

GUERNSEY FACTS AND FIGURES

2019



States of Guernsey
Data and Analysis

1. Introduction

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

We aim to ensure the booklet is of interest and use to everyone on the island. The trends show how island life is evolving, how society is changing and the impacts of government policies. The statistics contained in this booklet, and published on www.gov.gg/data by the Data and Analysis team, help inform decision making at all levels, including in the development of the Future Guernsey Plan. 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 David Gilliver (DavidGilliver.com) for providing this year's cover photo, 'Rainbow Road', a light painting of Guernsey's bathing pools. David worked in Guernsey's finance industry for several years but is now a successful, full-time professional photographer.

Colin Vaudin
Chief Information Officer
States of Guernsey

A digital version and additional information can be obtained from:

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

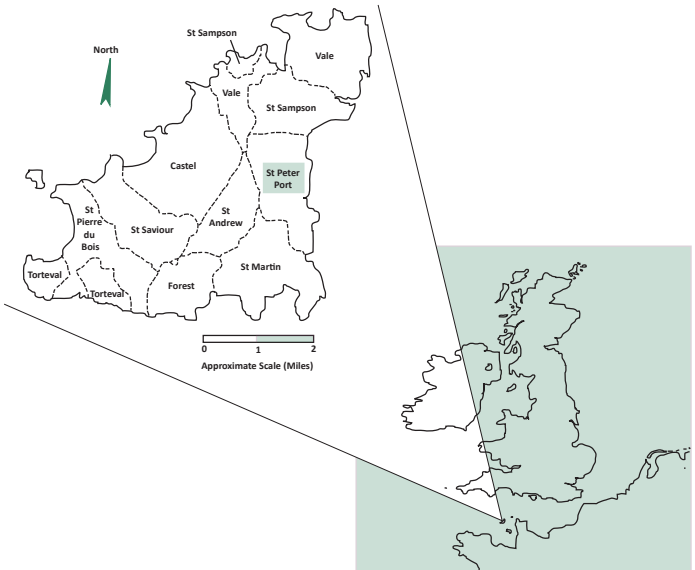
1. Introduction		
2. Fiscal and Economic	National Accounts	12
	Public Finances	18
	Inflation	21
	Median Earnings	27
	Workforce	31
	Companies and Finance	45
	Passenger and Freight Movements	50
3. Social	Population	60
	Health	68
	Housing	71
	Education	81
	Crime	90
	Fire and Rescue	96
	Citizens Advice enquiries	97
	Overseas Aid	98
4. Environment	Land Use	99
	Weather and Climate	108
	Greenhouse Gas Emissions	113
	Energy	115
	Waste	120
	Water	123
	Air Quality	128
	Transport	129

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) (2018 estimate)	£3,272m
Annual percentage change in Retail Prices Index X (RPIX) (June 2019)	1.9%
Annual percentage change in Retail Prices Index (RPI) (June 2019)	1.9%
Total number in employment (March 2019)	31,230
Unemployment rate (ILO definition) (March 2019)	1.1%
Key social indicators	
Population (March 2018)	62,286
Domestic property units (Dec 2018)	27,232
Local Market property price - mix adjusted average (June 2019)	£427,893
Reported criminal offences (2018)	2,135
Key environmental indicators	
Greenhouse gas emissions (2017)	355.4 kt CO ₂
Energy supplied to consumers (2018)	1,192 GWh
Gas consumption (2018)	82.7 GWh
Declared oil imports (2018)	99.2 MI
Electricity consumption (year to Mar 2019)	347.6 GWh
Total water consumption (2018)	4,526 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'.

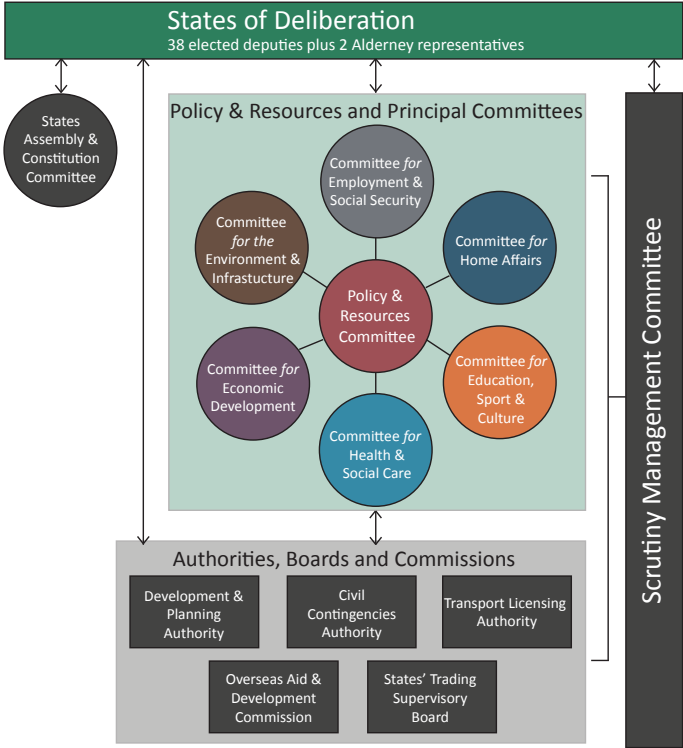
The island's Protocol 3 relationship with the EU will end when the UK leaves the EU. The island's authorities are engaged and working closely with the UK Government on the terms of the exit and the future relationship.

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
- 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 the Environment Department. This committee encompasses the following service areas:

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

Principal Committees (continued)

Employment & Social Security

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

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

Education, Sport & Culture

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

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

Economic Development

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

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

1. Introduction

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 2018 prices)	Annual % change (real)
2009	2,458	-	2,982	-
2010	2,423	-1.4	2,876	-3.6
2011	2,629	8.5	3,025	5.2
2012	2,615	-0.6	2,914	-3.7
2013	2,715	3.8	2,946	1.1
2014	2,779	2.4	2,980	1.2
2015	2,816	1.3	2,986	0.2
2016E	2,934	4.2	3,076	3.0
2017E	3,143	7.1	3,218	4.6
2018E	3,272	4.1	3,272	1.7

E = Estimate

Source: Data and Analysis

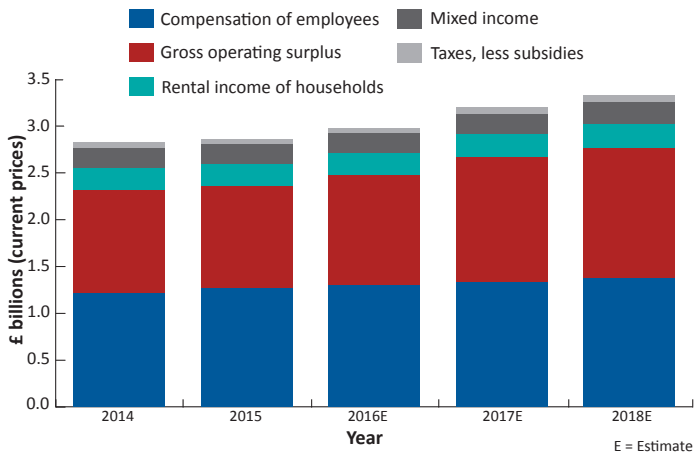
The method for calculating Guernsey's GDP was updated and validated by external auditors during 2017. Further information on the changes is available at www.gov.gg/gdp.

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)

	2014	2015	2016E	2017E	2018E
Compensation of employees	1,216	1,261	1,294	1,334	1,376
Gross operating surplus	1,107	1,103	1,188	1,340	1,392
Mixed income	155	151	147	151	171
Rental income of households	244	244	242	251	262
GVA basic	2,723	2,759	2,872	3,076	3,201
Taxes, less subsidies (on products)	56	56	62	67	71
GDP	2,779	2,816	2,934	3,143	3,272

Source: Data and Analysis

2. Fiscal and Economic

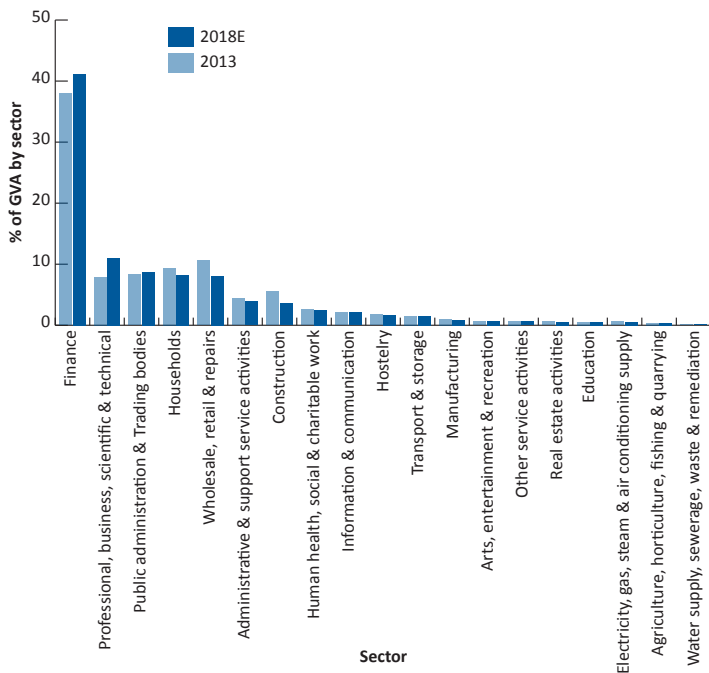
Table 2.3: GVA by sector (£m, constant 2018 prices)

	2014	2015	2016E	2017E	2018E
Agriculture, horticulture, fishing, quarrying	11	14	14	14	14
Manufacturing	27	31	35	31	30
Electricity, gas, steam, air conditioning supply	19	16	16	15	16
Water and waste	3	3	4	4	5
Construction	128	120	112	114	114
Wholesale, retail and repairs	302	306	268	262	259
Hostelry	53	56	55	56	55
Transport and storage	50	45	49	50	49
Information and communication	61	61	65	66	67
Finance	1,036	1,145	1,190	1,301	1,318
Real estate activities	21	19	18	17	17
Professional, business, scientific, technical activities	314	229	326	335	351
Administrative and support service activities	145	122	118	118	124
Public administration and Trading bodies	241	268	273	273	277
Education	17	16	16	16	16
Human health, social and charitable work activities	77	78	76	76	79
Arts, entertainment and recreation	24	31	23	23	23
Other service activities	20	20	17	17	18
Households	262	259	254	258	263
Uncoded	108	88	82	104	107

Source: Data and Analysis

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.2: GVA by sector (% , constant 2018 prices)

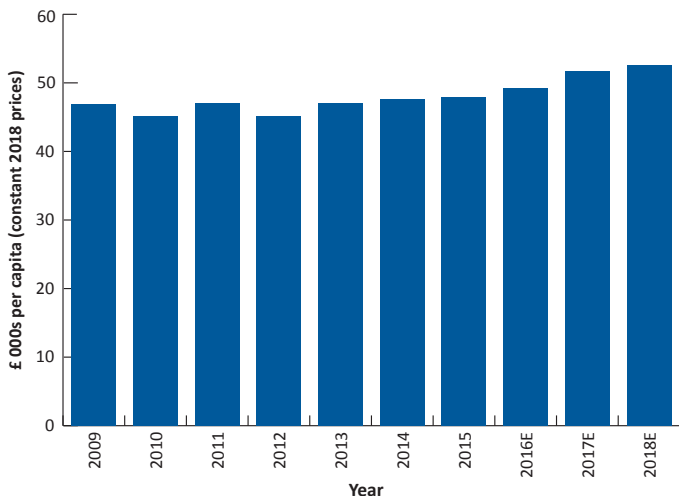


Source: Data and Analysis

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 2018 prices)



E = Estimate

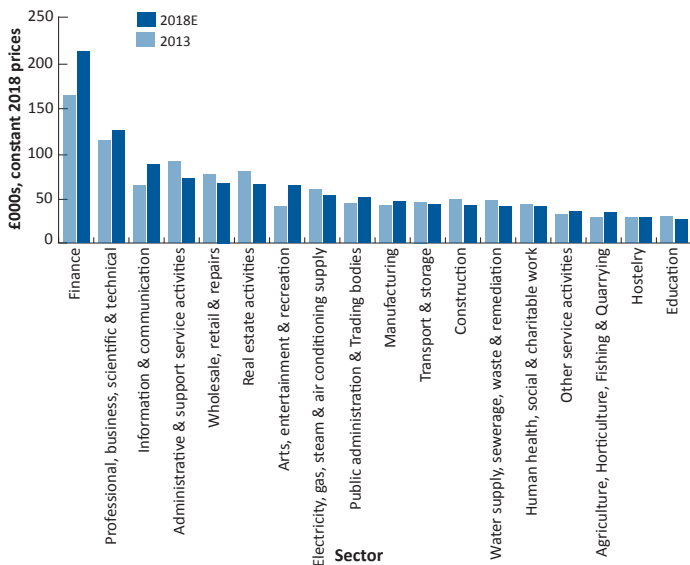
Note: Population data for March 2014 onwards has been sourced from the Rolling Electronic Census. Population estimates to March 2013 have been provided by Social Security

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 2018 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 2018, the Finance sector had the highest factor income per worker, at £211,011.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Table 2.4: Public income and expenditure (nominal)

	2016	2017	2018
General revenue income (£m)	413	439	452
Operating income (£m)	55	61	67
Gross revenue expenditure (£m)	(440)	(437)	(459)
Operating surplus / (deficit) (£m)	28	62	60
Investment returns (£m)	64	61	(20)
Other income (£m)	-	-	-
Other expenditure (£m)	(17)	(17)	(21)
Capital income (£m)	1	23	2
Capital expenditure (£m)	(14)	(15)	(37)
Overall surplus / (deficit) (£m)	62	114	(16)
Social Security Funds income (£m)	180	188	195
Social Security Funds expenditure (£m)	(201)	(204)	(213)
Social Security Fund investment returns (£m)	95	72	(42)
Social Security Funds surplus / (deficit) (£m)	75	56	(61)
Aggregate income (£m)*	809	844	654
Aggregate expenditure (£m)*	(671)	(673)	(731)
Aggregate surplus / (deficit) (£m)*	137	170	(77)

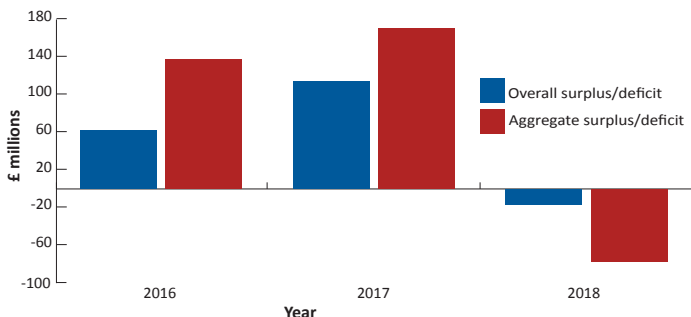
* Aggregate income, expenditure and surplus/deficit incorporates social security funds income and expenditure in addition to general revenue income and expenditure

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

Source: Treasury, Data and Analysis

2. Fiscal and Economic

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



Source: Treasury, Data and Analysis

In 2018 revenue and operating income totalled £519 million, with expenditure at £459 million. After the inclusion of investment income, capital income and other income and expenditure, the overall deficit was £16 million in 2018. Aggregate figures include social security funds income and expenditure.

The majority of Guernsey's general revenue comes from income taxes on individuals and companies ([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.

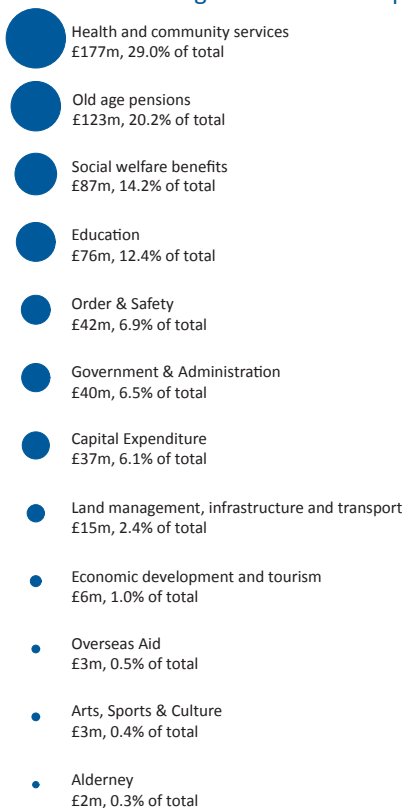
Table 2.5: Direct and indirect taxation (nominal)

		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Direct taxes	Income tax (£m)	298	290	303	324	333
Indirect taxes	Excise and import duties (£m)	37	37	41	41	44
	Document duty (£m)	13	12	13	17	18
	Motor Vehicle duties (£m)	0	0	1	1	1
	Tax on real property (£m)	17	19	20	21	23

Source: Treasury

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.6: Public expenditure 2018



Source: Treasury, Data and Analysis

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

2. Fiscal and Economic

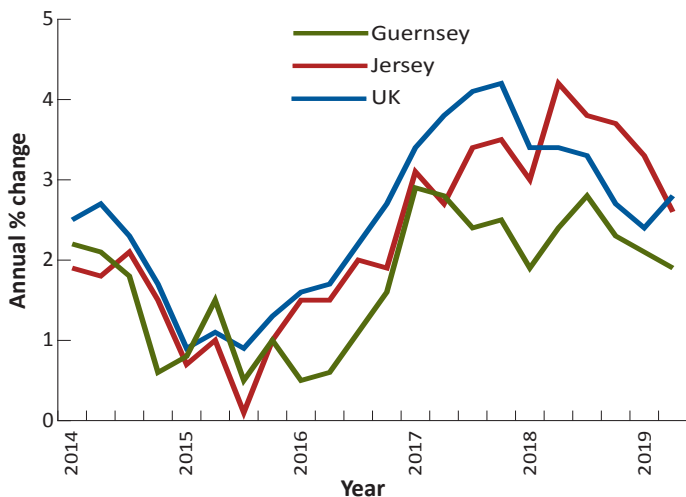
Table 2.6: RPIX inflation in Guernsey, Jersey and the UK

		Guernsey annual % change	Jersey annual % change	UK annual % change
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
	Sep	2.8	3.8	3.3
	Dec	2.3	3.7	2.7
2019	Mar	2.1	3.3	2.4
	Jun	1.9	2.6	2.8

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

2. Fiscal and Economic

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



Source: Data and Analysis, Statistics Jersey, 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 2019, the annual RPIX inflation in Guernsey was 1.9%.

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

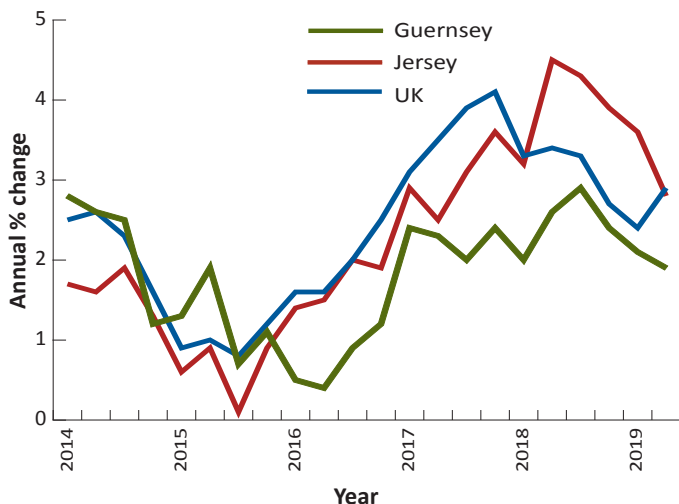
Table 2.7: RPI inflation in Guernsey, Jersey and the UK

		Guernsey annual % change	Jersey annual % change	UK annual % change
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
	Sep	2.9	4.3	3.3
	Dec	2.4	3.9	2.7
2019	Mar	2.1	3.6	2.4
	Jun	1.9	2.8	2.9

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

2. Fiscal and Economic

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



Source: Data and Analysis, Statistics Jersey, 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, 2017 and 2018. The annual change in the RPI in Guernsey in the year ending June 2019 was 1.9%.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Table 2.8: RPICT and RPIY in Guernsey

		RPICT annual % change	RPIY annual % change
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	1.7	1.7
	Jun	2.0	2.1
	Sep	2.4	2.4
	Dec	1.9	1.9
2019	Mar	1.7	1.7
	Jun	1.7	1.7

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 2018)

	RPIX reflation factor	RPI reflation factor
2008	1.24	1.24
2009	1.20	1.21
2010	1.17	1.19
2011	1.14	1.15
2012	1.10	1.11
2013	1.08	1.08
2014	1.08	1.07
2015	1.06	1.06
2016	1.05	1.05
2017	1.02	1.02
2018	1.00	1.00

Source: Data and Analysis

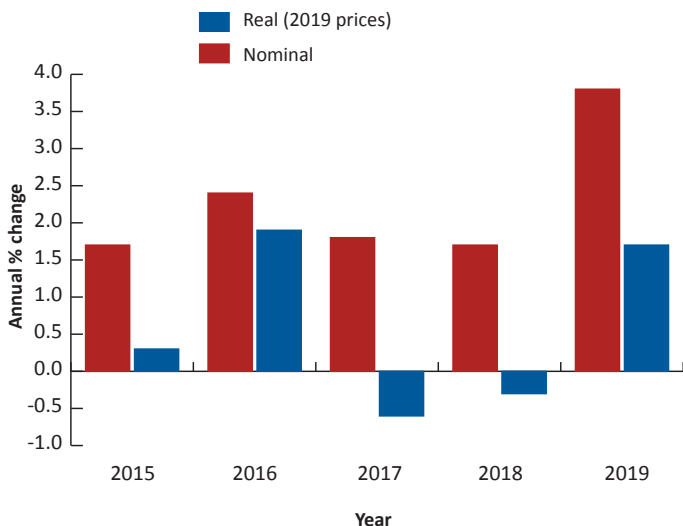
The effect of inflation is to erode the purchasing power of currency. For example, one could purchase more for £1 in 2008 than in 2018. The reflation factors shown in [Table 2.9](#) can be used to convert monetary values to their equivalent (or 'real') prices on a specified date (in this case, 31st December 2018).

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 $£100 \times 1.24 = £124$ in 2018. This means that you would need £124 in 2018 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 2015. In March 2019, median earnings increased by 3.8% in nominal terms and by 1.7% in real terms. The reflatd (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 prices) median annual earnings - four quarter average (£)	Annual % change (real)
2014	29,988	1.3	32,545	-1.4
2015	30,485	1.7	32,655	0.3
2016	31,215	2.4	33,287	1.9
2017	31,773	1.8	33,087	-0.6
2018	32,305	1.7	32,975	-0.3
2019	33,530	3.8	33,530	1.7

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 2019, the median annual earnings was £33,530.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Table 2.11: Four quarter average earnings at March 2019

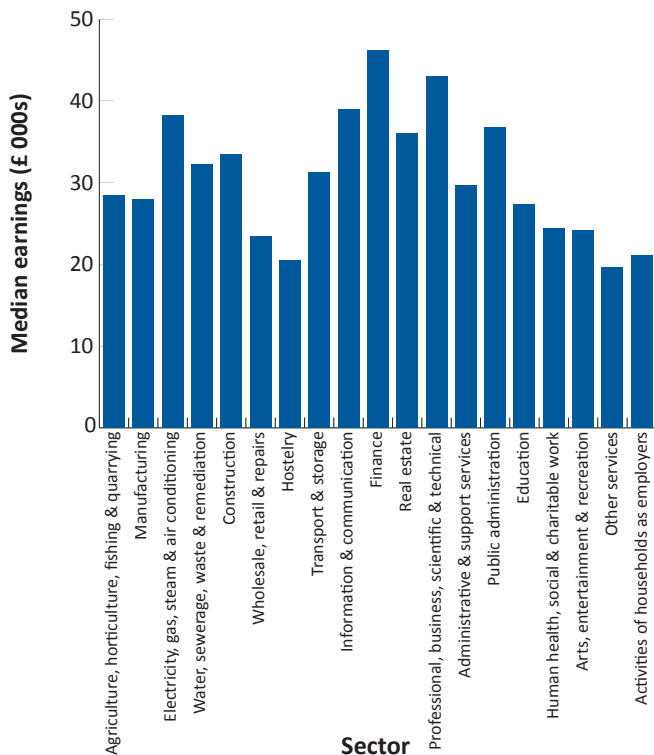
	Lower Quartile Earnings (£)	Median Earnings (£)	Upper Quartile Earnings (£)
Agriculture, horticulture, fishing & quarrying	20,430	28,438	39,131
Manufacturing	20,174	27,983	36,120
Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning	30,702	38,242	52,987
Water, sewerage, waste & remediation	25,671	32,254	38,883
Construction	25,645	33,429	41,144
Wholesale, retail & repairs	16,852	23,413	32,691
Hostelry	17,099	20,506	25,596
Transport & storage	22,282	31,220	40,564
Information & communication	26,633	38,995	59,444
Finance	31,141	46,141	69,965
Real estate	24,682	36,045	57,885
Professional, business, scientific & technical	29,275	42,947	66,564
Administrative & support services	20,175	29,658	41,603
Public administration	25,573	36,718	49,780
Education	19,298	27,368	47,514
Human health, social & charitable work	17,389	24,388	34,322
Arts, entertainment & recreation	17,186	24,210	36,088
Other services	15,102	19,662	26,880
Activities of households as employers	13,959	21,137	27,842

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 2019.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.10: Four quarter average earnings as at March 2019

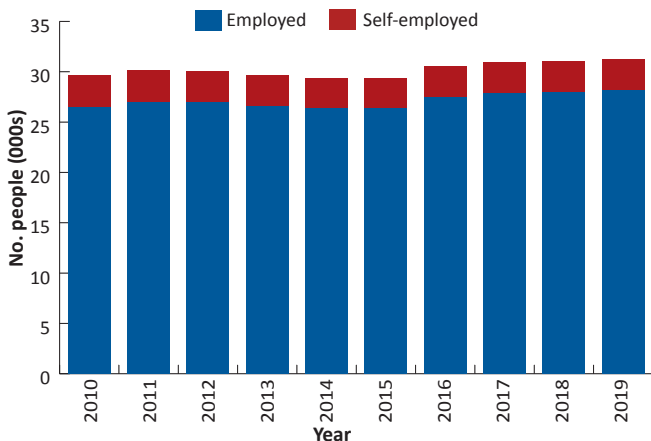


Source: Data and Analysis

Figure 2.10 shows the median annual earnings of employees in Guernsey, broken down by sector, at March 2019.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.11: Employed Persons at March each year



Source: Rolling Electronic Census

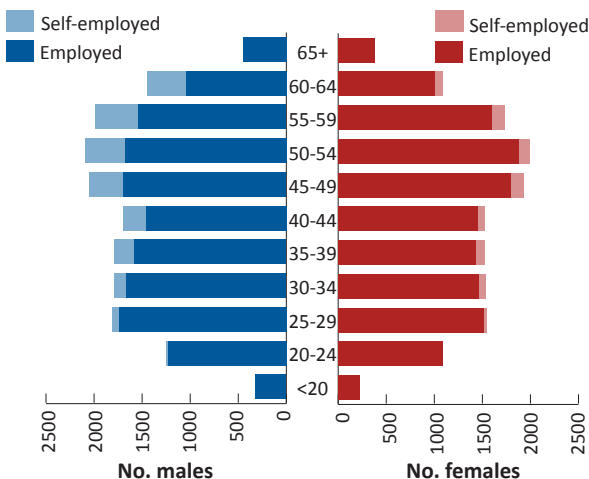
Figure 2.11 shows the total number of employed and self-employed people in March each year. In March 2019, there were 31,230 people in employment in Guernsey, of whom 10% were self-employed.

In March 2019, 46.6% of people in employment and self-employment were female and 53.4% were male (**Figure 2.12** and **Table 2.12** on **Page 32**). The 50-54 age group had the highest number of both females and males in employment or self-employment in March 2019. 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 2019



Source: Rolling Electronic Census

Table 2.12: Employed persons at March each year

	Male		Female		Total
	Employed	Self-employed	Employed	Self-employed	
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
2019	14,397	2,275	13,810	748	31,230

Source: Rolling Electronic Census

2. Fiscal and Economic

Table 2.13: Percentage of population in employment or full-time education at 31st March 2018

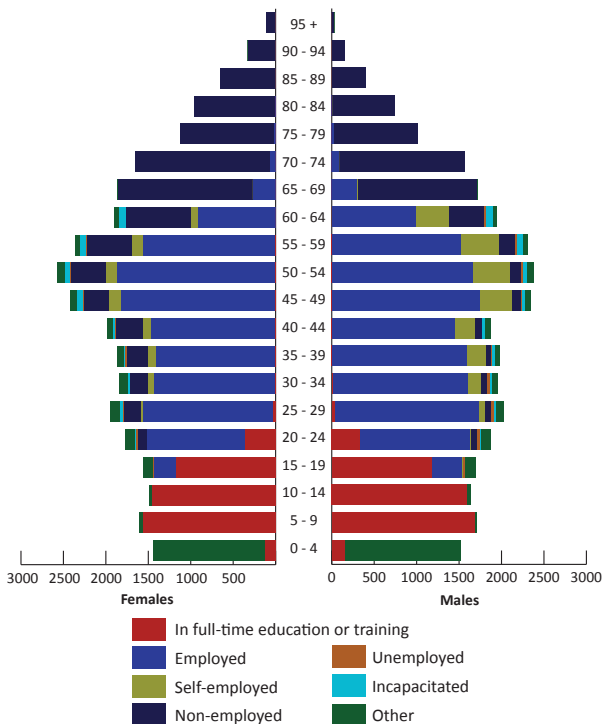
	Female (%)	Male (%)	Total (%)
14 and under	69.2	70.4	69.8
15 to 19	91.4	91.0	91.2
20 to 24	85.5	87.4	86.5
25 to 29	81.5	88.3	85.0
30 to 34	81.2	89.7	85.6
35 to 39	80.1	91.6	86.0
40 to 44	78.6	90.0	84.2
45 to 49	80.7	90.5	85.5
50 to 54	77.8	88.1	82.8
55 to 59	71.4	85.2	78.3
60 to 64	52.2	70.6	61.5
65 to 69	14.5	17.5	15.9
70 to 74	3.9	5.6	4.7
75 to 79	1.4	2.6	2.0
80 to 84	0.2	0.4	0.3
85 and over	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	61.1	70.1	65.5

Source: Rolling Electronic Census

The percentage of the population who were either in employment or full-time education as at 31st March 2018 ([Table 2.13](#)) was 65.5%. The rate for females was 61.1% and for males, 70.1%. 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 86.5%.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.13: Population by economic status and age (31st March 2018)

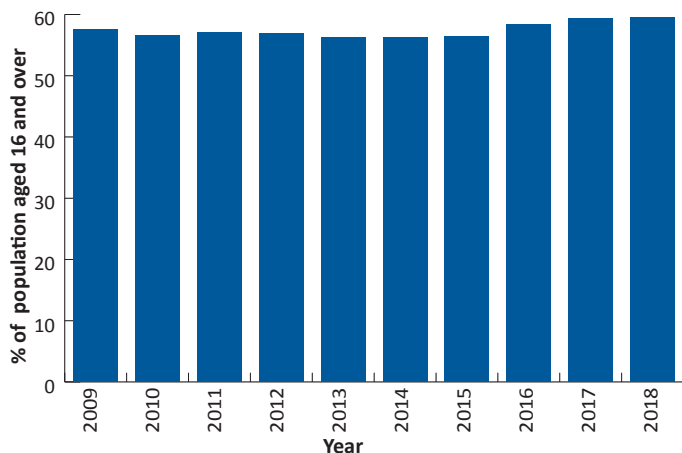


Source: Rolling Electronic Census

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)

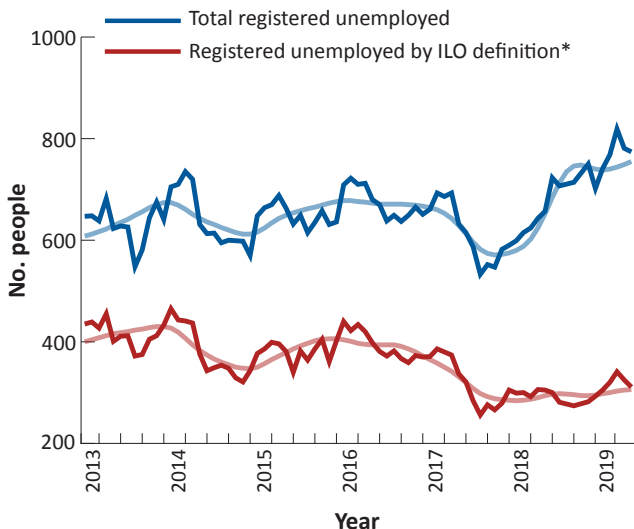
	Female employment rate (%)	Male employment rate (%)	Total employment rate (%)
2014	50.9	62.0	56.3
2015	51.4	61.6	56.4
2016	53.2	63.9	58.4
2017	54.2	64.7	59.4
2018	54.3	64.7	59.5

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 2018, the average number of registered unemployed was 681 (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 2018 was 290.

*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 (%)
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
2019	819	2.7	341	1.1

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 was 2.7% in March 2019.

Using the ILO definition of unemployment, the unemployment rate was 1.1% in March 2019, 0.1 percentage points higher than in March 2018.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Table 2.16: Employment by economic sector at March each year

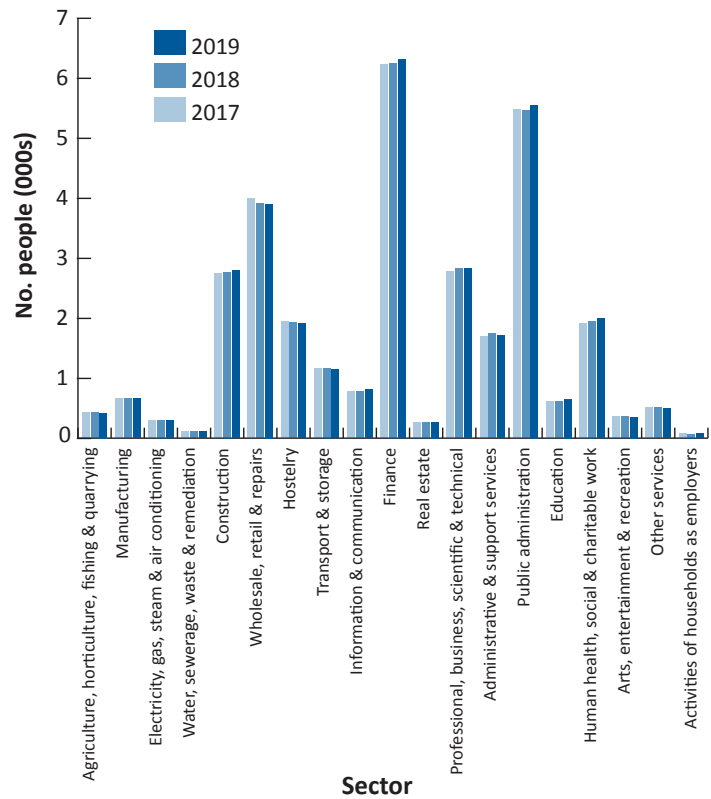
	2016	2017	2018	2019
Agriculture, horticulture, fishing & quarrying	439	425	430	418
Manufacturing	675	659	656	663
Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning	282	290	301	287
Water, sewerage, waste & remediation	98	114	111	114
Construction	2,818	2,737	2,766	2,785
Wholesale, retail & repairs	4,071	3,988	3,911	3,898
Hostelry	1,950	1,940	1,927	1,909
Transport & storage	1,259	1,156	1,170	1,143
Information & communication	770	783	775	806
Finance	6,240	6,217	6,248	6,307
Real estate	271	271	263	268
Professional, business, scientific & technical	2,724	2,781	2,825	2,827
Administrative & support services	1,609	1,691	1,738	1,707
Public administration	5,435	5,469	5,464	5,549
Education	578	610	606	645
Human health, social & charitable work	1,793	1,920	1,954	1,994
Arts, entertainment & recreation	359	372	360	354
Other services	491	505	513	494
Activities of households as employers	92	82	70	79
Total	31,954	32,010	32,088	32,247

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 2019, comprising 19.6% of total jobs (Table 2.16 and Figure 2.16).

2. Fiscal and Economic

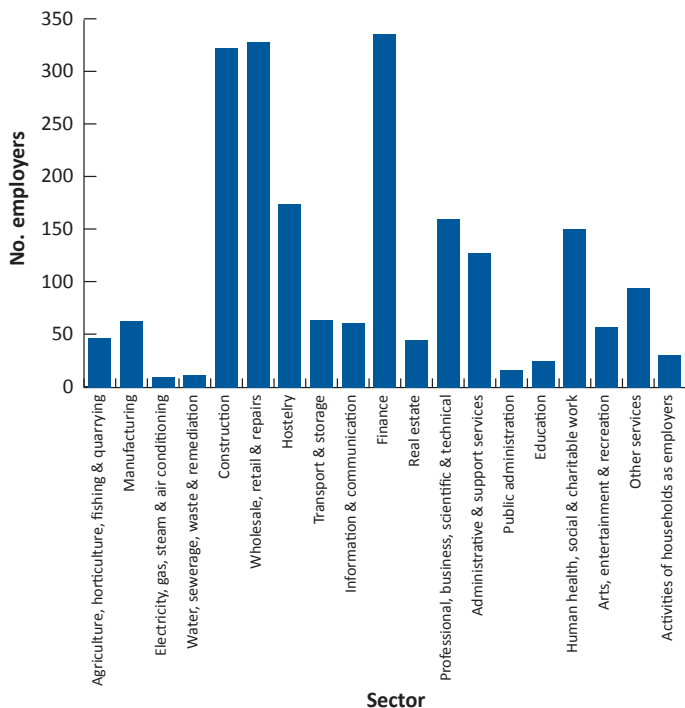
Table 2.17: Employers by size and sector at March 2019

Number of employees	Number of employers				
	1 to 5	6 to 25	26 to 50	51+	Total
Agriculture, horticulture, fishing & quarrying	37	8	1	1	47
Manufacturing	40	19	2	2	63
Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning	6	2	-	2	10
Water, sewerage, waste & remediation	9	2	-	1	12
Construction	228	85	7	3	323
Wholesale, retail & repairs	209	85	22	13	329
Hostelry	101	58	7	9	175
Transport & storage	41	17	2	4	64
Information & communication	40	12	7	2	61
Finance	172	101	33	30	336
Real estate	33	11	1	-	45
Professional, business, scientific & technical	102	43	3	12	160
Administrative & support services	81	30	13	4	128
Public administration	12	3	-	2	17
Education	14	6	1	4	25
Human health, social & charitable work	85	45	11	10	151
Arts, entertainment & recreation	43	14	1	-	58
Other services	84	10	1	-	95
Activities of households as employers	27	4	-	-	31
Total	1,364	555	112	99	2,130

Source: Rolling Electronic Census

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.17: Employers by sector at March 2019



Source: Rolling Electronic Census

In March 2019, the Finance sector had the highest number of employers (with 336), 51% of which had five employees or fewer compared to 71% in the Construction sector ([Table 2.17](#) and [Figure 2.17](#)). Of the organisations employing more than 50 people, 30% were in the Finance sector.

2. Fiscal and Economic

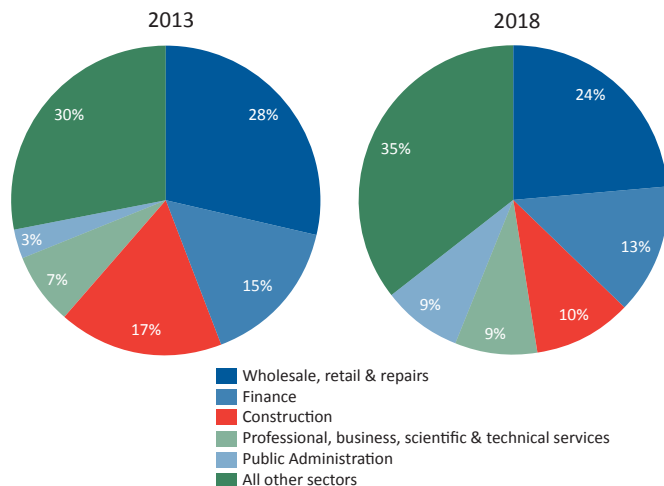
Table 2.18: Average number of employees per employer at
March 2019

	Number of employees	Number of employers	Mean number of employees per employer
Agriculture, horticulture, fishing & quarrying	418	47	9
Manufacturing	663	63	11
Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning	287	10	29
Water, sewerage, waste & remediation	114	12	10
Construction	2785	323	9
Wholesale, retail & repairs	3898	329	12
Hostelry	1909	175	11
Transport & storage	1143	64	18
Information & communication	806	61	13
Finance	6307	336	19
Real estate	268	45	6
Professional, business, scientific & technical	2827	160	18
Administrative & support services	1707	128	13
Public administration	5549	17	326
Education	645	25	26
Human health, social & charitable work	1994	151	13
Arts, entertainment & recreation	354	58	6
Other services	494	95	5
Activities of households as employers	79	31	3
Total	32,247	2,130	15

Source: Rolling Electronic Census

2. Fiscal and Economic

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



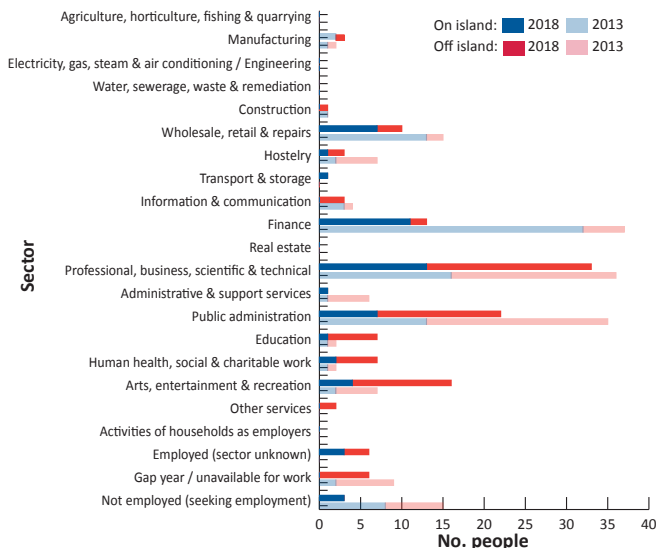
Source: Education Services

The Wholesale, retail & repairs sector employed the most school/college leavers in both 2018 and five years earlier, in 2013 (**Figure 2.18**). In 2018 the second highest sector was Finance 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 30% went into higher education (i.e. university level education) in September 2018. 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

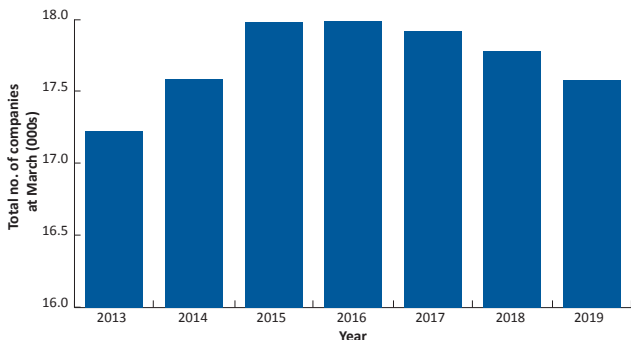
All those who had graduated in 2018 and been in receipt of student finance were surveyed by Education Services. The response rate was 99% (163 students). 17% of respondents continued to postgraduate study or topped up their higher education qualification (off island). Of the respondents who entered employment, 42% returned to Guernsey and 58% remained off island. The employment of all the leavers is shown in **Figure 2.19**.

The professional, business, scientific and technical activities sector employed 28% of the higher education leavers who remained off island in 2018 and 25% 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.

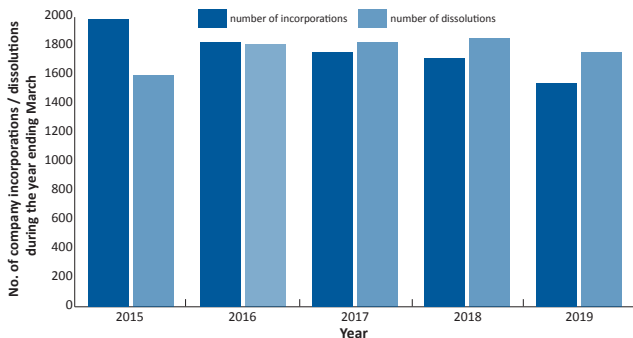
2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.20: Number of companies* registered



Source: Guernsey Registry

Figure 2.21: Number of incorporations and dissolutions



Source: Guernsey Registry, Data and Analysis

*It should be noted that the companies referred to on [Pages 45 to 48](#) are 'normal status' companies

At the end of March 2019, 17,579 companies were registered in Guernsey ([Figure 2.20](#)), 202 fewer than at the same time the previous year.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Table 2.19: Companies registered at March

	2018	2019
Agriculture, horticulture, fishing & quarrying	69	73
Manufacturing	99	94
Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning	12	12
Water, sewerage, waste & remediation	16	15
Construction	346	331
Wholesale, retail & repairs	475	455
Hostelry	167	158
Transport & storage	121	111
Information & communication	209	197
Finance	14,012	13,907
Real estate	824	795
Professional, business, scientific & technical	559	549
Administrative & support services	455	454
Public administration	5	5
Education	43	37
Human health, social & charitable work	157	169
Arts, entertainment & recreation	138	140
Other services	73	76
Activities of households as employers	1	1
Total	17,781	17,579

Source: Guernsey Registry, Data and Analysis

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

	2018	2019
Agriculture, horticulture, fishing & quarrying	2	12
Manufacturing	7	11
Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning	1	1
Water, sewerage, waste & remediation	2	1
Construction	32	27
Wholesale, retail & repairs	46	25
Hostelry	16	18
Transport & storage	12	12
Information & communication	26	23
Finance	1,346	1,229
Real estate	41	50
Professional, business, scientific & technical	68	45
Administrative & support services	47	45
Public administration	-	1
Education	9	1
Human health, social & charitable work	22	22
Arts, entertainment & recreation	15	16
Other services	25	5
Activities of households as employers	0	0
Total	1,717	1,544

Source: Guernsey Registry, Data and Analysis

Of the 1,544 companies incorporated by the Guernsey Registry during the year ending March 2019, 1,229 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

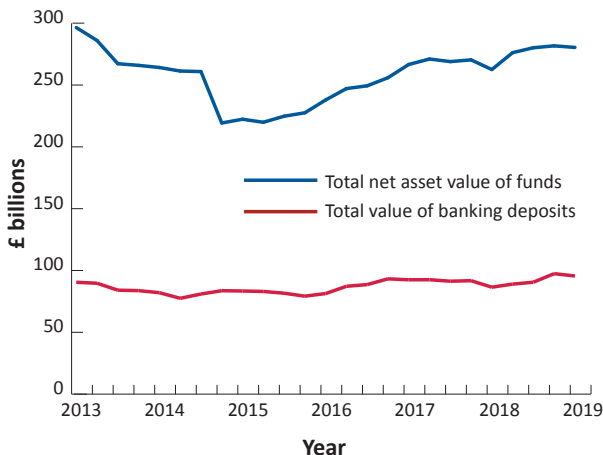
	2018	2019
Agriculture, horticulture, fishing & quarrying	6	7
Manufacturing	6	17
Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning	-	1
Water, sewerage, waste & remediation	4	2
Construction	28	39
Wholesale, retail & repairs	37	48
Hostelry	11	28
Transport & storage	9	16
Information & communication	19	35
Finance	1,560	1,355
Real estate	85	72
Professional, business, scientific & technical	37	62
Administrative & support services	32	43
Public administration	-	1
Education	2	7
Human health, social & charitable work	7	10
Arts, entertainment & recreation	7	13
Other services	5	2
Activities of households as employers	-	-
Total	1,855	1,758

Source: Guernsey Registry, Data and Analysis

Of the 1,758 companies which were dissolved ([Table 2.21](#)) during the year ending March 2019, 1,355 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 2.22: Total value of banking deposits and funds



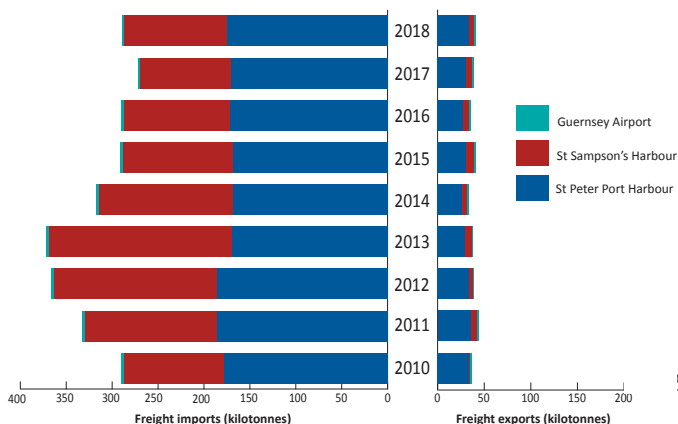
Source: Guernsey Financial Services Commission

In March 2019, the total value of banking deposits in Guernsey was £96 billion, 10% higher than at the same time the previous year ([Figure 2.22](#)).

The total net asset value of investment funds registered in Guernsey or administered by local companies was £280 billion in March 2019, an increase of £18 billion (7%) since March 2018.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.23: Freight imports and exports



Source: Guernsey Ports

In 2018, a total of 288,607 tonnes of freight was imported into Guernsey (**Figure 2.23**) and 41,158 tonnes of freight exported, resulting in a net movement of 247,449 tonnes of freight into the island.

The majority of freight was transported by sea with 35.6% of the total freight volume being loaded or unloaded at St Sampson's Harbour in 2018 and 63.3% at St Peter Port Harbour. 1.1% of freight, including mail, was transported by air in 2018.

Total exports of freight increased by 7% between 2017 and 2018 and total imports increased by 6%.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Table 2.22: Passenger movements by air and sea

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
January	57,456	56,434	56,315	52,890	52,701
February	59,695	63,721	63,906	57,584	57,133
March	75,581	79,471	74,639	67,137	71,611
April	105,514	103,060	98,370	99,833	90,836
May	124,992	137,337	112,383	112,277	115,467
June	130,604	115,580	114,439	117,360	116,278
July	146,450	142,597	134,027	133,855	132,213
August	168,680	156,441	144,382	147,332	147,271
September	126,799	120,385	120,684	117,278	110,858
October	102,168	97,373	96,873	92,349	90,350
November	76,099	72,235	67,953	67,822	66,851
December	74,596	73,114	70,231	68,851	67,063
Total	1,248,634	1,217,748	1,154,202	1,134,568	1,118,632

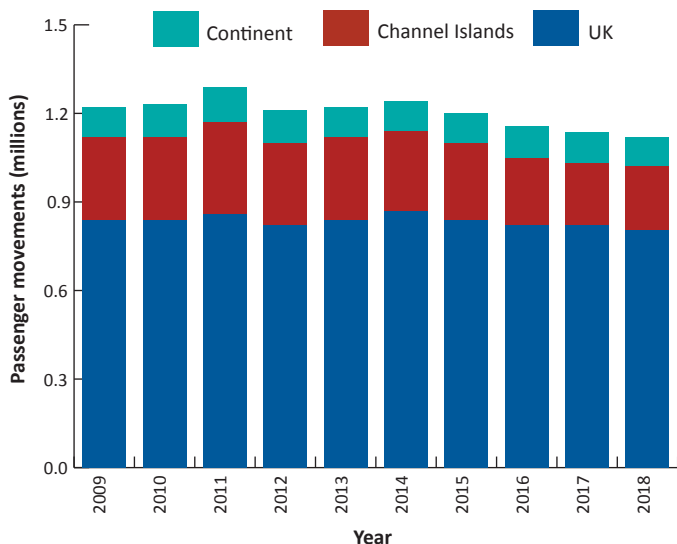
Source: Marketing and Tourism

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

The total number of passenger movements was 1.4% lower in 2018 than in 2017. The change in the total number of passenger movements fluctuated month by month, with March and May recording an increase in passenger numbers from the same period the previous year, and all other months recording a decrease.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.24: Passenger movements by air and sea



Source: Marketing and Tourism

Over the ten year period ending in 2018, the total number of passenger movements decreased by 10.7%. 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% of the total in 2018. There was a decrease of 1.8% in the number of passengers travelling to or from the UK from 2017 to 2018, and the number of passengers travelling within the Channel Islands increased by 1.1%. The number of passengers travelling to or from the Continent decreased by 3.7% in 2018 compared with a year earlier.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Table 2.23: Passenger movements by air

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
January	51,843	51,255	52,289	48,162	48,946
February	54,180	55,691	57,793	49,314	49,329
March	65,626	67,696	67,369	57,372	59,736
April	71,576	69,629	70,353	68,715	64,382
May	77,652	77,379	73,969	73,215	73,671
June	78,176	77,577	74,665	75,575	75,522
July	85,869	85,176	83,135	82,535	81,847
August	91,420	87,817	87,344	84,570	83,913
September	80,940	80,734	79,905	79,359	78,678
October	75,545	75,898	72,150	71,397	70,332
November	66,476	66,242	62,412	63,048	62,821
December	64,076	65,029	60,530	60,062	59,397
Total	863,379	860,123	841,914	813,324	808,574

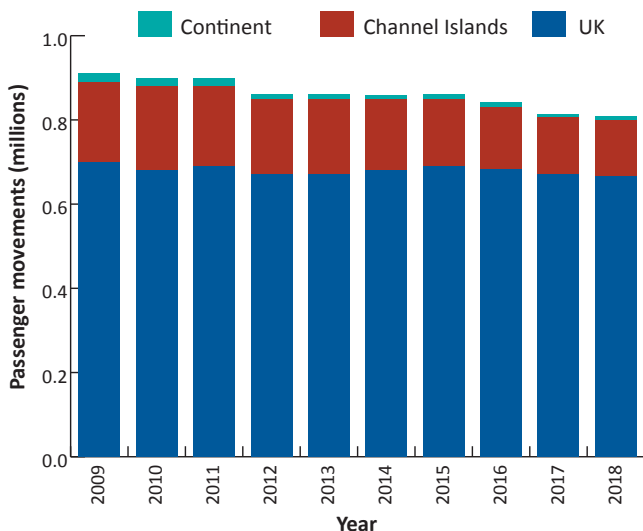
Source: Marketing and Tourism

The total number of passenger movements by air in 2018 decreased by 0.6% to 808,574 (Table 2.23).

Passenger movements by air represented 72.3% of the total number of passenger movements in 2018, 0.6 percentage points more than the previous year.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.25: Passenger movements by air



Source: Marketing and Tourism

In 2018, 82.4% of air passenger movements were people flying to or from the UK. A further 16.5% 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 2.25**).

The number of people flying to or from the UK decreased by 0.8% in 2018 compared with 2017. The number of people flying to or from the Continent showed a relative increase of 8.4% passenger movements in 2018 over 2017. The number of inter-island passengers decreased by 0.2%.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Table 2.24: Passenger movements by sea

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
January	5,613	5,179	4,026	4,728	3,755
February	5,515	8,030	6,113	8,270	7,804
March	9,955	11,775	7,270	9,765	11,875
April	33,938	33,431	28,017	31,118	26,454
May	47,340	59,958	38,414	39,062	41,796
June	52,428	38,003	39,774	41,785	40,756
July	60,581	57,421	50,892	51,320	50,366
August	77,260	68,624	57,038	62,762	63,358
September	45,859	39,651	40,779	37,919	32,180
October	26,623	21,475	24,723	20,952	20,018
November	9,623	5,993	5,541	4,774	4,030
December	10,520	8,085	9,701	8,789	7,666
Total	385,255	357,625	312,288	321,244	310,058

Source: Marketing and Tourism

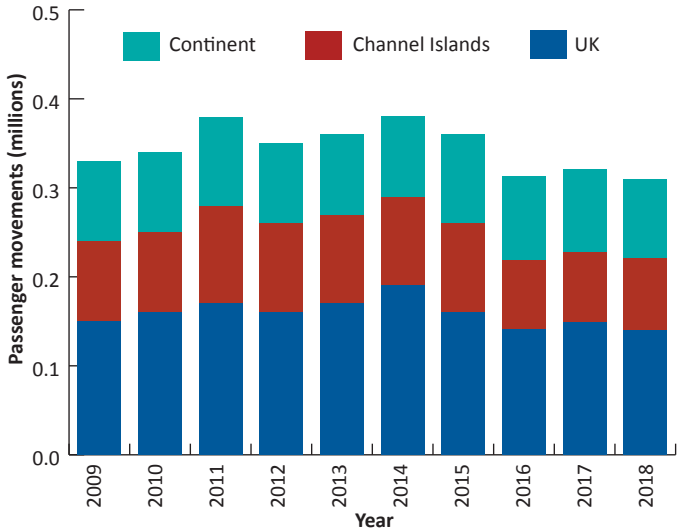
The number of passenger movements by sea was 3.5% lower in 2018 than in 2017 ([Table 2.24](#)).

Sea passenger movements show a much greater seasonal variation than air passenger movements with 3,755 sea passenger movements in January 2018 compared with 63,358 in August of the same year.

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

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.26: Passenger movements by sea



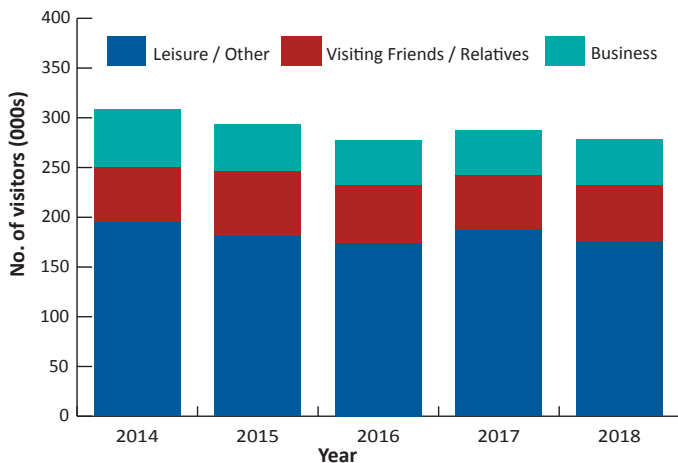
Source: Marketing and Tourism

People travelling to the UK accounted for 45% of all passenger movements by sea in 2018 ([Figure 2.26](#)).

The majority (90.8%) of total passenger movements to continental Europe in 2018 were by sea. By contrast, 17.3% of movements to the UK and 37.8% of movements to other Channel Islands were made by sea in 2018.

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.27: Visitors by type and length of stay*



Source: Marketing and Tourism

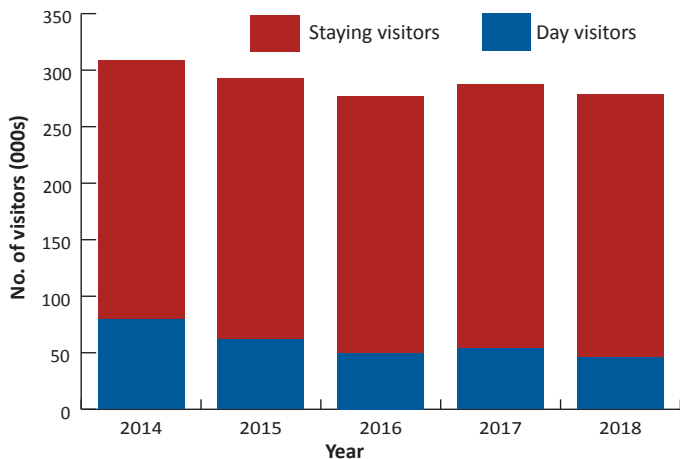
In 2018, 62.6% of visitors surveyed in Guernsey were visiting for leisure (or reasons other than business or visiting friends/family), 20.8% were visiting friends or family and 16.6% were visiting on business ([Figure 2.27](#)). Day visitors comprised 16% of the total ([Figure 2.28](#) on [Page 58](#)).

The largest proportion of visitors (71.8%) were from the UK ([Table 2.25](#) on [Page 58](#)).

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

2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.28: Visitors by type and length of stay*



Source: Marketing and Tourism

Table 2.25: Visitors by country of origin

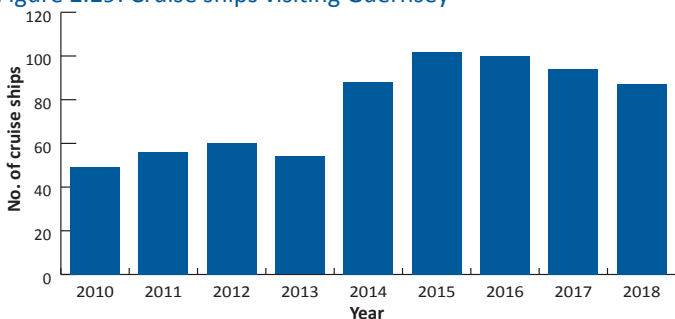
	UK	Jersey	France	Germany	Rest of World
2014	69.8%	11.4%	6.3%	4.7%	7.9%
2015	73.2%	9.3%	5.7%	3.5%	8.3%
2016	71.7%	8.8%	8.2%	3.5%	7.8%
2017	71.2%	8.0%	8.8%	3.0%	9.0%
2018	71.8%	7.2%	7.3%	3.8%	9.7%

Source: Marketing and Tourism

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

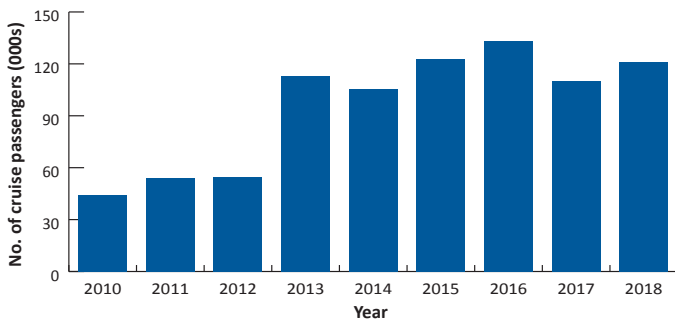
2. Fiscal and Economic

Figure 2.29: Cruise ships visiting Guernsey



Source: Marketing and Tourism

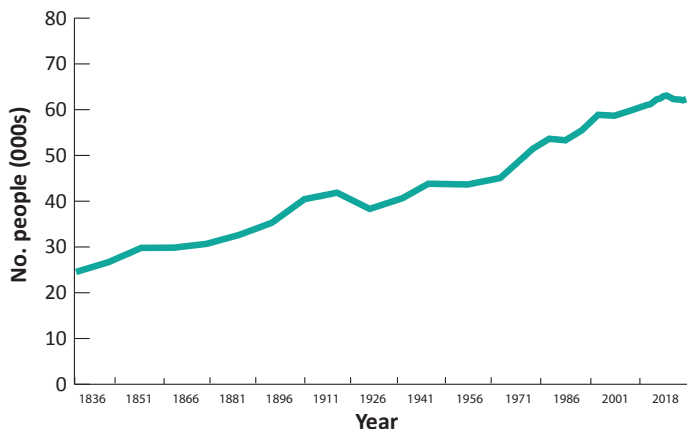
Figure 2.30: Cruise passengers visiting Guernsey



Source: Marketing and Tourism

87 cruise ships visited Guernsey in 2018, compared with 94 in 2017 ([Figure 2.29](#)). From these, 117,747 cruise passengers landed in Guernsey ([Figure 2.30](#)) compared to 110,281 passengers a year earlier, an increase of 7%.

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 2018, Guernsey's total population was 62,286, an increase of 230 people due to net migration and natural increase since March 2017.

Historically, the female population in Guernsey has been larger than the male population. In March 2018, women represented 50.5% of the total population (**Table 3.2** on **Page 62**)

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
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	-109	-282
2015	31,415	30,819	62,234	-110	3
2016	31,384	30,824	62,208	7	-33
2017	31,319	30,737	62,056	-149	-3
2018	31,431	30,855	62,286	230	0

Source: Census, Social Security, Data and Analysis

Table 3.2: Age and sex distribution of population at March 2018

	Number			Percentage of age group		Percentage of male/female population	
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Female	Male
0-9	3,045	3,230	6,275	48.5	51.5	9.7	10.5
10-19	3,047	3,322	6,369	47.8	52.2	9.7	10.8
20-29	3,711	3,902	7,613	48.7	51.3	11.8	12.6
30-39	3,712	3,930	7,642	48.6	51.4	11.8	12.7
40-49	4,401	4,226	8,627	51.0	49.0	14.0	13.7
50-59	4,931	4,686	9,617	51.3	48.7	15.7	15.2
60-69	3,754	3,665	7,419	50.6	49.4	11.9	11.9
70-79	2,781	2,578	5,359	51.9	48.1	8.8	8.4
80-89	1,611	1,140	2,751	58.6	41.4	5.1	3.7
90+	438	176	614	71.3	28.7	1.4	0.6
Total	31,431	30,855	62,286	50.5	49.5	100.0	100.0

Source: Social Security, Data and Analysis

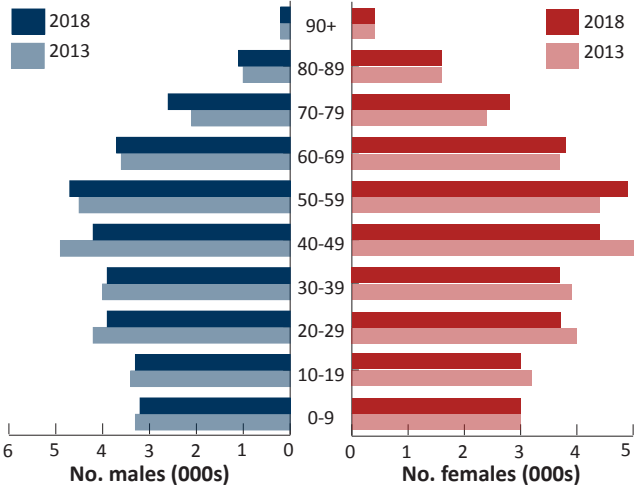
The 50-59 age group had the highest population of both women (15.7%) and men (15.2%) in March 2018 ([Table 3.2](#)).

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 2018, 71.3% 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 2013 and 2018.

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
2014	Q1	162	128	34	899	655	244
	Q2	158	135	23	1081	829	252
	Q3	138	127	11	1048	1150	-102
	Q4	149	139	10	659	1125	-466
2015	Q1	135	156	-21	840	657	183
	Q2	156	131	25	1174	885	289
	Q3	157	120	37	1033	1134	-101
	Q4	140	120	20	687	1120	-433
2016	Q1	142	165	-23	861	668	193
	Q2	182	129	53	1119	801	318
	Q3	143	136	7	971	1162	-191
	Q4	127	149	-22	696	1162	-466
2017	Q1	119	172	-53	850	645	205
	Q2	149	131	18	1057	736	321
	Q3	136	145	-9	1003	1006	-3
	Q4	135	156	-21	735	1046	-311
2018	Q1	122	144	-22	844	587	257

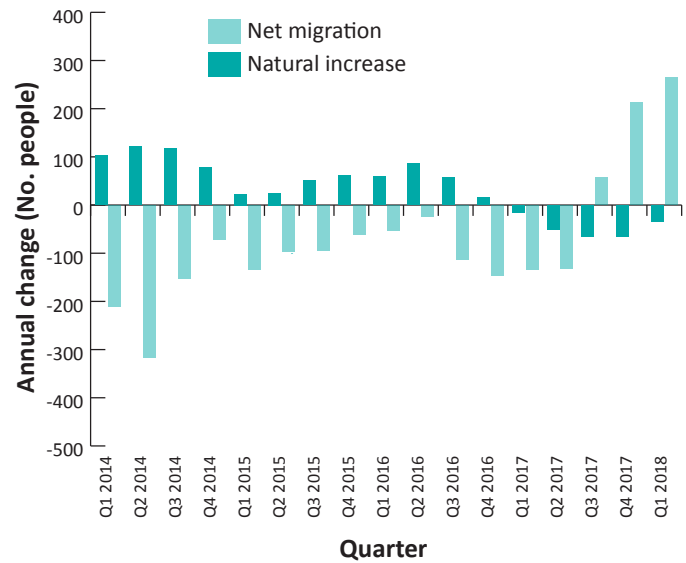
Source: Social Security, Data and Analysis

There was a natural decrease (the difference between births and deaths) totalling 34 people for the four quarters ending March 2018 (Table 3.3).

Net migration was positive over the four quarters ending March 2018, with 264 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 positive net migration since quarter 3 2017, following a long period of negative net annual migration. There was a natural decrease for the year ending 31st March 2018.

Table 3.4: Country of birth at 31st March 2018

	No. people	% of total population	% of people with known country of birth
Guernsey	32,824	52.7	60.3
Other Crown Dependencies	441	0.7	0.8
United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland	14,851	23.8	27.3
Portugal	1,330	2.1	2.4
Latvia	987	1.6	1.8
Other Europe	1,765	2.8	3.2
Rest of world	2,237	3.6	4.1
Place of birth unknown	7,851	12.6	-
Total	62,286	100.0	100.0

Source: Data and Analysis

There is 87% 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 2018 was Guernsey born (60.3%). The next highest proportion was born in the United Kingdom or the Republic of Ireland (27.3%) ([Table 3.4](#)).

3. Social

Table 3.5: Population by parish at 31st March 2018

	No. people	% of total population	Population density (people per square kilometre)
Castel	8,760	14.1	859
Forest	1,525	2.4	372
St. Andrew	2,301	3.7	511
St. Martin	6,568	10.5	900
St. Peter Port	18,579	29.8	2,903
St. Pierre Du Bois	2,029	3.3	327
St. Sampson	8,942	14.4	1,419
St. Saviour	2,741	4.4	428
Torteval	1,038	1.7	335
Vale	9,529	15.3	1,071
Herm and Jethou	73	0.1	66
Address unknown	201	0.3	-
Total	62,286	100.0	966

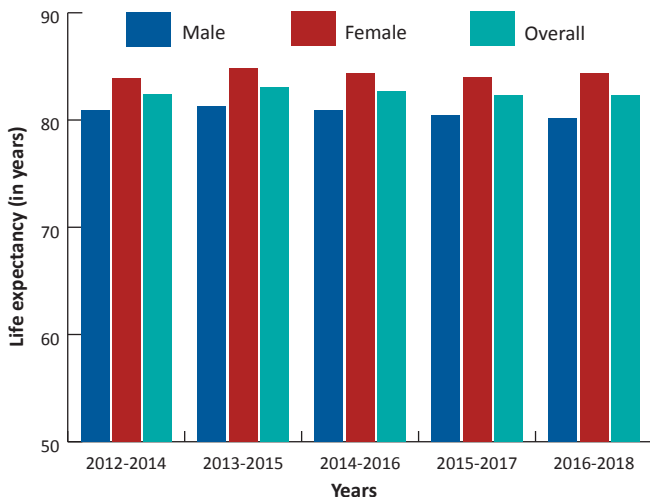
Source: Data and Analysis

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

As shown in [Table 3.5](#), St. Peter Port has the highest population and the highest population density with 29.8% of the population and 2,903 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)

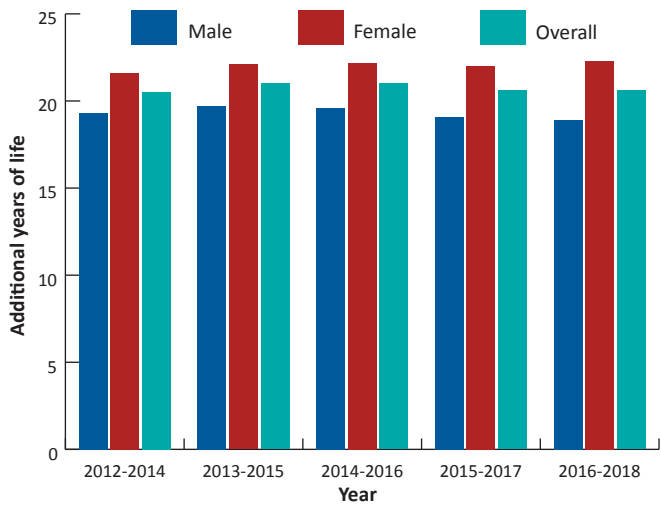


Source: Public Health Services

The overall average life expectancy at birth in the three year period from 2016 to 2018 was 82.3 years (Figure 3.4). The average life expectancy at birth for women (84.4 years) was 4.2 years longer than the average life expectancy for men (80.2 years).

3. Social

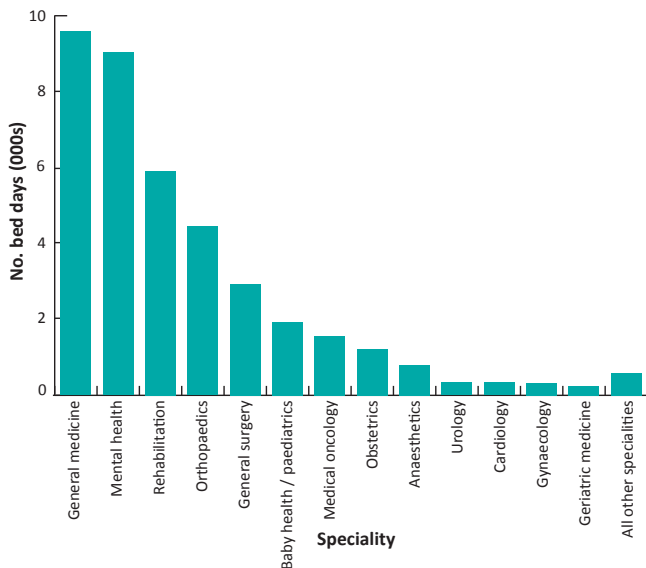
Figure 3.5: Life expectancy at 65 (three year average)



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 2016 to 2018, the overall average life expectancy at 65 was 20.6 years (i.e. a total life expectancy of 85.6 years) (Figure 3.5). Again, female life expectancy at 65 (22.3 years) was higher than male life expectancy at 65 (18.9 years).

Figure 3.6: Bed days by area of care



Source: Public Health Services

Figure 3.6 shows the number of Princess Elizabeth Hospital and Oberlands bed days during 2018 broken down, where possible, by medical speciality. With the exception of general medicine, the highest numbers of bed days during 2018 were for mental health care and rehabilitation.

3. Social

Table 3.6: Local Market residential property prices

		Mix adjusted price (£)	Quarterly change (%)	Annual change (%)
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
	Q3	419,763	2.2	-0.8
	Q4	437,909	4.3	4.0
2019	Q1	425,425	-2.9	4.5
	Q2	427,893	0.6	4.2

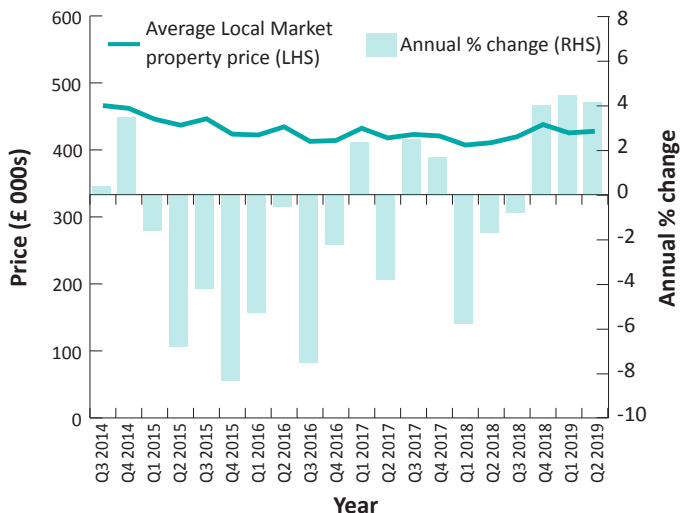
Source: Data and Analysis

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 2019 the mix adjusted price was £427,893 ([Table 3.6](#)).

Figure 3.7: Local Market residential property prices



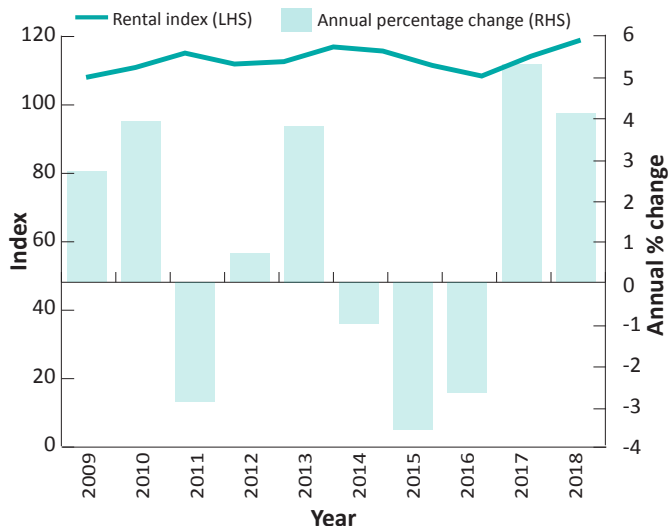
Source: Data and Analysis

The mix adjusted Local Market price was £427,893 during the second quarter of 2019 (Figure 3.7 and Table 3.6). This is 4.2% higher than at the same time the previous year.

Over the three year period ending June 2019, the mix adjusted house price has shown a cumulative decrease of 1.5%.

3. Social

Figure 3.8: Local Market rental index



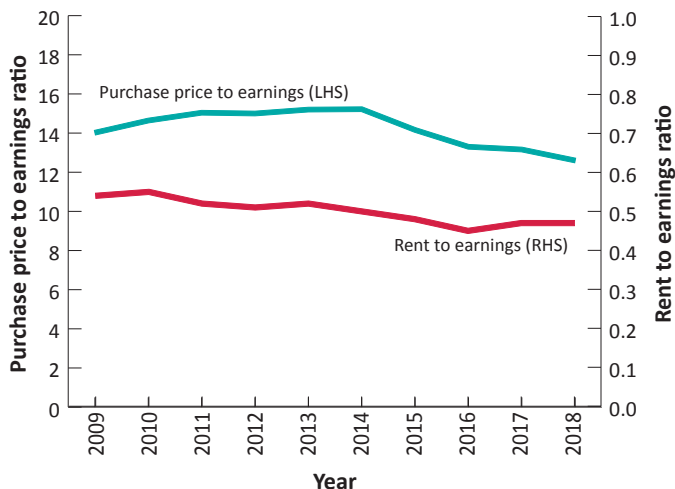
Source: Data and Analysis

Figure 3.8 shows the Local Market rental index which reflects changes in the average monthly rental price of Local Market properties.

The annual change in 2018 was 4.1%. Over the five years ending in 2018, monthly rental prices increased by 1.8%.

Figure 3.9 and **Table 3.7** on **page 74** show the average domestic property purchase price to earnings and annual rent to earnings ratios.

Figure 3.9: Purchase price and rent to earnings ratios



Source: Data and Analysis

Table 3.7: Purchase price and rent to earnings ratios

	Purchase price to earnings ratio	Annual rent to earnings ratio
2014	15.2	0.50
2015	14.2	0.48
2016	13.3	0.45
2017	13.2	0.47
2018	12.6	0.47

Source: Data and Analysis

3. Social

Table 3.8: Domestic property units by parish at December 2018

Location	No. units			No. units per km ²
	Local	Open	Total	Total
Castel	3,406	129	3,535	347
Forest	611	31	642	157
St Andrew	882	53	935	207
St Martin	2,508	265	2,773	379
St Peter Port	8,119	852	8,971	1,399
St Pierre du Bois	844	54	898	141
St Sampson	3,874	56	3,930	628
St Saviour	1,081	63	1,144	179
Torteval	387	20	407	131
Vale	3,920	77	3,997	448
Local centre*	1,370	34	1,404	1,368
Main centre*	10,305	659	10,964	1,852
Outside centre*	13,957	907	14,864	269
Total	25,632	1,600	27,232	428

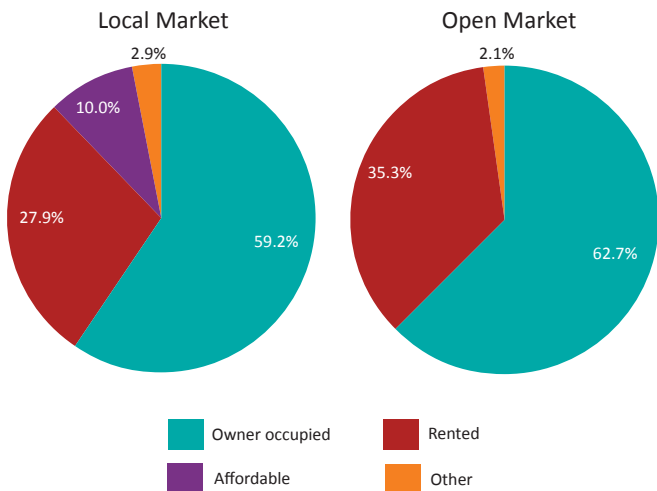
Source: Data and Analysis

* See Figure 4.3 on page 102 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 2018, there were 27,232 domestic property units in Guernsey. Of these, 94% were Local Market and 6% were Open Market domestic property units (Table 3.8). The overall density of domestic property units was 428 units per km².

Figure 3.10: Domestic property units by market and tenure at December 2018

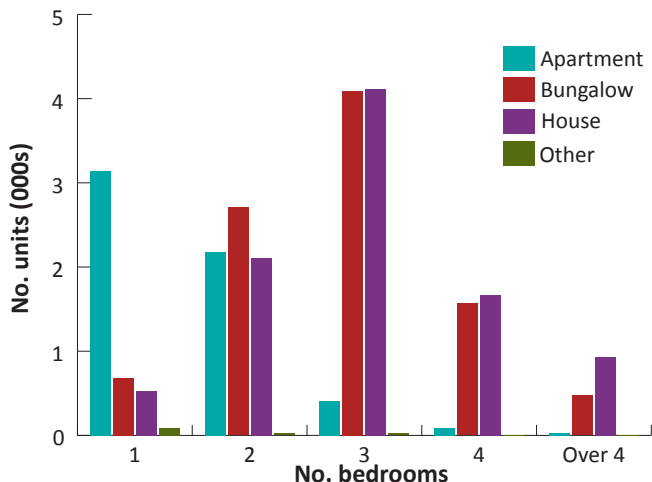


Source: Data and Analysis

In December 2018, 59.2% of Local Market and 62.7% of Open Market domestic property units were owner occupied (Figure 3.10). Rented properties comprised 27.9% of the Local Market compared with 35.3% of the Open Market.

3. Social

Figure 3.11: Domestic property units by type at December 2018

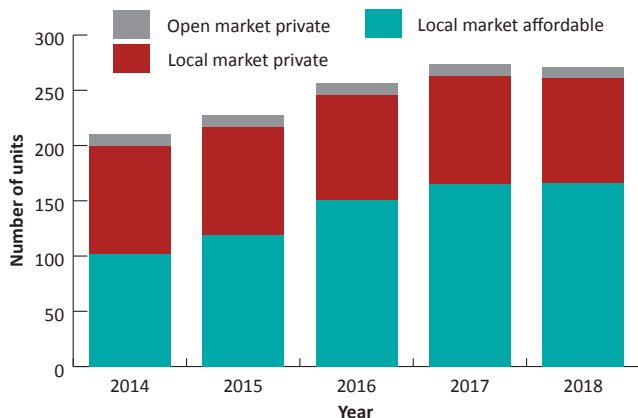


Source: Data and Analysis

Figure 3.11 shows the distribution of domestic property units by property type and number of bedrooms in December 2018. Three bedroom bungalows (which includes chalet bungalows) and three bedroom houses made up the largest proportions (at 15.0% and 15.1% respectively) of the total units.

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

Figure 3.12: Specialised housing



Source: Data and Analysis

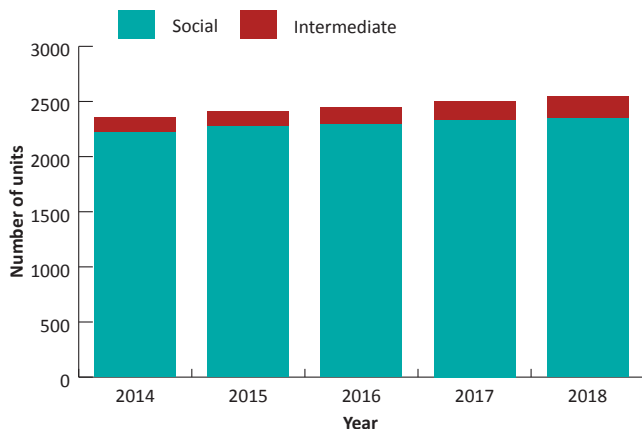
Specialised housing refers to units that involve some element of care: residential and nursing homes, as well as extra care accommodation are categorised as specialised. **Figure 3.12** shows the number of specialised units in both the affordable and private sectors.

At the end of 2018, 36% of local market specialised units were in the private sector and 64% in the affordable sector. In the open market, all ten specialised properties were in the private sector.

At the end of 2018, specialised units made up 1% of all domestic property units in Guernsey.

3. Social

Figure 3.13: Affordable housing

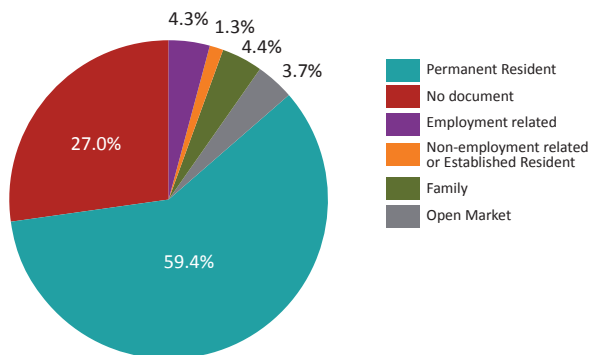


Source: Data and Analysis

Affordable housing in this context refers to units provided by the States of Guernsey and the Guernsey Housing Association, where the allocation criteria is based on household incomes and other relevant factors. **Figure 3.13** shows the breakdown between social (socially rented) and intermediate (partially owned) units. In December 2018, affordable housing units made up 10.0% of all local market domestic property units.

The waiting list and transfer list for social rental housing have recently been combined, with both States and GHA social housing properties being incorporated into one waiting list. As at 31st December 2018 there were 237 applicants on the waiting list. Of these, 57% were waiting for a one bedroom property, 29% for a two bedroom property and the remaining 14% for a three or four bedroom property.

Figure 3.14: Population by residence status at 31st March 2018



Source: Pop

At the end of March 2018, as shown in **Figure 3.14***, Permanent Residents made up 59.4% of the population. 4.3% of people had a residence status dependent on their employment. People whose residence was dependent on living in Open Market accommodation constituted 3.7% of the population.

The “Family” category consists of people who live in the Local Market and whose ability to remain in the island is dependent on a family member’s residence status. 1.3% of the population were permitted to reside in Guernsey for reasons not dependent on employment, accommodation or family. This includes Established Residents who have been resident on the island for 8 consecutive years or more but do not yet have Permanent Resident status.

The remaining portion of the population had no document. People may legitimately be resident and have no document if they are under 16 years old and are not in employment, been resident since before 1994 and have not changed employer since then or if they have not worked since 1994 and so have not needed to prove their “right to work” to an employer via a housing document.

*The principal means of managing population in Guernsey is through the Population Management (Guernsey) Law 2016 which came into force on 3rd April 2017. This superseded the Housing (Control of Occupation) (Guernsey) Law, 1994. However, licences and other documents issued under the Housing Law could continue to be live. Data presented here is based on a mixture of permits, certificates, licences and other documents issued since 1994.

3. Social

Table 3.9: Pupils in primary education at May 2018

	Female	Male	Total
Amherst Primary	209	226	435
Blanchelande	89	50	139
Castel Primary	170	186	356
Elizabeth College Junior School	38	237	275
Forest Primary	77	89	166
Hautes Capelles Primary	244	264	508
The Ladies' College Junior School	142	0	142
La Houquette Primary	132	145	277
La Mare de Carteret Primary	145	151	296
Le Rondin School	26	94	120
Les Voies	1	4	5
Notre Dame du Rosaire	133	118	251
St Anne's School (Alderney)	42	31	73
St Martin's Primary	268	291	559
St Mary and St Michael Primary	70	85	155
Vale Primary	224	269	493
Vauvert Primary	187	174	361
Total	2,197	2,414	4,611

Source: Education Services

Table 3.9 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 2018, with 559, 508 and 493 pupils respectively.

Table 3.10: Progress of students at end of key stages

	% of students	
	2017	2018
Key Stage 2: Making at least expected levels of progress in English	89	89
Key Stage 2: Making at least expected levels of progress in Maths	90	88
Key Stage 4: Making at least expected levels of progress in English	82	82
Key Stage 4: Making at least expected levels of progress in Maths	68	69

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

3. Social

Table 3.11: Pupils in secondary education at May 2018

	Female	Male	Total
Blanchelande College	163	41	204
Elizabeth College*	0	514	514
Grammar School & Sixth Form Centre*	467	361	828
The Ladies' College*	397	0	397
La Mare de Carteret High	191	223	414
Les Beaucamps High	197	273	470
Les Voies	5	28	33
Le Murier	22	64	86
St Anne's School (Alderney)	37	18	55
St Sampson's High	332	343	675
College of Further Education**	169	158	327
Total	1,980	2,023	4,003

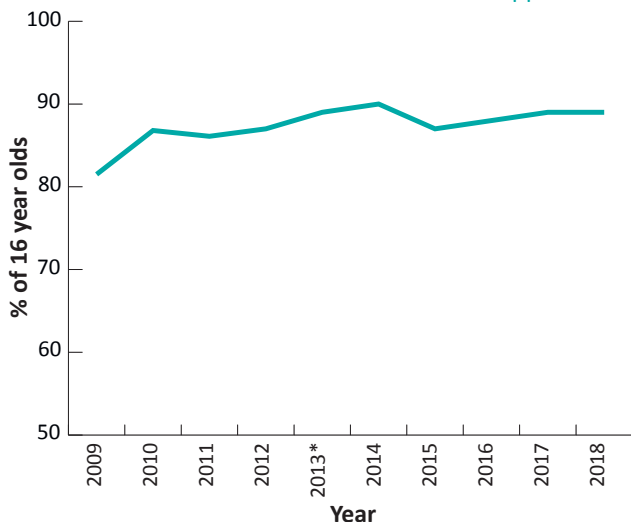
* Figures include students in sixth form.

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

Source: Education Services

Table 3.11 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 (828) in May 2018. Les Voies had the fewest students (33).

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



Source: Education Services

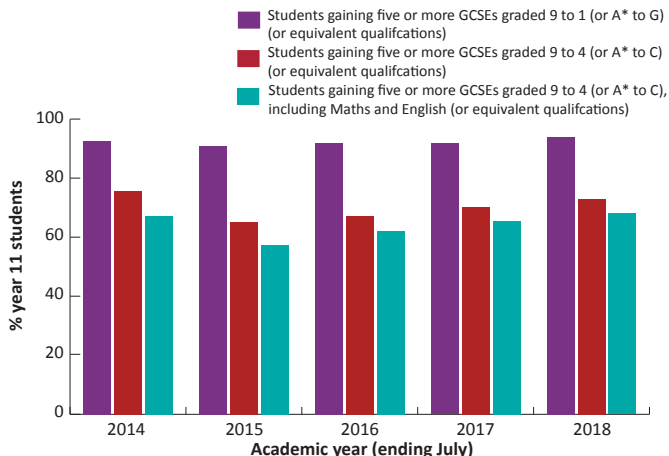
*Please note, figures prior to 2013 relate to 16 year olds participating in post-16 education or training. In 2013, the Education Department (now Education Services) reviewed its classification of “training” and, as such, figures for 2013 are not directly comparable with earlier data.

In November 2018, 89% of 16 year olds were participating in post-16 education or apprenticeship (Figure 3.15). This is the same as in 2017.

Figure 3.16 and Table 3.12 on page 85 show the percentage of students achieving 5 or more GCSEs or qualifications of an equivalent level. In 2018, 94% of year 11 students in Guernsey achieved 5 or more GCSEs graded A* to G, or equivalent level qualifications, 73% achieved 5 or more graded A* to C and 68% achieved 5 or more graded A* to C including both Maths and English.

3. Social

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



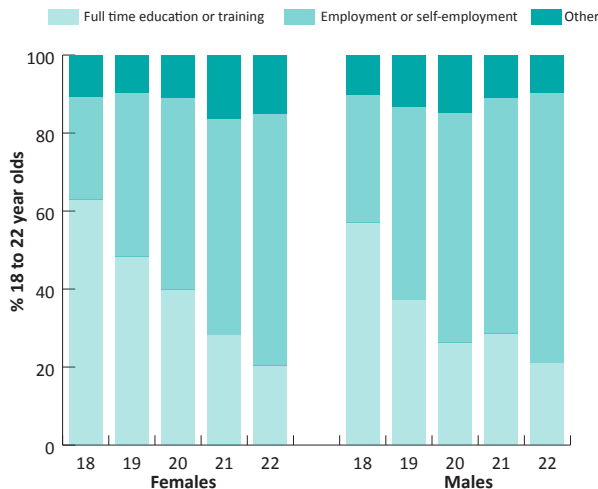
Source: Education Services

Table 3.12: Attainment of year 11 students (GCSE or equivalent)

	% of year 11 students				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Gaining 5 or more GCSEs graded 9 to 1 (or A* to G) (or equivalent qualifications)	93	91	92	92	94
Gaining 5 or more GCSEs graded 9 to 4 (or A* to C) (or equivalent qualifications)	76	65	67	70	73
Gaining 5 or more GCSEs graded 9 to 4 (or A* to C), including Maths and English (or equivalent qualifications)	67	57	62	66	68

Source: Education Services

Figure 3.17: Economic status of 18 to 22 year olds at March 2018

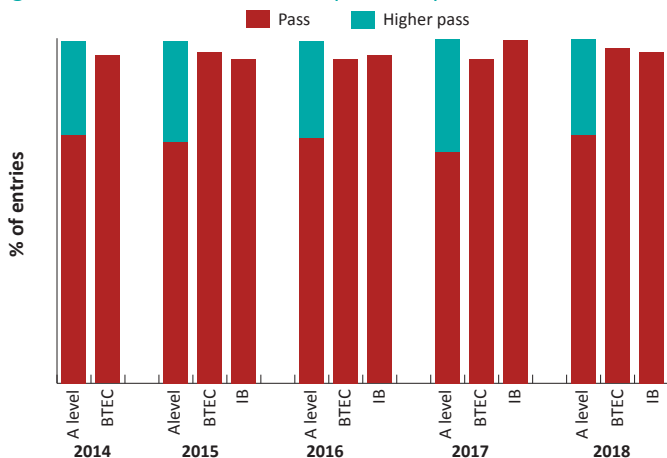


Source: Data and Analysis

As at March 2018, 37% of all 18 to 22 year olds ordinarily resident in Guernsey were in full-time education or training, either on or off the island. The figure for females was 40% and for males, 34%. A further 51% (48% of females and 54% of males) were employed or self-employed. The remaining 12% were either incapacitated, unemployed or otherwise non-employed (**Figure 3.17**).

3. Social

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



Source: Education Services

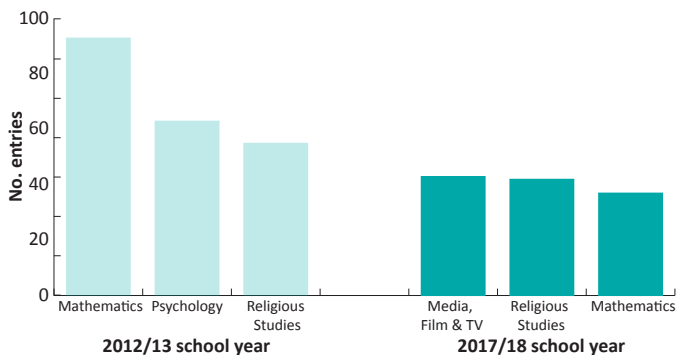
In 2018, 100% of entries to A-level, 97% of entries to BTEC level 3 (or equivalent) courses and 96% of International Baccalaureate entries in Guernsey were graded at A*-E or equivalent pass (Figure 3.18 and Table 3.13).

Table 3.13: A-level or level 3 equivalent pass rate

		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
A level	A*-E	99	99	99	100	100
	A*-A	27	29	28	33	28
BTEC level 3 (or equivalent)	Pass or distinction	95	96	94	94	97
International Baccalaureate diploma	Pass or higher pass	100	94	95	100	96

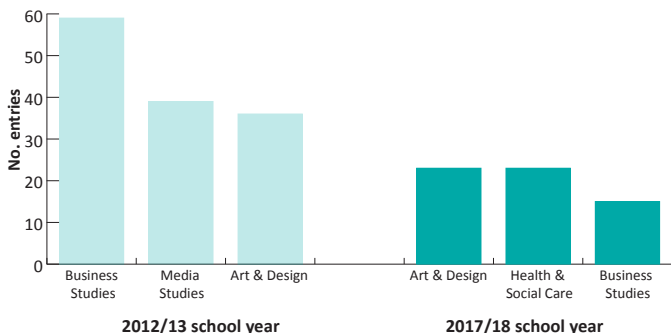
Source: Education Services

Figure 3.19: Most popular A-level subjects



Source: Education Services

Figure 3.20: Most popular BTEC /CACHE level 3 subjects

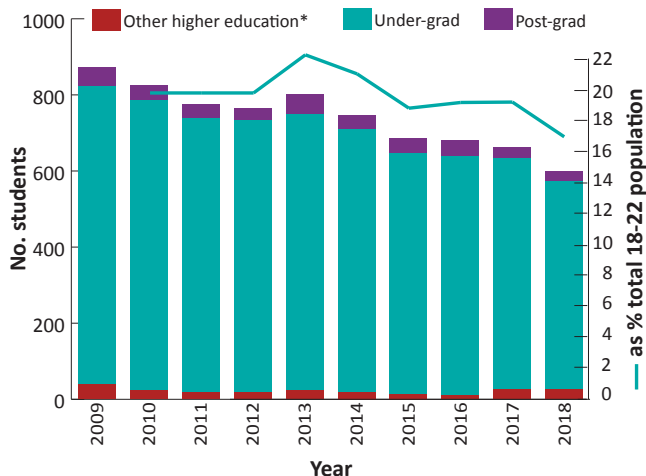


Source: Education Services

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

3. Social

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

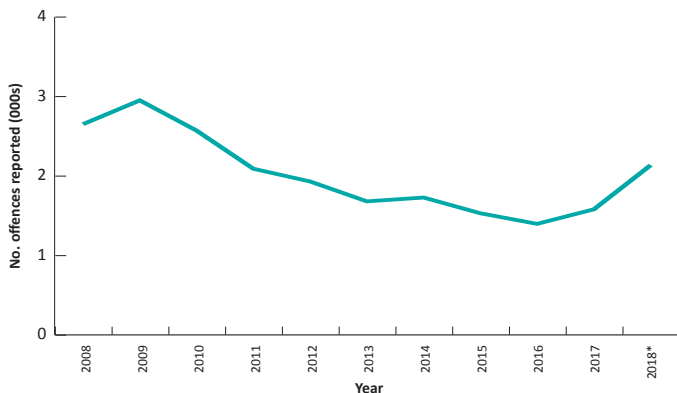


Source: Education Services, Data and Analysis

In November 2018 there were 599 Guernsey students enrolled in higher education in the UK (in receipt of a grant) (Figure 3.21). Of these, 548 (91%) were undertaking an undergraduate degree. This figure equates to 17% of all 18 to 22 year olds.

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

Figure 3.22: Criminal offences reported



*New reporting methodology introduced in 2018

Source: Guernsey Police

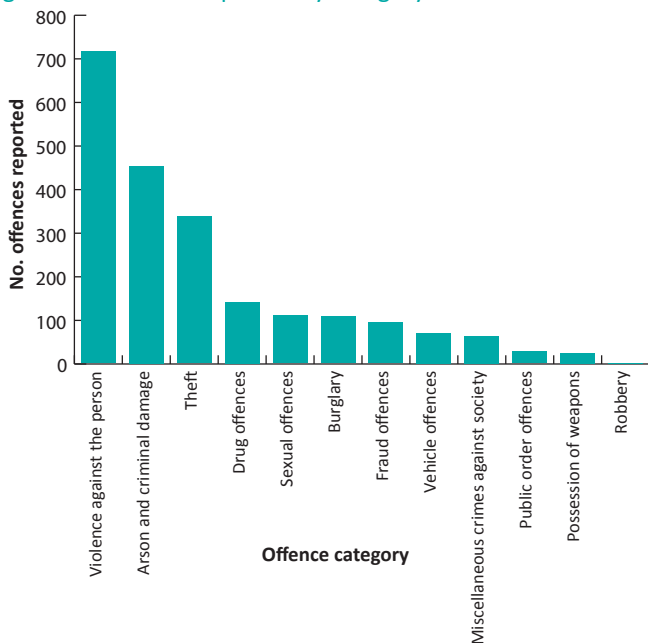
The total number of criminal offences reported to the police in 2018 was 2,135 (Figure 3.22 and Table 3.14 on Page 91).

To provide transparent, fair and trusted crime statistics, Law Enforcement have now fully adopted the UK National Crime Recording Standard and Home Office Counting Rules leading to a transition from how crime was previously formally recorded. Previous crime recording had always been ethical, however, the nature of all crimes and whether or not they are counted as crimes has now changed. Some incidents that would not have previously been recorded as a crime are now included. This has led to an increase in the volume of criminality recorded. Therefore care should be taken when making direct comparison to previous years' totals (pre 2018).

For further information see the 2018 Law Enforcement Annual Report available at www.guernsey.police.uk.

3. Social

Figure 3.23: Crimes reported by category



Source: Guernsey Police

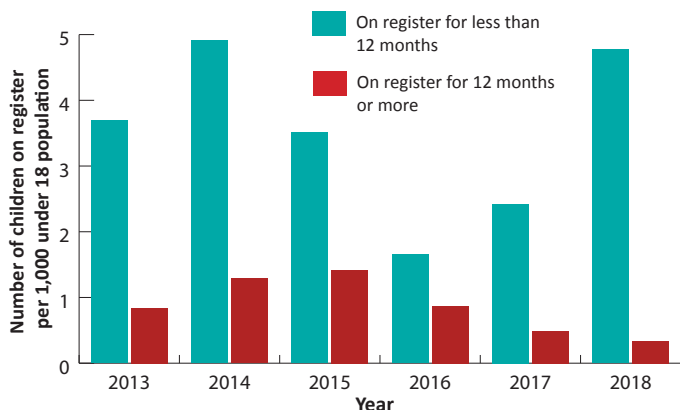
In terms of offences, the largest category of offences was Violence against the person which includes all types of assault (with or without injury) and harassment.

Table 3.14: Criminal offences reported

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Number of offences	1,728	1,527	1,397	1,580	2,135

Source: Guernsey Police

Figure 3.24: Child protection register



Source: Islands Child Protection Committee

Table 3.15: Child protection register

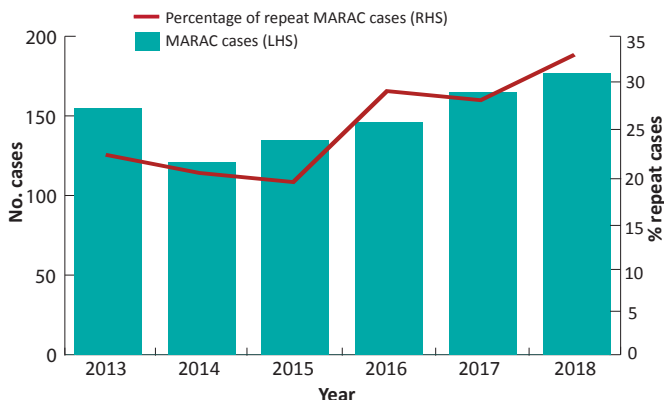
	No. children (registered for less than 12 months) per 1,000 under 18 population	No. children (registered for 12 months or more) per 1,000 under 18 population
2014	4.91	1.29
2015	3.51	1.42
2016	1.65	0.87
2017	2.41	0.49
2018	4.77	0.34

Source: Islands Child Protection Committee

In 2018, for every 1,000 children under the age of 18, an average of 0.34 had been registered on the child protection register for more than twelve months (Figure 3.24 and Table 3.15) compared with 0.49 in 2017.

3. Social

Figure 3.25: Domestic abuse cases



Source: Guernsey Police

Table 3.16: Domestic abuse cases

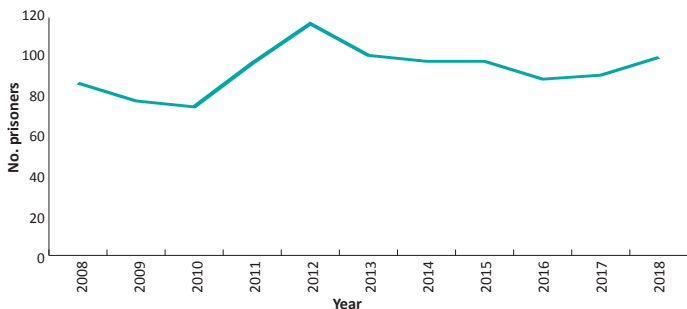
	No. cases referred to MARACs	% repeat MARAC cases
2016	146	29
2017	165	28
2018	177	33

Source: Guernsey Police

177 reported domestic abuse cases (those identified as high risk) were referred to a Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) in 2018 (Figure 3.25). A repeat MARAC case indicates where a further incident constituting criminal behaviour is identified within 12 months of the date of the last referral. The expected level of repeats for an established MARAC would be in the range of 28-40%.

There was a change in the method of recording in 2018, in line with the National Crime Recording Standard, resulting in more domestic abuse incident reports being recorded.

Figure 3.26: Prison population



Source: Prison Service

In 2018, the average prison population in Guernsey was 100, nine more than the previous year (Figure 3.26).

Table 3.17: Percentage of new prison receptions by crime

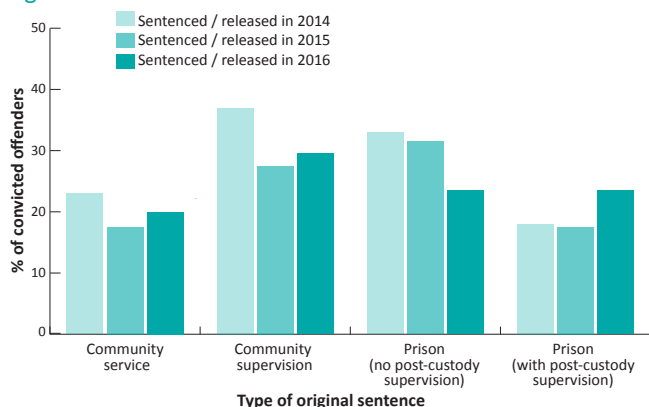
	Drugs (%)	Violence (%)	Sexual (%)	Property (%)	Vehicle / Driving (%)	Other (%)
2014	22	35	2	17	7	17
2015	11	30	8	12	13	27
2016	17	28	7	21	6	21
2017	26	28	9	13	7	18
2018	19	25	6	16	9	25

Source: Prison Service

Table 3.17 shows the percentage of new prison receptions broken down by category of crime. There were 165 new receptions throughout 2018.

3. Social

Figure 3.27: Reconviction rates



Source: Probation Service

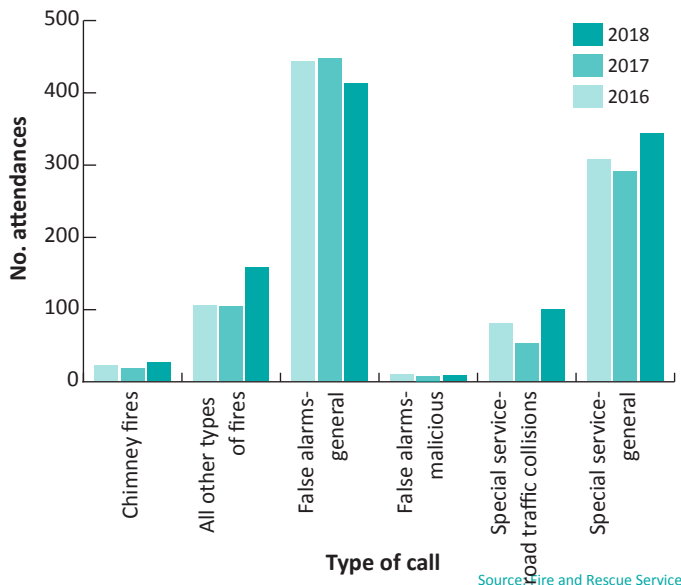
Table 3.18 Reconviction rates

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) (%)
2014	20	22	39	28
2015	20	39	40	37
2016	23	37	33	18
2017	17.5	27.5	31.5	17.5
2018	20	29.5	23.5	23.5

Source: Probation Service

Figure 3.27 and Table 3.18 show the percentage of convicted offenders who were reconvicted within two years of receiving a community sentence or being released from a custodial sentence.

Figure 3.28: Attendances by Fire and Rescue services

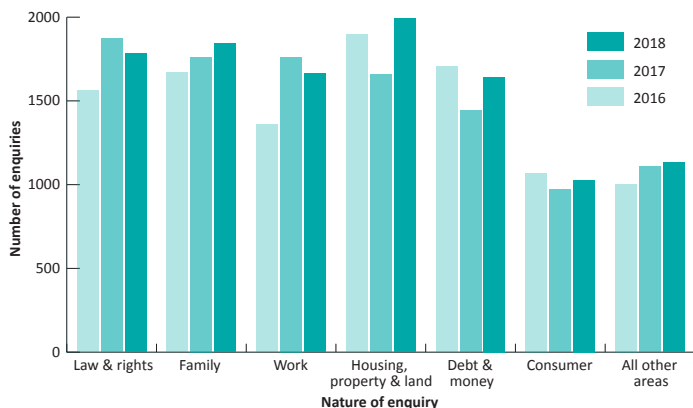


The Fire and Rescue services attended a total of 1,045 calls in 2018, 130 more than in 2017 (Figure 3.28).

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

3. Social

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



Source: Citizens Advice Guernsey

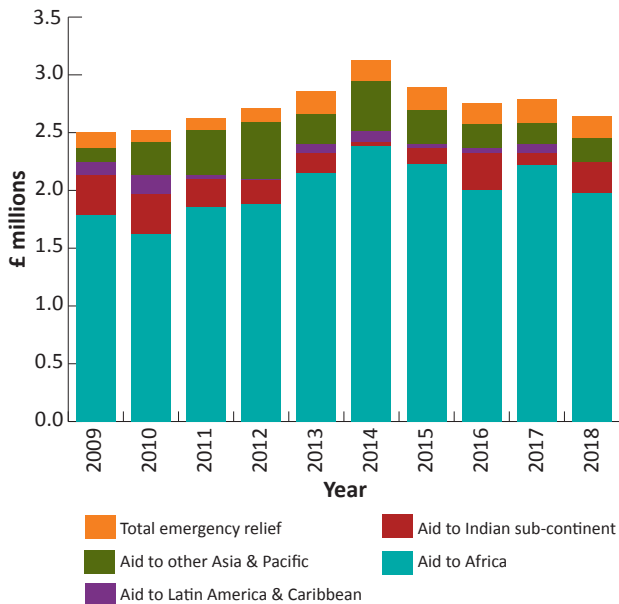
Citizens Advice Guernsey received over 11,000 enquiries by telephone or in person in 2018 (**Figure 3.29**), as well as over 22,500 on the website. **Table 3.19** shows the trend in some of the most common enquiry areas.

Table 3.19: Selected common enquiry areas

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Debt advice general	434	463	531	622
Employment rights	389	521	623	613
General legal advice	394	422	599	565
Civil court procedure	464	480	549	481
Ending employment	378	351	479	454
End of Life enquiries	359	428	444	439
Social insurance enquiries	389	401	395	375

Source: Citizens Advice Guernsey

Figure 3.30: Overseas aid contributions



Source: Overseas Aid and Development Commission

Guernsey's overseas aid contributions decreased by 5% in 2018 to £2,645,087 (Figure 3.30). Africa received the most overseas aid and emergency relief at £2,019,622, 76% of the total.

The total contribution amount is slightly less than 0.1% of Guernsey's GDP.

4. Environmental

Table 4.1: The area of Guernsey and its parishes

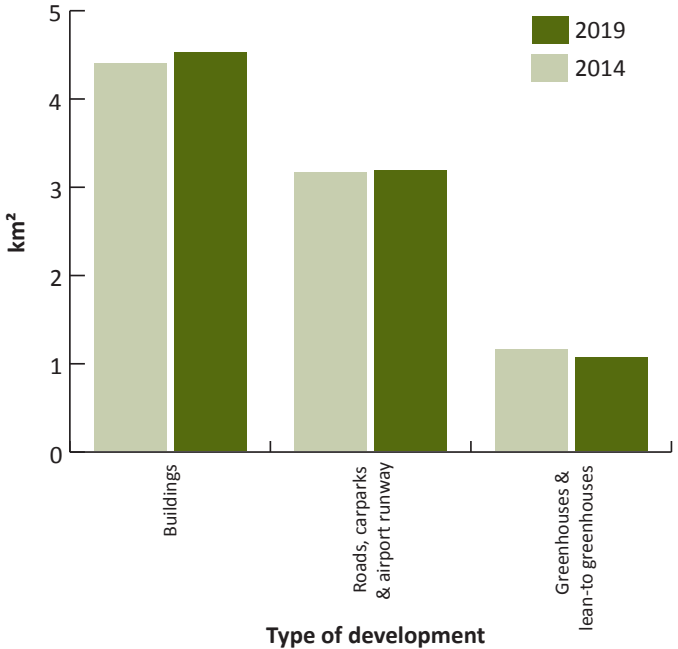
	Vergees	Acres	Square miles	km ²
Castel	6,219	2,518	3.9	10.2
Forest	2,498	1,012	1.6	4.1
St Andrew	2,752	1,114	1.7	4.5
St Martin	4,468	1,809	2.8	7.3
St Peter Port	3,914	1,585	2.5	6.4
St Pierre du Bois	3,808	1,542	2.4	6.2
St Sampson	3,816	1,545	2.4	6.3
St Saviour	3,900	1,579	2.5	6.4
Torteval	1,891	766	1.2	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 2019 (13.7% if greenhouses are included). Buildings represent the greatest area of developed land at 4.52km².

4. Environmental

Figure 4.2: Planning permissions granted

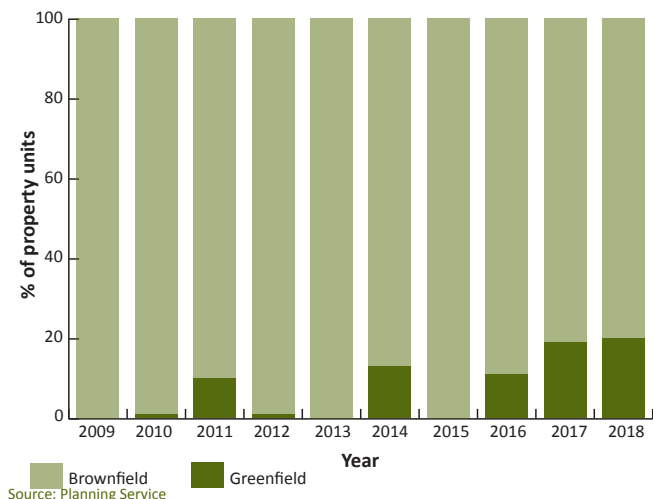


Figure 4.2 shows the percentage of residential property units granted planning permissions on greenfield or brownfield sites. A brownfield site is land which is, or was, occupied by a permanent building or structure and infrastructure, including land within the curtilage of an existing building. A greenfield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

Table 4.2 on **page 102** shows the numbers of domestic property units which were newly built, subdivided, demolished, amalgamated or converted in the years from 2014 to 2018. Overall, there was a net increase of 239 units in 2018, compared with a net increase of 89 in 2017. **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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
New build	292	128	89	102	234
Subdivision	60	35	24	16	35
Conversion (net)	13	12	14	4	16
Demolition	-60	-27	-77	-34	-44
Amalgamation	-9	-4	-7	-2	-9
Administrative changes	24	25	0	3	7
Net change	320	169	43	89	239

Source: Data and Analysis

Figure 4.3: Location of domestic property units added in 2018

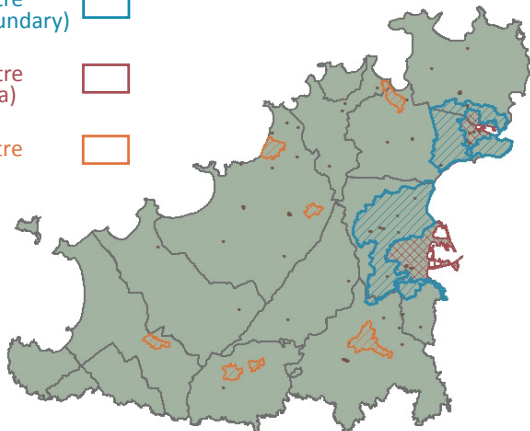
Main Centre
(outer boundary)



Main Centre
(inner area)



Local Centre



Source: Digimap, Data and Analysis

4. Environmental

Table 4.3: Open natural habitat areas in 2010

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

Source: 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		
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	12.74	7,770	20.0	14
2018	12.60	7,688	19.8	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 (%)
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
2018	2,568	-0.2	2,700	-1.3

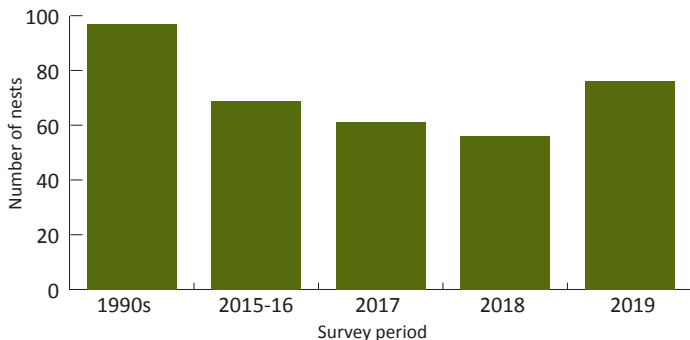
Source: Agriculture, Countryside and Land Management Services

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 slightly, 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 2014. The figures indicate a reduction in the number of cattle kept for beef production by livestock owners other than dairy farmers.

4. Environmental

Figure 4.4: Guernsey black-backed meadow ant nests



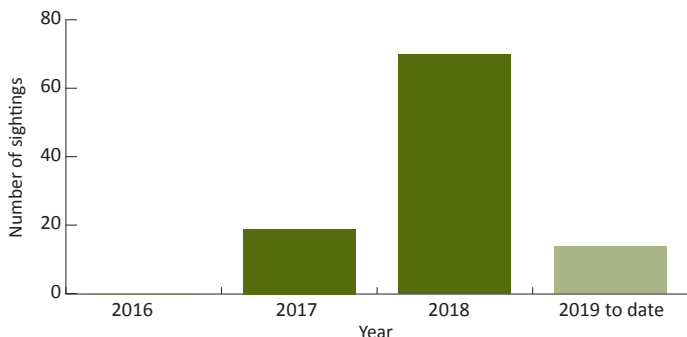
Source: Guernsey Biological Records Centre

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.

The 2019 survey is the first year to see the initial results of the 2017 action plan to protect this important International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) red listed species. Enhanced land management policy has yielded very positive initial results with the decline in nests not only halted but 20 additional nests recorded. This demonstrates the value of such plans bringing conservation, biodiversity, land management and commercial sectors together.

Figure 4.5: Asian hornet sightings



Source: Agriculture, Countryside and Land Management

The first known sighting of an Asian hornet (*Vespa velutina*) in Guernsey was in March 2017. Asian hornets are considered a threat to Guernsey's biodiversity, and a project is in place to trap queen Asian hornets as they emerge from hibernation - the "Spring Queening" project. 2018 saw the discovery of three queen Asian hornets and, at the time of print (September 2019), ten had been captured in 2019.

Figure 4.5 shows the overall sighting of Asian hornets since 2016.

For more information on Asian hornets, see www.gov.gg/asianhornet.

4. Environmental

Table 4.6: Slaughterhouse throughput

	Slaughterhouse throughput (kg)
2014	226,555
2015	244,230
2016	308,285
2017	331,660
2018	295,245

Source: Agriculture, Countryside and Land Management

Slaughterhouse throughput decreased by 11% from 2017 to 2018 (**Table 4.6**). This figure refers to the quantity of meat yielded from local livestock (cows, pigs, sheep and goats) for food production.

Table 4.7: Shellfish catches

	Edible crab (tonnes)	Edible crab (CPUE*)	Lobster (tonnes)	Lobster (CPUE*)
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
2018	712.2	0.71	94.3	0.10

Source: Sea Fisheries

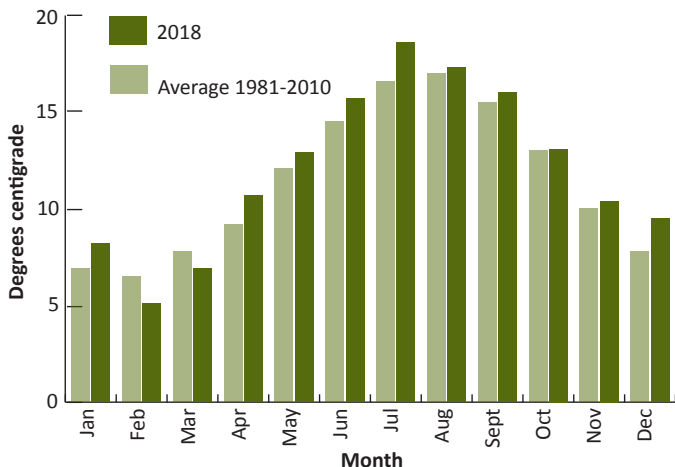
*CPUE = catch per unit effort

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

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

4. Environmental

Figure 4.6: Air temperature



Source: States Meteorological Office

The temperatures recorded in Guernsey reflect its maritime climate. In 2018, July (with an average air temperature of 18.6°C) was the hottest month and was 2.1°C warmer than the thirty year average (Figure 4.6).

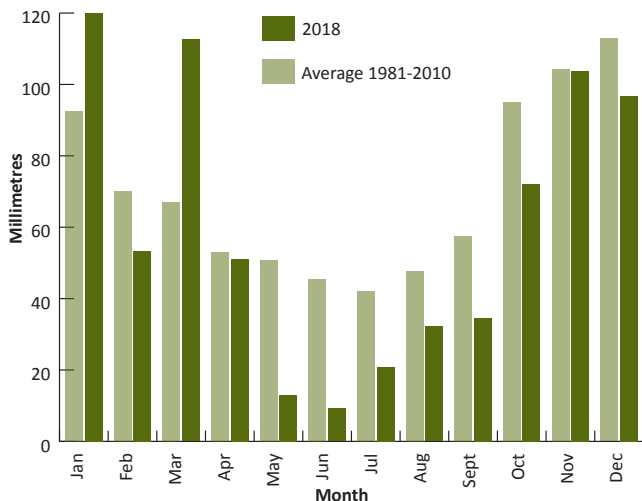
February was the coldest month of 2018 with an average air temperature of 5.1°C, 1.4°C lower than the thirty year average. This was the coldest February since 1991.

The annual mean air temperature in 2018 was 12.1°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 4.7: Rainfall



Source: States Meteorological Office

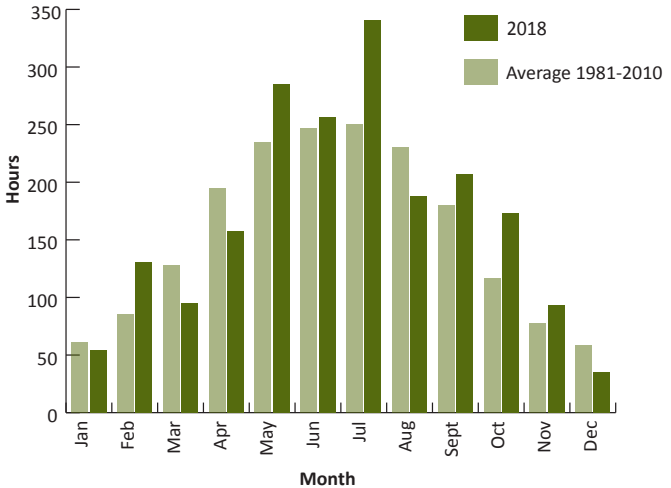
January was the wettest month of 2018, with a total rainfall of 120.0mm, 27.5mm more than the thirty year average for that month (Figure 4.7). June was the driest month of 2018, experiencing just 9.2mm of rainfall compared with the thirty year average of 45.5mm. This was the driest June since 1996.

The total rainfall (which includes all forms of precipitation) in 2018 was 719.5mm, 159mm less than the previous year and 119.2mm less 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 531.3mm of rainfall.

4. Environmental

Figure 4.8: Sunshine



Source: States Meteorological Office

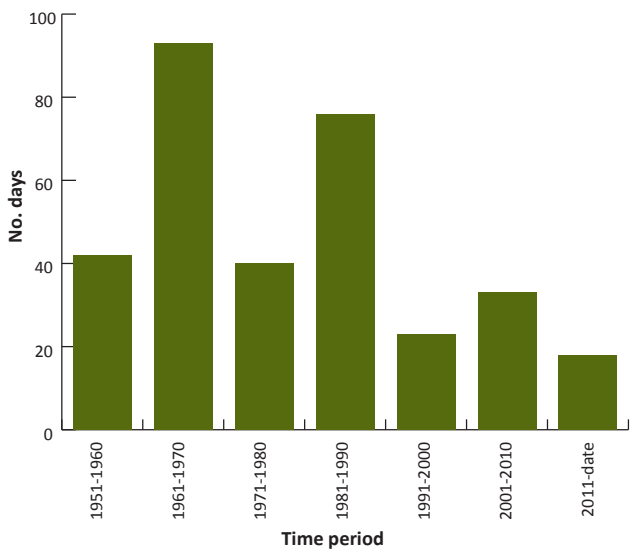
July was the sunniest month of 2018, experiencing 340.5 hours of sunshine, 89.8 hours more than the thirty year average (Figure 4.8). December was the least sunny month of 2018, experiencing 35.5 hours of sunshine compared with the thirty year average of 58.2 hours.

There was a total of 2,016.0 hours of sunshine in 2018, 114.4 hours more than in 2017 and 152.0 more than the thirty year average.

2018 was the second sunniest year since 2003.

4. Environmental

Figure 4.9: Frost days

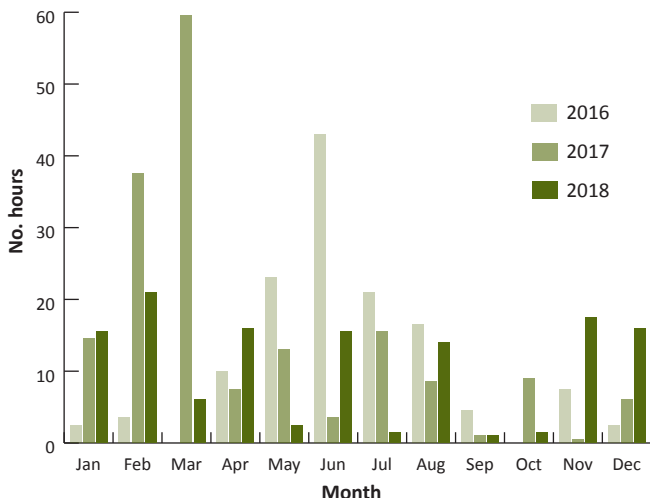


Source: States Meteorological Office

A frost day is any day on which the temperature drops below 0°C. **Figure 4.9** 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 2018 there were 18 frost days.

Figure 4.10: Fog hours during airport working hours



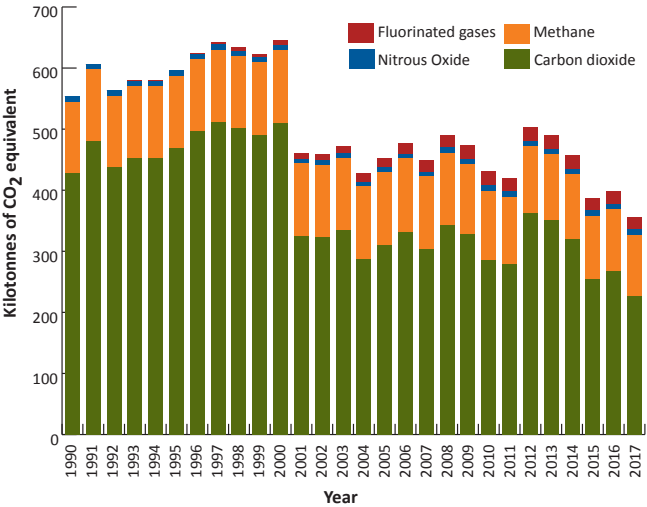
Source: States Meteorological Office

At Guernsey airport, the minimum measured ground visibility required to commence an approach is 550 metres. **Figure 4.10** 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 2018, there were 41 days where fog affected flying, compared with 47 in 2017 and 46 in 2016.

4. Environmental

Figure 4.11: Greenhouse gas emissions



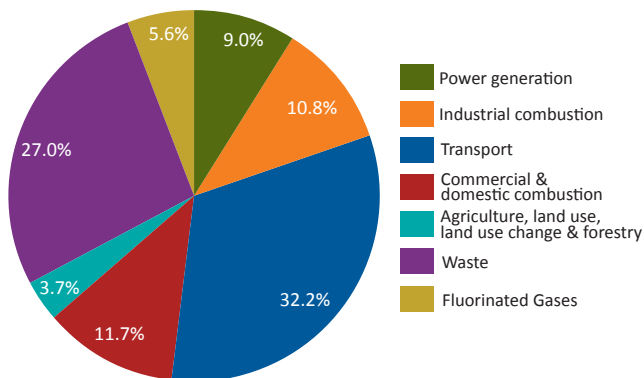
Source: Aether Limited

Guernsey’s greenhouse gas emissions (Figure 4.11) are calculated by Aether Limited who compile the figures as part of the UK National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory.

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

In 2017, Guernsey’s total greenhouse gas emissions were equivalent to 355.4kt of carbon dioxide (CO₂), 10.5% less than in 2016. Carbon dioxide, released from the combustion of fossil fuels, accounted for 64.0% of Guernsey’s greenhouse gas emissions in 2017.

Figure 4.12: Greenhouse gas emissions in 2017 by source



Source: Aether Limited

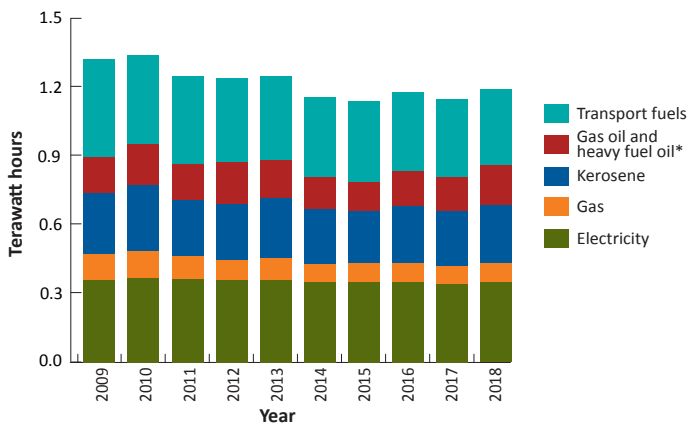
In 2017, transport was the category with the highest emissions, contributing 32.2% of the total greenhouse gas emissions (**Figure 4.12**).

Waste contributed the second largest proportion in 2017, at 27.0%. Fuel consumed for power generation contributed 9.0% of greenhouse gas emissions in 2017.

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 4.13: Energy supplied to Guernsey consumers



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

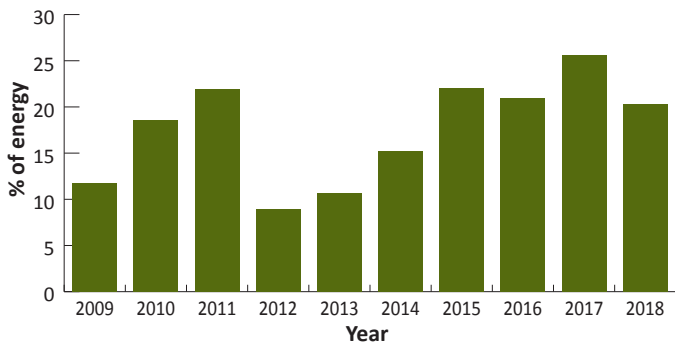
Source: Customs and Excise, Guernsey Electricity, Guernsey Gas

Table 4.8: Energy consumption per capita

	Energy supplied to Guernsey consumers per capita per day (KWh)
2014	51
2015	50
2016	52
2017	51
2018	52

Source: Customs and Excise, Guernsey Electricity, Guernsey Gas

Figure 4.14: Energy from nuclear or renewable sources



Source: Customs and Excise, Guernsey Electricity, Guernsey Gas

Figure 4.13 represents the total amount of energy supplied to Guernsey consumers, in the form of electricity, gas and fuel oils. In 2018 this totalled 1.192 Terawatt hours. This data does not include energy consumed by the burning of other fuels such as wood and coal or home generation of electricity.

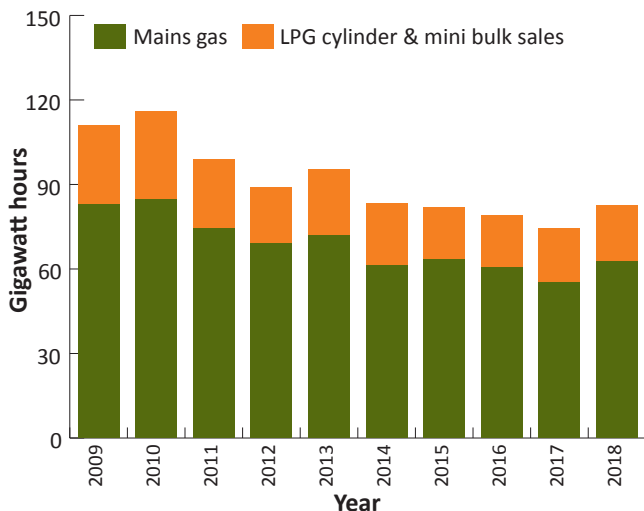
Table 4.8 on **Page 115** gives the total energy consumption per capita per day.

In 2018, total energy consumption increased by 4% from 2017.

20% of the total energy supplied to Guernsey consumers in 2018 was derived from nuclear or renewable sources, compared with 26% in 2017 (**Figure 4.14**). 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. Further cable problems were experienced in 2018 and a new cable between Guernsey and Jersey will be installed during 2019.

4. Environmental

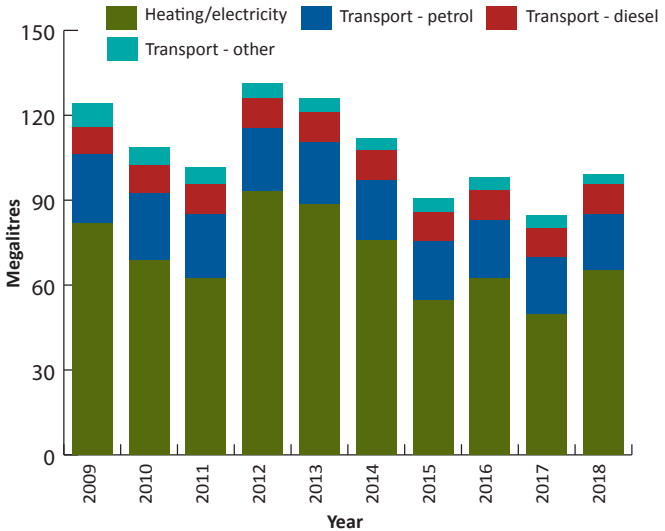
Figure 4.15: Gas consumption



Source: Guernsey Gas

In 2018, 82.7GWh of gas were consumed in Guernsey, 10.9% more than in 2017 and 13% less than 5 years earlier (**Figure 4.15**). Consumption of gas from the mains supply accounted for 75.8% of the total gas consumed.

Figure 4.16: Declared oil imports



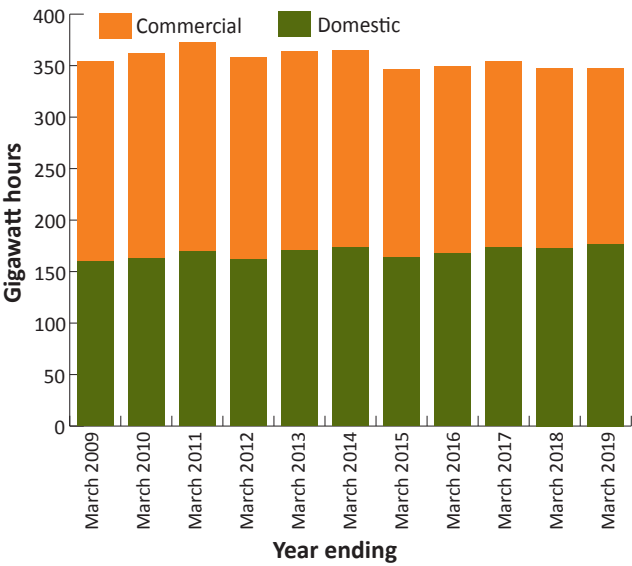
Source: Customs and Excise

The declared volume of oil imported for transport use decreased by 3.3% in 2018 to 34.0MI, representing 34% of the total declared volume of fuel oils imported (99.2MI).

The volume of fuel oil imported for heating and electricity is heavily impacted by the amount of electricity generated using the island's oil fired power station (rather than importing electricity from France via the cable link). As such, these figures can vary significantly from year to year. There was an increase of 15.6MI (31%) in the declared volume of fuel oils imported for use in electricity generation and domestic heating between 2017 and 2018 (Figure 4.16). This was mainly due to a fault in the cable link in the latter part of the year.

4. Environmental

Figure 4.17: Electricity consumption

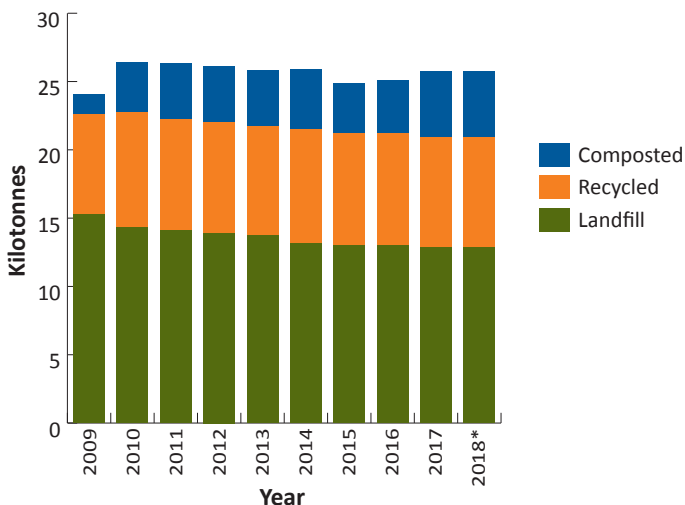


Source: Guernsey Electricity

The total amount of electricity consumed in Guernsey totalled 347.6GWh in the year ending March 2019, the same as the previous year and 2.0% lower than ten years earlier, for the year ending March 2009 (Figure 4.17). Commercial consumption accounted for 49% of total consumption between March 2018 to March 2019, 6 percentage points less than ten years earlier.

4. Environmental

Figure 4.18: Household waste

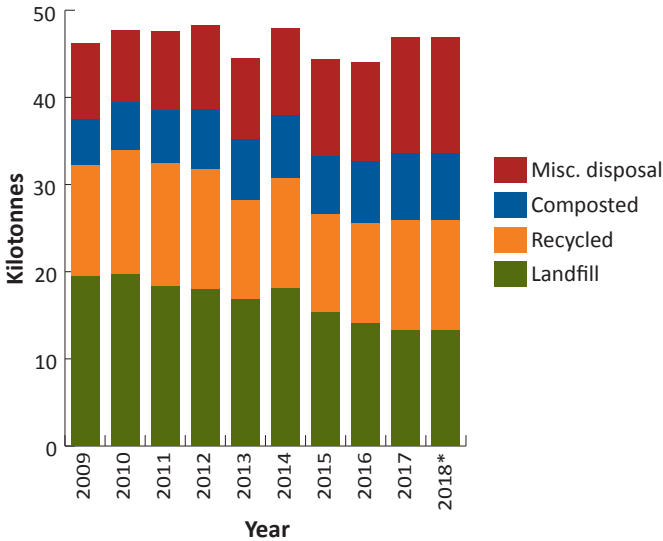


Source: Trading Assets

*2018's figures are predicted to be similar to 2017 due to the continued status quo of waste and recycling services for the majority of the year, although data analysis will be undertaken to determine this. A significant change in waste and recycling is anticipated in 2019, following the introduction of new collection services at the end of Q3 2018 and new household waste charges in Q1 2019.

4. Environmental

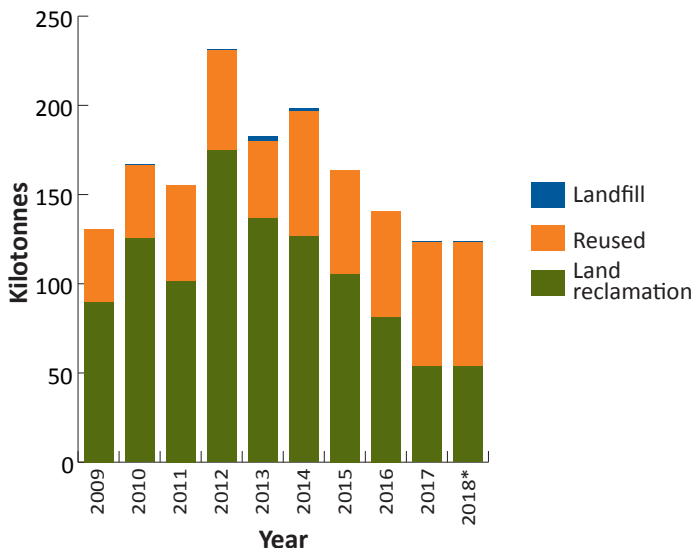
Figure 4.19: Commercial and industrial waste



Source: Trading Assets

*2018's figures are predicted to be similar to 2017 due to the continued status quo of waste and recycling services for the majority of the year, although data analysis will be undertaken to determine this.

Figure 4.20: Construction and demolition waste

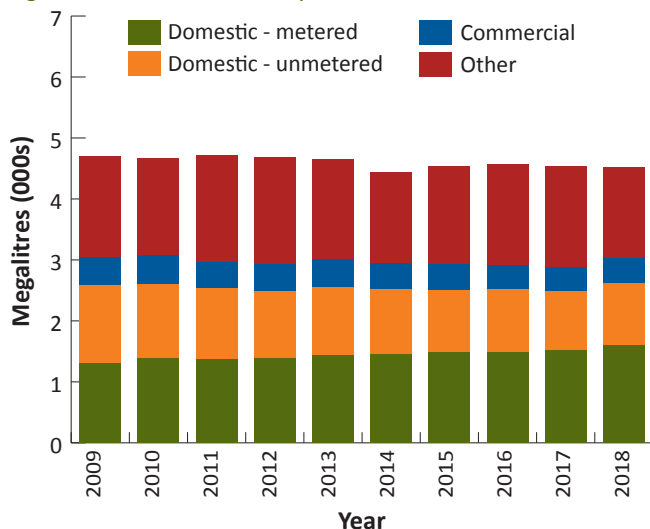


Source: Trading Assets

*2018's figures are predicted to be similar to 2017 due to the continued status quo of waste and recycling services for the majority of the year, although data analysis will be undertaken to determine this.

4. Environmental

Figure 4.21: Water consumption



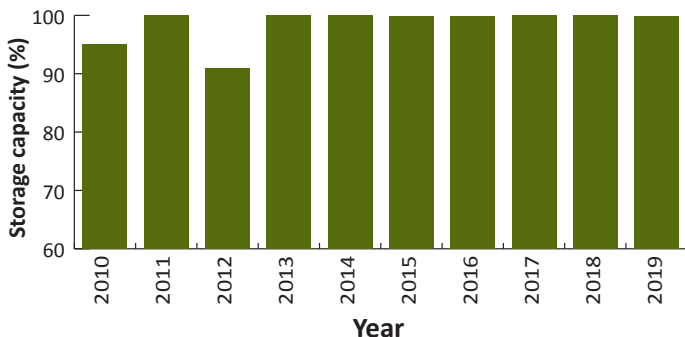
Source: Guernsey Water

Table 4.9: Water consumption per capita

	Domestic water consumption (Ml per year)	Domestic water consumption per capita per day (l)	Total water consumption (Ml per year)	Total water consumption per capita per day (l)
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
2018	2,611	114.8	4,526	199.1

Source: Guernsey Water

Figure 4.22: Storage level (as at 1st April)



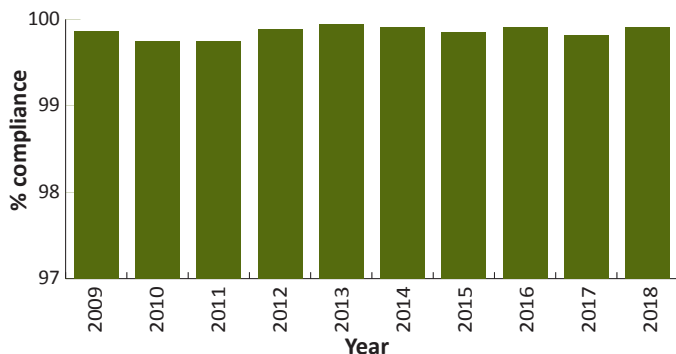
Source: Guernsey Water

Water storage levels were at 99.8% as at 1st April 2019 (**Figure 4.22**).

In 2018, 4,526 megalitres of water was consumed in Guernsey, 57.7% of which was used by households on a domestic supply (**Figure 4.21** and **Table 4.9** on **page 123**). Commercial customers accounted for 9.1% and other customer groups, which include tourist accommodation and horticultural and agricultural consumers, accounted for 33.2% of total water usage in 2018.

4. Environmental

Figure 4.23: Water quality compliance



Source: Guernsey Water

Guernsey's water supply is tested at numerous points during its storage, treatment and distribution to ensure that it is compliant with quality guidelines set by the Drinking Water Inspectorate in the UK. In 2018, 99.9% of the island's water samples exceeded guideline standards (**Figure 4.23**).

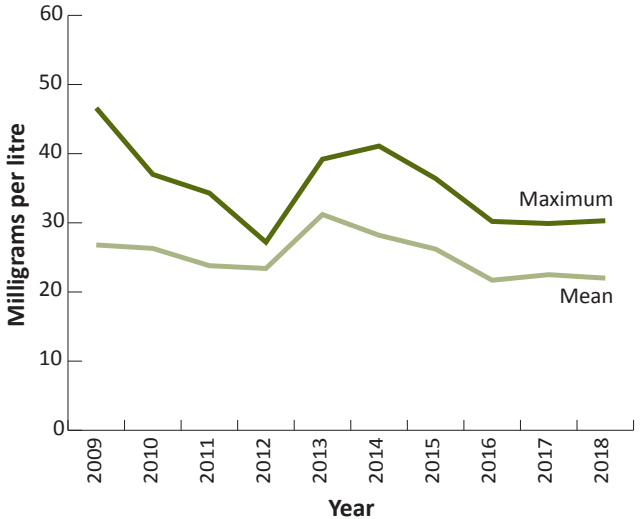
Table 4.10: Volume of unaccounted for water

	Estimated losses (MI)	Annual % change
2014	407	-7.5%
2015	439	7.9%
2016	537	22.3%
2017	573	6.7%
2018	492	-14.1%

Source: Guernsey Water

The volume of unaccounted for water was 492 MI, 14.1% less than the year before (**Table 4.10**).

Figure 4.24: 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 22.0mg/l in 2018 (Figure 4.24).

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

4. Environmental

Table 4.11: Water pollution incidents

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
No. pollution incidents	43	20	12	37*	46 [#]

Source: Guernsey Water

* Of the 37 reported incidents in 2017, six required managed intervention

[#] Of the 46 reported incidents in 2018, two required managed intervention

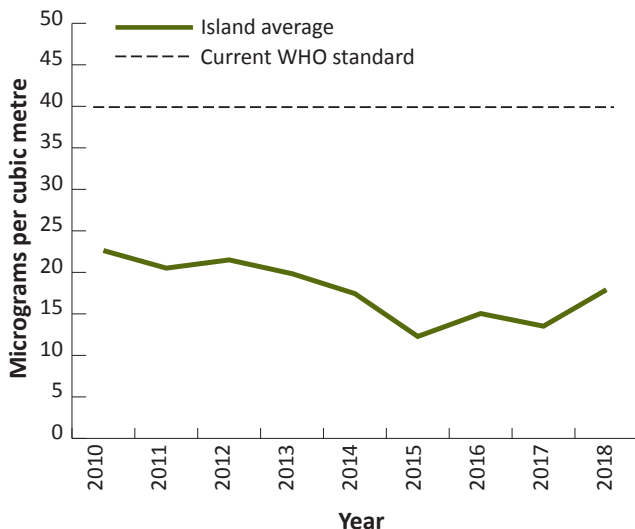
Table 4.12: Bathing water standards

Beach	Rolling record 2015-2018	Most recent sample (July 2019)
Bordeaux	Excellent	Excellent
Cobo	Poor	Excellent
Fermain	Excellent	Excellent
Grandes Rocques	Excellent	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	Good	Excellent
Vazon	Excellent	Excellent

Source: Agriculture, Countryside and Land Management Services

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

Figure 4.25: 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.

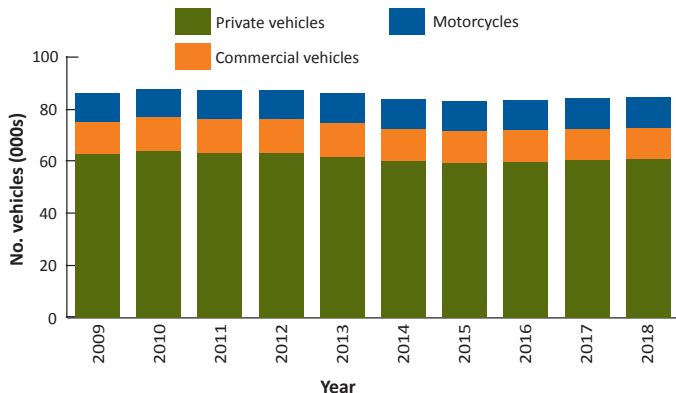
Source: Environmental Health and Pollution Regulation

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 4.25** 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 $40\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$ set by the World Health Organisation (WHO).

4. Environmental

Figure 4.26: Registered vehicles

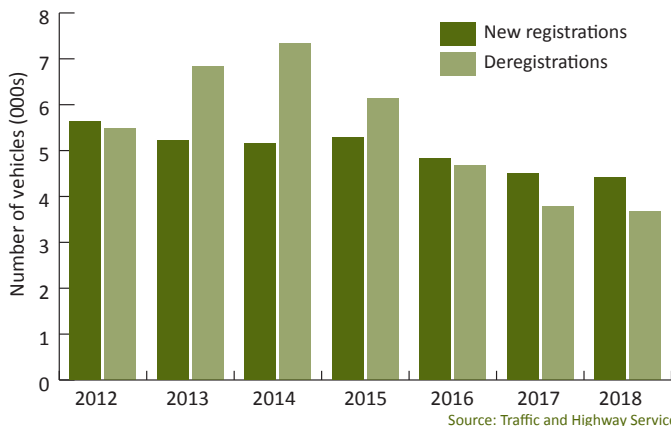


Source: Traffic and Highway Services

There were 84,427 vehicles (including motorcycles) registered in Guernsey at the end of 2018, 746 more than the previous year (**Figure 4.26**). 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 60,486 and accounted for 72% of all registered vehicles in 2018. There were 12,117 commercial vehicles registered in 2018 and 11,824 motorcycles.

Figure 4.27: Newly registered vehicles



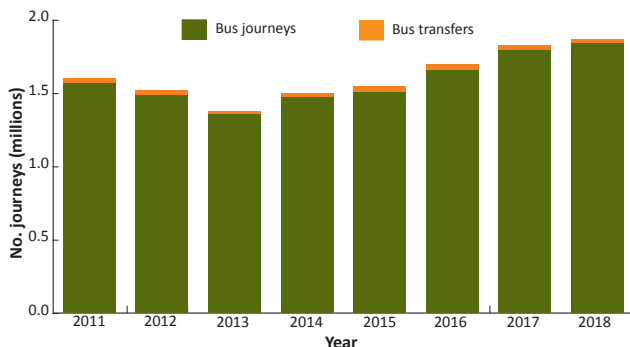
Despite the overall increase in the number of vehicles registered, there were 2% fewer new registrations in 2018 than in 2017 (**Figure 4.27**), with 4,418 new or used vehicles registered in 2018 compared with 4,508 the previous year.

In 2018 there were 3,451 new or used cars registered, 497 commercial vehicles and 470 motorcycles.

There were fewer de-registrations than new registrations in 2018, resulting in the small overall increase as shown in **Figure 4.26** on **page 129**.

4. Environmental

Figure 4.28: Scheduled bus passenger journeys

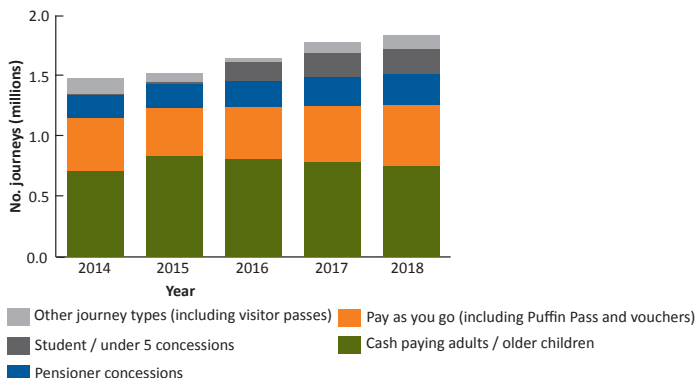


Source: Traffic and Highway Services

In 2018 there was a total of 1,866,060 scheduled bus passenger journeys (**Figure 4.28**), which included 28,459 transfers. This was an overall increase of 2.2% since 2017.

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

Figure 4.29: Scheduled bus passenger journeys by type



Source: Traffic and Highway Services

Figure 4.29 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.

5. Data sources and further information

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

Data and Analysis

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

Tel: 01481 717292

Fax: 01481 713787

Website: www.gov.gg/data

E-mail: dataandanalysis@gov.gg

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

5. Data sources and further information

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

Citizens Advice Guernsey

Tel: 01481 242266

Website: www.cabguernsey.org

Digimap Limited

Tel: 01481 700321

Website: www.digimap.gg

E-mail: info@digimap.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

Guernsey Biological Records Centre

Tel: 01481 715799

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

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

Guernsey Electricity

Tel: 01481 200700

Website: www.electricity.gg

E-mail: admin@electricity.gg

Guernsey Financial Services Commission

Tel: 01481 712706

Website: www.gfsc.gg

Guernsey Gas

Tel: 01481 724811

Website: www.gsygas.com

Guernsey Water

Tel: 01481 239500

Website: www.water.gg

E-mail: customer.service@water.gg

La Société Guernesiaise

Tel: 01481 725093

Website: www.societe.org.gg

E-mail: societe@cwgsy.net

Office for National Statistics

Tel: 0845 601 3034

Website: www.ons.gov.uk

E-mail: info@ons.gov.uk

Statistics Jersey

Tel: 01534 440423

Website: www.gov.je/statistics

E-mail: statistics@gov.je

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

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 133](#)).