

# GUERNSEY FACTS & FIGURES 2022



# 1. Introduction

This is the 2022 edition of Guernsey's Facts and Figures Booklet, which brings together into one publication information from a wide range of sources. It covers fiscal, economic, demographic, social and environmental topics and is available digitally (from <https://gov.gg/ff>) and as a printed, pocket-sized booklet.

The statistics contained in this booklet are intended to help inform discussion and decision making at all levels, including in the development of current and future government strategies and policies. Time-series information often best shows the impacts of existing policies and external factors on underlying trends.

The booklet contents are adjusted slightly each year in response to changes in public interests and as a result of new information becoming available; added features this year include life satisfaction, migration, household income and household expenditure. Within the booklet and below, there are contact details via which you can seek further details on any of the contents or provide feedback.

I would like to thank the Data and Analysis team members and all the other individuals that contribute to this booklet. The cover picture depicts an iconic Guernsey postbox, topped with local artist Tamara O'Brien's crocheted representation of all things "Guernsey".

Helen Walton  
Head of Data & Analysis  
States of Guernsey

Downloadable data tables and additional information can be obtained from:

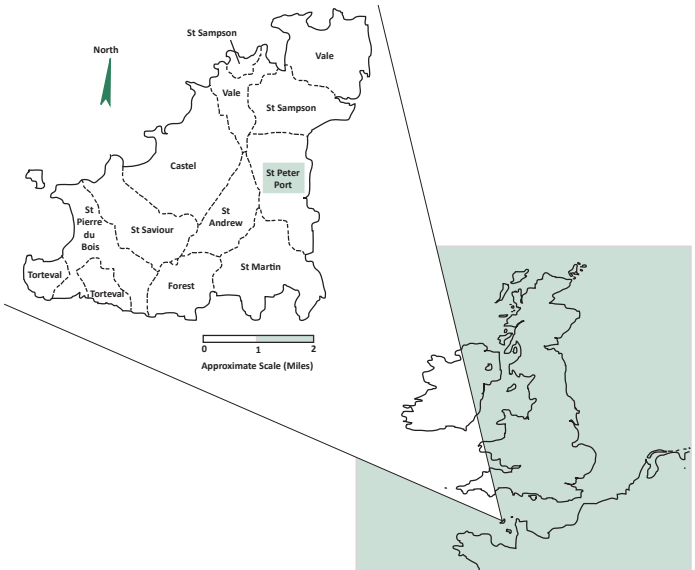
Website: <https://gov.gg/data>  
E-mail: [dataandanalysis@gov.gg](mailto:dataandanalysis@gov.gg)  
Telephone: 01481 223436

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# 1. Introduction

**Table 1.1** provides some of the statistics presented in this booklet.

	Key statistics
Life satisfaction (average from 2021 survey)	5.3 out of 8.0
Population (March 2021)	63,423
Percentage of population aged 18 or over that have had at least one dose of COVID-19 vaccination (July 2022)	95%
Life expectancy at birth (2019-2021 average)	83.5 years
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (2020 central estimate)	£3,178m
Retail Prices Index X (RPIX) (percentage change over year to June 2022)	7.0%
Retail Prices Index (RPI) (percentage change over year to June 2022)	6.8%
Annualised median earnings of employees (four quarter average over year to March 2022)	£36,982
Number of people in employment (March 2022)	31,120
Unemployment rate (ILO definition) (March 2022)	1.0%
Number of residential property units (December 2021)	27,371
Local Market property purchase price (Q2 2022 average)	£598,963
Local Market monthly property rental price (Q2 2022 average)	£1,817
Greenhouse gas emissions (2020)	290.3 kt CO <sub>2</sub> e
Energy supplied to consumers (2021)	1,112 GWh
Gas consumed (2021)	67.6 GWh
Declared oil imports (2021)	74.7 Ml
Electricity consumed (year to March 2022)	362.3 GWh
Water consumed per capita per day (2021)	167.7 litres
Average sea temperature (2021)	13.1°C
Attendances by Fire and Rescue services (2021)	1,156
Criminal offences reported to Guernsey Police (2021)	1,954



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 King is the Head of State, as the latter day successor to the Duke of Normandy, and the Lieutenant Governor is His Majesty's personal representative.

# 1. Introduction

The key offices held under the Crown are shown in the following table:

Crown offices
<b>Lieutenant Governor</b> Official representative of H.M. The King
<b>Bailiff (and Deputy Bailiff)</b> Head of judiciary, Guernsey's leading citizen and civic representative and the Presiding Officer of the States of Deliberation
<b>H.M. Procureur (Attorney General), H.M. Comptroller (Solicitor General)</b> Legal advisers to the Crown and the States of Guernsey, States of Alderney and Chief Pleas of Sark
<b>H.M. Receiver General</b> 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.

## **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<sup>st</sup> January 2020, and the terms ceased to apply at the end of the Brexit transition period on 31<sup>st</sup> 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<sup>st</sup> 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.

# 1. Introduction

## **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<sup>st</sup> 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.

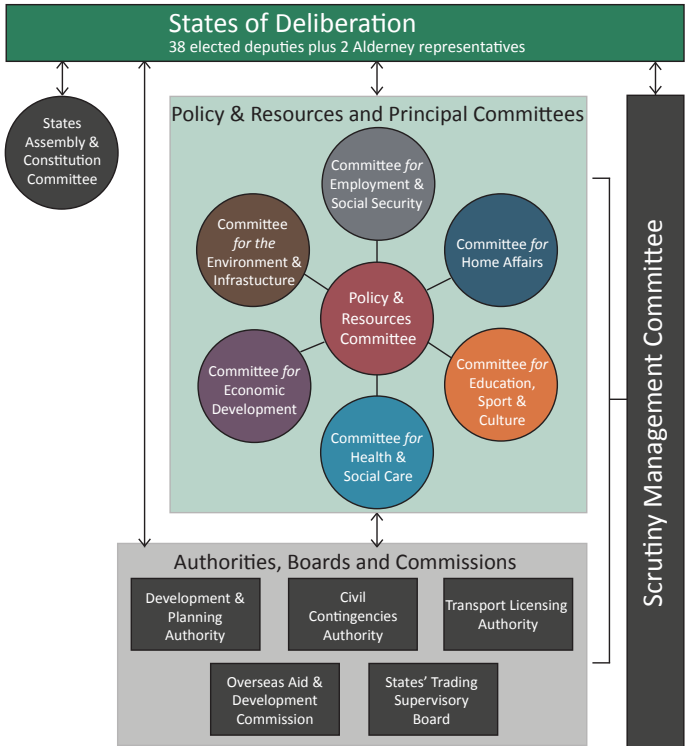
## **Government of Guernsey**

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 only a single electoral district (previously the island was divided into several districts).



# 1. Introduction

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.



# 1. Introduction

The responsibilities of each committee, authority, board and commission are expanded upon within the following pages (see <https://gov.gg/constitution> for further information, including committee members and their contact details).

## Senior Committee

### Policy & Resources

Responsible for leadership and co-ordination of the work of the States, including developing and promoting the States' overall policy objectives and leading the policy planning process. This committee encompasses the following service areas:

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

The following corporate service areas are also included:

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

## Principal Committees

### Home Affairs

Responsible for crime prevention, law enforcement, justice policy, immigration, population management, prison and probation, fire and rescue, trading standards, data protection, emergency planning, civil defence, lotteries and gambling, electoral roll. These were previously mainly functions of Home and Housing. This committee encompasses the following service areas:

- Population Management
- Fire and Rescue Service
- Trading Standards
- Prison Service
- Family Court Advisory Service
- Probation Service
- Registrar-General of Electors
- Joint Emergency Services Control Centre

### Health & Social Care

Responsible for adult social care, welfare and protection of children, young people and families, prevention, diagnosis and treatment of acute and chronic diseases, illnesses and conditions, mental health, care of the elderly, health promotion, environmental health, public health. These were previously mainly functions of Health and Social Services. This committee encompasses the following service areas:

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

### The Environment & Infrastructure

Responsible for planning appeals, strategic use plan, agriculture, farms, animal imports/exports, states vet, vale common, traffic signs and lines, bus contract, public service vehicles, driving tests, driving licences, vehicle registrations, road closures, road repairs, renewable energy, waste policy, marine policy, water policy, environmental policy, traffic policy, planning policy. These were previously mainly functions of the Environment Department. This committee encompasses the following service areas:

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

# 1. Introduction

## Principal Committees (continued)

### Employment & Social Security

Responsible for social insurance, pensions, social housing, income support, housing benefit, long-term care insurance, health and safety in the workplace, social inclusion including disability, industrial relations, legal aid. These were previously mainly functions of Social Security and Housing. This committee encompasses the following service areas:

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

### Education, Sport & Culture

Responsible for education, apprenticeships, sport, leisure and recreation, libraries, museums, galleries and heritage, archaeology, the arts, island archives, civic celebrations including Liberation Day. These were previously mainly functions of Education and Culture & Leisure. This committee encompasses the following service areas:

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

### Economic Development

Responsible for promotion and development of all sectors of business (e.g. tourism, construction, horticulture, retail, digital, manufacturing, finance), securing and promoting air and sea links, competition and regulation, broadcasting and media, living marine resources (e.g. fishing). These were previously mainly functions of Commerce & Employment. This committee encompasses the following service areas:

- Broadcasting Services
- Civil Aviation Office
- Sea Fisheries
- Marketing and Tourism
- Business Innovation and Skills
- Finance Sector Development

## **Authorities, Boards and Commissions**

### **Development & Planning Authority**

Responsible for planning applications, building control, protected buildings, protected trees, Island Development Plan, conservation, design, planning policy. These were previously functions of the Environment Department.

### **Civil Contingencies Authority**

Responsible for security and wellbeing in an emergency.

### **Transport Licensing Authority**

Responsible for consideration of airline licences.

### **Overseas Aid & Development Commission**

Responsible for distribution of grants and emergency and disaster relief overseas.

### **States' Trading Supervisory Board**

Responsible for waste disposal, Guernsey and Alderney Airports, Guernsey Dairy, Guernsey Harbours, Guernsey Water, States property assets, States Works, States corporate engineering and architectural services, CI lottery.

### **States Assembly and Constitution Committee**

Review procedures in connection with the island's Constitution and Government.

### **Scrutiny Management Committee**

To lead and co-ordinate the scrutiny of committees of the States by reviewing and examining legislation, policies, services and the use of monies and other resources for which committees are responsible.

## 2. Fiscal and Economic

Table 2.1: Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

	GDP (£m, nominal)	Annual % change (nominal)	GDP (£m, 2020 prices)	Annual % change (real)	GDP per capita (£, 2020 prices)	Annual % change (real)
<b>2011</b>	2,629	9	3,127	5	49,812	4
<b>2012</b>	2,615	-1	3,012	-4	47,860	-4
<b>2013</b>	2,715	4	3,045	1	48,653	2
<b>2014</b>	2,779	2	3,081	1	49,415	2
<b>2015</b>	2,816	1	3,086	0	49,592	0
<b>2016</b>	2,934	4	3,180	3	51,114	3
<b>2017</b>	3,101	6	3,282	3	52,850	3
<b>2018</b>	3,170	2	3,276	0	52,596	0
<b>2019CE</b>	3,244	2	3,278	0	52,293	-1
<b>2020CE</b>	3,178	-2	3,178	-3	50,353	-4

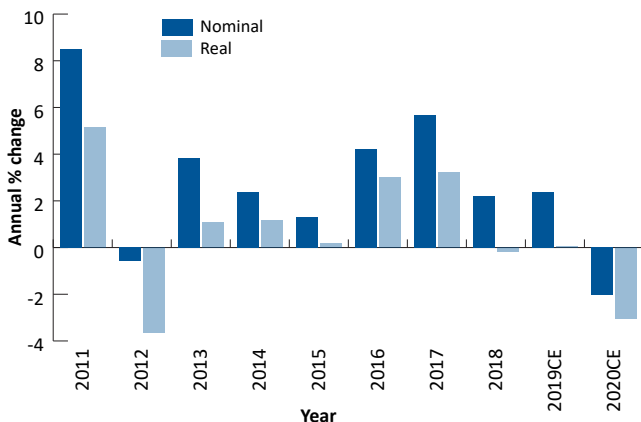
CE = central estimate

Source: Data and Analysis

Estimates of 2021 Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Gross Value Added (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 <https://gov.gg/gdp> for more information and the 2021 estimates when they become available.

Guernsey calculates its GDP, GVA and Factor Incomes using an income approach. GDP (or GVA market) is the sum of GVA basic plus the value of taxes on products less subsidies on products and on production. The components of GVA basic are shown on [pages 14 and 15](#). As highlighted in [Table 2.2](#) on [page 15](#), Guernsey's payroll co-funding and business support schemes provided £44 million financial support for businesses adversely affected by the coronavirus pandemic in 2020. These schemes are classified as subsidies on production and are deducted (along with subsidies on products). Prior to 2020, there had been no subsidies on production in Guernsey.

Figure 2.1: Annual percentage change in GDP



CE = central estimate

Source: Data and Analysis

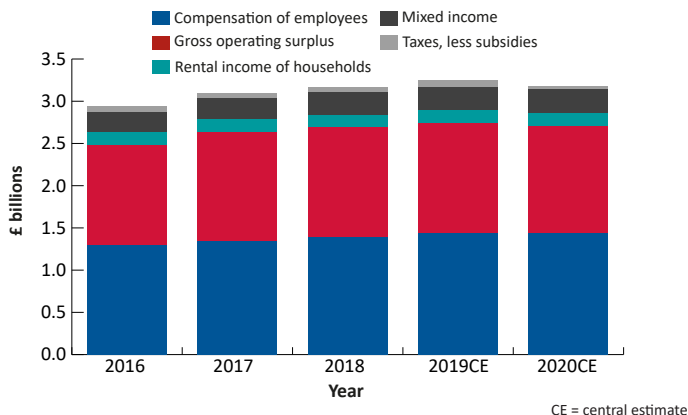
Guernsey's total GDP for 2020 is estimated at £3,178 million (see [Table 2.1 on page 13](#)), which is 2% lower than the estimate for 2019 in nominal terms and 3% lower in real terms. [Figure 2.1](#) shows the annual percentage change in both nominal and real values of GDP from 2011 to 2020.

The following (shown in [Table 2.2 on page 15](#)) are summed to give the basic GVA each year (GDP is calculated from this by adding in the value of taxes on products and deducting the value of subsidies on products and on production):

- 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)
- Rental income of households (rental income and owner occupied imputed rents, net of maintenance costs and borrowing costs)

## 2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.2: Components of GDP (nominal)



Source: Data and Analysis

Table 2.2: Components of GDP (nominal, £m)

	2016	2017	2018	2019CE	2020CE
Compensation of employees	1,294	1,344	1,389	1,435	1,435
Gross operating surplus	1,188	1,291	1,303	1,303	1,272
Mixed income	147	148	145	152	144
Rental income of households	242	251	261	282	294
<b>GVA basic</b>	<b>2,872</b>	<b>3,034</b>	<b>3,099</b>	<b>3,173</b>	<b>3,145</b>
Plus taxes on products	67	71	75	78	81
Less subsidies on products and on production	-5	-5	-4	-6	-48 <sup>#</sup>
<b>GDP (equal to GVA market)</b>	<b>2,934</b>	<b>3,101</b>	<b>3,170</b>	<b>3,244</b>	<b>3,178</b>

CE = central estimate

<sup>#</sup>Guernsey's payroll co-funding and business support schemes totalled £44 million in subsidies on production in 2020.

Source: Data and Analysis



## 2. Fiscal and Economic

Table 2.3: GVA market by sector (£m, at 2020 prices)

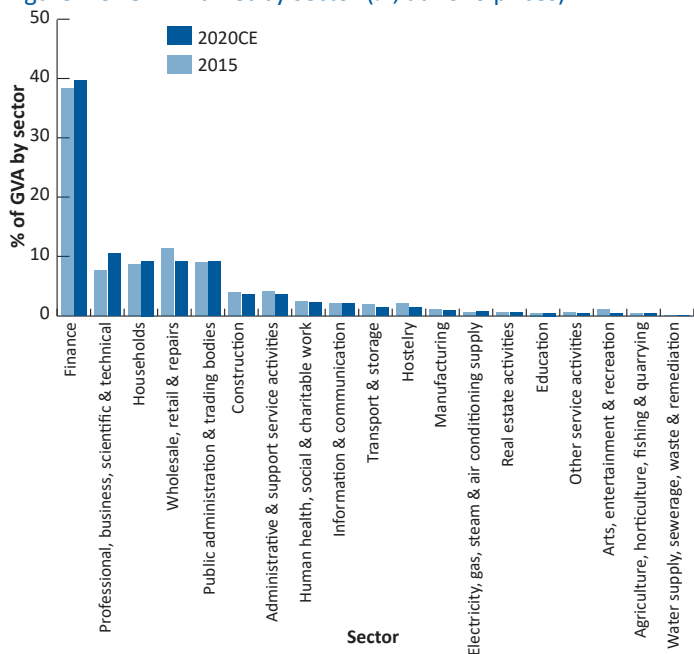
	2016	2017	2018	2019CE	2020CE
Agriculture, horticulture, fishing, quarrying	13	14	12	12	12
Manufacturing	36	32	32	31	30
Electricity, gas, steam, air conditioning supply	16	18	15	25	24
Water and waste	4	5	5	5	3
Construction	116	118	123	126	116
Wholesale, retail and repairs	315	308	309	300	293
Hostelry	65	66	65	66	44
Transport and storage	63	61	63	61	47
Information and communication	67	66	65	65	68
Finance	1,230	1,323	1,298	1,286	1,265
Real estate activities	19	19	18	18	18
Professional, business, scientific, technical activities	337	356	360	358	333
Administrative and support service activities	122	121	126	126	116
Public administration and trading bodies	283	282	288	286	291
Education	17	17	16	17	16
Human health, social and charitable work activities	75	76	79	78	74
Arts, entertainment and recreation	23	14	17	15	13
Other service activities	18	18	18	17	14
Households	263	266	271	286	295
Uncoded	98	101	99	101	104

CE = central estimate

Source: Data and Analysis

## 2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.3: GVA market by sector (% , at 2020 prices)



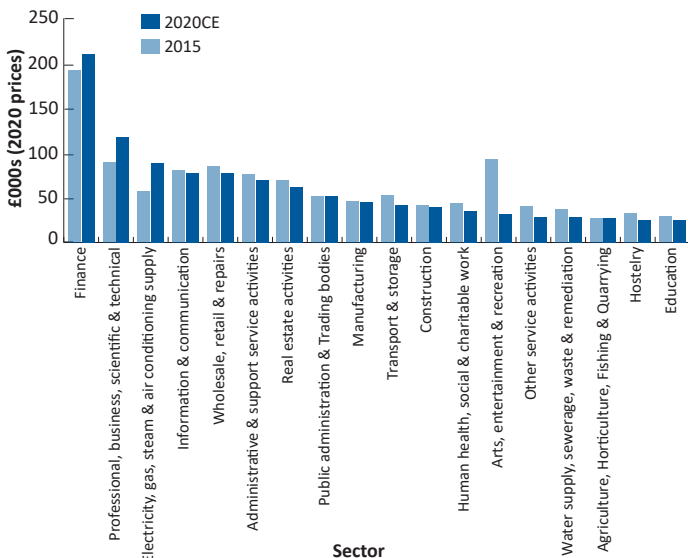
CE = central estimate

Source: Data and Analysis

On [pages 16 and 17](#), GVA by sector is presented as GVA market, which differs to how they were presented (as GVA basic) in previous editions of this booklet. GVA market includes taxes on products and excludes subsidies on products and on production. This change has been made to better show the contribution of each sector to the overall GDP, given the deduction of subsidies on production in 2020, which was not present in prior years. GDP is the total of GVA market across all sectors (including the household sector) plus any uncoded GVA, which cannot be allocated to a particular sector.

## 2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.4: Factor income per worker by sector (at 2020 prices)



CE = central estimate

Source: Data and Analysis

The GVA of each industry sector can be divided by the number of workers (both employed and self-employed) in each sector to give factor income per worker; an indicator of productivity. Factor income is the term used when looking at the GVA of industry sectors only and not the Households sector. For consistency with [pages 16 and 17](#), the values shown in [Figure 2.4](#) are presented as GVA market, which differs to how they were presented (as GVA basic) in previous editions of this booklet.

In 2020, the Finance sector had the highest factor income per worker, at £210,682.

## 2. Fiscal and Economic

Table 2.4: Public income and expenditure (nominal, £m)

General revenue		2019	2020	2021
	Tax revenues	438	433	472
	Operating income	59	56	64
	Other corporate income	38	38	38
	Gross revenue expenditure	(478)	(545)	(537)
	Operating surplus / (deficit)	59	(18)	37
	Finance charges and other costs	(12)	(69)	(37)
	Investment returns	86	66	83
	Transfers to other entities	(1)	(4)	17
	Capital receipts	6	1	1
	Capital expenditure	(32)	(41)	(40)
	Net surplus / (deficit)	106	(64)	61
Social Security	Social Security contributions income	184	181	191
	States grant	17	16	17
	Social Security Funds expenditure	(221)	(229)	(241)
	Social Security Fund investment returns	67	(4)	99
	Social Security Funds surplus / (deficit)	47	(37)	66
Aggregated				
	Aggregate income*	881	771	948
	Aggregate expenditure*	(728)	(872)	(820)
	Aggregate surplus / (deficit)*	153	(101)	128

\* Aggregate income, expenditure and surplus/deficit incorporates social security funds income and expenditure in addition to general revenue income and expenditure.

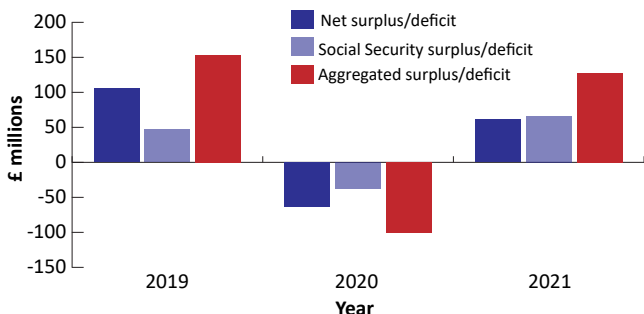
N.B. Due to the effects of rounding, figures may not sum to totals.

Source: Treasury

The increase in revenue expenditure from 2019 to 2020 was largely a result of the response to the coronavirus pandemic.

## 2. Fiscal and Economic

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



Source: Treasury

In 2021, revenue and operating income totalled £574 million, with expenditure at £537 million. After the inclusion of investment income, capital income and other income and expenditure, the overall surplus was £61 million in 2021. 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 and Social Security contributions from individuals and companies ([Table 2.5](#)). Import duties include alcohol, tobacco and fuel taxes.

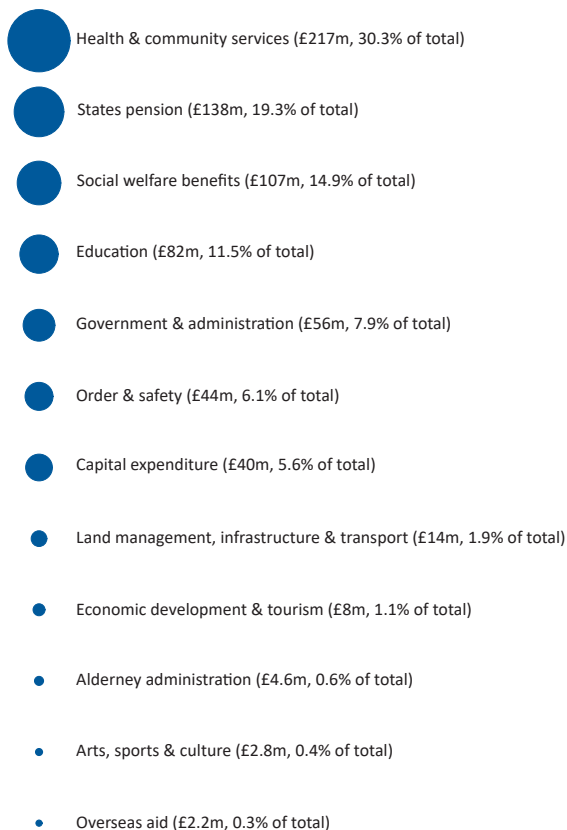
Table 2.5: Direct and indirect taxation (nominal, £m)

		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Direct taxes	Income tax - individuals	254	261	277	267	290
	Income tax - companies	70	72	73	61	71
	Social Security contributions	173	179	184	181	191
Indirect taxes	Excise and import duties	41	44	44	51	48
	Document duty	17	18	18	23	32
	Motor Vehicle duties	1	1	1	1	1
	Tax on real property	21	23	25	29	29

Source: Treasury

## 2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.6: Public expenditure 2021



Source: Treasury, Data & Analysis

**Figure 2.6** gives a proportionate breakdown of public service expenditure (including social security funds expenditure) by area of expenditure for 2021.

## 2. Fiscal and Economic

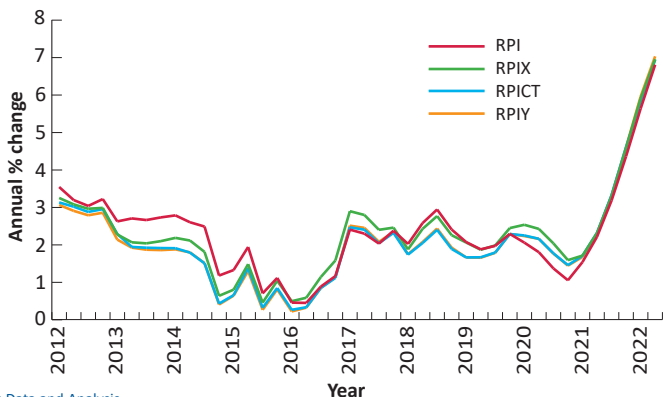
Table 2.6: Annual percentage changes in Retail Prices Indices

		RPI	RPIX	RPIC2	RPIY
<b>2017</b>	<b>Mar</b>	2.4	2.9	2.5	2.5
	<b>Jun</b>	2.3	2.8	2.4	2.4
	<b>Sep</b>	2.0	2.4	2.0	2.1
	<b>Dec</b>	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.3
<b>2018</b>	<b>Mar</b>	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.7
	<b>Jun</b>	2.6	2.4	2.0	2.1
	<b>Sep</b>	2.9	2.8	2.4	2.4
	<b>Dec</b>	2.4	2.3	1.9	1.9
<b>2019</b>	<b>Mar</b>	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.7
	<b>Jun</b>	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.7
	<b>Sep</b>	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.8
	<b>Dec</b>	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3
<b>2020</b>	<b>Mar</b>	2.1	2.5	2.2	2.2
	<b>Jun</b>	1.8	2.4	2.2	2.2
	<b>Sep</b>	1.4	2.0	1.8	1.8
	<b>Dec</b>	1.0	1.6	1.5	1.4
<b>2021</b>	<b>Mar</b>	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7
	<b>Jun</b>	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3
	<b>Sep</b>	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3
	<b>Dec</b>	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.6
<b>2022</b>	<b>Mar</b>	5.6	5.9	5.8	6.0
	<b>Jun</b>	6.8	7.0	6.9	7.0

Source: Data and Analysis

## 2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.7: Annual percentage changes in Retail Prices Indices



Source: Data and Analysis

Inflation can be measured via changes in the Retail Prices Indices (RPI, RPIX, RPICT and RPIY). 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 RPI, RPIX, RPICT and RPIY. In June 2022, the annual RPI inflation rate was 6.8% and the RPIX rate was 7.0%.

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

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

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



## 2. Fiscal and Economic

Table 2.7: RPIX and RPI reflation factors (December 2021)

	RPIX reflation factor	RPI reflation factor
2011	1.24	1.24
2012	1.20	1.20
2013	1.18	1.17
2014	1.17	1.16
2015	1.16	1.14
2016	1.14	1.13
2017	1.11	1.10
2018	1.09	1.08
2019	1.06	1.05
2020	1.05	1.04
2021	1.00	1.00

Source: Data and Analysis

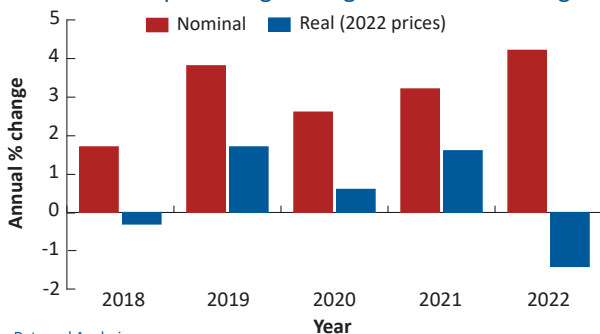
The effect of inflation is to erode the purchasing power of currency. For example, one could purchase more for £1 in 2011 than in 2021. The reflation factors shown in [Table 2.7](#) can be used to convert monetary values to their equivalent (or ‘real’) prices on a specified date (in this case, 31st December 2021).

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 2011 is equivalent to  $£100 \times 1.24 = £124$  in 2021. This means that you would need £124 in 2021 to buy the same amount of goods and services that you could have bought for £100 in 2011.

Alternatively, you can use the inflation calculator on our website (<https://gov.gg/rpi>) to find out the price difference between any chosen dates.

## 2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.8: Annual percentage change in median earnings



Source: Data and Analysis

**Figure 2.8** and **Table 2.8** present annualised median earnings of employees in Guernsey (an average of the four quarters ending in March of the year shown) and annual percentage changes. Figures include both full-time and part-time employees. Median earnings increased by 4.2% in nominal terms and decreased by 1.4% in real terms over the year ending in March 2022. Real median earnings figures take into account the effects of price inflation.

Table 2.8: Median earnings

	Nominal annualised median earnings - four quarter average (£)	Annual % change (nominal)	Real (2022 prices) annualised median earnings - four quarter average (£)	Annual % change (real)
2018	32,305	1.7	36,093	-0.3
2019	33,530	3.8	36,702	1.7
2020	34,409	2.6	36,905	0.6
2021	35,497	3.2	37,496	1.6
2022	36,982	4.2	36,982	-1.4

Source: Data and Analysis

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 <https://gov.gg/population>.

## 2. Fiscal and Economic

Table 2.9: Median earnings at March 2022

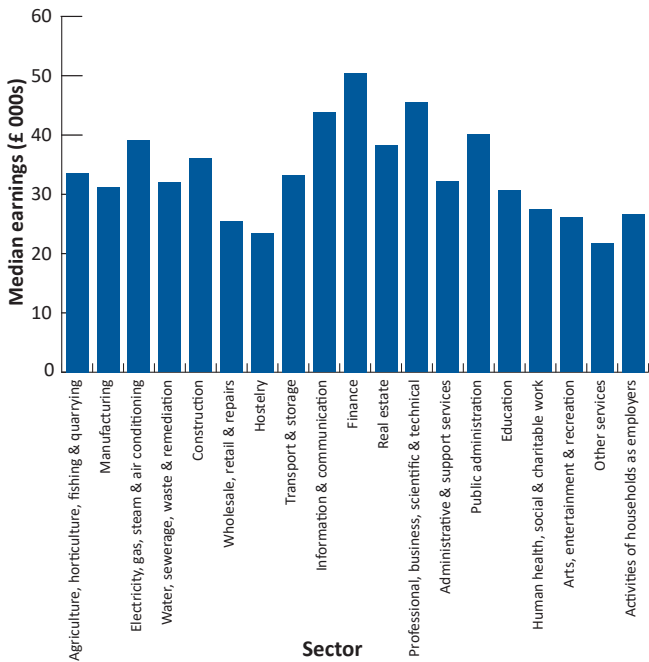
	Lower Quartile Earnings (£)	Median Earnings (£)	Upper Quartile Earnings (£)
Agriculture, horticulture, fishing & quarrying	22,994	33,596	43,433
Manufacturing	22,473	31,260	40,546
Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning	31,390	39,155	52,971
Water, sewerage, waste & remediation	25,250	31,965	39,567
Construction	27,195	36,084	44,517
Wholesale, retail & repairs	18,093	25,469	35,388
Hostelry	18,579	23,462	29,562
Transport & storage	24,506	33,239	45,467
Information & communication	29,475	43,831	63,834
Finance	34,685	50,471	76,549
Real estate	26,954	38,192	53,000
Professional, business, scientific & technical	30,782	45,440	71,484
Administrative & support services	21,994	32,249	45,605
Public administration	28,077	40,181	53,331
Education	20,873	30,606	50,366
Human health, social & charitable work	19,623	27,456	38,796
Arts, entertainment & recreation	17,641	26,131	35,284
Other services	15,326	21,780	29,160
Activities of households as employers	15,223	26,649	35,276

Source: Data and Analysis

**Table 2.9** shows the annualised median, lower quartile and upper quartile earnings of employees in Guernsey, broken down by sector. The values are an average of the four quarters ending in March 2022. Figures include both full-time and part-time employees. The Finance sector had the highest median earnings at £50,471.

## 2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.9: Median earnings at March 2022

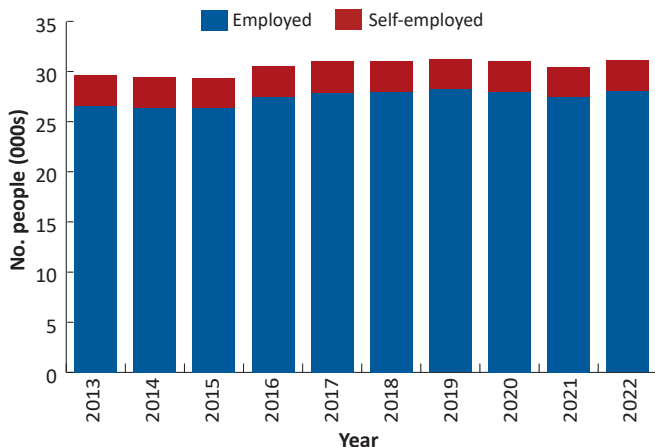


Source: Data and Analysis

**Figure 2.9** shows the annualised median earnings of employees in Guernsey, broken down by sector. The values are an average of the four quarters ending in March 2022. Figures include both full-time and part-time employees.

## 2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.10: People in employment at March each year



Source: Data and Analysis

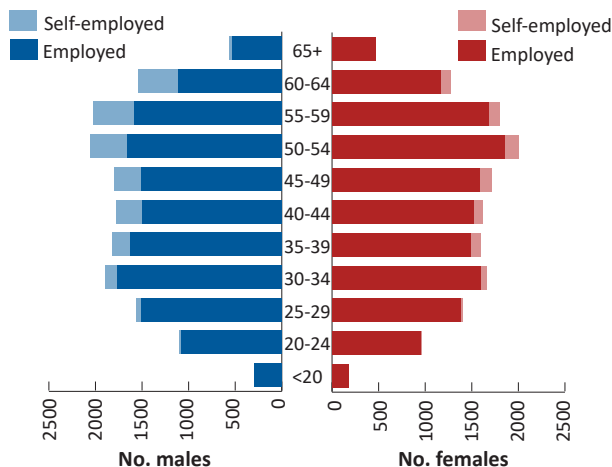
**Figure 2.10** shows the total number of employed and self-employed people in March each year. In March 2022, there were 31,120 people in employment in Guernsey, of whom 10% were self-employed.

In March 2022, 47.2% of people in employment and self-employment were female and 52.8% were male (**Figure 2.11** and **Table 2.10** on **page 29**). The 50-54 age group had the highest number of females in both employment and self-employment in March 2022. 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 <https://gov.gg/population>.

## 2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.11: Employment by age and gender at March 2022



Source: Data and Analysis

Table 2.10: People in employment at March each year

	Male		Female		Total
	Employed	Self-employed	Employed	Self-employed	
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
2022	14,168	2,276	13,849	827	31,120

Source: Data and Analysis

## 2. Fiscal and Economic

**Table 2.11: Percentage of population in employment or full-time education at 31st March 2021**

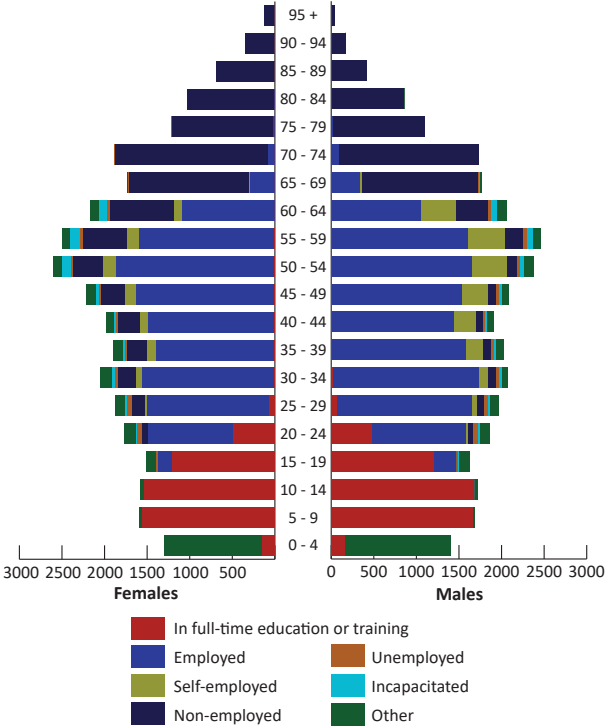
	31st March 2021		
	Female (%)	Male (%)	Total (%)
<b>14 and under</b>	72.2%	72.6%	<b>72.4%</b>
<b>15 to 19</b>	90.7%	90.2%	<b>90.5%</b>
<b>20 to 24</b>	84.6%	86.1%	<b>85.4%</b>
<b>25 to 29</b>	81.1%	86.7%	<b>84.0%</b>
<b>30 to 34</b>	79.0%	88.7%	<b>83.9%</b>
<b>35 to 39</b>	78.6%	87.9%	<b>83.4%</b>
<b>40 to 44</b>	79.8%	88.6%	<b>84.1%</b>
<b>45 to 49</b>	79.6%	87.9%	<b>83.6%</b>
<b>50 to 54</b>	77.3%	86.5%	<b>81.7%</b>
<b>55 to 59</b>	69.4%	82.9%	<b>76.1%</b>
<b>60 to 64</b>	54.3%	71.0%	<b>62.4%</b>
<b>65 to 69</b>	17.4%	20.1%	<b>18.8%</b>
<b>70 to 74</b>	4.0%	5.3%	<b>4.6%</b>
<b>75 to 79</b>	1.2%	1.7%	<b>1.4%</b>
<b>80 to 84</b>	0.6%	0.4%	<b>0.5%</b>
<b>85 and over</b>	0.0%	0.3%	<b>0.1%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>60.5%</b>	<b>68.4%</b>	<b>64.4%</b>

Source: Data and Analysis

The percentage of the population who were either in employment or full-time education as at 31st March 2021 (**Table 2.11**) was 64.4%. The rate for females was 60.5% and for males, 68.4%. 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 85.4%.

## 2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.12: Population by economic status and age (31st March 2021)



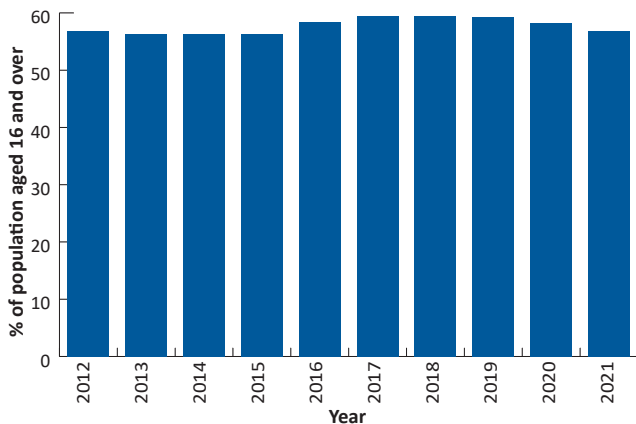
Source: Data and Analysis

**Figure 2.12** shows the economic status of the population by age group and gender at 31st March 2021. People in full-time education are concentrated in the 5 to 24 age groups. Self-employment is seen in age groups from 20 to 24 up to 65 to 69 and is more predominant in males.



## 2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.13: Employment rate at 31st March



Source: Data and Analysis

Table 2.12: Employment rate at 31st March (population aged 16 and over)

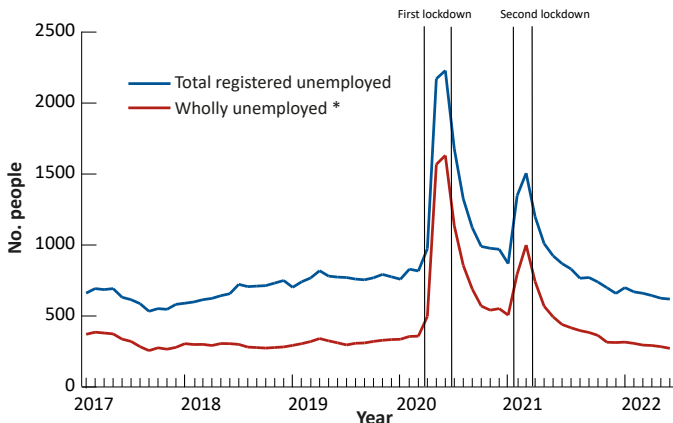
	Female employment rate (%)	Male employment rate (%)	Total employment rate (%)
2017	54.3	64.8	59.5
2018	54.3	64.7	59.4
2019	54.3	64.5	59.3
2020	53.7	63.1	58.3
2021	52.5	61.6	56.9

Source: Data and Analysis

The employment rate shown in **Figure 2.13** and **Table 2.12** 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 2.14: 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 2.14). 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 2022 the figure was 619.

For the most up to date unemployment figures, see <https://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 (<https://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.

## 2. Fiscal and Economic

Table 2.13: Unemployment at March each year

	Total registered unemployed <sup>#</sup>	Unemployment rate (%)	Wholly unemployed by ILO-aligned definition*	Unemployment rate by ILO-aligned definition (%)
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
2022	660	2.2	295	1.0

Source: Social Security

**Table 2.13** 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 2.2% in March 2022.

Using the ILO-aligned definition of unemployment, the unemployment rate was 1.0% in March 2022, 1.5 percentage points lower than in March 2021.

<sup>#</sup>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 (<https://ilo.org>).

## 2. Fiscal and Economic

Table 2.14: Employment by economic sector at March each year

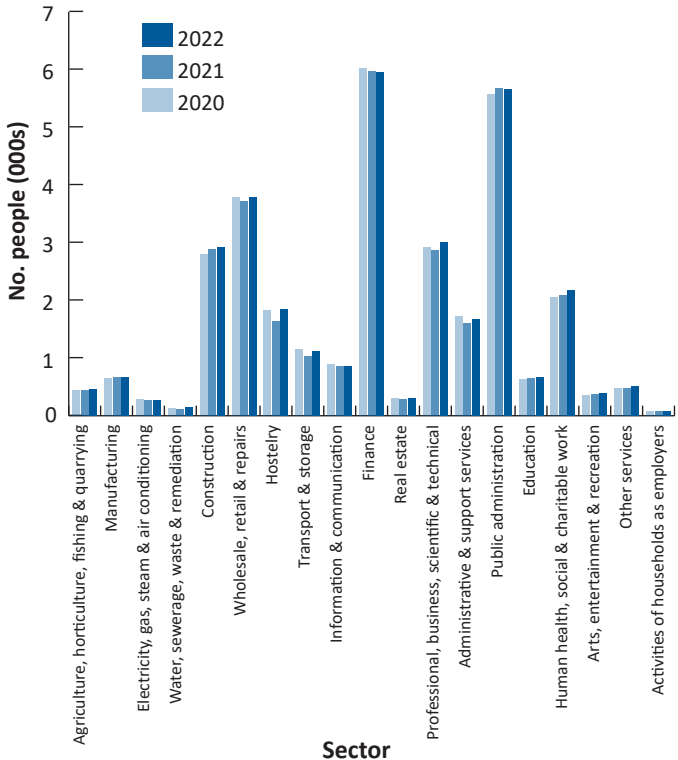
	2019	2020	2021	2022
Agriculture, horticulture, fishing & quarrying	418	435	449	460
Manufacturing	663	651	663	665
Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning	287	286	269	264
Water, sewerage, waste & remediation	114	129	123	145
Construction	2,785	2,787	2,876	2,924
Wholesale, retail & repairs	3,898	3,791	3,718	3,779
Hostelry	1,909	1,819	1,641	1,846
Transport & storage	1,143	1,148	1,028	1,113
Information & communication	806	886	862	850
Finance	6,307	6,031	5,970	5,960
Real estate	268	296	293	304
Professional, business, scientific & technical	2,827	2,921	2,864	3,010
Administrative & support services	1,707	1,718	1,612	1,674
Public administration	5,549	5,573	5,673	5,660
Education	645	633	649	673
Human health, social & charitable work	1,994	2,063	2,092	2,175
Arts, entertainment & recreation	354	349	376	390
Other services	494	478	482	508
Activities of households as employers	79	79	79	76
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,247</b>	<b>32,073</b>	<b>31,719</b>	<b>32,476</b>

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

Source: Data and Analysis

## 2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.15: Employment by economic sector at March

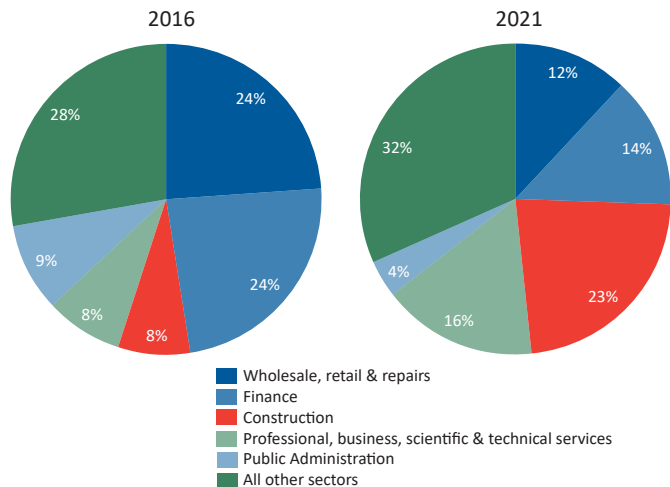


Source: Data and Analysis

The Finance sector had the largest number of employees and self-employed people in March 2022, comprising 18.4% of total jobs ([Table 2.14](#) and [Figure 2.15](#)).

## 2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.16: Employment of 16-18 year old education leavers



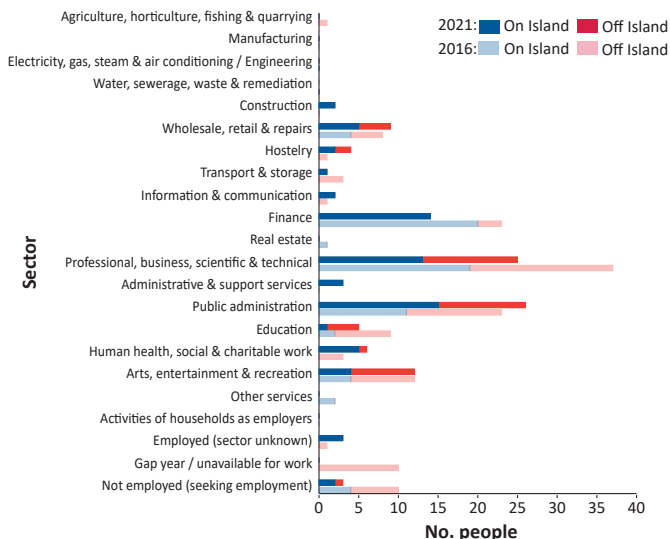
Source: Education

The Construction sector employed the most school/college leavers in 2021. Five years earlier, in 2016, the Wholesale, retail & repairs sector employed the most (**Figure 2.16**). The second highest employing sectors were the Professional, business, scientific & technical services in 2021 and the Finance sector in 2016.

Of all the island's 18 year olds (not just those who were in full-time education), approximately 24% went into higher education (i.e. university level education) in Autumn 2021. A further 10% entered or continued with further education (i.e. vocational courses or further study up to level 3). In addition, 8% were on a recognised Guernsey Apprenticeship.

## 2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.17 Destinations of full-time higher education leavers



Source: Education

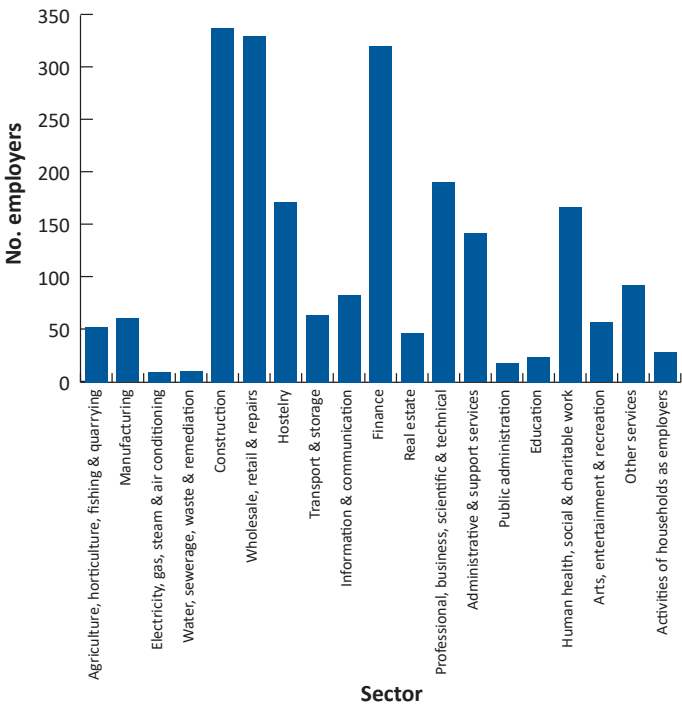
All those who had graduated in 2021 and been in receipt of student finance were surveyed by Education Services. The response rate was 96% (161 students). 29% of respondents continued to postgraduate study or topped up their higher education qualification (off island). Of the respondents who entered employment, 63% returned to Guernsey and 37% remained off island. The employment of all the leavers is shown in **Figure 2.17**.

The Professional, business, scientific & technical sector employed 29% of the higher education leavers who remained off island in 2021. The Public administration sector employed 21% of those who returned to the island and went into work.

N.B 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.

## 2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.18: Employers by sector at March 2022



Source: Data and Analysis

In March 2022, the Construction sector had the highest number of employers (with 338), 71% of which had five employees or fewer ([Table 2.15](#) and [Figure 2.18](#)). Of the organisations employing more than 50 people, 32% were in the Finance sector.



## 2. Fiscal and Economic

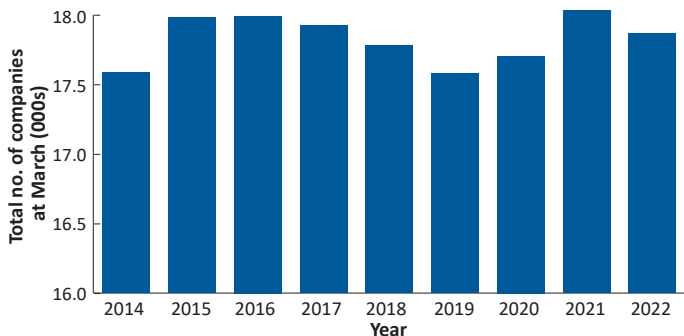
Table 2.15: Employers by size and sector at March 2022

Number of employees	Number of employers				
	1 to 5	6 to 25	26 to 50	51+	Total
Agriculture, horticulture, fishing & quarrying	44	7	1	1	53
Manufacturing	36	21	2	2	61
Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning	6	2	1	1	10
Water, sewerage, waste & remediation	8	2	-	1	11
Construction	240	86	8	4	338
Wholesale, retail & repairs	212	84	20	14	330
Hostelry	96	64	5	7	172
Transport & storage	44	14	2	4	64
Information & communication	59	13	8	3	83
Finance	172	84	32	33	321
Real estate	35	9	3	-	47
Professional, business, scientific & technical	123	52	4	12	191
Administrative & support services	93	33	13	3	142
Public administration	12	4	-	2	18
Education	12	7	-	5	24
Human health, social & charitable work	96	48	13	10	167
Arts, entertainment & recreation	43	11	3	-	57
Other services	84	8	1	-	93
Activities of households as employers	25	4	-	-	29
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,440</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>2,211</b>

Source: Data and Analysis

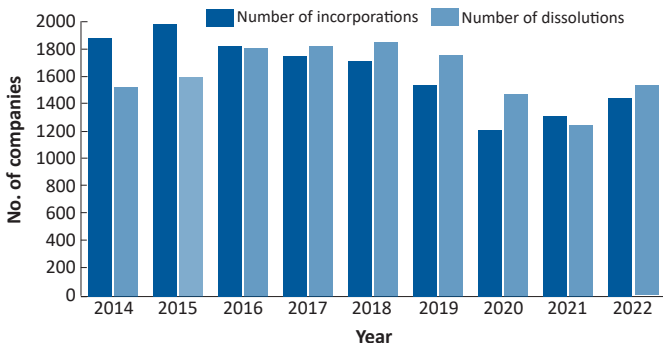
## 2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.19: Number of companies\* registered



Source: Guernsey Registry

Figure 2.20: Number of incorporations and dissolutions



Source: Guernsey Registry, Data and Analysis

At the end of March 2022, 17,866 companies were registered in Guernsey ([Figure 2.19](#) above and [Table 2.16](#) on [page 42](#)), 164 fewer than at the same time the previous year. There were 1,444 incorporations and 1,527 dissolutions during the year to March 2022 ([Figure 2.20](#) above and [Table 2.16](#) on [page 42](#)).

\*It should be noted that the companies referred to on [pages 41 to 42](#) are 'normal status' companies.

## 2. Fiscal and Economic

Table 2.16: Companies\* registered at March 2022

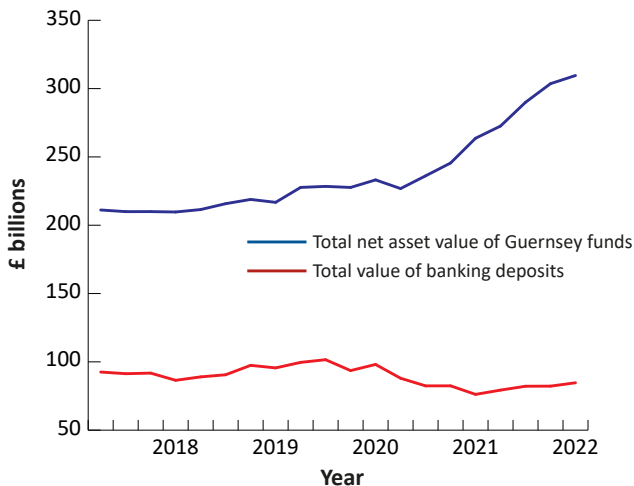
	Registered at March 2022	Incorporated during the year	Dissolved during the year
Agriculture, horticulture, fishing & quarrying	76	4	12
Manufacturing	95	5	4
Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning	13	-	-
Water, sewerage, waste & remediation	17	2	1
Construction	382	31	18
Wholesale, retail & repairs	445	27	23
Hostelry	194	14	7
Transport & storage	140	18	17
Information & communication	215	13	26
Finance	13,891	1,152	1,172
Real estate	761	21	82
Professional, business, scientific & technical	559	51	64
Administrative & support services	596	65	74
Public administration	9	2	-
Education	42	3	5
Human health, social & charitable work	196	15	9
Arts, entertainment & recreation	172	19	7
Other services	62	2	6
Activities of households as employers	1	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,866</b>	<b>1,444</b>	<b>1,527</b>

Source: Guernsey Registry

\*It should be noted that the companies referred to on [pages 41 to 42](#) are 'normal status' companies.

## 2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.21: Total value of banking deposits and funds



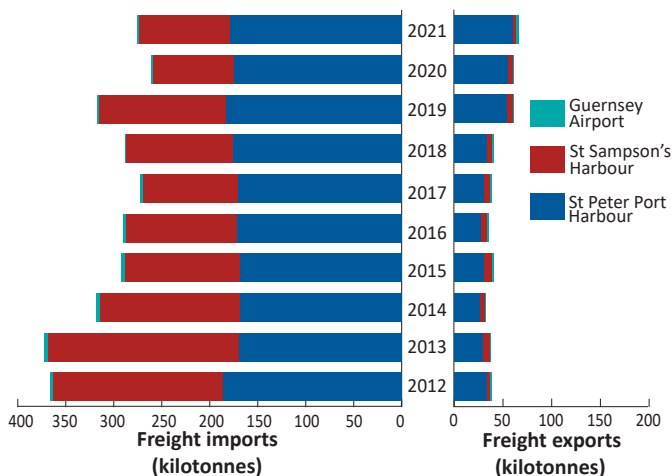
Source: Guernsey Financial Services Commission

In March 2022, the total value of banking deposits in Guernsey was £85 billion, 11% more than at the same time the previous year (Figure 2.21).

The total net asset value of Guernsey investment funds was £310 billion in March 2022, an increase of £46 billion (17%) since March 2021. In the five years since March 2017 the value of Guernsey investment funds increased by 49%.

## 2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.22: Freight imports and exports



Source: Guernsey Ports

In 2021, a total of 275,141 tonnes of freight was imported into Guernsey (**Figure 2.22**) and 65,773 tonnes of freight exported, resulting in a net movement of 209,368 tonnes of freight into the island.

The majority of freight was transported by sea with 28.8% of the total freight volume being loaded or unloaded at St Sampson's Harbour in 2021 and 70.2% at St Peter Port Harbour. 1.1% of freight, including mail, was transported by air in 2021.

Total exports of freight increased by 4% between 2020 and 2021 and total imports increased by 6%.

## 2. Fiscal and Economic

Table 2.17: Monthly passenger movements by air and sea

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 (to July)
January	52,890	52,701	54,721	55,645	3,950	27,778
February	57,584	57,133	60,392	60,822	1,341	39,086
March	67,137	71,653	72,550	31,420	2,910	48,792
April	99,833	90,836	96,078	650	6,714	76,684
May	112,277	115,467	115,373	1,107	10,308	84,652
June	117,360	116,278	123,010	3,240	12,525	92,655
July	133,855	132,213	139,469	8,127	41,879	107,470
August	147,332	147,271	155,329	13,912	58,384	
September	117,278	110,858	116,650	13,631	53,967	
October	92,349	90,350	92,307	8,571	57,037	
November	67,822	66,851	72,181	6,024	43,214	
December	68,851	67,063	70,474	6,369	38,732	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,134,568</b>	<b>1,118,674</b>	<b>1,168,534</b>	<b>209,518</b>	<b>330,961</b>	

Source: Guernsey Ports

Passenger movements are the sum of arrivals and departures at Guernsey's harbours and airport (Table 2.17 above and Figure 2.23 on page 48). 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 2021, but numbers were approaching pre-COVID levels by mid-2022.

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

## 2. Fiscal and Economic

Table 2.18: Monthly passenger movements by air

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 (to July)
January	48,162	48,946	49,672	51,082	3,353	24,039
February	49,314	49,329	51,387	56,017	1,023	33,499
March	57,372	59,778	61,373	28,455	2,413	42,577
April	68,715	64,382	67,575	647	5,964	57,364
May	73,215	73,671	77,229	1,077	8,031	60,324
June	75,575	75,522	81,340	2,585	8,731	64,389
July	82,535	81,847	87,550	6,035	27,173	70,454
August	84,570	83,913	91,208	11,211	37,428	
September	79,359	78,678	83,982	10,473	39,116	
October	71,397	70,332	75,483	7,242	46,416	
November	63,048	62,821	66,933	5,086	38,560	
December	60,062	59,397	64,498	5,444	34,342	
<b>Total</b>	<b>813,324</b>	<b>808,616</b>	<b>858,230</b>	<b>185,354</b>	<b>252,550</b>	

Source: Guernsey Ports

The restrictions put in place to reduce the impact of COVID-19 led to a significant drop in air passenger numbers in 2020 and 2021, with overall annual figures at just 22% and 29% of the 2019 total respectively. Numbers were beginning to increase during 2022, with the 2022 January to July total at 74% of the 2019 January to July total.

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

## 2. Fiscal and Economic

Table 2.19: Monthly passenger movements by sea

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 (to July)
January	4,728	3,755	5,049	4,563	597	3,739
February	8,270	7,804	9,005	4,805	318	5,587
March	9,765	11,875	11,177	2,965	497	6,215
April	31,118	26,454	28,503	3	750	19,320
May	39,062	41,796	38,144	30	2,277	24,328
June	41,785	40,756	41,670	655	3,794	28,266
July	51,320	50,366	51,919	2,092	14,706	37,016
August	62,762	63,358	64,121	2,701	20,956	
September	37,919	32,180	32,668	3,158	14,851	
October	20,952	20,018	16,824	1,329	10,621	
November	4,774	4,030	5,248	938	4,654	
December	8,789	7,666	5,976	925	4,390	
<b>Total</b>	<b>321,244</b>	<b>310,058</b>	<b>310,304</b>	<b>24,164</b>	<b>78,411</b>	

Source: Guernsey Ports

The restrictions put in place to reduce the impact of COVID-19 led to a significant drop in sea passenger numbers in 2020 and 2021, with overall annual figures at just 8% and 25% of the 2019 total respectively. Numbers were beginning to increase during 2022, with July sea passenger movements at 71% of 2019's level.

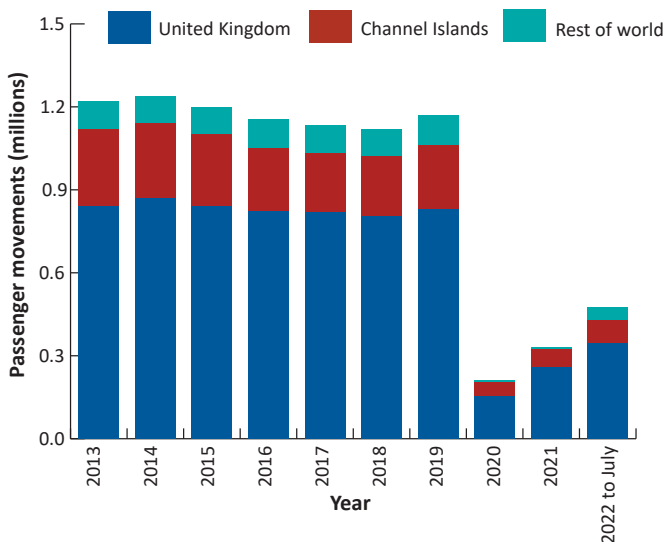
Sea passengers between Guernsey and the UK saw the biggest recovery, with July 2022 figures at 92% of July 2019 levels.

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



## 2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.23: Annual passenger movements by air and sea



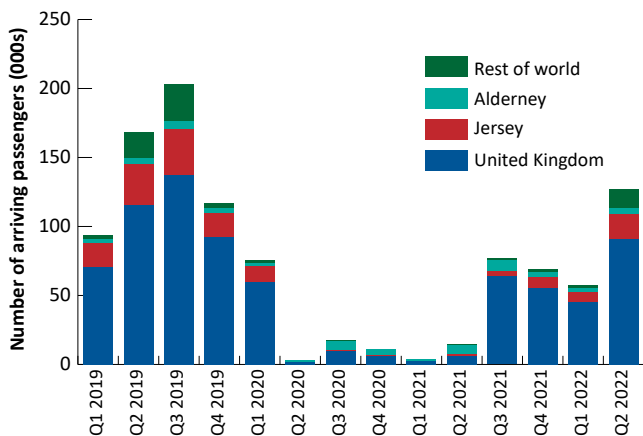
Source: Guernsey Ports

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, climbing slightly to 0.3 million in 2021. As restrictions were lifted, the numbers of travellers increased and, up to July 2022, they were 0.5 million passenger movements.

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: Quarterly passenger arrivals by origin



Source: Guernsey Ports

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, 78% in 2021 and 73% up to the end of July 2022.

Table 2.20: Annual passenger arrivals by origin

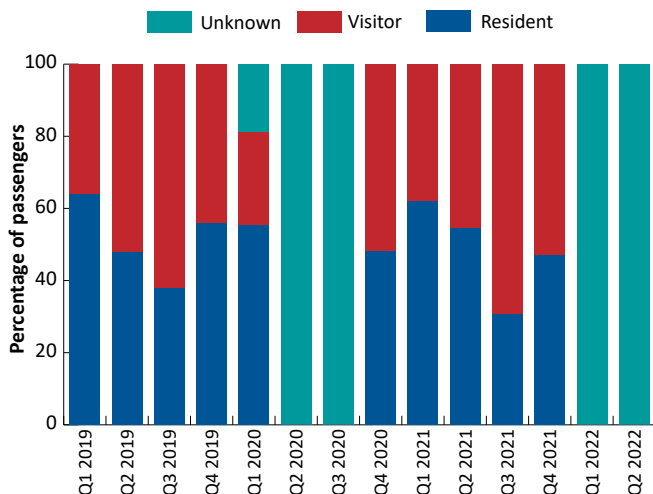
	% from UK	% from Jersey	% from Alderney	% from rest of world
<b>2019</b>	71%	17%	3%	9%
<b>2020</b>	73%	11%	14%	2%
<b>2021</b>	78%	8%	12%	3%
<b>2022 to July</b>	73%	13%	4%	10%

Source: Guernsey Ports

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

## 2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.25: Passenger movements by type



Source: Marketing and Tourism, Travel Tracker

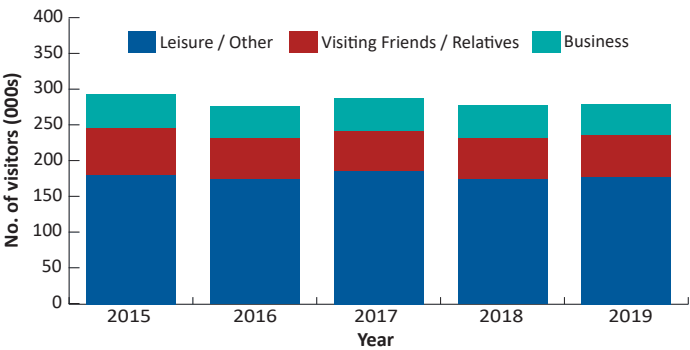
Prior to March 2020 surveys were conducted at the airport and harbour to determine the composition of passengers. When restrictions were put in place to reduce the impact of COVID-19 these surveys were suspended and this breakdown of passengers could not be determined. When the Travel Tracker system was introduced in late 2020, a limited amount of information about passengers could again be collected. However, this was discontinued in February 2022.

In 2019, residents accounted for approximately 49% of all passengers ([Figure 2.25](#)). From the data which was collected, the proportion of residents was 40% in 2021.

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

# 2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.26: Purpose of visiting Guernsey



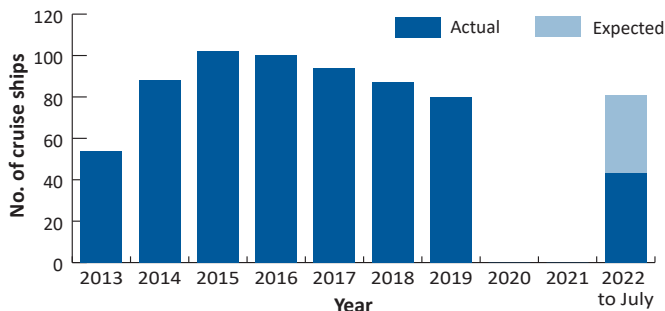
Source: Marketing and Tourism

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, as shown in [Figure 2.26](#). The measures put in place to reduce the spread of COVID-19 severely impacted on travel and no visitor surveys have been conducted since March 2020.

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

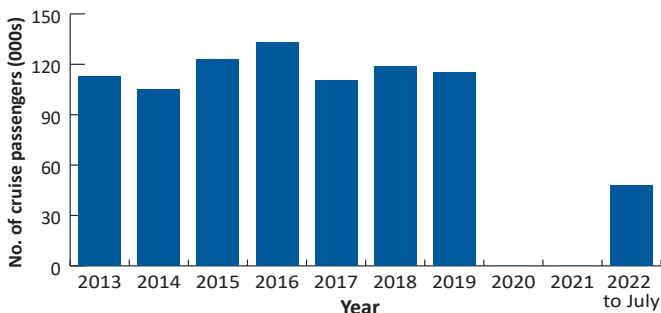
## 2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.27: Cruise ships visiting Guernsey



Source: Guernsey Harbours

Figure 2.28: Cruise passengers visiting Guernsey

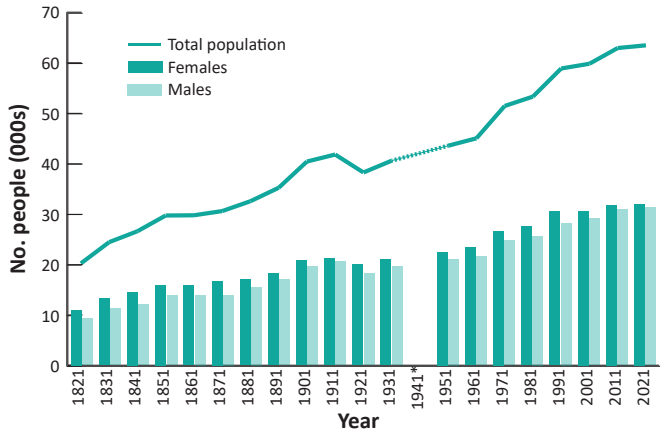


Source: Marketing and Tourism

There were no visits by cruise ships in 2020 or 2021 due to restrictions imposed on travel to help prevent the spread of COVID-19. Up to July of 2022 there were 43 cruise ship visits ([Figure 2.27](#)) bringing 47,811 passengers ([Figure 2.28](#)).

### 3. Social

Figure 3.1: Guernsey's population level



\* There was no census undertaken in 1941

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 2021, Guernsey's total population was 63,423, an increase of 368 people due to net migration and natural increase since March 2020.

Historically, the female population in Guernsey has been larger than the male, although the difference has lessened in recent years; in March 1951, females represented 51.6% of the population compared with 50.6% in 2021.

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 <https://gov.gg/population> and historical census data can be found at <https://gov.gg/census>.

Table 3.1: Guernsey's population level

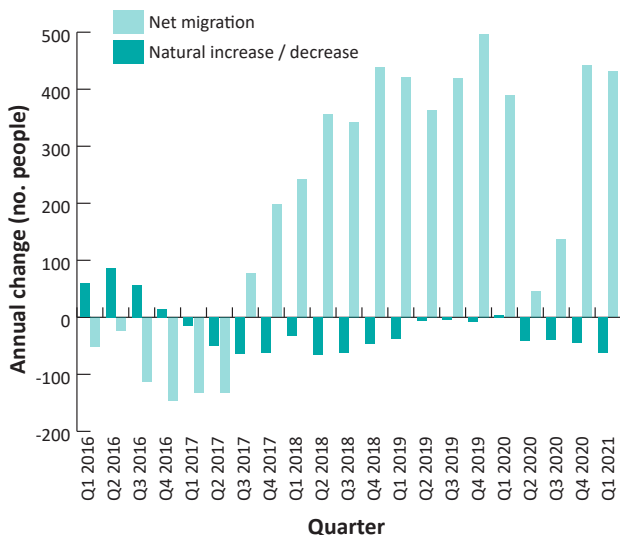
Census data						
	Female	Ten year % change	Male	Ten year % change	Total	Ten year % change
<b>1921</b>	20,069	-5%	18,246	-12%	<b>38,315</b>	-8%
<b>1931</b>	21,004	5%	19,639	8%	<b>40,643</b>	6%
<b>1941</b>	There was no census undertaken in 1941					
<b>1951</b>	22,489	-	21,114	-	<b>43,603</b>	-
<b>1961</b>	23,397	4%	21,671	3%	<b>45,068</b>	3%
<b>1971</b>	26,666	14%	24,792	14%	<b>51,458</b>	14%
<b>1976</b>	27,728	-	25,909	-	<b>53,637</b>	-
<b>1981</b>	27,612	4%	25,701	4%	<b>53,313</b>	4%
<b>1986</b>	28,623	3%	26,859	4%	<b>55,482</b>	3%
<b>1991</b>	30,570	11%	28,297	10%	<b>58,867</b>	10%
<b>1996</b>	30,437	6%	28,244	5%	<b>58,681</b>	6%
<b>2001</b>	30,669	0%	29,138	3%	<b>59,807</b>	2%

Administrative data (at March)						
	Female	Ten year % change	Male	Ten year % change	Total	Ten year % change
<b>2006</b>	30,995	2%	30,034	6%	<b>61,029</b>	4%
<b>2011</b>	31,890	4%	31,025	6%	<b>62,915</b>	5%
<b>2016</b>	31,384	1%	30,824	3%	<b>62,208</b>	2%
<b>2021</b>	32,085	1%	31,358	1%	<b>63,423</b>	1%

Source: Census, Social Security, Data and Analysis

### 3. Social

Figure 3.2: Population changes



Source: 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. As such, population changes are presented as totals over the four quarters ending in the quarter shown.

Net migration was positive over the year ending March 2021, with 431 more people moving to the island than moving away from the island.

**Figure 3.2** shows positive net migration since the year ending in September 2017, following a period of negative net migration.

There was a natural decrease of 63 people for the year ending March 2021.



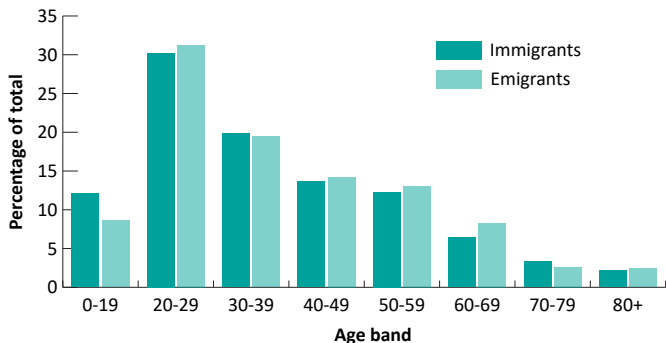
Table 3.2: Migration by age (year to March 2021)

Age band	Immigrants	% total immigrants	Emigrants	% total emigrants
0-19	289	12%	169	9%
20-29	722	30%	614	31%
30-39	474	20%	382	19%
40-49	326	14%	279	14%
50-59	294	12%	256	13%
60-69	154	6%	163	8%
70-79	79	3%	51	3%
80+	52	2%	48	2%

Source: Data and Analysis

Table 3.2 and Figure 3.3 show the number of people who immigrated into or migrated from Guernsey in the year ending March 2021 by age group. In both cases, the highest number of people were in the 20 to 29 years old age band.

Figure 3.3: Migration by age (year to March 2021)



Source: Data and Analysis

### 3. Social

Table 3.3: Age and sex distribution of population at March 2021

	Number			Percentage of age group		Percentage of male/female population	
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Female	Male
<b>0-9</b>	2,895	3,091	<b>5,986</b>	48.4	51.6	9.0	9.9
<b>10-19</b>	3,084	3,345	<b>6,429</b>	48.0	52.0	9.6	10.7
<b>20-29</b>	3,640	3,832	<b>7,472</b>	48.7	51.3	11.4	12.2
<b>30-39</b>	3,960	4,107	<b>8,067</b>	49.1	50.9	12.3	13.1
<b>40-49</b>	4,200	4,003	<b>8,203</b>	51.2	48.8	13.1	12.8
<b>50-59</b>	5,100	4,844	<b>9,944</b>	51.3	48.7	15.9	15.4
<b>60-69</b>	3,900	3,822	<b>7,722</b>	50.5	49.5	12.2	12.2
<b>70-79</b>	3,099	2,828	<b>5,927</b>	52.3	47.7	9.7	9.0
<b>80-89</b>	1,716	1,275	<b>2,991</b>	57.4	42.6	5.4	4.1
<b>90+</b>	471	211	<b>682</b>	69.1	30.9	1.5	0.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,065</b>	<b>31,358</b>	<b>63,423</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

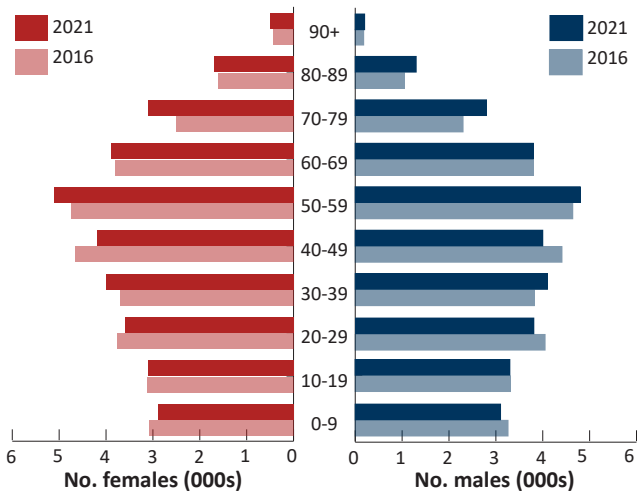
Source: Data and Analysis

The 50-59 age group had the highest population of both women (15.9%) and men (15.4%) in March 2021 ([Table 3.3](#)).

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 2021, 69.1% of the population who were 90 years old or older were women.

Figure 3.4: Age and sex distribution of population at March



Source: Data and Analysis

Figure 3.4 shows the age distribution of the population in 2016 and 2021.

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

### 3. Social

Table 3.4: Country of birth at March 2021

	No. people	% of total population	% of people with known country of birth
<b>Guernsey</b>	33,960	53.5	60.1
<b>Other Crown Dependencies</b>	437	0.7	0.8
<b>United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland</b>	15,270	24.1	27.0
<b>Portugal</b>	1,331	2.1	2.4
<b>Latvia</b>	888	1.4	1.6
<b>Other Europe</b>	1,752	2.8	3.1
<b>Rest of world</b>	2,904	4.6	5.1
<b>Place of birth unknown</b>	6,881	10.8	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>63,423</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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 2021 was Guernsey born (60.1%). The next highest proportion was born in the United Kingdom or the Republic of Ireland (27.0%) ([Table 3.4](#)).

Table 3.5: Population by parish at March 2021

	No. people	% of total population	Population density (people per square kilometre)
<b>Castel</b>	8,858	14.0%	868
<b>Forest</b>	1,568	2.5%	382
<b>St. Andrew</b>	2,340	3.7%	520
<b>St. Martin</b>	6,615	10.4%	906
<b>St. Peter Port</b>	19,281	30.4%	3,013
<b>St. Pierre Du Bois</b>	2,065	3.3%	333
<b>St. Sampson</b>	9,019	14.2%	1,432
<b>St. Saviour</b>	2,825	4.5%	441
<b>Torteval</b>	1,025	1.6%	331
<b>Vale</b>	9,544	15.0%	1,072
<b>Herm and Jethou</b>	86	0.1%	78
<b>Address unknown</b>	197	0.3%	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>63,423</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>983</b>

Source: Data and Analysis

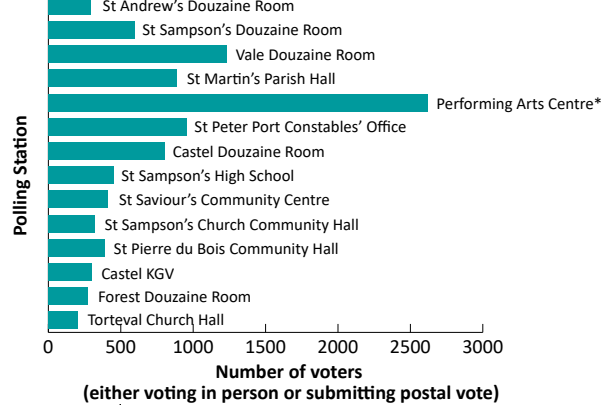
Data for population by parish is based on people's residential addresses, sourced from all of the databases linked into the Rolling Electronic Census system.

As shown in [Table 3.5](#), St. Peter Port has the highest population and the highest population density with 30.4% of the population and 3,013 people per square kilometre.

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

### 3. Social

Figure 3.5: Number of voters using polling stations in 2020 election



\* Performing Arts Centre was open for four days whilst the other polling stations were open for two days

Source: States Assembly and Constitution Committee

In the 2020 election, 58% of all voters chose to vote by post, either using the postal service or delivering by hand. [Figure 3.5](#) above shows the number of voters using polling stations. Of these, 40% used the polling station to submit their postal voting form. [Table 3.6](#) shows the percentage of the population eligible to vote and those on the electoral roll broken down by age group.

Table 3.6: Population on electoral roll by age group at 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 and over	99%	80%

Source: Data and Analysis

Table 3.7: Population by tenure at March 2021

	Number of people	% of total population
<b>Owner occupied</b>	40,227	63.4%
<b>Privately rented</b>	13,974	22.0%
<b>Affordable - social</b>	5,995	9.5%
<b>Affordable - intermediate</b>	543	0.9%
<b>Other</b>	2,134	3.4%
<b>Unknown</b>	550	0.9%
<b>Total</b>	63,423	100.0%

Source: Data and Analysis

It can be seen in [Table 3.7](#) that 63.4% of the population lived in private owner occupied accommodation at the end of March 2021 compared with 22.0% in private rental accommodation. 9.5% lived in affordable social housing whilst 0.9% lived in affordable intermediate (partial ownership) properties.

The “Other” tenure category includes the hospital, hotels, the prison, lodging houses, staff and self-catering accommodation.

Specialised housing includes units (across the tenures shown above) which involve some element of care. Residential and nursing homes as well as extra care accommodation are categorised as specialised. [Table 3.8](#) shows that at the end of March 2021, 1.2% of the population lived in specialised housing (0.8% in the private market and 0.4% in the affordable market).

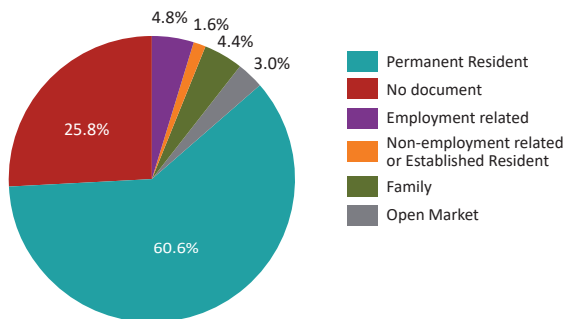
Table 3.8: Population in Specialised housing at March 2021

	Number of people	% of total population
<b>Specialised - private</b>	525	0.8%
<b>Specialised - affordable</b>	284	0.4%
<b>Non-specialised</b>	62,614	98.7%
<b>Total</b>	63,423	100.0%

Source: Data and Analysis

### 3. Social

Figure 3.6: Population by residence status at March 2021



Source: Data and Analysis

At the end of March 2021, as shown in **Figure 3.6\***, Permanent Residents made up 60.6% of the population. 4.8% of people had a residence status dependent on their employment. People whose residence was dependent on living in Open Market accommodation constituted 3.0% 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. 1.6% 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. They may have been under 16 years old and not in employment, have been resident since before 1994 and 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 3.9: Residential property units by parish at December 2021

Location	No. units			No. units per km <sup>2</sup>
	Local	Open	Total	Total
Castel	3,434	127	3,561	349
Forest	604	31	635	155
St Andrew	880	53	933	207
St Martin	2,517	261	2,778	379
St Peter Port	8,150	854	9,004	1,404
St Pierre du Bois	833	55	888	139
St Sampson	3,913	57	3,970	635
St Saviour	1,115	64	1,179	184
Torteval	387	20	407	131
Vale	3,936	80	4,016	450
Local centre	1,381	36	1,417	1,381
Main centre	10,417	665	11,082	1,872
Outside centre	13,971	901	14,872	269
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,769</b>	<b>1,602</b>	<b>27,371</b>	<b>440</b>

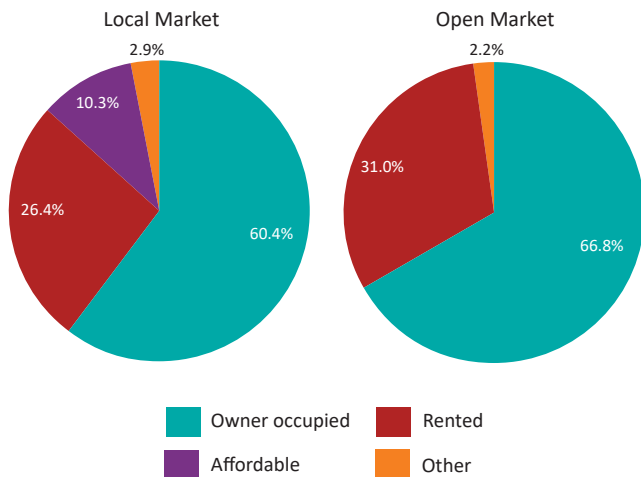
Source: Data and Analysis

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

At the end of December 2021, there were 27,371 residential property units in Guernsey. Of these, 94% were Local Market and 6% were Open Market residential property units (Table 3.9). The overall density of residential property units was 440 units per km<sup>2</sup>.

### 3. Social

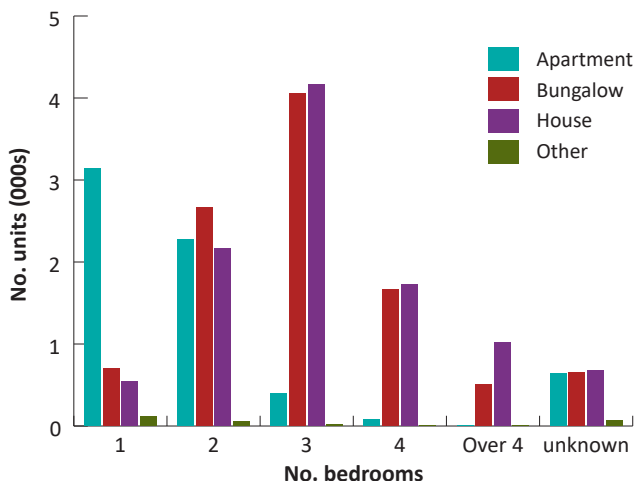
Figure 3.7: Residential property units by market and tenure at December 2021



Source: Data and Analysis

At December 2021, 60.4% of Local Market and 66.8% of Open Market Residential property units were owner occupied (**Figure 3.7**). Rented properties comprised 26.4% of the Local Market compared with 31.0% of the Open Market.

Figure 3.8: Residential property units by type at December 2021



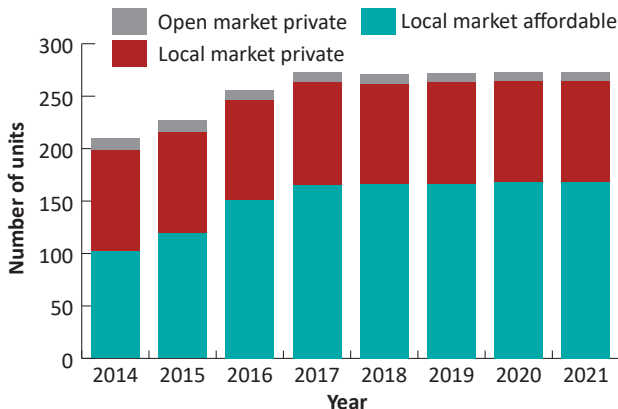
Source: Data and Analysis

**Figure 3.8** shows the distribution of Residential property units by property type and number of bedrooms in December 2021. Three bedroom houses and three bedroom bungalows (which includes chalet bungalows) made up the largest proportions (at 15.2% and 14.8% respectively) of the total units.

Almost half of all apartments had one bedroom, comprising 11.5% of the total number of units.

### 3. Social

Figure 3.9: Specialised residential property units



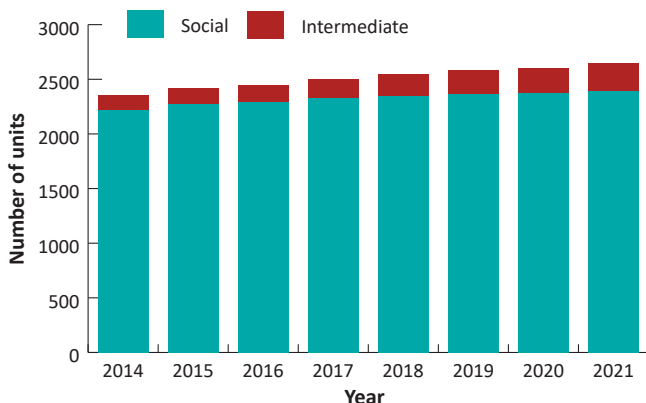
Source: Data and Analysis

Specialised residential property units refers to units that involve some element of care: residential and nursing homes, as well as extra care accommodation are categorised as specialised. **Figure 3.9** shows the number of specialised units in both the affordable and private sectors.

At the end of 2021, 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 2021, specialised units made up 1% of all residential property units in Guernsey.

Figure 3.10: Affordable residential property units



Source: Data and Analysis

Affordable residential property units 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 3.10** shows the breakdown between social (socially rented and specialised) and intermediate (partially owned) units. In December 2021, affordable residential property units made up 10.3% of all local market residential 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 2021 there were 337 households on the waiting list (205 new applicants and 132 transfer requests from eligible tenants). Of these, 58% were waiting for a one bedroom property, 22% for a two bedroom property and the remaining 20% for a three or four bedroom property. A policy amendment in July 2020 was brought in to ease the pressure on one bedroom properties.

### 3. Social

Table 3.10: Local Market residential property purchase prices

	Mix adjusted price (£)	Annual change in mix adjusted price (%)	Mix adjusted price - four quarter average (£)	Annual change in four quarter average (%)	Prices index (2009=100)
Q2 2012	439,861	3%	436,289	4%	112.0
Q2 2013	455,324	4%	447,882	3%	116.0
Q2 2014	468,878	3%	458,359	2%	119.4
Q2 2015	436,971	-7%	452,808	-1%	111.3
Q2 2016	434,571	-1%	431,764	-5%	110.7
Q2 2017	417,962	-4%	419,295	-3%	106.5
Q2 2018	410,830	-2%	415,547	-1%	104.6
Q2 2019	427,893	4%	427,748	3%	109.0
Q2 2020	459,837	8%	442,961	4%	117.1
Q2 2021	505,579	10%	493,580	11%	128.8
Q2 2022	598,963	18%	569,325	15%	152.6

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.

**Table 3.10** shows the mixed adjusted purchase prices for the last ten years. Over this period, the four quarter mix adjusted average price increased by 30%. In June 2022 the mix adjusted price was £598,963.

A purchase price index has been included (based on 100 at Q4 2009) for comparability with rental price changes (see [page 70](#)).

Table 3.11: Local Market residential property rental prices

	Mix adjusted price (£)	Annual change in mix adjusted price (%)	Mix adjusted price - four quarter average (£)	Annual change in four quarter average (%)	Prices Index (2009=100)
<b>Q2 2012</b>	1,271	4%	1,257	1%	100.7
<b>Q2 2013</b>	1,290	2%	1,270	1%	102.3
<b>Q2 2014</b>	1,279	-1%	1,270	0%	101.4
<b>Q2 2015</b>	1,238	-3%	1,261	-1%	98.1
<b>Q2 2016</b>	1,228	-1%	1,219	-3%	97.3
<b>Q2 2017*</b>	1,256	2%	1,238	2%	99.5
<b>Q2 2018</b>	1,310	4%	1,283	4%	103.8
<b>Q2 2019</b>	1,350	3%	1,330	4%	107.0
<b>Q2 2020</b>	1,376	2%	1,372	3%	109.1
<b>Q2 2021</b>	1,593	16%	1,460	6%	126.2
<b>Q2 2022</b>	1,817	14%	1,682	15%	144.0

\* estimated figures

Source: Data and Analysis

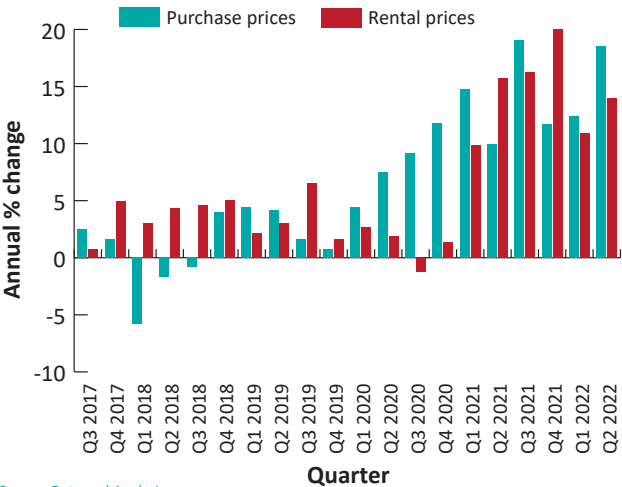
The local market mix adjusted average rental price is a measure of the average monthly cost of properties advertised for rent in Guernsey. Advertised rentals are weighted according to their type and number of bedrooms to reflect the profile (or “mix”) of all the island’s privately rented property units.

**Table 3.11** shows the mixed adjusted rental prices for the last ten years. Over this period, the four quarter mix adjusted average price has increased by 34%. The mix adjusted average local market rental price was £1,817 during the second quarter of 2022.

A rental price index has been included (based on 100 at Q4 2009) for comparability with purchase price changes (see [page 69](#)).

### 3. Social

Figure 3.11: Local Market residential property purchase and rental prices



Source: Data and Analysis

The annual changes to the mixed adjusted average local market property purchase and rental prices are shown in **Figure 3.11**. In the second quarter of 2022 the average purchase price was £598,963, an increase of 18.5% from the previous year, and the average rental price was £1,817, an increase of 14.0% since the same quarter of 2021.

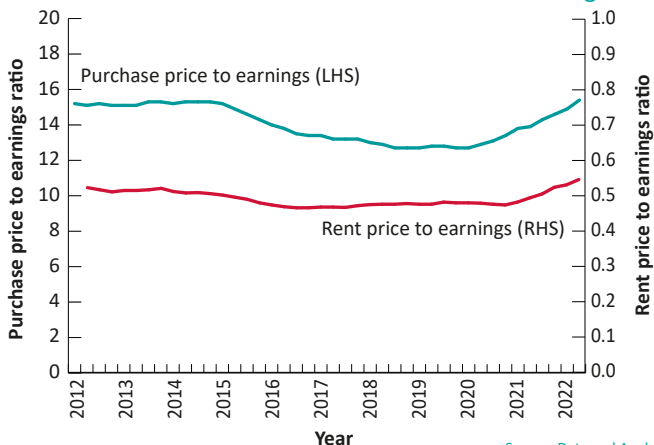
Table 3.12: Local market residential property price changes

	Mixed adjusted purchase price index	Mixed adjusted rental price index	Retail prices index
One year % change	18.5%	14.0%	6.8%
5 year % change	43.3%	44.7%	16.1%
10 year % change	36.2%	42.9%	28.2%

Source: Data and Analysis



Figure 3.12: Residential property purchase and rent prices to earnings ratios



Source: Data and Analysis

Table 3.13: Residential property purchase and rent prices to earnings ratios

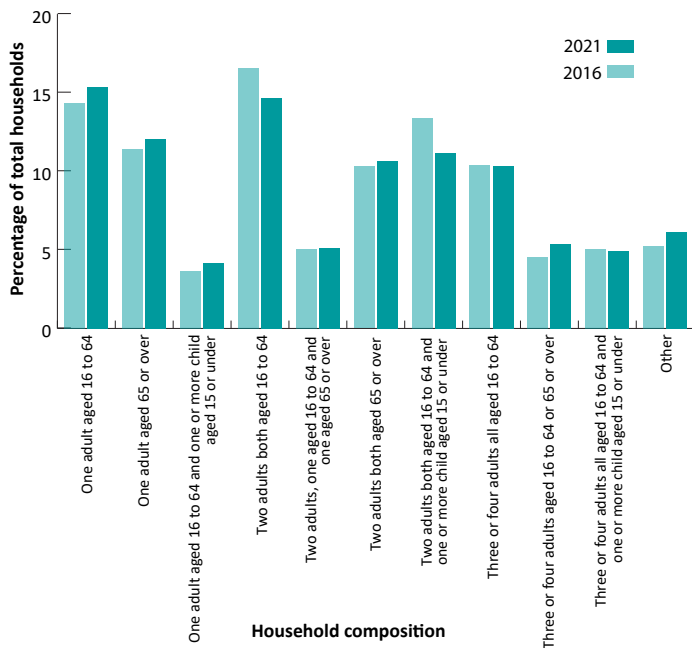
	Purchase price to earnings ratio	Rent price to earnings ratio
Q2 2018	12.9	0.48
Q2 2019	12.8	0.48
Q2 2020	12.9	0.48
Q2 2021	13.9	0.49
Q2 2022	15.4	0.55

Source: Data and Analysis

Please note that these ratios compare purchase prices and annualised rental prices with annualised earnings from employment (see [page 25](#) for information on how those were impacted in 2020). For information on housing costs in relation to total household incomes, please see <https://gov.gg/household>.

### 3. Social

Figure 3.13: Household composition at March



Source: Data and Analysis

Household composition is shown in **Figure 3.13**. The composition with the highest percentage of households in March 2021 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 2016, 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.

Table 3.14: Mean and median gross annual income of households (unequalised)

	2019 (£)	2020 (£)	Nominal % change	Real % change
Mean	74,338	69,784	-6%	-7%
Median	58,753	54,777	-7%	-8%

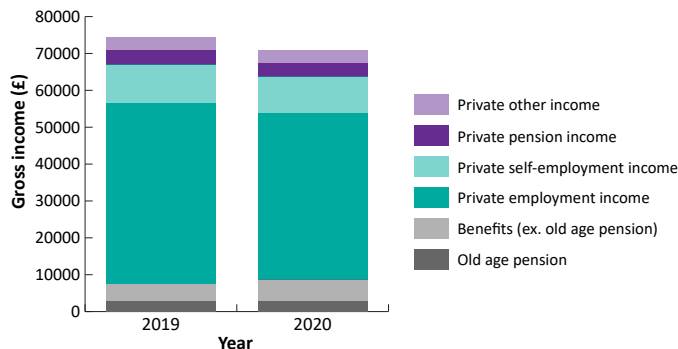
Source: Data and Analysis

Table 3.14 shows the average household income for 2019 and 2020. 2020 saw a reduction in both mean and median household income.

Figure 3.14 below gives a breakdown of 2019 and 2020 average household income by source of income. Private employment income accounted for 64% of total average income in 2020.

For more detailed information on household income, see <https://gov.gg/household>.

Figure 3.14: Household income 2019/20



Source: Data and Analysis

## 3. Social

Table 3.15: Household expenditure 2018-19

	On Island (£)	Off Island (£)	Total (£)
Food and non-alcoholic drinks	5,035	55	5,089
Alcoholic drinks, tobacco and narcotics	1,099	16	1,114
Clothing and footwear	739	218	957
Housing, fuel and power	6,255	7	6,262
Household goods and services	2,846	447	3,293
Health	1,588	22	1,610
Transport	4,252	1,696	5,948
Communication	1,194	44	1,238
Recreation and culture	3,657	2,882	6,538
Education	884	606	1,490
Restaurants and hotels	2,620	1,069	3,689
Miscellaneous goods and services	4,444	219	4,663
Other expenditure items	5,011	1,518	6,530
Other items recorded	9,797	60	9,858
<b>Total</b>	<b>49,421</b>	<b>8,858</b>	<b>58,279</b>

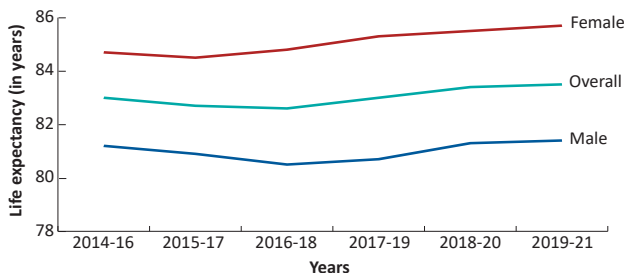
Source: Data and Analysis

Approximately every five years a survey of household expenditure is undertaken. In the latest survey (2018-19), average total household spend was £58,279 per year, with 85% of that being spent on-island.

For goods and services which were itemised and bought on-island, the highest percentage spent was on housing, fuel and power (13% of on-island total). Food and non-alcoholic drinks accounted for 10% of total on-island expenditure.

For a full breakdown of expenditure, including by income, tenure and household composition, see <https://gov.gg/household>.

Figure 3.15: Life expectancy at birth (three year average)



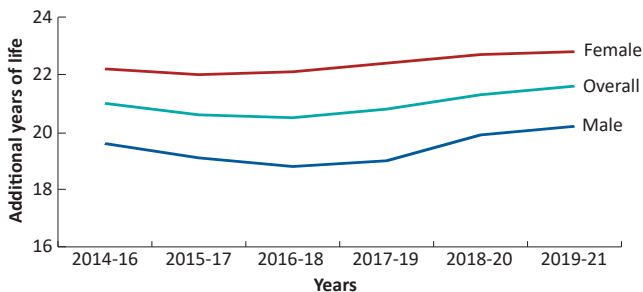
Note: figures have been refined since the last publication

Source: Public Health

The overall average life expectancy at birth for the period from 2019 to 2021 was 83.5 years (Figure 3.15). The average life expectancy at birth for women (85.7 years) was 4.2 years longer (rounded) than the average for men (81.4 years).

The average life expectancy at 65 (Figure 3.16) 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. For the period from 2019 to 2021, the overall average life expectancy at 65 was 21.6 years. Again, average female life expectancy at 65 (22.8 years) was higher than for males at 65 (20.2 years).

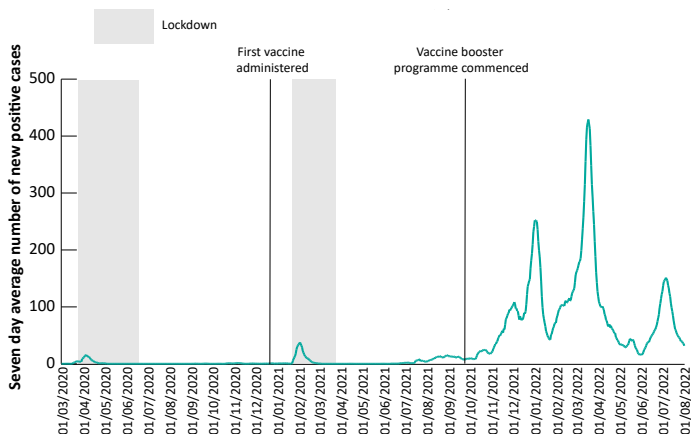
Figure 3.16: Life expectancy at 65 (three year average)



Source: Public Health

### 3. Social

Figure 3.17: Newly recorded COVID-19 cases



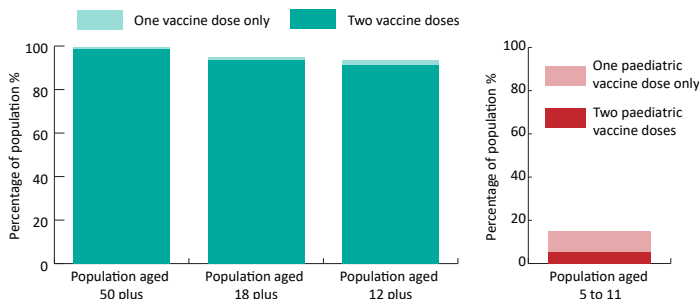
Source: Public Health

**Figure 3.17** shows the seven day average of the number of newly recorded positive COVID-19 cases up to 1<sup>st</sup> August 2022. In total, there had been more than 30,000 recorded positive cases up to 1<sup>st</sup> August 2022.

Guernsey entered lockdowns from 23<sup>rd</sup> March 2020 to 20<sup>th</sup> June 2020 and 23<sup>rd</sup> January 2021 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2021.

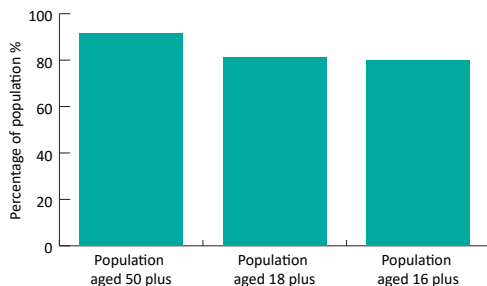
**Figures 3.18** and **3.19** overleaf show how the vaccination programme has progressed in Guernsey. The programme has been rolled out in stages, predominantly by age group. Primary courses of the vaccine have now been offered to all those aged five and above. Boosters have been offered to those aged 16 and over.

Figure 3.18: COVID-19 vaccination rate by age group



Source: Public Health

Figure 3.19: COVID-19 booster rate by age group



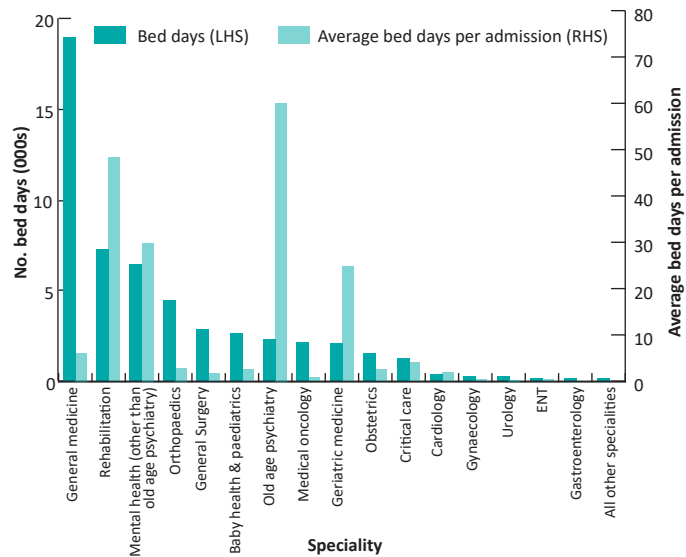
Source: Public Health

As can be seen in **Figure 3.18**, 95% of all Guernsey residents aged 18 and over had received at least one dose of the COVID-19 vaccine as at July 2022. The paediatric vaccine has been offered to those aged between 5 and 11 since March 2022 and, as at July 2022, 15% of this age group had received at least one dose.

**Figure 3.19** shows how the booster programme is progressing. As at July 2022, boosters had been offered to those aged 16 and over.

### 3. Social

Figure 3.20: Bed days by area of care



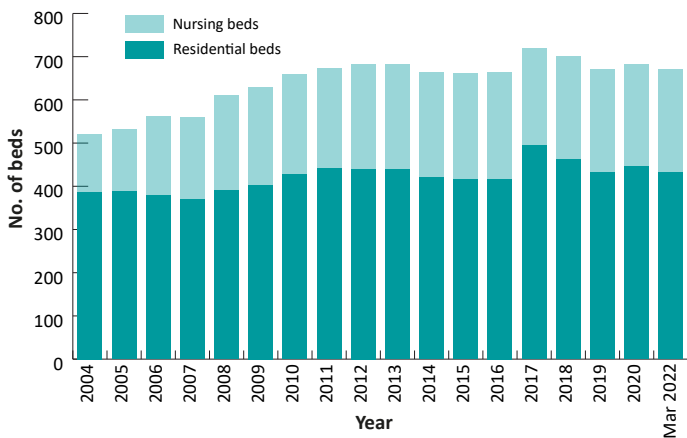
Source: Health & Social Care

**Figure 3.20** shows the number of Princess Elizabeth Hospital and Oberlands bed days during 2021 broken down, where possible, by medical speciality. With the exception of general medicine, the highest numbers of bed days during 2021 were for rehabilitation and mental health care. Overall, bed days numbers were 17% higher in 2021 than in 2020.

In 2021, the average number of bed days per admission was highest for old age psychiatry and rehabilitation, at 60 and 48 respectively. The high number of bed days for these specialities was due partly to COVID-19 and partly to a shortage in care home beds.



Figure 3.21: Support for older people



Source: Health &amp; Social Care

**Figure 3.21** shows the residential home and nursing home bed availability in Guernsey since 2004. In that time, residential bed numbers have increased by 12% and nursing bed numbers by 82%. In the last five years, nursing home bed numbers have increased by 7% and residential home bed numbers have decreased by 13%.

More information on the age demographic of the population can be found on [page 58](#) and at <https://gov.gg/population>.

### 3. Social

Table 3.16: Pupils in primary education at November 2020

	Female	Male	Total
Amherst Primary	245	240	485
Blanchelande	93	59	152
Castel Primary	178	185	363
Elizabeth College Junior School	21	235	256
Forest Primary	81	90	171
Hautes Capelles Primary	232	232	464
The Ladies' College Junior School	149	-	149
La Houquette Primary	145	157	302
La Mare de Carteret Primary	146	163	309
Le Rondin School	18	96	114
Les Voies	-	-	-
Notre Dame du Rosaire	136	118	254
St Anne's School (Alderney)	45	50	95
St Martin's Primary	266	296	562
St Mary and St Michael Primary	79	73	152
Vale Primary	217	237	454
Vauvert Primary	176	165	341
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,227</b>	<b>2,396</b>	<b>4,623</b>

Source: Education

**Table 3.16** shows the number of pupils attending each of the Bailiwick's primary schools. St Martin's, Amherst and Hautes Capelles were the island's largest primary schools in November 2020, with 562, 485 and 464 pupils respectively.

Table 3.17: Pupils in secondary and post 16 education at November 2020

	Female	Male	Total
Blanchelande College	159	89	248
Elizabeth College <sup>#</sup>	*	*	519
Grammar School & Sixth Form Centre <sup>#</sup>	426	352	778
The Ladies' College <sup>#</sup>	402	-	402
La Mare de Carteret High	250	233	483
Les Beaucamps High	241	289	530
Les Voies	*	*	31
Le Murier	26	74	100
St Anne's School (Alderney)	27	19	46
St Sampson's High	334	375	709
College of Further Education <sup>##</sup>	172	196	368
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,042</b>	<b>2,172</b>	<b>4,214</b>

\*Where there are fewer than five people in any category, only the total is presented.

<sup>#</sup> Figures include students in sixth form.

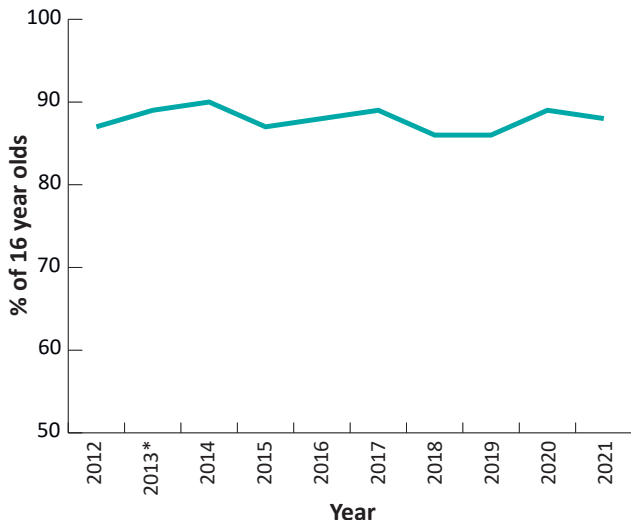
<sup>##</sup> It should be noted that the College of Further Education numbers include students whose age places them in year groups 12 to 15, regardless of their progress through the course.

Source: Education

**Table 3.17** 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 (778) in November 2020. Les Voies had the fewest students (31).

### 3. Social

Figure 3.22: 16 year olds in full-time education or apprenticeship



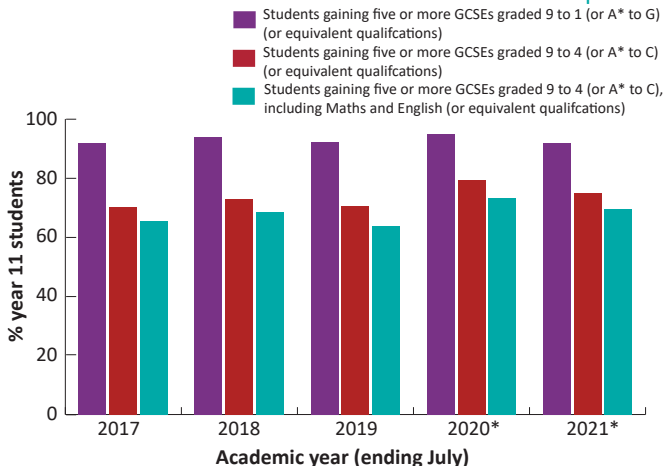
Source: Education

\*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 2021, 88% of 16 year olds were participating in post-16 education or apprenticeship, 1% fewer than in 2020 ([Figure 3.22](#)).

[Figure 3.23](#) and [Table 3.18](#) on [page 84](#) show the percentage of students achieving 5 or more GCSEs or qualifications of an equivalent level. In 2021, when results were based on teachers’ assessments, 92% of year 11 students in Guernsey achieved 5 or more GCSEs graded 9 to 1 (or A\* to G), or equivalent level qualifications, 75% achieved 5 or more graded 9 to 4 (or A\* to C) and 70% achieved 5 or more graded 9 to 4 including both Maths and English.

Figure 3.23: Attainment of year 11 students (GCSE or equivalent)



Source: Education

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

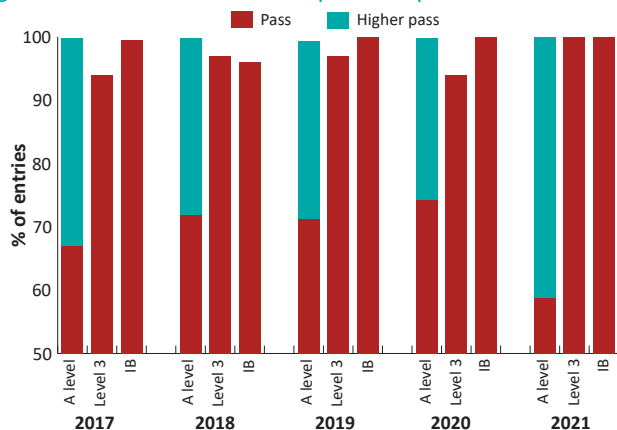
	% of year 11 students				
	2017	2018	2019	2020*	2021*
Gaining 5 or more GCSEs graded 9 to 1 (or A* to G) (or equivalent qualifications)	91.7	93.8	92.1	95.0	91.9
Gaining 5 or more GCSEs graded 9 to 4 (or A* to C) (or equivalent qualifications)	70.3	72.8	70.5	79.2	75.0
Gaining 5 or more GCSEs graded 9 to 4 (or A* to C), including Maths and English (or equivalent qualifications)	65.6	68.4	63.9	73.2	69.6

Source: Education

\*2020 and 2021 attainment based on teacher assessment as no examinations were undertaken.

## 3. Social

Figure 3.24: A-level or level 3 equivalent pass rate



Source: Education

In 2021, 100% of entries to A-level, 100% of entries to Level 3 courses and 100% of International Baccalaureate entries in Guernsey were graded at least A\*-E or equivalent pass (Figure 3.24 and Table 3.19).

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

		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
A level	A*-E	99.7	99.8	99.4	99.8	100.0
	A*-A	32.7	27.9	28.1	25.5	41.2
BTEC level 3 (or equivalent)	Pass or distinction	94	97	97	94	100
International Baccalaureate diploma	Pass or higher pass	99.5	96	100	100	100

Source: Education

Figure 3.25: Guernsey students in higher education off-island in receipt of a grant at November



Source: Education

In November 2021 there were 514 Guernsey students enrolled in higher education in receipt of a grant (Figure 3.25). Of these, 429 (83%) 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 3.25 above.

### 3. Social

Table 3.20: Life satisfaction

	% at rung 1 - worst possible life	% at rung 2	% at rung 3	% at rung 4	% at rung 5	% at rung 6	% at rung 7	% at rung 8 - best possible life
In 2018	<1	1	6	11	18	33	20	9
In 2020	1	3	7	14	20	30	18	7
In 2021	2	3	7	15	24	32	14	4

Source: 2018 Wellbeing Survey, 2020 and 2021 Community Surveys

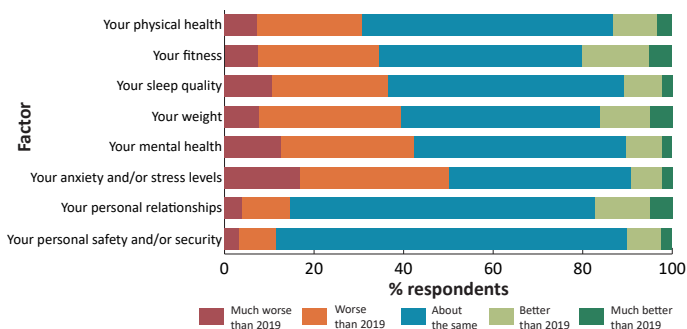
Survey respondents were asked to indicate where they felt they stood today on a ladder used to represent life satisfaction, with the bottom rung representing the worst possible life and the top rung representing the best possible life.

As shown in [Table 3.20](#), the proportion of respondents that put themselves on one of the top three rungs has shown a continuous decline from 63% in 2018, to 55% in 2020, to 50% in 2021. There were corresponding increases in the proportions that put themselves on lower rungs. The mean score was 5.7 (out of 8) in 2018, 5.5 in 2020 and 5.3 in 2021.

Certain groups in the community tend to report lower life satisfaction than others: those with children aged under 16, a physical disability, a long-term illness or particularly those with a mental or emotional health condition reported lower life satisfaction than those without. As an example, in the 2021 survey, 39% of respondents with a mental or emotional health condition put themselves on the bottom three rungs compared with 10% of respondents with no mental or emotional health condition.



Figure 3.26: Factors of wellbeing



Source: 2021 Community Survey

The 2021 Community Survey asked respondents, “How do the following factors of your wellbeing compare with 2019?”, for the eight factors listed above. The responses of those that provided an answer other than “prefer not to say” and “don’t know” are shown in **Figure 3.26**.

For only one of the eight factors, personal relationships, a higher proportion of respondents reported this was now better than in 2019, than those reporting that it was worse than in 2019 (17% compared with 14%). Half of all respondents reported anxiety and/or stress levels had become much worse or worse than in 2019. Other factors where a high proportion of respondents reported they had become much worse or worse than in 2019 were mental health (42%), weight (39%), sleep quality (37%), fitness (34%) and physical health (31%).

### 3. Social

Figure 3.27: Enquiries by telephone/in person to Citizens Advice



Source: Citizens Advice Guernsey

Citizens Advice Guernsey received almost 11,000 enquiries by telephone or in person in 2021 (Figure 3.27), as well as over 36,000 on the website. The numbers of website views has increased by 57% since 2019.

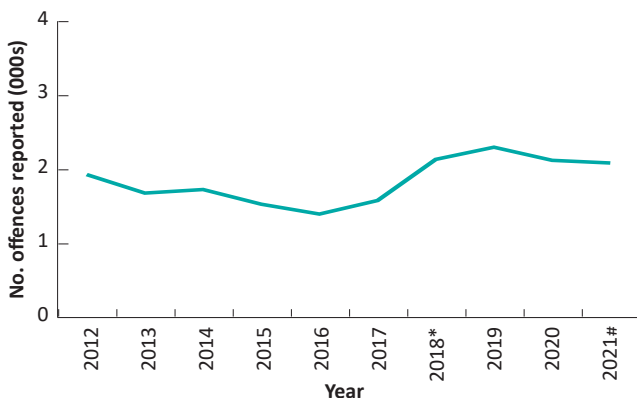
Table 3.21 shows the trend in some of the most common enquiry areas.

Table 3.21: Selected common enquiry areas

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
General legal advice	599	565	661	620	629
Employment rights	623	613	598	676	508
End of life enquiries	444	439	479	450	418
General debt advice	531	622	580	503	394
Civil Court procedure	549	481	467	474	394
Ending employment	479	454	416	417	382
Social insurance enquiries	395	375	401	460	300

Source: Citizens Advice Guernsey

Figure 3.28: Criminal offences reported



\*New reporting methodology introduced in 2018.

# 2021 figures also include crimes investigated by the Guernsey Border Agency.

Source: Guernsey Police and Guernsey Border Agency

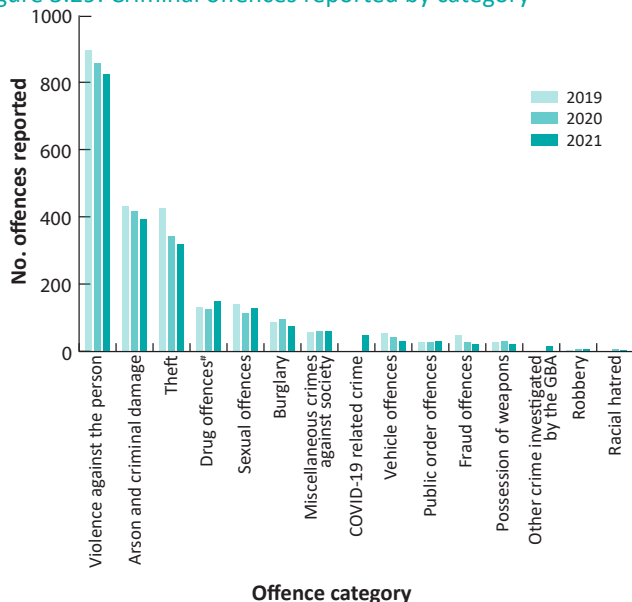
The total number of criminal offences reported to the police in 2021 was 1,954 (Figure 3.28 above and Table 3.22 on page 91). Offences investigated by the Guernsey Border Agency are also included in the 2021 figures in Figure 3.28 above.

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 <https://guernsey.police.uk>.

### 3. Social

Figure 3.29: Criminal offences reported by category



\* Some drug offences are no longer included in the Guernsey Police statistics but are reported in the Guernsey Border Agency figures.

Source: Guernsey Police and Guernsey Border Agency (GBA)

The largest category of reported offence was violence against the person, which includes all types of assault (with or without injury) and harassment.

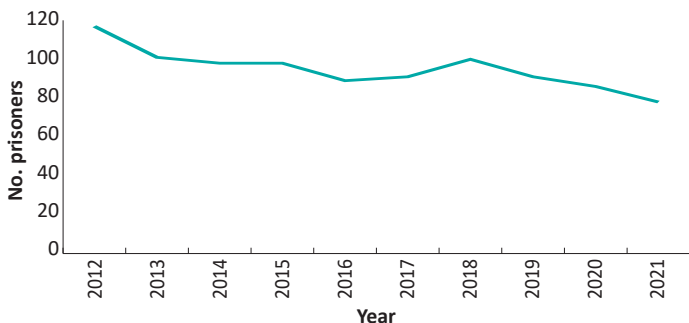
Table 3.22: Criminal offences reported to Guernsey Police

	2017	2018*	2019	2020	2021
<b>Number of offences</b>	1,580	2,135	2,299	2,122	1,954

\*New reporting methodology introduced in 2018

Source: Guernsey Police

Figure 3.30: Prison population



Source: Prison Service

In 2021, the average prison population in Guernsey was 78, eight fewer than the previous year (Figure 3.30).

Table 3.23: Percentage of new prison receptions by crime

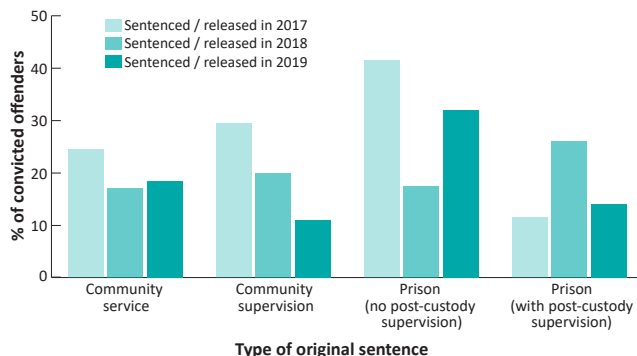
	Drugs (%)	Violence (%)	Sexual (%)	Property (%)	Vehicle / Driving (%)	Other (%)
2017	26	28	9	13	7	18
2018	19	25	6	16	9	25
2019	36	19	27	8	3	7
2020	25	26	6	13	11	19
2021	23	27	10	9	9	23

Source: Prison Service

Table 3.23 shows the percentage of new prison receptions broken down by category of crime.

### 3. Social

Figure 3.31: Reconviction rates



Source: Probation Service

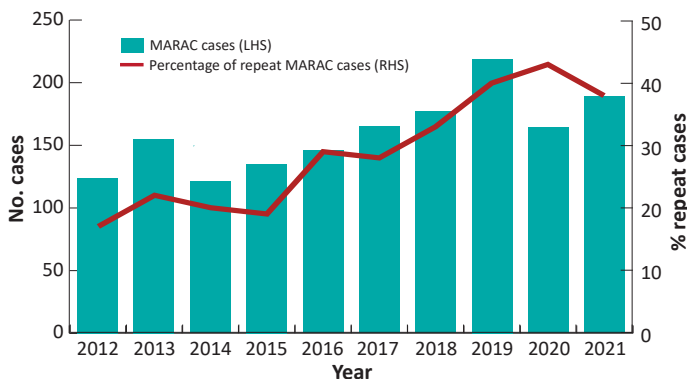
Table 3.24 Reconviction rates

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) (%)
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
2021	18.5	11.0	32.0	14.0

Source: Probation Service

**Figure 3.31** and **Table 3.24** show the percentage of convicted adult offenders who were reconvicted, and made subject to a supervised sentence, within two years of initial conviction or date of release from prison.

Figure 3.32: Domestic abuse cases



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.

Source: Guernsey Police

Table 3.25: Domestic abuse cases

	No. cases reported to Guernsey Police	% repeat incidents reported	No. cases referred to MARAC	% repeat MARAC cases
<b>2019</b>	714	42	219	40
<b>2020</b>	768	42	164	43
<b>2021</b>	678	*	189	38

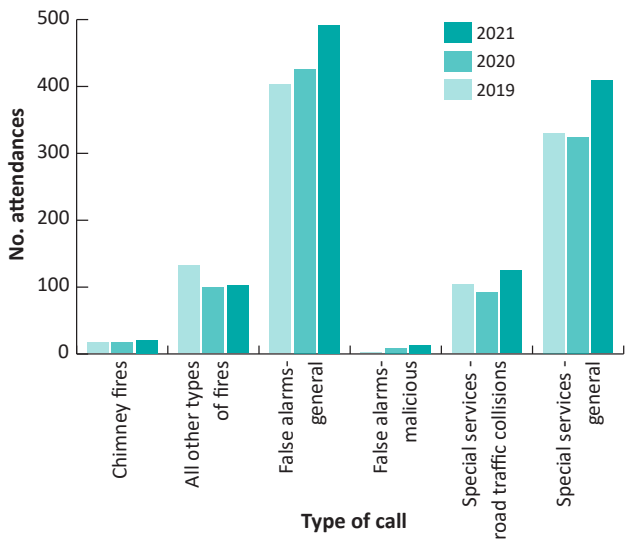
\* The number of repeat incidents reported in 2021 was not available at the time of print.

Source: Guernsey Police

189 reported domestic abuse cases (those identified as high risk) were referred to a Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) in 2021 (Figure 3.32). 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%.

### 3. Social

Figure 3.33: Attendances by Fire and Rescue Services



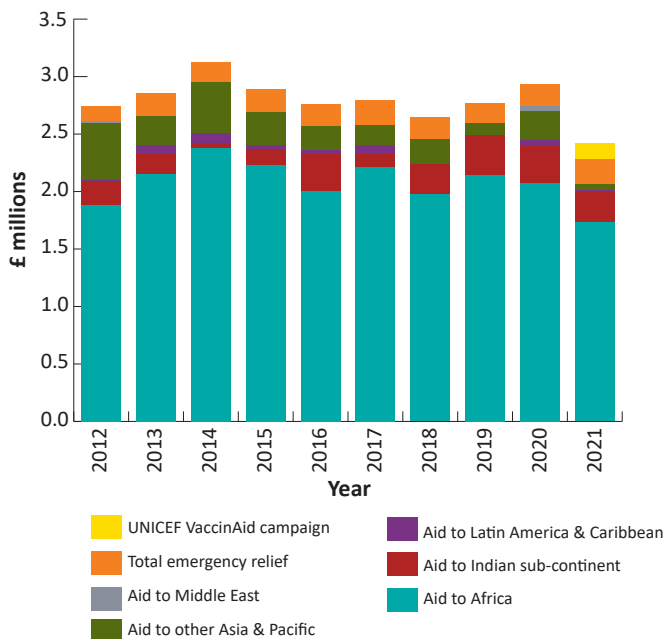
Source: Fire and Rescue Service

Fire and Rescue Services attended a total of 1,156 calls in 2021, 20% more than in 2020 (Figure 3.33). General special services include services such as assisting property owners after storm damage or flooding, assisting the ambulance service in the movement of casualties and chemical incidents.

For further information, see the Guernsey Fire and Rescue Services annual report available at <https://gov.gg/fire>.



Figure 3.34: Overseas aid contributions



Source: Overseas Aid and Development Commission

Guernsey's overseas aid contributions decreased by 17% in 2021 to £2,421,267 (Figure 3.34). This was due to a temporary budget cut to help support Guernsey's COVID-19 response.

Africa received the most overseas aid and emergency relief at £1,805,456, 75% of the total. In 2021 an amount of £135,000 was donated to UNICEF's VaccinAid campaign, supporting COVAX, an initiative to vaccinate people in lower and middle income countries around the world.

## 4. Environmental

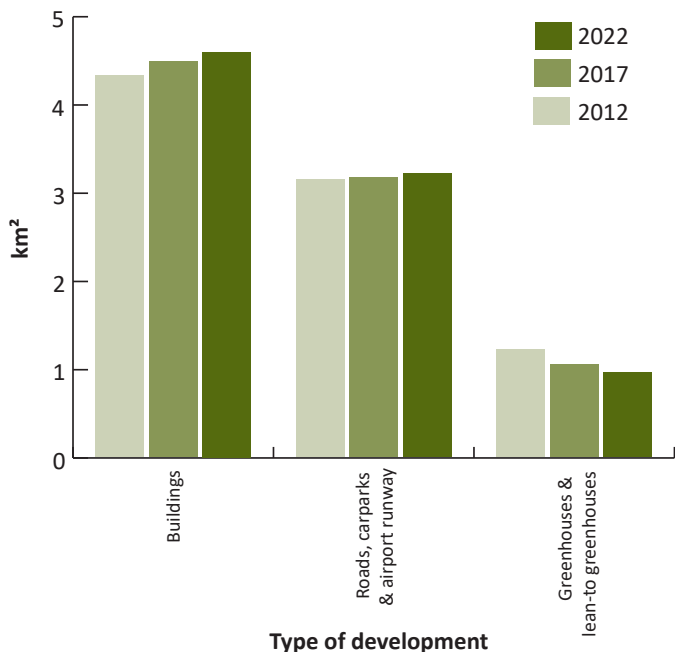
Table 4.1: The area of Guernsey and its parishes

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

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

Source: Data and Analysis

Figure 4.1: Developed land areas

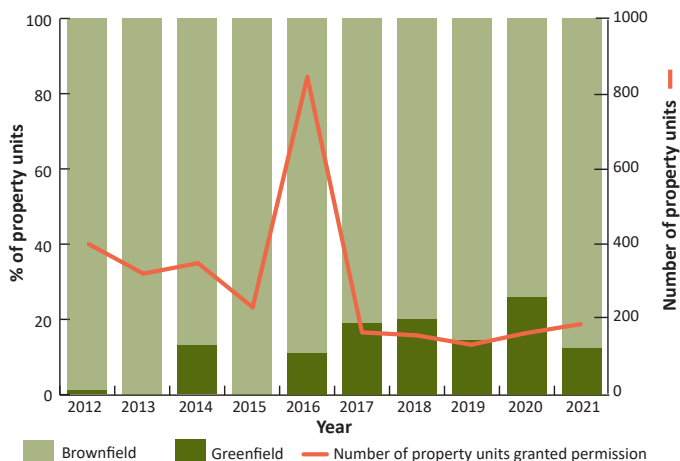


Source: Data and Analysis

**Figure 4.1** shows the area of land used for different types of development. 12.3% of Guernsey's total land area was 'developed' at the beginning of 2022 (13.8% if greenhouses are included). Buildings represent the greatest area of developed land at 4.59 km<sup>2</sup>. In 2012, buildings accounted for 4.32 km<sup>2</sup> of developed land.

## 4. Environmental

Figure 4.2: Planning permissions granted



Source: Planning Service

Table 4.2: Planning permission granted by property type 2021

	Detached residential unit	Semi-detached or terraced residential unit	Flat	Sheltered residential unit	Total
<b>New build</b>	5	12	0	0	17
<b>Redevelopment</b>	11	29	21	0	61
<b>Subdivision</b>	0	14	9	0	23
<b>Conversion</b>	20	7	58	0	85
<b>Total</b>	36	62	88	0	186

Source: Planning Service

Table 4.3: Changes in number of residential property units

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
New build	105	233	165	128	177
Subdivision	17	34	6	2	9
Conversion (net)	4	15	11	4	10
Demolition	-34	-44	-64	-40	-36
Amalgamation	-2	-9	-8	-11	-5
Administrative changes	0	0	0	-16	10
Net change	90	229	110	67	165

Source: Data and Analysis

**Figure 4.2** on page 99 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. There were planning permissions granted in 2021 for a total of 186 additional residential property units. 68% of these units were in main centres, 6% in local centres and 26% outside of the centres.

**Table 4.2** on page 99 shows the net number of new residential units created by these planning permissions, broken down by type of property and method of creation.

**Table 4.3** shows the numbers of residential property units which were newly built, subdivided, demolished, amalgamated or converted in the years from 2017 to 2021. Overall, there was a net increase of 165 units in 2021, compared with a net increase of 67 in 2020.

## 4. Environmental

Table 4.4: 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 4.4** shows areas of selected open natural habitat in Guernsey in 1999, 2010 and 2018. This information is obtained from the Habitat Survey (<https://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 4.5: 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		
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
2021	12.93	7,890	20.3	13

Source: Agriculture, Countryside and Land Management

Table 4.6: Number of dairy cattle and other bovines

	Number of cattle on dairy farms	Percentage change (%)	Total number of bovines	Percentage change (%)
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
2021	2,268	-3.8	2,619	0.4

Source: Agriculture, Countryside and Land Management

**Table 4.5** shows the area of land used by dairy farmers and the number of dairy farms on the island. In the last five years, the number of farms has reduced by one and the area of land used has increased by 1.6%.

As can be seen in **Table 4.6**, the number of cattle on dairy farms (which includes a small percentage of beef cattle) was lower in 2021 than in 2017.

Greenhouse gas emissions from the digestive processes of dairy cattle amounted to 9.9kt of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent in 2020. More information on Guernsey's greenhouse gas emissions can be found at <https://gov.gg/ghg>.

## 4. Environmental

Table 4.7: Slaughterhouse throughput

	Slaughterhouse throughput (kg)
<b>2017</b>	331,660
<b>2018</b>	295,245
<b>2019</b>	263,255
<b>2020</b>	284,835
<b>2021</b>	266,605

Source: Agriculture, Countryside and Land Management

Slaughterhouse throughput reduced by 6.4% from 2020 to 2021 (**Table 4.7**). This figure refers to the quantity of meat yielded from local livestock (predominantly cows, pigs and sheep) for food production.

Table 4.8: Shellfish and wetfish catches

	Edible crab (tonnes)	Lobster (tonnes)	Spider crab (tonnes)	Scallop and other shellfish (tonnes)	Total wetfish (tonnes)
<b>2017</b>	674	95	61	107	196
<b>2018</b>	651	105	106	126	184
<b>2019</b>	655	88	77	102	215
<b>2020</b>	664	77	33	143	148
<b>2021</b>	713	70	48	191	105

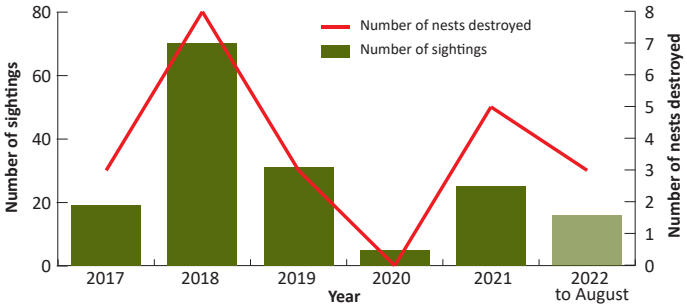
Source: Sea Fisheries

The figures in **Table 4.8** show the landed catch from all GU registered vessels.

The 2020 spider crab season was particularly affected by the first lockdown, as it happened just as the spider crab season was starting. Other shellfish landings are not seasonal and so were not as badly affected. Disruptions to fishing operations throughout the pandemic, coupled with other operational changes, led to reduced landings in wetfish in 2020 and 2021.



Figure 4.3: Asian hornet sightings



Source: Agriculture, Countryside and Land Management

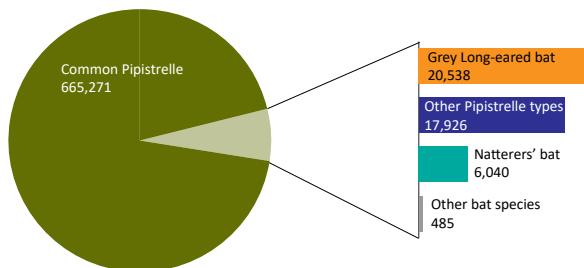
The first known sighting of an Asian hornet (*Vespa velutina*) in Guernsey was in March 2017. Asian hornets are a serious non-native invasive species that prey on pollinating insects and are therefore considered a threat to Guernsey's biodiversity. Since 2019, a strategy has been implemented to prevent them from establishing: 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 4.3** shows the number of sightings each year since 2017.

During 2021 there were 25 confirmed sightings of Asian hornets. Eight queen hornets were captured in the spring and two primary nests were destroyed. During the autumn, three secondary nests were located and destroyed. In 2022, as at the time of print (August 2022), eleven Asian hornet queens had been captured: seven were trapped as part of the Spring Queening project, two found dead 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 found as early as possible and safely eliminated.

For more information on Asian hornets, see <https://gov.gg/asianhornet>.

## 4. Environmental

Figure 4.4: Bat activity survey - calls per species



Source: Agriculture, Countryside and Land Management

During 2021, static acoustic bat detectors were deployed in 613 locations over 234 nights around the Bailiwick. **Figure 4.4** shows that the majority (94%) of the recordings were of the Common Pipistrelle. In total, twelve different species of bat were detected, including five species which had not been previously recorded in Guernsey: Serotine, Leisler's, Common Noctule, Lesser horseshoe bat, and the Whiskered or Brandt's bat.

In addition to bats, the sounds of small mammals were also recorded, as shown in **Table 4.9**.

Full details of this survey can be found at <https://gov.gg/strategyfornature>.

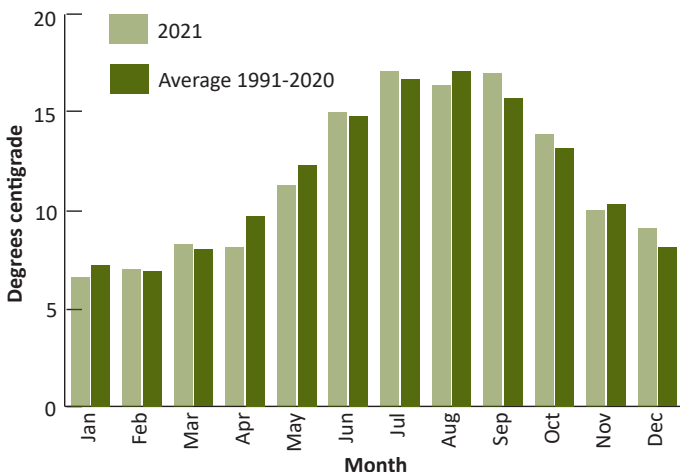
Table 4.9: Recordings of other small mammals

Small mammal species	Number of separate recordings	Number of different locations
Wood mouse	23	5
Greater white-toothed shrew	1,490	223
Lesser white-toothed shrew	5	1
Brown rat	6,642	172
Black rat	51	12

Source: Agriculture, Countryside and Land Management

## 4. Environmental

Figure 4.5: Air temperature



Source: States Meteorological Office

The temperatures recorded in Guernsey reflect its maritime climate. In 2021, July (with an average air temperature of 17.1°C) was the warmest month and was 0.4°C warmer than the thirty year average (Figure 4.5).

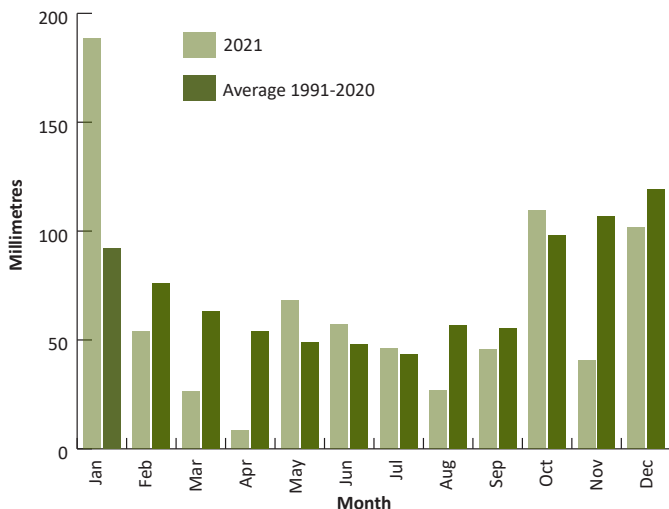
January was the coolest month of 2021 with an average air temperature of 6.6°C, 0.6°C colder than the thirty year average for January.

The annual mean air temperature in 2021 was 11.7°C, the same as the thirty year average for the period 1991 to 2020.

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

## 4. Environmental

Figure 4.6: Rainfall



Source: States Meteorological Office

January was the wettest month of 2021, with a total rainfall of 188.4mm, 96.4mm more than the thirty year average for that month (Figure 4.6). It was the fifth wettest January since records began (in 1843).

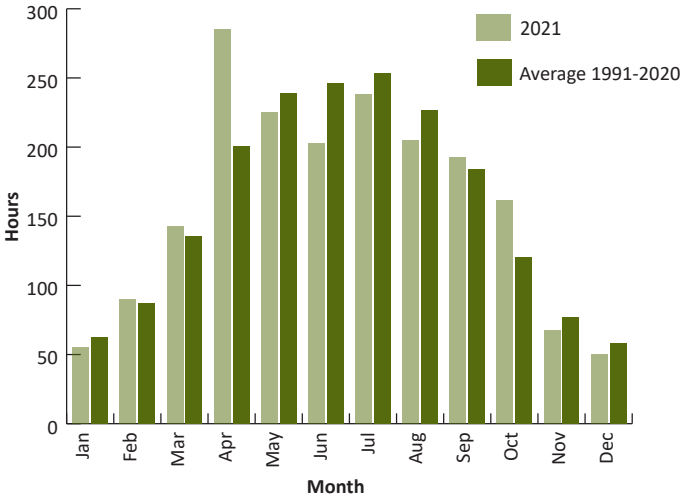
April was the driest month of 2021, experiencing just 8.4mm of rainfall compared with the thirty year average for that month of 54.0mm.

The total rainfall (which includes all forms of precipitation) in 2021 was 773.2mm, 87.7mm less than the thirty year average and 282.9mm less than in 2020.

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.

## 4. Environmental

Figure 4.7: Sunshine



Source: States Meteorological Office

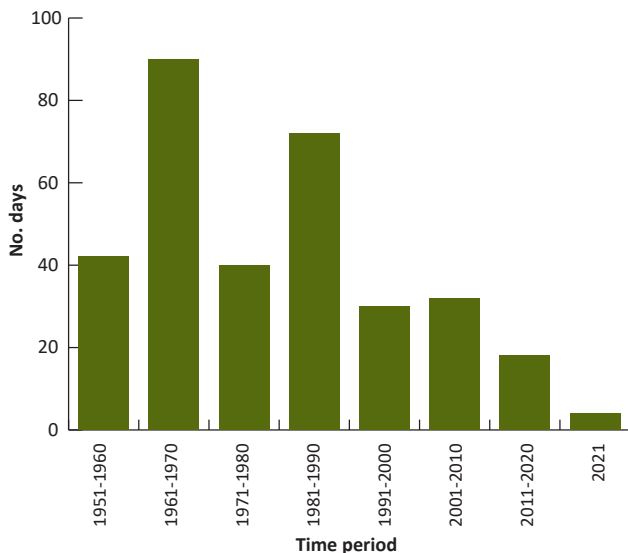
April was the sunniest month of 2021, experiencing 285.4 hours of sunshine, 84.7 hours more than the thirty year average for April (**Figure 4.7**) and the sunniest April since records began in 1894.

December was the least sunny month of 2021, experiencing 50.1 hours of sunshine, 8.2 hours less than the thirty year average for that month.

There was a total of 1,916.2 hours of sunshine in 2021, which was 26.6 hours more than the thirty year average and 143.6 hours less than in 2020.

## 4. Environmental

Figure 4.8: Frost days

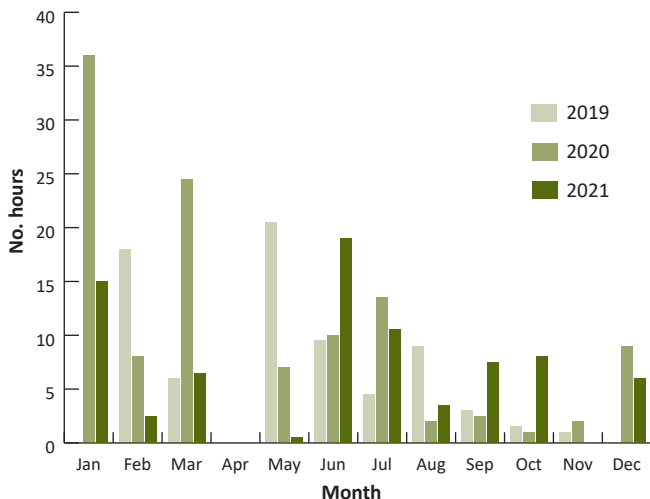


Source: States Meteorological Office

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

The largest number of frost days recorded in a ten year period in recent history occurred between 1961 and 1970, when 90 frost days were experienced. In the period from 2011 to 2020 there were 18 frost days. There were four frost days in 2021.

Figure 4.9: Fog hours during airport working hours



Source: States Meteorological Office

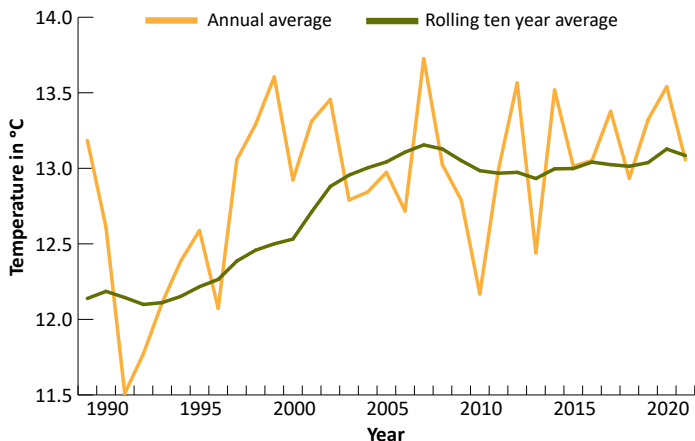
At Guernsey airport, the minimum measured surface visibility required to commence an approach is 550 metres. **Figure 4.9** shows the number of hours where fog meant that visibility was below 600 metres (during airport operational times) by month during the last three years.

In total, during 2021 there were 32 days where fog affected flying, compared with 28 in 2020 and 27 in 2019.

Annual reports containing full details of all aspects of Guernsey's weather for 2021 and previous years can be found at <https://metoffice.gov.gg>.

## 4. Environmental

Figure 4.10: Average sea temperature



Source: Sea Fisheries

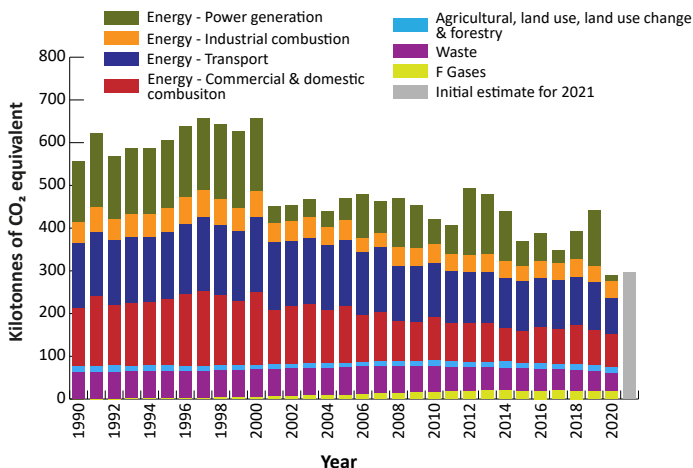
**Figure 4.10** shows the annual average sea temperature in Guernsey waters alongside a rolling ten year average. Readings are taken from two separate locations weekly, approximately one foot below the surface.

The annual averages have ranged from 11.5°C to 13.7°C during the period 1989 to 2021, and the ten year average over the same period has increased from 12.1°C to 13.1°C.

At a daily level, the highest recorded temperature during this period was 18.3°C in 2014, and the lowest was 7.1°C in 1991.



Figure 4.11: Greenhouse gas emissions



Source: Aether Limited

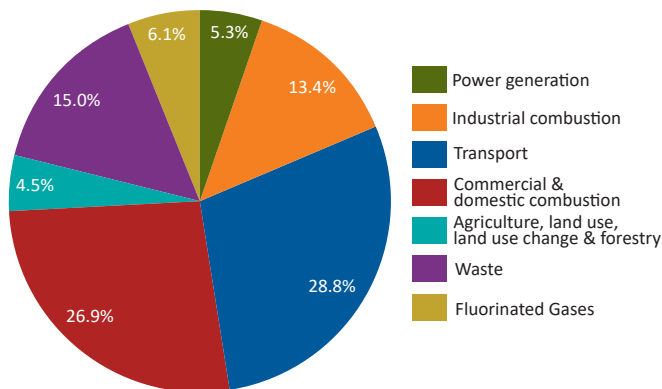
Guernsey's greenhouse gas emissions (Figure 4.11) are calculated by Aether Limited who compile the figures as part of the UK National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory. The methodology is reviewed each year and any changes are applied to all the figures to ensure a consistent time series is produced. For this reason, figures differ from those published previously.

In 2020, Guernsey's total greenhouse gas emissions were equivalent to 290.3kt of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), 34.5% less than in 2019. This reduction was primarily due to an 88% decrease in power generation emissions and a 25% decrease in transport emissions. Throughout most of 2019 there had been a fault in the cable link to France, meaning that more electricity had to be generated on island, leading to increased power generation emissions in that year.

Travel restrictions to prevent the spread of COVID-19 were in place throughout much of 2020, which also contributed to the reduction in emissions.

## 4. Environmental

Figure 4.12: Greenhouse gas emissions in 2020 by source



Source: Aether Limited

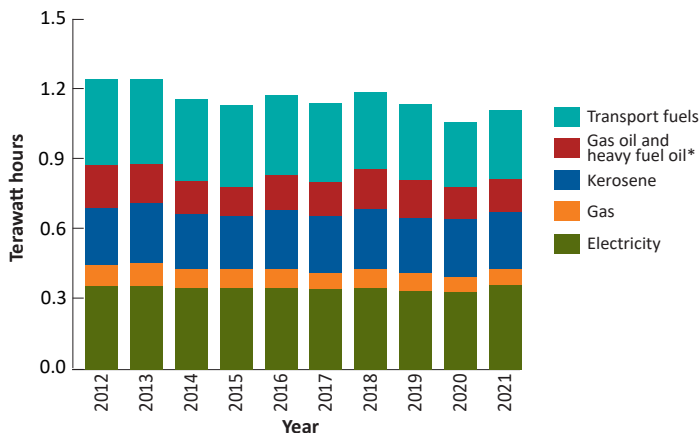
In 2020, transport was the category with the highest emissions, contributing 28.8% of the total greenhouse gas emissions (**Figure 4.12**). Commercial and domestic combustion was the second highest category, at 26.9%.

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.

More detailed information on Guernsey’s greenhouse gas emissions can be found at <https://gov.gg/ghg>.

## 4. Environmental

Figure 4.13: Energy supplied to Guernsey consumers



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

Source: Customs and Excise, Guernsey Electricity, Guernsey Gas

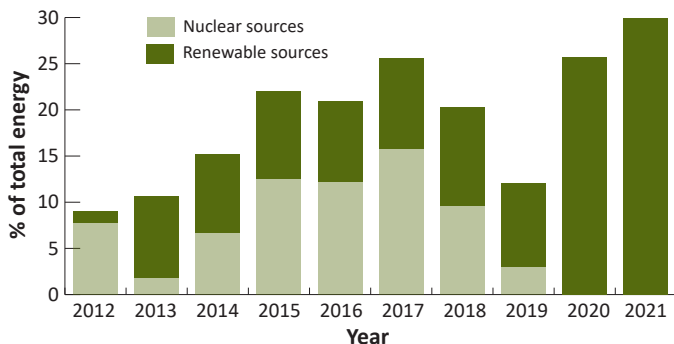
Table 4.10: Energy consumption per capita

	Energy supplied to Guernsey consumers per capita per day (KWh)
2017	51
2018	52
2019	50
2020	46
2021	48

Source: Customs and Excise, Guernsey Electricity, Guernsey Gas

## 4. Environmental

Figure 4.14: Energy (all types) from nuclear or renewable sources



Source: Customs and Excise, Guernsey Electricity, Guernsey Gas

**Figure 4.13** on **page 114** represents the total amount of energy supplied to Guernsey consumers in the form of electricity, gas and fuel oils. In 2021 this totalled 1.112 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 4.10** on **page 114** gives the total energy consumption per capita per day.

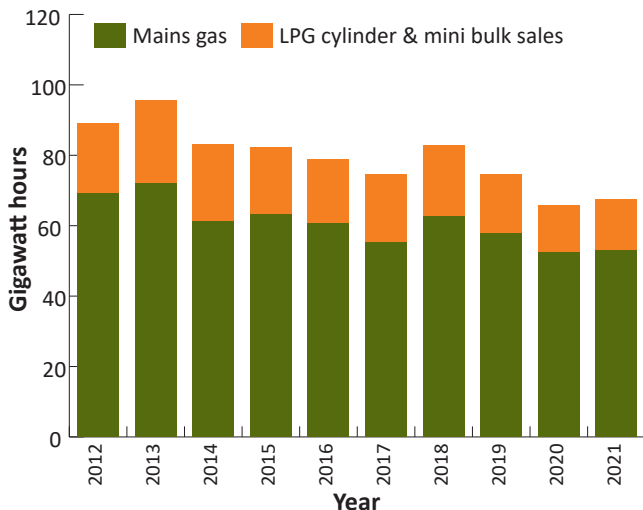
In 2021, total energy consumption increased by 5% from 2020.

30% of the total energy (all types) supplied to Guernsey consumers in 2021 was derived from renewable sources, compared with 26% in 2020 (**Figure 4.14**). In 2021, 93% of electricity produced was sourced from renewables.

The significant reduction shown on the graph between 2018 and 2019 was due to cable faults between Guernsey and Jersey resulting in more energy being generated on island, until a new cable was installed in late 2019.

## 4. Environmental

Figure 4.15: Gas consumption

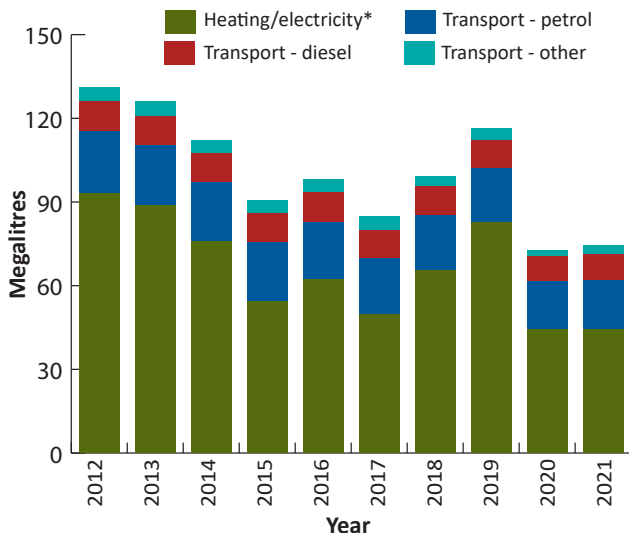


Source: Guernsey Gas

In 2021, 67.6 GWh of gas were consumed in Guernsey, 2.8% more than in 2020 and 14.3% less than 5 years earlier (**Figure 4.15**). Consumption of gas from the mains supply accounted for 78.3% of the total gas consumed.

## 4. Environmental

Figure 4.16: Declared oil imports



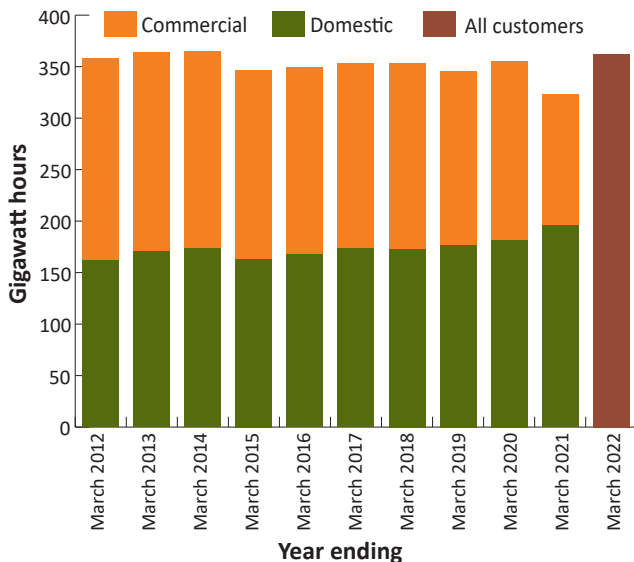
\*This figure is made up of kerosene and heavy fuel oil along with non-road diesel. It should be noted that the latter can be used for any purpose other than road use and therefore includes unquantifiable amounts used for purposes other than heating/electricity.

Source: Customs and Excise

The declared volume of oil imported for transport use increased by 6% in 2021 to 30.3MI, representing 41% of the total declared volume of fuel oils imported (74.7MI).

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 no significant change in the declared volume of fuel oils imported for use in electricity generation and domestic heating between 2020 and 2021 (**Figure 4.16**).

Figure 4.17: Electricity consumption

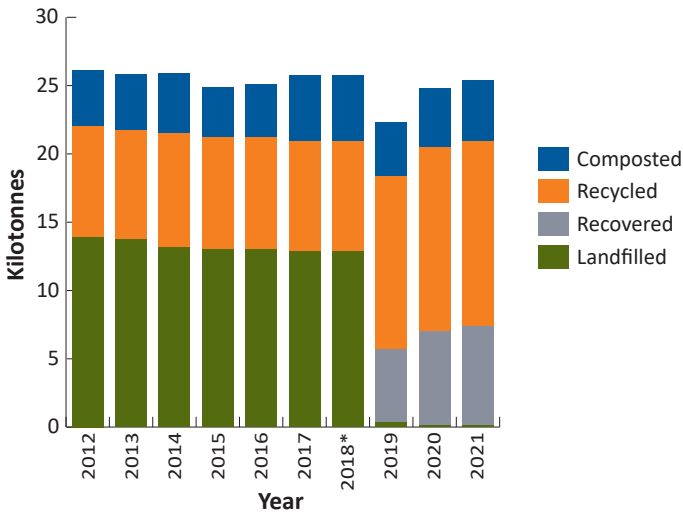


Source: Guernsey Electricity

The total amount of electricity consumed in Guernsey totalled 362.3 GWh in the year ending March 2022 (**Figure 4.17**). As part of the migration to a new accounting system, corporate customers with multiple accounts have been reclassified and so the customer numbers are not directly comparable with previous years. Overall consumption will continue to be reported until a meaningful trend with the new data is available.

# 4. Environmental

Figure 4.18: Household waste



Source: Guernsey Waste

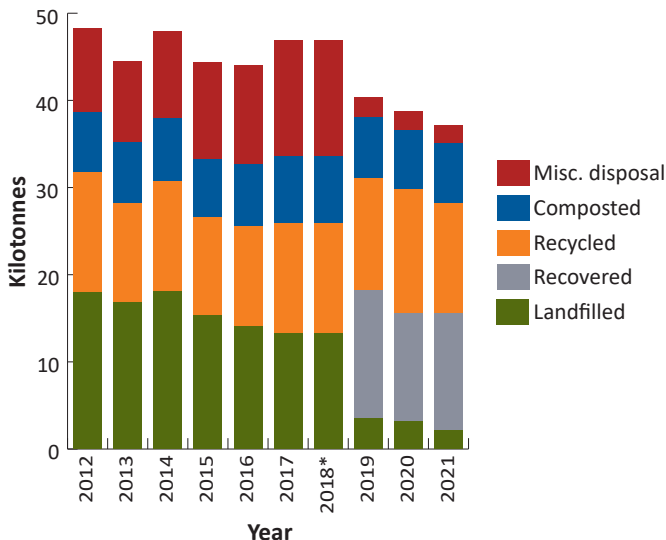
The 2021 figures continue to reflect the success of implementing the Waste Strategy, notably increased recycling accompanied by the diversion of waste from landfill to recovery. In 2021, just 91 tonnes of household waste was landfilled with 7,262 tonnes sent for off-island energy recovery.

18,010 tonnes were recycled (including green waste and food waste), representing 71% 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 the actual values.



Figure 4.19: Commercial and industrial waste



Note: some of the 2020 figures have been amended following receipt of updated figures.

Source: Guernsey Waste

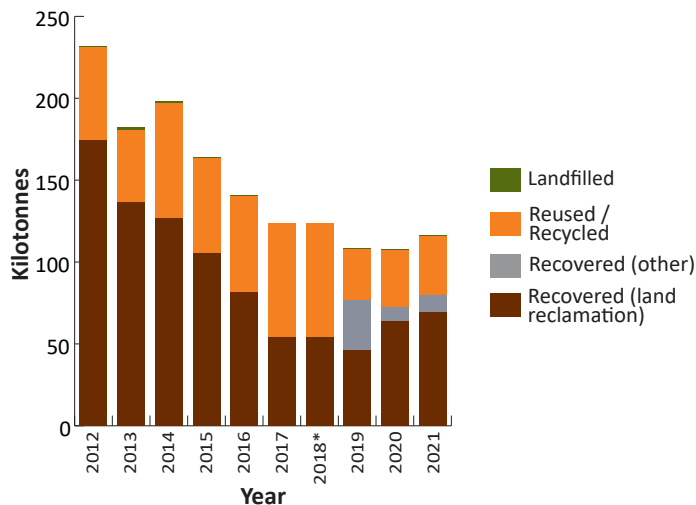
The 2021 figures continue to reflect the implementation of the Waste Strategy, notably the diversion of waste from landfill to recovery. In 2021, 2,073 tonnes of commercial and industrial waste was landfilled with 13,506 tonnes sent for off-island energy recovery.

19,549 tonnes were recycled (including green waste and food waste), representing 53% of total commercial and industrial waste.

\*2018's figures were estimated 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 the actual values.

## 4. Environmental

Figure 4.20: Construction and demolition waste



Note: some of the 2020 figures have been amended following receipt of updated figures.

Source: Guernsey Waste

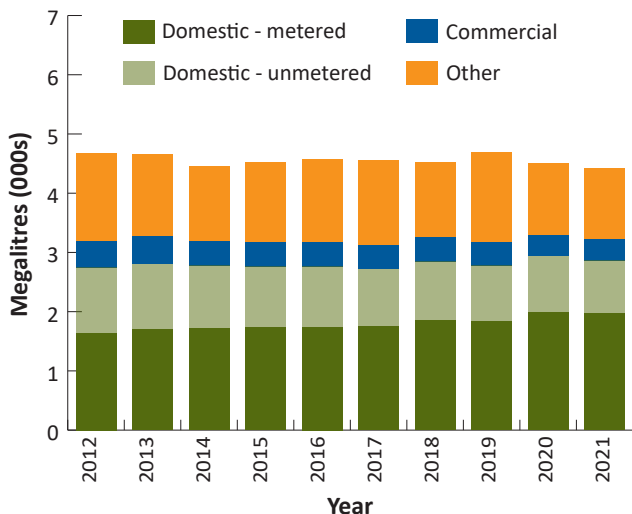
In 2021 more than 99% of Guernsey's construction waste was either reused, recycled or recovered. Since the revised inert waste strategy was introduced in 2020, all inert construction waste used for the creation of land with potential future benefits is now classed as recovery. Other recovery includes 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 increased by 8% from 2020 to 2021.

\*2018's figures were estimated 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 the actual values.

## 4. Environmental

Figure 4.21: Water consumption (including operational usage and known losses)



Source: Guernsey Water

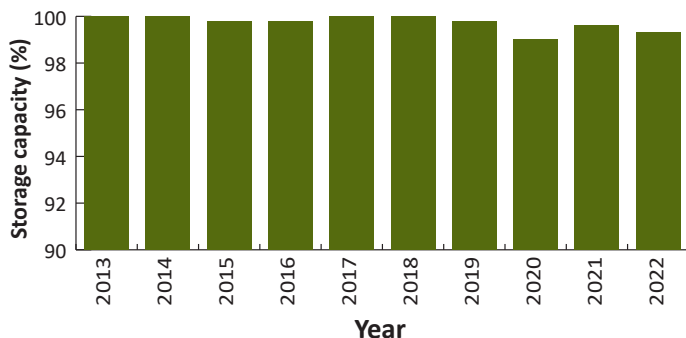
Table 4.11: Water consumption per capita

	Domestic water consumption (MI per year)	Domestic water consumption per capita per day (l)	Total water consumption (MI per year)	Total water consumption per capita per day (l)
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	127.9	3,958	171.9
2021	2,862	123.6	3,883	167.7

Source: Guernsey Water

## 4. Environmental

Figure 4.22: Storage level (as at April)



Source: Guernsey Water

Water storage levels were at 99.3% as at 1st April 2022 (**Figure 4.22**).

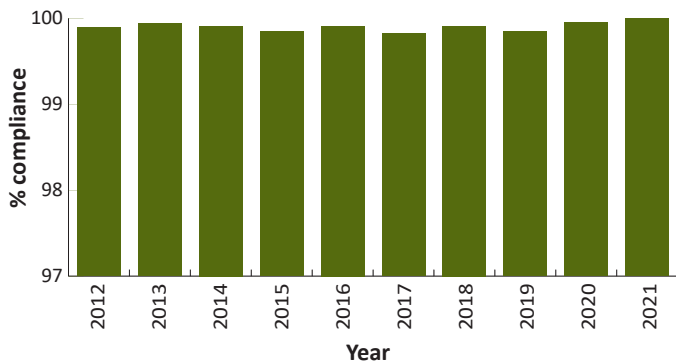
In 2021, 3,883 megalitres of water were consumed by customers in Guernsey, 74% of which was used by households on a domestic supply (**Table 4.11** on **page 122**). Commercial customers accounted for 10% and other customer groups, which include tourist accommodation and horticultural and agricultural consumers, accounted for 16% in 2021. The 'Other' category shown in **Figure 4.21** also includes 573 megalitres of water used operationally by Guernsey Water and losses.

Domestic consumption reduced by 3% from 2020 to 2021, commercial consumption increased by 5% and the other customer groups' consumption increased by 1%.

Domestic metered consumption includes check meter usage (meters used for usage monitoring) and, in **Table 4.11**, total consumption excludes known losses.

## 4. Environmental

Figure 4.23: 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 2021, 100.0% of the water tested met the prescribed standards (**Figure 4.23**).

Table 4.12: Water pollution incidents

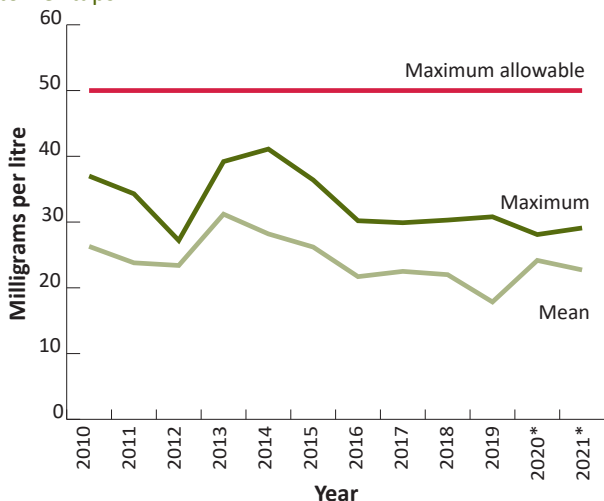
	2018	2019	2020	2021
No. of pollution incidents reported	46	50	46	36
No. of incidents requiring managed intervention	2	2	4	2

Source: Guernsey Water

In 2021 there were 36 water pollution incidents reported, with two needing managed intervention (see **Table 4.12**).

## 4. Environmental

Figure 4.24: Drinking water nitrate concentration at customer taps



\* 2020 and 2021 readings taken from Water Treatment Works rather than customer taps due to the COVID-19 pandemic

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 4.24). 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 nor in 2021.

The maximum allowable concentration under UK regulations is 50mg/l.

Table 4.13: Bathing water standards

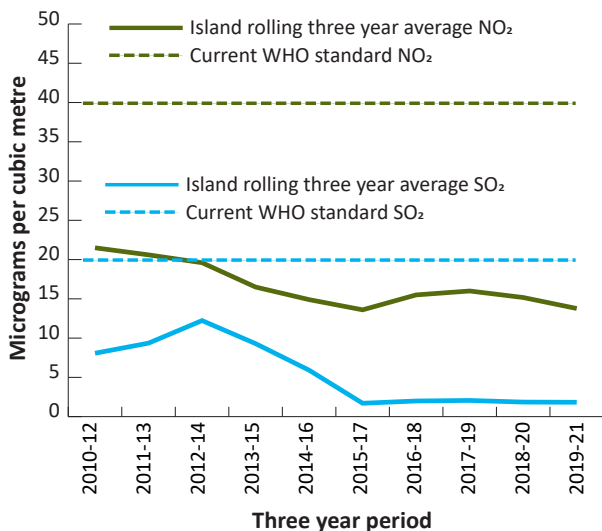
Beach	Rolling record 2018-2021	Most recent sample (August 2022)
Bordeaux	Excellent	Excellent
Cobo	Sufficient	Excellent
Fermain	Excellent	Excellent
Grandes Rocques	Excellent	Excellent
Havelet	Excellent	Excellent
Ladies Bay	Sufficient	Excellent
L'Eree	Excellent	Excellent
Pembroke/L'Ancrese	Good	Excellent
Petit Bot	Sufficient	Excellent
Portelet	Good	Excellent
Port Soif	Excellent	Excellent
Saints	Good	Excellent
Vazon	Excellent	Excellent

Source: Agriculture, Countryside and Land Management

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.

## 4. Environmental

Figure 4.25: Air pollution (three year average)



Note: In 2020 the air quality diffusion tube data was collected for nine months rather than the usual twelve, and in 2021 data was collected for 10 months.

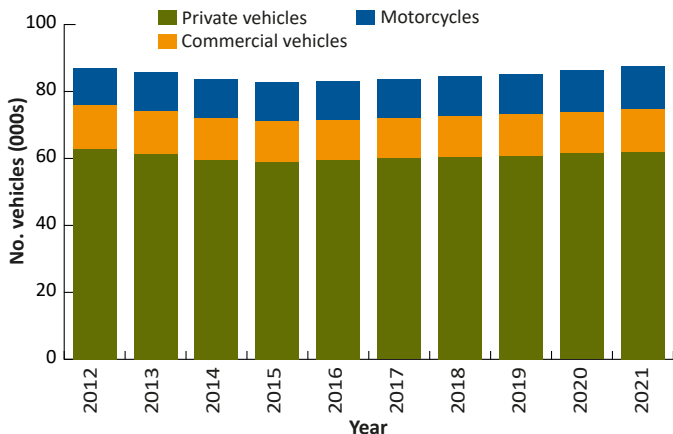
Source: Environmental Health and Pollution Regulation

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. Sulphur dioxide is naturally present in petroleum and coal and is a major cause of acid rain. **Figure 4.25** shows the three year rolling average concentrations of nitrogen dioxide and sulphur dioxide recorded in Guernsey up to 2021.

Levels of nitrogen dioxide and sulphur dioxide in Guernsey are below the guideline maximum levels set by the World Health Organisation (WHO).



Figure 4.26: Registered vehicles



Source: Traffic and Highway Services

There were 87,430 vehicles (including motorcycles) registered in Guernsey at the end of 2021, 965 more than the previous year (**Figure 4.26**). 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 64,300 vehicles on the roads.)

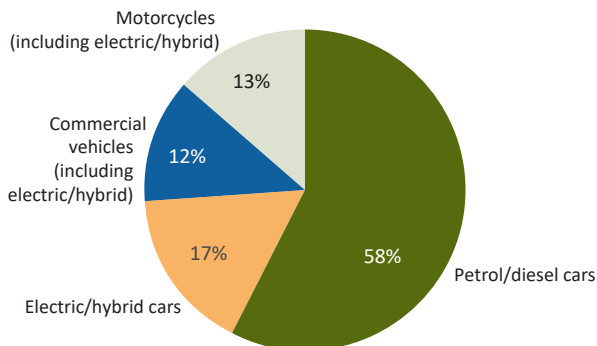
Private motor vehicles numbered 61,962 and accounted for 71% of all registered vehicles in 2021.

There was a total of 4,052 vehicles newly registered in 2021, 3,003 of which were cars, 505 commercial vehicles and 542 motorcycles (**Figure 4.27** on **page 129**).

**Figure 4.28** on **page 129** shows the numbers of new and used cars registered since 2012.

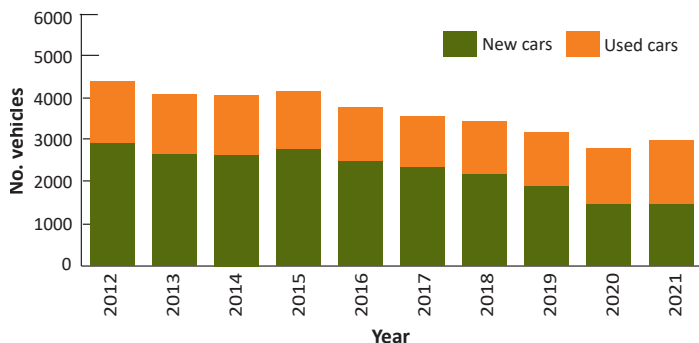
## 4. Environmental

Figure 4.27: Newly registered vehicles 2021 (new and used)



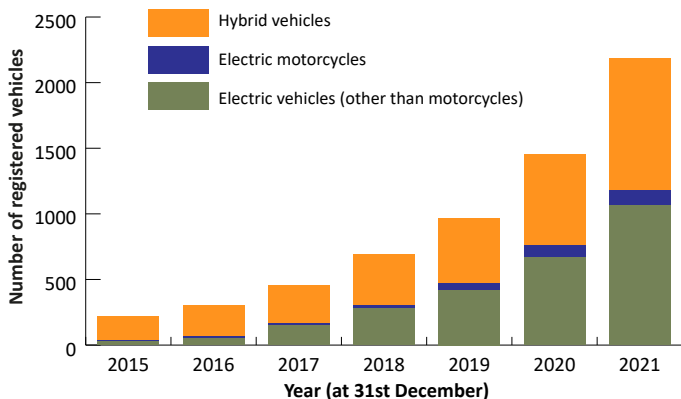
Source: Traffic and Highway Services

Figure 4.28: New and used car registrations



Source: Traffic and Highway Services

Figure 4.29: Registered electric vehicles as at 31st December



Source: Traffic and Highway Services

The number of electric vehicles registered in Guernsey has grown considerably in the last six years. At the end of 2021 there were 2,190 registered electric or hybrid vehicles (Figure 4.29).

Table 4.14: Electric / hybrid cars as % total annual registrations

	Electric and hybrid cars as % total annual car registrations	Electric cars as % total annual car registrations
2020	14.4%	7.3%
2021	22.3%	11.8%

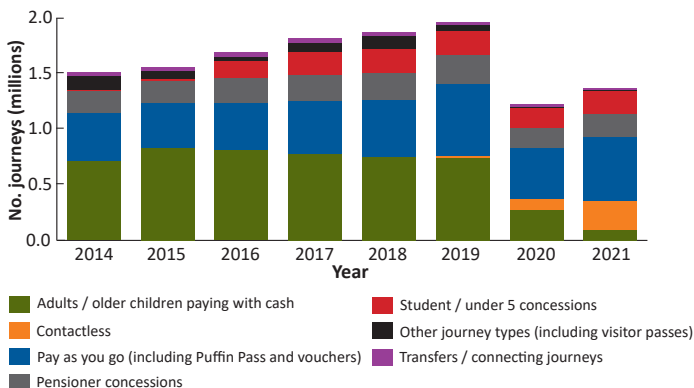
Source: Traffic and Highway Services

The number of annual electric and hybrid car registrations as a percentage of all car registrations increased from 14.4% in 2020 to 22.3% in 2021.(Table 4.14).

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

## 4. Environmental

Figure 4.30: Scheduled bus passenger journeys by type



Source: Traffic and Highway Services

There was an increase in bus passenger figures from 1.2 million in 2020 to 1.4 million in 2021 (**Figure 4.30**). The measures put into place in 2020 and 2021 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.

## 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](mailto:dataandanalysis@gov.gg)

This booklet was published in September 2022 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 <https://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 <https://gov.gg/contactus>.

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

### **Citizens Advice Guernsey**

Tel: 01481 242266

Website: <https://cabguernsey.org>

### **Guernsey Financial Services Commission**

Tel: 01481 712706

Website: <https://gfsc.gg>

### **Digimap Limited**

Tel: 01481 700321

Website: <https://digimap.gg>

E-mail: [info@digimap.gg](mailto:info@digimap.gg)

### **Guernsey Gas**

Tel: 01481 724811

Website: <https://guernseyenergy.gg>

### **Guernsey Airport Meteorological Department**

Tel: 0906 713 0111

Bailiwick Forecast: 12080

Channel Islands Shipping Forecast:

0900 669 0022

Website: <https://metoffice.gov.gg>

E-mail: [metoffice@gov.gg](mailto:metoffice@gov.gg)

### **Guernsey Water**

Tel: 01481 239500

Website: <https://water.gg>

E-mail: [customer.service@water.gg](mailto:customer.service@water.gg)

### **Guernsey Electricity**

Tel: 01481 200700

Website: <https://electricity.gg>

E-mail: [admin@electricity.gg](mailto:admin@electricity.gg)

## 5. Data sources and further information

### Data and Analysis publications

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

Publication title	Topic
<b>Guernsey Facts &amp; Figures Booklet</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Core statistics relating to Guernsey's economy, society and environment</li></ul>
<b>Greenhouse Gas Bulletin</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Greenhouse gas inventory provided by Aether Limited</li></ul>
<b>Guernsey Gross Domestic Product</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Gross Domestic Product estimates, revisions and final data for Guernsey's economy</li></ul>
<b>Residential Property Stock Bulletin</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Domestic housing stock statistics</li></ul>
<b>Residential Property Prices Bulletin</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Quarterly local and open market property price statistics</li></ul>
<b>Electronic Census Report</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Snapshot population statistics, historic trends and projections</li></ul>
<b>Population, Employment and Earnings Bulletin</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Quarterly statistics relating to population, employment and average earnings</li></ul>
<b>Inflation Bulletin</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Quarterly inflation statistics</li></ul>
<b>Inflation Forecast Bulletin</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Quarterly 12 month forecast for RPIX and RPI statistics</li></ul>
<b>Household Income Report</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Information on annual household incomes</li></ul>
<b>Better Life Indicators</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>An overall impression of living conditions in Guernsey</li></ul>
<b>Indicators of Poverty</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>A set of indicators that cover a range of social aspects</li></ul>

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