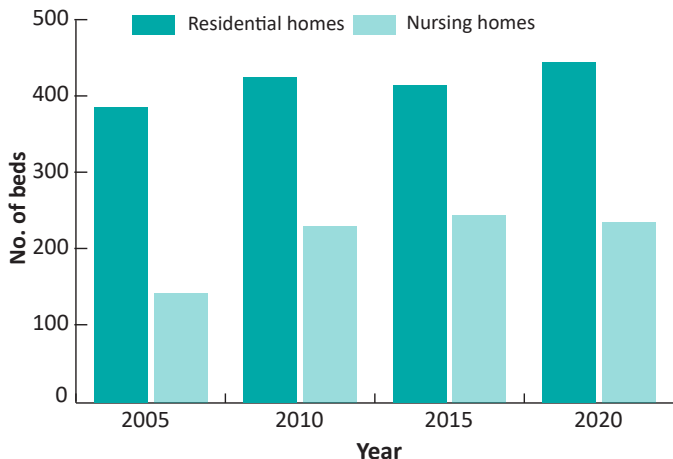
Source: Health & Social Care

Figure 3.10 shows the number of residential home and care home bed availability in Guernsey at five year intervals since 2005. In that time, residential bed numbers have increased by 15% and nursing bed numbers by 65%. Bed numbers in the last five years have increased by 7% and decreased by 4% for residential beds and nursing beds respectively.

Table 3.8: Local Market residential property prices

		Mix adjusted price (£)	Prices index (2009=100)	Quarterly change (%)	Annual change (%)
	Q3	419,763	106.9	2.2	-0.8
	Q4	437,909	111.5	4.3	4.0
2019	Q1	425,425	108.4	-2.9	4.5
	Q2	427,893	109.0	0.6	4.2
	Q3	426,560	108.6	-0.3	1.6
	Q4	441,295	112.4	3.5	0.8
2020	Q1	444,150	113.1	0.6	4.4
	Q2	459,837	117.1	3.5	7.5
	Q3	465,664	118.6	1.3	9.2
	Q4	493,174	125.6	5.9	11.8
2021	Q1	509,906	129.9	3.4	14.8
	Q2	505,579	128.8	-0.8	9.9

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 as 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 2021 the mix adjusted price was £505,579 (**Table 3.8**).

A purchase price index has been included (based on 100 at Q4 2009) for comparability with rental price changes (see **page 75**).

3. Social

Figure 3.11: Local Market residential property prices
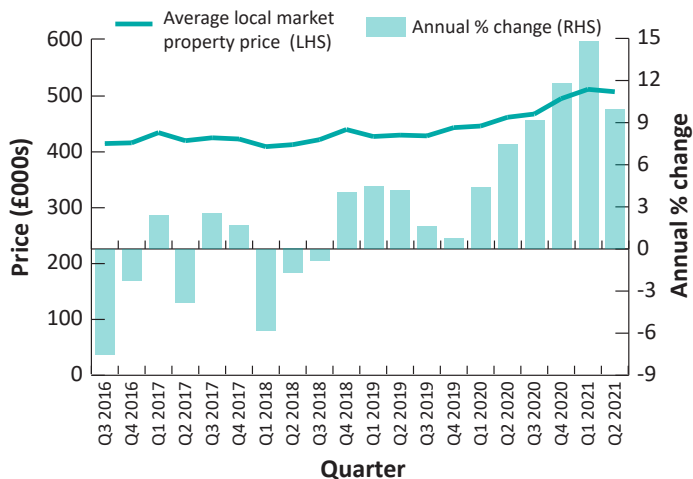
Source: Data and Analysis

The mix adjusted average local market price was £505,579 during the second quarter of 2021 (**Figure 3.11** and **Table 3.8**). This is 9.9% higher than at the same time the previous year.

The mix adjusted price has increased by 16% over the last five years.

Table 3.9: Local market residential rental prices

		Mix adjusted rental price per month (£)	Rental index (2009=100)	Quarterly change (%)	Annual change (%)
	Q3	1,307	103.6	-0.3%	4.6%
	Q4	1,335	105.8	2.1%	5.0%
2019	Q1	1,328	105.2	-0.5%	2.1%
	Q2	1,350	107.0	1.7%	3.1%
	Q3	1,392	110.3	3.1%	6.5%
	Q4	1,356	107.5	-2.5%	1.6%
2020	Q1	1,364	108.1	0.5%	2.7%
	Q2	1,376	109.1	0.9%	1.9%
	Q3	1,375	109.0	-0.1%	-1.2%
	Q4	1,375	109.0	0.0%	1.4%
2021	Q1	1,498	118.7	8.9%	9.9%
	Q2	1,593	126.2	6.3%	15.7%

Source: Data and Analysis

The local market mix adjusted average rental price is a measure of the average monthly cost of properties advertised for rent in Guernsey. Advertised rentals are weighted according to their type and number of bedrooms to reflect the profile (or "mix") of all the island's privately rented property units. The mix adjusted average local market rental price was £1,593 during the second quarter of 2021 (**Table 3.9**). This is 15.7% higher than at the same time the previous year. The mix adjusted rental price has increased by 30% over the last five years.

A rental price index has been included (based on 100 at Q4 2009) for comparability with purchase price changes (see **page 73**).

Figure 3.12 and **Table 3.10** on **page 76** show the average residential property purchase price to earnings and annual rent to earnings ratios.

3. Social

Figure 3.12: Purchase price and rent to earnings ratios
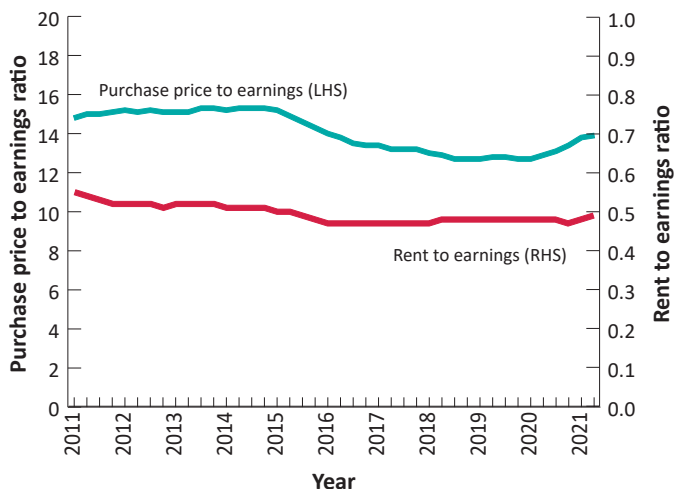
Source: Data and Analysis

Table 3.10: Purchase price and rent to earnings ratios

	Purchase price to earnings ratio	Annual rent to earnings ratio
Q2 2017	13.2	0.47
Q2 2018	12.9	0.48
Q2 2019	12.8	0.48
Q2 2020	12.9	0.48
Q2 2021	13.9	0.49

Source: Data and Analysis

Please note that these ratios compare property prices with earnings from employment (see **page 28** for information on how those were impacted in 2020). For information on housing costs in relation to total household incomes, please see **gov.gg/household.**

Table 3.11: Domestic property units by parish at December 2020

Location			No. units	No. units per km^2
	Local	Open	Total	Total
Castel	3,386	128	3,514	345
Forest	604	31	635	155
St Andrew	880	53	933	207
St Martin	2,498	261	2,759	377
St Peter Port	8,104	852	8,956	1,396
St Pierre du Bois	831	54	885	139
St Sampson	3,910	57	3,967	634
St Saviour	1,086	63	1,149	180
Torteval	386	20	406	131
Vale	3,925	77	4,002	448
Local centre*	1,369	35	1,404	1,368
Main centre*	10,335	661	10,996	1,857
Outside centre*	13,906	900	14,806	268
Total	25,610	1,596	27,206	428

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 2020, there were 27,206 domestic property units in Guernsey. Of these, 94% were Local Market and 6% were Open Market domestic property units (**Table 3.11**). The overall density of domestic property units was 428 units per km^2.

3. Social

Figure 3.13: Domestic property units by market and tenure at December 2020

Local Market

- 60.2% Owner occupied
- 26.6% Rented
- 10.2% Affordable
- 3.0% Other

Open Market

- 65.7% Owner occupied
- 32.3% Rented
- 2.0% Other

Legend:
- Owner occupied
- Rented
- Affordable
- Other
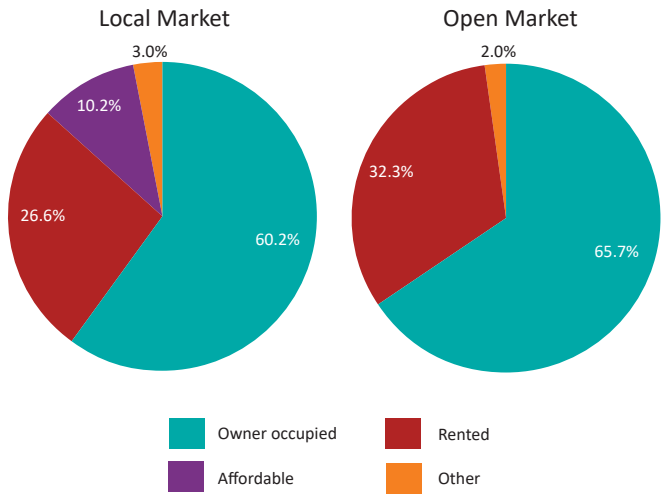
In December 2020, 60.2% of Local Market and 65.7% of Open Market domestic property units were owner occupied (**Figure 3.13**). Rented properties comprised 26.6% of the Local Market compared with 32.3% of the Open Market.

Figure 3.14: Domestic property units by type at December 2020
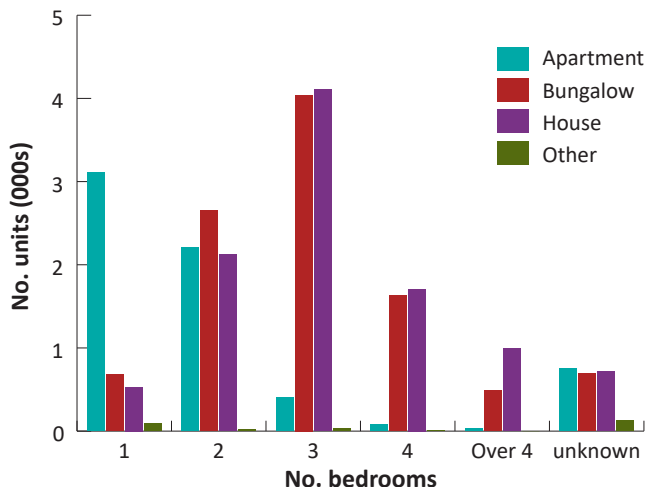
Figure 3.14 shows the distribution of domestic property units by property type and number of bedrooms in December 2020. Three bedroom houses and three bedroom bungalows (which includes chalet bungalows) made up the largest proportions (at 15.1% and 14.8% respectively) of the total units.

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

3. Social

Figure 3.15: Specialised housing
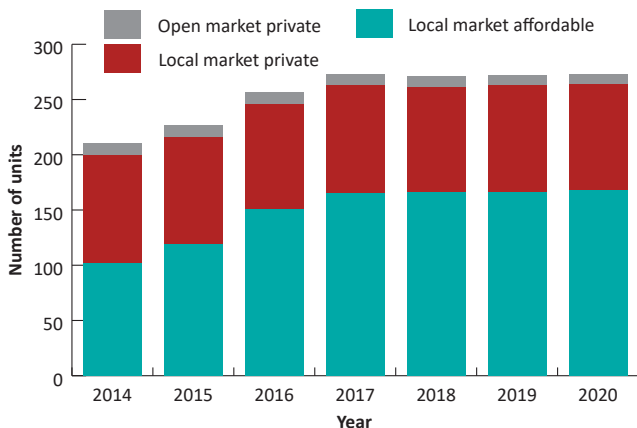
Source: Data and Analysis

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 3.15** shows the number of specialised units in both the affordable and private sectors.

At the end of 2020, 36% of local market specialised units were in the private sector and 64% in the affordable sector. In the open market, all nine specialised properties were in the private sector.

At the end of 2020, specialised units made up 1% of all domestic property units in Guernsey.

Figure 3.16: Affordable housing
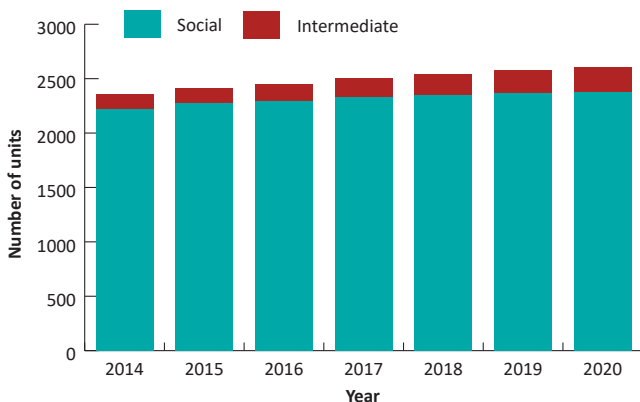
Affordable housing in this context refers to units provided by the States of Guernsey and the Guernsey Housing Association, where the allocation criteria is based on household incomes and other relevant factors. **Figure 3.16** shows the breakdown between social (socially rented, specialised and key worker) and intermediate (partially owned) units. In December 2020, affordable housing units made up 10.2% 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 rental housing. This single waiting list is used for both States and Guernsey Housing Association (GHA) properties.

As at 31st December 2020 there were 300 households on the waiting list (183 new applicants and 117 transfer requests from eligible tenants). Of these, 64% were waiting for a one bedroom property, 22% for a two bedroom property and the remaining 14% for a three or four bedroom property. A policy amendment in July 2020 was brought in to ease the pressure on one bedroom properties.

Figure 3.17: Population by residence status at 31st March 2020
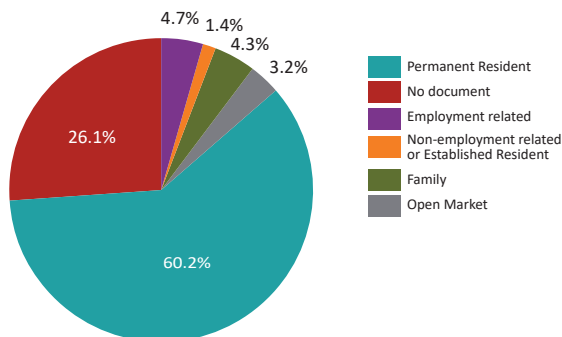
Source: Population Management, Data and Analysis

At the end of March 2020, as shown in **Figure 3.17***, Permanent Residents made up 60.2% of the population. 4.7% of people had a residence status dependent on their employment. People whose residence was dependent on living in Open Market accommodation constituted 3.2% 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. 1.4% 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.

Table 3.12: Pupils in primary education at November 2019

	Female	Male	Total
Amherst Primary	230	238	**468**
Blanchelande	85	44	**129**
Castel Primary	184	183	**367**
Elizabeth College Junior School	20	242	**262**
Forest Primary	71	93	**164**
Hautes Capelles Primary	240	241	**481**
The Ladies' College Junior School	152	0	**152**
La Houguette Primary	150	138	**288**
La Mare de Carteret Primary	149	160	**309**
Le Rondin School	25	95	**120**
Les Voies	*	*	**3**
Notre Dame du Rosaire	140	114	**254**
St Anne's School (Alderney)	42	45	**87**
St Martin's Primary	269	284	**553**
St Mary and St Michael Primary	71	81	**152**
Vale Primary	223	252	**475**
Vauvert Primary	169	172	**341**
Total	**2,220**	**2,385**	**4,605**

Table 3.12 shows the number of pupils attending each of the Bailiwick's primary schools. St Martin's, Hautes Capelles and Vale were the island's largest primary schools in November 2019, with 553, 481 and 475 pupils respectively.

3. Social

Table 3.13: 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 3.13 shows the progress made in English and Maths by pupils from Year 2 to Year 6 (i.e. Key Stage 2) and from Year 7 to Year 11 (i.e. Key Stages 3 & 4) in 2018 and 2019. Data was not collected in 2020 due to the restrictions put in place to reduce the spread of COVID-19.

Table 3.14: Pupils in secondary education at November 2019

	Female	Male	Total
Blanchelande College	163	83	**246**
Elizabeth College*	0	510	**510**
Grammar School & Sixth Form Centre*	433	352	**785**
The Ladies' College*	395	0	**395**
La Mare de Carteret High	234	243	**477**
Les Beaucamps High	220	269	**489**
Les Voies	*	*	**32**
Le Murier	23	65	**88**
St Anne's School (Alderney)	26	19	**45**
St Sampson's High	332	379	**711**
College of Further Education**	230	176	**406**
Total	**2,060**	**2,124**	**4,184**

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

Source: Education Services

Table 3.14 shows the number of students in each of the island's secondary schools. The Grammar School, including the Sixth Form Centre, had the most students (785) in November 2019. Les Voies had the fewest students (32).

Figure 3.18: 16 year olds in full-time education or apprenticeship

*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 onwards are not directly comparable with earlier data.

In November 2020, 89% of 16 year olds were participating in post-16 education or apprenticeship, 3% more than in 2019 (**Figure 3.18**).

Figure 3.19 and **Table 3.15** on **page 87** show the percentage of students achieving 5 or more GCSEs or qualifications of an equivalent level. In 2020, when results were based on teachers' assessments, 95% of year 11 students in Guernsey achieved 5 or more GCSEs graded 9 to 1 (or A* to G), or equivalent level qualifications, 79% achieved 5 or more graded 9 to 4 (or A* to C) and 73% achieved 5 or more graded 9 to 4 including both Maths and English.

Figure 3.19: Attainment of year 11 students (GCSE or equivalent)
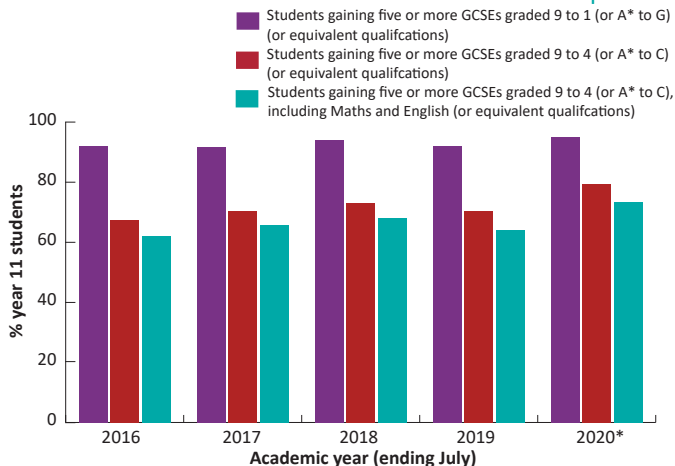
Legend:
- Students gaining five or more GCSEs graded 9 to 1 (or A* to G) (or equivalent qualifcations)
- Students gaining five or more GCSEs graded 9 to 4 (or A* to C) (or equivalent qualifcations)
- Students gaining five or more GCSEs graded 9 to 4 (or A* to C), including Maths and English (or equivalent qualifcations)

*2020 attainment based on teacher assessment as no examinations were undertaken

Source: Education Services

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

	% of year 11 students				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Gaining 5 or more GCSEs graded 9 to 1 (or A* to G) (or equivalent qualifications)	92	92	94	92	95
Gaining 5 or more GCSEs graded 9 to 4 (or A* to C) (or equivalent qualifications)	67	70	73	71	79
Gaining 5 or more GCSEs graded 9 to 4 (or A* to C, including Maths and English (or equivalent qualifications)	62	66	68	64	73

*2020 attainment based on teacher assessment as no examinations were undertaken

Source: Education Services

3. Social

Figure 3.20: A-level or level 3 equivalent pass rate
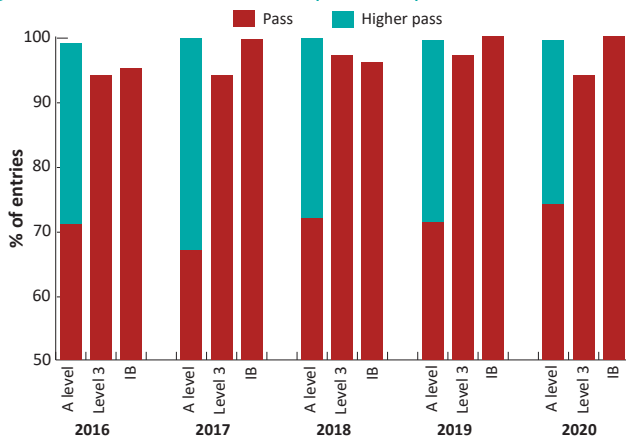
Source: Education Services

In 2020, 99.5% of entries to A-level, 94% of entries to Level 3 courses and 100% of International Baccalaureate entries in Guernsey were graded at A*-E or equivalent pass (**Figure 3.20** and **Table 3.16**).

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

		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
A level	**A*-E**	99.0	99.7	99.8	99.4	99.5
	A*-A	28.0	32.7	27.9	28.1	25.5
BTEC level 3 (or equivalent)	**Pass or distinction**	94	94	97	97	94
International Baccalaureate diploma	**Pass or higher pass**	95	99.5	96	100	100

Source: Education Services

Figure 3.21: Most popular A-level subjects

2014/15 school year — Psychology, English Literature, Mathematics

2019/20 school year — Mathematics (AQA), Project / Extended Project (AQA), Sociology
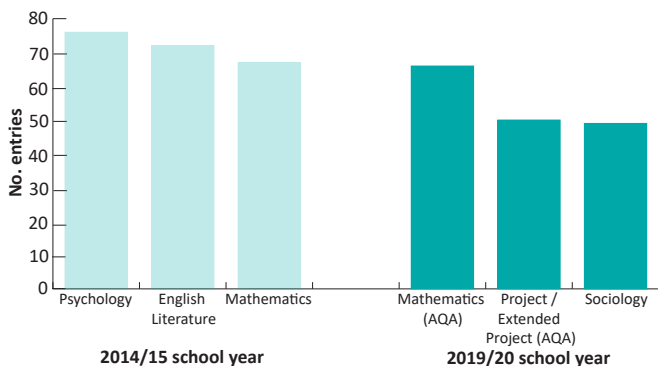
Source: Education Services

Figure 3.22: Most popular Level 3 subjects

2014/15 school year — Business Studies, ICT, Art & Design

2019/20 school year — Creative & Digital Arts, Health & Social Care, Public Services
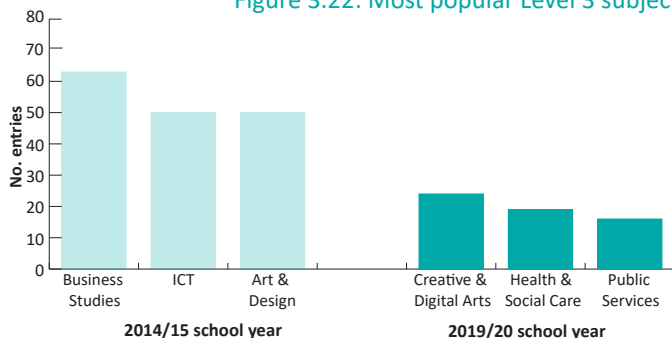
Source: Education Services

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

Figure 3.23: Guernsey students in higher education off-island in receipt of a grant at November
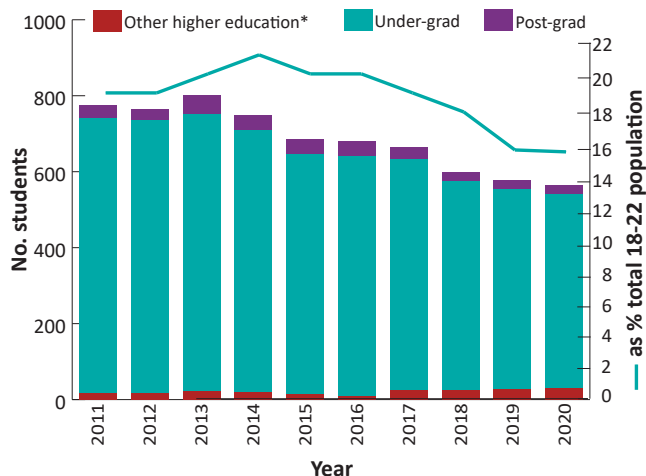
Source: Education Services, Data and Analysis

In November 2020 there were 565 Guernsey students enrolled in higher education in the UK (in receipt of a grant) (**Figure 3.23**). Of these, 510 (90%) were undertaking an undergraduate degree.

As these figures are solely for those students in receipt of a grant, the actual number of students in higher education off-island is likely to be somewhat higher and may not show the same decrease as that displayed in **Figure 3.23** above.

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

Figure 3.24: Criminal offences reported
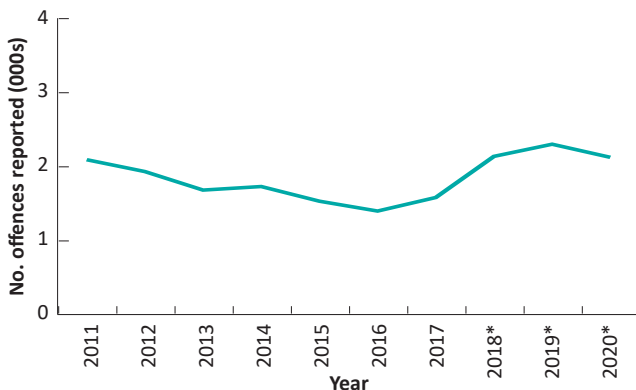
*Using new reporting methodology, introduced in 2018

Source: Guernsey Police

The total number of criminal offences reported to the police in 2020 was 2,122 (**Figure 3.24** and **Table 3.17** 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 3.25: Crimes reported by category
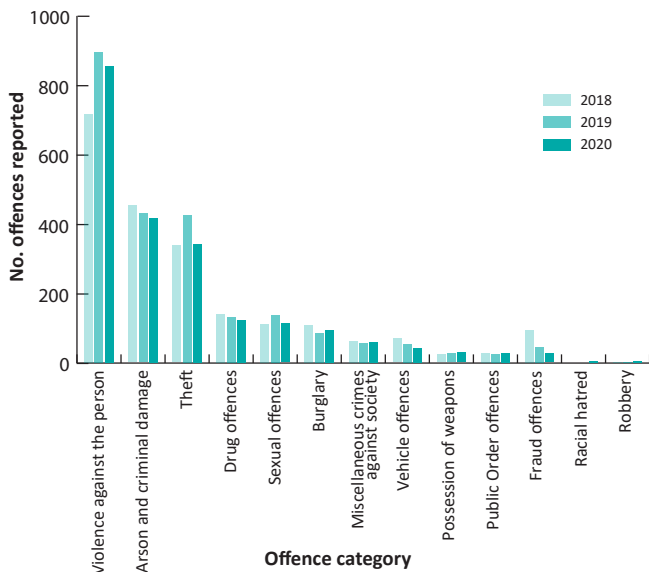
In terms of offences, the largest category of offences was violence against the person, which includes all types of assault (with or without injury) and harassment.

Table 3.17: Criminal offences reported

	2016	2017	2018*	2019*	2020*
Number of offences	1,397	1,580	2,135	2,299	2,122

*Using new reporting methodology, introduced in 2018

Figure 3.26: Domestic abuse cases
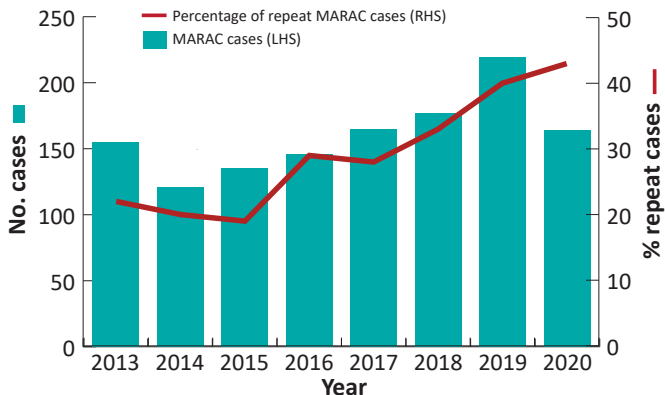
Source: Guernsey Police

Table 3.18: 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	35	177	33
2019	714	42	219	40
2020	780	42	164	43

Source: Guernsey Police

164 reported domestic abuse cases (those identified as high risk) were referred to a Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) in 2020 (**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 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.

3. Social

Figure 3.27: Prison population
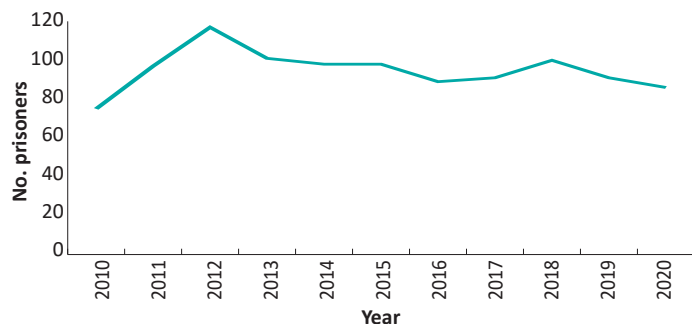
In 2020, the average prison population in Guernsey was 86, five fewer than the previous year (**Figure 3.27**).

Table 3.19: Percentage of new prison receptions by crime

	Drugs (%)	Violence (%)	Sexual (%)	Property (%)	Vehicle / Driving (%)	Other (%)
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
2020	25	26	6	13	11	19

Table 3.19 shows the percentage of new prison receptions broken down by category of crime.

Figure 3.28: Reconviction rates
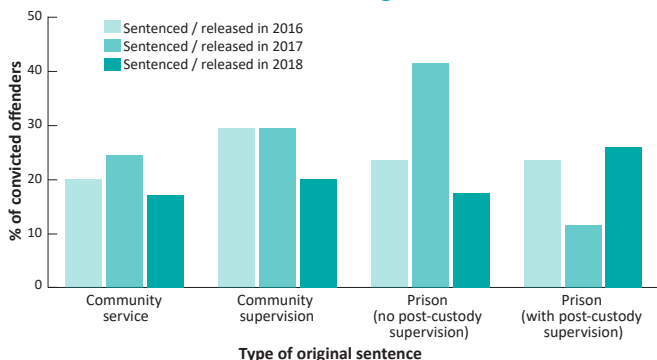
Source: Probation Service

Table 3.20 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) (%)
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
2020	17.0	20.0	17.5	26.0

Source: Probation Service

Figure 3.28 and **Table 3.20** 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 3.29: Attendances by Fire and Rescue services
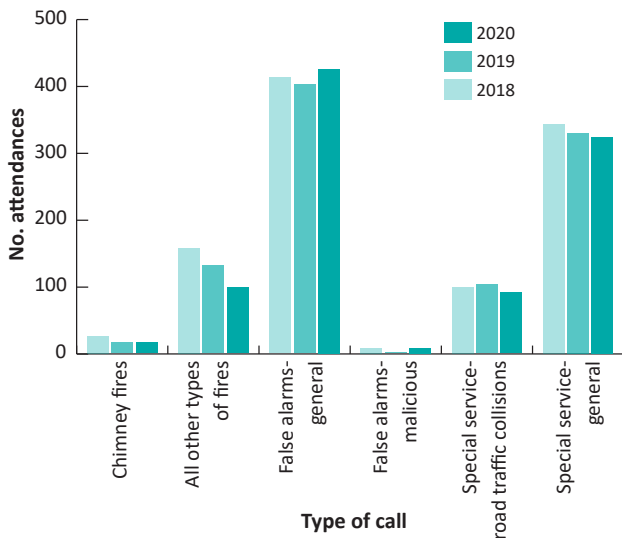
Source: Fire and Rescue Service

The Fire and Rescue services attended a total of 961 calls in 2020, 19 fewer than in 2019 (**Figure 3.29**).

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

Figure 3.30: Enquiries by telephone/in person to Citizens Advice
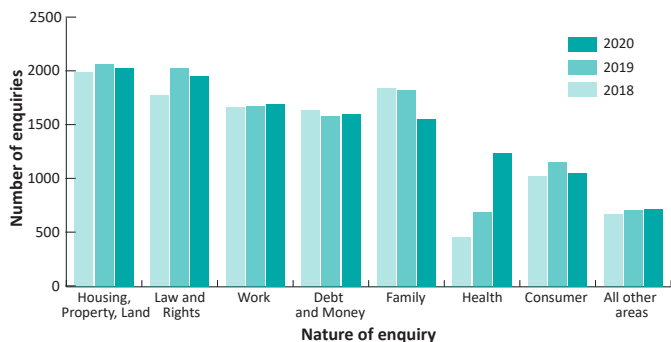
Source: Citizens Advice Guernsey

Citizens Advice Guernsey received almost 12,000 enquiries by telephone or in person in 2020 (**Figure 3.30**), as well as over 27,000 on the website. **Table 3.21** shows the trend in some of the most common enquiry areas.

Lockdown from March to June 2020 affected the opening hours of the service (down approximately 5% from prior years) as well as access for people to be seen in person.

Table 3.21: Selected common enquiry areas

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Employment rights	623	613	598	676
General legal advice	599	565	661	620
General debt advice	531	622	580	503
Civil Court procedure	549	481	467	474
Social insurance enquiries	395	375	401	460
End of life enquiries	444	439	479	450
Ending employment	479	454	416	417

Source: Citizens Advice Guernsey

3. Social

Figure 3.31: Overseas aid contributions

Legend:
- Total emergency relief
- Aid to other Asia & Pacific
- Aid to Latin America & Caribbean
- Aid to Middle East
- Aid to Indian sub-continent
- Aid to Africa
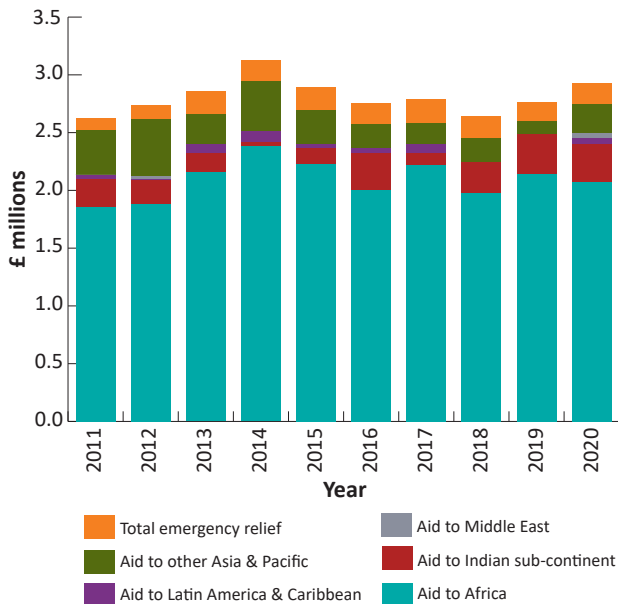
Guernsey's overseas aid contributions increased by 6% in 2020 to £2,930,155 (**Figure 3.31**). Africa received the most overseas aid and emergency relief at £2,155,898, 74% of the total.

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
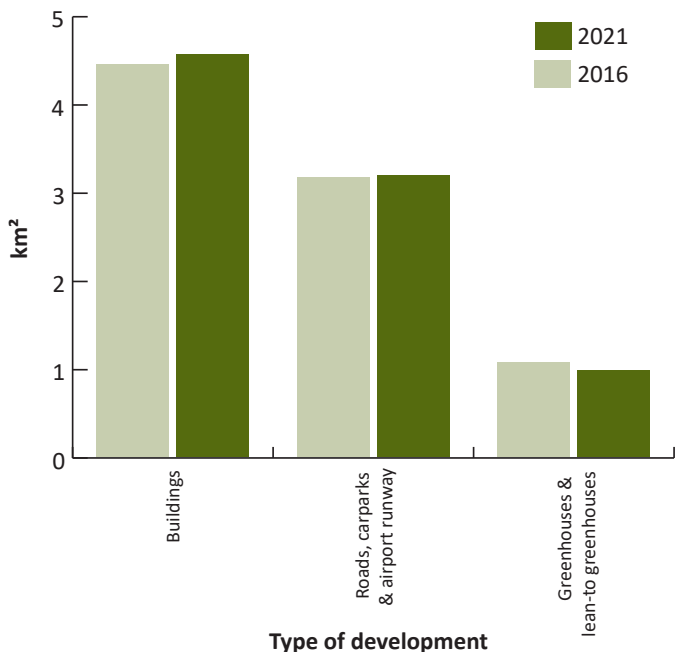
Figure 4.1 shows the area of land used for different types of development. 12.2% of Guernsey's total land area was 'developed' at the beginning of 2021 (13.8% if greenhouses are included). Buildings represent the greatest area of developed land at 4.56 km^2.

Source: Data and Analysis

Figure 4.2: Planning permissions granted
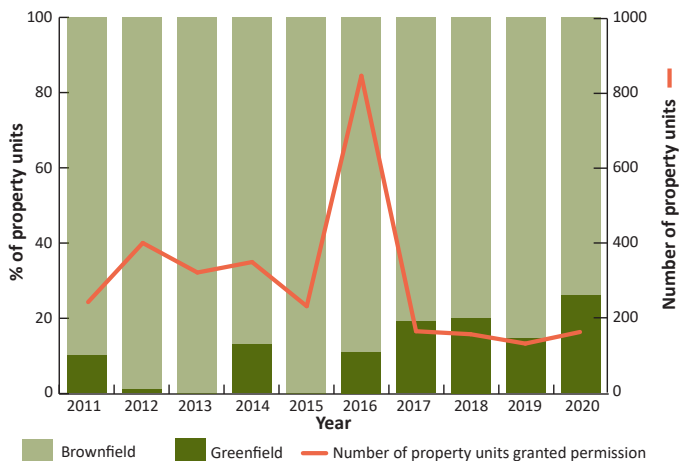
Source: Planning Service

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 102** shows the numbers of domestic property units which were newly built, subdivided, demolished, amalgamated or converted in the years from 2016 to 2020. Overall, there was a net increase of 67 units in 2020, compared with a net increase of 110 in 2019. **Figure 4.3** on **page 102** 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	2020
New build	89	105	233	165	128
Subdivision	24	17	34	6	2
Conversion (net)	14	4	15	11	4
Demolition	-77	-34	-44	-64	-40
Amalgamation	-7	-2	-9	-8	-11
Administrative changes	0	0	0	0	-16
Net change	43	90	229	110	67

Source: Data and Analysis

Figure 4.3: Location of domestic property units added in 2020

Main Centre
(outer boundary)

Main Centre
(inner area)

Local Centre
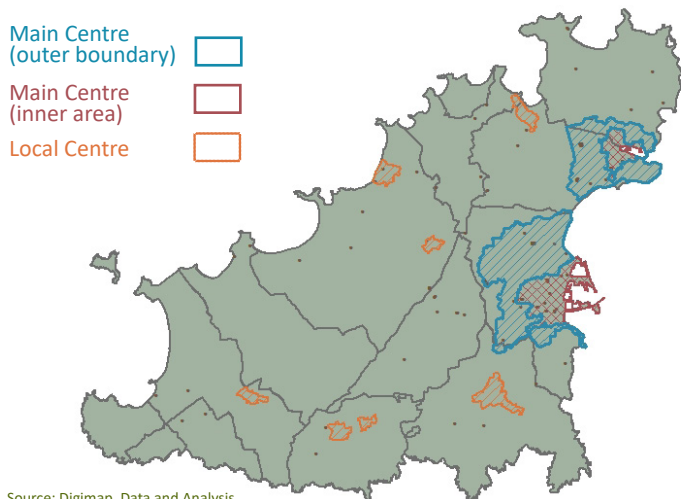
Source: Digimap, Data and Analysis

Table 4.3: Selected open natural habitat areas

Area (hectares)	1999	2010	2018	% change 1999 to 2018
Species-rich grassland total area	446	257	93	-79%
Woodland	217	379	498	+130%
Parkland and amenity grassland	584	748	803	+37%
"Natural" habitats	588	418	216	-63%
"Man-made" habitats	2,504	2,778	2,998	+20%

Source: Agriculture, Countryside and Land Management Services

Table 4.3 shows areas of selected open natural habitat in Guernsey in 1999, 2010 and 2018. This information is obtained from the Habitat Survey (**www.gov.gg/habitatsurvey**).

Some types of open natural habitat offer better biodiversity value than others. Species-rich grassland has a high biodiversity value but its area has declined considerably in recent years - from 446 hectares in 1999 to 93 hectares in 2018.

Whilst an increase in woodland area may be beneficial in some ways (absorption of carbon dioxide for example) its development on species-rich land, together with the planting or establishment of non-native species, may have an overall negative effect on biodiversity.

Parkland and amenity grassland (highly managed, closely mown areas) have relatively low biodiversity value. The areas of these land types have increased in recent years due in part to an increase in domestic curtilage.

Overall, the area of "natural" habitats (including unimproved grassland, marshy grassland, dune heath and coastal heathland) fell by 63% from 1999 to 2018 and the area of "man-made" habitats (including parklands, amenity grassland and arable land) increased by 20%.

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		
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
2020	12.98	7,918	20.4	13

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 (%)
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
2020	2,358	-4.3	2,608	-0.6

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. Whilst the number of farms has reduced slightly, the area of land used for dairy farming has increased (by 2.9% since 2019).

As can be seen in **Table 4.5**, the number of cattle on dairy farms (which does include a small percentage of beef cattle) was slightly lower in 2020 than it was in 2016.

Figure 4.4: Proportion of cetacean sightings by species in 2020
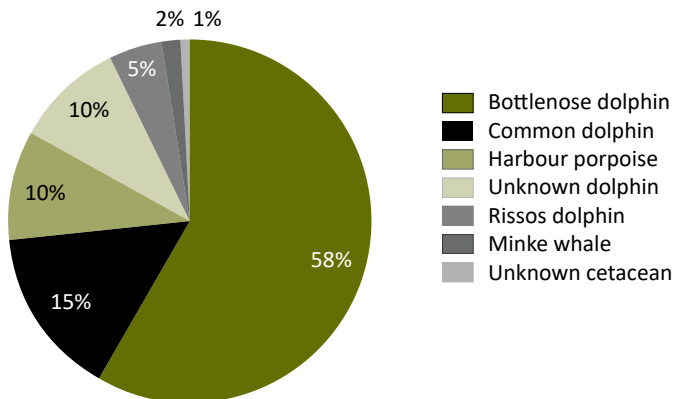
Source: Guernsey Biological Records Centre

In 2020 there was a total of 125 reported cetacean sightings. This data was collected as part of the DolFin ID project. **Figure 4.4** shows the breakdown of these sightings by type of cetacean. These sightings were recorded on 82 separate days. 58% of all sightings in 2020 were of bottlenose dolphins.

As COVID-19 restrictions impacted outdoor activities in early 2020, it is likely the figures are underestimates of the actual cetacean presence. For example 30 cetacean sightings were reported in April 2021 compared to three in April 2020.

Figure 4.6: Asian hornet sightings
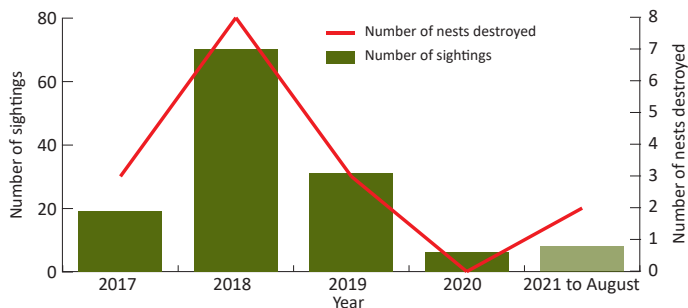
Source: Agriculture, Countryside and Land Management

The first known sighting of an Asian hornet (Vespa velutina) in Guernsey was in March 2017. Asian hornets are a serious non-native invasive species that prey on pollinating insects and are therefore considered a threat to Guernsey's biodiversity. A strategy is underway to prevent them becoming established: queen Asian hornets are trapped as they emerge from hibernation (the "Spring Queening" project) and, during the summer/autumn months, worker hornets are tracked to locate their nests (the 'Track Don't Trample' project). **Figure 4.6** shows the number of sightings each year since 2017.

During 2020 there were six confirmed sightings of Asian hornets. Three queen hornets were captured in the spring and another two were photographed around the same period. An additional single sighting was recorded in the autumn. There were no nests destroyed in 2020. In 2021, as at the time of print (August 2021), ten Asian hornet queens had been captured, six of which were trapped as part of the Spring Queening project and two destroyed along with the primary nest. In order to control the spread of this non-native species it is critical that nests are destroyed.

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

Figure 4.7: Sour Fig area
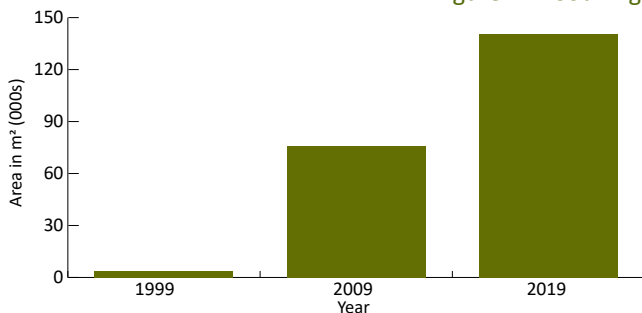
Figure 4.7 shows the area of land covered with sour fig, an invasive species which spreads rapidly and alters the soil conditions, greatly reducing the biodiversity of the area. This data has been obtained from aerial photographic interpretation and does not take into account the slope of ground. As such this is likely to be an underestimate of the true area of the sour fig.

Measures to control the species, by physical removal, have resulted in several tonnes of plant matter being destroyed (**Figure 4.8**).

Figure 4.8: Sour Fig tonnage cleared
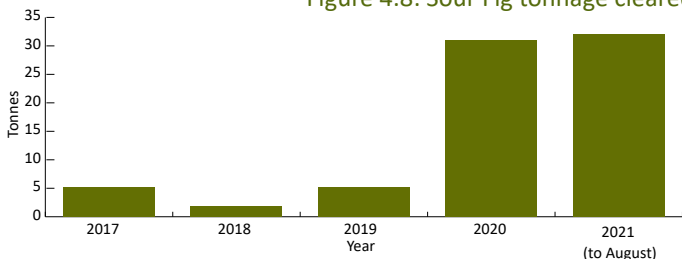
Note: These figures only include the sour fig cleared by the Agriculture, Countryside and Land Management Services

4. Environmental

Table 4.6: Slaughterhouse throughput

	Slaughterhouse throughput (kg)
2016	308,285
2017	331,660
2018	295,245
2019	263,255
2020	284,835

Source: Agriculture, Countryside and Land Management

Slaughterhouse throughput increased by 8% from 2019 to 2020 (**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*)
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, up to 2019. 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.

Figures for 2020 were unavailable at the time of printing.

Figure 4.9: Air temperature
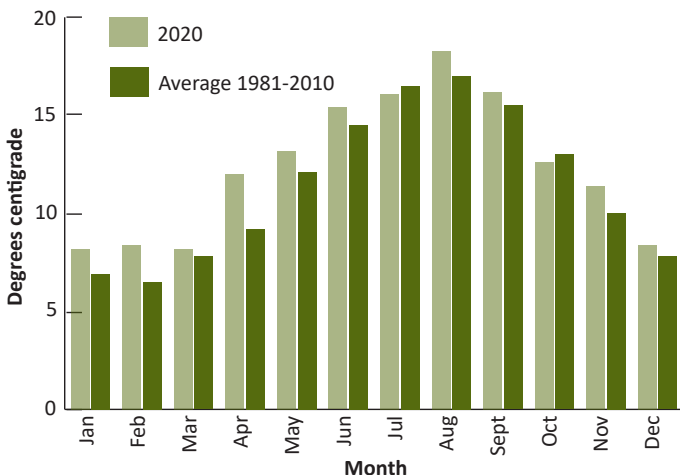
Source: States Meteorological Office

The temperatures recorded in Guernsey reflect its maritime climate. In 2020, August (with an average air temperature of 18.3°C) was the hottest month and was 1.4°C warmer than the thirty year average (**Figure 4.9**).

January and March were the coldest months of 2020, both with an average air temperature of 8.2°C, 1.3°C warmer than the thirty year average for January and 0.4°C for March.

The annual mean air temperature in 2020 was 12.4°C, compared with the thirty year average of 11.4°C.

2014 was the warmest year on Guernsey Airport records, with an average temperature of 12.4°C, just thousandths of a degree warmer than 2020. In the last thirty years the coldest year was 2010, with an average temperature of 10.5°C.

4. Environmental

Figure 4.10: Rainfall
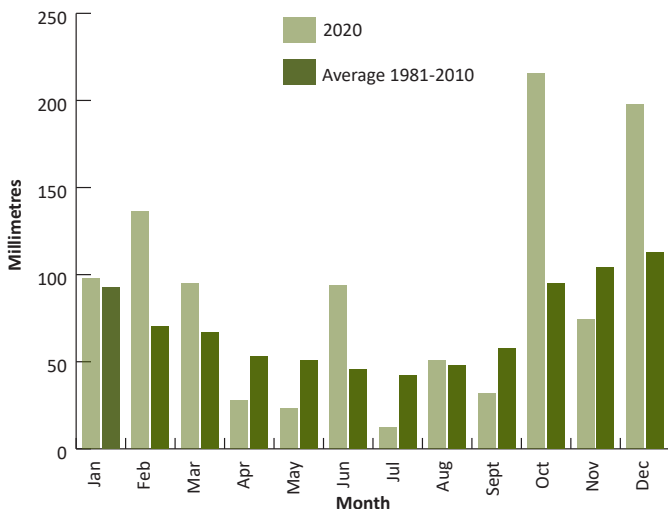
Source: States Meteorological Office

October was the wettest month of 2020, with a total rainfall of 215.3mm, 120.5mm more than the thirty year average for that month (**Figure 4.10**). This was the wettest October since 1960 and the third wettest in the last 100 years. July was the driest month of 2020, experiencing just 12.5mm of rainfall compared with the thirty year average for that month of 42.1mm.

The total rainfall (which includes all forms of precipitation) in 2020 was 1,056.1mm, 159.2mm more than the previous year and 217.4mm more than the thirty year average.

In the last thirty years, 2020 was the wettest year and 1996 was the driest, with 630.1mm of rainfall. 2020 was, in fact, the wettest year since 1960.

Figure 4.11: Sunshine
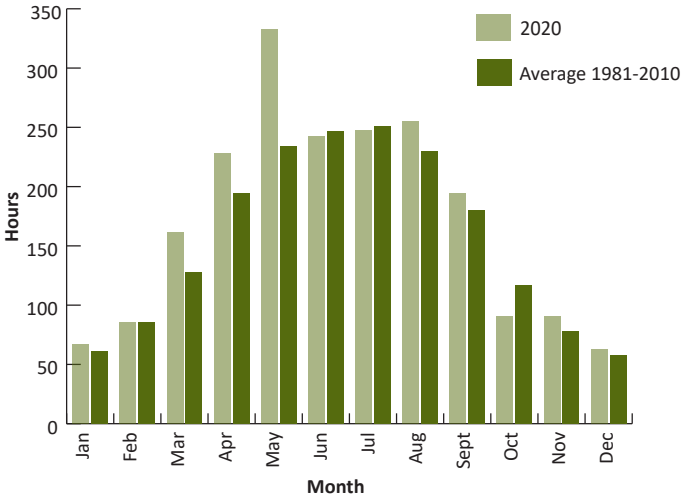
May was the sunniest month of 2020, experiencing 332.6 hours of sunshine, 98.1 hours more than the thirty year average for May (**Figure 4.11**) and the sunniest May since 1989. December was the least sunny month of 2020, experiencing 62.7 hours of sunshine, although this was higher than the thirty year average of 58.2 hours.

There was a total of 2,059.8 hours of sunshine in 2020, 195.8 hours more than the thirty year average. 2020 was the sunniest year since 2014.

4. Environmental

Figure 4.12: Frost days
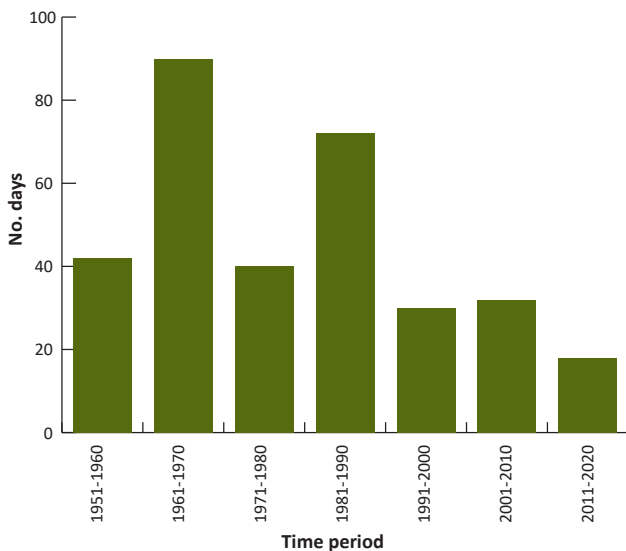
Source: States Meteorological Office

A frost day is any day on which the temperature drops below 0°C. **Figure 4.12** 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 2020 there were 18 frost days.

Figure 4.13: Fog hours during airport working hours
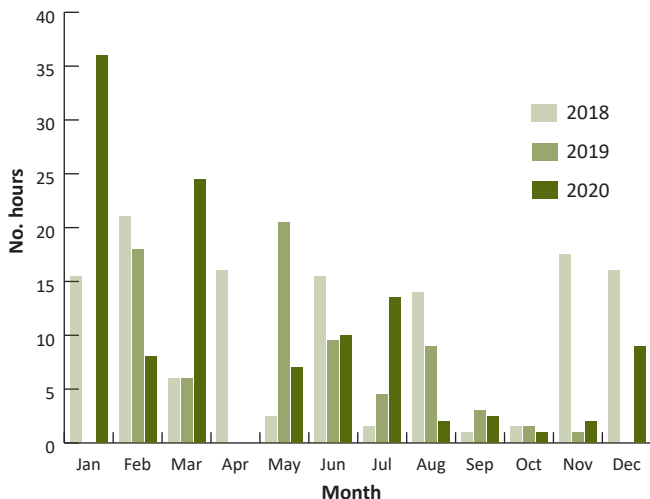
Source: States Meteorological Office

At Guernsey airport, the minimum measured surface visibility required to commence an approach is 550 metres. **Figure 4.13** 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 2020, there were 28 days where fog affected flying, compared with 27 in 2019 and 41 in 2018.

Annual reports containing full details of all aspects of Guernsey's weather for 2020 and previous years can be found at **www.metoffice.gov.gg**.

Figure 4.14: Greenhouse gas emissions
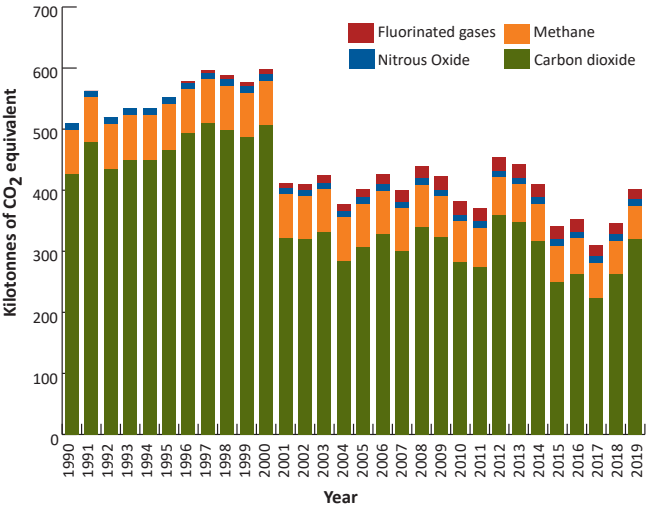
Source: Aether Limited

Guernsey's greenhouse gas emissions (**Figure 4.14**) 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 2019, Guernsey's total greenhouse gas emissions were equivalent to 401.7kt of carbon dioxide (CO_2), 16.3% more than in 2018. Carbon dioxide, released from the combustion of fossil fuels, accounted for 80% of Guernsey's greenhouse gas emissions in 2019.

Figure 4.15: Greenhouse gas emissions in 2019 by source

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

Pie chart values: 33.0%, 9.4%, 27.7%, 10.5%, 3.4%, 11.8%, 4.2%
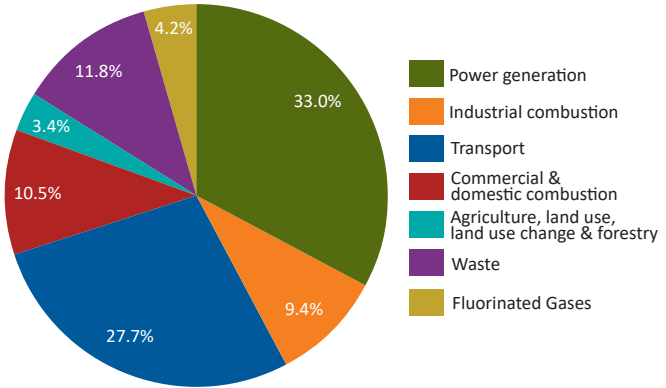
Source: Aether Limited

In 2019, power generation was the category with the highest emissions, contributing 33.0% of the total greenhouse gas emissions (**Figure 4.15**). Throughout most of 2019 there was a fault in the cable link to France, meaning that more electricity had to be generated on island, leading to increased power generation emissions.

Transport contributed the second largest proportion in 2019, at 27.7%.

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 these 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 4.16: Energy supplied to Guernsey consumers

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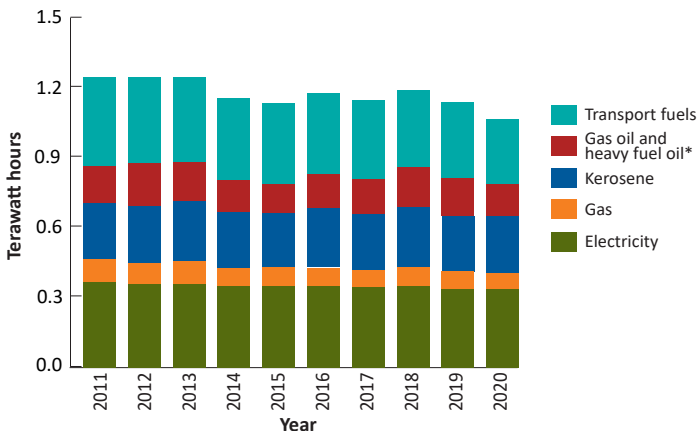
*Energy, in the form of gas oil and heavy fuel oil, consumed by Guernsey Electricity in the process of generating electricity on island (i.e. which is not supplied to customers) is not included in this category.

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)
2016	52
2017	51
2018	52
2019	50
2020	46

Source: Customs and Excise, Guernsey Electricity, Guernsey Gas

Figure 4.17: Energy (all types) from nuclear or renewable sources
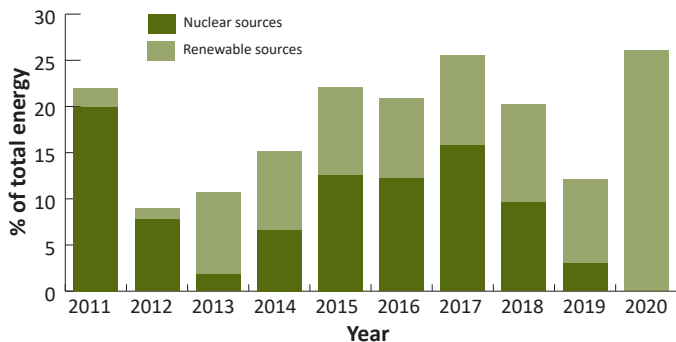
Source: Customs and Excise, Guernsey Electricity, Guernsey Gas

Figure 4.16 on **Page 116** represents the total amount of energy supplied to Guernsey consumers in the form of electricity, gas and fuel oils. In 2020 this totalled 1.066 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 2020, total energy consumption decreased by 6% from 2019.

26% of the total energy (all types) supplied to Guernsey consumers in 2020 was derived from renewable sources, compared with 9% in 2019 (**Figure 4.17**). 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 4.18: Gas consumption
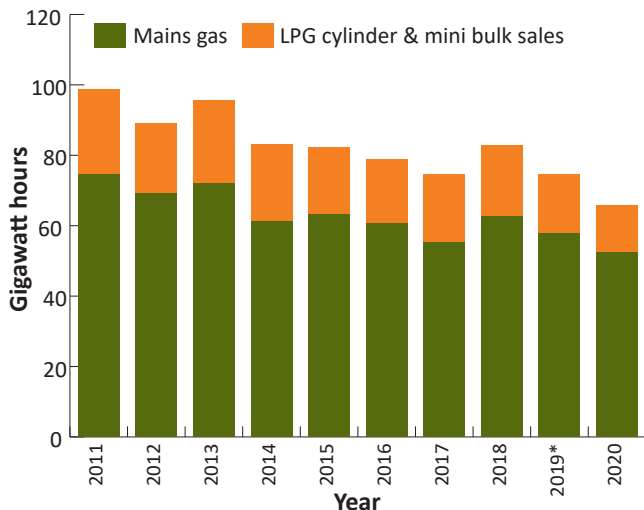
* The 2019 figure for LPG cylinder & mini bulk sales has been updated since last year's booklet

Source: Guernsey Gas

In 2020, 65.77GWh of gas were consumed in Guernsey, 11.7% less than in 2019 and 19.9% less than 5 years earlier (**Figure 4.18**). Consumption of gas from the mains supply accounted for 79.5% of the total gas consumed.

Figure 4.19: Declared oil imports
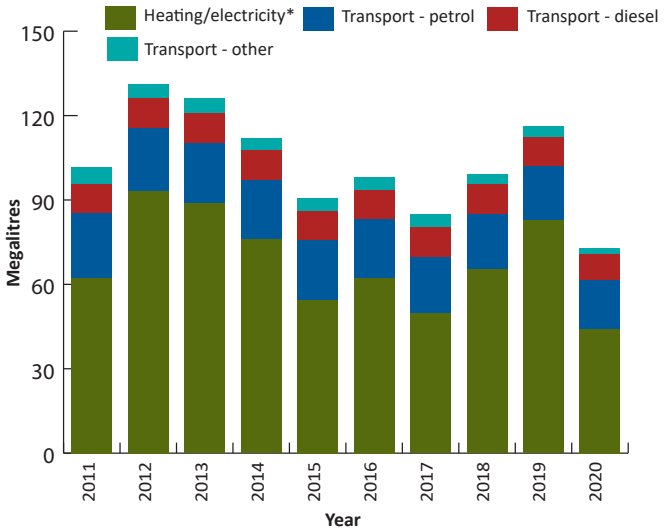
*This figure is made up of kerosene and heavy fuel oil along with non-road diesel. It should be noted that the latter can be used for any purpose other than road use and therefore includes unquantifiable amounts used for purposes other than heating/electricity.

Source: Customs and Excise

The declared volume of oil imported for transport use decreased by 15% in 2020 to 28.6Ml, representing 39% of the total declared volume of fuel oils imported (72.7Ml).

The volume of fuel oil imported for heating and electricity is heavily impacted by the amount of electricity generated using the island's oil fired power station (rather than importing electricity from France via the cable link). As such, these figures can vary significantly from year to year. There was a decrease of 47% in the declared volume of fuel oils imported for use in electricity generation and domestic heating between 2019 and 2020 (**Figure 4.19**). This was mainly due to the repair of the cable link following a major fault in 2019.

Figure 4.20: Electricity consumption
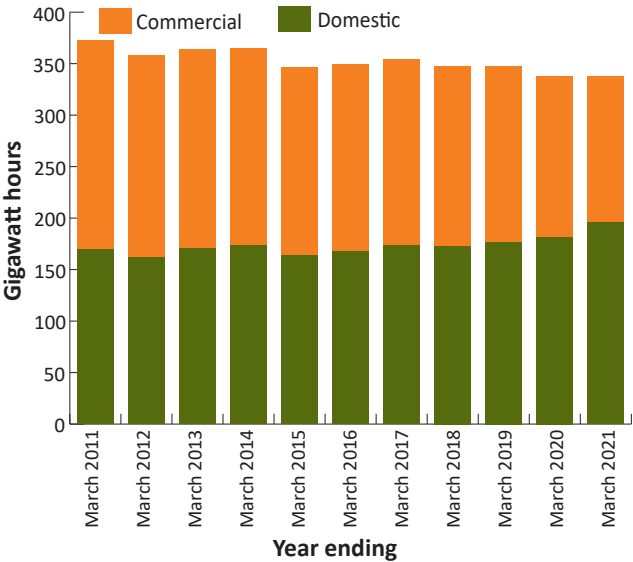
Source: Guernsey Electricity

The total amount of electricity consumed in Guernsey totalled 337.7GWh in the year ending March 2021, less than 1% higher than the previous year and 9% lower than ten years earlier (**Figure 4.20**). Commercial consumption accounted for 42% of total consumption between March 2020 and March 2021, 4 percentage points lower than the previous year and 12 percentage points lower than ten years earlier.

Figure 4.21: Household waste

The 2020 figures continue to reflect the success of implementing the Waste Strategy, notably increased recycling accompanied by the diversion of waste from landfill to recovery. In 2020, just 137 tonnes of household waste was landfilled with 6,888 tonnes sent for off-island energy recovery.

17,755 tonnes were recycled (including green waste and food waste), representing 72% 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 4.22: Commercial and industrial waste
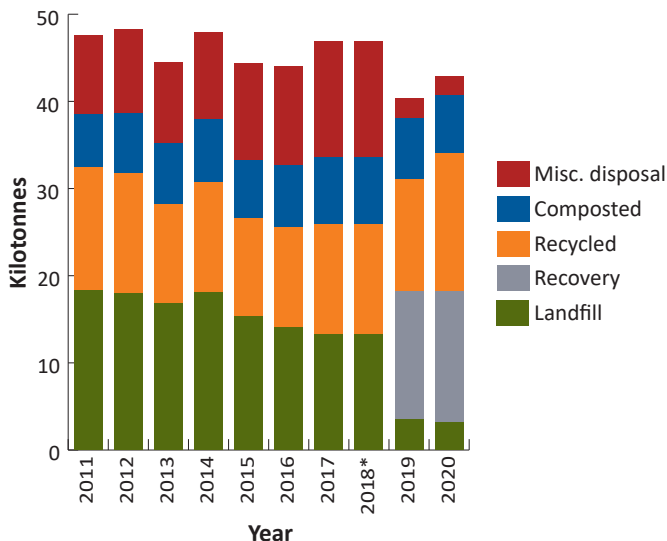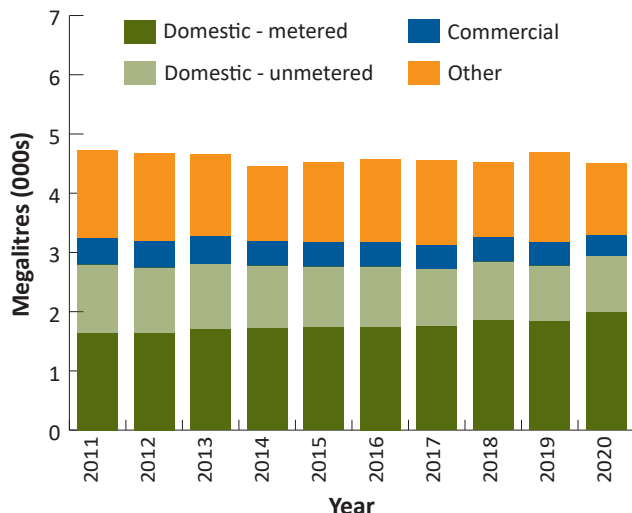

Source: Guernsey Waste

The 2020 figures continue to reflect the implementation of the Waste Strategy, notably the diversion of waste from landfill to recovery. In 2020, 3,153 tonnes of commercial and industrial waste was landfilled with 15,065 tonnes sent for off-island energy recovery.

22,553 tonnes were recycled (including green waste and food waste), representing 52.5% 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 4.23: Construction and demolition waste
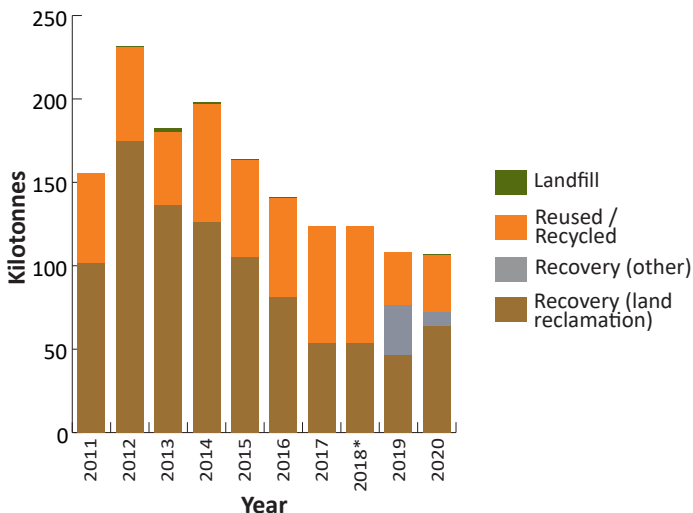
Source: Guernsey Waste

In 2020 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 2% from 2019 to 2020.

*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 4.24: Water consumption (including operational usage and known losses)
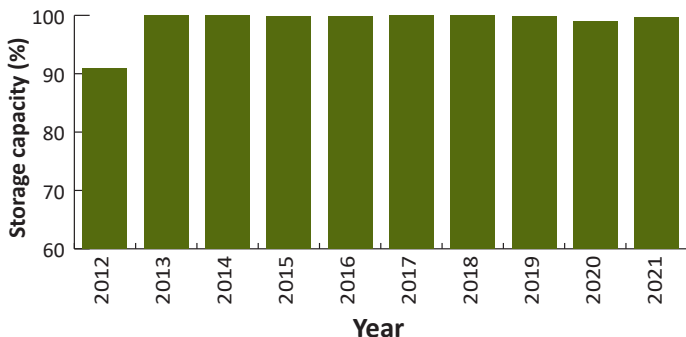

Source: Guernsey Water

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)
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
2020	2,944	127.7	3,958	171.7

Source: Guernsey Water

Figure 4.25: Storage level (as at 1st April)

Source: Guernsey Water

Water storage levels were at 99.6% as at 1st April 2021 (**Figure 4.25**).

In 2020, 3,958 megalitres of water was consumed by customers in Guernsey, 74% of which was used by households on a domestic supply (**Table 4.9** on **page 124**). Commercial customers accounted for 9% and other customer groups, which include tourist accommodation and horticultural and agricultural consumers, accounted for 15% in 2020. The 'Other' category shown in **Figure 4.24** also includes 601 megalitres which was used operationally, including losses.

Domestic consumption increased by 6% from 2019 to 2020, commercial consumption fell by 10% and the other customer groups' consumption fell by 20%.

Domestic metered consumption includes check meter usage (meters used for usage monitoring) and, in **Table 4.9**, total consumption excludes known losses.

Figure 4.26: Water quality compliance
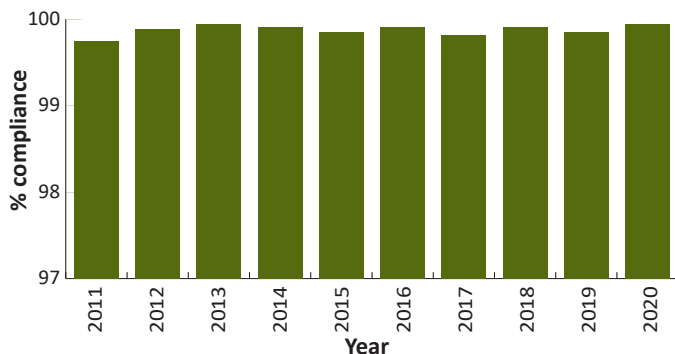
Source: Guernsey Water

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 2020, 99.95% of the island's water samples exceeded guideline standards (**Figure 4.26**).
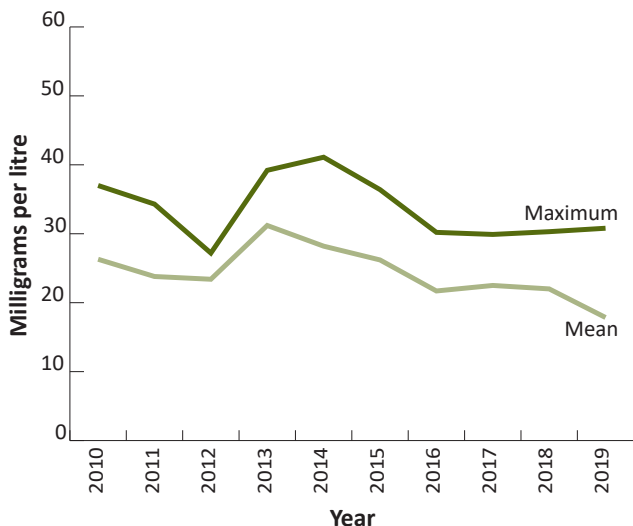
Table 4.10: Water pollution incidents

	2017	2018	2019	2020
No. of pollution incidents reported	37	46	50	46
No. of incidents requiring managed intervention	6	2	2	4

Source: Guernsey Water

In 2020 there were 46 water pollution incidents reported, with four needing managed intervention (see **Table 4.10**).

Figure 4.27: 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 4.27**). Due to the restrictions put in place to reduce the spread of COVID-19, sampling at customer taps was not undertaken during the majority of 2020.

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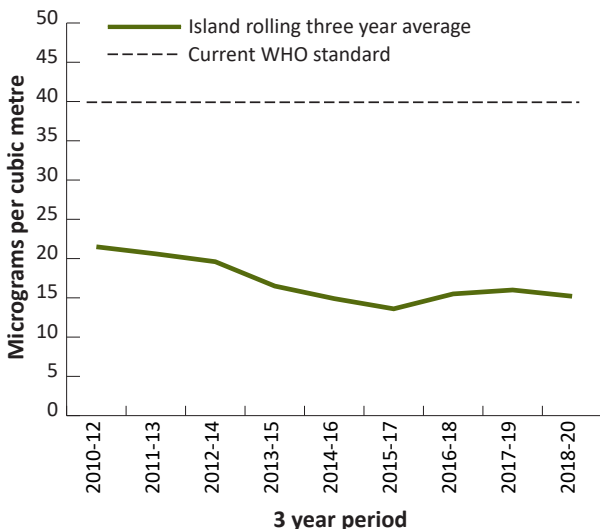
4. Environmental

Table 4.11: Bathing water standards

Beach	Rolling record 2017-2020	Most recent sample (August 2021)
Bordeaux	Excellent	Excellent
Cobo	Sufficient	Excellent
Fermain	Excellent	Excellent
Grandes Rocques	Excellent	Excellent
Havelet	Excellent	Excellent
Ladies Bay	Excellent	Excellent
L'Eree	Excellent	Excellent
Pembroke/L'Ancresse	Sufficient	Excellent
Petit Bot	Sufficient	Excellent
Portelet	Good	Excellent
Port Soif	Excellent	Excellent
Saints	Good	Excellent
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 4.28: Nitrogen dioxide levels

Note: In 2020 the air quality diffusion tube data was collected for nine months rather than the usual twelve. This was due to tubes either not being put out or not collected during lockdown

Source: Environmental Health and Pollution Regulation

Nitrogen dioxide is a gas generated from the combustion of fossil fuels (principally by motor vehicles) and is one of a range of air pollutants monitored in Guernsey. Nitrogen oxides (including nitrogen dioxide) contribute to acid rain, depletion of the ozone layer and can have detrimental effects on health. They are also greenhouse gases. **Figure 4.28** shows the three year rolling average concentration of nitrogen dioxide recorded in Guernsey.

Levels of nitrogen dioxide in Guernsey are below the guideline maximum of $40 \mu gm^{-3}$ set by the World Health Organisation (WHO).

Figure 4.29: Registered vehicles
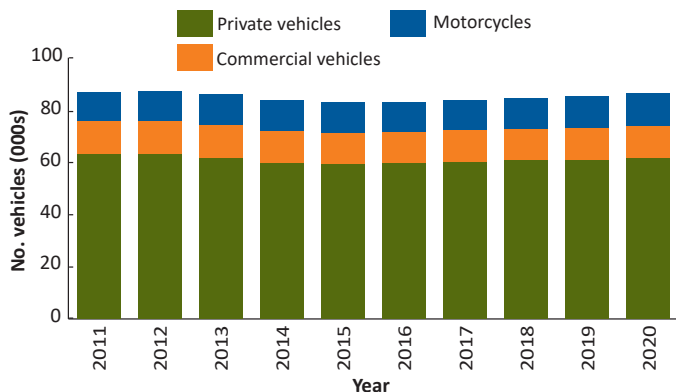
Source: Traffic and Highway Services

There were 86,465 vehicles (including motorcycles) registered in Guernsey at the end of 2020, 1,214 more than the previous year (**Figure 4.29**). 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 63,300 vehicles on the roads.)
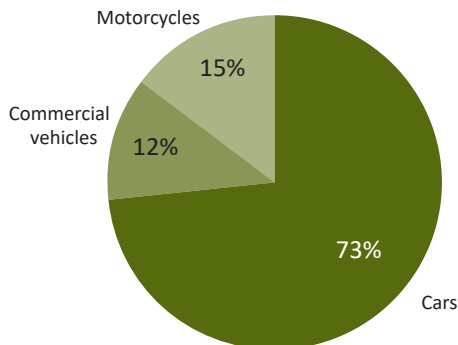
Private motor vehicles numbered 61,482 and accounted for 71% of all registered vehicles in 2020.

There was a total of 3,812 vehicles newly registered in 2020, 2,799 of which were cars, 458 commercial vehicles and 555 motorcycles (**Figure 4.30** on **page 131**).

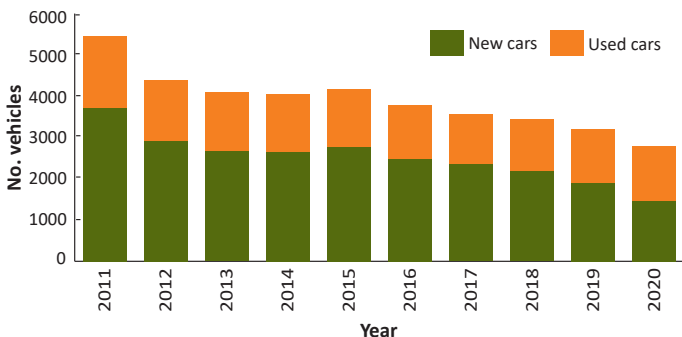**Figure 4.31** on **page 131** shows the numbers of new and used cars registered since 2011.

Figure 4.30: Newly registered vehicles 2020

Motorcycles 15%

Commercial vehicles 12%

Cars 73%

Figure 4.31: New and used registered cars

Figure 4.32: Registered electric vehicles as at 31st December
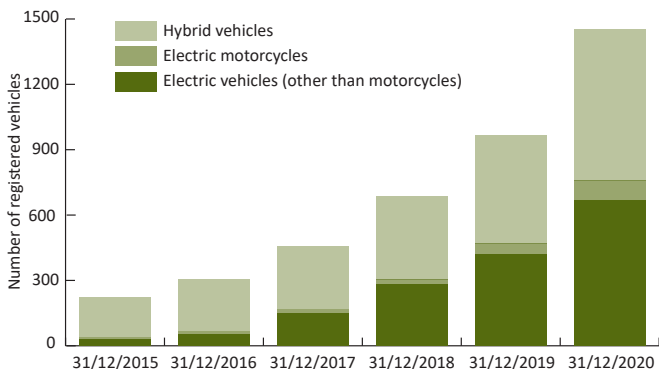
Source: Traffic and Highway Services

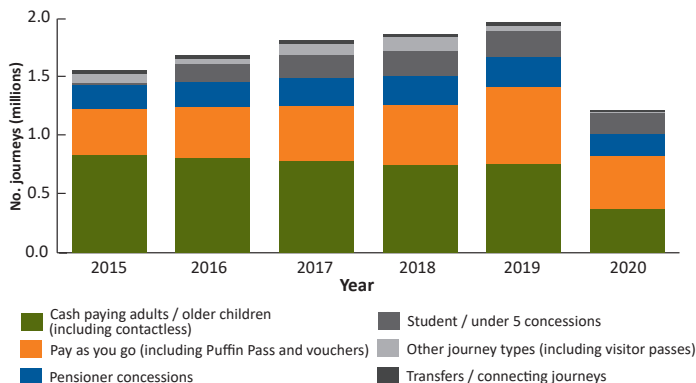Note: the figures on this page do not include fork lifts, mobility vehicles or golf buggies

The number of electric vehicles registered in Guernsey has grown considerably in the last six years. At the end of 2020 there were 1,453 registered electric or hybrid vehicles, of which 89 were motorcycles, 1,180 other private vehicles and 184 commercial vehicles (**Figure 4.32**).

Table 4.12: Electric / hybrid vehicles as % total annual registrations

	Electric and hybrid cars / light vans as % total annual registrations	Electric cars / light vans as % total annual registrations
2016	2.1%	0.6%
2017	4.1%	2.7%
2018	6.7%	3.9%
2019	7.8%	4.3%
2020	16.0%	8.9%

Source: Traffic and Highway Services

Figure 4.33: Scheduled bus passenger journeys by type

Legend:
- Cash paying adults / older children (including contactless)
- Pay as you go (including Puffin Pass and vouchers)
- Pensioner concessions
- Student / under 5 concessions
- Other journey types (including visitor passes)
- Transfers / connecting journeys

There was a drop in bus passenger figures from 2.0 million in 2019 to 1.2 million in 2020 (**Figure 4.33**). The measures put into place to slow the spread of COVID-19 had a major impact on both the number of Guernsey residents undertaking bus journeys (for example during lockdown and the subsequent increase in home-working) and the number of tourists visiting Guernsey, in particular the lack of cruise ship passengers.

This decrease in passenger numbers follows six consecutive years of increases.

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 2021 and contains information which was available at that time. A great deal of the information contained within this bulletin 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
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**).