Guernsey Annual Electronic Census Report

Population at 31st March 2017
Employment and Earnings at 30th September 2017

Issue date 31st January 2018

The Guernsey Annual Electronic Census Report provides headline information on the population of Guernsey (including the islands of Guernsey, Herm, Jethou and Lihou) using data collated by the Rolling Electronic Census IT System.

States of Guernsey
Data and Analysis

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1.1 Introduction

This fourth Guernsey Annual Electronic Census Report, published on 31st January 2018, provides information on the population of Guernsey (including the islands of Guernsey, Herm, Lihou and Jethou). It includes a detailed snapshot of the demographics, spatial distribution and housing situation of the population on 31st March 2017, as well as information regarding employment and earnings at 30th September 2017. Census Reports were historically published every five or ten years, but this Report is published annually with updates in between in the quarterly Population, Employment and Earnings Bulletin.

The information in this Report is sourced from ten separate States of Guernsey databases (from seven different Departments) and is collated using the Rolling Electronic Census IT system; a pioneering and cost saving project, which was completed in December 2014. Earlier information was provided by the Social Security Department and was sourced from two of the databases now linked to the Rolling Electronic Census IT system. More information on the Rolling Electronic Census Project is available at the end of this Report.

As far as possible, international age groupings and classifications have been used to assist comparability with other jurisdictions. Direct comparisons are not made with previous census results in this Report, due to the different methodologies used, but figures have been presented in a manner such that they can be compared.

Contact details are included at the end of this Report if you would like further information.

1.2 Headlines

- At the end of March 2017, Guernsey's population was 62,193.

- There was a natural increase of -15 people and a net migration of -58 people over the year ending March 2017, giving a total decrease of 73 people (-0.1%).

- In March 2017, the dependency ratio was 0.55, which means that for every 100 people of working age (between the ages of 16 and 64) there were 55 people of dependent age. This compares to a ratio of 0.48 in 2011.

- 30.1% of the population lived in St. Peter Port; the most highly and densely populated parish.

- 91.3% of the population lived in Local Market housing units and 7.8% lived in Open Market units (the address was unknown for the remaining small portion of the population).

- 82.1% of the working age population (aged 16 to 64 years old) were either in full-time education, employed or self-employed at the end of March 2017.

2.1 Total population trends

Population headcounts were calculated by the Social Security Department using administrative records for March 2006 to March 2014. The Rolling Electronic Census system was also used to calculate the headcount in March 2014 to enable a cross check and a transition over. More recent information is also sourced from the Rolling Electronic Census.

The total population decreased by 0.1% (73 people), due to net migration and natural increase, over the year ending 31st March 2017 (see **Table 2.1.1**).

As the additional information used by the Rolling Electronic Census system (as explained in **Section 13.1**) continually increases the reliability of the figures, previously published figures are restated in each edition of this Report. The figures have been restated to enable population changes that have been identified retrospectively to be incorporated into the correct year.

Changes to the population headcount due to methodological differences (introduced between 2013 and 2014) and not due to natural increase or net migration (such as the removal of duplicate records) are referred to as "net administrative changes" throughout this report. See **Section 13.1** for more information on administrative changes.

With administrative changes included, the population was 62,193 on 31st March 2017.

Table 2.1.1 Annual changes in total population

	Annual change due to net migration and natural increase	Annual % change due to net migration and natural increase
Q1 2014	-109	-0.17
Q2 2014	-195	-0.31
Q3 2014	-35	-0.06
Q4 2014	6	0.01
Q1 2015	-110	-0.18
Q2 2015	-72	-0.11
Q3 2015	-37	-0.06
Q4 2015	7	0.01
Q1 2016	32	0.05
Q2 2016	89	0.14
Q3 2016	-16	-0.03
Q4 2016	-51	-0.08
Q1 2017	-73	-0.12

Figure 2.1.1 Annual population change due to net migration and natural increase
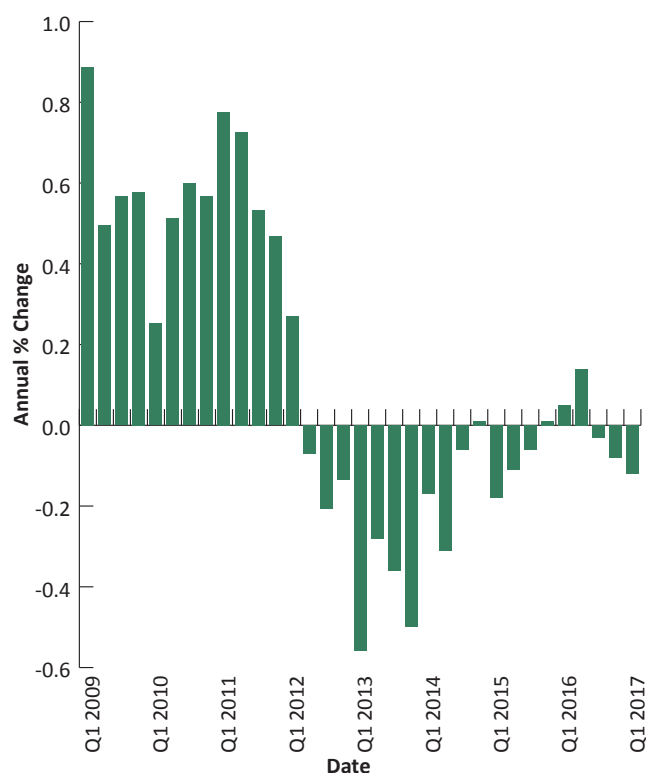
2.2 Population changes

Table 2.2.1 Annual changes in total population by type of change

	Births	Deaths	Natural increase	Immigration	Emigration	Net migration	Natural increase and net migration	Net admin changes	Total population at end of quarter
Q1 2014	628	526	102	3,601	3,812	-211	-109	-282	62,341
Q2 2014	624	503	121	3,507	3,823	-316	-195	-282	62,616
Q3 2014	627	509	118	3,631	3,784	-153	-35	-282	62,525
Q4 2014	607	529	78	3,687	3,759	-72	6	-282	62,069
Q1 2015	580	557	23	3,628	3,761	-133	-110	3	62,234
Q2 2015	578	553	25	3,721	3,818	-97	-72	3	62,547
Q3 2015	597	546	51	3,707	3,795	-88	-37	3	62,491
Q4 2015	588	527	61	3,735	3,789	-54	7	3	62,079
Q1 2016	595	536	59	3,761	3,788	-27	32	0	62,266
Q2 2016	619	535	84	3,706	3,701	5	89	0	62,636
Q3 2016	607	551	56	3,645	3,717	-72	-16	0	62,475
Q4 2016	594	580	14	3,655	3,720	-65	-51	0	62,028
Q1 2017	571	586	-15	3,630	3,688	-58	-73	0	62,193

Please note that the figures shown in the table above and the graphs below are totals over the four quarters ending in the quarter shown.

See **Section 13.1** for more information on administrative changes.
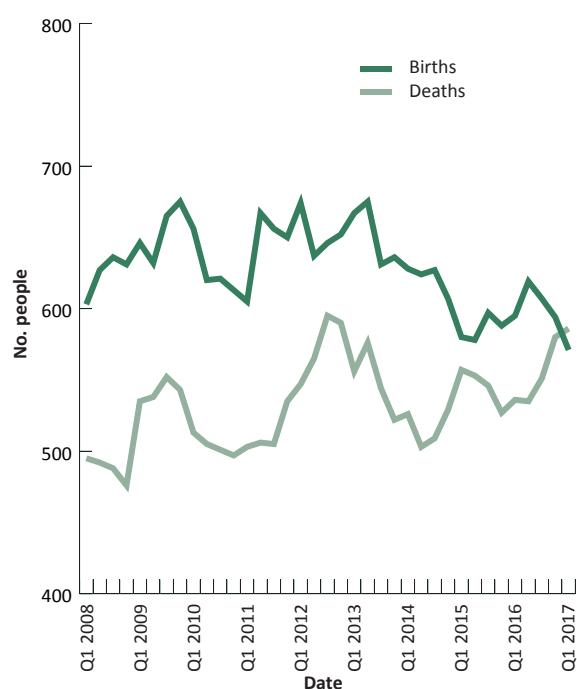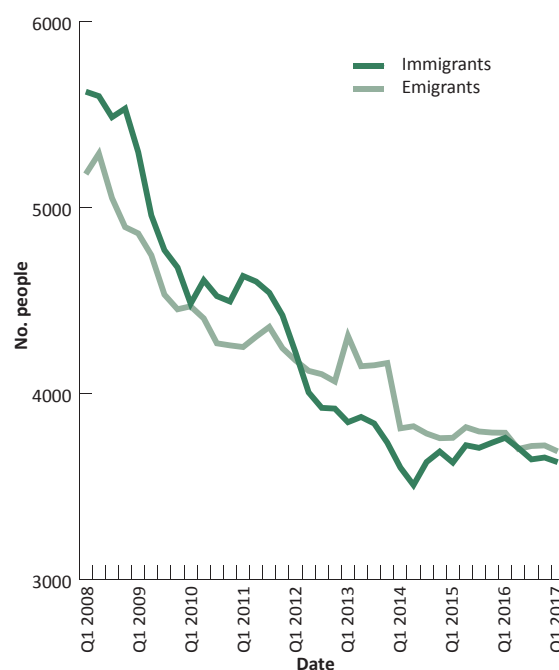
Figure 2.2.1 Annual births and deaths

Figure 2.2.2 Annual immigration and emigration

2.3 Immigration and emigration-details

The next two pages provide a more detailed breakdown as to the profile of immigrants and emigrants during the year ending March 2017. Electronic Census data is used for the analysis. Approximately just over one third of the total were people that immigrated and then emigrated within the year or vice versa.

As can be seen in **Figure 2.3.1**, the majority of both immigrants and emigrants during the year ending March 2017 (89.3% and 88.0% respectively) were of working age i.e. between 16 and 64 years of age (inclusive).

Tables 2.3.1 and **2.3.2** show immigrants to and emigrants from the island broken down by age group and gender. The ratio of females to males is similar for both immigrants and emigrants. Of the immigrants during the year ending March 2017, 48.0% were female compared with 48.2% of emigrants.

The intention is to track trends in this information over the coming years.

Figure 2.3.1: Immigration and emigration by age (during the year ending 31st March 2017)
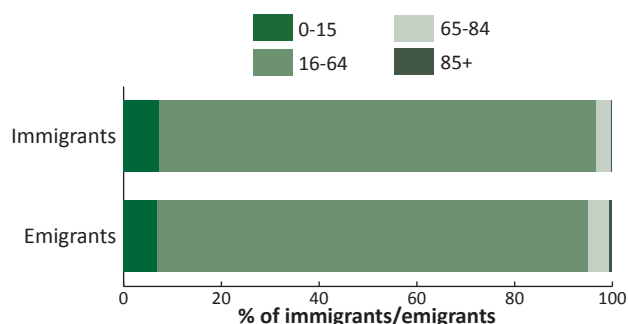
Table 2.3.1: Immigration by age and gender (during the year ending 31st March 2017)

			% of immigrants
	Female	**Male**	**Total**
0-15	3.4	3.9	7.2
16-64	42.9	46.4	89.3
65-84	1.6	1.7	3.2
85+	0.2	0.1	0.2
Total	48.0	52.0	100.0

Table 2.3.2: Emigration by age and gender (during the year ending 31st March 2017)

			% of emigrants
	Female	**Male**	**Total**
0-15	3.6	3.4	6.9
16-64	42.0	46.8	88.0
65-84	2.2	2.3	4.5
85+	0.4	0.1	0.5
Total	48.2	52.6	100.0

Table 2.3.3: Migration by length of stay (during the year ending 31st March 2017)

	% of immigrants	% of emigrants
New to the island	58.9	-
Less than 1 year	7.3	28.2
1 to less than 5 years	11.7	32.3
5 to less than 10 years	6.3	11.0
10 to less than 15 years	3.1	5.4
15 to less than 20 years	3.5	5.4
Over 20 years	9.2	17.6

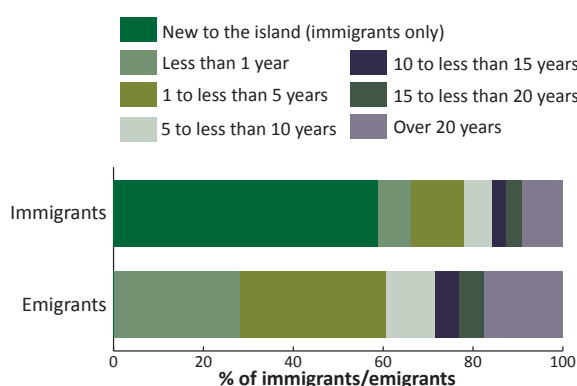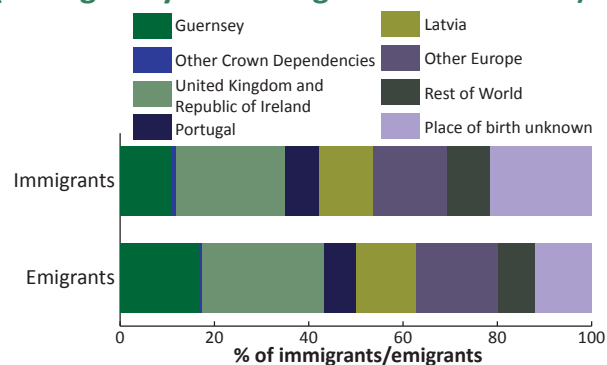### Figure 2.3.2: Migration by length of stay (during the year ending 31st March 2017)

Legend:
- New to the island (immigrants only)
- Less than 1 year
- 1 to less than 5 years
- 5 to less than 10 years
- 10 to less than 15 years
- 15 to less than 20 years
- Over 20 years

Table 2.3.4: Migration by country of birth (during the year ending 31st March 2017)

	% of immigrants	% of emigrants
Guernsey	11.0	16.9
Other Crown Dependencies	0.7	0.5
United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland	23.3	25.8
Portugal	7.0	6.8
Latvia	11.6	12.6
Other Europe	15.7	17.6
Rest of World	9.0	7.8
Place of birth unknown	21.7	12.0

Figure 2.3.3: Migration by country of birth (during the year ending 31st March 2017)

Legend:
- Guernsey
- Other Crown Dependencies
- United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland
- Portugal
- Latvia
- Other Europe
- Rest of World
- Place of birth unknown

The length of time a person has been resident on the island can be calculated using the Rolling Electronic Census system. **Table 2.3.3** and **Figure 2.3.2** show immigrants to and emigrants from the island broken down by their length of stay on the island, as at the start of the quarter during which they left (emigrated) or as at the end of the quarter during which they arrived (immigrated).

The length of stay could be from one continuous stay or more than one separate stay. These figures should be viewed as minimum lengths of stay, since historic information is available from 1992 onwards only (so any stays prior to 1992 would not be included).

The majority (58.9%) of immigrants who arrived during the year ending March 2017 were new to the island. 9.2% had previously been on the island for more than twenty years.

28.2% of emigrants had been in Guernsey for less than one year. 17.6% of people emigrating had spent twenty years or more in Guernsey prior to leaving during the year ending March 2017.

There is 78% coverage for place of birth information for immigrants and 82% for emigrants. The information is sourced from Housing, Health & Social Care and Environment & Infastructure. The coverage of this information is evenly distributed across the population, so the percentages presented here are considered reliable for the whole population. (See **Page 11** for more information about country of birth.)

Table 2.3.4 and **Figure 2.3.3** show information about the country of birth for people who have either immigrated to Guernsey or emigrated from the island. The highest percentage of both immigrants and emigrants were born in the United Kingdom or Republic of Ireland.

Population headcount by gender has been calculated by the Social Security Department since March 2006. It is calculated using the Rolling Electronic system for March 2014 onwards.

The female population has consistently been higher than the male population ranging between 50.8% to 50.4% of the total population. In March 2017, females constituted 50.5% of the population and males constituted 49.5%.

As shown in **Table 3.1.1** and **Figure 3.1.1**, the female population decreased in the eight years since 2009 whereas the male population saw a slight increase. During that time, the male population grew by 22 people (0.07%) and the female population decreased by 103 people (0.33%). In the year ending March 2017, the male population decreased by 52 (0.2%), whilst the female population decreased by 21 (0.1%).

There are typically more baby boys born than girls, but the average life-span for females is longer than for males. These effects, combined with population changes due to migration, all impact on the gender make-up of the population.

Comparing the median age of the male and female populations gives an indication of the differences in the two demographic profiles. In March 2017, the median age (i.e. the age of the person in the middle if everyone was to be ranked in age order) was 42 for males and 45 for females (showing an increase of 1 year for females and no change for males since March 2016).

More information on the age profiles of the male and female populations is provided on **Page 9**.

Table 3.1.1: Total population by gender (at 31st March)

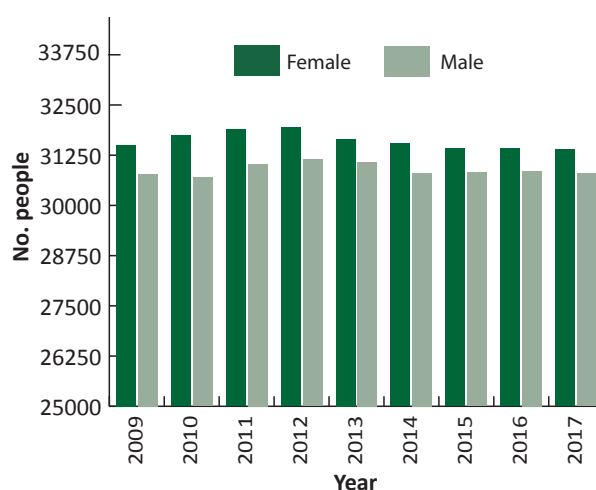|	Females	Males	Annual % change in female population	Annual % change in male population
2009	31,497	30,777	0.6	1.2
2010	31,736	30,695	0.8	-0.3
2011	31,890	31,025	0.5	1.1
2012	31,938	31,147	0.2	0.4
2013	31,651	31,081	-0.9	-0.2
2014	31,537	30,804	-0.4	-0.9
2015	31,415	30,819	-0.4	0.1
2016	31,415	30,851	0.0	0.1
2017	31,394	30,799	-0.1	-0.2

Figure 3.1.1: Total population by gender (at 31st March)

Figure 3.1.2: Total population change by gender (over years ending 31st March)
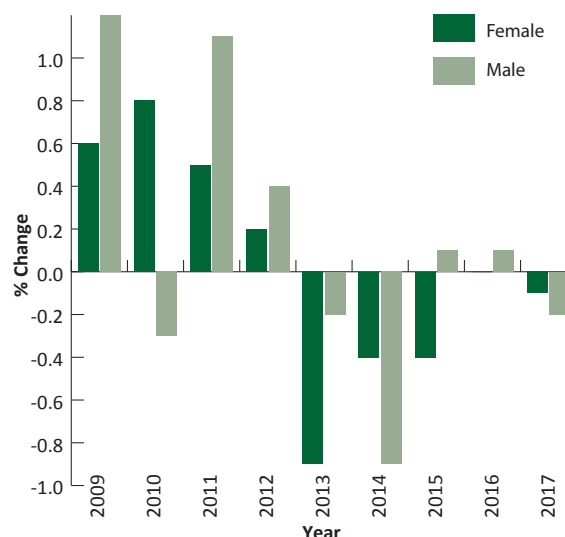
Figure 4.1.1 Annual percentage change in total population by age group
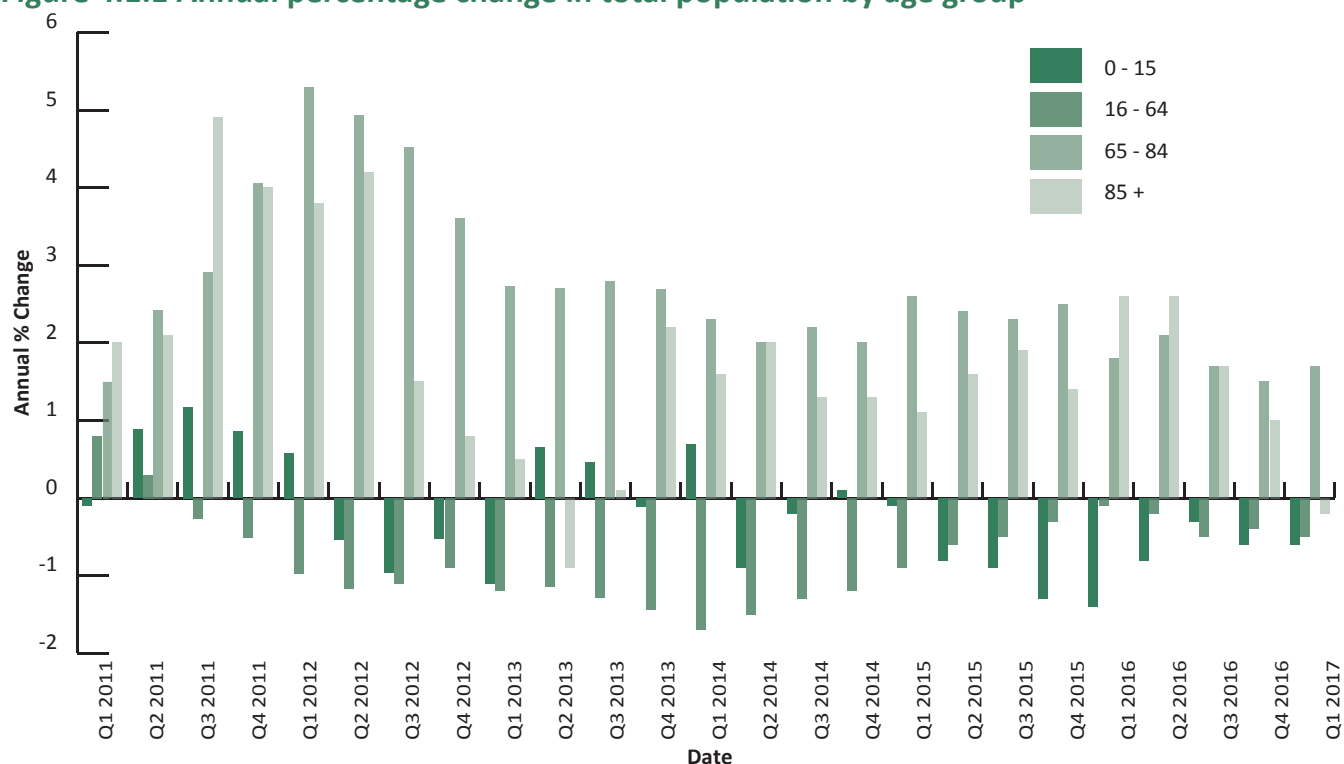
Table 4.1.1 Annual population changes

	0 - 15	Annual % change	16 - 64	Annual % change	65 - 84	Annual % change	85 +	Annual % change
Q1 2014	10,166	0.7	40,756	-1.7	9,813	2.3	1,606	1.6
Q2 2014	10,156	-0.9	40,939	-1.5	9,911	2.0	1,610	2.0
Q3 2014	10,175	-0.2	40,742	-1.3	9,987	2.2	1,621	1.3
Q4 2014	10,170	0.1	40,269	-1.2	9,997	2.0	1,633	1.3
Q1 2015	10,154	-0.1	40,389	-0.9	10,068	2.6	1,623	1.1
Q2 2015	10,077	-0.8	40,688	-0.6	10,147	2.4	1,635	1.6
Q3 2015	10,083	-0.9	40,535	-0.5	10,221	2.3	1,652	1.9
Q4 2015	10,037	-1.3	40,138	-0.3	10,248	2.5	1,656	1.4
Q1 2016	10,012	-1.4	40,336	-0.1	10,253	1.8	1,665	2.6
Q2 2016	9,997	-0.8	40,599	-0.2	10,363	2.1	1,677	2.6
Q3 2016	10,052	-0.3	40,344	-0.5	10,399	1.7	1,680	1.7
Q4 2016	9,977	-0.6	39,981	-0.4	10,398	1.5	1,672	1.0
Q1 2017	9,949	-0.6	40,154	-0.5	10,429	1.7	1,661	-0.2

4.2 Dependency ratio trends

Dependency ratios are used to indicate the proportion of a population which is potentially economically dependent i.e. those who are eligible for retirement (over 65 years of age) and those who are still in compulsory full-time education (children aged 15 years and under).

The ratios (see **Table 4.2.1**) are calculated by dividing the number of individuals in the dependent age categories by the number of people in the working age category.

Trends in dependency ratios over time (and projected into the future) are used to assess, for example, the social insurance contribution rates required from the economically active in order to support the economically dependent.

In 2017, the overall dependency ratio was 0.55, which means that for every 100 people of working age (between the ages of 16 and 64) there were 55 people of dependent age, one more than in 2016 and 7 more than in 2011.

Prior to 2012, the ratio had remained at 0.48 for the four years from 2008 to 2011. However, as more and more of the "baby boom" generation (babies born after the second World War until the 1960s) move from the working age category into the retirement age category, this proportion can be seen to increase.

A more detailed picture of the baby boom and its impact on the island's demographic profile can be seen **overleaf**.

Table 4.2.1: Dependency ratio (at 31st March)

	Dependency ratio
2011	0.48
2012	0.50
2013	0.51
2014	0.53
2015	0.54
2016	0.54
2017	0.55

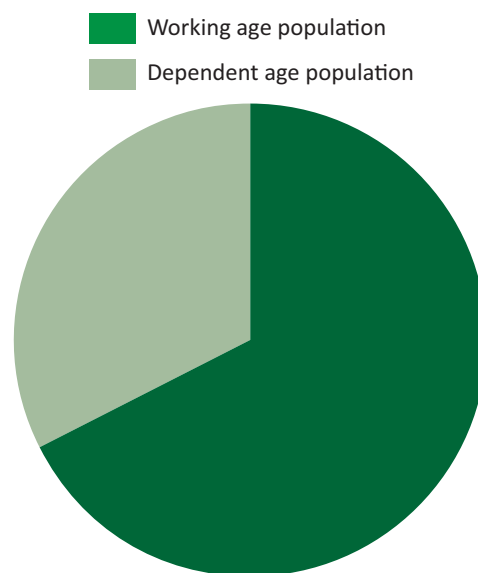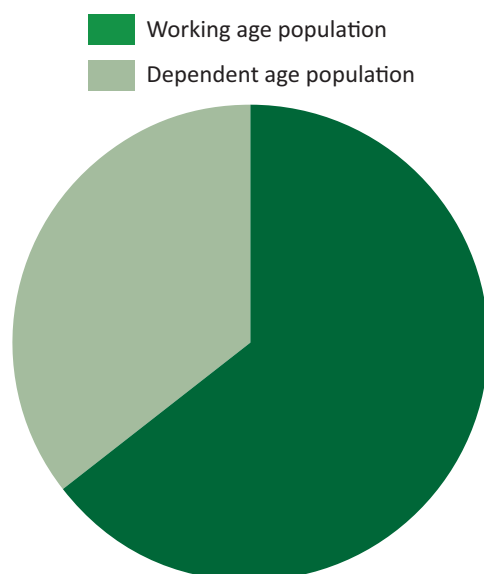**Figure 4.2.1: Dependency ratio (at 31st March 2011)**

Figure 4.2.2: Dependency ratio (at 31st March 2017)

4.3 Gender and age trends
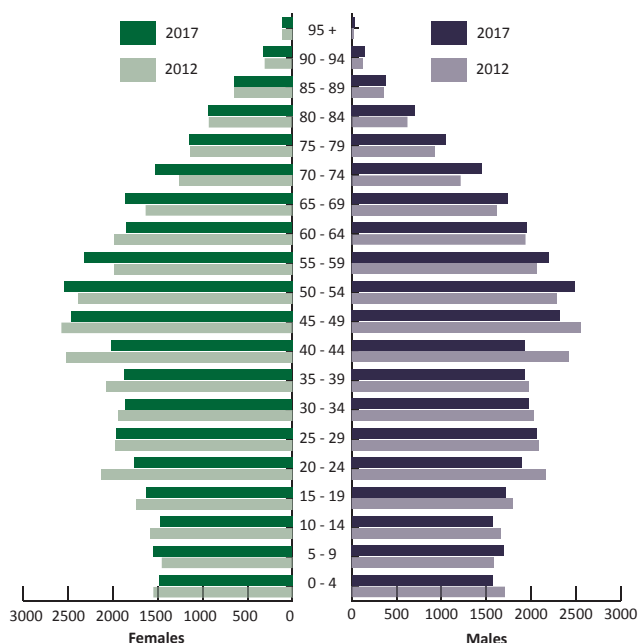
Figure 4.3.1: Age and gender distribution (at 31st March)

Age and gender distribution pyramids can be used to track changes in the population demographic over time. **Figure 4.3.1** provides a comparison of the distribution in 2012 compared with five years later, in 2017.

Changes in the overall population demographic tend to develop over relatively long periods of time. The pyramid shows the effects of the "baby boom" (after the second World War until the 1960s), with the bulge moving up out of the 35 to 64 age groups and into the 45 to 74 groups. This bulge will move progressively further up the pyramid as the baby boom generation gets older.

The decline in the 40 to 44 age groups and the growth in the 50 to 74 are quite pronounced in **Figure 4.3.1**.

Table 4.3.1: Age and gender distribution (at 31st March)

	2012			2017		
	Female	**Male**	**Total**	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**
0 - 4	1,550	1,709	3,259	1,489	1,569	3,058
5 - 9	1,456	1,581	3,037	1,547	1,698	3,245
10 - 14	1,586	1,663	3,249	1,478	1,569	3,047
15 - 19	1,738	1,801	3,539	1,631	1,716	3,347
20 - 24	2,129	2,160	4,289	1,764	1,900	3,664
25 - 29	1,976	2,086	4,062	1,967	2,060	4,027
30 - 34	1,939	2,031	3,970	1,861	1,975	3,836
35 - 39	2,078	1,975	4,053	1,872	1,931	3,803
40 - 44	2,524	2,419	4,943	2,023	1,927	3,950
45 - 49	2,575	2,555	5,130	2,472	2,320	4,792
50 - 54	2,384	2,282	4,666	2,542	2,482	5,024
55 - 59	1,987	2,065	4,052	2,321	2,194	4,515
60 - 64	1,986	1,938	3,924	1,848	1,947	3,795
65 - 69	1,636	1,613	3,249	1,863	1,738	3,601
70 - 74	1,256	1,215	2,471	1,534	1,448	2,982
75 - 79	1,137	929	2,066	1,148	1,052	2,200
80 - 84	932	622	1,554	941	705	1,646
85 - 89	646	358	1,004	652	385	1,037
90 - 94	309	126	435	322	150	472
95 +	114	19	133	119	33	152
Total	31,938	31,147	63,085	31,394	30,799	62,193

In March 2017, the male population was higher than the female population in all age categories up to the age of 40 as a result of there typically being slightly more baby boys born than girls (see **Table 4.3.1**). In almost all subsequent age categories the female population is higher than the male, due to the average life-span being longer for females than males.

A table of the population by individual age year is available in a spreadsheet format from **www.gov.gg/population**.

The length of time a person has been resident on the island can be calculated using the Rolling Electronic Census system. The length of stay could be from one continuous stay or more than one separate stay. These figures should be viewed as minimum lengths of stay, since historic information is available from 1992 onwards only (so any stays prior to 1992 would not be included).

It can be seen in **Figure 5.1.1** and **Table 5.1.1** that over half (59.8%) of the population has been resident for over twenty years.

The maximum length of time a person can have been resident for is restricted by their age. However, persons in age categories of 20 upwards could achieve a 20-year stay. Of these categories, the 35 to 39 years of age category contains the lowest proportion of people that have been resident for over 20 years, at 58.2%.

A person's length of stay may also be influenced by their housing document type. Information on length of stay by housing document type is provided in **Section 5.3**.

Table 5.1.1: Length of stay by age (at 31st March 2017)

	Less than 1 year	1 to less than 5 years	5 to less than 10 years	10 to less than 15 years	15 to less than 20 years	Over 20 years	Total
0 - 4	653	2,405	0	0	0	0	3,058
5 - 9	80	230	2,935	0	0	0	3,245
10 - 14	37	147	220	2,643	0	0	3,047
15 - 19	94	120	144	198	2,791	0	3,347
20 - 24	284	364	109	133	82	2,692	3,664
25 - 29	333	613	307	99	58	2,617	4,027
30 - 34	201	492	393	262	129	2,359	3,836
35 - 39	150	360	402	382	294	2,215	3,803
40 - 44	98	306	332	348	414	2,452	3,950
45 - 49	100	259	369	368	396	3,300	4,792
50 - 54	114	244	266	348	378	3,674	5,024
55 - 59	67	179	200	238	258	3,573	4,515
60 - 64	27	90	120	160	182	3,216	3,795
65 - 69	7	50	69	81	143	3,251	3,601
70 - 74	11	29	51	68	125	2,698	2,982
75 - 79	3	26	22	46	71	2,032	2,200
80 - 84	0	10	17	23	42	1,554	1,646
85 - 89	2	18	12	15	21	969	1,037
90 - 94	2	4	2	7	10	447	472
95 +	0	1	0	1	2	148	152
Total	2,263	5,947	5,968	5,421	5,397	37,197	62,193

Figure 5.1.1:Length of stay by age as a percentage of population by age group (at 31st March 2017)
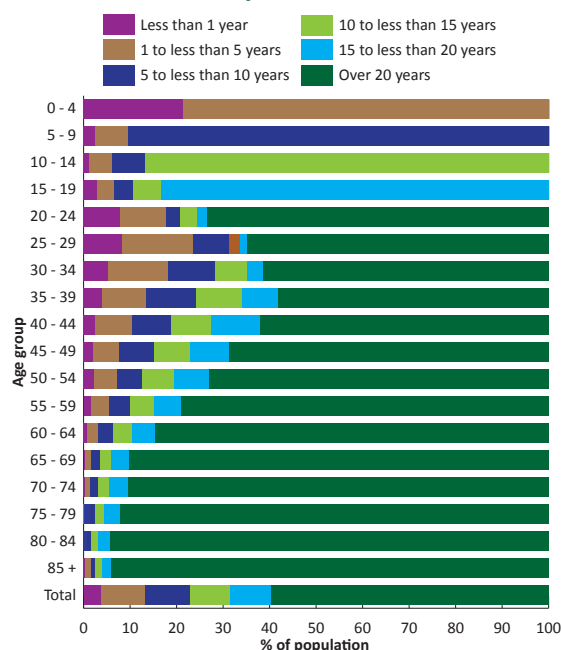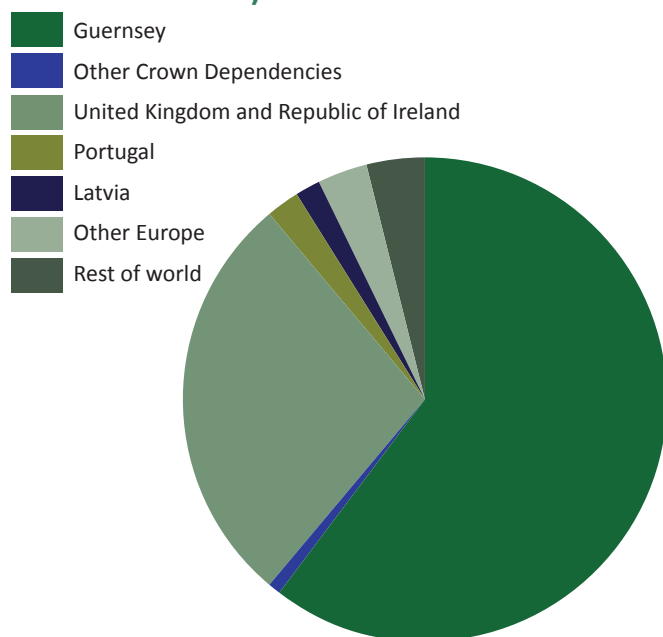
Table 5.2.1: Country of birth (at 31st March 2017)

	No. people	% of total population	% of people with known country of birth
Guernsey	32,331	52.0	60.5
Other Crown Dependencies	438	0.7	0.8
United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland	14,727	23.7	27.6
Portugal	1,296	2.1	2.4
Latvia	931	1.5	1.7
Other Europe	1,693	2.7	3.2
Rest of world	2,022	3.3	3.8
Place of birth unknown	8,755	14.1	-
Total	62,193	100	100

Figure 5.2.1: Country of birth as a percentage of people with known country of birth (at 31st March 2017)

- Guernsey
- Other Crown Dependencies
- United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland
- Portugal
- Latvia
- Other Europe
- Rest of world

There is 86% coverage for place of birth information, which is sourced from the Housing, Health & Social Services and Environment Departments. This is an increase of three percentage points since the 2015 Report due to enhancements made to the Rolling Electronic Census system. The coverage of this information is evenly distributed across the population, so the figures presented as percentages of people with known country of birth (rather than percentages of the total population) presented in **Table 5.2.1** and **Figure 5.2.1** are considered reliable for the whole population.

The largest proportion of the population at March 2017 was Guernsey born (60.5%). The next highest proportion was born in the United Kingdom or the Republic of Ireland (27.6%). The countries and groups of countries shown in **Tables 5.2.1** and **5.2.2** and **Figure 5.2.1** are those which make up the highest proportions of the population, except the "Other Crown Dependencies" group, which is included for comparability with the 2001 Census results. Direct comparisons are not made with previous census results in this Report, due to the different methodologies used, but figures are broadly comparable.

A table of the population by the full list of countries of birth is available in a spreadsheet format from **www.gov.gg/population**.

Table 5.2.2: Length of stay by country of birth (at 31st March 2017)

	Less than 1 year	1 to less than 5 years	5 to less than 10 years	10 to less than 15 years	15 to less than 20 years	Over 20 years	Total
Guernsey	60	108	1,393	2,341	3,138	25,291	32,331
Other Crown Dependencies	12	33	23	29	28	313	438
United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland	488	1,428	1,420	1,515	1,484	8,392	14,727
Portugal	103	315	222	151	164	341	1,296
Latvia	100	222	309	245	48	7	931
Other Europe	241	495	261	173	101	422	1,693
Rest of world	210	475	366	294	188	489	2,022
Place of birth unknown	1,049	2,871	1,974	673	246	1,942	8,755
Total	2,263	5,947	5,968	5,421	5,397	37,197	62,193

At present, the principal means of managing population in Guernsey is through the administration of the Population Management (Guernsey) Law, 2016 which came into force on 3rd April 2017. As the information presented here is dated before the new law, data relating to the Housing (Control of Occupation) (Guernsey) Law, 1994, that was used prior to April 2017, is used throughout this Report.

The Housing Department issued two main types of housing licences: (i) employment-related licences linked to a specific post of employment and (ii) non employment-related licences based on the length and strength of a person's connections with the island.

All licences contain conditions relating to the local market accommodation that the licence holder may occupy and the duration of the licence.

As shown in **Table 5.3.1**, 11.7% of the population resident on 31st March 2017 had an employment or non-employment related housing licence (including open market). The remaining portion had a housing control document showing that they were a qualified resident or were family member of a qualified resident or had no housing control document. Prior to April 2017, people may have legitimately been resident and have no housing control document if for example they had been resident since before 1994, when the Housing Law was enacted, 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.
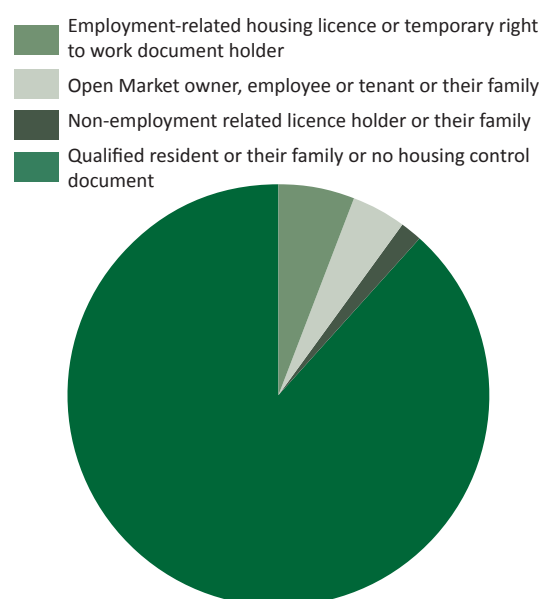
Table 5.3.1: Housing licence type (at 31st March 2017)

	No. people	% of total population
Essential employment-related licence holder or their family	2,551	4.1
Living in States of Guernsey staff accommodation	200	0.3
Short-term employment-related housing licence holder	807	1.3
Temporary right to work document holder	128	0.2
Open Market owner, employee or tenant or their family	2,656	4.3
Non-employment related licence holder or their family	915	1.5
Qualified resident or their family	38,363	61.7
No Housing Control document	16,573	26.6
Total	62,193	100.0

Figure 5.3.1: Housing licence type (at 31st March 2017)

- Employment-related housing licence or temporary right to work document holder
- Open Market owner, employee or tenant or their family
- Non-employment related licence holder or their family
- Qualified resident or their family or no housing control document

Table 5.3.2: Length of stay by housing licence type (at 31st March 2017)

	Less than 1 year	1 to less than 5 years	5 to less than 10 years	10 to less than 15 years	15 to less than 20 years	Over 20 years	Total
Employment-related housing licence or temporary right to work document holder	894	1,425	754	489	78	46	3,686
Open Market owner, employee or tenant or their family	236	652	689	519	292	268	2,656
Non-employment related licence holder or their family	13	59	104	221	245	273	915
Qualified resident or their family or no housing control document	1,120	3,811	4,421	4,192	4,782	36,610	54,936
Total	2,263	5,947	5,968	5,421	5,397	37,197	62,193

## Table 6.1.1: Population and population density by parish (at 31st March 2017)

	No. people	% of total population	Population density (people per square kilometre)
Castel	8,734	14.0	856
Forest	1,536	2.5	375
St. Andrew	2,295	3.7	510
St. Martin	6,500	10.5	890
St. Peter Port	18,694	30.1	2,921
St. Pierre Du Bois	2,059	3.3	332
St. Sampson	8,922	14.3	1,416
St. Saviour	2,770	4.5	433
Torteval	1,009	1.6	325
Vale	9,464	15.2	1,063
Herm and Jethou	76	0.1	66
Address unknown	134	0.2	-
Total	62,193	100.0	978

Figure 6.1.1: Population density map (at 31st March 2017)
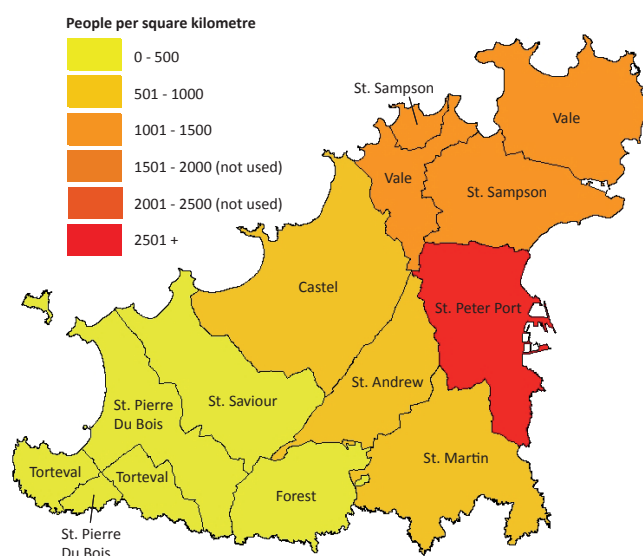
The spatial population analysis presented over **pages 13 to 17** is based on people's residential addresses, sourced from all of the Departments linked into the Rolling Electronic Census system. There is an automated process to determine which address is the most up-to-date and reliable one to use for each person. The coverage has been increased from 99.6% in March 2016 to 99.8% in March 2017 due to enhancements to the Rolling Electronic Census system. The 0.2% of the population for which the address was unknown includes those for whom only a business address was held or an address with insufficient detail to determine a specific location on the island.

As shown in **Table 6.1.1**, St. Peter Port has the highest population and the highest population density at 18,694 people (30.1% of the population) and 2,921 people per square kilometre. The population density of St. Peter Port is more than double that of St. Sampson, which has the next highest density.

The parish with the lowest population is Torteval. Torteval is also the smallest parish by area and has the lowest population density at 325 people per square kilometre, over eight times fewer than St. Peter Port.

Population densities are mapped in **Figure 6.1.1**.

Population by parish area is available in a map format on request. Population by other spatial areas may also be available. All requests should be submitted via **www.gov.gg/population**.

Table 6.1.2: Percentage of population by age group and parish (at 31st March 2017)

|	Castel	Forest	St. Andrew	St. Martin	St. Peter Port	St. Pierre Du Bois	St. Sampson	St. Saviour	Torteval	Vale	Herm and Jethou
0 - 15	17.5	14.8	17.0	17.6	15.0	14.0	15.4	17.4	16.3	16.0	18.9
16 - 64	61.4	64.4	64.1	63.3	72.6	64.5	66.7	63.2	61.4	65.5	81.1
65 - 84	16.9	18.4	15.8	15.6	10.4	18.9	15.3	16.3	18.9	16.3	0.0
85 +	4.2	2.3	3.1	3.5	1.9	2.5	2.5	3.1	3.4	2.2	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

NB - Categories may not sum to overall total due to rounding

6.2 Pre-school and school age population by school catchment area

Table 6.2.1: Population by primary school catchment area and age (at 31st March 2017)

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Amherst Primary	92	97	103	89	91	79	72	74	85	64	73	57
Castel Primary	40	53	59	61	65	79	62	71	67	59	65	59
Forest Primary	9	11	11	15	13	21	28	20	24	20	24	19
Hautes Capelles Primary	66	45	52	77	71	74	64	62	68	70	70	57
La Houguette Primary	40	47	48	50	59	73	55	67	67	64	78	70
La Mare de Carteret Primary	59	46	55	53	56	63	63	67	72	66	59	63
St Martins Primary	68	87	63	89	80	93	78	84	85	81	95	101
Vale Infant & Junior	83	91	85	97	98	92	98	111	101	126	97	85
Vauvert Primary	117	123	110	104	126	107	109	100	86	73	92	91
Address Unknown	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total	575	600	587	636	660	681	629	657	655	623	653	602

Figure 6.2.1: School catchment area map

High school catchment areas (overlayed)
- St Sampsons
- Les Beaucamps
- La Mare de Carteret
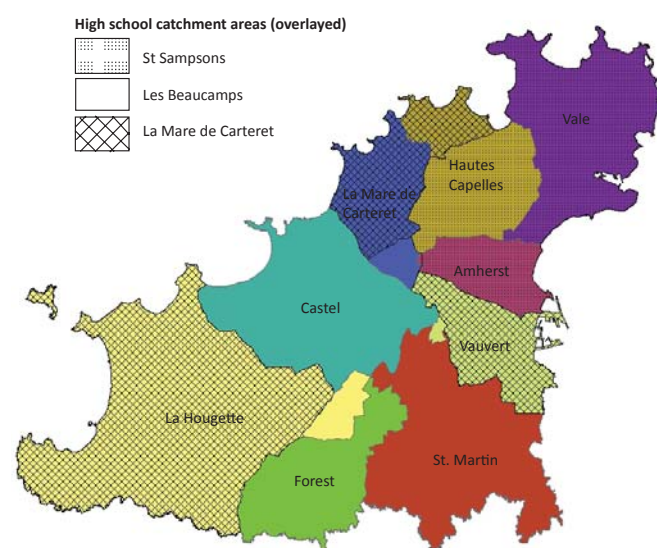
See **www.education.gg/catchmentareas** for catchment area maps in more detail.

This page shows which school catchment area people of pre-school and compulsory school age lived in on 31st March 2017.

It should be noted that a person's school year is determined by their age on 1st September rather than 31st March. It should also be noted that there are three private independent primary schools and three grant-aided Colleges (for 11 to 18 year olds) along with special schools Le Rondin and Le Murier and the Grammar School & Sixth Form Centre, which all admit children living in any catchment area. There are also two 'voluntary' Catholic primary schools which admit children from an island-wide catchment. Certain criteria will apply for entry to all of these schools.

As shown in **Table 6.2.1** and **6.2.2**, the number of people of a particular age can vary by around 115 (22% of the total). The number of people of a particular age within a particular catchment can vary by a greater proportion.

Table 6.2.2: Population by high school catchment area and age (at 31st March 2017)

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Les Beaucamps High School	124	165	145	176	178	209	178	189	187	173	194	196	172	171	155	171	204
Mare de Carteret High School	229	209	213	216	238	246	232	242	225	213	239	220	196	228	201	218	245
St Sampsons High School	221	226	228	243	244	226	219	225	243	237	220	186	217	242	209	210	211
Address Unknown	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total	575	600	587	636	660	681	629	657	655	623	653	602	585	641	566	599	661

7.1 Population by housing market

Details relating to the specific property a person lives in (e.g. the housing market and tenure), are also based on the person's residential address. The number of unknown addresses is higher at this level of detail (and over the next pages), since the specific apartment or flat number or name is needed (compared to the earlier sections, where the building name is sufficient to identify the area in which a person lives).

It should be noted that as a result of this, the number of people in apartment blocks or similar accommodation are more likely to be classified as "address unknown". This may result in the numbers of people reported to be living in Open Market Part B and D in particular, which includes hotels, lodging houses and shared staff accommodation, being under-stated.

The island's housing stock is split into two categories: Open Market and Local Market. The Population Management Law currently governs which units are Open Market, however the Housing (Control of Occupation) (Guernsey) Law was in force during March 2017.

Open Market housing is divided into four parts (A, B, C and D), which relate to the use type (see **www.gov.gg/pmopenmarket** for more information).

As shown in **Table 7.1.1** and **Figure 7.1.1**, 91.3% of the population lived in Local Market property units at the end of March 2017.

7.8% of the population lived in Open Market property units. The majority of that portion (73.5%) lived in Open Market part A units (see **Figure 7.1.2**).

More information on the island's housing stock is available via **www.gov.gg/property**.

Table 7.1.1: Population by Housing Market (at 31st March 2017)

	No. people	% of total population
Local Market	56,797	91.3
Open Market part A	3,567	5.7
Open Market part B	329	0.5
Open Market part C	208	0.3
Open Market part D	752	1.2
Address unknown	540	0.9
Total	62,193	100.0

Figure 7.1.1: Population by Housing Market (at 31st March 2017)

Legend:
- People living in Local Market
- People living in Open Market
- People with unknown address
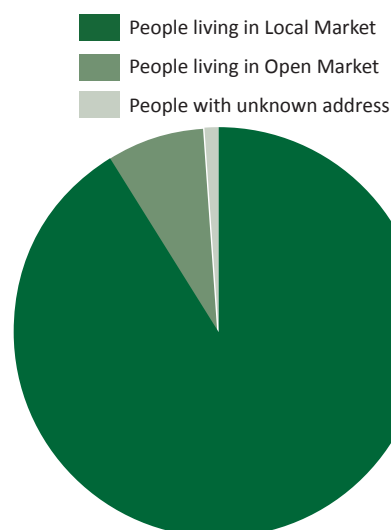
Figure 7.1.2: Population by Open Market part (at 31st March 2017)

Legend:
- People living in Open Market part A
- People living in Open Market part B
- People living in Open Market part C
- People living in Open Market part D
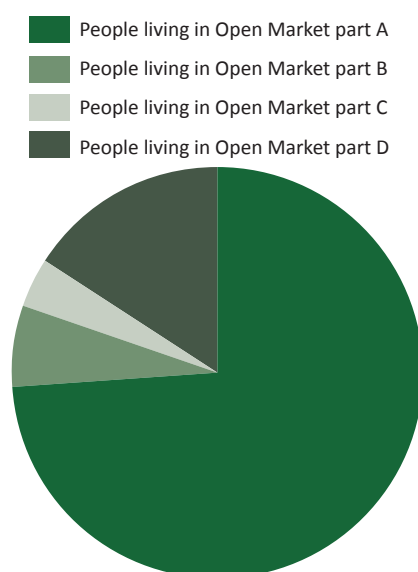
Table 7.2.1: Population by housing tenure (at 31st March 2017)

		No. people	% of total population
Private market	Owner occupied	39,679	63.8
	Rented	13,809	22.2
Affordable market	Social	5,890	9.5
	Intermediate	373	0.6
	Other	1,902	3.1
	Address unknown	540	0.9
	Total	62,193	100.0

Figure 7.2.1: Population by housing tenure (at 31st March 2017)

- People living in private owner occupied housing units
- People living in private rented housing units
- People living in affordable social housing units
- People living in affordable intermediate housing units
- People living in other housing units
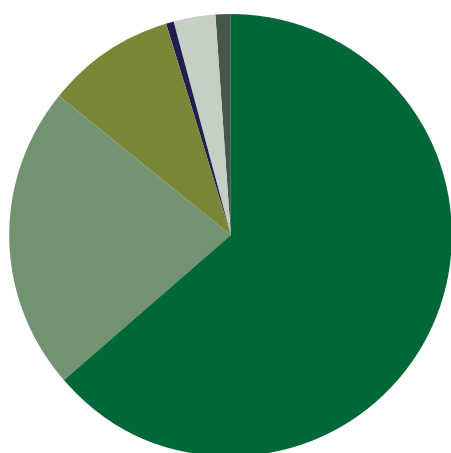- People with unknown address

Table 7.2.2: Population by Specialised housing (at 31st March 2017)

		No. people	% of total population
Specialised	Private market	532	0.9
	Affordable market	161	0.3
Non-specialised	Private market	52,956	85.1
	Affordable market	6,102	9.8
	Other	1,902	3.1
	Address unknown	540	0.9
	Total	62,193	100.0

The housing tenure categories presented here have been changed since the last edition of this Report and differ to those used in the **Annual Housing Stock Bulletin 2016** (although the 2017 edition will be aligned). In this Report, the "Other" tenure category includes: hotels, the hospital, the prison, lodging houses, staff and self-catering accommodation. The **Annual Housing Stock Bulletin** reports strictly domestic housing units which does not include some of the above, but does include vacant units, which do not feature here.

Table 7.2.1 and **Figure 7.2.1** include both Local and Open Market residents (further breakdown by Market is included on **page 17**). It can be seen that 63.8% of the population lived in private owner occupied accommodation at the end of March 2017 compared with 22.2% in private rental accommodation. 9.5% lived in affordable social housing whilst 0.6% lived in affordable intermediate (partial ownership) properties.

Specialised housing includes units which involve some element of care. Residential and nursing homes as well as any extra care accommodation are categorised as specialised. **Table 7.2.2** shows that at the end of March 2017, 1.2% of the population lived in specialised housing (0.9% in the private market and 0.3% in the affordable market). Less than a quarter of all people living in specialised housing were in the affordable market.

Of the 62,193 total, 0.7% of the population (428 people) lived in accommodation that specifically catered for those aged over 55 at the end of March 2017. Of this 0.7%, only 10.6% lived in specialised housing.

As highlighted by **Figures 7.3.1** and **7.3.2**, the tenure profile of Open Market housing units is quite different to that of Local Market units. All the affordable housing units are in the Local Market, so people living in Open Market units cannot have this tenure type. 11.1% of the people living in Local Market units lived in affordable housing.

Table 7.3.1 shows that 65.8% of the population living in the Local Market were living in private owner occupied units at the end of March 2017, compared with 47.1% in the Open Market. This formed the highest proportion for both the Local and Open Market. People living in private rental accommodation formed the second highest proportion for both Markets (20.9% in the Local Market and 39.7% in the Open Market).

13.2% of people living in Open Market units had other tenure types, which included people living in Open Market hotels and lodging houses. A lower proportion of those living in Local Market units had other tenure types. This category included the hospital and the prison as well as self-catering units and the majority of staff accommodation.

Table 7.3.2 shows that 0.8% of the population living in the Local Market lived in specialised housing. Of those living in Open Market properties, 5% lived in specialised housing.

The information presented here relates to the 99.1% of the population with a known address.

Table 7.3.2: Population by Specialised housing (at 31st March 2017)

		% of people in Local Market	% of people in Open Market
Specialised	Private market	0.5	5.0
	Affordable market	0.3	0.0
Non-specialised	Private market	86.2	81.8
	Affordable market	10.7	0.0
	Other	2.2	13.2
	Total	100.0	100.0

Table 7.3.1: Population by housing tenure (at 31st March 2017)

		% of people in Local Market	% of people in Open Market
Private market	Owner Occupied	65.8	47.1
	Rented	20.9	39.7
Affordable market	Social	10.4	0.0
	Intermediate	0.7	0.0
	Other	2.2	13.2
	Total	100.0	100.0

Figure 7.3.1: Housing tenure of people living in Local Market (at 31st March 2017)

- People living in private owner occupied housing units
- People living in private rented housing units
- People living in affordable social housing units
- People living in affordable intermediate housing units
- People living in other housing units
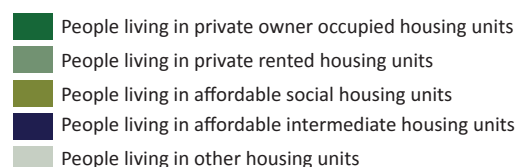
Figure 7.3.2: Housing tenure of people living in Open Market (at 31st March 2017)
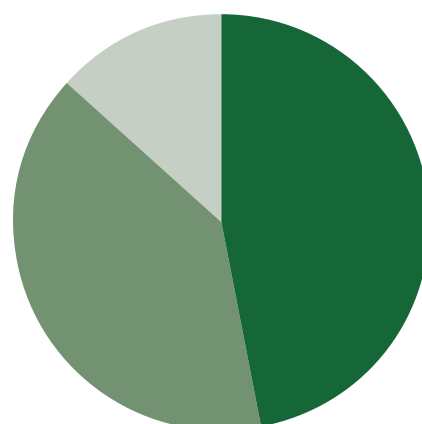
Table 8.1.1 Percentage of population in employment or full-time education

	% of total population in employment or education
Q4 2015	61.7
Q1 2016	62.0
Q2 2016	61.2
Q3 2016	63.9
Q4 2016	64.3
Q1 2017	65.5

Table 8.1.2 Percentage of population in employment or full-time education by age at 31st March 2017

	Female	Male	Total
14 and under	69.1	69.2	69.2
15 to 19	92.9	89.7	91.3
20 to 24	84.9	87.6	86.3
25 to 29	81.7	88.7	85.3
30 to 34	80.5	89.3	85.0
35 to 39	80.5	90.7	85.7
40 to 44	78.3	91.7	84.9
45 to 49	80.4	90.0	85.1
50 to 54	76.9	88.7	82.7
55 to 59	69.8	84.6	77.0
60 to 64	50.6	70.3	60.7
65 to 69	14.3	16.6	15.4
70 to 74	4.0	5.2	4.6
75 to 79	1.2	2.0	1.6
80 to 84	0.2	0.6	0.4
85 and over	0.1	0.2	0.1
Total	61.1	70.0	65.5

At 31st March 2017, 65.5% of the population were in full-time education or in employment, compared to 62.0% a year earlier.

The figures differ to those previously published in the Labour Market Bulletin due to data being extracted later and therefore being more complete. Additionally, categorisation of employees and the self-employed is based on whether they were paid by an employer in the snapshot week or whether they had self-employment earnings. Previously, categorisations had been based on the person's contribution class liability, which resulted in people aged 65 and over being excluded from the figures, since their contribution class is changed to non-employed on or near their 65th birthday, regardless of whether they are employed or self-employed in practice.

People are categorised as being in full-time education if they are at school, university or on other full-time education or training courses. Some of those in full-time education were also employed or self-employed on the snapshot date (but they are still categorised as being in full-time education).

People "in employment" were either employed by an employer (i.e. received wages for paid work) or were classed as self-employed by Social Security during the snapshot week. If a person was both employed by an employer and self-employed, they are categorised as employed in this bulletin.

Information on the profile of people in employment and earnings is available up to the end of September 2017 (see **page 21** onwards).

Figure 8.1.1 Population by economic status and age (at 31st March 2017)

Population pyramid showing Females (left) and Males (right) by age group (0-4 through 95+) and economic status.

Legend:
- In full-time education or training
- Employed
- Self-employed
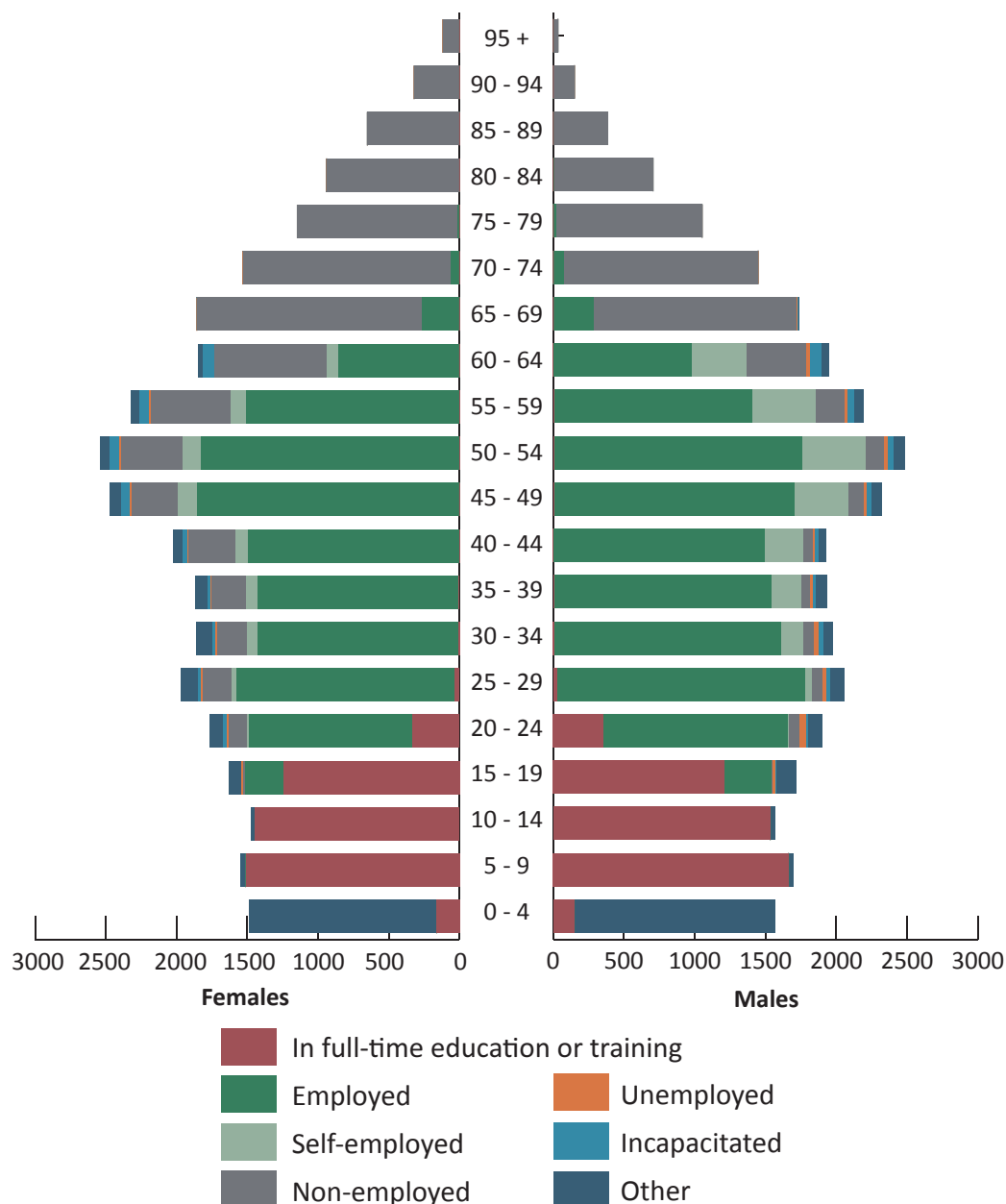- Non-employed
- Unemployed
- Incapacitated
- Other

Figure 8.1.1 shows how economic status varies by age group and gender. Overall, 82.1% of the working population (aged 16 to 64 years old) were either in full-time education, employed or self-employed at the end of March 2017.

People in full-time education are concentrated in the 5 to 24 years old age categories.

Whilst the number of employed females peaks in the 45 to 49 years age group (1,857 people), the 25 to 29 age group had the largest proportion of employed females (78.4%). For males, the proportion of the population in employment also peaks in the 25 to 29 years age group (85.1%) whilst the number of people employed is highest in the 50 to 54 years category (1,756 people).

Self-employment is more apparent in males than in females, as is unemployment.

Table 8.2.1 Percentage of population in full-time education at 31st March 2017 (ages 16-24)

Age at March 2017	Female	Male	Total
16	95.1	89.6	92.3
17	84.8	82.1	83.4
18	64.6	55.3	59.5
19	43.9	32.8	38.6
20	33.1	34.3	33.8
21	30.7	29.7	30.2
22	15.9	19.5	17.8
23	8.9	8.3	8.6
24	5.8	4.5	5.1

Figure 8.2.1 Percentage of females in full-time education at March 2017 (ages 16-24)
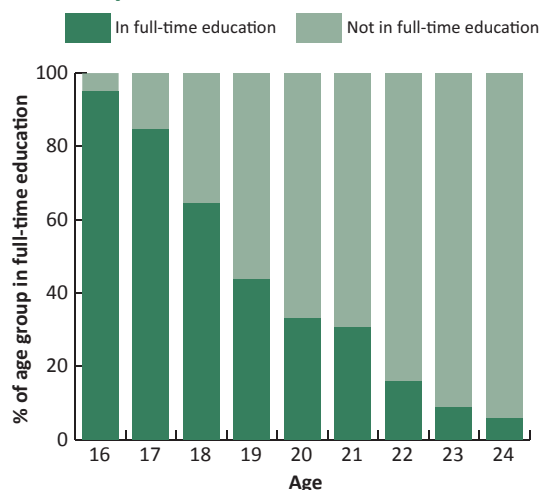

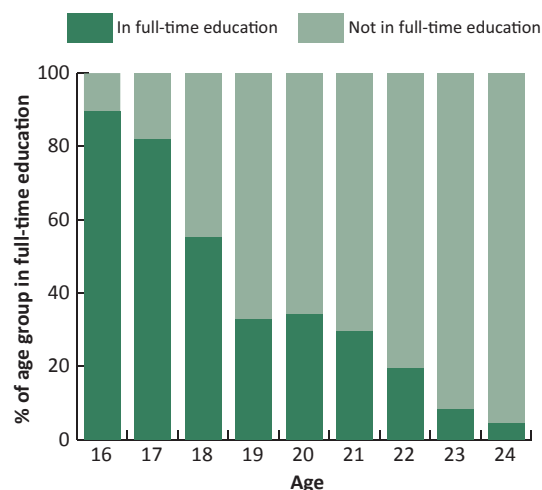**Figure 8.2.2 Percentage of males in full-time education at March 2017 (ages 16-24)**

As at March 2017 92.3% of all 16 year olds and 5.1% of all 24 year olds were in full-time education.

The percentage of females in full-time education was greater than that of males for each of the ages from 16-23 other than at ages 20 and 22 where the percentage of males in full-time education were slightly higher.

There was an overall increase of 0.6% (**Figure 9.1.1** and **Table 9.1.1**) in the number of people either employed or self-employed for the year ending 30th September 2017. The number of employed people increased by 0.8% and the number of self-employed decreased by 1.1%.

The figures are now calculated using Electronic Census data, where Social Security data had been ised before. Figures prior to 2015 are still based on data from Social Security, as published in the (now discontinued) Labour Market Bulletin. Social Security data is used to show the historic trend, since Electronic Census has only been available since 2015.

Figure 9.1.1 Annual percentage change in total employment at 30th September 2017
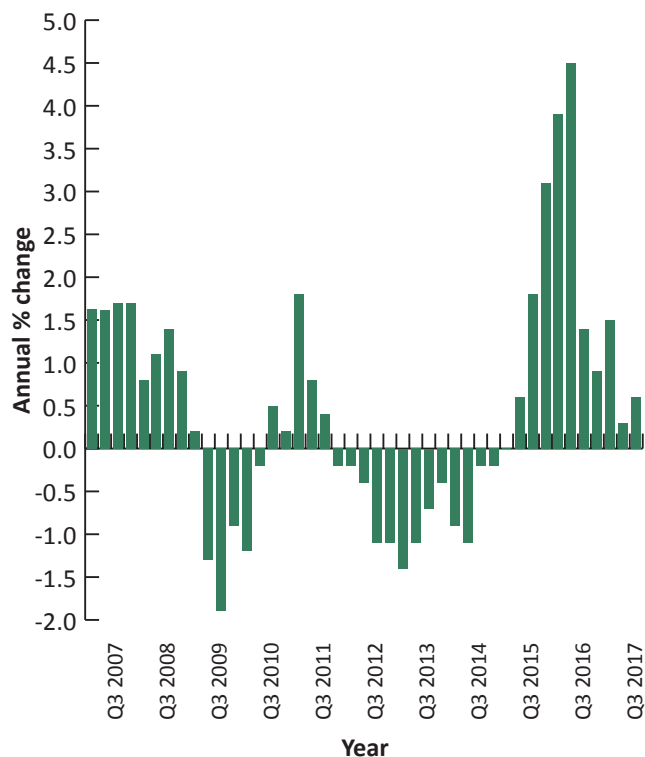
Table 9.1.1 Annual percentage change in total employment, employees and self-employed

	Employed	Self-employed	Total employment
Q4 2013	-0.6	1.2	-0.4
Q1 2014	-0.8	-1.8	-0.9
Q2 2014	-1.0	-1.8	-1.1
Q3 2014	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
Q4 2014	-0.3	0.8	-0.2
Q1 2015	-0.1	0.5	0.0
Q2 2015	0.7	-0.1	0.6
Q3 2015	2.3	-2.4	1.8
Q4 2015	3.6	-1.2	3.1
Q1 2016	4.2	1.3	3.9
Q2 2016	4.7	2.3	4.5
Q3 2016	1.3	2.2	1.4
Q4 2016	0.9	1.1	0.9
Q1 2017	1.6	0.4	1.5
Q2 2017	0.5	-1.0	0.3
Q3 2017	0.8	-1.1	0.6

Table 9.2.1 Employment status by age group at 30th September 2017

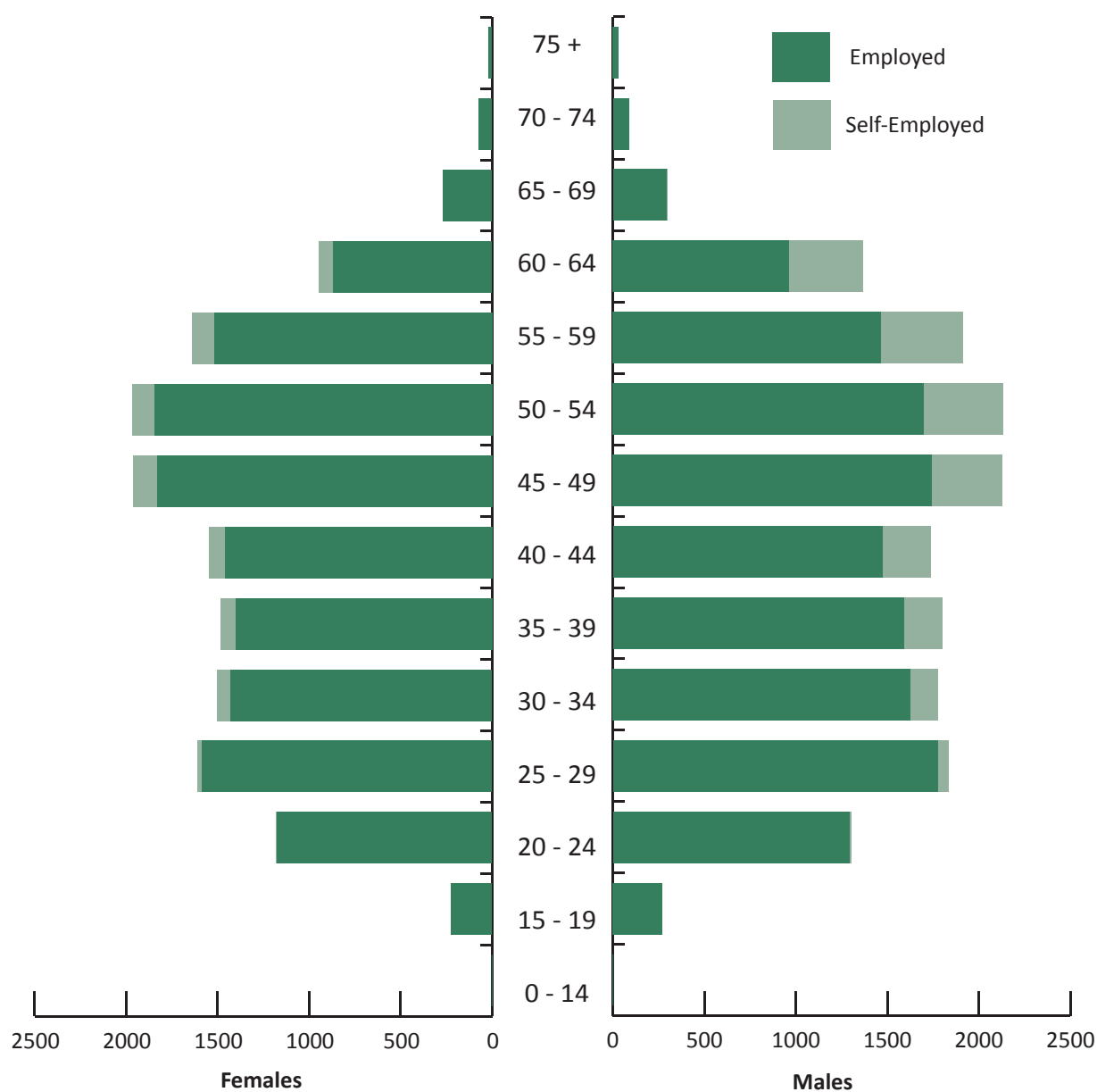|	Employed			Self-employed			Total in
	Female	**Male**	**Total**	**Female**	**Male**	**Total**	**employment**
14 and under	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 to 19	224	270	494	*	-	*	496
20 to 24	1,174	1,292	2,466	5	12	17	2,483
25 to 29	1,584	1,775	3,359	27	58	85	3,444
30 to 34	1,429	1,626	3,055	76	148	224	3,279
35 to 39	1,400	1,589	2,989	83	211	294	3,283
40 to 44	1,460	1,472	2,932	83	266	349	3,281
45 to 49	1,832	1,744	3,576	130	385	515	4,091
50 to 54	1,844	1,699	3,543	120	430	550	4,093
55 to 59	1,519	1,466	2,985	120	447	567	3,552
60 to 64	868	963	1,831	80	403	483	2,314
65 to 69	267	292	559	*	5	7	566
70 to 74	72	87	159	-	*	*	161
75 and over	18	31	49	-	-	-	49
16 to 64	13,334	13,896	27,230	726	2,360	3,086	30,316
65 and over	357	410	767	*	7	9	776
Total	13,691	14,306	27,997	728	2,367	3,095	31,092

* In instances where there are fewer than five people in any one age category, only the total number of employed or self-employed people is presented.

At 30th September 2017, 31,092 people were either employed or self-employed in Guernsey, of whom 776 people (2.5%) were aged over 65 years (see **Table 9.2.1**). This age bracket accounted for 2.7% of employed people and 0.3% of self-employed people. Of the total number of people in employment, 32.0% were aged between 50 and 64.

Of the 27,230 employed people aged 16 to 64 at the end of September 2017, 13,334 (49.0%) were female and 13,896 (51.0%) were male. This compares to 726 self-employed females and 2,360 males, which equates to 23.5% and 76.5% of the 3,086 total.
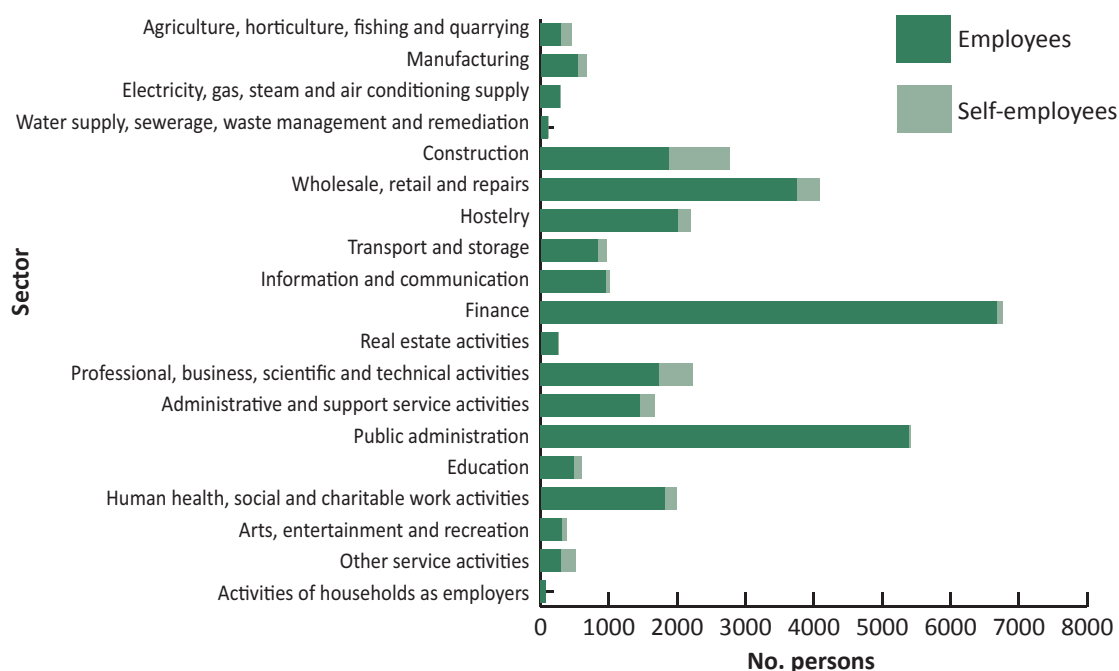
9.2 Employment by age and gender

Figure 9.2.1 Employment status by age and gender at 30th September 2017

The difference in the proportions of employed and self-employed males and females can be seen in **Figure 9.2.1**.

Figure 9.3.1 Employment by economic sector at September 2017

Employers, employees and self-employees can be analysed by economic sector for a more detailed picture of the types of economic activity in which they are involved. A breakdown of the activities included in each of the economic sector codes used in this bulletin can be found on our website, www. gov.gg/ecodes.

Please note that the 'Education' and 'Human health, social and charitable work' sectors exclude people employed by the States of Guernsey (e.g. those employed at States-run schools or medical facilities). Those who are employed by the States of Guernsey, including medical and teaching staff, are captured in the 'Public administration' category.

The figures presented in **Figure 9.3.1** and **Table 9.3.1** show all employees and self-employees for each sector. They are sourced from the Rolling Electronic Census and account for all employment, including second, third and fourth jobs that individuals may undertake. Some individuals, in addition to working for an employer, are also self-employed. This differs from data published in the former Labour Market Bulletin which reported Social Security figures based on primary employment only.

As shown in **Figure 9.3.1** and **Table 9.3.1**, the Finance sector was the largest employer in September 2017, accounting for 20.8% of total employment, or 6,757 people, 6,683 of whom were employed and 74 of whom were self-employed.

The Construction sector had the largest number of self-employed people in September 2017 (884 people), representing 32.0% of the sector and 26.5% of self-employed people overall.

9.3 Employment by economic sector

Table 9.3.1 Employment by economic sector at September 2017

	Employees			Self-employees			Total no. in employment	% of total for all sectors
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total		
Agriculture, horticulture, fishing and quarrying	108	193	301	13	137	150	451	1.4
Manufacturing	148	393	541	33	102	135	676	2.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	52	231	283	0	5	5	288	0.9
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	13	89	102	0	19	19	121	0.4
Construction	109	1,773	1,882	15	869	884	2,766	8.5
Wholesale, retail and repairs	1,721	2,033	3,754	76	254	330	4,084	12.6
Hostelry	832	1,183	2,015	64	126	190	2,205	6.8
Transport and storage	173	659	832	14	124	138	970	3.0
Information and communication	246	715	961	11	42	53	1,014	3.1
Finance	3,633	3,050	6,683	9	65	74	6,757	20.8
Real estate activities	138	109	247	*	14	16	263	0.8
Professional, business, scientific and technical activities	925	814	1,739	134	362	496	2,235	6.9
Administrative and support service activities	626	824	1,450	29	191	220	1,670	5.1
Public administration	3,307	2,091	5,398	10	19	29	5,427	16.7
Education	372	112	484	93	34	127	611	1.9
Human health, social and charitable work activities	1,482	332	1,814	82	97	179	1,993	6.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	151	160	311	27	51	78	389	1.2
Other service activities	238	63	301	152	62	214	515	1.6
Activities of households as employers	47	30	77	*	0	*	79	0.2
Total for all sectors	**14,321**	**14,854**	**29,175**	**766**	**2,573**	**3,339**	**32,514**	**100.0**

Table 9.3.2 Employment within the Finance sector at September 2017

	Total no. in employment	% of total Finance sector
Banking	1,867	27.6
Fiduciary	1,822	27.0
Funds	1,805	26.7
Insurance	777	11.5
Other	486	7.2
Total	6,757	100.0

* In instances where there are fewer than five people in any category, only the total number in employment is presented.

Of the 6,757 people employed within the Finance sector, 1,867 people (27.6%) worked in Banking, 1,822 people (27.0%) were employed by Fiduciaries and 1,805 worked in sub-sectors relating to Funds (26.7%) at the end of September 2017.

Due to the small numbers of self-employed people within each sub-sector, only total employment figures have been presented.

Figure 9.4.1 Annual percentage change in total employment by sector

	Annual % change							
	2015 Q4	**2016 Q1**	**2016 Q2**	**2016 Q3**	**2016 Q4**	**2017 Q1**	**2017 Q2**	**2017 Q3**
Agriculture, horticulture, fishing and quarrying	-2.4	-1.6	-4.2	-3.2	-4.4	-3.2	0.7	-0.4
Manufacturing	-4.5	-1.5	-3.9	-3.6	-1.6	-2.4	0.3	1.8
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	-5.1	-3.1	0.7	5.7	5.8	2.8	0.7	-3.0
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	2.0	11.4	12.2	10.8	17.5	16.3	14.9	17.5
Construction	-5.3	-5.1	-5.1	-5.3	-4.0	-2.9	-1.2	-0.9
Wholesale, retail and repairs	-2.5	-0.3	0.8	0.4	-0.7	-2.0	-1.3	-0.3
Hostelry	-2.6	0.4	-1.1	0.0	0.6	-0.5	-0.7	-1.4
Transport and storage	5.3	13.0	2.5	1.4	-4.0	-10.7	-4.8	0.2
Information and communication	-1.2	-1.0	4.0	4.8	1.9	1.9	-0.1	-1.8
Finance	0.4	0.6	1.2	0.6	1.1	-0.2	0.1	-1.3
Real estate activities	-2.8	-4.9	-3.8	-2.1	0.7	0.0	-2.9	-4.0
Professional, business, scientific and technical activities	3.2	5.2	6.2	5.1	3.7	2.3	1.0	0.5
Administrative and support service activities	1.3	-2.5	-2.2	-3.0	-0.1	5.1	6.0	2.9
Public administration	0.2	0.7	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.3	2.5
Education	0.9	4.9	5.3	3.6	7.8	5.5	3.5	5.0
Human health, social and charitable work activities	2.5	2.0	1.1	1.4	0.7	7.1	8.7	11.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	9.0	4.7	4.0	7.7	3.8	3.6	8.7	2.9
Other service activities	-0.1	-1.4	-0.8	-2.3	0.4	2.9	1.0	0.8
Activities of households as employers	-1.1	3.4	-4.3	-6.5	-13.8	-10.9	-6.8	-8.1

These figures are now calculated using Electronic Census data, where Social Security data had been used before. Figures prior to 2015 are still based on data from Social Security, as published in the (now discontinued) Labour Market Bulletin. Social Security data is used to show the historic trend, since Electronic Census has only been available since 2015.

The figures presented for 2015 and onward in **Figure 10.1.1** and **Table 10.1.1** are calculated using Electronic Census data, where Social Security data had been used before. Figures prior to 2015 are still based on data from Social Security, as published in the (now discontinued) Labour Market Bulletin. Social Security data is used to show the historic trend, since Electronic Census has only been available since 2015.

As shown in **Figure 10.1.1** and **Table 10.1.1**, there was a decrease of 2.4% in the number of employing organisations for the year ending 30th September 2017. Growth in the numbers of employers was last seen in the second quarter of 2014.

Please note that the number of employers have been restated since the last edition of this Bulletin, resulting in lower numbers than previously reported.

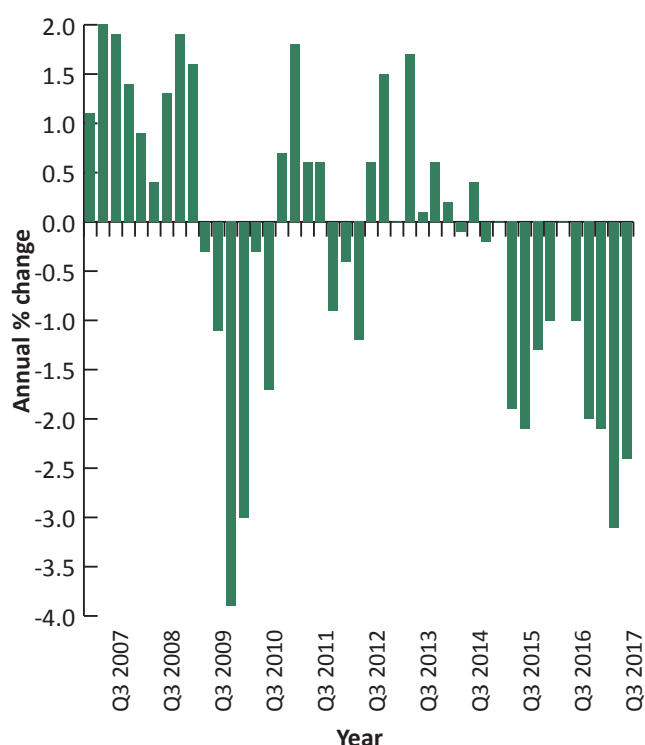**Figure 10.1.1 Annual percentage change in total number of employers**

Table 10.1.1 Annual percentage change in total number of employers

	Annual % change
Q4 2013	0.2
Q1 2014	-0.1
Q2 2014	0.4
Q3 2014	-0.2
Q4 2014	0.0
Q1 2015	-1.9
Q2 2015	-2.1
Q3 2015	-1.3
Q4 2015	-1.0
Q1 2016	0.0
Q2 2016	-1.0
Q3 2016	-2.0
Q4 2016	-2.1
Q1 2017	-3.1
Q2 2017	-2.4

Table 10.2.1 Employers by economic sector and size at September 2017

|	No. employers by size (number of employees)								
	1	2 to 5	6 to 10	11 to 25	26 to 50	51 to 100	101 to 250	Over 250	Total
Agriculture, horticulture, fishing and quarrying	12	28	5	4	1	1	0	0	51
Manufacturing	17	25	12	10	2	2	0	0	68
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	2	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	7
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	6	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	12
Construction	100	144	44	36	5	1	2	0	332
Wholesale, retail and repairs	67	137	68	36	19	7	5	1	340
Hostelry	33	67	31	33	4	10	2	0	180
Transport and storage	23	23	7	7	6	2	1	0	69
Information and communication	16	19	8	8	3	2	2	0	58
Finance	57	99	44	58	32	15	13	2	320
Real estate activities	18	18	4	7	1	0	0	0	48
Professional, business, scientific and technical activities	42	54	26	18	4	6	4	0	154
Administrative and support service activities	37	51	22	13	13	1	2	0	139
Public administration	4	8	1	2	0	0	1	1	17
Education	7	8	1	4	0	4	1	0	25
Human health, social and charitable work activities	31	50	30	17	11	8	2	0	149
Arts, entertainment and recreation	19	23	6	10	1	0	0	0	59
Other service activities	47	40	11	0	1	0	0	0	99
Activities of households as employers	27	10	3	0	0	0	0	0	40
Total	565	808	326	264	103	61	36	4	2,167

Table 10.2.1 and **Figure 10.2.1** show the number of employers broken down by economic sector and by the number of employees as at 30th September 2017. They are sourced from the Rolling Electronic Census. Due to timing differences with data sourced from Social Security, figures presented here are not directly comparable with those previously published in earlier Labour Market Bulletins. Please note that these figures have been restated since the last edition of this Bulletin, resulting in lower numbers than previously reported.

The Wholesale, Retail and Repairs sector had the highest number of employing organisations (340). The Finance sector had the highest number of employing organisations with more than 50 employees (30 employers). The Construction sector had the highest number of employers (244) with fewer than six employees.

There were four organisations employing more than 250 people at the end of September 2017.

10.2 Employers by economic sector and size

Figure 10.2.1 Employers by economic sector at September 2017
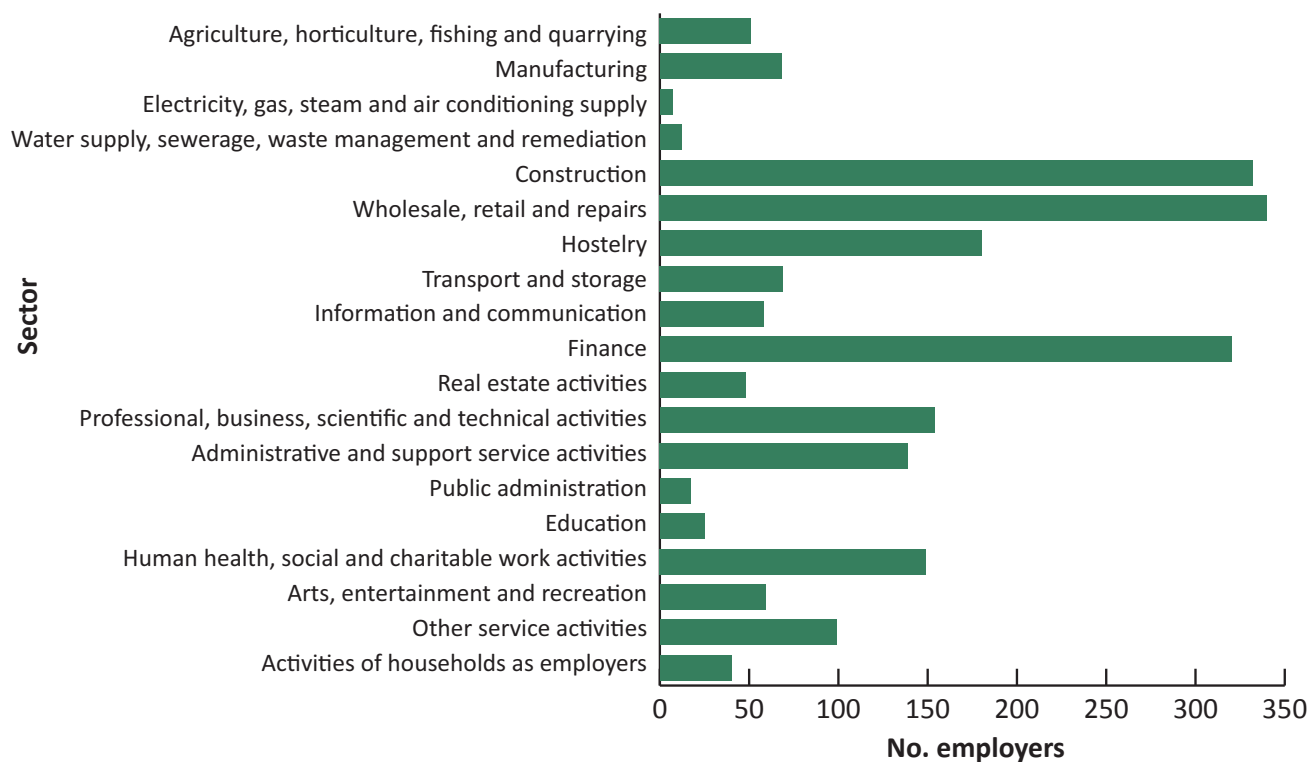
As shown above in **Figure 10.2.1**, the Wholesale, Retail and Repairs, Construction and Finance sectors had the largest numbers of employers. Employers in the Wholesale, Retail and Repairs and Construction sectors tended to employ fewer people than those in the Finance sector.

Figure 11.1.1 Percentage of workforce registered as unemployed
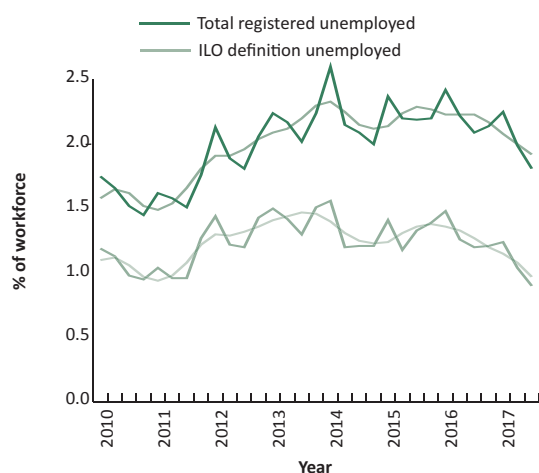
Unemployment in Guernsey shows a degree of seasonal variation and is typically highest in the first quarter of each year.

As shown in **Table 11.1.1**, there were 276 people registered as unemployed using the International Labour Office (ILO) definition of unemployment[1] in September 2017, 91 fewer people than in September 2016.

The registered unemployment rate using the ILO definition was 0.9% at the end of September 2017, which was 0.3 percentage points lower than the same period the previous year (see **Figure 11.1.1**)[2].

Table 11.1.1 Percentage of workforce registered as unemployed

	ILO definition unemployed	% of workforce	Total registered unemployed	% of workforce
Q1 2014	441	1.6	735	2.6
Q2 2014	343	1.2	613	2.1
Q3 2014	348	1.2	600	2.1
Q4 2014	343	1.2	570	2.0
Q1 2015	399	1.4	670	2.4
Q2 2015	340	1.2	632	2.2
Q3 2015	386	1.3	635	2.2
Q4 2015	402	1.4	636	2.2
Q1 2016	434	1.5	710	2.4
Q2 2016	381	1.3	670	2.2
Q3 2016	367	1.2	637	2.1
Q4 2016	370	1.2	651	2.1
Q1 2017	380	1.2	686	2.3
Q2 2017	321	1.0	615	2.0
Q3 2017	276	0.9	552	1.8

The "total registered unemployed" measure (which was the previous headline measure and includes those on government training schemes for the unemployed, or anybody in part-time or casual employment who is available to work additional hours and still eligible to claim job seekers' benefit to supplement their income) is included for the continuity of the time series.

[1] See **http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/lms/labour-market-guidance/guide-to-labour-market-statistics//guide-to-unemployment.html**
[2] The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed people expressed as a percentage of the total workforce.

The number of men unemployed (by ILO definitions) in September 2017 was greater than the number of women registered unemployed across all age bands (see **Figure 11.1.2**). Of the people registered unemployed, using the ILO definitions, 33.5% were female, which is 4.8 percentage points lower than at the same time the previous year.

The age group with the highest number of registered unemployed people was the 20-24 category. There were 33 unemployed men in this group in September 2017, accounting for the highest portion (10.5%) of unemployed men.

The 20-24 age group also accounted for the highest proportion of unemployed women (19.8%) in September 2017, with 17 unemployed women in that age category at that time.

The Youth Unemployment rate is a measure of the number of young people who are unemployed, expressed as a percentage of the youth labour force, which is monitored by jurisdictions worldwide. The Youth Unemployment rate in Guernsey (defined as young people aged 16-24 years) in September 2017 was 1.1% overall. The rate was lower for females than for males (at 0.7% and 1.5% respectively).

Of the registered unemployed people who called into Social Security in the snapshot week at the end of September 2017, 19.9% had been registered unemployed for between three and six months at that time (see **Figure 11.1.3**). 23.6% of claimants had been registered unemployed for more than a year compared with 15.8% the previous year and 21.7% in September 2015.

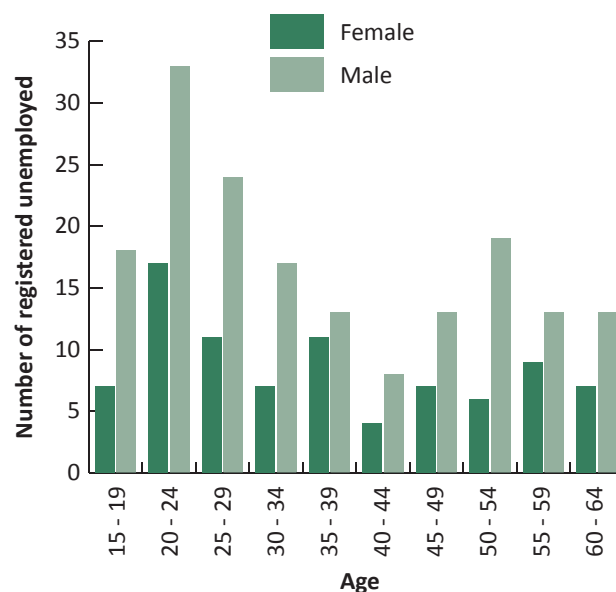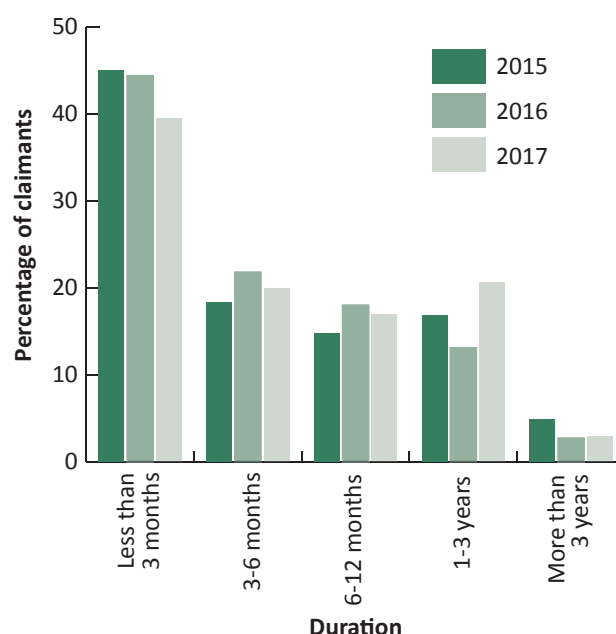**Figure 11.1.2 Unemployment by age and gender at September 2017**

Figure 11.1.3 Duration of unemployment of claimants calling in a snapshot week during September (total registered unemployed)

Figure 11.2.1 Number of vacancies placed with the Job Centre and in the Guernsey Press each month
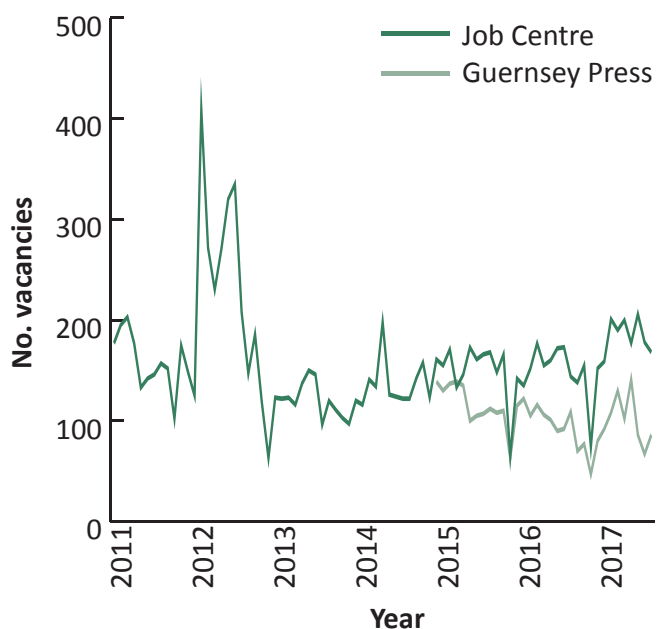

Figure 11.2.1 shows the number of vacancies placed with the Guernsey Job Centre and, from 2015 onwards, in the Guernsey Press (paper only, excluding online advertising) each month. Although this is not a complete representation of the total number of vacancies in the island, it does provide an indication of the strength of the employment market up until 30th September 2017.

It can be seen that there was a dip in the number of adverts in December 2016, after which volumes returned to similar levels to earlier in 2016.

Earnings data is recorded by Social Security each quarter and is used to calculate median earnings of employees. The median is the middle value when data are sorted into numerical order. It is a measure of earnings from all employment, unadjusted for the number of hours worked i.e. the level can be impacted both by changes in the number of hours worked and rates of pay. The measure does not include earnings which employees may also gain from self-employment or income from any other sources.

It differs from figures previously published in the 2015 Annual Earnings Bulletin as it reflects Guernsey only and excludes Alderney, based on data collected from the Rolling Electronic Census IT system. The figure for each quarter represents the average over the four preceding quarters.

As shown in **Table 12.1.1**, nominal median earnings increased by 1.9% between the year ending September 2016 and the year ending September 2017, from £31,509 to £32,114.

The lower and upper quartile earnings for the quarter ending 30th September 2017 and the previous four quarters are presented in **Tables 12.1.2** and **12.1.3**. Using four quarter averages, the lower quartile earnings increased by 1.9% between the years ending 30th September 2016 and 30th September 2017, whilst the upper quartile earnings increased by 1.7%.

Real earnings, which show trends after the effects of inflation have been removed, are shown on **page 34**.

Information on income and expenditure by household groups is available from **www.gov.gg/ household**.

Table 12.1.1 Nominal median earnings (all employees)

Date	Four quarter average earnings (£)	Annual % change
Q1 2016	31,215	2.4
Q2 2016	31,406	2.6
Q3 2016	31,509	2.5
Q4 2016	31,656	2.3
Q1 2017	31,773	1.8
Q2 2017	31,906	1.6
Q3 2017	32,114	1.9

Table 12.1.2 Nominal lower quartile earnings (all employees)

Date	Four quarter average earnings (£)	Annual % change
Q1 2016	21,399	2.2
Q2 2016	21,583	2.8
Q3 2016	21,719	3.0
Q4 2016	21,848	3.0
Q1 2017	21,905	2.4
Q2 2017	22,016	2.0
Q3 2017	22,141	1.9

Table 12.1.3 Nominal upper quartile earnings (all employees)

Date	Four quarter average earnings (£)	Annual % change
Q1 2016	45,959	2.1
Q2 2016	46,284	2.7
Q3 2016	46,403	2.5
Q4 2016	46,616	2.4
Q1 2017	46,688	1.6
Q2 2017	46,838	1.2
Q3 2017	47,174	1.7

Table 12.2.1 Real median earnings (all employees)

Date	Four quarter average earnings (£)	Annual % change
Q1 2016	32,195	2.0
Q2 2016	32,122	2.0
Q3 2016	32,264	1.4
Q4 2016	32,385	0.7
Q1 2017	31,848	-1.1
Q2 2017	32,143	0.1
Q3 2017	32,114	-0.5

Table 12.2.2 Real lower quartile earnings (all employees)

Date	Four quarter average earnings (£)	Annual % change
Q1 2016	22,071	1.8
Q2 2016	22,075	2.2
Q3 2016	22,240	1.8
Q4 2016	22,351	1.4
Q1 2017	21,957	-0.5
Q2 2017	22,180	0.5
Q3 2017	22,141	-0.4

Table 12.2.3 Real upper quartile earnings (all employees)

Date	Four quarter average earnings (£)	Annual % change
Q1 2016	47,403	1.7
Q2 2016	47,339	2.1
Q3 2016	47,515	1.4
Q4 2016	47,690	0.8
Q1 2017	46,800	-1.3
Q2 2017	47,186	-0.3
Q3 2017	47,174	-0.7

Real earnings are presented to show trends after the effects of inflation have been removed. All real figures shown in this report have been adjusted to September 2017 prices.

Median annual earnings, in real terms, were 0.5% lower over the year ending September 2017 than over the year ending September 2016 (see **Table 12.2.1**).

Lower quartile earnings decreased by 0.4% in real terms between the years ending September 2016 and September 2017. Upper quartile earnings also saw a decrease in real terms of 0.7% over the same period (see **Tables 12.2.2** and **12.2.3** respectively).

Table 12.3.1 shows the four quarter average median earnings for females and males.

As explained on **page 33**, earnings data is a measure of earnings from all employment and is unadjusted for the number of hours worked i.e. the level can be impacted both by changes in the number of hours worked and rates of pay.

At the end of September 2017, the four quarter median average earnings for females was £28,746 (1.9% higher than a year earlier) and for males was £35,372 (1.4% higher than a year earlier).

Figure 12.3.1 shows the number of employees in each earning band, averaged from September 2016 to September 2017. The distribution of both male and female earnings shows a peak in the £20,000.01 - £30,000 category, with a greater number of females than males in this earning band. There are a greater number of males than females in all other earning bands except £0.01-£20,000.

Table 12.3.1 Nominal median earnings by gender

Date	Four quarter average earnings (£)		Annual % change	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Q1 2016	27,773	34,460	2.4	2.1
Q2 2016	28,024	34,626	2.9	2.2
Q3 2016	28,198	34,867	3.1	2.5
Q4 2016	28,339	35,053	3.0	2.4
Q1 2017	28,459	35,133	2.5	2.0
Q2 2017	28,555	35,256	1.9	1.8
Q3 2017	28,746	35,372	1.9	1.4

Fig. 12.3.1 Nominal median earnings by gender distribution
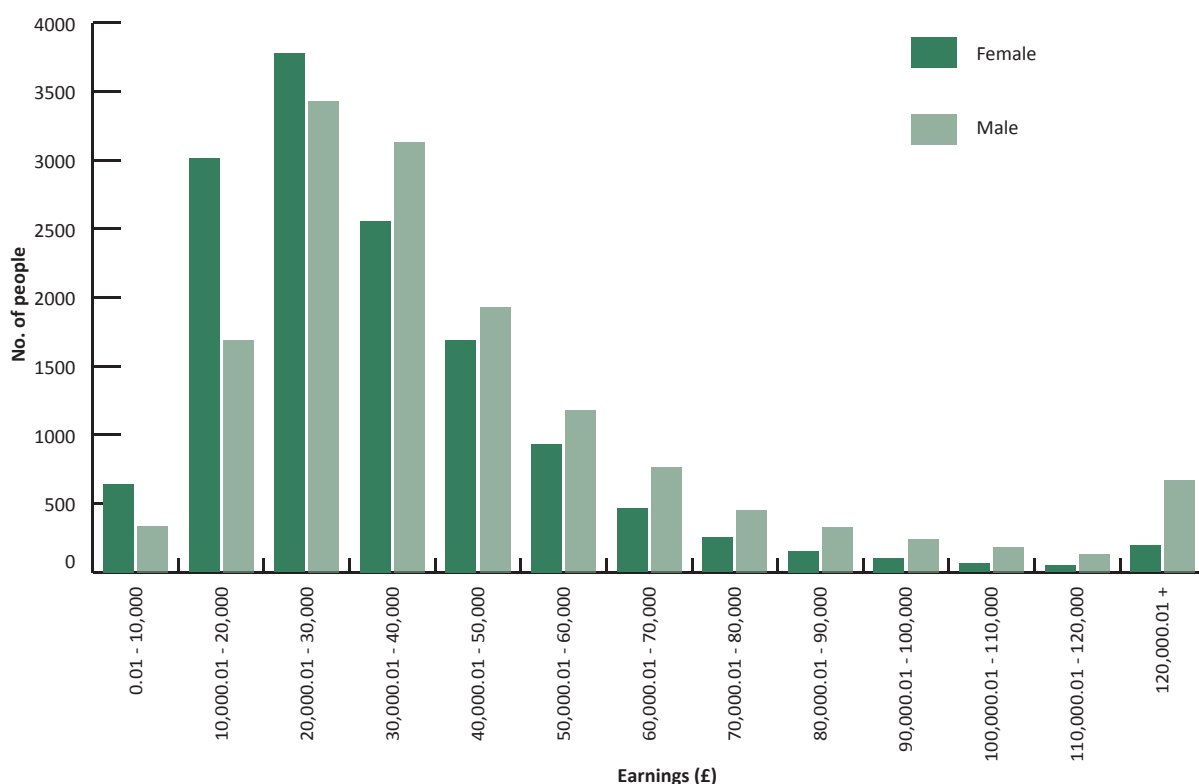
12.4 Earnings by economic sector

Table 12.4.1 Four quarter average earnings as at 30th September 2017

|	Median earnings (£)	Lower quartile earnings (£)	Upper quartile earnings (£)
Agriculture, horticulture, fishing and quarrying	27,292	19,685	36,763
Manufacturing	28,181	19,686	36,107
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	37,372	29,780	49,954
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	30,762	23,165	39,128
Construction	32,135	24,752	39,494
Wholesale, retail and repairs	22,590	16,344	31,558
Hostelry	19,049	15,800	24,079
Transport and storage	27,259	21,039	36,344
Information and communication	36,270	26,440	53,121
Finance	44,782	30,422	67,834
Real estate activities	32,398	22,220	50,716
Professional, business, scientific and technical activities	40,248	27,536	59,862
Administrative and support service activities	26,588	18,763	37,796
Public administration	34,616	23,944	47,477
Education	25,834	17,824	45,878
Human health, social and charitable work activities	23,280	16,493	32,949
Arts, entertainment and recreation	22,213	14,365	32,502
Other service activities	19,440	13,636	25,551
Activities of households as employers	18,663	11,434	26,116

Median, lower quartile and upper quartile earnings by sector are shown in **Table 12.4.1**.

People employed within the Finance sector had the highest four quarter average median earnings (£44,782) at the end of September 2017. This was 39.4% higher than the overall median. The upper quartile earnings in the Finance sector were 43.8% higher than the overall upper quartile earnings during the same period.

The Activities of households as employers sector had the lowest four quarter average median earnings (£18,663) at the end of September 2017, which was 41.9% lower than the overall median.

Figure 12.4.1 Four quarter average earnings as at 30th September 2017
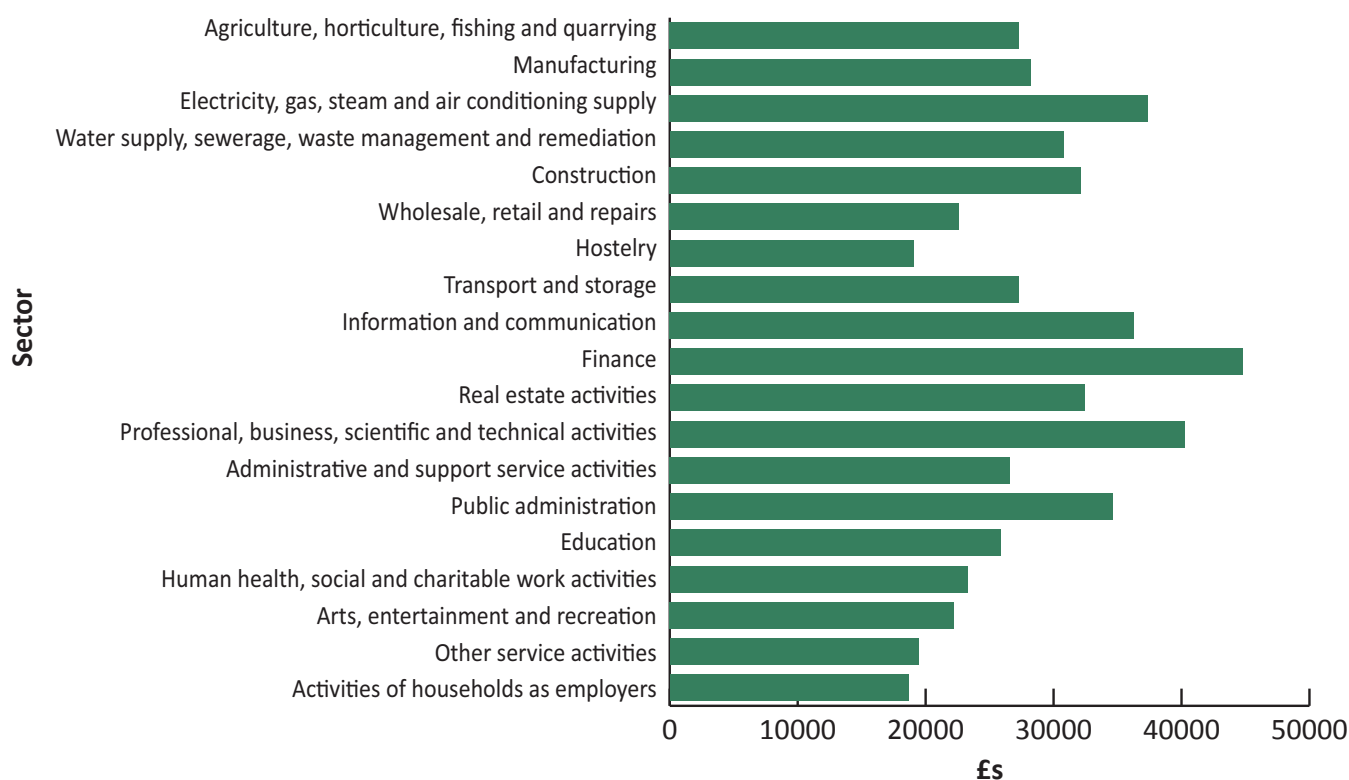
Median earnings by sector (as per **Table 12.4.1**) are shown graphically in **Figure 12.4.1**. It can be seen that the (highest) Finance sector median is more than double the (lowest) Activities of households as employers median.

It should continue to be noted that, as explained on **page 33**, earnings data is a measure of earnings from all employment and is unadjusted for the number of hours worked i.e. the level can be impacted both by changes in the number of hours worked and rates of pay.

Administrative changes

The types of population changes that are referred to as "Administrative Changes" are those which cannot be attributed to actual migration or natural increase. In the context of the transition over to the Rolling Electronic system in 2014, this resulted in the inclusion of some people who had not previously been included in Social Security headcounts, such as: people living in Guernsey that had previously been thought to be living in Alderney, people below school age who were not in receipt of family allowance and people who are not liable for Social Security contributions. It also resulted in the exclusion of some people who had previously been included in Social Security headcounts, such as people who had provided other Departments with an off-Island address and showed no other evidence of being on Island and a very small number of people who had been double counted due to being known by different names to the Education and Social Security Departments.

Other administrative changes include the removal of duplicates via the ongoing cross checking process and as more information becomes available. Some additional cross checks undertaken in 2018 led to the identification of duplicates born in 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017. These have been removed and the process refined, so that the cause has been corrected. Figures for births have been restated back to 2014 to ensure an accurate picture of the trend is available.

Population Projections

See **www.gov.gg/population** for directions to the latest version.

13.2 Contact details

You may also be interested in other publications from States of Guernsey Data and Analysis Services, which are all available online at **www.gov.gg/data**. Please contact us for further information.

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                 GY1 1FH

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