

# Guernsey Facts and Figures

2014



POLICY COUNCIL  
THE STATES OF GUERNSEY



## 1. Introduction

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The 2014 Guernsey Facts and Figures booklet is the twelfth in a series of annual pocket reference booklets covering Guernsey's core fiscal and economic, social and environmental statistics.

The information is presented in the form of charts and tables, together with a brief commentary. Further information on each topic is sign-posted at the end of each section.

The booklet's cover design is based on a photograph taken by Anita Walker.

Additional information and further copies of this publication can be obtained from:

The States of Guernsey  
Policy Council  
Policy and Research Unit  
PO Box 43  
Sir Charles Frossard House  
La Charroterie  
St. Peter Port  
Guernsey  
GY1 1FH

Telephone: 01481 717292

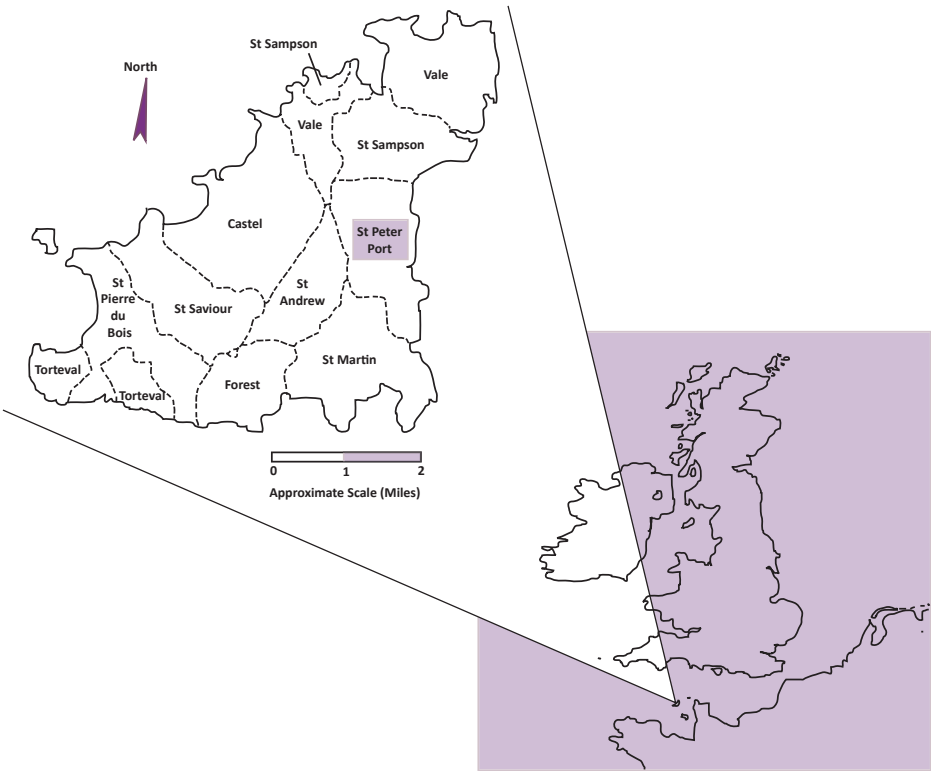
Website: [www.gov.gg/pru](http://www.gov.gg/pru)

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

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Introduction to Guernsey



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

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

Although Guernsey is geographically closer to the Normandy coast than the south coast of England, it is a dependency of the British Crown. The Lieutenant Governor is Her Majesty’s personal representative and the official channel of communication between the Crown and UK Government and the Bailiwick.

# 1. Introduction

## Introduction to Guernsey

The key offices held under the Crown are shown below:

| Crown offices                                                                                                               |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Lieutenant Governor</b><br>Official representative of the Queen                                                          |
| <b>Bailiff (and Deputy Bailiff)</b><br>Preside over States of Deliberation and Royal Court                                  |
| <b>HM Procureur (Attorney-General) and HM Comptroller (Solicitor-General)</b><br>Legal advisers to the Crown and the States |

The Bailiwick is not represented in the UK Parliament. Acts of Parliament do not apply in the Bailiwick unless extended by Order in Council. The UK Government is responsible for the Bailiwick's international representation.

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

Guernsey's parliament is called 'The States of Deliberation' and is elected by universal franchise. There are no political parties in Guernsey.

The work of the States of Guernsey is co-ordinated by the Policy Council which is constituted of the Chief Minister (chosen by the States from among the elected deputies) and the Minister of each of the ten Government Departments (one of which is elected to the role of Deputy Chief Minister).

There are also four Parliamentary Committees, which deal with non-executive functions such as scrutiny, review of draft legislation and the functioning of the States Assembly.

# 1. Introduction

## Introduction to Guernsey

The States are able to convene Government and Special Committees to fulfil a specific function or review a particular area of legislation.

## States of Deliberation

45 elected deputies plus 2 Alderney Representatives



A brief description of the role of each Department and Parliamentary Committee is given overleaf. For more detailed information, please see the States of Guernsey website: [www.gov.gg](http://www.gov.gg)

# 1. Introduction

## Introduction to Guernsey

|                          |                                                                                                                                     |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Corporate departments    | <b>Policy Council</b><br>Development and co-ordination of strategic policy, constitutional and external affairs and human resources |
|                          | <b>Treasury &amp; Resources</b><br>Control and regulation of States resources and financial affairs                                 |
| Service departments      | <b>Commerce &amp; Employment</b><br>Promotion of the interests of all sectors of the economy                                        |
|                          | <b>Culture &amp; Leisure</b><br>Arts, heritage, sports and other cultural activities                                                |
|                          | <b>Education</b><br>Island schools, further education and life-long learning                                                        |
|                          | <b>Environment</b><br>Planning & development control, traffic and environmental policy and management                               |
|                          | <b>Health &amp; Social Services</b><br>Hospital, community, social and public health services                                       |
|                          | <b>Home</b><br>Police, fire, customs & excise, prison, gambling control and emergency planning                                      |
|                          | <b>Housing</b><br>Control of occupation of dwellings, Rights to Work and social housing                                             |
|                          | <b>Public Services</b><br>Airports, harbours, water, roads, drainage, landfill, sewerage and maintenance                            |
| Parliamentary committees | <b>Social Security</b><br>Collection of contributions & control and distribution of benefits (e.g. pensions)                        |
|                          | <b>Legislation Select</b><br>Review and revise Projets de Loi and Ordinances presented by the Law Officers                          |
|                          | <b>Public Accounts</b><br>Ensure a proper scrutiny of the financial affairs of the States                                           |
|                          | <b>Scrutiny</b><br>Scrutinise and challenge the effectiveness of States policies and service delivery                               |
|                          | <b>States Assembly and Constitution</b><br>Review procedures in connection with the Island's Constitution and Government            |

# 1. Introduction

Table 1.1: Key data

| Key economic indicators                                        |                          |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (2013 estimate)                   | £2.2bn                   |
| Retail Prices Index* (RPIX) (June 2014)                        | 2.1%                     |
| Retail Prices Index* (RPI) (June 2014)                         | 2.6%                     |
| Total number in employment (March 2014)                        | 31,364                   |
| Registered unemployment rate (March 2014)                      | 1.4%                     |
| Key social indicators                                          |                          |
| Population (March 2013)                                        | 62,732                   |
| Local Market property price - mix adjusted average (June 2014) | £468,878                 |
| Reported criminal offences (2013)                              | 1,679                    |
| Overseas aid as a percentage of GDP (2013)                     | 0.13%                    |
| Key environmental indicators                                   |                          |
| Greenhouse gas emissions (2012)                                | 454.5 kt CO <sub>2</sub> |
| Energy supplied to consumers (2013)                            | 1,253 GWh                |
| Gas consumption (2013)                                         | 96 GWh                   |
| Electricity consumption (2012/13)                              | 365 GWh                  |
| Oil imports (2013)                                             | 126 MI                   |
| Domestic recycling rate (2013)                                 | 47%                      |
| Total water consumption (2013)                                 | 4,641 MI                 |

\*Annual percentage change in price index

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

## 2. Fiscal and Economic

**Table 2.1: GDP**

|              | Nominal<br>GDP<br>(£m) | Reflated<br>GDP (2013<br>prices, £m) | Annual<br>% change<br>(real) | Nominal<br>GNP<br>(£m) | Reflated<br>GNP (2013<br>prices, £m) | Annual<br>% change<br>(real) |
|--------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>2004</b>  | 1,453                  | 1,903                                | 3.5                          | 1,497                  | 1,960                                | 0.2                          |
| <b>2005</b>  | 1,465                  | 1,857                                | -2.4                         | 1,502                  | 1,904                                | -2.9                         |
| <b>2006</b>  | 1,584                  | 1,923                                | 3.6                          | 1,621                  | 1,967                                | 3.3                          |
| <b>2007</b>  | 1,774                  | 2,053                                | 6.7                          | 1,830                  | 2,117                                | 7.6                          |
| <b>2008</b>  | 1,841                  | 2,106                                | 2.6                          | 1,888                  | 2,160                                | 2.0                          |
| <b>2009</b>  | 1,832                  | 2,050                                | -2.6                         | 1,886                  | 2,110                                | -2.3                         |
| <b>2010</b>  | 1,909                  | 2,089                                | 1.9                          | 1,964                  | 2,149                                | 1.8                          |
| <b>2011E</b> | 2,033                  | 2,156                                | 3.2                          | 2,082                  | 2,208                                | 2.7                          |
| <b>2012E</b> | 2,117                  | 2,175                                | 0.9                          | 2,148                  | 2,207                                | -0.0                         |
| <b>2013E</b> | 2,186                  | 2,186                                | 0.5                          | 2,231                  | 2,233                                | 1.2                          |

E = Estimate

Source: Policy and Research Unit

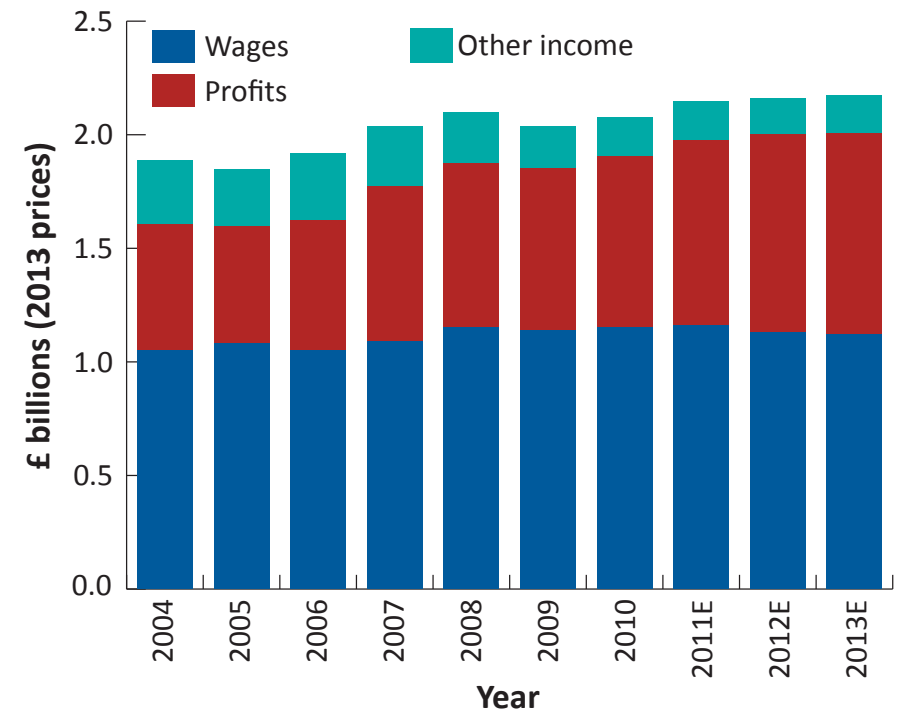
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (**Table 2.1**) is the sum of the Island's income (wages, plus profits and other local income from capital) and is used as the principal measure of economic output in Guernsey.

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

The reflated (or real) figures take into account the effects of inflation. Data are presented in monetary values equivalent to 2013.

## 2. Fiscal and Economic

**Figure 2.1: Components of GDP (2013 prices)**



E = Estimate

Source: Policy and Research Unit

**Table 2.2: Components of GDP (2013 prices)**

|              | Wages<br>less pensions (£m) | Profits<br>(£m) | Other income<br>(£m) | Total GDP<br>(£m) |
|--------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| <b>2009</b>  | 1,142                       | 721             | 187                  | 2,050             |
| <b>2010</b>  | 1,145                       | 761             | 182                  | 2,089             |
| <b>2011E</b> | 1,155                       | 821             | 179                  | 2,156             |
| <b>2012E</b> | 1,132                       | 881             | 161                  | 2,175             |
| <b>2013E</b> | 1,124                       | 888             | 174                  | 2,186             |

Source: Policy and Research Unit

## 2. Fiscal and Economic

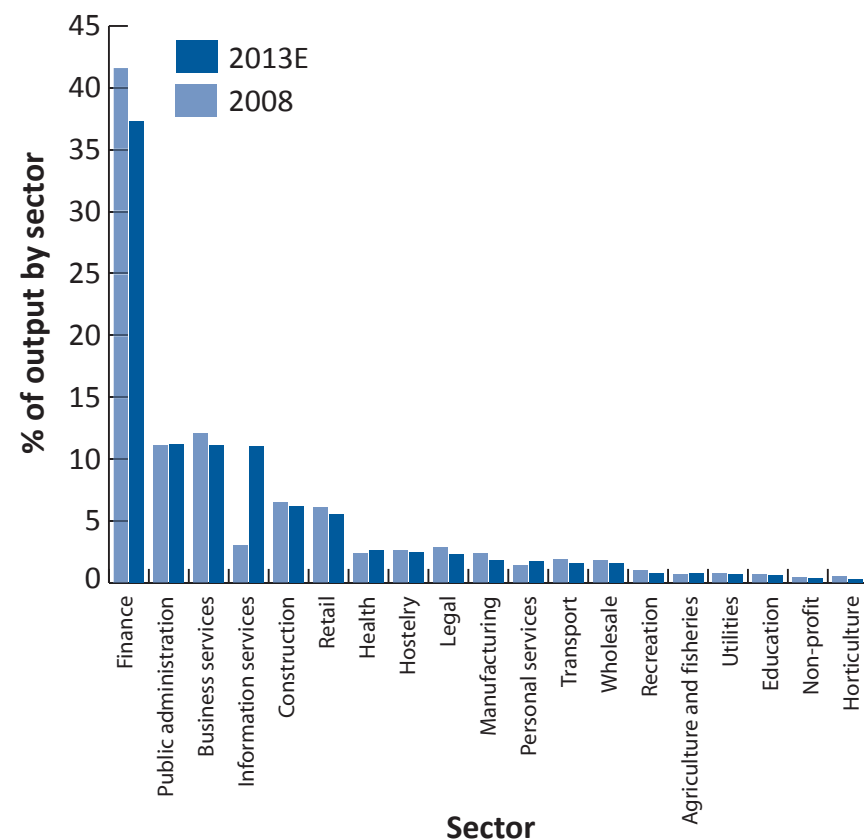
**Table 2.3: Contribution to output by sector**

|                           | 2009 (%) | 2010 (%) | 2011 (%) | 2012 (%) | 2013 (%) |
|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Horticulture              | 0.6      | 0.6      | 0.6      | 0.4      | 0.3      |
| Agriculture and fisheries | 0.8      | 0.9      | 0.8      | 0.8      | 0.8      |
| Manufacturing             | 2.1      | 2.0      | 1.9      | 1.8      | 1.8      |
| Construction              | 7.0      | 6.4      | 6.1      | 5.9      | 6.2      |
| Utilities                 | 0.8      | 0.8      | 0.8      | 0.7      | 0.7      |
| Transport                 | 1.8      | 1.9      | 2.3      | 1.7      | 1.6      |
| Hostelry                  | 2.8      | 2.8      | 2.6      | 2.5      | 2.5      |
| Wholesale                 | 2.3      | 2.3      | 2.2      | 1.7      | 1.6      |
| Retail                    | 6.6      | 6.7      | 6.6      | 5.9      | 5.5      |
| Personal services         | 1.5      | 1.8      | 1.8      | 1.6      | 1.7      |
| Recreation                | 1.0      | 1.0      | 0.9      | 0.9      | 0.8      |
| Finance                   | 40.8     | 40.7     | 38.2     | 37.7     | 37.3     |
| Legal                     | 2.9      | 2.6      | 2.0      | 2.1      | 2.3      |
| Business services         | 10.4     | 8.3      | 9.7      | 10.4     | 11.1     |
| Information services      | 3.0      | 6.1      | 8.6      | 11.2     | 11.0     |
| Health                    | 2.6      | 2.6      | 2.7      | 2.6      | 2.6      |
| Education                 | 0.7      | 0.6      | 0.6      | 0.6      | 0.6      |
| Public administration     | 12.0     | 11.6     | 11.1     | 11.2     | 11.2     |
| Non-profit                | 0.4      | 0.4      | 0.4      | 0.4      | 0.4      |

Source: Policy and Research Unit

## 2. Fiscal and Economic

**Figure 2.2: Contribution to output by sector**



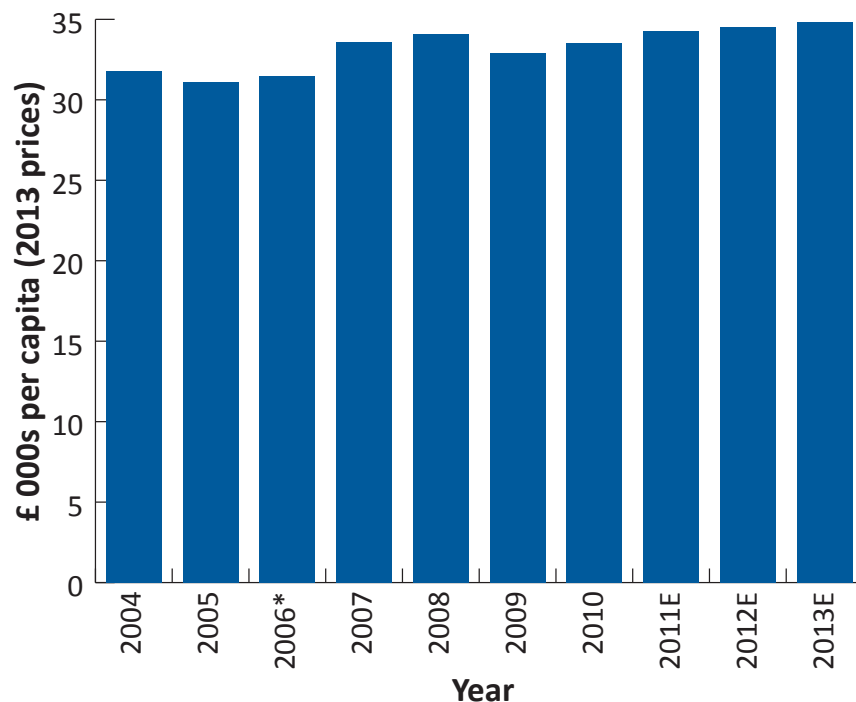
Source: Policy and Research Unit

Income from remuneration (wages) contributed 51.4% of GDP in 2013, profits contributed 40.6% and other income contributed 8.0% (see [Figure 2.1](#) and [Table 2.2](#) on [page 9](#)).

[Table 2.3](#) and [Figure 2.2](#) show the proportion of output contributed by each sector. Output is the sum of wages, company profits and self-employed profits. In 2013, the Finance sector had the largest output, contributing 37.3% of the estimated total output assigned by sector.

## 2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.3: GDP per capita (2013 prices)



E = Estimate

\*Since 2006, calculations have been based on annual population estimates provided by the Social Security Department. Prior to 2006, figures are based on census population figures and estimates for the years between each census.

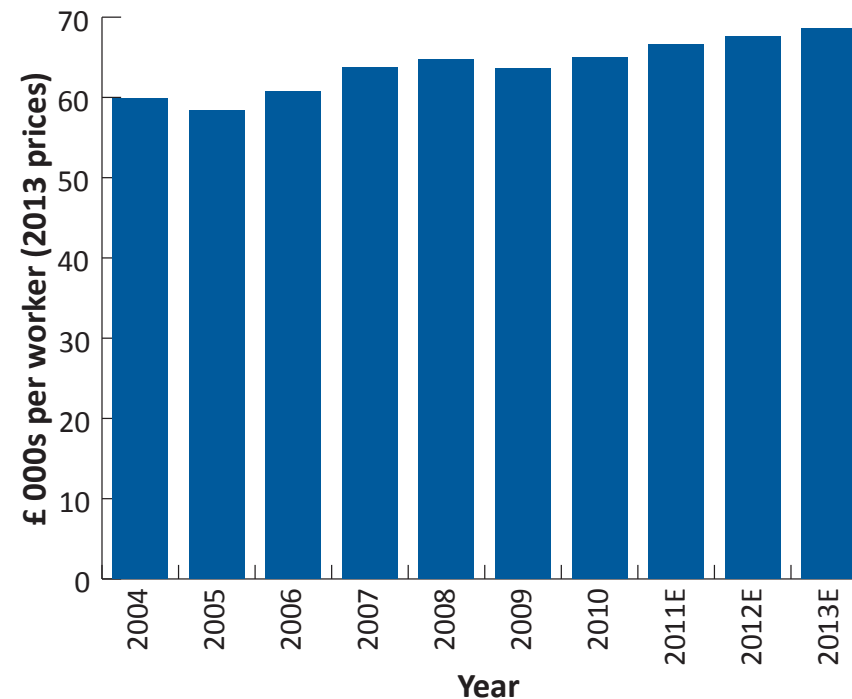
Source: Policy and Research Unit

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

2013 estimated GDP per capita was £34,842, 1.1% higher than in 2012 in real terms.

## 2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.4: GDP per worker (2013 prices)



E = Estimate

Source: Policy and Research Unit

Division of GDP by the total workforce gives GDP per worker (**Figure 2.4**), which can be used to measure the economic output and productivity of the workforce. Care should be taken, since there can be methodological differences between data sets from different countries.

In 2013, estimated GDP per worker in Guernsey was £68,586, 1.5% higher than in 2012 in real terms.



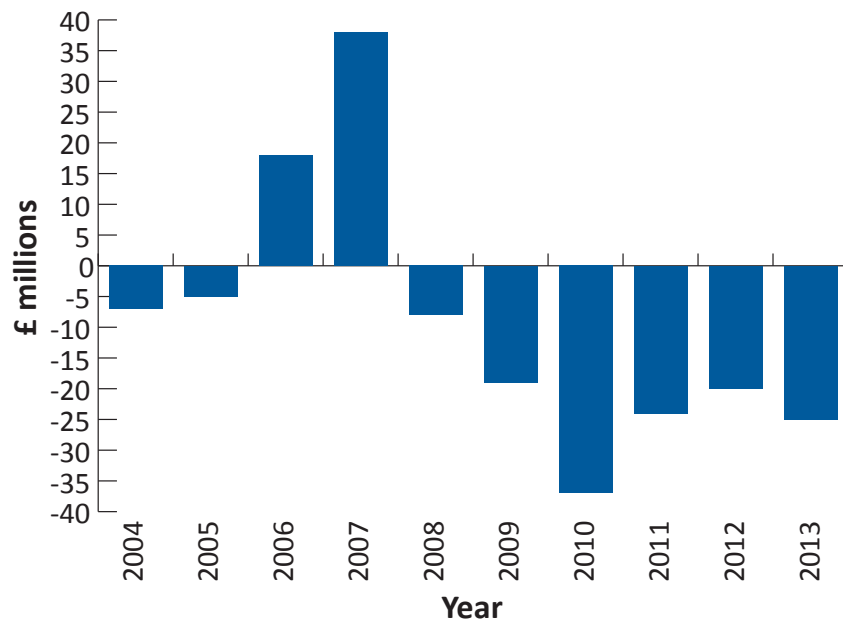
## 2. Fiscal and Economic

**Table 2.4: Public revenue income and expenditure (nominal)**

|                                       | 2009  | 2010  | 2011  | 2012  | 2013  |
|---------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| General revenue income (£m)           | 341   | 331   | 346   | 362   | 361   |
| Revenue expenditure (£m)              | (326) | (330) | (333) | (342) | (346) |
| Revenue surplus / (deficit) (£m)      | 16    | 1     | 13    | 21    | 16    |
| Capital income (£m)                   | 0     | 0     | 0     | 1     | 11    |
| Routine capital expenditure (£m)      | (15)  | (18)  | (17)  | (16)  | (13)  |
| Operating surplus / (deficit) (£m)    | 1     | (17)  | (3)   | 5     | 13    |
| Appropriation to capital reserve (£m) | (20)  | (21)  | (21)  | (25)  | (35)  |
| Other transfers (£m)                  | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | (3)   |
| Overall surplus / (deficit) (£m)      | (19)  | (37)  | (24)  | (20)  | (25)  |

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

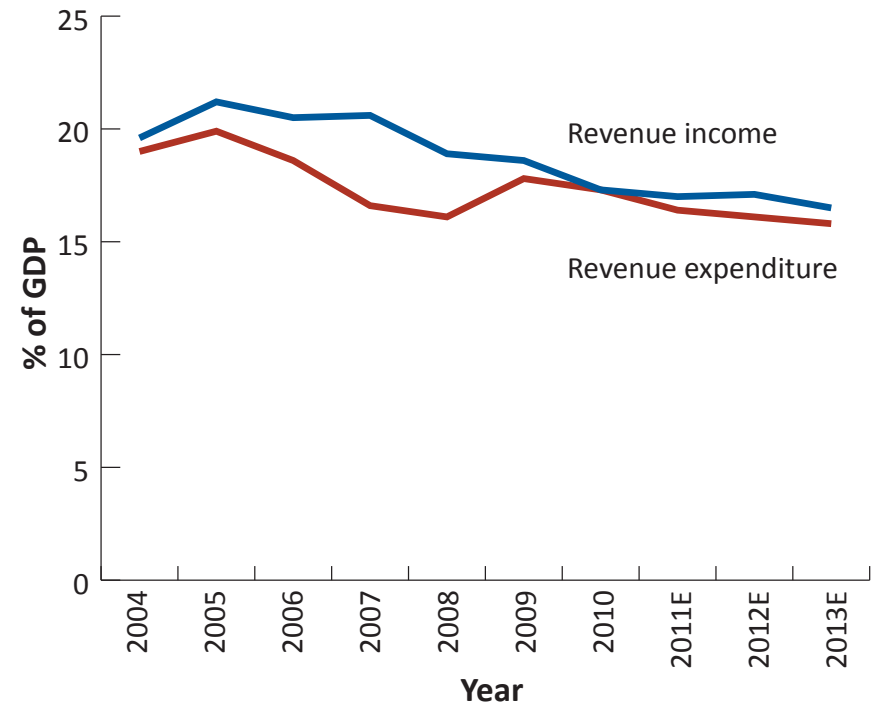
**Figure 2.5: Overall surplus / deficit (nominal)**



Source: Treasury and Resources Department

## 2. Fiscal and Economic

**Figure 2.6: Public revenue income and expenditure as a % of GDP**



E = Estimated GDP used for calculation

Source: Treasury and Resources Department, Policy and Research Unit

In 2013, revenue income was £361 million and revenue expenditure was £346 million, resulting in a revenue surplus of £16 million (Table 2.4 and Figure 2.5). The overall deficit (which includes routine capital expenditure, capital income, the appropriation of funds from general revenue to the capital reserve and other transfers) was £25 million in 2013.

Revenue income as a percentage of GDP was 16.5% in 2013, 0.6 percentage points less than in 2012 (Figure 2.6). Revenue expenditure relative to GDP decreased by 0.3 percentage points in 2013 to 15.8%.

## 2. Fiscal and Economic

**Table 2.5: General revenue income (nominal)**

|                 |                               | 2009       | 2010       | 2011       | 2012       | 2013       |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Direct taxes    | Income tax (£m)               | 273        | 258        | 270        | 281        | 282        |
|                 | <b>Total (£m)</b>             | <b>273</b> | <b>258</b> | <b>270</b> | <b>281</b> | <b>282</b> |
| Duties and fees | Excise and import duties (£m) | 29         | 32         | 33         | 35         | 36         |
|                 | Document duty (£m)            | 14         | 18         | 17         | 17         | 15         |
|                 | Company fees (£m)             | 6          | 6          | 9          | 9          | 9          |
|                 | Tax on real property (£m)     | 13         | 14         | 15         | 16         | 16         |
|                 | Other income (£m)             | 6          | 3          | 2          | 4          | 4          |
|                 | <b>Total (£m)</b>             | <b>68</b>  | <b>73</b>  | <b>76</b>  | <b>81</b>  | <b>80</b>  |
|                 | <b>Grand Total (£m)</b>       | <b>341</b> | <b>331</b> | <b>346</b> | <b>362</b> | <b>361</b> |

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

Source: Treasury and Resources Department

The majority of Guernsey general revenue comes from income taxes, which accounted for 77.9% of total revenue in 2013 (**Table 2.5**).

Import duties made the second largest contribution to general revenue. They include taxes on alcohol, tobacco and fuel, including the tax on vehicle fuel introduced in 2008 to replace motor vehicle tax.

The Health and Social Services Department recorded the highest expenditure in 2013, representing 32.4% of the total revenue expenditure (**Table 2.6**).

Some changes in departmental expenditure may be due to the movement of resources between departments.

## 2. Fiscal and Economic

**Table 2.6: General revenue expenditure (nominal)**

|                                                    | 2012           | 2013           |
|----------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Policy Council (£000s)                             | 9,260          | 10,463         |
| Treasury and Resources Department (£000s)          | 17,168         | 19,417         |
| Courts and Law Officers (£000s)                    | 6,910          | 7,002          |
| States of Alderney (£000s)                         | 1,964          | 1,988          |
| Commerce and Employment Department (£000s)         | 10,701         | 10,886         |
| Culture and Leisure Department (£000s)             | 3,100          | 2,890          |
| Education Department (£000s)                       | 75,730         | 76,750         |
| Environment Department (£000s)                     | 7,964          | 7,780          |
| Health and Social Services Department (£000s)      | 111,055        | 112,152        |
| Home Department (£000s)                            | 32,409         | 33,223         |
| Housing Department (£000s)                         | 1,661          | 1,975          |
| Public Services Department (£000s)                 | 5,990          | 4,023          |
| Social Security Department* (£000s)                | 54,854         | 56,687         |
| Public Accounts Committee (£000s)                  | 227            | 209            |
| Scrutiny Committee (£000s)                         | 207            | 184            |
| States Assembly and Constitution Committee (£000s) | 178            | -              |
| States Review Committee (£000s)                    | 16             | 69             |
| Exceptional Expenditure (£000s)                    | 2,318          | -              |
| <b>Total Revenue Expenditure (£000s)</b>           | <b>341,712</b> | <b>345,698</b> |

\*Social Security Department expenditure relates to general revenue expenditure only (utilised for some non-contributory benefits and general administration costs) and does not incorporate expenditure of revenues generated by Social Security contributions (utilised for the payment of pensions and benefits).

Source: Treasury and Resources Department

## 2. Fiscal and Economic

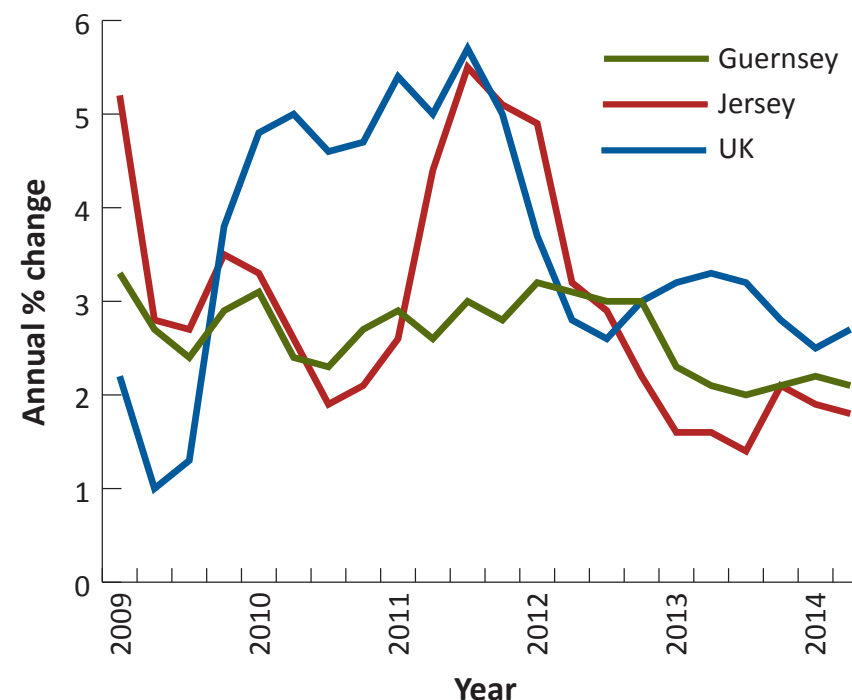
**Table 2.7: RPIX inflation in Guernsey, Jersey and the UK**

|      |     | Guernsey<br>annual % change | Jersey<br>annual % change | UK<br>annual % change |
|------|-----|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 2009 | Mar | 3.3                         | 5.2                       | 2.2                   |
|      | Jun | 2.7                         | 2.8                       | 1.0                   |
|      | Sep | 2.4                         | 2.7                       | 1.3                   |
|      | Dec | 2.9                         | 3.5                       | 3.8                   |
| 2010 | Mar | 3.1                         | 3.3                       | 4.8                   |
|      | Jun | 2.4                         | 2.6                       | 5.0                   |
|      | Sep | 2.3                         | 1.9                       | 4.6                   |
|      | Dec | 2.7                         | 2.1                       | 4.7                   |
| 2011 | Mar | 2.9                         | 2.6                       | 5.4                   |
|      | Jun | 2.6                         | 4.4                       | 5.0                   |
|      | Sep | 3.0                         | 5.5                       | 5.7                   |
|      | Dec | 2.8                         | 5.1                       | 5.0                   |
| 2012 | Mar | 3.2                         | 4.9                       | 3.7                   |
|      | Jun | 3.1                         | 3.2                       | 2.8                   |
|      | Sep | 3.0                         | 2.9                       | 2.6                   |
|      | Dec | 3.0                         | 2.2                       | 3.0                   |
| 2013 | Mar | 2.3                         | 1.6                       | 3.2                   |
|      | Jun | 2.1                         | 1.6                       | 3.3                   |
|      | Sep | 2.0                         | 1.4                       | 3.2                   |
|      | Dec | 2.1                         | 2.1                       | 2.8                   |
| 2014 | Mar | 2.2                         | 1.9                       | 2.5                   |
|      | Jun | 2.1                         | 1.8                       | 2.7                   |

Source: Policy and Research Unit, Jersey Statistics Unit, UK Office for National Statistics

## 2. Fiscal and Economic

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



Source: Policy and Research Unit, Jersey Statistics Unit, UK Office for National Statistics

RPIX, which excludes mortgage interest costs, was adopted by the States of Guernsey as the preferred measure of inflation in 2009. [Table 2.7](#) and [Figure 2.7](#) show the annual percentage changes in RPIX in Guernsey, Jersey and the UK. In June 2014, the annual RPIX inflation in Guernsey was 2.1%.

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

## 2. Fiscal and Economic

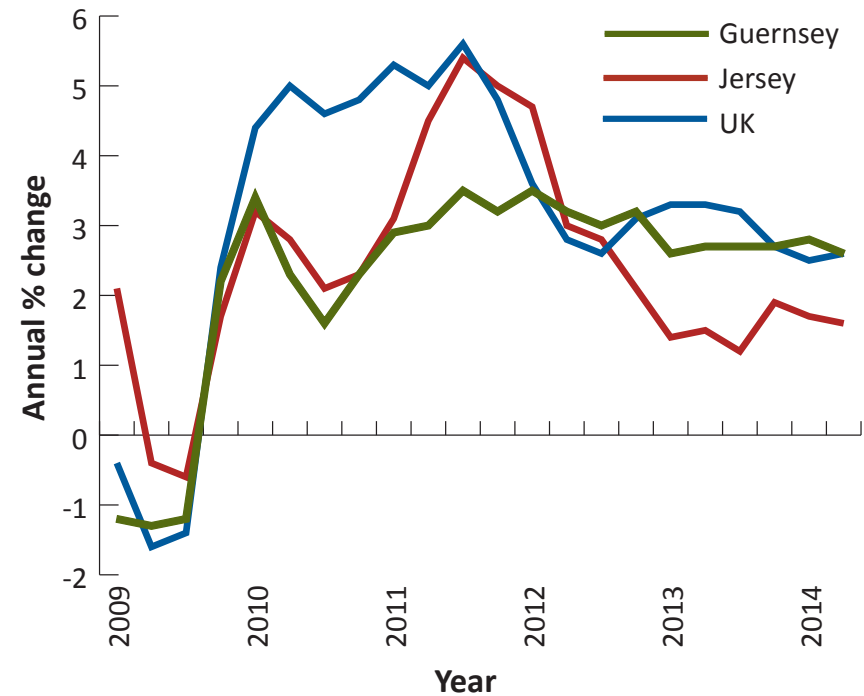
**Table 2.8: RPI inflation in Guernsey, Jersey and the UK**

|      |     | Guernsey<br>annual % change | Jersey<br>annual % change | UK<br>annual % change |
|------|-----|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 2009 | Mar | -1.2                        | 2.1                       | -0.4                  |
|      | Jun | -1.3                        | -0.4                      | -1.6                  |
|      | Sep | -1.2                        | -0.6                      | -1.4                  |
|      | Dec | 2.2                         | 1.7                       | 2.4                   |
| 2010 | Mar | 3.4                         | 3.2                       | 4.4                   |
|      | Jun | 2.3                         | 2.8                       | 5.0                   |
|      | Sep | 1.6                         | 2.1                       | 4.6                   |
|      | Dec | 2.3                         | 2.3                       | 4.8                   |
| 2011 | Mar | 2.9                         | 3.1                       | 5.3                   |
|      | Jun | 3.0                         | 4.5                       | 5.0                   |
|      | Sep | 3.5                         | 5.4                       | 5.6                   |
|      | Dec | 3.2                         | 5.0                       | 4.8                   |
| 2012 | Mar | 3.5                         | 4.7                       | 3.6                   |
|      | Jun | 3.2                         | 3.0                       | 2.8                   |
|      | Sep | 3.0                         | 2.8                       | 2.6                   |
|      | Dec | 3.2                         | 2.1                       | 3.1                   |
| 2013 | Mar | 2.6                         | 1.4                       | 3.3                   |
|      | Jun | 2.7                         | 1.5                       | 3.3                   |
|      | Sep | 2.7                         | 1.2                       | 3.2                   |
|      | Dec | 2.7                         | 1.9                       | 2.7                   |
| 2014 | Mar | 2.8                         | 1.7                       | 2.5                   |
|      | Jun | 2.6                         | 1.6                       | 2.6                   |

Source: Policy and Research Unit, Jersey Statistics Unit, UK Office for National Statistics

## 2. Fiscal and Economic

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



Source: Policy and Research Unit, Jersey Statistics Unit, UK Office for National Statistics

**Table 2.8** and **Figure 2.8** show the annual percentage changes in the Guernsey RPI (also referred to as the 'all items' RPI), which includes a measure of mortgage interest payments. As this item has a high weighting within the calculation, RPI is sensitive to changes in the interest rates charged on mortgages.

Negative annual changes in RPI occurred in all three jurisdictions during 2009 as a result of reductions in the Bank of England base rate. Positive annual inflation resumed in the last quarter of 2009. The annual change in the Guernsey RPI has shown a general upward trend since mid 2010.

The annual change in the RPI in Guernsey in the year ending June 2014 was 2.6%.

## 2. Fiscal and Economic

**Table 2.9: RPICT and RPIY in Guernsey**

|      |     | RPICT<br>annual % change | RPIY<br>annual % change |
|------|-----|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 2011 | Mar | 2.7                      | 2.7                     |
|      | Jun | 2.4                      | 2.4                     |
|      | Sep | 2.8                      | 2.9                     |
|      | Dec | 2.6                      | 2.7                     |
| 2012 | Mar | 3.1                      | 3.1                     |
|      | Jun | 2.9                      | 3.0                     |
|      | Sep | 2.8                      | 2.9                     |
|      | Dec | 2.9                      | 2.9                     |
| 2013 | Mar | 2.1                      | 2.3                     |
|      | Jun | 1.9                      | 1.9                     |
|      | Sep | 1.9                      | 1.9                     |
|      | Dec | 1.9                      | 1.9                     |
| 2014 | Mar | 1.9                      | 1.9                     |
|      | Jun | 1.8                      | 1.8                     |

*Source: Policy and Research Unit*

The inflation measures, RPICT and RPIY, shown in **Table 2.9**, 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 2.10: RPIX and RPI reflation factors (December 2013)**

|      | RPIX<br>reflation factor | RPI<br>reflation factor |
|------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 2004 | 1.32                     | 1.31                    |
| 2005 | 1.28                     | 1.27                    |
| 2006 | 1.24                     | 1.21                    |
| 2007 | 1.20                     | 1.16                    |
| 2008 | 1.14                     | 1.14                    |
| 2009 | 1.11                     | 1.12                    |
| 2010 | 1.08                     | 1.09                    |
| 2011 | 1.05                     | 1.06                    |
| 2012 | 1.02                     | 1.03                    |
| 2013 | 1.00                     | 1.00                    |

*Source: Policy and Research Unit*

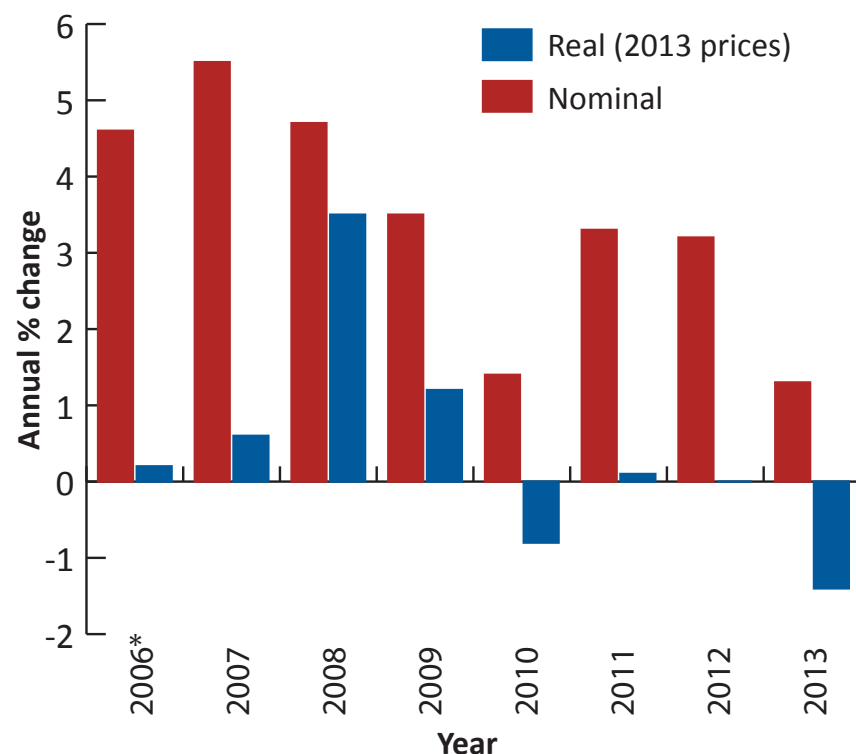
The effect of inflation is to erode the purchasing power of currency. For example, one could purchase more for £1 in 2004 than in 2013. The reflation factors shown in **Table 2.10** can be used to convert monetary values to their equivalent (or 'real') prices on a specified date (in this case, 31st December 2013).

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 2004 is equivalent to  $£100 \times 1.32 = £132$  in 2013. This means that you would need £132 in 2013 to buy the same amount of goods and services that you could buy for £100 in 2004.

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

## 2. Fiscal and Economic

**Figure 2.9: Annual change in median earnings - all employees**



Source: Policy and Research Unit

The reflatd (or real) figures take into account the effects of inflation. Data are presented in monetary values equivalent to 2013.

**Figure 2.9** shows the annual % change in median earnings since 2006. In 2013, median earnings increased by less than inflation, at 1.3% in nominal terms and -1.4% in real terms.

\* The annual change in median earnings for 2006 has been re-stated following the discovery of an error in previously published figures for 2005 nominal median earnings.

## 2. Fiscal and Economic

**Table 2.11: Median annual earnings - all employees**

|       | Nominal median annual earnings (£) | Annual % change (nominal) | Reflatd median annual earnings (2013 prices, £) | Annual % change (real) |
|-------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 2005* | 22,620                             | -                         | 28,673                                          | -                      |
| 2006* | 23,660                             | 4.6                       | 28,717                                          | 0.2                    |
| 2007  | 24,960                             | 5.5                       | 28,879                                          | 0.6                    |
| 2008  | 26,130                             | 4.7                       | 29,887                                          | 3.5                    |
| 2009  | 27,040                             | 3.5                       | 30,249                                          | 1.2                    |
| 2010  | 27,430                             | 1.4                       | 30,009                                          | -0.8                   |
| 2011  | 28,340                             | 3.3                       | 30,050                                          | 0.1                    |
| 2012  | 29,250                             | 3.2                       | 30,048                                          | 0.0                    |
| 2013  | 29,640                             | 1.3                       | 29,640                                          | -1.4                   |

Source: Policy and Research Unit

\* Nominal median earnings for 2005 have been re-stated following the discovery of an error in previously published figures. Consequently, the annual change in median earnings for 2006 has also been re-stated.

**Table 2.11** presents the median annual earnings of employees in Guernsey. Figures include both full-time and part-time employees. In 2013, the median annual earnings was £29,640, compared with £30,048 in 2012 at 2013 prices.

## 2. Fiscal and Economic

**Table 2.12: Median annual earnings by sector 2013**

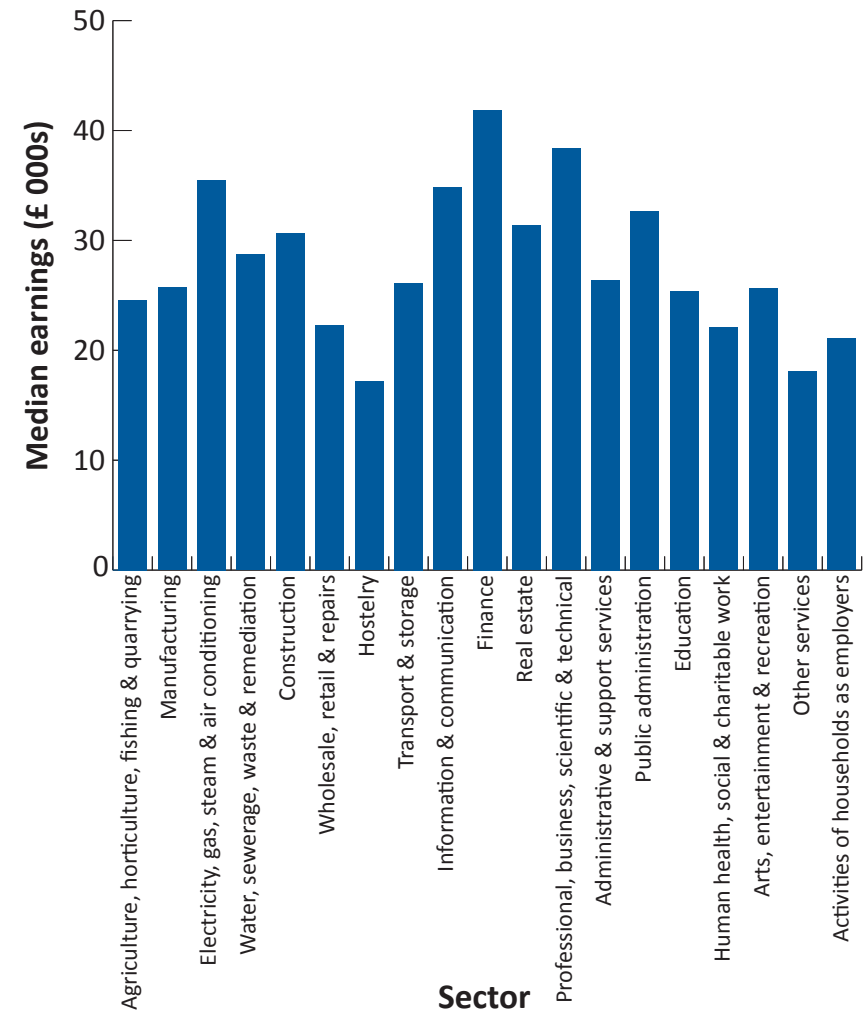
|                                                | Lower<br>Quartile<br>Earnings<br>(£) | Median<br>Earnings<br>(£) | Upper<br>Quartile<br>Earnings<br>(£) |
|------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Agriculture, horticulture, fishing & quarrying | 17,550                               | 24,570                    | 33,410                               |
| Manufacturing                                  | 18,330                               | 25,740                    | 33,280                               |
| Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning     | 28,340                               | 35,490                    | 47,580                               |
| Water, sewerage, waste & remediation           | 21,710                               | 28,730                    | 32,539                               |
| Construction                                   | 23,140                               | 30,680                    | 38,480                               |
| Wholesale, retail & repairs                    | 16,120                               | 22,230                    | 30,550                               |
| Hostelry                                       | 14,690                               | 17,160                    | 22,360                               |
| Transport & storage                            | 20,930                               | 26,130                    | 34,970                               |
| Information & communication                    | 26,780                               | 34,840                    | 47,320                               |
| Finance                                        | 28,860                               | 41,860                    | 64,090                               |
| Real estate                                    | 21,580                               | 31,330                    | 46,670                               |
| Professional, business, scientific & technical | 26,260                               | 38,350                    | 57,850                               |
| Administrative & support services              | 19,760                               | 26,390                    | 36,400                               |
| Public administration                          | 22,230                               | 32,630                    | 45,110                               |
| Education                                      | 17,290                               | 25,350                    | 43,940                               |
| Human health, social & charitable work         | 15,730                               | 22,100                    | 30,940                               |
| Arts, entertainment & recreation               | 18,070                               | 25,610                    | 34,580                               |
| Other services                                 | 13,780                               | 18,070                    | 24,700                               |
| Activities of households as employers          | 14,040                               | 21,060                    | 27,040                               |

Source: Policy and Research Unit

**Table 2.12** shows the median annual earnings, the lower quartile earnings and the upper quartile earnings of employees, broken down by sector. The sector with the highest median annual earnings in 2013 was Finance. The sector with the lowest median annual earnings was Hostelry.

## 2. Fiscal and Economic

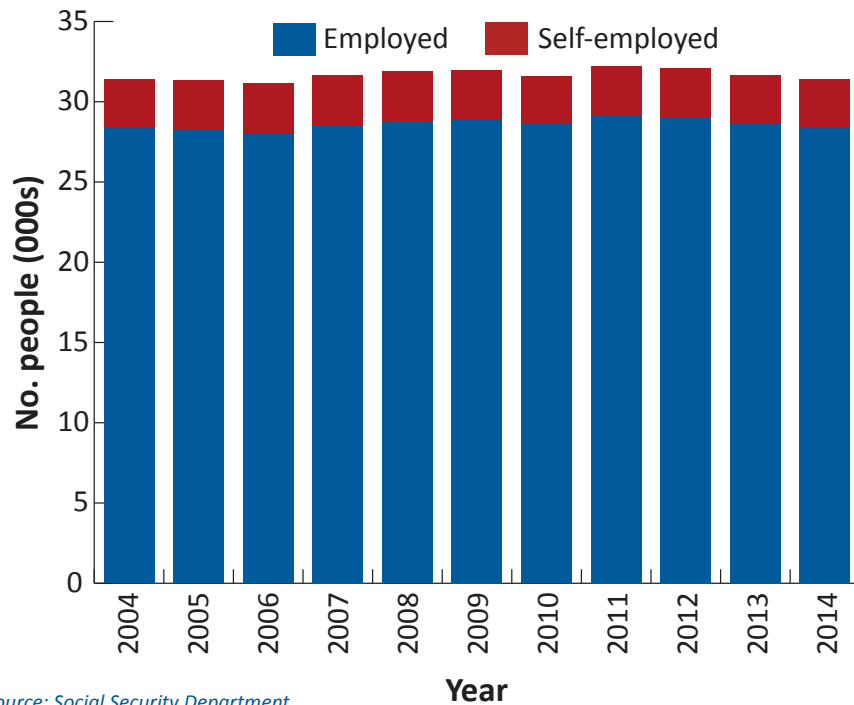
**Figure 2.10: Median annual earnings by sector 2013**



**Figure 2.10** shows the median annual earnings of employees, broken down by sector for 2013.

## 2. Fiscal and Economic

**Figure 2.11: Employed Persons at March each year**



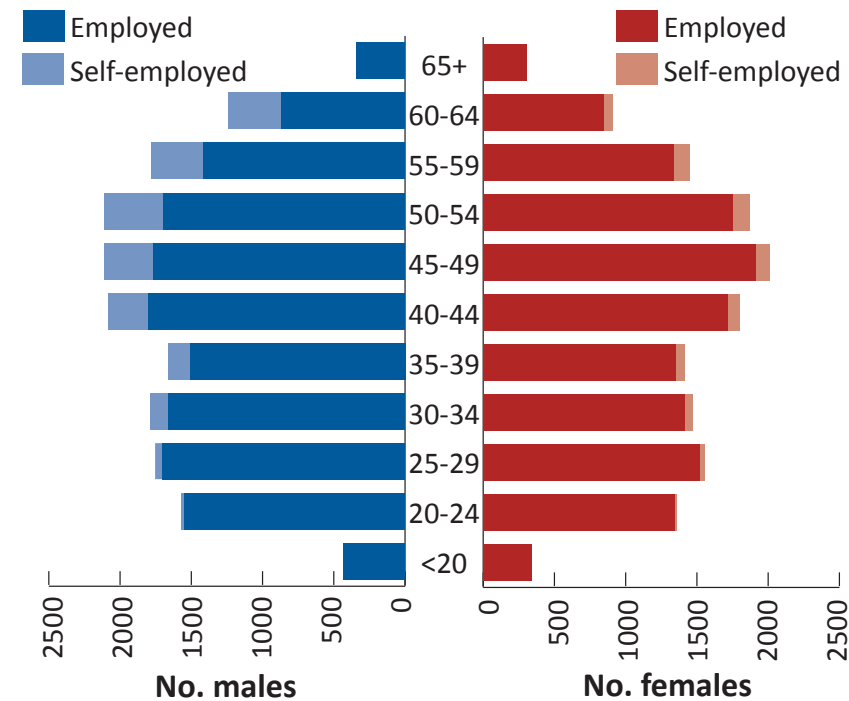
Source: Social Security Department

**Figure 2.11** shows the total number of employed and self-employed people in March each year. In March 2014, there were 31,364 people in employment in Guernsey, of whom 9.4% were self-employed.

In March 2014, 46% of people in employment were female and 54% were male (**Figure 2.12** and **Table 2.13**). The 45-49 age group had the highest number of both males and females in employment in March 2014. The number of self-employed people was highest among males between the ages of 50 and 54.

## 2. Fiscal and Economic

**Figure 2.12: Employment by age and gender at March 2014**



Source: Social Security Department

**Table 2.13: Employed persons at March each year**

|      | Male     |               | Female   |               | Total  |
|------|----------|---------------|----------|---------------|--------|
|      | Employed | Self-employed | Employed | Self-employed |        |
| 2009 | 14,921   | 2,478         | 13,957   | 625           | 31,981 |
| 2010 | 14,733   | 2,419         | 13,859   | 594           | 31,605 |
| 2011 | 15,029   | 2,431         | 14,090   | 636           | 32,186 |
| 2012 | 14,888   | 2,387         | 14,169   | 665           | 32,109 |
| 2013 | 14,797   | 2,341         | 13,860   | 648           | 31,646 |
| 2014 | 14,639   | 2,272         | 13,791   | 662           | 31,364 |

Source: Social Security Department



## 2. Fiscal and Economic

**Table 2.14: Employment rate at March each year**

|      | Female employment rate (%) | Male employment rate (%) | Total employment rate (%) |
|------|----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 2009 | 69.7                       | 82.4                     | 76.1                      |
| 2010 | 68.5                       | 81.9                     | 75.2                      |
| 2011 | 69.5                       | 82.4                     | 75.9                      |
| 2012 | 70.7                       | 82.4                     | 76.5                      |
| 2013 | 69.7                       | 83.0                     | 76.3                      |

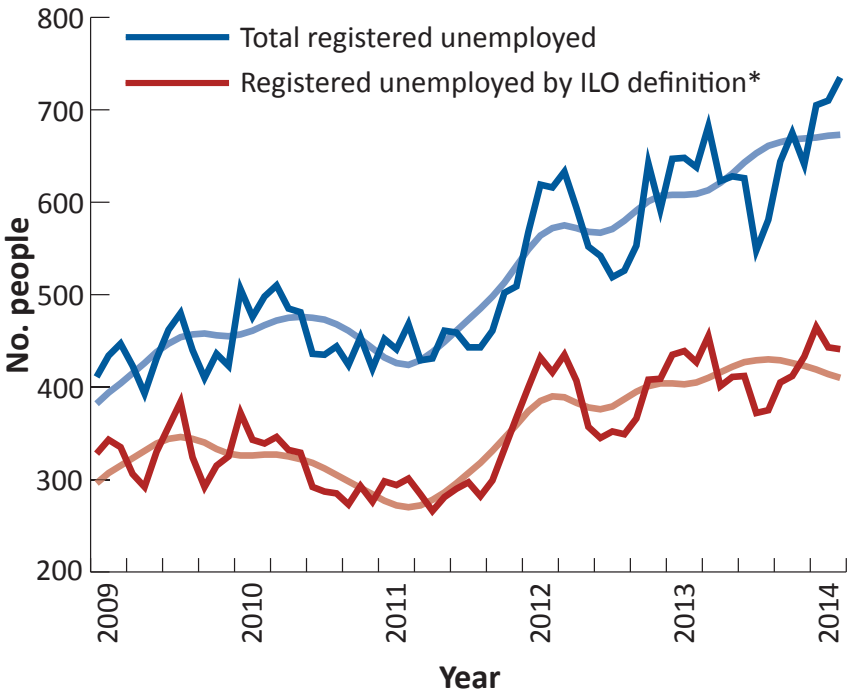
Source: Social Security Department

The employment rate (**Table 2.14**) is the number of people in employment as a percentage of the working age population (i.e. the population between the ages of 16 and 64). In March 2013\*, the male employment rate was 83.0% and the female employment rate was 69.7%. The overall employment rate was 76.3%, 0.2 percentage points lower than in March 2012.

\* Employment rate for 2014 was not available at the time of publication.

## 2. Fiscal and Economic

**Figure 2.13: Unemployment**



Source: Social Security Department

Unemployment data is produced by the Social Security Department on a monthly basis and represents the number of people claiming unemployment or job seeker benefits (**Figure 2.13**). During 2013, the average number of registered unemployed was 632.

The number of registered unemployed people, as defined by the International Labour Office\* (the international standard measure), has been available since 2007 and allows comparison with other jurisdictions. Using the ILO definition, the average number of unemployed people in 2013 was 415.

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

## 2. Fiscal and Economic

**Table 2.15: Unemployment at March each year**

|             | Total registered unemployed | Unemployment rate (%) | Registered unemployed by ILO definition | Unemployment rate by ILO definition (%) |
|-------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| <b>2009</b> | 447                         | 1.4                   | 335                                     | 1.0                                     |
| <b>2010</b> | 498                         | 1.6                   | 339                                     | 1.1                                     |
| <b>2011</b> | 468                         | 1.4                   | 301                                     | 0.9                                     |
| <b>2012</b> | 616                         | 1.9                   | 416                                     | 1.3                                     |
| <b>2013</b> | 638                         | 2.0                   | 427                                     | 1.3                                     |
| <b>2014</b> | 735                         | 2.3                   | 441                                     | 1.4                                     |

Source: Social Security Department

**Table 2.15** shows the number of people registered as unemployed and the unemployment rate (i.e. the number of unemployed as a percentage of the total workforce) at March each year. The unemployment rate has increased over the ten year period ending 2014.

Using the ILO definition of unemployment, the unemployment rate was 1.4% at March 2014, 0.1 percentage points higher than during March 2013.

## 2. Fiscal and Economic

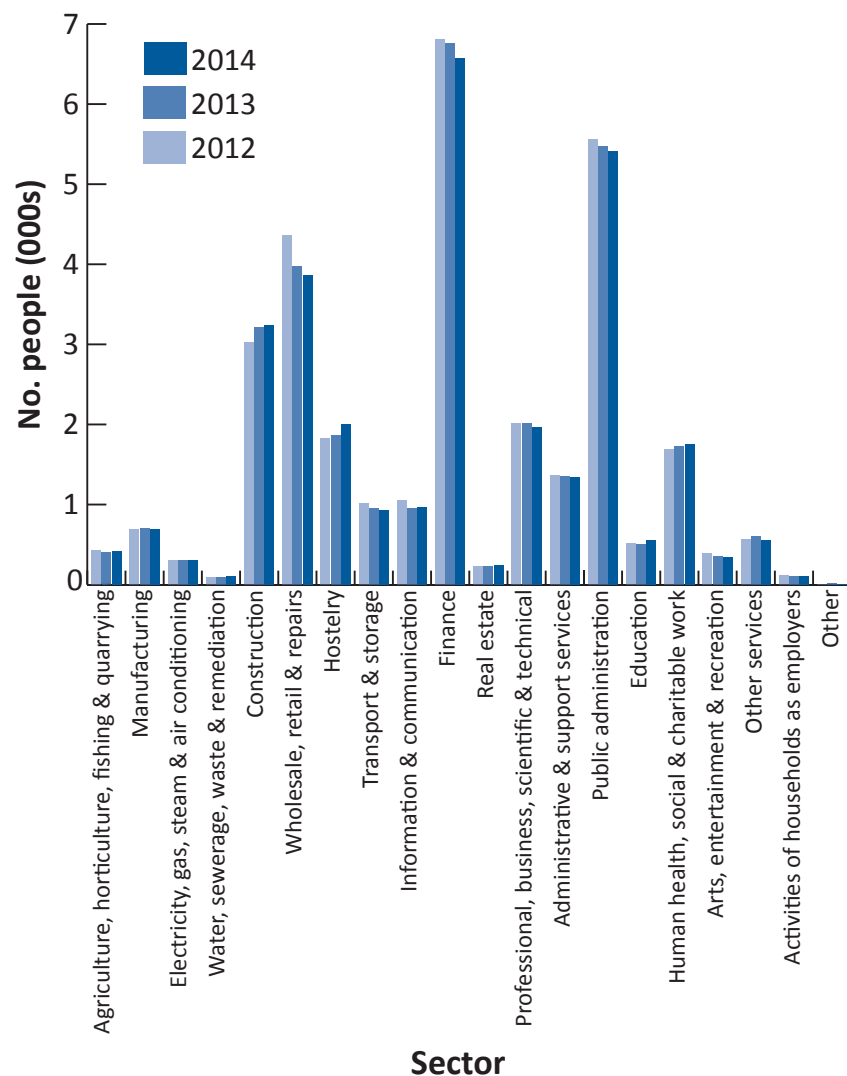
**Table 2.16 Employment by economic sector at March each year**

|                                                           | 2010          | 2011          | 2012          | 2013          | 2014          |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| <b>Agriculture, horticulture, fishing &amp; quarrying</b> | 448           | 461           | 433           | 412           | 423           |
| <b>Manufacturing</b>                                      | 716           | 714           | 698           | 699           | 687           |
| <b>Electricity, gas, steam &amp; air conditioning</b>     | 333           | 331           | 310           | 312           | 307           |
| <b>Water, sewerage, waste &amp; remediation</b>           | 72            | 92            | 88            | 90            | 105           |
| <b>Construction</b>                                       | 3,051         | 3,151         | 3,030         | 3,224         | 3,244         |
| <b>Wholesale, retail &amp; repairs</b>                    | 4,354         | 4,373         | 4,367         | 3,969         | 3,859         |
| <b>Hostelry</b>                                           | 1,770         | 1,874         | 1,831         | 1,873         | 1,998         |
| <b>Transport &amp; storage</b>                            | 955           | 1,016         | 1,022         | 954           | 925           |
| <b>Information &amp; communication</b>                    | 1,037         | 1,021         | 1,051         | 953           | 969           |
| <b>Finance</b>                                            | 6,835         | 6,903         | 6,815         | 6,756         | 6,573         |
| <b>Real estate</b>                                        | 198           | 213           | 230           | 227           | 237           |
| <b>Professional, business, scientific &amp; technical</b> | 1,928         | 2,027         | 2,010         | 2,012         | 1,973         |
| <b>Administrative &amp; support services</b>              | 1,248         | 1,273         | 1,367         | 1,350         | 1,343         |
| <b>Public administration</b>                              | 5,519         | 5,480         | 5,558         | 5,466         | 5,405         |
| <b>Education</b>                                          | 464           | 485           | 516           | 512           | 546           |
| <b>Human health, social &amp; charitable work</b>         | 1,590         | 1,641         | 1,695         | 1,731         | 1,764         |
| <b>Arts, entertainment &amp; recreation</b>               | 384           | 410           | 397           | 363           | 338           |
| <b>Other services</b>                                     | 520           | 567           | 568           | 612           | 549           |
| <b>Activities of households as employers</b>              | 151           | 138           | 117           | 110           | 107           |
| <b>Unknown</b>                                            | 32            | 16            | 6             | 21            | 12            |
| <b>Total</b>                                              | <b>31,605</b> | <b>32,186</b> | <b>32,109</b> | <b>31,646</b> | <b>31,364</b> |

Source: Social Security Department

## 2. Fiscal and Economic

**Figure 2.14: Employment by economic sector at March each year**



Source: Social Security Department

The Finance sector employed the largest number of people in March 2014, comprising 21.0% of total employment (Table 2.16 and Figure 2.14).

## 2. Fiscal and Economic

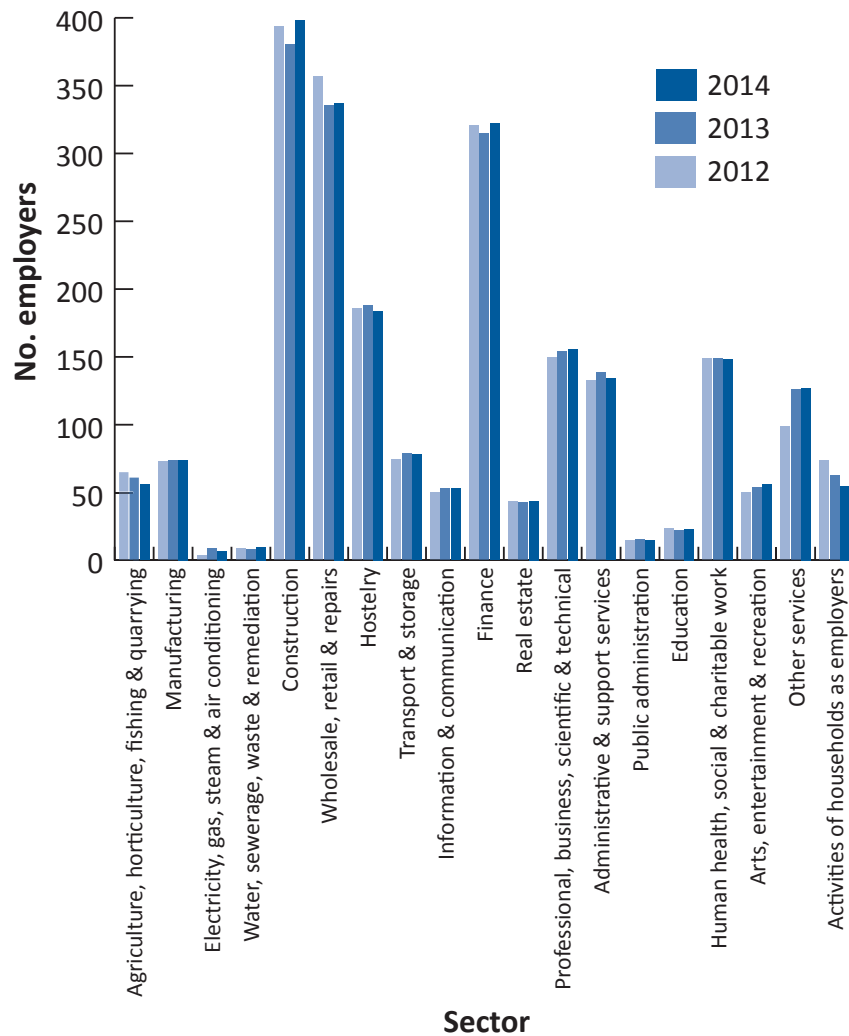
**Table 2.17: Employing organisations by size and sector at March 2014**

| Number of employees                            | Number of employing organisations |            |            |            |              |
|------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|
|                                                | 1 to 5                            | 6 to 25    | 26 to 50   | 51+        | Total        |
| Agriculture, horticulture, fishing & quarrying | 44                                | 9          | 2          | 1          | 56           |
| Manufacturing                                  | 45                                | 24         | 2          | 3          | 74           |
| Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning     | 2                                 | 3          | 0          | 2          | 7            |
| Water, sewerage, waste & remediation           | 7                                 | 2          | 0          | 1          | 10           |
| Construction                                   | 282                               | 104        | 7          | 5          | 398          |
| Wholesale, retail & repairs                    | 198                               | 108        | 18         | 13         | 337          |
| Hostelry                                       | 97                                | 67         | 9          | 11         | 184          |
| Transport & storage                            | 42                                | 28         | 4          | 4          | 78           |
| Information & communication                    | 29                                | 17         | 3          | 4          | 53           |
| Finance                                        | 145                               | 109        | 41         | 27         | 322          |
| Real estate                                    | 34                                | 8          | 2          | 0          | 44           |
| Professional, business, scientific & technical | 98                                | 46         | 5          | 7          | 156          |
| Administrative & support services              | 89                                | 32         | 6          | 7          | 134          |
| Public administration                          | 11                                | 1          | 0          | 3          | 15           |
| Education                                      | 12                                | 6          | 2          | 3          | 23           |
| Human health, social & charitable work         | 88                                | 41         | 11         | 8          | 148          |
| Arts, entertainment & recreation               | 38                                | 16         | 2          | 0          | 56           |
| Other services                                 | 112                               | 12         | 2          | 1          | 127          |
| Activities of households as employers          | 51                                | 4          | 0          | 0          | 55           |
| Other                                          | 0                                 | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0            |
| <b>Total</b>                                   | <b>1,424</b>                      | <b>637</b> | <b>116</b> | <b>100</b> | <b>2,277</b> |

Source: Social Security Department

## 2. Fiscal and Economic

**Figure 2.15: Employing organisations by sector at March each year**

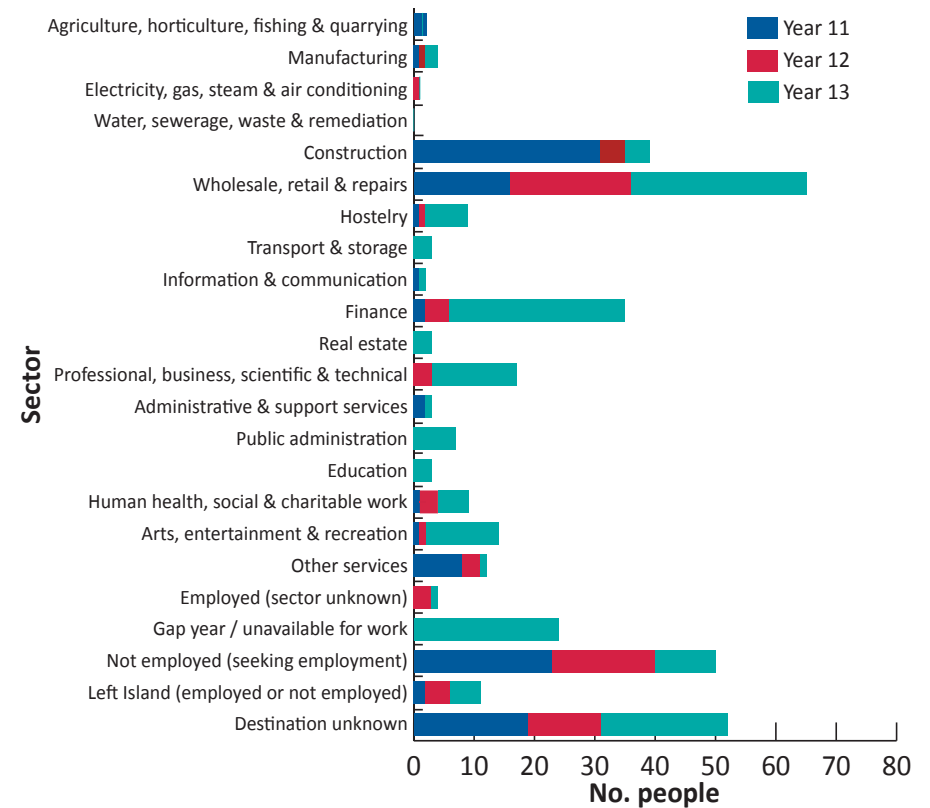


Source: Social Security Department

In March 2014, the Construction sector had the highest number of employers, most of which had 5 employees or fewer (Table 2.17 and Figure 2.15). Of the organisations employing more than 50 people, 27% were in the Finance sector.

## 2. Fiscal and Economic

**Figure 2.16: Full-time secondary education leavers 2013**



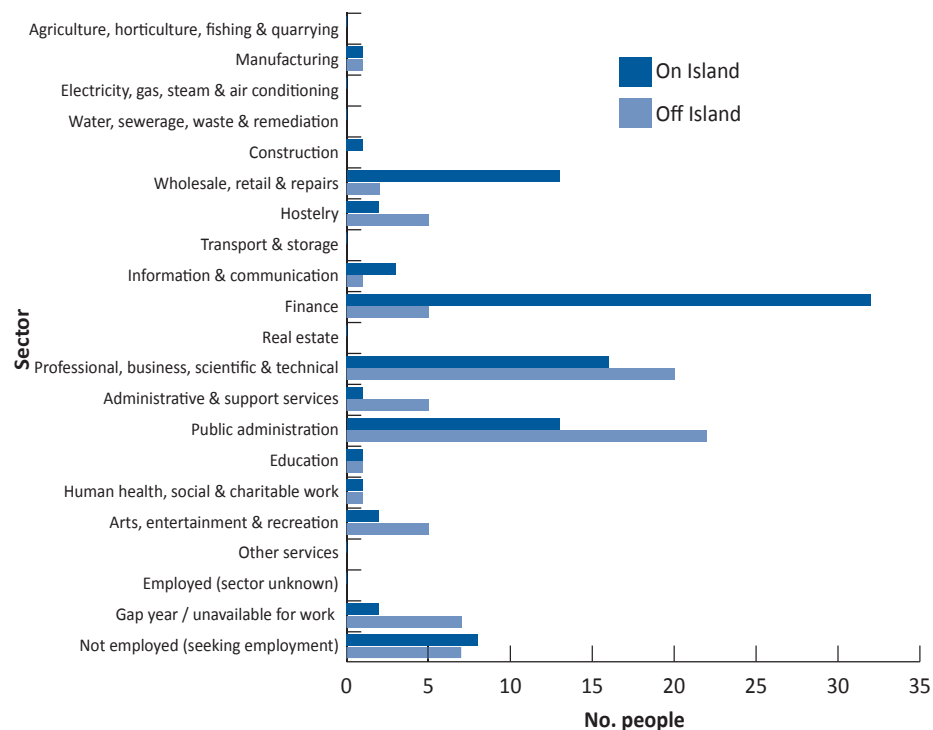
Source: Education Department

The Retail sector employed the most school leavers (18%) in 2013 (Figure 2.16). Those not employed and seeking employment accounted for 14% of those leaving full-time secondary education in 2013, the same as in 2012.

Approximately 28% of the Island's 18 year olds went into higher education (i.e. university level education) in September 2013. A further 12% went into further education (i.e. vocational courses or further study at A-level equivalent level).

## 2. Fiscal and Economic

**Figure 2.17: Full-time higher education leavers in 2013**



Source: Education Department

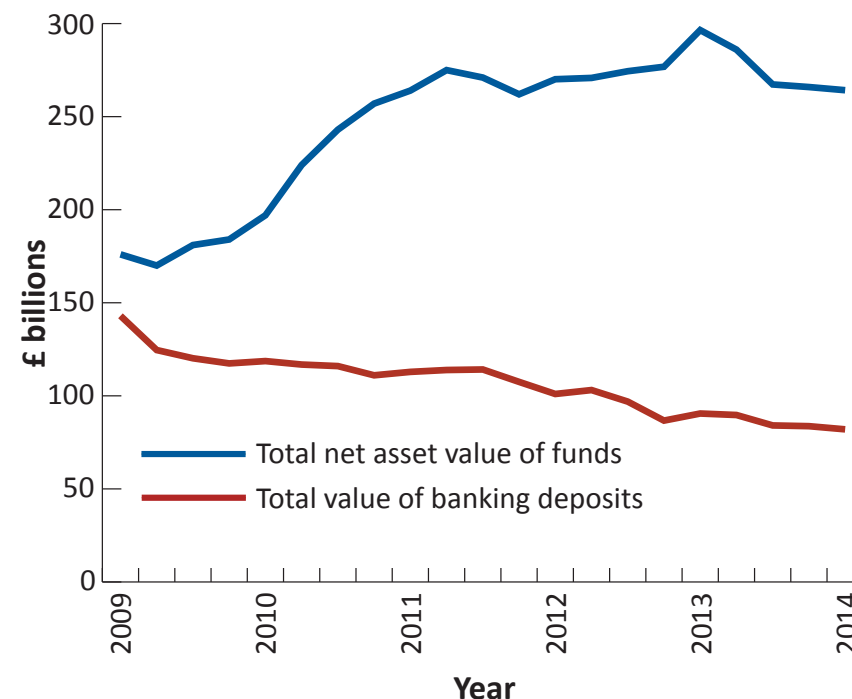
All those who had completed undergraduate study in 2013 were surveyed by the Education Department. The response rate was 99%. 22% of respondents continued to postgraduate study or topped up their higher education qualification (off Island). Of the 78% of respondents who left higher education, 54% returned to Guernsey and 46% remained off Island. The employment of the leavers is shown in **Figure 2.17**.

The Public administration sector employed 32% of the higher education leavers who remained off Island in 2013 (all of whom were publicly employed health or education professionals). The Finance sector employed the most higher education leavers who returned to the Island (37%).

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

## 2. Fiscal and Economic

**Figure 2.18: Total value of banking deposits and funds**



Source: Guernsey Financial Services Commission

In March 2014, the total value of banking deposits in Guernsey was £82 billion, 9.4% less than at the same time the previous year (**Figure 2.18**).

The total net asset value of investment funds registered in Guernsey or administered by local companies was £264 billion in March 2014, a decrease of £32 billion (10.9%) since March 2013.

## 2. Fiscal and Economic

**Table 2.18: Passenger movements by air and sea**

|              | 2009             | 2010             | 2011             | 2012             | 2013             |
|--------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| January      | 56,605           | 52,729           | 58,191           | 58,429           | 54,981           |
| February     | 62,119           | 65,277           | 66,141           | 62,672           | 63,001           |
| March        | 76,740           | 82,521           | 80,640           | 79,414           | 79,258           |
| April        | 102,650          | 91,749           | 113,221          | 105,473          | 96,307           |
| May          | 122,547          | 124,211          | 124,230          | 116,747          | 123,569          |
| June         | 122,078          | 125,361          | 130,216          | 125,064          | 121,381          |
| July         | 145,057          | 147,477          | 153,939          | 136,079          | 143,264          |
| August       | 164,445          | 168,432          | 166,555          | 155,879          | 166,818          |
| September    | 127,301          | 122,854          | 128,665          | 124,405          | 127,412          |
| October      | 102,788          | 103,398          | 111,979          | 100,750          | 102,151          |
| November     | 75,312           | 75,667           | 77,567           | 74,635           | 75,252           |
| December     | 75,603           | 67,298           | 74,927           | 73,829           | 72,991           |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>1,233,245</b> | <b>1,226,974</b> | <b>1,286,271</b> | <b>1,213,376</b> | <b>1,226,385</b> |

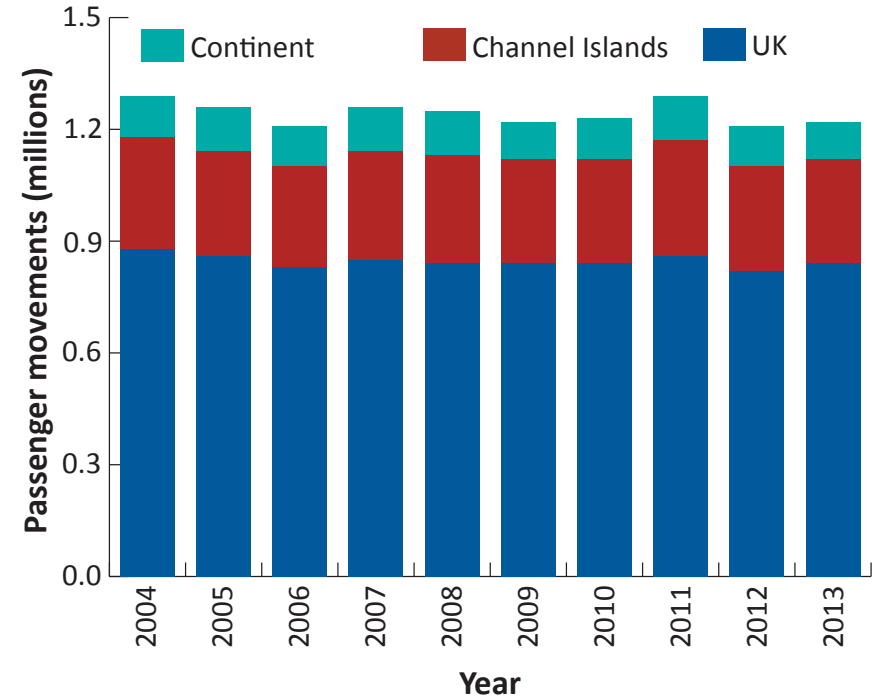
Source: Commerce and Employment Department

Passenger movements are the sum of arrivals and departures at Guernsey's harbours and airport (Table 2.18 and Figure 2.19). These figures include travel to Alderney, Jersey, the UK and Europe, but do not include travel to and from Herm and Sark.

The total number of passenger movements was 1.1% higher in 2013 than in 2012. The change in the total number of passenger movements fluctuated month by month, but an increase of 6.2% over July and August led to the overall increase in 2013.

## 2. Fiscal and Economic

**Figure 2.19: Passenger movements by air and sea**



Source: Commerce and Employment Department

Over the ten year period ending in 2013, the total number of passenger movements decreased by 5.6%. The highest number of passenger movements during this period occurred in 2004.

The majority of passenger movements were between the UK and Guernsey, representing 68.5% of the total in 2013. There was a decrease of 4.4% in the number of passengers travelling to or from the Continent. The number of passengers travelling within the Channel Islands remained fairly stable.

## 2. Fiscal and Economic

**Table 2.19: Passenger movements by air**

|              | 2009           | 2010           | 2011           | 2012           | 2013           |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| January      | 53,137         | 48,428         | 52,885         | 53,413         | 49,610         |
| February     | 54,872         | 58,946         | 58,252         | 53,542         | 55,787         |
| March        | 68,951         | 72,678         | 71,245         | 67,949         | 66,213         |
| April        | 74,509         | 62,154         | 76,742         | 73,866         | 67,848         |
| May          | 80,284         | 82,040         | 80,516         | 75,030         | 79,790         |
| June         | 82,411         | 84,873         | 83,572         | 80,628         | 78,320         |
| July         | 92,457         | 92,310         | 90,862         | 86,832         | 85,173         |
| August       | 93,894         | 96,464         | 92,365         | 90,148         | 90,528         |
| September    | 87,549         | 86,555         | 84,294         | 82,869         | 79,902         |
| October      | 81,351         | 81,788         | 78,069         | 74,140         | 75,830         |
| November     | 69,952         | 67,922         | 68,601         | 65,416         | 66,681         |
| December     | 66,350         | 54,950         | 64,610         | 61,292         | 63,941         |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>905,717</b> | <b>889,108</b> | <b>902,013</b> | <b>865,125</b> | <b>859,623</b> |

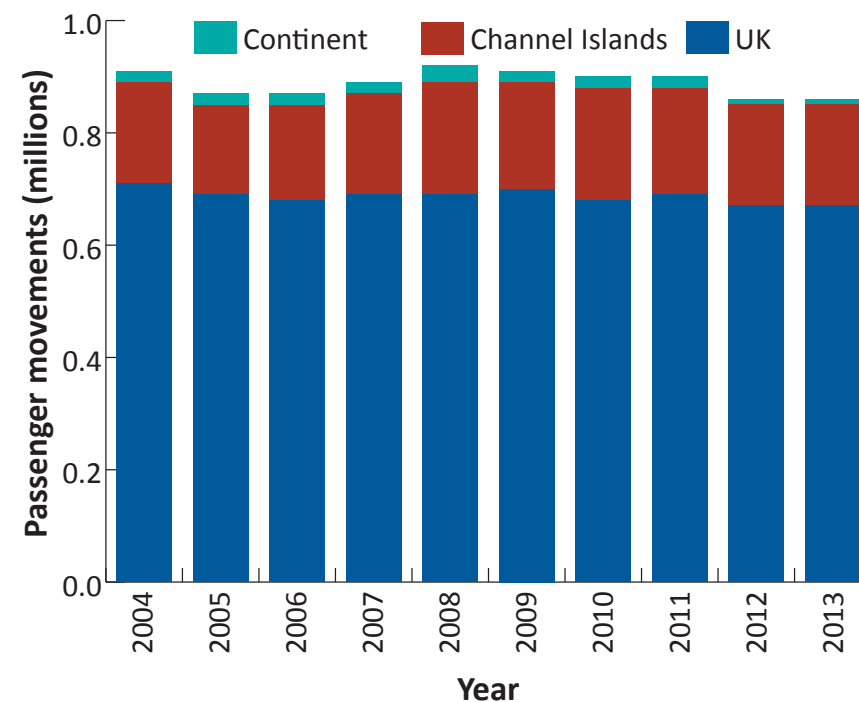
Source: Commerce and Employment Department

The total number of passenger movements by air in 2013 decreased by 0.6% to 859,623 (Table 2.19).

Passenger movements by air represented 70.1% of the total number of passenger movements in 2013, 1.2 percentage points less than the previous year.

## 2. Fiscal and Economic

**Figure 2.20: Passenger movements by air**



Source: Commerce and Employment Department

In 2013, 77.8% of air passenger movements were people flying to or from the UK. A further 20.9% of passenger movements were people flying to or from the other Channel Islands and 1.4% were passengers flying to or from the Continent.

The number of people flying to or from the UK increased by 0.1% in 2013 compared with 2012. The number of people flying to or from the Continent showed the largest decrease with 15.3% fewer passenger movements in 2013 than in 2012. The number of Channel Island passengers decreased by 2.3%.

## 2. Fiscal and Economic

**Table 2.20: Passenger movements by sea**

|              | 2009           | 2010           | 2011           | 2012           | 2013           |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| January      | 3,468          | 4,301          | 5,306          | 5,016          | 5,371          |
| February     | 7,247          | 6,331          | 7,889          | 9,130          | 7,214          |
| March        | 7,789          | 9,843          | 9,395          | 11,465         | 13,045         |
| April        | 28,141         | 29,595         | 36,479         | 31,607         | 28,459         |
| May          | 42,263         | 42,171         | 43,714         | 41,717         | 43,779         |
| June         | 39,667         | 40,488         | 46,644         | 44,436         | 43,061         |
| July         | 52,600         | 55,167         | 63,077         | 49,247         | 58,091         |
| August       | 70,551         | 71,968         | 74,190         | 65,731         | 76,290         |
| September    | 39,752         | 36,299         | 44,371         | 41,536         | 47,510         |
| October      | 21,437         | 21,610         | 33,910         | 26,610         | 26,321         |
| November     | 5,360          | 7,745          | 8,966          | 9,219          | 8,571          |
| December     | 9,253          | 12,348         | 10,317         | 12,537         | 9,050          |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>327,528</b> | <b>337,866</b> | <b>384,258</b> | <b>348,251</b> | <b>366,762</b> |

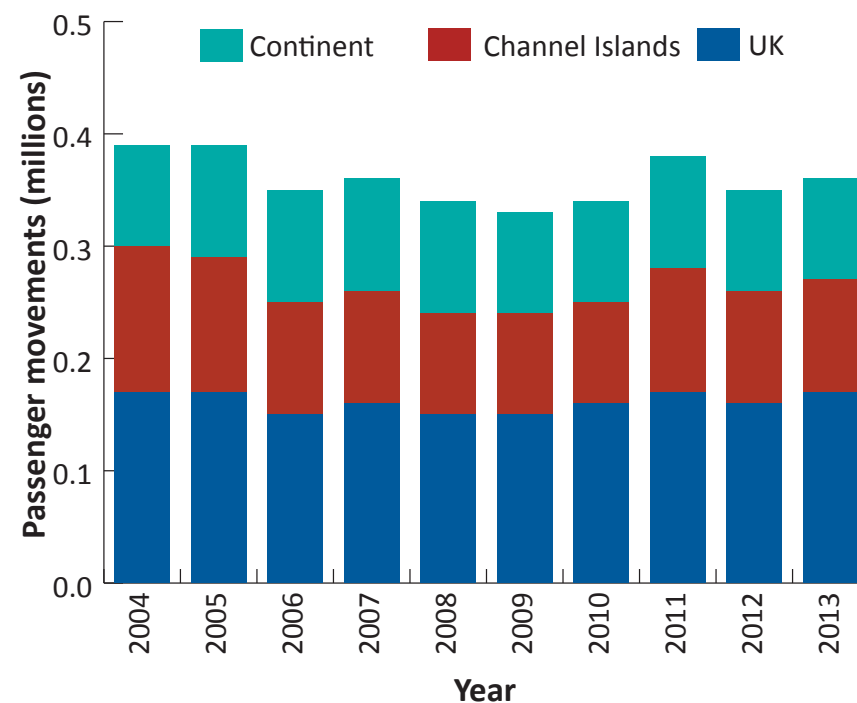
Source: Commerce and Employment Department

The number of passenger movements by sea was 5.3% higher in 2013 than in 2012 ([Table 2.20](#)).

Sea passenger movements show a much greater seasonal variation than air passenger movements with only 5,371 sea passenger movements in January 2013 compared with 76,290 in August of the same year.

## 2. Fiscal and Economic

**Figure 2.21: Passenger movements by sea**



Source: Commerce and Employment Department

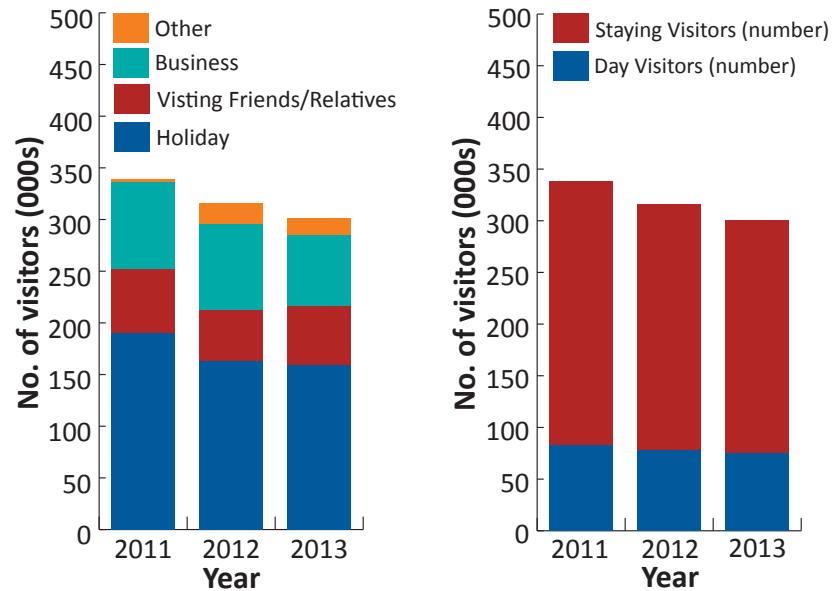
People travelling to the UK accounted for nearly half (46.8%) of all passenger movements by sea in 2013 ([Figure 2.21](#)).

The majority (88.5%) of total passenger movements to continental Europe in 2013 were by sea. By contrast, only 20.4% of movements to the UK and 36.9% of movements to other Channel Islands were made by sea in 2013.



## 2. Fiscal and Economic

**Figure 2.22: Visitors by type and length of stay\***



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

Source: Commerce and Employment Department

**Table 2.21: Visitors by country of origin**

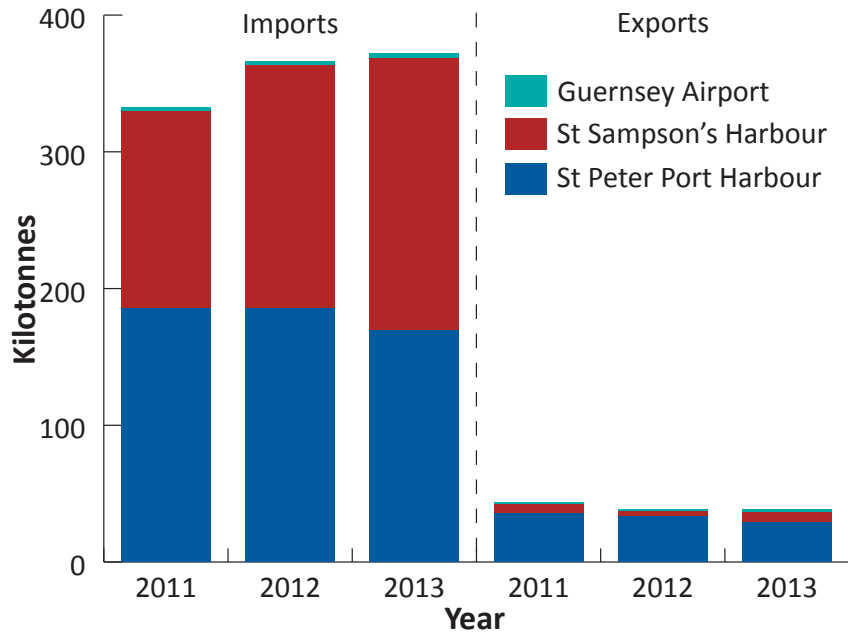
|      | UK    | Jersey | France | Germany | Netherlands | Rest of World |
|------|-------|--------|--------|---------|-------------|---------------|
| 2011 | 67.5% | 14.3%  | 8.6%   | 2.8%    | 1.2%        | 5.6%          |
| 2012 | 67.4% | 13.0%  | 7.9%   | 3.9%    | 1.0%        | 6.8%          |
| 2013 | 70.1% | 10.8%  | 8.2%   | 3.3%    | 1.0%        | 6.6%          |

Source: Commerce and Employment Department

In 2013, 52.8% of visitors surveyed in Guernsey were on holiday, 18.9% were visiting friends or family and 23.0% were visiting on business (Figure 2.22). Day visitors comprised 24.8% of the total. The largest proportion of visitors (70.1%) were from the UK (Table 2.21).

## 2. Fiscal and Economic

**Figure 2.23: Freight imports and exports**



Source: Commerce and Employment Department

In 2013, a total of 371,653 tonnes of freight was imported into Guernsey (Figure 2.23) and 38,187 tonnes of freight exported, resulting in a net movement of 333,466 tonnes of freight into the Island.

The majority of freight was transported by sea with 50.4% of the total freight volume being loaded or unloaded at St Sampson's Harbour in 2013 and 48.4% at St Peter Port Harbour. 1.2% of freight, including mail and newspapers, was transported by air in 2013.

The export of freight from St Sampson's Harbour increased by 93.7% between 2012 and 2013, having decreased by 44.8% the previous year. The overall change in the export of freight from St Sampson's Harbour between 2011 and 2013 was an increase of 7.0%.

## 2. Fiscal and Economic

### Further information

#### National Accounts

Figures on National Accounts are compiled annually by the Policy and Research Unit of the Policy Council.

#### Inflation

The Guernsey Retail Prices Indices are calculated and published quarterly by the Policy and Research Unit of the Policy Council.

They are published on the internet following release: [www.gov.gg/rpi](http://www.gov.gg/rpi)

#### Labour

Information on the labour market is derived from data supplied by the Social Security Department. Further information can be found in the Labour Market Bulletin, which is published quarterly by the Policy and Research Unit.

Further information on the topics above can be obtained by contacting:

#### Policy Council

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

Tel: 01481 717292  
Fax: 01481 713787

Website: [www.gov.gg/pru](http://www.gov.gg/pru)  
E-mail: [policy.research@gov.gg](mailto:policy.research@gov.gg)

#### Public Accounts

Further details on public finances may be gained by referring to the States Accounts and the States Budget Report from the Treasury and Resources Department.

#### Treasury and Resources Department

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

Tel: 01481 717000  
Fax: 01481 717321

Website: [www.gov.gg/billets](http://www.gov.gg/billets)

#### Education

Further information on educational services on the Island may be obtained by contacting:

#### Education Department

PO Box 32  
The Grange  
St Peter Port  
Guernsey  
GY1 3AU

Tel: 01481 710821  
Fax: 01481 714475

Website: [www.education.gg](http://www.education.gg)  
E-mail: [office@education.gov.gg](mailto:office@education.gov.gg)

## 2. Fiscal and Economic

### Further information

#### Guernsey Financial Services Commission

Further details on financial services activity in Guernsey are available from:

#### Guernsey Financial Services Commission

P.O. Box 128  
Glategny Court  
Glategny Esplanade  
St Peter Port  
Guernsey  
GY1 3HQ

Website: [www.gfsc.gg](http://www.gfsc.gg)

#### Passenger movements

Passenger movement figures are compiled by the Commerce and Employment Department using data supplied by the Harbours and Airports. Further information may be obtained by contacting:

#### Commerce and Employment Department

Raymond Falla House  
Longue Rue  
St Martin  
Guernsey  
GY1 6AF

Tel: 01481 234567  
Fax: 01481 235015

Website: [www.gov.gg](http://www.gov.gg)  
E-mail: [commerce@gov.gg](mailto:commerce@gov.gg)  
(Please include a reference to the Facts and Figures booklet in the subject title of your e-mail)

#### Jersey Statistics Unit

Further details on the information produced by the Jersey Statistics Unit are available from:

#### Statistics Unit

PO Box 140  
Cyril Le Marquand House  
The Parade  
St Helier  
Jersey  
JE4 8QT

Tel: 01534 440423  
Fax: 01534 440291

Website: [www.gov.je/statistics](http://www.gov.je/statistics)

#### Office for National Statistics

Further details on the information produced by the Office for National Statistics in the UK are available from:

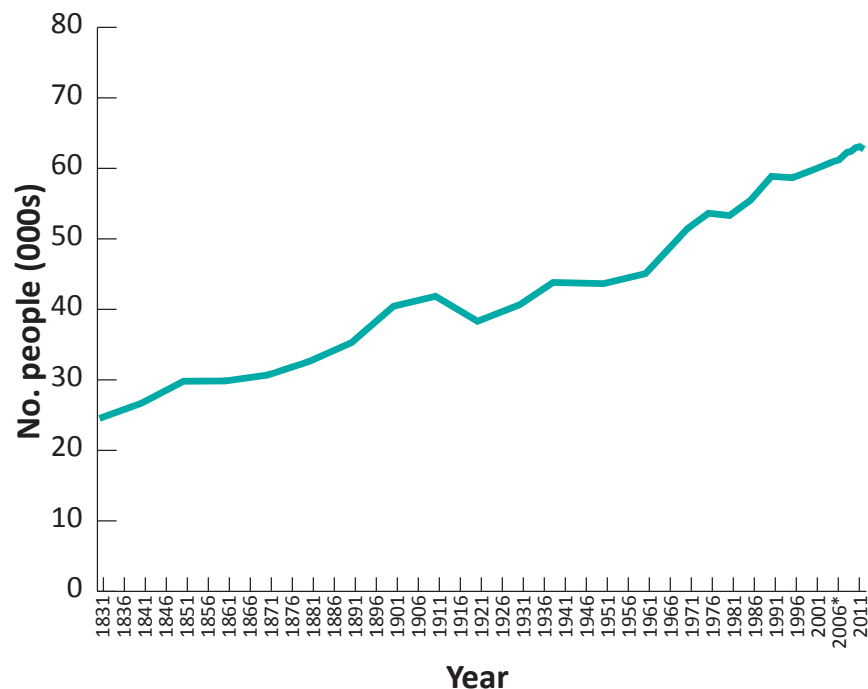
#### Customer Contact Centre

Office for National Statistics  
Room 1.101  
Government Buildings  
Cardiff Road  
Newport  
South Wales  
NP10 8XG

Tel: 0845 601 3034  
Fax: 01633 652747

Website: [www.statistics.gov.uk](http://www.statistics.gov.uk)  
E-mail: [info@statistics.gov.uk](mailto:info@statistics.gov.uk)

Figure 3.1: Guernsey's population level



Source: Census, Social Security Department

Figure 3.1 and Table 3.1 show the total population of Guernsey, Herm and Jethou. In March 2013, Guernsey's total population was 62,732\*, a decrease of 353 people since March 2012.

Historically, the female population in Guernsey has been larger than the male population. In March 2013, women represented 50.5% of the total population.

\*Population estimates have been provided by the Social Security Department on an annual basis since March 2006 and quarterly since March 2007. Population information prior to this is based on census records with estimates used for intercensal years.

Table 3.1: Guernsey's population level

|                             | Male   | Female | Total         | Net Change |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------|---------------|------------|
| <b>Census data</b>          |        |        |               |            |
| <b>1911</b>                 | 20,661 | 21,197 | <b>41,858</b> | 1,412      |
| <b>1921</b>                 | 18,246 | 20,069 | <b>38,315</b> | -3,543     |
| <b>1931</b>                 | 19,659 | 20,984 | <b>40,643</b> | 2,328      |
| <b>1939</b>                 | 21,750 | 22,070 | <b>43,820</b> | 3,177      |
| <b>1951</b>                 | 21,221 | 22,431 | <b>43,652</b> | -168       |
| <b>1961</b>                 | 21,671 | 23,397 | <b>45,068</b> | 1,416      |
| <b>1971</b>                 | 24,792 | 26,666 | <b>51,458</b> | 6,390      |
| <b>1976</b>                 | 25,909 | 27,728 | <b>53,637</b> | 2,179      |
| <b>1981</b>                 | 25,701 | 27,612 | <b>53,313</b> | -324       |
| <b>1986</b>                 | 26,867 | 28,615 | <b>55,482</b> | 2,169      |
| <b>1991</b>                 | 28,297 | 30,570 | <b>58,867</b> | 3,385      |
| <b>1996</b>                 | 28,244 | 30,437 | <b>58,681</b> | -186       |
| <b>2001</b>                 | 29,138 | 30,669 | <b>59,807</b> | 1,126      |
| <b>Social Security data</b> |        |        |               |            |
| <b>2006*</b>                | 30,034 | 30,995 | <b>61,029</b> | --         |
| <b>2007</b>                 | 30,022 | 31,153 | <b>61,175</b> | 146        |
| <b>2008</b>                 | 30,405 | 31,321 | <b>61,726</b> | 551        |
| <b>2009</b>                 | 30,777 | 31,497 | <b>62,274</b> | 548        |
| <b>2010</b>                 | 30,695 | 31,736 | <b>62,431</b> | 157        |
| <b>2011</b>                 | 31,025 | 31,890 | <b>62,915</b> | 484        |
| <b>2012</b>                 | 31,147 | 31,938 | <b>63,085</b> | 170        |
| <b>2013</b>                 | 31,081 | 31,651 | <b>62,732</b> | -353       |

Source: Census, Social Security Department

Table 3.2: Age and sex distribution of population at March 2013

|       | Number |        |        | Percentage of age group |        | Percentage of male/female population |        |
|-------|--------|--------|--------|-------------------------|--------|--------------------------------------|--------|
|       | Male   | Female | Total  | Male                    | Female | Male                                 | Female |
| 0-9   | 3,295  | 3,049  | 6,344  | 51.9                    | 48.1   | 10.6                                 | 9.6    |
| 10-19 | 3,361  | 3,188  | 6,549  | 51.3                    | 48.7   | 10.8                                 | 10.1   |
| 20-29 | 4,150  | 4,018  | 8,168  | 50.8                    | 49.2   | 13.4                                 | 12.7   |
| 30-39 | 3,973  | 3,893  | 7,866  | 50.5                    | 49.5   | 12.8                                 | 12.3   |
| 40-49 | 4,892  | 4,970  | 9,862  | 49.6                    | 50.4   | 15.7                                 | 15.7   |
| 50-59 | 4,461  | 4,424  | 8,885  | 50.2                    | 49.8   | 14.4                                 | 14.0   |
| 60-69 | 3,642  | 3,743  | 7,385  | 49.3                    | 50.7   | 11.7                                 | 11.8   |
| 70-79 | 2,148  | 2,367  | 4,515  | 47.6                    | 52.4   | 6.9                                  | 7.5    |
| 80-89 | 1,000  | 1,582  | 2,582  | 38.7                    | 61.3   | 3.2                                  | 5.0    |
| 90+   | 159    | 417    | 576    | 27.6                    | 72.4   | 0.5                                  | 1.3    |
| Total | 31,081 | 31,651 | 62,732 | 49.5                    | 50.5   | 100.0                                | 100.0  |

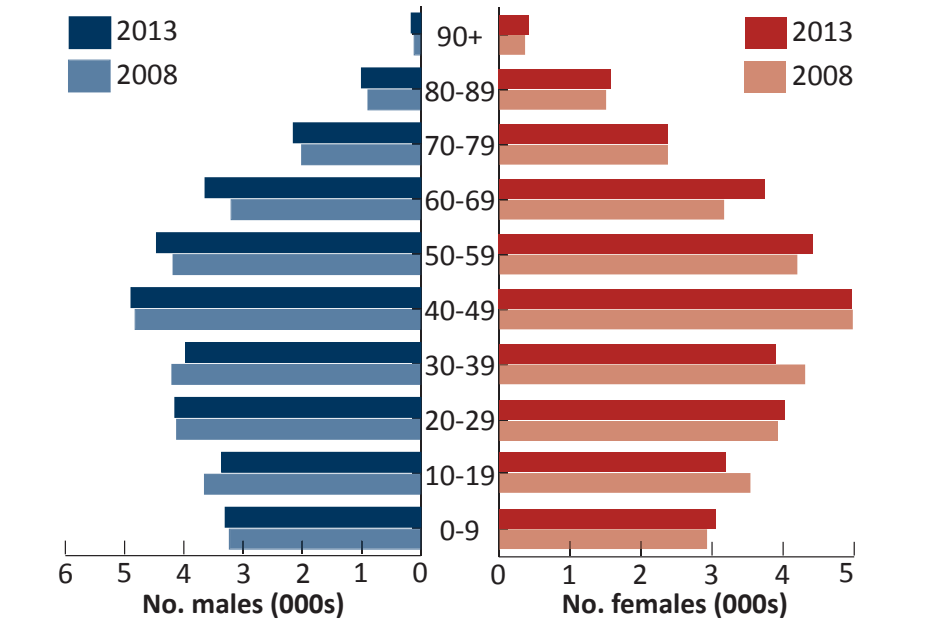
Source: Policy and Research Unit, Census, Social Security Department

The 40-49 age group had the highest population of both men and women, with 15.7% of each falling into this category in March 2013 (Table 3.2).

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

Due to a longer average life span, the proportion of women in each age group increased between the 50-59 and 60-69 age group and continued to increase with increasing age. In March 2013, 72.4% of the population who were 90 years old or older were women.

Figure 3.2: Age and sex distribution of population at March



Source: Policy and Research Unit, Census, Social Security Department

Figure 3.2 shows the age distribution of the population in 2008 and 2013.

Over this five year period the largest increase in population was in the 60-69 age group as the oldest of the ‘baby boom’ generation (born between 1946 and the late 1960s) moved into this age group. The largest overall decrease was in the 30-39 age group as the youngest of the ‘baby boom’ generation have moved out of this age group. This pattern is projected to continue as the ‘baby boom’ generation gets progressively older.

### 3. Social

**Table 3.3: Quarterly population changes**

|      |    | Births | Deaths | Natural increase | Immigration | Emigration | Net migration |
|------|----|--------|--------|------------------|-------------|------------|---------------|
| 2009 | Q1 | 158    | 170    | -12              | 1,364       | 820        | 544           |
|      | Q2 | 165    | 125    | 40               | 1,266       | 1,046      | 220           |
|      | Q3 | 180    | 128    | 52               | 1,187       | 1,284      | -97           |
|      | Q4 | 172    | 120    | 52               | 860         | 1,302      | -442          |
| 2010 | Q1 | 139    | 140    | -1               | 1,169       | 836        | 333           |
|      | Q2 | 129    | 117    | 12               | 1,392       | 981        | 411           |
|      | Q3 | 181    | 124    | 57               | 1,102       | 1,150      | -48           |
|      | Q4 | 164    | 116    | 48               | 831         | 1,291      | -460          |
| 2011 | Q1 | 131    | 146    | -15              | 1,306       | 827        | 479           |
|      | Q2 | 191    | 120    | 71               | 1,362       | 1,037      | 325           |
|      | Q3 | 170    | 123    | 47               | 1,042       | 1,202      | -160          |
|      | Q4 | 158    | 146    | 12               | 710         | 1,177      | -467          |
| 2012 | Q1 | 155    | 158    | -3               | 1,106       | 761        | 345           |
|      | Q2 | 154    | 138    | 16               | 1,147       | 981        | 166           |
|      | Q3 | 179    | 153    | 26               | 959         | 1,184      | -225          |
|      | Q4 | 164    | 141    | 23               | 706         | 1,138      | -432          |
| 2013 | Q1 | 170    | 124    | 46               | 1,033       | 1,006      | 27            |

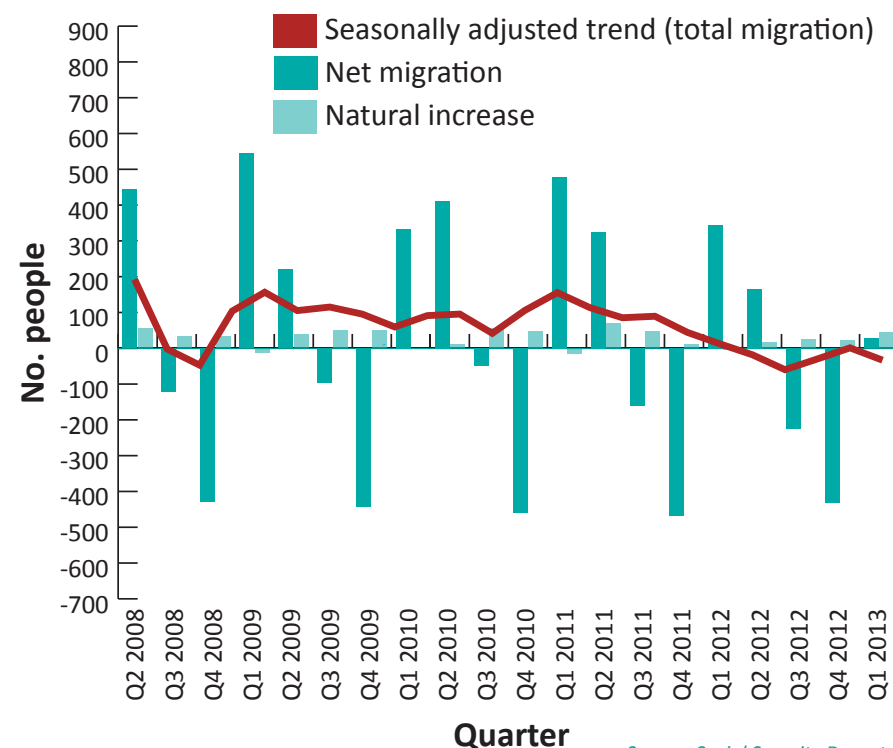
Source: Social Security Department

There was a natural increase (the difference between births and deaths) totalling 111 people in the year ending March 2013 ([Table 3.3](#)).

Net migration was negative over the year ending March 2013, with 464 more people moving away from the Island than moving to the Island.

### 3. Social

**Figure 3.3: Quarterly population changes**

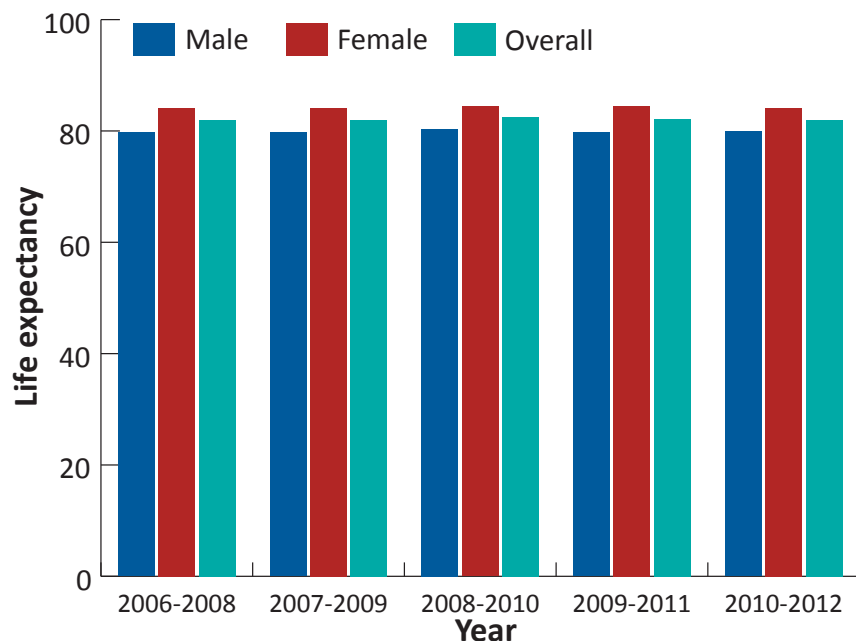


Source: Social Security Department

The number of people migrating to and from Guernsey is seasonal, principally as a result of seasonal labour requirements in some of the Island's economic sectors. In general, there is a net movement of people into the Island (positive net migration) in the first and second quarters of the year (January to June) and a net movement of people out of the Island (negative net migration) in the third and fourth quarters (July to December). The seasonally adjusted trend presents net migration figures on a quarterly basis, adjusted for seasonal variation in migration and natural increase.

The level of migration in the first quarter of any given year is typically much higher than the level of natural increase (see [Figure 3.3](#)). However, this pattern reversed in the quarter ending March 2013, with a slightly higher natural increase than net migration.

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

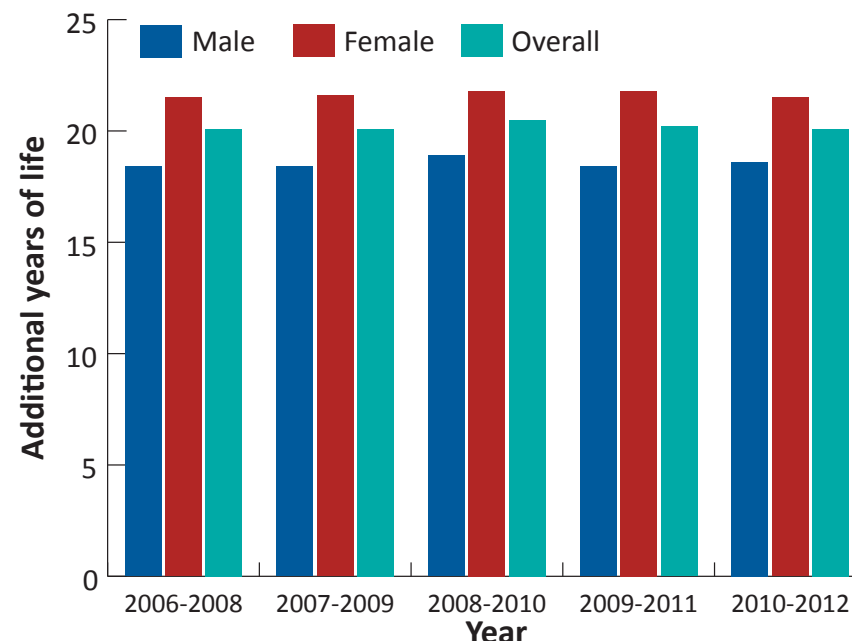


\* The Health and Social Services Department has made minor revisions to this series since the previous publication to incorporate previously unavailable data.

Source: Health and Social Services Department

The overall average life expectancy at birth in the three year period from 2010 to 2012, was 82.0 years (Figure 3.4). The average life expectancy at birth for women (84.1 years) was 4.2 years longer than the average life expectancy for men (79.9 years). Data for 2013 was not available at the time of publication.

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

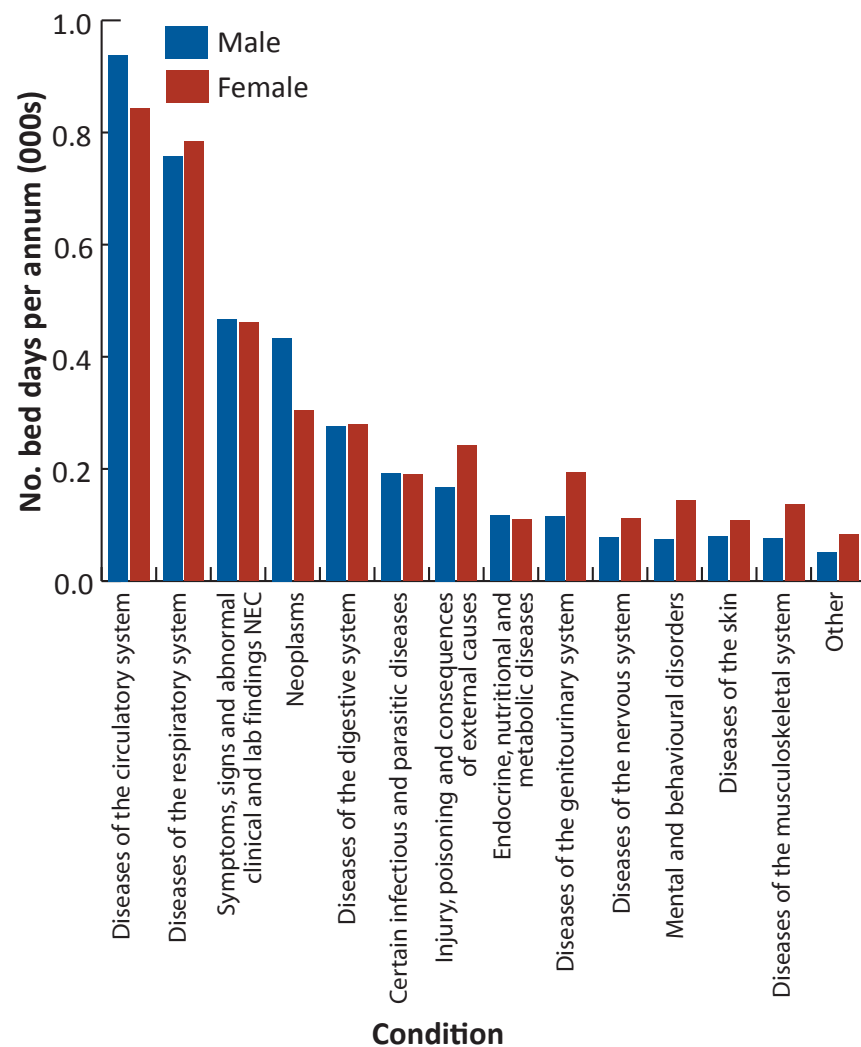


\* The Health and Social Services Department has made minor revisions to this series since the previous publication to incorporate previously unavailable data.

Source: Health and Social Services Department

The average life expectancy at 65 represents the average number of years a 65 year old would live if he or she experienced the age specific mortality rates of that period. In the three year period from 2010 to 2012 the overall average life expectancy at 65 was 20.1 years (i.e. a total life expectancy of 85.1 years) (Figure 3.5). Again, female life expectancy at 65 (21.5 years) was higher than male life expectancy at 65 (18.6 years). Data for 2013 was not available at the time of publication.

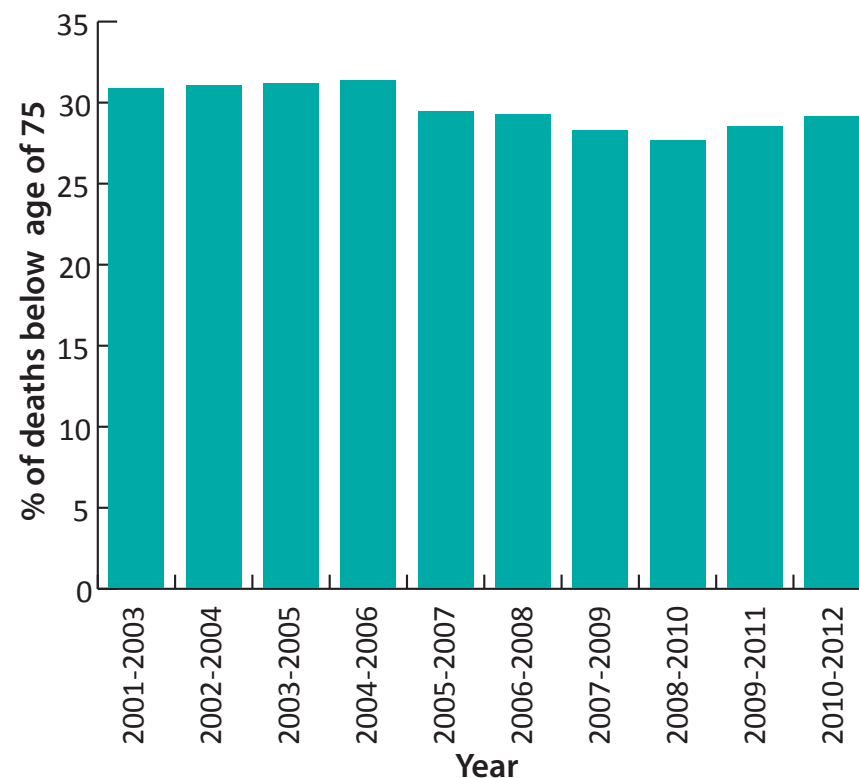
Figure 3.6: Medical unit bed days (five year average 2008-2012)



Source: Health and Social Services Department

In the period between 2008 and 2012, diseases of the circulatory system contributed the most medical unit bed days, with an average of 938 bed days per year for males and 842 for females (Figure 3.6). Data for 2013 was not available at the time of publication.

Figure 3.7: Premature death rates (three year average)



Source: Health and Social Services Department

Figure 3.7 shows the three year average number of premature deaths (below the age of 75) recorded in Guernsey as a percentage of all deaths. Between 2010 and 2012, 29.1% of deaths were premature, which is 1.7 percentage points less than between 2001 and 2003. Data for 2013 was not available at the time of publication.

Table 3.4: Live housing licences at 31st March

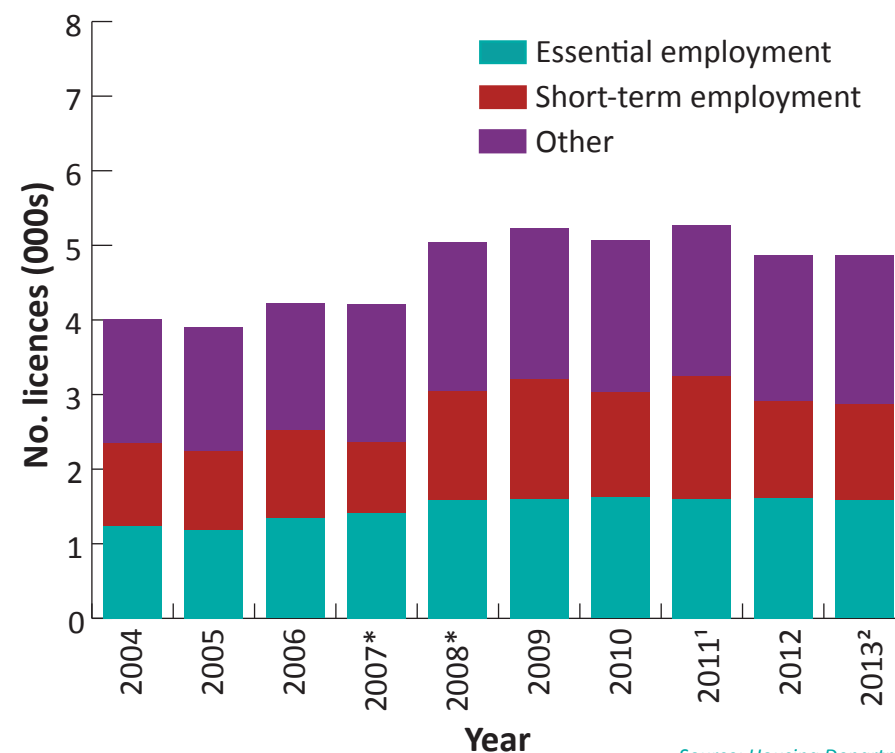
|                               |                                                | 2009         | 2010         | 2011             | 2012         | 2013             |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|
| Essential employment related  | Hostelry                                       | 134          | 132          | 112              | 121          | 107              |
|                               | Finance                                        | 423          | 440          | 417              | 412          | 394              |
|                               | Professional, business, scientific & technical | 205          | 203          | 234              | 199          | 230              |
|                               | Public administration                          | 113          | 113          | 111              | 112          | 101              |
|                               | Education                                      | 228          | 238          | 231              | 219          | 224              |
|                               | Human health, social & charitable work         | 268          | 280          | 287              | 296          | 295              |
|                               | Other                                          | 227          | 213          | 212              | 252          | 229              |
|                               | <b>Total</b>                                   | <b>1,598</b> | <b>1,619</b> | <b>1,604</b>     | <b>1,611</b> | <b>1,580</b>     |
| Short term employment related | Agriculture, horticulture, fishing & quarrying | 107          | 114          | 169              | 114          | 100              |
|                               | Construction                                   | 249          | 181          | 141              | 191          | 299 <sup>2</sup> |
|                               | Wholesale, retail & repair                     | 256          | 181          | 484 <sup>1</sup> | 167          | 60               |
|                               | Hostelry                                       | 569          | 508          | 494              | 488          | 470              |
|                               | Finance                                        | 100          | 106          | 104              | 75           | 81               |
|                               | Other                                          | 335          | 331          | 260              | 260          | 291              |
|                               | <b>Total</b>                                   | <b>1,616</b> | <b>1,421</b> | <b>1,652</b>     | <b>1,295</b> | <b>1,301</b>     |
| Other                         | En famille or one to one                       | 1,341        | 1,345        | 1,324            | 1,237        | 1,252            |
|                               | Other compassionate                            | 672          | 683          | 691              | 715          | 739              |
|                               | <b>Total</b>                                   | <b>2,013</b> | <b>2,028</b> | <b>2,015</b>     | <b>1,952</b> | <b>1,991</b>     |
| <b>Grand total</b>            |                                                | <b>5,227</b> | <b>5,068</b> | <b>5,271</b>     | <b>4,858</b> | <b>4,872</b>     |

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

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

Source: Housing Department

Figure 3.8: Live housing licences at 31st March



Source: Housing Department

On 31st March 2013 there were 4,872 live housing licences (Table 3.4 and Figure 3.8), 14 more than at the same time in 2012. 1,580 of these were essential employment licences, of which 25% were held by people employed in the Finance sector.

The Hostelry sector held the most (36%) short-term employment licences in 2013.

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

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

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



### 3. Social

**Table 3.5: Local Market residential property prices**

|       |    | Mix adjusted price (£) | Quarterly change (%) | Annual change (%) |
|-------|----|------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| 2011  | Q1 | 424,714                | 3.3                  | 5.7               |
|       | Q2 | 427,226                | 0.6                  | 7.7               |
|       | Q3 | 427,025                | 0.0                  | 4.5               |
|       | Q4 | 438,432                | 2.7                  | 6.7               |
| 2012  | Q1 | 439,837                | 0.3                  | 3.6               |
|       | Q2 | 439,861                | 0.0                  | 3.0               |
|       | Q3 | 445,326                | 1.2                  | 4.3               |
|       | Q4 | 442,508                | -0.6                 | 0.9               |
| 2013* | Q1 | 448,368                | 1.3                  | 1.9               |
|       | Q2 | 455,324                | 1.6                  | 3.5               |
|       | Q3 | 464,463                | 2.0                  | 4.3               |
|       | Q4 | 446,698                | -3.8                 | 0.9               |
| 2014  | Q1 | 453,398                | 1.5                  | 1.1               |
|       | Q2 | 468,878                | 3.4                  | 3.0               |

Source: Policy and Research Unit

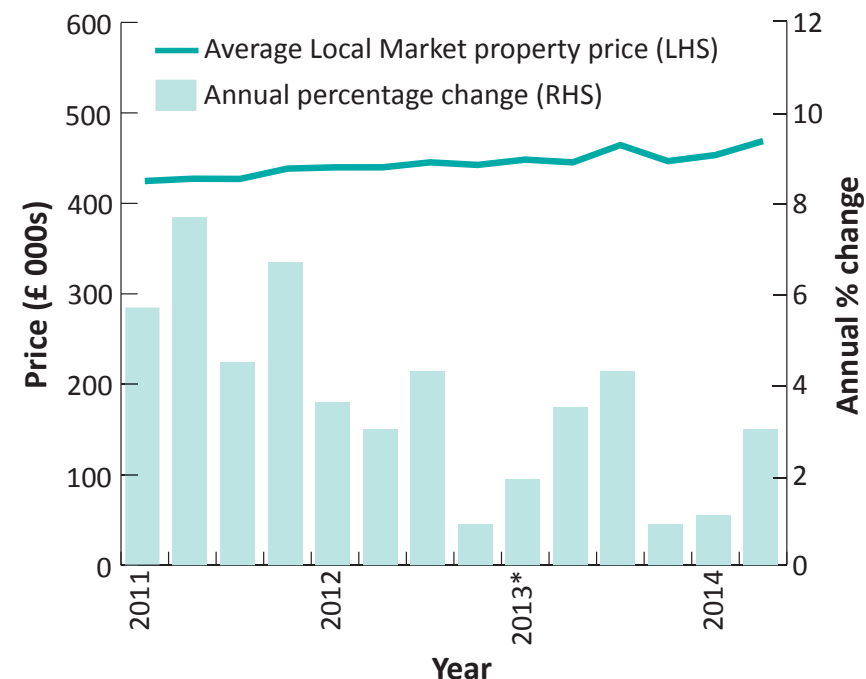
The mix adjusted prices represent the average purchase price of properties sold within each quarter, weighted to reflect the relative distribution of all properties in the Island by property type and number of bedrooms. As a result, the measure is not affected by changes in the type and number of bedrooms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

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

\*Mix adjusted average purchase prices for 2013 have been re-stated following the discovery of an error in previously published figures.

### 3. Social

**Figure 3.9: Local Market residential property prices**



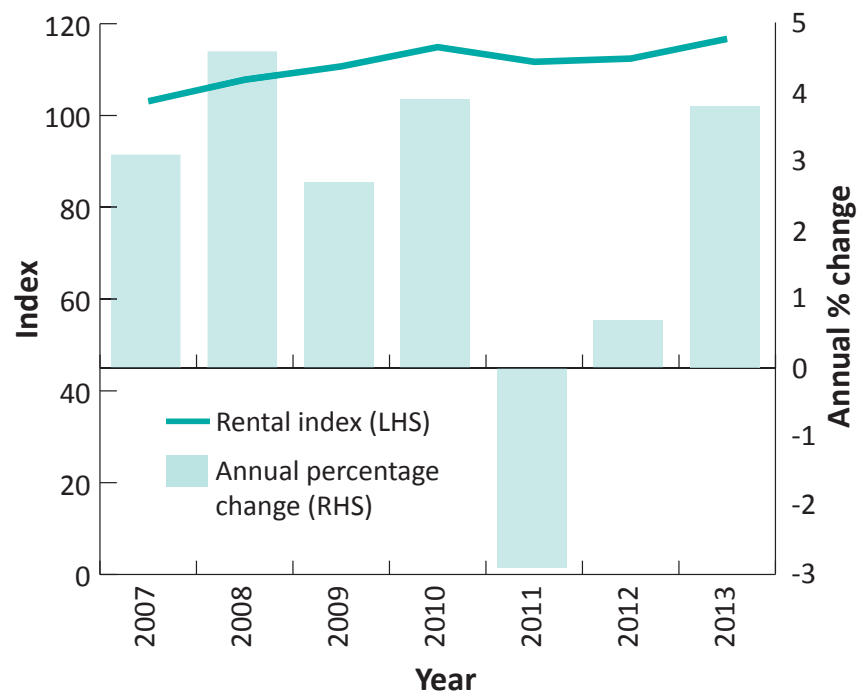
Source: Policy and Research Unit

The mix adjusted Local Market price was £468,878 during the second quarter of 2014 (Figure 3.9 and Table 3.5). This is 3.0% higher than at the same time the previous year.

Over the three year period ending June 2014, the mix adjusted house price has shown a cumulative increase of 9.7%.

\*Mix adjusted average purchase prices for 2013 have been re-stated following the discovery of an error in previously published figures.

Figure 3.10: Local Market rental index



Source: Policy and Research Unit

Figure 3.10 shows the Local Market rental index which reflects changes in the average monthly rental price of Local Market properties.

The annual change in 2013 was 3.8%. Over the five years between 2008 and 2013, monthly rental prices increased by 8.3%.

Table 3.6: Domestic property units by parish at December 2013

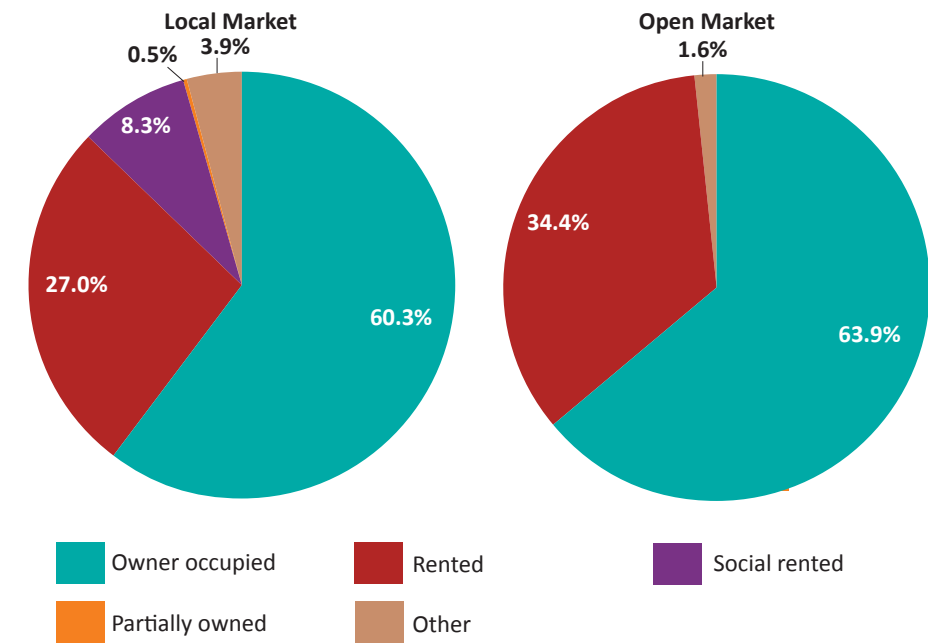
| Location          | No. units |       | No. units per km <sup>2</sup> |       |
|-------------------|-----------|-------|-------------------------------|-------|
|                   | Local     | Open  | Total                         | Total |
| Castel            | 3,354     | 127   | 3,481                         | 342   |
| Forest            | 600       | 30    | 630                           | 154   |
| St Andrew         | 882       | 53    | 935                           | 207   |
| St Martin         | 2,365     | 262   | 2,627                         | 359   |
| St Peter Port     | 7,751     | 838   | 8,589                         | 1339  |
| St Pierre du Bois | 827       | 57    | 884                           | 138   |
| St Sampson        | 3,780     | 57    | 3,837                         | 614   |
| St Saviour        | 1,074     | 65    | 1,139                         | 178   |
| Torteval          | 384       | 20    | 404                           | 130   |
| Vale              | 3,767     | 79    | 3,846                         | 431   |
| Rural area        | 14,433    | 939   | 15,372                        | 276   |
| Urban area        | 10,351    | 649   | 11,000                        | 1383  |
| Total             | 24,784    | 1,588 | 26,372                        | 415   |

Source: Policy and Research Unit

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 2013, there were 26,372 domestic property units in Guernsey. Of these, 94% were Local Market and the remaining 6% were Open Market Part A units (Table 3.6). The overall density of domestic property units was 415 units per km<sup>2</sup>.

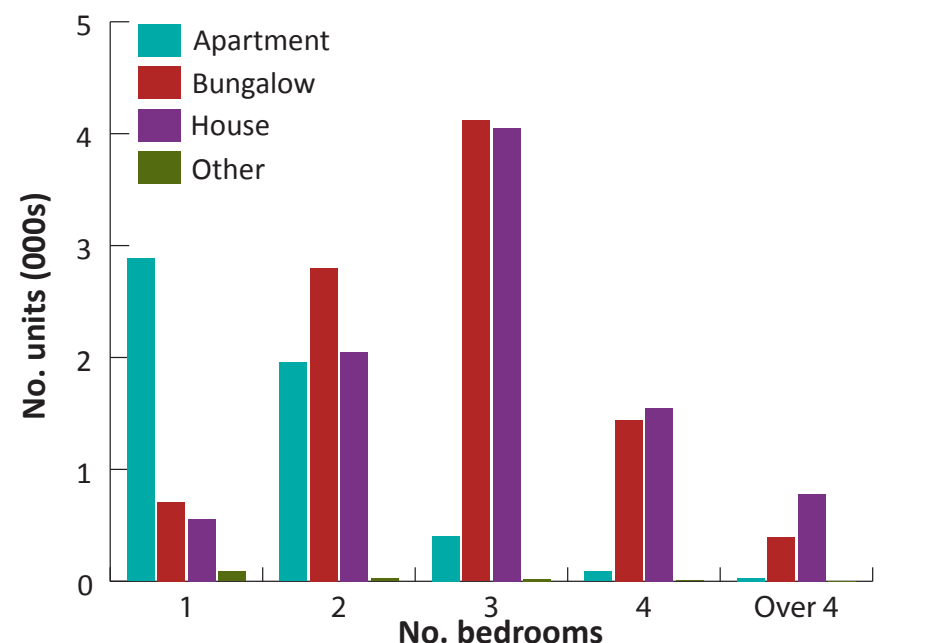
Figure 3.11: Domestic property units by tenure at December 2013



Source: Policy and Research Unit

In December 2013, 60.3% of Local Market and 63.9% of Open Market domestic property units were owner occupied (Figure 3.11). Rented properties comprised 27.0% of the Local Market compared with 34.4% of the Open Market. There were no social rented or partially owned housing units in the Open Market.

Figure 3.12: Domestic property units by type at December 2013



Source: Policy and Research Unit

Figure 3.12 shows the distribution of domestic property units by property type and number of bedrooms in December 2013. Three bedroom bungalows (which includes chalet bungalows) and three bedroom houses made up the largest proportions (at 15.6% and 15.4% respectively) of the total units.

More than half of apartments had one bedroom, comprising 10.9% of the total number of units.

### 3. Social

**Table 3.7: Pupils in primary education at January 2013**

|                                   | Female       | Male         | Total        |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Amherst Primary                   | 151          | 185          | 336          |
| Blanchelande                      | 64           | 14           | 78           |
| Castel Primary                    | 157          | 183          | 340          |
| Elizabeth College Junior School   | 46           | 200          | 246          |
| Forest Primary                    | 78           | 76           | 154          |
| Hautes Capelles Primary           | 245          | 232          | 477          |
| The Ladies' College Junior School | 132          | --           | 132          |
| La Houquette Primary              | 122          | 145          | 267          |
| La Mare de Carteret Primary       | 122          | 138          | 260          |
| Le Rondin School                  | 21           | 64           | 85           |
| Notre Dame du Rosaire             | 106          | 129          | 235          |
| St Andrew's Primary               | 82           | 95           | 177          |
| St Anne's School (Alderney)       | 39           | 26           | 65           |
| St Martin's Primary               | 235          | 272          | 507          |
| St Mary and St Michael Primary    | 81           | 68           | 149          |
| St Sampson's Infants              | 30           | 39           | 69           |
| Vale Infants                      | 74           | 88           | 162          |
| Vale Junior                       | 145          | 134          | 279          |
| Vauvert Primary                   | 133          | 171          | 304          |
| <b>Total</b>                      | <b>2,063</b> | <b>2,259</b> | <b>4,322</b> |

Source: Education Department, Blanchelande College

**Table 3.7** shows the number of pupils attending each of the Bailiwick's primary schools. St Martin's was the Island's largest primary school in 2013, with 507 pupils.

### 3. Social

**Table 3.8: Pupils in secondary education at January 2013**

|                                     | Female       | Male         | Total        |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Blanchelande College*               | 169          | --           | 169          |
| Elizabeth College*                  | --           | 527          | 527          |
| Grammar School & Sixth Form Centre* | 495          | 448          | 943          |
| The Ladies' College*                | 412          | --           | 412          |
| La Mare de Carteret High            | 232          | 270          | 502          |
| Les Beaucamps High                  | 267          | 251          | 518          |
| Le Murier                           | 33           | 71           | 104          |
| St Anne's School (Alderney)         | 28           | 39           | 67           |
| St Sampson's High                   | 337          | 387          | 724          |
| College of Further Education**      | 237          | 207          | 444          |
| <b>Total</b>                        | <b>2,210</b> | <b>2,200</b> | <b>4,410</b> |

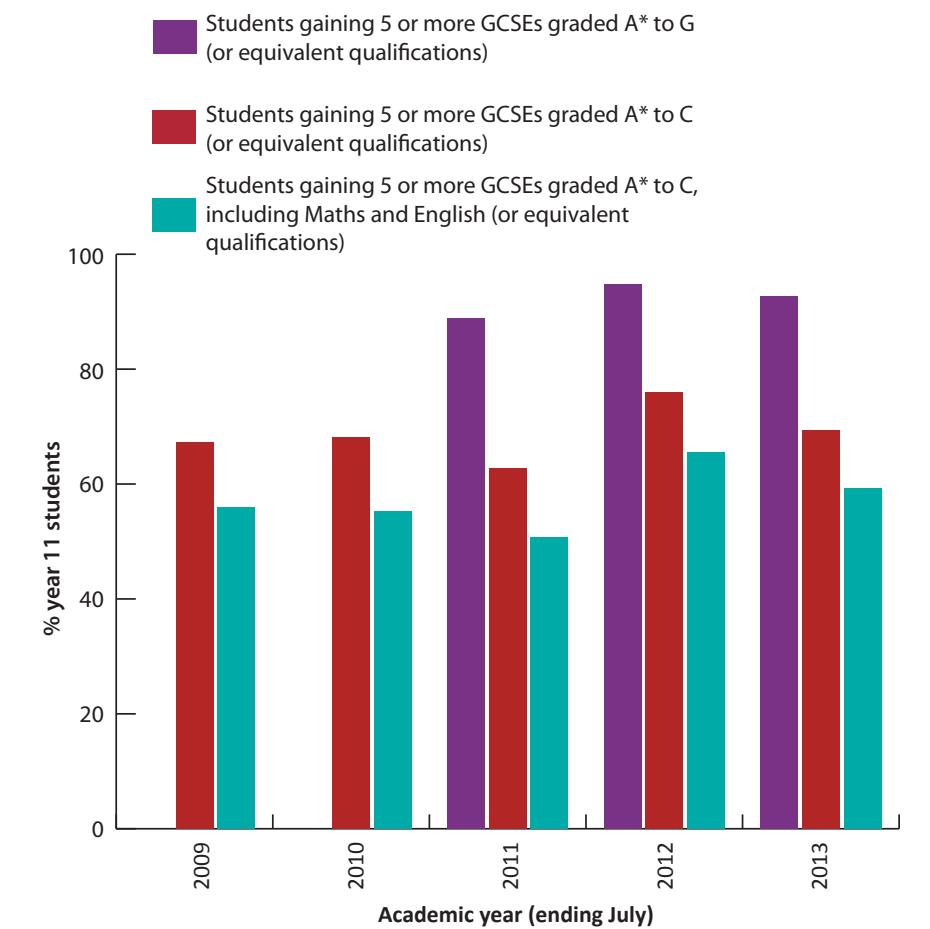
\* Figures include students in sixth form.

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

Source: Education Department

**Table 3.8** 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 (943) in January 2013. St Anne's School in Alderney had the fewest students (67).

Figure 3.13: Attainment of year 11 students (GCSE or equivalent)



Source: Education Department

Table 3.9: Attainment of year 11 students (GCSE or equivalent)

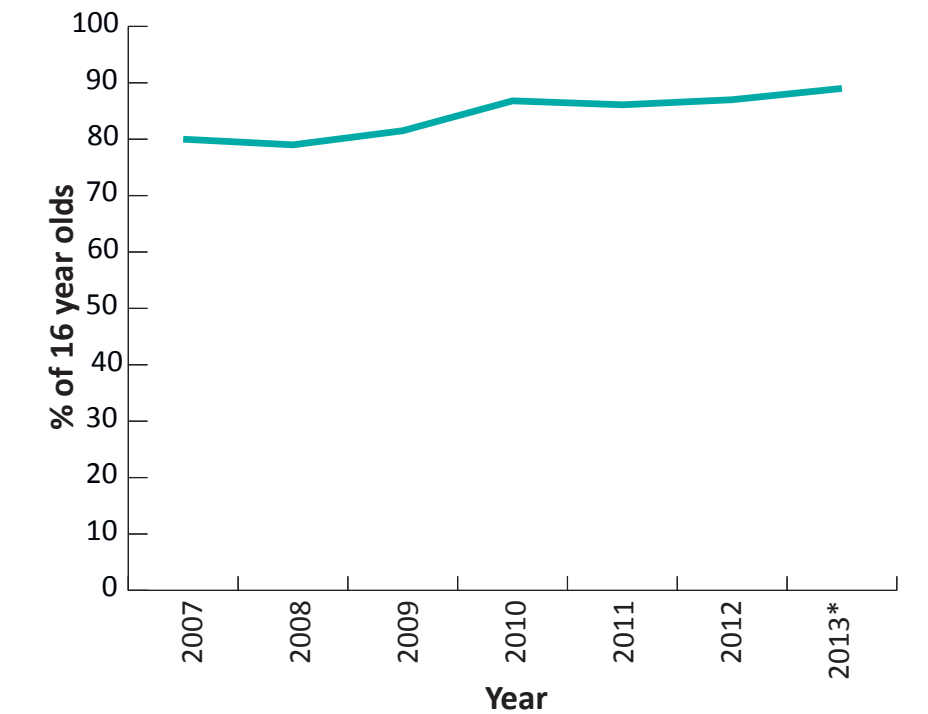
|          |                                                                                                    | % of year 11 students |      |      |      |      |
|----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|------|------|------|------|
|          |                                                                                                    | 2009                  | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
| Guernsey | Gaining 5 or more GCSEs graded A* to G (or equivalent qualifications)                              | -                     | -    | 89   | 95   | 93   |
|          | Gaining 5 or more GCSEs graded A* to C (or equivalent qualifications)                              | 67                    | 68   | 63   | 76   | 69   |
|          | Gaining 5 or more GCSEs graded A* to C, including Maths and English (or equivalent qualifications) | 56                    | 55   | 51   | 66   | 59   |
| Jersey   | Gaining 5 or more GCSEs graded A* to G (or equivalent qualifications)                              | -                     | -    | -    | -    | -    |
|          | Gaining 5 or more GCSEs graded A* to C (or equivalent qualifications)                              | 71                    | 69   | 68   | 69   | 68   |
|          | Gaining 5 or more GCSEs graded A* to C, including Maths and English (or equivalent qualifications) | -                     | -    | 58   | 53   | 54   |
| England  | Gaining 5 or more GCSEs graded A* to G (or equivalent qualifications)                              | 93                    | 93   | 94   | 94   | 94   |
|          | Gaining 5 or more GCSEs graded A* to C (or equivalent qualifications)                              | 70                    | 75   | 80   | 82   | 82   |
|          | Gaining 5 or more GCSEs graded A* to C, including Maths and English (or equivalent qualifications) | 50                    | 54   | 59   | 59   | 59   |

Source: Education Department

Figure 3.13 and Table 3.9 show the percentage of students achieving 5 or more GCSEs or qualifications of an equivalent level.

In 2013, 93% of year 11 students in Guernsey achieved 5 or more GCSEs graded A\* to G, or equivalent level qualifications, 69% achieved 5 or more graded A\* to C and 59% achieved 5 or more graded A\* to C including both Maths and English.

Figure 3.14: 16 year olds in full-time education or apprenticeship

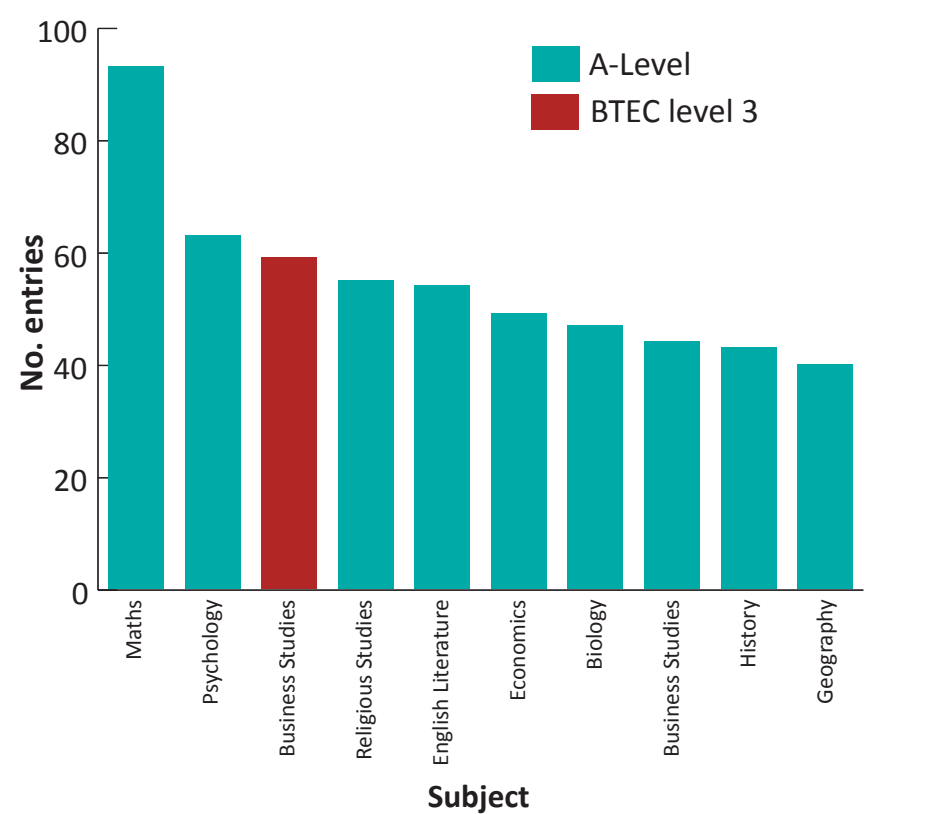


Source: Education Department

In November 2013, 89% of 16 year olds were participating in post-16 education or apprenticeship (Figure 3.14).

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

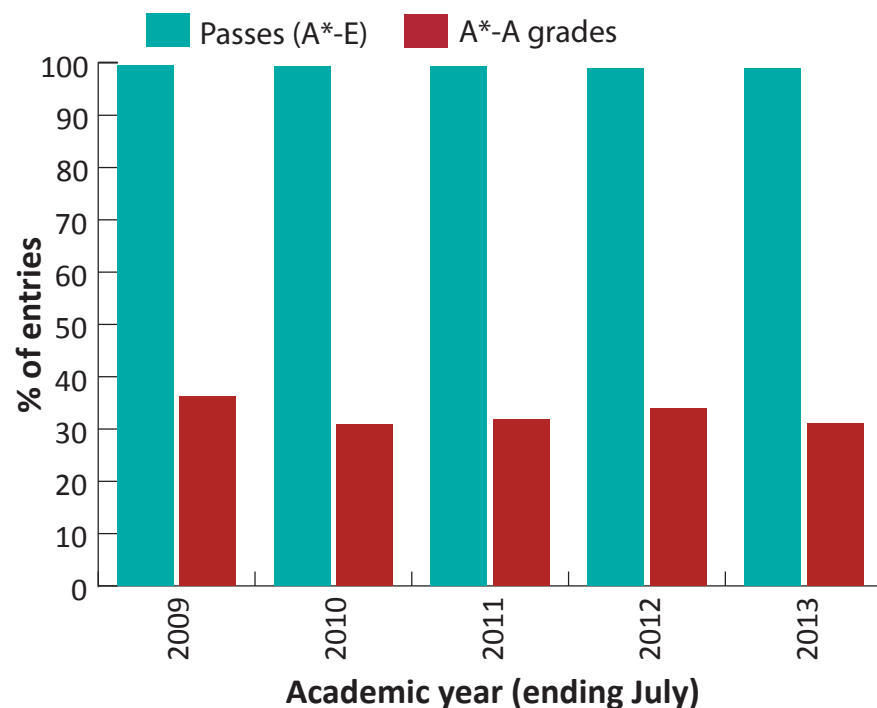
Figure 3.15: Top ten level 3 subjects in 2013



Source: Education Department

A wide range of A-level or equivalent level courses are offered in local schools and the most popular courses vary from year to year. BTEC level 3 qualifications can be studied in three stages; award, certificate or diploma, equivalent to 1, 2 or 3 A-levels respectively (Figure 3.15).

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



Source: Education Department

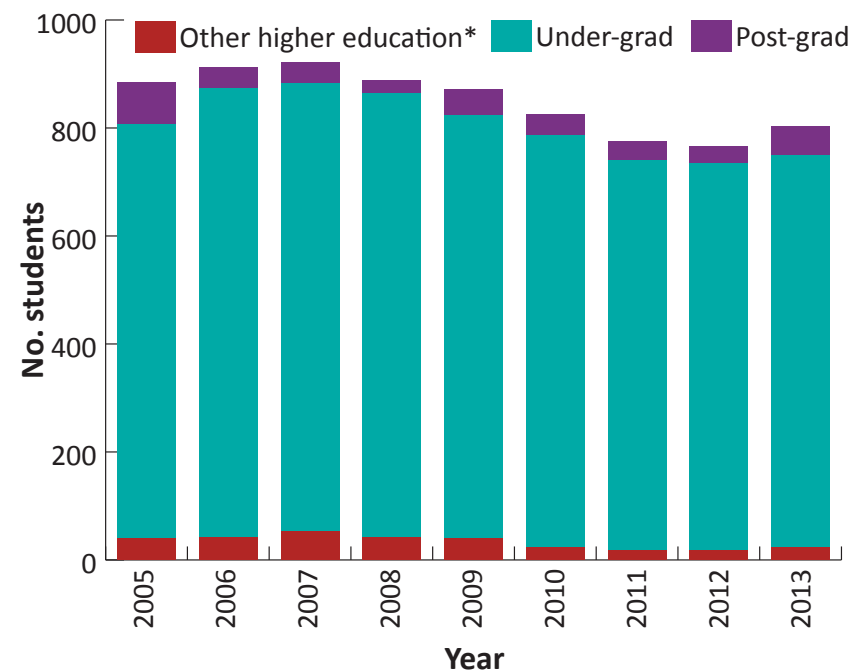
Table 3.10: A-level or level 3 equivalent pass rate

|          |      | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Guernsey | A*-E | 100  | 99   | 99   | 99   | 99   |
|          | A*-A | 36   | 31   | 32   | 34   | 31   |
| Jersey*  | A*-E | 100  | 99   | 100  | 100  | 99   |
|          | A*-A | -    | -    | 36   | 31   | 32   |
| England* | A*-E | 98   | 98   | 98   | 98   | 98   |
|          | A*-A | 27   | 27   | 27   | 27   | 26   |

Source: Education Department and States of Jersey Education Department

\*Please note that whilst the Guernsey figure includes BTEC Level 3 grades, the England and Jersey figures do not. Jersey figures include students who took the International Baccalaureate. Figures are not, therefore, directly comparable. Please see the States of Guernsey Education Department's annual report for further detail.

Figure 3.17: Guernsey students in education in the UK at Nov.



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

Source: Education Department

In 2013, 99% of entries to A-level or level 3 equivalent courses in Guernsey were graded at A\*-E and 31% were graded A or A\* (Figure 3.16 and Table 3.10).

In November 2013 there were 803 Guernsey students enrolled in higher education in the UK (Figure 3.17), 37 more than at the same time the previous year. Of these, 727 (91%) were undertaking an undergraduate degree.

The Education Department's Annual Report is available at [www.education.gg/annualreport](http://www.education.gg/annualreport).

Figure 3.18: Criminal offences reported

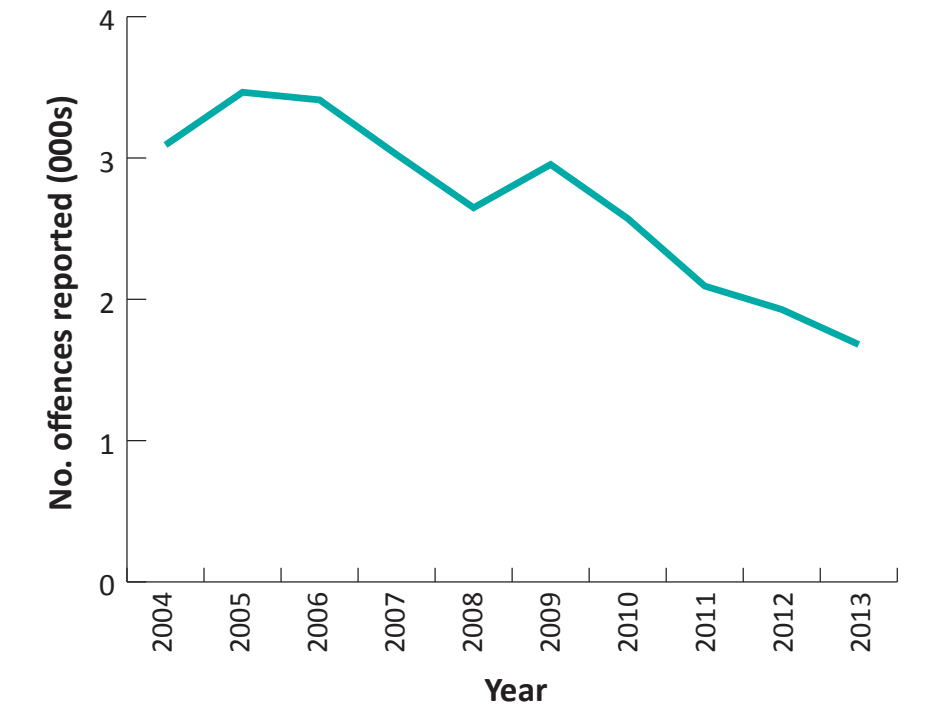


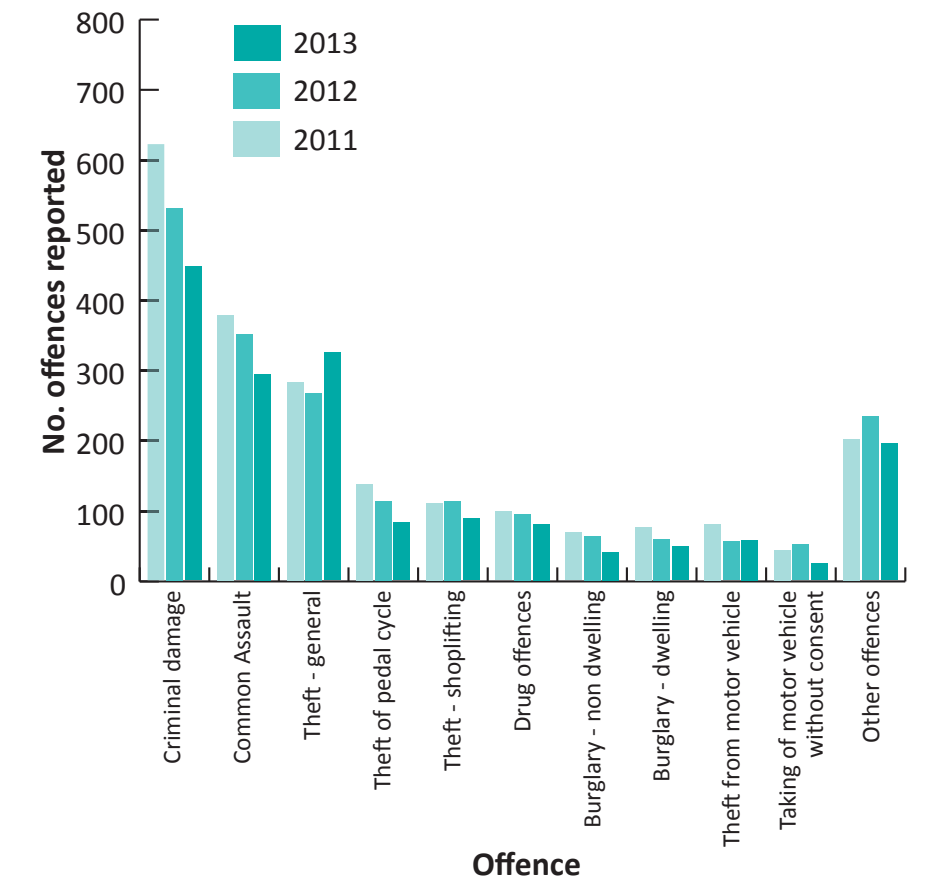
Table 3.11: Criminal offences reported

|                    | 2009  | 2010  | 2011  | 2012  | 2013  |
|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Number of offences | 2,954 | 2,572 | 2,094 | 1,928 | 1,679 |

Source: Guernsey Police

The total number of criminal offences reported to the police in 2013 was 1,679; 249 (13%) fewer than the previous year (Figure 3.18 and Table 3.11).

Figure 3.19: Crimes reported by category

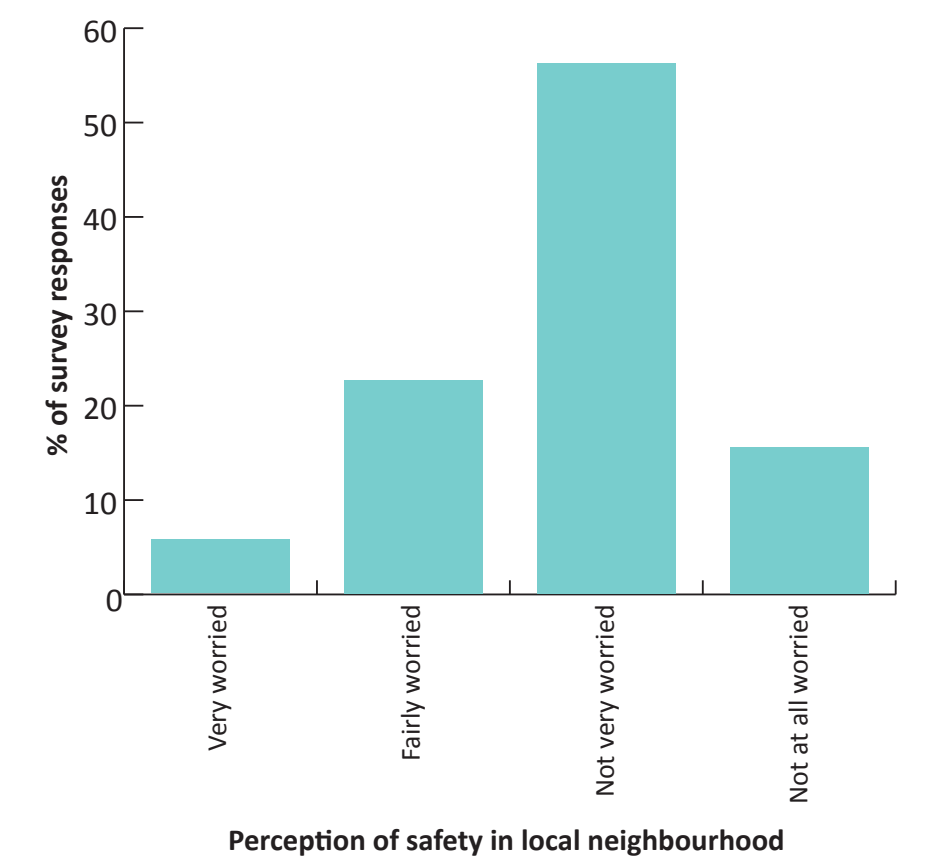


Source: Guernsey Police

Criminal damage was the most commonly reported offence in 2013, with 447 reported incidents, accounting for 27% of all reported offences (Figure 3.19).



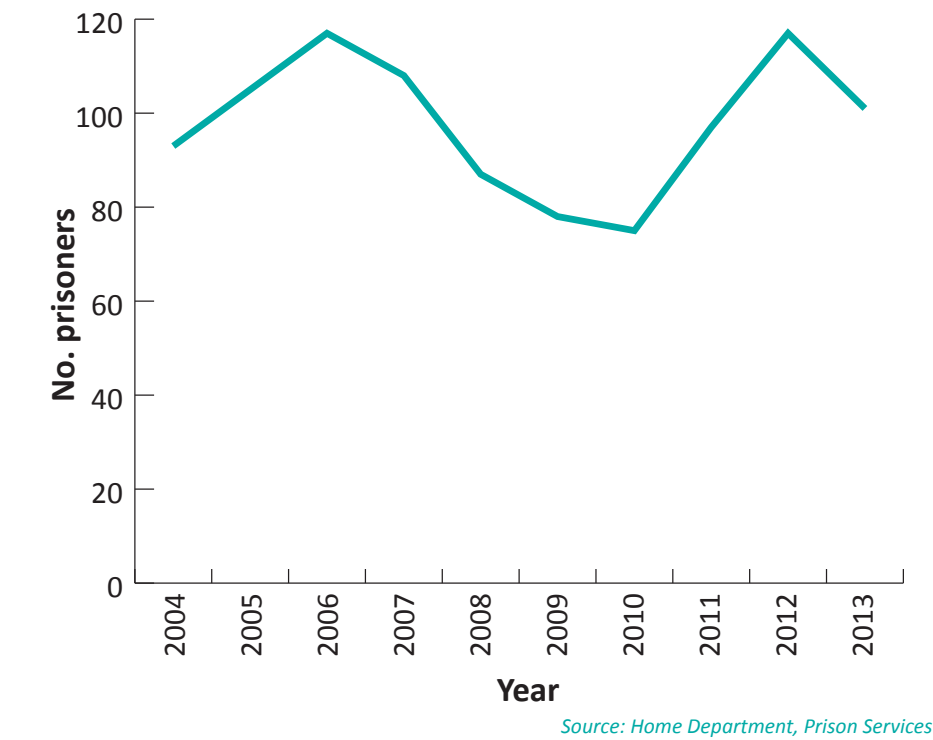
Figure 3.20: Fear of crime in 2013



Source: Home Department

Figure 3.20 shows survey respondents’ level of concern about being a victim of crime. In 2013, 15.5% of respondents to the Crime and Justice Survey were not at all worried about being a victim of crime, compared with 5.7% of respondents who were very worried.

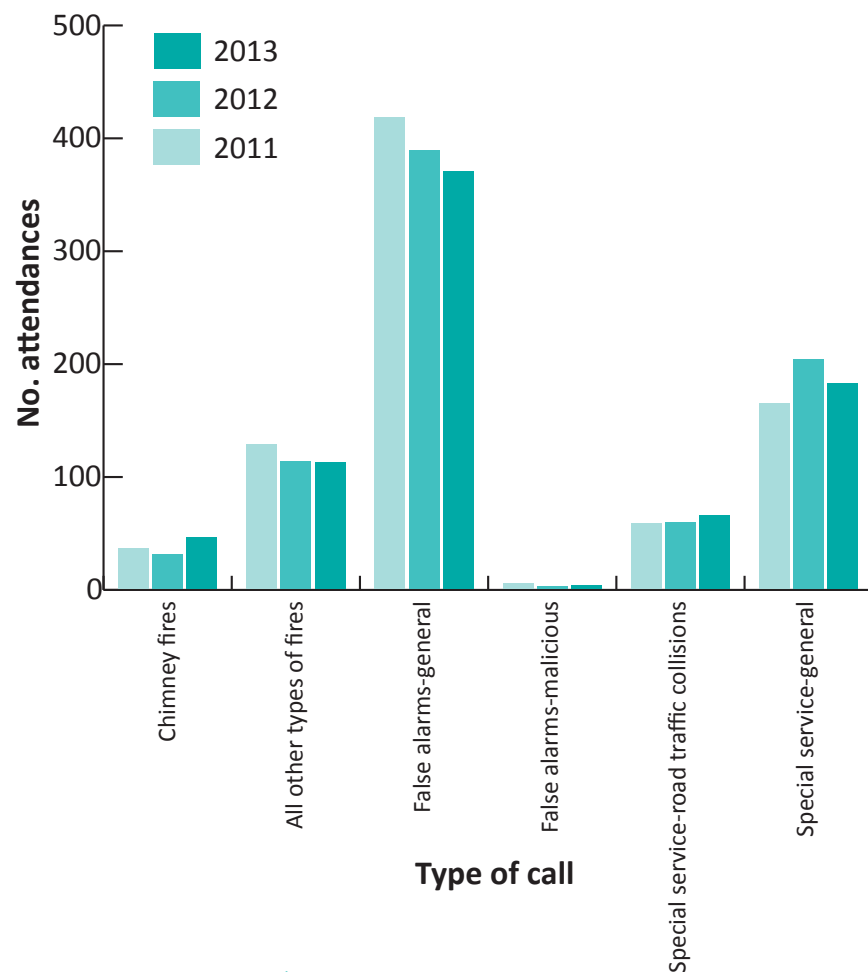
Figure 3.21: Prison population



Source: Home Department, Prison Services

In 2013, the average prison population in Guernsey was 101, which was 16 less than the previous year (Figure 3.21).

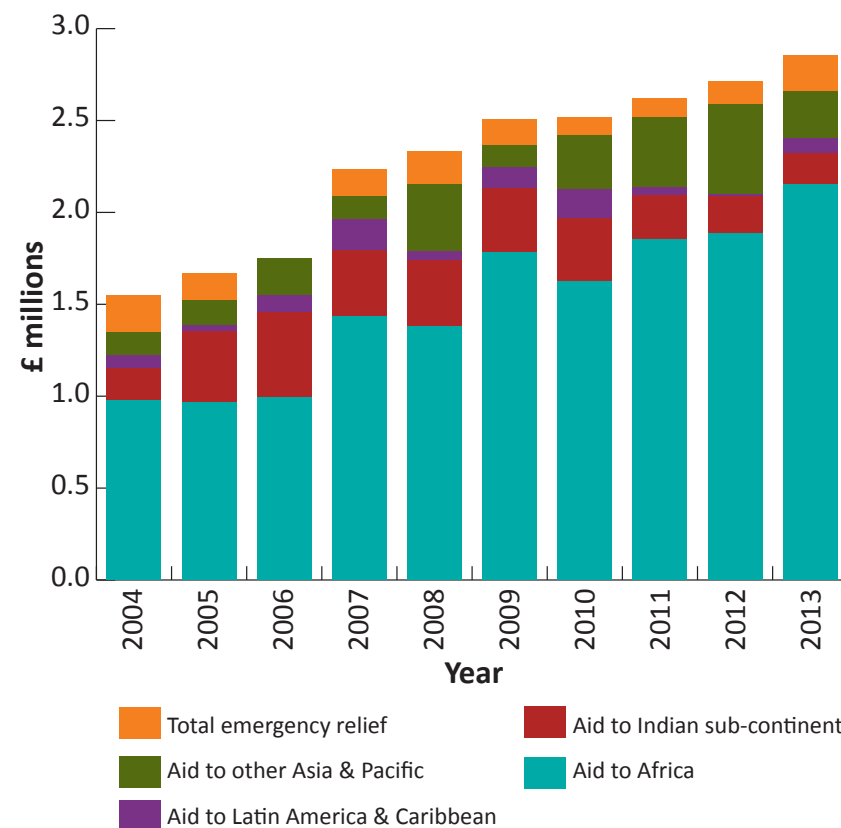
Figure 3.22: Attendances by Fire and Rescue services



Source: Home Department, Fire and Rescue Services

The Fire and Rescue services attended a total of 778 calls in 2013, 18 fewer than in the previous year (Figure 3.22). The number of fires attended in 2013 decreased by 1 to 112, whilst the number of chimney fires increased by 15 to 46. General special services include chemical incidents and rescues as well as incidents such as flooding and storm damage.

Figure 3.23: Overseas aid contributions



Source: Overseas Aid Commission

Guernsey's overseas aid contributions increased by 4% in 2013 to £2,857,392 (Figure 3.23). Africa received the most overseas aid and emergency relief at £2,179,621, 76% of the total.

In 2013, Guernsey's contribution to overseas aid was equal to an estimated 0.13% of GDP.

### Further information

#### Census Data

A detailed analysis of the 2001 Census can be found in the 2001 Guernsey Census Report. This is available from the website:

[www.gov.gg/population](http://www.gov.gg/population).

#### Population Estimates

Since 2006, population estimates have been produced by the Social Security Department and are presented by the Policy and Research Unit in the Annual Population Bulletin which can be downloaded from the website:

[www.gov.gg/population](http://www.gov.gg/population).

#### Guernsey Residential Property Prices

Guernsey's residential property prices are calculated by the Policy and Research Unit using data regarding property transactions held by the States Greffe. The figures are published quarterly in the Residential Property Prices Bulletin, which can be downloaded from the website:

[www.gov.gg/property](http://www.gov.gg/property)

#### Guernsey Housing Stock

Details of Guernsey's residential housing stock are published annually by the Policy and Research Unit. The bulletin utilises data from a variety of sources and provides spatial analysis of domestic property units in Guernsey. A copy of the bulletin can be downloaded from the website.

[www.gov.gg/property](http://www.gov.gg/property)

Further information on all of the above can be obtained by contacting:

#### Policy Council

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

Tel: 01481 717292  
Fax: 01481 713787

Website: [www.gov.gg/pru](http://www.gov.gg/pru)  
E-mail: [policy.research@gov.gg](mailto:policy.research@gov.gg)

#### Housing Licences

Housing Licences are issued by the Housing Department, whose address is given below:

#### Housing Department

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

Tel: 01481 715790  
Fax: 01481 713976

Website: [www.gov.gg](http://www.gov.gg)  
E-mail: [housing@gov.gg](mailto:housing@gov.gg)

#### Education

Further information on educational services on the Island may be obtained by contacting:

#### Education Department

PO Box 32  
The Grange  
St Peter Port  
Guernsey  
GY1 3AU

Tel: 01481 710821  
Fax: 01481 714475

Website: [www.education.gg](http://www.education.gg)  
E-mail: [office@education.gov.gg](mailto:office@education.gov.gg)

### Further information

#### Crime

Information on crime is published in the Guernsey Police Policing Plan and Statistical Digest.

#### Guernsey Police

Police Headquarters  
St Peter Port  
Guernsey  
GY1 2QN

Tel (01481) 725111  
Fax (01481) 256432

Website: [www.gov.gg/home](http://www.gov.gg/home)

#### Prison Services

Information on Guernsey Prison is available by contacting:

#### Guernsey Prison

Les Nicolles  
St Sampson  
Guernsey  
GY2 4YF

Tel (01481) 248376  
Fax (01481) 247837

Website: [www.gov.gg/home](http://www.gov.gg/home)  
E-mail: [prison.gov@gov.gg](mailto:prison.gov@gov.gg)

#### Fire and Rescue

Further information on the Fire and Rescue Service may be obtained by contacting:

#### Fire and Rescue Service

Fire Station  
Town Arsenal  
Arsenal Road  
St Peter Port  
GY1 1UW

Tel (01481) 724491  
Fax (01481) 715988

Website: [www.gov.gg/home](http://www.gov.gg/home)

#### Health

Further information on health may be found by contacting:

#### Health and Social Services Department

Corporate Headquarters  
La Vauquiedor  
St Andrew's  
Guernsey  
GY6 8TW

Tel (01481) 725241  
Fax: (01481) 712398

Website: [www.gov.gg](http://www.gov.gg)

#### Overseas Aid

Further information on Overseas Aid can be obtained by contacting:

#### Overseas Aid Commission

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

Tel: (01481) 717000  
Fax: (01481) 713787

Website: [www.gov.gg](http://www.gov.gg)

#### Culture and Leisure

More information is available from:

#### Culture and Leisure

Information Centre  
North Esplanade  
St Peter Port  
Guernsey  
GY1 2LQ

Tel: (01481) 713888

Website: [www.gov.gg](http://www.gov.gg)  
Email: [enquiries@cultureleisure.gov.gg](mailto:enquiries@cultureleisure.gov.gg)

## 4. Environmental

**Table 4.1: The area of Guernsey and its parishes**

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

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

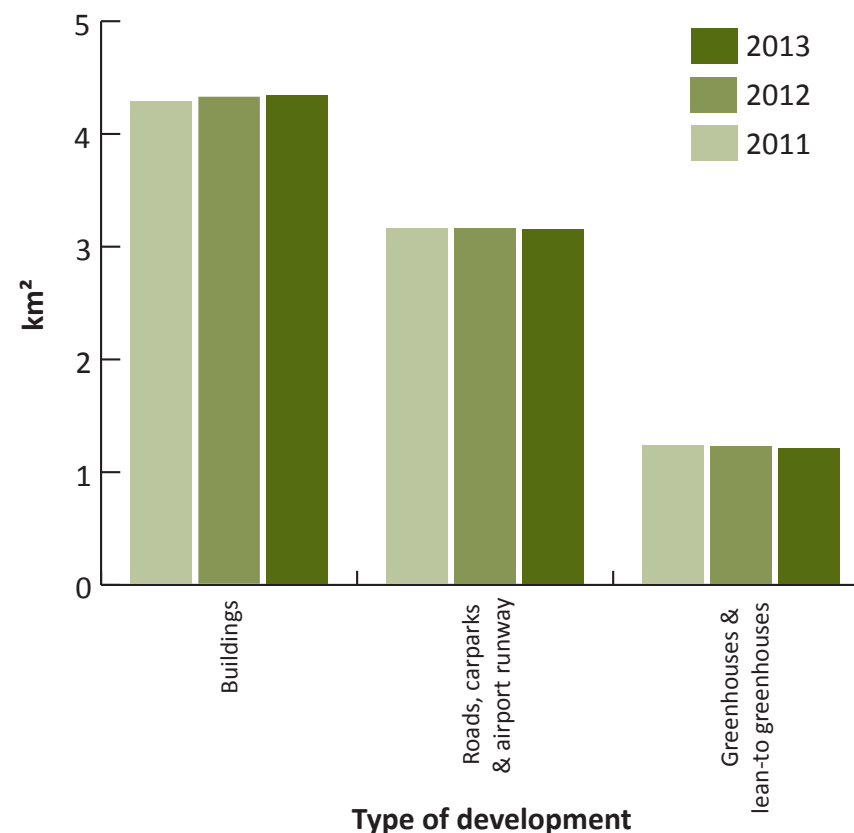
Source: Policy and Research Unit

Guernsey is just over 24 square miles (63km<sup>2</sup>) in area (Table 4.1). The Island is divided into ten parishes, the largest of which is Castel at just under 4 square miles (10km<sup>2</sup>). Torteval is the smallest parish with an area of 1 square mile (3km<sup>2</sup>).

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

## 4. Environmental

**Figure 4.1: Developed land areas**

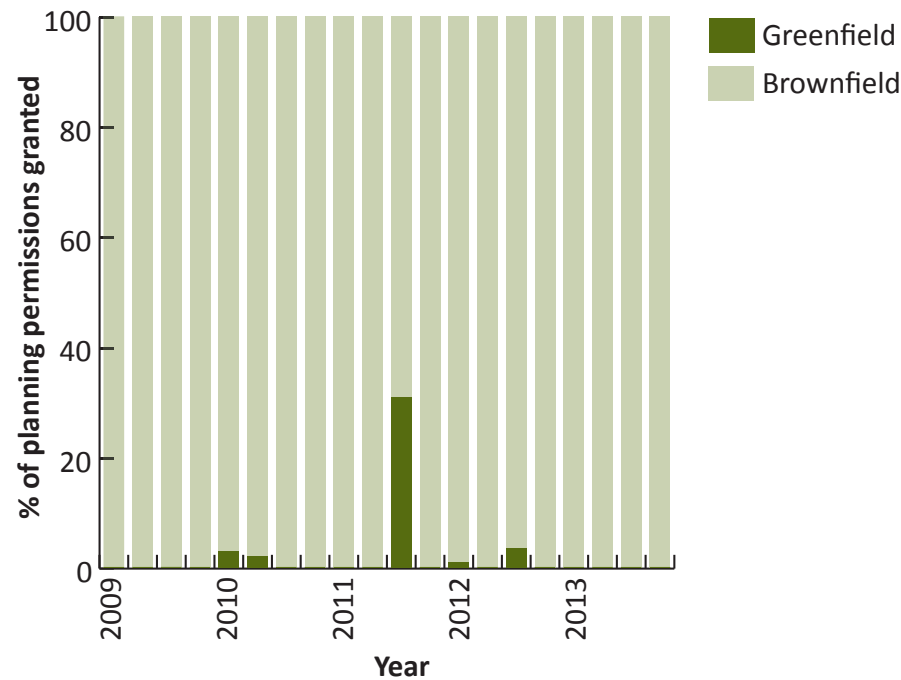


Source: Policy and Research Unit

Figure 4.1 shows the area of land used for different types of development. 11.7% of Guernsey's total land area was 'developed' in 2013 (13.7% if greenhouses are included). Buildings represent the greatest area of developed land at just over 4km<sup>2</sup>.

## 4. Environmental

**Figure 4.2: Planning permissions granted**



Source: Environment Department

All of the applications for planning permission which were granted during 2013 were for brownfield sites (Figure 4.2).

In 2013, 70 domestic property units were demolished, amalgamated with other units or converted to non-residential use and 241 new units were created. This represents an increase of 116% versus 2012, when 82 new units were built. Overall, there was a net increase of 171 units in 2013 (Table 4.2). Figure 4.3 shows the location of the domestic property units built during this period.

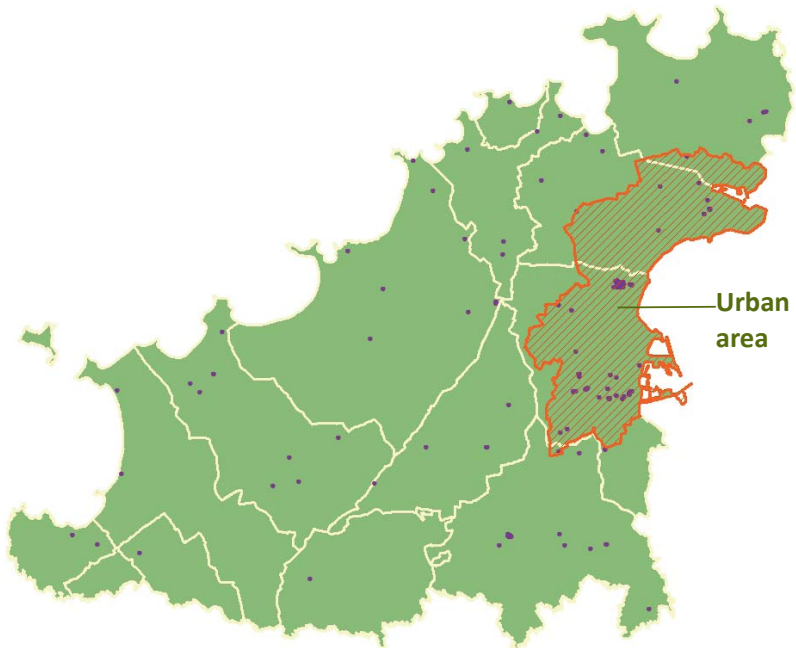
## 4. Environmental

**Table 4.2: Changes in number of domestic property units in 2013**

| Type of change | No. units |       |            |
|----------------|-----------|-------|------------|
|                | Plus      | Minus | Net change |
| New build      | 177       | 0     | 177        |
| Demolition     | 0         | 65    | -65        |
| Subdivision    | 46        | 0     | 46         |
| Amalgamation   | 1         | 4     | -3         |
| Conversion     | 17        | 1     | 16         |
| Total          | 241       | 70    | 171        |

Source: Policy and Research Unit

**Figure 4.3: Domestic property units built in 2013**



Source: Policy and Research Unit

## 4. Environmental

**Table 4.3: Open natural habitat areas in 2010**

|                      | Area (km <sup>2</sup> ) | % of total land area |
|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Unimproved grassland | 0.02                    | 0.03                 |
| Marshy grassland     | 0.61                    | 0.96                 |
| Saltmarsh            | 0.02                    | 0.02                 |
| Dune slack           | 0.00                    | 0.01                 |
| Dune grassland       | 0.84                    | 1.33                 |
| Dune heath           | 0.00                    | 0.00                 |
| Open dune            | 0.01                    | 0.02                 |
| Coastal grassland    | 0.74                    | 1.16                 |
| Coastal heath land   | 0.02                    | 0.02                 |
| <b>Total</b>         | <b>2.26</b>             | <b>3.55</b>          |

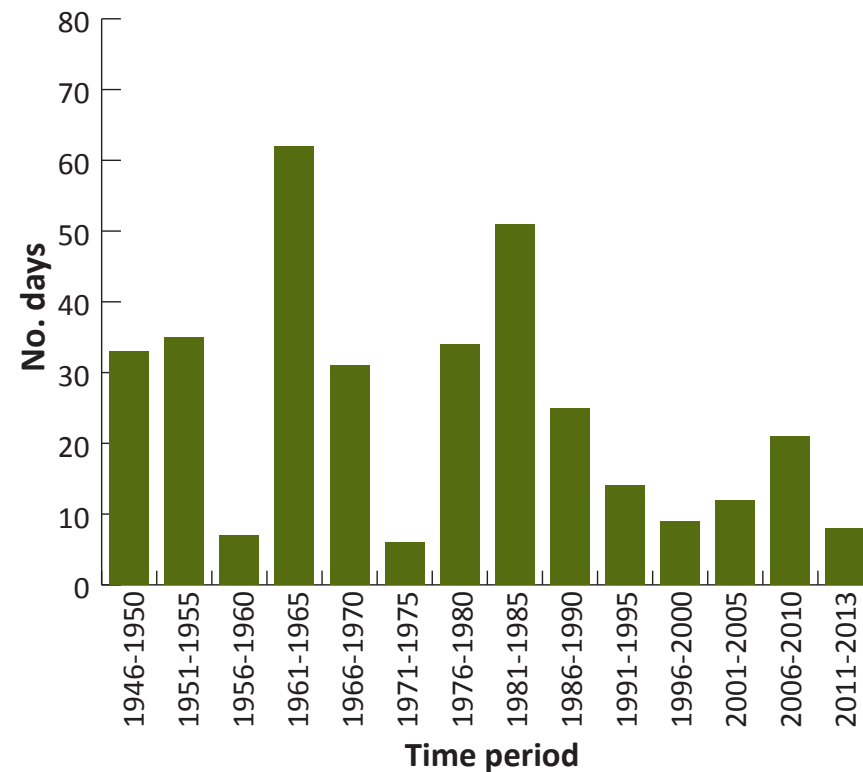
Source: Environment Department

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

There were 2.26km<sup>2</sup> of open natural habitat in 2010 representing 3.6% of the total land area of Guernsey. Dune grassland comprised the largest proportion (37%) of open natural habitat followed by coastal grassland (33%) and marshy grassland (27%).

## 4. Environmental

**Figure 4.4: Frost days**



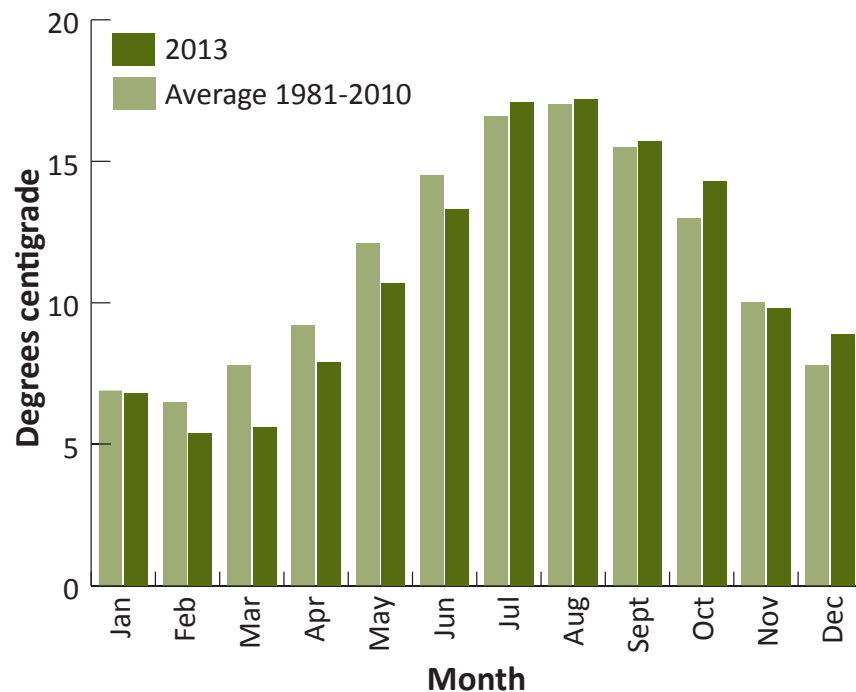
Source: States Meteorological Office

A frost day is any day on which the temperature drops below 0°C. **Figure 4.4** shows the total number of frost days recorded in each five year period.

The largest number of frost days recorded in a five year period occurred between 1961 and 1965, when 62 frost days were experienced. In the five year period from 2006 to 2010 there were 21 frost days.

## 4. Environmental

**Figure 4.5: Air temperature**



Source: States Meteorological Office

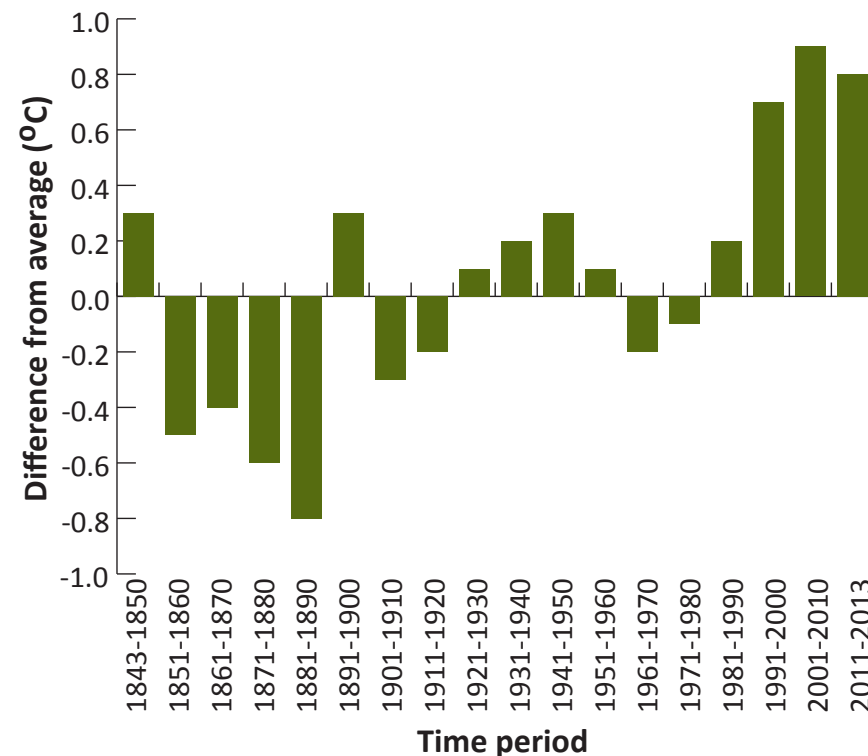
The temperatures recorded in Guernsey reflect its maritime climate. In 2013, August (with an average air temperature of 17.2°C) was the hottest month and was 0.2°C warmer than the 30 year average (Figure 4.5).

February was the coldest month of 2013 with an average air temperature of 5.4°C, 1.1°C below the thirty year average.

The annual mean air temperature in 2013 was 11.1°C, 0.1°C colder than 2012.

## 4. Environmental

**Figure 4.6: Air temperature compared with long-term average**

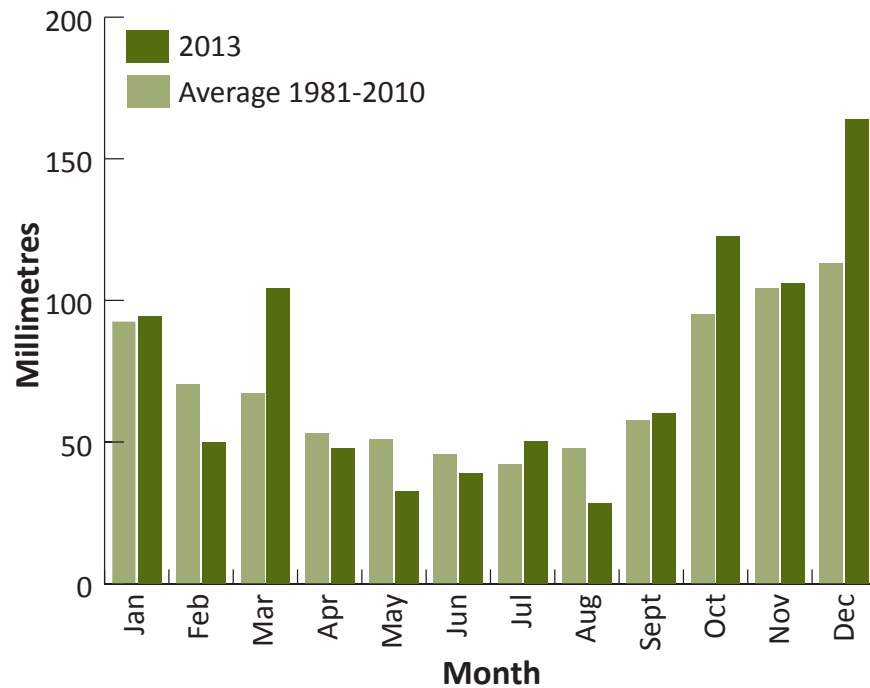


Source: States Meteorological Office

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

Over the ten year period from 2001 to 2010 the average recorded temperature was 0.9°C higher than the long-term average. The average air temperature in the period from 2011 until 2013 was 0.8°C warmer than the long-term year average. However, when considering such long time series of data it should be noted that the relocation of weather stations and “urban heat islands” created by land development may impact on the recorded trends.

**Figure 4.7: Rainfall**

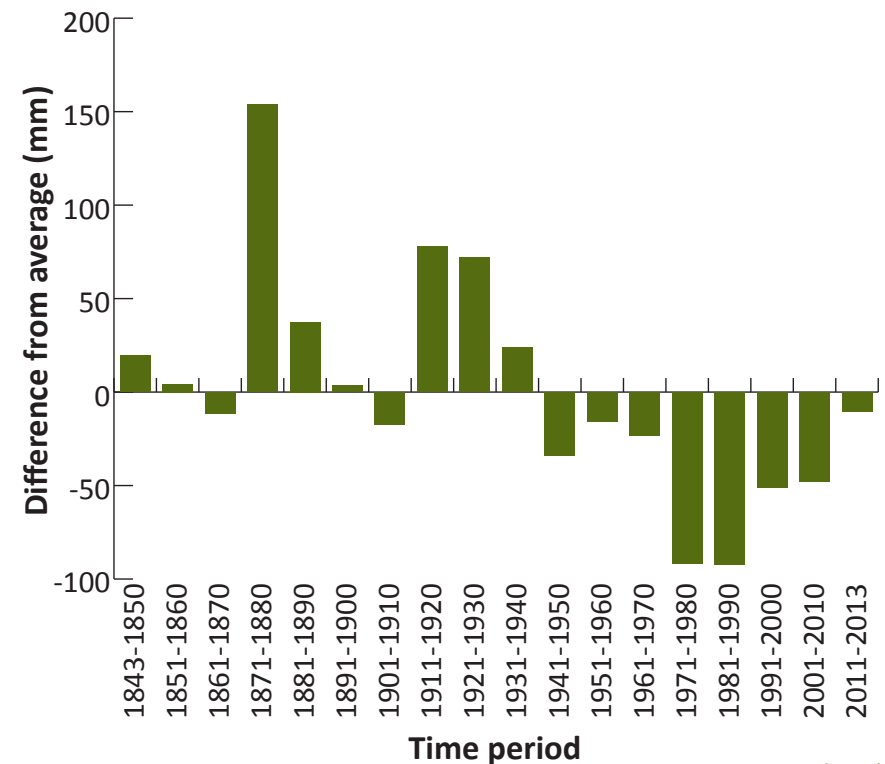


Source: States Meteorological Office

December was the wettest month of 2013, with a total rainfall of 164.1mm, 45% more than the 30 year average for that month (**Figure 4.7**). August was the driest month of 2013, experiencing just 28.5mm of rainfall.

The total rainfall (which includes all forms of precipitation) in 2013 was 900.1mm, 149.3mm less than the previous year.

**Figure 4.8: Rainfall compared with long-term average**



Source: States Meteorological Office

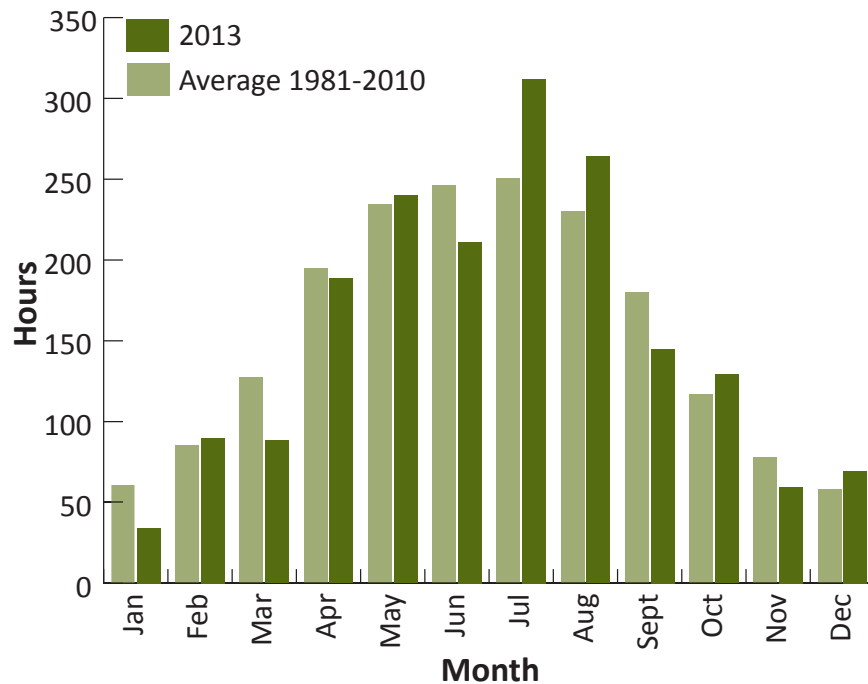
The average recorded rainfall for each ten year period is compared with the long-term average in **Figure 4.8**.

In the ten year period from 2001-2010, the average annual rainfall was 47.7mm less than the long-term average. Rainfall in 2011, 2012 and 2013 combined averaged 10.3mm less than the long-term average.



## 4. Environmental

**Figure 4.9: Sunshine**



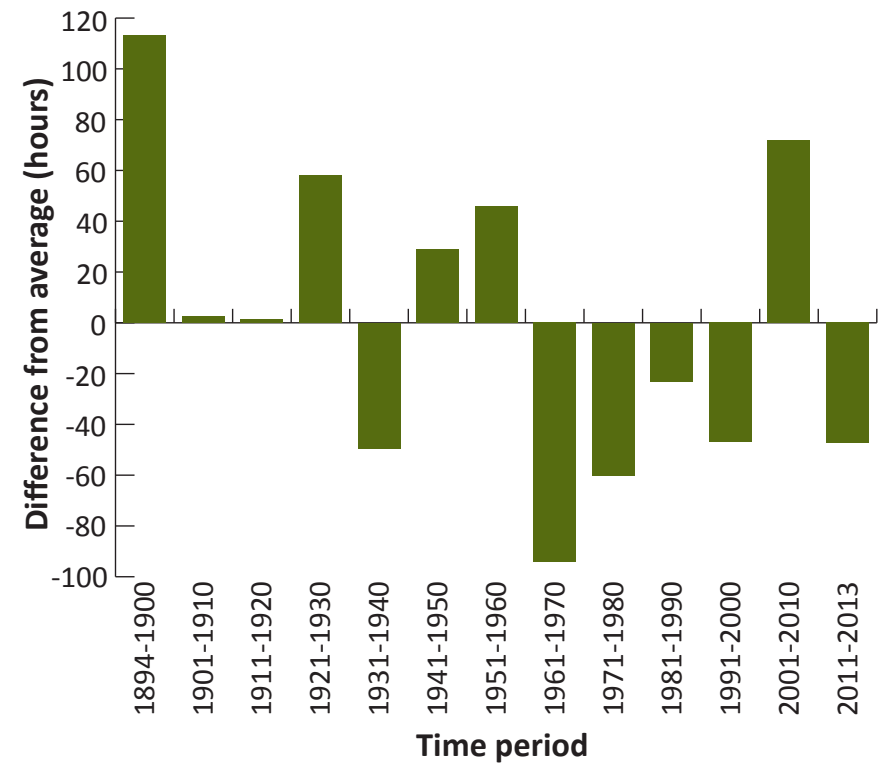
Source: States Meteorological Office

July was the sunniest month of 2013, experiencing 312.0 hours of sunshine, 61.3 hours more than the 30 year average (**Figure 4.9**). January was the least sunny month of 2013, experiencing only 34.3 hours of sunshine.

There was a total of 1,832.0 hours of sunshine in 2013, 79.7 hours more than in 2012.

## 4. Environmental

**Figure 4.10: Sunshine compared with long-term average**

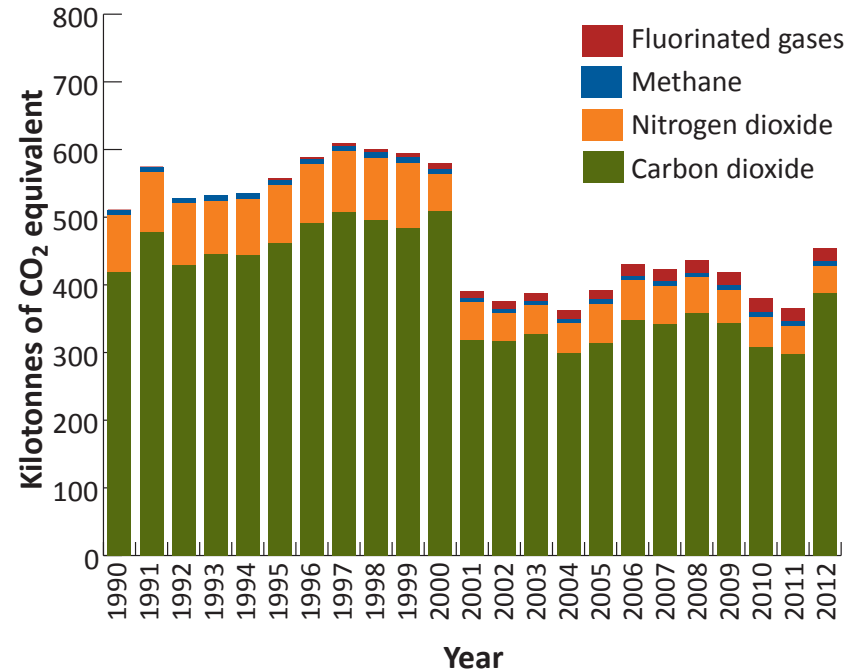


Source: States Meteorological Office

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

In the ten year period from 2001 to 2010 there were on average 71.9 more hours of sunshine per year than the long-term average. The combined average hours of sunshine for 2011, 2012 and 2013 was 47.4 less than the long-term average.

Figure 4.11: Greenhouse gas emissions

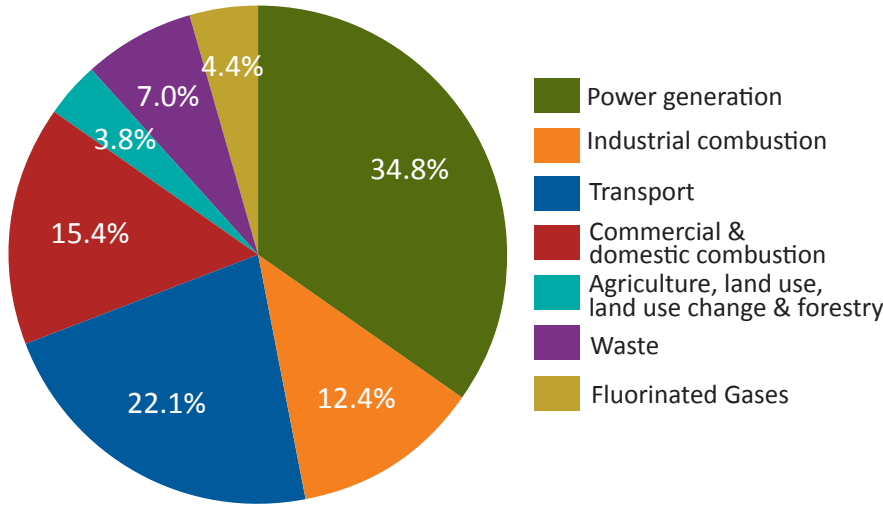


Source: AEA Technology

Guernsey's greenhouse gas emissions (Figure 4.11) are calculated by AEA Technology, who also calculate the national greenhouse gas emissions for the UK. 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 2012, Guernsey's total greenhouse gas emissions were equivalent to 454.5kt of CO<sub>2</sub>, 24.3% more than in 2011. Carbon dioxide, released from the combustion of fossil fuels, accounted for 85.4% of Guernsey's greenhouse gas emissions in 2012.

Figure 4.12: Greenhouse gas emissions by source (2012)



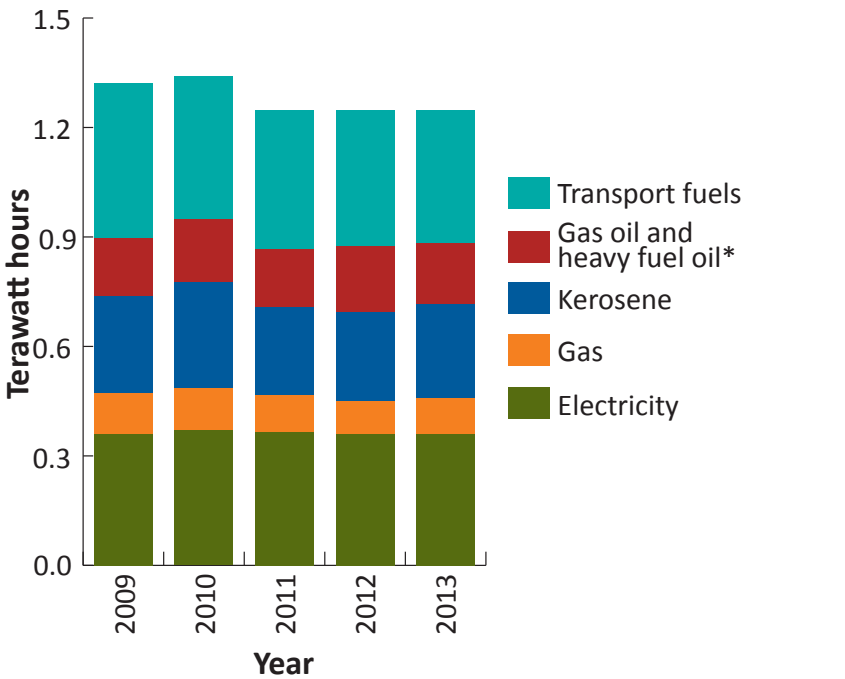
Source: AEA Technology

In 2012, power generation was the category with the highest emissions, contributing 34.8% of the total greenhouse gas emissions (Figure 4.12), compared with transport in 2011. This was due to a fault in the cable link to Jersey and France which resulted in the need to generate electricity on Island in 2012.

Fuel consumed for transport contributed 22.1% of greenhouse gas emissions in 2012.

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

Figure 4.13: Energy supplied to Guernsey consumers



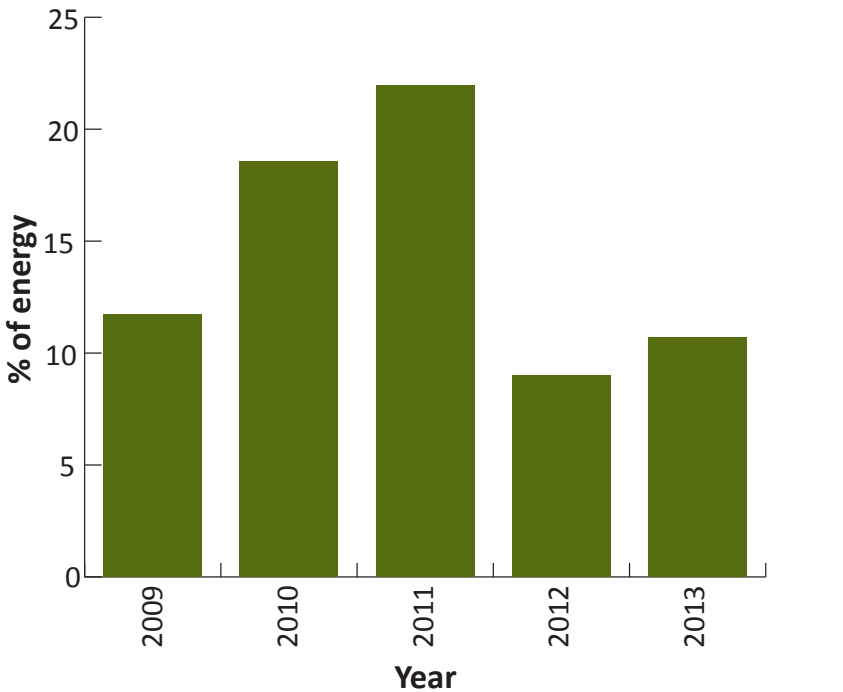
\*Energy, in the form of gas oil and heavy fuel oil, consumed by Guernsey Electricity in the process of generating electricity on Island (i.e. which is not supplied to customers) is not included in this category.  
Source: Customs and Excise, Guernsey Electricity, Guernsey Gas

Table 4.4: Energy consumption per capita

| Energy supplied to Guernsey consumers per capita per day (KWh) |    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| 2009                                                           | 58 |
| 2010                                                           | 59 |
| 2011                                                           | 54 |
| 2012                                                           | 54 |
| 2013                                                           | 55 |

Source: Customs and Excise, Guernsey Electricity, Guernsey Gas

Figure 4.14: Energy from nuclear or renewable sources



Source: Customs and Excise, Guernsey Electricity, Guernsey Gas

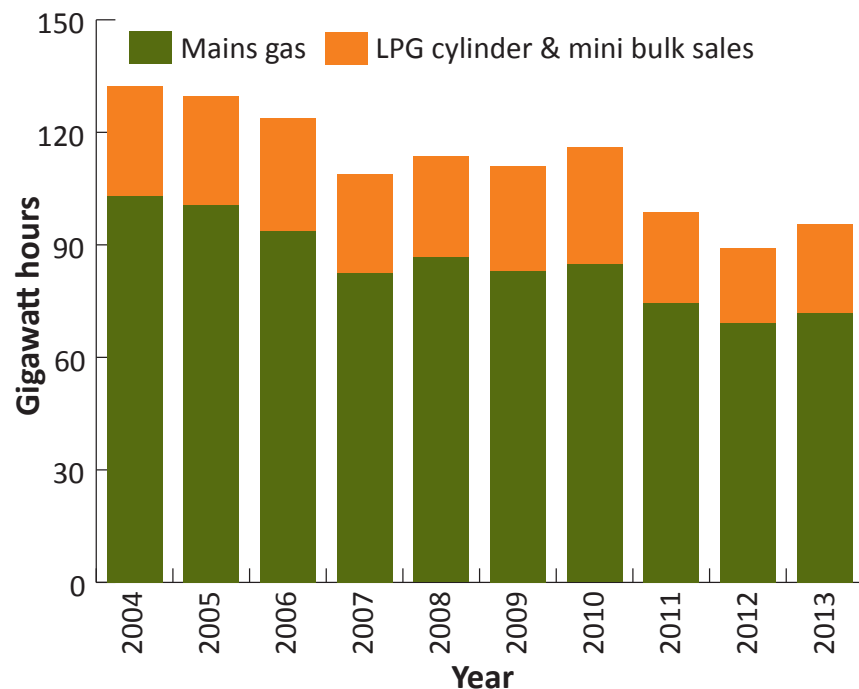
Figure 4.13 represents the total amount of energy supplied to Guernsey consumers, in the form of electricity, gas and fuel oils. This data does not include energy consumed by the burning of other fuels such as wood and coal or home generation of electricity. Table 4.4 gives the total energy consumption per capita.

In 2013, total energy consumption remained at a similar level to that recorded in 2012. Consumption per capita saw a marginal increase compared with 2012.

10.7% of the energy supplied to Guernsey consumers in 2013 was derived from nuclear or renewable sources, compared with 9.0% in 2012 (Figure 4.14). The significant decrease seen between 2011 and 2012 was due to more energy being generated on Island from 2012 onwards due to a cable fault.

## 4. Environmental

Figure 4.15: Gas consumption

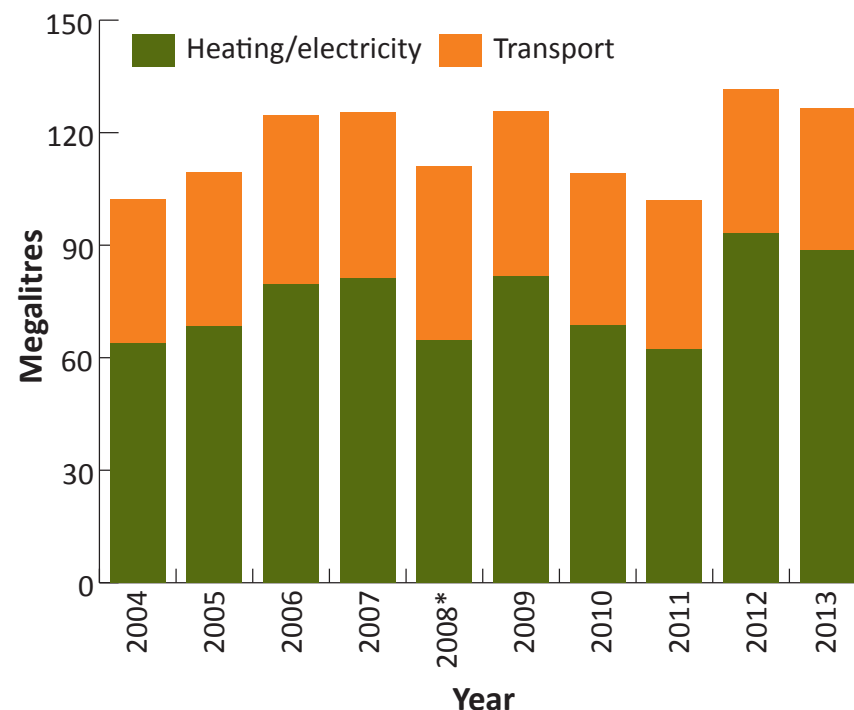


Source: Guernsey Gas

In 2013, 95.5GWh of gas was consumed in Guernsey, 15.9% less than 5 years earlier (**Figure 4.15**). Consumption of gas from the mains supply accounted for 75.3% of the total gas consumed.

## 4. Environmental

Figure 4.16: Oil imports



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

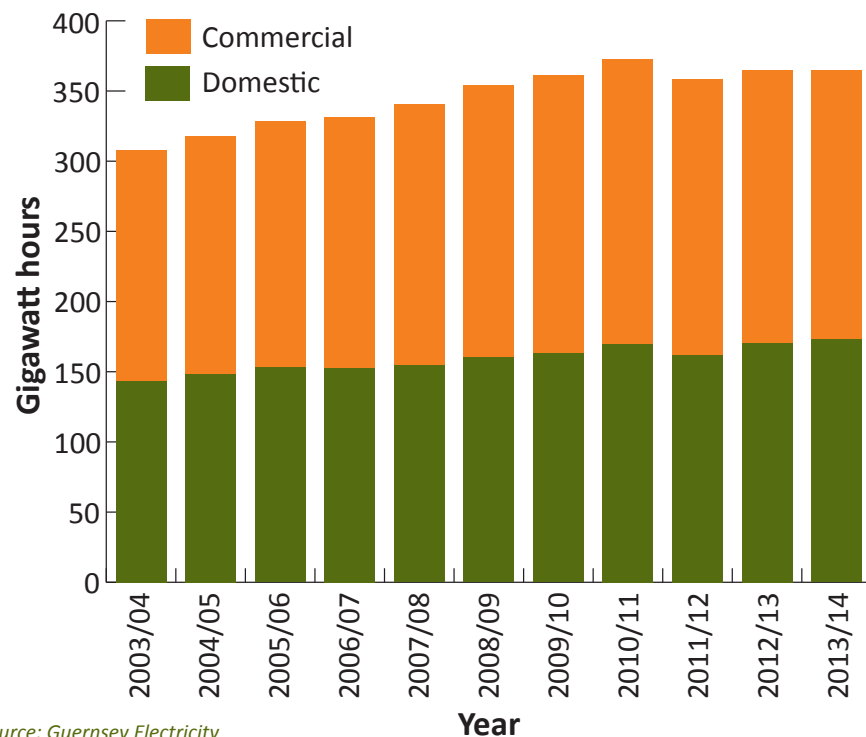
Source: Customs and Excise

The volume of oil imported for transport use decreased by 1.5% in 2013 to 37.8MI, representing 30% of the total volume of fuel oils imported (126 MI).

The volume of fuel oil imported for heating and electricity is heavily impacted by the amount of electricity generated using the Island's oil fired power station (rather than importing electricity from France via the cable link). As such, these figures can vary significantly from year to year. There was a decrease of 4.5MI in the volume of fuel oils imported for use in electricity generation and domestic heating in 2013 (**Figure 4.16**).

## 4. Environmental

**Figure 4.17: Electricity consumption**

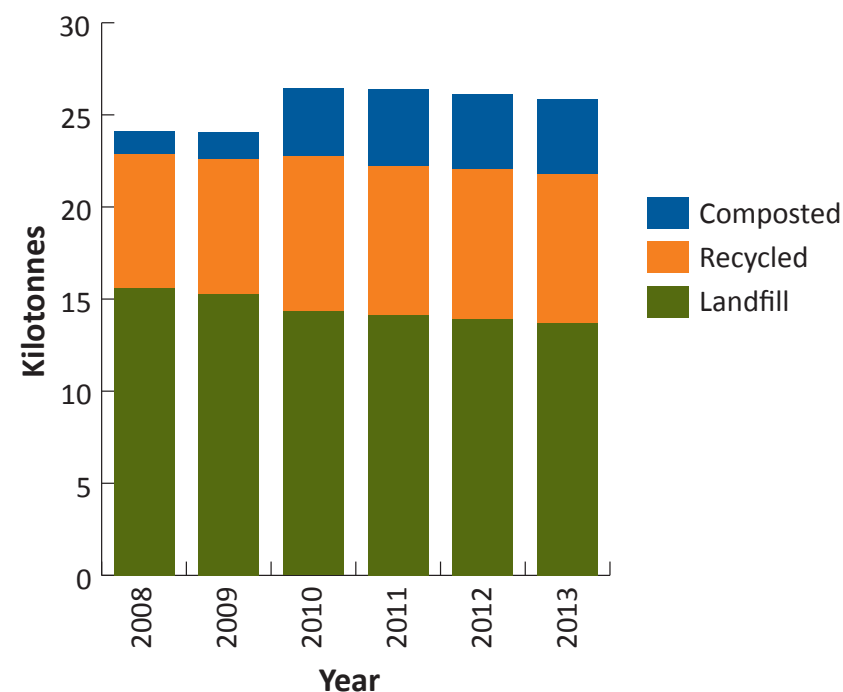


Source: Guernsey Electricity

Over the ten years ending 2013/14 the total amount of electricity consumed in Guernsey increased by 18% to 364.6GWh (**Figure 4.17**). Commercial consumption accounted for 53% of total consumption in 2013/14, the same proportion as in 2003/04.

## 4. Environmental

**Figure 4.18: Household waste**



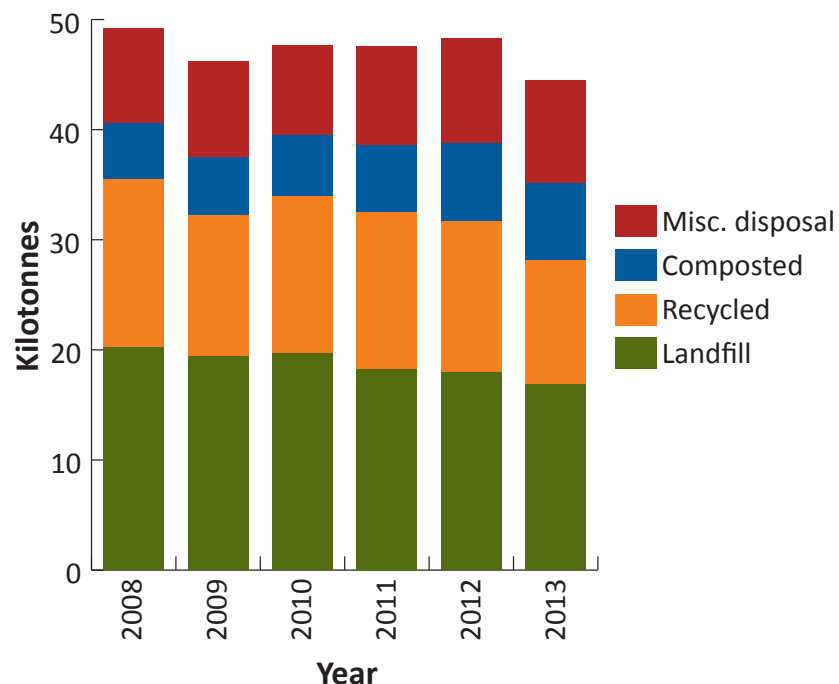
Source: Public Services Department

In 2013, 25.8kt of household waste was produced in Guernsey (**Figure 4.18**).

Waste sent to the landfill at Mont Cuët accounted for 13.7kt (53.1%) of household waste in 2013. 31.1% of household waste was recycled in 2013 and 15.8% was composted via the green waste scheme.

In 2013, the recycling rate (which includes composting) for household waste was 46.9%.

**Figure 4.19: Commercial and industrial waste**



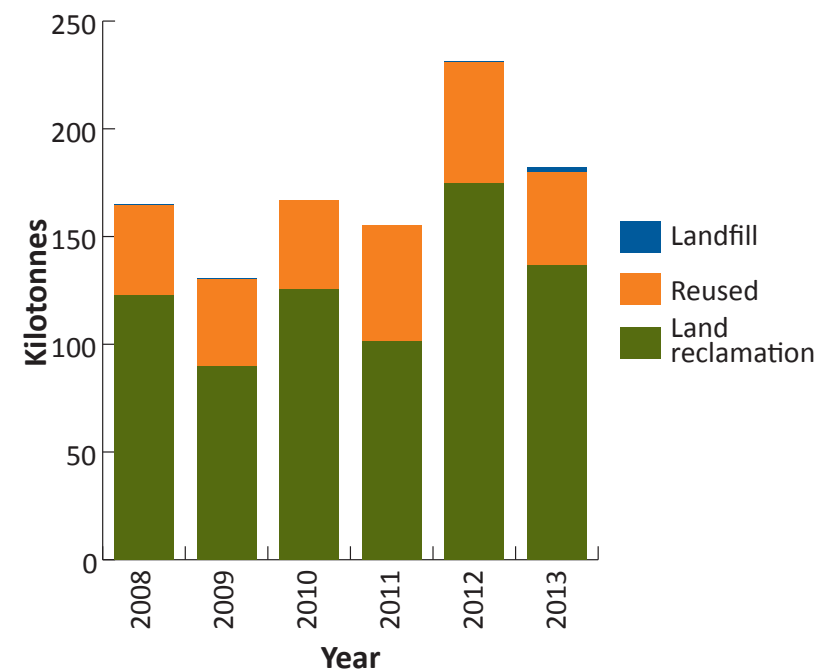
Source: Public Services Department

44.5kt of commercial and industrial waste was produced in Guernsey in 2013, 3.8kt less than the previous year (**Figure 4.19**).

In 2013, 25.5% of commercial and industrial waste was recycled and 15.6% was composted via the green waste scheme. Miscellaneous disposal, which includes waste sent to the hospital and cattle incinerators and wood burnt by private operators, accounted for 21.0% of commercial and industrial waste. The remaining 37.9% (16.9kt) went to landfill.

In 2013, the recycling rate for commercial and industrial waste was 41.2%.

**Figure 4.20: Construction and demolition waste**



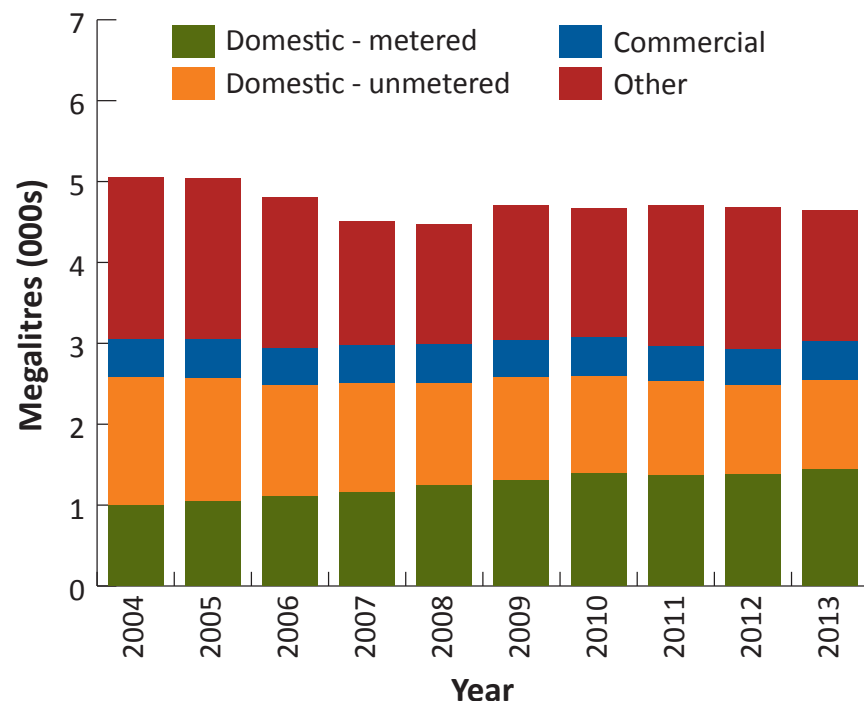
Source: Public Services Department

182.3kt of waste was produced by construction and demolition activities in 2013 (**Figure 4.20**). The majority of this material (74.9%) was inert waste sent to the Longue Hougue land reclamation site, whilst 23.8% of the material was reused. 1.2% of waste produced by construction and demolition activities was sent to landfill in 2013, compared with 0.3% in 2012.

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

## 4. Environmental

Figure 4.21: Water consumption



Source: Guernsey Water

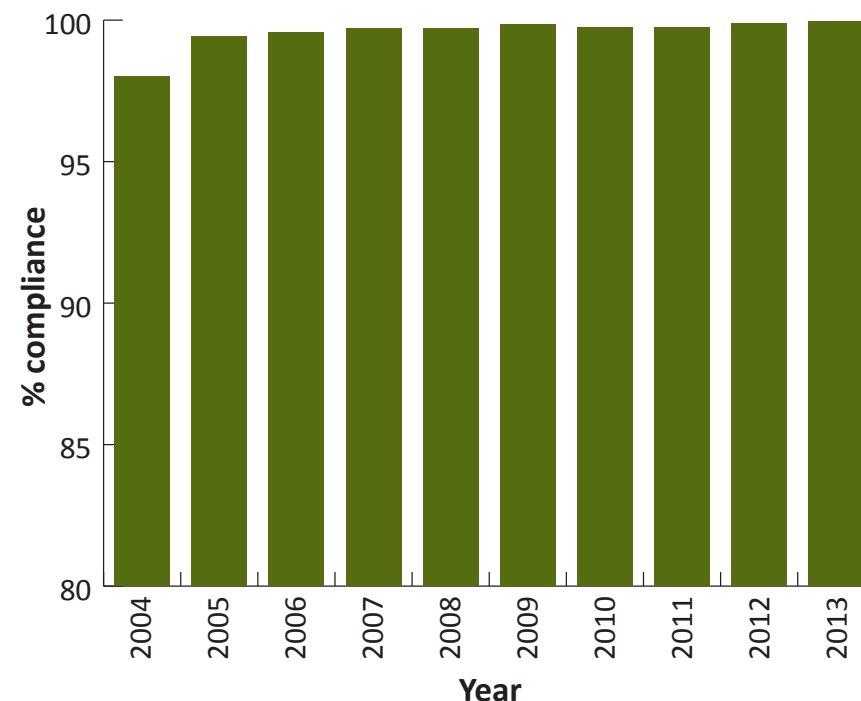
Table 4.5: Water consumption per capita

|      | Domestic water consumption (Ml per year) | Domestic water consumption per capita per day (l) | Total water consumption (Ml per year) | Total water consumption per capita per day (l) |
|------|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| 2009 | 2,571                                    | 113.1                                             | 4,690                                 | 206.3                                          |
| 2010 | 2,603                                    | 114.2                                             | 4,677                                 | 205.2                                          |
| 2011 | 2,537                                    | 110.5                                             | 4,713                                 | 205.2                                          |
| 2012 | 2,485                                    | 107.9                                             | 4,682                                 | 203.3                                          |
| 2013 | 2,547                                    | 111.2                                             | 4,641                                 | 202.7                                          |

Source: Guernsey Water

## 4. Environmental

Figure 4.22: Water quality compliance



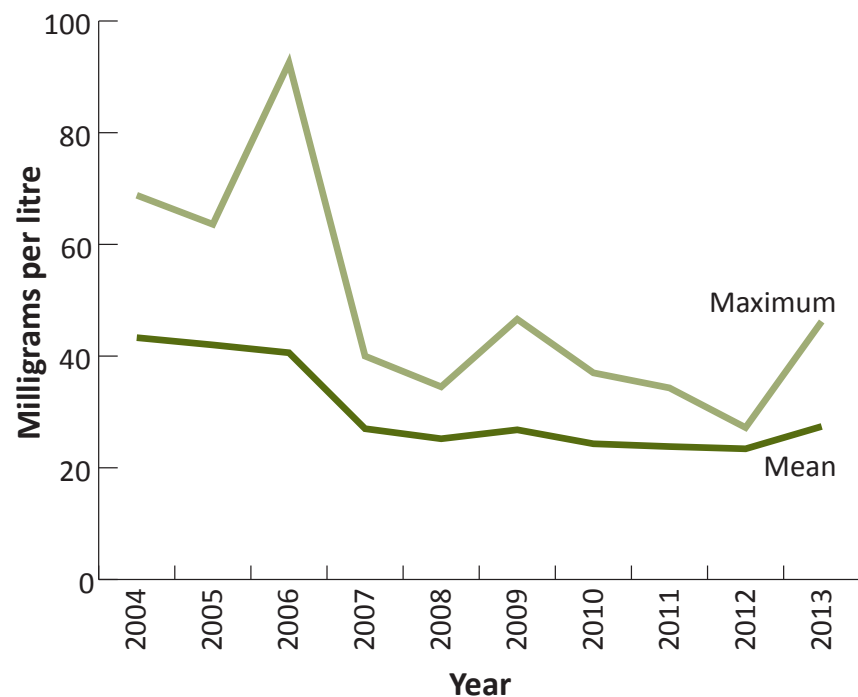
Source: Guernsey Water

In 2013, 4,641 megalitres of water was consumed in Guernsey, 55% of which was used by households on a domestic supply (Figure 4.21 and Table 4.5). Commercial customers accounted for a further 10% and other customer groups, which include tourist accommodation and horticultural and agricultural consumers, accounted for 35% of total water usage in 2013.

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 2013, 99.9% of the Island's water samples exceeded guideline standards (Figure 4.22).

## 4. Environmental

**Figure 4.23: Drinking water nitrate concentration**



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 has decreased by 42% over the ten year period ending in 2013 (Figure 4.23).

**Table 4.6: Water pollution incidents**

|                         | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| No. pollution incidents | 46   | 67   | 58   | 39   | 48   |

Source: Guernsey Water

In 2013, 48 pollution incidents were reported to Guernsey Water (Table 4.6).

## 4. Environmental

**Table 4.7: Bathing water standards**

| Beach              | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013* |
|--------------------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| Vazon              | G    | G    | G    | G    | G     |
| Pembroke/L'Ancrese | F    | G    | M    | M    | M     |
| L'Eree             | G    | G    | G    | G    | G     |
| Port Soif          | G    | G    | G    | G    | G     |
| Cobo               | F    | F    | G    | G    | M     |
| Fermain            | G    | G    | G    | G    | G     |
| Petit Bot          | M    | M    | M    | G    | M     |
| Havelet            | G    | G    | G    | G    | G     |
| Ladies Bay         | M    | M    | G    | G    | F     |
| Portelet           | G    | G    | G    | M    | M     |
| Saints             | G    | G    | G    | G    | M     |
| Bordeaux           | M    | G    | G    | G    | G     |
| Grandes Rocques    | G    | G    | G    | G    | G     |

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

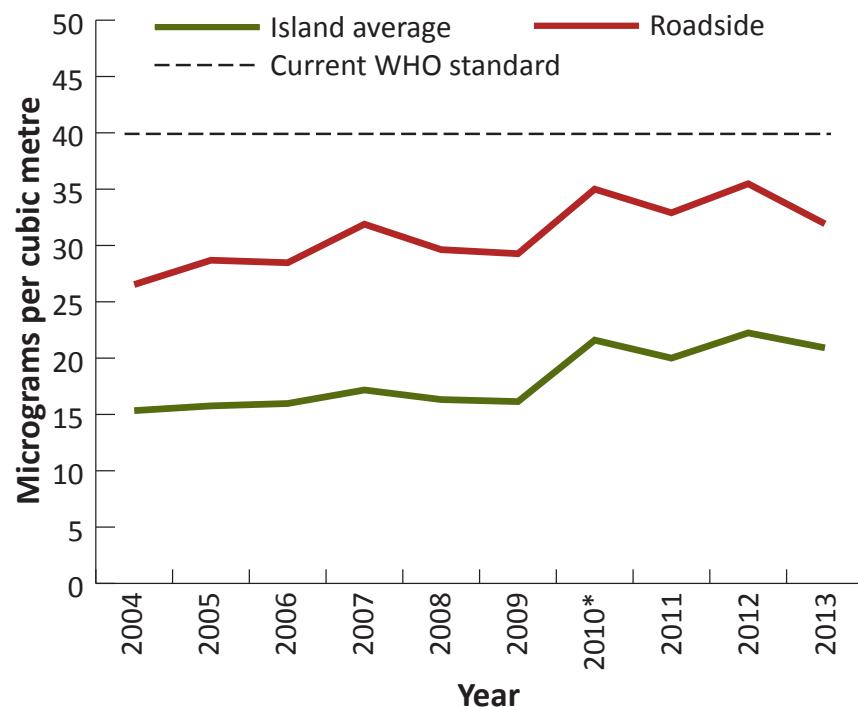
\*The number of bathing water quality samples taken during 2013 was significantly reduced compared with the previous year, which may have had an impact on the results for 2013.

Source: Environment Department

Bathing water testing is carried out on thirteen of the Island's beaches. In 2013, twelve beaches reached the EC mandatory standard, which requires that 95% of water samples pass the required testing (Table 4.7). Of these beaches, seven also achieved the more stringent EC guideline standard, down from eleven beaches in 2012.



**Figure 4.24: Nitrogen dioxide levels**



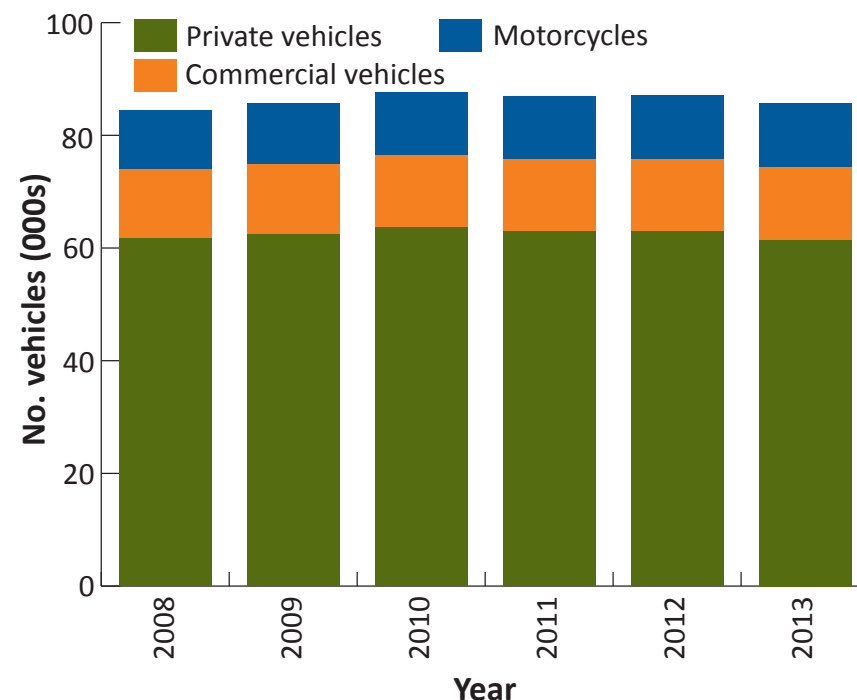
\*There were methodological changes in 2010, including additional sampling at high traffic flow locations and a change in the laboratory that analyses the samples. As a result, the 2010 and later figures are not strictly comparable with earlier figures.

Source: Health and Social Services, Environmental Health

Nitrogen dioxide is a gas generated from the combustion of fossil fuels (principally by motor vehicles) and is one of a range of air pollutants monitored in Guernsey. Nitrogen oxides (including nitrogen dioxide) contribute to acid rain, depletion of the ozone layer and can have detrimental effects on health. They are also greenhouse gases. **Figure 4.24** shows the annual average concentration of nitrogen dioxide recorded in Guernsey each year.

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

**Figure 4.25: Registered vehicles**



Source: Environment Department

There were 85,727 vehicles (including motorcycles) registered in Guernsey in 2013, 1,362 fewer than the previous year (**Figure 4.25**). It should be noted that the number registered may include vehicles which are no longer in use and, as such, does not represent the actual number of vehicles currently on the roads.

Private motor vehicles numbered 61,421 and accounted for 83% of registered vehicles in 2013 (excluding motorcycles). There were 12,817 commercial vehicles registered in 2013 and 11,489 motorcycles.

## 4. Environmental

### Area of Guernsey and Land Use

The Digital Map of Guernsey is a States of Guernsey product, owned and updated by the States of Guernsey Geographical Information Service (GGIS). Digimap Limited is its commercial partner and is responsible for the marketing, sale and installation of the products to both public sector and private sector customers. Digimap can be contacted at:

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

For further information on planning permissions or the 2010 habitat survey please contact:

#### Environment Department

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

Tel: 01481 717200  
Fax: 01481 717099

Website: [www.gov.gg](http://www.gov.gg)  
E-mail: [env@gov.gg](mailto:env@gov.gg)

### Weather and Climate

The Guernsey Airport Meteorological Office produces an annual weather report. This is available from the address below at a cost of £10.00. Additional statistical meteorological information is available, for a fee, by writing to:

#### The Senior Meteorological Officer

The Met. Office  
Guernsey Airport  
La Villiaze  
Forest  
Guernsey  
GY8 0DS

Tel: 0906 713 0111  
Fax: 01481 238728

Bailiwick Forecast: 12080  
Channel Islands Shipping Forecast: 0900 669 0022

Website: [www.metoffice.gov.gg](http://www.metoffice.gov.gg)  
E-mail: [metoffice@gov.gg](mailto:metoffice@gov.gg)

### Greenhouse Gases

For further information on Guernsey's Greenhouse Gas emissions and carbon footprint, please see [www.gov.gg/ghg](http://www.gov.gg/ghg) or contact:

#### Policy and Research Unit

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

Tel: 01481 717240  
Fax: 01481 713787

Website: [www.gov.gg/pru](http://www.gov.gg/pru)  
E-mail: [policy.research@gov.gg](mailto:policy.research@gov.gg)

## 4. Environmental

### Energy

For further information on fuel and energy in Guernsey, please contact:

#### Guernsey Electricity

FREEPOST  
Guernsey  
GY1 5SS

Tel: 01481 200700  
Fax: 01481 246942

Website: [www.electricity.gg](http://www.electricity.gg)  
E-mail: [admin@electricity.gg](mailto:admin@electricity.gg)

#### Guernsey Gas

The Energy Centre  
Admiral Park  
Guernsey  
GY1 2BB

Tel: 01481 724811  
Fax: 01481 749094

Website: [www.gsygas.com](http://www.gsygas.com)

#### Customs and Excise

Guernsey Border Agency  
White Rock  
St Peter Port  
Guernsey  
GY1 2LL

Tel: 01481 741450  
Fax: 01481 712248

Website: [www.gov.gg](http://www.gov.gg)  
E-mail: [customs&excise@customs.gov.gg](mailto:customs&excise@customs.gov.gg)

### Waste and Recycling

For further information on waste and recycling please contact:

#### Public Services Department

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

Tel: 01481 202250

Website: [www.gov.gg](http://www.gov.gg)  
E-mail: [publicservices@gov.gg](mailto:publicservices@gov.gg)

### Water

For further information on Guernsey's water supply please contact:

#### Guernsey Water

PO Box 30  
Brickfield House  
St Andrew's  
Guernsey  
GY1 3AS

Tel: 01481 239500  
Fax: 01481 715094

Website: [www.water.gg](http://www.water.gg)  
E-mail: [customer.service@water.gg](mailto:customer.service@water.gg)

### Air Quality

Further information on Guernsey's air quality can be obtained by contacting the following:

#### Environmental Health and Pollution Regulation

Longue Rue  
St Martin's  
Guernsey  
GY4 6LD

Tel: 01481 711161  
Fax: 01481 238031

Website: [www.gov.gg/environmental-health](http://www.gov.gg/environmental-health)  
E-mail: [envhealth@health.gov.gg](mailto:envhealth@health.gov.gg)

### Local Transport

Further reading and information on traffic matters can be obtained from:

#### Environment Department

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

Tel: 01481 717200  
Fax: 01481 717099

Website: [www.gov.gg](http://www.gov.gg)  
E-mail: [env@gov.gg](mailto:env@gov.gg)

## Policy and Research Unit publications

The Policy and Research Unit is responsible for the annual and quarterly publications listed below:

|                                    | Publication title                    | Summary of contents                                                                                                                                                                            |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Strategic Policy Publications      | States Strategic Plan                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Summary of strategic policy plans</li> <li>Summary of Island resource policy plans</li> <li>Departmental and committee policy plan summaries</li> </ul> |
|                                    | States Strategic Monitoring Report   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>KPIs designed to monitor the objectives of the strategic policy plans in the States Strategic Plan</li> </ul>                                           |
|                                    | Independent Fiscal Policy Review     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Independent assessment of States' fiscal policy against the Fiscal Framework</li> </ul>                                                                 |
| Annual Statistical Publications    | Guernsey Facts & Figures Booklet     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Core statistics relating to Guernsey's economy, society and environment</li> </ul>                                                                      |
|                                    | Greenhouse Gas Bulletin              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Greenhouse gas inventory provided by AEA technology</li> </ul>                                                                                          |
|                                    | Annual Housing Stock Bulletin        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Domestic housing stock statistics</li> </ul>                                                                                                            |
|                                    | Population Bulletin                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Population statistics provided by the Social Security Department</li> </ul>                                                                             |
| Quarterly Statistical Publications | Inflation Bulletin                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RPIX and RPI statistics</li> </ul>                                                                                                                      |
|                                    | Labour Market Bulletin               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Employment and unemployment statistics provided by the Social Security Department</li> </ul>                                                            |
|                                    | Residential Property Prices Bulletin | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local and Open Market property price statistics</li> </ul>                                                                                              |

All the publications listed above are available online together with a list of publication dates at [www.gov.gg/pru](http://www.gov.gg/pru). If you require any further information please contact the Policy and Research Unit (details on [page 1](#)).