

Guernsey Annual Electronic Census Report

Population at 31st March 2019

Employment and Earnings at 30th September 2019

Issue date 30th January 2020

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 sixth Guernsey Annual Electronic Census Report, published on 30th January 2020, 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 2019, as well as information regarding employment and earnings at 30th September 2019. 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 eleven separate States of Guernsey databases (from nine different service areas) 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 is available in [section 13.1](#).

As far as possible, international age groupings and classifications have been used to assist comparability with other jurisdictions.

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

1.2 Headlines

- At the end of March 2019, Guernsey's population was 62,792.
- There was a natural decrease of 42 people and a net migration of 501 people over the year ending March 2019, giving a total increase of 459 people (0.7%).
- During the year ending 31st March 2019 there was an increase of 0.5% and 0.1% in the 16 to 64 age group and 0 to 15 age group respectively. The 65 to 84 age group also showed an increase (1.8%). The 85 and over age group showed the largest annual increase since 2012 (3.1%).
- 49.7% of the total population were in employment at the end of March 2019.
- 82.5% of the population aged 16 to 64 were either in full-time education, employed or self-employed at the end of March 2019. Of those aged between 65 and 74, 11.2% (771 people) were in employment.
- 30.2% 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 8.0% lived in Open Market units (the precise address was unknown for the remaining small portion of the population).

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 459 people (0.7%) over the year ending 31st March 2019.

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 2019 was 42 and the net migration was 501.

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.

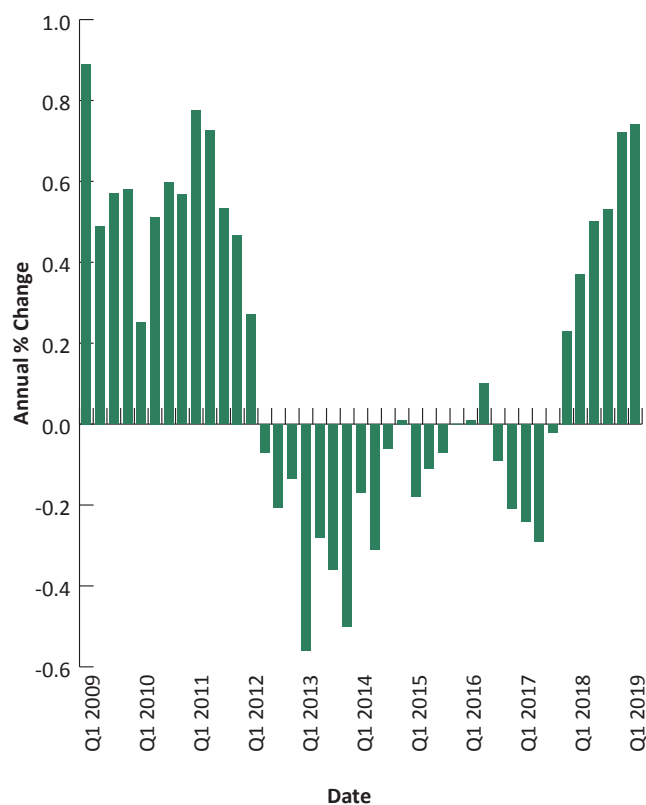
With administrative changes included, the population was 62,792 on 31st March 2019 (see **Table 2.2.1** on **page 3**).

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

Table 2.1.1 Annual changes in total population

	Annual change due to net migration and natural increase	Annual % change due to net migration and natural increase
Q1 2009	548	0.9
Q1 2010	157	0.3
Q1 2011	484	0.8
Q1 2012	170	0.3
Q1 2013	-353	-0.6
Q1 2014	-109	-0.2
Q1 2015	-110	-0.2
Q1 2016	7	0.0
Q1 2017	-148	-0.2
Q1 2018	227	0.4
Q1 2019	459	0.7

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
Q1 2009	646	535	111	5,297	4,860	437	548	0	62,274
Q1 2010	656	513	143	4,482	4,468	14	157	0	62,431
Q1 2011	605	503	102	4,631	4,249	382	484	0	62,915
Q1 2012	674	547	127	4,220	4,177	43	170	0	63,085
Q1 2013	667	556	111	3,845	4,309	-464	-353	0	62,732
Q1 2014	628	526	102	3,601	3,812	-211	-109	-282	62,341
Q1 2015	580	557	23	3,628	3,761	-133	-110	3	62,234
Q1 2016	595	536	59	3,755	3,807	-52	7	-33	62,208
Q1 2017	571	586	-15	3,636	3,769	-133	-148	46	62,106
Q1 2018	542	574	-32	3,640	3,381	259	227	0	62,333
Q1 2019	497	539	-42	3,672	3,171	501	459	0	62,792

See [section 13.1](#) for more information on administrative changes.

Figure 2.2.1 Annual births and deaths

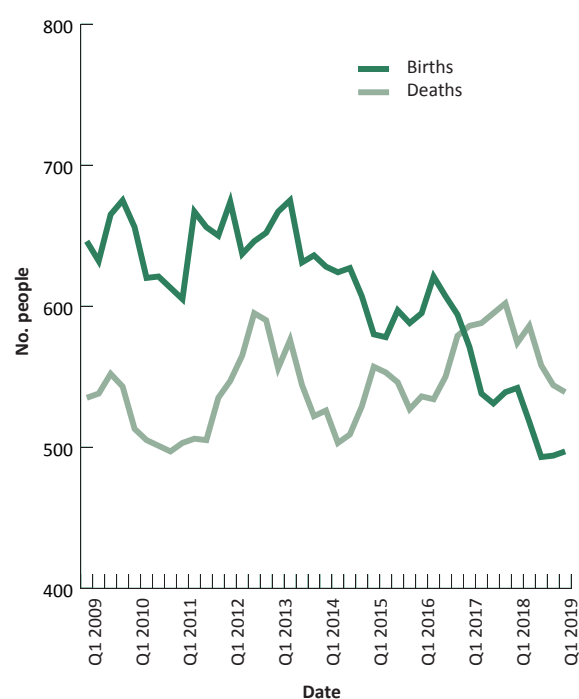
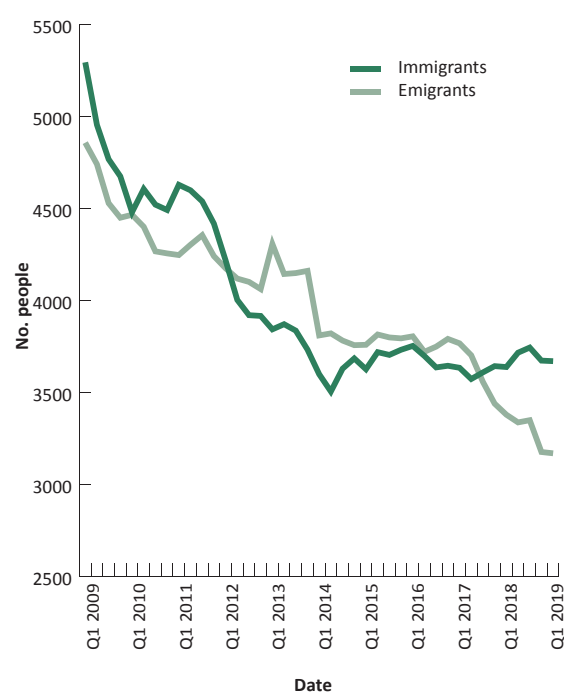


Figure 2.2.2 Annual immigration and emigration



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 2019. Electronic Census data is used for the analysis. Approximately 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 2019 (88.5% and 89.9% 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 2019, 47.1% were female compared with 46.2% of emigrants.

Figure 2.3.1: Immigration and emigration by age (during the year ending 31st March 2019)

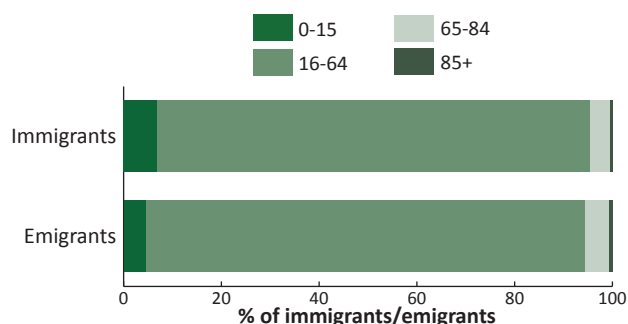


Table 2.3.1: Immigration by age and gender (during the year ending 31st March 2019)

	% of immigrants		
	Female	Male	Total
0-15	3.3	3.6	6.9
16-64	41.3	47.2	88.5
65-84	2.1	2.0	4.1
85+	0.4	0.1	0.5
Total	47.1	52.9	100.0

Table 2.3.2: Emigration by age and gender (during the year ending 31st March 2019)

	% of emigrants		
	Female	Male	Total
0-15	2.3	2.2	4.5
16-64	40.8	49.1	89.9
65-84	2.4	2.5	4.9
85+	0.7	0.1	0.8
Total	46.2	53.8	100.0

2.3 Immigration and emigration -details

Table 2.3.3: Migration by length of stay (during the year ending 31st March 2019)

	% of immigrants	% of emigrants
New to the island	64.5	0.0
Less than 1 year	6.4	33.5
1 to less than 5 years	9.1	28.6
5 to less than 10 years	4.6	10.0
10 to less than 15 years	2.8	5.7
15 to less than 20 years	3.0	3.9
Over 20 years	9.7	18.3

Figure 2.3.2: Migration by length of stay (during the year ending 31st March 2019)

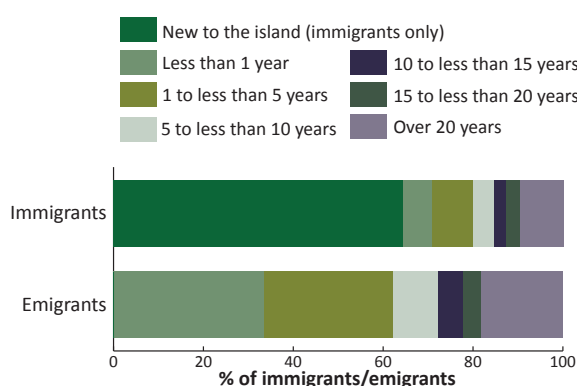
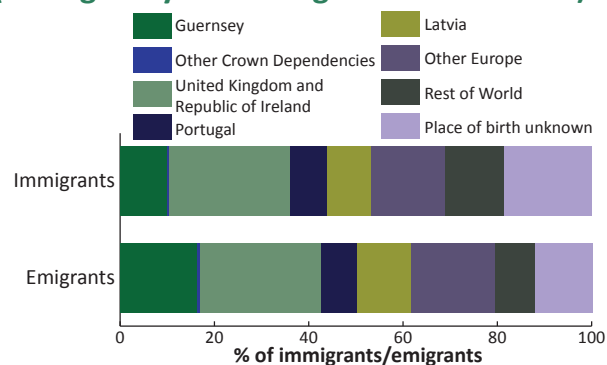


Table 2.3.4: Migration by country of birth (during the year ending 31st March 2019)

	% of immigrants	% of emigrants
Guernsey	9.9	16.2
Other Crown Dependencies	0.3	0.7
United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland	25.8	25.7
Portugal	7.7	7.5
Latvia	9.4	11.5
Other Europe	15.7	17.8
Rest of World	12.5	8.6
Place of birth unknown	18.7	12.1

Figure 2.3.3: Migration by country of birth (during the year ending 31st March 2019)



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 (64.5%) of immigrants who arrived during the year ending March 2019 were new to the island. 9.7% had previously been on the island for more than twenty years.

33.5% of emigrants had been in Guernsey for less than one year. 18.3% of people emigrating had spent twenty years or more in Guernsey prior to leaving during the year ending March 2019.

There is 81% coverage for place of birth information for immigrants and 88% for emigrants. The information is sourced from Population Management, 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 2019, 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 0.8% in the year ending March 2019, the largest increase since 2010. The male population also increased by 0.7% between March 2018 and March 2019. During the last ten years, the male population grew by 303 people (1.0%) and the female population increased by 215 people (0.7%).

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 2019, 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 2018).

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
2009	31,497	30,777	0.6	1.2
2010	31,736	30,695	0.8	-0.3
2011	31,890	31,025	0.5	1.1
2012	31,938	31,147	0.2	0.4
2013	31,651	31,081	-0.9	-0.2
2014	31,537	30,804	-0.4	-0.9
2015	31,415	30,819	-0.4	0.0
2016	31,384	30,824	-0.1	0.0
2017	31,351	30,755	-0.1	-0.2
2018	31,459	30,874	0.3	0.4
2019	31,712	31,080	0.8	0.7

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

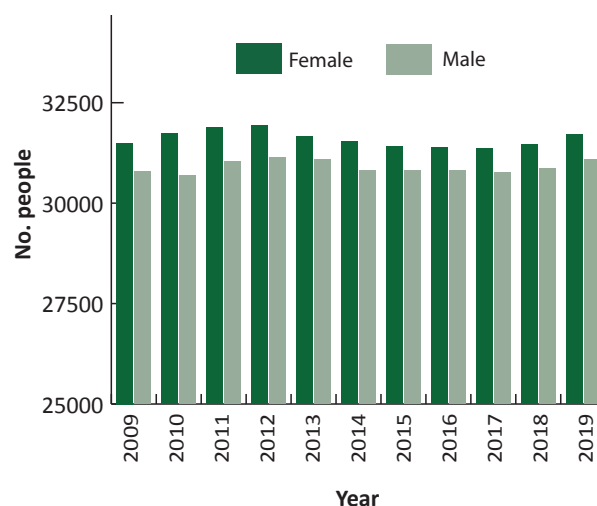
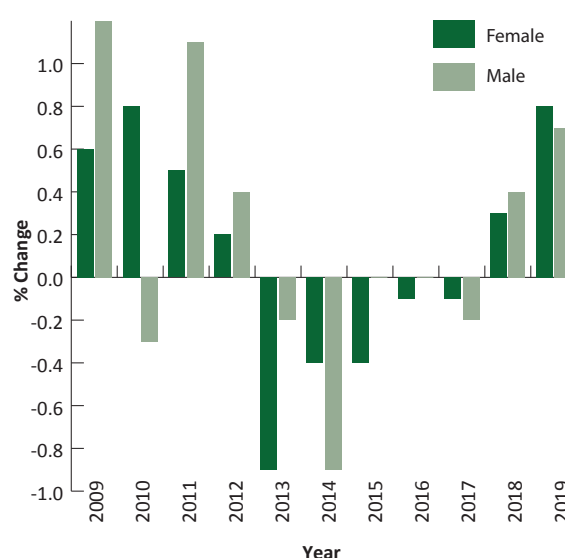


Figure 3.1.2: Total population change by gender (over years ending 31st March)



4.1 Age group trends

Figure 4.1.1 Annual percentage change in total population by age group

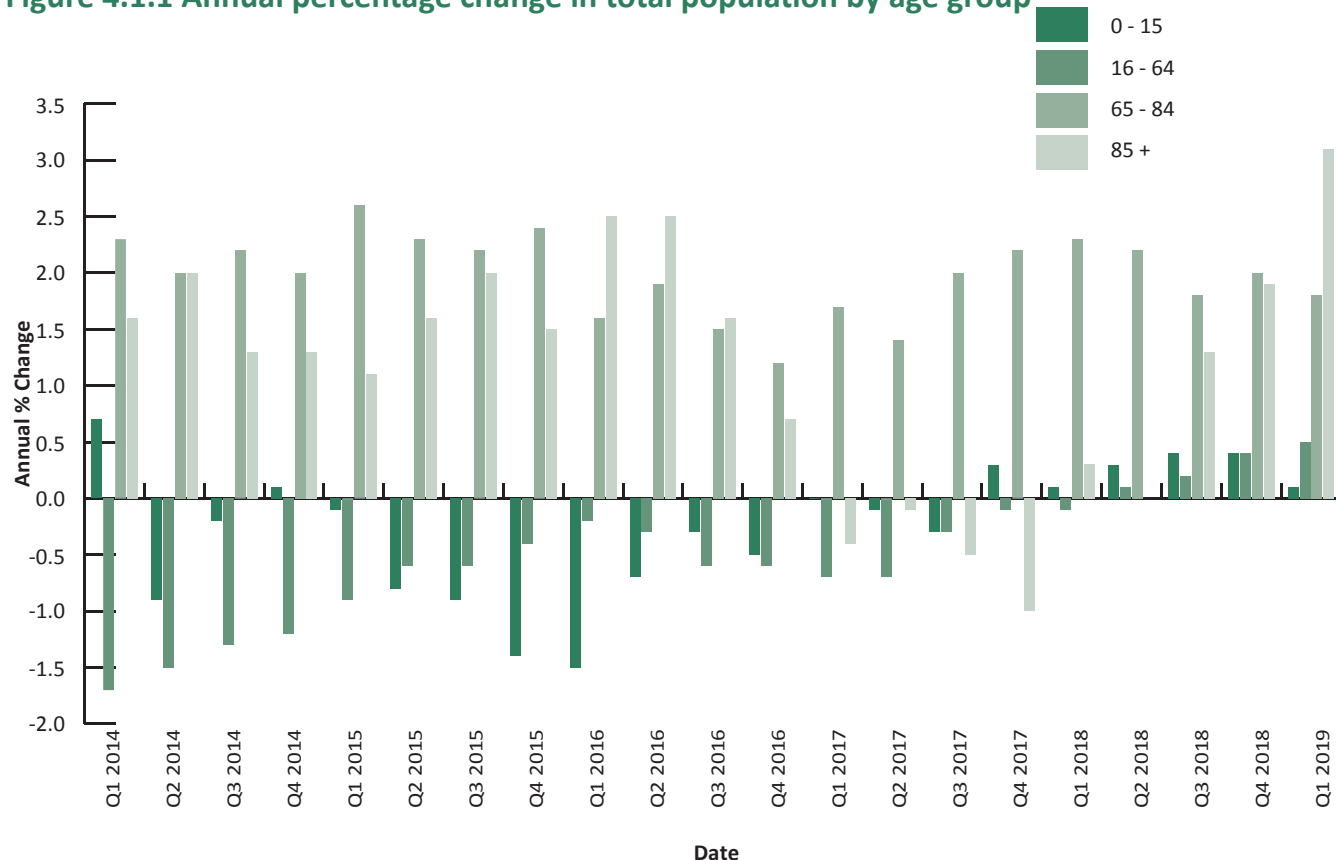


Table 4.1.1 Annual population changes

	0 - 15	Annual % change	16 - 64	Annual % change	65 - 84	Annual % change	85 +	Annual % change
Q1 2016	9,998	-1.5	40,315	-0.2	10,232	1.6	1,663	2.5
Q2 2016	10,004	-0.7	40,576	-0.3	10,336	1.9	1,677	2.5
Q3 2016	10,055	-0.3	40,293	-0.6	10,364	1.5	1,680	1.6
Q4 2016	9,981	-0.5	39,894	-0.6	10,363	1.2	1,670	0.7
Q1 2017	10001	0.0	40,042	-0.7	10,406	1.7	1,657	-0.4
Q2 2017	9,993	-0.1	40,299	-0.7	10,479	1.4	1,675	-0.1
Q3 2017	10,020	-0.3	40,169	-0.3	10,568	2.0	1,672	-0.5
Q4 2017	10,006	0.3	39,846	-0.1	10,588	2.2	1,654	-1.0
Q1 2018	10,009	0.1	40,013	-0.1	10,649	2.3	1,662	0.3
Q2 2018	10,024	0.3	40,344	0.1	10,714	2.2	1,675	0.0
Q3 2018	10,065	0.4	40,239	0.2	10,761	1.8	1,694	1.3
Q4 2018	10,050	0.4	40,006	0.4	10,800	2.0	1,685	1.9
Q1 2019	10,023	0.1	40,218	0.5	10,838	1.8	1,713	3.1

During the year ending 31st March 2019 there was an increase of 0.5% and 0.1% in the 16 to 64 age group and 0 to 15 age group respectively. The 65 to 84 age group also showed an increase (1.8%). The 85 and over age group increased by more than it has done since 2012 (3.1%), taking the number of people aged 85 and over up to 1,713.

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 2019, the overall dependency ratio was 0.56, which means that for every 100 people of working age (between the ages of 16 and 64) there were 56 people of dependent age, the same as in 2018 and 8 more than in 2009.

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
2009	0.48
2010	0.48
2011	0.48
2012	0.50
2013	0.51
2014	0.53
2015	0.54
2016	0.54
2017	0.55
2018	0.56
2019	0.56

Figure 4.2.1: Dependency ratio (at 31st March 2009)

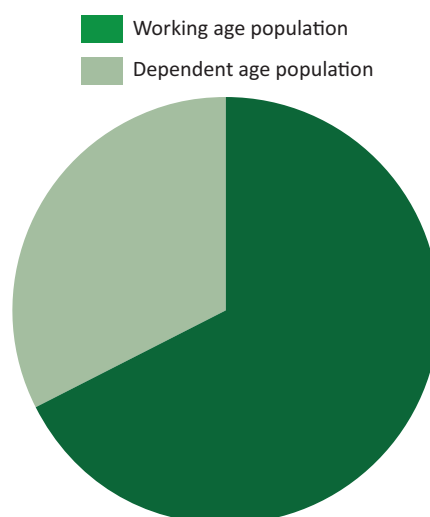
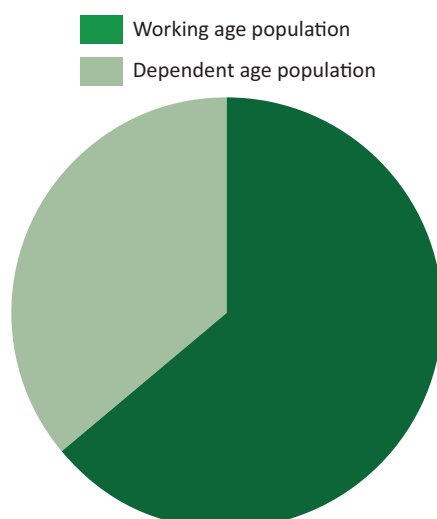


Figure 4.2.2: Dependency ratio (at 31st March 2019)



4.3 Participation rates

Table 4.3.1: Participation rate (at 31st March)

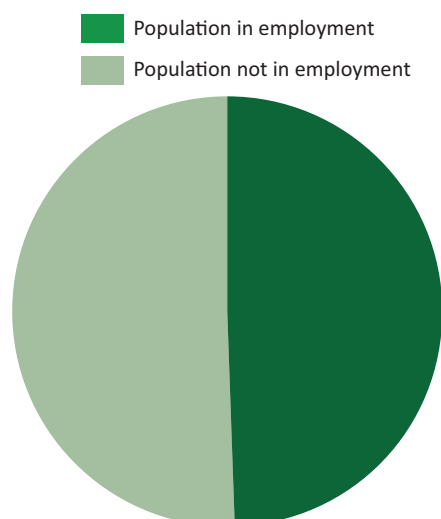
	% of total population in employment
2014	47.1
2015	47.2
2016	49.0
2017	49.9
2018	49.8
2019	49.7

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

At the end of March 2019, 49.7% of the total population were either employed or self-employed, 1 percentage point lower than the previous year and 2.6 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 2019)



4.4 Gender and age trends

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 2019 compared with five years earlier in 2014 and 10 years earlier in 2009.

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 2009 to the 40 to 59 age groups in 2014 and into the 45 to 74 groups in 2019. 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 2019, 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.

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

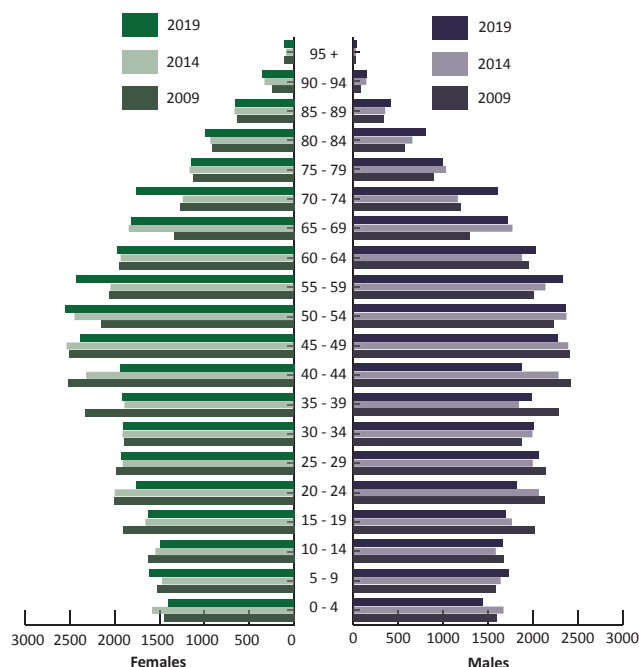


Table 4.4.1: Age and gender distribution (at 31st March)

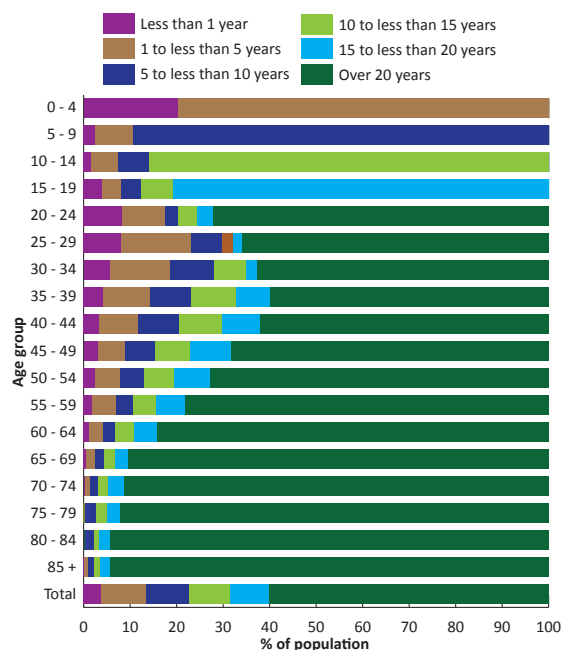
	2014			2019		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
0 - 4	1,584	1,673	3,257	1,404	1,448	2,852
5 - 9	1,474	1,642	3,116	1,613	1,733	3,346
10 - 14	1,547	1,587	3,134	1,492	1,662	3,154
15 - 19	1,658	1,767	3,425	1,630	1,705	3,335
20 - 24	2,000	2,068	4,068	1,753	1,824	3,577
25 - 29	1,911	2,000	3,911	1,925	2,065	3,990
30 - 34	1,913	1,996	3,909	1,901	2,011	3,912
35 - 39	1,893	1,846	3,739	1,914	1,988	3,902
40 - 44	2,319	2,287	4,606	1,941	1,884	3,825
45 - 49	2,536	2,395	4,931	2,382	2,283	4,665
50 - 54	2,449	2,375	4,824	2,546	2,373	4,919
55 - 59	2,047	2,141	4,188	2,423	2,334	4,757
60 - 64	1,934	1,880	3,814	1,967	2,040	4,007
65 - 69	1,844	1,773	3,617	1,815	1,717	3,532
70 - 74	1,242	1,164	2,406	1,758	1,610	3,368
75 - 79	1,165	1,033	2,198	1,147	996	2,143
80 - 84	935	657	1,592	989	806	1,795
85 - 89	665	354	1,019	658	413	1,071
90 - 94	331	144	475	349	149	498
95 +	90	22	112	105	39	144
Total	31,537	30,804	62,341	31,712	31,080	62,792

5.1 Length of stay on the island to date

Table 5.1.1: Length of stay by age (at 31st March 2019)

	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	575	2,277	-	-	-	-	2,852
5 - 9	84	273	2,989	-	-	-	3,346
10 - 14	50	177	215	2,712	-	-	3,154
15 - 19	130	138	139	230	2,698	-	3,335
20 - 24	295	330	99	142	127	2,584	3,577
25 - 29	318	604	261	101	76	2,630	3,990
30 - 34	217	505	378	261	100	2,451	3,912
35 - 39	165	387	344	382	278	2,346	3,902
40 - 44	128	314	340	352	319	2,372	3,825
45 - 49	140	276	293	358	405	3,193	4,665
50 - 54	118	267	247	318	389	3,580	4,919
55 - 59	87	245	169	243	296	3,717	4,757
60 - 64	46	118	105	158	200	3,380	4,007
65 - 69	18	61	76	77	103	3,197	3,532
70 - 74	*	40	55	75	111	3,080	3,368
75 - 79	*	21	28	52	58	1,977	2,143
80 - 84	*	*	*	21	42	1,693	1,795
85 - 89	*	*	*	*	26	1,012	1,071
90 - 94	-	*	*	*	*	465	498
95 +	-	*	*	-	*	138	144
Total	2,390	6,066	5,776	5,504	5,241	37,815	62,792

Figure 5.1.1: Length of stay by age as a percentage of population by age group (at 31st March 2019)



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 60.1%.

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**.

A referendum on the method of electing People's Deputies to the States of Deliberation was held in October 2018. The results of the referendum mean that Deputies will now be elected in a single Island-wide District so the section on population by voting districts has not been included in this report. Voting eligibility is based on meeting the following criteria which remain unchanged: 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. 79% of the population (49,604 people) were eligible to vote as at the end of March 2019.

* is used in instances where there are fewer than 20 people in any one category.

5.2 Country of birth

There is 88% coverage for place of birth information, which is sourced from Population Management, Health & Social Care and Environment & Infrastructure. This is an increase of 3% 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 2019 was Guernsey born (60.1%). The next highest proportion was born in the United Kingdom or the Republic of Ireland (27.1%). 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.

Table 5.2.1: Country of birth (at 31st March 2019)

	No. people	% of total population	% of people with known country of birth
Guernsey	33,178	52.8	60.1
Other Crown Dependencies	431	0.7	0.8
United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland	14,957	23.8	27.1
Portugal	1,386	2.2	2.5
Latvia	965	1.5	1.7
Other Europe	1,792	2.9	3.2
Rest of world	2,459	3.9	4.5
Place of birth unknown	7,624	12.1	-
Total	62,792	100	100

Figure 5.2.1: Country of birth as a percentage of people with known country of birth (at 31st March 2019)

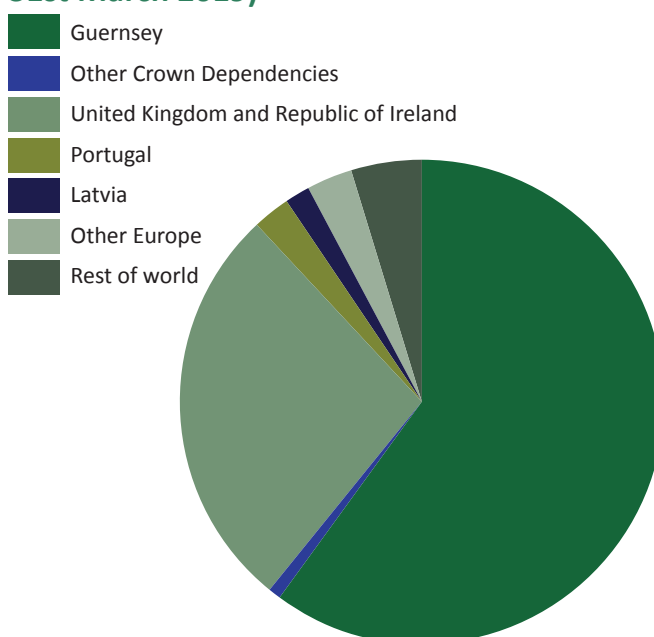


Table 5.2.2: Length of stay by country of birth (at 31st March 2019)

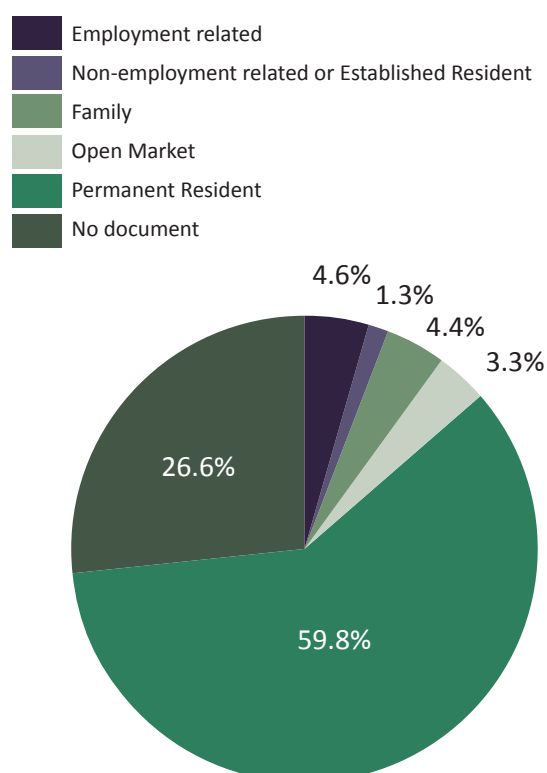
	Less than 1 year	1 to less than 5 years	5 to less than 10 years	10 to less than 15 years	15 to less than 20 years	Over 20 years	Total
Guernsey	379	888	467	2,428	2,918	26,098	33,178
Other Crown Dependencies	7	32	19	25	29	319	431
United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland	563	1,423	1,310	1,491	1,516	8,654	14,957
Portugal	155	294	198	196	151	392	1,386
Latvia	105	244	259	230	114	13	965
Other Europe	285	470	240	221	117	459	1,792
Rest of world	342	635	372	333	238	539	2,459
Place of birth unknown	554	2,080	2,911	580	158	1,341	7,624
Total	2,390	6,066	5,776	5,504	5,241	37,815	62,792

5.3 Residence status

Table 5.3.1: Population by residence status (at 31st March 2019)

	No. people	% of total population
Employment related	2,913	4.6
Non-employment related or Established Resident	796	1.3
Family	2,741	4.4
Open Market	2,100	3.3
Permanent Resident	37,538	59.8
No document	16,704	26.6
Total	62,792	100.0

Figure 5.3.1: Population by residence status (at 31st March 2019)



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 superceded 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 2019, as shown in **Table 5.3.1**, Permanent Residents made up 59.8% of the population. 4.6% of people had a residence status dependent on their employment. People whose residence was dependent on living in Open Market accommodation constituted 3.3% 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.

5.3 Residence status

Residence status can also be broken down by age, economic status and length of stay (see [page 15](#)). At the end of March 2019, 20% of Permanent Residents were aged 50 to 59, the highest proportion for that residence status (see [Table 5.3.2](#)). 53% of people whose residence status was dependent on their employment were aged between 20 and 39.

Nearly two thirds (62%) 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 (13%). This age group also saw the largest proportion of people whose residence status was dependent on Open Market accommodation (6%).

12% of both 30 to 34 year olds and 35 to 39 year olds were dependent on a family member's residence status to reside in Guernsey (see [Figure 5.3.2](#)).

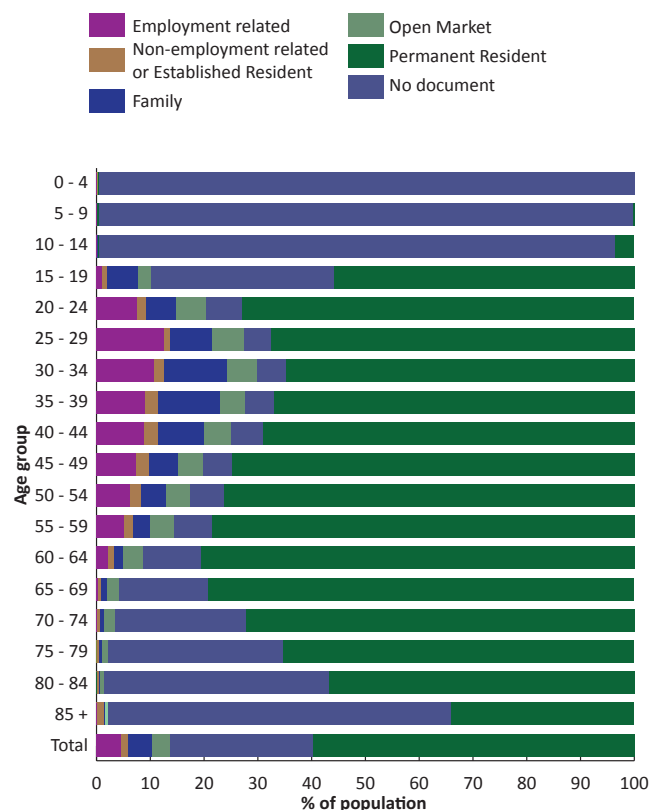
The proportion of people with Permanent Resident status was highest in every age group other than ages 0 to 14 and 85 and over where the highest proportion of people had no document (see [Figure 5.3.2](#)).

Table 5.3.2: Residence status by age (at 31st March 2019)

	Employment related	Non-employment related or Established Resident	Family	Open Market	Permanent Resident	No document
Under 10	0	0	*	*	*	6,168
10 to 19	38	27	199	81	1,982	4,162
20 to 29	769	104	515	425	5,308	446
30 to 39	768	172	906	400	5,147	421
40 to 49	678	209	582	404	6,136	481
50 to 59	554	169	381	433	7,486	653
60 to 69	101	57	109	225	6,027	1,020
70 to 79	*	26	35	95	3,839	1,511
80 to 89	0	*	*	21	1,437	1,384
90 and over	0	*	*	*	167	458
Total	2,913	796	2,741	2,100	37,538	16,704

* is used in instances where there are fewer than 20 people in any one category

Figure 5.3.2: Residence status by age (at 31st March 2019)



5.3 Residence status

Table 5.3.3: Residence status by economic status (at 31st March 2019)

	Employment related	Non-employment related or Established Resident	Family	Open Market	Permanent Resident	No document
Employed	2,634	550	1,924	1,422	20,683	1,020
Full-time education	*	26	212	82	2,135	7,525
Incapacitated	*	*	*	*	691	21
Non-employed	*	117	341	341	10,555	4,541
Self-employed	77	46	120	133	2,376	272
Unemployed	0	*	*	*	308	*
Other	191	31	121	112	790	3,322
Total	2,913	796	2,741	2,100	37,538	16,704

* is used in instances where there are fewer than 20 people in any one category

Figure 5.3.3: Residence status by economic status (at 31st March 2019)

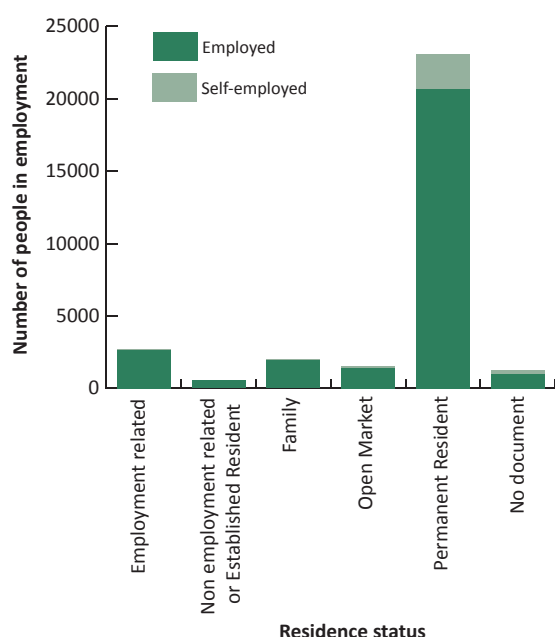


Table 5.3.3 shows residence status by economic status. At the end of March 2019, 70% of people whose residence was dependent on a family member were employed and 8% were in full time education. 68% of people whose residence was dependent on living in Open Market accommodation and 69% who were resident for non-employment related reasons were employed at the end of March 2019.

Permanent Residents accounted for 74% of all employed and self-employed people (see **Figure 5.3.3**) on 31st March 2019.

It can be seen that nearly half (45%) 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**). 27% had been resident for less than 1 year.

88% of Permanent Residents had been resident on the Island for over 20 years, compared to 13%, 3% and 1% of people whose residence was dependent on Open Market accommodation, a family member or employment respectively.

Table 5.3.4: Residence status by length of stay (at 31st March 2019)

	Employment related	Non-employment related or Established Resident	Family	Open Market	Permanent Resident	No document
Less than 1 year	785	*	232	251	*	1,096
1 to less than 5 years	1,315	45	801	469	80	3,356
5 to less than 10 years	240	303	553	425	859	3,124
10 to less than 15 years	69	91	160	234	3,484	1,203
15 to less than 20 years	468	166	901	442	159	3,640
Over 20 years	36	178	94	279	32,943	4,285
Total	2,913	796	2,741	2,100	37,538	16,704

5.4 Household composition

People can be grouped up into households by address, to indicate the number and characteristics of people living at each self-contained residential property unit. The data presented here is a snapshot of the composition of all households as at 31st March.

People for whom a precise address was not known on the snapshot date (as described on [page 19](#)) cannot be grouped into households. However, the number of them has been relatively stable since 2015, so should not have a significant impact on the trend shown in [Table 5.4.1](#).

This information differs to information presented in the [Guernsey Household Income Report](#) (available at gov.gg/household), which excludes households with more than 10 occupiers (such as households living in staff accommodation, guest houses, lodging houses, hotels and residential or nursing homes). The [Guernsey Household Income Report](#) provides an analysis of the incomes of households that have not changed in composition over a calendar year, and so the figures presented in [Table 5.4.1](#) are higher than those stated in the Household Income Report.

There were approximately 24,548 households living in Guernsey on 31st March 2019, 0.7% more than the previous year (see [Table 5.4.1](#)).

The categories presented in [Table 5.4.2](#) are the same as those used in the [Guernsey Household Income Report](#). The eight most common household types describe 84.9% of all households as at March 2019. Over a quarter of all households are one adult households without child(ren) (26.6%), and just under a third of all households (31.7%) are two adults without child(ren).

Table 5.4.1: Number of households (at 31st March)

	Number of households	Average number of people per household
2015	23,888	2.6
2016	24,221	2.6
2017	24,295	2.5
2018	24,379	2.5
2019	24,548	2.5

Table 5.4.2: Household composition type (at 31st March 2019)

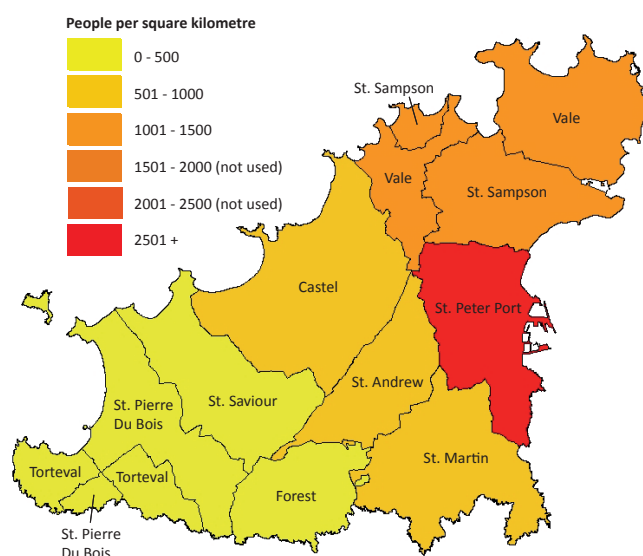
Composition Type	No. people	No. households	% of total households
One adult (16-64)	3,639	3,639	14.8
One adult (65 and over)	2,887	2,887	11.8
One adult (16-64) with child(ren)	2,369	914	3.7
Two adults (16-64)	7,760	3,880	15.8
Two adults (65 and over)	5,276	2,638	10.7
Two adults (16-64) with child(ren)	11,737	3,105	12.6
Two adults (one 16-64, one 65 and over)	2,532	1,266	5.2
Three and four adults (16-64)	8,431	2,516	10.2
Other	17,560	3,703	15.1
Address unknown	601	N/A	N/A
Total	62,792	24,548	100.0

6.1 Population by parish

Table 6.1.1: Population and population density by parish (at 31st March 2019)

	No. people	% of total population	Population density (people per square kilometre)
Castel	8,795	14.0	862
Forest	1,546	2.5	377
St. Andrew	2,295	3.7	510
St. Martin	6,593	10.5	903
St. Peter Port	18,958	30.2	2,962
St. Pierre Du Bois	2,036	3.2	328
St. Sampson	8,966	14.3	1,423
St. Saviour	2,765	4.4	432
Torteval	1,017	1.6	328
Vale	9,514	15.2	1,069
Herm and Jethou	89	0.1	77
Address unknown	218	0.3	-
Total	62,792	100.0	987

Figure 6.1.1: Population density map (at 31st March 2019)



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 2019 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 18,958 people (30.2% of the population) and 2,962 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. Torteval and St. Pierre Du Bois have the lowest population density at 328 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.

Table 6.1.2: Percentage of population by age group and parish (at 31st March 2019)

	Castel	Forest	St. Andrew	St. Martin	St. Peter Port	St. Pierre Du Bois	St. Sampson	St. Saviour	Torteval	Vale	Herm and Jethou
0 - 15	17.7	14.6	16.9	17.7	15.1	14.4	15.4	16.8	15.6	15.9	19.1
16 - 64	58.4	61.5	59.9	61.0	70.5	60.8	63.5	60.8	59.2	62.0	78.7
65 - 84	19.8	21.3	20.4	17.7	12.6	22.1	18.4	19.7	21.7	19.6	2.2
85 +	4.1	2.7	2.8	3.7	1.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	3.4	2.6	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

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

Table 6.2.1: Population by primary school catchment area and age (at 31st March 2019)

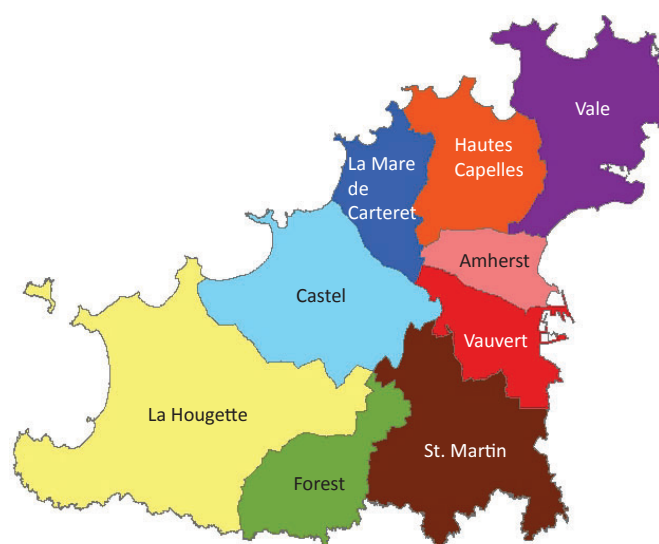
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Amherst Primary	84	99	93	81	100	85	90	78	70	74	81	70
Castel Primary	37	48	55	62	62	69	80	82	67	72	72	66
Forest Primary	12	11	14	15	10	21	12	21	27	25	26	20
Hautes Capelles Primary	40	56	73	52	58	82	73	75	65	64	71	71
La Houquette Primary	30	37	44	51	44	64	61	74	60	66	71	67
La Mare de Carteret Primary	37	45	60	51	63	52	66	62	65	65	70	61
St Martins Primary	75	59	78	89	67	90	87	105	69	91	84	89
Vale Primary	85	98	77	91	84	93	96	98	97	108	102	129
Vauvert Primary	100	108	90	121	104	104	114	102	113	108	90	73
Address Unknown	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
Total	500	561	584	614	593	662	680	697	633	674	667	646

Primary Schools in Guernsey accept children from a specific area of the Island known as the school's catchment area. Each child will normally attend the school in the catchment area where they live. This page shows which school catchment area people of pre-school and primary school age lived in on 31st March 2019.

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 along with special school Le Rondin 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.

In September 2019, a 'Partner School' system was implemented for Year 7 Secondary admissions, instead of allocation by catchment area. The Partner School model means children from groups of Primary Schools are placed at their Primary School's Partner Secondary School site, even if they no longer live within the catchment area of the Primary School that they currently attend. As a result, information regarding population by High School catchment has been removed from this report. More information on the Partner School system is available at www.gov.gg/partnerschools.

Figure 6.2.1: School catchment area map



See www.education.gg/catchmentareas for catchment area maps in more detail.

7.1 Population by housing market

Table 7.1.1: Population by Housing Market (at 31st March 2019)

	No. people	% of total population
Local Market	57,181	91.1
Open Market part A	3,155	5.0
Open Market part B	416	0.7
Open Market part C	229	0.4
Open Market part D	1,210	1.9
Address unknown	601	1.0
Total	62,792	100.0

Figure 7.1.1: Population by Housing Market (at 31st March 2019)

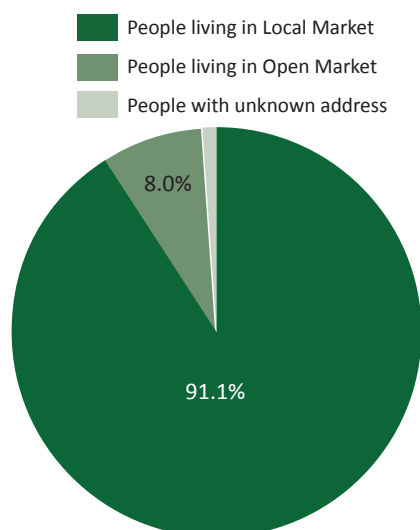
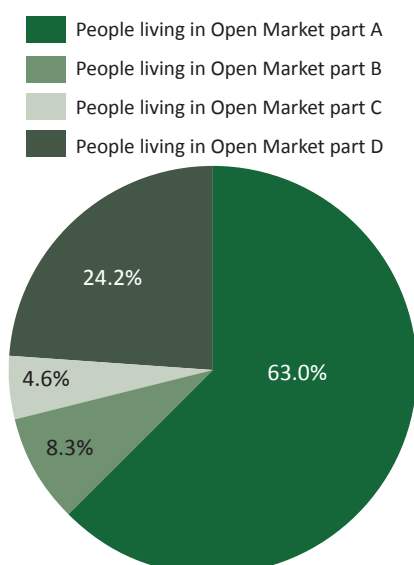


Figure 7.1.2: Population by Open Market part (at 31st March 2019)



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 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 2019.

8.0% of the population lived in Open Market property units. The majority of that portion (63.0%) 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.

7.2 Population by tenure

The housing tenure categories presented here are the same as those used in the Residential Property Stock Bulletin 2018 but differ to those presented in the Annual Housing Stock Bulletin 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.

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 63.4% of the population lived in private owner occupied accommodation at the end of March 2019 compared with 22.1% in private rental accommodation. 9.4% lived in affordable social housing whilst 0.7% 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 2019, 1.1% of the population lived in specialised housing (0.8% in the private market and 0.3% in the affordable market). Nearly 30% of all people living in specialised housing were in the affordable market.

Of the 62,792 total, 0.7% of the population (428 people) lived in accommodation that specifically catered for those aged over 55 at the end of March 2019. Of this 0.7%, 16% lived in specialised housing.

Table 7.2.1: Population by housing tenure (at 31st March 2019)

		No. people	% of total population
Private market	Owner occupied	39,819	63.4
	Rented	13,859	22.1
Affordable market	Social	5,908	9.4
	Intermediate	435	0.7
Other		2,170	3.5
Address unknown		601	1.0
Total		62,792	100.0

Figure 7.2.1: Population by housing tenure (at 31st March 2019)

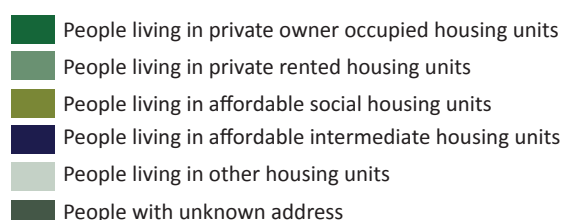


Table 7.2.2: Population by Specialised housing (at 31st March 2019)

		No. people	% of total population
Specialised	Private market	503	0.8
	Affordable market	208	0.3
Non-specialised	Private market	53,175	84.7
	Affordable market	6,135	9.8
Other		2,170	3.5
Address unknown		601	1.0
Total		62,792	100.0

7.3 Population by housing market and tenure

Table 7.3.1: Population by housing tenure (at 31st March 2019)

		% of people in Local Market	% of people in Open Market
Private market	Owner Occupied	65.6	46.4
	Rented	20.9	38.1
Affordable market	Social	10.3	0.0
	Intermediate	0.8	0.0
	Other	2.4	15.5
	Total	100.0	100.0

Figure 7.3.1: Housing tenure of people living in Local Market (at 31st March 2019)

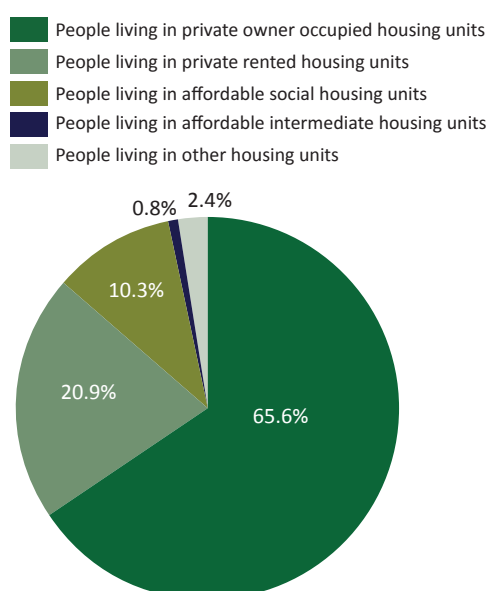
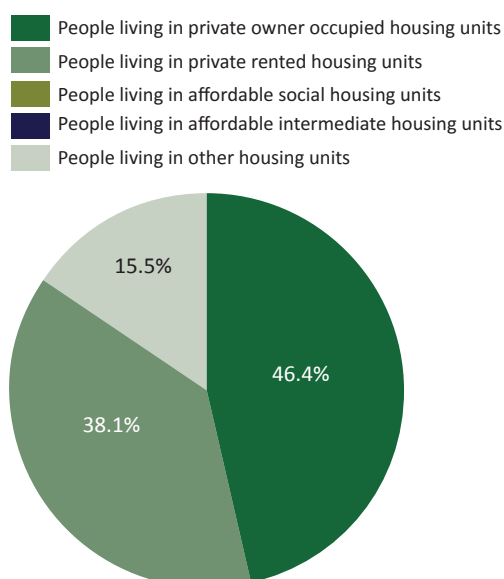


Figure 7.3.2: Housing tenure of people living in Open Market (at 31st March 2019)



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

Table 7.3.1 shows that 65.6% of the population living in the Local Market were living in private owner occupied units at the end of March 2019, compared with 46.4% in the Open Market. This formed the highest proportion for both the Local and Open Market. People living in private rental accommodation formed the second highest proportion for both Markets (20.9% in the Local Market and 38.1% in the Open Market).

15.5% 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, 4.6% lived in specialised housing.

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

8.1 Population in employment or full-time education

At 31st March 2019, 65.7% 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 2019 (see [page 25](#) onwards).

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

	% of total population in employment or education
Q1 2015	60.9
Q1 2016	62.0
Q1 2017	65.5
Q1 2018	65.5
Q1 2019	65.7

Table 8.1.2 Percentage of population in employment or full-time education by age at 31st March 2019

	Female	Male	Total
14 and under	69.9	71.1	70.5
15 to 19	90.6	91.4	91.0
20 to 24	86.7	89.1	87.9
25 to 29	81.9	89.4	85.8
30 to 34	80.9	89.3	85.2
35 to 39	80.0	90.5	85.3
40 to 44	78.7	90.1	84.3
45 to 49	81.1	90.1	85.5
50 to 54	78.5	88.2	83.2
55 to 59	71.4	85.3	78.2
60 to 64	55.3	70.6	63.1
65 to 69	15.5	18.7	17.1
70 to 74	4.0	6.1	5.0
75 to 79	1.7	2.8	2.2
80 to 84	0.4	0.1	0.3
85 and over	0.0	0.2	0.1
Total	61.3	70.1	65.7

8.1 Population in employment or full-time education

Figure 8.1.1 Population by economic status and age (at 31st March 2019)

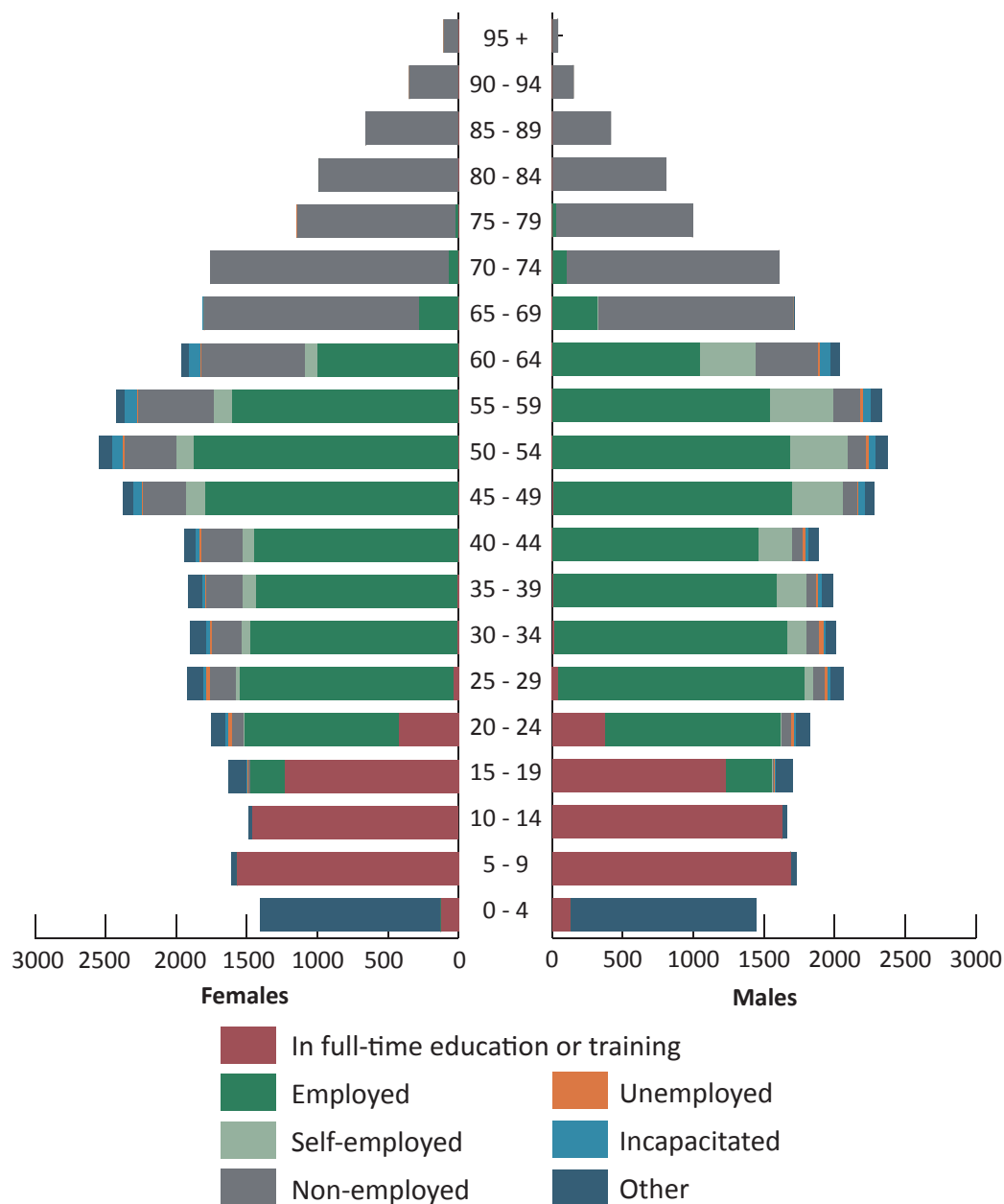


Figure 8.1.1 shows how economic status varies by age group and gender. Overall, 82.5% of the population aged 16 to 64 years old were either in full-time education, employed or self-employed at the end of March 2019. Of those aged between 65 and 74, 11.2% (771 people) were in employment.

People in full-time education or training 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 (1,874 people), the 25 to 29 age group had the largest proportion of employed females (78.7%). For males, the proportion of the population in employment also peaks in the 25 to 29 years age group (84.3%). The number of males employed is also highest in this age category (1,740 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 2019 (ages 16-24)

Age at March 2019	Female	Male	Total
16	90.4	89.9	90.1
17	89.3	79.9	84.5
18	66.9	59.2	63.0
19	46.2	43.6	44.9
20	43.5	32.1	37.3
21	36.0	23.9	30.1
22	21.4	20.1	20.7
23	15.1	15.6	15.3
24	5.5	9.3	7.4

Figure 8.2.1 Percentage of females in full-time education at March 2019 (ages 16-24)

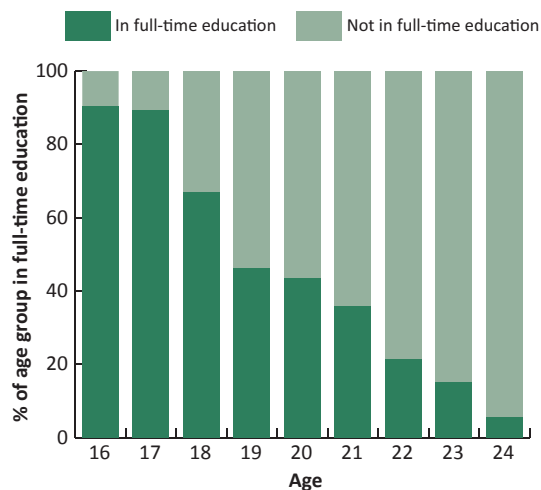
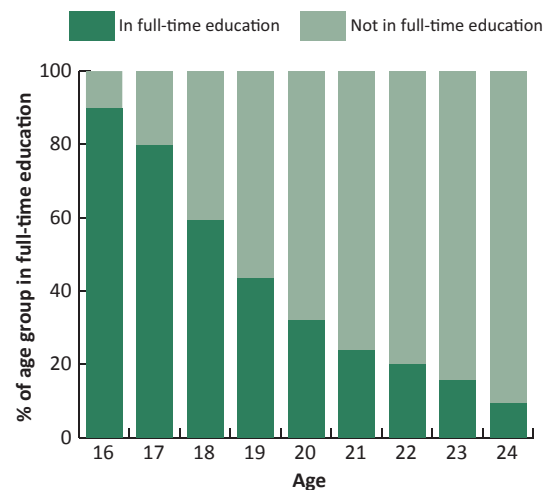


Figure 8.2.2 Percentage of males in full-time education at March 2019 (ages 16-24)

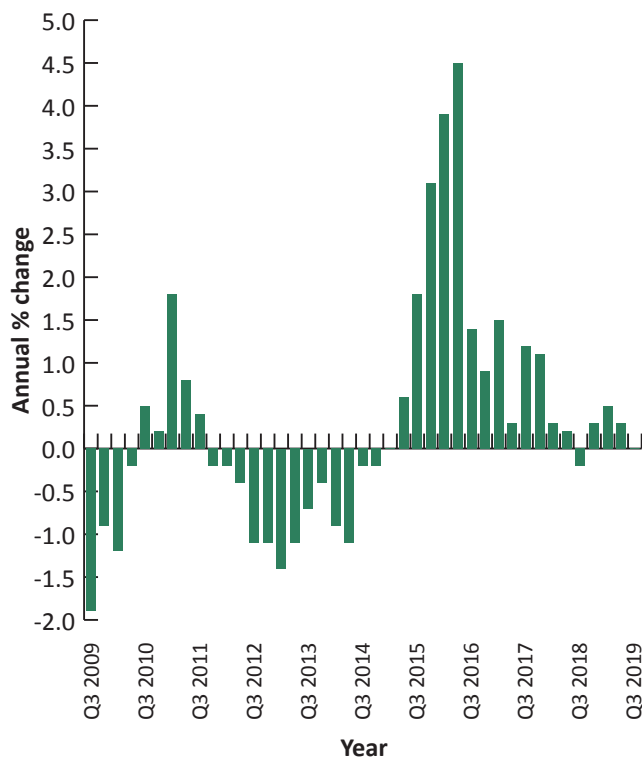


As at March 2019, 90.1% of all 16 year olds and 7.4% of all 24 year olds were in full-time education.

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

9.1 Employment trends

Figure 9.1.1 Annual percentage change in total employment at 30th September 2019



There was an overall decrease of 0.03% (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 2019. The number of employed people increased by 0.1% and the number of self-employed decreased by 1.2%.

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.

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

	Employed	Self-employed	Total employment
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
Q4 2018	0.6	-2.0	0.3
Q1 2019	0.8	-1.8	0.5
Q2 2019	0.5	-1.6	0.3
Q3 2019	0.1	-1.2	0.0

Figures rounded to one decimal place

9.2 Employment by age and gender

Table 9.2.1 Employment status by age group at 30th September 2019

	Employed			Self-employed			Total in employment
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	
14 and under	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 to 19	182	233	415	-	*	*	416
20 to 24	1,096	1,264	2,360	8	12	20	2,380
25 to 29	1,511	1,724	3,235	30	59	89	3,324
30 to 34	1,494	1,677	3,171	65	122	187	3,358
35 to 39	1,410	1,618	3,028	100	211	311	3,339
40 to 44	1,456	1,442	2,898	89	243	332	3,230
45 to 49	1,761	1,652	3,413	136	344	480	3,893
50 to 54	1,892	1,724	3,616	125	398	523	4,139
55 to 59	1,600	1,549	3,149	135	443	578	3,727
60 to 64	1,005	1,039	2,044	79	415	494	2,538
65 to 69	274	335	609	*	*	5	614
70 to 74	80	95	175	-	-	-	175
75 and over	30	39	69	-	-	-	69
16 to 64	13,407	13,922	27,329	767	2,248	3,015	30,344
65 and over	384	469	853	*	*	5	858
Total	13,791	14,391	28,182	768	2,252	3,020	31,202

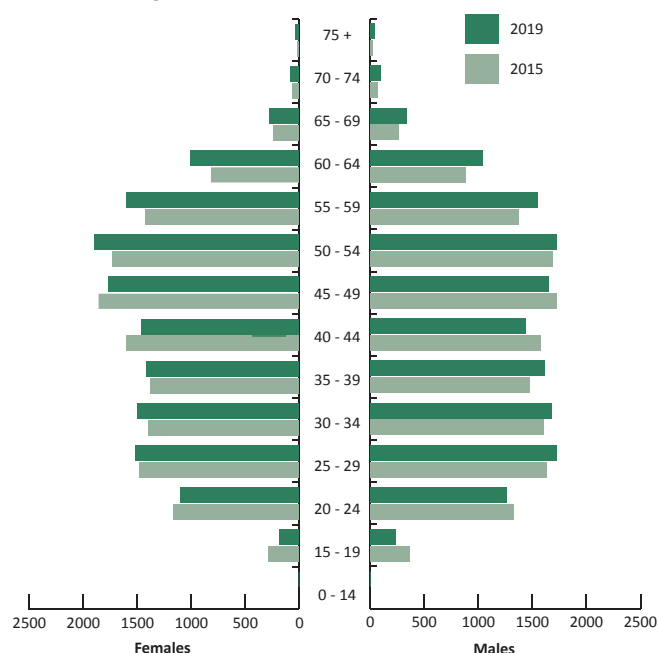
* In instances where there are fewer than five people in any one age category, only the total number of employed or self-employed people is presented.

At 30th September 2019, 31,202 people were either employed or self-employed in Guernsey, of whom 858 people (2.7%) were aged over 65 years (see [Table 9.2.1](#)). This age bracket accounted for 3.0% of employed people and 0.2% of self-employed people. Of the total number of people in employment, 33.3% were aged between 50 and 64.

Of the 27,329 employed people aged 16 to 64 at the end of September 2019, 13,407 (49.1%) were female and 13,922 (50.9%) were male. This compares to 767 self-employed females and 2,248 males, which equates to 25.4% and 74.6% of the 3,015 total.

9.2 Employment by age and gender

Figure 9.2.1 Employment by age and gender at 30th September

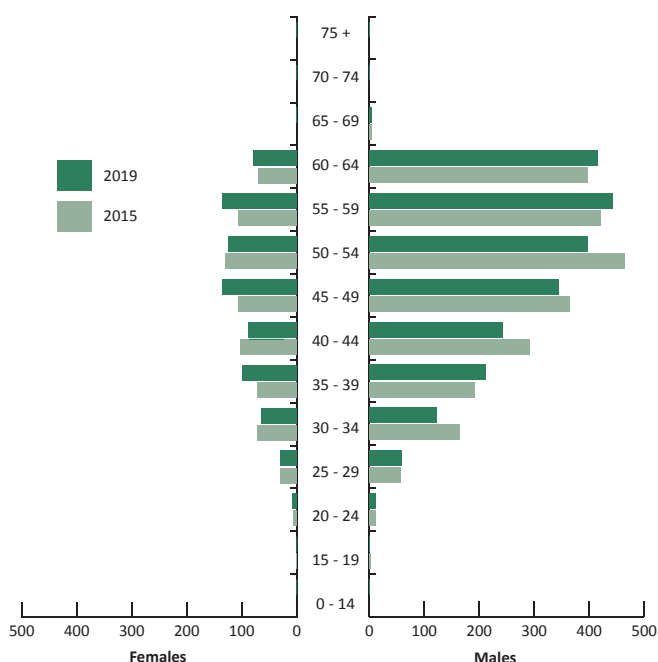


The difference in the proportions of employed and self-employed people between September 2015 and September 2019 can be seen in [Figures 9.2.1 and 9.2.2](#) respectively.

[Figure 9.2.1](#) shows that there were more males and females employed in September 2019 than in September 2015 across all age groups other than ages 15 to 24, 40 to 49. The 55 to 59 age category saw the largest increase in employment for males and the 60 to 65 category saw the largest increase for females.

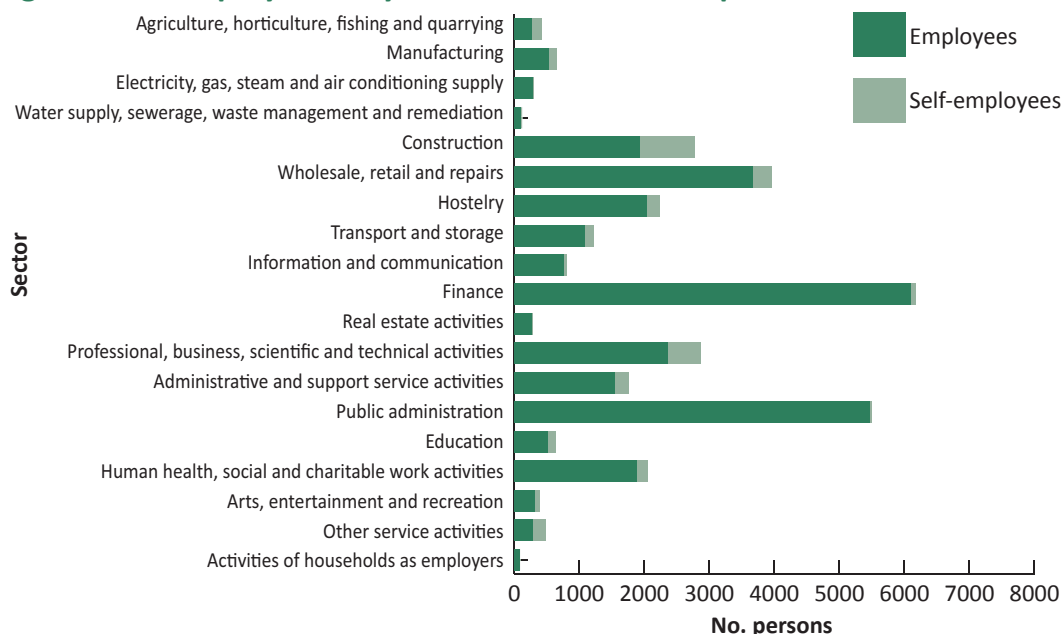
As can be seen in [Figure 9.2.2](#), self-employment is more apparent in males than in females. For males, the largest decrease in self-employment was in the 50 to 54 age category. Both males and females saw an increase in self-employment in the 55 to 65 age categories between September 2015 and September 2019.

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



9.3 Employment by economic sector

Figure 9.3.1 Employment by economic sector at September 2019



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, 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.

As explained in the **Quarterly Population Employment and Earnings Bulletin** published in April 2019, the number of employees included in the transport and storage, information and communication, finance and professional, business, scientific and technical activities sectors have been revised since the last edition of this report due to a change in the economic sector classification codes applied to two large employers. Corrections have been applied to the whole of the time series to maintain continuity and comparability of data going forward. However, it should be noted that the figures contained within this report are not comparable with those presented in previous editions of the **Annual Electronic Census Report**.

As shown in **Figure 9.3.1** and **Table 9.3.1**, the Finance sector was the largest employer in September 2019, accounting for 18.8% of total employment, or 6,168 people, 6,106 of whom were employed and 62 of whom were self-employed. The Construction sector had the largest number of self-employed people in September 2019 (835 people), representing 30.1% of the sector and 25.7% of self-employed people overall.

9.3 Employment by economic sector

Table 9.3.1 Employment by economic sector at September 2019

	Employees			Self-employees			Total no. in employment	% of total for all sectors
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total		
Agriculture, horticulture, fishing and quarrying	83	179	262	25	133	158	420	1.3
Manufacturing	150	375	525	32	98	130	655	2.0
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	51	234	285	-	8	8	293	0.9
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	12	93	105	-	16	16	121	0.4
Construction	122	1,813	1,935	18	817	835	2,770	8.5
Wholesale, retail and repairs	1,675	1,992	3,667	75	224	299	3,966	12.1
Hostelry	848	1,195	2,043	65	120	185	2,228	6.8
Transport and storage	258	819	1,077	13	129	142	1,219	3.7
Information and communication	185	578	763	12	35	47	810	2.5
Finance	3,325	2,781	6,106	9	53	62	6,168	18.8
Real estate activities	141	125	266	*	18	21	287	0.9
Professional, business, scientific and technical activities	1,267	1,087	2,354	149	368	517	2,871	8.8
Administrative and support service activities	682	869	1,551	25	178	203	1,754	5.4
Public administration	3,343	2,132	5,475	10	16	26	5,501	16.8
Education	384	126	510	96	31	127	637	1.9
Human health, social and charitable work activities	1,503	376	1,879	82	91	173	2,052	6.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	148	163	311	33	47	80	391	1.2
Other service activities	226	53	279	158	55	213	492	1.5
Activities of households as employers	59	28	87	*	-	*	89	0.3
Total for all sectors	14,462	15,018	29,480	807	2,437	3,244	32,724	100.0

* 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 2019

	Total no. in employment	% of total Finance sector
Banking	1,807	29.3
Fiduciary	1,718	27.9
Funds	1,323	21.4
Insurance	758	12.3
Other	562	9.1
Total	6,168	100.0

Of the 6,168 people employed within the Finance sector, 1,807 people (29.3%) worked in Banking, 1,718 people (27.9%) were employed by Fiduciaries and 1,323 worked in sub-sectors relating to Funds (21.4%) at the end of September 2019.

The number of people employed in the Finance sector has been revised since the last edition of this report (see [page 28](#)).

9.4 Employment by sector trends

Figure 9.4.1 Annual percentage change in total employment by sector

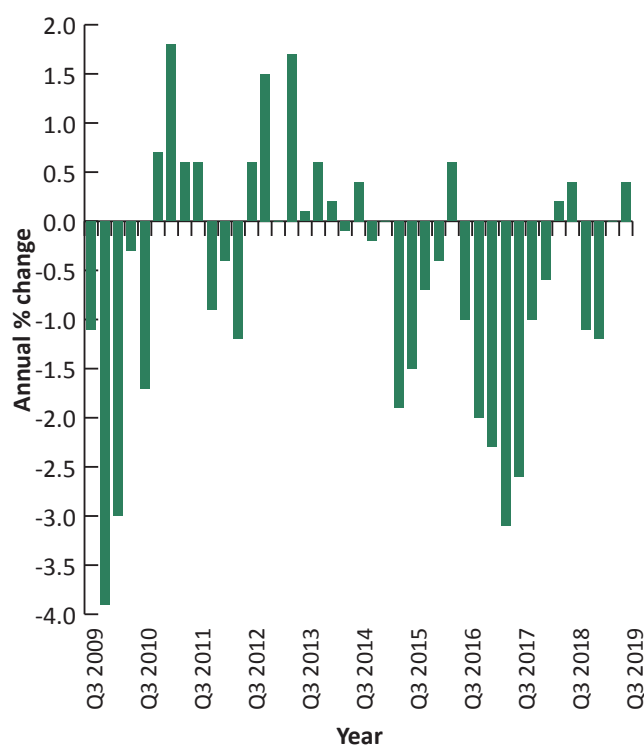
	Annual % change							
	2017 Q4	2018 Q1	2018 Q2	2018 Q3	2018 Q4	2019 Q1	2019 Q2	2019 Q3
Agriculture, horticulture, fishing and quarrying	2.4	1.2	2.2	2.5	0.5	-2.8	-9.6	-7.5
Manufacturing	1.5	-0.5	-0.9	-1.2	-1.8	1.1	0.2	-1.7
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	-1.7	3.8	3.1	0.7	1.4	-4.7	-5.7	1.0
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.9	-2.6	-0.9	-4.2	1.7	2.7	4.3	5.2
Construction	0.4	1.1	0.5	-0.7	-1.5	0.7	-1.0	1.1
Wholesale, retail and repairs	-1.3	-1.9	0.2	0.4	0.6	-0.3	-0.9	-2.9
Hostelry	-0.7	-0.7	-3.0	1.7	-0.2	-0.9	0.7	3.2
Transport and storage	3.4	1.2	1.1	-1.0	-3.2	-2.3	0.4	1.8
Information and communication	-4.8	-1.0	0.5	2.2	5.5	4.0	2.1	2.8
Finance	-1.6	0.5	-1.1	0.9	1.5	0.9	1.2	-1.4
Real estate activities	-8.2	-3.0	-1.5	-0.8	0.4	1.9	0.8	11.2
Professional, business, scientific and technical activities	1.9	1.6	1.0	1.9	0.5	0.1	0.6	1.0
Administrative and support service activities	1.4	2.8	1.9	6.0	4.1	-1.8	-2.0	-0.3
Public administration	1.0	-0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.6	0.7	1.3
Education	1.6	-0.7	0.0	0.7	2.9	6.4	3.6	3.6
Human health, social and charitable work activities	9.5	1.8	0.9	-0.4	1.0	2.0	3.6	3.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1.4	-3.2	-8.8	-7.9	-0.3	-1.7	8.5	8.3
Other service activities	2.9	1.6	0.6	-0.2	-5.5	-3.7	-3.5	-3.9
Activities of households as employers	12.0	-14.6	-8.5	-2.5	-3.6	12.9	5.3	15.6

Figure 9.4.1 shows that the Activities of households as employers sector had the largest increase in employment for the year ending 30th September 2019 (15.6%). The Agriculture, horticulture, fishing and quarrying sector saw the largest annual decrease (7.5%). Please note that some sectors have a small number of people in employment (see [page 29](#)).

As explained in the [Quarterly Population Employment and Earnings Bulletin](#) published in April 2019, the number of employees included in the transport and storage, information and communication, finance and professional, business, scientific and technical activities sectors have been revised since the last edition of this report due to a change in the economic sector classification codes applied to two large employers. Corrections have been applied to the whole of the time series to maintain continuity and comparability of data going forward. However, it should be noted that the figures contained within this report are not comparable with those presented in previous editions of the [Annual Electronic Census Report](#).

10.1 Employer trends

Figure 10.1.1 Annual percentage change in total number of employers



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 2019.

Table 10.1.1 Annual percentage change in total number of employers

	Annual % change
Q4 2015	-0.7
Q1 2016	-0.4
Q2 2016	0.6
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
Q4 2018	-1.1
Q1 2019	-1.2
Q2 2019	0.0
Q3 2019	0.4

10.2 Employers by economic sector and size

Table 10.2.1 Employers by economic sector and size at September 2019

	No. employers by size (number of employees)								Total
	1	2 to 5	6 to 10	11 to 25	26 to 50	51 to 100	101 to 250	Over 250	
Agriculture, horticulture, fishing and quarrying	12	24	8	1	1	1	0	0	47
Manufacturing	18	18	16	7	2	2	0	0	63
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	2	3	2	0	0	1	1	0	9
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	5	5	1	1	0	1	0	0	13
Construction	106	125	48	35	6	1	2	0	323
Wholesale, retail and repairs	68	143	66	27	19	10	4	1	338
Hostelry	31	79	25	37	6	11	0	0	189
Transport and storage	22	25	5	12	4	2	2	0	72
Information and communication	18	20	9	5	8	1	1	0	62
Finance	75	99	42	60	27	17	15	0	335
Real estate activities	14	20	4	7	2	0	0	0	47
Professional, business, scientific and technical activities	53	49	24	19	4	8	3	1	161
Administrative and support service activities	32	54	14	18	13	3	2	0	136
Public administration	4	8	2	1	0	0	1	1	17
Education	8	8	2	5	0	3	2	0	28
Human health, social and charitable work activities	34	45	31	17	13	7	3	0	150
Arts, entertainment and recreation	24	18	7	10	1	0	0	0	60
Other service activities	48	36	11	0	1	0	0	0	96
Activities of households as employers	20	9	5	0	0	0	0	0	34
Total	594	788	322	262	107	68	36	3	2,180

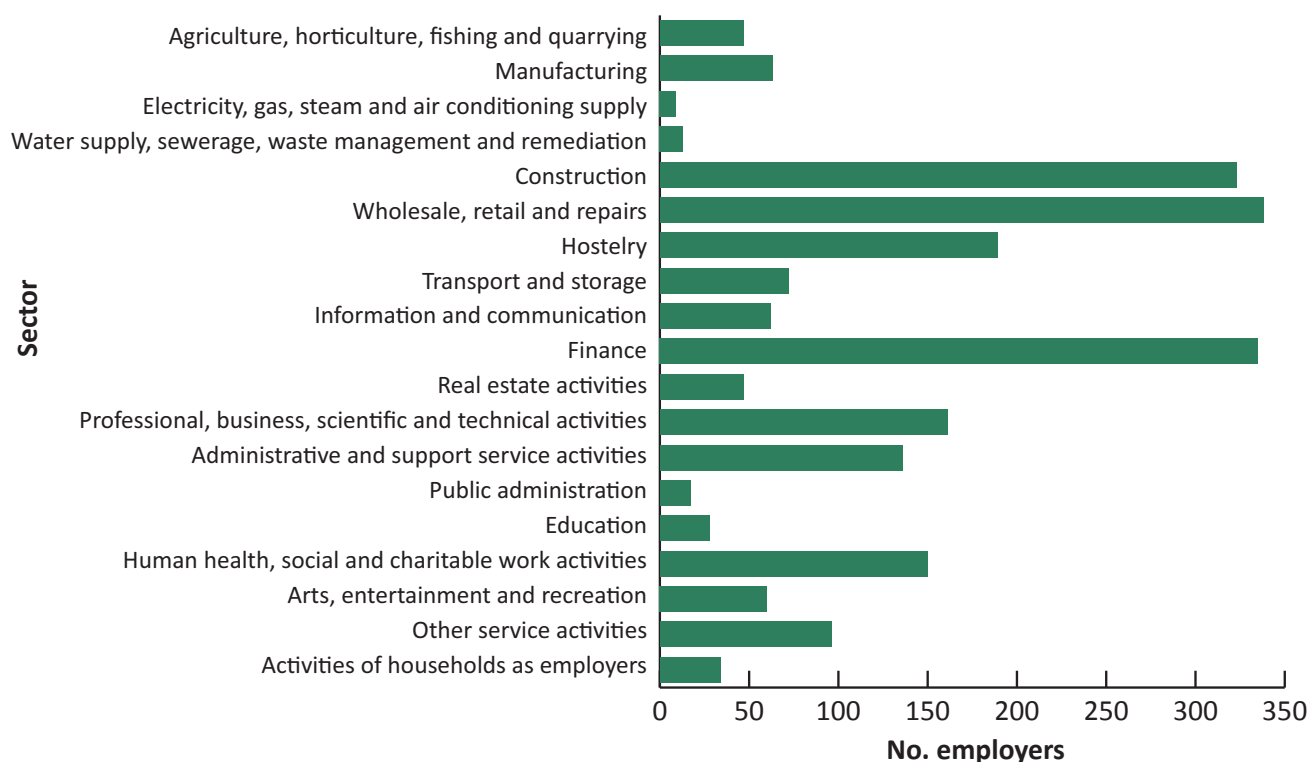
Table 10.2.1 and **Figure 10.2.1** show the number of employers broken down by economic sector and by the number of employees as at 30th September 2019. They are sourced from the Rolling Electronic Census. Due to timing differences with data sourced from Social Security, figures presented here are not directly comparable with those previously published in Labour Market Bulletins.

The Wholesale Retail and Repairs sector had the highest number of employing organisations (338). The Finance sector had 335 employing organisations at the end of September 2019 and had the highest number of employing organisations with more than 50 employees (32 employers). The Construction sector had the highest number of employers (231) with fewer than six employees. There were three organisations employing more than 250 people at the end of September 2019.

The number of employers within the transport and storage, information and communication, finance and professional, business, scientific and technical activities sectors have been revised since the last edition of this report (see [page 33](#)).

10.2 Employers by economic sector and size

Figure 10.2.1 Employers by economic sector at September 2019



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.

As explained in the **Quarterly Population Employment and Earnings Bulletin** published in April 2019, the number of employers included in the transport and storage, information and communication, finance and professional, business, scientific and technical activities sectors have been revised since the last edition of this report due to a change in the economic sector classification codes applied to two large employers. Corrections have been applied to the whole of the time series to maintain continuity and comparability of data going forward. However, it should be noted that the figures contained within this report are not comparable with those presented in previous editions of the **Annual Electronic Census Report**.

11.1 Unemployment trends

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 321 people registered as unemployed using the International Labour Office (ILO) definition of unemployment¹ in September 2019, 47 more people than in September 2018.

The registered unemployment rate using the ILO definition was 1.0% at the end of September 2019, 0.1 percentage point higher than at the same period the previous year (see **Figure 11.1.1**)².

Figure 11.1.1 Percentage of workforce registered as unemployed

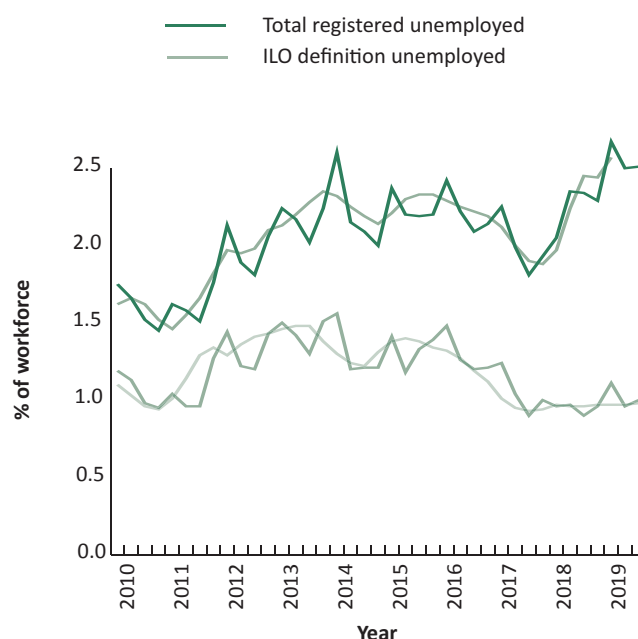


Table 11.1.1 Percentage of workforce registered as unemployed

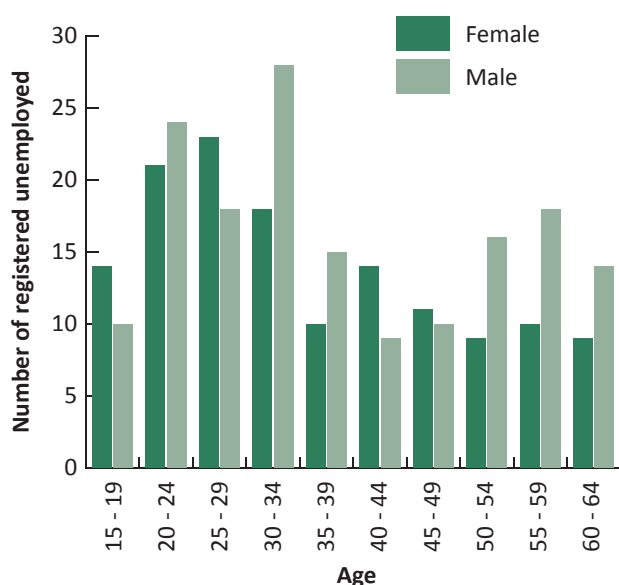
	ILO definition unemployed	% of workforce	Total registered unemployed	% of workforce
Q4 2015	402	1.4	636	2.2
Q1 2016	434	1.5	710	2.4
Q2 2016	381	1.3	670	2.2
Q3 2016	367	1.2	637	2.1
Q4 2016	370	1.2	651	2.1
Q1 2017	380	1.2	686	2.3
Q2 2017	321	1.0	615	2.0
Q3 2017	276	0.9	552	1.8
Q4 2017	305	1.0	590	1.9
Q1 2018	292	1.0	624	2.1
Q2 2018	300	1.0	723	2.4
Q3 2018	274	0.9	714	2.3
Q4 2018	293	1.0	702	2.3
Q1 2019	341	1.1	819	2.7
Q2 2019	296	1.0	771	2.5
Q3 2019	321	1.0	769	2.5

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

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

11.1 Unemployment trends

Figure 11.1.2 Unemployment by age and gender at September 2019

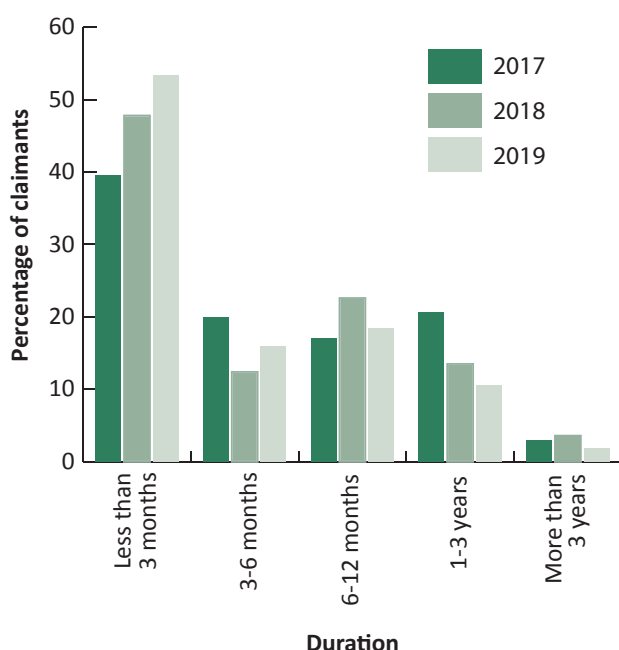


The number of men unemployed (by ILO definitions) in September 2019 was greater than the number of women registered unemployed across the 20 to 24, 30 to 39 and 50 to 64 age bands (see [Figure 11.1.2](#)). Of the people registered unemployed, using the ILO definitions, 46.0% were female, compared to 37.5% at the same time the previous year.

The age groups with the highest number of registered unemployed people was the 30 to 34 and 20 to 24 categories. There were 28 unemployed men in the 30 to 34 group in September 2019, accounting for the highest portion (17.2%) of unemployed men.

The 25-29 age group accounted for the highest proportion of unemployed women (16.5%) in September 2019, with 23 unemployed women in that age category at that time.

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



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 2019 was 1.1% overall. The rate was higher for females than for males (at 1.1% and 1.0% respectively).

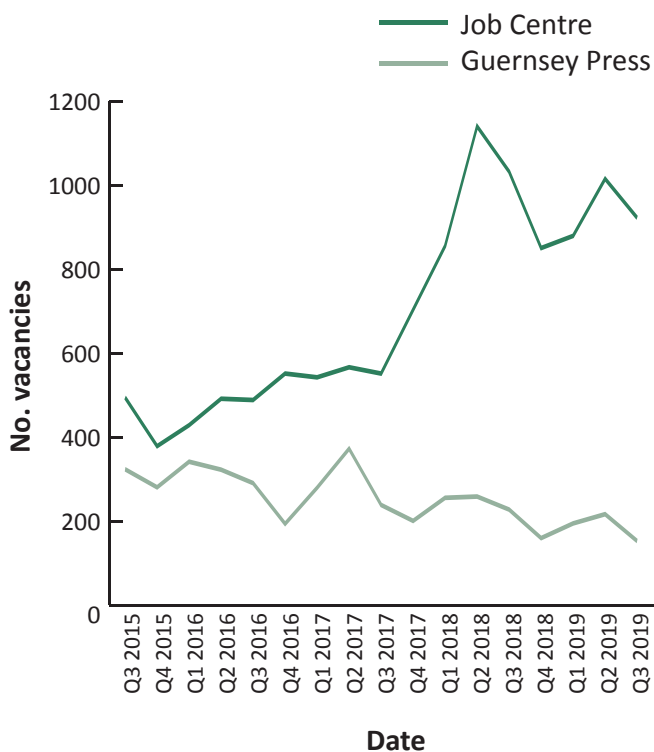
Of the registered unemployed people who called into Social Security in the snapshot week at the end of September 2019, 15.9% had been registered unemployed for between three and six months at that time (see [Figure 11.1.3](#)). 12.5% of claimants had been registered unemployed for more than a year compared with 17.2% the previous year and 23.6% in September 2017.

11.2 Job vacancies

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 2019.

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

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



12.1 Earnings (nominal)

Table 12.1.1 Nominal median earnings (all employees)

Date	Four quarter average earnings (£)	Annual % change
Q1 2018	32,305	1.7
Q2 2018	32,722	2.6
Q3 2018	32,995	2.9
Q4 2018	33,263	3.3
Q1 2019	33,530	3.8
Q2 2019	33,622	2.8
Q3 2019	33,916	2.8

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.

Table 12.1.2 Nominal lower quartile earnings (all employees)

Date	Four quarter average earnings (£)	Annual % change
Q1 2018	22,306	1.8
Q2 2018	22,580	2.6
Q3 2018	22,807	3.3
Q4 2018	23,004	3.7
Q1 2019	23,188	4.0
Q2 2019	23,280	3.1
Q3 2019	23,537	3.2

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

As shown in **Table 12.1.1**, nominal median earnings increased by 2.8% between the year ending September 2018 and the year ending September 2019, from £32,995 to £33,916.

Table 12.1.3 Nominal upper quartile earnings (all employees)

Date	Four quarter average earnings (£)	Annual % change
Q1 2018	47,666	2.1
Q2 2018	48,264	3.0
Q3 2018	48,582	3.1
Q4 2018	48,952	3.4
Q1 2019	49,298	3.4
Q2 2019	49,381	2.3
Q3 2019	49,848	2.6

The lower and upper quartile earnings for the quarter ending 30th September 2019 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 3.2% between the years ending 30th September 2018 and 30th September 2019, whilst the upper quartile earnings increased by 2.6%.

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.

12.2 Earnings (real)

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 2019 prices.

Median annual earnings, in real terms, increased by 0.8% over the year ending September 2019 (see [Table 12.2.1](#)).

Lower quartile earnings increased by 1.2% in real terms between the years ending September 2018 and September 2019. Upper quartile earnings also saw an increase in real terms of 0.6% over the same period (see [Tables 12.2.2](#) and [12.2.3](#) respectively).

Table 12.2.1 Real median earnings (all employees)

Date	Four quarter average earnings (£)	Annual % change
Q1 2018	33,309	-0.3
Q2 2018	33,332	0.0
Q3 2018	33,645	0.0
Q4 2018	34,012	0.9
Q1 2019	33,870	1.7
Q2 2019	33,618	0.9
Q3 2019	33,916	0.8

Table 12.2.2 Real lower quartile earnings (all employees)

Date	Four quarter average earnings (£)	Annual % change
Q1 2018	22,999	-0.2
Q2 2018	23,001	0.0
Q3 2018	23,256	0.3
Q4 2018	23,522	1.2
Q1 2019	23,424	1.8
Q2 2019	23,277	1.2
Q3 2019	23,537	1.2

Table 12.2.3 Real upper quartile earnings (all employees)

Date	Four quarter average earnings (£)	Annual % change
Q1 2018	49,147	0.1
Q2 2018	49,164	0.5
Q3 2018	49,539	0.1
Q4 2018	50,053	0.9
Q1 2019	49,799	1.3
Q2 2019	49,375	0.4
Q3 2019	49,848	0.6

12.3 Earnings by gender

Table 12.3.1 Nominal median earnings by gender

Date	Four quarter average earnings (£)		Annual % change	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Q1 2018	28,991	35,593	1.9	1.3
Q2 2018	29,413	35,932	3.0	1.9
Q3 2018	29,726	36,117	3.6	2.2
Q4 2018	30,052	36,368	4.1	2.5
Q1 2019	30,251	36,650	4.3	3.0
Q2 2019	30,330	36,780	3.1	2.4
Q3 2019	30,578	37,124	2.9	2.8

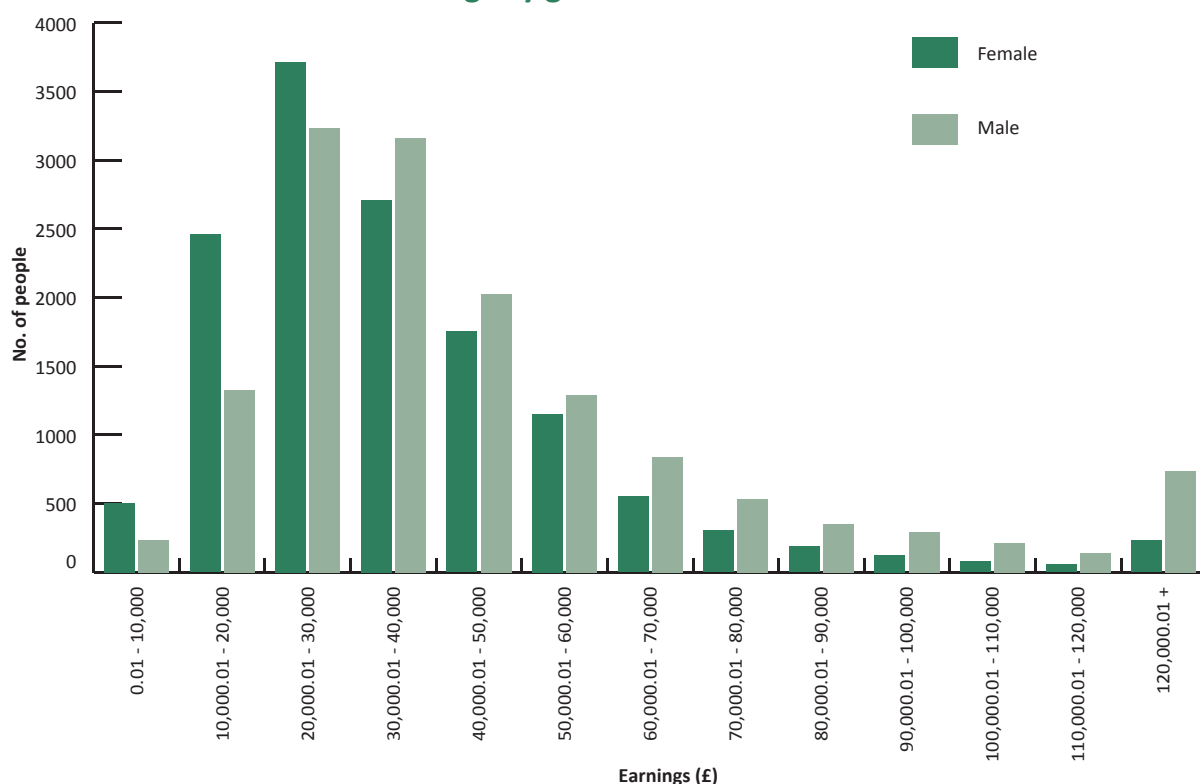
Table 12.3.1 shows the four quarter average median earnings for females and males.

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 2019, the four quarter median average earnings for females was £30,578 (2.9% higher than a year earlier) and for males was £37,124 (2.8% higher than a year earlier).

Figure 12.3.1 shows the number of employees in each earning band, averaged from September 2018 to September 2019. 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 distribution



12.4 Earnings by economic sector

Table 12.4.1 Four quarter average earnings as at 30th September 2019

	Median earnings (£)	Lower quartile earnings (£)	Upper quartile earnings (£)
Agriculture, horticulture, fishing and quarrying	29,717	20,758	39,711
Manufacturing	28,154	20,333	36,191
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	38,651	31,232	53,720
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	33,020	25,963	40,231
Construction	33,829	25,768	41,496
Wholesale, retail and repairs	23,518	16,834	32,768
Hostelry	21,121	17,411	26,291
Transport and storage	31,135	22,561	41,472
Information and communication	39,423	26,809	60,590
Finance	46,727	31,761	70,965
Real estate activities	36,167	24,207	55,667
Professional, business, scientific and technical activities	43,499	29,489	67,434
Administrative and support service activities	30,304	20,536	41,942
Public administration	36,505	25,578	49,743
Education	28,001	19,485	48,304
Human health, social and charitable work activities	24,887	17,617	34,819
Arts, entertainment and recreation	25,012	18,005	36,633
Other service activities	20,618	14,888	27,649
Activities of households as employers	22,503	15,527	29,215

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

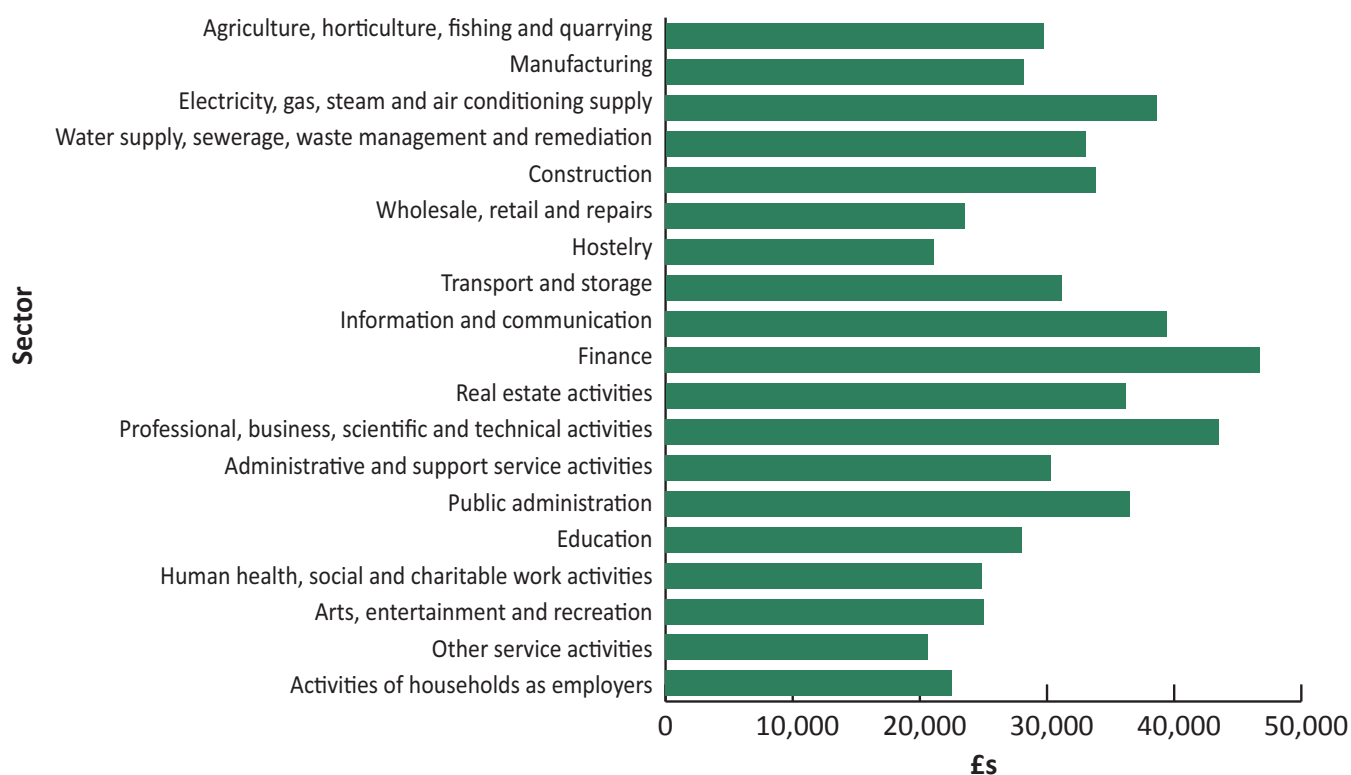
People employed within the Finance sector had the highest four quarter average median earnings (£46,727) at the end of September 2019. This was 37.8% higher than the overall median. The upper quartile earnings in the Finance sector were 42.4% higher than the overall upper quartile earnings during the same period.

The Other service activities sector had the lowest four quarter average median earnings (£20,618) at the end of September 2019, which was 39.2% lower than the overall median.

As explained in the **Quarterly Population, Employment and Earnings Bulletin** published in April 2019, median earnings figures for the transport and storage, information and communication, finance and professional, business, scientific and technical activities sectors have been revised since the last edition of this report due to a change in the economic sector classification codes applied to two large employers. Corrections have been applied to the whole of the time series to maintain continuity and comparability of data going forward. However, it should be noted that the figures contained within this report are not comparable with those presented in previous editions of the **Annual Electronic Census Report**.

12.4 Earnings by economic sector

Figure 12.4.1 Four quarter average earnings as at 30th September 2019



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.

As explained in the [Quarterly Population, Employment and Earnings Bulletin](#) published in April 2019, median earnings figures for the transport and storage, information and communication, finance and professional, business, scientific and technical activities sectors have been revised since the last edition of this report due to a change in the economic sector classification codes applied to two large employers. Corrections have been applied to the whole of the time series to maintain continuity and comparability of data going forward. However, it should be noted that the figures contained within this report are not comparable with those presented in previous editions of the [Annual Electronic Census Report](#).

13.1 Methodology and further information

Administrative Census

The data presented in this report is compiled using an administrative census method using data on individuals sourced from the following:

- Greffe birth and death records
- Income Tax
- Social Security contributions
- Social Security benefits
- Social Housing
- Population Management
- Health
- Driving Licenses and Vehicle Registrations
- Schools
- University grants
- The Electoral Roll

The Rolling Electronic Census also incorporates data from the Corporate Housing Programme Monitoring System which adds information based on the residential properties individuals live in.

In cases where two or more of the above databases hold more than one copy of the information presented in this report, there is a process to decide which version to use. For dates of birth and gender for example, the most commonly used is the one taken to be correct for that individual. For other information such as addresses, or whether a person is normally resident at the time of the census snapshot, there's a more complex process to determine the correct information for that individual, which takes into account how the data is processed by each source.

Administrative changes

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

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

Population Projections

See www.gov.gg/population for more information and directions to the latest version.

13.1 Methodology and further information

The Economic Statistics (Guernsey and Alderney) Law, 2019

On 4th September 2019, the Economic Statistics (Guernsey and Alderney) Law was approved by the States of Guernsey (see <https://www.gov.gg/article/172311/The-Economic-Statistics-Guernsey-and-Alderney-Law-2019>). The new legislation will allow controlled sharing of some of the data collected for Income Tax purposes with the Data & Analysis service and will also enable the Data & Analysis service to run a regular business census to fill data gaps. This is expected to begin in 2021 at the earliest. The additional information sought is as follows:

- Separation of information from employers on wages paid to current employees from pensions paid to past employees
- Numbers of hours worked by employees
- Value of employer contributions to occupational / secondary pension schemes

This should enable calculation of the median wage for full time employees, the number of people paid the minimum wage and the number of households with adults all working full time that are still below the relative income poverty threshold. Additional information will be included in this report and other Data & Analysis publications when it becomes available.

13.2 Contact details

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

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