

GUERNSEY FACTS AND FIGURES

2017



States of Guernsey
Data and Analysis

1. Introduction

Welcome to the fifteenth edition of Guernsey's Facts and Figures booklet, which contains a wealth of fiscal, economic, social and environmental data.

Over the last few years we have consciously expanded what we report to ensure the booklet is of interest and use to everyone on the island not just policy makers. It is a key part of our government transparency agenda enabling you to directly track trends and data on key indicators that show how island life is evolving, how society is changing and what progress government is making on delivering its priorities. The statistics contained in this booklet, and wider data published by the Data and Analysis team, helps inform decision making at all levels, including in the development of the Policy and Resources Plan, and will continue to shape the delivery of a range of Committee policies and public services over the coming years.

We want to continuously improve by focusing on the needs of islanders as consumers of government services. If there is information in this booklet you want to find out more about, or if you think there is data that should be included in future editions, please get in touch using the contact details below.

I would like to say thank you to Data and Analysis for compiling this booklet and to Chris George who provided the cover photograph, depicting the Royal Guernsey Light Infantry (RGLI) parade, held in June 2017 to mark the centenary of the RGLI's departure for the Western Front.

Colin Vaudin
Chief Information Officer
States of Guernsey

A digital version and additional information can be obtained from:

Website: www.gov.gg/data
E-mail: dataandanalysis@gov.gg
Telephone: 01481 717292

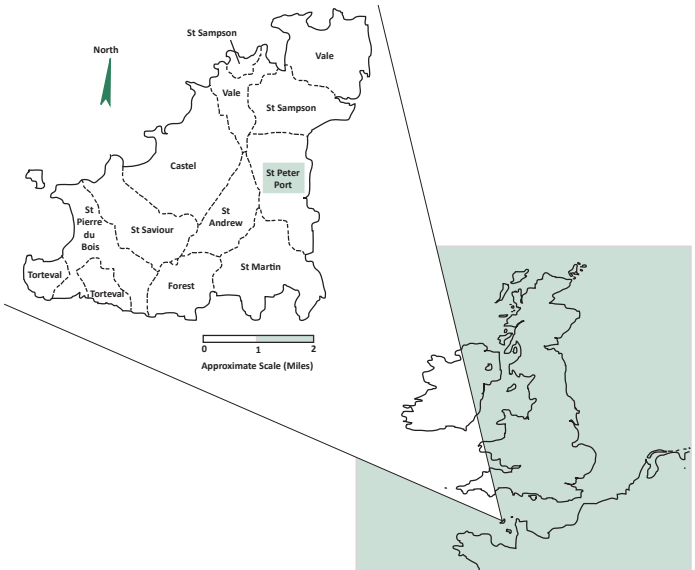
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1. Introduction

Table 1.1: Key data

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

| Key economic indicators | |
|--|--------------------------|
| Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (2015 estimate) | £2.4bn |
| Annual percentage change in Retail Prices Index X (RPIX) (June 2017) | 2.8% |
| Annual percentage change in Retail Prices Index (RPI) (June 2017) | 2.3% |
| Total number in employment (March 2017) | 30,977 |
| Unemployment rate (ILO definition) (March 2017) | 1.2% |
| Key social indicators | |
| Population (March 2016) | 62,542 |
| Local Market property price - mix adjusted average (June 2017) | £417,962 |
| Reported criminal offences (2016) | 1,380 |
| Key environmental indicators | |
| Greenhouse gas emissions (2015) | 383.2 kt CO ₂ |
| Energy supplied to consumers (2016) | 1,180 GWh |
| Gas consumption (2016) | 79 GWh |
| Electricity consumption (2016/17) | 354 GWh |
| Oil imports (2016) | 98 MI |
| Domestic recycling rate (2016) | 48.1% |
| Total water consumption (2016) | 4,574 MI |



The Bailiwick of Guernsey includes a number of islands in addition to Guernsey - Alderney, Sark, Herm, Jethou, Brecqhou and Lihou. The island of Guernsey is located in the Bay of St. Malo, 27 miles from the French coast and some 70 miles from the south coast of England. The island has an area of approximately 24 square miles.

Although Guernsey is geographically closer to the Normandy coast than the south coast of England, it is a dependency of the British Crown. The Queen is the Head of State, as the latter day successor to the Duke of Normandy and the Lieutenant Governor is Her Majesty's personal representative.

1. Introduction

The key offices held under the Crown are shown below:

| Crown offices |
|--|
| Lieutenant Governor Official representative of H.M. The Queen |
| Bailiff (and Deputy Bailiff) Head of judiciary, Guernsey's leading citizen and civic representative and the Presiding Officer of the States of Deliberation. |
| H.M. Procureur (Attorney General), H.M. Comptroller (Solicitor General) Legal advisers to the Crown and the States of Guernsey, States of Alderney and Chief Pleas of Sark |
| H.M. Receiver General Administrator of the affairs of the Crown Estate of the Bailiwick |

Relationship with UK

Guernsey's right to raise its own taxes is a long-established constitutional principle. Guernsey is not, and never has been, represented in the UK parliament, which therefore does not legislate on behalf of Guernsey without first obtaining the consent of Guernsey's administration.

The UK Government is responsible for the Bailiwick's formal international representation. Through a Framework Agreement signed in December 2008 between the UK and Guernsey, it was agreed that the UK would not act internationally on account of Guernsey without prior consultation and recognised that Guernsey has an international identity that is different from that of the UK.

Relationship with EU

Guernsey is not part of the European Union. Guernsey neither contributes to, nor directly receives anything from, the funds of the European Union. 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.

Relationship with EU (continued)

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.

Over the ensuing years, Guernsey has built up its own direct relationship with the EU, by voluntarily applying relevant EU standards and other forms of cooperation, which is separate from and additional to the formal Protocol 3 relationship through the UK. Outside of the formal Protocol 3 relationship, Guernsey is treated as a jurisdiction outside of the EU and one that is not a European Economic Area (EEA) country. This means it is treated as a 'third country'.

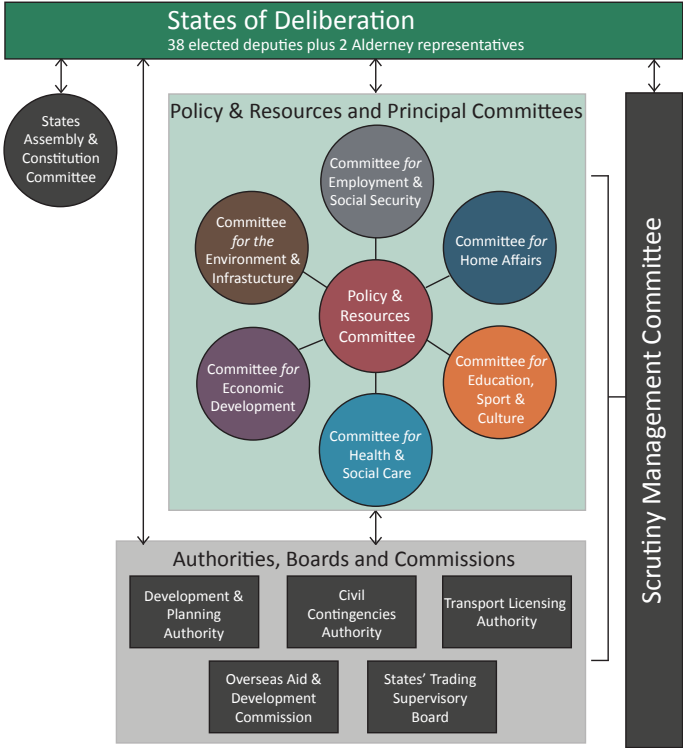
The island's Protocol 3 relationship with the EU will end when the UK leaves the EU. The island authorities are engaged and working closely with UK Government on the terms of the exit and the future relationship.

Government of Guernsey

The islands' legislature, 'The States of Deliberation', makes Guernsey's own domestic legislation. The States of Deliberation is part of the 'States of Guernsey' and also has over-arching executive authority. The 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.

1. Introduction

A reformed structure of government was implemented in May 2016. The key changes included 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 pages.



The responsibilities of each Committee, Authority, Board and Commission are detailed over the next pages (see www.gov.gg/constitution for further information, including committee members and their contact details).

Senior Committee

Policy & Resources

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

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

The following corporate service areas are also included:

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

1. Introduction

Principal Committees

Home Affairs

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

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

Health & Social Care

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

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

The Environment & Infrastructure

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

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

Principal Committees (continued)

Employment & Social Security

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

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

Education, Sport & Culture

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

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

Economic Development

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

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

1. Introduction

Introduction to Guernsey

Authorities, Boards and Commissions

Development & Planning Authority

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

Civil Contingencies Authority

Responsible for security and wellbeing in an emergency

Transport Licensing Authority

Responsible for consideration of airline licences

Overseas Aid & Development Commission

Responsible for distribution of grants and emergency and disaster relief overseas

States' Trading Supervisory Board

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

States Assembly and Constitution Committee

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

Scrutiny Management Committee

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

Table 2.1: GDP*

| | Nominal GDP (£m) | Reflated GDP (2015 prices, £m) | Annual % change (real) | Nominal GNP (£m) | Reflated GNP (2015 prices, £m) | Annual % change (real) |
|--------------|------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| 2006 | 1,584 | 1,967 | 3.6 | 1,621 | 2,012 | 3.3 |
| 2007 | 1,774 | 2,100 | 6.7 | 1,830 | 2,166 | 7.6 |
| 2008 | 1,841 | 2,154 | 2.6 | 1,888 | 2,210 | 2.0 |
| 2009 | 1,832 | 2,097 | -2.6 | 1,886 | 2,159 | -2.3 |
| 2010 | 1,909 | 2,137 | 1.9 | 1,964 | 2,198 | 1.8 |
| 2011 | 2,059 | 2,234 | 4.5 | 2,125 | 2,305 | 4.8 |
| 2012 | 2,222 | 2,335 | 4.5 | 2,283 | 2,399 | 4.1 |
| 2013E | 2,292 | 2,344 | 0.4 | 2,360 | 2,414 | 0.6 |
| 2014E | 2,319 | 2,345 | 0.0 | 2,377 | 2,403 | -0.5 |
| 2015E | 2,355 | 2,355 | 0.4 | 2,417 | 2,417 | 0.6 |

E = Estimate

Source: Data and Analysis

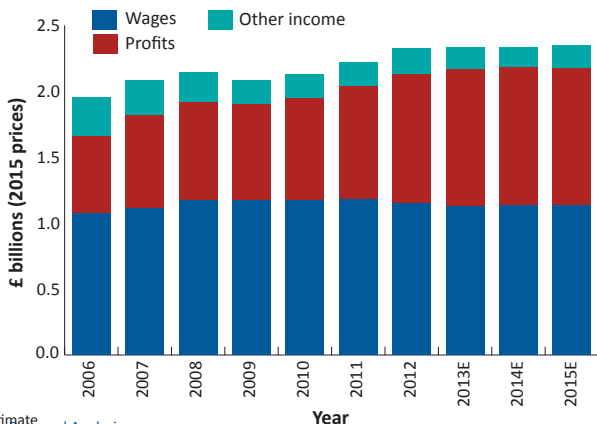
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ([Table 2.1](#)) is the sum of the island's income (wages plus profits and other local income from capital) and is used as the principal measure of economic output in Guernsey.

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

*The method for calculating Guernsey's GDP is being updated and validated by external auditors, which means the 2016 estimates will be published later than normal this year. Once the validation has been completed, the new figures will be published, including a restatement of the currently published values shown above.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.1: Components of GDP (2015 prices)*



E = Estimate
Source: Data and Analysis

Table 2.2: Components of GDP (2015 prices)*

| | Wages less pensions (£m) | Profits (£m) | Other income (£m) | Total GDP (£m) |
|-------|-----------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| 2011 | 1,182 | 858 | 194 | 2,234 |
| 2012 | 1,148 | 989 | 198 | 2,335 |
| 2013E | 1,128 | 1,041 | 176 | 2,344 |
| 2014E | 1,135 | 1,052 | 158 | 2,345 |
| 2015E | 1,132 | 1,053 | 170 | 2,355 |

Source: Data and Analysis

*The method for calculating Guernsey's GDP and its components is being updated and validated by external auditors, which means the 2016 estimates will be published later than normal this year. Once the validation has been completed, the new figures will be published, including a restatement of the currently published values shown above.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Table 2.3: Contribution to output by sector*

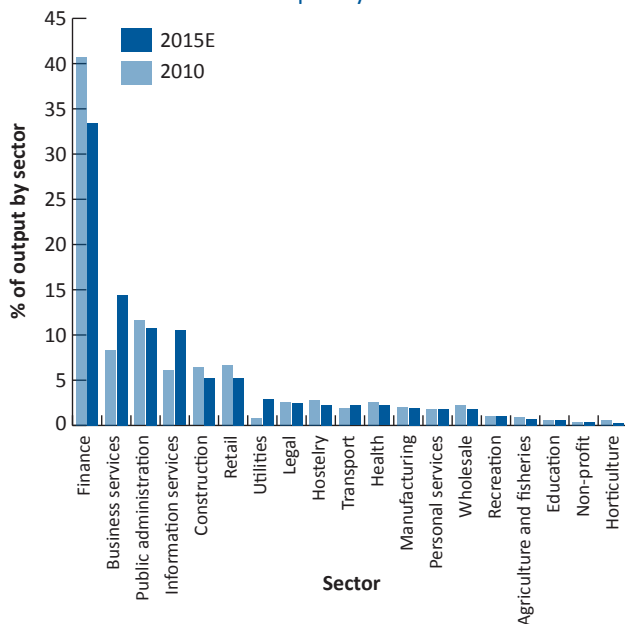
| | 2011 (%) | 2012 (%) | 2013E (%) | 2014E (%) | 2015E (%) |
|---------------------------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Horticulture | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Agriculture and fisheries | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Manufacturing | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 1.9 |
| Construction | 6.1 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.2 |
| Utilities | 1.6 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 2.9 | 2.9 |
| Transport | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| Hostelry | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.3 |
| Wholesale | 2.1 | 1.7 | 2.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Retail | 6.6 | 6.0 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.2 |
| Personal services | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Recreation | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.0 |
| Finance | 37.9 | 36.4 | 34.3 | 33.8 | 33.4 |
| Legal | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.5 |
| Business services | 9.6 | 10.9 | 13.2 | 13.9 | 14.4 |
| Information services | 8.5 | 11.3 | 10.9 | 10.8 | 10.5 |
| Health | 2.7 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| Education | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Public administration | 11.1 | 10.7 | 10.6 | 10.7 | 10.8 |
| Non-profit | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |

Source: Data and Analysis

*The method for calculating Guernsey's GDP (including contribution to output (or Gross Value Added) by sector) is being updated and validated by external auditors, which means the figures will be published later than normal this year. Once the validation has been completed, the new figures will be published, including a restatement of the currently published values shown in **Table 2.3** and **Figure 2.2**.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.2: Contribution to output by sector*

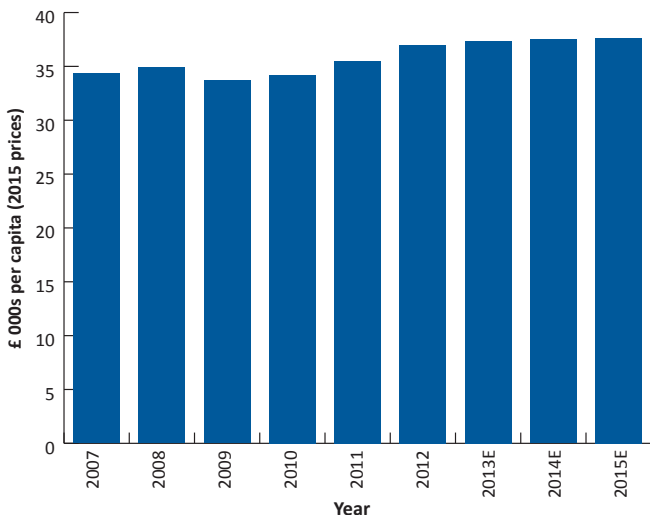


Source: Data and Analysis

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.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.3: GDP per capita (2015 prices)*



E = Estimate

Note: Population data for March 2014 onwards has been sourced from the Rolling Electronic Census. Population estimates from March 2006 to March 2013 have been provided by Social Security

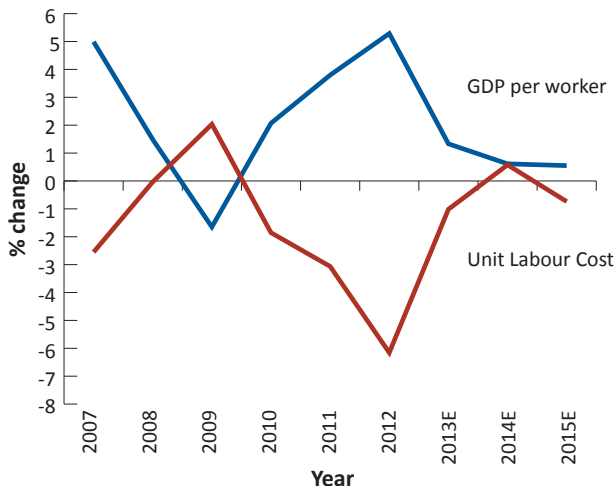
Source: Data and Analysis

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

*The method for calculating Guernsey's GDP is being updated and validated by external auditors, which means the 2016 estimates will be published later than normal this year. Once the validation has been completed, the new figures will be published, including a restatement of the currently published values of GDP per capita shown above.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.4: GDP per worker and unit labour costs (2015 prices)*



Source: Data and Analysis

E = Estimate

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.

The unit labour cost (ULC) is a measure of labour productivity. A rise in ULCs indicates that wages are rising faster than output, which could represent a threat to cost competitiveness if other costs are not adjusted in compensation.

*The method for calculating Guernsey's GDP is being updated and validated by external auditors, which means the 2016 estimates will be published later than normal this year. Once the validation has been completed, the new figures will be published, including a restatement of the currently published values of GDP per worker as shown above.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Table 2.4: Public income and expenditure (nominal)

| | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| General revenue income (£m) | 362 | 361 | 383 | 380 | 407 |
| Operating income (£m) | 34 | 35 | 32 | 36 | 37 |
| Gross revenue expenditure (£m) | (376) | (381) | (382) | (401) | (401) |
| Revenue surplus / (deficit) (£m) | 21 | 16 | 33 | 15 | 44 |
| | | | | | |
| Capital income (£m) | 1 | 11 | 1 | 0 | 11 |
| Routine capital expenditure (£m) | (16) | (13) | (8) | (8) | (8) |
| Operating surplus / (deficit) (£m) | 5 | 13 | 26 | 8 | 47 |
| | | | | | |
| Appropriation to capital reserve (£m) | (25) | (35) | (36) | (36) | (23) |
| Other transfers (£m) | 0 | (3) | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| Overall surplus / (deficit) (£m) | (20) | (25) | (10) | (24) | 25 |
| | | | | | |
| Social Security Funds income (£m) excluding grants from general revenue | 148 | 151 | 155 | 157 | 160 |
| Social Security Funds expenditure (£m) excluding grants from general revenue | (153) | (159) | (166) | (174) | (180) |
| Social Security Funds operating surplus/ (deficit) (£m) | (5) | (8) | (11) | (17) | (20) |
| | | | | | |
| Aggregate income (£m)* | 546 | 558 | 571 | 573 | 615 |
| Aggregate expenditure (£m)* | (571) | (591) | (593) | (615) | (611) |
| Aggregate surplus/ (deficit) (£m)* | (25) | (33) | (22) | (42) | 5 |

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

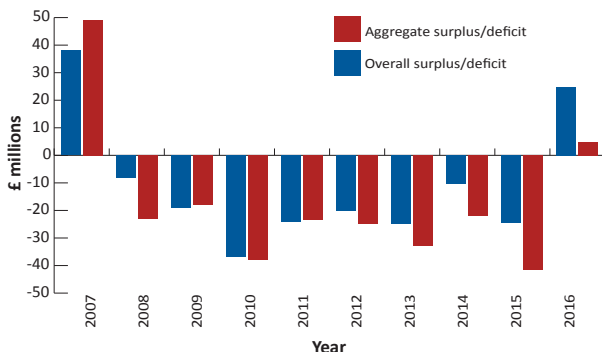
NB. Due to the effects of rounding, figures may not sum to totals

Source: Treasury

See [Pages 20](#) and [21](#) for more detailed breakdown and analysis of public income and expenditure.

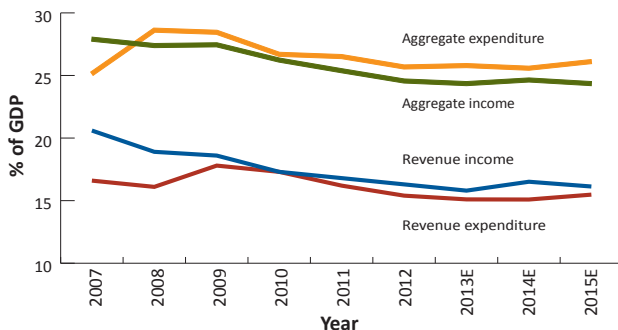
2. Fiscal and Economic

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



Source: Treasury, Data and Analysis

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



Source: Treasury, Data and Analysis

*The method for calculating Guernsey's GDP is being updated and validated by external auditors, which means the 2016 estimates will be published later than normal this year. Once the validation has been completed, the new figures will be published, including a restatement of the currently published values.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Table 2.5: General revenue income (nominal)

| | | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Direct taxes | Income tax (£m) | 281 | 282 | 298 | 290 | 303 |
| | Total direct taxes (£m) | 281 | 282 | 298 | 290 | 303 |
| Duties and fees | Excise and import duties (£m) | 35 | 36 | 37 | 37 | 41 |
| | Document duty (£m) | 17 | 15 | 13 | 12 | 13 |
| | Company fees (£m) | 9 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| | Motor Vehicle duties (£m) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Tax on real property (£m) | 16 | 16 | 17 | 19 | 20 |
| | Other income (£m) | 4 | 4 | 8 | 11 | 20 |
| | Total duties and fees (£m) | 81 | 80 | 85 | 90 | 104 |
| | Grand Total (£m) | 362 | 361 | 383 | 380 | 407 |

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

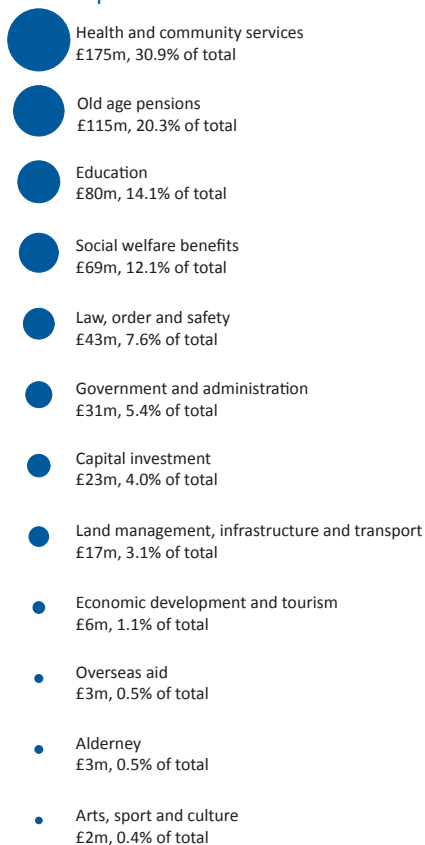
Source: Treasury

In 2016, revenue and operating income totalled £444.4 million and expenditure was £400.5 million, resulting in a revenue surplus of £44 million (Page 18, Table 2.4). Overall, there was a surplus of £25 million in 2016 (which includes routine capital expenditure, capital income, the appropriation of funds from general revenue to the capital reserve and other transfers). Aggregate income, which incorporates social security funds in addition to general revenue, totalled £615.3 million and aggregate expenditure was £610.6 million in 2016, resulting in an aggregate surplus of £5 million.

The majority of Guernsey general revenue comes from income taxes, which accounted for 74.4% of total revenue in 2016 (Table 2.5). Import duties (second largest contributor to general revenue) include alcohol, tobacco and fuel taxes, including tax on vehicle fuel introduced in 2008 to replace motor vehicle tax.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.7: Public expenditure



Source: Treasury

Figure 2.7 gives a proportionate breakdown of public service expenditure by type of expenditure.

2. Fiscal and Economic

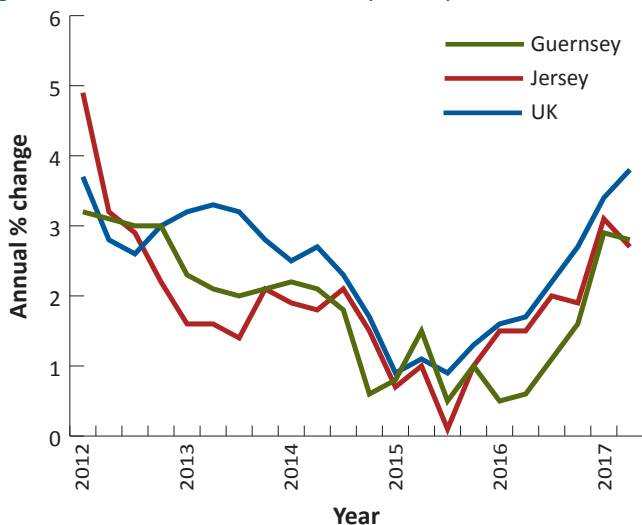
Table 2.6: RPIX inflation in Guernsey, Jersey and the UK

| | | Guernsey annual % change | Jersey annual % change | UK annual % change |
|-------------|------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 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 |
| | Sep | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.9 |
| | Dec | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.3 |
| 2016 | Mar | 0.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 |
| | Jun | 0.6 | 1.5 | 1.7 |
| | Sep | 1.1 | 2.0 | 2.2 |
| | Dec | 1.6 | 1.9 | 2.7 |
| 2017 | Mar | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.4 |
| | Jun | 2.8 | 2.7 | 3.8 |

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

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.8: RPIX inflation in Guernsey, Jersey and the UK



Source: Data and Analysis, 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 2.6](#) and [Figure 2.8](#) show the annual percentage changes in the RPIX in Guernsey, Jersey and the UK. In June 2017, the annual RPIX inflation in Guernsey was 2.8%.

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

2. Fiscal and Economic

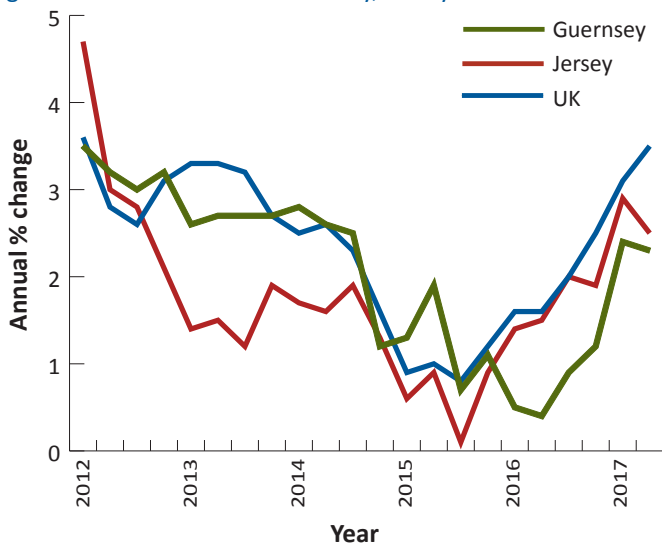
Table 2.7: RPI inflation in Guernsey, Jersey and the UK

| | | Guernsey annual % change | Jersey annual % change | UK annual % change |
|-------------|------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 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 |
| | Sep | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.8 |
| | Dec | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.2 |
| 2016 | Mar | 0.5 | 1.4 | 1.6 |
| | Jun | 0.4 | 1.5 | 1.6 |
| | Sep | 0.9 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| | Dec | 1.2 | 1.9 | 2.5 |
| 2017 | Mar | 2.4 | 2.9 | 3.1 |
| | Jun | 2.3 | 2.5 | 3.5 |

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

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.9: RPI inflation in Guernsey, Jersey and the UK



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

Table 2.7 and **Figure 2.9** show the annual percentage changes in the Guernsey, Jersey and the UK. RPI (also referred to as the 'all items' RPI), which includes a measure of mortgage interest payments. As this item has a high weighting within the calculation, the RPI is sensitive to changes in the interest rates charged on mortgages.

Between 2012 and 2015 annual changes in the RPI in all three jurisdictions recorded an overall slowing in the rate of inflation, followed by increases during 2016. The annual change in the RPI in Guernsey in the year ending June 2017 was 2.3%.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Table 2.8: RPICT and RPIY in Guernsey

| | | RPICT annual % change | RPIY annual % change |
|------|-----|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 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 |
| | Sep | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| | Dec | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| 2016 | Mar | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| | Jun | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| | Sep | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| | Dec | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| 2017 | Mar | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| | Jun | 2.4 | 2.4 |

Source: Data and Analysis

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

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

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

2. Fiscal and Economic

Table 2.9: RPIX and RPI reflation factors (December 2016)

| | RPIX reflation factor | RPI reflation factor |
|------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 2007 | 1.23 | 1.20 |
| 2008 | 1.18 | 1.18 |
| 2009 | 1.15 | 1.16 |
| 2010 | 1.12 | 1.13 |
| 2011 | 1.09 | 1.10 |
| 2012 | 1.05 | 1.06 |
| 2013 | 1.03 | 1.03 |
| 2014 | 1.03 | 1.02 |
| 2015 | 1.02 | 1.01 |
| 2016 | 1.00 | 1.00 |

Source: Data and Analysis

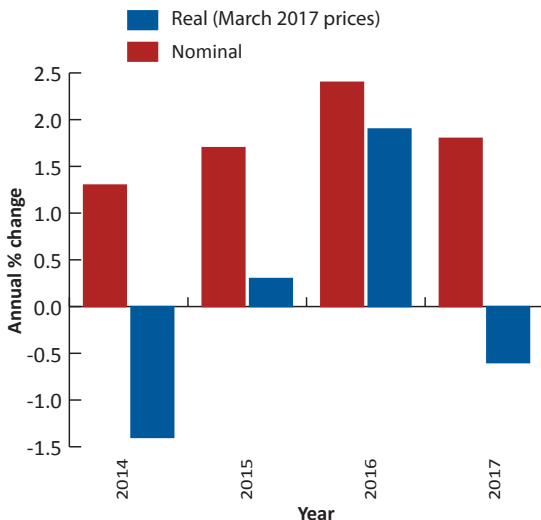
The effect of inflation is to erode the purchasing power of currency. For example, one could purchase more for £1 in 2007 than in 2016. The reflation factors shown in **Table 2.9** can be used to convert monetary values to their equivalent (or 'real') prices on a specified date (in this case, 31st December 2016).

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 2007 is equivalent to $£100 \times 1.23 = £123$ in 2016. This means that you would need £123 in 2016 to buy the same amount of goods and services that you could buy for £100 in 2007.

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

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.10: Annual change in median earnings - all employees



Source: Data and Analysis

Figure 2.10 shows the annual percentage change in median earnings since 2014. In March 2017, median earnings increased by 1.8% in nominal terms and decreased by 0.6% in real terms. The reflated (or real) median earnings figures take into account the effects of inflation.

2. Fiscal and Economic

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

| | Nominal median annual earnings - four quarter average (£) | Annual % change (nominal) | Reflated median annual earnings - four quarter average (March 2017 prices, £) | Annual % change (real) |
|------|---|---------------------------|---|------------------------|
| 2014 | 29,988 | 1.3 | 31,253 | -1.4 |
| 2015 | 30,485 | 1.7 | 31,359 | 0.3 |
| 2016 | 31,215 | 2.4 | 31,965 | 1.9 |
| 2017 | 31,773 | 1.8 | 31,773 | -0.6 |

Source: Data and Analysis

Table 2.10 presents the median annual earnings of employees in Guernsey. Figures include both full-time and part-time employees. In March 2017, the median annual earnings was £31,773.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Table 2.11: Four quarter average earnings at March 2017

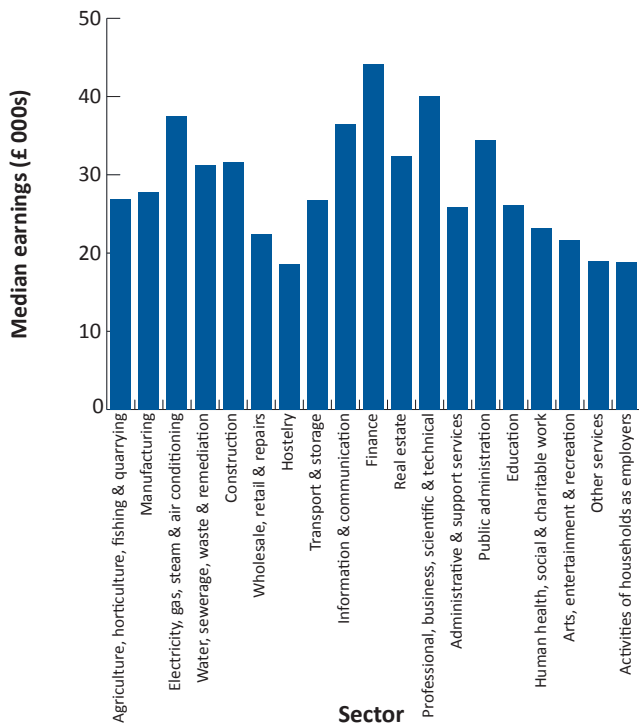
| | Lower Quartile Earnings (£) | Median Earnings (£) | Upper Quartile Earnings (£) |
|--|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Agriculture, horticulture, fishing & quarrying | 19,068 | 26,860 | 36,557 |
| Manufacturing | 19,064 | 27,805 | 36,055 |
| Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning | 29,657 | 37,537 | 48,791 |
| Water, sewerage, waste & remediation | 23,028 | 31,208 | 38,406 |
| Construction | 24,388 | 31,662 | 39,092 |
| Wholesale, retail & repairs | 16,196 | 22,415 | 31,334 |
| Hostelry | 15,459 | 18,614 | 23,692 |
| Transport & storage | 20,551 | 26,762 | 36,132 |
| Information & communication | 26,639 | 36,465 | 54,672 |
| Finance | 30,028 | 44,142 | 66,725 |
| Real estate | 22,033 | 32,455 | 50,504 |
| Professional, business, scientific & technical | 27,590 | 40,003 | 59,679 |
| Administrative & support services | 18,242 | 25,826 | 36,782 |
| Public administration | 23,899 | 34,454 | 47,265 |
| Education | 17,979 | 26,082 | 45,598 |
| Human health, social & charitable work | 16,511 | 23,191 | 32,310 |
| Arts, entertainment & recreation | 14,479 | 21,613 | 30,734 |
| Other services | 13,774 | 19,038 | 25,327 |
| Activities of households as employers | 11,663 | 18,792 | 26,349 |

Source: Data and Analysis

Table 2.11 shows the median, lower quartile and upper quartile annual earnings of employees in Guernsey, broken down by sector. The Finance sector had the highest median annual earnings at March 2017.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.11: Four quarter average earnings as at March 2017

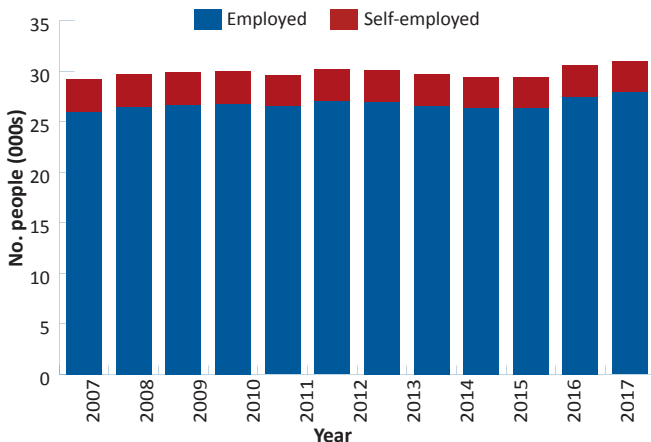


Source: Data and Analysis

Figure 2.11 shows the median annual earnings of employees in Guernsey, broken down by sector at March 2017.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.12: Employed Persons at March each year



Source: Rolling Electronic Census

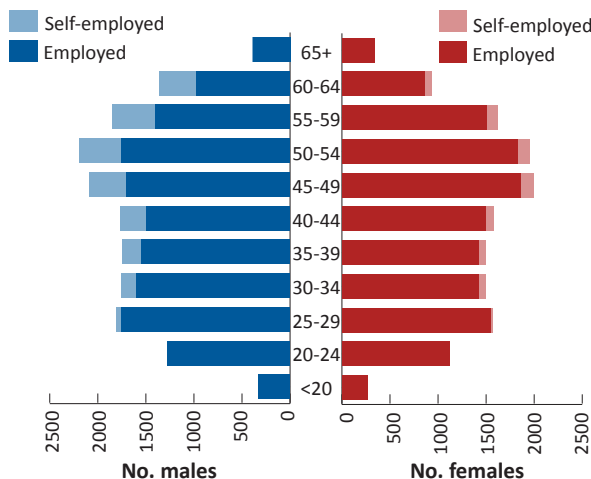
Figure 2.12 shows the total number of employed and self-employed people in March each year. In March 2017, there were 30,977 people in employment in Guernsey, of whom 10% were self-employed.

In March 2017, 46.5% of people in employment and self-employment were female and 53.5% were male (**Figure 2.13** and **Table 2.12**). The 45-49 age group had the highest number of females in employment or self-employment and the 50-54 age group had the highest number of males in employment or self-employment in March 2017. The number of self-employed people was highest among males aged 55-59.

The employment figures presented on these pages have been sourced from the Rolling Electronic Census since the second quarter of 2014 and estimated from Social Security data prior to this. Further information on employment in Guernsey can be found in the latest Quarterly Population, Employment and Earnings Bulletin at www.gov.gg/population.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.13: Employment by age and gender at March 2017



Source: Rolling Electronic Census

Table 2.12: Employed persons at March each year

| | Male | | Female | | Total |
|------|----------|---------------|----------|---------------|--------|
| | Employed | Self-employed | Employed | Self-employed | |
| 2012 | 13,711 | 2,463 | 13,223 | 688 | 30,082 |
| 2013 | 13,627 | 2,416 | 12,935 | 671 | 29,649 |
| 2014 | 13,481 | 2,344 | 12,870 | 685 | 29,384 |
| 2015 | 13,382 | 2,364 | 12,947 | 681 | 29,374 |
| 2016 | 14,018 | 2,385 | 13,409 | 701 | 30,513 |
| 2017 | 14,212 | 2,373 | 13,667 | 725 | 30,977 |

Source: Rolling Electronic Census

2. Fiscal and Economic

Table 2.13: Percentage of population in employment or full-time education at 31st March 2016

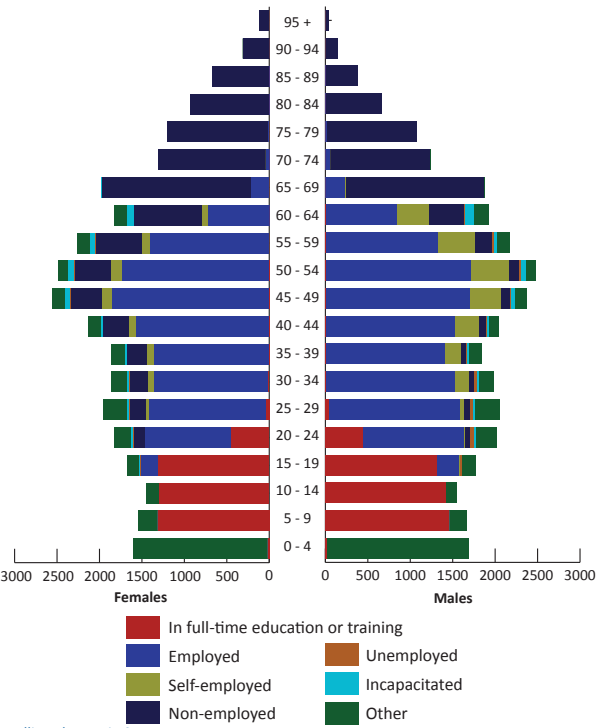
| | Female (%) | Male (%) | Total (%) |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 14 and under | 57.4 | 59.1 | 58.3 |
| 15 to 19 | 91.1 | 90.0 | 90.6 |
| 20 to 24 | 84.2 | 85.3 | 84.8 |
| 25 to 29 | 79.4 | 85.7 | 82.6 |
| 30 to 34 | 78.9 | 88.2 | 83.7 |
| 35 to 39 | 78.8 | 88.9 | 83.9 |
| 40 to 44 | 77.9 | 89.9 | 83.8 |
| 45 to 49 | 77.9 | 89.7 | 83.6 |
| 50 to 54 | 76.1 | 87.8 | 81.9 |
| 55 to 59 | 69.7 | 84.9 | 77.1 |
| 60 to 64 | 50.3 | 71.5 | 61.1 |
| 65 to 69 | 13.6 | 20.7 | 16.6 |
| 70 to 74 | 4.3 | 7.3 | 5.6 |
| 75 to 79 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 1.7 |
| 80 to 84 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| 85 and over | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Total | 59.3 | 70.6 | 64.8 |

Source: Rolling Electronic Census

The percentage of the population who were either in employment or full-time education as at 31st March 2016 (**Table 2.13**) was 64.8%. The rate for females was 59.3% and for males, 70.6%. The age group with the highest percentage in employment or full-time education (after the 15 to 19 year olds) was the 20 to 24 years old age group, at 84.8%.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.14: Population by economic status and age (31st March 2016)

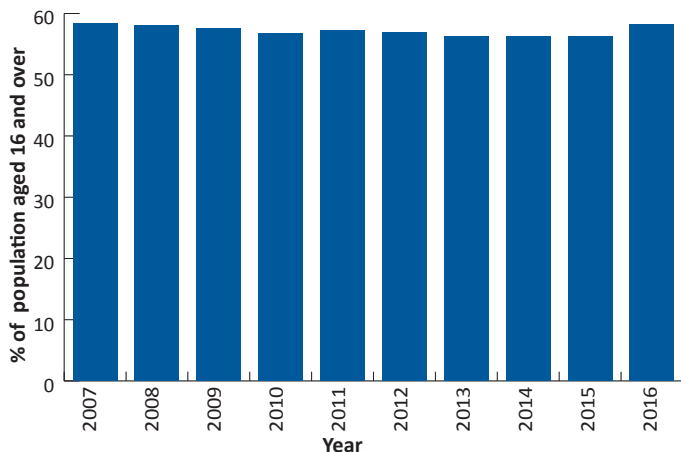


Source: Rolling Electronic Census

Figure 2.14 shows the economic status of the population by age group and gender. People in full-time education are concentrated in the 5 to 24 age groups. Self-employment is seen in age groups from 15 to 19 up to 65 to 69 and is more predominant in males.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.15: Employment rate at 31st March



Source: Rolling Electronic Census, Data and Analysis

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

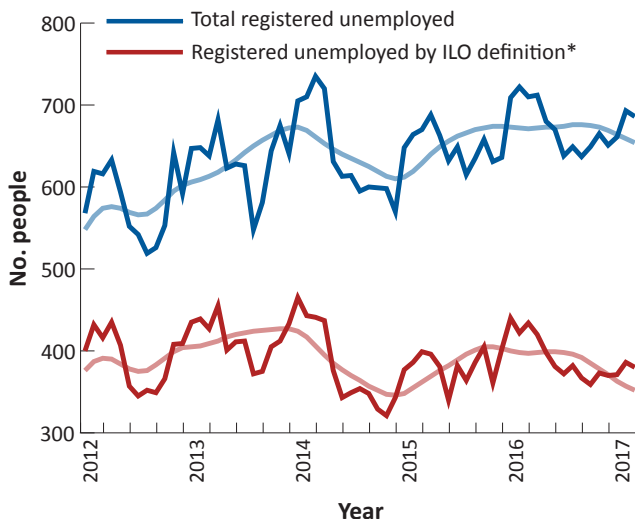
| | Female employment rate (%) | Male employment rate (%) | Total employment rate (%) |
|------|----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 2012 | 51.5 | 62.5 | 56.9 |
| 2013 | 50.8 | 62.0 | 56.3 |
| 2014 | 50.8 | 61.8 | 56.2 |
| 2015 | 52.7 | 61.5 | 56.3 |
| 2016 | 53.0 | 63.7 | 58.2 |

Source: Social Security, Data and Analysis

The employment rate shown in **Figure 2.15** and **Table 2.14** is the number of people in employment as a percentage of the population aged 16 and over as at 31st March.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.16: Unemployment



Source: Social Security

Unemployment data is produced by Social Security on a monthly basis and represents the number of people claiming unemployment or job seeker benefits. During 2016, the average number of registered unemployed was 674 (Figure 2.16).

The number of registered unemployed people, as defined by the International Labour Office (ILO) (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 2016 was 393.

*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 (%) |
|------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|---|---|
| 2012 | 616 | 2.1 | 416 | 1.4 |
| 2013 | 638 | 2.2 | 427 | 1.5 |
| 2014 | 735 | 2.6 | 441 | 1.6 |
| 2015 | 670 | 2.4 | 399 | 1.4 |
| 2016 | 710 | 2.4 | 434 | 1.5 |
| 2017 | 686 | 2.3 | 380 | 1.2 |

Source: Social Security

Table 2.15 shows the number of people registered as unemployed and the unemployment rate (i.e. the number of unemployed as a percentage of the total workforce) at March each year. The unemployment rate saw an overall increase in March 2014 to 2.6% but has since fallen slightly to 2.3% in March 2017.

Using the ILO definition of unemployment, the unemployment rate was 1.2% in March 2017, 0.3 percentage points lower than in March 2016.

Note: Total workforce figures have been revised since the last publication of this booklet.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Table 2.16: Employment by economic sector at March each year

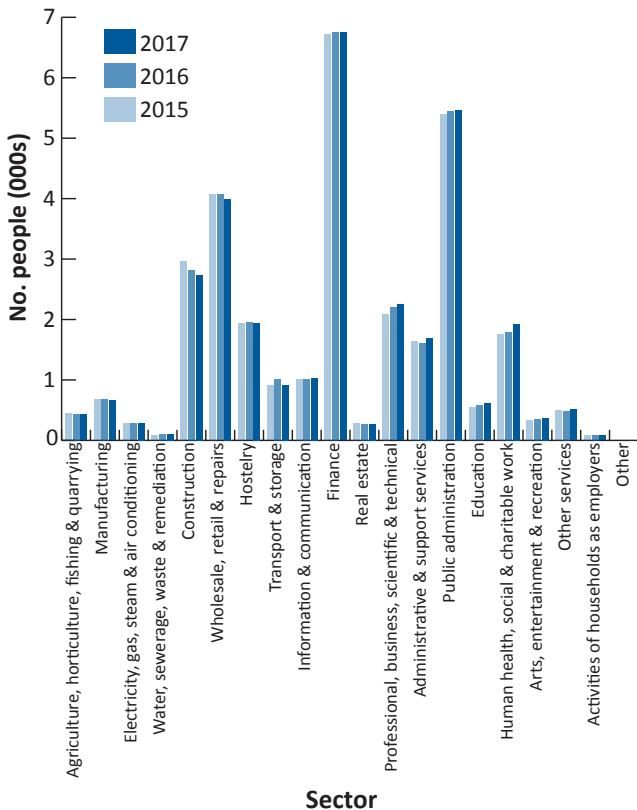
| | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Agriculture, horticulture, fishing & quarrying | 468 | 446 | 439 | 425 |
| Manufacturing | 695 | 685 | 675 | 659 |
| Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning | 303 | 291 | 282 | 290 |
| Water, sewerage, waste & remediation | 106 | 88 | 98 | 114 |
| Construction | 3,322 | 2,970 | 2,818 | 2,737 |
| Wholesale, retail & repairs | 3,956 | 4,082 | 4,071 | 3,988 |
| Hostelry | 2,033 | 1,942 | 1,950 | 1,940 |
| Transport & storage | 954 | 905 | 1,023 | 914 |
| Information & communication | 970 | 1,016 | 1,006 | 1,025 |
| Finance | 6,563 | 6,721 | 6,762 | 6,747 |
| Real estate | 239 | 285 | 271 | 271 |
| Professional, business, scientific & technical | 1,991 | 2,092 | 2,200 | 2,251 |
| Administrative & support services | 1,426 | 1,650 | 1,609 | 1,691 |
| Public administration | 5,377 | 5,398 | 5,435 | 5,469 |
| Education | 557 | 551 | 578 | 610 |
| Human health, social & charitable work | 1,802 | 1,758 | 1,793 | 1,920 |
| Arts, entertainment & recreation | 369 | 343 | 359 | 372 |
| Other services | 577 | 498 | 491 | 505 |
| Activities of households as employers | 107 | 89 | 92 | 82 |
| Total | 31,816 | 31,810 | 31,952 | 32,010 |

Source: Rolling Electronic Census

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

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.17: Employment by economic sector at March



Source: Rolling Electronic Census

The Finance sector had the largest number of employees and self-employed people in March 2017, comprising 21.1% of total jobs ([Table 2.16](#) and [Figure 2.17](#)).

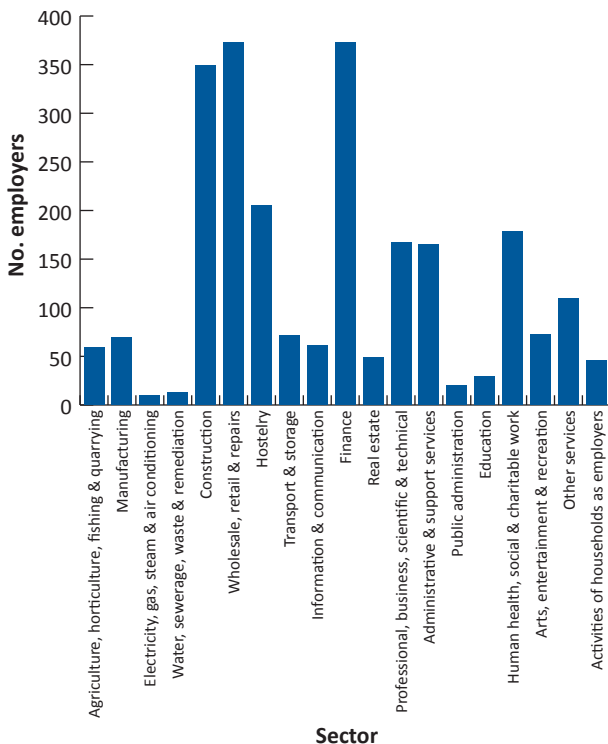
2. Fiscal and Economic

Table 2.17: Employers by size and sector at March 2017

| Number of employees | Number of employers | | | | |
|--|---------------------|------------|------------|-----------|--------------|
| | 1 to 5 | 6 to 25 | 26 to 50 | 51+ | Total |
| Agriculture, horticulture, fishing & quarrying | 49 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 59 |
| Manufacturing | 45 | 21 | 1 | 2 | 69 |
| Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning | 6 | 2 | - | 2 | 10 |
| Water, sewerage, waste & remediation | 11 | 1 | - | 1 | 13 |
| Construction | 264 | 77 | 5 | 3 | 349 |
| Wholesale, retail & repairs | 243 | 98 | 20 | 12 | 373 |
| Hostelry | 136 | 53 | 5 | 11 | 205 |
| Transport & storage | 47 | 17 | 4 | 3 | 71 |
| Information & communication | 39 | 14 | 4 | 4 | 61 |
| Finance | 200 | 110 | 34 | 29 | 373 |
| Real estate | 35 | 13 | 1 | - | 49 |
| Professional, business, scientific & technical | 109 | 44 | 5 | 9 | 167 |
| Administrative & support services | 116 | 32 | 15 | 2 | 165 |
| Public administration | 14 | 3 | - | 3 | 20 |
| Education | 19 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 29 |
| Human health, social & charitable work | 111 | 48 | 10 | 9 | 178 |
| Arts, entertainment & recreation | 58 | 14 | 1 | - | 73 |
| Other services | 98 | 11 | 1 | - | 110 |
| Activities of households as employers | 44 | 2 | - | - | 46 |
| Total | 1,644 | 573 | 108 | 95 | 2,420 |

Source: Rolling Electronic Census

Figure 2.18: Employers by sector at March 2017



Source: Rolling Electronic Census

In March 2017, the Finance and Wholesale, Retail & Repairs sectors had the highest number of employers (each with 373), with 65% of Wholesale Retail and Repairs employers having five employees or fewer compared to 54% in the Finance sector ([Table 2.17](#) and [Figure 2.18](#)). Of the organisations employing more than 50 people, 31% were in the Finance sector.

2. Fiscal and Economic

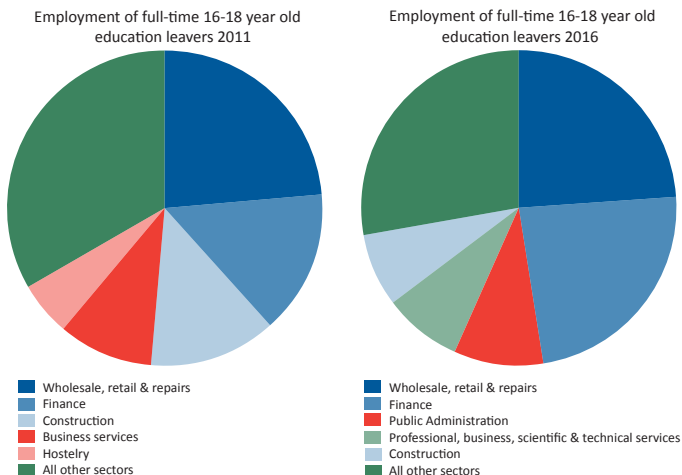
Table 2.18: Average number of employees per employer at March 2017

| | Number of employees | Number of employers | Mean number of employees per employer |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Agriculture, horticulture, fishing & quarrying | 425 | 59 | 7 |
| Manufacturing | 659 | 69 | 10 |
| Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning | 290 | 10 | 29 |
| Water, sewerage, waste & remediation | 114 | 13 | 9 |
| Construction | 2,737 | 349 | 8 |
| Wholesale, retail & repairs | 3,988 | 373 | 11 |
| Hostelry | 1,940 | 205 | 9 |
| Transport & storage | 914 | 71 | 13 |
| Information & communication | 1,025 | 61 | 17 |
| Finance | 6,747 | 373 | 18 |
| Real estate | 271 | 49 | 6 |
| Professional, business, scientific & technical | 2,251 | 167 | 13 |
| Administrative & support services | 1,691 | 165 | 10 |
| Public administration | 5,469 | 20 | 273 |
| Education | 610 | 29 | 21 |
| Human health, social & charitable work | 1,920 | 178 | 11 |
| Arts, entertainment & recreation | 372 | 73 | 5 |
| Other services | 505 | 110 | 5 |
| Activities of households as employers | 82 | 46 | 2 |
| Total | 32,010 | 2,420 | 13 |

Source: Rolling Electronic Census

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.19: Employment of 16-18 year old education leavers



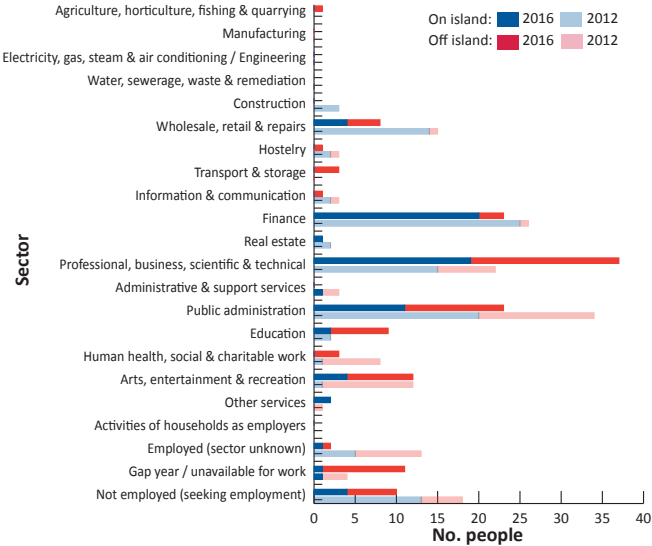
Source: Education Services

The Wholesale, retail & repairs sector employed the most school/college leavers in both 2016 and 2011 (**Figure 2.19**), followed by the Finance sector.

Of all the island's 18 year olds (not just those who were in full-time education), approximately 27% went into higher education (i.e. university level education) in September 2016. A further 14% entered or continued with further education (i.e. vocational courses or further study at level 3 or below).

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.20: Destinations of full-time higher education leavers



Source: Education Services

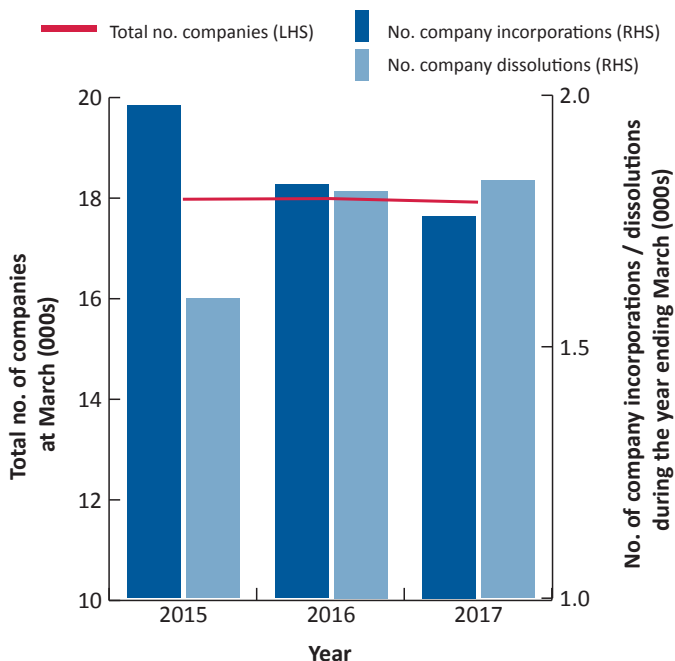
All those who had completed undergraduate study in 2016 were surveyed by Education Services. The response rate was 97.3% (184 students). 21% of respondents continued to postgraduate study or topped up their higher education qualification (off island). Of the respondents who entered employment, 50% returned to Guernsey and 50% remained off island. The employment of all the leavers is shown in **Figure 2.20**.

The Professional, business, scientific and technical activities sector employed 29% of the higher education leavers who remained off island in 2016. The Finance sector employed the most higher education leavers who returned to the island (32%).

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

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.21: Company incorporations and dissolutions



Source: Guernsey Registry

At the end of March 2017, 17,920 companies were registered in Guernsey (Figure 2.21), 71 fewer than at the same time the previous year.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Table 2.19: Companies registered at March

| | 2016 | 2017 |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| Agriculture, horticulture, fishing & quarrying | 79 | 75 |
| Manufacturing | 102 | 100 |
| Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning | 11 | 11 |
| Water, sewerage, waste & remediation | 18 | 17 |
| Construction | 339 | 347 |
| Wholesale, retail & repairs | 493 | 480 |
| Hostelry | 170 | 170 |
| Transport & storage | 131 | 124 |
| Information & communication | 198 | 205 |
| Finance | 14,231 | 14,140 |
| Real estate | 926 | 898 |
| Professional, business, scientific & technical | 541 | 549 |
| Administrative & support services | 409 | 436 |
| Public administration | 6 | 6 |
| Education | 28 | 34 |
| Human health, social & charitable work | 133 | 143 |
| Arts, entertainment & recreation | 121 | 131 |
| Other services | 54 | 53 |
| Activities of households as employers | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 17,991 | 17,920 |

Source: Guernsey Registry

As can be seen, the majority (79%) of Guernsey registered companies are in the Finance sector ([Table 2.19](#)).

2. Fiscal and Economic

Table 2.20: Company incorporations during the year ending March

| | 2016 | 2017 |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| Agriculture, horticulture, fishing & quarrying | 4 | 5 |
| Manufacturing | 5 | 7 |
| Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning | 3 | - |
| Water, sewerage, waste & remediation | 4 | - |
| Construction | 26 | 39 |
| Wholesale, retail & repairs | 28 | 35 |
| Hostelry | 21 | 20 |
| Transport & storage | 6 | 8 |
| Information & communication | 27 | 32 |
| Finance | 1,491 | 1,369 |
| Real estate | 72 | 59 |
| Professional, business, scientific & technical | 66 | 75 |
| Administrative & support services | 35 | 65 |
| Public administration | - | - |
| Education | 4 | 7 |
| Human health, social & charitable work | 11 | 14 |
| Arts, entertainment & recreation | 12 | 17 |
| Other services | 7 | 3 |
| Activities of households as employers | 1 | - |
| Total | 1,823 | 1,755 |

Source: Guernsey Registry

Of the 1,755 companies that were incorporated by the Guernsey Registry during the year ending March 2017, 1,369 were Finance sector companies (Table 2.20). Of these, 90% were asset holding companies or trusts and companies or other structures administered by fiduciaries, which do not employ staff.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Table 2.21: Company dissolutions during the year ending March

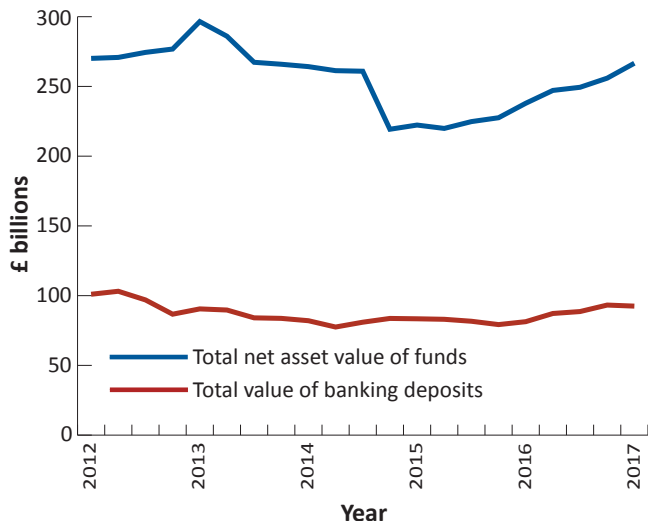
| | 2016 | 2017 |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| Agriculture, horticulture, fishing & quarrying | 9 | 8 |
| Manufacturing | 8 | 9 |
| Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning | 1 | - |
| Water, sewerage, waste & remediation | 2 | 1 |
| Construction | 34 | 30 |
| Wholesale, retail & repairs | 38 | 47 |
| Hostelry | 12 | 19 |
| Transport & storage | 13 | 15 |
| Information & communication | 21 | 25 |
| Finance | 1,473 | 1,464 |
| Real estate | 73 | 88 |
| Professional, business, scientific & technical | 61 | 68 |
| Administrative & support services | 43 | 37 |
| Public administration | - | - |
| Education | 7 | 1 |
| Human health, social & charitable work | 6 | 4 |
| Arts, entertainment & recreation | 8 | 7 |
| Other services | 1 | 3 |
| Activities of households as employers | - | - |
| Total | 1,810 | 1,826 |

Source: Guernsey Registry

Of the 1,826 companies which were dissolved ([Table 2.21](#)) during the year ending March 2017, 1,464 were within the Finance industry and 90% of those were from the same financial subsectors which do not employ staff.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.22: Total value of banking deposits and funds



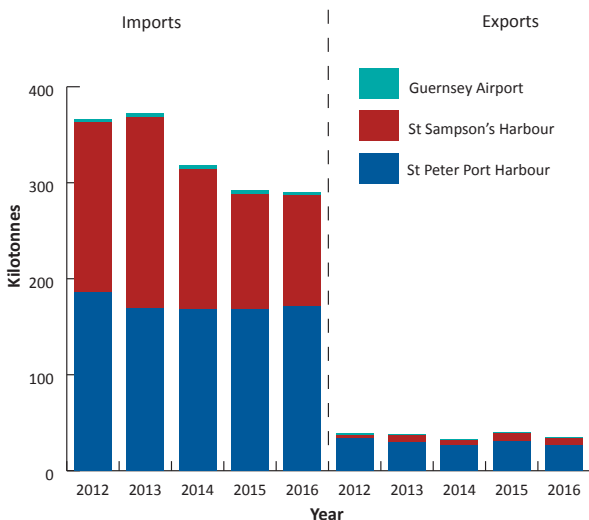
Source: Guernsey Financial Services Commission

In March 2017, the total value of banking deposits in Guernsey was £92 billion, 14% higher than at the same time the previous year ([Figure 2.22](#)).

The total net asset value of investment funds registered in Guernsey or administered by local companies was £267 billion in March 2017, an increase of £29 billion (12%) since March 2016.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.23: Freight imports and exports



Source: Guernsey Ports

In 2016, a total of 289,982 tonnes of freight was imported into Guernsey ([Figure 2.23](#)) and 35,514 tonnes of freight exported, resulting in a net movement of 254,468 tonnes of freight into the island.

The majority of freight was transported by sea with 37.5% of the total freight volume being loaded or unloaded at St Sampson's Harbour in 2016 and 61.0% at St Peter Port Harbour. 1.5% of freight, including mail and newspapers, was transported by air in 2016.

Total exports of freight decreased by 12% between 2015 and 2016 whilst total imports decreased by less than 1%.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Table 2.22: Passenger movements by air and sea

| | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|--------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| January | 58,429 | 54,981 | 57,456 | 56,434 | 56,315 |
| February | 62,672 | 63,001 | 59,695 | 63,721 | 63,906 |
| March | 79,414 | 79,258 | 75,581 | 79,471 | 74,639 |
| April | 105,473 | 96,307 | 105,514 | 103,060 | 98,370 |
| May | 116,747 | 123,569 | 124,992 | 137,337 | 112,383 |
| June | 125,064 | 121,381 | 130,604 | 115,580 | 114,439 |
| July | 136,079 | 143,264 | 146,450 | 142,597 | 134,027 |
| August | 155,879 | 166,818 | 168,680 | 156,441 | 144,382 |
| September | 124,405 | 127,412 | 126,799 | 120,385 | 120,684 |
| October | 100,750 | 102,151 | 102,168 | 97,373 | 96,873 |
| November | 74,635 | 75,252 | 76,099 | 72,235 | 67,953 |
| December | 73,829 | 72,991 | 74,596 | 73,114 | 70,231 |
| Total | 1,213,376 | 1,226,385 | 1,248,634 | 1,217,748 | 1,154,202 |

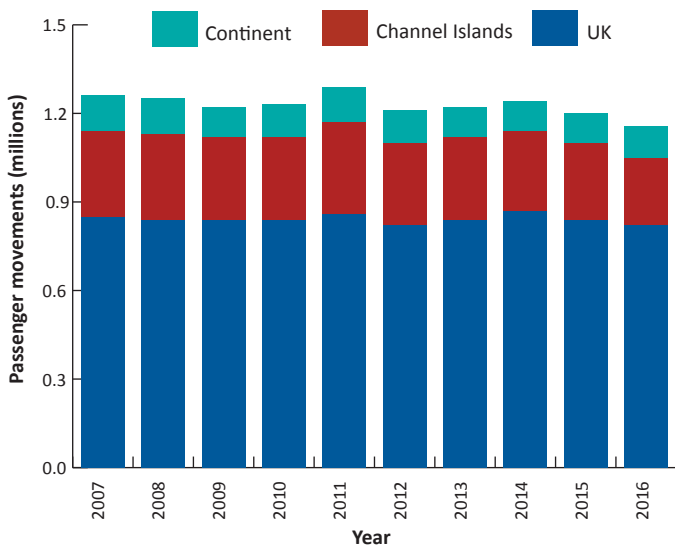
Source: Marketing and Tourism

Passenger movements are the sum of arrivals and departures at Guernsey's harbours and airport (Table 2.22 and Figure 2.24). These figures include travel to Alderney, Jersey, the UK and Europe, but do not include travel to and from Herm and Sark.

The total number of passenger movements was 5.2% lower in 2016 than in 2015. The change in the total number of passenger movements fluctuated month by month, with February and September recording an increase in passenger numbers from the same period the previous year, and all other months recording a decrease.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.24: Passenger movements by air and sea



Source: Marketing and Tourism

Over the ten year period ending in 2016, the total number of passenger movements decreased by 4.7%. The highest number of passenger movements during this period occurred in 2011.

The majority of passenger movements each year was between the UK and Guernsey, representing 71.3% of the total in 2016. There was a decrease of 2.6% in the number of passengers travelling to or from the UK in 2016, and the number of passengers travelling within the Channel Islands fell by 14.5%. The number of passengers travelling to or from the Continent decreased by 3.4% in 2016 compared with a year earlier.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Table 2.23: Passenger movements by air

| | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| January | 53,413 | 49,610 | 51,843 | 51,255 | 52,289 |
| February | 53,542 | 55,787 | 54,180 | 55,691 | 57,793 |
| March | 67,949 | 66,213 | 65,626 | 67,696 | 67,369 |
| April | 73,866 | 67,848 | 71,576 | 69,629 | 70,353 |
| May | 75,030 | 79,790 | 77,652 | 77,379 | 73,969 |
| June | 80,628 | 78,320 | 78,176 | 77,577 | 74,665 |
| July | 86,832 | 85,173 | 85,869 | 85,176 | 83,135 |
| August | 90,148 | 90,528 | 91,420 | 87,817 | 87,344 |
| September | 82,869 | 79,902 | 80,940 | 80,734 | 79,905 |
| October | 74,140 | 75,830 | 75,545 | 75,898 | 72,150 |
| November | 65,416 | 66,681 | 66,476 | 66,242 | 62,412 |
| December | 61,292 | 63,941 | 64,076 | 65,029 | 60,530 |
| Total | 865,125 | 859,623 | 863,379 | 860,123 | 841,914 |

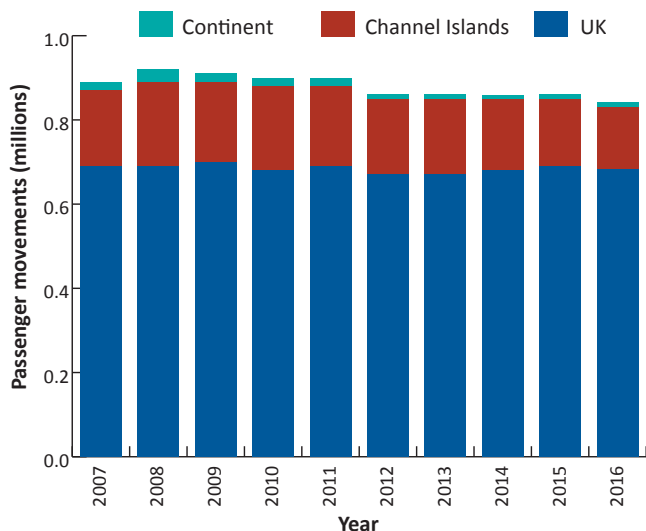
Source: Marketing and Tourism

The total number of passenger movements by air in 2016 decreased by 2.1% to 841,914 (Table 2.23).

Passenger movements by air represented 72.9% of the total number of passenger movements in 2016, 2.3 percentage points more than the previous year.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.25: Passenger movements by air



Source: Marketing and Tourism

In 2016, 81.0% of air passenger movements were people flying to or from the UK. A further 17.7% of passenger movements were people flying to or from the other Channel Islands and 1.4% were passengers flying to or from the Continent (**Figure 2.25**).

The number of people flying to or from the UK decreased by 0.5% in 2016 compared with 2015. The number of people flying to or from the Continent showed a relative increase of 6.2% more passenger movements in 2016 than in 2015. The number of inter-island passengers decreased by 9.2%.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Table 2.24: Passenger movements by sea

| | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| January | 5,016 | 5,371 | 5,613 | 5,179 | 4,026 |
| February | 9,130 | 7,214 | 5,515 | 8,030 | 6,113 |
| March | 11,465 | 13,045 | 9,955 | 11,775 | 7,270 |
| April | 31,607 | 28,459 | 33,938 | 33,431 | 28,017 |
| May | 41,717 | 43,779 | 47,340 | 59,958 | 38,414 |
| June | 44,436 | 43,061 | 52,428 | 38,003 | 39,774 |
| July | 49,247 | 58,091 | 60,581 | 57,421 | 50,892 |
| August | 65,731 | 76,290 | 77,260 | 68,624 | 57,038 |
| September | 41,536 | 47,510 | 45,859 | 39,651 | 40,779 |
| October | 26,610 | 26,321 | 26,623 | 21,475 | 24,723 |
| November | 9,219 | 8,571 | 9,623 | 5,993 | 5,541 |
| December | 12,537 | 9,050 | 10,520 | 8,085 | 9,701 |
| Total | 348,251 | 366,762 | 385,255 | 357,625 | 312,288 |

Source: Marketing and Tourism

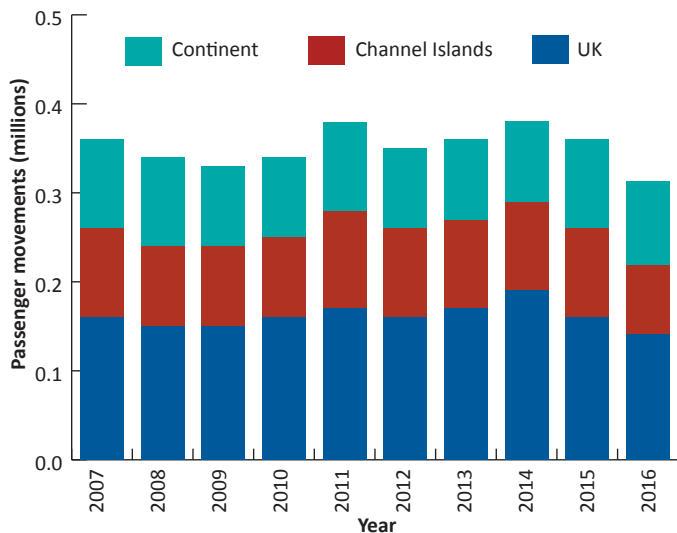
The number of passenger movements by sea was 12.7% lower in 2016 than in 2015 ([Table 2.24](#)).

Sea passenger movements show a much greater seasonal variation than air passenger movements with 4,026 sea passenger movements in January 2016 compared with 57,038 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 2.26: Passenger movements by sea



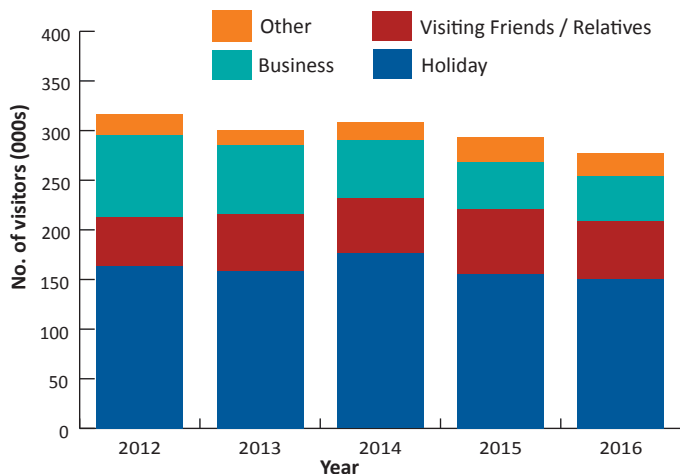
Source: Marketing and Tourism

People travelling to the UK accounted for 45.1% of all passenger movements by sea in 2016 ([Figure 2.26](#)).

The majority (89.2%) of total passenger movements to continental Europe in 2016 were by sea. By contrast, 17.1% of movements to the UK and 34.3% of movements to other Channel Islands were made by sea in 2016.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.27: Visitors by type and length of stay*



Source: Marketing and Tourism

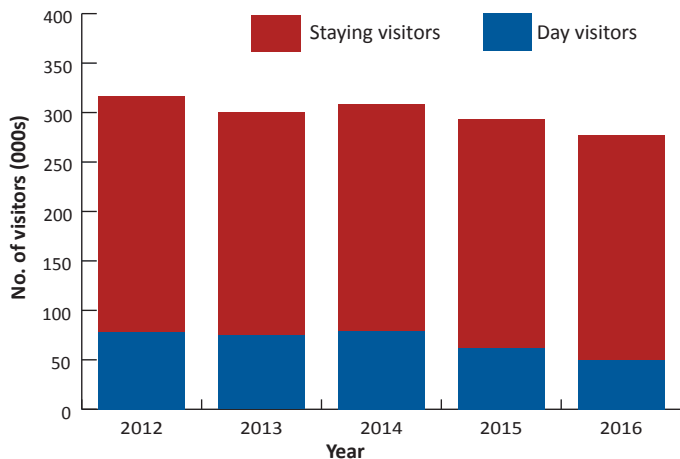
In 2016, 54.4% of visitors surveyed in Guernsey were on holiday, 21.0% were visiting friends or family and 16.2% were visiting on business ([Figure 2.27](#)). Day visitors comprised 18.0% of the total ([Figure 2.28](#)).

The largest proportion of visitors (71.7%) were from the UK ([Table 2.25](#)).

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

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.28: Visitors by type and length of stay*



Source: Marketing and Tourism

Table 2.25: Visitors by country of origin

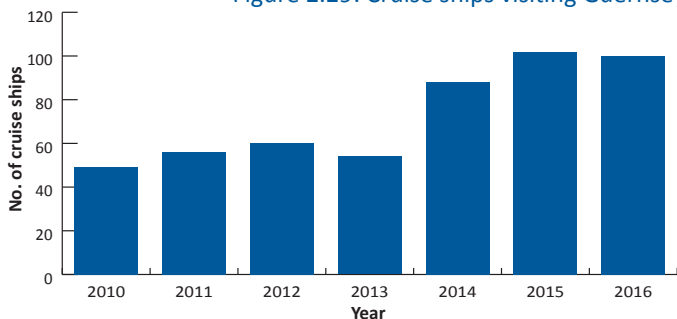
| | UK | Jersey | France | Germany | Rest of World |
|------|-------|--------|--------|---------|---------------|
| 2012 | 67.4% | 13.0% | 7.9% | 3.9% | 7.8% |
| 2013 | 70.1% | 10.8% | 8.2% | 3.3% | 7.6% |
| 2014 | 69.8% | 11.4% | 6.3% | 4.7% | 7.9% |
| 2015 | 73.2% | 9.3% | 5.7% | 3.5% | 8.3% |
| 2016 | 71.7% | 8.8% | 8.2% | 3.5% | 7.8% |

Source: Marketing and Tourism

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

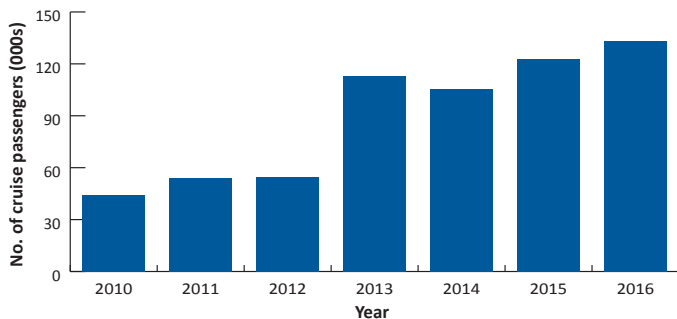
2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.29: Cruise ships visiting Guernsey



Source: Marketing and Tourism

Figure 2.30: Cruise passengers visiting Guernsey

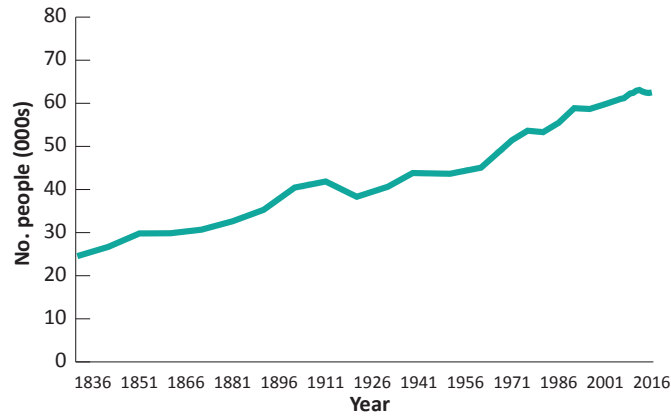


Source: Marketing and Tourism

100 cruise ships visited Guernsey in 2016, compared with 102 in 2015 (**Figure 2.29**). From these, 132,950 cruise passengers landed in Guernsey (**Figure 2.30**) compared to 122,794 passengers a year earlier, an increase of 8.3%.

3. Social

Figure 3.1: Guernsey’s population level



Source: Census, Social Security, Data and Analysis

Figure 3.1 and **Table 3.1** show the total population of Guernsey, Herm and Jethou. In March 2016, Guernsey’s total population was 62,542, an increase of 152 people due to net migration and natural increase since March 2015.

Historically, the female population in Guernsey has been larger than the male population. In March 2016, women represented 50.4% of the total population (**Table 3.2**)

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

Further information on population is available at www.gov.gg/population.

Table 3.1: Guernsey's population level

| Census data | | | | | |
|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|---|---|
| | Female | Male | Total | 5 yearly change due to net migration and natural increase | 5 yearly change due to administrative changes |
| 1976 | 27,728 | 25,909 | 53,637 | 2,179 | - |
| 1981 | 27,612 | 25,701 | 53,313 | -324 | - |
| 1986 | 28,615 | 26,867 | 55,482 | 2,169 | - |
| 1991 | 30,570 | 28,297 | 58,867 | 3,385 | - |
| 1996 | 30,437 | 28,244 | 58,681 | -186 | - |
| 2001 | 30,669 | 29,138 | 59,807 | 1,126 | - |
| Administrative data | | | | | |
| | Female | Male | Total | Annual change due to net migration and natural increase | Annual change due to administrative changes |
| 2006 | 30,995 | 30,034 | 61,029 | - | - |
| 2007 | 31,151 | 30,024 | 61,175 | 146 | - |
| 2008 | 31,321 | 30,405 | 61,726 | 551 | - |
| 2009 | 31,497 | 30,777 | 62,274 | 548 | - |
| 2010 | 31,736 | 30,695 | 62,431 | 157 | - |
| 2011 | 31,890 | 31,025 | 62,915 | 484 | - |
| 2012 | 31,938 | 31,147 | 63,085 | 170 | - |
| 2013 | 31,651 | 31,081 | 62,732 | -353 | - |
| 2014 | 31,598 | 30,892 | 62,490 | -96 | -146 |
| 2015 | 31,486 | 30,904 | 62,390 | -29 | -71 |
| 2016 | 31,549 | 30,993 | 62,542 | 152 | - |

Source: Census, Social Security, Data and Analysis

3. Social

Table 3.2: Age and sex distribution of population at March 2016

| | Number | | | Percentage of age group | | Percentage of male/female population | |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| | Female | Male | Total | Female | Male | Female | Male |
| 0-9 | 3,145 | 3,354 | 6,499 | 48.4 | 51.6 | 10.0 | 10.8 |
| 10-19 | 3,119 | 3,331 | 6,450 | 48.4 | 51.6 | 9.9 | 10.7 |
| 20-29 | 3,783 | 4,064 | 7,847 | 48.2 | 51.8 | 12.0 | 13.1 |
| 30-39 | 3,718 | 3,830 | 7,548 | 49.3 | 50.7 | 11.8 | 12.4 |
| 40-49 | 4,689 | 4,418 | 9,107 | 51.5 | 48.5 | 14.9 | 14.3 |
| 50-59 | 4,755 | 4,653 | 9,408 | 50.5 | 49.5 | 15.1 | 15.0 |
| 60-69 | 3,810 | 3,802 | 7,612 | 50.1 | 49.9 | 12.1 | 12.3 |
| 70-79 | 2,506 | 2,311 | 4,817 | 52.0 | 48.0 | 7.9 | 7.5 |
| 80-89 | 1,598 | 1,046 | 2,644 | 60.4 | 39.6 | 5.1 | 3.4 |
| 90+ | 426 | 184 | 610 | 69.8 | 30.2 | 1.4 | 0.6 |
| Total | 31,549 | 30,993 | 62,542 | 50.4 | 49.6 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

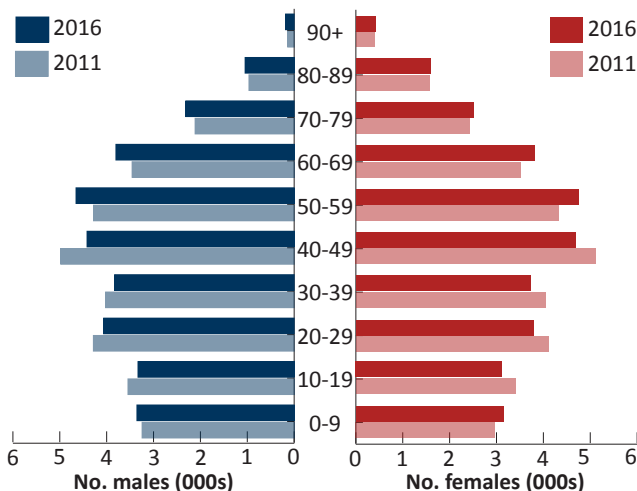
Source: Social Security, Data and Analysis

The 50-59 age group had the highest population of both women (15.1%) and men (15.0%) in March 2016 ([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 60-69 and 70-79 age group and continued to increase with increasing age. In March 2016, 69.8% of the population who were 90 years old or older were women.

Figure 3.2: Age and sex distribution of population at March



Source: Social Security, Data and Analysis

Figure 3.2 shows the age distribution of the population in 2011 and 2016.

Over this five year period there was a large increase in population in the 50-69 age groups as the oldest of the 'baby boom' generation (born between 1946 and the late 1960s) moved into these age groups. There was a decrease in the 30-49 age groups as the youngest of the 'baby boom' generation moved out of these age groups. This pattern is projected to continue as the 'baby boom' generation gets progressively older.

3. Social

Table 3.3: Quarterly population changes

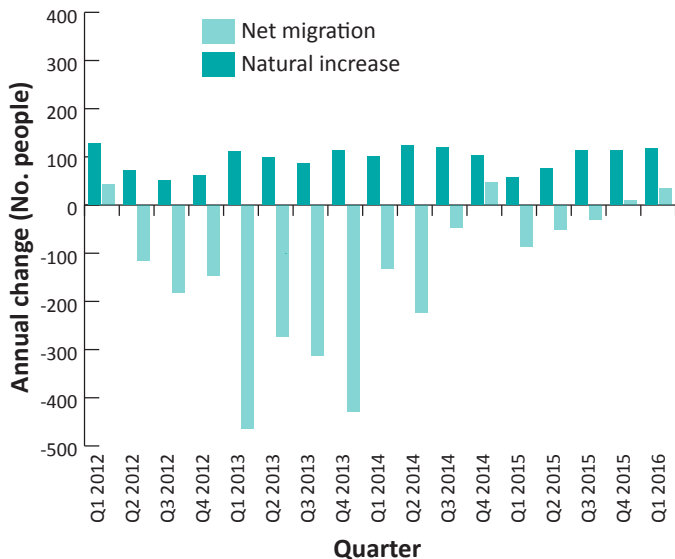
| | | Births | Deaths | Natural increase | Immigration | Emigration | Net migration |
|-------------|-----------|--------|--------|------------------|-------------|------------|---------------|
| 2012 | Q1 | 155 | 158 | -3 | 1,106 | 761 | 345 |
| | Q2 | 154 | 138 | 16 | 1,147 | 981 | 166 |
| | Q3 | 179 | 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 | 990 | 666 | 324 |
| | Q2 | 161 | 135 | 26 | 1,082 | 817 | 265 |
| | Q3 | 139 | 128 | 11 | 1,051 | 1,140 | -89 |
| | Q4 | 173 | 140 | 33 | 660 | 1,113 | -453 |
| 2015 | Q1 | 144 | 157 | -13 | 844 | 653 | 191 |
| | Q2 | 176 | 131 | 45 | 1,174 | 873 | 301 |
| | Q3 | 169 | 120 | 49 | 1,046 | 1,115 | -69 |
| | Q4 | 153 | 120 | 33 | 694 | 1,108 | -414 |
| 2016 | Q1 | 155 | 165 | -10 | 869 | 652 | 217 |

Source: Social Security, Data and Analysis

There was a natural increase (the difference between births and deaths) totalling 117 people for the four quarters ending March 2016 ([Table 3.3](#)).

Net migration was positive over the four quarters ending March 2016, with 35 more people moving to the island than moving away from the island.

Figure 3.3: Annual population changes



Source: Social Security, Data and Analysis

The number of people migrating to and from Guernsey is seasonal, principally as a result of seasonal labour requirements in some of the island's economic sectors.

Figure 3.3 shows high negative net migration from June 2012 to September 2014. The number of people moving to the island began to increase during 2015, resulting in net migration returning to similar levels as seen during 2011.

3. Social

Table 3.4: Country of birth at 31st March 2016

| | No. people | % of total population | % of people with known country of birth |
|---|---------------|-----------------------|---|
| Guernsey | 32,558 | 52.1 | 60.5 |
| Other Crown Dependencies | 429 | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland | 14,490 | 23.2 | 26.9 |
| Portugal | 1,291 | 2.1 | 2.4 |
| Latvia | 976 | 1.6 | 1.8 |
| Other Europe | 2,098 | 3.4 | 3.9 |
| Rest of world | 1,960 | 3.1 | 3.6 |
| Place of birth unknown | 8,740 | 14.0 | - |
| Total | 62,542 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Data and Analysis

There is 86% coverage for place of birth information, which is sourced from Housing Control, Health and Traffic databases.

Of those known, the largest proportion of the population at the end of March 2016 was Guernsey born (60.5%). The next highest proportion was born in the United Kingdom or the Republic of Ireland (26.9%) ([Table 3.4](#)).

Table 3.5: Population by parish at 31st March 2016

| | No. people | % of total population | Population density (people per square kilometre) |
|---------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|--|
| Castel | 8,722 | 13.9 | 855 |
| Forest | 1,573 | 2.5 | 384 |
| St. Andrew | 2,342 | 3.7 | 520 |
| St. Martin | 6,548 | 10.5 | 897 |
| St. Peter Port | 18,720 | 29.9 | 2,925 |
| St. Pierre Du Bois | 2,099 | 3.4 | 339 |
| St. Sampson | 8,924 | 14.3 | 1,417 |
| St. Saviour | 2,748 | 4.4 | 429 |
| Torteval | 1,011 | 1.6 | 326 |
| Vale | 9,508 | 15.2 | 1,068 |
| Herm and Jethou | 95 | 0.2 | 59 |
| Address unknown | 252 | 0.4 | - |
| Total | 62,542 | 100.0 | 962 |

Source: Data and Analysis

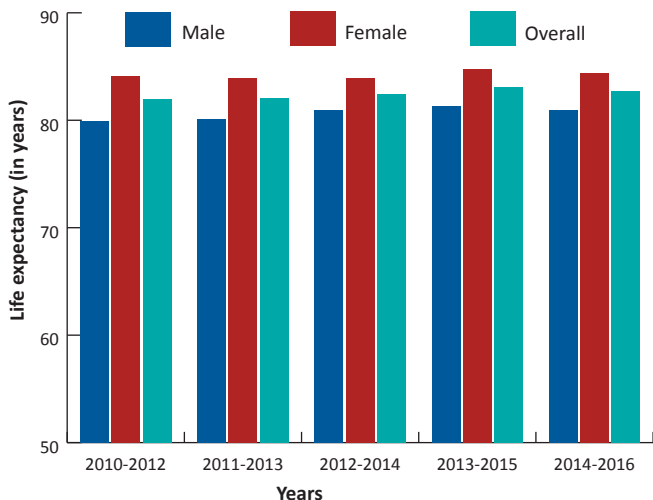
Data for population by parish is based on people's residential addresses, sourced from all of the databases linked into the Rolling Electronic Census system.

As shown in [Table 3.5](#), St. Peter Port has the highest population and the highest population density with 29.9% of the population and 2,925 people per square kilometre.

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

3. Social

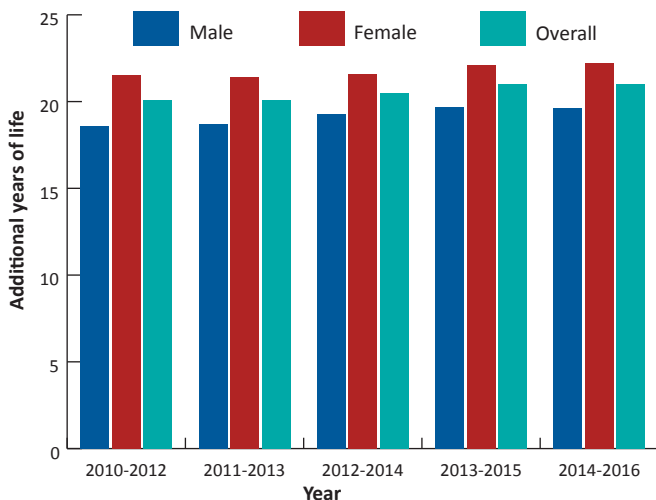
Figure 3.4: Life expectancy at birth (three year average)



Source: Public Health Services

The overall average life expectancy at birth in the three year period from 2014 to 2016 was 82.7 years (Figure 3.4). The average life expectancy at birth for women (84.4 years) was 3.5 years longer than the average life expectancy for men (80.9 years).

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

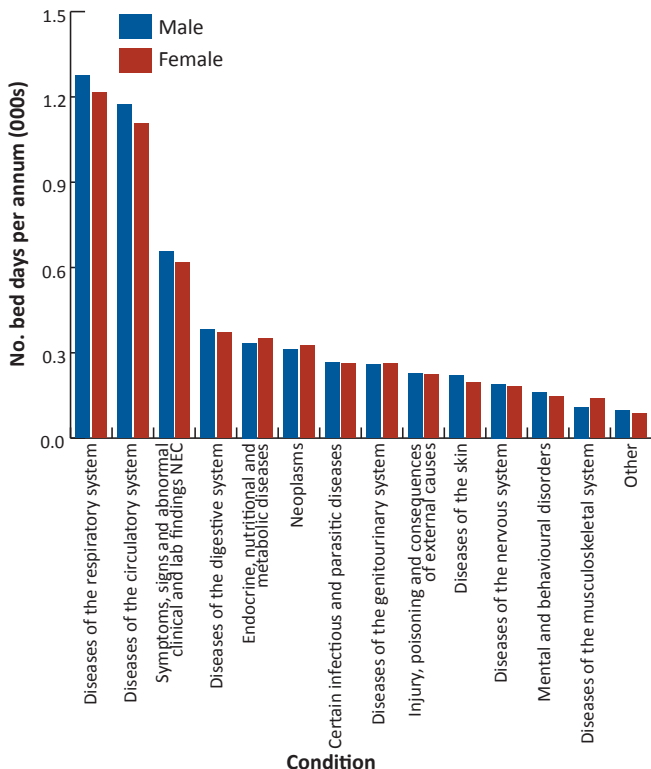


Source: Public Health Services

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 2014 to 2016, the overall average life expectancy at 65 was 21.0 years (i.e. a total life expectancy of 86.0 years) (Figure 3.5). Again, female life expectancy at 65 (22.2 years) was higher than male life expectancy at 65 (19.6 years).

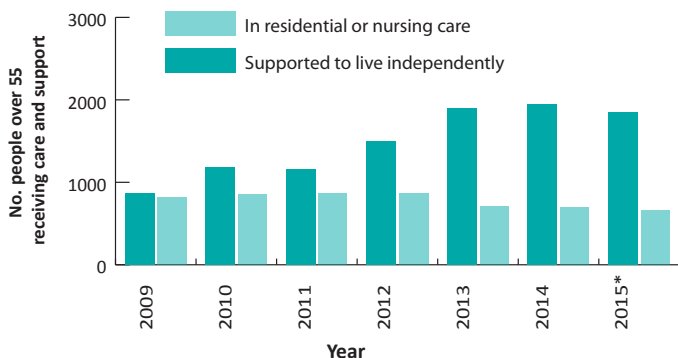
3. Social

Figure 3.6: Medical unit bed days (five year average 2012-2016)



Source: Public Health Services

In the period between 2012 and 2016, diseases of the respiratory system contributed the most medical unit bed days, with an average of 1,277 bed days per year for males and 1,215 for females (Figure 3.6).

Figure 3.7: Support for older people (at 31st March)*

Source: Public Health Services

Table 3.6: Support for older people (at 31st March)*

| | People supported to live independently as a percentage of people over 55 receiving care and support (%) |
|-------------|---|
| 2011 | 57.2 |
| 2012 | 63.2 |
| 2013 | 73.0 |
| 2014 | 73.6 |
| 2015 | 73.7 |

Source: Public Health Services

*Care should be taken with these figures as they are recorded at one point in time. They only record support provided by the States of Guernsey and they do not record support given by others, such as the voluntary sector or family members.

2016 updates were unavailable at the time of print

3. Social

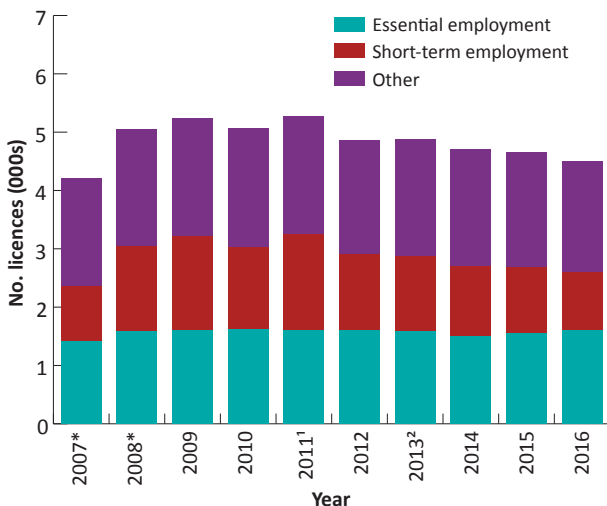
Table 3.7: Live housing licences at 31st March

| | | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|-------------------------------|--|--------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Essential employment related | Hostelry | 121 | 107 | 109 | 108 | 102 |
| | Finance | 412 | 394 | 349 | 323 | 319 |
| | Professional, business, scientific & technical | 199 | 230 | 211 | 251 | 274 |
| | Public administration | 112 | 101 | 103 | 106 | 106 |
| | Education | 219 | 224 | 220 | 231 | 238 |
| | Human health, social & charitable work | 296 | 295 | 304 | 331 | 351 |
| | Other | 252 | 229 | 201 | 196 | 219 |
| | Total | 1,611 | 1,580 | 1,497 | 1,546 | 1,609 |
| Short-term employment related | Agriculture, horticulture, fishing & quarrying | 114 | 100 | 75 | 67 | 54 |
| | Construction | 191 | 299 ¹ | 259 | 159 | 101 |
| | Wholesale, retail & repair | 167 | 60 | 57 | 61 | 82 |
| | Hostelry | 488 | 470 | 496 | 546 | 497 |
| | Finance | 75 | 81 | 70 | 41 | 39 |
| | Other | 260 | 291 | 240 | 280 | 227 |
| | Total | 1,295 | 1,301 | 1,197 | 1,154 | 1,000 |
| Other | En famille or one to one | 1,237 | 1,252 | 1,253 | 1,218 | 1,162 |
| | Other compassionate | 715 | 739 | 748 | 744 | 724 |
| | Total | 1,952 | 1,991 | 2,001 | 1,962 | 1,886 |
| Grand total | | 4,858 | 4,872 | 4,695 | 4,662 | 4,495 |

Source: Population Management

¹ Includes a number of guest workers involved in the airport pavements and runway rehabilitation project.

Figure 3.8: Live housing licences at 31st March



Source: Population Management

On 31st March 2016 there were 4,495 live housing licences ([Table 3.7](#) and [Figure 3.8](#)), 167 fewer than at the same time in 2015. 1,609 of these were essential employment licences, of which 20% were held by people employed in the Finance sector and 22% in the Human health, social and charitable work sector.

The Hostelry sector held the most (50%) short-term employment licences in 2016.

*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 3.8: Local Market residential property prices

| | | Mix adjusted price (£) | Quarterly change (%) | Annual change (%) |
|------|----|------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| 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 |
| | Q3 | 446,519 | 2.2 | -4.2 |
| | Q4 | 423,634 | -5.1 | -8.3 |
| 2016 | Q1 | 422,331 | -0.3 | -5.3 |
| | Q2 | 434,571 | 2.9 | -0.5 |
| | Q3 | 412,792 | -5.0 | -7.6 |
| | Q4 | 414,086 | 0.3 | -2.3 |
| 2017 | Q1 | 432,341 | 4.4 | 2.4 |
| | Q2 | 417,962 | -3.3 | -3.8 |

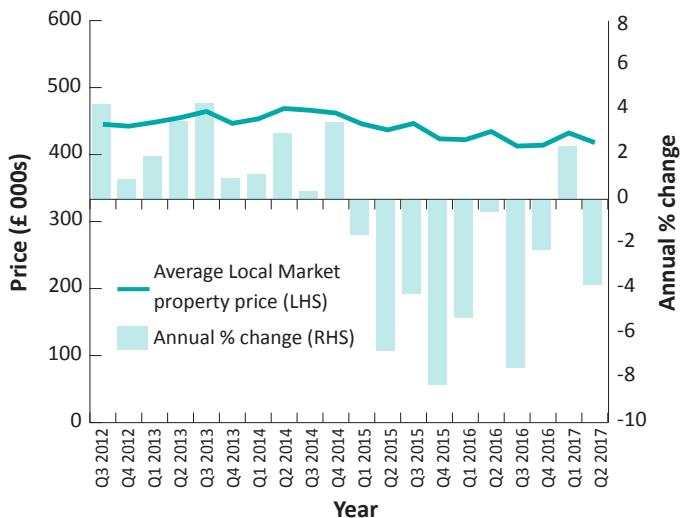
Source: Data and Analysis

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

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

In June 2017 the mix adjusted price was £417,962 ([Table 3.8](#)).

Figure 3.9: Local Market residential property prices



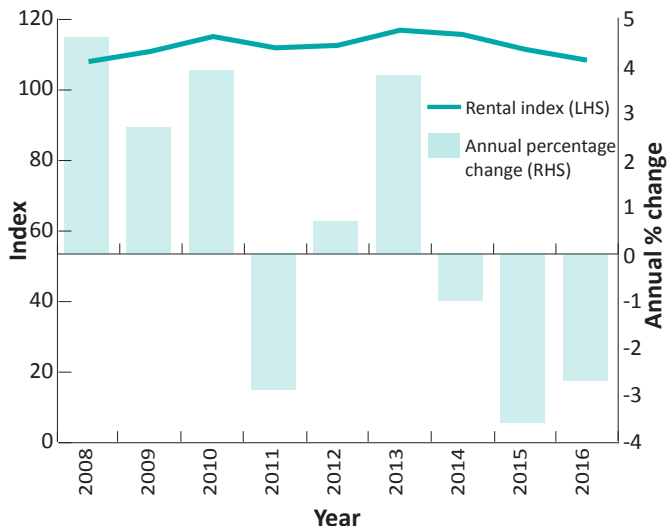
Source: Data and Analysis

The mix adjusted Local Market price was £417,962 during the second quarter of 2017 (Figure 3.9 and Table 3.8). This is 3.8% lower than at the same time the previous year.

Over the three year period ending June 2017, the mix adjusted house price has shown a cumulative decrease of 10.9%.

3. Social

Figure 3.10: Local Market rental index



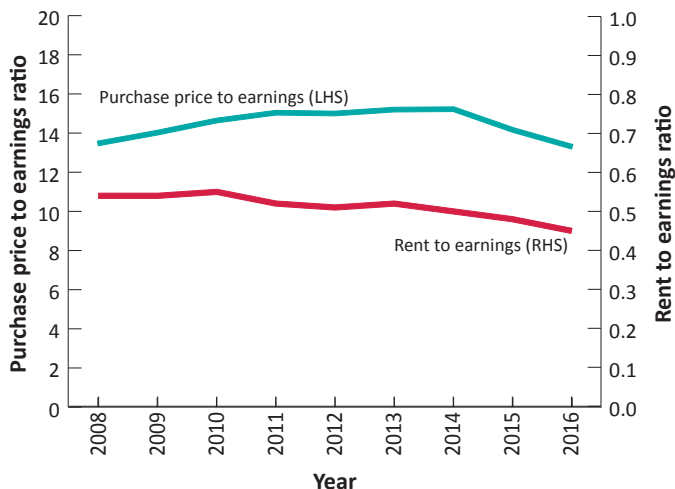
Source: Data and Analysis

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 2016 was -2.7%. Over the five years ending in 2016, monthly rental prices decreased by 3.1%.

Figure 3.11 and **Table 3.9** on **page 78** show the average domestic property purchase price to earnings and annual rent to earnings ratios, which have both fallen since 2014.

Figure 3.11: Purchase price and rent to earnings ratios



Source: Data and Analysis

Table 3.9: Purchase price and rent to earnings ratios

| | Purchase price to earnings ratio | Annual rent to earnings ratio |
|------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 2012 | 15.0 | 0.51 |
| 2013 | 15.2 | 0.52 |
| 2014 | 15.2 | 0.50 |
| 2015 | 14.2 | 0.48 |
| 2016 | 13.3 | 0.45 |

Source: Data and Analysis

3. Social

Table 3.10: Domestic property units by parish at December 2016

| Location | No. units | | | No. units per km ² |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| | Local | Open | Total | Total |
| Castel | 3,394 | 129 | 3,523 | 346 |
| Forest | 611 | 30 | 641 | 157 |
| St Andrew | 878 | 53 | 931 | 206 |
| St Martin | 2,475 | 265 | 2,740 | 374 |
| St Peter Port | 7,969 | 844 | 8,813 | 1,374 |
| St Pierre du Bois | 842 | 56 | 898 | 141 |
| St Sampson | 3,815 | 56 | 3,871 | 619 |
| St Saviour | 1,076 | 64 | 1,140 | 178 |
| Torteval | 384 | 20 | 404 | 130 |
| Vale | 3,866 | 77 | 3,943 | 442 |
| | | | | |
| Local centre | 1,363 | 35 | 1,398 | 1,362 |
| Main centre | 10,124 | 651 | 10,775 | 1,820 |
| Outside centre | 13,823 | 908 | 14,731 | 267 |
| Total | 25,310 | 1,594 | 26,904 | 423 |

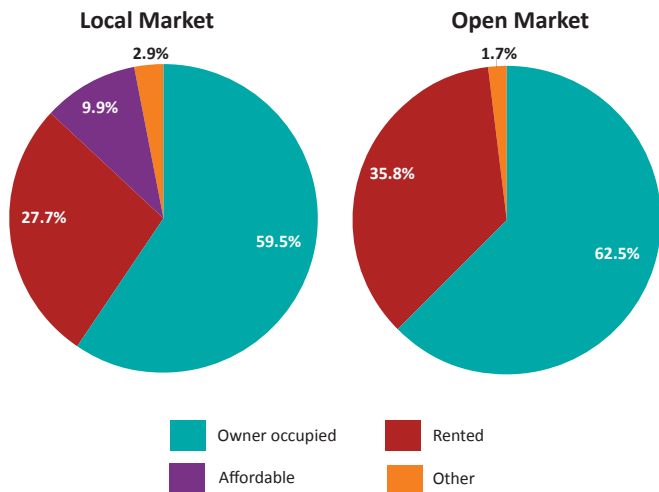
Source: Data and Analysis

See Figure 4.3 on page 103 for the locations of the main and local centres.

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

At the end of December 2016, there were 26,904 domestic property units in Guernsey. Of these, 94% were Local Market and the remaining 6% were Open Market domestic property units (Table 3.10). The overall density of domestic property units was 423 units per km².

Figure 3.12: Domestic property units by tenure at December 2016

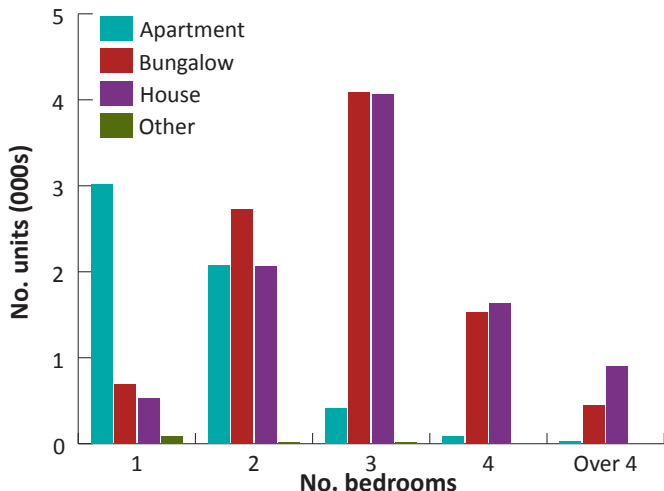


Source: Data and Analysis

In December 2016, 59.5% of Local Market and 62.5% of Open Market domestic property units were owner occupied (Figure 3.12). Rented properties comprised 27.7% of the Local Market compared with 35.8% of the Open Market.

3. Social

Figure 3.13: Domestic property units by type at December 2016

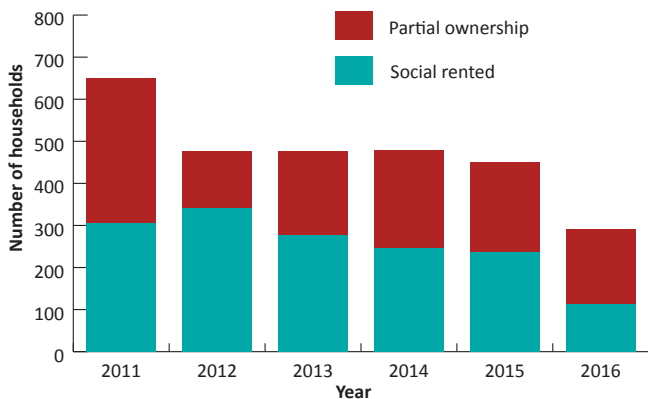


Source: Data and Analysis

Figure 3.13 shows the distribution of domestic property units by property type and number of bedrooms in December 2016. Three bedroom bungalows (which includes chalet bungalows) and three bedroom houses made up the largest proportions (at 15.2% and 15.1% respectively) of the total units.

Almost half of all apartments had one bedroom, comprising 11.2% of the total number of units.

Figure 3.14: Social rented and partial ownership waiting lists



Source: Housing, Guernsey Housing Association

Table 3.11: Social rented and partial ownership housing waiting lists

| | Number of households on waiting lists | | Number of households moved off waiting lists | |
|-------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|--|-------------------|
| | Social rented | Partial ownership | Social rented | Partial ownership |
| 2012 | 340 | 137 | 120 | 2 |
| 2013 | 276 | 202 | 186 | 29 |
| 2014 | 245 | 234 | 146 | 32 |
| 2015 | 236 | 215 | 166 | 6 |
| 2016 | 113 | 177 | 153 | 5 |

Source: Housing, Guernsey Housing Association

At the end of 2016 there were 113 households on the Housing Department or Guernsey Housing Association (GHA) social rented waiting lists, 123 fewer than the previous year. There were 177 households on the GHA partial ownership scheme waiting list at the end of 2016 (Figure 3.14 and Table 3.11). A total of 158 households were moved off the waiting lists during 2016.

3. Social

Table 3.12: Pupils in primary education at January 2016

| | Female | Male | Total |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Amherst Primary | 195 | 200 | 395 |
| Blanchelande | 69 | 31 | 100 |
| Castel Primary | 167 | 205 | 372 |
| Elizabeth College Junior School | 48 | 223 | 271 |
| Forest Primary | 88 | 93 | 181 |
| Hautes Capelles Primary | 247 | 266 | 513 |
| The Ladies' College Junior School | 138 | 0 | 138 |
| La Houquette Primary | 116 | 137 | 253 |
| La Mare de Carteret Primary | 151 | 152 | 303 |
| Le Rondin School | 26 | 79 | 105 |
| Les Voies | 1 | 6 | 7 |
| Notre Dame du Rosaire | 132 | 118 | 250 |
| St Anne's School (Alderney) | 40 | 27 | 67 |
| St Martin's Primary | 272 | 303 | 575 |
| St Mary and St Michael Primary | 75 | 78 | 153 |
| Vale Primary | 233 | 262 | 495 |
| Vauvert Primary | 170 | 169 | 339 |
| Total | 2,168 | 2,349 | 4,517 |

Source: Education Services

Table 3.12 shows the number of pupils attending each of the Bailiwick's primary schools. St Martin's, Hautes Capelles and Vale were the island's largest primary schools in 2016, with 575, 513 and 495 pupils respectively.

Table 3.13: Progress of students at end of key stages

| | % of students | |
|---|---------------|------|
| | 2015 | 2016 |
| Key Stage 2: Making at least expected levels of progress in English | 91 | 90 |
| Key Stage 2: Making at least expected levels of progress in Maths | 91 | 89 |
| Key Stage 4: Making at least expected levels of progress in English | 67 | 77 |
| Key Stage 4: Making at least expected levels of progress in Maths | 74 | 64 |

Source: Education Services

*Please note that the progress figures are for the States-run primary schools and the Guernsey Federation of Secondary Schools, which does not include private schools.

Table 3.13 shows the progress made in English and Maths by pupils from Year 2 to Year 6 (i.e. Key Stage 2) and from Year 7 to Year 11 (i.e. Key Stages 3 & 4).

3. Social

Table 3.14: Pupils in secondary education at January 2016

| | Female | Male | Total |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Blanchelande College | 179 | 13 | 192 |
| Elizabeth College* | 0 | 501 | 501 |
| Grammar School & Sixth Form Centre* | 495 | 385 | 880 |
| The Ladies' College* | 388 | 0 | 388 |
| La Mare de Carteret High | 175 | 238 | 413 |
| Les Beaucamps High | 238 | 259 | 497 |
| Les Voies | 9 | 24 | 33 |
| Le Murier | 27 | 59 | 86 |
| St Anne's School (Alderney) | 31 | 32 | 63 |
| St Sampson's High | 334 | 349 | 683 |
| College of Further Education** | 231 | 262 | 493 |
| Total | 2,107 | 2,122 | 4,229 |

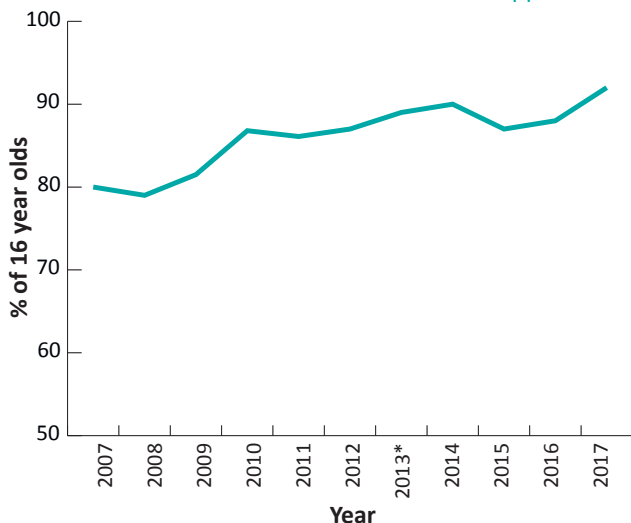
* Figures include students in sixth form.

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

Source: Education Services

Table 3.14 shows the number of students in each of the island's secondary schools. The Grammar School, including the Sixth Form Centre, had the most students (880) in January 2016. Les Voies had the fewest students (33).

Figure 3.15: 16 year olds in full-time education or apprenticeship



Source: Education Services

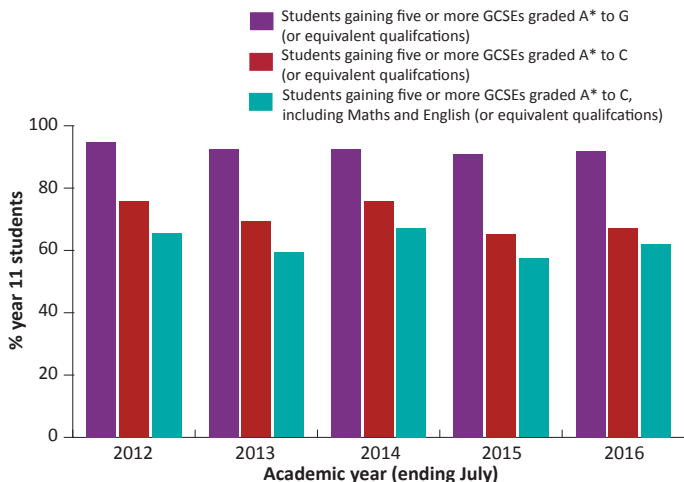
*Please note, figures prior to 2013 relate to 16 year olds participating in post-16 education or training. In 2013, the Education Department (now Education Services) reviewed its classification of “training” and, as such, figures for 2013 are not directly comparable with earlier data.

In March 2017, 92% of 16 year olds were participating in post-16 education or apprenticeship (Figure 3.15). This is slightly higher than in 2016, when the rate was 88%, and the trend has been upwards since 2008.

Figure 3.16 and Table 3.15 on page 87 show the percentage of students achieving 5 or more GCSEs or qualifications of an equivalent level. In 2016, 92% of year 11 students in Guernsey achieved 5 or more GCSEs graded A* to G, or equivalent level qualifications, 67% achieved 5 or more graded A* to C and 62% achieved 5 or more graded A* to C including both Maths and English.

3. Social

Figure 3.16: Attainment of year 11 students (GCSE or equivalent)



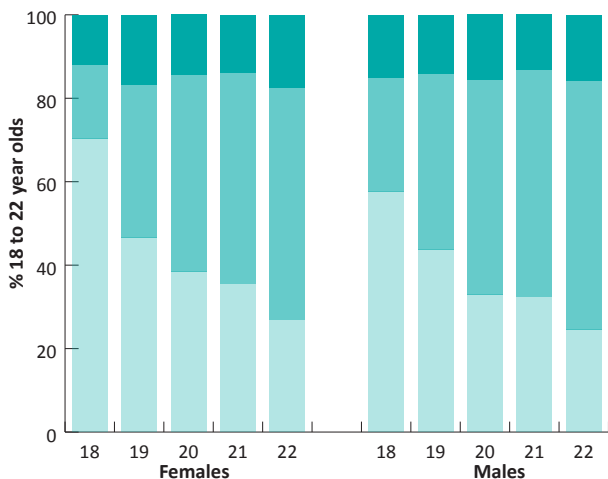
Source: Education Services

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

| | % of year 11 students | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|------|------|------|------|
| | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
| Gaining 5 or more GCSEs graded A* to G (or equivalent qualifications) | 95 | 93 | 93 | 91 | 92 |
| Gaining 5 or more GCSEs graded A* to C (or equivalent qualifications) | 76 | 69 | 76 | 65 | 67 |
| Gaining 5 or more GCSEs graded A* to C, including Maths and English (or equivalent qualifications) | 66 | 59 | 67 | 57 | 62 |

Source: Education Services

Figure 3.17: Economic status of 18 to 22 year olds at March 2016



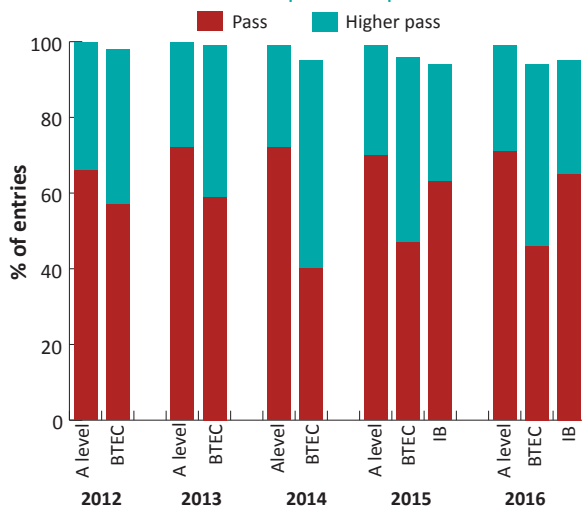
Source: Data and Analysis

As at March 2016 40% of all 18 to 22 year olds in Guernsey were in full-time education, 43% of females and 38% of males. A further 45% (42% of females and 48% of males) were employed or self-employed. The remaining 15% were either incapacitated, unemployed or otherwise non-employed (**Figure 3.17**).

In 2016, 99% of entries to A-level, 94% of entries to BTEC level 3 (or equivalent) courses and 94% of International Baccalaureate entries in Guernsey were graded at A*-E or equivalent pass (**Figure 3.18** and **Table 3.16** on **page 89**).

3. Social

Figure 3.18: A-level or level 3 equivalent pass rate



Source: Education Services

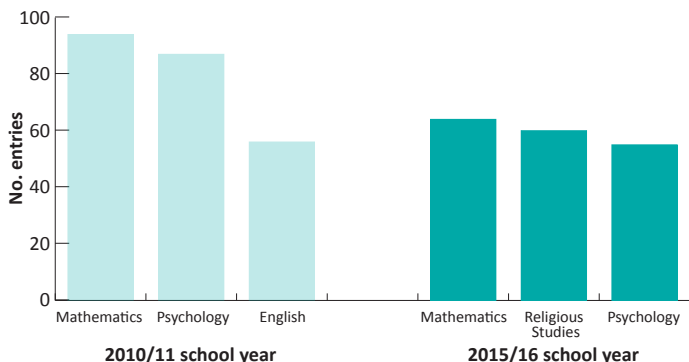
Table 3.16: A-level or level 3 equivalent pass rate

| | | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| A level | A*-E | 100 | 100 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| | A*-A | 34 | 28 | 27 | 29 | 28 |
| BTEC level 3 (or equivalent) | Pass or distinction | 98 | 99 | 95 | 96 | 94 |
| | Distinction | 41 | 40 | 55 | 49 | 48 |
| International Baccalaureate diploma | Pass or higher pass | - | - | 100 | 94 | 95 |
| | Higher pass | - | - | n/a | 31 | 30 |

Source: Education Services

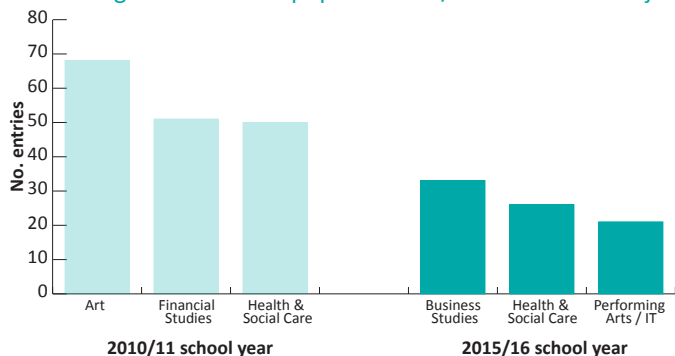
Please see Education Services' annual report for further detail, available at www.gov.gg/educationannualreport.

Figure 3.19: Most popular A-level subjects



Source: Education Services

Figure 3.20: Most popular BTEC /CACHE level 3 subjects

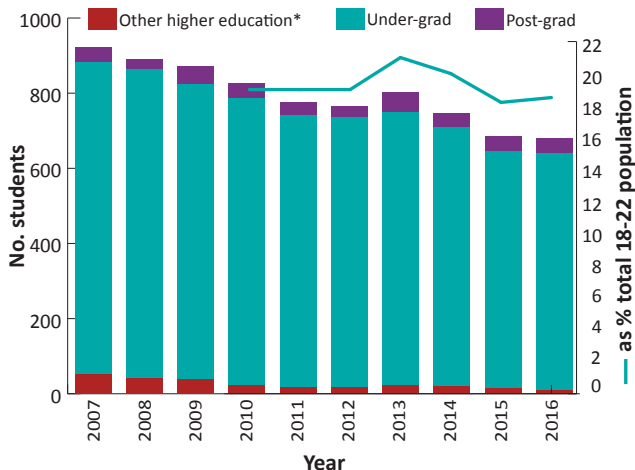


Source: Education Services

A wide range of A-level or equivalent level courses are offered in Guernsey and the most popular courses vary from year to year. BTEC/CACHE level 3 qualifications can be studied in three stages; award, certificate or diploma, equivalent to 1, 2 or 3 A-levels respectively (Figures 3.19 and 3.20).

3. Social

Figure 3.21: Guernsey students in higher education off-island in receipt of a grant at November

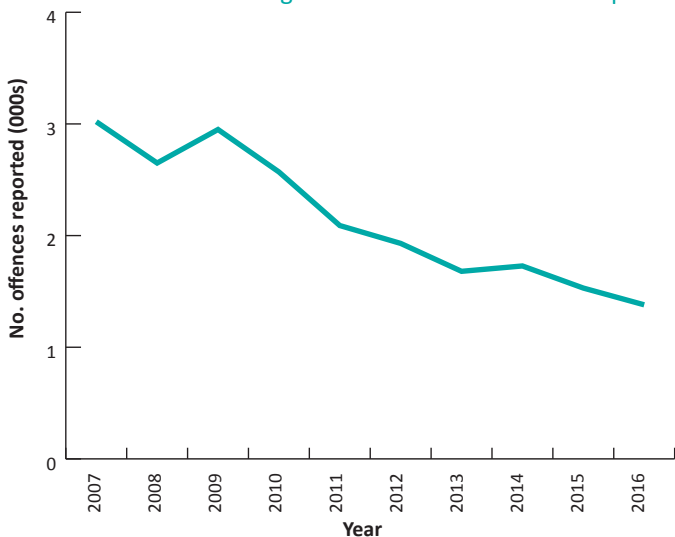


Source: Education Services, Data and Analysis

In November 2016 there were 681 Guernsey students enrolled in higher education in the UK (in receipt of a grant) (Figure 3.21), six fewer than at the same time the previous year. Of these, 630 (93%) were undertaking an undergraduate degree. This figure equates to 19% of all 18 to 22 year olds. The Education Services' annual report is available at www.gov.gg/educationannualreport.

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

Figure 3.22: Criminal offences reported



Source: Guernsey Police

Table 3.17: Criminal offences reported

| | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Number of offences | 1,928 | 1,679 | 1,728 | 1,527 | 1,380 |

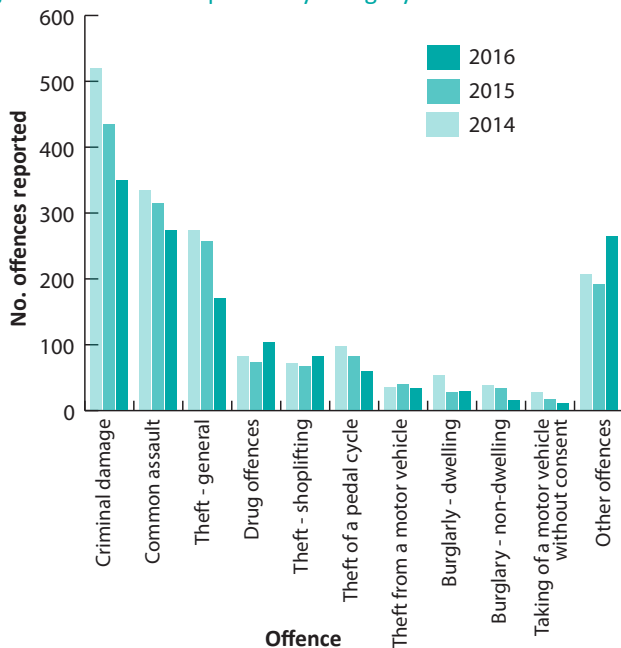
Source: Guernsey Police

The total number of criminal offences reported to the police in 2016 was 1,380; 147 (10%) fewer than the previous year (Figure 3.22 and Table 3.17).

For further information see the 2016 Law Enforcement Annual Report available at www.guernsey.police.uk

3. Social

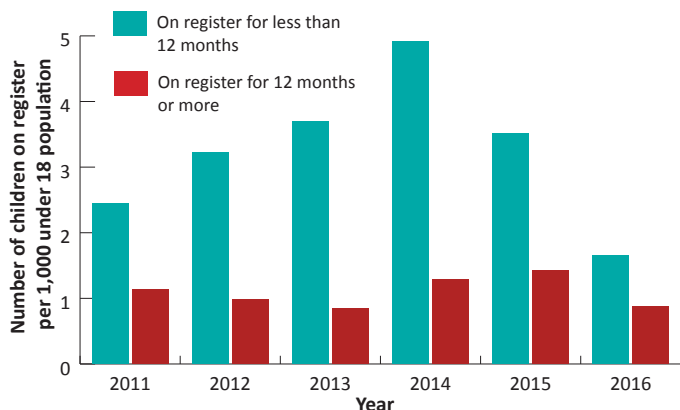
Figure 3.23: Crimes reported by category



Source: Guernsey Police

Criminal damage was the most commonly reported offence in 2016, 2015 and 2014. During 2016, there were 348 reported incidents of criminal damage, accounting for 25% of all reported offences (Figure 3.23). Common assault accounted for a further 20% and drug offences, 7%.

Figure 3.24: Child protection register



Source: Islands Child Protection Committee

Table 3.18: Child protection register

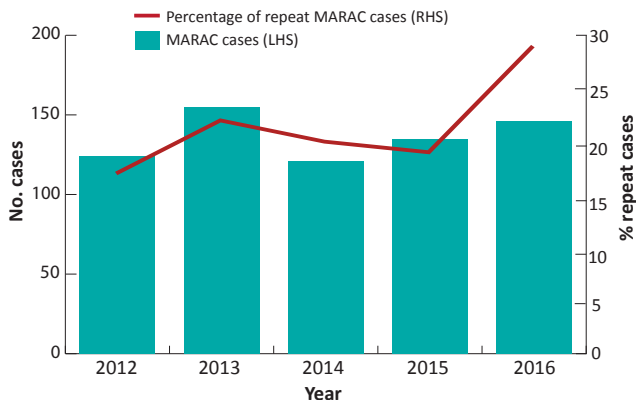
| | No. children (registered for less than 12 months) per 1,000 under 18 population | No. children (registered for 12 months or more) per 1,000 under 18 population |
|------|---|---|
| 2011 | 2.44 | 1.13 |
| 2012 | 3.23 | 0.99 |
| 2013 | 3.69 | 0.84 |
| 2014 | 4.91 | 1.29 |
| 2015 | 3.51 | 1.42 |
| 2016 | 1.65 | 0.87 |

Source: Islands Child Protection Committee

In 2016, for every 1,000 children under the age of 18, an average of 0.87 had been registered on the child protection register for more than twelve months (Figure 3.24 and Table 3.18) compared with 1.42 in 2015.

3. Social

Figure 3.25: Domestic abuse cases



Source: Guernsey Police

Table 3.19: Domestic abuse cases

| | No. cases referred to MARACs | % repeat MARAC cases |
|------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| 2012 | 124 | 17 |
| 2013 | 155 | 22 |
| 2014 | 121 | 20 |
| 2015 | 135 | 19 |
| 2016 | 146 | 29 |

Source: Guernsey Police

As can be seen in [Figure 3.25](#), 146 reported domestic abuse cases (those identified as high risk) were referred to a Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) in 2016. A repeat MARAC case indicates where a further incident constituting criminal behaviour is identified within 12 months from the date of the last referral. This repeat case figure was 29% in 2016 ([Table 3.19](#)). The National indicator states that for an established MARAC the expected level of repeats would be in the range of 28-40%.

Figure 3.26: Prison population



Source: Prison Service

In 2016, the average prison population in Guernsey was 89, nine fewer than the previous year ([Figure 3.26](#)). In 2016, 71% of the prison population were convicted adult males, with a further 17% being adult males on remand. Female prisoners made up 9% of the prison population and youths, 3%.

Table 3.20: Percentage of new prison receptions by crime

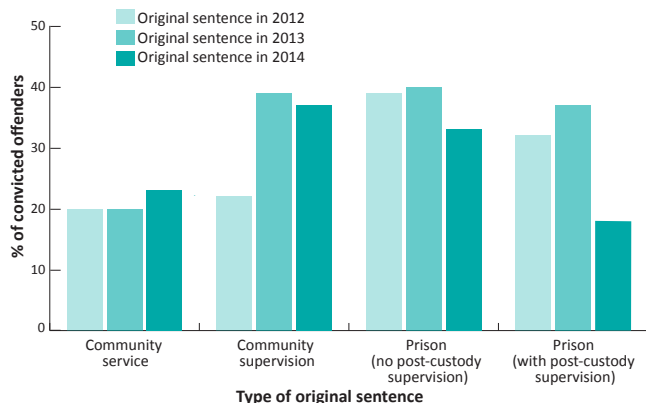
| | Drugs | Violence | Sexual | Property | Vehicle / Driving | Other. |
|-------------|-------|----------|--------|----------|-------------------|--------|
| 2012 | 19 | 35 | 4 | 11 | 10 | 22 |
| 2013 | 13 | 31 | 8 | 8 | 14 | 26 |
| 2014 | 22 | 35 | 2 | 17 | 7 | 17 |
| 2015 | 11 | 30 | 8 | 12 | 13 | 27 |
| 2016 | 17 | 28 | 7 | 21 | 6 | 21 |

Source: Prison Service

Table 3.20 shows the percentage of new prison receptions broken down by category of crime. In 2016, the highest percentage was for violence.

3. Social

Figure 3.27: Reconviction rates



Source: Probation Service

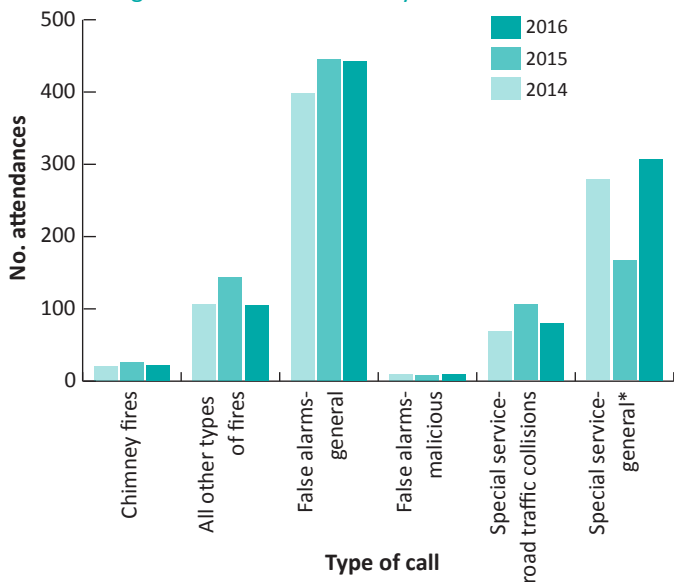
Table 3.21 Reconviction rates

| Period ending | Percentage of convicted offenders by original sentence | | | |
|---------------|--|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| | Community service | Community supervision | Prison (no post-custody supervision) | Prison (with post-custody supervision) |
| 2012 | 11 | 26 | 23 | 21 |
| 2013 | 26 | 44 | 36 | 44 |
| 2014 | 20 | 22 | 39 | 28 |
| 2015 | 20 | 39 | 40 | 37 |
| 2016 | 23 | 37 | 33 | 18 |

Source: Probation Service

Figure 3.27 and Table 3.21 show the percentage of convicted offenders who were reconvicted within two years of their original sentence.

Figure 3.28: Attendances by Fire and Rescue services



Source: Fire and Rescue Service

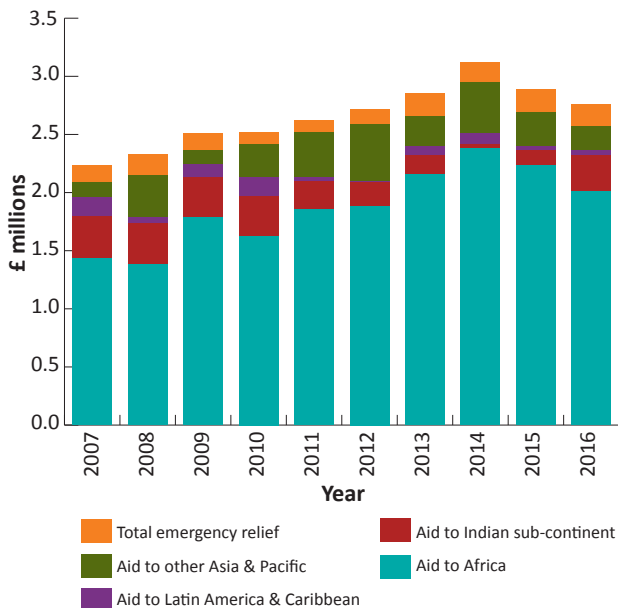
* During 2014, two severe weather events created large scale flooding and an unprecedented number of calls for general special services as a result.

The Fire and Rescue services attended a total of 961 calls in 2016, 70 more than in 2015 (Figure 3.28). One of the reasons for the higher number was the increase in special support services provided to the ambulance service following a change in policy in 2016.

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

3. Social

Figure 3.29: Overseas aid contributions



Source: Overseas Aid and Development Commission

Guernsey's overseas aid contributions decreased by 4% in 2016 to £2,757,840 (Figure 3.29). Africa received the most overseas aid and emergency relief at £2,095,323, 76% of the total.

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.

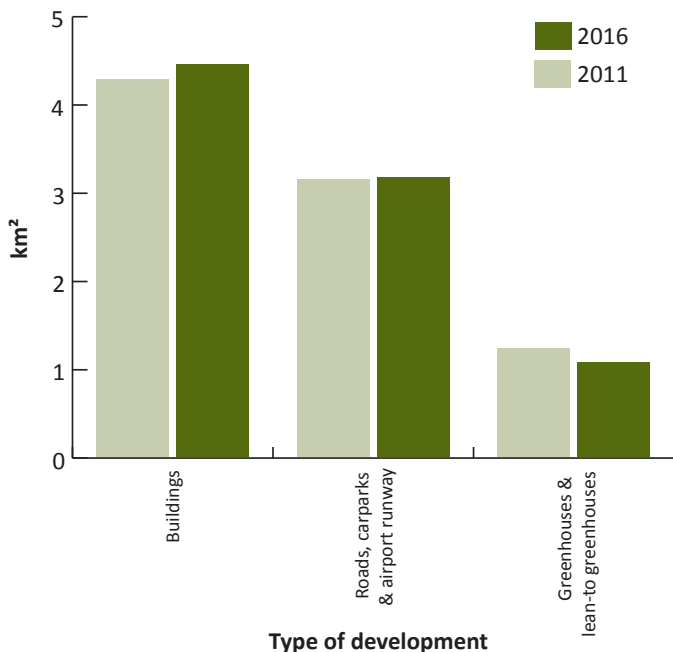
Source: Data and Analysis

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

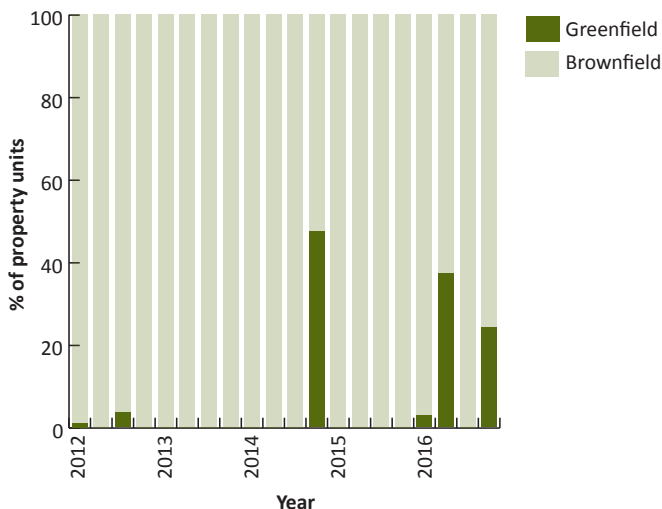
Figure 4.1: Developed land areas



Source: Data and Analysis

Figure 4.1 shows the area of land used for different types of development. 12.0% of Guernsey's total land area was 'developed' in 2016 (13.7% if greenhouses are included). Buildings represent the greatest area of developed land at 4.45km².

Figure 4.2: Planning permissions granted



Source: Planning Service

Figure 4.2 shows the percentage of residential property units granted planning permissions on greenfield or brownfield sites. A brownfield site is land which is, or was, occupied by a permanent building or structure and infrastructure, including land within the curtilage of an existing building, whereas a greenfield site is land that is not developed other than for agricultural, horticultural or outdoor recreation or informal leisure and recreation purposes.

Table 4.2 on **page 103** shows the numbers of domestic property units which were newly built, subdivided, demolished, amalgamated or converted in the years from 2012 to 2016. Overall, there was a net increase of 43 units in 2016, compared with a net increase of 169 in 2015. **Figure 4.3** shows the location of the domestic property units added during this period.

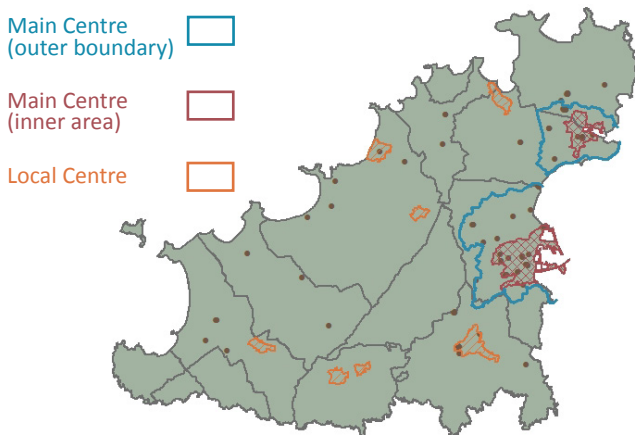
4. Environmental

Table 4.2: Changes in number of domestic property units

| | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| New build | 82 | 177 | 292 | 128 | 89 |
| Subdivision | 35 | 46 | 60 | 35 | 24 |
| Conversion (net) | 35 | 16 | 13 | 12 | 14 |
| Demolition | -59 | -65 | -60 | -27 | -77 |
| Amalgamation | -9 | -3 | -9 | -4 | -7 |
| Administrative changes | 36 | 29 | 24 | 25 | 0 |
| Net change | 120 | 200 | 320 | 169 | 43 |

Source: Data and Analysis

Figure 4.3: Location of domestic property units added in 2016



Source: Digimap, Data and Analysis

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: Agriculture, Countryside and Land Management Services

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%).

In 2016, 20% of Guernsey's land was used by dairy farmers (**Table 4.4** and **Figure 4.4**).

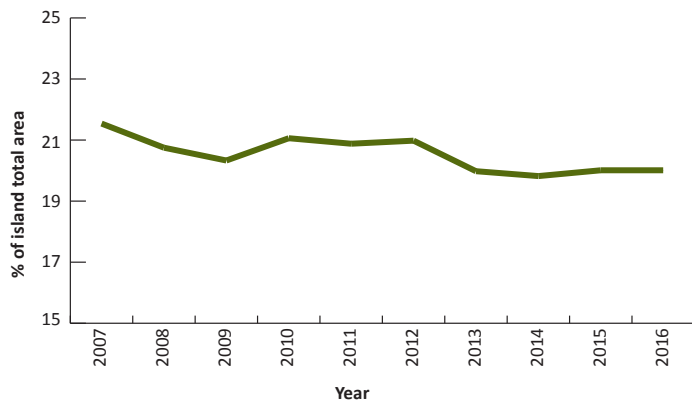
4. Environmental

Table 4.4: Area of land used by dairy farmers

| | Land used by dairy farmers | | Area of land (% of island total) | Percentage change |
|-------------|----------------------------|---------|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| | square kilometres | vergees | | |
| 2012 | 13.34 | 8,139 | 21.0 | 0.4 |
| 2013 | 12.71 | 7,754 | 20.0 | -4.7 |
| 2014 | 12.61 | 7,691 | 19.8 | -0.8 |
| 2015 | 12.73 | 7,766 | 20.0 | 1.0 |
| 2016 | 12.72 | 7,763 | 20.0 | 0.0 |

Source: Agriculture, Countryside and Land Management Services

Figure 4.4: Area of land used by dairy farmers



Source: Agriculture, Countryside and Land Management Services

Table 4.5: Bailiwick of Guernsey sea bird population

| Species | Number of birds | | | Percentage change | |
|--|-----------------|-----------|---------|--------------------|------------|
| | 1992 | 2000 | 2015 | % change 2000-2015 | Trend |
| Fulmar (pair) | 175 | 120-155 | 135 | -2% | stable |
| Shag (pair) | 840 | 770-865 | 707 | -14% | decreasing |
| Lesser black-backed gull (pair) | 1235 | 1370-1575 | 1796 | +22% | increasing |
| Herring gull (pair) | 2085 | 2475-2860 | 2257 | -15% | decreasing |
| Great black-backed gull (pair) | 225 | 200-250 | 212 | -6% | stable |
| Common tern (pair) | 160 | 40-65 | 32 | -39% | decreasing |
| Guillemot (individual) | 435 | 450-490 | 447-537 | +5% | stable |
| Razorbill (individual) | 145 | 85-110 | 102 | +5% | stable |
| Puffin (individual) | 525 | 315-330 | 246-264 | -21% | decreasing |

Source: La Société Guernesiaise

Note: Care should be taken when comparing data as the methodology used may vary from one census to another.

During May, June and July 2015 the coasts of Herm, Jethou, Sark, Brecqhou, and Lihou and the cliff coasts of Guernsey and Alderney were surveyed by volunteers on behalf of La Société Guernesiaise (**Table 4.5**). In the winter of 2013/14 the severe storms led to a loss of seabirds, although, without further investigation, it is not possible to determine how much of the decline in certain species is directly attributable to the storms.

4. Environmental

Table 4.6: Slaughterhouse throughput

| | Slaughterhouse throughput (kg) |
|------|--------------------------------|
| 2012 | 183,265 |
| 2013 | 160,875 |
| 2014 | 226,555 |
| 2015 | 244,230 |
| 2016 | 308,285 |

Source: Agriculture, Countryside and Land Management

Slaughterhouse throughput increased by 26% from 2015 to 2016 (**Table 4.6**). This figure refers to the quantity of meat yielded from local livestock (cows, pigs, sheep and goats) for food production.

Table 4.7: Shellfish catches

| | Edible crab (tonnes) | Edible crab (CPUE*) | Lobster (tonnes) | Lobster (CPUE*) |
|------|----------------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 2012 | 785.6 | 0.87 | 102.3 | 0.11 |
| 2013 | 784.2 | 0.87 | 98.6 | 0.11 |
| 2014 | 878.2 | 0.88 | 128.2 | 0.13 |
| 2015 | 708.9 | 0.77 | 117.2 | 0.13 |
| 2016 | 809.6 | 0.85 | 101.5 | 0.11 |

Source: Sea Fisheries

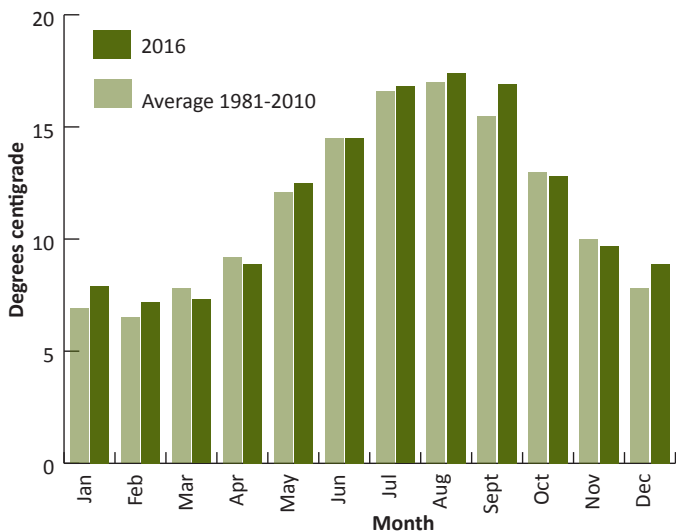
*CPUE = catch per unit effort

The figures in **Table 4.7** show the catch from all GU registered vessels using pots. Some pots are set to catch only lobster or only crab.

The catch per unit effort (CPUE) figure is an indirect measure of the abundance of a species. A stable CPUE indicates sustainable harvesting. The CPUE figures stated here should be treated with caution as not all pots are set to target a specific species.

4. Environmental

Figure 4.5: Air temperature



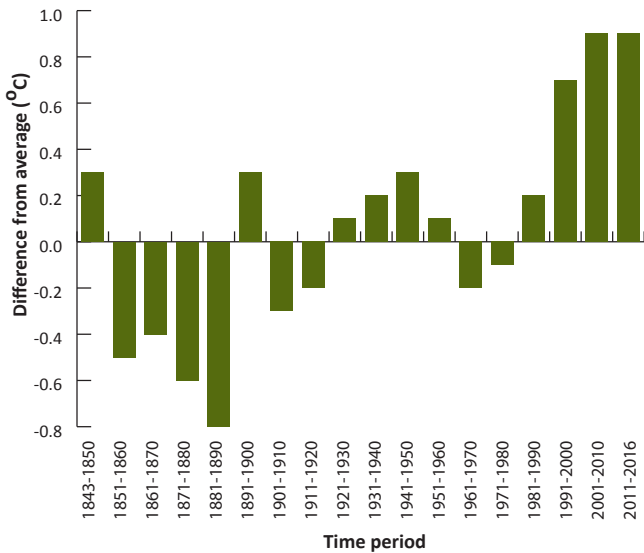
The temperatures recorded in Guernsey reflect its maritime climate. In 2016, August (with an average air temperature of 17.4°C) was the hottest month and was 0.4°C warmer than the 30 year average (**Figure 4.5**).

February was the coldest month of 2016 with an average air temperature of 7.2°C, 0.7°C higher than the thirty year average.

The annual mean air temperature in 2016 was 11.7°C. 2014 was the warmest year in Guernsey Airport Records, with an average temperature of 12.4°C.

4. Environmental

Figure 4.6: Air temperature compared with long-term average



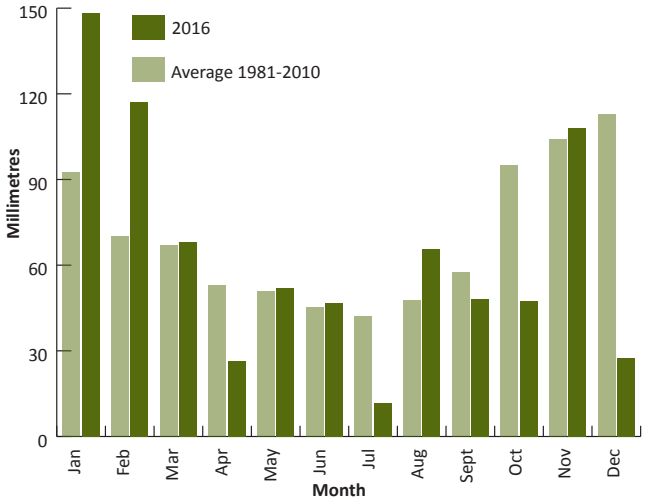
Source: States Meteorological Office

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

Over the ten year period from 2001 to 2010 the average recorded temperature was 0.9°C higher than the long-term average. The average air temperature in the period from 2011 until 2016 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.

4. Environmental

Figure 4.7: Rainfall



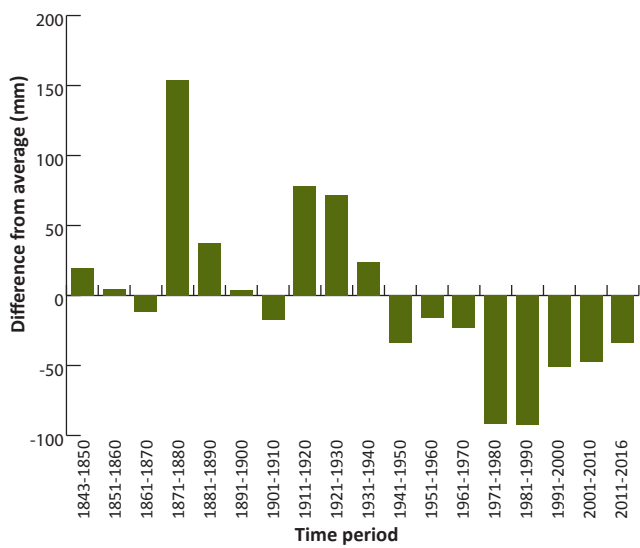
Source: States Meteorological Office

January was the wettest month of 2016, with a total rainfall of 148.4mm, 60% higher than the 30 year average for that month (Figure 4.7). July was the driest month of 2016, experiencing 11.8mm of rainfall.

The total rainfall (which includes all forms of precipitation) in 2016 was 768.0mm, 39mm more than the previous year and 8% lower than the 30 year average.

4. Environmental

Figure 4.8: Rainfall compared with long-term average



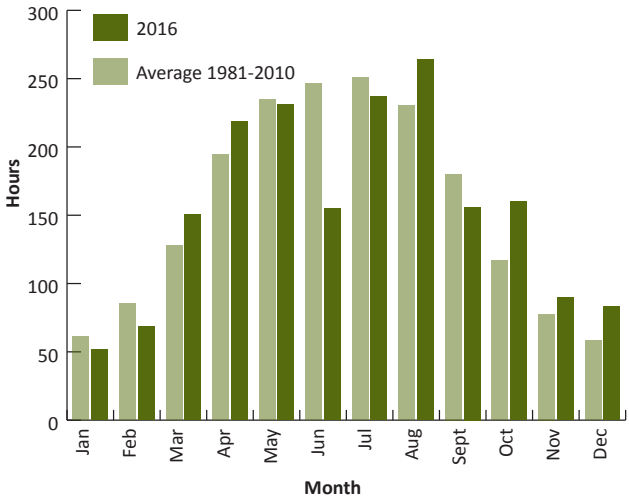
Source: States Meteorological Office

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 lower than the long-term average. Rainfall in the period 2011 until 2016 was 33.7mm lower than the long-term average.

4. Environmental

Figure 4.9: Sunshine



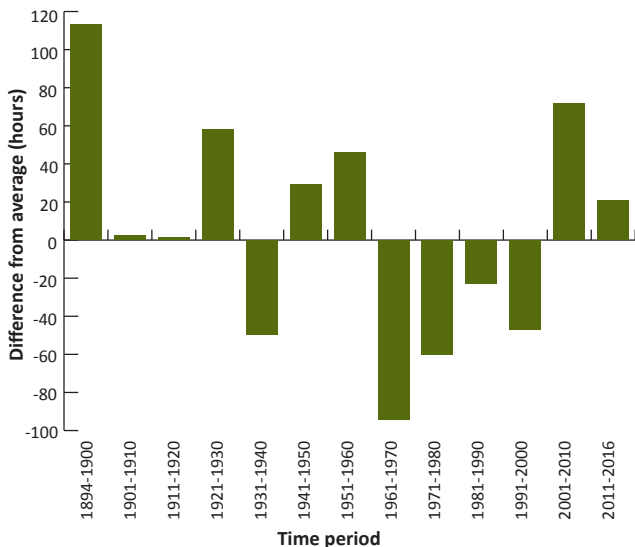
Source: States Meteorological Office

August was the sunniest month of 2016, experiencing 264 hours of sunshine, 34.0 hours more than the 30 year average (Figure 4.9). January was the least sunny month of 2016, experiencing 51.5 hours of sunshine.

There was a total of 1,864.8 hours of sunshine in 2016, 25.1 hours fewer than in 2015 and the same as the 30 year average.

4. Environmental

Figure 4.10: Sunshine compared with long-term average



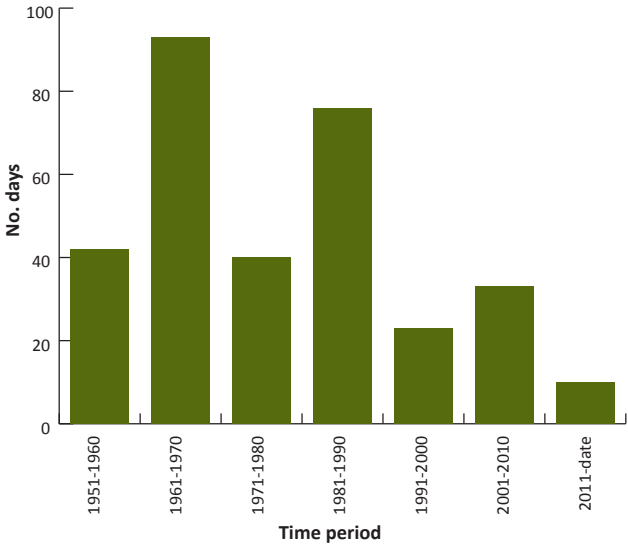
Source: States Meteorological Office

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 to 2016 was 20.6 hours greater than the long-term average.

4. Environmental

Figure 4.11: Frost days



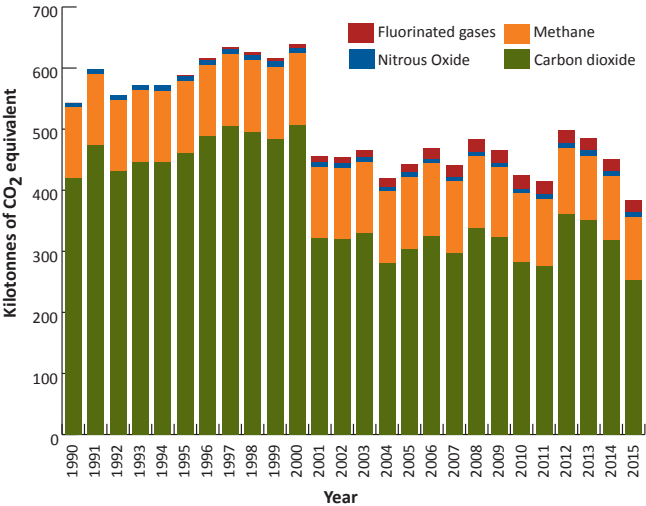
Source: States Meteorological Office

A frost day is any day on which the temperature drops below 0°C. **Figure 4.11** shows the total number of frost days recorded in each ten year period since 1951.

The largest number of frost days recorded in a ten year period in recent history occurred between 1961 and 1970, when 93 frost days were experienced. In the period from 2011 to 2016 there were 10 frost days.

4. Environmental

Figure 4.12: Greenhouse gas emissions



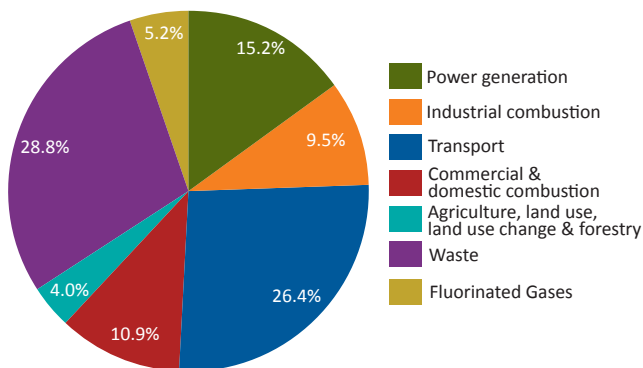
Source: Aether Limited

Guernsey’s greenhouse gas emissions (Figure 4.12) are calculated by Aether Limited who compile the figures as part of the UK National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory.

The methodology is reviewed each year and any changes are applied to all the figures to ensure a consistent time series is produced. For this reason, figures differ from those published previously.

In 2015, Guernsey’s total greenhouse gas emissions were equivalent to 383.2kt of carbon dioxide (CO₂), 15.0% less than in 2014. Carbon dioxide, released from the combustion of fossil fuels, accounted for 65.9% of Guernsey’s greenhouse gas emissions in 2015.

Figure 4.13: Greenhouse gas emissions in 2015 by source



Source: Aether Limited

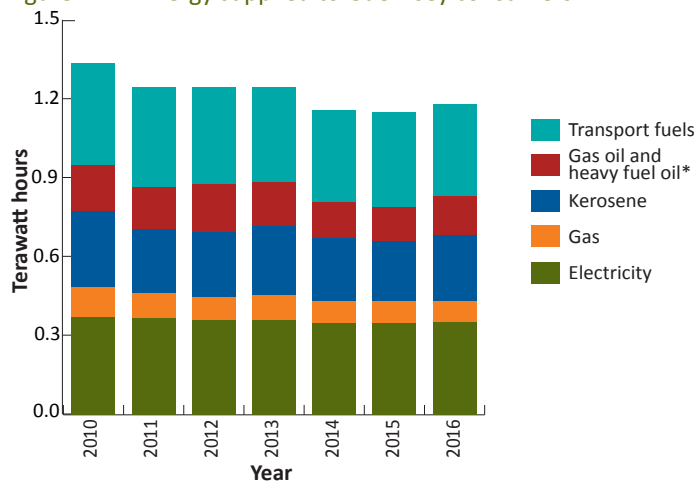
In 2015, waste was the category with the highest emissions, contributing 28.8% of the total greenhouse gas emissions (**Figure 4.13**). In 2014, power generation was the highest contributor, at 26.3%.

Transport contributed the second largest proportion in 2015, at 26.4%. Fuel consumed for power generation contributed 15.2% of greenhouse gas emissions in 2015.

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.

4. Environmental

Figure 4.14: 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.

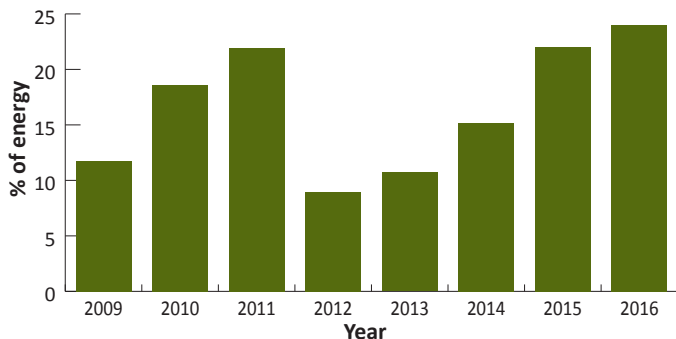
Source: Customs and Excise, Guernsey Electricity, Guernsey Gas

Table 4.8: Energy consumption per capita

| | Energy supplied to Guernsey consumers per capita per day (KWh) |
|------|--|
| 2012 | 54 |
| 2013 | 55 |
| 2014 | 51 |
| 2015 | 50 |
| 2016 | 52 |

Source: Customs and Excise, Guernsey Electricity, Guernsey Gas

Figure 4.15: Energy from nuclear or renewable sources



Source: Customs and Excise, Guernsey Electricity, Guernsey Gas

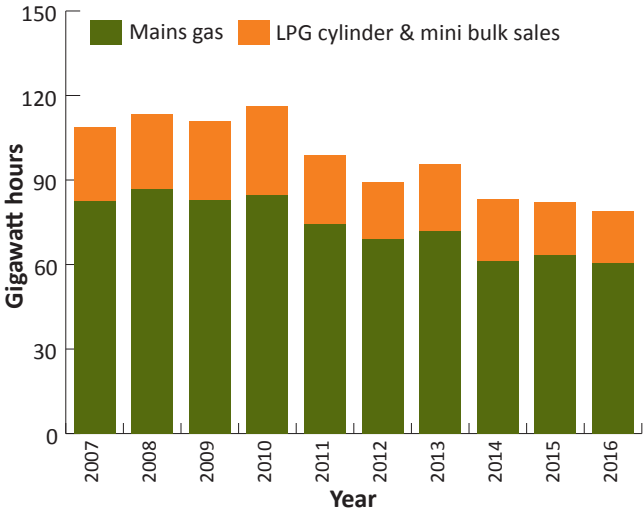
Figure 4.14 represents the total amount of energy supplied to Guernsey consumers, in the form of electricity, gas and fuel oils. This data does not include energy consumed by the burning of other fuels such as wood and coal or home generation of electricity. **Table 4.8** gives the total energy consumption per capita.

In 2016, total energy consumption increased by 3.7% from 2015. Consumption per capita also saw a small increase when compared with 2015.

24% of the energy supplied to Guernsey consumers in 2016 was derived from nuclear or renewable sources, compared with 22% in 2015 (**Figure 4.15**). The significant reduction between 2011 and 2012 was due to cable faults between Guernsey and Jersey, and also Jersey and France, resulting in more energy being generated on island between 2012 and 2014. By October 2014, the faults had been repaired and a new cable was in place between Jersey and France.

4. Environmental

Figure 4.16: Gas consumption

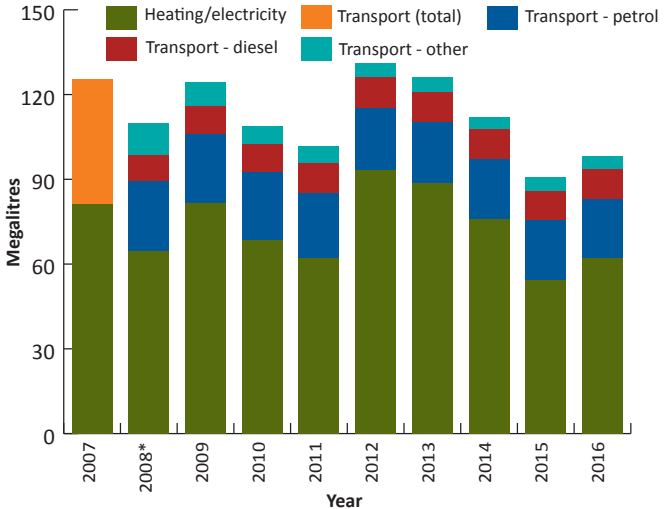


Source: Guernsey Gas

In 2016, 78.9GWh of gas were consumed in Guernsey, 4.0% lower than 2015 and 20.2% less than 5 years earlier (**Figure 4.16**). Consumption of gas from the mains supply accounted for 76.9% of the total gas consumed.

4. Environmental

Figure 4.17: 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.

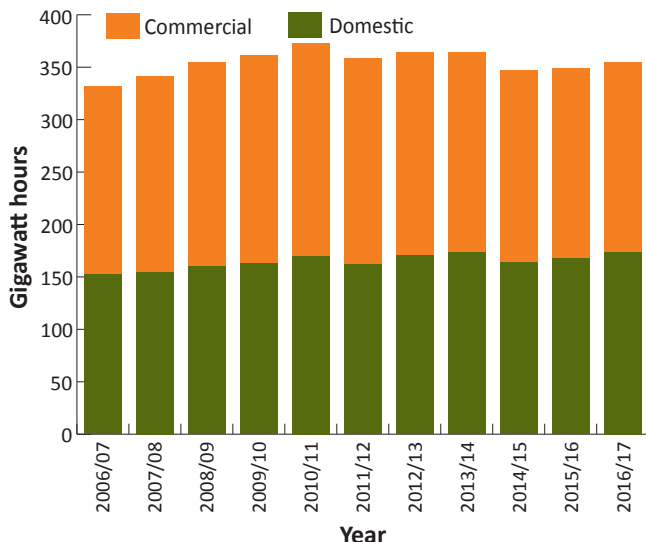
Source: Customs and Excise

The volume of oil imported for transport use decreased by 0.8% in 2016 to 35.9Ml, representing 37% of the total volume of fuel oils imported (98.1Ml).

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 an increase of 7.8Ml (14%) in the volume of fuel oils imported for use in electricity generation and domestic heating between 2015 and 2016 (**Figure 4.17**).

4. Environmental

Figure 4.18: Electricity consumption

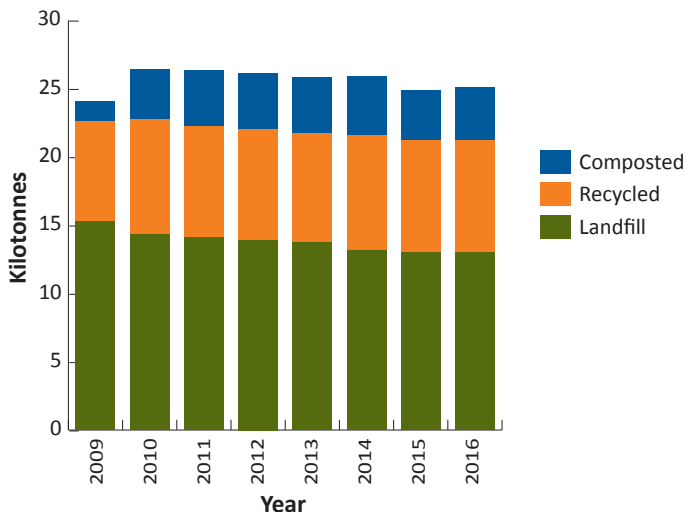


Source: Guernsey Electricity

The total amount of electricity consumed in Guernsey totalled 354.2GWh in the year ending March 2017, 1.4% higher than for the year ending March 2016, and 6.9% higher than for the year ending March 2007 (Figure 4.18). Commercial consumption accounted for 51.0% of total consumption between March 2016 to March 2017, 3.0 percentage points less than ten years earlier.

4. Environmental

Figure 4.19: Household waste



Source: Trading Assets

In 2016, 25.1kt of household waste was produced in Guernsey (**Figure 4.19**).

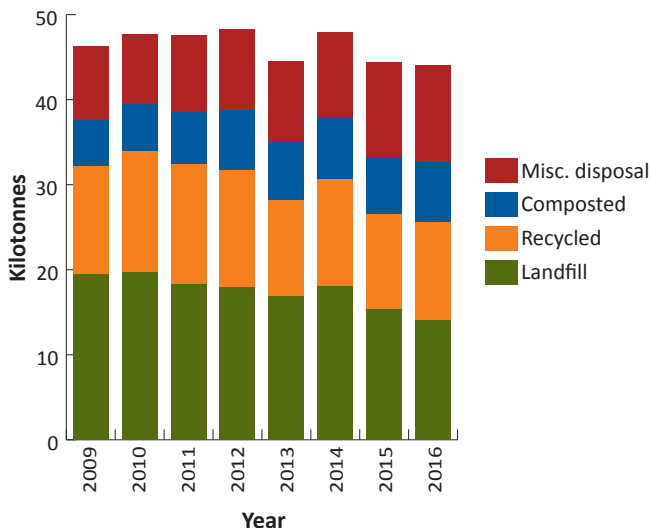
13.0kt (51.9%) of the household waste was sent to the landfill at Mont Cuet.

32.7% of household waste was recycled in 2016 and 15.4% was composted via the green waste scheme.

In 2016, the overall recycling rate (which includes composting) for household waste was 48.1%, compared with 47.8% in 2015.

4. Environmental

Figure 4.20: Commercial and industrial waste



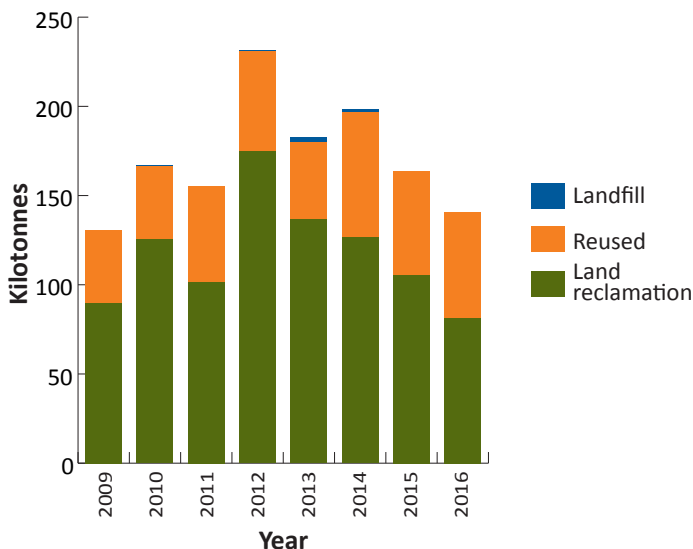
Source: Trading Assets

44.1kt of commercial and industrial waste was produced in Guernsey in 2016, slightly less than the previous year (**Figure 4.20**).

In 2016, 26.0% of commercial and industrial waste was recycled and 16.2% 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 25.8% of commercial and industrial waste. The remaining 32.0% (14.1kt) went to landfill. This is a reduction of 1.1kt compared with 2015.

In 2016, the recycling rate for commercial and industrial waste was 42.2%, compared with 40.4% in 2015..

Figure 4.21: Construction and demolition waste



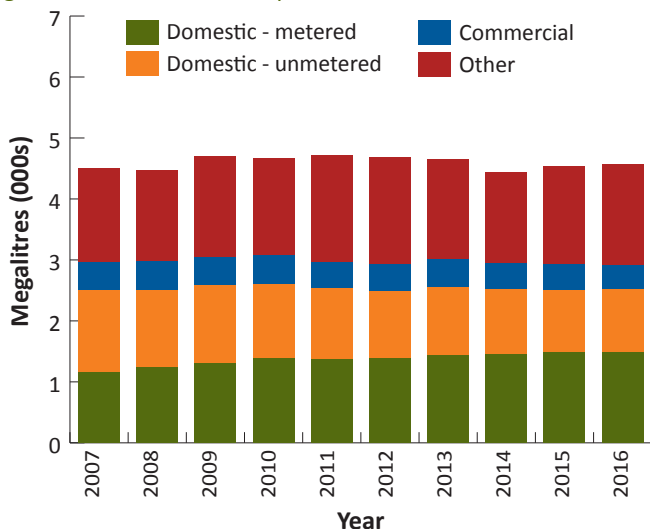
Source: Trading Assets

140.9kt of waste was produced by construction and demolition activities in 2016 (**Figure 4.21**). The majority of this material (57.7%) was inert waste sent to the Longue Hougue land reclamation site, whilst 42.0% of the material was reused. 0.3% of waste produced by construction and demolition activities was sent to landfill in 2016.

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 4.22: Water consumption



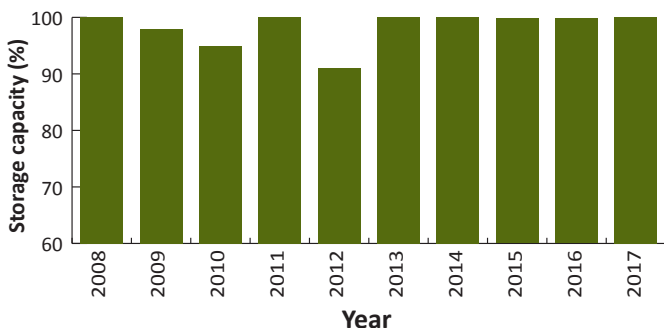
Source: Guernsey Water

Table 4.9: Water consumption per capita

| | Domestic water consumption (Ml per year) | Domestic water consumption per capita per day (l) | Total water consumption (Ml per year) | Total water consumption per capita per day (l) |
|------|--|---|---------------------------------------|--|
| 2012 | 2,485 | 107.9 | 4,682 | 203.3 |
| 2013 | 2,547 | 111.2 | 4,641 | 202.7 |
| 2014 | 2,521 | 110.5 | 4,442 | 194.7 |
| 2015 | 2,508 | 110.1 | 4,527 | 198.7 |
| 2016 | 2,514 | 110.1 | 4,574 | 200.4 |

Source: Guernsey Water

Figure 4.23: Storage level (as at 1st April)



Source: Guernsey Water

Table 4.10: Volume of unaccounted for water

| | Estimated losses (MI) | Annual % change |
|------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 2012 | 600 | -5.7% |
| 2013 | 440 | -26.7% |
| 2014 | 407 | -7.5% |
| 2015 | 439 | 7.9% |
| 2016 | 537 | 22.3% |

Source: Guernsey Water

Water storage levels were at 100% as at 1st April 2017, very slightly higher than the previous year (**Figure 4.23**).

The volume of unaccounted for water was 537 MI, 22.3% higher than the year before (**Table 4.10**).

4. Environmental

Figure 4.24: Water quality compliance



Source: Guernsey Water

In 2016, 4,574 megalitres of water was consumed in Guernsey, 55.0% of which was used by households on a domestic supply (**Figure 4.22** and **Table 4.9** on **page 125**). Commercial customers accounted for a further 8.9% and other customer groups, which include tourist accommodation and horticultural and agricultural consumers, accounted for 36.1% of total water usage in 2016.

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 2016, 99.9% of the island's water samples exceeded guideline standards (**Figure 4.24**).

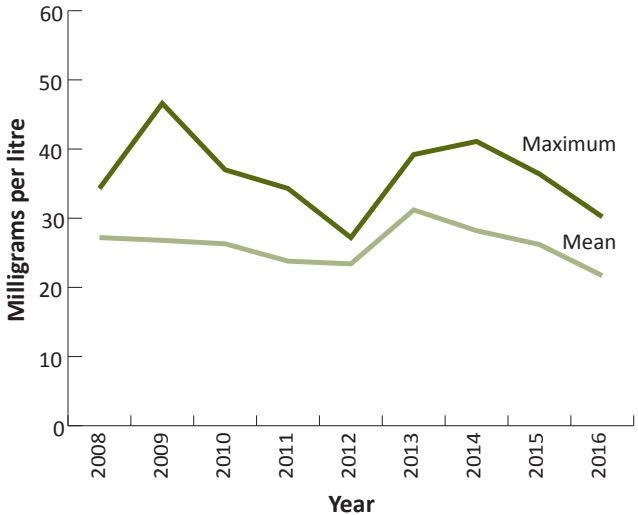
Table 4.11: Water pollution incidents

| | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| No. pollution incidents | 39 | 48 | 43 | 20 | 12 |

Source: Guernsey Water

In 2016, 12 pollution incidents were reported to Guernsey Water (**Table 4.11**), eight fewer than in 2015.

Figure 4.25: Drinking water nitrate concentration at customer taps



Source: Guernsey Water

Nitrate levels in drinking water are affected by rainfall, decomposition of organic matter in soil and the application of some fertilizers to land. Nitrates are naturally used up by algae and bacteria in the raw (untreated) water while it is held in storage, and, if necessary, dilution from low nitrate sources can help to reduce levels further. The annual mean nitrate concentration taken from customer taps has been relatively stable from 2008, peaking at 31.2mg/l in 2013 and standing at 21.7mg/l in 2016 (Figure 4.25).

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

4. Environmental

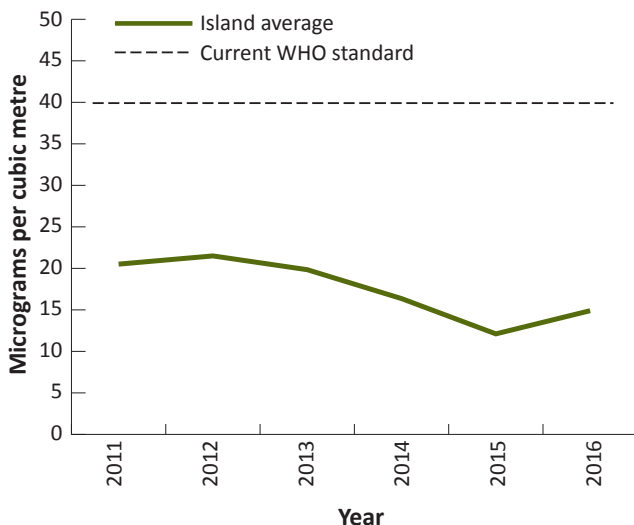
Table 4.12: Bathing water standards

| Beach | Rolling record 2013-2016 | Most recent sample (July/ August 2017) |
|--------------------|--------------------------|---|
| Bordeaux | Good | Excellent |
| Cobo | Good | Excellent |
| Fermain | Good | Excellent |
| Grandes Rocques | Good | Excellent |
| Havelet | Excellent | Excellent |
| Ladies Bay | Sufficient | Excellent |
| L'Eree | Excellent | Excellent |
| Pembroke/L'Ancrese | Poor | Excellent |
| Petit Bot | Sufficient | Excellent |
| Portelet | Good | Excellent |
| Port Soif | Excellent | Excellent |
| Saints | Good | Excellent |
| Vazon | Good | Excellent |

Source: Agriculture, Countryside and Land Management Services

Bathing water testing is carried out on thirteen of the island's beaches. From 2016 onwards bathing water classification has been based on a rolling 95th percentile record of the previous four seasons' results.

Figure 4.26: 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.

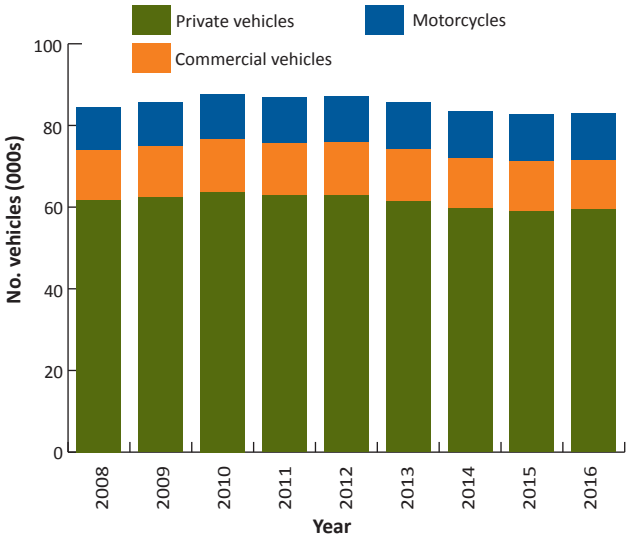
Source: Environmental Health and Pollution Regulation

Nitrogen dioxide is a gas generated from the combustion of fossil fuels (principally by motor vehicles) and is one of a range of air pollutants monitored in Guernsey. Nitrogen oxides (including nitrogen dioxide) contribute to acid rain, depletion of the ozone layer and can have detrimental effects on health. They are also greenhouse gases. **Figure 4.26** 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).

4. Environmental

Figure 4.27: Registered vehicles

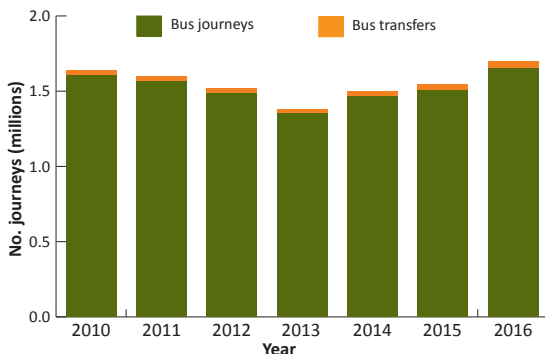


Source: Traffic and Highway Services

There were 82,957 vehicles (including motorcycles) registered in Guernsey at the end of 2016, 180 more than the previous year (Figure 4.27). 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 59,459 and accounted for 72% of registered vehicles in 2016 (including motorcycles). There were 12,028 commercial vehicles registered in 2016 and 11,470 motorcycles.

Figure 4.28: Scheduled bus passenger journeys

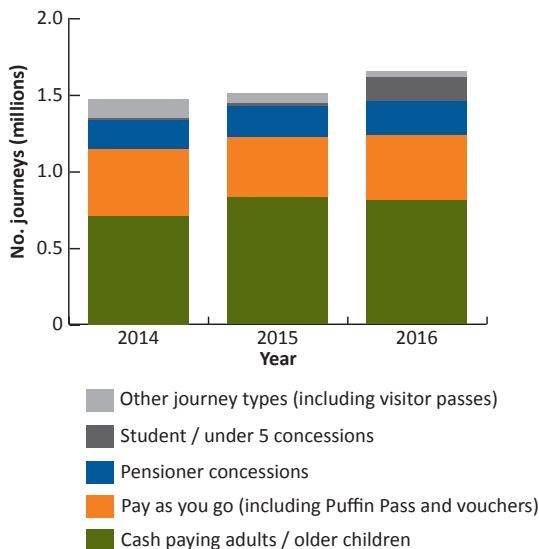


Source: Traffic and Highway Services

In 2016 there were a total of 1,695,988 scheduled bus passenger journeys (**Figure 4.28**), which included 42,260 transfers. This was an increase of 9.7% since 2015.

4. Data sources and further information

Figure 4.29: Scheduled bus passenger journeys



Source: Traffic and Highway Services

Figure 4.29 shows a breakdown of bus passenger journeys by type of passenger. The largest group were fare paying adults and older children.

5. Data sources and further information

Electronic versions of data and further information on any of the topics contained in this publication can be obtained by contacting:

Data and Analysis

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

Tel: 01481 717292

Fax: 01481 713787

Website: www.gov.gg/data

E-mail: dataandanalysis@gov.gg

Much of the information was provided by States of Guernsey services, contact details for which can be found at www.gov.gg/contactus.

5. Data sources and further information

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

Guernsey Financial Services Commission

Tel: 01481 712706

Website: www.gfsc.gg

Jersey Statistics Unit

Tel: 01534 440423

Website: www.gov.je/statistics

E-mail: statistics@gov.je

Digimap Limited

Tel: 01481 700321

Website: www.digimap.gg

E-mail: info@digimap.gg

Office for National Statistics

Tel: 0845 601 3034

Website: www.statistics.gov.uk

E-mail: info@statistics.gov.uk

La Société Guernesiaise

Tel: 01481 725093

Website: www.societe.org.gg

E-mail: societe@cwgsy.net

Guernsey Airport Meteorological Department

Tel: 0906 713 0111

Bailiwick Forecast: 12080

Channel Islands Shipping Forecast:
0900 669 0022

Website: www.metoffice.gov.gg

E-mail: metoffice@gov.gg

Guernsey Electricity

Tel: 01481 200700

Website: www.electricity.gg

E-mail: admin@electricity.gg

Guernsey Gas

Tel: 01481 724811

Website: www.gsygas.com

Guernsey Water

Tel: 01481 239500

Website: www.water.gg

E-mail: customer.service@water.gg

5. Data sources and further information

Data and Analysis publications

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

| Publication title | Topic |
|---|---|
| Guernsey Facts & Figures Booklet | • Core statistics relating to Guernsey's economy, society and environment |
| Greenhouse Gas Bulletin | • Greenhouse gas inventory provided by Aether Limited |
| Guernsey Gross Domestic Product | • Gross Domestic Product estimates, revisions and final data for Guernsey's economy |
| Housing Stock Bulletin | • Domestic housing stock statistics |
| Supplementary Property Bulletin | • Domestic rental and sales prices by property type and size |
| Residential Property Prices Bulletin | • Quarterly local and open market property price statistics |
| Electronic Census Report | • Snapshot population statistics, historic trends and projections |
| Population, Employment and Earnings Bulletin | • Quarterly statistics relating to population, employment and average earnings |
| Inflation Bulletin | • Quarterly RPIX and RPI statistics |
| Inflation Forecast Bulletin | • Quarterly 12 month forecast for RPIX and RPI statistics |
| Household Income Report | • Information on annual household incomes |

All the publications listed above are available online together with a list of publication dates at www.gov.gg/data. If you require any further information please contact the Data and Analysis team (details on [page 134](#)).



For more information go to
www.gov.gg/data