

GUERNSEY FACTS AND FIGURES 2018



States of Guernsey
Data and Analysis

1. Introduction

Welcome to the sixteenth 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 Morgan Johnson of the Guernsey Sailing Trust for providing the cover photo of a group sailing one of the Trust's Hawk20 keelboats. The Guernsey Sailing Trust is celebrating its 30th anniversary in 2018.

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A digital version and additional information can be obtained from:

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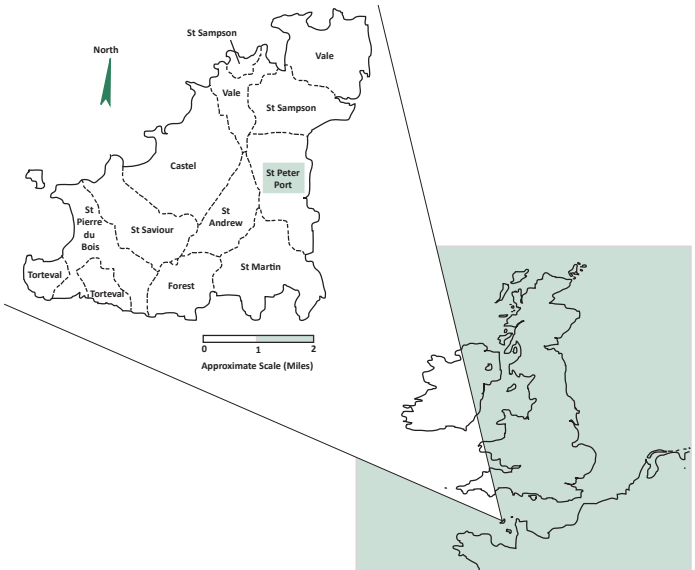
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1. Introduction

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) (2017 estimate)	£3,050m
Annual percentage change in Retail Prices Index X (RPIX) (June 2018)	2.4%
Annual percentage change in Retail Prices Index (RPI) (June 2018)	2.6%
Total number in employment (March 2018)	31,062
Unemployment rate (ILO definition) (March 2018)	1.0%
Key social indicators	
Population (March 2017)	62,109
Local Market property price - mix adjusted average (June 2018)	£410,830
Reported criminal offences (2017)	1,580
Key environmental indicators	
Greenhouse gas emissions (2016)	398.5 kt CO ₂
Energy supplied to consumers (2017)	1,149 GWh
Gas consumption (2017)	74.5 GWh
Declared oil imports (2017)	84.8 MI
Electricity consumption (2017/18)	347.6 GWh
Domestic recycling rate (2017 provisional figure)	50.0%
Total water consumption (2017)	4,542 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 the 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 between the UK and Guernsey, signed in December 2008, it was agreed that the UK would not act internationally on Guernsey's behalf without prior consultation and recognised that Guernsey has an international identity that is different from that of the UK.

Relationship with the EU

Guernsey is not part of the European Union. Guernsey neither contributes to, nor 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 the 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, separate from and in addition to the formal Protocol 3 relationship through the UK, by voluntarily applying relevant EU standards and by other forms of cooperation. 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'.

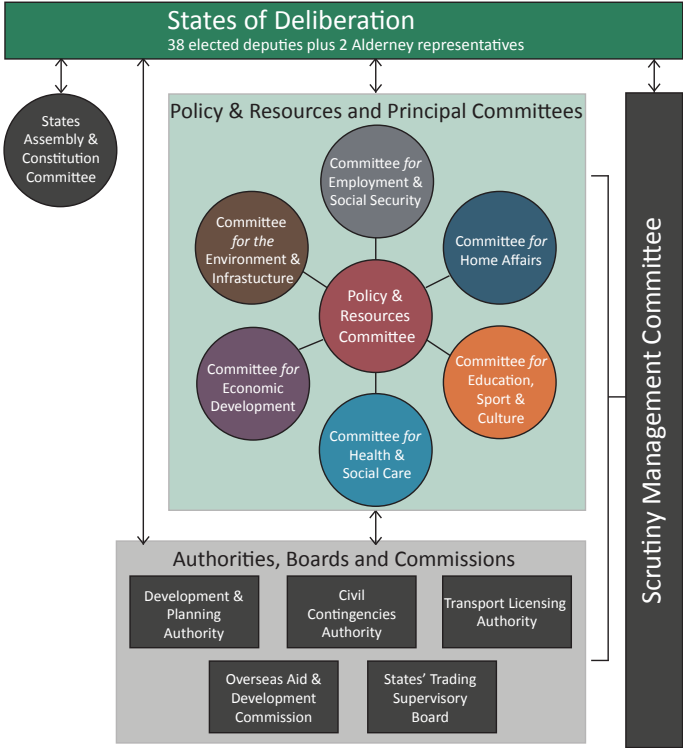
The island's Protocol 3 relationship with the EU will end when the UK leaves the EU. The island's authorities are engaged and working closely with the UK Government on the terms of the exit and the future relationship.

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 from 45 to 38 and a reduction in the number of committees. The new structure is shown below and more detail is provided on the following pages.



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

Senior Committee

Policy & Resources

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

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

The following corporate service areas are also included:

- Procurement
- 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 committee encompasses the following service areas:

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

Health & Social Care

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

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

The Environment & Infrastructure

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

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

Principal Committees (continued)

Employment & Social Security

Responsible for social insurance, pensions, social housing, 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 committee encompasses the following service areas:

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

Education, Sport & Culture

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

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

Economic Development

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

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

1. Introduction

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

	GDP (£m, current prices)	Annual % change (nominal)	GDP (£m, constant 2017 prices)	Annual % change (real)
2009	2,458	-	2,912	-
2010	2,423	-1.4	2,808	-3.6
2011	2,629	8.5	2,954	5.3
2012	2,615	-0.6	2,845	-3.7
2013	2,715	3.8	2,876	1.1
2014	2,779	2.4	2,910	1.2
2015E	2,816	1.3	2,916	0.2
2016E	2,921	3.7	2,990	2.6
2017E	3,050	4.4	3,050	2.0

E = Estimate

Source: Data and Analysis

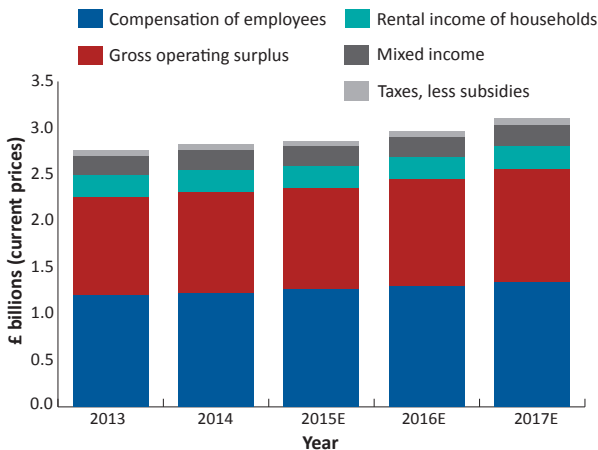
The method for calculating Guernsey's GDP was updated to make it more internationally comparable and was validated by external auditors during 2017. Figures published previously have been restated to enable better comparison. Further information on the changes is available at www.gov.gg/gdp.

Guernsey measures its economy using an 'income' approach and its economic output (GDP) is calculated as the sum of :

- Compensation of employees (which includes remuneration in the form of wages paid to employees plus estimates of pension and social security contributions paid on their behalf by their employer)
- Gross operating surplus (which is equated to company trading profits and public sector trading body surpluses)
- Mixed income (the remuneration and profits of sole traders)
- Income of households (rental income and owner occupied imputed rents, net of maintenance costs and borrowing costs)

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.1: Components of GDP (current prices)



Source: Data and Analysis

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

	2013	2014	2015E	2016E	2017E
Compensation of employees	1,196	1,216	1,261	1,295	1,336
Gross operating surplus	1,063	1,107	1,103	1,163	1,229
Mixed income	149	155	151	159	168
Rental income of households	250	244	244	242	250
GVA basic	2,658	2,723	2,759	2,859	2,983
Taxes, less subsidies (on products)	+57	+56	+56	+62	+67
GDP	2,715	2,779	2,816	2,921	3,050

Source: Data and Analysis

2. Fiscal and Economic

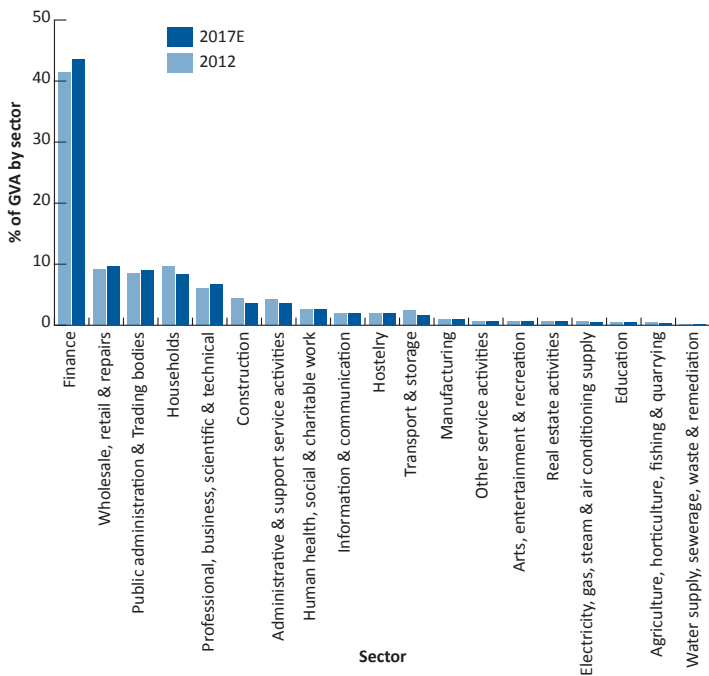
Table 2.3: GVA by sector (£m, constant 2017 prices)

	2013	2014	2015E	2016E	2017E
Agriculture, Horticulture, Fishing, Quarrying	12	11	13	14	13
Manufacturing	29	26	30	29	29
Electricity, gas, steam, air conditioning supply	18	18	16	16	15
Water and waste	4	3	3	4	4
Construction	155	125	117	107	109
Wholesale, retail and repairs	299	295	299	289	285
Hostelry	52	52	54	55	55
Transport and storage	43	48	44	47	47
Information and communication	59	59	60	61	58
Finance	1,127	1,153	1,162	1,245	1,298
Real estate activities	18	21	19	17	17
Professional, business, scientific, technical activities	167	165	180	200	199
Administrative and support service activities	125	142	119	103	108
Public administration and Trading bodies	234	235	262	267	269
Education	15	16	15	16	15
Human health, social and charitable work activities	73	76	76	77	80
Arts, entertainment and recreation	16	23	30	21	21
Other service activities	20	19	19	19	20
Households	265	256	253	248	250
Uncoded	83	105	86	91	92

Source: Data and Analysis

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.2: GVA by sector (% , constant 2017 prices)

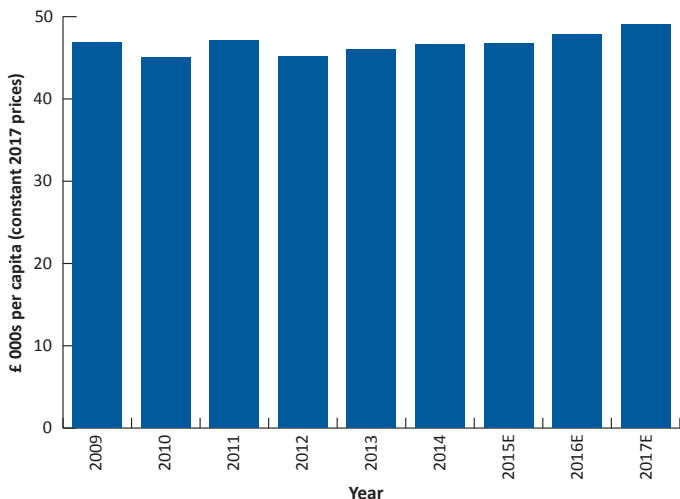


Source: Data and Analysis

Table 2.3 and **Figure 2.2** show the proportion of GVA contributed by each sector. Gross Value Added (GVA) is GDP before the inclusion of taxes and the removal of subsidies on products.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.3: GDP per capita (constant 2017 prices)



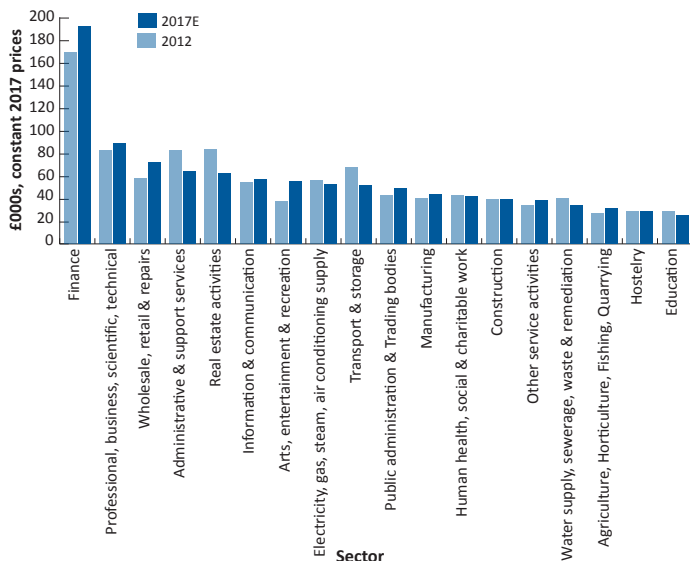
Note: Population data for March 2014 onwards has been sourced from the Rolling Electronic Census. Population estimates to March 2013 have been provided by Social Security

Source: Data and Analysis

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

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.4: Factor income per worker (constant 2017 prices)



Source: Data and Analysis

E = Estimate

Factor income is GVA for all industry sectors excluding the households sector. Division of factor income by the total workforce gives factor income per worker (**Figure 2.4**), which can be used to measure the economic output and productivity of the workforce. Care should be taken, since there can be methodological differences between data sets from different countries.

In 2017, the Finance sector had the highest factor income per worker, at £192,345.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Table 2.4: Public income and expenditure (nominal)

	2016	2017
General revenue income (£m)	477	500
Operating income (£m)	55	61
Gross revenue expenditure (£m)	(452)	(450)
Revenue surplus / (deficit) (£m)	81	110
Capital income (£m)	0	23
Capital expenditure (£m)	(14)	(15)
Operating surplus / (deficit) (£m)	67	118
Other transfers (£m)	(5)	(4)
Overall surplus / (deficit) (£m)	62	114
Social Security Funds income (£m) excluding grants from general revenue	160	173
Social Security Funds expenditure (£m) excluding grants from general revenue	(181)	(188)
Social Security Fund investment returns (£m)	95	72
Social Security Funds surplus / (deficit) (£m)	75	56
Aggregate income (£m)*	788	828
Aggregate expenditure (£m)*	(651)	(658)
Aggregate surplus / (deficit) (£m)*	137	170

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

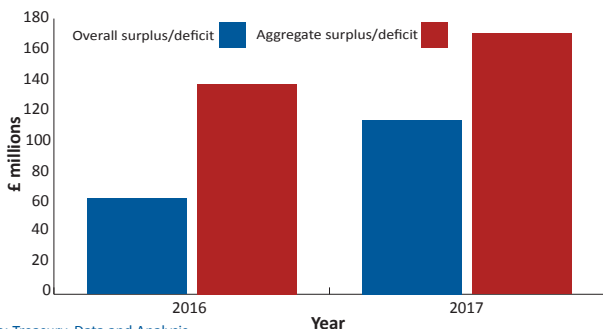
NB. Due to the effects of rounding, figures may not sum to totals

Source: Treasury

A number of changes to the accounting policies were introduced for the preparation of the 2017 accounts. As a result, the 2016 accounts have been restated for comparison purposes. These changes have been made as the first step towards becoming fully compliant with International Public Sector Accounting Standards.

2. Fiscal and Economic

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



Source: Treasury, Data and Analysis

In 2017 revenue and operating income totalled £561 million, with expenditure at £450 million. After the inclusion of capital income and expenditure and other transfers, the overall surplus was £114 million in 2017. Aggregate figures include social security funds income and expenditure.

The majority of Guernsey's general revenue comes from income taxes, which accounted for 65% of total revenue in 2017 ([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.

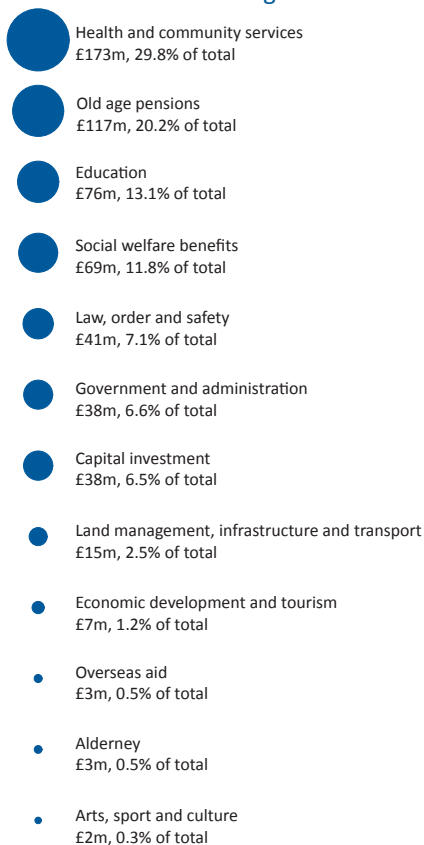
Table 2.5: Direct and indirect taxation (nominal)

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Direct taxes	Income tax (£m)	282	298	290	303	324
	Total direct taxes (£m)	282	298	290	303	324
Indirect taxes	Excise and import duties (£m)	36	37	37	41	41
	Document duty (£m)	15	13	12	13	17
	Motor Vehicle duties (£m)	0	0	0	1	1
	Tax on real property (£m)	16	17	19	20	21

Source: Treasury

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.6: Public expenditure



Source: Treasury

Figure 2.6 gives a proportionate breakdown of public service expenditure by type of expenditure.

2. Fiscal and Economic

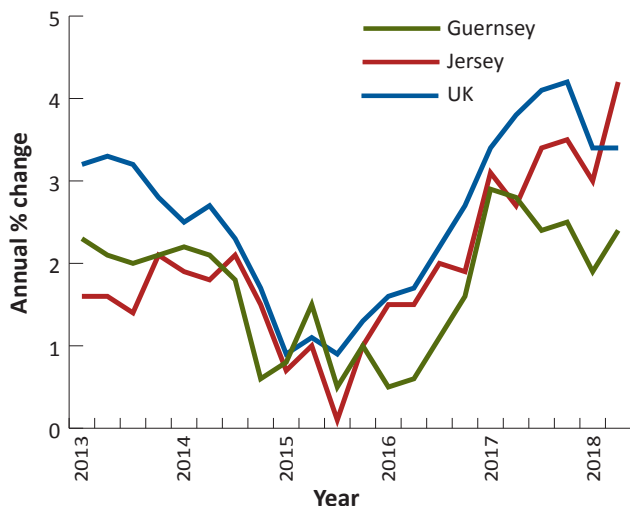
Table 2.6: RPIX inflation in Guernsey, Jersey and the UK

		Guernsey annual % change	Jersey annual % change	UK annual % change
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
	Sep	2.4	3.4	4.1
	Dec	2.5	3.5	4.2
2018	Mar	1.9	3.0	3.4
	Jun	2.4	4.2	3.4

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

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.7: 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 2.7](#) show the annual percentage changes in the RPIX in Guernsey, Jersey and the UK. In June 2018, the annual RPIX inflation in Guernsey was 2.4%.

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

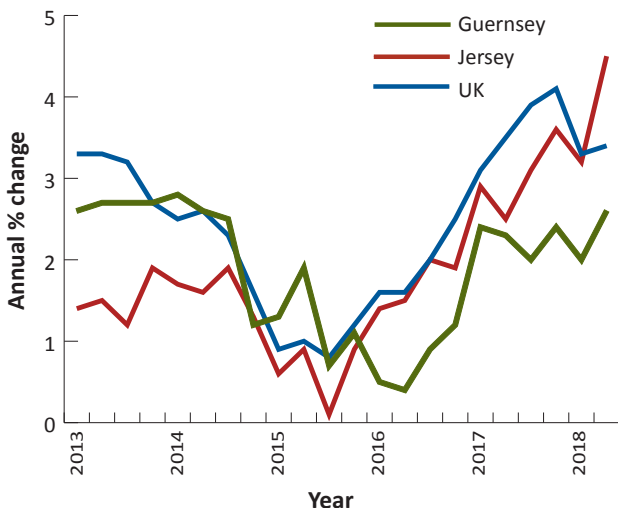
Table 2.7: RPI inflation in Guernsey, Jersey and the UK

		Guernsey annual % change	Jersey annual % change	UK annual % change
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
	Sep	2.0	3.1	3.9
	Dec	2.4	3.6	4.1
2018	Mar	2.0	3.2	3.3
	Jun	2.6	4.5	3.4

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

2. Fiscal and Economic

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

Between 2012 and 2015 annual changes in the RPI in all three jurisdictions recorded an overall slowing in the rate of inflation, followed by increases during 2016 and 2017. The annual change in the RPI in Guernsey in the year ending June 2018 was 2.6%.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Table 2.8: RPICT and RPIY in Guernsey

		RPICT annual % change	RPIY annual % change
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
	Sep	2.0	2.1
	Dec	2.3	2.3
2018	Mar	1.6	1.6
	Jun	1.9	1.9

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 2017)

	RPIX reflation factor	RPI reflation factor
2008	1.21	1.21
2009	1.18	1.19
2010	1.14	1.16
2011	1.11	1.12
2012	1.08	1.09
2013	1.06	1.06
2014	1.05	1.05
2015	1.04	1.04
2016	1.02	1.02
2017	1.00	1.00

Source: Data and Analysis

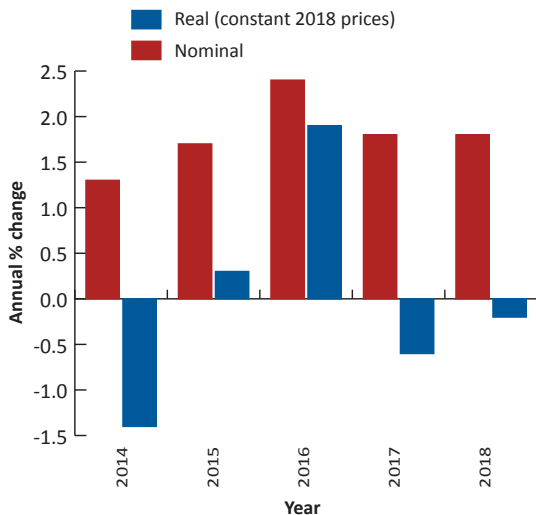
The effect of inflation is to erode the purchasing power of currency. For example, one could purchase more for £1 in 2008 than in 2017. The reflation factors shown in **Table 2.9** can be used to convert monetary values to their equivalent (or 'real') prices on a specified date (in this case, 31st December 2017).

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 2008 is equivalent to $£100 \times 1.21 = £121$ in 2017. This means that you would need £121 in 2017 to buy the same amount of goods and services that you could buy for £100 in 2008.

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

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.9: Annual change in median earnings - all employees



Source: Data and Analysis

Figure 2.9 shows the annual percentage change in median earnings since 2014. In March 2018, median earnings increased by 1.8% in nominal terms and decreased by 0.2% 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)	Constant 2018 median annual earnings - four quarter average (£)	Annual % change (real)
2014	29,988	1.3	31,884	-1.4
2015	30,485	1.7	31,992	0.3
2016	31,215	2.4	32,610	1.9
2017	31,773	1.8	32,414	-0.6
2018	32,360	1.8	32,360	-0.2

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 2018, the median annual earnings was £32,360.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Table 2.11: Four quarter average earnings at March 2018

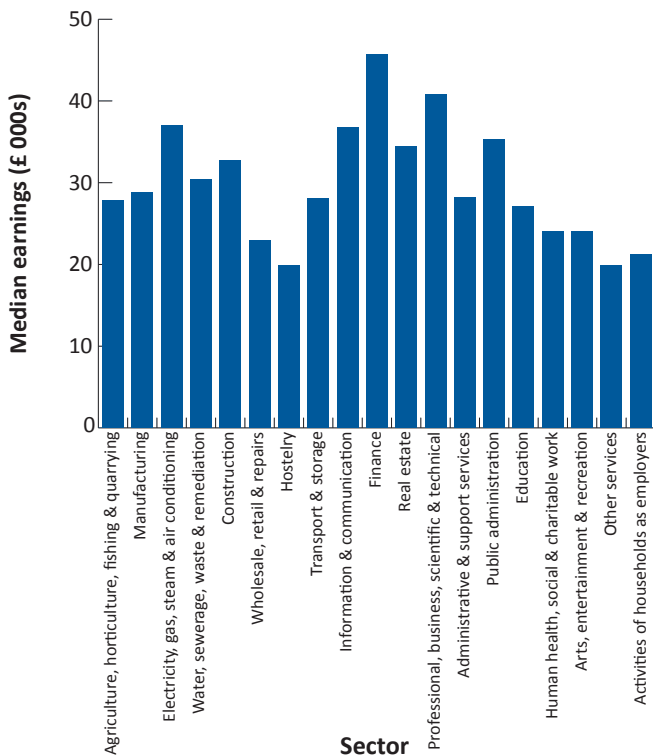
	Lower Quartile Earnings (£)	Median Earnings (£)	Upper Quartile Earnings (£)
Agriculture, horticulture, fishing & quarrying	20,282	27,786	37,500
Manufacturing	20,414	28,829	36,592
Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning	30,070	37,033	51,075
Water, sewerage, waste & remediation	23,113	30,354	38,432
Construction	25,208	32,788	40,319
Wholesale, retail & repairs	16,866	22,997	32,116
Hostelry	16,387	19,837	24,855
Transport & storage	21,575	28,025	37,185
Information & communication	27,171	36,739	54,483
Finance	31,054	45,703	69,854
Real estate	23,637	34,406	52,107
Professional, business, scientific & technical	27,571	40,798	61,560
Administrative & support services	20,448	28,259	39,593
Public administration	24,511	35,303	47,886
Education	19,242	27,065	46,880
Human health, social & charitable work	17,038	24,086	34,222
Arts, entertainment & recreation	16,728	24,019	35,765
Other services	14,167	19,912	26,295
Activities of households as employers	13,901	21,282	28,370

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 2018.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.10: Four quarter average earnings as at March 2018

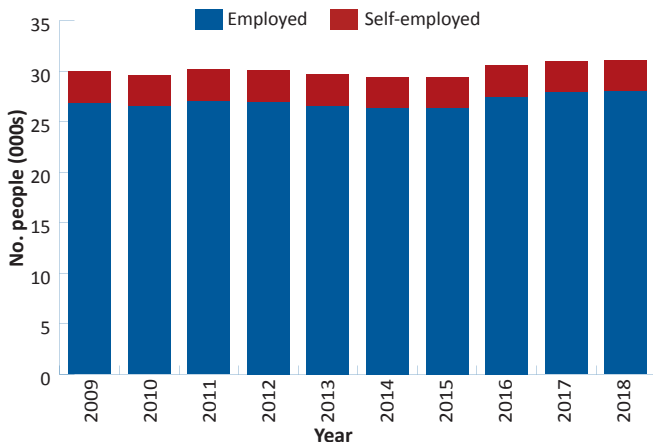


Source: Data and Analysis

Figure 2.10 shows the median annual earnings of employees in Guernsey, broken down by sector at March 2018.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.11: Employed Persons at March each year



Source: Rolling Electronic Census

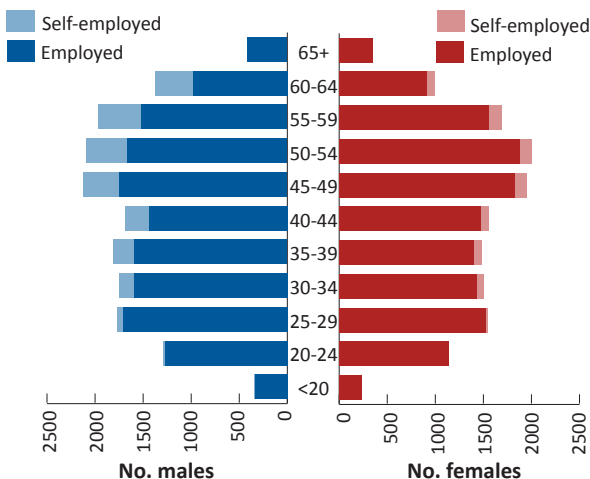
Figure 2.11 shows the total number of employed and self-employed people in March each year. In March 2018, there were 31,062 people in employment in Guernsey, of whom 10% were self-employed.

In March 2018, 46.5% of people in employment and self-employment were female and 53.5% were male (**Figure 2.12** and **Table 2.12**). The 50-54 age group had the highest number of females in employment or self-employment and the 45-49 age group had the highest number of males in employment or self-employment in March 2018. The number of self-employed people was highest among males aged 55-59.

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

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.12: Employment by age and gender at March 2018



Source: Rolling Electronic Census

Table 2.12: Employed persons at March each year

	Male		Female		Total
	Employed	Self-employed	Employed	Self-employed	
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
2018	14,266	2,348	13,717	731	31,062

Source: Rolling Electronic Census

2. Fiscal and Economic

Table 2.13: Percentage of population in employment or full-time education at 31st March 2017

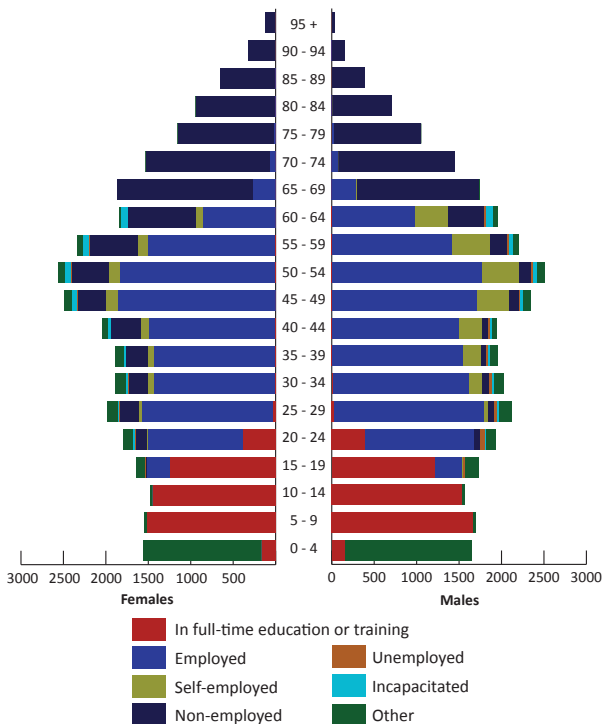
	Female (%)	Male (%)	Total (%)
14 and under	68.1	68.0	68.1
15 to 19	91.7	88.7	90.2
20 to 24	84.2	86.3	85.3
25 to 29	81.0	86.6	83.9
30 to 34	79.3	87.7	83.6
35 to 39	79.9	89.8	84.9
40 to 44	77.4	91.2	84.1
45 to 49	79.9	89.2	84.4
50 to 54	76.3	87.9	82.1
55 to 59	69.5	84.1	76.6
60 to 64	50.6	70.0	60.6
65 to 69	14.2	16.5	15.3
70 to 74	4.0	5.2	4.6
75 to 79	1.2	2.0	1.6
80 to 84	0.2	0.6	0.4
85 and over	0.1	0.2	0.1
Total	60.6	69.3	64.9

Source: Rolling Electronic Census

The percentage of the population who were either in employment or full-time education as at 31st March 2017 ([Table 2.13](#)) was 64.9%. The rate for females was 60.6% and for males, 69.3%. 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 85.3%.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.13: Population by economic status and age (31st March 2017)

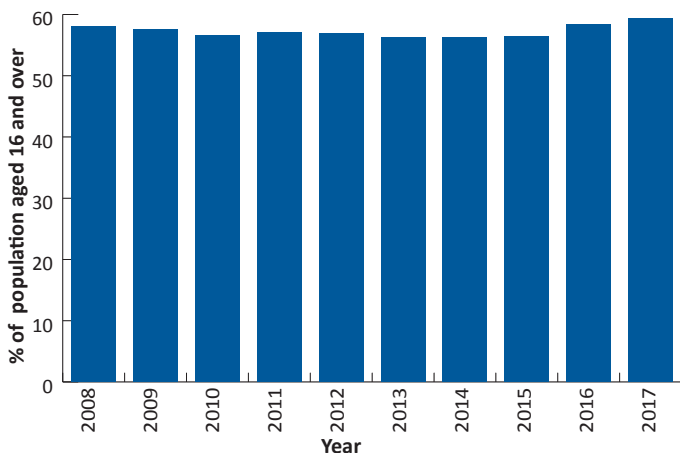


Source: Rolling Electronic Census

Figure 2.13 shows the economic status of the population by age group and gender. People in full-time education are concentrated in the 5 to 24 age groups. Self-employment is seen in age groups from 15 to 19 up to 65 to 69 and is more predominant in males.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.14: Employment rate at 31st March



Source: Rolling Electronic Census, Data and Analysis

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

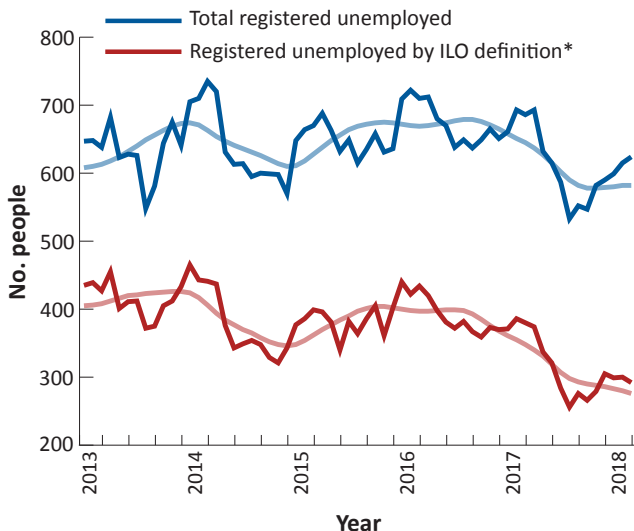
	Female employment rate (%)	Male employment rate (%)	Total employment rate (%)
2013	50.8	62.0	56.3
2014	50.9	62.0	56.3
2015	51.4	61.6	56.4
2016	53.2	63.9	58.4
2017	54.2	64.7	59.4

Source: Social Security, Data and Analysis

The employment rate shown in [Figure 2.14](#) and [Table 2.14](#) is the number of people in employment as a percentage of the population aged 16 and over as at 31st March.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.15: Unemployment



Source: Social Security

Unemployment data is produced by Social Security on a monthly basis and represents the number of people claiming unemployment or job seeker benefits. During 2017, the average number of registered unemployed was 614 (Figure 2.15).

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 2017 was 320.

*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 (%)
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
2018	624	2.1	292	1.0

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 to 2.1% in March 2018.

Using the ILO definition of unemployment, the unemployment rate was 1.0% in March 2018, 0.2 percentage points lower than in March 2017.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Table 2.16: Employment by economic sector at March each year

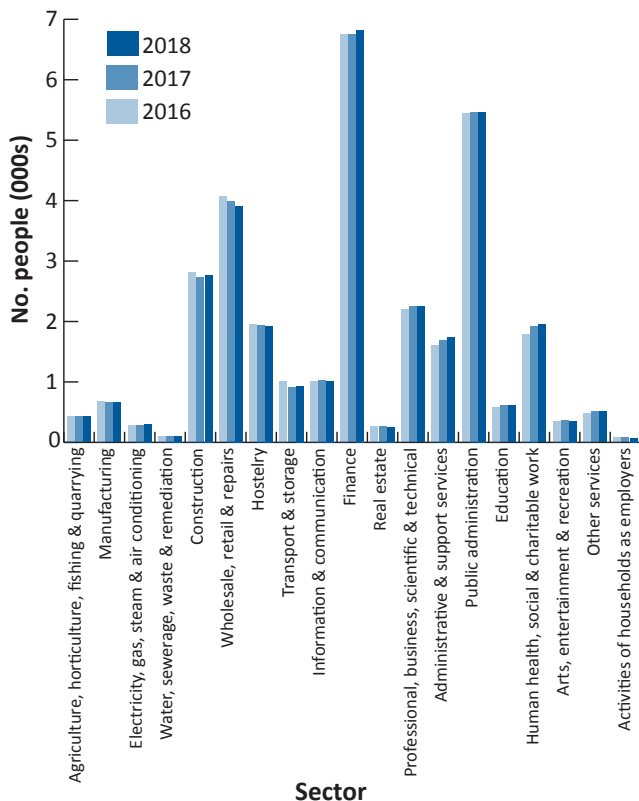
	2015	2016	2017	2018
Agriculture, horticulture, fishing & quarrying	446	439	425	430
Manufacturing	685	675	659	656
Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning	291	282	290	301
Water, sewerage, waste & remediation	88	98	114	111
Construction	2,970	2,818	2,737	2,766
Wholesale, retail & repairs	4,082	4,071	3,988	3,911
Hostelry	1,942	1,950	1,940	1,927
Transport & storage	905	1,023	914	925
Information & communication	1,016	1,006	1,025	1,020
Finance	6,721	6,762	6,747	6,822
Real estate	285	271	271	263
Professional, business, scientific & technical	2,092	2,200	2,251	2,251
Administrative & support services	1,650	1,609	1,691	1,738
Public administration	5,398	5,435	5,469	5,464
Education	551	578	610	606
Human health, social & charitable work	1,758	1,793	1,920	1,954
Arts, entertainment & recreation	343	359	372	360
Other services	498	491	505	513
Activities of households as employers	89	92	82	70
Total	31,810	31,952	32,010	32,088

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 2.16: 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 2018, comprising 21.3% of total jobs ([Table 2.16](#) and [Figure 2.16](#)).

2. Fiscal and Economic

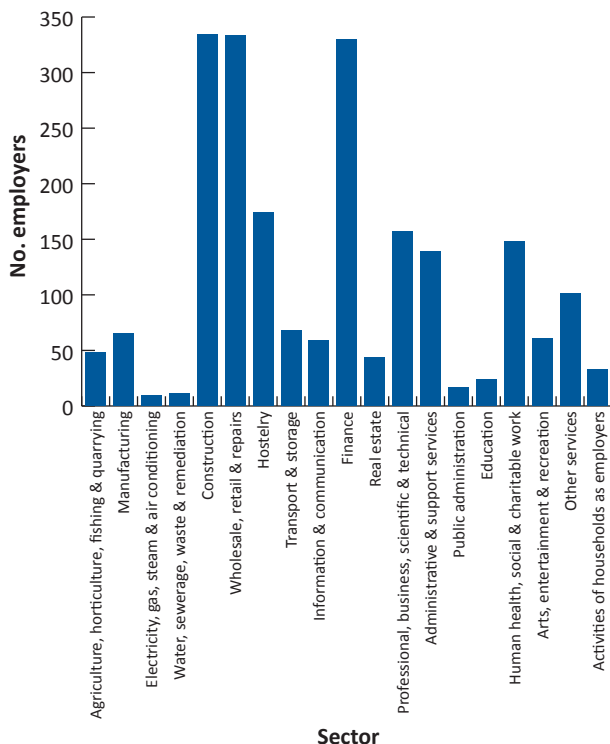
Table 2.17: Employers by size and sector at March 2018

Number of employees	Number of employers				
	1 to 5	6 to 25	26 to 50	51+	Total
Agriculture, horticulture, fishing & quarrying	36	10	1	1	48
Manufacturing	41	20	2	2	65
Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning	5	2	-	2	9
Water, sewerage, waste & remediation	9	1	-	1	11
Construction	243	83	5	3	334
Wholesale, retail & repairs	207	94	20	12	333
Hostelry	100	57	9	8	174
Transport & storage	44	19	2	3	68
Information & communication	36	14	6	3	59
Finance	164	102	32	32	330
Real estate	32	11	1	-	44
Professional, business, scientific & technical	99	44	4	10	157
Administrative & support services	86	34	15	4	139
Public administration	12	3	-	2	17
Education	14	5	1	4	24
Human health, social & charitable work	85	43	10	10	148
Arts, entertainment & recreation	47	13	1	-	61
Other services	88	12	1	-	101
Activities of households as employers	31	2	-	-	33
Total	1,379	569	110	97	2,155

Source: Rolling Electronic Census

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.17: Employers by sector at March 2018



Source: Rolling Electronic Census

In March 2018, the Construction sector had the highest number of employers (with 334), 73% of which had five employees or fewer compared to 50% in the Finance sector ([Table 2.17](#) and [Figure 2.17](#)). Of the organisations employing more than 50 people, 33% were in the Finance sector.

2. Fiscal and Economic

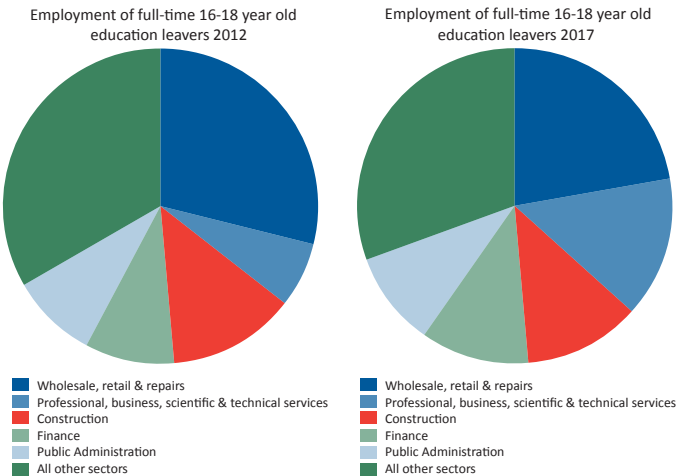
Table 2.18: Average number of employees per employer at
March 2018

	Number of employees	Number of employers	Mean number of employees per employer
Agriculture, horticulture, fishing & quarrying	430	48	9
Manufacturing	656	65	10
Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning	301	9	33
Water, sewerage, waste & remediation	111	11	10
Construction	2,766	334	8
Wholesale, retail & repairs	3,911	333	12
Hostelry	1,927	174	11
Transport & storage	925	68	14
Information & communication	1,020	59	17
Finance	6,822	330	21
Real estate	263	44	6
Professional, business, scientific & technical	2,251	157	14
Administrative & support services	1,738	139	13
Public administration	5,464	17	321
Education	606	24	25
Human health, social & charitable work	1,954	148	13
Arts, entertainment & recreation	360	61	6
Other services	513	101	5
Activities of households as employers	70	33	2
Total	32,088	2,155	15

Source: Rolling Electronic Census

2. Fiscal and Economic

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

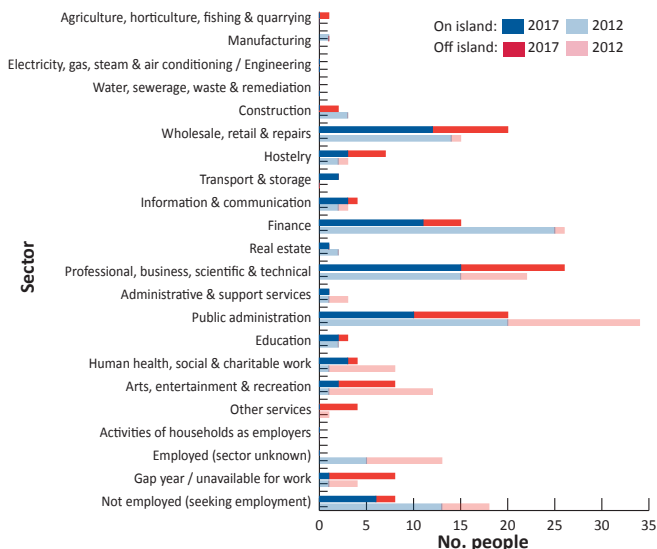


The Wholesale, retail & repairs sector employed the most school/college leavers in both 2017 and 2012 (Figure 2.18). In 2017 the second highest sector was Professional, business, scientific & technical services and five years earlier it was Construction.

Of all the island's 18 year olds (not just those who were in full-time education), approximately 23% went into higher education (i.e. university level education) in September 2017. A further 14% entered or continued with further education (i.e. vocational courses or further study up to level 3).

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.19 Destinations of full-time higher education leavers



Source: Education Services

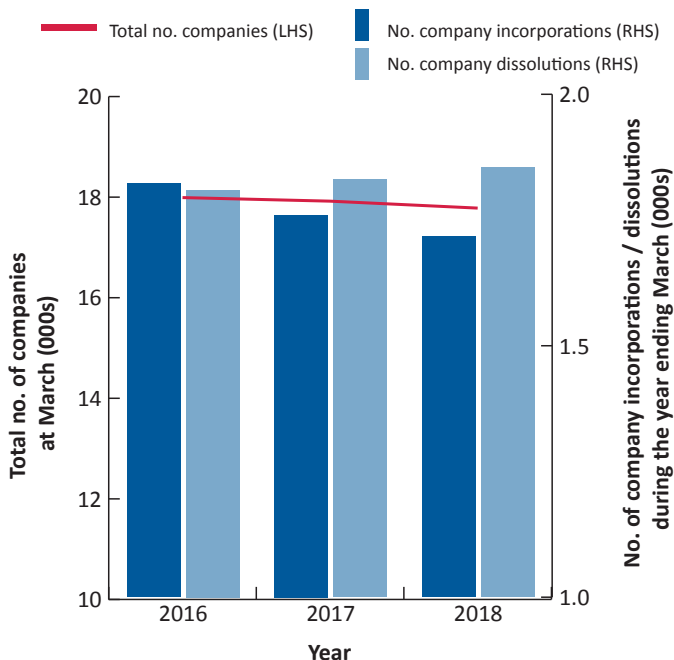
All those who had completed undergraduate study in 2017 were surveyed by Education Services. The response rate was 100% (171 students). 19% of respondents continued to postgraduate study or topped up their higher education qualification (off island). Of the respondents who entered employment, 55% returned to Guernsey and 45% remained off island. The employment of all the leavers is shown in [Figure 2.19](#).

The Professional, business, scientific and technical activities sector employed 20% of the higher education leavers who remained off island in 2017 and 22% of those who returned to the island.

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 2.20: Company incorporations and dissolutions



Source: Guernsey Registry

At the end of March 2018, 17,781 companies were registered in Guernsey (Figure 2.20), 139 fewer than at the same time the previous year.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Table 2.19: Companies registered at March

	2017	2018
Agriculture, horticulture, fishing & quarrying	75	69
Manufacturing	100	99
Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning	11	12
Water, sewerage, waste & remediation	17	16
Construction	347	346
Wholesale, retail & repairs	480	475
Hostelry	170	167
Transport & storage	124	121
Information & communication	205	209
Finance	14,140	14,012
Real estate	898	824
Professional, business, scientific & technical	549	559
Administrative & support services	436	455
Public administration	6	5
Education	34	43
Human health, social & charitable work	143	157
Arts, entertainment & recreation	131	138
Other services	53	73
Activities of households as employers	1	1
Total	17,920	17,781

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

	2017	2018
Agriculture, horticulture, fishing & quarrying	5	2
Manufacturing	7	7
Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning	-	1
Water, sewerage, waste & remediation	-	2
Construction	39	32
Wholesale, retail & repairs	35	46
Hostelry	20	16
Transport & storage	8	12
Information & communication	32	26
Finance	1,369	1,346
Real estate	59	41
Professional, business, scientific & technical	75	68
Administrative & support services	65	47
Public administration	-	-
Education	7	9
Human health, social & charitable work	14	22
Arts, entertainment & recreation	17	15
Other services	3	25
Activities of households as employers	-	0
Total	1,755	1,717

Source: Guernsey Registry

Of the 1,717 companies incorporated by the Guernsey Registry during the year ending March 2018, 1,346 were Finance sector companies (Table 2.20). Of these, 89% 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

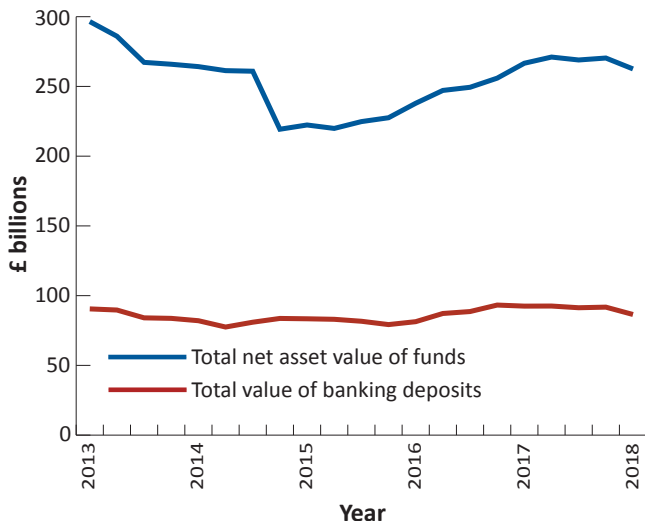
	2017	2018
Agriculture, horticulture, fishing & quarrying	8	6
Manufacturing	9	6
Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning	-	-
Water, sewerage, waste & remediation	1	4
Construction	30	28
Wholesale, retail & repairs	47	37
Hostelry	19	11
Transport & storage	15	9
Information & communication	25	19
Finance	1,464	1,560
Real estate	88	85
Professional, business, scientific & technical	68	37
Administrative & support services	37	32
Public administration	-	-
Education	1	2
Human health, social & charitable work	4	7
Arts, entertainment & recreation	7	7
Other services	3	5
Activities of households as employers	-	-
Total	1,826	1,855

Source: Guernsey Registry

Of the 1,855 companies which were dissolved ([Table 2.21](#)) during the year ending March 2018, 1,560 were within the Finance industry and 89% of those were from the same financial subsectors which do not employ staff.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.21: Total value of banking deposits and funds



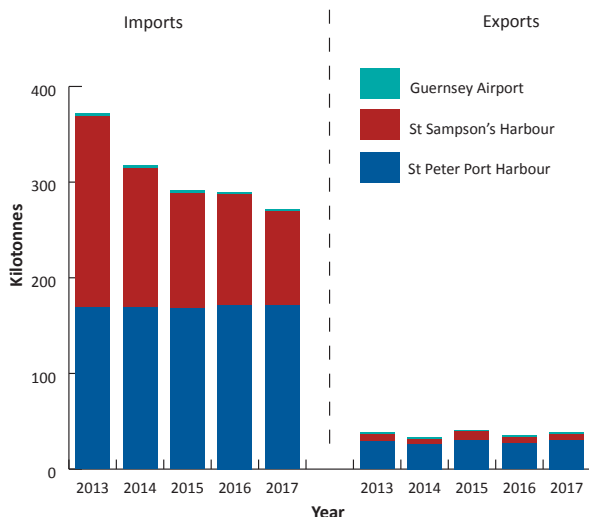
Source: Guernsey Financial Services Commission

In March 2018, the total value of banking deposits in Guernsey was £86 billion, 6% lower than at the same time the previous year ([Figure 2.21](#)).

The total net asset value of investment funds registered in Guernsey or administered by local companies was £263 billion in March 2018, a decrease of £4 billion (1.5%) since March 2017.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.22: Freight imports and exports



Source: Guernsey Ports

In 2017, a total of 271,737 tonnes of freight was imported into Guernsey (Figure 2.22) and 38,456 tonnes of freight exported, resulting in a net movement of 233,281 tonnes of freight into the island.

The majority of freight was transported by sea with 33.8% of the total freight volume being loaded or unloaded at St Sampson's Harbour in 2017 and 64.9% at St Peter Port Harbour. 1.3% of freight, including mail and newspapers, was transported by air in 2017.

Total exports of freight increased by 8% between 2016 and 2017 whilst total imports decreased by 6%.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Table 2.22: Passenger movements by air and sea

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
January	54,981	57,456	56,434	56,315	52,890
February	63,001	59,695	63,721	63,906	57,584
March	79,258	75,581	79,471	74,639	67,137
April	96,307	105,514	103,060	98,370	99,833
May	123,569	124,992	137,337	112,383	112,277
June	121,381	130,604	115,580	114,439	117,360
July	143,264	146,450	142,597	134,027	133,855
August	166,818	168,680	156,441	144,382	147,332
September	127,412	126,799	120,385	120,684	117,278
October	102,151	102,168	97,373	96,873	92,349
November	75,252	76,099	72,235	67,953	67,822
December	72,991	74,596	73,114	70,231	68,851
Total	1,226,385	1,248,634	1,217,748	1,154,202	1,134,568

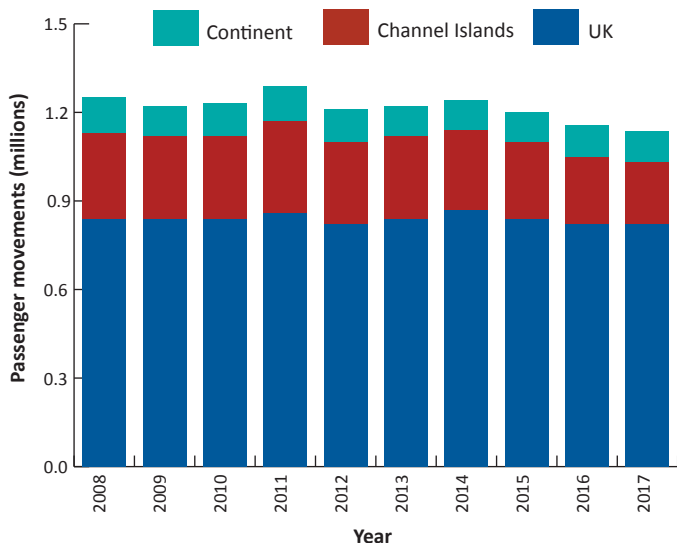
Source: Marketing and Tourism

Passenger movements are the sum of arrivals and departures at Guernsey's harbours and airport (**Table 2.22** and **Figure 2.23**). These figures include travel to Alderney, Jersey, the UK and Europe, but do not include travel to and from Herm and Sark.

The total number of passenger movements was 1.7% lower in 2017 than in 2016. The change in the total number of passenger movements fluctuated month by month, with April, June and August 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 2.23: Passenger movements by air and sea



Source: Marketing and Tourism

Over the ten year period ending in 2017, the total number of passenger movements decreased by 9.7%. 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 72.3% of the total in 2017. There was a decrease of 0.3% in the number of passengers travelling to or from the UK in 2017, and the number of passengers travelling within the Channel Islands fell by 6.1%. The number of passengers travelling to or from the Continent decreased by 3.2% in 2017 compared with a year earlier.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Table 2.23: Passenger movements by air

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
January	49,610	51,843	51,255	52,289	48,162
February	55,787	54,180	55,691	57,793	49,314
March	66,213	65,626	67,696	67,369	57,372
April	67,848	71,576	69,629	70,353	68,715
May	79,790	77,652	77,379	73,969	73,215
June	78,320	78,176	77,577	74,665	75,575
July	85,173	85,869	85,176	83,135	82,535
August	90,528	91,420	87,817	87,344	84,570
September	79,902	80,940	80,734	79,905	79,359
October	75,830	75,545	75,898	72,150	71,397
November	66,681	66,476	66,242	62,412	63,048
December	63,941	64,076	65,029	60,530	60,062
Total	859,623	863,379	860,123	841,914	813,324

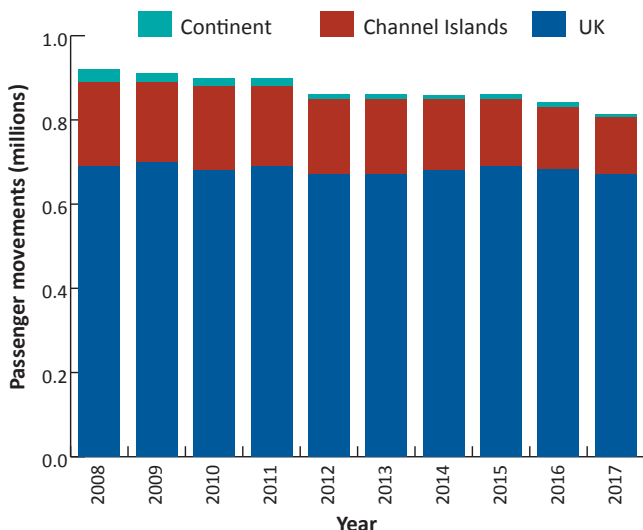
Source: Marketing and Tourism

The total number of passenger movements by air in 2017 decreased by 3.4% to 813,324 (Table 2.23).

Passenger movements by air represented 71.7% of the total number of passenger movements in 2017, 1.3 percentage points fewer than the previous year.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.24: Passenger movements by air



Source: Marketing and Tourism

In 2017, 82.5% of air passenger movements were people flying to or from the UK. A further 16.4% of passenger movements were people flying to or from the other Channel Islands and 1.0% were passengers flying to or from the Continent (**Figure 2.24**).

The number of people flying to or from the UK decreased by 1.6% in 2017 compared with 2016. The number of people flying to or from the Continent showed a relative decrease of 27.3% fewer passenger movements in 2017 than in 2016. The number of inter-island passengers decreased by 10.0%.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Table 2.24: Passenger movements by sea

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
January	5,371	5,613	5,179	4,026	4,728
February	7,214	5,515	8,030	6,113	8,270
March	13,045	9,955	11,775	7,270	9,765
April	28,459	33,938	33,431	28,017	31,118
May	43,779	47,340	59,958	38,414	39,062
June	43,061	52,428	38,003	39,774	41,785
July	58,091	60,581	57,421	50,892	51,320
August	76,290	77,260	68,624	57,038	62,762
September	47,510	45,859	39,651	40,779	37,919
October	26,321	26,623	21,475	24,723	20,952
November	8,571	9,623	5,993	5,541	4,774
December	9,050	10,520	8,085	9,701	8,789
Total	366,762	385,255	357,625	312,288	321,244

Source: Marketing and Tourism

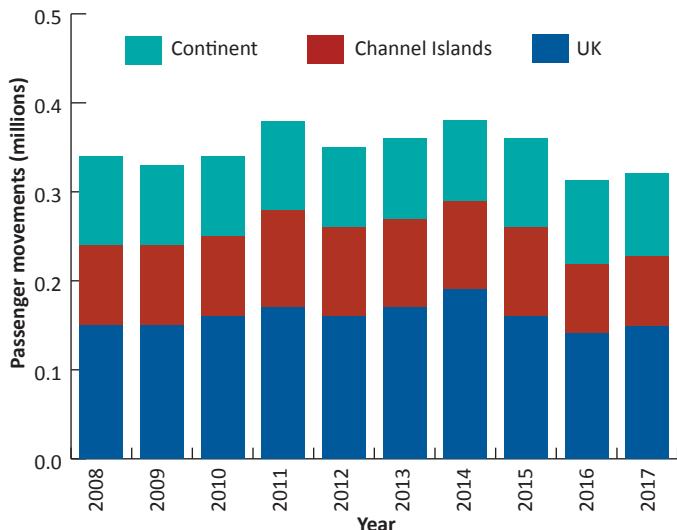
The number of passenger movements by sea was 2.9% higher in 2017 than in 2016 ([Table 2.24](#)).

Sea passenger movements show a much greater seasonal variation than air passenger movements with 4,728 sea passenger movements in January 2017 compared with 62,762 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 2.25: Passenger movements by sea



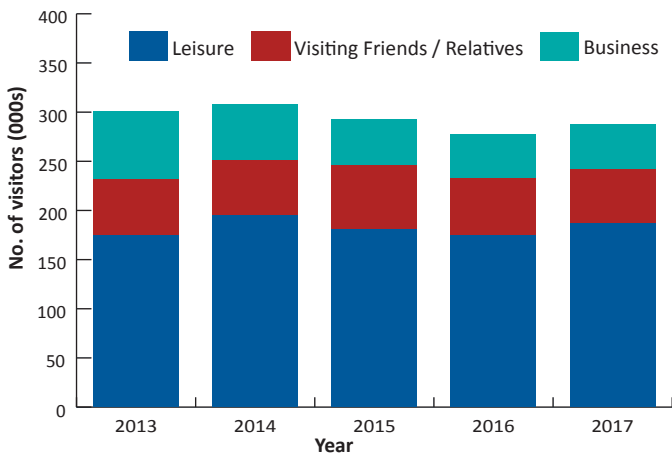
Source: Marketing and Tourism

People travelling to the UK accounted for 46.4% of all passenger movements by sea in 2017 (Figure 2.25).

The majority (91.9%) of total passenger movements to continental Europe in 2017 were by sea. By contrast, 18.2% of movements to the UK and 37.0% of movements to other Channel Islands were made by sea in 2017.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.26: Visitors by type and length of stay*



Source: Marketing and Tourism

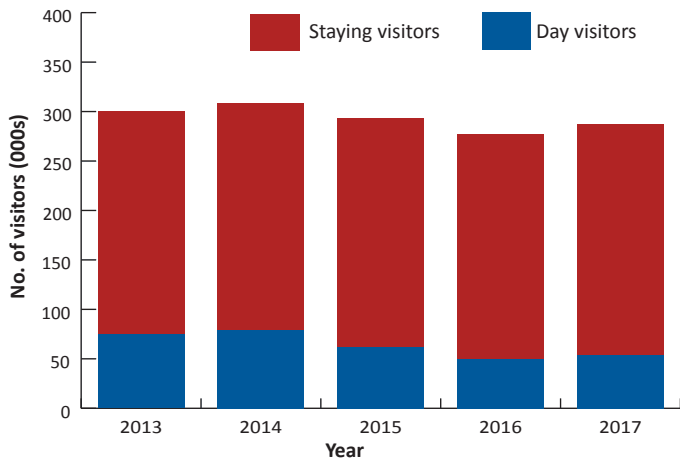
In 2017, 64.9% of visitors surveyed in Guernsey were visiting for leisure, 19.5% were visiting friends or family and 15.7% were visiting on business ([Figure 2.26](#)). Day visitors comprised 18.8% of the total ([Figure 2.27](#)).

The largest proportion of visitors (71.2%) 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 2.27: Visitors by type and length of stay*



Source: Marketing and Tourism

Table 2.25: Visitors by country of origin

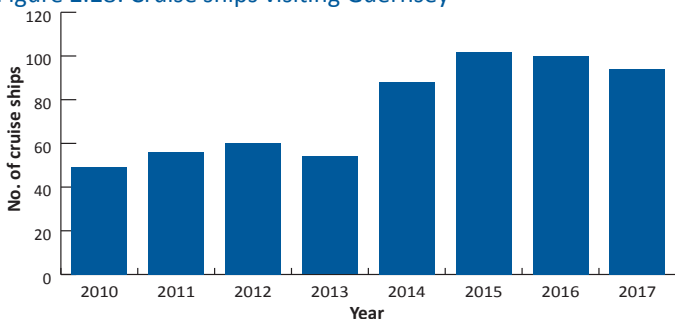
	UK	Jersey	France	Germany	Rest of World
2013	70.1%	10.8%	8.2%	3.3%	7.6%
2014	69.8%	11.4%	6.3%	4.7%	7.9%
2015	73.2%	9.3%	5.7%	3.5%	8.3%
2016	71.7%	8.8%	8.2%	3.5%	7.8%
2017	71.2%	8.0%	8.8%	3.0%	9.0%

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.

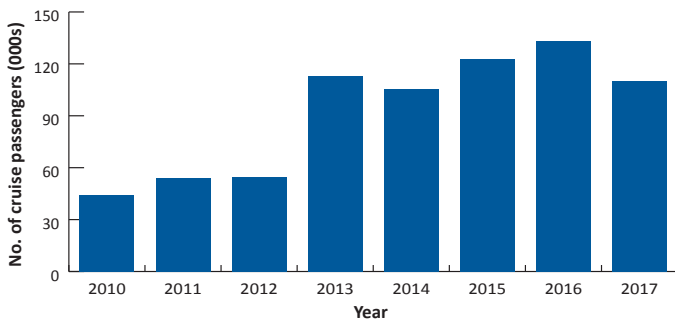
2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.28: Cruise ships visiting Guernsey



Source: Marketing and Tourism

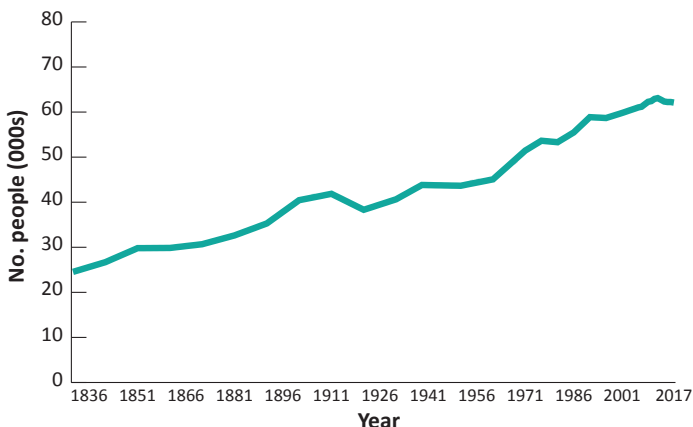
Figure 2.29: Cruise passengers visiting Guernsey



Source: Marketing and Tourism

94 cruise ships visited Guernsey in 2017, compared with 100 in 2016 ([Figure 2.28](#)). From these, 110,288 cruise passengers landed in Guernsey ([Figure 2.29](#)) compared to 132,950 passengers a year earlier, a decrease of 17%.

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 2017, Guernsey's total population was 62,109, a decrease of 121 people due to net migration and natural increase since March 2016.

Historically, the female population in Guernsey has been larger than the male population. In March 2017, women represented 50.5% 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
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	31,537	30,804	62,341	-59	-332
2015	31,415	30,819	62,234	-110	3
2016	31,398	30,832	62,230	17	-21
2017	31,355	30,754	62,109	-121	-

Source: Census, Social Security, Data and Analysis

Table 3.2: Age and sex distribution of population at March 2017

	Number			Percentage of age group		Percentage of male/female population	
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Female	Male
0-9	3,032	3,260	6,292	48.2	51.8	9.7	10.6
10-19	3,109	3,278	6,387	48.7	51.3	9.9	10.7
20-29	3,726	3,950	7,676	48.5	51.5	11.9	12.8
30-39	3,727	3,900	7,627	48.9	51.1	11.9	12.7
40-49	4,490	4,243	8,733	51.4	48.6	14.3	13.8
50-59	4,850	4,673	9,523	50.9	49.1	15.5	15.2
60-69	3,707	3,681	7,388	50.2	49.8	11.8	12.0
70-79	2,679	2,496	5,175	51.8	48.2	8.5	8.1
80-89	1,592	1,090	2,682	59.4	40.6	5.1	3.5
90+	443	183	626	70.8	29.2	1.4	0.6
Total	31,355	30,754	62,109	50.5	49.5	100.0	100.0

Source: Social Security, Data and Analysis

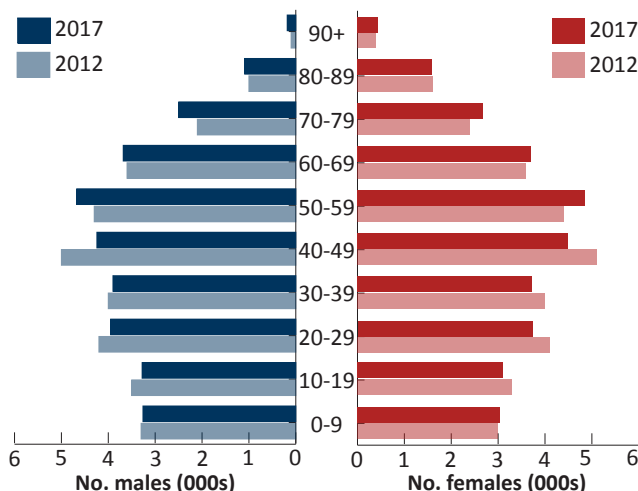
The 50-59 age group had the highest population of both women (15.5%) and men (15.2%) in March 2017 ([Table 3.2](#)).

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 2017, 70.8% of the population who were 90 years old or older were women.

3. Social

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 2012 and 2017.

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.

Table 3.3: Quarterly population changes

		Births	Deaths	Natural increase	Immigration	Emigration	Net migration
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	162	128	34	996	702	294
	Q2	158	135	23	1,081	829	252
	Q3	138	127	11	1,048	1,150	-102
	Q4	149	139	10	659	1,125	-466
2015	Q1	135	156	-21	840	657	183
	Q2	156	131	25	1,174	885	289
	Q3	157	120	37	1,033	1,134	-101
	Q4	140	120	20	687	1,119	-432
2016	Q1	140	165	-25	866	662	204
	Q2	180	129	51	1,118	801	317
	Q3	142	136	6	976	1,154	-178
	Q4	127	150	-23	697	1,144	-447
2017	Q1	116	171	-55	844	636	208

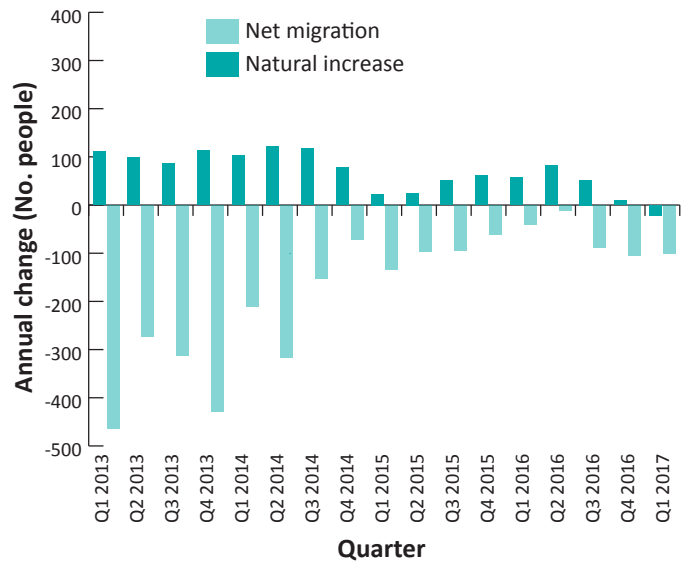
Source: Social Security, Data and Analysis

There was a natural increase (the difference between births and deaths) totalling -21 people for the four quarters ending March 2017 ([Table 3.3](#)).

Net migration was negative over the four quarters ending March 2017, with 100 more people moving away from the island than moving to the island.

3. Social

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 negative net migration for the last four years. The last time there was a positive net annual migration was Q1 2012. There was a negative natural increase for the year ending 31st March 2017.

Table 3.4: Country of birth at 31st March 2017

	No. people	% of total population	% of people with known country of birth
Guernsey	32,305	52.0	60.5
Other Crown Dependencies	435	0.7	0.8
United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland	14,707	23.7	27.6
Portugal	1,293	2.1	2.4
Latvia	927	1.5	1.7
Other Europe	1,686	2.7	3.2
Rest of world	2,010	3.2	3.8
Place of birth unknown	8,746	14.1	-
Total	62,109	100	100

Source: Data and Analysis

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

Of those known, the largest proportion of the population at the end of March 2017 was Guernsey born (60.5%). The next highest proportion was born in the United Kingdom or the Republic of Ireland (27.6%) ([Table 3.4](#)).

3. Social

Table 3.5: Population by parish at 31st March 2017

	No. people	% of total population	Population density (people per square kilometre)
Castel	8,726	14.0	855
Forest	1,531	2.5	373
St. Andrew	2,291	3.7	509
St. Martin	6,485	10.4	888
St. Peter Port	18,649	30.0	2,914
St. Pierre Du Bois	2,054	3.3	331
St. Sampson	8,918	14.4	1,416
St. Saviour	2,769	4.5	433
Torteval	1,008	1.6	325
Vale	9,461	15.2	1,063
Herm and Jethou	74	0.1	67
Address unknown	143	0.2	-
Total	62,109	100	963

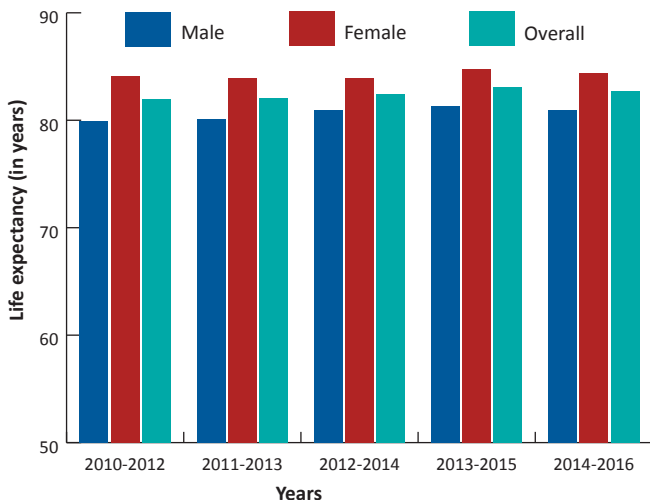
Source: Data and Analysis

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

As shown in [Table 3.5](#), St. Peter Port has the highest population and the highest population density with 30.0% of the population and 2,914 people per square kilometre.

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

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

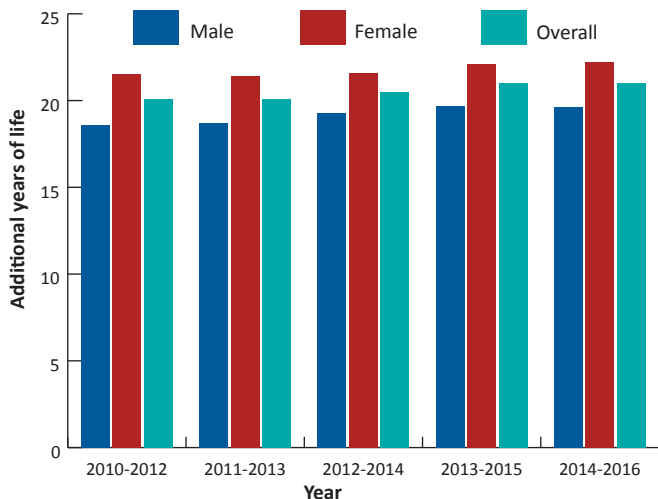


Source: Public Health Services

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).

3. Social

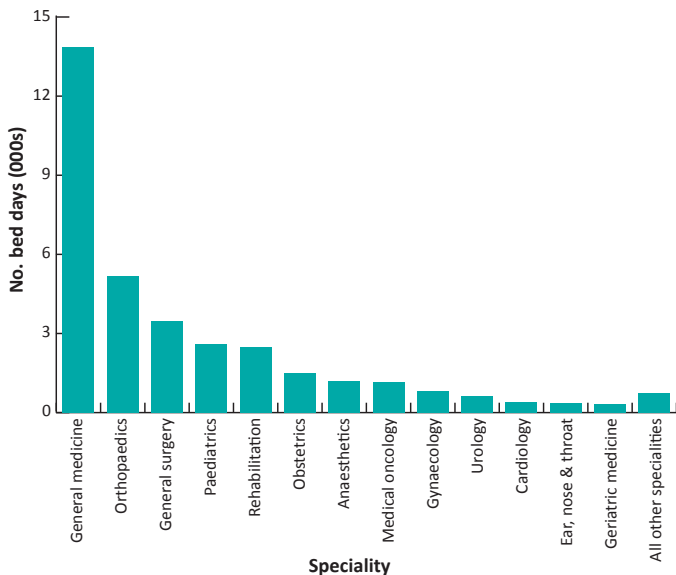
Figure 3.5: Life expectancy at 65 (three year average)



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).

Figure 3.6: Bed days by medical speciality



Source: Public Health Services

Figure 3.6 shows the number of Princess Elizabeth hospital bed days during 2017 broken down, where possible, by medical speciality. With the exception of general medicine, the highest number of bed days during 2017 was for orthopaedics and general surgery.

3. Social

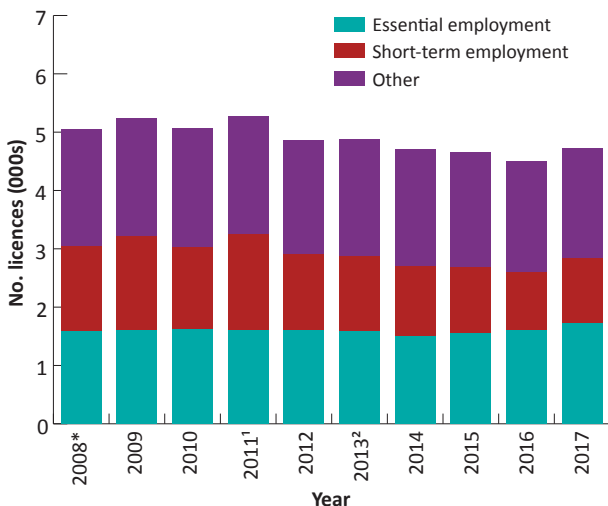
Table 3.6: Live housing licences at 31st March

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Essential employment related	Hostelry	107	109	108	102	107
	Finance	394	349	323	319	311
	Professional, business, scientific & technical	230	211	251	274	295
	Public administration	101	103	106	106	112
	Education	224	220	231	238	244
	Human health, social & charitable work	295	304	331	351	365
	Other	229	201	196	219	284
	Total	1,580	1,497	1,546	1,609	1,718
Short-term employment related	Agriculture, horticulture, fishing & quarrying	100	75	67	54	69
	Construction	299 ¹	259	159	101	138
	Wholesale, retail & repair	60	57	61	82	92
	Hostelry	470	496	546	497	552
	Finance	81	70	41	39	43
	Other	291	240	280	227	241
	Total	1,301	1,197	1,154	1,000	1,135
Other	En famille or one to one	1,252	1,253	1,218	1,162	1,133
	Other compassionate	739	748	744	724	736
	Total	1,991	2,001	1,962	1,886	1,869
Grand total		4,872	4,695	4,662	4,495	4,722

Source: Population Management

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

Figure 3.7: Live housing licences at 31st March



Source: Population Management

On 31st March 2017 there were 4,722 live housing licences ([Table 3.6](#) and [Figure 3.7](#)), 227 more than at the same time in 2016. 1,718 of these were essential employment licences, of which 18% were held by people employed in the Finance sector and 21% in the Human health, social and charitable work sector.

The Hostelry sector held the most (49%) short-term employment licences in 2017.

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

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

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

3. Social

Table 3.7: Local Market residential property prices

		Mix adjusted price (£)	Quarterly change (%)	Annual change (%)
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
	Q3	423,130	1.2	2.5
	Q4	420,940	-0.5	1.7
2018	Q1	407,288	-3.2	-5.8
	Q2	410,830	0.9	-1.7

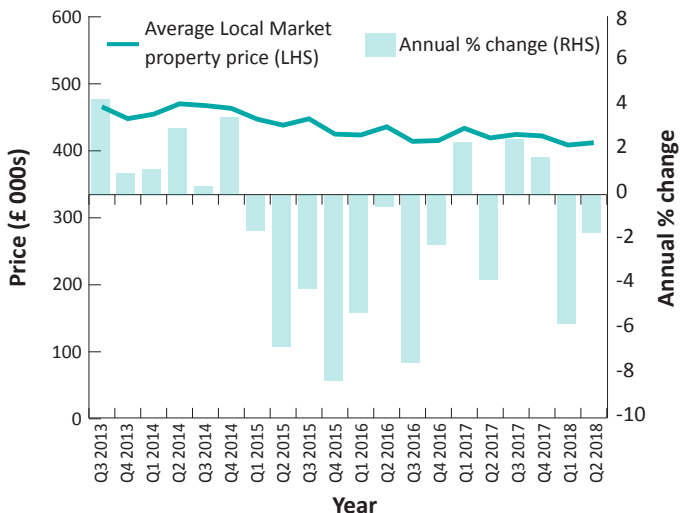
Source: Data and Analysis

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 2018 the mix adjusted price was £410,830 ([Table 3.7](#)).

Figure 3.8: Local Market residential property prices



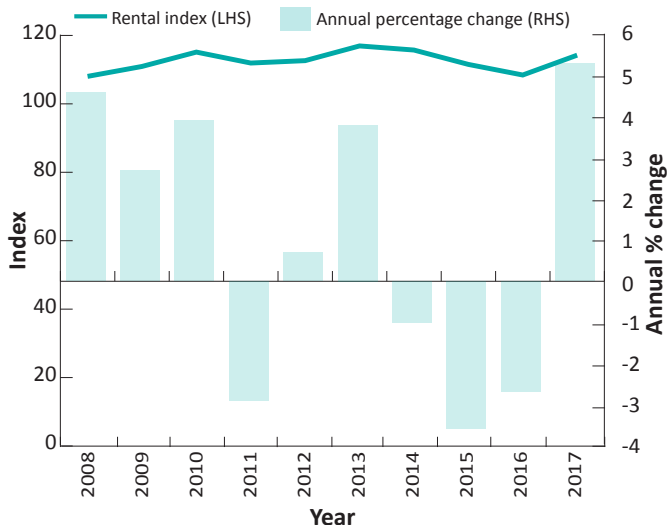
Source: Data and Analysis

The mix adjusted Local Market price was £410,830 during the second quarter of 2018 (Figure 3.8 and Table 3.7). This is 1.7% lower than at the same time the previous year.

Over the three year period ending June 2018, the mix adjusted house price has shown a cumulative decrease of 6.0%.

3. Social

Figure 3.9: Local Market rental index



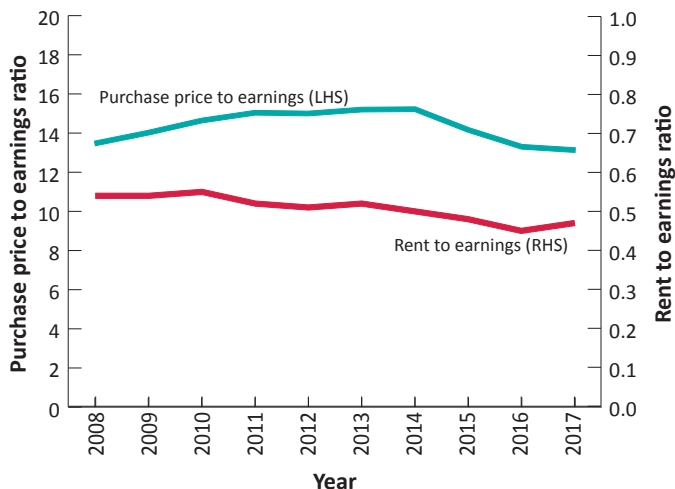
Source: Data and Analysis

Figure 3.9 shows the Local Market rental index which reflects changes in the average monthly rental price of Local Market properties.

The annual change in 2017 was 5.3%. Over the five years ending in 2017, monthly rental prices increased by 1.4%.

Figure 3.10 and **Table 3.8** on **page 76** show the average domestic property purchase price to earnings and annual rent to earnings ratios.

Figure 3.10: Purchase price and rent to earnings ratios



Source: Data and Analysis

Table 3.8: Purchase price and rent to earnings ratios

	Purchase price to earnings ratio	Annual rent to earnings ratio
2013	15.2	0.52
2014	15.2	0.50
2015	14.2	0.48
2016	13.3	0.45
2017	13.1	0.47

Source: Data and Analysis

3. Social

Table 3.9: Domestic property units by parish at December 2017

Location	No. units			No. units per km ²
	Local	Open	Total	Total
Castel	3,386	130	3,516	345
Forest	611	30	641	157
St Andrew	880	53	933	207
St Martin	2,501	264	2,765	378
St Peter Port	7,974	842	8,816	1,374
St Pierre du Bois	840	54	894	140
St Sampson	3,844	56	3,900	624
St Saviour	1,077	63	1,140	178
Torteval	384	20	404	130
Vale	3,907	77	3,984	446
Local centre	1,364	35	1,399	1,363
Main centre	10,156	648	10,804	1,825
Outside centre	13,884	906	14,790	268
Total	25,404	1,589	26,993	425

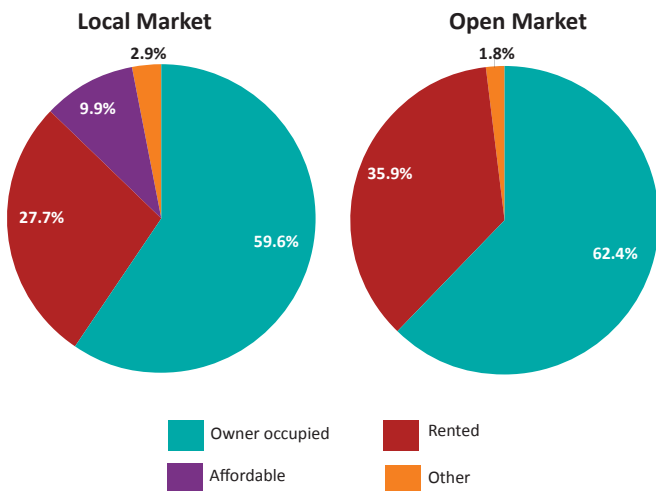
Source: Data and Analysis

* 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 2017, there were 26,993 domestic property units in Guernsey. Of these, 94% were Local Market and 6% were Open Market domestic property units (Table 3.9). The overall density of domestic property units was 425 units per km².

Figure 3.11: Domestic property units by market and tenure at December 2017

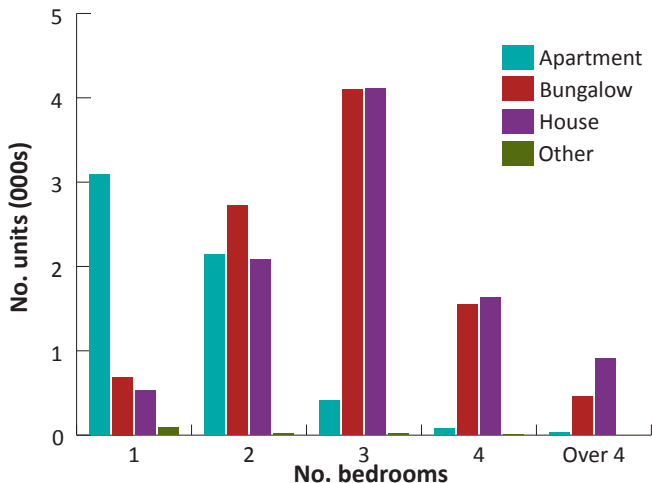


Source: Data and Analysis

In December 2017, 59.6% of Local Market and 62.4% of Open Market domestic property units were owner occupied (**Figure 3.11**). Rented properties comprised 27.7% of the Local Market compared with 35.9% of the Open Market.

3. Social

Figure 3.12: Domestic property units by type at December 2017

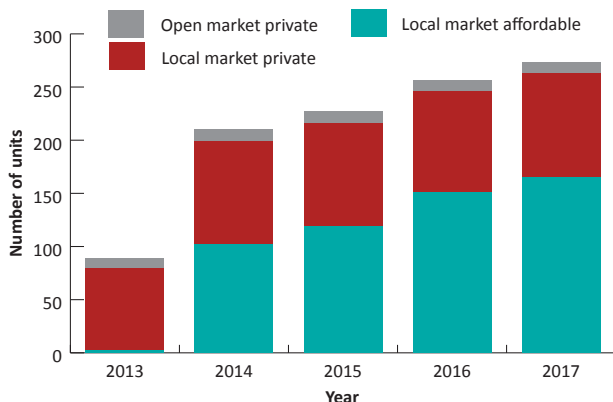


Source: Data and Analysis

Figure 3.12 shows the distribution of domestic property units by property type and number of bedrooms in December 2017. Three bedroom bungalows (which includes chalet bungalows) and three bedroom houses made up the largest proportions (both at 15.2%) of the total units.

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

Figure 3.13: Specialised housing



Source: Data and Analysis

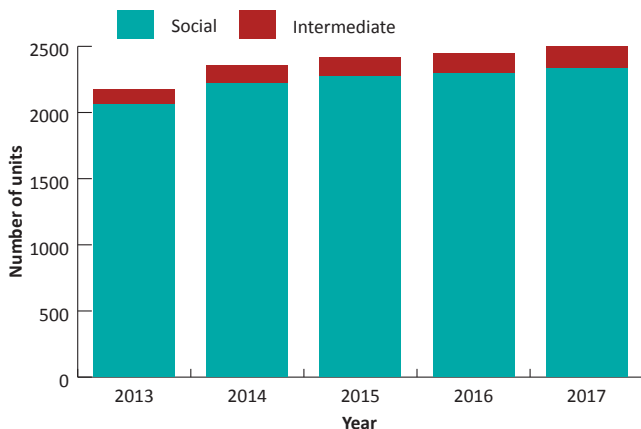
Specialised housing refers to units that involve some element of care: residential and nursing homes, as well as extra care accommodation are categorised as specialised. **Figure 3.13** shows the number of specialised units in both the affordable and private sectors.

At the end of 2017, 37% of local market specialised units were in the private sector and 63% in the affordable sector. In the open market, all ten specialised properties were in the private sector.

At the end of 2017, specialised units made up 1% of all domestic property units in Guernsey.

3. Social

Figure 3.14: Affordable housing



Source: Data and Analysis

Affordable housing refers to units provided by the States of Guernsey and the Guernsey Housing Association, where the allocation criteria are based primarily on household incomes. **Figure 3.14** shows the breakdown between social (socially rented) and intermediate (partially owned) units. In December 2017, affordable housing units made up 9.9% of all local market domestic property units.

At the end of 2017, three bedroom houses made up the largest proportion of affordable social units and one bedroom apartments made up the highest proportion of affordable intermediate units.

The waiting list and transfer list for social housing are being combined and both States and GHA social housing properties will be incorporated into one waiting list, providing a single gateway for access to social housing. This new information will be included in future editions of this booklet.

Table 3.10: Pupils in primary education at May 2017

	Female	Male	Total
Amherst Primary	197	222	419
Blanchelande	73	28	101
Castel Primary	167	196	363
Elizabeth College Junior School	43	221	264
Forest Primary	87	90	177
Hautes Capelles Primary	240	271	511
The Ladies' College Junior School	137	0	137
La Houquette Primary	129	145	274
La Mare de Carteret Primary	140	145	285
Le Rondin School	27	83	110
Les Voies	1	3	4
Notre Dame du Rosaire	139	120	259
St Anne's School (Alderney)	39	28	67
St Martin's Primary	262	307	569
St Mary and St Michael Primary	73	81	154
Vale Primary	221	266	487
Vauvert Primary	180	166	346
Total	2,155	2,372	4,527

Source: Education Services

Table 3.10 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 2017, with 569, 511 and 487 pupils respectively.

3. Social

Table 3.11: Progress of students at end of key stages

	% of students	
	2016	2017
Key Stage 2: Making at least expected levels of progress in English	90	89
Key Stage 2: Making at least expected levels of progress in Maths	89	90
Key Stage 4: Making at least expected levels of progress in English	77	82
Key Stage 4: Making at least expected levels of progress in Maths	64	68

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 3.11 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).

Table 3.12: Pupils in secondary education at May 2017

	Female	Male	Total
Blanchelande College	171	31	202
Elizabeth College*	0	501	501
Grammar School & Sixth Form Centre*	448	363	811
The Ladies' College*	393	0	393
La Mare de Carteret High	156	218	374
Les Beaucamps High	228	263	491
Les Voies	9	33	42
Le Murier	25	64	89
St Anne's School (Alderney)	34	22	56
St Sampson's High	329	333	662
College of Further Education**	230	283	513
Total	2,023	2,111	4,134

* Figures include students in sixth form.

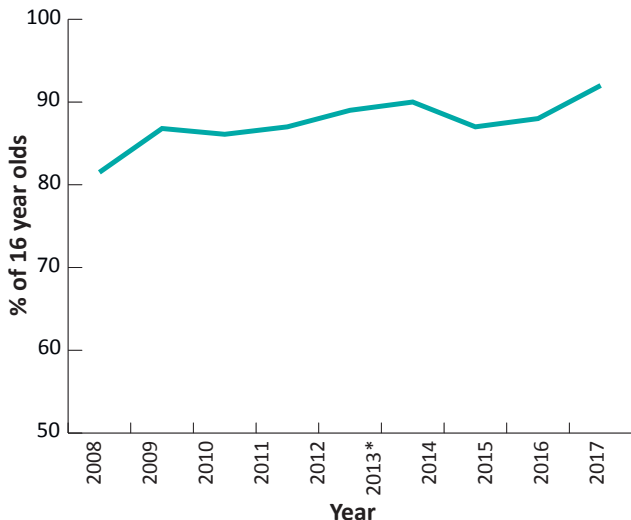
**College of Further Education numbers relate to full-time students in years 11 to 13 only.

Source: Education Services

Table 3.12 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 (811) in May 2017. Les Voies had the fewest students (42).

3. Social

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



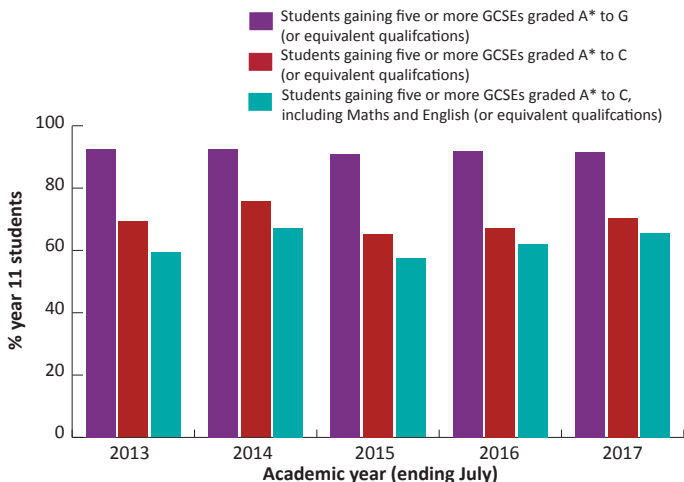
Source: Education Services

*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 3.13** on **page 86** show the percentage of students achieving 5 or more GCSEs or qualifications of an equivalent level. In 2017, 92% of year 11 students in Guernsey achieved 5 or more GCSEs graded A* to G, or equivalent level qualifications, 70% achieved 5 or more graded A* to C and 66% achieved 5 or more graded A* to C including both Maths and English.

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



Source: Education Services

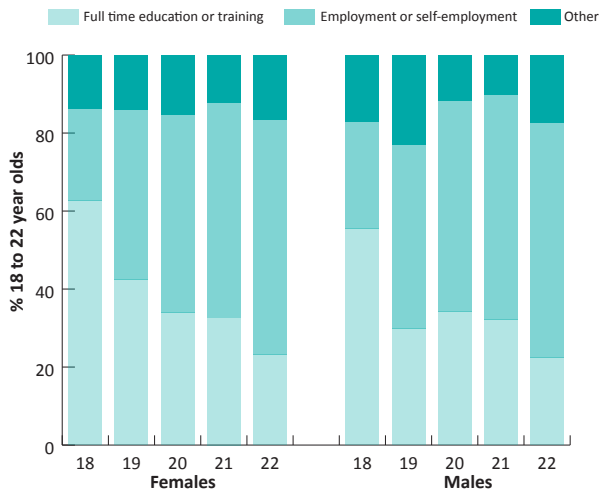
Table 3.13: Attainment of year 11 students (GCSE or equivalent)

	% of year 11 students				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Gaining 5 or more GCSEs graded A* to G (or equivalent qualifications)	93	93	91	92	92
Gaining 5 or more GCSEs graded A* to C (or equivalent qualifications)	69	76	65	67	70
Gaining 5 or more GCSEs graded A* to C, including Maths and English (or equivalent qualifications)	59	67	57	62	66

Source: Education Services

3. Social

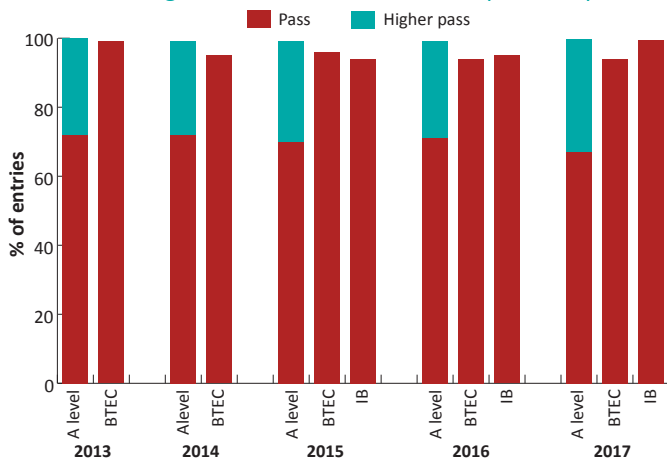
Figure 3.17: Economic status of 18 to 22 year olds at March 2017



Source: Data and Analysis

As at March 2017 37% of all 18 to 22 year olds in Guernsey were in full-time education, 39% of females and 35% of males. A further 48% (47% of females and 49% of males) were employed or self-employed. The remaining 15% were either incapacitated, unemployed or otherwise non-employed (Figure 3.17).

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



Source: Education Services

In 2017, 100% of entries to A-level, 94% of entries to BTEC level 3 (or equivalent) courses and 100% of International Baccalaureate entries in Guernsey were graded at A*-E or equivalent pass (Figure 3.18 and Table 3.14).

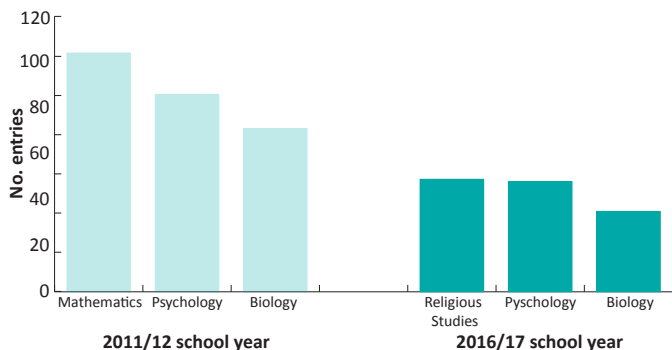
Table 3.14: A-level or level 3 equivalent pass rate

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
A level	A*-E	100	99	99	99	100
	A*-A	28	27	29	28	33
BTEC level 3 (or equivalent)	Pass or distinction	99	95	96	94	94
International Baccalaureate diploma	Pass or higher pass	-	100	94	95	100

Source: Education Services

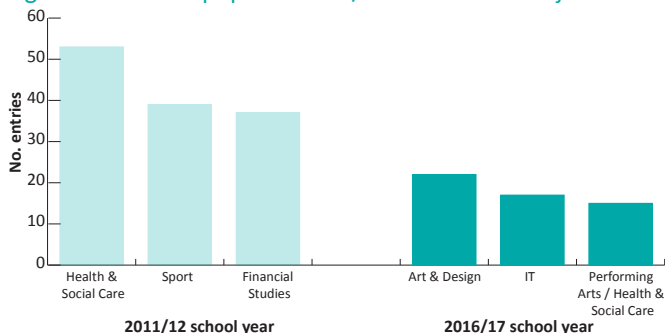
3. Social

Figure 3.19: Most popular A-level subjects



Source: Education Services

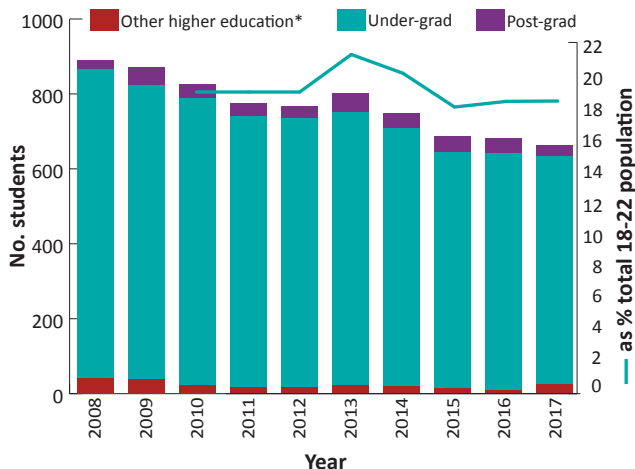
Figure 3.20: Most popular BTEC /CACHE level 3 subjects



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).

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 2017 there were 664 Guernsey students enrolled in higher education in the UK (in receipt of a grant) (Figure 3.21). Of these, 607 (91%) were undertaking an undergraduate degree. This figure equates to 19% of all 18 to 22 year olds.

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

3. Social

Figure 3.22: Criminal offences reported



Source: Guernsey Police

Table 3.15: Criminal offences reported

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Number of offences	1,679	1,728	1,527	1,397	1,580

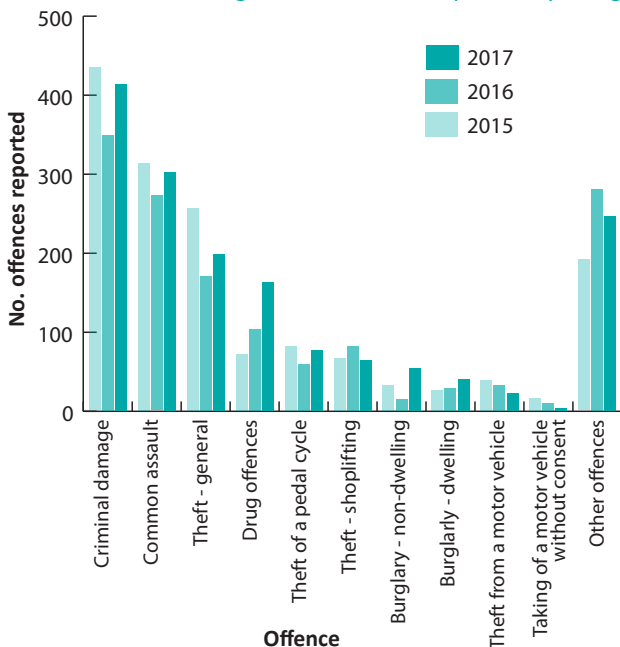
Source: Guernsey Police

The total number of criminal offences reported to the police in 2017 was 1,580, 183 (13%) more than the previous year ([Figure 3.22](#) and [Table 3.15](#)).

For further information see the 2017 Law Enforcement Annual Report available at www.guernsey.police.uk

Total reported crimes per 1,000 population in 2017 was 25.4.

Figure 3.23: Crimes reported by category

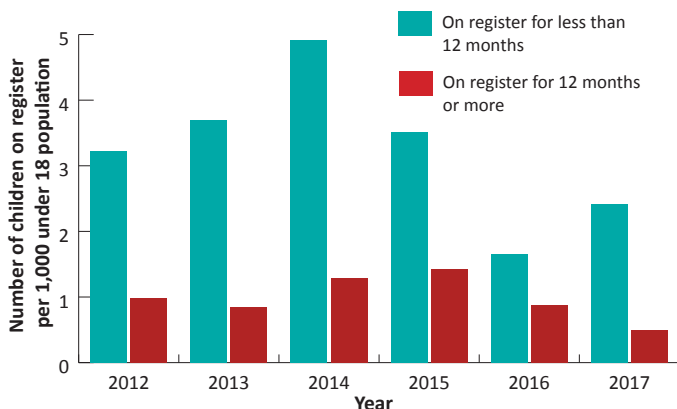


Source: Guernsey Police

Criminal damage was the most commonly reported offence in 2017, 2016 and 2015. During 2017, there were 413 reported incidents of criminal damage, accounting for 26% of all reported offences (Figure 3.23). Common assault accounted for a further 19% and drug offences, 10%.

3. Social

Figure 3.24: Child protection register



Source: Islands Child Protection Committee

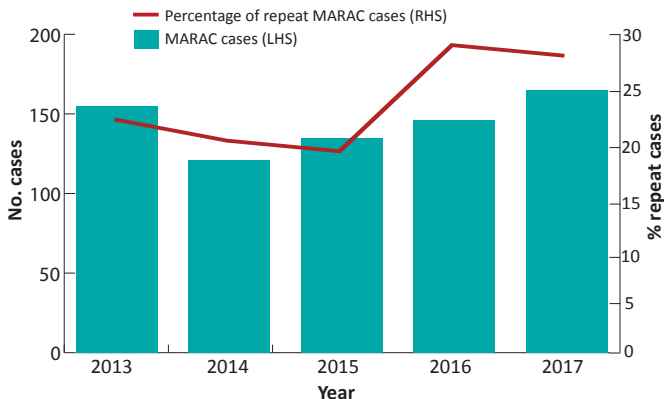
Table 3.16: Child protection register

	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
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
2017	2.42	0.49

Source: Islands Child Protection Committee

In 2017, for every 1,000 children under the age of 18, an average of 0.49 had been registered on the child protection register for more than twelve months (Figure 3.24 and Table 3.16) compared with 0.87 in 2016.

Figure 3.25: Domestic abuse cases



Source: Guernsey Police

Table 3.17: Domestic abuse cases

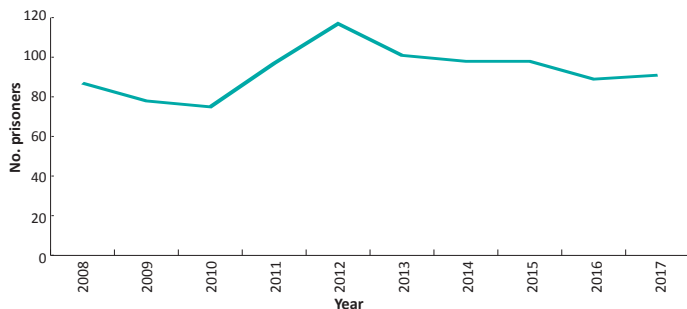
	No. cases referred to MARACs	% repeat MARAC cases
2013	155	22
2014	121	20
2015	135	19
2016	146	29
2017	165	28

Source: Guernsey Police

As can be seen in [Figure 3.25](#), 165 reported domestic abuse cases (those identified as high risk) were referred to a Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) in 2017. 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 28% in 2017 ([Table 3.17](#)). The National indicator states that for an established MARAC the expected level of repeats would be in the range of 28-40%.

3. Social

Figure 3.26: Prison population



Source: Prison Service

In 2017, the average prison population in Guernsey was 91, two more than the previous year (Figure 3.26).

Table 3.18: Percentage of new prison receptions by crime

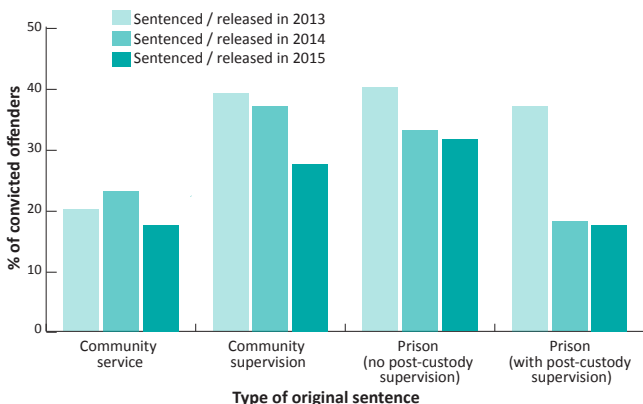
	Drugs	Violence	Sexual	Property	Vehicle / Driving	Other
2013	13	31	8	8	14	26
2014	22	35	2	17	7	17
2015	11	30	8	12	13	27
2016	17	28	7	21	6	21
2017	26	28	9	13	7	18

Source: Prison Service

Table 3.18 shows the percentage of new prison receptions broken down by category of crime. In 2017, the highest percentage was for violence.

In 2017, 79% of all new receptions were adults males, with a further 10% being juvenile males or young male offenders, and 11% female adults.

Figure 3.27: Reconviction rates



Source: Probation Service

Table 3.19 Reconviction rates

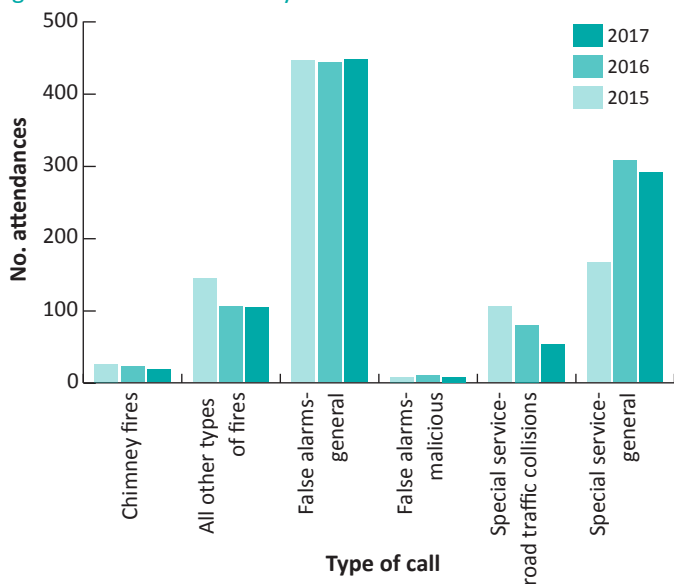
Two year period ending	Percentage of convicted offenders by original sentence			
	Community service	Community supervision	Prison (no post-custody supervision)	Prison (with post-custody supervision)
2013	26	44	36	44
2014	20	22	39	28
2015	20	39	40	37
2016	23	37	33	18
2017	17.5	27.5	31.5	17.5

Source: Probation Service

Figure 3.27 and Table 3.19 show the percentage of convicted offenders who were reconvicted within two years of receiving a community sentence or being released from a custodial sentence.

3. Social

Figure 3.28: Attendances by Fire and Rescue services

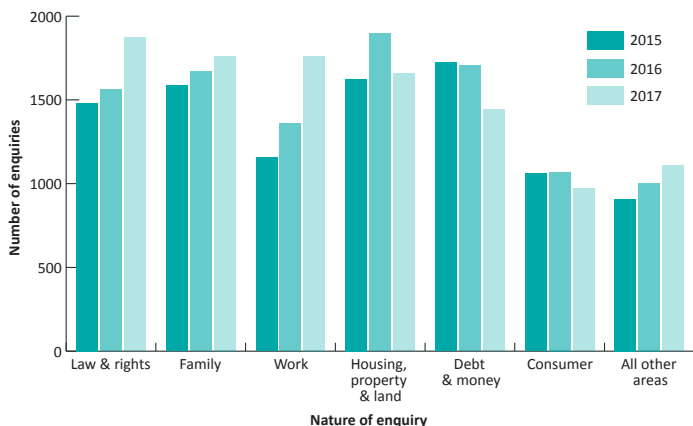


Source: Fire and Rescue Service

The Fire and Rescue services attended a total of 915 calls in 2017, 46 fewer than in 2016 (**Figure 3.28**).

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

Figure 3.29: Enquiries by telephone or in person to Citizens Advice



Source: Citizens Advice Guernsey

Citizens Advice Guernsey received over 10,500 enquiries by telephone or in person in 2017 (Figure 3.29), as well as 12,500 on the website. Table 3.20 shows the trend in some of the most common enquiry areas.

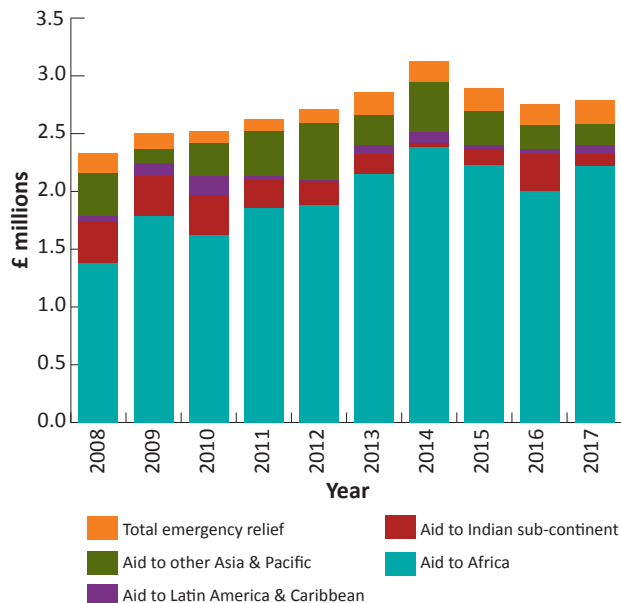
Table 3.20: Selected common enquiry areas

	2015	2016	2017
Employment rights	389	521	623
General legal advice	394	422	599
Civil Court procedure	464	480	549
General debt advice	434	463	531
Ending employment	378	351	479
End of life enquiries	359	428	444
Social Insurance enquiries	389	430	420

Source: Citizens Advice Guernsey

3. Social

Figure 3.30: Overseas aid contributions



Source: Overseas Aid and Development Commission

Guernsey's overseas aid contributions increased by 1% in 2017 to £2,791,778 (Figure 3.30). Africa received the most overseas aid and emergency relief at £2,312,718, 83% of the total.

4. Environmental

Table 4.1: The area of Guernsey and its parishes

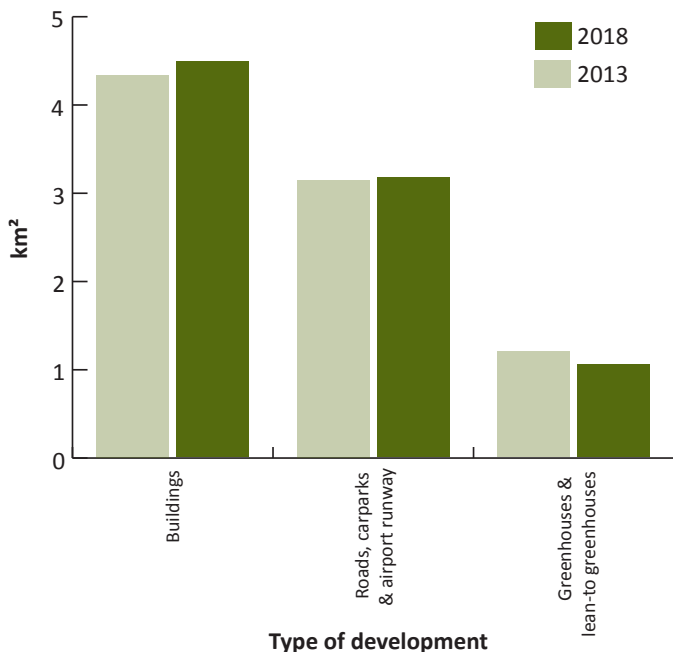
	Vergees	Acres	Square miles	km ²
Castel	6,219	2,518	3.9	10.2
Forest	2,498	1,012	1.6	4.1
St Andrew	2,752	1,114	1.7	4.5
St Martin	4,468	1,809	2.8	7.3
St Peter Port	3,914	1,585	2.5	6.4
St Pierre du Bois	3,808	1,542	2.4	6.2
St Sampson	3,816	1,545	2.4	6.3
St Saviour	3,900	1,579	2.5	6.4
Torteval	1,891	766	1.2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

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

Source: Data and Analysis

4. Environmental

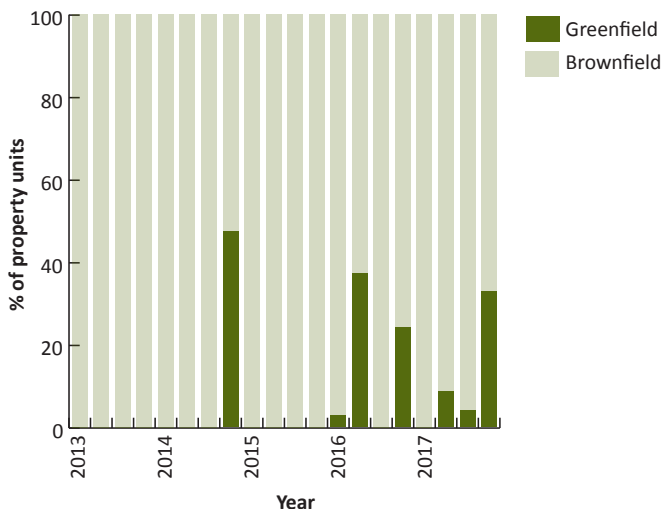
Figure 4.1: Developed land areas



Source: Data and Analysis

Figure 4.1 shows the area of land used for different types of development. 12.1% of Guernsey's total land area was 'developed' in 2018 (13.7% if greenhouses are included). Buildings represent the greatest area of developed land at 4.48km².

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 2013 to 2017. Overall, there was a net increase of 89 units in 2017, compared with a net increase of 43 in 2016. **Figure 4.3** shows the location of the domestic property units added during this period.

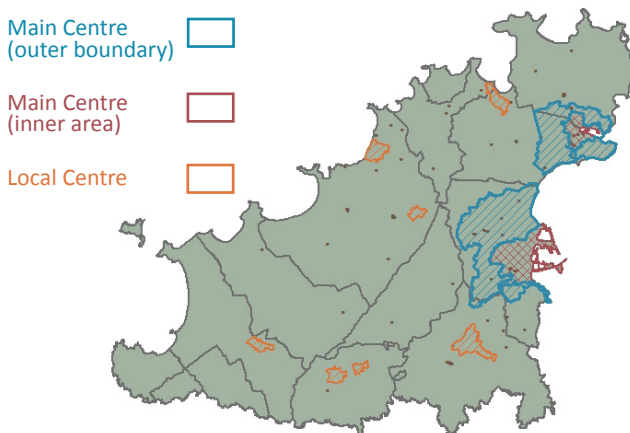
4. Environmental

Table 4.2: Changes in number of domestic property units

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
New build	177	292	128	89	102
Subdivision	46	60	35	24	16
Conversion (net)	16	13	12	14	4
Demolition	-65	-60	-27	-77	-34
Amalgamation	-3	-9	-4	-7	-2
Administrative changes	29	24	25	0	3
Net change	200	320	169	43	89

Source: Data and Analysis

Figure 4.3: Location of domestic property units added in 2017



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%).

4. Environmental

Table 4.4: Area of land used by dairy farmers

	Land used by dairy farmers		Area of land (% of island total)	Number of dairy farms
	square kilometres	vergees		
2013	12.71	7,754	20.0	16
2014	12.61	7,691	19.8	15
2015	12.73	7,766	20.0	15
2016	12.72	7,763	20.0	14
2017	13.00	7,770	20.0	14

Source: Agriculture, Countryside and Land Management Services

Table 4.5: Number of dairy cattle and other bovines

	Number of cattle on dairy farms	Percentage change (%)	Total number of bovines	Percentage change (%)
2013	2,480	-	2,837	-
2014	2,537	2.3	2,855	0.6
2015	2,604	2.6	2,897	1.5
2016	2,520	-3.2	2,885	-0.4
2017	2,574	2.1	2,736	-5.2

Source: Agriculture, Countryside and Land Management Services

Table 4.4 shows the area of land used by dairy farmers and the number of dairy farms on the island. Although the number of dairy farms has reduced by two since 2016, the total area farmed remains unchanged (due to farm expansion).

As can be seen in **Table 4.5**, the number of cattle on dairy farms (which does include a small percentage of beef cattle) has varied but is currently greater than it was in 2013. The figures indicate a reduction in the number of cattle kept for beef production by livestock owners other than dairy farmers.

4. Environmental

Table 4.6: 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)	1,235	1,370-1,575	1,796	+22%	increasing
Herring gull (pair)	2,085	2,475-2,860	2,257	-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 4.6). 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 4.7: Guernsey black-backed meadow ant nest site surveys

Number of nest sites				Trend
1990s	2015/16	2017	2018	
91-100	61-70	61-70	51-60	decreasing

Source: Guernsey Biological Records Centre

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

The decreasing number of black-backed meadow ant nest sites has been of concern in recent years. The ant is a flagship species for Guernsey's grasslands and heathlands, which support a wide diversity of insects and plants and attract many birds to feed. The species has been extinct in mainland Britain since at least 2005 and is 'near threatened' in Europe.

Following the 2017 survey, enhanced management of the areas around the nesting sites has been introduced.

4. Environmental

Table 4.8: Slaughterhouse throughput

	Slaughterhouse throughput (kg)
2013	160,875
2014	226,555
2015	244,230
2016	308,285
2017	331,660

Source: Agriculture, Countryside and Land Management

Slaughterhouse throughput increased by 7.6% from 2016 to 2017 (**Table 4.8**). This figure refers to the quantity of meat yielded from local livestock (cows, pigs, sheep and goats) for food production.

Table 4.9: Shellfish catches

	Edible crab (tonnes)	Edible crab (CPUE*)	Lobster (tonnes)	Lobster (CPUE*)
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
2017	674.4	0.69	95.1	0.10

Source: Sea Fisheries

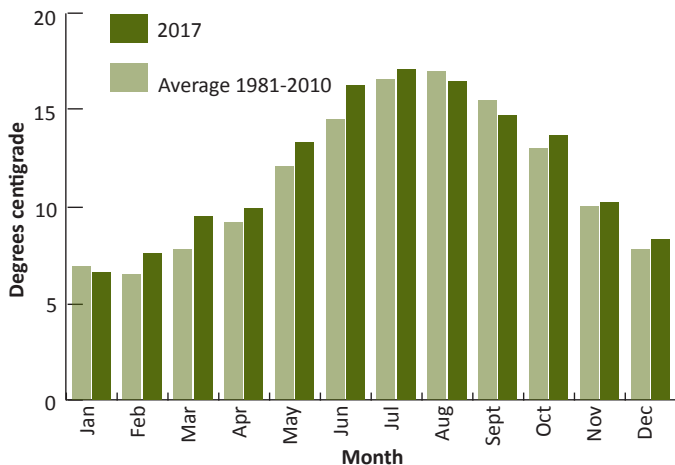
*CPUE = catch per unit effort

The figures in **Table 4.9** 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 4.4: Air temperature



Source: States Meteorological Office

The temperatures recorded in Guernsey reflect its maritime climate. In 2017, July (with an average air temperature of 17.1°C) was the hottest month and was 0.6°C warmer than the thirty year average (**Figure 4.4**).

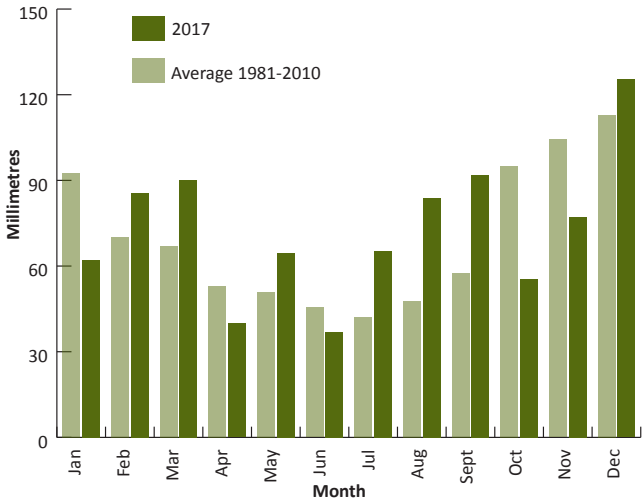
January was the coldest month of 2017 with an average air temperature of 6.6°C, 0.3°C lower than the thirty year average.

The annual mean air temperature in 2017 was 12.0°C compared with the thirty year average of 11.4°C.

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

4. Environmental

Figure 4.5: Rainfall



Source: States Meteorological Office

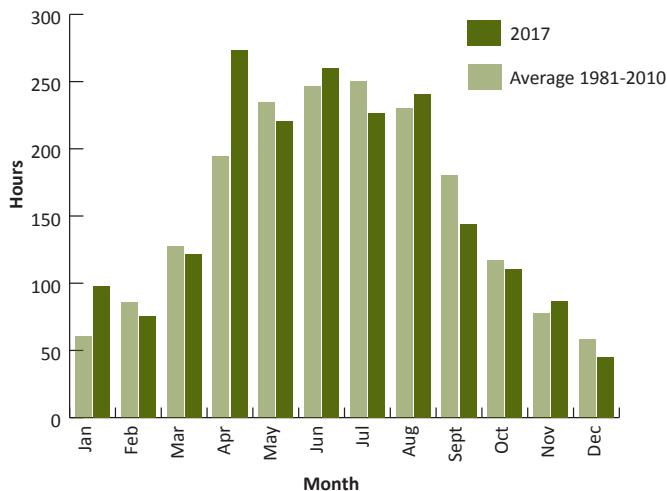
December was the wettest month of 2017, with a total rainfall of 125.3mm, 12.4mm more than the thirty year average for that month (Figure 4.5). June was the driest month of 2017, experiencing just 36.9mm of rainfall compared with the thirty year average of 45.5mm.

The total rainfall (which includes all forms of precipitation) in 2017 was 878.5mm, 110.5mm more than the previous year and 39.8mm more than the thirty year average.

In the last thirty years, 2000 was the wettest with 1054.1mm of rainfall and 1989 was the driest, with 531.1mm of rainfall.

4. Environmental

Figure 4.6: Sunshine



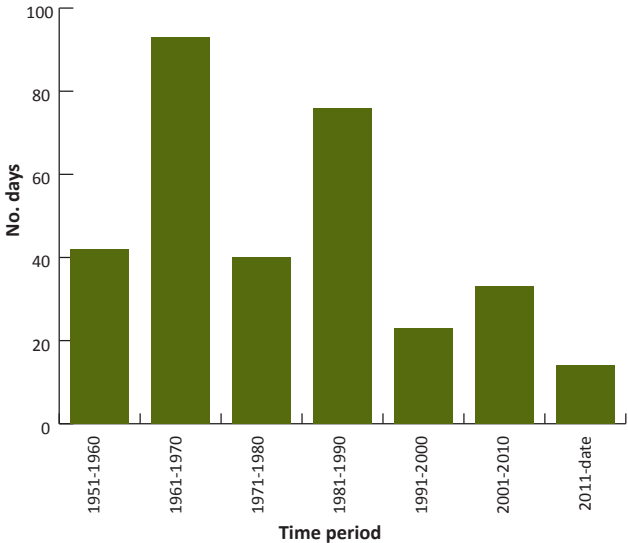
Source: States Meteorological Office

April was the sunniest month of 2017, experiencing 273.7 hours of sunshine, 79.0 hours more than the thirty year average (**Figure 4.6**). December was the least sunny month of 2017, experiencing 45 hours of sunshine compared with the thirty year average of 58.2 hours.

There was a total of 1,901.6 hours of sunshine in 2017, 36.8 hours more than in 2016 and 37.6 more than the thirty year average.

4. Environmental

Figure 4.7: Frost days



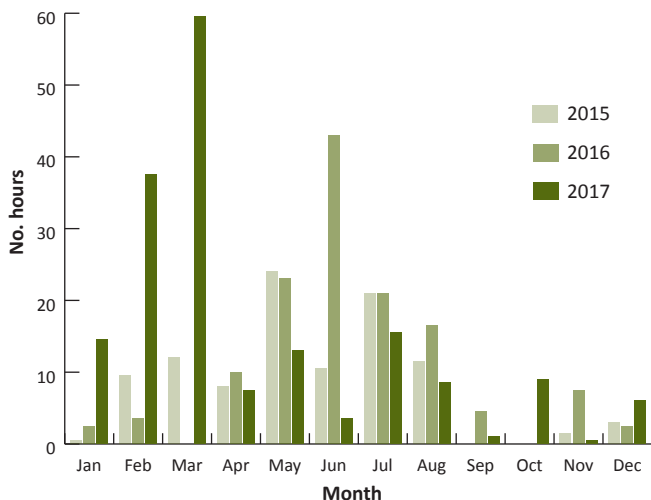
Source: States Meteorological Office

A frost day is any day on which the temperature drops below 0°C. **Figure 4.7** 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 2017 there were 14 frost days.

4. Environmental

Figure 4.8: Fog hours during airport working hours

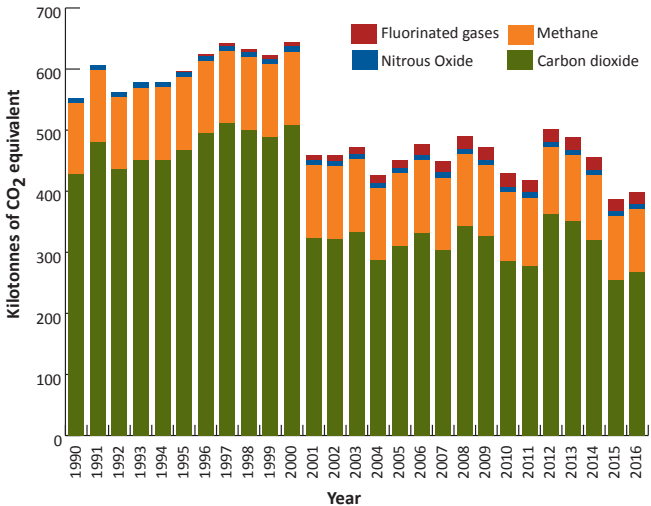


Source: States Meteorological Office

At Guernsey airport, the minimum measured ground visibility required to commence an approach is 550 metres. **Figure 4.8** shows the number of hours where fog meant that visibility was below 600 metres (during airport operational times) by month during the last three years.

In total, during 2017, there were 72 days where fog affected flying, compared with 63 in 2016 and 41 in 2015.

Figure 4.9: Greenhouse gas emissions



Source: Aether Limited

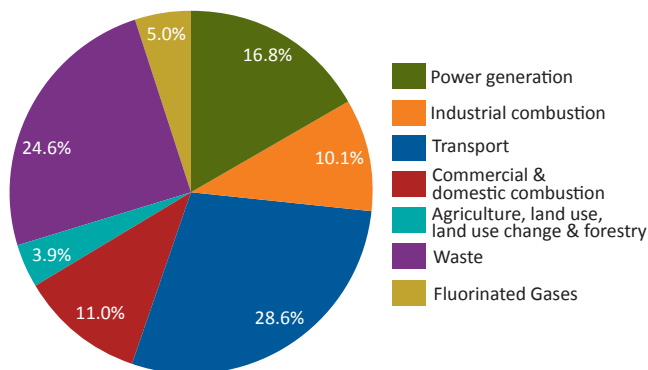
Guernsey's greenhouse gas emissions (**Figure 4.9**) are calculated by Aether Limited who compile the figures as part of the UK National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory.

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 2016, Guernsey's total greenhouse gas emissions were equivalent to 398.5kt of carbon dioxide (CO₂), 2.9% more than in 2015. Carbon dioxide, released from the combustion of fossil fuels, accounted for 67.2% of Guernsey's greenhouse gas emissions in 2016.

4. Environmental

Figure 4.10: Greenhouse gas emissions in 2016 by source



Source: Aether Limited

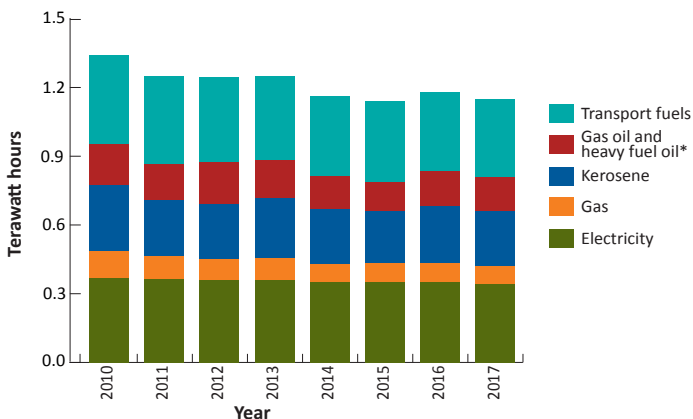
In 2016, transport was the category with the highest emissions, contributing 28.6% of the total greenhouse gas emissions (**Figure 4.10**).

Waste contributed the second largest proportion in 2016, at 24.6%. Fuel consumed for power generation contributed 16.8% of greenhouse gas emissions in 2016.

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 4.11: Energy supplied to Guernsey consumers



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

Source: Customs and Excise, Guernsey Electricity, Guernsey Gas

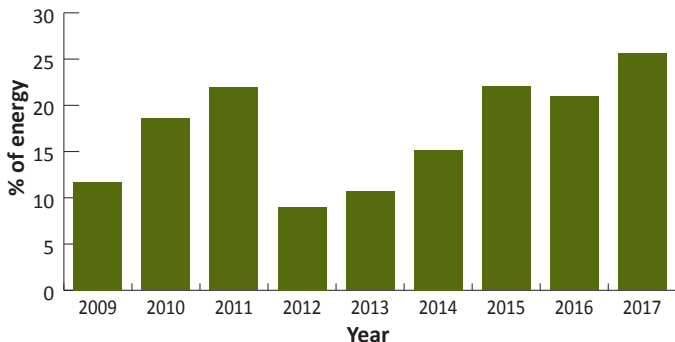
Table 4.10: Energy consumption per capita

	Energy supplied to Guernsey consumers per capita per day (KWh)
2013	55
2014	51
2015	50
2016	52
2017	51

Source: Customs and Excise, Guernsey Electricity, Guernsey Gas

4. Environmental

Figure 4.12: Energy from nuclear or renewable sources



Source: Customs and Excise, Guernsey Electricity, Guernsey Gas

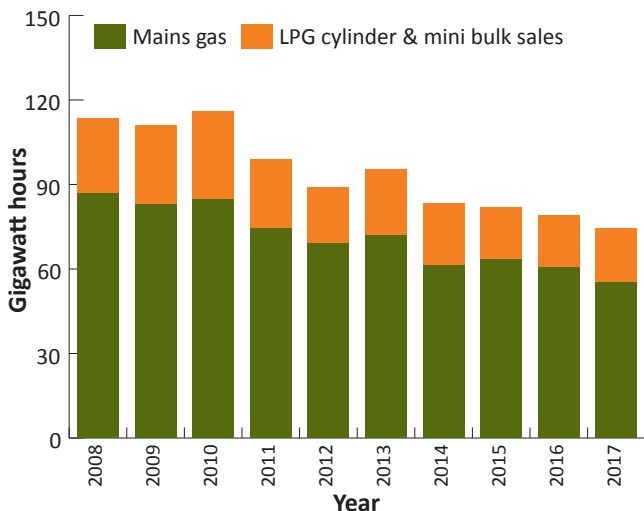
Figure 4.11 represents the total amount of energy supplied to Guernsey consumers, in the form of electricity, gas and fuel oils. This data does not include energy consumed by the burning of other fuels such as wood and coal or home generation of electricity. **Table 4.10** gives the total energy consumption per capita.

In 2017, total energy consumption decreased by 2.7% from 2016. Consumption per capita also saw a small decrease when compared with 2016.

26% of the total energy supplied to Guernsey consumers in 2017 was derived from nuclear or renewable sources, compared with 21% in 2016 (**Figure 4.12**). The significant reduction shown on the graph between 2011 and 2012 was due to cable faults between Guernsey and Jersey, and also Jersey and France, resulting in more energy being generated on island between 2012 and 2014. By October 2014, the faults had been repaired and a new cable was in place between Jersey and France.

4. Environmental

Figure 4.13: Gas consumption

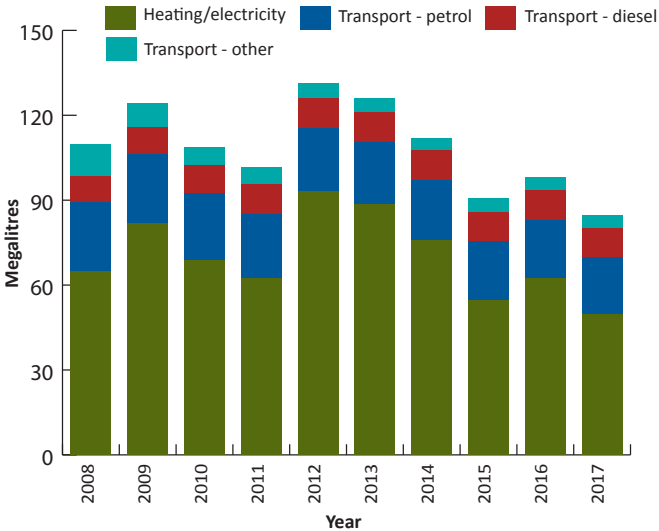


Source: Guernsey Gas

In 2017, 74.5GWh of gas were consumed in Guernsey, 5.5% lower than 2016 and 16% less than 5 years earlier (**Figure 4.13**). Consumption of gas from the mains supply accounted for 74.1% of the total gas consumed.

4. Environmental

Figure 4.14: Declared oil imports

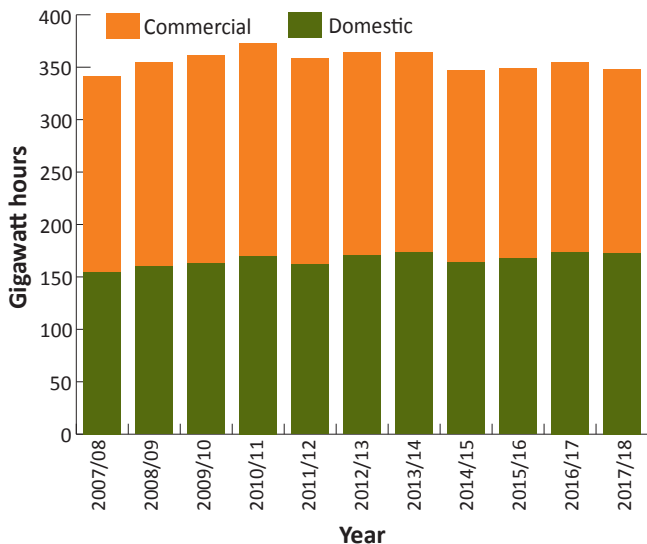


Source: Customs and Excise

The declared volume of oil imported for transport use decreased by 2.0% in 2017 to 35.1ML, representing 41% of the total declared volume of fuel oils imported (84.8ML).

The volume of fuel oil imported for heating and electricity is heavily impacted by the amount of electricity generated using the island's oil fired power station (rather than importing electricity from France via the cable link). As such, these figures can vary significantly from year to year. There was a decrease of 12.6ML (20%) in the declared volume of fuel oils imported for use in electricity generation and domestic heating between 2016 and 2017 (Figure 4.14).

Figure 4.15: Electricity consumption

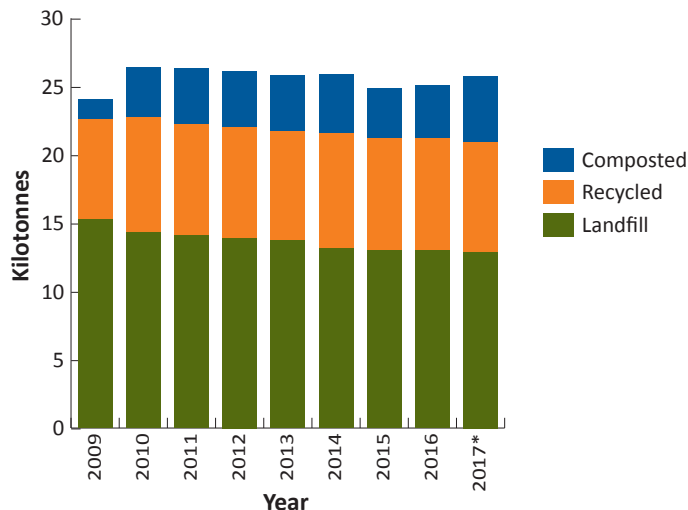


Source: Guernsey Electricity

The total amount of electricity consumed in Guernsey totalled 347.6GWh in the year ending March 2018, 1.9% lower than for the year ending March 2017, and 2.0% higher than for the year ending March 2008 (Figure 4.15). Commercial consumption accounted for 50% of total consumption between March 2017 to March 2018, 5 percentage points less than ten years earlier.

4. Environmental

Figure 4.16: Household waste



* The 2017 figures are provisional and may be subject to change

Source: Trading Assets

In 2017, 25.8kt of household waste was produced in Guernsey (**Figure 4.16**).

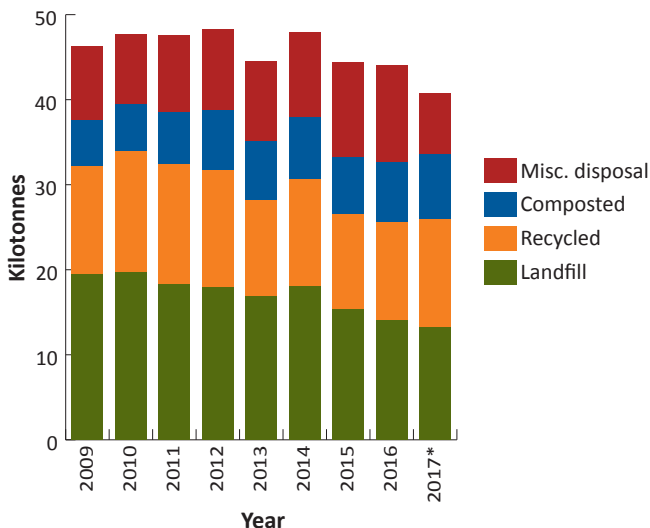
12.9kt (50.0%) of the household waste was sent to the landfill at Mont Cuet.

31.1% of household waste was recycled in 2017 and 18.9% was composted via the green waste scheme.

In 2017, the overall recycling rate (which includes composting) for household waste was 50.0%, compared with 48.1% in 2016.

It should be noted that the 2017 figures are provisional and may be subject to change.

Figure 4.17: Commercial and industrial waste



* The 2017 figures are provisional and may be subject to change

Source: Trading Assets

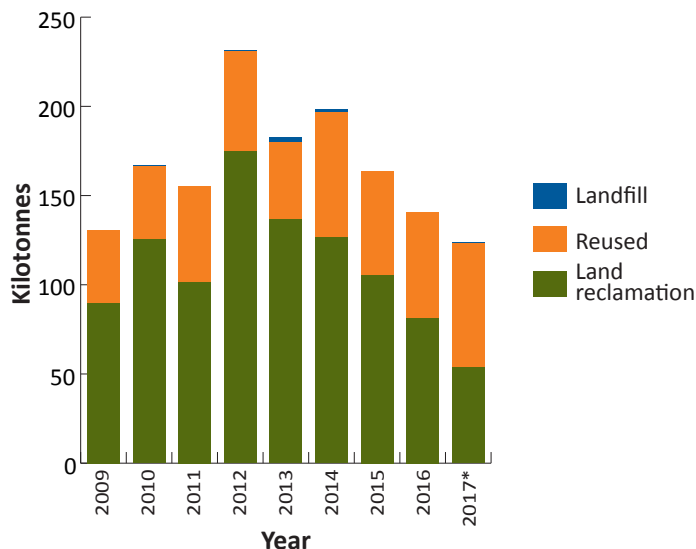
40.8kt of commercial and industrial waste was produced in Guernsey in 2017, 7% less than the previous year (**Figure 4.17**).

In 2017, 31.2% of commercial and industrial waste was recycled and 18.8% 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 17.6% of commercial and industrial waste. The remaining 32.4% (13.2kt) went to landfill. This is a reduction of 0.9kt compared with 2016.

In 2017, the recycling rate for commercial and industrial waste was 50.0%, compared with 42.2% in 2016.

4. Environmental

Figure 4.18: Construction and demolition waste



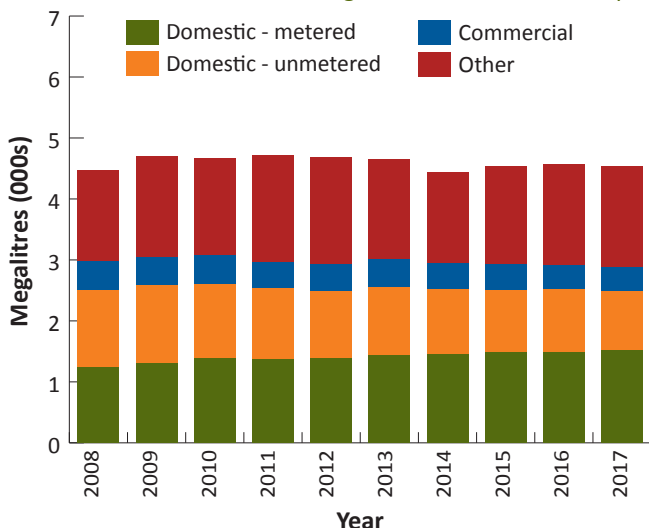
* The 2017 figures are provisional and may be subject to change
Source: Trading Assets

123.7kt of waste was produced by construction and demolition activities in 2017 (Figure 4.18). The majority of this material (56.3%) was reused, whilst 43.4% was inert waste sent to the Longue Hougue land reclamation site. 0.3% of waste produced by construction and demolition activities was sent to landfill in 2017.

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 4.19: Water consumption



Source: Guernsey Water

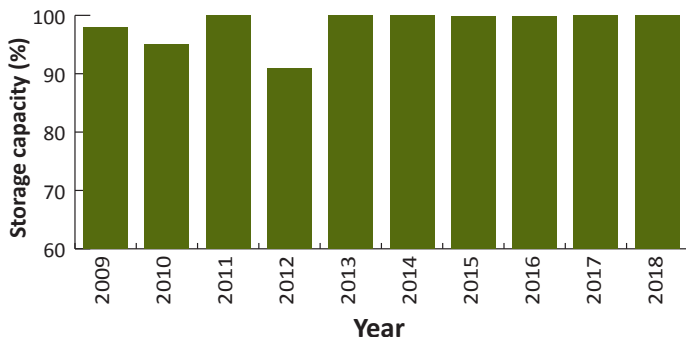
Table 4.11: Water consumption per capita

	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)
2013	2,547	111.2	4,641	202.7
2014	2,521	110.8	4,442	195.2
2015	2,508	110.4	4,527	199.3
2016	2,514	110.7	4,574	201.4
2017	2,482	109.5	4,542	200.4

Source: Guernsey Water

4. Environmental

Figure 4.20: Storage level (as at 1st April)



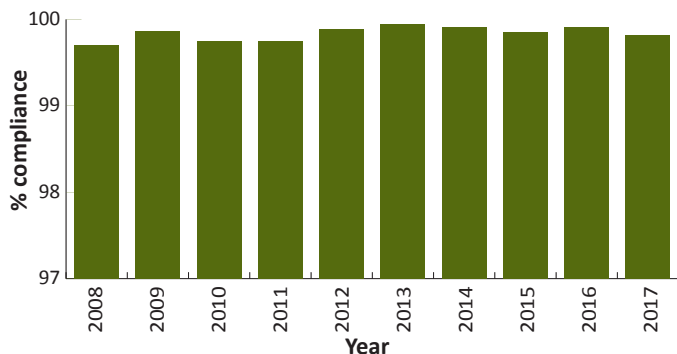
Source: Guernsey Water

Water storage levels were at 100% as at 1st April 2018, the same as the previous year (Figure 4.20).

In 2017, 4,542 megalitres of water was consumed in Guernsey, 54.6% of which was used by households on a domestic supply (Figure 4.19 and Table 4.11 on page 124). Commercial customers accounted for a further 8.7% and other customer groups, which include tourist accommodation and horticultural and agricultural consumers, accounted for 36.6% of total water usage in 2017.

4. Environmental

Figure 4.21: Water quality compliance



Source: Guernsey Water

Guernsey's water supply is tested at numerous points during its storage, treatment and distribution to ensure that it is compliant with quality guidelines set by the Drinking Water Inspectorate in the UK. In 2017, 99.8% of the island's water samples exceeded guideline standards (**Figure 4.21**).

Table 4.12: Volume of unaccounted for water

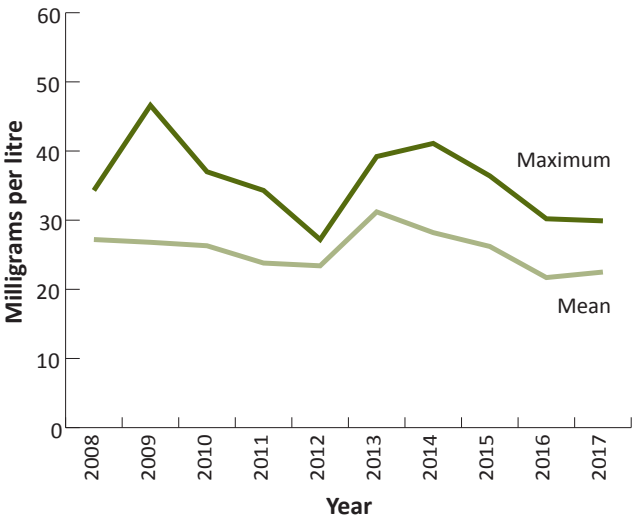
	Estimated losses (MI)	Annual % change
2013	440	-26.7%
2014	407	-7.5%
2015	439	7.9%
2016	537	22.3%
2017	573	6.7%

Source: Guernsey Water

The volume of unaccounted for water was 573 MI, 6.7% higher than the year before (**Table 4.12**).

4. Environmental

Figure 4.22: 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 22.5mg/l in 2017 (Figure 4.22).

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

4. Environmental

Table 4.13: Water pollution incidents

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
No. pollution incidents	48	43	20	12	37*

Source: Guernsey Water

*Of the 37 reported incidents, six required managed intervention

Table 4.14: Bathing water standards

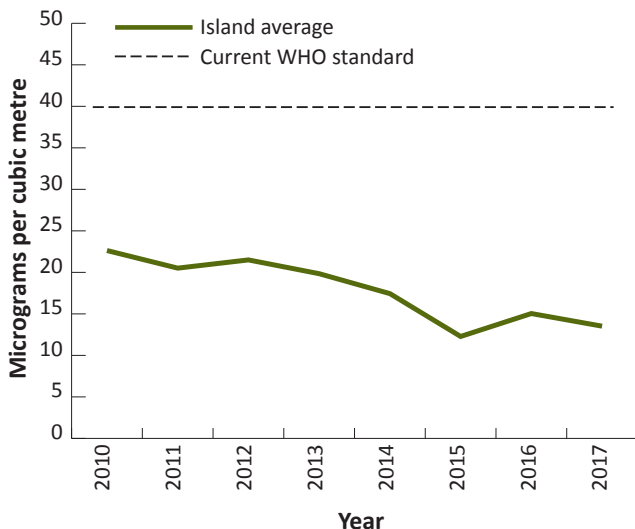
Beach	Rolling record 2014-2017	Most recent sample (August 2018)
Bordeaux	Good	Excellent
Cobo	Poor	Excellent
Fermain	Good	Excellent
Grandes Rocques	Good	Excellent
Havelet	Excellent	Excellent
Ladies Bay	Sufficient	Excellent
L'Eree	Excellent	Excellent
Pembroke/L'Ancrese	Poor	Excellent
Petit Bot	Poor	Excellent
Portelet	Good	Excellent
Port Soif	Excellent	Excellent
Saints	Sufficient	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.

4. Environmental

Figure 4.23: 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.

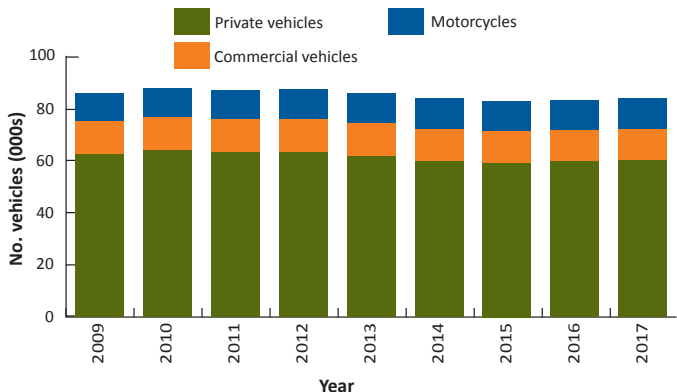
Source: Environmental Health and Pollution Regulation

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 4.23** 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 4.24: Registered vehicles



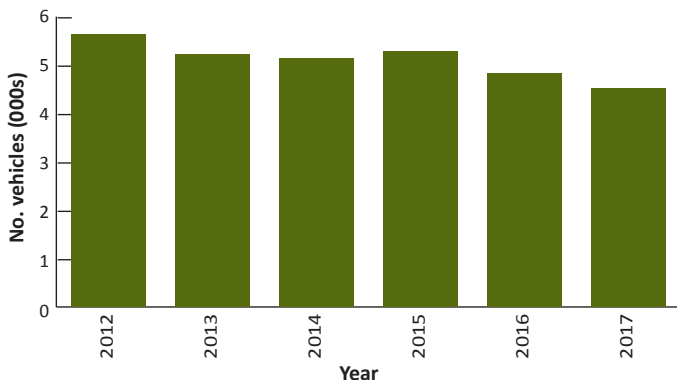
Source: Traffic and Highway Services

There were 83,681 vehicles (including motorcycles) registered in Guernsey at the end of 2017, 724 more than the previous year (Figure 4.24). 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 60,007 and accounted for 72% of all registered vehicles in 2017. There were 12,033 commercial vehicles registered in 2017 and 11,641 motorcycles.

4. Environmental

Figure 4.25: Newly registered vehicles



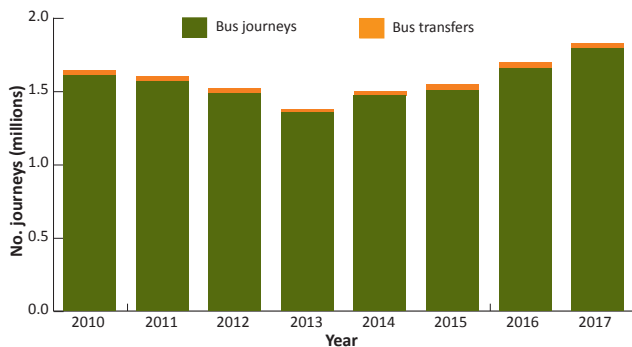
Source: Traffic and Highway Services

Despite the overall increase in the number of vehicles registered, there were 6.7% fewer new registrations in 2017 than in 2016 (**Figure 4.25**), with 4,508 new or used vehicles registered in 2017 compared with 4,832 the previous year.

In 2017 there were 3,559 new or used cars registered, 470 commercial vehicles and 479 motorcycles.

There were fewer de-registrations than new registrations in 2017, resulting in the small overall increase as shown in **Figure 4.24** on **page 130**.

Figure 4.26: Scheduled bus passenger journeys



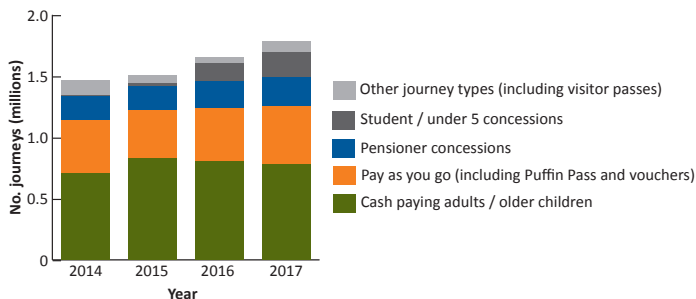
Source: Traffic and Highway Services

In 2017 there were a total of 1,825,485 scheduled bus passenger journeys (**Figure 4.26**), which included 37,916 transfers. This was an increase of 7.6% since 2016.

Transfers are tickets issued free of charge to passengers using a connecting service to complete a particular journey.

4. Environmental

Figure 4.27: Scheduled bus passenger journeys



Source: Traffic and Highway Services

Figure 4.27 shows a breakdown of bus passenger journeys by type of passenger. The largest group were cash paying adults and older children, followed by pay as you go passengers.

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

Data and Analysis

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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:

Citizens Advice Guernsey

Tel: 01481 242266

Website: www.cabguernsey.org

Guernsey Gas

Tel: 01481 724811

Website: www.gsygas.com

Digimap Limited

Tel: 01481 700321

Website: www.digimap.gg

E-mail: info@digimap.gg

Guernsey Water

Tel: 01481 239500

Website: www.water.gg

E-mail: customer.service@water.gg

Guernsey Airport Meteorological Department

Tel: 0906 713 0111

Bailiwick Forecast: 12080

Channel Islands Shipping Forecast:

0900 669 0022

Website: www.metoffice.gov.gg

E-mail: metoffice@gov.gg

Jersey Statistics Unit

Tel: 01534 440423

Website: www.gov.je/statistics

E-mail: statistics@gov.je

La Société Guernesiaise

Tel: 01481 725093

Website: www.societe.org.gg

E-mail: societe@cwgsy.net

Guernsey Electricity

Tel: 01481 200700

Website: www.electricity.gg

E-mail: admin@electricity.gg

Office for National Statistics

Tel: 0845 601 3034

Website: www.statistics.gov.uk

E-mail: info@statistics.gov.uk

Guernsey Financial Services Commission

Tel: 01481 712706

Website: www.gfsc.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](#)).