

# Guernsey Annual Electronic Census Report

Population at 31st March 2018

Employment and Earnings at 30th September 2018

Issue date 31st January 2019

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 fifth Guernsey Annual Electronic Census Report, published on 31st January 2019, 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 2018, as well as information regarding employment and earnings at 30th September 2018. 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 2018, Guernsey's population was 62,307.
- There was a natural decrease of 32 people and a net migration of 274 people over the year ending March 2018, giving a total increase of 242 people (0.4%).
- During the year ending 31st March 2018 there was an increase of 0.1% in the 0 to 15 age group. There was no change in the number of people aged 16 to 64. The age group 65 to 84 showed the largest annual increase (2.2%) whilst the number of people aged 85 and over showed the only decrease (0.3%).
- 49.9% of the total population were in employment at the end of March 2018.
- 29.8% of the population lived in St. Peter Port; the most highly and densely populated parish.
- 91.1% 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).
- 82.3% 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 2018.

## 2.1 Total population trends

The following pages contain population and demographic information sourced from the Rolling Electronic Census system.

As a result of the additional information incorporated by the Rolling Electronic Census system each quarter, some previously published figures have been restated. The figures have been restated to enable population changes that have been identified retrospectively to be incorporated into the correct year.

As can be seen in **Table 2.1.1** and **Figure 2.1.1**, the total population increased by 242 people (0.39%) over the year ending 31st March 2018.

**Page 3** shows natural increase and net migration. Natural increase in population is defined as the number of births minus the number of deaths during a particular time period. Net migration is the difference between immigration (people moving to the island) and emigration (people moving off the island). The natural decrease for the year ending 31st March 2018 was 32 and the net migration was 274.

Changes to the population headcount due to methodological differences 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 62,307 on 31st March 2018 (see **Table 2.2.1** on **page 3**).

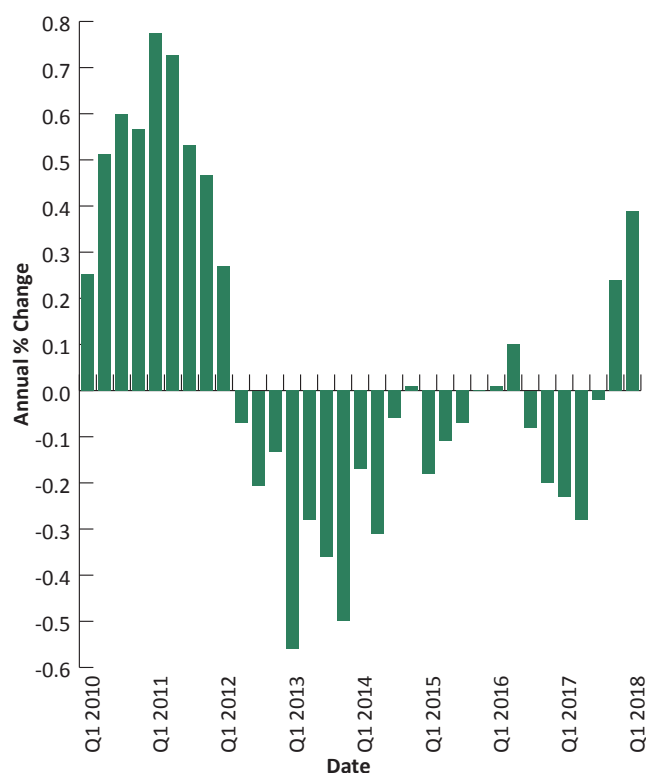
Annual population changes by age groups are given on **page 7**.

During the year ending 31st March 2018 there was an increase of 0.1% in the 0 to 15 age group. There was no change in the number of people aged 16 to 64. The age group 65 to 84 showed the largest annual increase (2.2%) whilst the number of people aged 85 and over showed the only decrease (0.3%).

**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 |
|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Q1 2015</b> | -110                                                    | -0.18                                                     |
| <b>Q2 2015</b> | -71                                                     | -0.11                                                     |
| <b>Q3 2015</b> | -44                                                     | -0.07                                                     |
| <b>Q4 2015</b> | -1                                                      | 0.00                                                      |
| <b>Q1 2016</b> | 7                                                       | 0.01                                                      |
| <b>Q2 2016</b> | 64                                                      | 0.10                                                      |
| <b>Q3 2016</b> | -51                                                     | -0.08                                                     |
| <b>Q4 2016</b> | -123                                                    | -0.20                                                     |
| <b>Q1 2017</b> | -143                                                    | -0.23                                                     |
| <b>Q2 2017</b> | -173                                                    | -0.28                                                     |
| <b>Q3 2017</b> | -10                                                     | -0.02                                                     |
| <b>Q4 2017</b> | 146                                                     | 0.24                                                      |
| <b>Q1 2018</b> | 242                                                     | 0.39                                                      |

**Figure 2.1.1 Annual population change due to net migration and natural increase**



## 2.2 Population changes

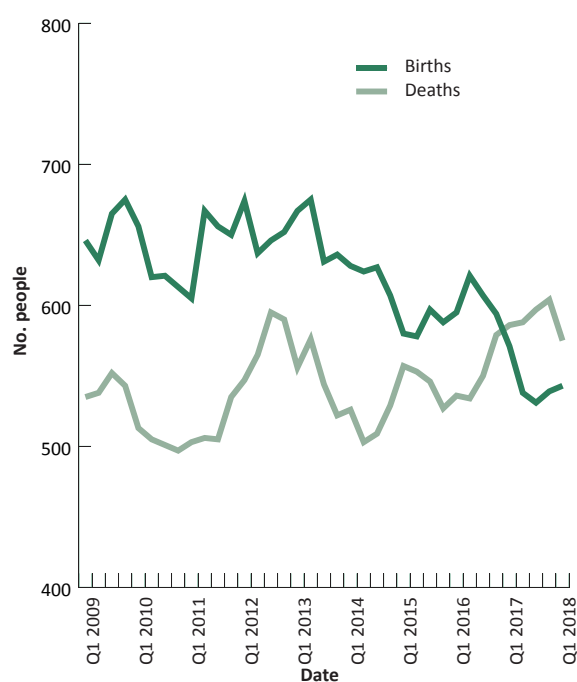
**Table 2.2.1 Annual changes in total population by type of change**

|                | Births | Deaths | Natural increase | Immigration | Emigration | Net migration | Natural increase and net migration | Net admin changes | Total population at end of quarter |
|----------------|--------|--------|------------------|-------------|------------|---------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|
| <b>Q1 2015</b> | 580    | 557    | 23               | 3,628       | 3,761      | -133          | -110                               | 3                 | 62,234                             |
| <b>Q2 2015</b> | 578    | 553    | 25               | 3,721       | 3,817      | -96           | -71                                | -2                | 62,543                             |
| <b>Q3 2015</b> | 597    | 546    | 51               | 3,706       | 3,801      | -95           | -44                                | -18               | 62,463                             |
| <b>Q4 2015</b> | 588    | 527    | 61               | 3,734       | 3,796      | -62           | -1                                 | -22               | 62,046                             |
| <b>Q1 2016</b> | 595    | 536    | 59               | 3,755       | 3,807      | -52           | 7                                  | -33               | 62,208                             |
| <b>Q2 2016</b> | 621    | 534    | 87               | 3,700       | 3,723      | -23           | 64                                 | -28               | 62,579                             |
| <b>Q3 2016</b> | 607    | 550    | 57               | 3,639       | 3,747      | -108          | -51                                | -12               | 62,400                             |
| <b>Q4 2016</b> | 594    | 579    | 15               | 3,647       | 3,785      | -138          | -123                               | -8                | 61,915                             |
| <b>Q1 2017</b> | 571    | 586    | -15              | 3,632       | 3,760      | -128          | -143                               | 0                 | 62,065                             |
| <b>Q2 2017</b> | 538    | 588    | -50              | 3,570       | 3,693      | -123          | -173                               | 0                 | 62,406                             |
| <b>Q3 2017</b> | 531    | 597    | -66              | 3,591       | 3,535      | 56            | -10                                | 0                 | 62,390                             |
| <b>Q4 2017</b> | 539    | 604    | -65              | 3,633       | 3,422      | 211           | 146                                | 0                 | 62,061                             |
| <b>Q1 2018</b> | 543    | 575    | -32              | 3,623       | 3,349      | 274           | 242                                | 0                 | 62,307                             |

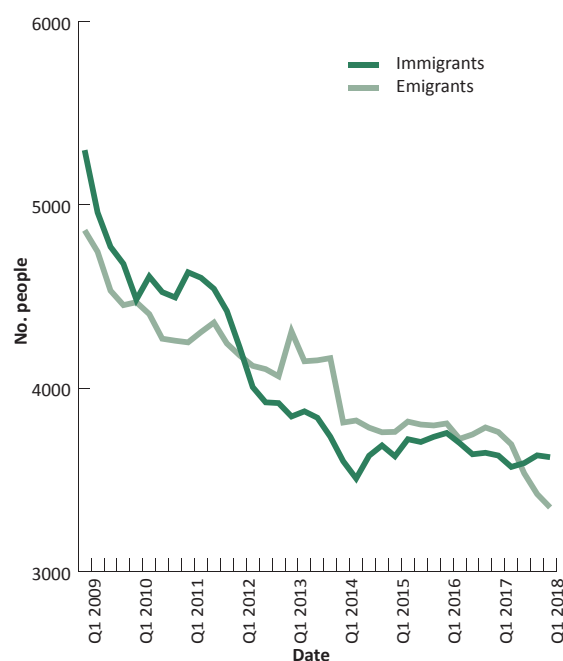
Please note that the figures shown in the table above and the graphs below are totals over the four quarters ending in the quarter shown.

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**



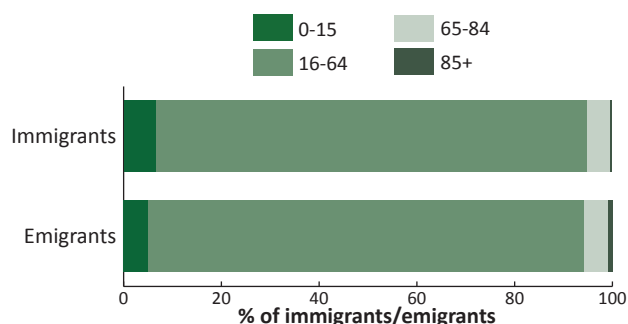
## 2.3 Immigration and emigration-details

The next two pages provide a more detailed breakdown as to the profile of immigrants and emigrants during the year ending March 2018. 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 2018 (88.3% and 89.1% 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 2018, 46.6% were female compared with 46.7% of emigrants.

**Figure 2.3.1: Immigration and emigration by age (during the year ending 31st March 2018)**



**Table 2.3.1: Immigration by age and gender (during the year ending 31st March 2018)**

|       | % of immigrants |      |       |
|-------|-----------------|------|-------|
|       | Female          | Male | Total |
| 0-15  | 3.0             | 3.4  | 6.5   |
| 16-64 | 41.2            | 47.1 | 88.3  |
| 65-84 | 2.0             | 2.6  | 4.6   |
| 85+   | 0.4             | 0.2  | 0.6   |
| Total | 46.6            | 53.4 | 100.0 |

**Table 2.3.2: Emigration by age and gender (during the year ending 31st March 2018)**

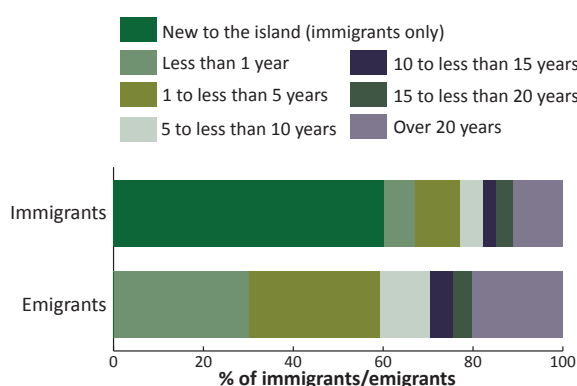
|       | % of emigrants |      |       |
|-------|----------------|------|-------|
|       | Female         | Male | Total |
| 0-15  | 2.6            | 2.4  | 5.0   |
| 16-64 | 41.0           | 48.1 | 89.1  |
| 65-84 | 2.3            | 2.6  | 4.9   |
| 85+   | 0.8            | 0.3  | 1.1   |
| Total | 46.7           | 53.3 | 100.0 |

## 2.3 Immigration and emigration -details

**Table 2.3.3: Migration by length of stay (during the year ending 31st March 2018)**

|                          | % of immigrants | % of emigrants |
|--------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| New to the island        | 60.1            | -              |
| Less than 1 year         | 7.0             | 30.2           |
| 1 to less than 5 years   | 10.0            | 29.1           |
| 5 to less than 10 years  | 5.0             | 11.0           |
| 10 to less than 15 years | 3.1             | 5.2            |
| 15 to less than 20 years | 3.7             | 4.2            |
| Over 20 years            | 11.1            | 20.3           |

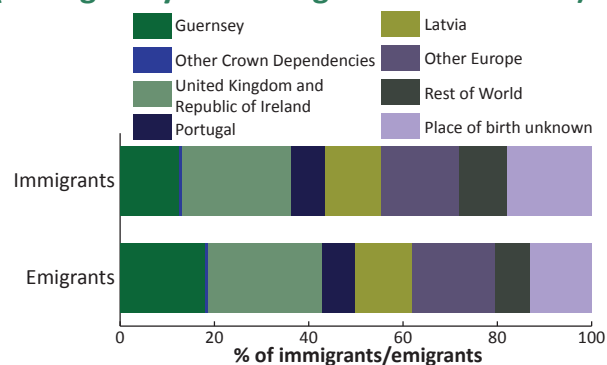
**Figure 2.3.2: Migration by length of stay (during the year ending 31st March 2018)**



**Table 2.3.4: Migration by country of birth (during the year ending 31st March 2018)**

|                                        | % of immigrants | % of emigrants |
|----------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Guernsey                               | 12.4            | 18.0           |
| Other Crown Dependencies               | 0.6             | 0.5            |
| United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland | 23.2            | 24.2           |
| Portugal                               | 7.1             | 7.1            |
| Latvia                                 | 11.9            | 11.9           |
| Other Europe                           | 16.7            | 17.8           |
| Rest of World                          | 10.0            | 7.3            |
| Place of birth unknown                 | 18.1            | 13.2           |

**Figure 2.3.3: Migration by country of birth (during the year ending 31st March 2018)**



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 (60.1%) of immigrants who arrived during the year ending March 2018 were new to the island. 11.1% had previously been on the island for more than twenty years.

30.2% of emigrants had been in Guernsey for less than one year. 20.3% of people emigrating had spent twenty years or more in Guernsey prior to leaving during the year ending March 2018.

There is 82% coverage for place of birth information for immigrants and 87% for emigrants. The information is sourced from Housing, Health & Social Care and Environment & Infrastructure. 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 12** 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.

## 3.1 Gender trends

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 2018, 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 saw an increase of 0.4% in the year ending March 2018, the largest increase since 2011. The male population also increased by 0.4% between March 2017 and March 2018. During the nine years since 2010, the male population grew by 163 people (0.5%) and the female population decreased by 287 people (0.9%).

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.

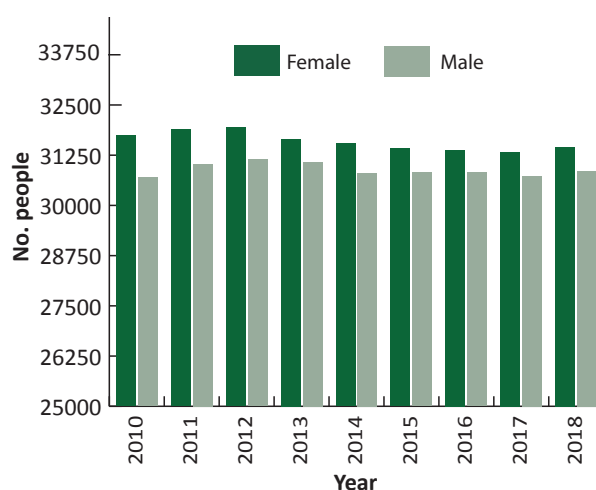
Comparing the median age of the male and female populations gives an indication of the differences in the two demographic profiles. In March 2018, the median age (i.e. the age of the person in the middle if everyone was to be ranked in age order) was 42 for males and 45 for females (showing no change since March 2017).

More information on the age profiles of the male and female populations is provided on [page 10](#).

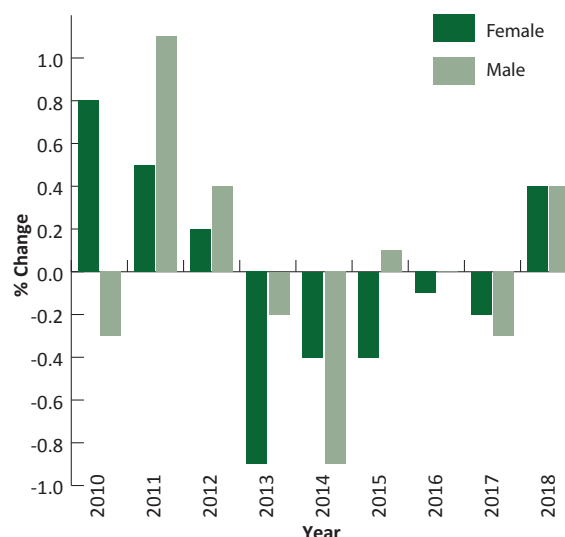
**Table 3.1.1: Total population by gender (at 31st March)**

|      | Females | Males  | Annual % change in female population | Annual % change in male population |
|------|---------|--------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 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                                 | 0.0                                |
| 2016 | 31,384  | 30,824 | -0.1                                 | 0.0                                |
| 2017 | 31,334  | 30,731 | -0.2                                 | -0.3                               |
| 2018 | 31,449  | 30,858 | 0.4                                  | 0.4                                |

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



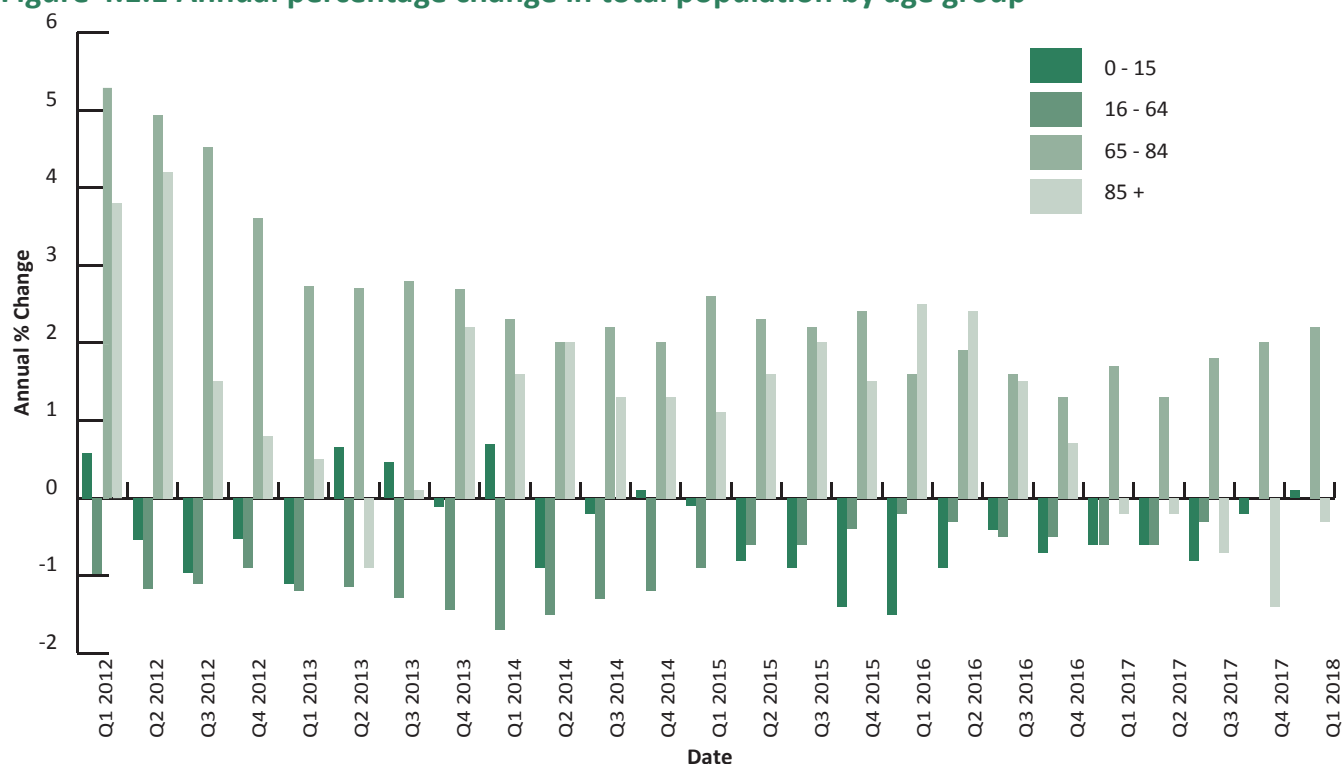
**Figure 3.1.2: Total population change by gender (over years ending 31st March)**





## 4.1 Age group trends

**Figure 4.1.1 Annual percentage change in total population by age group**



**Table 4.1.1 Annual population changes**

|         | 0 - 15 | Annual %<br>change | 16 - 64 | Annual %<br>change | 65 - 84 | Annual %<br>change | 85 +  | Annual %<br>change |
|---------|--------|--------------------|---------|--------------------|---------|--------------------|-------|--------------------|
| Q1 2015 | 10,154 | -0.1               | 40,389  | -0.9               | 10,068  | 2.6                | 1,623 | 1.1                |
| Q2 2015 | 10,079 | -0.8               | 40,686  | -0.6               | 10,142  | 2.3                | 1,636 | 1.6                |
| Q3 2015 | 10,081 | -0.9               | 40,517  | -0.6               | 10,211  | 2.2                | 1,654 | 2.0                |
| Q4 2015 | 10,032 | -1.4               | 40,118  | -0.4               | 10,238  | 2.4                | 1,658 | 1.5                |
| Q1 2016 | 9,998  | -1.5               | 40,315  | -0.2               | 10,232  | 1.6                | 1,663 | 2.5                |
| Q2 2016 | 9,987  | -0.9               | 40,578  | -0.3               | 10,339  | 1.9                | 1,675 | 2.4                |
| Q3 2016 | 10,038 | -0.4               | 40,311  | -0.5               | 10,373  | 1.6                | 1,678 | 1.5                |
| Q4 2016 | 9,965  | -0.7               | 39,910  | -0.5               | 10,371  | 1.3                | 1,669 | 0.7                |
| Q1 2017 | 9,936  | -0.6               | 40,064  | -0.6               | 10,406  | 1.7                | 1,659 | -0.2               |
| Q2 2017 | 9,930  | -0.6               | 40,328  | -0.6               | 10,476  | 1.3                | 1,672 | -0.2               |
| Q3 2017 | 9,954  | -0.8               | 40,208  | -0.3               | 10,562  | 1.8                | 1,666 | -0.7               |
| Q4 2017 | 9,941  | -0.2               | 39,893  | 0.0                | 10,581  | 2.0                | 1,646 | -1.4               |
| Q1 2018 | 9,945  | 0.1                | 40,073  | 0.0                | 10,635  | 2.2                | 1,654 | -0.3               |

## 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 2018, 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, the same as in 2017 and 7 more than in 2011.

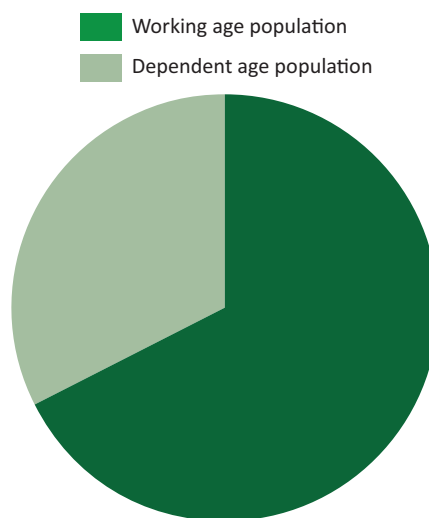
Prior to 2012, the ratio had remained at 0.48 for the four years from 2008 to 2011. However, as more and more of the “baby boom” generation (babies born after the second World War until the 1960s) move from the working age category into the retirement age category, this proportion can be seen to increase.

A more detailed picture of the baby boom and its impact on the island’s demographic profile can be seen on [page 10](#).

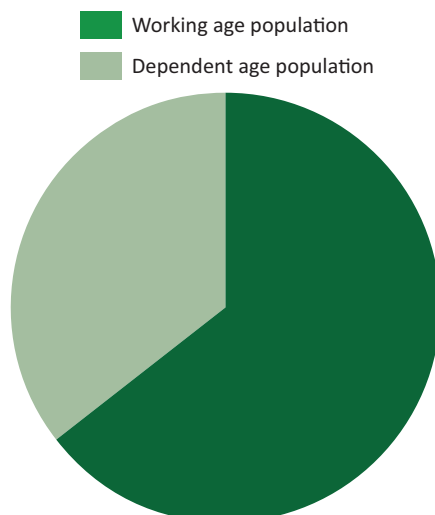
**Table 4.2.1: Dependency ratio (at 31st March)**

|      | Dependency ratio |
|------|------------------|
| 2011 | 0.48             |
| 2012 | 0.50             |
| 2013 | 0.51             |
| 2014 | 0.53             |
| 2015 | 0.54             |
| 2016 | 0.54             |
| 2017 | 0.55             |
| 2018 | 0.55             |

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



**Figure 4.2.2: Dependency ratio (at 31st March 2018)**



## 4.3 Participation rates

**Table 4.3.1: Participation rate (at 31st March)**

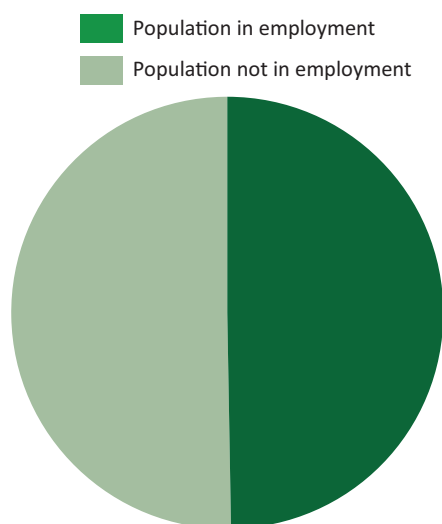
|      | Participation rate |
|------|--------------------|
| 2014 | 47.1%              |
| 2015 | 47.2%              |
| 2016 | 49.0%              |
| 2017 | 49.9%              |
| 2018 | 49.9%              |

Participation rates are used to indicate the proportion of the total population in employment.

At the end of March 2018, 49.9% of the total population were either employed or self-employed, the same as in 2017 and 2.8 percentage points higher than at the end of March 2014 (see [Table 4.3.1](#) and [Figure 4.3.2](#)).

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

**Figure 4.3.2: Participation rate (at 31st March 2018)**



## 4.4 Gender and age trends

**Figure 4.4.1: Age and gender distribution (at 31st March)**



**Table 4.4.1: Age and gender distribution (at 31st March)**

|              | 2013          |               |               | 2018          |               |               |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|              | Female        | Male          | Total         | Female        | Male          | Total         |
| 0 - 4        | 1,604         | 1,687         | 3,291         | 1,445         | 1,516         | 2,961         |
| 5 - 9        | 1,445         | 1,608         | 3,053         | 1,598         | 1,706         | 3,304         |
| 10 - 14      | 1,502         | 1,608         | 3,110         | 1,485         | 1,629         | 3,114         |
| 15 - 19      | 1,686         | 1,753         | 3,439         | 1,568         | 1,692         | 3,260         |
| 20 - 24      | 2,057         | 2,091         | 4,148         | 1,774         | 1,872         | 3,646         |
| 25 - 29      | 1,961         | 2,059         | 4,020         | 1,948         | 2,038         | 3,986         |
| 30 - 34      | 1,943         | 2,055         | 3,998         | 1,847         | 1,951         | 3,798         |
| 35 - 39      | 1,950         | 1,918         | 3,868         | 1,869         | 1,983         | 3,852         |
| 40 - 44      | 2,428         | 2,419         | 4,847         | 1,979         | 1,878         | 3,857         |
| 45 - 49      | 2,542         | 2,473         | 5,015         | 2,422         | 2,349         | 4,771         |
| 50 - 54      | 2,414         | 2,375         | 4,789         | 2,567         | 2,381         | 4,948         |
| 55 - 59      | 2,010         | 2,086         | 4,096         | 2,362         | 2,311         | 4,673         |
| 60 - 64      | 1,984         | 1,899         | 3,883         | 1,899         | 1,949         | 3,848         |
| 65 - 69      | 1,759         | 1,743         | 3,502         | 1,859         | 1,716         | 3,575         |
| 70 - 74      | 1,229         | 1,165         | 2,394         | 1,660         | 1,568         | 3,228         |
| 75 - 79      | 1,138         | 983           | 2,121         | 1,123         | 1,005         | 2,128         |
| 80 - 84      | 938           | 640           | 1,578         | 959           | 745           | 1,704         |
| 85 - 89      | 644           | 360           | 1,004         | 650           | 394           | 1,044         |
| 90 - 94      | 313           | 143           | 456           | 324           | 147           | 471           |
| 95 +         | 104           | 16            | 120           | 111           | 28            | 139           |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>31,651</b> | <b>31,081</b> | <b>62,732</b> | <b>31,449</b> | <b>30,858</b> | <b>62,307</b> |

Age and gender distribution pyramids can be used to track changes in the population demographic over time. **Figure 4.4.1** provides a comparison of the distribution in 2018 compared with five years earlier in 2013 and 10 years earlier in 2008.

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 49 categories in 2008 to the 40 to 59 age groups in 2013 and into the 45 to 74 groups in 2018. 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 55 to 59 and 70 to 74 groups are quite pronounced in **Figure 4.4.1**.

In March 2018, 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 4.4.1**). 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](http://www.gov.gg/population).

## 5.1 Length of stay on the island to date

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 around two thirds (60.2%) of the population has been resident for over twenty years.

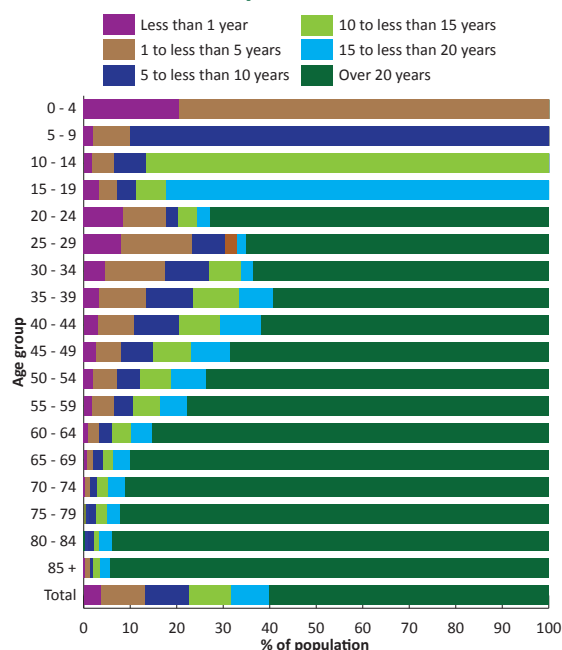
The maximum length of time a person can have been resident for is restricted by their age. However, persons in age categories of 20 upwards could achieve a 20-year stay. Of these categories, the 35 to 39 years of age category contains the lowest proportion of people that have been resident for over 20 years, at 59.5%.

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

**Table 5.1.1: Length of stay by age (at 31st March 2018)**

|         | 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   | 607              | 2,354                  | -                       | -                        | -                        | -             | 2,961  |
| 5 - 9   | 65               | 260                    | 2,979                   | -                        | -                        | -             | 3,304  |
| 10 - 14 | 51               | 153                    | 212                     | 2,698                    | -                        | -             | 3,114  |
| 15 - 19 | 108              | 123                    | 138                     | 208                      | 2,683                    | -             | 3,260  |
| 20 - 24 | 310              | 333                    | 95                      | 145                      | 105                      | 2,658         | 3,646  |
| 25 - 29 | 318              | 608                    | 281                     | 111                      | 70                       | 2,598         | 3,986  |
| 30 - 34 | 171              | 493                    | 352                     | 263                      | 105                      | 2,414         | 3,798  |
| 35 - 39 | 128              | 389                    | 387                     | 375                      | 283                      | 2,290         | 3,852  |
| 40 - 44 | 113              | 306                    | 368                     | 341                      | 344                      | 2,385         | 3,857  |
| 45 - 49 | 125              | 255                    | 330                     | 382                      | 406                      | 3,273         | 4,771  |
| 50 - 54 | 101              | 249                    | 247                     | 324                      | 378                      | 3,649         | 4,948  |
| 55 - 59 | 80               | 221                    | 194                     | 263                      | 277                      | 3,638         | 4,673  |
| 60 - 64 | 34               | 89                     | 112                     | 154                      | 173                      | 3,286         | 3,848  |
| 65 - 69 | 22               | 51                     | 72                      | 76                       | 131                      | 3,223         | 3,575  |
| 70 - 74 | 7                | 36                     | 49                      | 72                       | 120                      | 2,944         | 3,228  |
| 75 - 79 | 8                | 18                     | 31                      | 50                       | 57                       | 1,964         | 2,128  |
| 80 - 84 | *                | 12                     | 20                      | 19                       | 48                       | 1,601         | 1,704  |
| 85 - 89 | -                | 11                     | 9                       | 11                       | 27                       | 986           | 1,044  |
| 90 - 94 | *                | 5                      | *                       | 11                       | 11                       | 438           | 471    |
| 95 +    | *                | *                      | -                       | -                        | *                        | 136           | 139    |
| Total   | 2,256            | 5,967                  | 5,879                   | 5,503                    | 5,219                    | 37,483        | 62,307 |

**Figure 5.1.1: Length of stay by age as a percentage of population by age group (at 31st March 2018)**



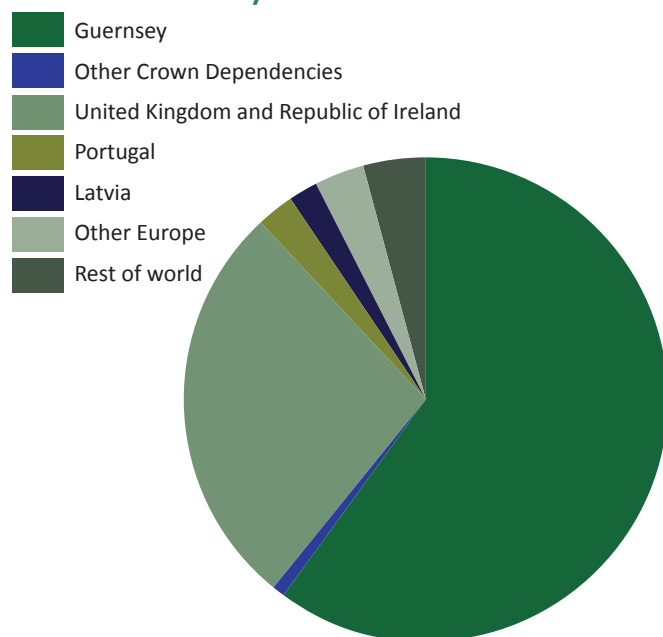
\* is used in instances where there are fewer than five people in any one category.

## 5.2 Country of birth

**Table 5.2.1: Country of birth (at 31st March 2018)**

|                                        | No. people | % of total population | % of people with known country of birth |
|----------------------------------------|------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| Guernsey                               | 32,788     | 52.6                  | 60.3                                    |
| Other Crown Dependencies               | 437        | 0.7                   | 0.8                                     |
| United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland | 14,823     | 23.8                  | 27.3                                    |
| Portugal                               | 1,333      | 2.1                   | 2.5                                     |
| Latvia                                 | 990        | 1.6                   | 1.8                                     |
| Other Europe                           | 1,770      | 2.8                   | 3.3                                     |
| Rest of world                          | 2,225      | 3.6                   | 4.1                                     |
| Place of birth unknown                 | 7,941      | 12.7                  | -                                       |
| Total                                  | 62,307     | 100                   | 100                                     |

**Figure 5.2.1: Country of birth as a percentage of people with known country of birth (at 31st March 2018)**



There is 87% coverage for place of birth information, which is sourced from Population Management, Health & Social Care and Environment & Infrastructure. This is an increase of 2% 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 2018 was Guernsey born (60.3%). The next highest proportion was born in the United Kingdom or the Republic of Ireland (27.3%). 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.

A table of the population by the full list of countries of birth is available in a spreadsheet format from [www.gov.gg/population](http://www.gov.gg/population).

**Table 5.2.2: Length of stay by country of birth (at 31st March 2018)**

|                                        | 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                               | 413              | 364                    | 969                     | 2,404                    | 2,976                    | 25,662        | 32,788 |
| Other Crown Dependencies               | 14               | 30                     | 22                      | 28                       | 24                       | 319           | 437    |
| United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland | 471              | 1,452                  | 1,345                   | 1,521                    | 1,474                    | 8,560         | 14,823 |
| Portugal                               | 125              | 298                    | 216                     | 174                      | 156                      | 364           | 1,333  |
| Latvia                                 | 150              | 228                    | 282                     | 247                      | 74                       | 9             | 990    |
| Other Europe                           | 308              | 457                    | 248                     | 203                      | 103                      | 451           | 1,770  |
| Rest of world                          | 253              | 541                    | 383                     | 317                      | 210                      | 521           | 2,225  |
| Place of birth unknown                 | 522              | 2,597                  | 2,414                   | 608                      | 203                      | 1,597         | 7,941  |
| Total                                  | 2,256            | 5,967                  | 5,879                   | 5,502                    | 5,220                    | 37,483        | 62,307 |

## 5.3 Residence status

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. 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.

At the end of March 2018, as shown in **Table 5.3.1**, 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.

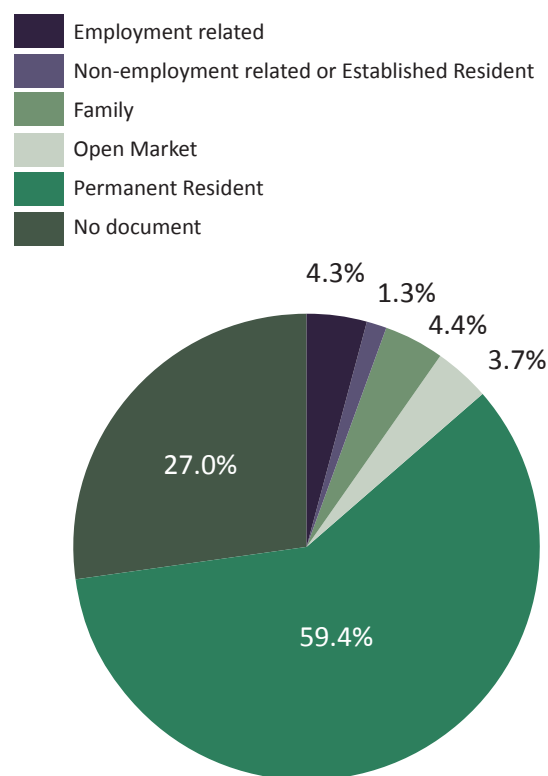
The remaining portion of the population had no document (see **Figure 5.3.1**). People may legitimately be resident and have no document if they are under 16 years old and are not in employment, been resident since before 1994 (when the Housing Law was enacted) and have not changed employer since then 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.

For more information on residence status, please see [www.gov.gg/populationmanagement](http://www.gov.gg/populationmanagement).

**Table 5.3.1: Population by residence status (at 31st March 2018)**

|                                                | No. people    | % of total population |
|------------------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| Employment related                             | 2,659         | 4.3                   |
| Non-employment related or Established Resident | 814           | 1.3                   |
| Family                                         | 2,745         | 4.4                   |
| Open Market                                    | 2,284         | 3.7                   |
| Permanent Resident                             | 36,982        | 59.4                  |
| No document                                    | 16,823        | 27.0                  |
| <b>Total</b>                                   | <b>62,307</b> | <b>100.0</b>          |

**Figure 5.3.1: Population by residence status (at 31st March 2018)**



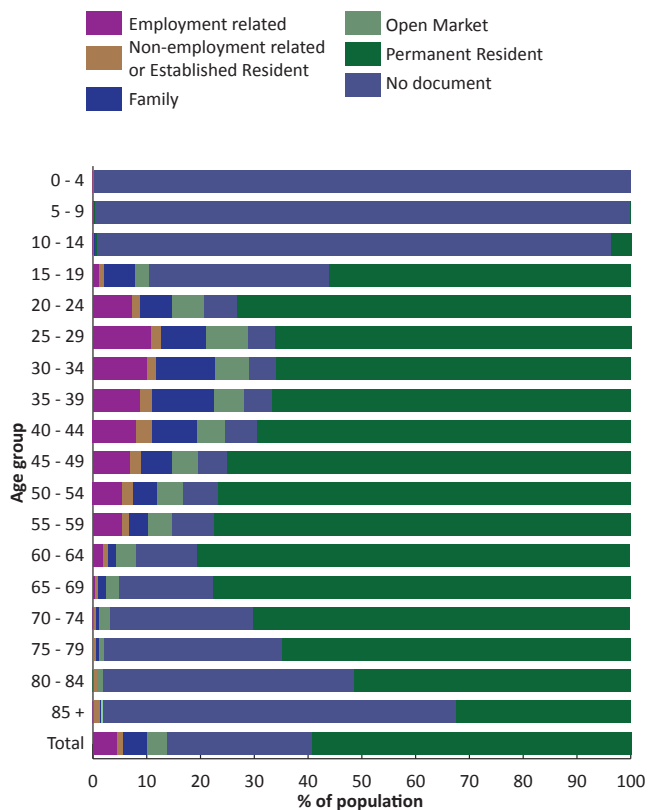
## 5.3 Residence status

**Table 5.3.2: Residence status by age (at 31st March 2018)**

|              | Employment related | Non-employment related or Established Resident | Family       | Open Market  | Permanent Resident | No document   |
|--------------|--------------------|------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|---------------|
| Under 10     | 0                  | 0                                              | *            | *            | *                  | 6,240         |
| 10 to 19     | 34                 | 34                                             | 198          | 88           | 1,947              | 4,073         |
| 20 to 29     | 687                | 133                                            | 549          | 517          | 5,310              | 436           |
| 30 to 39     | 710                | 158                                            | 855          | 452          | 5,081              | 394           |
| 40 to 49     | 633                | 212                                            | 600          | 428          | 6,270              | 485           |
| 50 to 59     | 516                | 157                                            | 386          | 453          | 7,429              | 680           |
| 60 to 69     | 76                 | 64                                             | 114          | 224          | 5,880              | 1,065         |
| 70 to 79     | *                  | 24                                             | 34           | 86           | 3,641              | 1,568         |
| 80 to 89     | 0                  | 18                                             | *            | 22           | 1,282              | 1,424         |
| 90 and over  | 0                  | *                                              | 0            | *            | 136                | 458           |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>2,659</b>       | <b>814</b>                                     | <b>2,745</b> | <b>2,284</b> | <b>36,982</b>      | <b>16,823</b> |

\* is used in instances where there are fewer than fifteen people in any one category

**Figure 5.3.2: Residence status by age (at 31st March 2018)**



Residence status can also be broken down by age, economic status and length of stay (see [page 15](#)). At the end of March 2018, 20.1% of Permanent Residents were aged 50 to 59, the highest proportion for that residence status (see [Table 5.3.2](#)). 26.7% of people whose residence status was dependent on their employment were aged between 30 to 39.

About two thirds (61.3%) of people with no document were aged 19 or under. People under 16 years of age do not need to have an official residence status unless they are employed.

As shown in [Figure 5.3.2](#), the 25 to 29 age group had the highest proportion of people with a residence status dependent on their employment (10.7%). This age group also saw the largest proportion of people whose residence status was dependent on Open Market accommodation (7.7%).

11.0% of 30 to 34 year olds and 11.4% of 35 to 39 year olds were dependent on a family member's residence status to reside in Guernsey (see [Figure 5.3.2](#)).

The proportion of people with Permanent Resident status was highest in every age group other than ages 0 to 14 and 85 and over where the highest proportion of people had no document (see [Figure 5.3.2](#)).



## 5.3 Residence status

**Table 5.3.3** shows residence status by economic status. At the end of March 2018, 68.5% of people whose residence was dependent on a family member were employed and 8.0% were in full time education. 70.4% of people whose residence was dependent on living in Open Market accommodation and 69.2% who were resident for non-employment related reasons were employed at the end of March 2018.

Permanent Residents accounted for 73.5% of all employed and self-employed people (see **Figure 5.3.3**) on 31st March 2018.

It can be seen that nearly half (45.3%) of people with an employment related residence status had been resident on the Island for 1 to less than 5 years (see **Table 5.3.4**). 25.8% had been resident for less than 1 year.

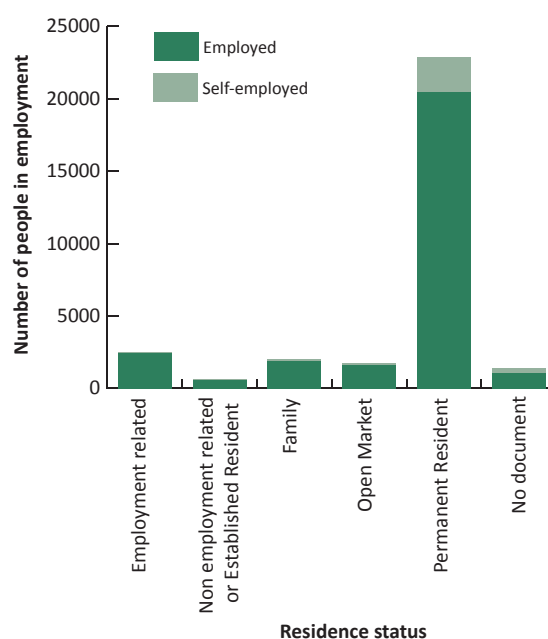
87.6% of Permanent Residents had been resident on the Island for over 20 years, compared to 13.3%, 3.9% and 1.0% of people whose residence was dependent on Open Market accommodation, a family member or employment respectively.

**Table 5.3.3: Residence status by economic status (at 31st March 2018)**

|                            | Employment related | Non-employment related or Established Resident | Family | Open Market | Permanent Resident | No document |
|----------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------------------|--------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|
| <b>Employed</b>            | 2,427              | 563                                            | 1,881  | 1,607       | 20,472             | 1,070       |
| <b>Full-time education</b> | *                  | 27                                             | 220    | 87          | 1,931              | 7,461       |
| <b>Incapacitated</b>       | *                  | *                                              | 16     | *           | 698                | 23          |
| <b>Non-employed</b>        | *                  | 118                                            | 356    | 324         | 10,342             | 4,715       |
| <b>Self-employed</b>       | 68                 | 47                                             | 133    | 155         | 2,391              | 285         |
| <b>Unemployed</b>          | 0                  | *                                              | *      | *           | 267                | *           |
| <b>Other</b>               | 148                | 38                                             | 133    | 102         | 881                | 3,267       |
| <b>Total</b>               | 2,659              | 814                                            | 2,745  | 2,284       | 36,982             | 16,823      |

\* is used in instances where there are fewer than fifteen people in any one category

**Figure 5.3.3: Residence status by economic status (at 31st March 2018)**



**Table 5.3.4: Residence status by length of stay (at 31st March 2018)**

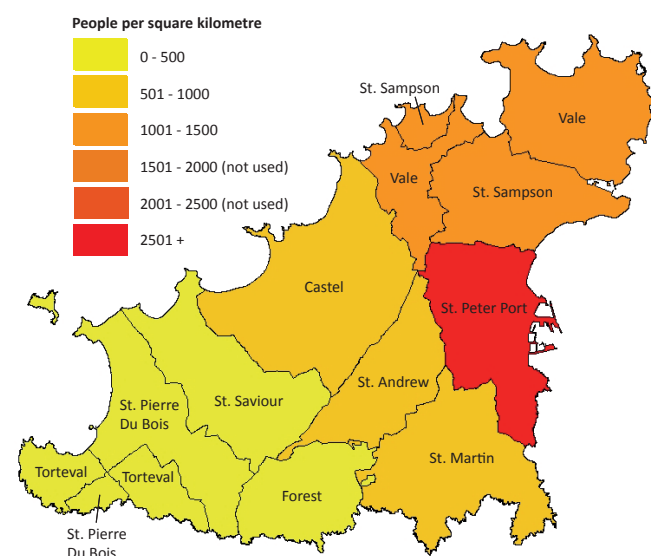
|                                 | Employment related | Non-employment related or Established Resident | Family | Open Market | Permanent Resident | No document |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------------------|--------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|
| <b>Less than 1 year</b>         | 687                | 27                                             | 189    | 237         | 17                 | 1,099       |
| <b>1 to less than 5 years</b>   | 1,204              | 58                                             | 805    | 491         | 75                 | 3,334       |
| <b>5 to less than 10 years</b>  | 463                | 154                                            | 903    | 538         | 181                | 3,640       |
| <b>10 to less than 15 years</b> | 223                | 268                                            | 563    | 469         | 913                | 3,066       |
| <b>15 to less than 20 years</b> | 56                 | 123                                            | 179    | 245         | 3,404              | 1,213       |
| <b>Over 20 years</b>            | 26                 | 184                                            | 106    | 304         | 32,392             | 4,471       |
| <b>Total</b>                    | 2,659              | 814                                            | 2,745  | 2,284       | 36,982             | 16,823      |

## 6.1 Population by parish

**Table 6.1.1: Population and population density by parish (at 31st March 2018)**

|                    | No. people    | % of total population | Population density (people per square kilometre) |
|--------------------|---------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| Castel             | 8,760         | 14.1                  | 859                                              |
| Forest             | 1,522         | 2.4                   | 371                                              |
| St. Andrew         | 2,304         | 3.7                   | 512                                              |
| St. Martin         | 6,573         | 10.5                  | 900                                              |
| St. Peter Port     | 18,595        | 29.8                  | 2,905                                            |
| St. Pierre Du Bois | 2,030         | 3.3                   | 327                                              |
| St. Sampson        | 8,942         | 14.4                  | 1,419                                            |
| St. Saviour        | 2,745         | 4.4                   | 429                                              |
| Torteval           | 1,036         | 1.7                   | 334                                              |
| Vale               | 9,531         | 15.3                  | 1,071                                            |
| Herm and Jethou    | 76            | 0.1                   | 66                                               |
| Address unknown    | 193           | 0.3                   | -                                                |
| <b>Total</b>       | <b>62,307</b> | <b>100.0</b>          | <b>980</b>                                       |

**Figure 6.1.1: Population density map (at 31st March 2018)**



The spatial population analysis presented over [pages 16 to 21](#) 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 99.5% in March 2015 to 99.7% in March 2018 due to enhancements to the Rolling Electronic Census system. The 0.3% 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 18,595 people (29.8% of the population) and 2,905 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 and is the smallest parish by area. St Pierre Du Bois has the lowest population density at 327 people per square kilometre, over eight times lower 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](http://www.gov.gg/population).

**Table 6.1.2: Percentage of population by age group and parish (at 31st March 2018)**

|              | Castel       | Forest       | St. Andrew   | St. Martin   | St. Peter Port | St. Pierre Du Bois | St. Sampson  | St. Saviour  | Torteval     | Vale         | Herm and Jethou |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 0 - 15       | 17.9         | 14.4         | 16.9         | 17.7         | 15.1           | 14.0               | 15.3         | 16.5         | 16.2         | 15.8         | 25.0            |
| 16 - 64      | 58.7         | 61.1         | 60.9         | 61.0         | 70.7           | 61.2               | 63.8         | 61.1         | 59.6         | 62.6         | 75.0            |
| 65 - 84      | 19.6         | 21.8         | 19.5         | 17.6         | 12.4           | 22.5               | 18.2         | 19.7         | 21.0         | 19.0         | 0.0             |
| 85 +         | 3.8          | 2.7          | 2.6          | 3.7          | 1.8            | 2.3                | 2.6          | 2.7          | 3.2          | 2.6          | 0.0             |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>100.0</b> | <b>100.0</b> | <b>100.0</b> | <b>100.0</b> | <b>100.0</b>   | <b>100.0</b>       | <b>100.0</b> | <b>100.0</b> | <b>100.0</b> | <b>100.0</b> | <b>100.0</b>    |

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

## 6.2 Population by voting district

The island's voting districts are currently broadly aligned with the parish boundaries, as shown in **Figure 6.2.1**. The parishes of St. Andrew and St. Martin are combined to form the South East voting district and the parishes of Forest, St. Pierre Du Bois, St. Saviour and Torteval are combined to form the West. St Peter Port is split into two voting districts, St. Peter Port North and South.

**Table 6.2.1** shows the total population by voting district and also estimates of the size of the population that was eligible to vote as at 31st March 2018. Voting eligibility is based on meeting the following criteria: aged 16 or over (although people may register on the Electoral Roll from the age of 15), having been resident in Guernsey for two years continuously or two years in total during the preceding five years, ordinarily resident in Guernsey and not subject to a legal disability. The estimates presented in **Table 6.2.1** show people aged 16 or over on 31st March 2018, who were ordinarily resident and had been resident in Guernsey for two years continuously or in total.

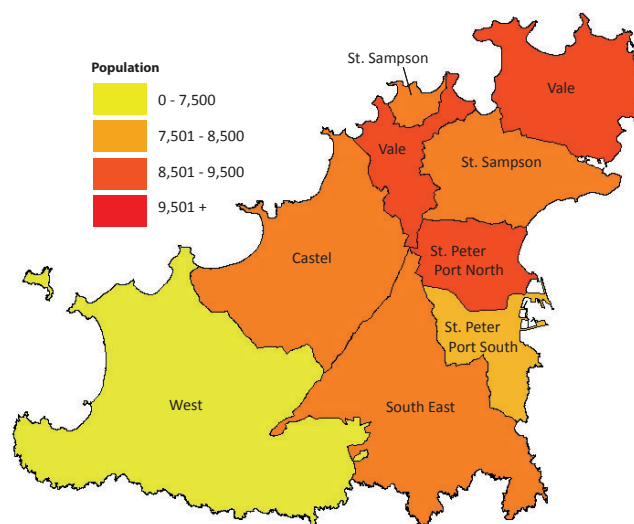
It can be seen that St. Peter Port North contains the highest portion of the population (10,271 people or 16.5%) and the highest number of people that are eligible to vote (7,865).

In St Peter Port North and South less than half (46.1% and 46.0% respectively) of the people eligible to vote are on the electoral roll, the lowest proportion of all voting districts. The West has the highest proportion, with 66.6% of the eligible population enrolling to vote.

**Table 6.2.1: Population by parish voting district (at 31st March 2018)**

|                     | No. people    | % of total population | No. people eligible to vote (estimate) | % of total eligible population (estimate) | % of total eligible on electoral roll (estimate) |
|---------------------|---------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| Castel              | 8,760         | 14.1                  | 6,888                                  | 14.0                                      | 61.0                                             |
| South East          | 8,877         | 14.2                  | 6,947                                  | 14.1                                      | 60.8                                             |
| St Peter Port North | 10,272        | 16.5                  | 7,865                                  | 15.9                                      | 46.1                                             |
| St Peter Port South | 8,399         | 13.5                  | 6,394                                  | 13.0                                      | 46.0                                             |
| St Sampson          | 8,942         | 14.4                  | 7,390                                  | 15.0                                      | 57.2                                             |
| Vale                | 9,531         | 15.3                  | 7,843                                  | 15.9                                      | 61.8                                             |
| West                | 7,333         | 11.8                  | 5,950                                  | 12.1                                      | 66.6                                             |
| Address unknown     | 193           | 0.3                   | 60                                     | 0.1                                       | 3.3                                              |
| <b>Total</b>        | <b>62,307</b> | <b>100.0</b>          | <b>49,337</b>                          | <b>100.0</b>                              | <b>-</b>                                         |

**Figure 6.2.1: Voting districts map**

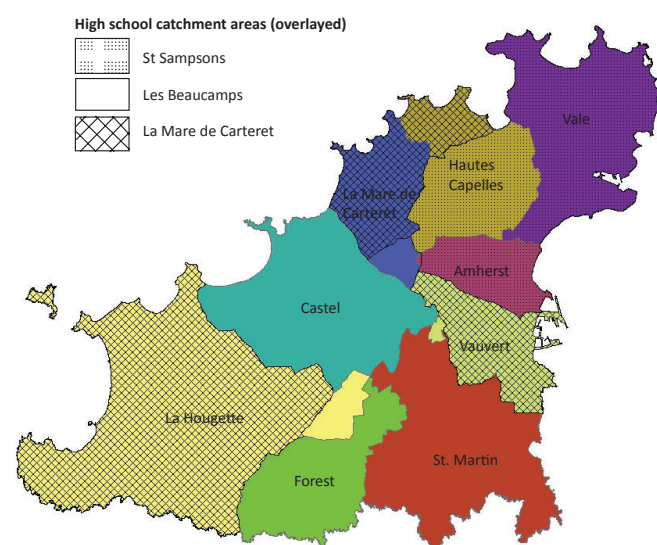


## 6.3 Pre-school and school age population by school catchment area

**Table 6.3.1: Population by primary school catchment area and age (at 31st March 2018)**

|                             | 0          | 1          | 2          | 3          | 4          | 5          | 6          | 7          | 8          | 9          | 10         | 11         |
|-----------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Amherst Primary             | 95         | 99         | 94         | 100        | 87         | 91         | 78         | 71         | 75         | 77         | 65         | 73         |
| Castel Primary              | 48         | 49         | 59         | 59         | 67         | 77         | 81         | 63         | 69         | 72         | 65         | 63         |
| Forest Primary              | 8          | 12         | 11         | 12         | 19         | 16         | 17         | 26         | 23         | 25         | 20         | 27         |
| Hautes Capelles Primary     | 54         | 67         | 49         | 55         | 79         | 73         | 77         | 65         | 61         | 70         | 74         | 71         |
| La Houquette Primary        | 34         | 42         | 45         | 45         | 56         | 58         | 72         | 60         | 70         | 65         | 68         | 74         |
| La Mare de Carteret Primary | 44         | 59         | 50         | 60         | 54         | 62         | 60         | 64         | 65         | 73         | 61         | 56         |
| St Martins Primary          | 60         | 73         | 90         | 63         | 90         | 84         | 99         | 82         | 92         | 84         | 88         | 96         |
| Vale Primary                | 93         | 78         | 80         | 87         | 95         | 97         | 95         | 96         | 104        | 99         | 125        | 98         |
| Vauvert Primary             | 109        | 99         | 126        | 103        | 99         | 113        | 110        | 105        | 103        | 83         | 69         | 92         |
| Address Unknown             | 2          | 0          | 0          | 1          | 1          | 1          | 0          | 0          | 1          | 0          | 0          | 0          |
| <b>Total</b>                | <b>547</b> | <b>578</b> | <b>604</b> | <b>585</b> | <b>647</b> | <b>672</b> | <b>689</b> | <b>632</b> | <b>663</b> | <b>648</b> | <b>635</b> | <b>650</b> |

**Figure 6.3.1: School catchment area map**



See [www.education.gg/catchmentareas](http://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 2018.

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 6.3.1** and **6.3.2**, the number of people of a particular age can vary by around 142. The number of people of a particular age within a particular catchment can vary by a greater proportion.

**Table 6.3.2: Population by high school catchment area and age (at 31st March 2018)**

|                              | 0          | 1          | 2          | 3          | 4          | 5          | 6          | 7          | 8          | 9          | 10         | 11         | 12         | 13         | 14         | 15         | 16         |
|------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Les Beaucamps High School    | 124        | 143        | 176        | 148        | 185        | 196        | 212        | 184        | 196        | 193        | 186        | 197        | 194        | 167        | 173        | 152        | 174        |
| Mare de Carteret High School | 186        | 210        | 212        | 206        | 218        | 230        | 247        | 231        | 248        | 221        | 207        | 231        | 220        | 201        | 226        | 209        | 222        |
| St Sampsons High School      | 235        | 225        | 216        | 230        | 243        | 246        | 230        | 217        | 218        | 234        | 242        | 222        | 189        | 216        | 241        | 205        | 203        |
| Address Unknown              | 2          | 0          | 0          | 1          | 1          | 0          | 0          | 0          | 1          | 0          | 0          | 0          | 1          | 0          | 1          | 0          | 0          |
| <b>Total</b>                 | <b>547</b> | <b>578</b> | <b>604</b> | <b>585</b> | <b>647</b> | <b>672</b> | <b>689</b> | <b>632</b> | <b>663</b> | <b>648</b> | <b>635</b> | <b>650</b> | <b>604</b> | <b>584</b> | <b>641</b> | <b>566</b> | <b>599</b> |

## 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.

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

As shown in **Table 7.1.1** and **Figure 7.1.1**, 91.1% of the population lived in Local Market property units at the end of March 2018.

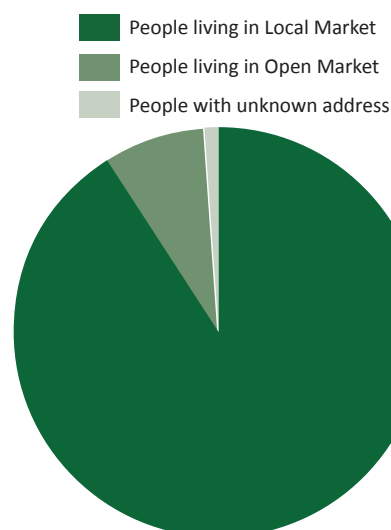
7.8% of the population lived in Open Market property units. The majority of that portion (62.7%) lived in Open Market part A units (see **Figure 7.1.2**).

More information on the island's housing stock is available via [www.gov.gg/property](http://www.gov.gg/property).

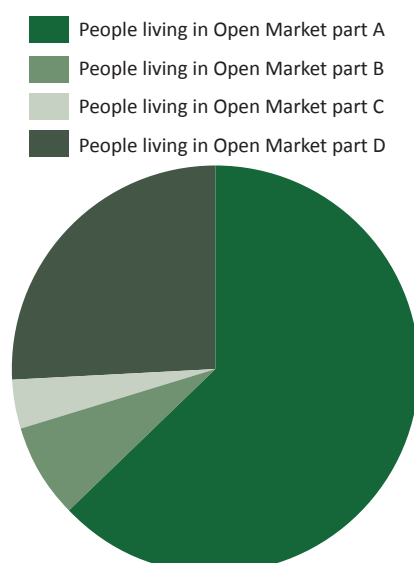
**Table 7.1.1: Population by Housing Market (at 31st March 2018)**

|                    | No. people | % of total population |
|--------------------|------------|-----------------------|
| Local Market       | 56,790     | 91.1                  |
| Open Market part A | 3,043      | 4.9                   |
| Open Market part B | 372        | 0.6                   |
| Open Market part C | 203        | 0.3                   |
| Open Market part D | 1,235      | 2.0                   |
| Address unknown    | 664        | 1.1                   |
| Total              | 62,307     | 100.0                 |

**Figure 7.1.1: Population by Housing Market (at 31st March 2018)**



**Figure 7.1.2: Population by Open Market part (at 31st March 2018)**



## 7.2 Population by tenure

**Table 7.2.1: Population by housing tenure (at 31st March 2018)**

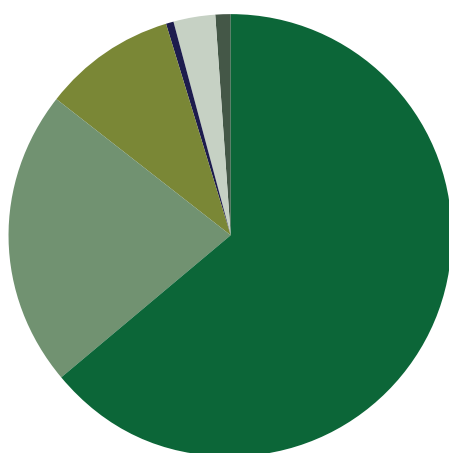
|                   |                | No. people | % of total population |
|-------------------|----------------|------------|-----------------------|
| Private market    | Owner occupied | 39,878     | 64.0                  |
|                   | Rented         | 13,571     | 21.8                  |
| Affordable market | Social         | 5,934      | 9.5                   |
|                   | Intermediate   | 400        | 0.6                   |
| Other             |                | 1,906      | 3.1                   |
| Address unknown   |                | 618        | 1.0                   |
| Total             |                | 62,307     | 100.0                 |

The housing tenure categories presented here are the same as those used in the **Annual Housing Stock Bulletin 2017** but differ to those presented prior to 2017.

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.

**Figure 7.2.1: Population by housing tenure (at 31st March 2018)**

- 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 2018)**

|                 |                   | No. people | % of total population |
|-----------------|-------------------|------------|-----------------------|
| Specialised     | Private market    | 493        | 0.8                   |
|                 | Affordable market | 212        | 0.3                   |
| Non-specialised | Private market    | 52,956     | 85.0                  |
|                 | Affordable market | 6,122      | 9.8                   |
| Other           |                   | 1,906      | 3.1                   |
| Address unknown |                   | 618        | 1.0                   |
| Total           |                   | 62,307     | 100.0                 |

**Table 7.2.1** and **Figure 7.2.1** include both Local and Open Market residents (further breakdown by Market is included on [page 19](#)). It can be seen that 64.0% of the population lived in private owner occupied accommodation at the end of March 2018 compared with 21.8% 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 2018, 1.1% of the population lived in specialised housing (0.8% in the private market and 0.3% in the affordable market). One third of all people living in specialised housing were in the affordable market.

Of the 62,307 total, 0.7% of the population (437 people) lived in accommodation that specifically catered for those aged over 55 at the end of March 2018. Of this 0.7%, only 17.8% lived in specialised housing.



## 7.3 Population by housing market and tenure

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 66.2% of the population living in the Local Market were living in private owner occupied units at the end of March 2018, compared with 47.6% 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 (20.7% in the Local Market and 37.5% in the Open Market).

14.9% 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 0.9% of the population living in the Local Market lived in specialised housing. Of those living in Open Market properties, 4.2% lived in specialised housing.

The information presented here relates to the 99% of the population with a known address.

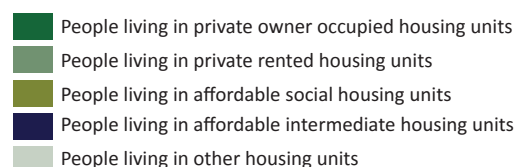
**Table 7.3.2: Population by Specialised housing (at 31st March 2018)**

|                 |                   | % of people in Local Market | % of people in Open Market |
|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Specialised     | Private market    | 0.5                         | 4.2                        |
|                 | Affordable market | 0.4                         | 0.0                        |
| Non-specialised | Private market    | 86.3                        | 80.9                       |
|                 | Affordable market | 10.8                        | 0.0                        |
| Other           |                   | 2.0                         | 14.9                       |
| Total           |                   | 100.0                       | 100.0                      |

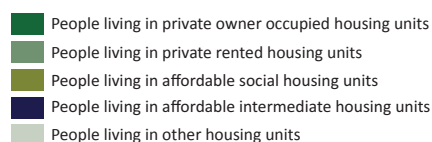
**Table 7.3.1: Population by housing tenure (at 31st March 2018)**

|                   |                | % of people in Local Market | % of people in Open Market |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Private market    | Owner Occupied | 66.2                        | 47.6                       |
|                   | Rented         | 20.7                        | 37.5                       |
| Affordable market | Social         | 10.4                        | 0.0                        |
|                   | Intermediate   | 0.7                         | 0.0                        |
| Other             |                | 2.0                         | 14.9                       |
| Total             |                | 100.0                       | 100.0                      |

**Figure 7.3.1: Housing tenure of people living in Local Market (at 31st March 2018)**



**Figure 7.3.2: Housing tenure of people living in Open Market (at 31st March 2018)**



## 8.1 Population in employment or full-time education

**Table 8.1.1 Percentage of population in employment or full-time education**

|         | % of total population in employment or education |
|---------|--------------------------------------------------|
| Q4 2016 | 64.3                                             |
| Q1 2017 | 65.5                                             |
| Q2 2017 | 65.3                                             |
| Q3 2017 | 64.6                                             |
| Q4 2017 | 65.9                                             |
| Q1 2018 | 65.5                                             |

**Table 8.1.2 Percentage of population in employment or full-time education by age at 31st March 2018**

|              | Female | Male | Total |
|--------------|--------|------|-------|
| 14 and under | 69.2   | 70.4 | 69.8  |
| 15 to 19     | 91.3   | 90.8 | 91.0  |
| 20 to 24     | 85.5   | 87.5 | 86.5  |
| 25 to 29     | 81.4   | 88.2 | 84.9  |
| 30 to 34     | 81.2   | 89.6 | 85.5  |
| 35 to 39     | 80.1   | 91.5 | 86.0  |
| 40 to 44     | 78.5   | 90.0 | 84.1  |
| 45 to 49     | 80.8   | 90.4 | 85.5  |
| 50 to 54     | 77.9   | 88.1 | 82.8  |
| 55 to 59     | 71.5   | 85.2 | 78.3  |
| 60 to 64     | 52.1   | 70.5 | 61.5  |
| 65 to 69     | 14.5   | 17.5 | 15.9  |
| 70 to 74     | 3.9    | 5.5  | 4.7   |
| 75 to 79     | 1.4    | 2.7  | 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  |

At 31st March 2018, 65.5% of the population were in full-time education or in employment, the same as one 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).

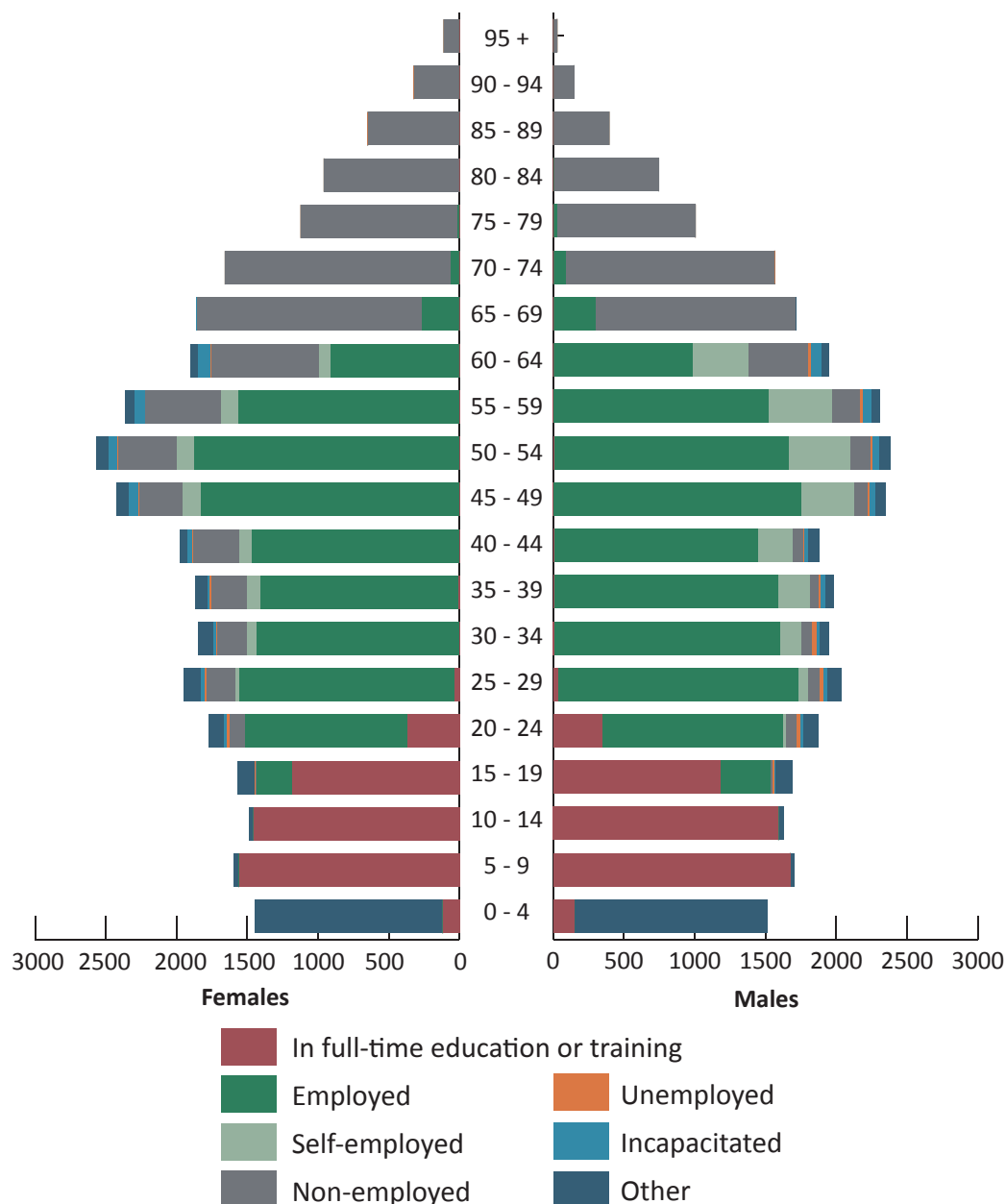
People "in employment" were either employed by an employer (i.e. received wages for paid work) or were classed as self-employed by Social Security during the snapshot week. If a person was both employed by an employer and self-employed, they are categorised as employed in this bulletin.

Information on the profile of people in employment and earnings is available up to the end of September 2018 (see [page 25](#) onwards).



## 8.1 Population in employment or full-time education

**Figure 8.1.1 Population by economic status and age (at 31st March 2018)**



**Figure 8.1.1** shows how economic status varies by age group and gender. Overall, 82.3% 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 2018.

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 50 to 54 years age group (1,873 people), the 25 to 29 age group had the largest proportion of employed females (78.2%). For males, the proportion of the population in employment also peaks in the 25 to 29 years age group (83.6%) whilst the number of people employed is highest in the 45 to 49 years category (1,745 people).

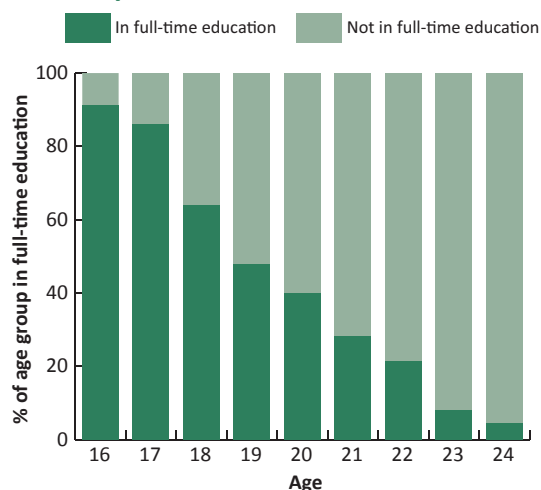
Self-employment is more apparent in males than in females, as is unemployment.

## 8.2 Participation in full-time education by age and gender

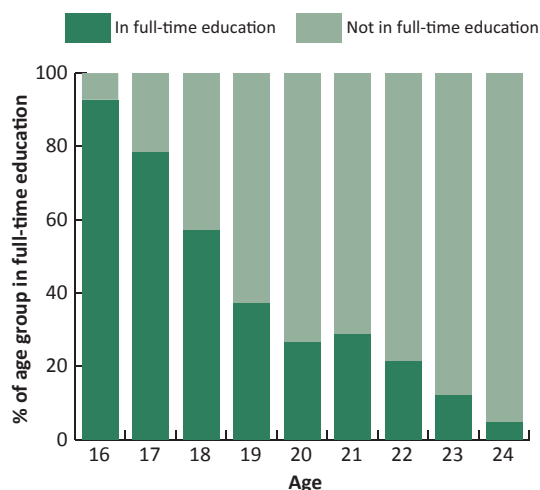
**Table 8.2.1 Percentage of population in full-time education at 31st March 2018 (ages 16-24)**

| Age at March 2018 | Female | Male | Total |
|-------------------|--------|------|-------|
| 16                | 91.2   | 92.7 | 92.0  |
| 17                | 86.2   | 78.5 | 82.3  |
| 18                | 63.9   | 57.2 | 60.4  |
| 19                | 47.8   | 37.3 | 42.1  |
| 20                | 40.1   | 26.6 | 33.5  |
| 21                | 28.3   | 28.9 | 28.6  |
| 22                | 21.5   | 21.4 | 21.4  |
| 23                | 8.0    | 12.2 | 10.2  |
| 24                | 4.5    | 4.9  | 4.7   |

**Figure 8.2.1 Percentage of females in full-time education at March 2018 (ages 16-24)**



**Figure 8.2.2 Percentage of males in full-time education at March 2018 (ages 16-24)**



As at March 2018, 92.0% of all 16 year olds and 4.7% of all 24 year olds were in full-time education.

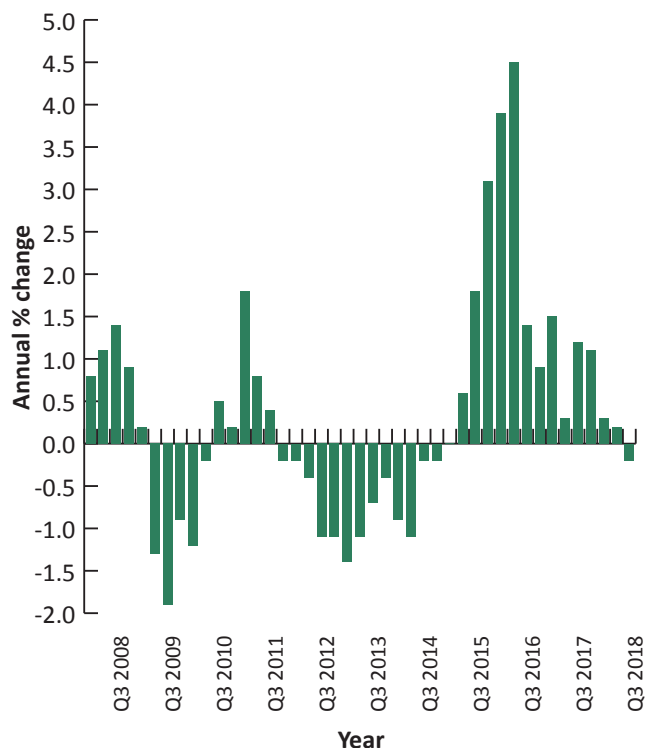
The percentage of females in full-time education was greater than that of males for each of the ages other than at ages 16, 21, 23 and 24 where the percentage of males in full-time education were higher.

## 9.1 Employment trends

There was an overall decrease of 0.2% (**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 2018. The number of employed people decreased by 0.1% 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 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.

**Figure 9.1.1 Annual percentage change in total employment at 30th September 2018**



**Table 9.1.1 Annual percentage change in total employment, employees and self-employed**

|         | Employed | Self-employed | Total employment |
|---------|----------|---------------|------------------|
| 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 | 1.5      | -1.2          | 1.2              |
| Q4 2017 | 1.3      | -0.1          | 1.1              |
| Q1 2018 | 0.4      | -0.6          | 0.3              |
| Q2 2018 | 0.3      | -0.9          | 0.2              |
| Q3 2018 | -0.1     | -1.1          | -0.2             |

## 9.2 Employment by age and gender

**Table 9.2.1 Employment status by age group at 30th September 2018**

|                     | Employed |        |        | Self-employed |       |       | Total in employment |
|---------------------|----------|--------|--------|---------------|-------|-------|---------------------|
|                     | Female   | Male   | Total  | Female        | Male  | Total |                     |
| <b>14 and under</b> | -        | -      | -      | -             | -     | -     | -                   |
| <b>15 to 19</b>     | 222      | 332    | 554    | -             | *     | *     | 557                 |
| <b>20 to 24</b>     | 1,134    | 1,280  | 2,414  | 7             | 11    | 18    | 2,432               |
| <b>25 to 29</b>     | 1,527    | 1,735  | 3,262  | 27            | 66    | 93    | 3,355               |
| <b>30 to 34</b>     | 1,478    | 1,638  | 3,116  | 70            | 130   | 200   | 3,316               |
| <b>35 to 39</b>     | 1,408    | 1,596  | 3,004  | 93            | 230   | 323   | 3,327               |
| <b>40 to 44</b>     | 1,437    | 1,455  | 2,892  | 84            | 240   | 324   | 3,216               |
| <b>45 to 49</b>     | 1,780    | 1,727  | 3,507  | 131           | 370   | 501   | 4,008               |
| <b>50 to 54</b>     | 1,871    | 1,681  | 3,552  | 128           | 414   | 542   | 4,094               |
| <b>55 to 59</b>     | 1,572    | 1,543  | 3,115  | 130           | 454   | 584   | 3,699               |
| <b>60 to 64</b>     | 936      | 990    | 1,926  | 81            | 382   | 463   | 2,389               |
| <b>65 to 69</b>     | 256      | 327    | 583    | *             | 6     | 7     | 590                 |
| <b>70 to 74</b>     | 84       | 86     | 170    | -             | -     | -     | 170                 |
| <b>75 and over</b>  | 22       | 35     | 57     | -             | -     | -     | 57                  |
|                     |          |        |        |               |       |       |                     |
| <b>16 to 64</b>     | 13,365   | 13,977 | 27,342 | 751           | 2,300 | 3,051 | 30,393              |
| <b>65 and over</b>  | 362      | 448    | 810    | *             | 6     | 7     | 817                 |
|                     |          |        |        |               |       |       |                     |
| <b>Total</b>        | 13,727   | 14,425 | 28,152 | 752           | 2,306 | 3,058 | 31,210              |

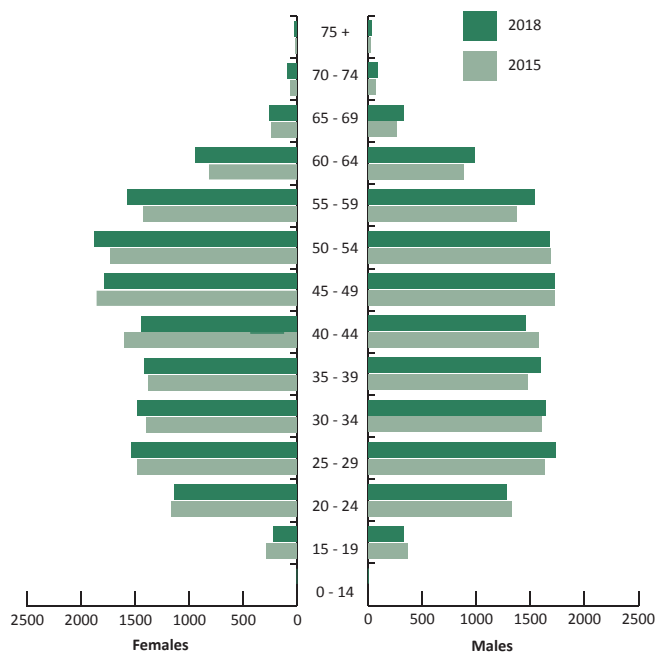
\* In instances where there are fewer than five people in any one age category, only the total number of employed or self-employed people is presented.

At 30th September 2018, 31,210 people were either employed or self-employed in Guernsey, of whom 817 people (2.6%) were aged over 65 years (see [Table 9.2.1](#)). This age bracket accounted for 2.9% of employed people and 0.2% of self-employed people. Of the total number of people in employment, 32.6% were aged between 50 and 64.

Of the 27,342 employed people aged 16 to 64 at the end of September 2018, 13,365 (48.9%) were female and 13,977 (51.1%) were male. This compares to 751 self-employed females and 2,300 males, which equates to 24.6% and 75.4% of the 3,051 total.

## 9.2 Employment by age and gender

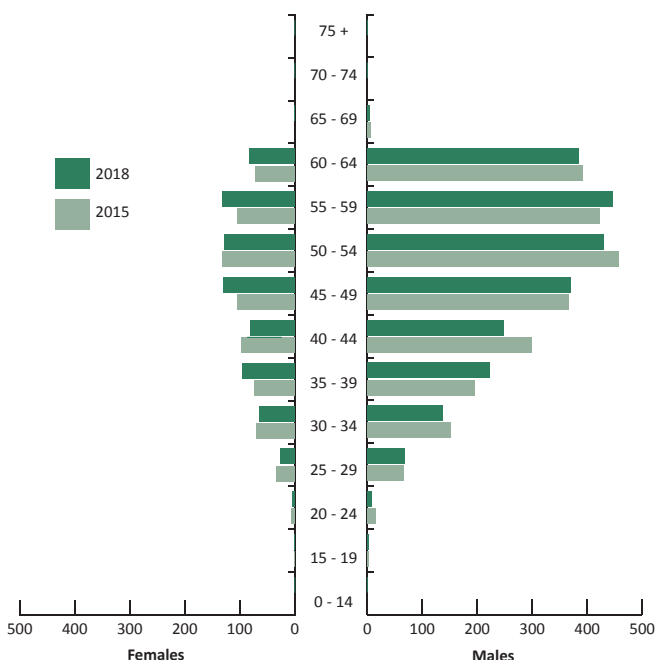
**Figure 9.2.1 Employment by age and gender at 30th September**



The difference in the proportions of employed and self-employed people between September 2015 and September 2018 can be seen in [Figures 9.2.1 and 9.2.2](#) respectively.

[Figure 9.2.1](#) shows that there were more males employed in September 2018 than in September 2015 across all age groups other than ages 15 to 24, 40 to 44 and 50 to 54. There was an increase in the number of females employed in September 2018 across all age groups except for ages 15 to 24 and 40 to 49 where a higher number were employed in September 2015. The 55 to 59 age category saw the largest increase in employment for both females and males.

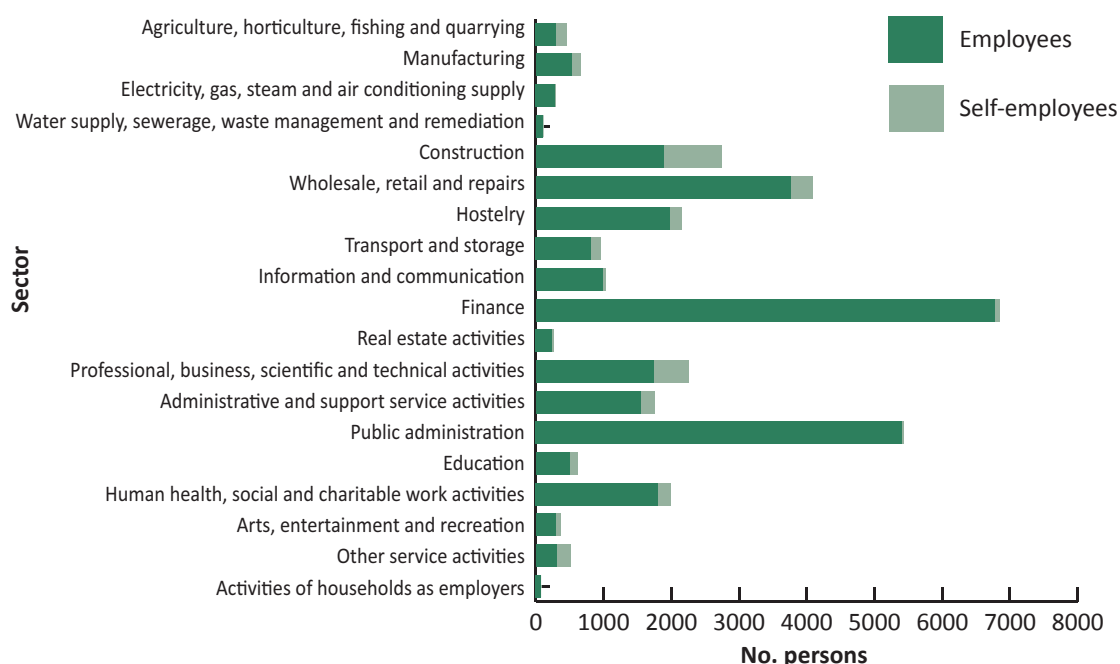
**Figure 9.2.2 Self-employment by age and gender at 30th September**



As can be seen in [Figure 9.2.2](#), self-employment is more apparent in males than in females. For males, the largest increase in self-employment was in the 35 to 39 age category whereas the largest increases for females were in the 45 to 49 and 55 to 59 age groups. The 40 to 44 age category saw the largest decrease in self-employment between September 2015 and September 2018 for both males and females.

## 9.3 Employment by economic sector

**Figure 9.3.1 Employment by economic sector at September 2018**



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](http://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 2018, accounting for 21.0% of total employment, or 6,846 people, 6,777 of whom were employed and 69 of whom were self-employed.

The Construction sector had the largest number of self-employed people in September 2018 (855 people), representing 31.2% of the sector and 25.9% of self-employed people overall.

## 9.3 Employment by economic sector

**Table 9.3.1 Employment by economic sector at September 2018**

|                                                                     | Employees     |               |               | Self-employees |              |              | Total no. in employment | % of total for all sectors |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
|                                                                     | Female        | Male          | Total         | Female         | Male         | Total        |                         |                            |
| Agriculture, horticulture, fishing and quarrying                    | 112           | 184           | 296           | 21             | 137          | 158          | 454                     | 1.4                        |
| Manufacturing                                                       | 158           | 365           | 523           | 38             | 105          | 143          | 666                     | 2.0                        |
| Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply                 | 51            | 232           | 283           | -              | 7            | 7            | 290                     | 0.9                        |
| Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities | 11            | 86            | 97            | -              | 18           | 18           | 115                     | 0.4                        |
| Construction                                                        | 114           | 1,771         | 1,885         | 16             | 839          | 855          | 2,740                   | 8.4                        |
| Wholesale, retail and repairs                                       | 1,730         | 2,035         | 3,765         | 82             | 237          | 319          | 4,084                   | 12.5                       |
| Hostelry                                                            | 787           | 1,181         | 1,968         | 67             | 123          | 190          | 2,158                   | 6.6                        |
| Transport and storage                                               | 178           | 637           | 815           | 13             | 127          | 140          | 955                     | 2.9                        |
| Information and communication                                       | 252           | 732           | 984           | 11             | 36           | 47           | 1,031                   | 3.2                        |
| Finance                                                             | 3,649         | 3,128         | 6,777         | 11             | 58           | 69           | 6,846                   | 21.0                       |
| Real estate activities                                              | 136           | 102           | 238           | *              | 17           | 20           | 258                     | 0.8                        |
| Professional, business, scientific and technical activities         | 928           | 813           | 1,741         | 144            | 366          | 510          | 2,251                   | 6.9                        |
| Administrative and support service activities                       | 668           | 876           | 1,544         | 21             | 195          | 216          | 1,760                   | 5.4                        |
| Public administration                                               | 3,300         | 2,106         | 5,406         | 9              | 17           | 26           | 5,432                   | 16.7                       |
| Education                                                           | 376           | 120           | 496           | 90             | 29           | 119          | 615                     | 1.9                        |
| Human health, social and charitable work activities                 | 1,474         | 330           | 1,804         | 83             | 95           | 178          | 1,982                   | 6.1                        |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation                                  | 134           | 153           | 287           | 29             | 45           | 74           | 361                     | 1.1                        |
| Other service activities                                            | 232           | 67            | 299           | 155            | 57           | 212          | 511                     | 1.6                        |
| Activities of households as employers                               | 49            | 26            | 75            | *              | 0            | *            | 77                      | 0.2                        |
| <b>Total for all sectors</b>                                        | <b>14,339</b> | <b>14,944</b> | <b>29,283</b> | <b>795</b>     | <b>2,508</b> | <b>3,303</b> | <b>32,586</b>           | <b>100.0</b>               |

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

**Table 9.3.2 Employment within the Finance sector at September 2018**

|              | Total no. in employment | % of total Finance sector |
|--------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| Banking      | 1,857                   | 27.1                      |
| Fiduciary    | 1,772                   | 25.9                      |
| Funds        | 1,916                   | 28.0                      |
| Insurance    | 770                     | 11.2                      |
| Other        | 531                     | 7.8                       |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>6,846</b>            | <b>100.0</b>              |

Of the 6,846 people employed within the Finance sector, 1,857 people (27.1%) worked in Banking, 1,772 people (25.9%) were employed by Fiduciaries and 1,916 worked in sub-sectors relating to Funds (28.0%) at the end of September 2018.

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

## 9.4 Employment by sector trends

**Figure 9.4.1 Annual percentage change in total employment by sector**

|                                                                     | Annual % change |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
|                                                                     | 2016<br>Q4      | 2017<br>Q1 | 2017<br>Q2 | 2017<br>Q3 | 2017<br>Q4 | 2018<br>Q1 | 2018<br>Q2 | 2018<br>Q3 |
| Agriculture, horticulture, fishing and quarrying                    | -4.4            | -3.2       | 0.7        | -2.2       | 2.4        | 1.2        | 2.2        | 2.5        |
| Manufacturing                                                       | -1.6            | -2.4       | 0.3        | 1.5        | 1.5        | -0.5       | -0.9       | -1.2       |
| Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply                 | 5.8             | 2.8        | 0.7        | -3.0       | -1.7       | 3.8        | 3.1        | 0.7        |
| Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities | 17.5            | 16.3       | 14.9       | 16.5       | 0.9        | -2.6       | -0.9       | -4.2       |
| Construction                                                        | -4.0            | -2.9       | -1.2       | -1.2       | 0.4        | 1.1        | 0.5        | -0.7       |
| Wholesale, retail and repairs                                       | -0.7            | -2.0       | -1.3       | -0.7       | -1.3       | -1.9       | 0.2        | 0.4        |
| Hostelry                                                            | 0.6             | -0.5       | -0.7       | -5.1       | -0.7       | -0.7       | -3.0       | 1.7        |
| Transport and storage                                               | -4.0            | -10.7      | -4.8       | 0.0        | 3.0        | 1.2        | 0.9        | -1.3       |
| Information and communication                                       | 1.9             | 1.9        | -0.1       | -1.9       | -2.5       | -0.5       | 0.9        | 1.8        |
| Finance                                                             | 1.1             | -0.2       | 0.1        | -1.3       | -1.1       | 1.1        | -0.6       | 1.4        |
| Real estate activities                                              | 0.7             | 0.0        | -2.9       | -5.1       | -8.2       | -3.0       | -1.5       | -0.8       |
| Professional, business, scientific and technical activities         | 3.7             | 2.3        | 1.0        | 0.7        | 1.1        | 0.0        | 0.0        | 0.5        |
| Administrative and support service activities                       | -0.1            | 5.1        | 6.0        | 2.3        | 1.4        | 2.8        | 1.9        | 6.0        |
| Public administration                                               | 0.8             | 0.6        | 0.3        | 2.4        | 1.0        | -0.1       | 0.4        | 0.2        |
| Education                                                           | 7.8             | 5.5        | 3.5        | 5.0        | 1.6        | -0.7       | 0.0        | 0.7        |
| Human health, social and charitable work activities                 | 0.7             | 7.1        | 8.7        | 11.1       | 9.5        | 1.8        | 0.9        | -0.4       |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation                                  | 3.8             | 3.6        | 8.7        | 3.7        | 1.4        | -3.2       | -8.8       | -7.9       |
| Other service activities                                            | 0.4             | 2.9        | 1.0        | 0.4        | 2.9        | 1.6        | 0.6        | -0.4       |
| Activities of households as employers                               | -13.8           | -10.9      | -6.8       | -8.1       | 12.0       | -14.6      | -8.5       | -2.5       |

Figure 9.4.1 shows that the Administrative and support service activities sector had the largest increase in employment for the year ending 30th September 2018 (6.0%). The Arts, entertainment and recreation sector saw the largest annual decrease (7.9%).

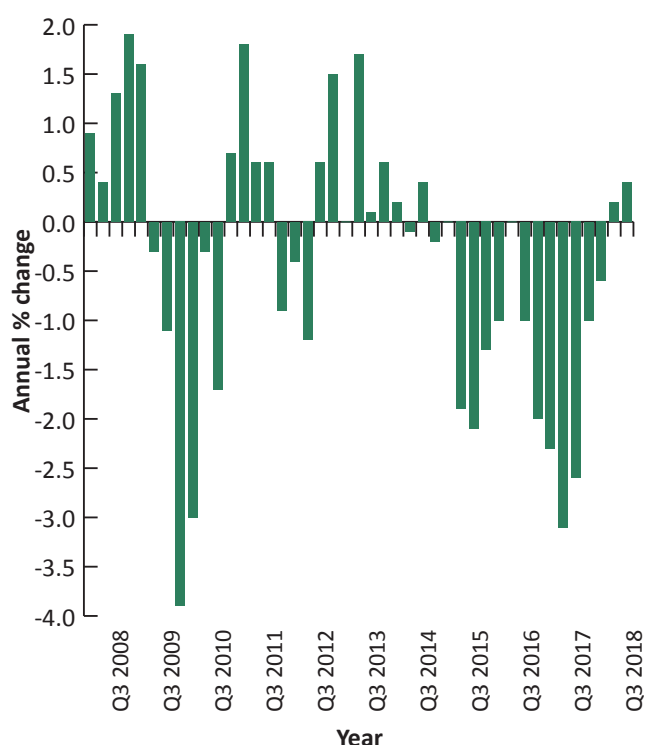


## 10.1 Employer trends

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 an increase of 0.4% in the number of employing organisations for the year ending 30th September 2018.

**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 2014 | -0.2            |
| Q1 2015 | 0.0             |
| Q2 2015 | -1.9            |
| Q3 2015 | -2.1            |
| Q4 2015 | -1.3            |
| Q1 2016 | -1.0            |
| Q2 2016 | 0.0             |
| Q3 2016 | -1.0            |
| Q4 2016 | -2.0            |
| Q1 2017 | -2.3            |
| Q2 2017 | -3.1            |
| Q3 2017 | -2.6            |
| Q4 2017 | -1.0            |
| Q1 2018 | -0.6            |
| Q2 2018 | 0.2             |
| Q3 2018 | 0.4             |

## 10.2 Employers by economic sector and size

**Table 10.2.1 Employers by economic sector and size at September 2018**

|                                                                     | 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                    | 11                                          | 23         | 8          | 3          | 1          | 1         | 0          | 0        | 47           |
| Manufacturing                                                       | 19                                          | 24         | 11         | 8          | 2          | 1         | 1          | 0        | 66           |
| Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply                 | 4                                           | 2          | 2          | 0          | 0          | 1         | 1          | 0        | 10           |
| Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities | 6                                           | 3          | 1          | 1          | 0          | 1         | 0          | 0        | 12           |
| Construction                                                        | 107                                         | 129        | 50         | 33         | 5          | 1         | 2          | 0        | 327          |
| Wholesale, retail and repairs                                       | 61                                          | 131        | 81         | 26         | 20         | 9         | 5          | 1        | 334          |
| Hostelry                                                            | 26                                          | 72         | 33         | 29         | 6          | 11        | 0          | 0        | 177          |
| Transport and storage                                               | 22                                          | 25         | 7          | 9          | 4          | 2         | 1          | 0        | 70           |
| Information and communication                                       | 23                                          | 17         | 8          | 5          | 7          | 1         | 2          | 0        | 63           |
| Finance                                                             | 73                                          | 92         | 51         | 57         | 34         | 14        | 13         | 2        | 336          |
| Real estate activities                                              | 14                                          | 18         | 3          | 8          | 1          | 0         | 0          | 0        | 44           |
| Professional, business, scientific and technical activities         | 44                                          | 57         | 25         | 18         | 5          | 6         | 4          | 0        | 159          |
| Administrative and support service activities                       | 44                                          | 50         | 14         | 15         | 17         | 0         | 2          | 0        | 142          |
| Public administration                                               | 5                                           | 7          | 1          | 2          | 0          | 0         | 1          | 1        | 17           |
| Education                                                           | 5                                           | 9          | 1          | 5          | 1          | 2         | 2          | 0        | 25           |
| Human health, social and charitable work activities                 | 36                                          | 51         | 28         | 19         | 10         | 8         | 2          | 0        | 154          |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation                                  | 22                                          | 27         | 4          | 9          | 1          | 0         | 0          | 0        | 63           |
| Other service activities                                            | 38                                          | 44         | 11         | 0          | 1          | 0         | 0          | 0        | 94           |
| Activities of households as employers                               | 18                                          | 8          | 5          | 0          | 0          | 0         | 0          | 0        | 31           |
| <b>Total</b>                                                        | <b>578</b>                                  | <b>789</b> | <b>344</b> | <b>247</b> | <b>115</b> | <b>58</b> | <b>36</b>  | <b>4</b> | <b>2,171</b> |

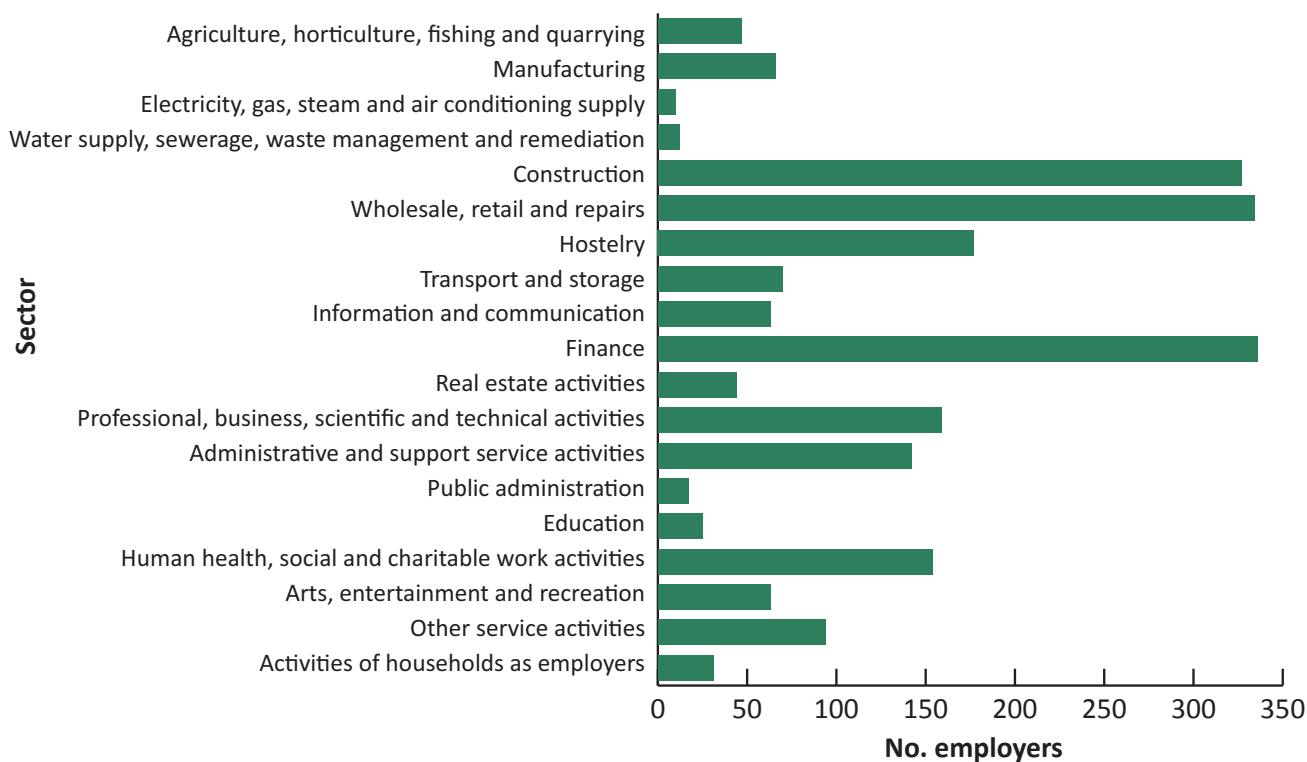
**Table 10.2.1** and **Figure 10.2.1** show the number of employers broken down by economic sector and by the number of employees as at 30th September 2018. They are sourced from the Rolling Electronic Census. Due to timing differences with data sourced from Social Security, figures presented here are not directly comparable with those previously published in Labour Market Bulletins.

The Finance sector had the highest number of employing organisations (336) and the highest number of employing organisations with more than 50 employees (29 employers). The Construction sector had the highest number of employers (236) with fewer than six employees.

There were four organisations employing more than 250 people at the end of September 2018.

## 10.2 Employers by economic sector and size

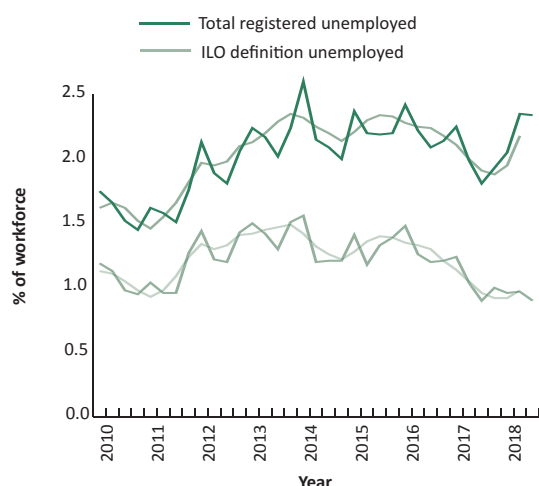
Figure 10.2.1 Employers by economic sector at September 2018



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.

## 11.1 Unemployment trends

**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 274 people registered as unemployed using the International Labour Office (ILO) definition of unemployment<sup>1</sup> in September 2018, 2 fewer people than in September 2017.

The registered unemployment rate using the ILO definition was 0.9% at the end of September 2018, which was the same as at the same period the previous year (see **Figure 11.1.1**)<sup>2</sup>.

**Table 11.1.1 Percentage of workforce registered as unemployed**

|         | ILO definition unemployed | % of workforce | Total registered unemployed | % of workforce |
|---------|---------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|----------------|
| 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            |
| Q4 2017 | 305                       | 1.0            | 590                         | 1.9            |
| Q1 2018 | 292                       | 1.0            | 624                         | 2.1            |
| Q2 2018 | 300                       | 1.0            | 723                         | 2.4            |
| Q3 2018 | 274                       | 0.9            | 714                         | 2.3            |

<sup>1</sup> See <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/lms/labour-market-guidance/guide-to-labour-market-statistics//guide-to-unemployment.html>

<sup>2</sup> The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed people expressed as a percentage of the total workforce.

## 11.1 Unemployment trends

The number of men unemployed (by ILO definitions) in September 2018 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, 37.5% were female, which is 3.4 percentage points higher than at the same time the previous year.

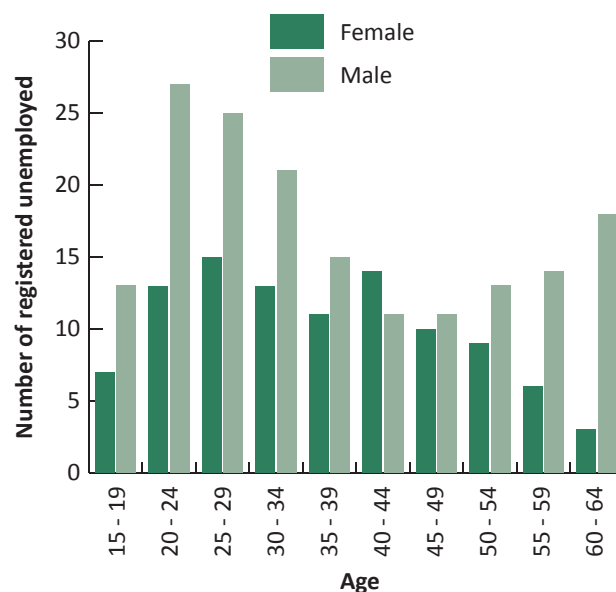
The age groups with the highest number of registered unemployed people was the 20 to 24 and 25 to 29 categories. There were 27 unemployed men in the 20 to 24 group in September 2018, accounting for the highest portion (16.1%) of unemployed men.

The 25-29 age group accounted for the highest proportion of unemployed women (14.9%) in September 2018, with 15 unemployed women in that age category at that time.

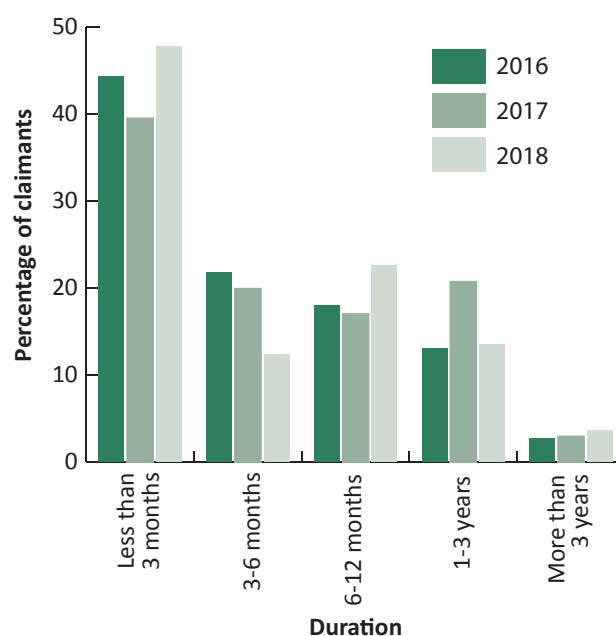
The Youth Unemployment rate is a measure of the number of young people who are unemployed, expressed as a percentage of the youth labour force, which is monitored by jurisdictions worldwide. The Youth Unemployment rate in Guernsey (defined as young people aged 16-24 years) in September 2018 was 0.9% overall. The rate was lower for females than for males (at 0.6% and 1.2% respectively).

Of the registered unemployed people who called into Social Security in the snapshot week at the end of September 2018, 12.4% had been registered unemployed for between three and six months at that time (see [Figure 11.1.3](#)). 17.2% of claimants had been registered unemployed for more than a year compared with 23.6% the previous year and 15.8% in September 2016.

**Figure 11.1.2 Unemployment by age and gender at September 2018**



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



## 11.2 Job vacancies

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

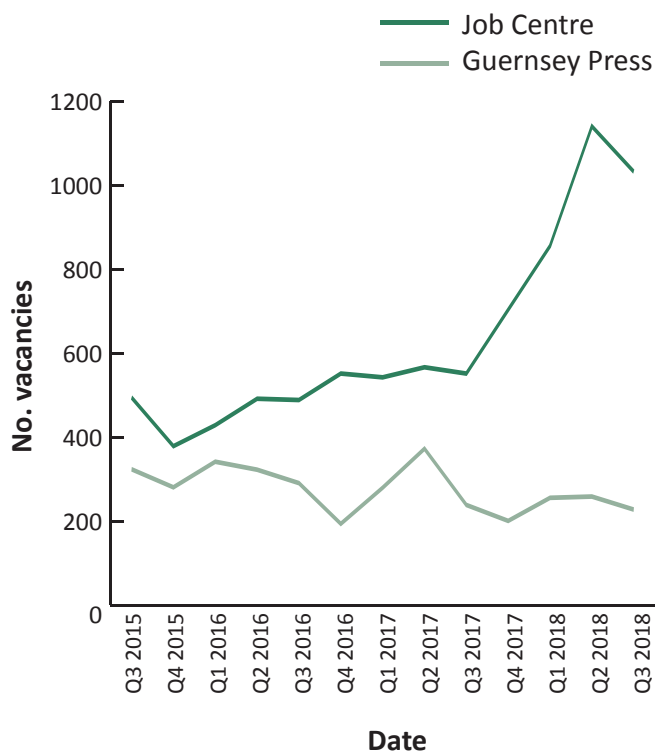


Figure 11.2.1 shows the number of vacancies placed with the Guernsey Job Centre and in the Guernsey Press (paper only, excluding online advertising) each quarter. Although this is not a complete representation of the total number of vacancies in the island, it does provide an indication of the strength of the employment market up until 30th September 2018.

It can be seen that there was a sharp increase in the number of advertisements placed with the job centre from December 2017.

## 12.1 Earnings (nominal)

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. The figures presented here have been revised since the last edition of this Report.

As shown in **Table 12.1.1**, nominal median earnings increased by 2.9% between the year ending September 2017 and the year ending September 2018, from £32,059 to £32,995.

The lower and upper quartile earnings for the quarter ending 30th September 2018 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 3.3% between the years ending 30th September 2017 and 30th September 2018, whilst the upper quartile earnings increased by 3.1%.

Real earnings, which show trends after the effects of inflation have been removed, are shown on **page 38**.

Information on income and expenditure by household groups is available from [www.gov.gg/household](http://www.gov.gg/household).

**Table 12.1.1 Nominal median earnings (all employees)**

| Date    | Four quarter average earnings (£) | Annual % change |
|---------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Q1 2017 | 31,773                            | 1.8             |
| Q2 2017 | 31,906                            | 1.6             |
| Q3 2017 | 32,059                            | 1.7             |
| Q4 2017 | 32,200                            | 1.7             |
| Q1 2018 | 32,305                            | 1.7             |
| Q2 2018 | 32,722                            | 2.6             |
| Q3 2018 | 32,995                            | 2.9             |

**Table 12.1.2 Nominal lower quartile earnings (all employees)**

| Date    | Four quarter average earnings (£) | Annual % change |
|---------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Q1 2017 | 21,905                            | 2.4             |
| Q2 2017 | 22,016                            | 2.0             |
| Q3 2017 | 22,080                            | 1.7             |
| Q4 2017 | 22,190                            | 1.6             |
| Q1 2018 | 22,306                            | 1.8             |
| Q2 2018 | 22,580                            | 2.6             |
| Q3 2018 | 22,807                            | 3.3             |

**Table 12.1.3 Nominal upper quartile earnings (all employees)**

| Date    | Four quarter average earnings (£) | Annual % change |
|---------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Q1 2017 | 46,688                            | 1.6             |
| Q2 2017 | 46,838                            | 1.2             |
| Q3 2017 | 47,125                            | 1.6             |
| Q4 2017 | 47,359                            | 1.6             |
| Q1 2018 | 47,666                            | 2.1             |
| Q2 2018 | 48,264                            | 3.0             |
| Q3 2018 | 48,582                            | 3.1             |

## 12.2 Earnings (real)

**Table 12.2.1 Real median earnings (all employees)**

| Date    | Four quarter average earnings (£) | Annual % change |
|---------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Q1 2017 | 32,778                            | -0.6            |
| Q2 2017 | 32,695                            | -0.7            |
| Q3 2017 | 33,003                            | -0.3            |
| Q4 2017 | 33,066                            | -0.6            |
| Q1 2018 | 32,667                            | -0.3            |
| Q2 2018 | 32,688                            | 0.0             |
| Q3 2018 | 32,995                            | 0.0             |

**Table 12.2.2 Real lower quartile earnings (all employees)**

| Date    | Four quarter average earnings (£) | Annual % change |
|---------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Q1 2017 | 22,598                            | 0.0             |
| Q2 2017 | 22,561                            | -0.3            |
| Q3 2017 | 22,730                            | -0.4            |
| Q4 2017 | 22,787                            | -0.8            |
| Q1 2018 | 22,556                            | -0.2            |
| Q2 2018 | 22,557                            | 0.0             |
| Q3 2018 | 22,807                            | 0.3             |

**Table 12.2.3 Real upper quartile earnings (all employees)**

| Date    | Four quarter average earnings (£) | Annual % change |
|---------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Q1 2017 | 48,165                            | -0.8            |
| Q2 2017 | 47,997                            | -1.1            |
| Q3 2017 | 48,513                            | -0.5            |
| Q4 2017 | 48,633                            | -0.8            |
| Q1 2018 | 48,200                            | 0.1             |
| Q2 2018 | 48,214                            | 0.5             |
| Q3 2018 | 48,582                            | 0.1             |

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 2018 prices.

Median annual earnings, in real terms, decreased by less than 0.05% over the year ending September 2018 (see [Table 12.2.1](#)).

Lower quartile earnings increased by 0.3% in real terms between the years ending September 2017 and September 2018. Upper quartile earnings also saw an increase in real terms of 0.1% over the same period (see [Tables 12.2.2](#) and [12.2.3](#) respectively).

Please note that earnings figures have been revised since the last edition of this Report.



## 12.3 Earnings by gender

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

As explained on [page 37](#), 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.

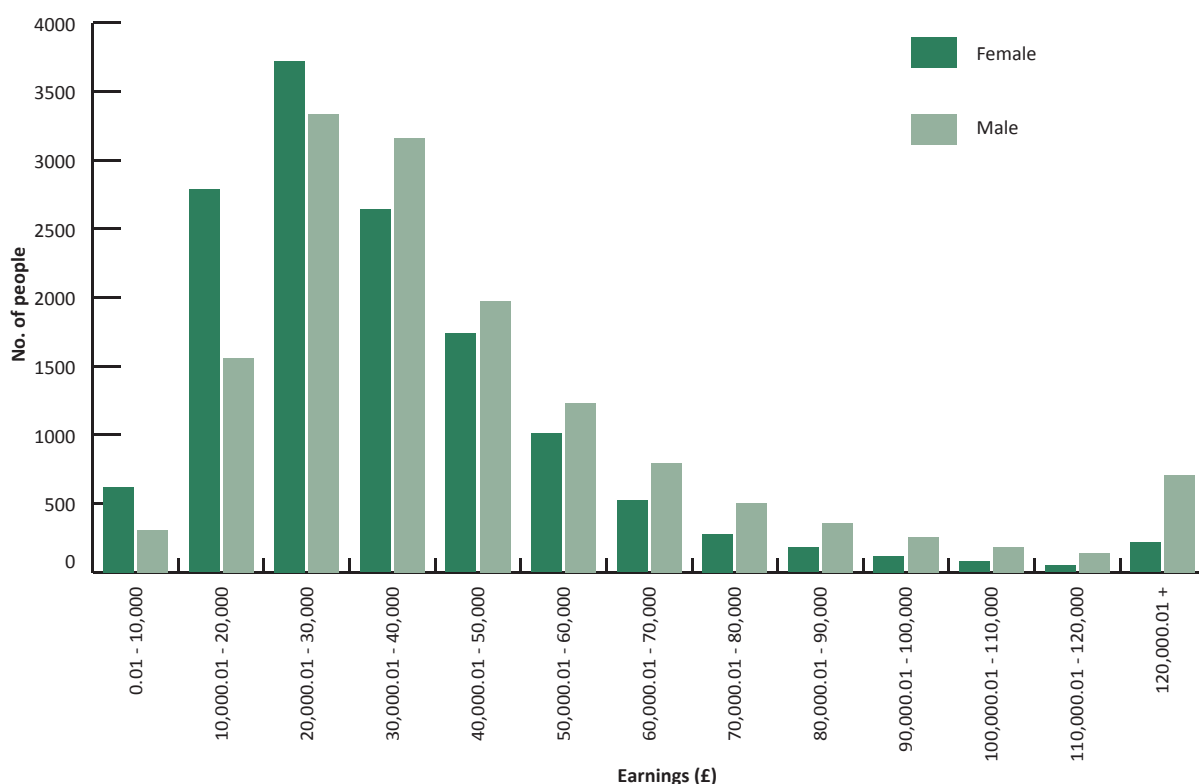
At the end of September 2018, the four quarter median average earnings for females was £29,726 (3.6% higher than a year earlier) and for males was £36,117 (2.2% higher than a year earlier).

**Table 12.3.1 Nominal median earnings by gender**

| Date           | Four quarter average earnings (£) |        | Annual % change |      |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|--------|-----------------|------|
|                | Female                            | Male   | Female          | Male |
| <b>Q1 2017</b> | 28,459                            | 35,133 | 2.5             | 2.0  |
| <b>Q2 2017</b> | 28,555                            | 35,256 | 1.9             | 1.8  |
| <b>Q3 2017</b> | 28,706                            | 35,327 | 1.8             | 1.3  |
| <b>Q4 2017</b> | 28,860                            | 35,465 | 1.8             | 1.2  |
| <b>Q1 2018</b> | 28,991                            | 35,593 | 1.9             | 1.3  |
| <b>Q2 2018</b> | 29,413                            | 35,932 | 3.0             | 1.9  |
| <b>Q3 2018</b> | 29,726                            | 36,117 | 3.6             | 2.2  |

**Figure 12.3.1** shows the number of employees in each earning band, averaged from September 2017 to September 2018. 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.

**Figure 12.3.1 Nominal median earnings by gender**



## 12.4 Earnings by economic sector

**Table 12.4.1 Four quarter average earnings as at 30th September 2018**

|                                                                     | Median earnings (£) | Lower quartile earnings (£) | Upper quartile earnings (£) |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Agriculture, horticulture, fishing and quarrying                    | 28,094              | 20,866                      | 38,976                      |
| Manufacturing                                                       | 28,842              | 20,511                      | 36,538                      |
| Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply                 | 37,482              | 30,182                      | 52,090                      |
| Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities | 31,151              | 24,135                      | 38,566                      |
| Construction                                                        | 33,168              | 25,686                      | 40,853                      |
| Wholesale, retail and repairs                                       | 23,649              | 17,378                      | 33,137                      |
| Hostelry                                                            | 20,531              | 17,093                      | 25,747                      |
| Transport and storage                                               | 28,692              | 21,769                      | 38,414                      |
| Information and communication                                       | 37,208              | 27,694                      | 54,582                      |
| Finance                                                             | 46,242              | 31,445                      | 70,699                      |
| Real estate activities                                              | 35,830              | 24,625                      | 55,220                      |
| Professional, business, scientific and technical activities         | 41,109              | 27,738                      | 62,490                      |
| Administrative and support service activities                       | 29,672              | 21,489                      | 41,549                      |
| Public administration                                               | 36,627              | 25,521                      | 49,301                      |
| Education                                                           | 27,801              | 20,121                      | 47,178                      |
| Human health, social and charitable work activities                 | 24,836              | 17,791                      | 34,899                      |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation                                  | 24,901              | 18,211                      | 37,277                      |
| Other service activities                                            | 20,174              | 15,132                      | 27,033                      |
| Activities of households as employers                               | 22,200              | 15,105                      | 29,134                      |

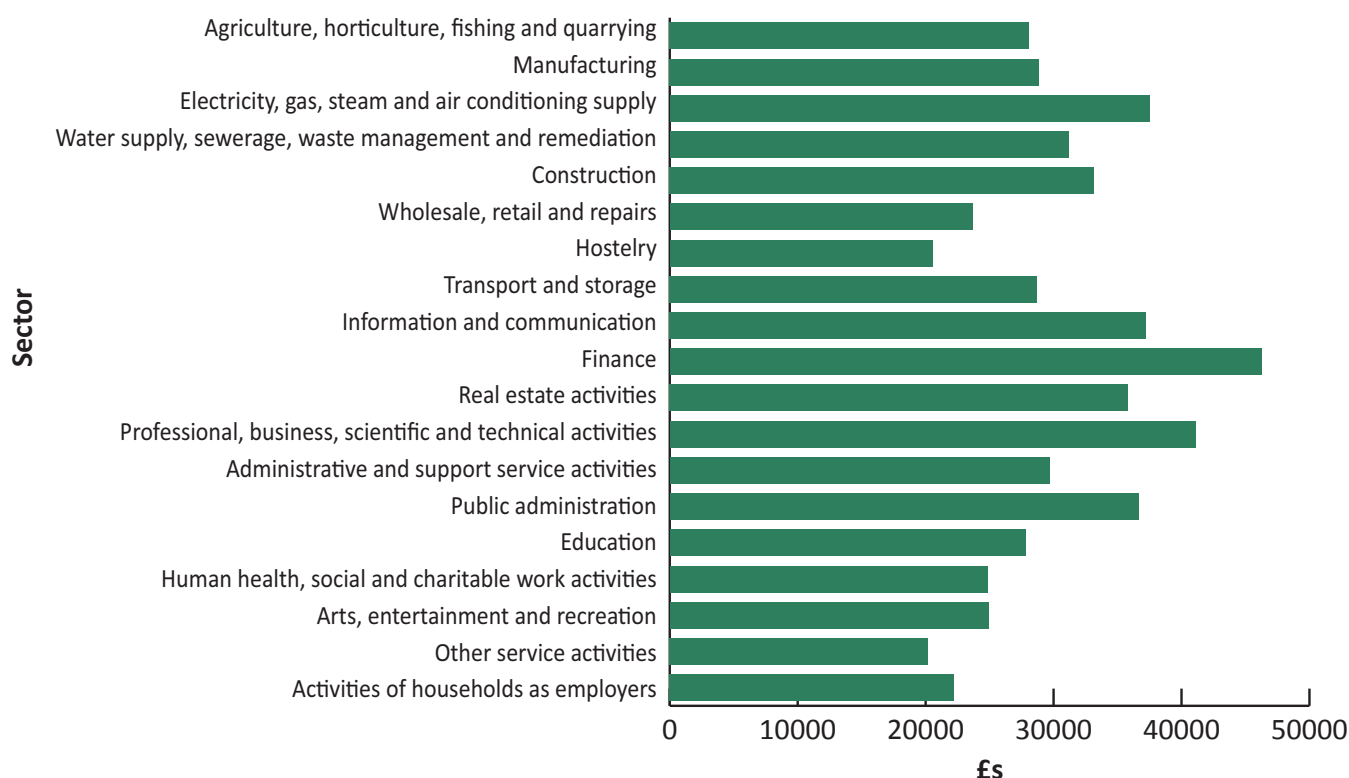
Median, lower quartile and upper quartile earnings by sector are shown in **Table 12.4.1**.

People employed within the Finance sector had the highest four quarter average median earnings (£46,242) at the end of September 2018. This was 40.1% higher than the overall median. The upper quartile earnings in the Finance sector were 45.5% higher than the overall upper quartile earnings during the same period.

The Other service activities sector had the lowest four quarter average median earnings (£20,174) at the end of September 2018, which was 38.9% lower than the overall median.

## 12.4 Earnings by economic sector

**Figure 12.4.1 Four quarter average earnings as at 30th September 2018**



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) Other service activities median.

It should continue to be noted that, as explained on [page 37](#), 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.

## 13.1 Methodology and further information

### 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](http://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](http://www.gov.gg/data). Please contact us for further information.

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