



GUERNSEY FACTS AND FIGURES 2015



1. Introduction

Welcome to the thirteenth edition of Guernsey's Facts and Figures booklet, which contains a wealth of fiscal, economic, social and environmental data. This document is not just intended to be a tool for policy makers, it is for everyone on the island. It is a key part of the government transparency agenda enabling you to directly track trends and data on key indicators that show how island life is evolving and society is changing. While statistics themselves may be a dry subject, the insights they give are both fascinating and valuable. This helps inform decision making at all levels of government to shape policy decisions that affect all our lives in the island.

As an organisation, we want to continuously improve, focus on our performance and focus on our customers. If there is information in this booklet you want to find out more about, or if you think there is data that should be included in future editions, please get in touch using the contact details below.

I would like to say thanks to the Policy Council Research Team for compiling this booklet and to Chris George who provided the cover photograph of the Liberation 70 celebrations.

Paul Whitfield
Chief Executive Officer
States of Guernsey

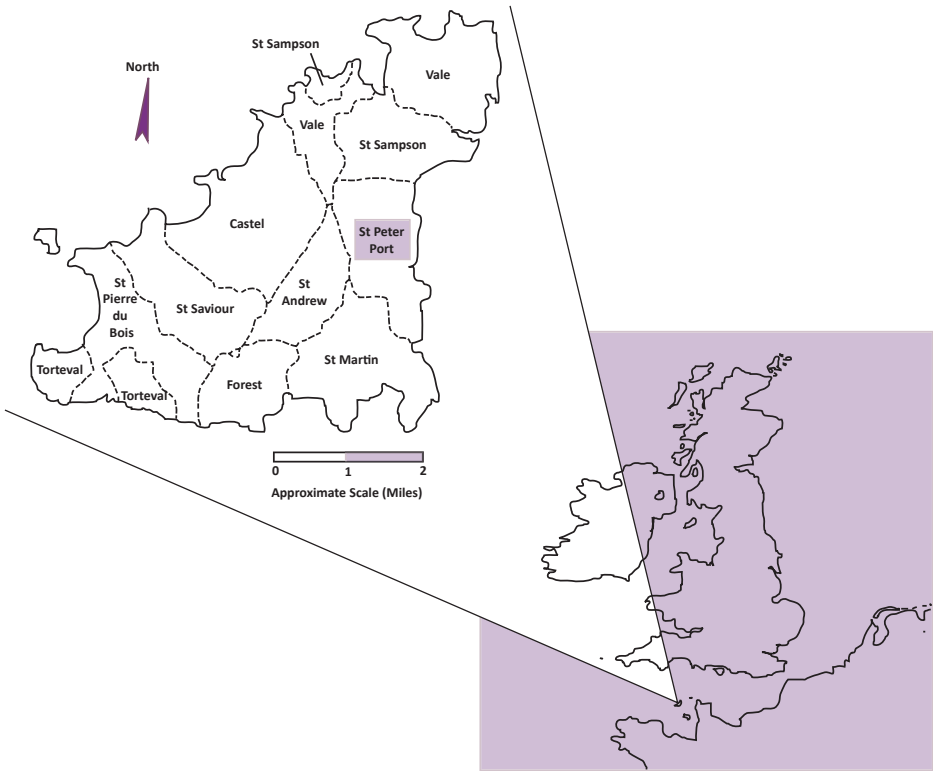
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Introduction to Guernsey



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 Queen is the Head of State, as the latter day successor to the Duke of Normandy and the Lieutenant-Governor is Her Majesty’s personal representative.

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The key offices held under the Crown are shown below:

Crown offices
Lieutenant Governor Official representative of the Queen
Bailiff (and Deputy Bailiff) Preside over the Royal Court
HM Procureur (Attorney-General) and HM Comptroller (Solicitor-General) Legal advisers to the Crown and the States of Guernsey, States of Alderney and Chief Pleas of Sark

The Bailiwick is not represented in the UK Parliament. UK legislation rarely extends to the Crown Dependencies and should not be extended without first consulting the Islands' authorities and obtaining their consent. In instances where a UK Act of Parliament does extend, it may do so either by virtue of the Act itself or by 'Order in Council' made by the Privy Council. The UK Government is responsible for the Bailiwick's formal international representation.

Special terms were negotiated for the Channel Islands on the UK's accession to the EEC in 1973. These are contained in Protocol 3 to the UK Treaty of Accession. The effect of the protocol is, amongst other things, 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.

The Islands' legislature, 'The States of Deliberation', makes Guernsey's own domestic legislation. The States of Deliberation is part of the 'States of Guernsey' and also has over-arching executive authority. The members of this parliamentary assembly (or "deputies") are elected individually by universal franchise. There are no political parties in Guernsey, each member is elected on his/her own manifesto.

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Introduction to Guernsey

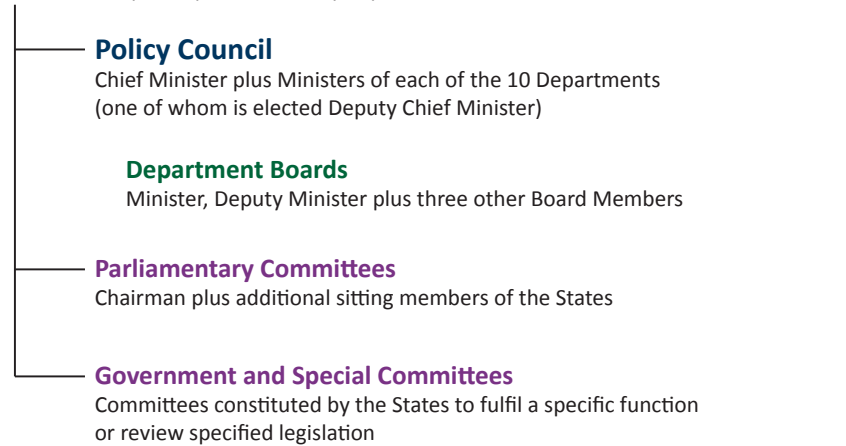
The work of the States of Guernsey is co-ordinated by the Policy Council which is constituted of the Chief Minister (chosen by the States from among the elected deputies) and the Minister of each of the ten Government Departments (one of which is elected to the role of Deputy Chief Minister).

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.

The States are able to convene Government and Special Committees to fulfil a specific function or review a particular area of legislation. A brief description of the role of each Department and Parliamentary Committee is given overleaf.

States of Deliberation

45 elected deputies plus 2 Alderney Representatives



1. Introduction

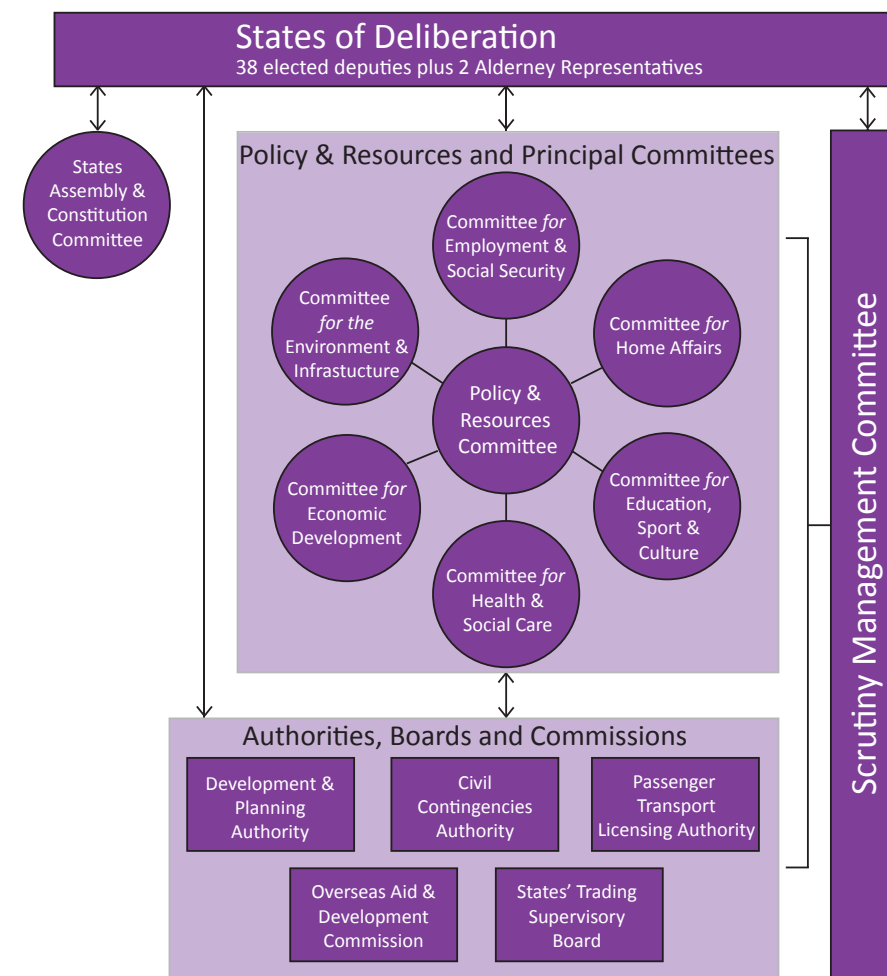
Introduction to Guernsey

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

1. Introduction

Introduction to Guernsey

A reformed structure of government will be implemented in May 2016. The key changes will include a reduction in the number of deputies to 38 and a reduction in the number of committees. The new structure is shown below and more detail is provided on the next page.



1. Introduction

Introduction to Guernsey

Principal Committees	
Policy & Resources	To co-ordinate policy including leading the policy planning process, the allocation and management of resources, including the States' budget and facilitating cross-committee policy development.
Home Affairs	To support a high standard of living and quality of life by maintaining and promoting a safe, stable and equitable society which values public protection and justice and respects the rights, responsibilities and potential of every person.
Health & Social Care	To protect, promote and improve the health and wellbeing of individuals and the community.
Environment & Infrastructure	To protect and enhance the natural and physical environment and develop infrastructure in ways which are balanced and sustainable in order that present and future generations can live in a community which is clean, vibrant and prosperous.
Employment & Social Security	To foster a compassionate, cohesive and aspirational society in which responsibility is encouraged and individuals and families are supported through schemes of social protection relating to pensions, other contributory and non-contributory benefits, social housing, employment, re-employment and labour market legislation.
Education, Sport & Culture	To encourage human development by maximising opportunities for participation and excellence through education, learning, sport and culture at every stage of life.
Economic Development	To secure prosperity through the generation of wealth and the creation of the greatest number and widest range of employment opportunities possible by promoting and developing business, commerce and industry in all sectors of the economy.

Authorities, Boards and Commissions	
Development & Planning Authority	Development control
Civil Contingencies Authority	Security and wellbeing in an emergency
Passenger Transport Licensing Authority	Consideration of airline licences
Overseas Aid & Development Commission	Distribution of grants and emergency and disaster relief overseas
States' Trading Supervisory Board	Shareholder responsibilities of trading bodies

1. Introduction

Table 1.1: Key data

Key economic indicators	
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (2014 estimate)	£2.4bn
Retail Prices Index* (RPIX) (June 2015)	1.5%
Retail Prices Index* (RPI) (June 2015)	1.9%
Total number in employment (March 2015)	31,353
Unemployment rate (March 2015)	1.2%
Key social indicators	
Population (March 2014)	62,711
Local Market property price - mix adjusted average (June 2015)	£436,971
Reported criminal offences (2014)	1,728
Overseas aid as a percentage of GDP (2014)	0.13%
Key environmental indicators	
Greenhouse gas emissions (2013)	528.2 kt CO ₂
Energy supplied to consumers (2014)	1,166 GWh
Gas consumption (2014)	83 GWh
Electricity consumption (2014/15)	347 GWh
Oil imports (2014)	113 MI
Domestic recycling rate (2014)	49%
Total water consumption (2014)	4,442 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 GDP (£m)	Reflated GDP (2014 prices, £m)	Annual % change (real)	Nominal GNP (£m)	Reflated GNP (2014 prices, £m)	Annual % change (real)
2005	1,465	1,879	-2.5	1,502	1,926	-3.0
2006	1,584	1,946	3.6	1,621	1,990	3.3
2007	1,774	2,077	6.7	1,830	2,142	7.6
2008	1,841	2,130	2.6	1,888	2,185	2.0
2009	1,832	2,074	-2.6	1,886	2,135	-2.3
2010	1,909	2,114	1.9	1,964	2,174	1.8
2011	2,059	2,209	4.5	2,124	2,278	4.8
2012E	2,216	2,303	4.2	2,271	2,360	3.6
2013E	2,305	2,332	1.2	2,342	2,370	0.4
2014E	2,353	2,353	0.9	2,405	2,405	1.5

E = Estimate

Source: Policy and Research Unit

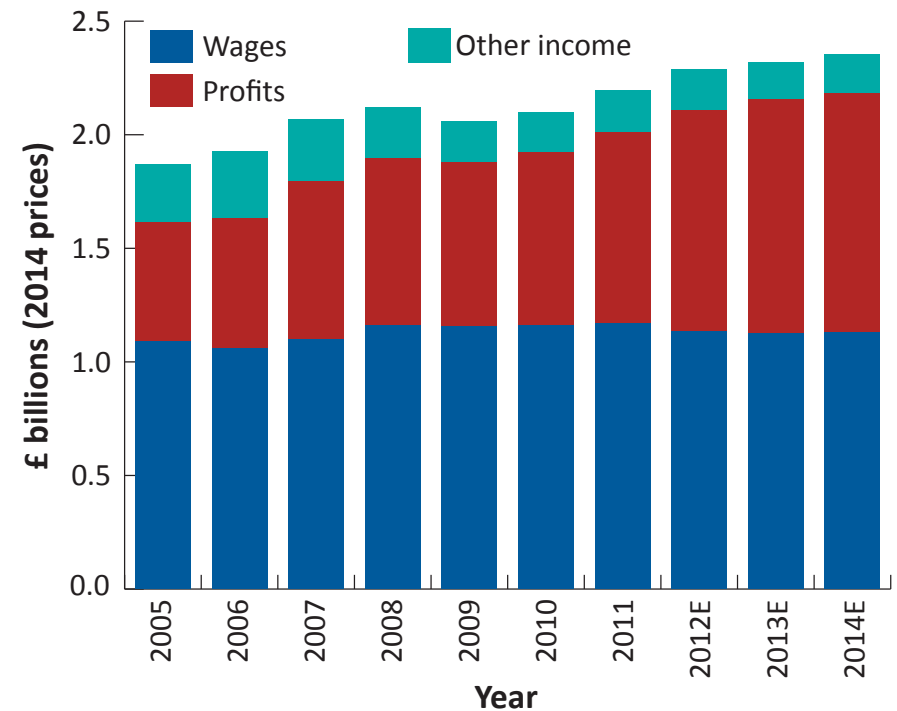
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (**Table 2.1**) is the sum of the Island's income (wages, plus profits and other local income from capital) and is used as the principal measure of economic output in Guernsey.

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 2014.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.1: Components of GDP (2014 prices)



E = Estimate

Source: Policy and Research Unit

Table 2.2: Components of GDP (2014 prices)

	Wages less pensions (£m)	Profits (£m)	Other income (£m)	Total GDP (£m)
2010	1,159	770	184	2,114
2011	1,169	848	192	2,209
2012E	1,135	978	189	2,303
2013E	1,123	1,040	168	2,332
2014E	1,130	1,058	165	2,353

Source: Policy and Research Unit

2. Fiscal and Economic

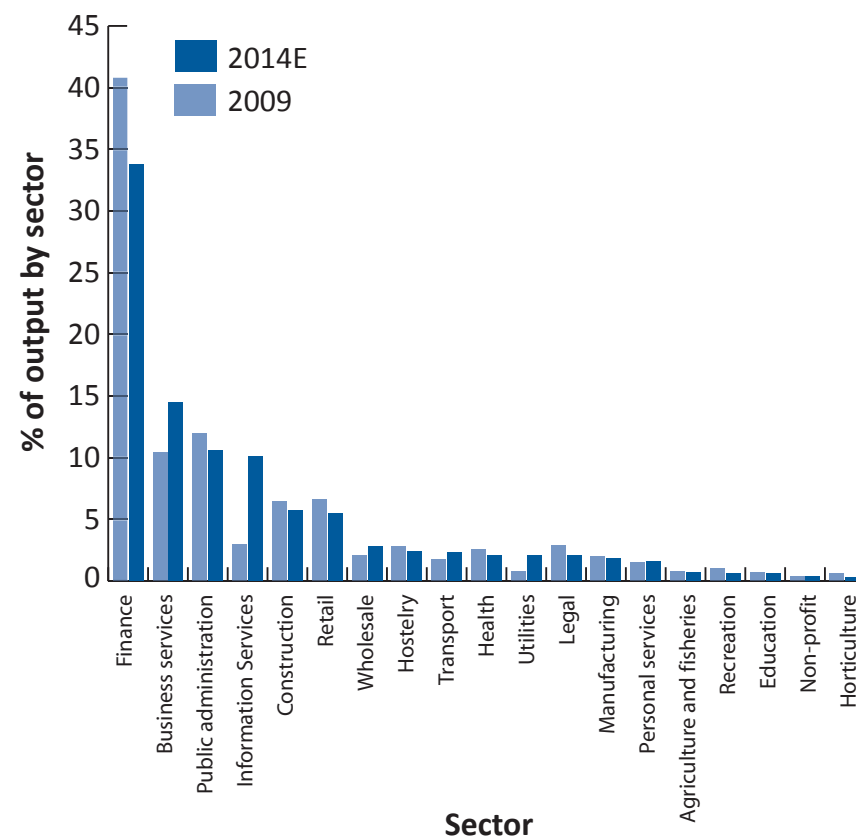
Table 2.3: Contribution to output by sector

	2010 (%)	2011 (%)	2012 (%)	2013 (%)	2014 (%)
Horticulture	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3
Agriculture and fisheries	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
Manufacturing	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8
Construction	6.4	6.1	5.8	5.7	5.7
Utilities	0.8	1.6	1.4	2.1	2.1
Transport	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.3
Hostelry	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4
Wholesale	2.3	2.1	1.7	2.9	2.8
Retail	6.7	6.6	6.0	5.5	5.5
Personal services	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6
Recreation	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.6
Finance	40.7	37.9	36.4	34.4	33.8
Legal	2.6	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1
Business services	8.3	9.6	10.9	13.2	14.5
Information services	6.1	8.5	11.3	10.3	10.1
Health	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.1
Education	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Public administration	11.6	11.1	10.7	10.5	10.6
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



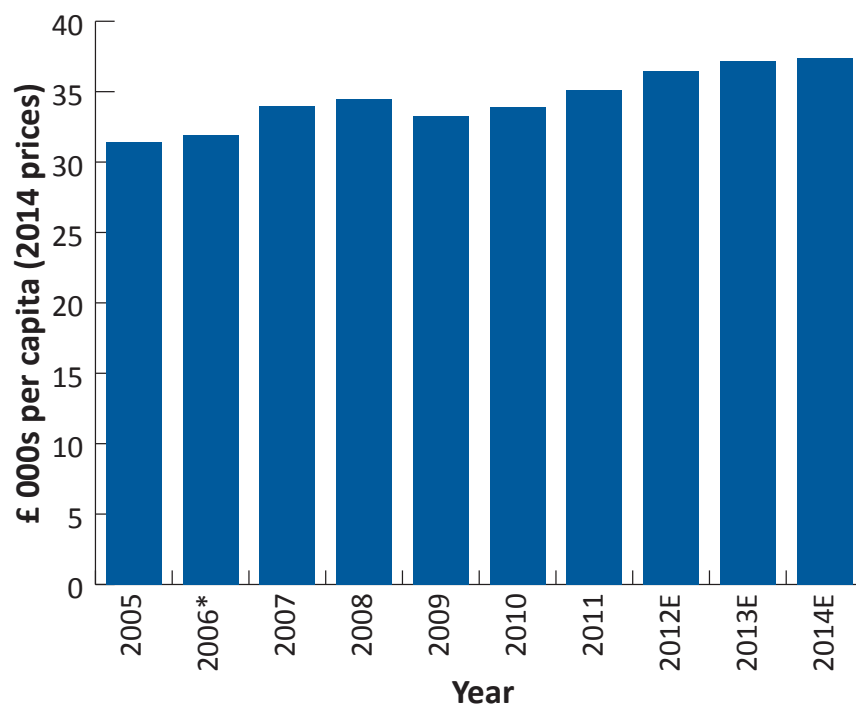
Source: Policy and Research Unit

Income from remuneration (wages) contributed 48% of GDP in 2014, profits contributed 45% and other income contributed 7.0% (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 2014, the Finance sector had the largest output, contributing 33.8% of the estimated total output assigned by sector.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.3: GDP per capita (2014 prices)



E = Estimate

*Population data for March 2014 has been sourced from the Rolling Electronic Census. Population estimates from March 2006 to March 2013 have been provided by the Social Security Department. Prior to 2006, figures are based on census population figures and estimates for the years between each census.

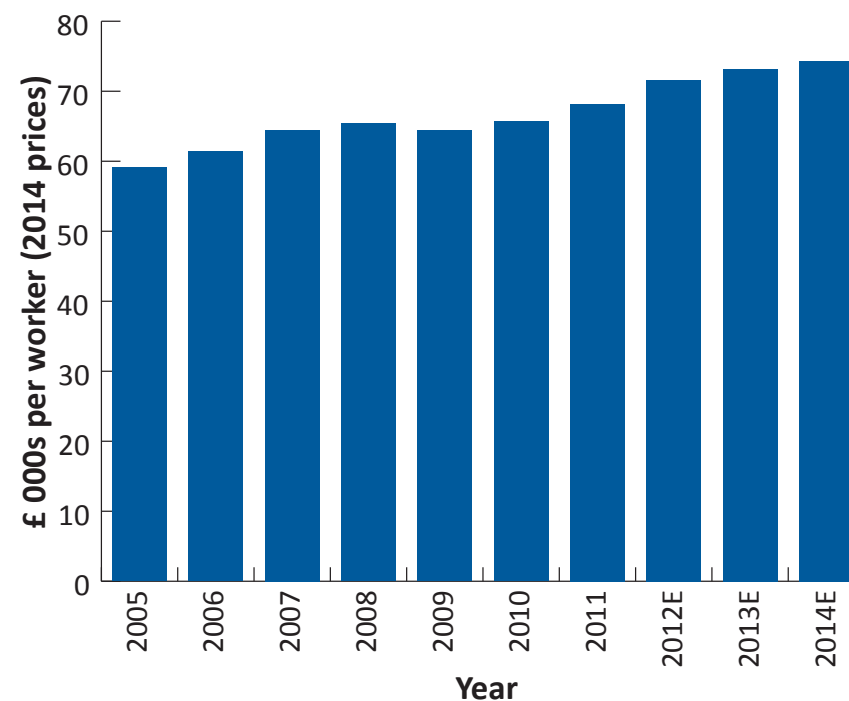
Source: Policy and Research Unit

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.

2014 estimated GDP per capita was £37,393, 0.6% higher than in 2013 in real terms.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.4: GDP per worker (2014 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 2014, estimated GDP per worker in Guernsey was £74,279, 1.5% higher than in 2013 in real terms.

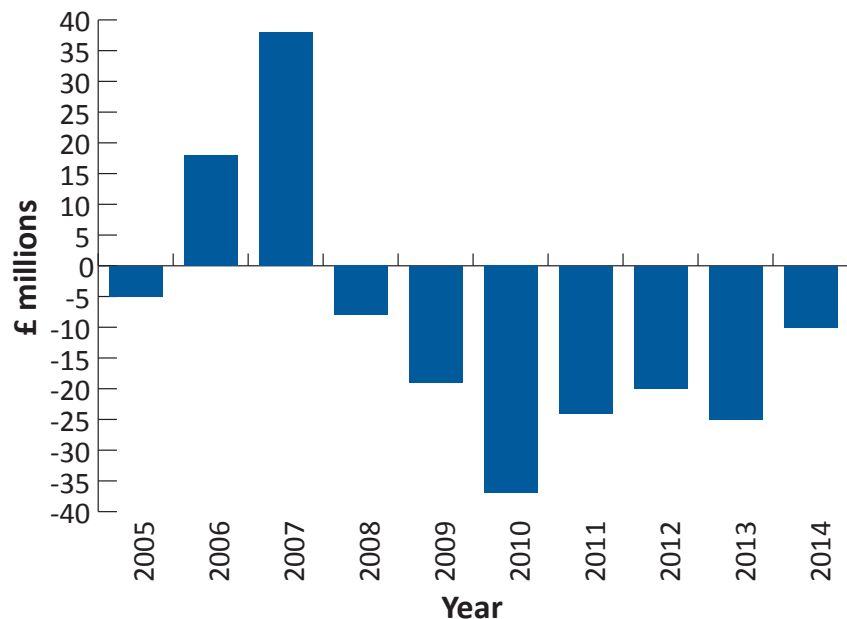
2. Fiscal and Economic

Table 2.4: Public revenue income and expenditure (nominal)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
General revenue income (£m)	331	346	362	361	383
Revenue expenditure (£m)	(330)	(333)	(342)	(346)	(350)
Revenue surplus / (deficit) (£m)	1	13	21	16	33
Capital income (£m)	0	0	1	11	1
Routine capital expenditure (£m)	(18)	(17)	(16)	(13)	(8)
Operating surplus / (deficit) (£m)	(17)	(3)	5	13	26
Appropriation to capital reserve (£m)	(21)	(21)	(25)	(35)	(36)
Other transfers (£m)	0	0	0	(3)	0
Overall surplus / (deficit) (£m)	(37)	(24)	(20)	(25)	(10)

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

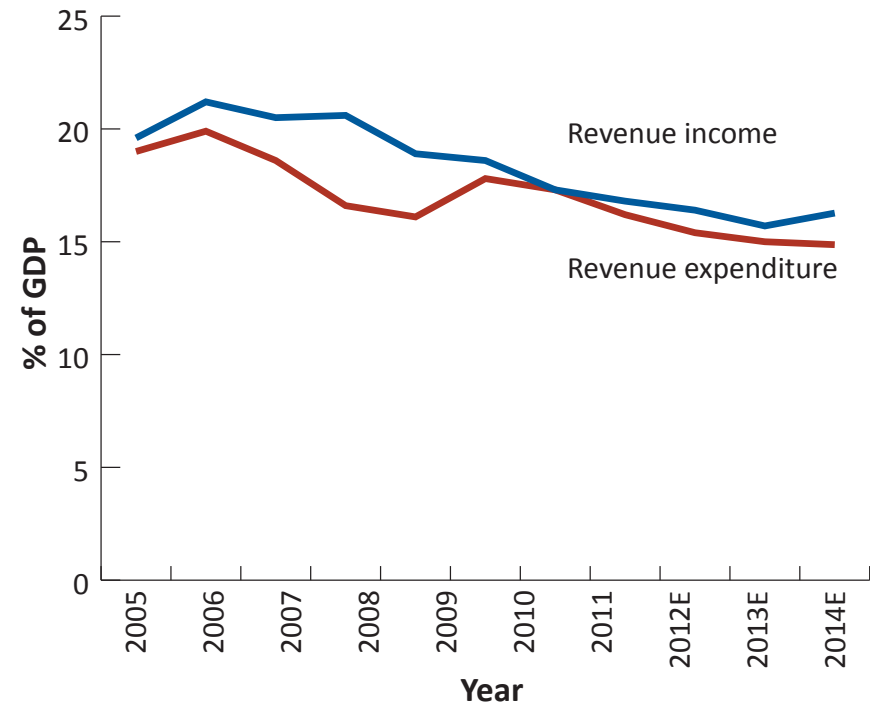
Figure 2.5: Overall surplus / deficit (nominal)



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 2014, revenue income was £383 million and revenue expenditure was £350 million, resulting in a revenue surplus of £33 million ([Table 2.4](#) and [Figure 2.5](#)). Overall, there was a deficit of £10 million in 2014 (which includes routine capital expenditure, capital income, the appropriation of funds from general revenue to the capital reserve and other transfers).

Revenue income as a percentage of GDP was 16.3% in 2014, 0.6 percentage points more than in 2013 ([Figure 2.6](#)). Revenue expenditure relative to GDP decreased by 0.1 percentage points in 2014 to 14.9%.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Table 2.5: General revenue income (nominal)

		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Direct taxes	Income tax (£m)	258	270	281	282	298
	Total (£m)	258	270	281	282	298
Duties and fees	Excise and import duties (£m)	32	33	35	36	37
	Document duty (£m)	18	17	17	15	13
	Company fees (£m)	6	9	9	9	10
	Tax on real property (£m)	14	15	16	16	17
	Other income (£m)	3	2	4	4	8
	Total (£m)	73	76	81	80	85
	Grand Total (£m)	331	346	362	361	383

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 77.8% of total revenue in 2014 (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.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Table 2.6: General revenue expenditure

Capital Expenditure	Other Departments		Education Department			Revenue Expenditure			Social Security Department				Home Department
Routine capital expenditure	Treasury & Resources Department		Commerce & Employment Department	Policy Council	Environment Department	Public Services Department	Culture & Leisure Dept.	Royal court & Law officers	States of Alderney	Other	Capital appropriation		

This diagram gives a proportionate breakdown of public service expenditure.

2. Fiscal and Economic

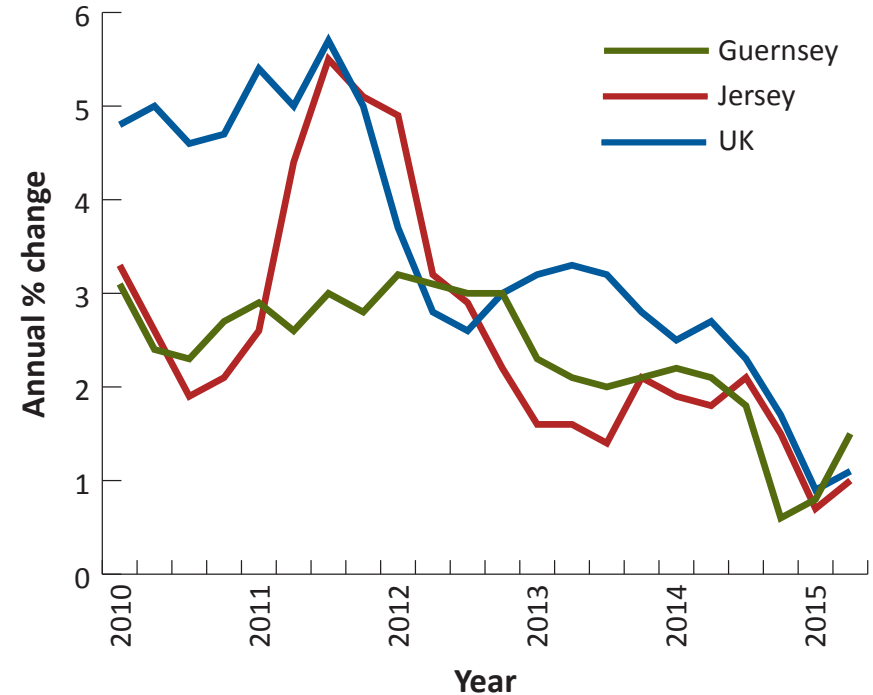
Table 2.7: RPIX inflation in Guernsey, Jersey and the UK

		Guernsey annual % change	Jersey annual % change	UK annual % change
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
	Sep	1.8	2.1	2.3
	Dec	0.6	1.5	1.7
2015	Mar	0.8	0.7	0.9
	Jun	1.5	1.0	1.1

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 2015, the annual RPIX inflation in Guernsey was 1.5%.

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 on inflation in Guernsey.

2. Fiscal and Economic

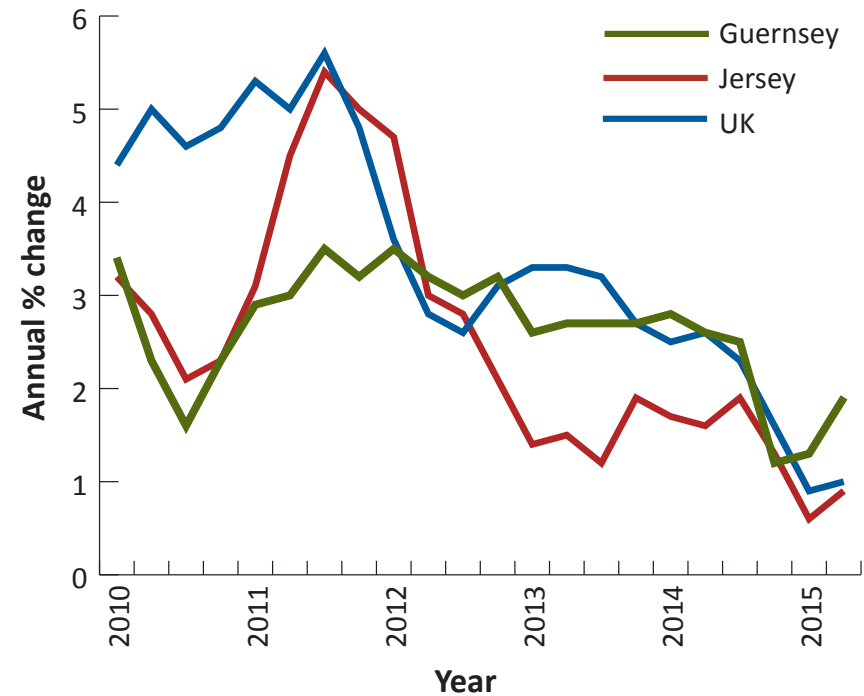
Table 2.8: RPI inflation in Guernsey, Jersey and the UK

		Guernsey annual % change	Jersey annual % change	UK annual % change
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
	Sep	2.5	1.9	2.3
	Dec	1.2	1.3	1.6
2015	Mar	1.3	0.6	0.9
	Jun	1.9	0.9	1.0

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.

Between 2010 and 2014 annual changes in RPI in all three jurisdictions recorded an overall slowing in the rate of inflation. During 2015 to date the annual rate of inflation in Guernsey has begun to increase, Jersey and the UK have also seen a slight increase. The annual change in the RPI in Guernsey in the year ending June 2015 was 1.9%.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Table 2.9: RPICT and RPIY in Guernsey

		RPICT annual % change	RPIY annual % change
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
	Sep	1.5	1.5
	Dec	0.4	0.4
2015	Mar	0.7	0.6
	Jun	1.4	1.3

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 2014)

	RPIX reflation factor	RPI reflation factor
2005	1.29	1.28
2006	1.25	1.23
2007	1.20	1.17
2008	1.15	1.16
2009	1.12	1.13
2010	1.09	1.11
2011	1.06	1.07
2012	1.03	1.04
2013	1.01	1.01
2014	1.00	1.00

Source: Policy and Research Unit

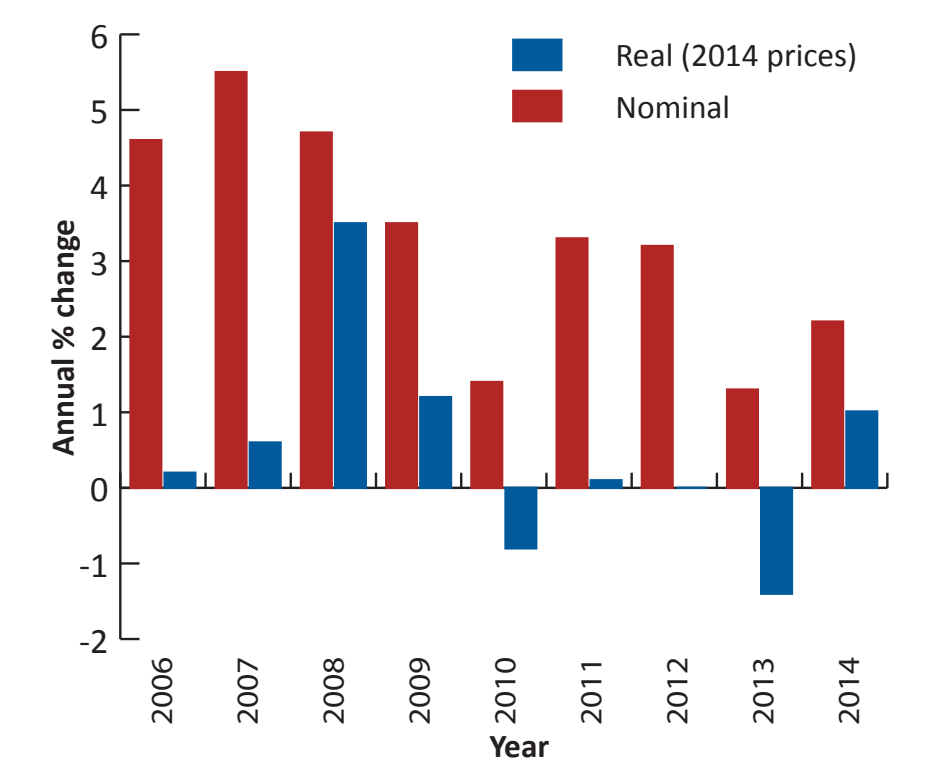
The effect of inflation is to erode the purchasing power of currency. For example, one could purchase more for £1 in 2005 than in 2014. The reflation factors shown in **Table 2.10** can be used to convert monetary values to their equivalent (or 'real') prices on a specified date (in this case, 31st December 2014).

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 2005 is equivalent to $£100 \times 1.29 = £129$ in 2014. This means that you would need £129 in 2014 to buy the same amount of goods and services that you could buy for £100 in 2005.

Alternatively, you can use the inflation calculator on our website (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 2014.

Figure 2.9 shows the annual % change in median earnings since 2006. In 2014, median earnings increased by more than inflation, at 2.2% in nominal terms and 1.0% in real terms.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Table 2.11: Median annual earnings - all employees

	Nominal median annual earnings (£)	Annual % change (nominal)	Reflatd median annual earnings (2014 prices, £)	Annual % change (real)
2005	22,620	-	29,010	-
2006	23,660	4.6	29,055	0.2
2007	24,960	5.5	29,219	0.6
2008	26,130	4.7	30,238	3.5
2009	27,040	3.5	30,635	1.2
2010	27,430	1.4	30,361	-0.8
2011	28,340	3.3	30,404	0.1
2012	29,250	3.2	30,402	0.0
2013	29,640	1.3	29,989	-1.4
2014	30,290	2.2	30,290	1.0

Source: Policy and Research Unit

Table 2.11 presents the median annual earnings of employees in Guernsey. Figures include both full-time and part-time employees. In 2014, the median annual earnings was £30,290, compared with £29,989 in 2013 at 2014 prices.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Table 2.12: Median annual earnings by sector 2014

	Lower Quartile Earnings (£)	Median Earnings (£)	Upper Quartile Earnings (£)
Agriculture, horticulture, fishing & quarrying	19,110	26,650	35,100
Manufacturing	18,850	26,260	34,580
Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning	28,470	34,840	45,500
Water, sewerage, waste & remediation	22,620	30,290	35,880
Construction	23,790	30,940	38,610
Wholesale, retail & repairs	16,380	22,360	30,680
Hostelry	14,950	17,810	23,010
Transport & storage	21,320	26,650	35,360
Information & communication	26,650	35,750	49,790
Finance	29,510	42,770	65,130
Real estate	21,970	32,760	53,560
Professional, business, scientific & technical	26,780	38,740	60,060
Administrative & support services	19,500	26,130	36,400
Public administration	23,660	33,670	47,060
Education	18,330	26,390	47,450
Human health, social & charitable work	16,250	22,490	31,200
Arts, entertainment & recreation	16,770	24,310	32,500
Other services	14,170	18,720	26,000
Activities of households as employers	14,170	21,190	27,300

Source: Policy and Research Unit

Table 2.12 shows the median annual earnings, the lower quartile and the upper quartile annual earnings of employees, broken down by sector. The sector with the highest median annual earnings in 2014 was Finance. The sector with the lowest median annual earnings was Hostelry.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.10: Median annual earnings by sector 2014

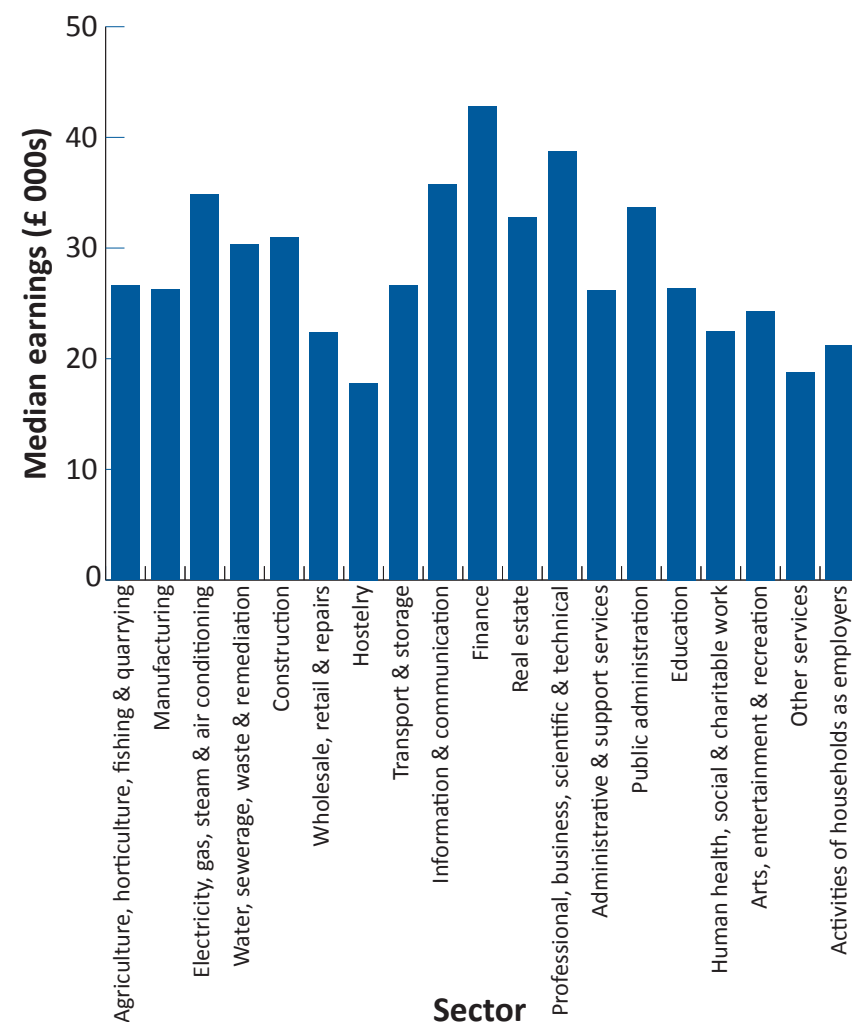
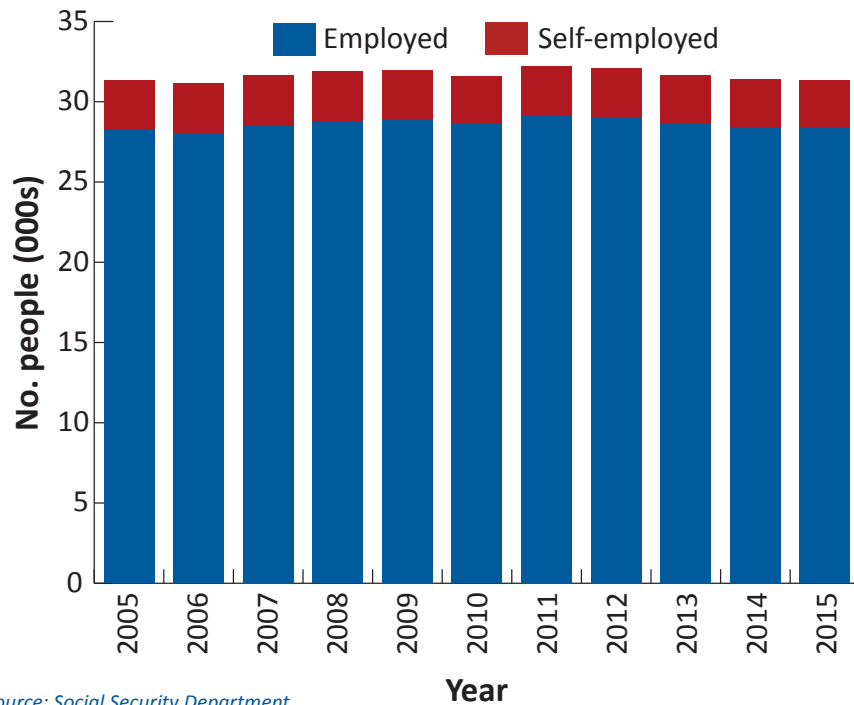


Figure 2.10 shows the median annual earnings of employees, broken down by sector for 2014.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.11: Employed Persons at March each year



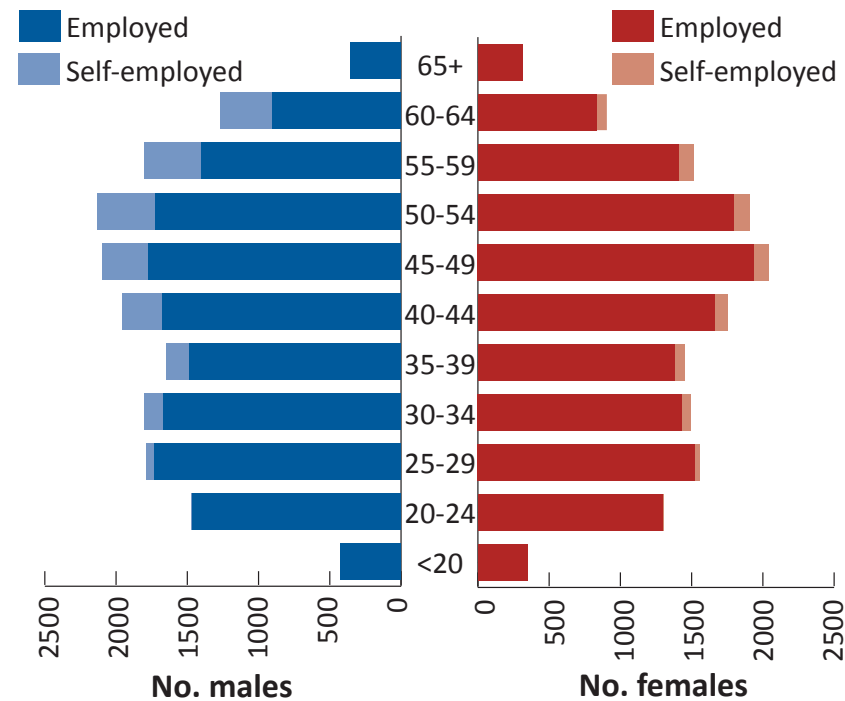
Source: Social Security Department

Figure 2.11 shows the total number of employed and self-employed people in March each year. In March 2015, there were 31,353 people in employment in Guernsey, of whom 9.4% were self-employed.

In March 2015, 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 2015. 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 2015



Source: Social Security Department

Table 2.13: Employed persons at March each year

	Male		Female		Total
	Employed	Self-employed	Employed	Self-employed	
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
2015	14,531	2,291	13,873	658	31,353

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 (%)
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
2014	70.5	82.3	76.4

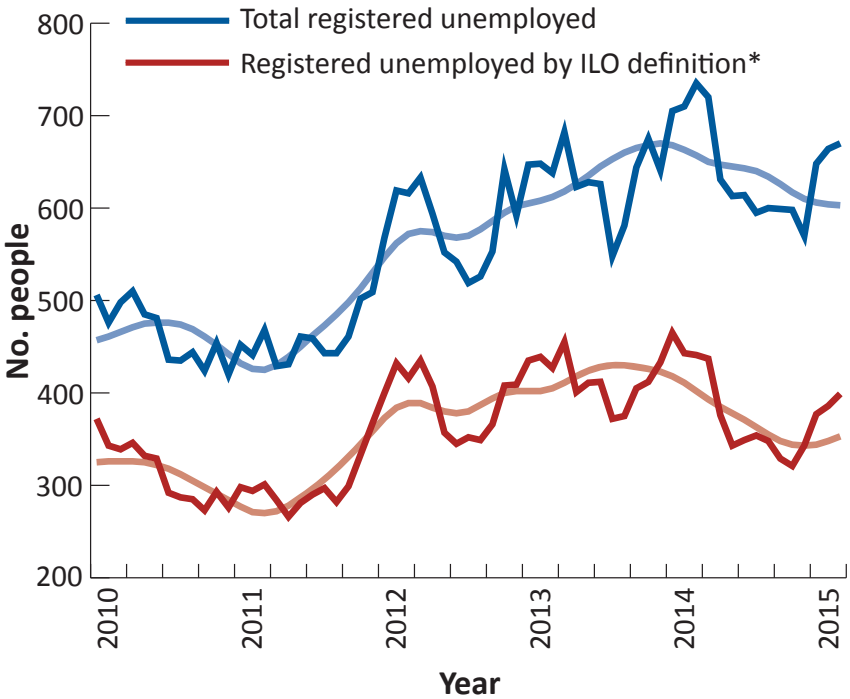
Source: Social Security Department

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 2014*, the male employment rate was 82.3% and the female employment rate was 70.5%. The overall employment rate was 76.4%, 0.1 percentage points higher than in March 2013.

* Employment rate for 2015 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 2014, the average number of registered unemployed was 641.

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 2014 was 379.

*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).

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 (%)
2009	447	1.4	335	1.0
2010	498	1.6	339	1.1
2011	468	1.4	301	0.9
2012	616	1.9	416	1.3
2013	638	2.0	427	1.3
2014	735	2.3	441	1.4
2015	670	2.1	399	1.2

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 saw an overall increase over the ten year period ending in 2014, but has since recorded a slight downward trend to stand at 2.1% at March 2015.

Using the ILO definition of unemployment, the unemployment rate was 1.2% at March 2015, 0.2 percentage points lower than during March 2014.

2. Fiscal and Economic

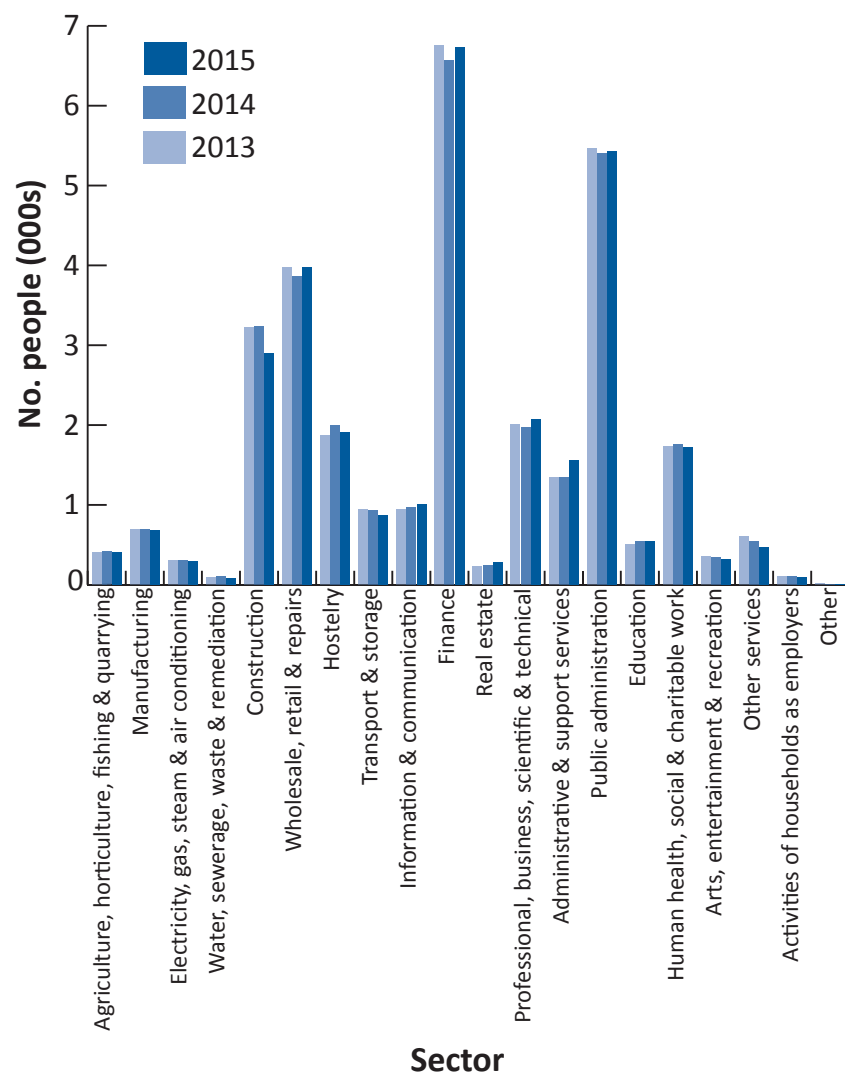
Table 2.16 Employment by economic sector at March each year

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Agriculture, horticulture, fishing & quarrying	461	433	412	423	403
Manufacturing	714	698	699	687	677
Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning	331	310	312	307	295
Water, sewerage, waste & remediation	92	88	90	105	87
Construction	3,151	3,030	3,224	3,244	2,900
Wholesale, retail & repairs	4,373	4,367	3,969	3,859	3,982
Hostelry	1,874	1,831	1,873	1,998	1,909
Transport & storage	1,016	1,022	954	925	874
Information & communication	1,021	1,051	953	969	1,012
Finance	6,903	6,815	6,756	6,573	6,731
Real estate	213	230	227	237	283
Professional, business, scientific & technical	2,027	2,010	2,012	1,973	2,073
Administrative & support services	1,273	1,367	1,350	1,343	1,554
Public administration	5,480	5,558	5,466	5,405	5,426
Education	485	516	512	546	540
Human health, social & charitable work	1,641	1,695	1,731	1,764	1,721
Arts, entertainment & recreation	410	397	363	338	314
Other services	567	568	612	549	474
Activities of households as employers	138	117	110	107	89
Unknown	16	6	21	12	9
Total	32,186	32,109	31,646	31,364	31,353

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 2015, comprising 21.5% of total employment (Table 2.16 and Figure 2.14).

2. Fiscal and Economic

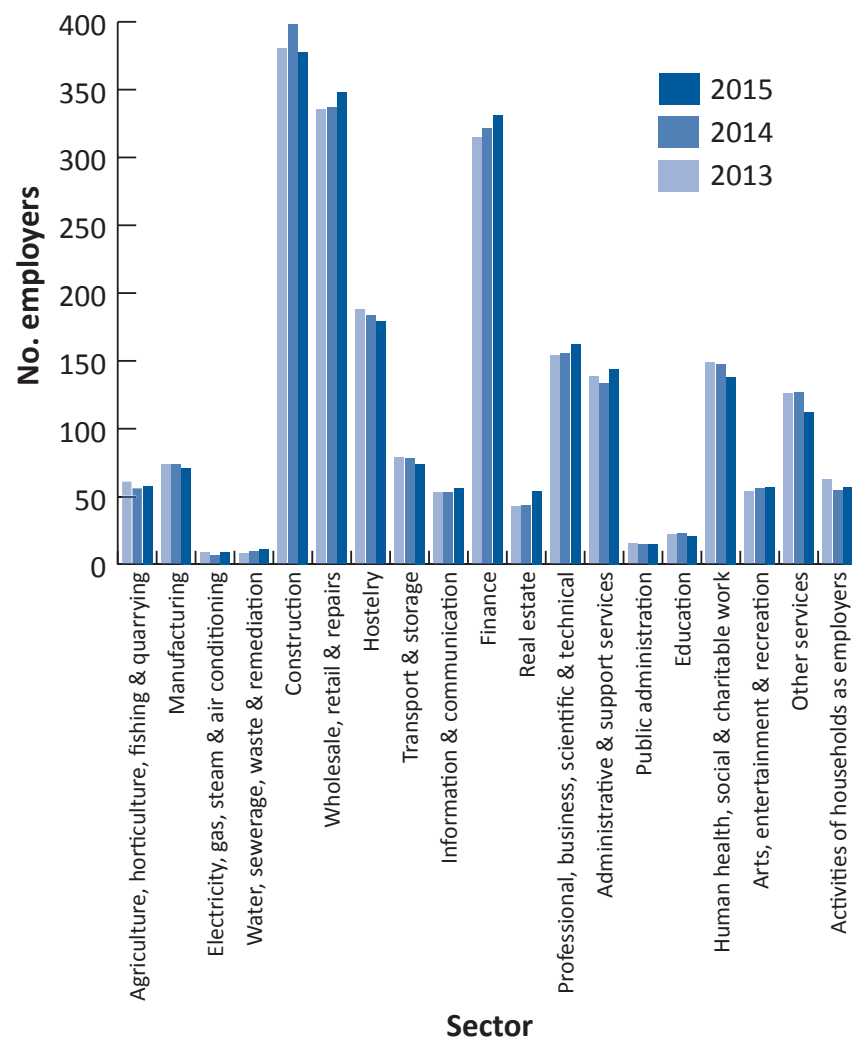
Table 2.17: Employing organisations by size and sector at March 2015

Number of employees	Number of employing organisations				
	1 to 5	6 to 25	26 to 50	51+	Total
Agriculture, horticulture, fishing & quarrying	47	9	1	1	58
Manufacturing	38	29	2	2	71
Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning	5	2	0	2	9
Water, sewerage, waste & remediation	9	1	0	1	11
Construction	270	95	9	4	378
Wholesale, retail & repairs	202	113	20	13	348
Hostelry	93	67	9	10	179
Transport & storage	48	19	4	3	74
Information & communication	32	16	3	5	56
Finance	161	101	38	31	331
Real estate	41	12	1	0	54
Professional, business, scientific & technical	99	48	6	9	162
Administrative & support services	93	38	7	6	144
Public administration	10	2	1	2	15
Education	11	5	1	4	21
Human health, social & charitable work	75	44	10	9	138
Arts, entertainment & recreation	40	16	1	0	57
Other services	101	10	0	1	112
Activities of households as employers	55	2	0	0	57
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,430	629	113	103	2,275

Source: Social Security Department

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.15: Employing organisations by sector at March each year

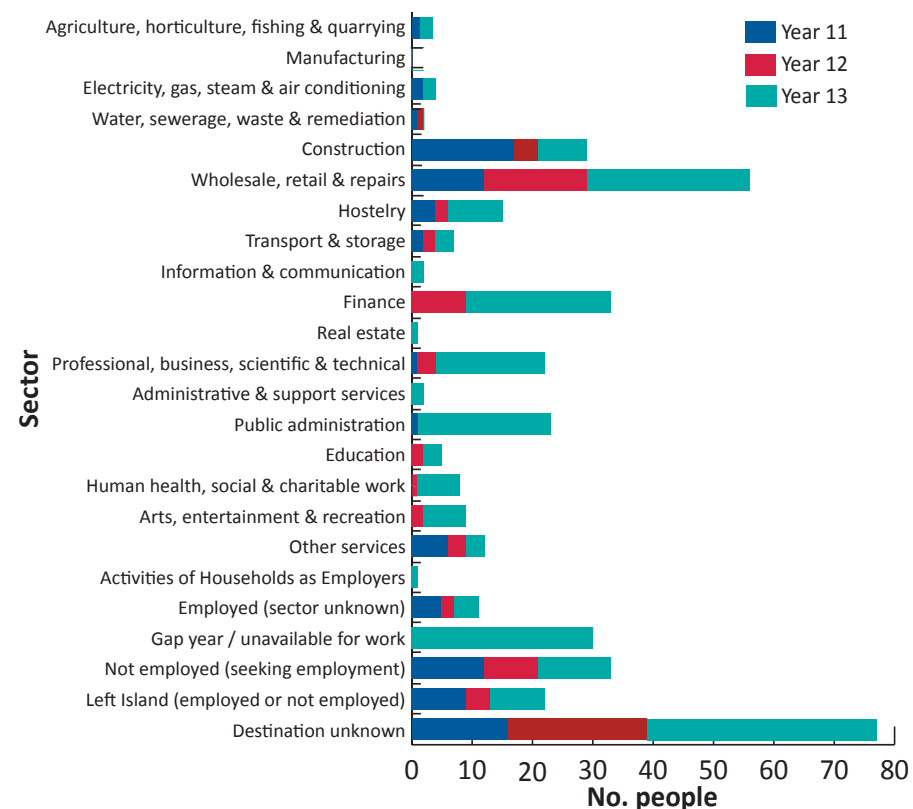


Source: Social Security Department

In March 2015, 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, 30% were in the Finance sector.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.16: Full-time secondary education leavers 2014



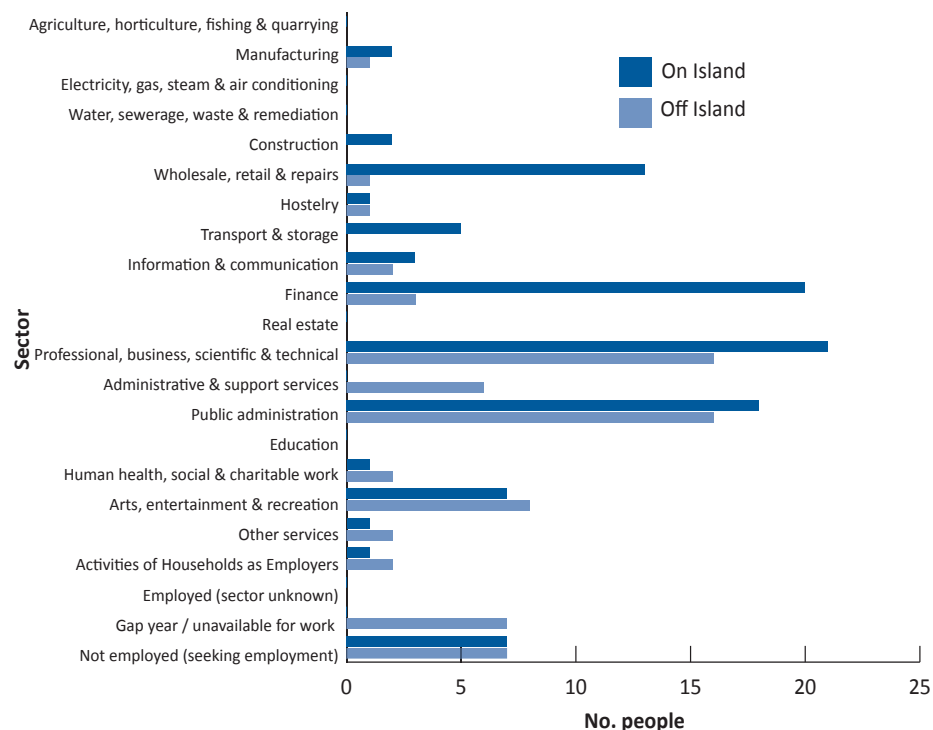
Source: Education Department

The Wholesale, retail and repairs sector employed the most school leavers (14%) in 2014 (Figure 2.16). Those not employed and seeking employment accounted for 8% of those leaving full-time secondary education in 2014, 5.5 percentage points lower than in 2013.

Approximately 26% of the Island's 18 year olds went into higher education (i.e. university level education) in September 2014. A further 11% 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 2014



Source: Education Department

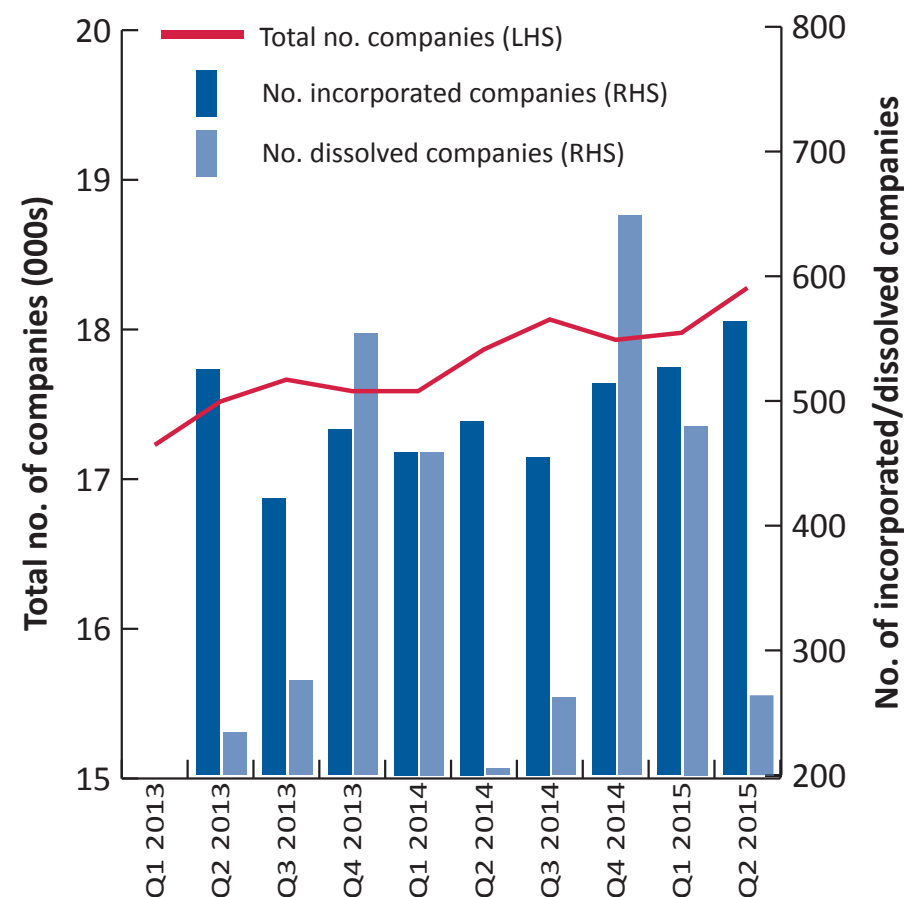
All those who had completed undergraduate study in 2014 were surveyed by the Education Department. The response rate was 99.5% (212 students). 17% of respondents continued to postgraduate study or topped up their higher education qualification (off Island). Of the 83% of respondents who left higher education, 58% returned to Guernsey and 42% remained off Island. The employment of all the leavers is shown in **Figure 2.17**.

The Public administration sector employed 27% of the higher education leavers who remained off Island in 2014. The Professional, business, scientific and technical activities sector employed the most higher education leavers who returned to the Island (22%).

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: Company incorporations and dissolutions

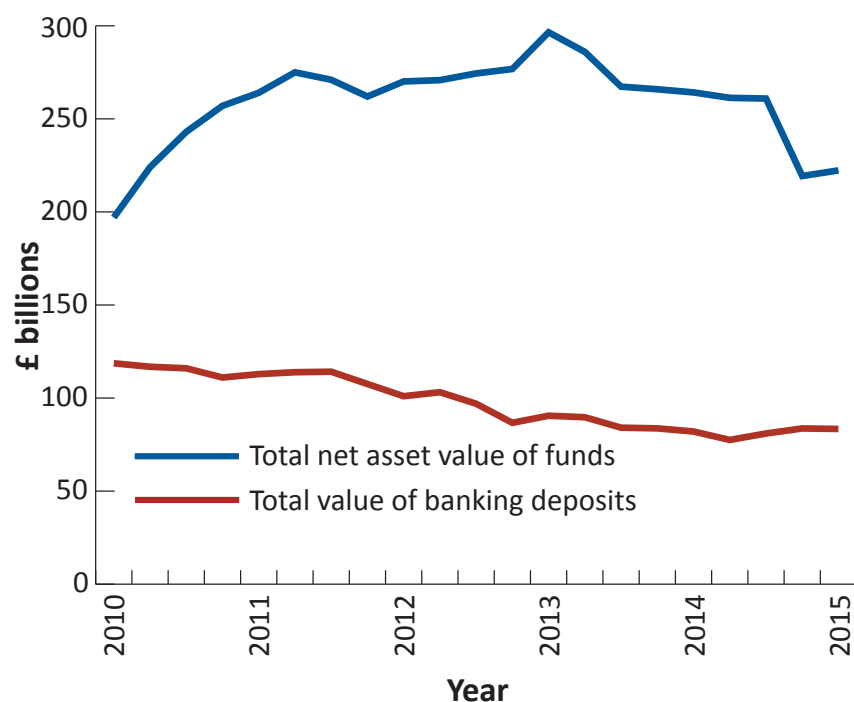


Source: Guernsey Registry

In June of 2015, there were 18,278 companies registered in Guernsey (**Figure 2.18**), 411 more than the previous year. Of the 2,060 companies that were incorporated by the Guernsey Registry in the year ending June 2015, 75% were Asset holding companies and Trusts or companies and other structures administered by fiduciaries. These companies do not employ staff. Of the 1,655 dissolved companies during the year ending June 2015, 68% were from these same financial subsectors, which do not employ staff.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.19: Total value of banking deposits and funds



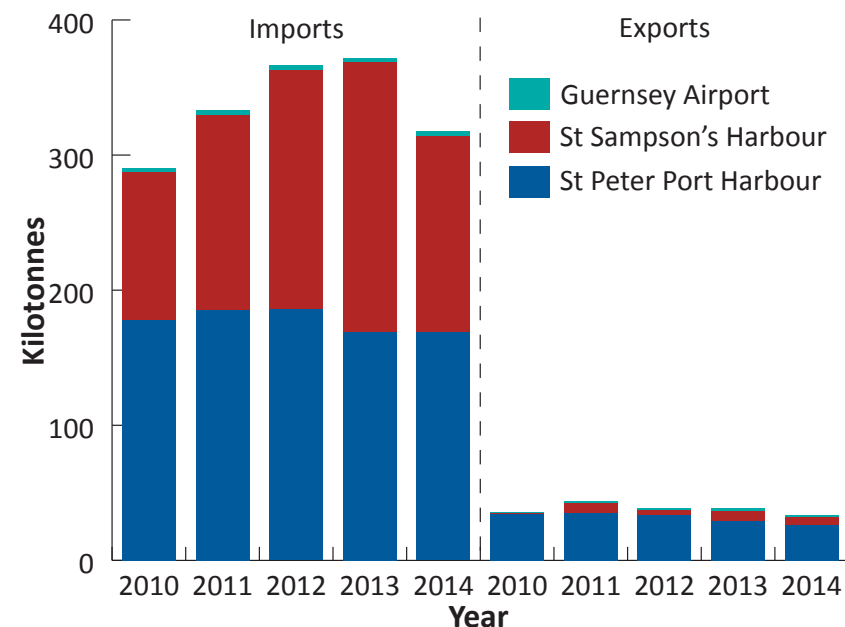
Source: Guernsey Financial Services Commission

In March 2015, the total value of banking deposits in Guernsey was £83 billion, 1.7% higher than at the same time the previous year (Figure 2.19).

The total net asset value of investment funds registered in Guernsey or administered by local companies was £222 billion in March 2015, a decrease of £42 billion (15.8%) since March 2014.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.20: Freight imports and exports



Source: Commerce and Employment Department

In 2014, a total of 317,636 tonnes of freight was imported into Guernsey (Figure 2.20) and 33,121 tonnes of freight exported, resulting in a net movement of 284,515 tonnes of freight into the Island.

The majority of freight was transported by sea with 43.0% of the total freight volume being loaded or unloaded at St Sampson's Harbour in 2014 and 55.6% at St Peter Port Harbour. 1.4% of freight, including mail and newspapers, was transported by air in 2014.

The import of freight from St Sampson's Harbour decreased by 26.9% between 2013 and 2014 due to an excess of building materials being made available on the Island following completion of the airport runway project. The export of freight from St Sampson's Harbour decreased by 28.7% between 2013 and 2014, having increased by 93.7% the previous year.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Table 2.18: Passenger movements by air and sea

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
January	52,729	58,191	58,429	54,981	57,456
February	65,277	66,141	62,672	63,001	59,695
March	82,521	80,640	79,414	79,258	75,581
April	91,749	113,221	105,473	96,307	105,514
May	124,211	124,230	116,747	123,569	124,992
June	125,361	130,216	125,064	121,381	130,604
July	147,477	153,939	136,079	143,264	146,450
August	168,432	166,555	155,879	166,818	168,680
September	122,854	128,665	124,405	127,412	126,799
October	103,398	111,979	100,750	102,151	102,168
November	75,667	77,567	74,635	75,252	76,099
December	67,298	74,927	73,829	72,991	74,596
Total	1,226,974	1,286,271	1,213,376	1,226,385	1,248,634

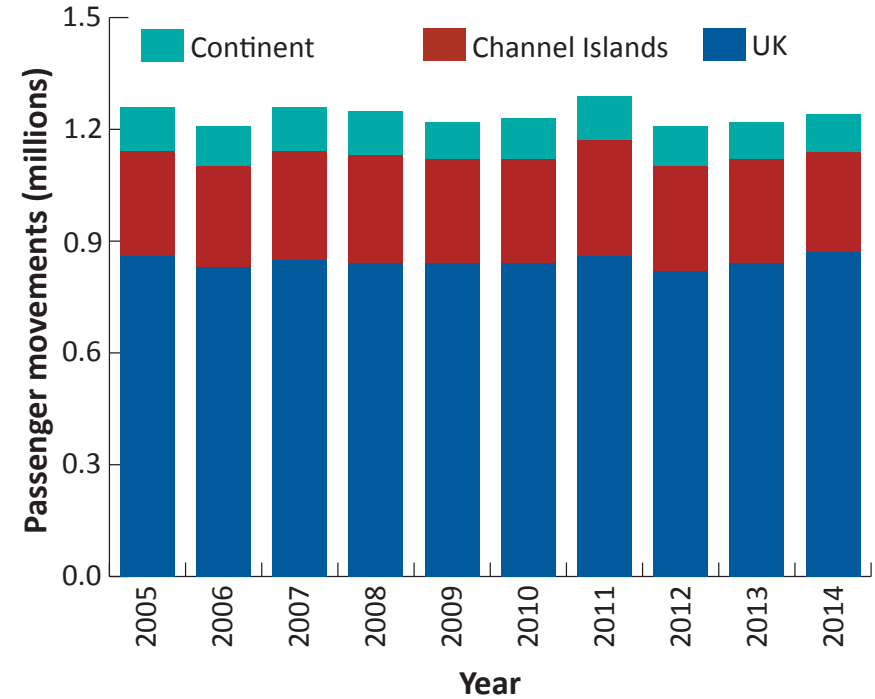
Source: Commerce and Employment Department

Passenger movements are the sum of arrivals and departures at Guernsey's harbours and airport (Table 2.18 and Figure 2.21). 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 1.8% higher in 2014 than in 2013. The change in the total number of passenger movements fluctuated month by month, however only February, March and September recorded a decrease in passenger numbers from the same period the previous year, with all other months recording an increase.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.21: Passenger movements by air and sea



Source: Commerce and Employment Department

Over the ten year period ending in 2014, the total number of passenger movements decreased by 3.3%. The highest number of passenger movements during this period occurred in 2011.

The majority of passenger movements were between the UK and Guernsey, representing 69.7% of the total in 2014. There was an increase of 3.6% in the number of passengers travelling to or from the UK. The number of passengers travelling within the Channel Islands fell by 3.3%, whilst the number of passengers travelling to or from the Continent remained relatively stable.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Table 2.19: Passenger movements by air

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
January	48,428	52,885	53,413	49,610	51,843
February	58,946	58,252	53,542	55,787	54,180
March	72,678	71,245	67,949	66,213	65,626
April	62,154	76,742	73,866	67,848	71,576
May	82,040	80,516	75,030	79,790	77,652
June	84,873	83,572	80,628	78,320	78,176
July	92,310	90,862	86,832	85,173	85,869
August	96,464	92,365	90,148	90,528	91,420
September	86,555	84,294	82,869	79,902	80,940
October	81,788	78,069	74,140	75,830	75,545
November	67,922	68,601	65,416	66,681	66,476
December	54,950	64,610	61,292	63,941	64,076
Total	889,108	902,013	865,125	859,623	863,379

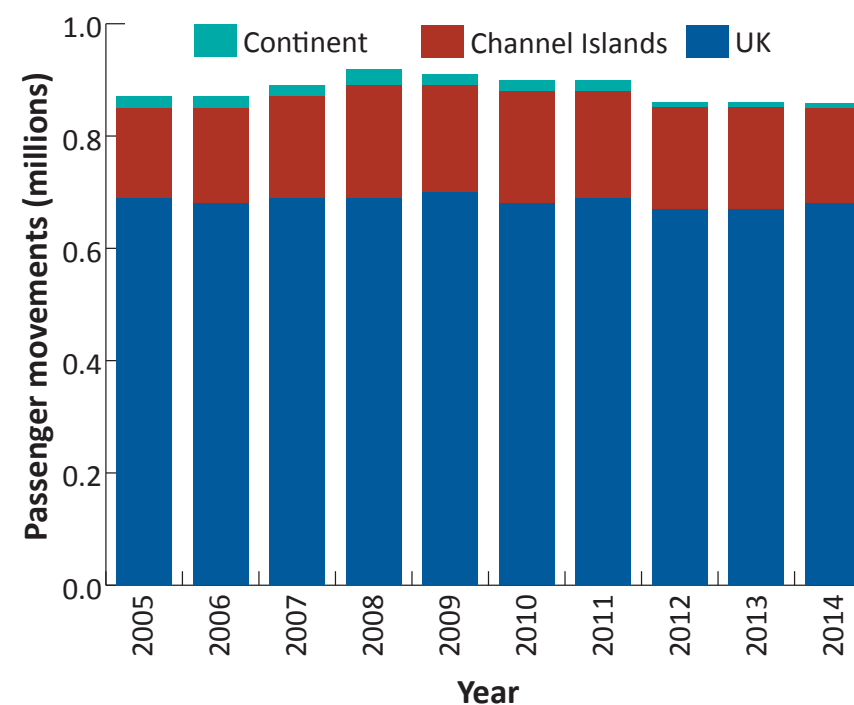
Source: Commerce and Employment Department

The total number of passenger movements by air in 2014 increased by 0.4% to 863,379 (Table 2.19).

Passenger movements by air represented 69.1% of the total number of passenger movements in 2014, 0.9 percentage points less than the previous year.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.22: Passenger movements by air



Source: Commerce and Employment Department

In 2014, 79.1% of air passenger movements were people flying to or from the UK. A further 19.8% of passenger movements were people flying to or from the other Channel Islands and 1.0% were passengers flying to or from the Continent.

The number of people flying to or from the UK increased by 2.2% in 2014 compared with 2013. The number of people flying to or from the Continent showed the largest decrease with 26% fewer passenger movements in 2014 than in 2013. The number of Channel Island passengers decreased by 4.4%.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Table 2.20: Passenger movements by sea

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
January	4,301	5,306	5,016	5,371	5,613
February	6,331	7,889	9,130	7,214	5,515
March	9,843	9,395	11,465	13,045	9,955
April	29,595	36,479	31,607	28,459	33,938
May	42,171	43,714	41,717	43,779	47,340
June	40,488	46,644	44,436	43,061	52,428
July	55,167	63,077	49,247	58,091	60,581
August	71,968	74,190	65,731	76,290	77,260
September	36,299	44,371	41,536	47,510	45,859
October	21,610	33,910	26,610	26,321	26,623
November	7,745	8,966	9,219	8,571	9,623
December	12,348	10,317	12,537	9,050	10,520
Total	337,866	384,258	348,251	366,762	385,255

Source: Commerce and Employment Department

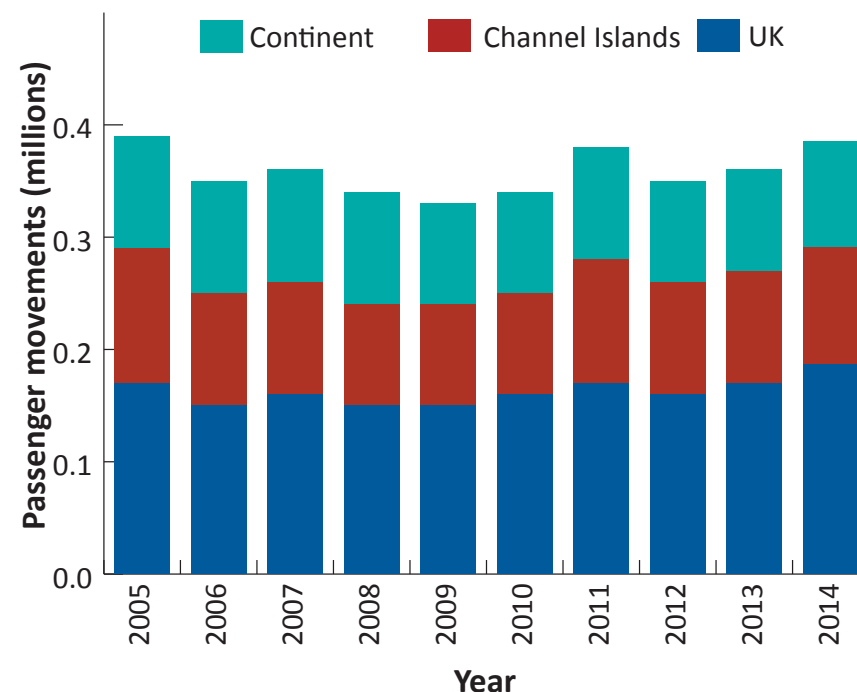
The number of passenger movements by sea was 5.0% higher in 2014 than in 2013 ([Table 2.20](#)).

Sea passenger movements show a much greater seasonal variation than air passenger movements with only 5,515 sea passenger movements in February 2014 compared with 77,260 in August of the same year.

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

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.23: Passenger movements by sea



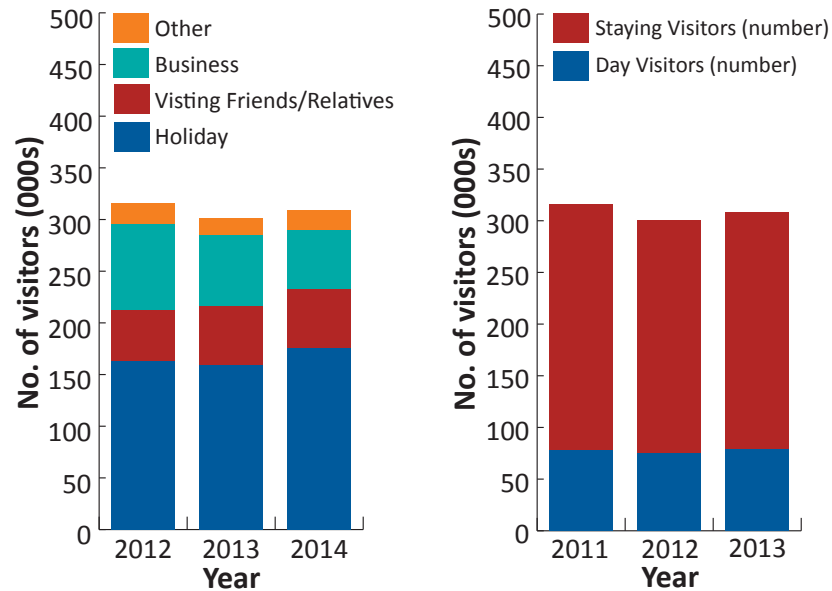
Source: Commerce and Employment Department

People travelling to the UK accounted for nearly half (48.5%) of all passenger movements by sea in 2014 ([Figure 2.23](#)).

The majority (91.6%) of total passenger movements to continental Europe in 2014 were by sea. By contrast, only 21.5% of movements to the UK and 37.7% of movements to other Channel Islands were made by sea in 2014.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.24: 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

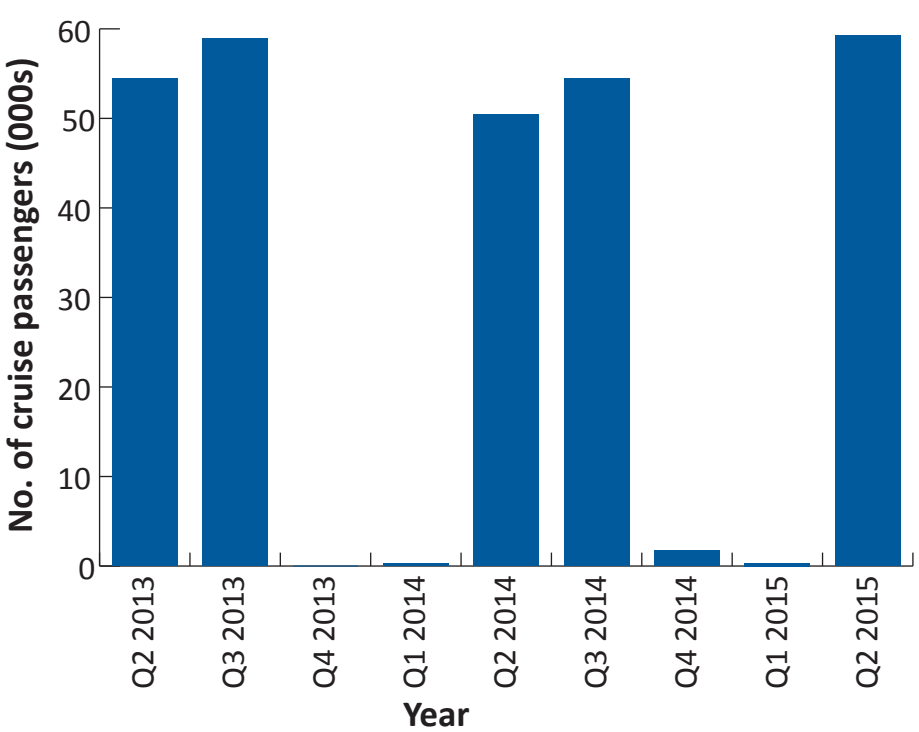
	UK	Jersey	France	Germany	Rest of World
2012	67.4%	13.0%	7.9%	3.9%	7.8%
2013	70.1%	10.8%	8.2%	3.3%	7.6%
2014	69.8%	11.4%	6.3%	4.7%	7.9%

Source: Commerce and Employment Department

In 2014, 57.1% of visitors surveyed in Guernsey were on holiday, 18.2% were visiting friends or family and 18.7% were visiting on business (Figure 2.24). Day visitors comprised 25.7% of the total. The largest proportion of visitors (69.8%) were from the UK (Table 2.21).

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.25: Cruise passengers visiting Guernsey



Source: Commerce and Employment Department

Information on the number of cruise passengers visiting Guernsey is available from the second quarter of 2013. 59,290 cruise passengers visited Guernsey in the second quarter of 2015 (Figure 2.25) compared to 50,390 passengers in the second quarter of 2014 and 54,410 cruise passengers in the second quarter of 2013.

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.

They are published on the internet following release: www.gov.gg/gdp

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

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
E-mail: 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

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
E-mail: 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

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
E-mail: 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

Office for National Statistics

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

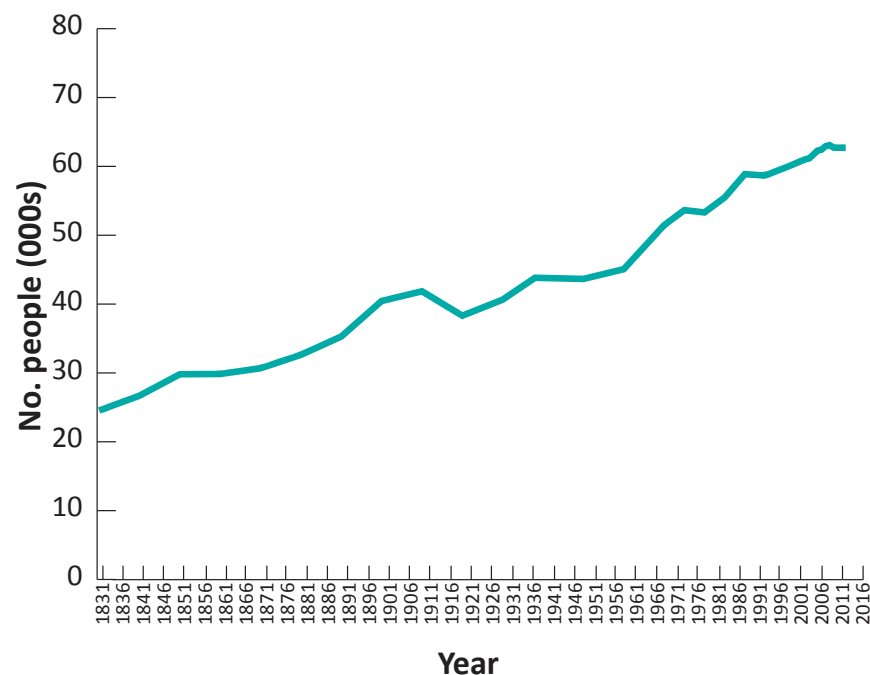
Customer Contact Centre

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
E-mail: info@statistics.gov.uk

Figure 3.1: Guernsey's population level



Source: Rolling Electronic Census

Figure 3.1 and Table 3.1 show the total population of Guernsey, Herm and Jethou. In March 2014, Guernsey's total population was 62,711, a decrease of 96 people, due to net migration and natural increase, since March 2013.

Historically, the female population in Guernsey has been larger than the male population. In March 2014, women represented 50.6% of the total population.

Population data for March 2014 has been sourced from the Rolling Electronic Census, a pioneering IT system which enables Guernsey to provide comprehensive population statistics more frequently than other jurisdictions. Population estimates from March 2006 to March 2013 have been provided by the Social Security Department. Population information prior to this is based on census records.

Table 3.1: Guernsey's population level

	Male	Female	Total	Annual change due to net migration and natural increase	Annual change due to administrative changes
Census data					
1971	24,792	26,666	51,458	6,390	-
1976	25,909	27,728	53,637	2,179	-
1981	25,701	27,612	53,313	-324	-
1986	26,867	28,615	55,482	2,169	-
1991	28,297	30,570	58,867	3,385	-
1996	28,244	30,437	58,681	-186	-
2001	29,138	30,669	59,807	1,126	-
Social Security data					
2006	30,034	30,995	61,029	-	-
2007	30,022	31,153	61,175	146	-
2008	30,405	31,321	61,726	551	-
2009	30,777	31,497	62,274	548	-
2010	30,695	31,736	62,431	157	-
2011	31,025	31,890	62,915	484	-
2012	31,147	31,938	63,085	170	-
2013	31,081	31,651	62,732	-353	-
Rolling Electronic Census data					
2014	30,994	31,717	62,711	-96	75

Source: Census, Social Security Department, Rolling Electronic Census

Table 3.2: Age and sex distribution of population at March 2014

	Number			Percentage of age group		Percentage of male/female population	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-9	3,321	3,066	6,387	52.0	48.0	10.7	9.7
10-19	3,358	3,227	6,585	51.0	49.0	10.8	10.2
20-29	4,107	3,944	8,051	51.0	49.0	13.3	12.4
30-39	3,875	3,835	7,710	50.3	49.7	12.5	12.1
40-49	4,728	4,877	9,605	49.2	50.8	15.3	15.4
50-59	4,544	4,518	9,062	50.1	49.9	14.7	14.2
60-69	3,670	3,796	7,466	49.2	50.8	11.8	12.0
70-79	2,210	2,417	4,627	47.8	52.2	7.1	7.6
80-89	1,013	1,611	2,624	38.6	61.4	3.3	5.1
90+	168	426	594	28.3	71.7	0.5	1.3
Total	30,994	31,717	62,711	49.4	50.6	100.0	100.0

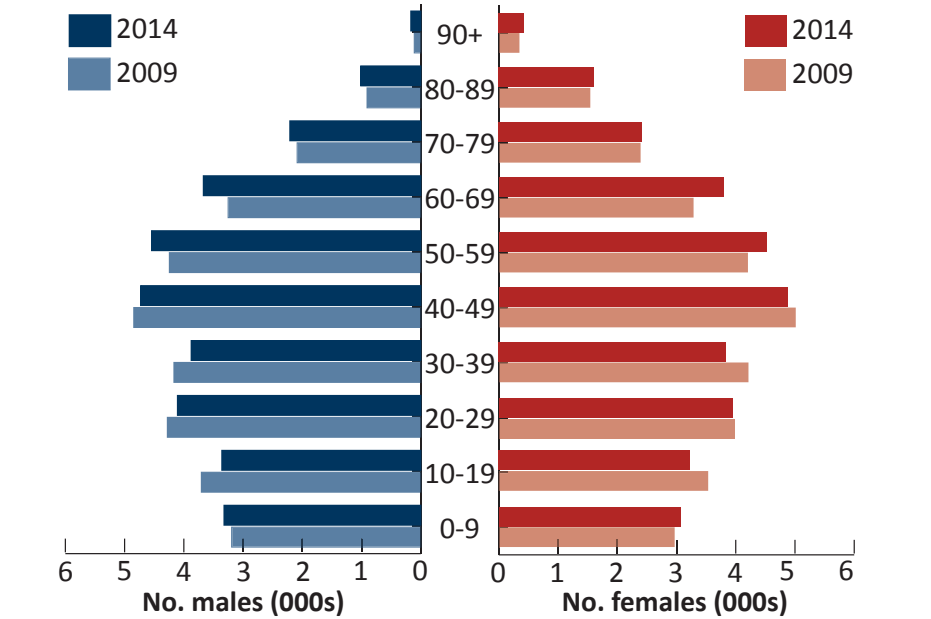
Source: Policy and Research Unit, Census, Social Security Department

The 40-49 age group had the highest population of both men and women, with 15.3% and 15.4% respectively falling into this category in March 2014 (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 2014, 71.7% of the population who were 90 years old or older were women.

Figure 3.2: Age and sex distribution of population at March



Source: Social Security Department, Rolling Electronic Census

Figure 3.2 shows the age distribution of the population in 2009 and 2014.

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
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
	Q2	162	158	4	1,175	818	357
	Q3	135	121	14	924	1,189	-265
	Q4	169	119	50	603	1,150	-547
2014	Q1	161	128	33	899	641	258

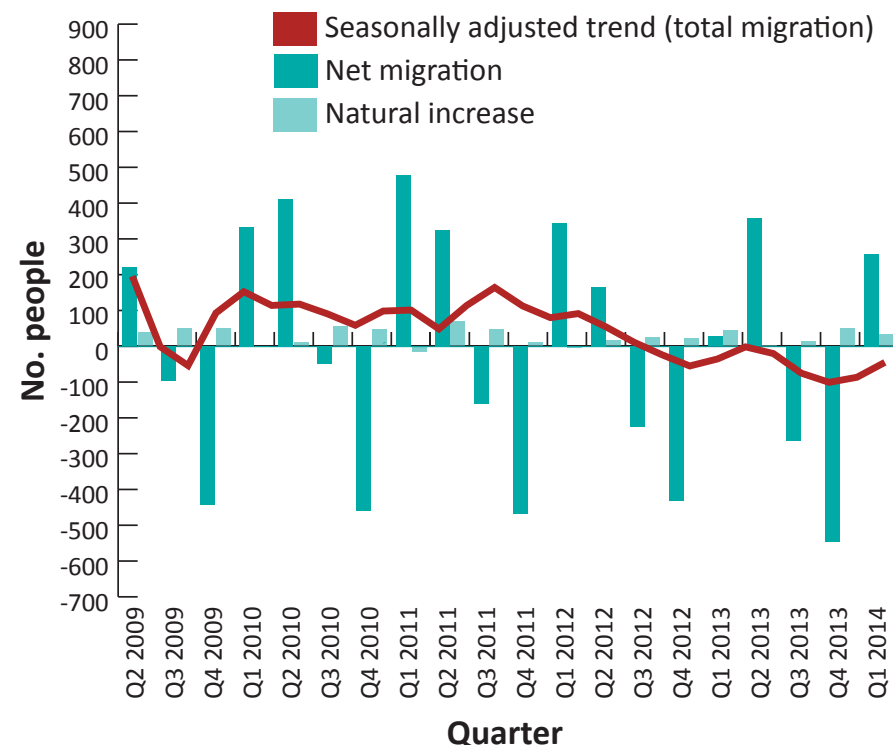
Source: Social Security Department and Rolling Electronic Census

There was a natural increase (the difference between births and deaths) totalling 101 people in the year ending March 2014 ([Table 3.3](#)).

Net migration was negative over the year ending March 2014, with 197 more people moving away from the Island than moving to the Island.

3. Social

Figure 3.3: Quarterly population changes



Source: Social Security Department and Rolling Electronic Census

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 total 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](#)). This trend is reflected in the quarter ending March 2014.

3. Social

Table 3.4: Country of birth (as at 31st March 2014)

	No. people	% of total population	% of people with known country of birth
Guernsey	31,266	49.9	61.1
Other Crown Dependencies	298	0.5	0.6
United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland	14,320	22.8	28.0
Portugal	1,177	1.9	2.3
Latvia	1,002	1.6	2.0
Other Europe	1,409	2.2	2.8
Rest of world	1,693	2.7	3.3
Place of birth unknown	11,546	18.4	-
Total	62,711	100	100

Source: Rolling Electronic Census

There is 82% coverage for place of birth information, which is sourced from the Housing, Health & Social Services and Environment Departments.

The largest proportion of the population at the end of March 2014 was Guernsey born (61.1%). The next highest proportion was born in the United Kingdom or the Republic of Ireland (28.0%) (**Table 3.4**).

3. Social

Table 3.5: Population by parish (as at 31st March 2014)

	No. people	% of total population	Population density (people per square kilometre)
Castel	8,785	14.0	862
Forest	1,586	2.5	387
St. Andrew	2,411	3.8	535
St. Martin	6,387	10.2	872
St. Peter Port	18,207	29.1	2,839
St. Pierre Du Bois	2,108	3.4	330
St. Sampson	8,890	14.2	1,421
St. Saviour	2,753	4.4	431
Torteval	1,028	1.6	332
Vale	9,415	15.0	1,055
Herm and Jethou	84	0.1	55
Address unknown	1,057	1.7	-
Total	62,711	100	962

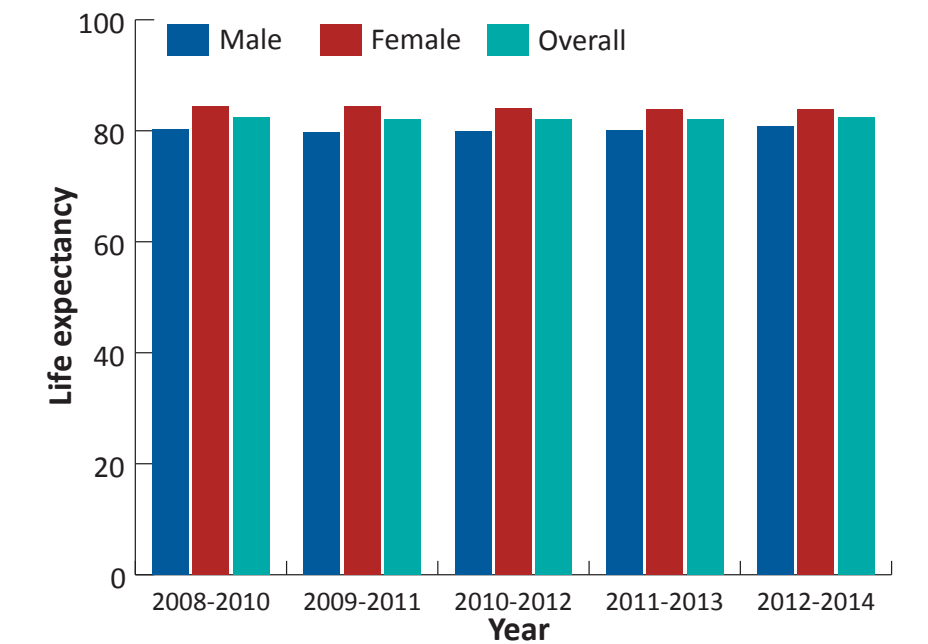
Source: Rolling Electronic Census

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

As shown in **Table 3.5**, St. Peter Port has the highest population and the highest population density at 18,207 people (29.1% of the population) and 2,839 people per square kilometre.

The parish with the lowest population density is Torteval, which is also the smallest parish by area.

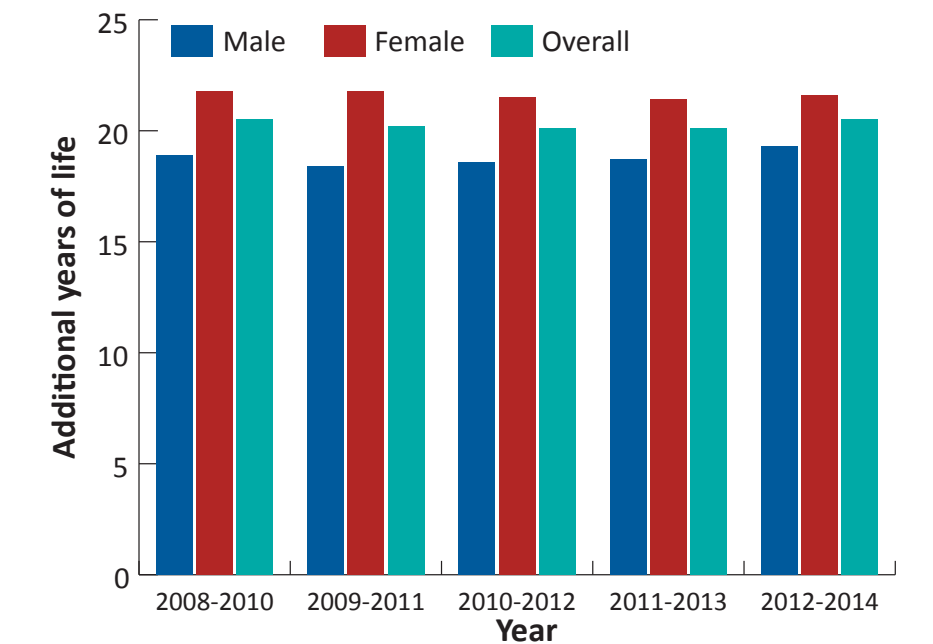
Figure 3.4: Life expectancy at birth (three year average)*



* 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 2012 to 2014, was 82.4 years (Figure 3.4). The average life expectancy at birth for women (83.9 years) was 3.0 years longer than the average life expectancy for men (80.9 years).

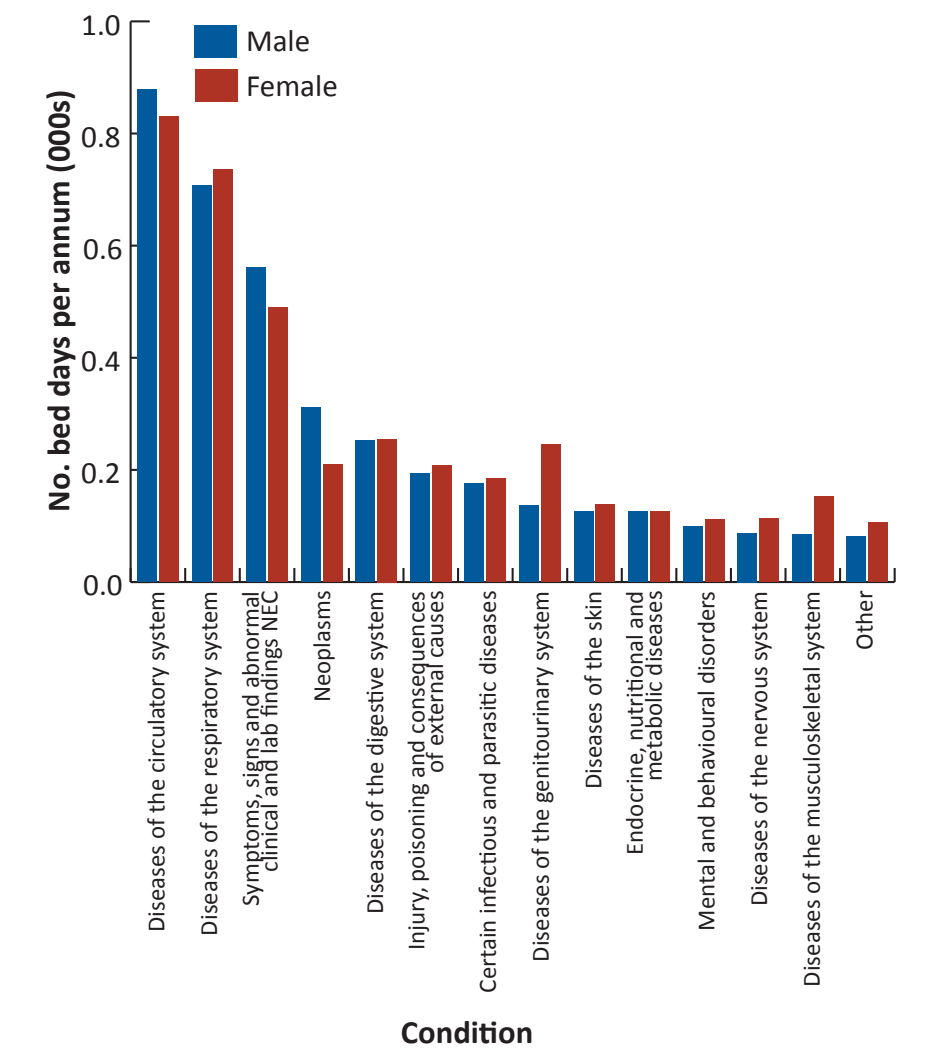
Figure 3.5: Life expectancy at 65 (three year average)*



* 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 2012 to 2014, the overall average life expectancy at 65 was 20.5 years (i.e. a total life expectancy of 85.5 years) (Figure 3.5). Again, female life expectancy at 65 (21.6 years) was higher than male life expectancy at 65 (19.3 years).

Figure 3.6: Medical unit bed days (five year average 2010-2014)



Source: Health and Social Services Department

In the period between 2010 and 2014, diseases of the circulatory system contributed the most medical unit bed days, with an average of 878 bed days per year for males and 830 for females (Figure 3.6).

Figure 3.7: Premature death rates (three year average)

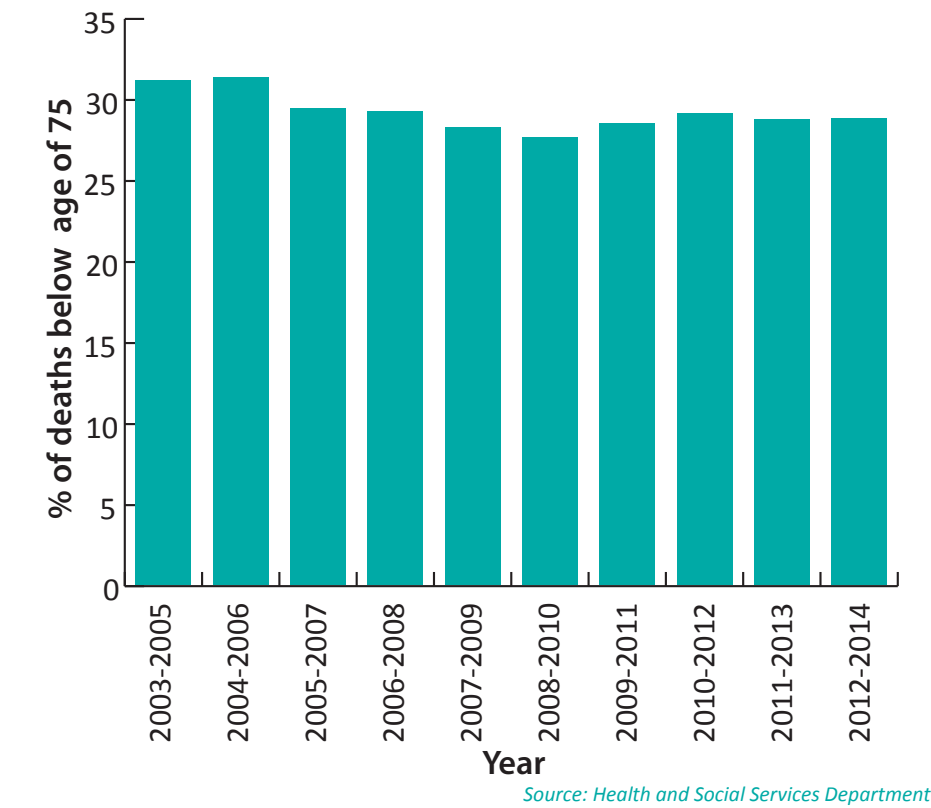


Figure 3.7 shows the three year average number of premature deaths (below the age of 75) recorded in Guernsey as a percentage of all deaths. Between 2012 and 2014, 28.8% of deaths were premature, which is 2.2 percentage points less than between 2003 and 2005.

Table 3.6: Live housing licences at 31st March

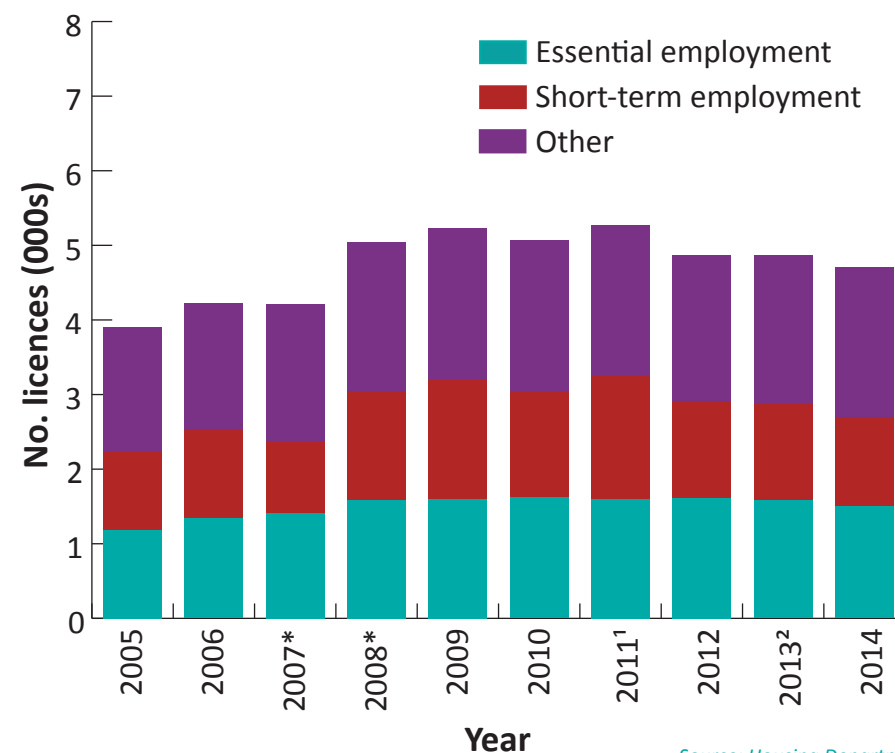
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Essential employment related	Hostelry	132	112	121	107	109
	Finance	440	417	412	394	349
	Professional, business, scientific & technical	203	234	199	230	211
	Public administration	113	111	112	101	103
	Education	238	231	219	224	220
	Human health, social & charitable work	280	287	296	295	304
	Other	213	212	252	229	201
	Total	1,619	1,604	1,611	1,580	1,497
Short term employment related	Agriculture, horticulture, fishing & quarrying	114	169	114	100	75
	Construction	181	141	191	299 ²	259
	Wholesale, retail & repair	181	484 ¹	167	60	57
	Hostelry	508	494	488	470	496
	Finance	106	104	75	81	70
	Other	331	260	260	291	240
	Total	1,421	1,652	1,295	1,301	1,197
Other	En famille or one to one	1,345	1,324	1,237	1,252	1,253
	Other compassionate	683	691	715	739	748
	Total	2,028	2,015	1,952	1,991	2,001
Grand total		5,068	5,271	4,858	4,872	4,695

¹ 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.

² 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 2014 there were 4,695 live housing licences (Table 3.6 and Figure 3.8), 177 fewer than at the same time in 2013. 1,497 of these were essential employment licences, of which 23% were held by people employed in the Finance sector.

The Hostelry sector held the most (41%) short-term employment licences in 2014.

*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.

¹ 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.

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

3. Social

Table 3.7: Local Market residential property prices

		Mix adjusted price (£)	Quarterly change (%)	Annual change (%)
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
	Q3	466,228	-0.6	0.4
	Q4	462,110	-0.9	3.5
2015	Q1	445,923	-3.5	-1.6
	Q2	436,971	-2.0	-6.8

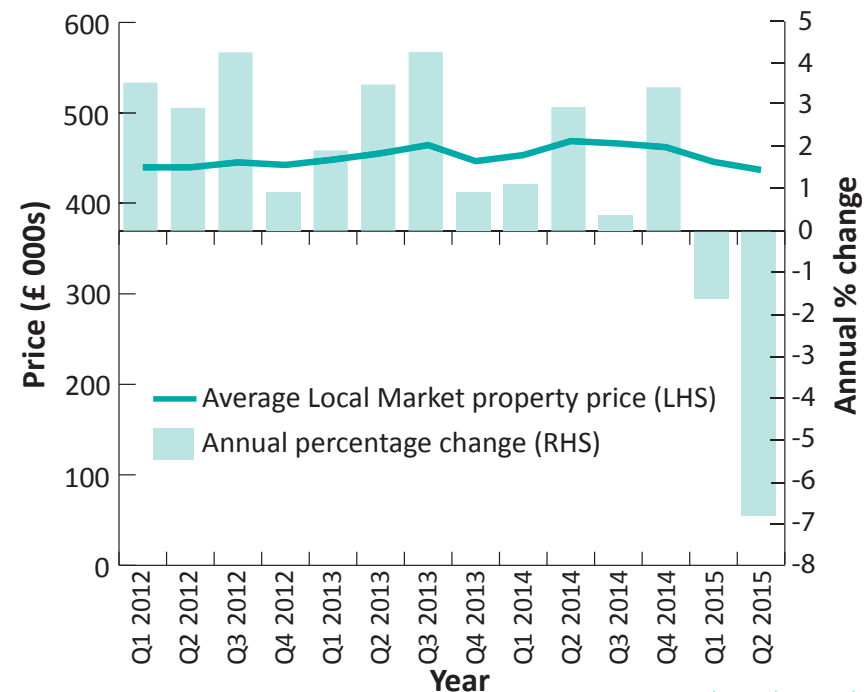
Source: Policy and Research Unit

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.

3. Social

Figure 3.9: Local Market residential property prices

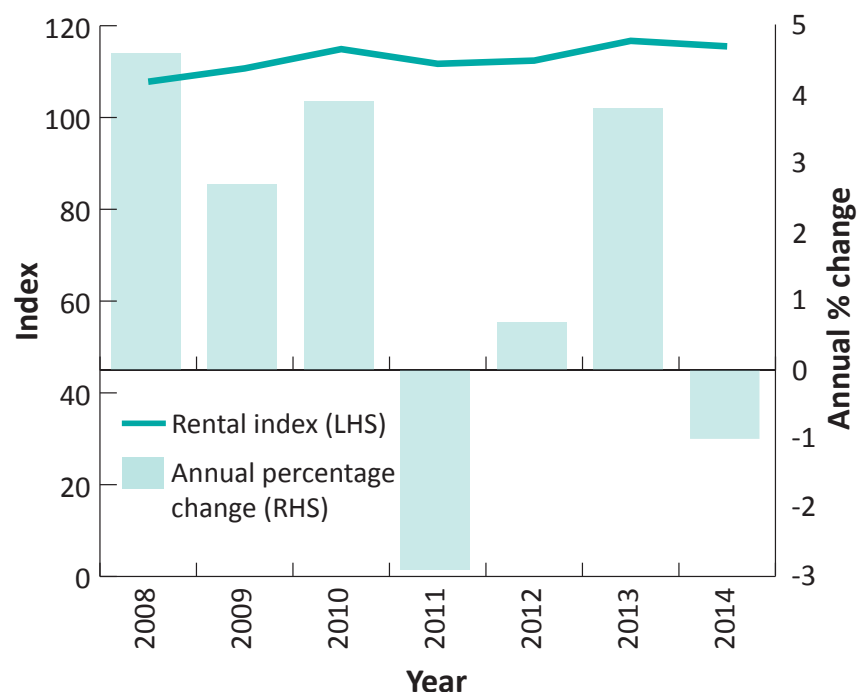


Source: Policy and Research Unit

The mix adjusted Local Market price was £436,971 during the second quarter of 2015 (Figure 3.9 and Table 3.7). This is 6.8% lower than at the same time the previous year.

Over the three year period ending June 2015, the mix adjusted house price has shown a cumulative decrease of 0.7%.

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 2014 was -1.0%. Over the five years between 2009 and 2014, monthly rental prices increased by 4.4%.

Table 3.8: Domestic property units by parish at December 2014

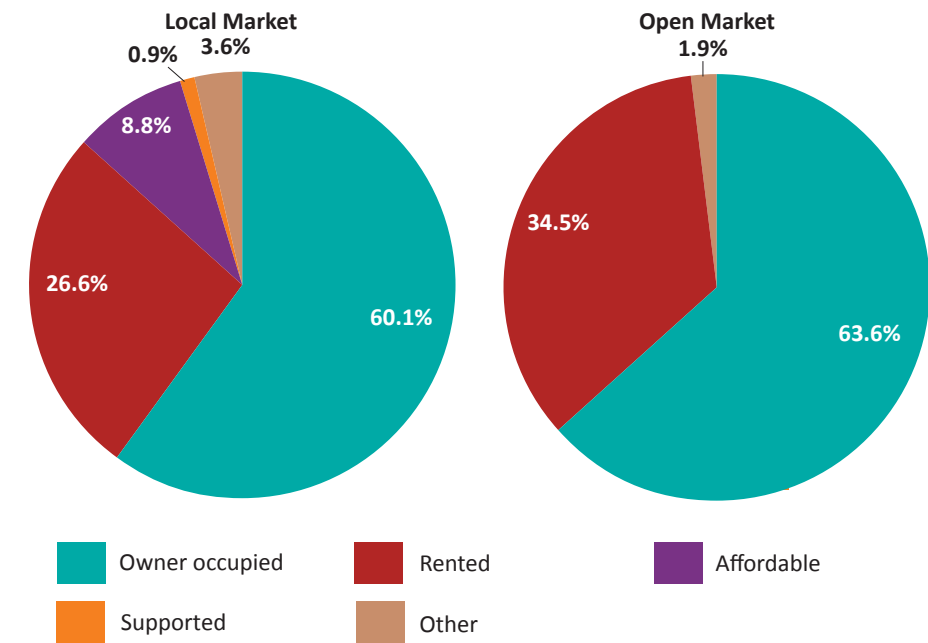
Location	No. units		No. units per km ²	
	Local	Open	Total	Total
Castel	3,382	125	3,507	344
Forest	605	28	633	155
St Andrew	882	53	935	207
St Martin	2,419	261	2,680	366
St Peter Port	7,903	839	8,742	1,363
St Pierre du Bois	837	57	894	140
St Sampson	3,785	57	3,842	614
St Saviour	1,075	65	1,140	178
Torteval	385	20	405	131
Vale	3,835	79	3,914	439
Rural area	14,604	935	15,539	279
Urban area	10,504	649	11,153	1,403
Total	25,108	1,584	26,692	420

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 2014, there were 26,692 domestic property units in Guernsey. Of these, 94% were Local Market and the remaining 6% were Open Market Part A units (Table 3.8). The overall density of domestic property units was 420 units per km².

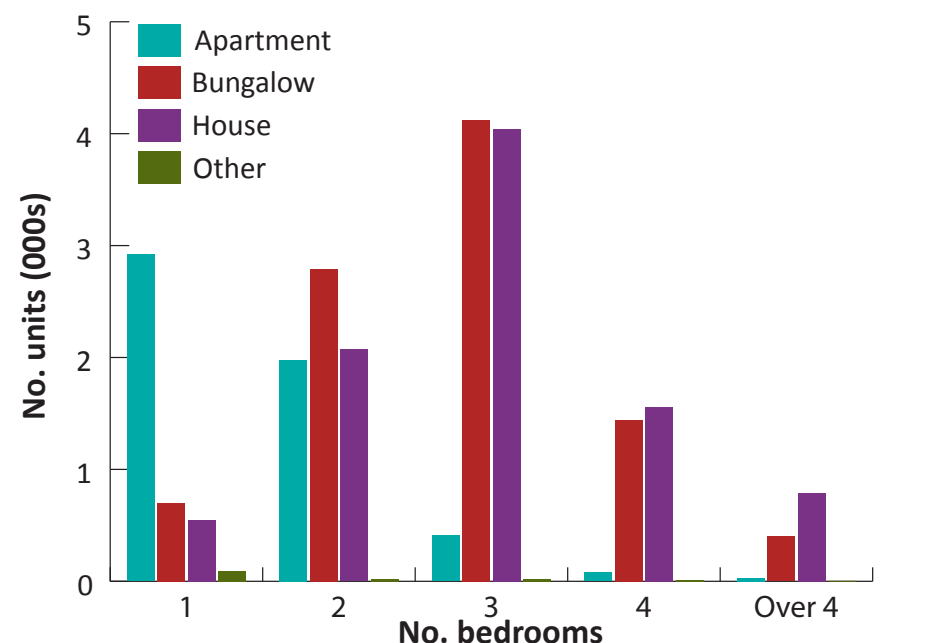
Figure 3.11: Domestic property units by tenure at December 2014



Source: Policy and Research Unit

In December 2014, 60.1% of Local Market and 63.6% of Open Market domestic property units were owner occupied (Figure 3.11). Rented properties comprised 26.6% of the Local Market compared with 34.5% of the Open Market.

Figure 3.12: Domestic property units by type at December 2014



Source: Policy and Research Unit

Figure 3.12 shows the distribution of domestic property units by property type and number of bedrooms in December 2014. Three bedroom bungalows (which includes chalet bungalows) and three bedroom houses made up the largest proportions (at 15.4% and 15.2% 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 3.9: Pupils in primary education at January 2014

	Female	Male	Total
Amherst Primary	159	191	350
Blanchelande	63	14	77
Castel Primary	163	174	337
Elizabeth College Junior School	50	218	268
Forest Primary	75	86	161
Hautes Capelles Primary	251	238	489
The Ladies' College Junior School	133	-	133
La Houquette Primary	113	131	244
La Mare de Carteret Primary	130	138	268
Le Rondin School	23	73	96
Notre Dame du Rosaire	117	125	242
St Andrew's Primary	80	83	163
St Anne's School (Alderney)	42	36	78
St Martin's Primary	235	255	490
St Mary and St Michael Primary	74	72	146
St Sampson's Infants	28	47	75
Vale Primary	222	218	440
Vauvert Primary	143	180	323
Total	2,101	2,279	4,380

Source: Education Department, Blanchelande College

Table 3.9 shows the number of pupils attending each of the Bailiwick's primary schools. St Martin's and Hautes Capelles were the Island's largest primary schools in 2014, with 490 and 489 pupils respectively.

3. Social

Table 3.10: Pupils in secondary education at January 2014

	Female	Male	Total
Blanchelande College*	168	-	168
Elizabeth College*	-	524	524
Grammar School & Sixth Form Centre*	490	422	912
The Ladies' College*	415	-	415
La Mare de Carteret High	198	260	458
Les Beaucamps High	241	273	514
Les Voies	3	16	19
Le Murier	30	73	103
St Anne's School (Alderney)	29	38	67
St Sampson's High	344	362	706
College of Further Education**	250	234	484
Total	2,168	2,202	4,370

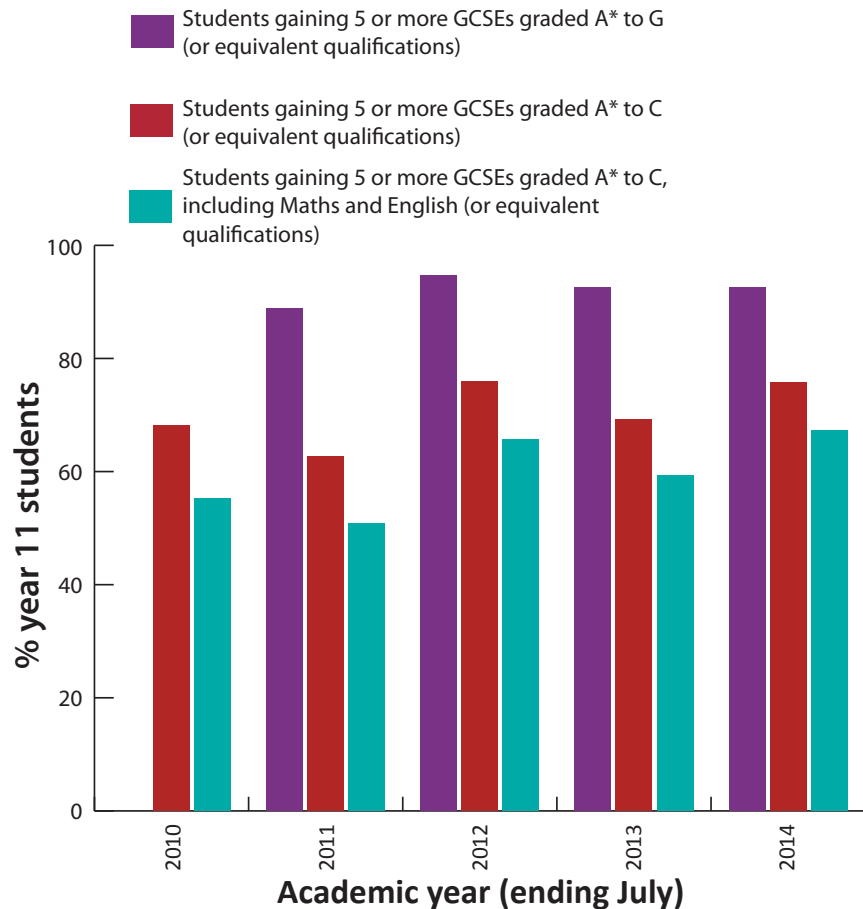
* Figures include students in sixth form.

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

Source: Education Department

Table 3.10 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 (912) in January 2014. Les Voies had the fewest students (19).

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



Source: Education Department

Table 3.11: Attainment of year 11 students (GCSE or equivalent)

		% of year 11 students				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Guernsey	Gaining 5 or more GCSEs graded A* to G (or equivalent qualifications)	-	89	95	93	93
	Gaining 5 or more GCSEs graded A* to C (or equivalent qualifications)	68	63	76	69	76
	Gaining 5 or more GCSEs graded A* to C, including Maths and English (or equivalent qualifications)	55	51	66	59	67
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)	69	68	69	71	71
	Gaining 5 or more GCSEs graded A* to C, including Maths and English (or equivalent qualifications)	-	58	53	53	59
England**	Gaining 5 or more GCSEs graded A* to G (or equivalent qualifications)	93	94	94	94	93
	Gaining 5 or more GCSEs graded A* to C (or equivalent qualifications)	75	80	82	82	76
	Gaining 5 or more GCSEs graded A* to C, including Maths and English (or equivalent qualifications)	54	59	59	59	57

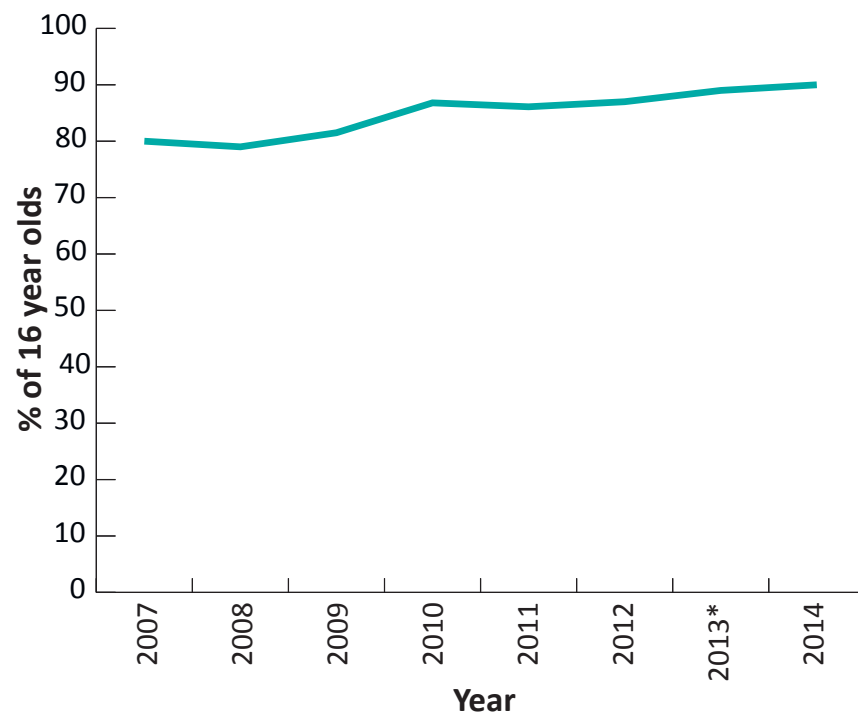
Source: Education Department

**There are methodological differences between the calculations of Guernsey, Jersey and England GCSE results, therefore these figures may not be directly comparable.

Figure 3.13 and Table 3.11 show the percentage of students achieving 5 or more GCSEs or qualifications of an equivalent level.

In 2014, 93% of year 11 students in Guernsey achieved 5 or more GCSEs graded A* to G, or equivalent level qualifications, 76% achieved 5 or more graded A* to C and 67% 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

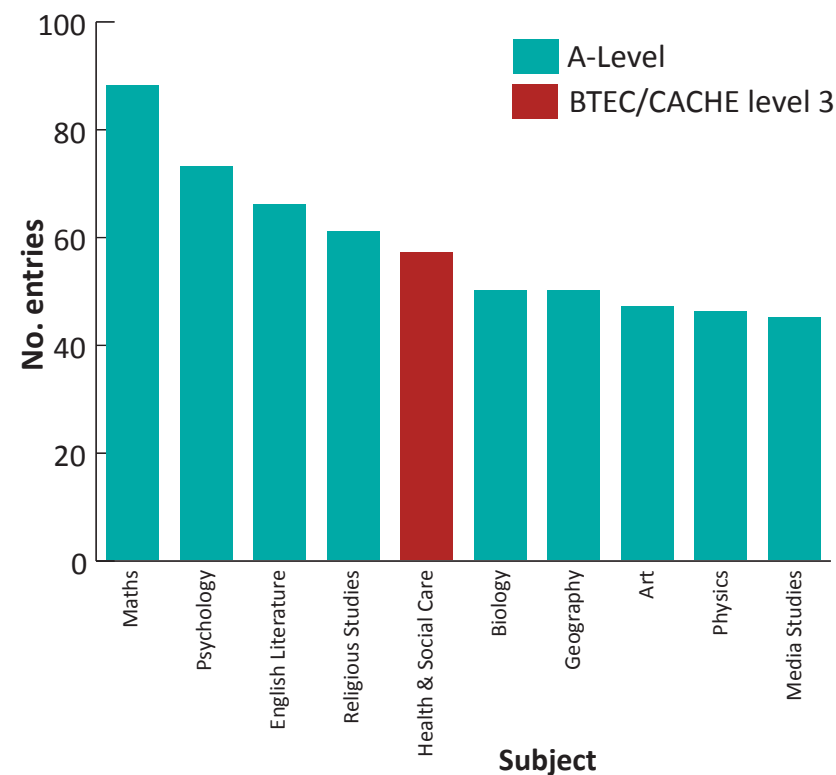


Source: Education Department

In November 2014, 90% 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.

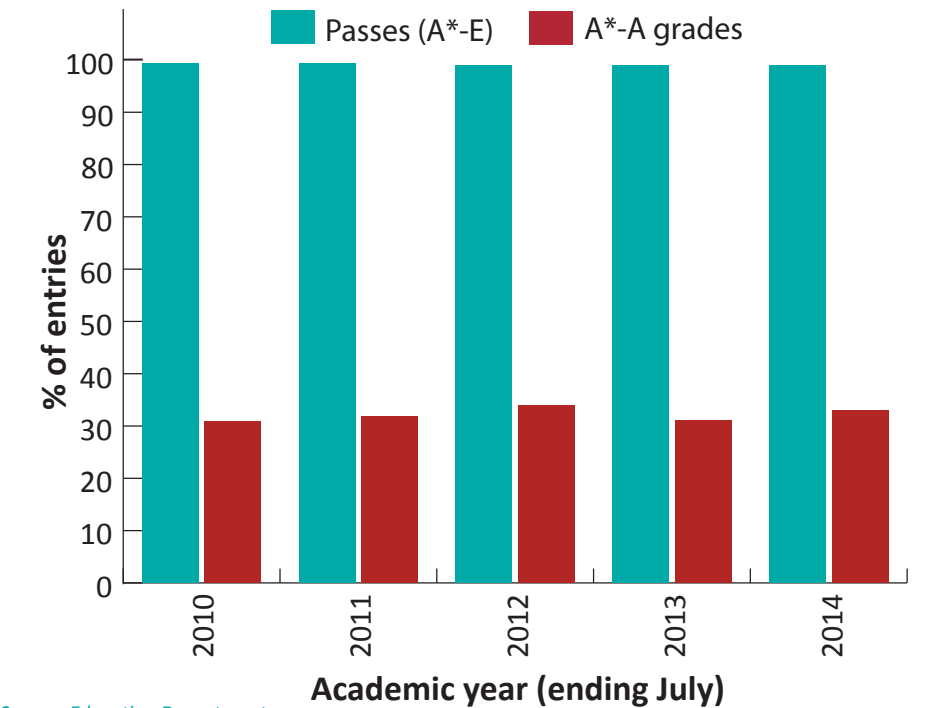
Figure 3.15: Top ten level 3 subjects in 2014



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/CACHE 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

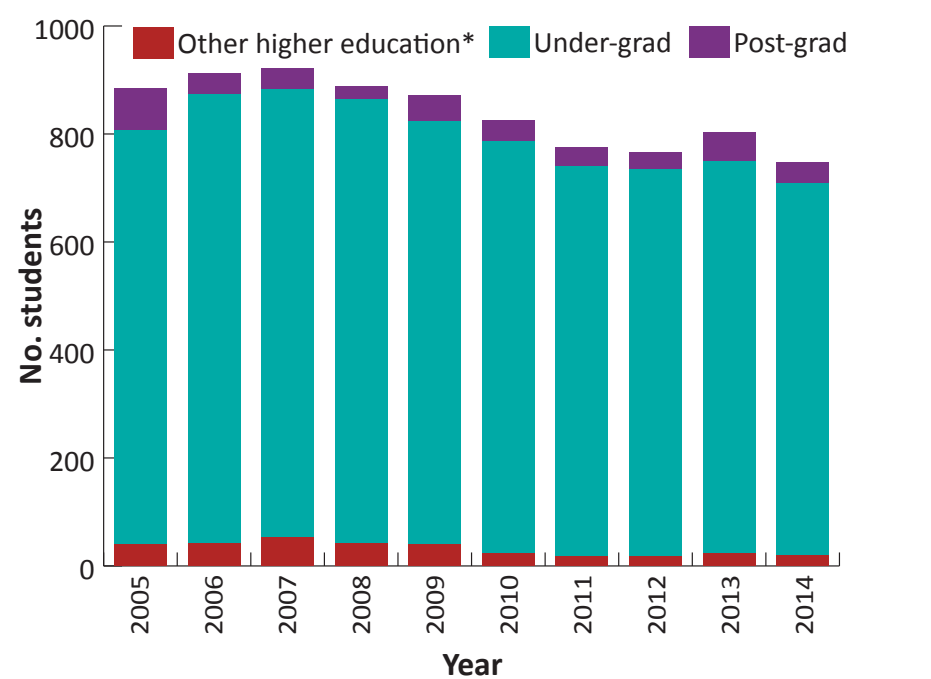
Table 3.12: A-level or level 3 equivalent pass rate

		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Guernsey	A*-E	99	99	99	99	99
	A*-A	31	32	34	31	33
Jersey*	A*-E	99	100	100	99	99
	A*-A	-	36	31	32	26
England*	A*-E	98	98	98	98	99
	A*-A	27	27	27	27	27

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 2014, 99% of entries to A-level or level 3 equivalent courses in Guernsey were graded at A*-E and 33% were graded A or A* (Figure 3.16 and Table 3.12).

In November 2014 there were 748 Guernsey students enrolled in higher education in the UK (Figure 3.17), 55 less than at the same time the previous year. Of these, 690 (92%) were undertaking an undergraduate degree. The Education Department’s Annual Report is available at www.education.gg/annualreport.

Figure 3.18: Criminal offences reported

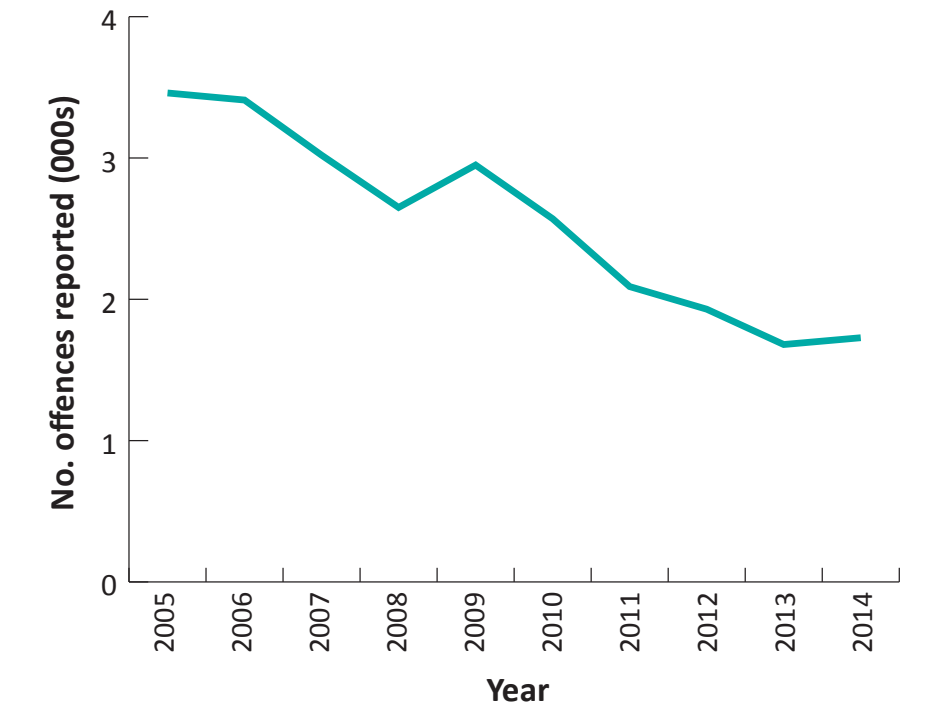


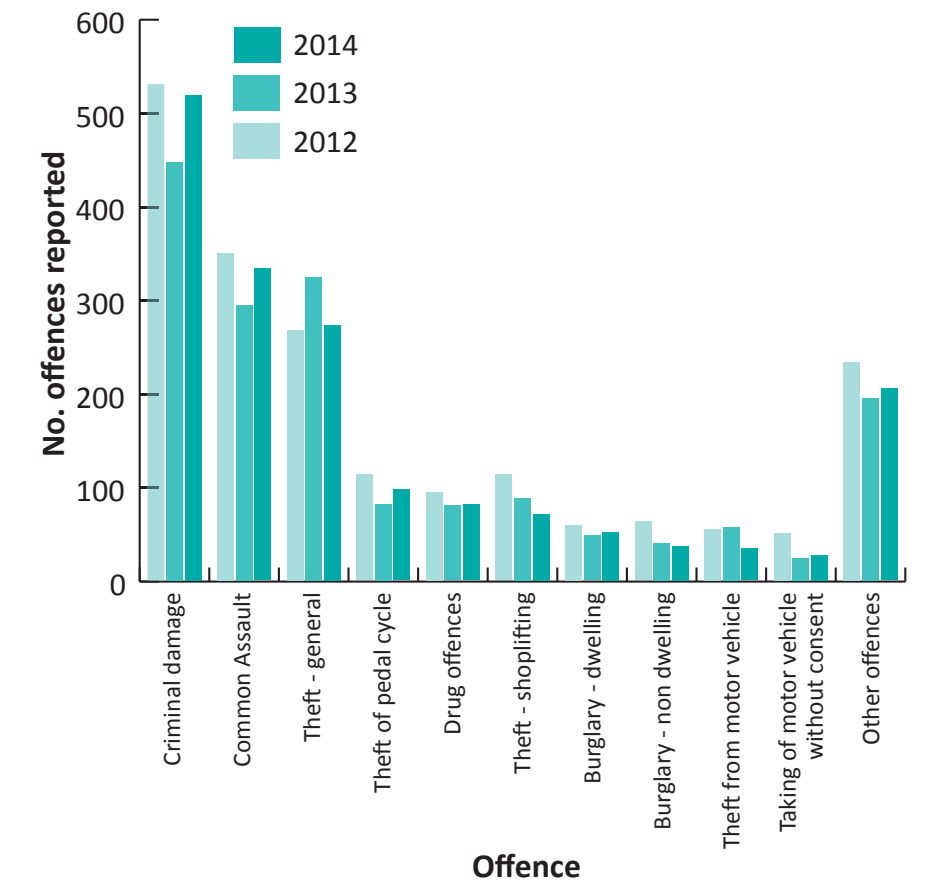
Table 3.13: Criminal offences reported

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of offences	2,572	2,094	1,928	1,679	1,728

Source: Guernsey Police

The total number of criminal offences reported to the police in 2014 was 1,728; 49 (3%) higher than the previous year (Figure 3.18 and Table 3.13).

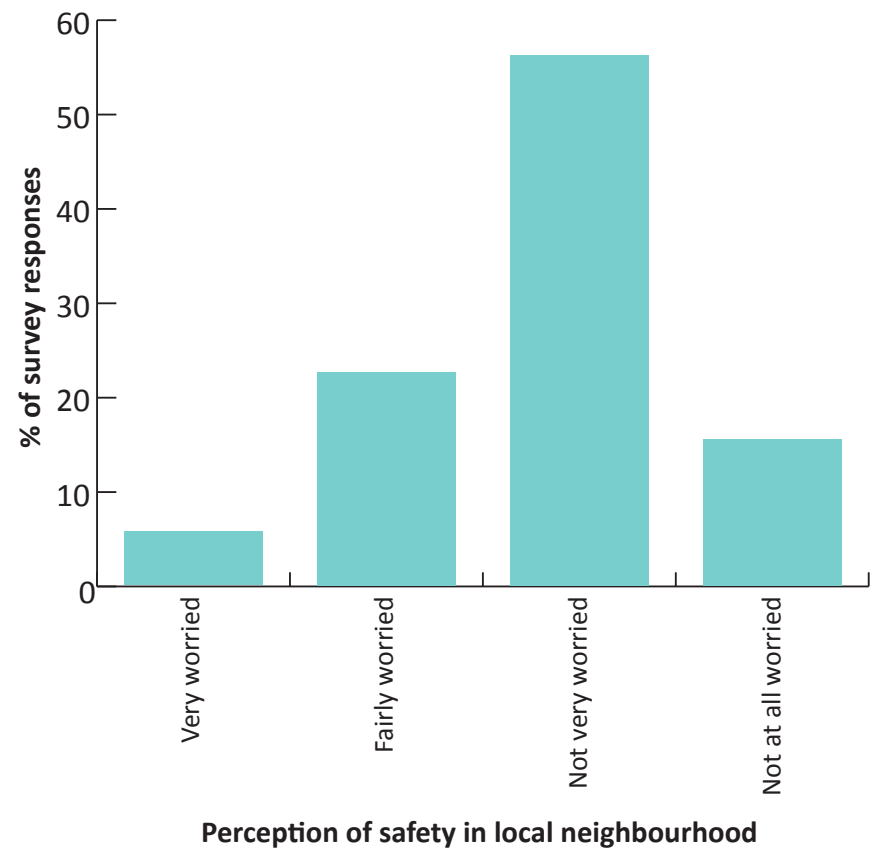
Figure 3.19: Crimes reported by category



Source: Guernsey Police

Criminal damage was the most commonly reported offence in 2014, 2013 and 2012. During 2014, there were 518 reported incidents, accounting for 30% of all reported offences (Figure 3.19).

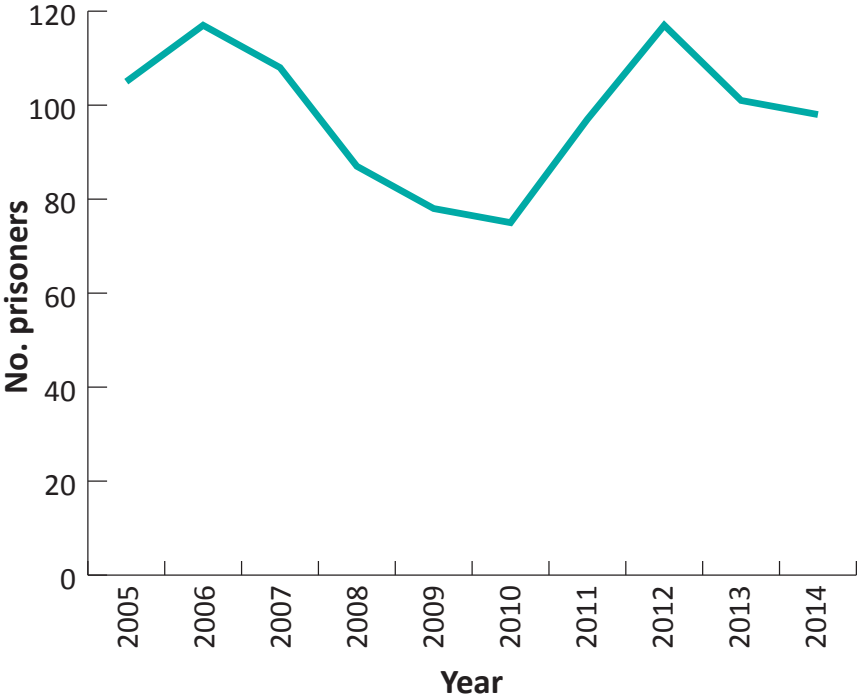
Figure 3.20: Fear of crime in 2013



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.

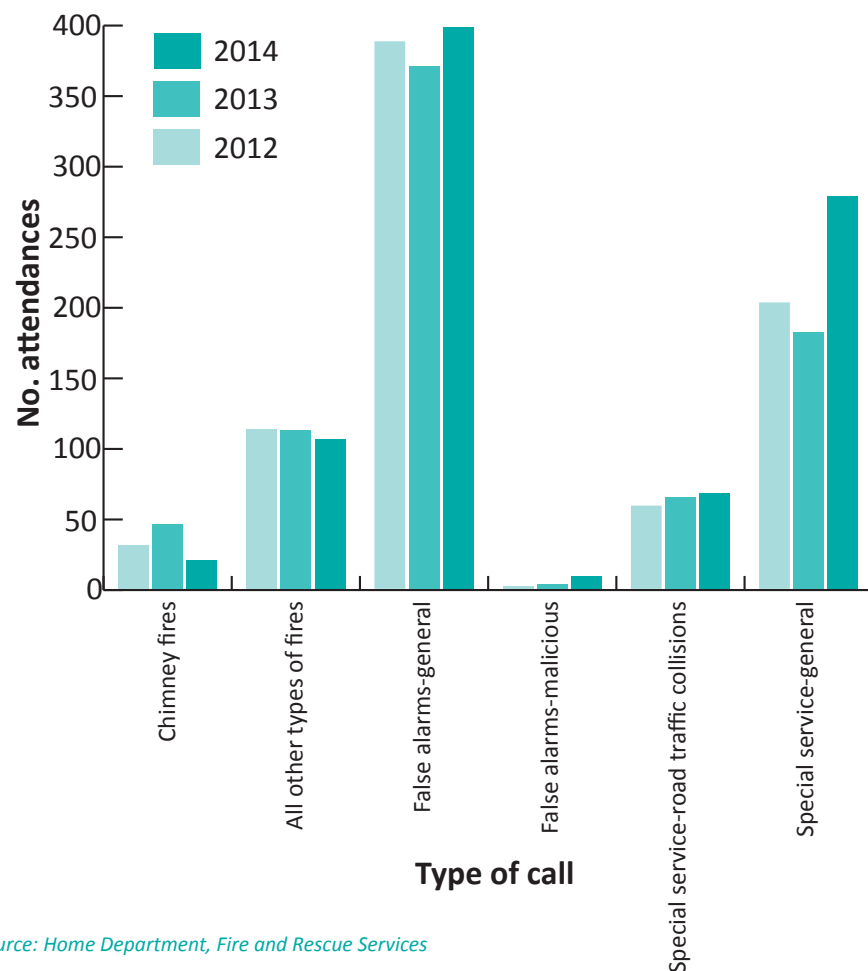
Figure 3.21: Prison population



Source: Home Department, Prison Services

In 2014, the average prison population in Guernsey was 98, which was 3 less than the previous year (**Figure 3.21**).

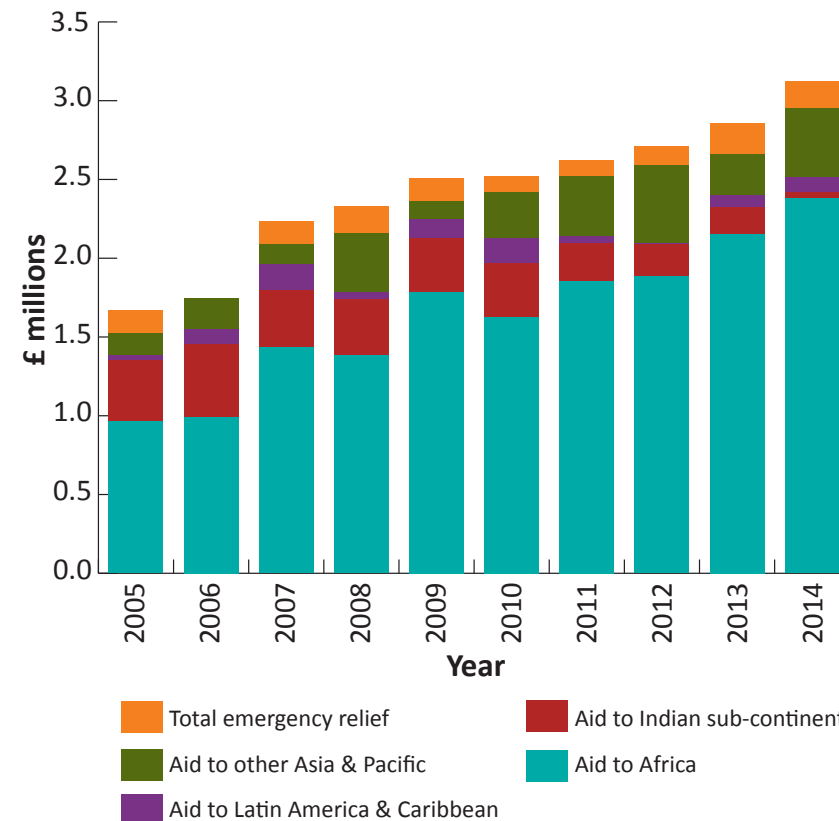
Figure 3.22: Attendances by Fire and Rescue services



Source: Home Department, Fire and Rescue Services

The Fire and Rescue services attended a total of 879 calls in 2014, 101 more than in the previous year (**Figure 3.22**). During 2014, two severe weather events created large scale flooding and an unprecedented number of calls for general special services as a result. General special services include chemical incidents and rescues as well as incidents such as flooding and storm damage. The number of fires attended in 2014 decreased by 6 to 106, with the number of chimney fires decreasing by 26 to 20.

Figure 3.23: Overseas aid contributions



Source: Overseas Aid Commission

Guernsey's overseas aid contributions increased by 9% in 2014 to £3,124,241 (**Figure 3.23**). Africa received the most overseas aid and emergency relief at £2,503,432, 80% of the total.

In 2014, Guernsey's contribution to overseas aid was equal to an estimated 0.13% of GDP.

Further information

Population Data

Population information prior to 2006 is based on census records. Population estimates from March 2006 to March 2013 have been provided by the Social Security Department. Population data for March 2014 has been sourced from the Rolling Electronic Census, a pioneering IT system which enables Guernsey to provide comprehensive population statistics more frequently than other jurisdictions. Further information and the Annual Population Bulletin can be downloaded from the website:

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

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

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
E-mail: 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
E-mail: 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
E-mail: 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

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
E-mail: 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

Health

Further information on health may be found by contacting:

Health and Social Services Department

Corporate Headquarters
Rue Mignot
St Andrew's
Guernsey
GY6 8TW

Tel (01481) 725241
Fax: (01481) 712398

Website: 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

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
Email: enquiries@cultureleisure.gov.gg

4. Environmental

Table 4.1: The area of Guernsey and its parishes

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

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

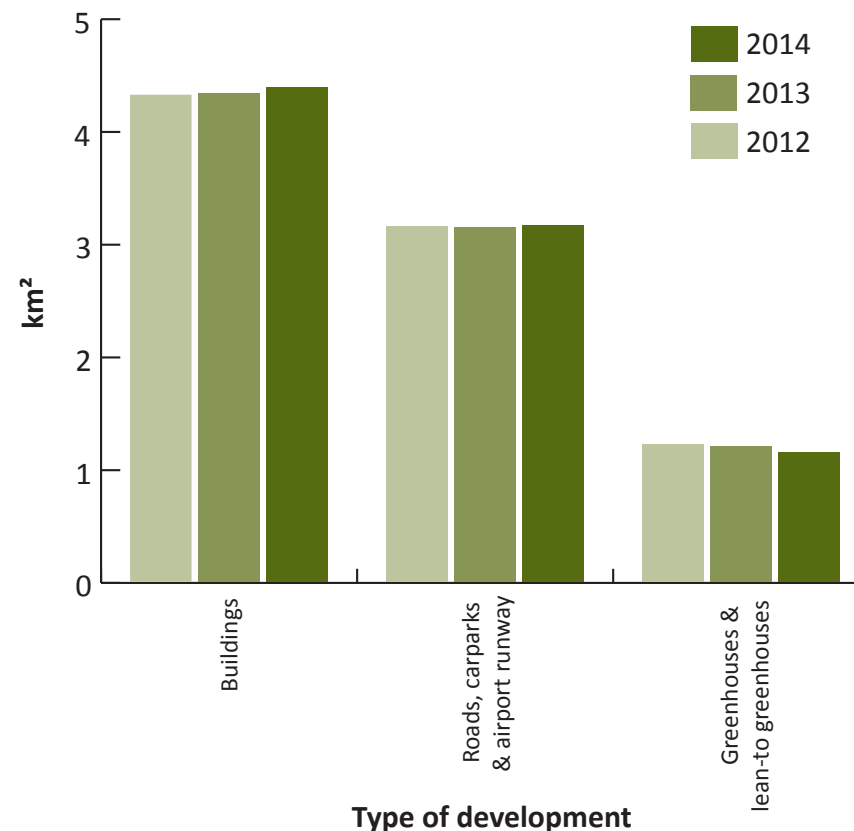
Source: Policy and Research Unit

Guernsey is just over 24 square miles (63km²) in area (Table 4.1). The Island is divided into ten parishes, the largest of which is Castel at just under 4 square miles (10km²). Torteval is the smallest parish with an area of 1 square mile (3km²).

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

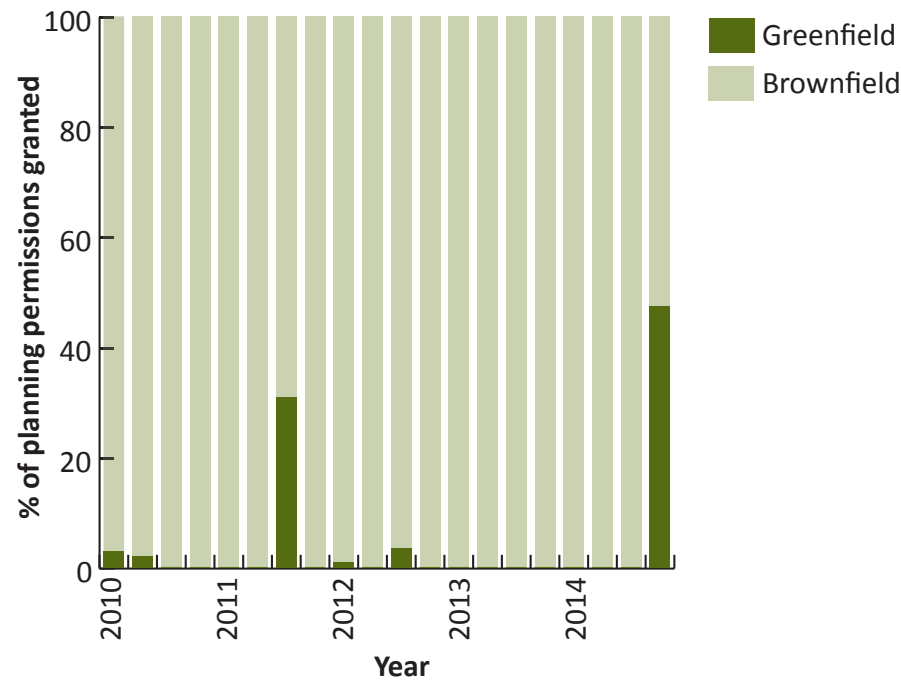


Source: Policy and Research Unit

Figure 4.1 shows the area of land used for different types of development. 11.9% of Guernsey's total land area was 'developed' in 2014 (13.7% if greenhouses are included). Buildings represent the greatest area of developed land at just over 4km².

4. Environmental

Figure 4.2: Planning permissions granted



Source: Environment Department

In the first three quarters of 2014 all of the applications for planning permission were for brownfield sites (**Figure 4.2**). In Q4 2014 the high percentage of permissions granted on greenfield sites reflects the Le Tertre site, which in practice is a mixture of both brownfield and greenfield land. 43 new dwellings will be created at Le Tertre.

In 2014, 71 domestic property units were demolished, amalgamated with other units or converted to non-residential use, and 367 new units were created. This represents an increase of 52% versus 2013, when 241 new units were created. Overall, there was a net increase of 296 units in 2014 (**Table 4.2**). **Figure 4.3** shows the location of the domestic property units built during this period.

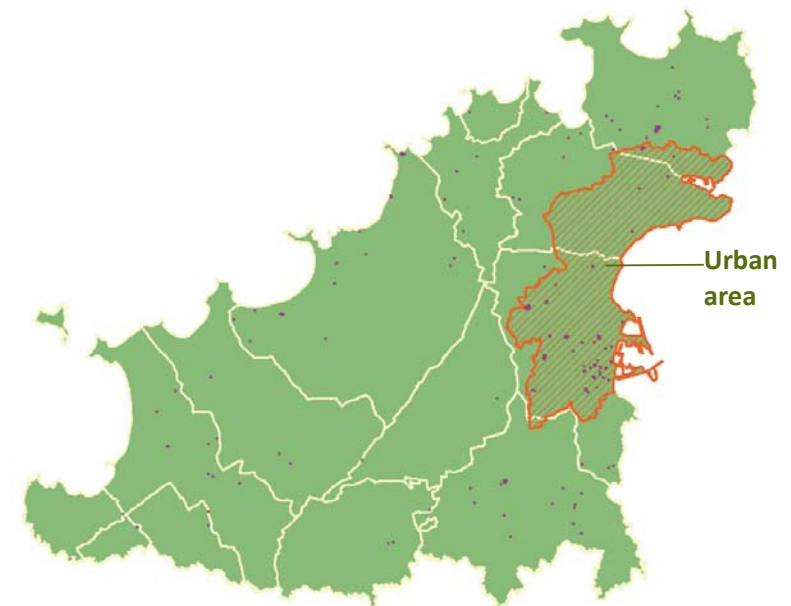
4. Environmental

Table 4.2: Changes in number of domestic property units in 2014

Type of change	No. units		
	Plus	Minus	Net change
New build	292	0	292
Demolition	0	60	-60
Subdivision	60	0	60
Amalgamation	0	9	-9
Conversion	15	2	13
Total	367	71	296

Source: Policy and Research Unit

Figure 4.3: Domestic property units built in 2014



Source: Policy and Research Unit

4. Environmental

Table 4.3: Open natural habitat areas in 2010

	Area (km ²)	% 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
Total	2.26	3.55

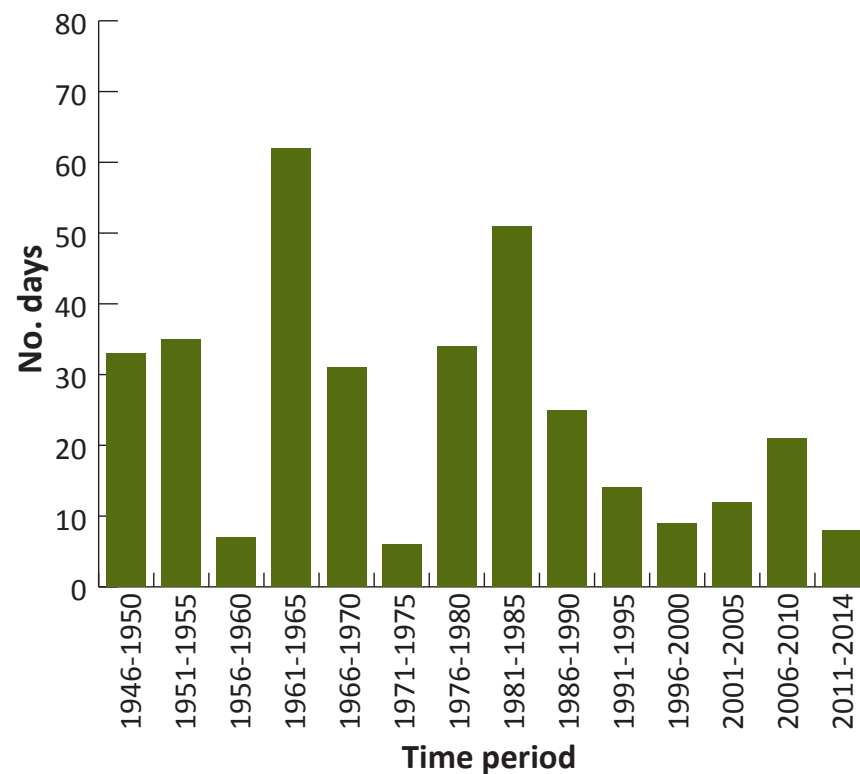
Source: Environment Department

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 2.26km² 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

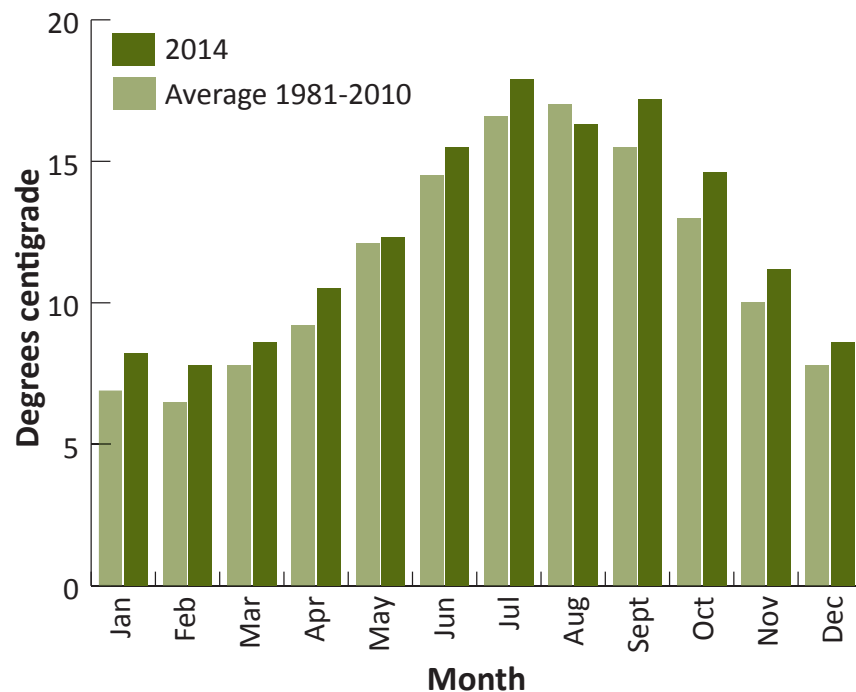


Source: States Meteorological Office

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.

Figure 4.5: Air temperature



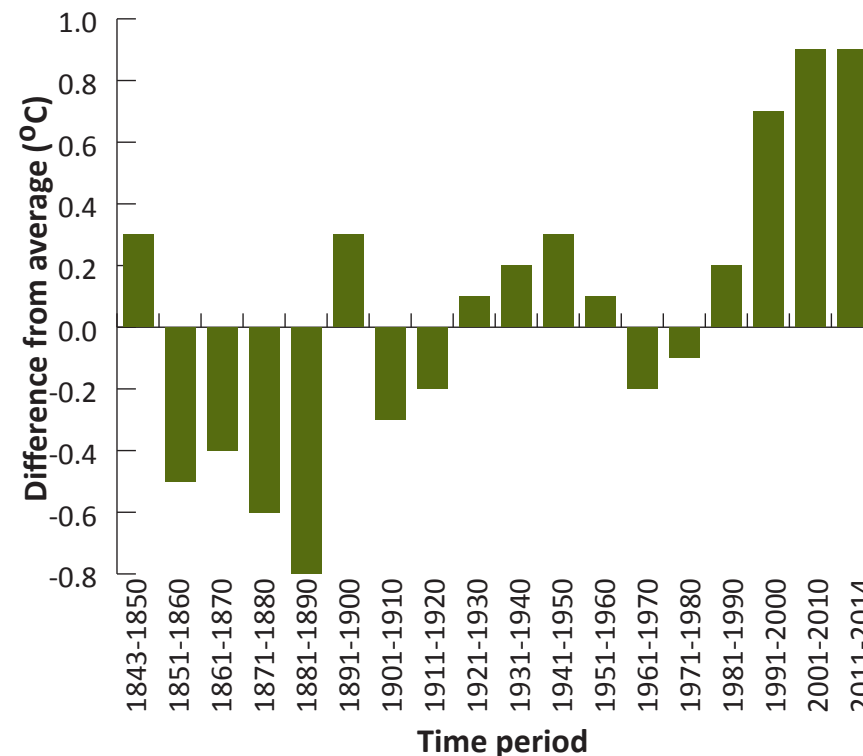
Source: States Meteorological Office

The temperatures recorded in Guernsey reflect its maritime climate. In 2014, July (with an average air temperature of 17.9°C) was the hottest month and was 1.3°C warmer than the 30 year average (Figure 4.5).

February was the coldest month of 2014 with an average air temperature of 7.8°C, 1.3°C above the thirty year average.

The annual mean air temperature in 2014 was 12.4°C, 1.3°C warmer than 2013. 2014 was the warmest year in Guernsey Airport Records.

Figure 4.6: Air temperature compared with long-term average

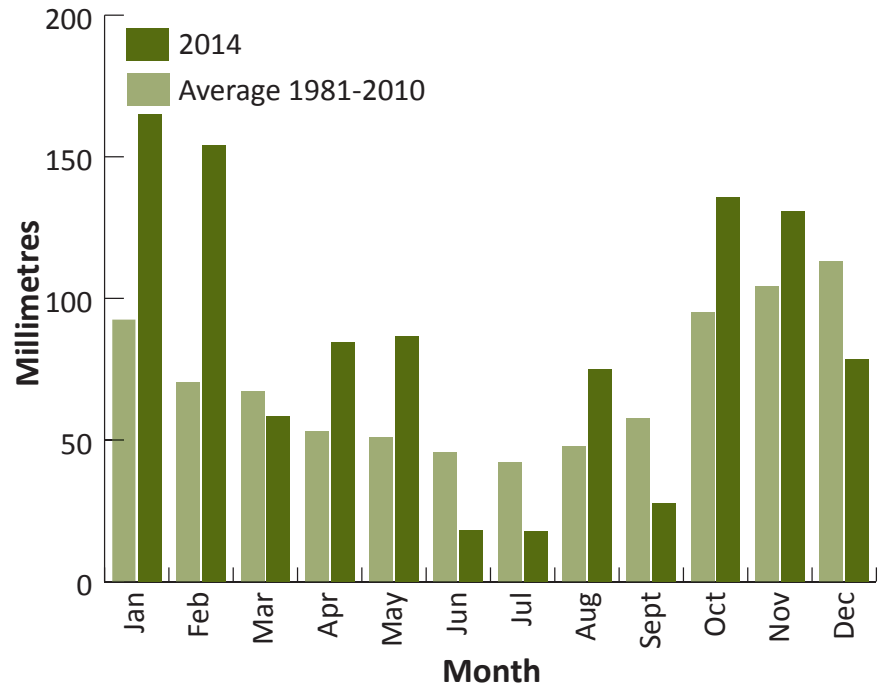


Source: States Meteorological Office

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 2014 was also 0.9°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

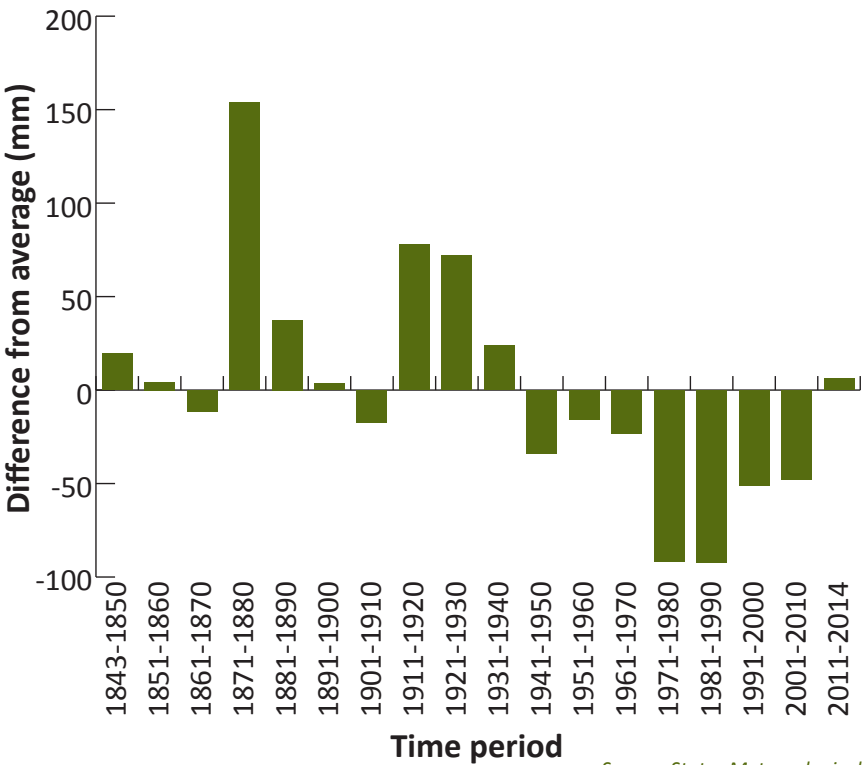


Source: States Meteorological Office

January was the wettest month of 2014, with a total rainfall of 165.1mm, 65% higher than the 30 year average for that month (Figure 4.7). July was the driest month of 2014, experiencing just 17.7mm of rainfall.

The total rainfall (which includes all forms of precipitation) in 2014 was 1,033.2mm, 133.1mm more than the previous year.

Figure 4.8: Rainfall compared with long-term average



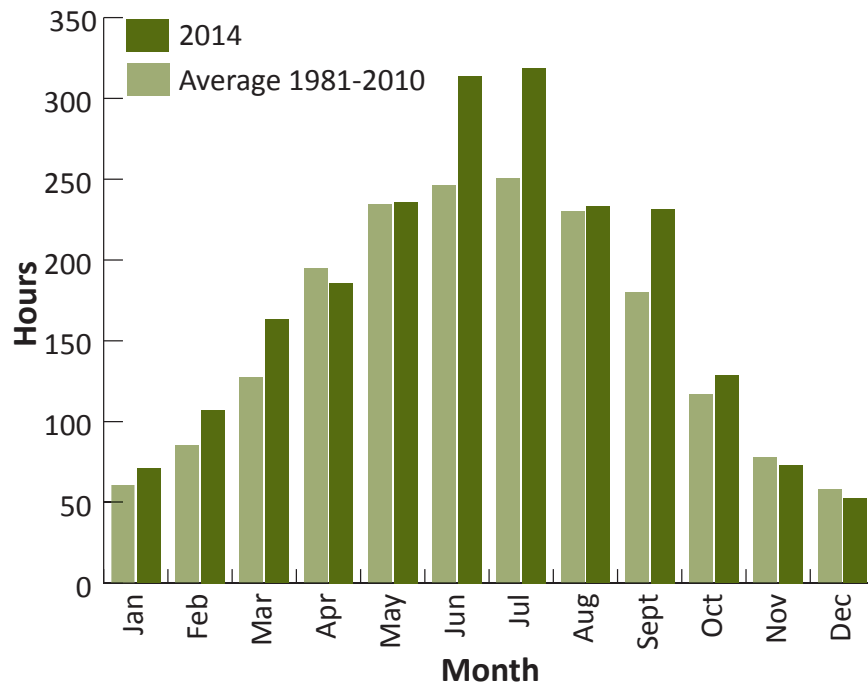
Source: States Meteorological Office

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 the period 2011 until 2014 was 6.1mm greater than the long-term average.

4. Environmental

Figure 4.9: Sunshine



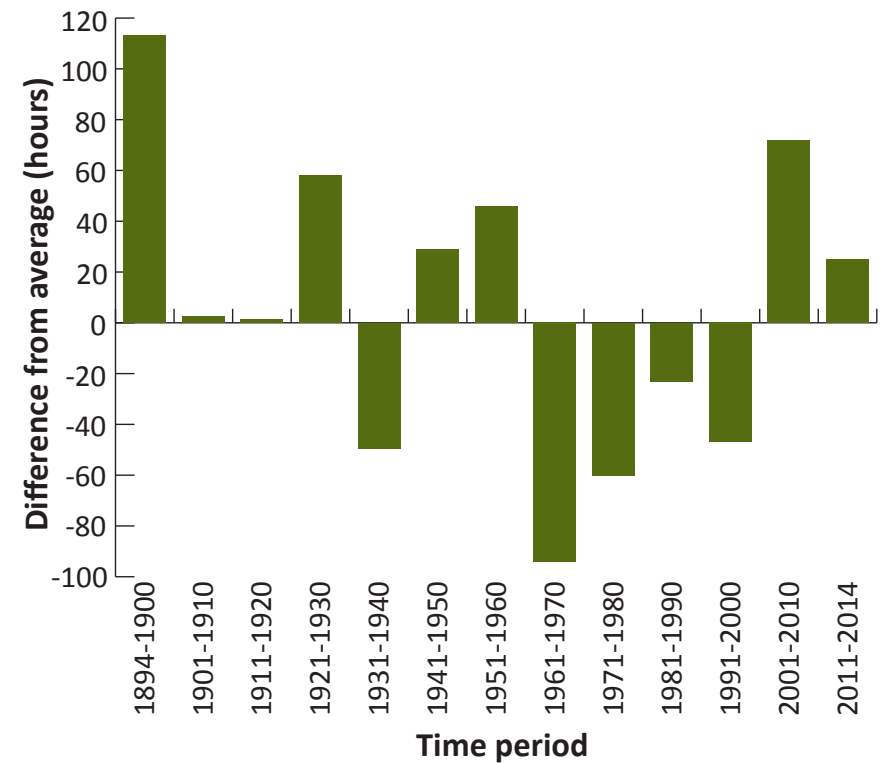
Source: States Meteorological Office

July was the sunniest month of 2014, experiencing 318.9 hours of sunshine, 68.2 hours more than the 30 year average (**Figure 4.9**). December was the least sunny month of 2014, experiencing only 52.4 hours of sunshine.

There was a total of 2,114.5 hours of sunshine in 2014, 282.5 hours more than in 2013.

4. Environmental

Figure 4.10: Sunshine compared with long-term average



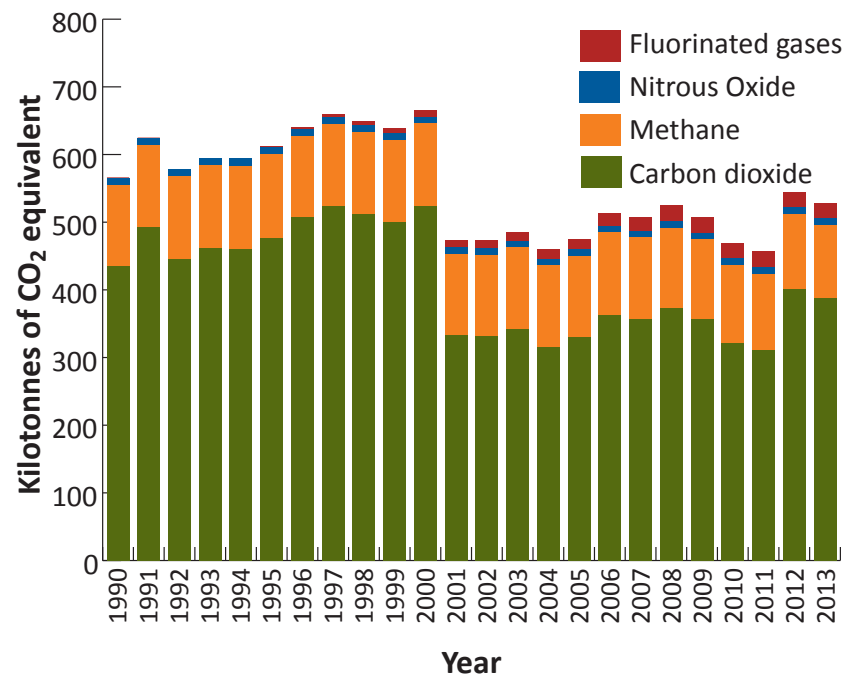
Source: States Meteorological Office

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, 2013 and 2014 was 25.1 greater than the long-term average.

4. Environmental

Figure 4.11: Greenhouse gas emissions



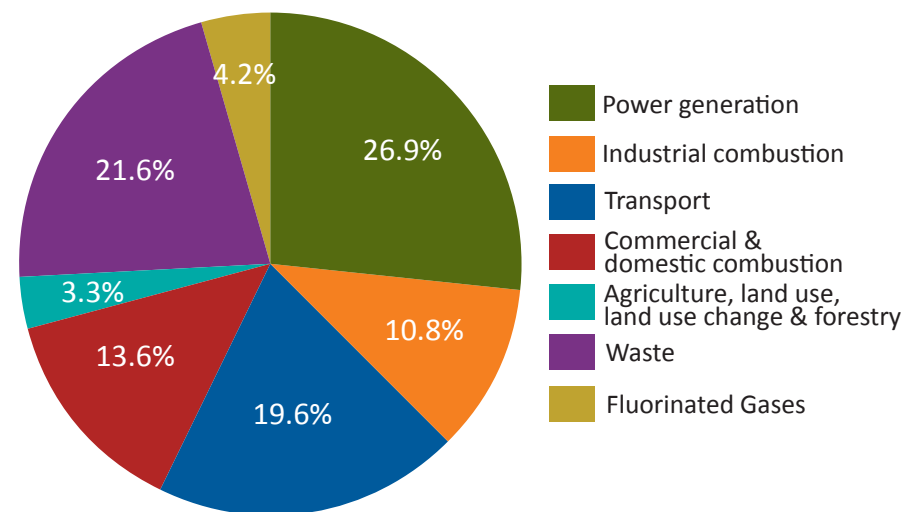
Source: AEA Technology

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 2013, Guernsey's total greenhouse gas emissions were equivalent to 528.2kt of CO₂, 3.1% less than in 2012. Carbon dioxide, released from the combustion of fossil fuels, accounted for 73.3% of Guernsey's greenhouse gas emissions in 2013.

4. Environmental

Figure 4.12: Greenhouse gas emissions by source (2013)



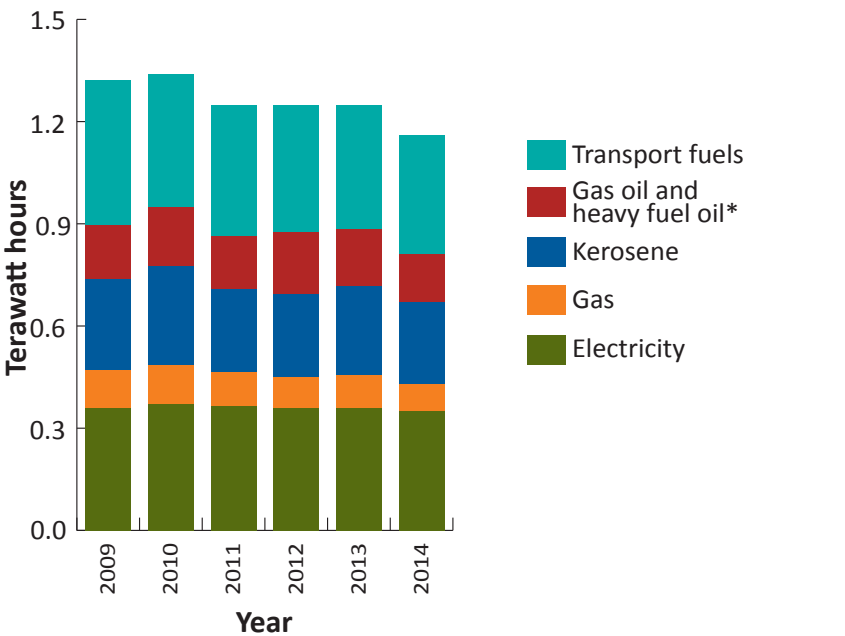
Source: AEA Technology

In 2013, power generation was the category with the highest emissions, contributing 26.9% of the total greenhouse gas emissions (**Figure 4.12**), a slight reduction from the 29% recorded in 2012.

Waste contributed the second largest proportion in 2013, 21.6%. Fuel consumed for transport contributed 19.6% of greenhouse gas emissions in 2013.

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

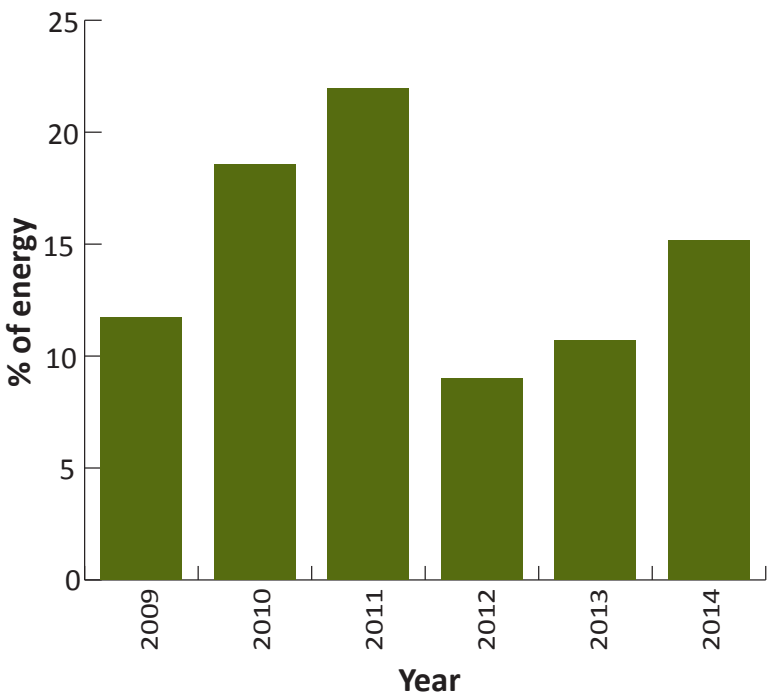


*Energy, in the form of gas oil and heavy fuel oil, consumed by Guernsey Electricity in the process of generating electricity on Island (i.e. which is not supplied to customers) is not included in this category.
Source: Customs and Excise, Guernsey Electricity, Guernsey Gas

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
2014	51

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

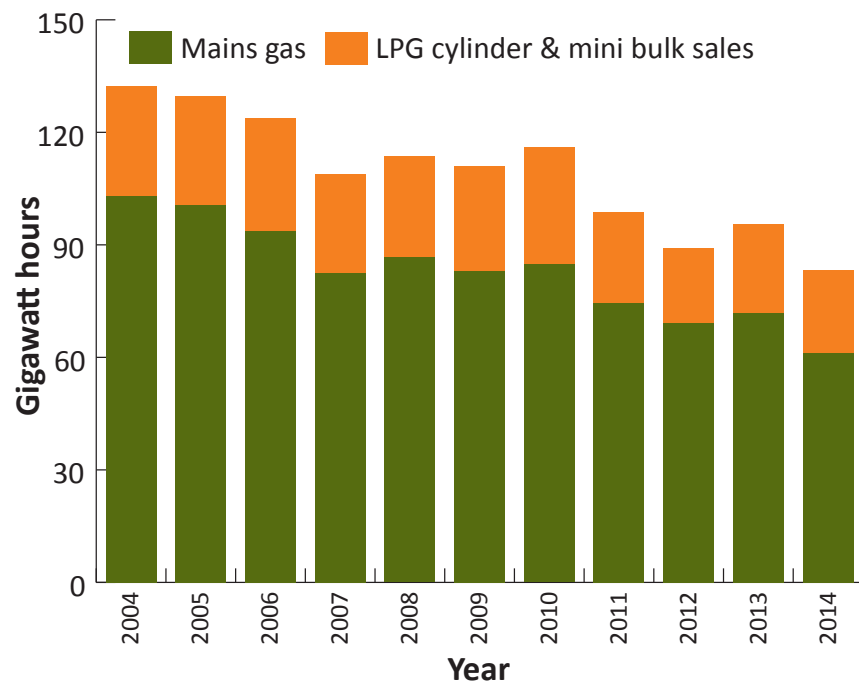
Figure 4.13 represents the total amount of energy supplied to Guernsey consumers, in the form of electricity, gas and fuel oils. This data does not include energy consumed by the burning of other fuels such as wood and coal or home generation of electricity. Table 4.4 gives the total energy consumption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

In 2014, total energy consumption decreased by 6.9% from 2013. Consumption per capita also saw a similar decline when compared with 2013.

15.2% of the energy supplied to Guernsey consumers in 2014 was derived from nuclear or renewable sources, compared with 10.7% in 2013 (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

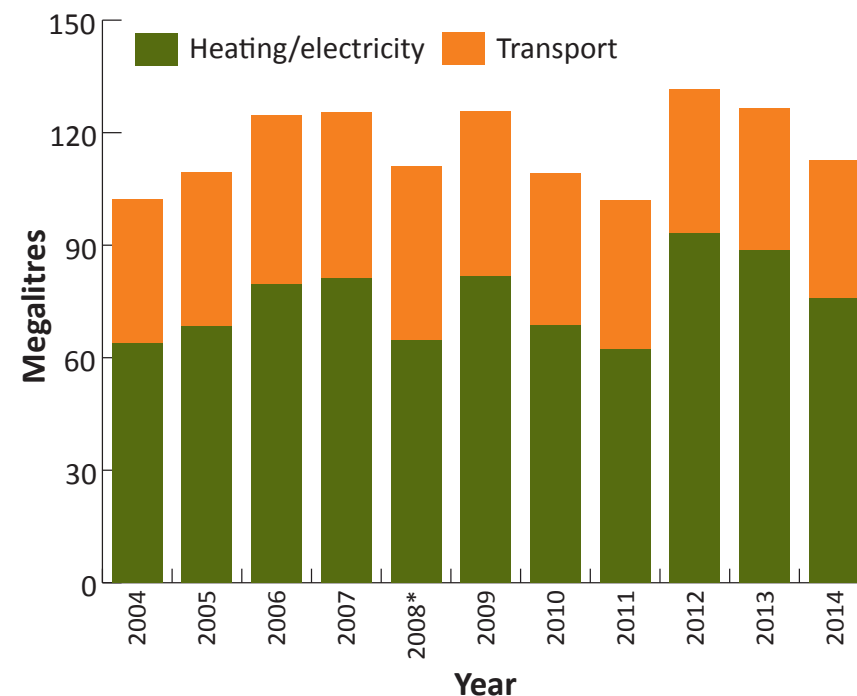


Source: Guernsey Gas

In 2014, 83.1GWh of gas was consumed in Guernsey, 13% lower than 2013 and 25.1% less than 5 years earlier (**Figure 4.15**). Consumption of gas from the mains supply accounted for 73.5% 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.

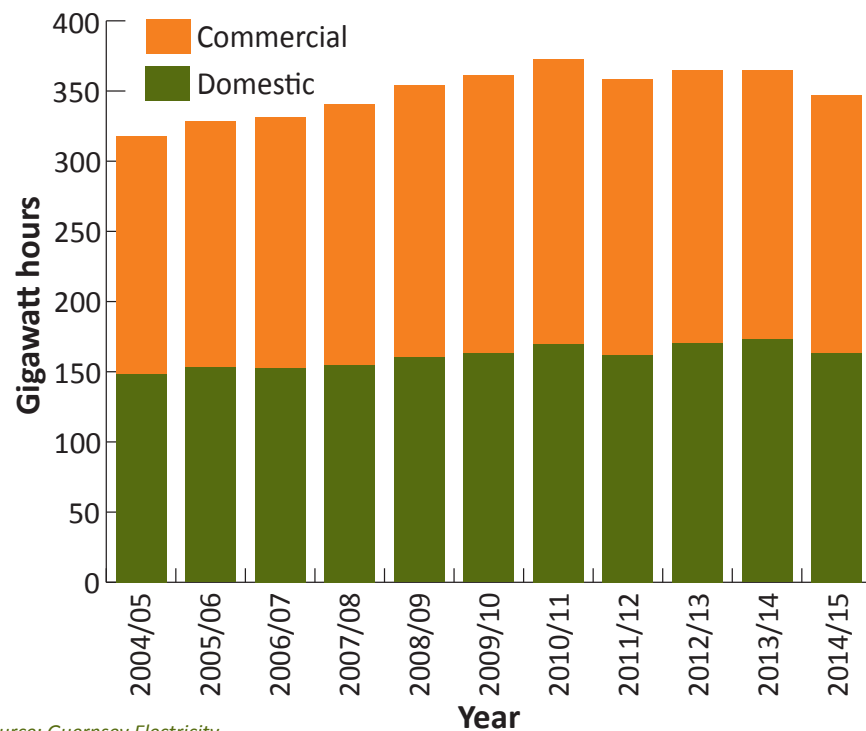
Source: Customs and Excise

The volume of oil imported for transport use decreased by 3.1% in 2014 to 36.6Ml, representing 33% of the total volume of fuel oils imported (112Ml).

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 12.8Ml in the volume of fuel oils imported for use in electricity generation and domestic heating in 2014 (**Figure 4.16**).

4. Environmental

Figure 4.17: Electricity consumption

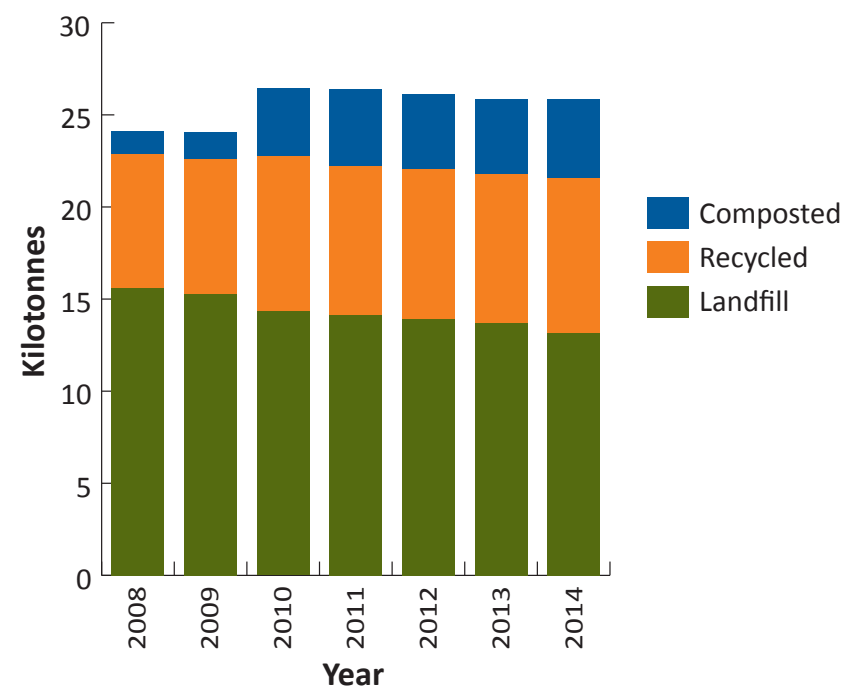


Source: Guernsey Electricity

The total amount of electricity consumed in Guernsey totalled 346.7GWh in the year ending March 2014 to March 2015, 4.9% lower than for March 2013 to March 2014, but 9% higher than for the same period 10 years ago (**Figure 4.17**). Commercial consumption accounted for 53% of total consumption in March 2014 to March 2015, the same proportion as in March 2004 to March 2005.

4. Environmental

Figure 4.18: Household waste



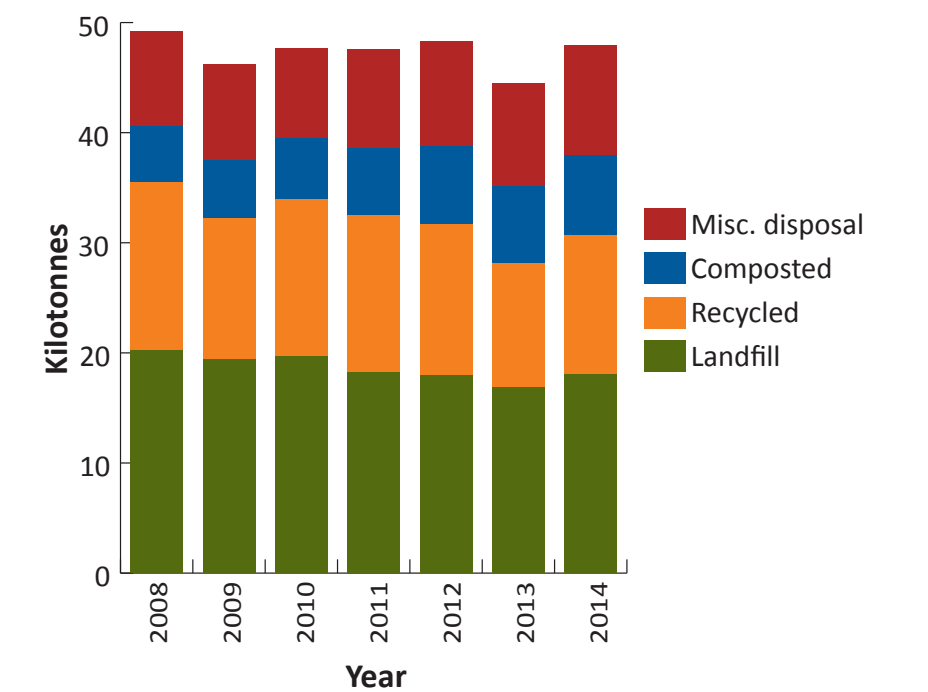
Source: Public Services Department

In 2014, 25.9kt of household waste was produced in Guernsey (**Figure 4.18**).

13.2kt (50.9%) of the household waste was sent to the landfill at Mont Cuet. 32.3% of household waste was recycled in 2014 and 16.8% was composted via the green waste scheme.

In 2014, the overall recycling rate (which includes composting) for household waste was 49.1%.

Figure 4.19: Commercial and industrial waste



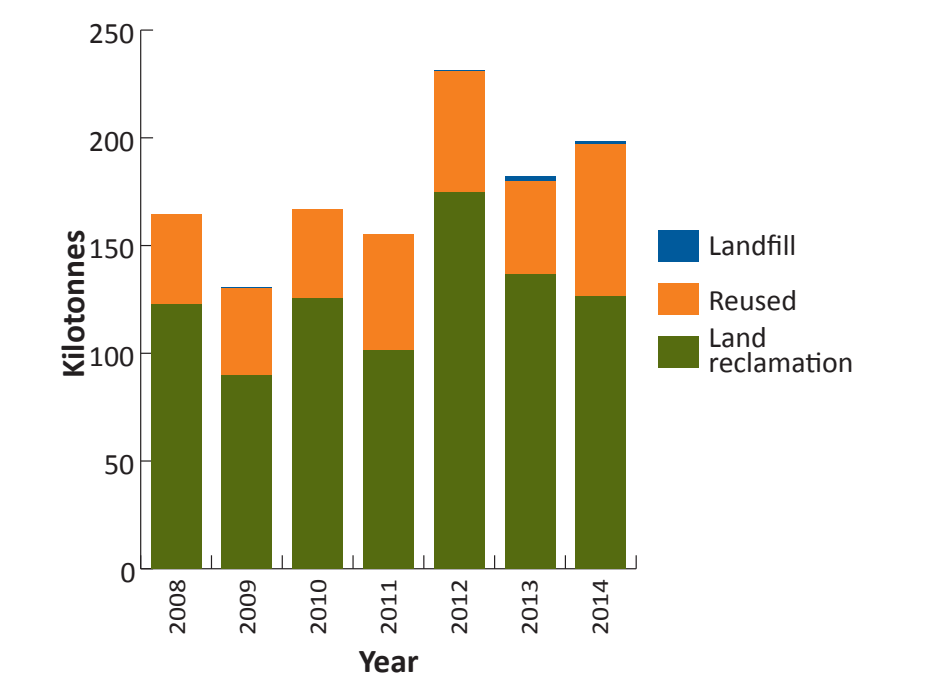
Source: Public Services Department

47.9kt of commercial and industrial waste was produced in Guernsey in 2014, 3.4kt more than the previous year (Figure 4.19).

In 2014, 26.4% of commercial and industrial waste was recycled and 15.2% 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 20.7% of commercial and industrial waste. The remaining 37.6% (18.0kt) went to landfill.

In 2014, the recycling rate for commercial and industrial waste was 41.6%.

Figure 4.20: Construction and demolition waste



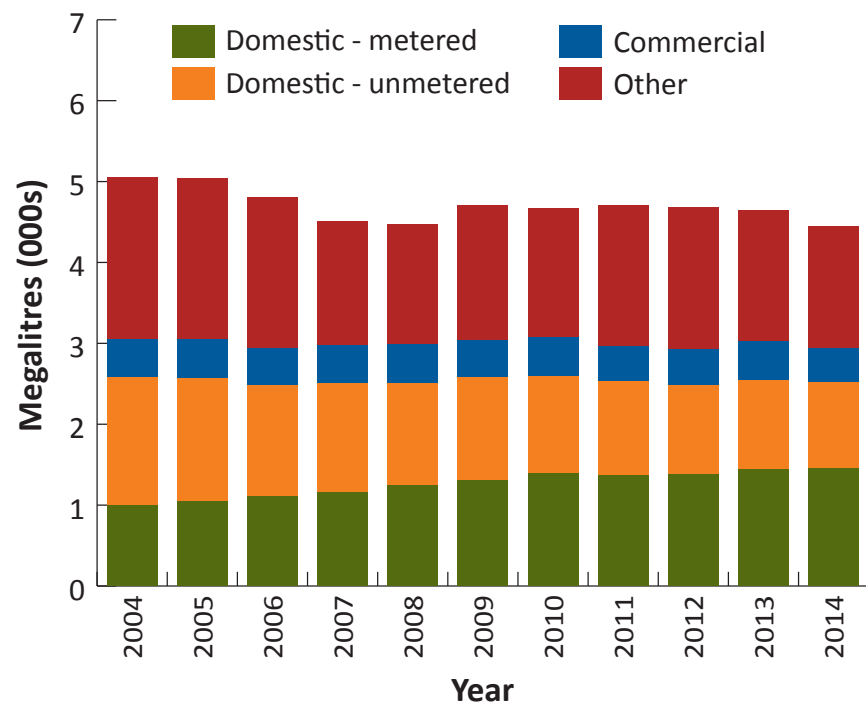
Source: Public Services Department

198.3kt of waste was produced by construction and demolition activities in 2014 (Figure 4.20). The majority of this material (63.8%) was inert waste sent to the Longue Hougue land reclamation site, whilst 35.6% of the material was reused. 0.6% of waste produced by construction and demolition activities was sent to landfill in 2014, compared with 1.2% in 2014.

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

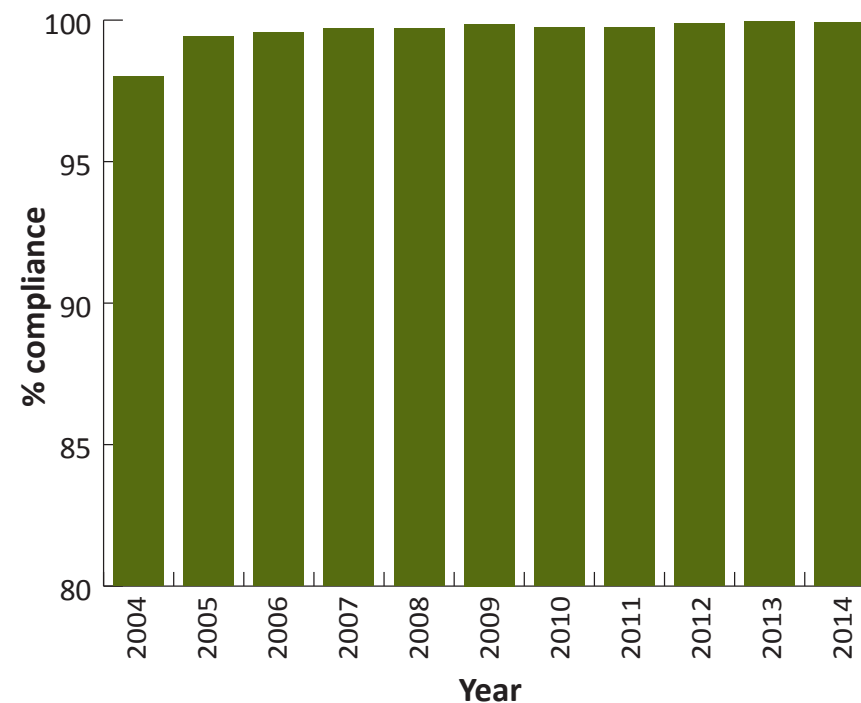
Table 4.5: Water consumption per capita

	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)
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
2014	2,521	110.1	4,442	194.1

Source: Guernsey Water

4. Environmental

Figure 4.22: Water quality compliance



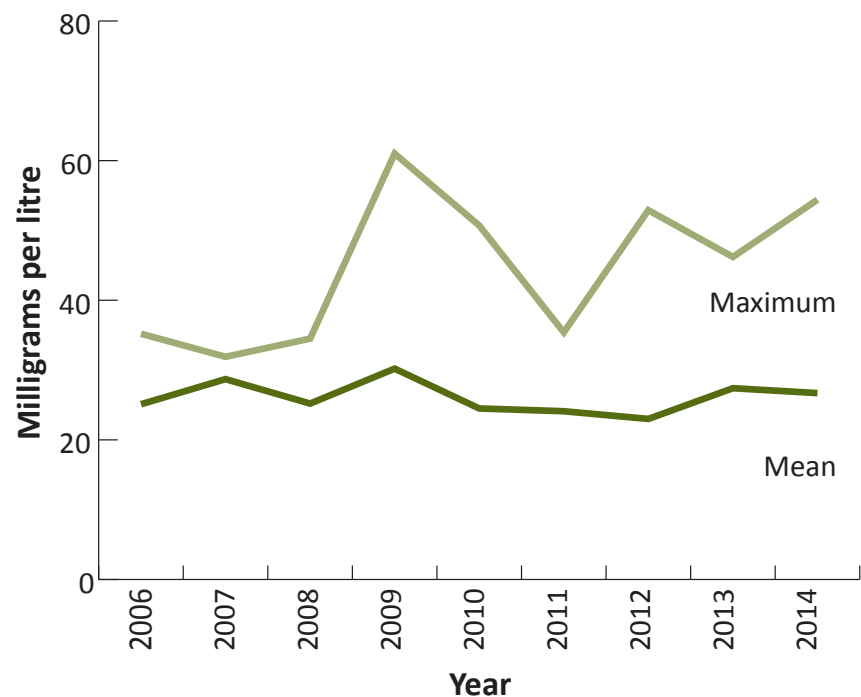
Source: Guernsey Water

In 2014, 4,442 megalitres of water was consumed in Guernsey, 57% of which was used by households on a domestic supply (Figure 4.21 and Table 4.5). Commercial customers accounted for a further 9% and other customer groups, which include tourist accommodation and horticultural and agricultural consumers, accounted for 34% of total water usage in 2014.

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 2014, 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 been relatively stable from 2006, peaking at 30.2mg/l in 2009 to stand at 26.7mg/l in 2014 (Figure 4.23).

Please note, the methodology for measuring drinking water nitrate concentration was changed in 2015. Historic figures have been updated and, hence, will not reflect previously published data.

Table 4.6: Water pollution incidents

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
No. pollution incidents	67	58	39	48	43

Source: Guernsey Water

4. Environmental

Table 4.7: Bathing water standards

Beach	2010	2011	2012	2013*	2014
Vazon	G	G	G	G	G
Pembroke/L'Ancrese	G	M	M	M	M
L'Eree	G	G	G	G	G
Port Soif	G	G	G	G	G
Cobo	F	G	G	M	G
Fermain	G	G	G	G	G
Petit Bot	M	M	G	M	M
Havelet	G	G	G	G	M
Ladies Bay	M	G	G	F	G
Portelet	G	G	M	M	G
Saints	G	G	G	M	M
Bordeaux	G	G	G	G	M
Grandes Rocques	G	G	G	G	G

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

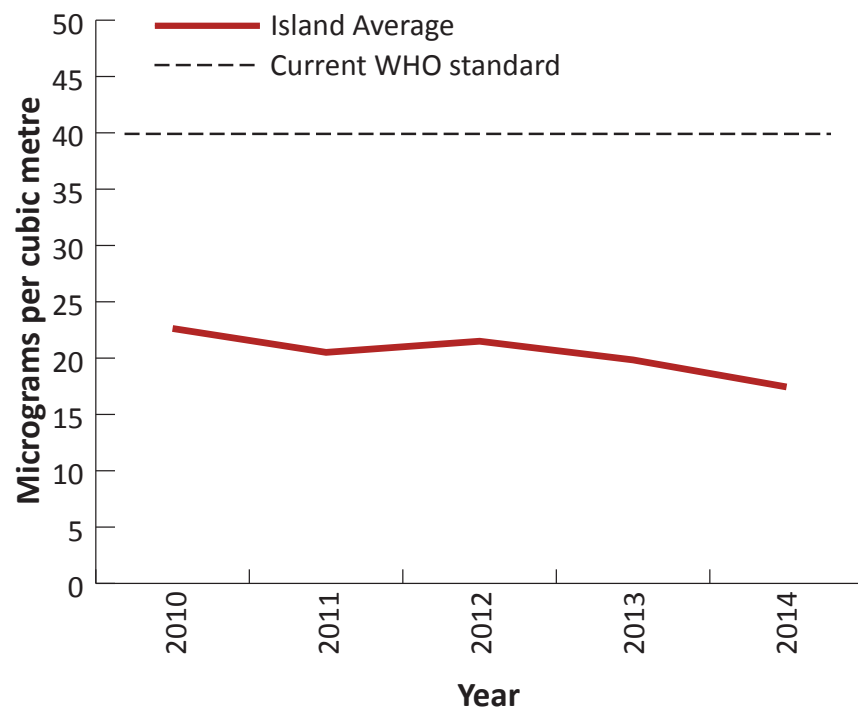
*The number of bathing water quality samples taken during 2013 was significantly reduced compared with the previous year, which may have had an impact on the results for 2013.

Source: Environment Department

In 2014, 43 pollution incidents were reported to Guernsey Water (Table 4.6), 5 less than in 2013.

Bathing water testing is carried out on thirteen of the Island's beaches. In 2014, thirteen beaches reached the EC mandatory standard, which requires that 95% of water samples pass the required testing (Table 4.7). Of these beaches, eight also achieved the more stringent EC guideline standard, up from seven beaches in 2013.

Figure 4.24: Nitrogen dioxide levels



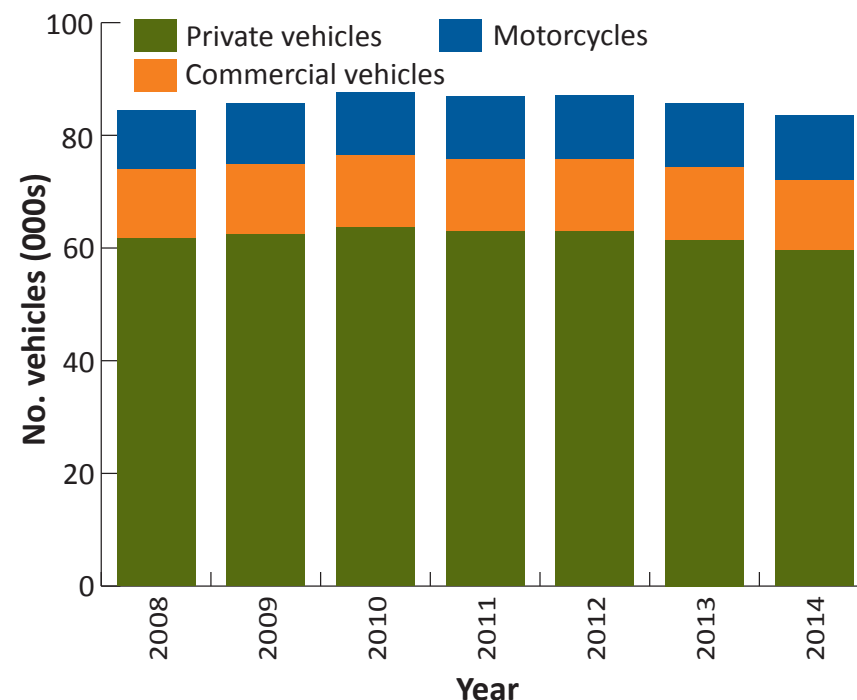
*There were methodological changes in data collection from 2010 onwards. From 2010 a bias adjustment factor was applied to the data which has increased the levels reported in previous Facts and Figures booklets.

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 $40\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ set by the World Health Organisation (WHO).

Figure 4.25: Registered vehicles



Source: Environment Department

There were 83,588 vehicles (including motorcycles) registered in Guernsey in 2014, 2,139 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 59,596 and accounted for 83% of registered vehicles in 2014 (excluding motorcycles). There were 12,362 commercial vehicles registered in 2014 and 11,630 motorcycles.

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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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GY1 2ET

Tel: 01481 700321
Fax: 01481 700320

Website: www.digimap.gg
E-mail: 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
E-mail: 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
E-mail: metoffice@gov.gg

Greenhouse Gases

For further information on Guernsey's Greenhouse Gas emissions and carbon footprint, please see 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
E-mail: policy.research@gov.gg

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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
E-mail: admin@electricity.gg

Guernsey Gas

The Energy Centre
Admiral Park
Guernsey
GY1 2BB

Tel: 01481 724811
Fax: 01481 749094

Website: 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
E-mail: 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
E-mail: 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
E-mail: 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/sampling
www.guernseyair.ricardo-aea.com
E-mail: envhealth@hssd.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
E-mail: env@gov.gg

Policy and Research Unit publications

The Policy and Research Unit is responsible for publications which cover the following topics:

Publication title	Topic
States Strategic Monitoring Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• KPIs designed to monitor the objectives of the strategic policy plans in the States Strategic Plan
Guernsey Facts & Figures Booklet	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Core statistics relating to Guernsey's economy, society and environment
Greenhouse Gas Bulletin	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Greenhouse gas inventory provided by AEA technology
Guernsey Gross Domestic Product	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Gross Domestic Product estimates, revisions and final data for Guernsey's economy
Housing Stock Bulletin	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Domestic housing stock statistics
Supplementary Property Bulletin	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Domestic rental and sales prices by property type and size
Residential Property Prices Bulletin	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Local and Open Market property price statistics
Electronic Census Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Snapshot population statistics, historic trends and projections
Population, Employment and Earnings Bulletin	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Statistics relating to Population, Employment and Average Earnings
Labour Market Bulletin	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Employment and unemployment statistics provided by the Social Security Department
Inflation Bulletin	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• RPIX and RPI statistics
Inflation Forecast Bulletin	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 12 month forecast for RPIX and RPI statistics

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