

2001 Guernsey Census

report on the census of population and households



Report on the 2001 Guernsey Census

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Foreword

As provided for in “The Census Ordinance 2000”, the Chief Registrar, Mr George W Marsh, has submitted the following report on the 2001 Guernsey Census to the Advisory and Finance Committee and the Committee has sent the report to the President of the States for the information of members of the States.

The report has been prepared by John W Dickson, Head of Economics and Statistics, who acted as Census Supervisor, and Gareth Jones, Senior Economic Analyst. Tim Brown worked on the Census up to two months after Census night.

The Advisory and Finance Committee wishes to acknowledge the co-operation it received from the public during the taking of the Census. The Committee would also like to thank the Census Officers, Enumerator Supervisors and Enumerators without whose hard work it would not have been possible to successfully complete the taking of the 2001 Guernsey Census.

August 2002

Section 1: Introduction

Main Points of the 2001 Census

- The results show great continuity with the 1996 Census and there are only minor changes in trend.
- The population was the biggest ever. However, the number of residentially qualified has hardly increased, due to their higher emigration.
- The population increase was spread over the Island's parishes.
- The trend towards more residents being absent on Census night continues.
- The increase in population since 1996 was mainly due to males who have increased proportionately in most age ranges. Economically inactive males have again increased.
- Both immigration and emigration were high. Emigration was higher than in the previous intercensal period of high economic growth; namely 1986 to 1991.
- Immigration of the returning Guernsey born was lower than during any previous intercensal period.
- Between 1996 and 2001 the economically active increased by 1,600 - about half male and half female and exceeded the population increase of 1,126.

continued overleaf...

Main Points of the 2001 Census (continued)

- The population increase between 1996 and 2001 was almost entirely within the age range 15 to 64 (the working population). Those of school age 0 to 14 and those of retirement age 65 plus showed no net migration.
- While the population increased by just over 200 per annum, the increase in those working in the finance sector was the biggest ever - nearly 300 per annum .
- Two thirds of the population drive themselves to work and two thirds of school children travel to and from school by car.
- There were 802 more households than in 1996, nearly all owner occupied rather than rental.
- The trend towards more single persons living alone, single persons with others (eg single parents) and cohabiting couples continues. However the married are the majority within owner occupied households.
- The average number of persons in a household has reduced more slowly than the previous trend and is 2.51. An increase in the average number of persons in private let open market households has contributed to this slower reduction.

- 1.1 The period between the 1996 and 2001 Censuses was characterised by high economic growth which was nearly as high as that of the intercensal period 1986 to 1991. However the profit dominated growth of this 1996 to 2001 intercensal period was quite different to that of the late eighties when rapidly increasing employment and therefore employment income in the economy followed a surge in profits in the mid eighties. There was a larger increase in employment then than now.
- 1.2 The increased profits of recent years has led to an increase in taxes on profit so swelling the public surplus and encouraging public sector spending. This has taken the form of out-sourcing both on and off the Island and increased capital spending from the year 2000 onwards. This capital spending has had only a small effect on the 2001 Census largely through the presence of construction and other consultative workers. The out-sourcing of public services has swelled the number of persons working in services in the Island in such areas as information technology, business services and public relations.
- 1.3 The finance sector has grown in numbers to a greater extent than in any other intercensal period. The limit on its growth up to the time of the Census has been the supply of labour. One third of school-leavers directly join the finance sector, and most others take jobs which are a consequence of the earnings of those in the finance sector. To the local labour supply is added an equal number of immigrants. Once retirees (emigrants from work and in some cases from the Island) are accounted for there has been a net long-term immigration to the Island of over 200 per annum and to the finance sector itself of nearly 300. Insufficient housing and stretched social services are not a deterrent to immigration but can cause social and environmental problems rather than acting as a brake on growth. However, the demand for more social services requires more labour resources much of it immigrant. The economy has moved rapidly over the intercensal period toward being a finance/services economy, which has undoubtedly squeezed out traditional and innovative activities.
- 1.4 Unusually for a period of high economic growth, high immigration has been accompanied by high emigration. Evidence for this comes from:-
 - fewer returning Guernsey residentially qualified persons
 - a static number of residentially qualified persons
 - a decrease in residentially qualified inactive persons
 - an increase in those living by virtue of housing licences

Section 1: Introduction

- 1.5 This emigration of the longer term residents contrasts with 1996 when most of the emigrants were short-term workers present in 1991. In other words, the emigrants in the 1996 Census had been immigrants in the intercensal period to the 1991 Census. A previous bulge of short-term workers from 1991 was no longer present in the 1996 Census.
- 1.6 In summary, this intercensal period has seen an increase in the emigration of the residentially qualified and a decrease in the emigration of short-term workers.
- 1.7 The reduction in short-term immigrants while long-term immigration is maintained is one factor in the change from a predominately young labour force to one which is mostly aged between 25 and 50. This reduction of the young in the labour force is exacerbated by many locally educated young persons postponing their entry to the labour force by staying longer at secondary school, and then going on to further education.

Household formation

- 1.8 Single person households have increased both for the under 65's and the over 65's. Persons over 65 in single households, and more particularly over 75 and certainly over 85, constitute potential at risk households. They are more likely to demand States services, such as health care and home help.
- 1.9 Persons under 65 living alone increase the demand for housing and the associated services. The same is also true to a lesser degree of couples living alone. A high rate of household formation and dissolution also affects the housing supply by creating temporarily or frictionally unoccupied households.
- 1.10 The number of dwellings and households has increased all over the Island except in St Peter Port. This will have increased the need for movement around the Island and the demand for car ownership.

Section 2:

Census of Population

Total and Parish Population Trends

Total Population

- 2.1 The Census of Population showed the Island's resident population to be 59,807; the largest ever.
- 2.2 The population was 1,126 more than in 1996 but only 940 more than in 1991.
- 2.3 The 1,126 increase over the last five years consisted of 894 males and 232 females. However, in the population as a whole females outnumber males in total and particularly at ages greater than 60.
- 2.4 The relatively moderate inter-censal increase means that the decade of the nineties has experienced a modest increase in population compared to the sixties and eighties (see figure 2.1).

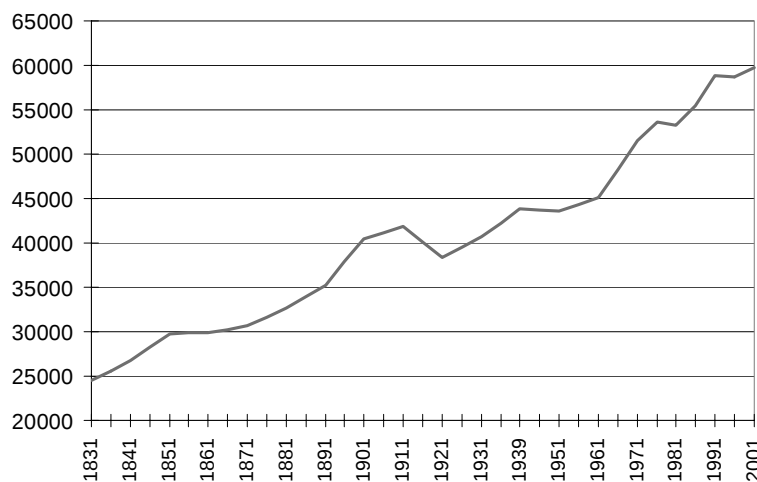


Figure 2.1
Guernsey's
Population
1831 – 2001

- 2.5 There was an increase in residents absent from the Island on Census night (Table 2.1). Some of these may have tenure of second or third homes in other locations or may simply have been on vacation.

		1976	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001
a.	Residents Present	51,447	51,407	53,170	56,149	55,677	56,223
b.	Residents Absent	2,190	1,906	2,312	2,718	3,004	3,584
	Resident Population (a+b)	53,637	53,313	55,482	58,867	58,681	59,807

Table 2.1
Resident and
Non Resident
Population

Section 2: Census of Population

Parish Population

- 2.6 All parishes experienced population increases over the intercensal period, but these are best described as modest. However, St Saviour (+9.2%) and the Forest (+8.9%) saw substantial increase in percentage or proportional terms. Although the population of St Peter Port increased the most by 294, this was only a 1.8% increase and the total was still below that of 1991.

Table 2.2
Population
by Parish
1971 – 2001

	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001
Castel	6,317	7,309	7,727	8,260	9,068	8,922	8,975
Forest	1,460	1,383	1,288	1,293	1,386	1,423	1,549
St Andrew	2,232	2,295	2,230	2,281	2,357	2,342	2,409
St Martin	6,161	6,072	5,842	5,876	6,082	6,082	6,267
St Peter Port	16,303	16,279	15,587	16,085	16,648	16,194	16,488
St Pierre du Bois	1,829	1,934	2,018	2,057	2,242	2,151	2,188
St Sampson	6,534	6,802	6,947	7,475	8,045	8,540	8,592
St Saviour	2,116	2,321	2,432	2,404	2,419	2,469	2,696
Torteval	841	914	881	926	976	954	973
Vale	7,558	8,251	8,316	8,764	9,530	9,504	9,573
Herm and Jethou	107	77	45	61	114	100	97
Total	51,458	53,637	53,313	55,482	58,867	58,681	59,807

Table 2.3
Percentage
Changes in
Parish
Population

	1971-76	1976-81	1981-86	1986-91	1991-96	1996-2001
Castel	15.7	5.7	6.9	9.8	-1.6	0.6
Forest	-5.3	-6.9	0.4	7.2	2.7	8.9
St Andrew	2.8	-2.8	2.3	3.3	-0.6	2.9
St Martin	-1.4	-3.8	0.6	3.5	0.0	3.0
St Peter Port	-0.1	-4.3	3.2	3.5	-2.7	1.8
St Pierre du Bois	5.7	4.3	1.9	9.0	-4.1	1.7
St Sampson	4.1	2.1	7.6	7.6	6.2	0.6
St Saviour	9.7	4.8	-1.2	0.6	2.1	9.2
Torteval	8.7	-3.6	5.1	5.4	-2.3	2.0
Vale	9.2	0.8	5.4	8.7	-0.3	0.7
Total	4.2	-0.6	4.1	6.1	-0.3	1.9

- 2.7 The overall population density of the Island in 2001 stood at 951 persons per square km (2,467 per square mile). The parish with the highest population density was St Peter Port, while the parish with the lowest was Torteval.
- 2.8 Guernsey's overall population density of 951 persons per square km compares to a figure of 742 persons for Jersey, 233 persons for the UK, 103 in France, and over 5,000 persons per square km in Hong Kong.

Age Distributions

Introduction

- 2.9 The age structure of the population reflects changes in birth and death rates as well as increases in life expectancy and changes arising from migration.
- 2.10 The population profile in Victorian England and many Third World countries until recently was a pyramid (see Figure 2.2a), reflecting both infant mortality and early adult deaths. In twentieth century England this was replaced by a uniform population (no early deaths) tapering from age 50 onwards as mortality begins to affect the population (Figure 2.2b).
- 2.11 The bulge in the population in Figure 2.2c is a consequence of the “baby boom” which followed the Second World War. There were more babies born between the years of 1947 and 1972 than immediately before or after. As of 2001, they have resulted in a bulge of persons aged 29 to 54. Every five years this group moves up a five year age band.

The Variety of Age Distributions

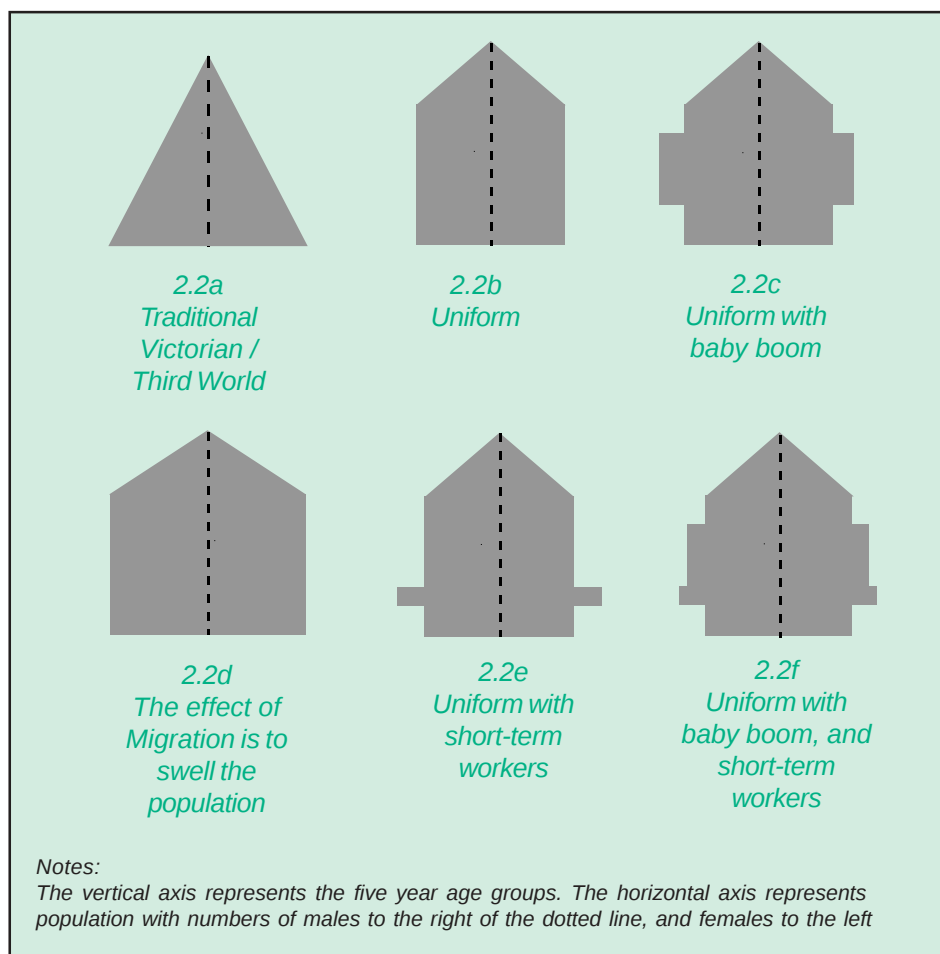


Figure 2.2
Population
Pyramid
Models

Section 2: Census of Population

- 2.12 Each band of five year ages (Census Table 3 in Appendix 3) advances at each quinquennial census. For instance, the 3,349 persons aged 15 - 19 in 1996 became the 3,678 persons aged 20 - 24 in 2001 and the 4,046 persons aged 40 - 44 in 1996 became the 4,068 persons aged 45 - 49 in 2001 (see Table 2.4 below).

Table 2.4
Age Bands
Illustrating the
Population
Bulge

Aged	1996	2001
15-19	3,349	3,544
20-24	4,080	3,678
40-44	4,046	4,466
45-49	4,608	4,068

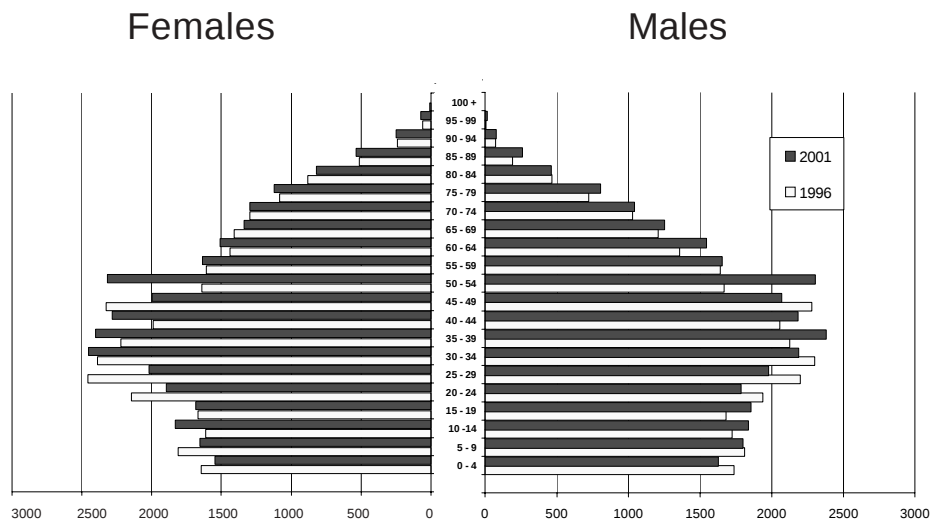
Migrants

- 2.13 The age distribution is affected by migrants and by short-term workers who stay for under one year on the Island. Immigrants expand the age band which they join and create a bulge in the population (see Figure 2.2e). They are typically aged between 25 and 39 and immigrate with some children.
- 2.14 The effect of migration (immigration less emigration) and mortality can be seen on the age distributions (Figure 2.3) for 1996 to 2001. The comparison of the 2001 age distribution with that of 1996 five years on (Figure 2.4) shows an increase across most ages.

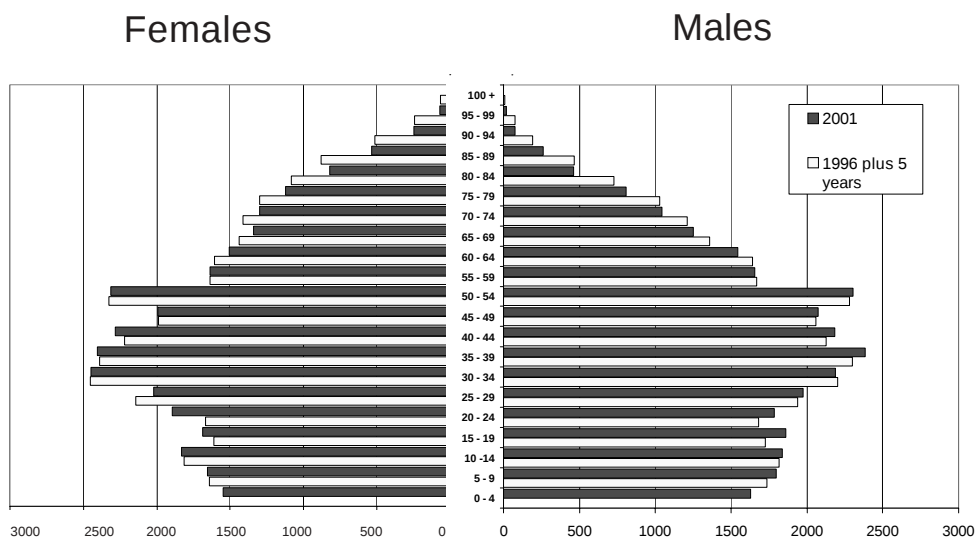
Short Term Workers

- 2.15 Short term workers, who are generally licensed by the Housing Authority to stay under one year, also affect the age distribution (Figure 2.2e). Short term workers have been supplied in unlimited numbers to the horticultural and hostelry sectors of the economy, but also have been used in a more controlled way in the construction and retail sectors.

Section 2: Census of Population



*Figure 2.3
Guernsey
Population
Age
Distributions
2001
compared
with 1996*



*Figure 2.4
Guernsey
Population
Age
Distributions
2001
compared
with 1996
five years on*

Section 2: Census of Population

- 2.16 In spite of declining employment in horticulture and manufacturing there has been little change in the number of short-term workers employed and therefore the short-term workers continue to affect the population in the way described on the previous pages.

2001 Age and Sex Distribution

Current Age Sex Distribution

- 2.17 Females continue to outnumber males, there being 1,531 more women than men in the population (see Table 2.5). This difference is almost entirely due to females living longer than males.
- 2.18 The other noteworthy point from Table 2.5 is that whilst boys tend to outnumber girls in the 0 - 19 age groups, women outnumber men in the 20 - 29 and 30 - 39 age groups as the result of the short-term immigration of female workers into horticulture and hostelry. There is no evidence to suggest that this imbalance has been caused by the emigration of males to work off the Island.

Table 2.5
Male and
Female
Distribution in
the 2001
Census

	Numbers			Percentage	
	Male	Female	Total	Male %	Female %
0-9	3,428	3,200	6,628	51.7%	48.3%
10-19	3,697	3,519	7,216	51.2%	48.8%
20-29	3,761	3,913	7,674	49.0%	51.0%
30-39	4,571	4,854	9,425	48.5%	51.5%
40-49	4,254	4,280	8,534	49.8%	50.2%
50-59	3,959	3,952	7,911	50.0%	50.0%
60-69	2,796	2,848	5,644	49.5%	50.5%
70-79	1,848	2,421	4,269	43.3%	56.7%
80+	824	1,682	2,506	32.9%	67.1%
Total	29,138	30,669	59,807	48.7%	51.3%

Section 2: Census of Population

Working Age and the Dependency Ratio

- 2.19 The working age population (those aged 15 - 64) has increased by 1009 to over 40,000 persons in the last intercensal period (Table 2.6). The increase over the decade is only 553 due to a fall in the working age population between 1991 and 1996. The change in persons of working age reflects not only net immigration but also a move towards more long-term workers in finance and services. The increase in economic activity by those of working age is tempered by the trend since 1991 towards lower economic activity among those aged 15 to 24.
- 2.20 Just under one third of the population was either aged under 15 or 65 and over, and might be regarded as dependent on the remaining two thirds who were of working age. The young (under 15's) account for 17.2 per cent of the population, compared to 17.6 per cent in 1996. Meanwhile those 65 and over account for 15.7 per cent of the population as they did in 1996 (Table 2.7).
- 2.21 Table 2.6 and Table 2.7 below show the change since 1976 in the proportion of those of working age (15 - 64), those aged 0 -14 and those aged 65 and over. Those aged up to age 14 have not increased since 1996, while there has been only a very small increase in those aged 65 plus; not as big an increase as might be expected from increased longevity (estimated as approximately plus 250 persons per intercensal period). The number of deaths in the last intercensal period was lower than projected from 1992 UK mortality tables. The smaller group of those aged 65 plus may therefore be due to increased emigration among those aged 65 plus.

Age Group	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001
0 – 14	11,758	10,378	9,692	9,999	10,344	10,300
15 – 64	33,928	34,463	36,994	39,588	39,132	40,141
65+	7,951	8,472	8,796	9,280	9,205	9,366
Total	53,637	53,313	55,482	58,867	58,681	59,807

Table 2.6
Population
by Selected
Age Groups
1976 – 2001

Age Group	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001
0 – 14	21.9%	19.5%	17.5%	17.0%	17.6%	17.2%
15 – 64	63.3%	64.6%	66.7%	67.2%	66.7%	67.1%
65+	14.8%	15.9%	15.8%	15.8%	15.7%	15.7%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 2.7
Population
by Selected
Age Groups
(percentages)
1976 – 2001

Section 2: Census of Population

- 2.22 The dependency ratio is the proportion of those of working age to those of non working age. The bulge of population (the baby boom) is not currently found in the 14 and under or the 65 and over age categories and consequently this Census time there is little change in the dependency ratio. The dependency ratio will change when the tip of the bulge aged up to 54 in 2001 becomes aged 65 in 2012.
- 2.23 In 1976, for every 63.3 people of working age there were 36.7 who could be considered as dependants. The dependency ratio fell until 1991 when the proportions were 67.2 per cent to 32.8 per cent (over 2 to 1). In 1996 the dependency ratio fell, but in 2001 it has returned to 1991 proportions (67.1% to 31.9%) due to the population increase being in those of working age and the static position of the aged 0 to 14 and 65 plus. It should be pointed out that since 1986 these short-term changes are due in part to the increase in short-term workers among the economically active.
- 2.24 For the future those aged 0 to 14 in the population are due to comparatively low birth rates expected to remain around 10,000 in number. The fertility rate (i.e. the number of children a woman will bear in her lifetime) for a Guernsey woman currently averages 1.56 children compared to the 1.76 found in the UK (see the Director of Public Health's Report for the year 2000).

Migration

Introduction

- 2.25 The 2001 Census was held on April 29th which was very close to the 1991 Census date of April 21st. Further to facilitate inter-censal comparison, the style of questionnaire was similar to that of the 1996 Census. It did, however, contain more questions of a survey nature. As in 1996 no attempt was made to enumerate visitors present. Therefore a comparison can be made between this and the last two Censuses with some confidence.

Year	Census Date	Easter
1981	5 April	19 April
1986	23 March	30 March
1991	21 April	31 March
1996	31 March	8 April
2001	29 April	15 April

Table 2.8
Guernsey
Census
Dates

- 2.26 The Census is an important measure of the size of the resident population. Comparison with the previous Census enables the intercensal change in the population to be calculated, and when the natural increase is taken into account, an estimate of migration is obtained.
- 2.27 Because of the sheer size of the numbers involved (nearly 60,000 population), care must be taken not to make too much of small changes (100 or so) from one Census to another. It is the long-term trend over several Censuses which is important.
- 2.28 The Census procedures used in 1996 and 2001 are more consistent with the idea of a core resident population which can confidently be used for planning.
- 2.29 The population increase over the intercensal period 1996 to 2001 was 1,126. Births exceeded deaths by 479 over the five calendar years prior to the Census. The subtraction of this net gain or natural increase of 479 from the intercensal change gives an estimate of net migration of 647 (Table 2.9).
- 2.30 According to figures from the Director of Public Health, births have exceeded deaths in each of the recent intercensal years. However these birth figures lead us to expect a greater number of those aged zero to four in the Census than are actually found. This discrepancy also occurs with previous Censuses. Hence the natural increase as computed from the Director of Public Health figures is only an approximation.

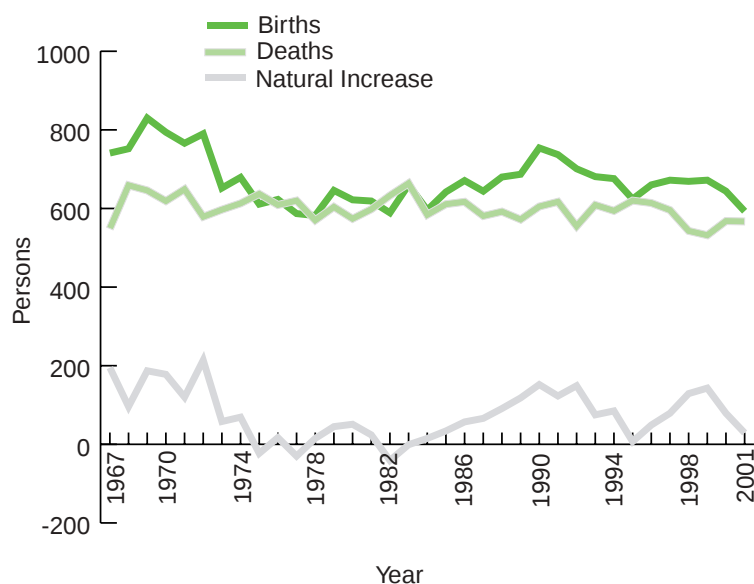
Section 2: Census of Population

Table 2.9
Net
Migration

Intercensal Period	Census Population	Five Year Difference in Population	Natural Increase Difference Births minus Deaths	Net Migration
1961 to 1966	48,005	+2,937	+1,314	1,623
1966 to 1971	51,458	+3,453	+874	2,579
1971 to 1976	53,637	+2,179	+438	1,741
1976 to 1981	53,313	-324	+98	-422
1981 to 1986	55,482	+2,169	+31	2,138
1986 to 1991	58,867	+3,385	+484	2,901
1991 to 1996	58,681	-186	+448	-634
1996 to 2001	59,807	1,126	+479	+647

NB. Births and deaths refer to the five calendar years prior to the Census

Figure 2.5
Births and
Deaths
1967-2001



- 2.31 Immigration over the last intercensal period has been high (Table 2.10); indeed it is the second highest period of the last five within the last quarter of a century. Compared to the intercensal period of 1986 to 1991 when there was high economic growth, emigration has been higher than might be expected. The 6,902 immigrants are 12% of the population.

Table 2.10
Immigration and
Emigration in
the Five Years
up to Census
Year and
Census Year
itself

Census	Immigration	Net Migration	Emigration
1981	5,902	-422	6,324
1986	6,854	2,138	4,716
1991	7,695	2,901	4,794
1996	6,259	-634	6,893
2001	6,902	+647	6,255

Section 2: Census of Population

Immigration of the Non-Guernsey-Born

- 2.32 The change in immigration is mainly due to the non-Guernsey-born rather than the returning Guernsey-born (Table 2.11). Immigration of the non-Guernsey-born was 962 more than in the five year intercensal period to 1996, but 487 lower than that achieved in the five year intercensal period to 1991.

Census	Returning Guernsey Born	Non-Guernsey born	Total
1986	1,055	5,799	6,854
1991	966	6,729	7,695
1996	979	5,280	6,259
2001	660	6,242	6,902

Table 2.11
*Immigration in
the Five Years
Prior to Census
Year and
Census Year
itself*

- 2.33 For the non-Guernsey-born, the decrease in 2001 intercensal immigration compared to 1991 is made up of a decrease of 413 in the census year itself and of a decrease of 74 in the five calendar years prior to Census year (Table 2.12). Thus if the Census year itself were to be ignored, immigration of the non-Guernsey-born would be very similar to that experienced in the 1986 to 1991 intercensal period.

Census	Five Years Prior	Census Year	Total
1986	4,178	1,621	5,799
1991	4,865	1,864	6,729
1996	4,176	1,104	5,280
2001	4,791	1,451	6,242

Table 2.12
*Immigration of
the Non-
Guernsey-Born*

- 2.34 The 1,253 economically active who came to Guernsey in Census year itself is comparable to the 1290 who came to the Island in 1991 and more than the 925 of 1996. There were far fewer economically inactive immigrants in Census year 2001 than in 1991 but more than in 1996.

Census	Economically Active	Economically Inactive	Total
1991	1,290	574	1,864
1996	925	179	1,104
2001	1,253	247	1,500

Table 2.13
*Census Year
Immigrants*

Section 3:

Economic Activity and Inactivity

Overview

- 3.1 Respondents to the Census were asked to specify their activity last week. 54% were economically active which means that they were receiving payment for their activity either as an employee or as self employed. The prevalence of paid work has increased to 54% from 52% in 1996 and 51% in 1991. As the economy has developed there is decreasingly room for work without proper payment including the appropriate tax and social security contributions. So the increase reflects this trend as well as an individual desire to engage in economic activity.
- 3.2 The rise in employment growth is principally fuelled by outsiders coming to the Island; witness the increase in the number of non-Guernsey-born in employment compared to the increase in employment of the Guernsey-born. Job growth is a main cause of inflation (the Island's inflation has been at an average of 3%, a full 1% higher than that of the UK at 2%) and asset price inflation such as housing (house price rises in the Island are similar to those parts of the UK where there has been high economic growth). This section of the Census is therefore relevant to these economic considerations. Current demographic trends whereby the supply of school-leavers equals retirees means that unless these patterns are changed economic growth will be highly dependent on immigration.
- 3.3 The major trend in economic activity is of women who are increasingly drawn into paid work. Female economic activity peaks in the 25 to 29 age group at 85% (males achieve 95%), but thereafter is 15% rather than 10% lower than males. 15% of females are in part-time work compared to 2% for males. Nevertheless, increasing female participation in the labour force is still the main force towards increasing participation in economic activity among the population.
- 3.4 There are two countervailing trends toward lower participation in the workforce so contributing to lower economic activity in the population as a whole. Among the young (age 15 to 24) since 1991 there has been a trend to stay in full-time education later and among those aged 55 plus there has been a trend toward encouraging earlier retirement. These changes appear "normal" but it is as well to remember that they are trends which fit in with those of the UK, for instance, to reduce unemployment and are not necessarily designed for the Island's economy. However male employment rates for ages 15 to 64 at 86% compares to 80% for the UK and male employment rates at ages 50 to 64 at 82% compare with 70% for the UK. Employment rates are therefore much higher in Guernsey.

Section 3: Economic Activity and Inactivity

- 3.5 Females are decreasingly described as otherwise at home, though the difference between male and female activity is most marked in the older age groups. Females are seven times more likely than males to be in part-time work.
- 3.6 There is an increase in those reporting themselves as retired. Retirement has increased from 7,761 to 8,453 (up 9%) since 1996 without any comparable shift in demographics. The retired 60 to 64 age group has increased by 98 from 666 to 764 (15%) and the 50 to 54 age group from 125 to 184 (nearly 50%). These increases in retirement must be set in the context of the overall increase in economic activity across all ages which suggests that the Island has increasingly come to rely on those aged 25 to 50 to fund the economic inactivity of the remainder of the population. Male economic inactivity has again risen in this Census contributing to the continuation of a trend which is reversed for females.
- 3.7 By 1996 for local younger people there had been a decrease in economic activity due to the pursuit of full-time education. Male economic activity in the 15 to 19 age group has been swelled by the presence of short term construction workers but its low base reflects a lower propensity of males rather than females to engage in further education.
- 3.8 The long-term sick in the community number nearly 1000; approaching 2% of the population. Compared to 1991 the increase has been mainly in the 30 to 54 age group. This increase has hardly affected the participation in economic activity at these ages but nevertheless reflects a growing trend away from economic activity.
- 3.9 To summarise in broad terms, economic activity, working as an employee, retirement and long-term sickness is up. Being otherwise at home is down. Males and females draw closer in economic activity and retirement patterns but may be beginning to diverge, with more females than males going on to further education. Economic activity is being concentrated into the middle third of life; namely ages 25 to 50. In this the Island reflects broader UK trends.

Section 3: Economic Activity and Inactivity

Introduction

- 3.10 The Census asked for the activity of each person last week. The choices were broadly:-
- being in paid work (economically active)
 - looking for paid work (unemployed)
 - being sick or otherwise being unable to work
 - being retired
 - being in education
 - otherwise at home
- 3.11 This section is concerned with what people in the Island mostly do. By far the most common activity was economic activity in which persons are paid directly for the work they do. A total of 32,293 persons (54%) were economically active out of the population of 59,807. This 54% compares to 52% in 1996 and 51% in 1991.
- 3.12 This section of the Census report looks at employment, economic activity by age and sex, part-time work and the forms of economic inactivity, viz unemployment, long-term sickness, retirement, full-time education and being otherwise at home. Finally, the findings on the mode of travel to work and school is summarised.

Section 3: Economic Activity and Inactivity

Employment

Work Status of Employment

- 3.13 As the economy has developed in recent years there has been a movement towards being employed as an employee. 1,448 more were employed in 2001 as employees than in 1996 and this increase substantially accounted for the 1,600 increase in the economically active. Self employment, whether alone or through employing others, has stayed about the same in number over the last decade.

Table 3.1
Economically
Active by
Work Status –
Numbers

	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001
Employed	20,999	22,212	23,282	26,017	26,691	28,139
Self Employed (employing others)	1,882	1,821	1,738	1,950	1,882	1,979
Self Employed (not employing others)	2,696	2,371	2,669	2,195	2,120	2,175
Total	25,577	26,404	27,689	30,162	30,693	32,293

Table 3.2
Economically
Active by
Work Status –
Percentages

	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001
Employed	82.1%	84.1%	84.1%	86.2%	87.0%	87.2%
Self Employed (employing others)	7.4%	6.9%	6.3%	6.5%	6.1%	6.1%
Self Employed (not employing others)	10.5%	9.0%	9.6%	7.3%	6.9%	6.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Economic Activity by Sector of Employment

- 3.14 The finance sector was the largest sector in employment (see [Census Table 6 in Appendix 3](#)). Since 1996 the biggest increases in employment by economic sector ([Table 3.12](#)) has been in finance (43%). The increase of 1,372 was divided between 789 Guernsey-born and 583 non-Guernsey-born. The service sectors, both private and public, also increased in employment since 1996. For private services the increase of 461 was divided between 170 Guernsey-born and 291 non-Guernsey-born, while for the public sector, the increase of 326 was divided between 106 Guernsey-born and 220 non-Guernsey-born. The number of Guernsey-born persons employed in horticulture, other primary, manufacturing, transport and hostelry all fell over the intercensal period. The total increase in employment was divided between 385 Guernsey-born and 1,215 non-Guernsey-born.

Section 3: Economic Activity and Inactivity

Economic Activity by Age and Sex

- 3.15 Economic activity for both males and females has increased over the intercensal period. For females this is a continuation of a trend but for males this is the first increase for a decade since the 1991 Census.
- 3.16 Male employment in the finance sector continues to be lower than that of females and is now 44 % of the total.

	% of workforce		
	Male	Female	Total Employment
1986	48	52	3,464
1991	44	56	4,743
1996	44	56	5,928
2001	44	56	7,300

Table 3.3
Economically Active Males and Females in the Finance Sector

	Male			Female			Total		
	Active	Inactive	Total	Active	Inactive	Total	Active	Inactive	Total
1986	16,086	10,781	26,867	11,603	17,012	28,615	27,689	27,793	55,482
1991	17,141	11,156	28,297	13,021	17,549	30,570	30,162	28,705	58,867
1996	16,966	11,278	28,244	13,727	16,710	30,437	30,693	27,988	58,681
2001	17,670	11,468	29,138	14,623	16,016	30,669	32,293	27,514	59,807

Table 3.4
Economic Activity

- 3.17 Economic activity amongst all females in the population increased from 40.5% in 1986 to 42.6% in 1991 to 45.1% in 1996 and to 47.7% in 2001 (Table 3.5), so continuing the trend toward greater economic activity amongst all females. Male economic activity on the other hand has hardly changed over the last fifteen years.

% Economic Activity	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001
Males	62.4	62.6	59.9	60.6	60.1	60.6
Females	34.0	37.4	40.5	42.6	45.1	47.7
Total	47.7	49.5	49.9	51.2	52.3	54.0

Table 3.5
Percentage of Males and Females Economically Active

Section 3: Economic Activity and Inactivity

- 3.18 The increase in female economic activity in recent times has meant an overall increase in economic activity within the working age group of 15 - 64 (see Table 3.6). Economic activity amongst females has increased from 44.8% in 1971 to 70.7% in 2001. In contrast, economic activity amongst males of working age fell from a peak of 90.4% in 1981 to 85.2% in 1986 where it has for all intents and purposes remained ever since. In 1996 it was 85.5% and in 2001 it was 85.9%.

Table 3.6
Percentage of
Males and
Females
Economically
Active in the
15-64 Age
Group

15-64 Age Group	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001
Males	87.1	89.4	90.4	85.2	85.4	85.5	85.9
Females	44.8	52.1	56.7	60.2	63.3	67.5	70.7
Total	65.7	70.5	73.3	72.6	74.2	76.4	78.3

Table 3.7
Percentage
Economically
Active by Five
Year Age
Groups

	Males				Females			
	1986	1991	1996	2001	1986	1991	1996	2001
0-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	57.5	51.2	40.0	43.2	56.8	47.1	37.2	33.9
20-24	83.0	85.0	82.0	81.1	75.1	78.9	76.8	75.4
25-29	93.3	92.2	94.9	95.2	66.4	72.8	81.7	85.8
30-34	95.6	94.1	96.2	96.1	62.2	64.5	72.5	80.6
35-39	94.4	95.7	95.2	96.2	66.1	68.1	74.0	76.2
40-44	95.3	93.8	95.1	95.4	70.6	71.7	76.9	80.9
45-49	92.1	92.7	93.2	94.2	64.4	70.0	76.2	78.9
50-54	89.7	89.7	90.2	91.4	57.0	62.7	68.2	73.5
55-59	82.9	85.2	84.1	85.9	45.2	48.3	54.5	61.9
60-64	66.4	66.1	66.2	68.5	28.5	28.9	33.2	40.3
65-69	24.2	25.7	25.2	25.4	13.0	11.5	13.7	14.8
70-74	13.8	11.2	13.7	11.9	8.2	6.3	5.0	7.2
75-79	8.2	5.9	5.4	7.1	3.0	3.1	2.6	2.5
80-84	3.2	3.6	4.1	3.5	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.3
85-89	1.3	1.5	1.0	3.8	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.9
90-94	0	0	1.4	1.3	0	0	0	0.8
95-99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
100+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	59.9	60.6	60.1	60.6	40.5	42.6	45.1	47.7

- 3.19 Looking at economic activity by age (Table 3.7), economic activity is greatest between ages 25 to 55. Some aged under 25 are students, while some over age 55 are retired or long-term sick. Economic activity is lower for females at all ages. From 1991 economic activity has fallen for both males and females aged 15 to 19 as they have stayed at school or gone on to further education.

Section 3: Economic Activity and Inactivity

- 3.20 Females now constitute 45% of the workforce (only 15% of female work is part- time - see paragraph 3.23). In the UK, women are predicted to account for 46% of the workforce by 2006 (*Source: Social Trends 27: 1997 Edition, Office of National Statistics*) with up to one third part-time. This suggests that Guernsey is more advanced than the UK with regard to female employment.
- 3.21 For those males aged 65 and over the decline in economic activity from 1976 onwards has continued downwards to 13.3% (Table 3.8). Females have enjoyed a small upturn this Census but the economic activity of the aged is less than it was in 1986 and a lot less than 1971. But to all intents and purposes the proportions of economic activity in the 65 plus age group are similar to those of Census 1986. In view of the impending aged population perhaps more thought should be given to increasing the proportion of economically active among those age 65 plus.

65+ Age Group	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001
Males	38.7	37.4	21.1	14.2	13.4	13.7	13.3
Females	11.5	9.9	8.2	6.4	5.4	5.6	6.2
Total	22.6	20.9	13.5	9.6	8.6	8.8	9.3

Table 3.8
Percentage
of Males and
Females
Economically
Active in the
65+ Age
Group

Section 3: Economic Activity and Inactivity

Part-time Work

- 3.22 The numbers in part-time work have decreased since the 1996 Census. Females in 2001 are even more likely to work full-time than part-time. Only 8% of the economically active, 15 % of females and 2% of males, work part-time which is defined as less than 19 hours per week. Males tend to work longer hours – there are nearly three times as many males as females working a forty hour week (figure 3.1).

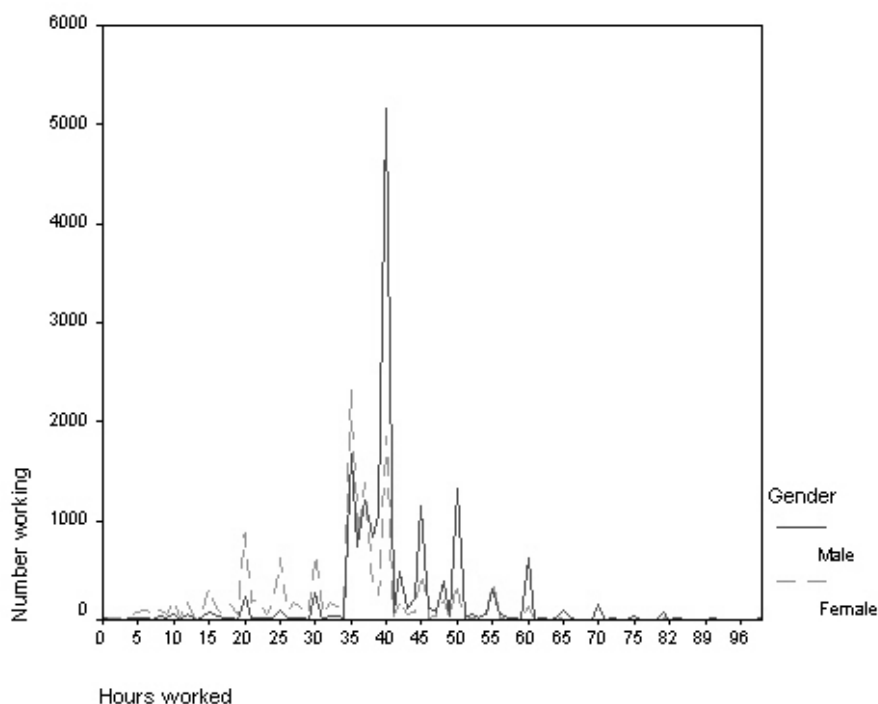
Table 3.9
Full-time and Part-time Employment amongst Males and Females, 1996

1996	Male	Female	Total
Full Time	16,620	11,780	28,400
Part Time	346	1,947	2,293
Total	16,966	13,727	30,693

Table 3.10
Full-time and Part-time Employment amongst Males and Females, 2001

2001	Male	Female	Total
Full Time	17,271	12,291	30,192
Part Time	399	1,702	2,101
Total	17,670	14,623	32,293

Figure 3.1
Economically Active by Hours Worked and Sex



Section 3: Economic Activity and Inactivity

Table 3.11
Guernsey-Born
and Non-
Guernsey-Born
Economically
Active by
Sector,
1991 to 2001

	1991	1996	2001	Difference 1996 - 2001
Guernsey-born				
Horticulture	905	638	419	-219
Other Primary	619	490	338	-152
Manufacturing	1,302	1,467	1,230	-237
Construction	2,197	1,930	2,030	+100
Transport	922	850	783	-67
Hostelry	683	736	672	-64
Finance	2,702	3,345	4,134	+789
All Services	5,656	5,828	5,998	+170
All Public	2,852	2,931	3,037	+106
Other Active	161	128	87	-41
Total	17,999	18,343	18,728	+385
Non-Guernsey-born				
Horticulture	668	617	192	-425
Other Primary	174	148	527	+379
Manufacturing	591	617	568	-49
Construction	974	746	902	+156
Transport	447	410	445	+35
Hostelry	1,873	1,766	1,783	+17
Finance	2,041	2,583	3,166	+583
All Services	2,810	2,832	3,123	+291
All Public	2,348	2,514	2,734	+220
Other Active	237	117	125	+8
Total	12,163	12,350	13,565	1,215
Grand Total	30,162	30,693	32,293	+1,600

Table 3.12
Inter-censal
Changes in
Employment
by Sector of
the Guernsey-
Born and Non-
Guernsey-Born

Economic Sector	Guernsey-born	Non-Guernsey-Born	Total
Horticulture	-219	-425	-644
Other Primary	-152	+379	+227
Manufacturing	-237	-49	-286
Construction	+100	+156	+256
Transport	-67	+35	-32
Hostelry	-64	+17	-47
Finance	+789	+583	+1,372
All Services	+170	+291	+461
All Public	+106	+220	+326
Other Active	-41	+8	-33
Total	+385	+1,215	+1,600

Section 3: Economic Activity and Inactivity

Economic Inactivity

3.23 Those economically inactive could be described as either:-

- unemployed and looking for work
- long-term continuously sick
- retired from paid work
- at full-time education:-
 - in the Island
 - off the Island
- otherwise at home (e.g. staying at home to raise a family)

Unemployed and Looking for Work

3.24 Those unemployed and looking for work numbered 338 compared to 642 in 1996 and to 610 in 1991 (see Table 3.13). These numbers are about three times the number actually registered with the Guernsey Social Security Authority as unemployed and receiving benefit. Clearly they are different measures of unemployment.

Table 3.13
Unemployment

Age	1991	1996	2001	Difference
15-19	105	95	87	-8
20-24	128	121	43	-78
25-29	89	62	32	-30
30-34	58	57	33	-24
35-39	42	60	23	-37
40-44	60	51	25	-26
45-49	42	64	31	-33
50-54	36	47	26	-21
55-59	29	43	18	-25
60-64	20	40	18	-22
65+	1	2	2	0
Total	610	642	338	-304

Long Term Continuous Sickness

3.25 The trend toward being unable to work because of disability or long-term sickness has continued. In the 2001 Census there were 950 such persons (of which 839 are in the 15 to 64 age group - see Table 3.14) compared to 874 in 1996 and 651 in 1991. It could be that these ailments are increasing or that we have become a more tolerant society able to give respite to those afflicted.

Section 3: Economic Activity and Inactivity

- 3.26 Those of working age who were unable to work because of long-term sickness have risen by 8% from 777 to 839 since 1996 (Table 3.14).

Age	1991	1996	2001	2001 over 1996
0-4				
5-9				
10-14	1			
15-19	12	11	9	-2
20-24	19	29	25	-4
25-29	30	40	33	-7
30-34	29	53	50	-3
35-39	34	61	76	+15
40-44	56	70	62	+8
45-49	54	89	93	+4
50-54	76	97	131	+34
55-59	108	150	131	-19
60-64	155	177	200	+23
65-69	33	27	29	+2
70-74	16	13	28	+15
75-79	12	17	16	-1
80-84	6	9	23	+14
85-89	4	22	17	-5
90-94	4	7	24	+17
95-99	2	2	3	+1
100+				
Total	651	874	950	+76
15-64 only	573	777	839	+62

Table 3.14
Unable to
Work because
of Long Term
Sickness

Retired from Paid Work

- 3.27 There were 8,453 retired persons in 2001 compared to 7,761 retired persons in 1996 and 7,590 in 1991. This large increase was found to be due to earlier retirements (in a person's fifties) rather than to a decrease in working among the 65 plus age group.
- 3.28 Retirement for some commences around age 50 and occurs for most between ages 60 and 65. The number of retired reaches a maximum in the age band 65 - 69.

Age Range	Male		Female		Total	
Up to 49	32	(62)	51	(57)	83	(119)
50 -54	88	(62)	96	(63)	184	(125)
55-59	128	(128)	166	(147)	294	(275)
60-64	336	(292)	428	(374)	764	(666)
65-69	904	(878)	831	(805)	1,735	(1,683)
70 plus	2,379	(2,200)	3,014	(2693)	5,393	(4,893)
Total	3,867	(3,622)	4,586	(4,139)	8,453	(7,761)

Table 3.15
Persons who
were Retired
from Work in
the 2001 and
1996 Censuses

(1996 in brackets)

Section 3: Economic Activity and Inactivity

Full-time Education

- 3.29 The number attending school or full-time education has risen to 10,118 compared to 9,887 in 1996 and 8,540 in 1991 (see Table 3.16). This large increase was mainly due to more pupils staying on at secondary school. In total an increased number, 1,150, were off the Island for further education.

Table 3.16
At School or
Full-time
Education

Age	1991	1996	2001	2001 over 1996
0-4	303	501	520	+19
5-9	3,005	3,594	3,404	-190
10-14	3,103	3,328	3,637	+309
15-19	1,714	1,892	1,971	+79
20-24	345	515	506	-9
25+	70	57	80	-23
Total	8,540	9,887	10,118	+231

Otherwise at Home

- 3.30 Those designated as “otherwise at home” (looking after the family etc.), have declined since the 1991 Census, from 11,238 to 8,824 in 1996 and to 7,655 as of the 2001 Census.
- 3.31 Some of the reasons for this decline are:-
- greater participation by females aged 20 to 59 in the labour force
 - greater description by females aged 65 and over as being retired
 - greater description by males and females aged 30 to 59 as being unable to work because of long-term continuous sickness.

Daily Journey to Work or School

- 3.32 About two thirds of those who travel to work drive a car or van (Census Table 17 in Appendix 3). Passengers in a vehicle are 10 % of the total travelling by vehicle so suggesting that over 90% of those using a vehicle travel to work alone in their vehicle. Nearly 4,000 of the 32,000 economically active walk to work and over 800 ride a bicycle.
- 3.33 Over half of all those going to school (5,025) are a passenger in a car and van; a further 500 drive, while 757 take a school bus and 1,365 school children walk. Only 399 bicycled (less than those who drive).

Section 4:

Census of Households

Overview

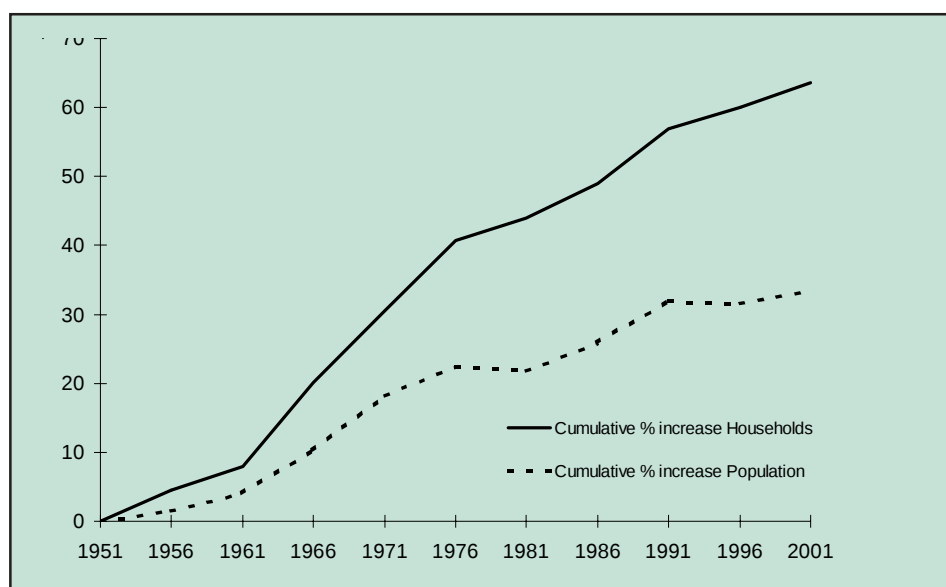
- 4.1 There are 802 more households than at the time of the 1996 Census. Over the decade there are 1,449 more households, which is lower than the number constructed. The number of households found in the Census is a net figure after the additions and losses have been summed.
- 4.2 The number of people in an average household has fallen from 2.55 to 2.51. Single and couple alone households have increased and couple plus children households have declined. However, the fall over the intercensal period is smaller than would have been predicted from trend. Part of the reason is the increase in persons per household in private-let open market households.
- 4.3 There has been little increase in those residing in communal households but the failure of household size to move even lower cannot be ascribed to a lack of movement to communal households.
- 4.4 This Census has obtained information on the rooms, bedrooms, bathrooms, rents and the possession of a home computer. Among other findings there is a computer penetration of 52% of households and that 30% of local owner occupied households have more than one bathroom. However, household size in terms of people is not related to household size in terms of rooms. In general, people buy the best place they can afford rather than on the ratio of rooms per person.

Section 4: Census of Households

Introduction

- 4.5 The Census is a census of households as well as population.
- 4.6 Decreasing numbers of persons in the average household means that there is a bigger percentage increase in households rather than people over the intercensal period. Over the last decade an increase of 940 in the population has been accompanied by an increase of 1,449 households. Over the last five years an increase of 1,126 in persons has been accompanied by an increase of 802 households.

Figure 4.1
Cumulative
Percentage
Increases in
Households
and the
Population
since 1951



- 4.7 Census procedures are such as to attempt to obtain a completed form from all households over a five month period during the summer months subsequent to the Census date. If no contact is made then the household is treated as unoccupied. In this way most of those for whom the Guernsey household is a second or third home are captured in the Census. The householders may also complete a form at their other residences e.g. the UK. There is no question on the Census form to establish whether householders consider themselves permanent Island residents or otherwise.
- 4.8 It should be noted that the quinquennial increase in private households is less than the new dwellings and households constructed. This is because of losses in households due to redevelopment, health and housing regulations. Some lower grade housing is replaced by new better accommodation while other accommodation is upgraded or deteriorates. Households can be combined or split between Censuses.

Dwellings

- 4.9 Dwellings are buildings which contain at least one household. They represent the housing stock. Private dwellings increased by 548 from 1996 to 2001 compared to an increase of 1494 from 1991 to 1996. There is an absence of more historical information on dwellings since only in recent Censuses has there been an attempt to make an accurate count of dwellings and households (Table 4.1).

	Private		Communal		All	
	Dwellings	Households	Dwellings	Households	Dwellings	Households
1951	n/a	12,411	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
1961	n/a	13,610	n/a	263	12,852	13,873
1971	n/a	16,446	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
1976	16,765	18,127	19	n/a	16,784	n/a
1981	n/a	18,707	n/a	n/a	17,429	n/a
1986	17,515	19,660	132	155	17,674	19,815
1991	18,679	21,215	313	432	18,992	21,647
1996	20,173	21,862	282	354	20,455	22,216
2001	20,721	22,664	299	404	22,963	23,068

**Table 4.1
Occupied
Dwellings and
Households**

- 4.10 As part of the census of households, enumerators were required to inspect all buildings in their enumeration district for living accommodation. A building which includes living accommodation is defined as a dwelling. As can be seen from the above table a dwelling contains at least one household, but may contain more. However as custom built flats increase, the number of households converge with dwellings and are now less than 10% more than the number of dwellings.
- 4.11 The distinction between, say, two households in two dwellings and two households in one dwelling depends on the mode of construction and is somewhat blurred. A series of flats in a purpose built block with one entrance constitute one dwelling. However, when each of the flats has a separate entrance on the ground floor, they constitute the same number of dwellings as they do households.
- 4.12 The increase of 548 in private dwellings from 1996 to 2001 contrasts with the bigger increase of 1,494 in private dwellings from 1991 to 1996. Dwellings have increased less than households over the last intercensal period (see Table 4.1).
- 4.13 As with persons, the increase in households and dwellings has occurred across all parishes and there are no apparent parish anomalies. St Saviour has gained more households than other parishes in line with the increase in population.

Section 4: Census of Households

Communal Households

- 4.14 Households were divided between communal and private; most of the population being housed in private. However, communal households will be discussed first.
- 4.15 The categories of communal households ([Census Table 14 in Appendix 3](#)) are:-
- hospitals/ residential homes / nursing homes/ and sheltered
 - hotels/ guest houses
 - self-catering (as part of a hotel complex only)
 - prison
 - education housing (e.g. boarders)
 - nurses homes
 - staff quarters
 - lodging house
 - boats, cars and other moveable households
- 4.16 Some further explanation of communal households is required. A nurse occupying a one bedroom bedsit as part of a geographically unified hospital complex would be considered as occupying a communal house. A nurse occupying a one bedroom bedsit in a dwelling geographically distinct from the place of work would be considered to occupy a household (e.g. a bedsit) in a multi-household dwelling. The types of communal establishment and the persons therein are shown in [Census Table 14 \(Appendix 3\)](#). Sheltered housing units whether under the direct supervision of a warden or with a caretaker or owner living there would be considered as communal.
- 4.17 The number of communal households have increased since 1996 but are lower than in 1991. Persons staying in communal households are similar in total to 1996 and below that of 1991. This is somewhat surprising since a move to communal housing by older persons might have been predicted as sheltered housing has developed. However to mitigate this trend the Board of Health has promoted the care of older and disabled persons in their own home.
- 4.18 The changes in the number of persons in different categories of communal accommodation reflect the changing categorisation which continually occurs as well as enumerator interpretation. A surprising result in view of the number of short term workers present in Guernsey is the reduced numbers staying in hotels and guest houses and the increased numbers in staff quarters.

Section 4: Census of Households

	1991	1996	2001	Change
Hospitals / Residential / Nursing / Sheltered	965	1,075	852	-223
Hotels / Guest House	1,386	978	846	-132
Self Catering	157	69	115	-88
Prison	47	53	69	+16
Education Housing	79	9	30	+21
Nurses Home	165	125	162	+37
Staff Quarters	156	400	619	+219
Lodging House	489	244	337	+93
Boat	20	N/A	2	+2
Total	3,464	2,953	3,032	+79

Table 4.2
Persons in
Communal
Housing

Private Households

4.19 Private households and dwellings have increased in all parishes (see Table 4.3).

	Occupied Private Households			Occupied Dwellings		
	1991	1996	2001	1991	1996	2001
Castel	3,044	3,092	3,190	2,925	2,998	3,068
Forest	483	508	536	443	483	515
St Andrew	790	819	855	733	797	824
St Martin	2,096	2,172	2,254	1,993	2,096	2,170
St Peter Port	6,505	6,504	6,767	4,932	5,370	5,513
St Pierre du Bois	739	748	786	696	729	752
St Sampson	2,976	3,252	3,313	2,679	3,091	3,151
St Saviour	855	923	1,020	794	886	950
Torteval	345	366	366	329	348	343
Vale	3,363	3,454	3,559	3,136	3,352	3,433
Herm	18	23	17	18	22	17
Jethou	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	21,215	21,862	22,664	18,679	20,173	20,721

Table 4.3
Occupied
Private
Households
and Dwellings
by Parish

4.20 The trend in the average number of persons per household has continued downwards and the household average is now 2.51 (Table 4.4). This declining density is a robust figure for the Island as a whole. Parish densities move more erratically and are more affected by individual household formation.

Section 4: Census of Households

Table 4.4
Private
Households
per sq Km and
Number of
Persons per
Private
Household

	Occupied private households per sq km				Number of persons per private household			
	1986	1991	1996	2001	1986	1991	1996	2001
Castel	269	301	306	316	-	2.80	2.72	2.63
Forest	109	115	121	128	-	2.69	2.55	2.58
St Andrew	178	180	186	194	-	2.82	2.68	2.70
St Martin	284	287	298	309	-	2.61	2.54	2.56
St Peter Port	931	1,001	1,001	1,041	-	2.39	2.35	2.29
St Pierre du Bois	116	119	121	127	-	2.85	2.74	2.67
St Sampson	442	496	542	552	-	2.61	2.56	2.52
St Saviour	128	138	149	165	-	2.77	2.62	2.58
Torteval	106	111	118	118	-	2.74	2.54	2.60
Vale	350	382	393	404	-	2.72	2.67	2.62
Total	313	338	348	359	2.70	2.61	2.55	2.51

Tenure

- 4.21 Nearly all the intercensal increase in households was in owner occupied local market accommodation (now numbering 14,849) therefore increasing the high level of local home ownership in Guernsey (column 1 of Table 4.5) which now constitutes 66% of all households.

Table 4.5
Private
Households
by Tenure

	Owner Occupied		Private Let		States	Total		Total
	Local	Open	Local	Open	Local	Local	Open	All
1971	9,926		4,935		1,585			16,466
1976	11,518		4,768		1,841			18,127
1981	12,280		4,455		1,972			18,707
1986	12,229	1,377	4,072		1,982			19,660
1991	13,230	1,286	4,002	489	2,208	19,440	1,775	21,215
1996	13,974	1,231	4,095	421	2,141	20,210	1,652	21,862
2001	14,849	1,426	3,904	344	2,141	20,894	1,770	22,664

Household Size (Persons per Household)

- 4.22 Figure 4.2 shows that household size and household supply are inversely related. More households ensue from people taking the opportunity to live apart. This results in fewer persons per household.

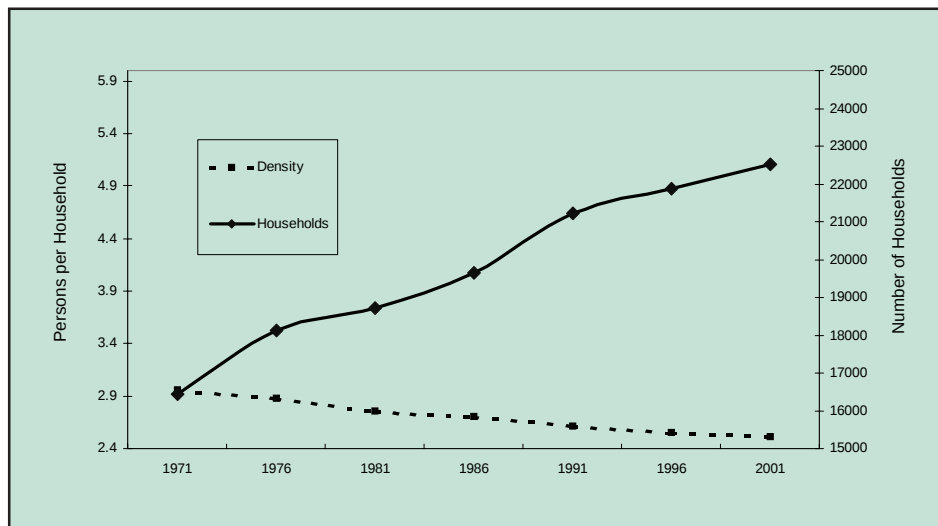


Figure 4.2
Number of
Households
and Housing
Densities

- 4.23 In owner occupied local households, household size has fallen by 0.06. The average of the number of persons in other types of household continues to fall but more erratically and depends on factors such as migration and the provision of need housing by the States (Table 4.6).
- 4.24 The persons per household or household size has fallen most in States Housing which means that States Housing is in total accommodating fewer persons than previously. Since the total of persons in other types of tenure has increased, the proportion of persons in States Housing is lower.
- 4.25 In the open market, both owned and rented, there has been a reversal in the almost universal trend toward lower household size. Open market house prices have been somewhat muted in recent years, and the Census data may suggest that there has been a change in the type of person occupying them and hence contributing to the higher density.
- 4.26 The biggest increase, as would be expected as the average of persons per households decrease, has been in one and two person households which now constitute 60% of all households. Single person households are 24% of the total; up from 22% in 1996. To achieve lower household size, a decrease in larger households would also be expected. This has indeed occurred but the trend is far less marked than the increase in one and two person households.

Section 4: Census of Households

Table 4.6
Persons per
Household /
Household
size

	Owner Occupied		Private Let		States	Total
	Local	Open	Local	Open	Local	All
1971	2.97		2.56		4.10	2.96
1976	2.91		2.47		3.72	2.88
1981	2.84		2.25		3.39	2.76
1986	2.82	2.60	2.14		3.24	2.70
1991	2.75	2.51	2.02	2.13	3.05	2.61
1996	2.68	2.35	1.97	2.41	2.93	2.55
2001	2.62	2.37	1.96	2.46	2.82	2.51

4.27 There is no evidence from the above that there is one single housing market in Guernsey and the five types of tenure identified in this section should continue to be monitored separately.

Table 4.7
Distribution
of Household
Size

Persons	Households				Percentage			
	1986	1991	1996	2001	1986	1991	1996	2001
1	3,862	4,641	4,919	5,427	20	22	22	24
2	6,660	7,294	7,825	8,198	34	34	36	36
3	3,464	3,683	3,794	3,790	17	18	18	17
4	3,652	3,655	3,517	3,428	19	17	16	15
5	1,420	1,342	1,290	1,267	7	6	6	6
6 plus	593	600	517	554	3	3	2	2
Total	19,561	21,215	21,862	22,664	100	100	100	100

Section 4: Census of Households

Unoccupied Private Households

- 4.28 The 734 unoccupied households were just over 3% of the total private households of 23,398 (22,664 occupied plus 734 unoccupied), which is slightly lower than the 4% found in the 1996 Census and indeed previous Censuses. Unoccupied households comprised 4% of the St Peter Port total in 2001 compared to 6% in 1996 because several households no longer existed in areas being developed. The number unoccupied is commensurate with movement between households (frictionally unoccupied) or households temporarily vacant in hospital or long-term care. The number is not indicative of a large number of households which are unoccupied for a long time. The number of unoccupied households is lower than the number of annual housing market transactions. This is similar to the UK as is the overall proportion of unoccupied households in the housing stock.

Household Type

- 4.29 Households with couples alone is again the most common type of private household though the percentage has risen from 29.6% in 1996 to 30.2% in 2001. Households with a child under 18 is the second biggest type of household though the number of households is lower than in 1996. Single person households for those aged under 65 have increased by 16% and single person households with those aged 65 plus have increased by 5%.
- 4.30 However the most dramatic change in the 2001 Census has been the reduction in households containing a couple plus an adult child and a single parent plus adult child. Some of the children may have become single or one half of cohabiting households though they may also become part of other more complicated households whereby relatives and others are together.

Household Type	1991	1996	2001
One Person Under 65	2,275	2,506	2,905
One Person Aged 65 plus	2,366	2,413	2,522
Single Parent	683	829	841
Single plus Adult Child	888	843	618
Couple Alone	6,016	6,481	6,837
Couple with Child Under 18	5,470	5,506	5,187
Couple with Children over 18	2,307	2,243	1,781
Other	1,210	1,041	1,973
Total	21,215	21,862	22,664

Table 4.8
Household
Type

Section 4: Census of Households

- 4.31 The 24% of households accommodating single persons alone contain 10% of the population (Census Table 21 in Appendix 3). Most of the single households over the age of 64 are female.
- 4.32 Single person households at 24% of all households are fewer proportionately than the 28% found in the UK, where the average size of households is 2.40 compared to 2.51 in Guernsey. This suggests that there may still be an unsatisfied demand for one person households in the Island.
- 4.33 States lets are far more likely than in other forms of accommodation to contain single parents or cohabiting couples with children (Census Table 20a in Appendix 3). The majority of owner occupied households contain married couples whereas in private and States let households married couples are in the minority.

Rooms per Household

- 4.34 Rooms are a measure of the household space available to members. The most common number of rooms (the statistical mode) per household was five (Census Table 15 in Appendix 3).
- 4.35 Owner occupied accommodation typically contains 6 rooms, compared to the 5 of States lets and the 4 of private lets (Table 4.9 below and Census Table 16 in Appendix 3).

Table 4.9
Rooms by
Household
Tenure

	Owner Occupied		Private Let		States Let	Total
	Local	Open	Local	Open	Local	
Rooms	5	7	3	4	5	5

Bedrooms

- 4.36 The distribution of the number of bedrooms shows that up to half of the rooms in households are normally used as bedrooms ([Census Table 16 in Appendix 3](#)). Again the number slept in is lower than the actual bedrooms available. For local owner occupied, of the 14849 households, 12006 have one bedroom which is 'usually' (we presume) used by adults, 282 usually shared by an adult and child and 1,726 rooms usually shared by children. Other households, numbering 880 may have householders sleeping in a room which is not a bedroom.
- 4.37 The question in the Census asked "How many of these (rooms normally slept in) are shared by:- (a) adults only; (b) adults and children; and (c) children only. This could have been interpreted EITHER as used on separate occasions by (a) adults only (b) adults and children; or (c) children only OR as slept in simultaneously by (a) adults only; (b) adults and children; or (c) children only. The table of results is therefore ambiguous.

Bathrooms

- 4.38 The majority of households (73%) have one bathroom while 27% have more than one. Of the 14,829 local owner occupied households, 10,475 (71%) have one bathroom, 21 have no bathroom and 4,353 have more than one bathroom.

Rent

- 4.39 The most common rent paid (the statistical mode) was between £60 and £80 a week (say £3500 per year) for local market and more than £80 but less than a £100 for open market. About 25% of the local market pay more than £120 per week ([Census Table 27 Appendix 3](#)). Indeed for private unfurnished lets, rents between £100 and £120 are the most common (the statistical mode).

Home computing

- 4.40 41% of households have a home computer with access to the internet ([Table 4.10](#)). In total 52% have access to a home computer. There are few differences by age and sex of the householder.

Section 4: Census of Households

Table 4.10
Computer
Usage by age
band of head
of household
(percentages)

Age of Head of Household	No Computer at Home	Computer at Home - No Access to the Internet	Computer at Home with access to the Internet	Total
15-19	79	7	14	100
20-24	60	9	31	100
25-29	44	8	49	100
30-34	36	10	54	100
35-39	28	15	56	100
40-44	25	15	61	100
45-49	28	14	59	100
50-54	35	12	53	100
55-59	43	13	44	100
60-64	56	9	34	100
65 and over	81	6	12	100
Total	48	11	41	100

Section 5:

Individuals in Households

Overview

- 5.1 This section looks at some of the individual characteristics of people in households. It tells us something about people other than the bare demographic facts of age and sex. It answers such questions as:
- are they residentially qualified and if not how do they occupy their household;
 - what relationships do they have with other members of the household and marital status;
 - are they members of a pension scheme;
 - what educational qualifications do they have and do they engage in training at work;
 - are they disabled;
 - do they receive and give care;
 - do they speak and understand Guernsey Norman-French (Patois).
- 5.2 Of the above, the residential qualification is the least permanent feature of the individual and pertains solely to the occupancy of different types of accommodation. People can still live in the Island 'legally' without residential qualifications providing they are legally housed. For instance, it is possible for a person to receive a five year housing licence for a particular job with a particular employer. On its expiry the person could move to open market accommodation and continue in the same job. Alternatively the person could form a relationship with a residentially qualified person and move into local market accommodation while relinquishing the housing licence.
- 5.3 It is however found that those with housing licences have increased over the intercensal period, pointing to their immigration, while the residentially qualified have decreased as a percentage pointing to their emigration, particularly if they are economically inactive.
- 5.4 There is a wide diversity of pension schemes ranging from none to schemes into which contributions from either employee or employer are made, through to the finance sector where the employer typically makes all the contributions which can be up to 25% on top of salary.
- 5.5 Educational qualifications are no longer thought of as GCSE's, A levels or degrees but in terms of professional qualifications and vocational training. Thus the results of this Census cannot be easily compared to previous Censuses.
- 5.6 A tighter definition of disability in this Census results in a 3% disabled rate for the population. In the last Census 6% of the population reported that their life was impaired by a health problem. Only 1 % of the population receive informal care from the 2 to 3 % of the population who give it.
- 5.7 Two percent of the population speak the native Patois tongue fluently and over two thirds of these are aged 65 plus.

Section 5: Individuals in Households

Residential Qualifications

Introduction

5.8 Residentially qualified means being able to live in local market accommodation in your own right. The 2001 Census asked householders to place their members in one of eight categories under the Housing Law:-

1. Residentially qualified in own right
2. Housing Licence for work valid up to one year
3. Housing Licence for work valid for 1 to 3 years
4. Housing Licence for work valid for 4 to 5 years
5. Housing Licence for work valid for 6 to 15 years
6. Other Housing Licence
7. By association, i.e. family member of 1 to 6 above
8. Open Market Household member

5.9 The States Housing Authority provided a one page guide to residential qualifications for those who needed help. The following are examples of some of the ways a person can be qualified under the Housing Law.

1. Has lived in Guernsey at any time between 1 January, 1938 and 30 June, 1957, and was occupying a dwelling in Guernsey on 31 July, 1968; or
2. On the 31 July, 1968 was the spouse or child of a person qualified under 1 above and had lived in Guernsey for a total of at least 5 years before 26 March 1975; or
3. Was born in Guernsey before 1 July, 1994 and who has lived in Guernsey continuously since birth; or
4. Was born in Guernsey and has lived in Guernsey for a total of 10 years in a 20 year period; or
5. Has lived in Guernsey for a total of at least 10 years in a 20 year period, and is the child of a person qualified under 4 above; or
6. Has lived in Guernsey and cohabited in the Island as the married spouse of a qualified resident for at least 10 consecutive years; or

Section 5: Individuals in Households

7. Is the child of a person who has qualified after 15 years as an essential licence holder, but only if the child was first resident with his parent under the age of 18 and has lived in Guernsey for a total of at least 15 years in a 25 year period; or
8. Has lived in dwellings in Guernsey by virtue of a housing licence for at least 20 consecutive years; or
9. Has lived in Guernsey for at least 20 years in total in a 30 year period and who was under 18 when first occupying a dwelling in Guernsey with his parent.

5.10 There were found to be 46,541 residentially qualified persons in the population of 59,807 (78%). This is only 139 more than in the 1996 Census when there were 46,402 (79%) in a population of 58,681 (see Table 5.1).

	1996		2001		Change 1996 to 2001
	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent	Percent
Residentially Qualified	46,402	79.1	46,541	77.8	0.3
Housing Licence	3,619	6.2	4,923	8.2	36.0
By Association	5,221	8.9	5,153	8.6	-1.3
Open Market Household Member	3,439	5.9	3,190	5.3	-7.2
Total	58,681	100.0	59,807	100.0	1.9

Table 5.1
Residential
Qualification:
1996
compared to
2001

- 5.11 Of the remainder, by association was the largest category followed by housing licences and open market households. The biggest change is with those holding housing licences whereby the 4,923 holders in 2001 compared with 3,619 in 1996 (Table 5.1).
- 5.12 The Census figures are the individual householder's interpretation of their status . More precise figures on some but not all persons are maintained by the States Housing Authority, whose figures are therefore more accurate but less comprehensive than those of the Census.
- 5.13 There have been significant increases in the number of licence holders employed in hostelry, finance and construction, though the biggest increase is in health, education and other public combined. Licence holders employed in finance increased from 595 to 781 (Table 5.2 and 5.3).

Section 5: Individuals in Households

Table 5.2
Residential
Qualification:
2001
compared to
1996

	Residentially Qualified			Housing Licence			By Association			Open Market Household		
	1996	2001	change	1996	2001	change	1996	2001	change	1996	2001	change
Horticulture & Other primary	1,349	937	-412	458	485	27	65	33	-32	21	21	0
Manufacturing	1,829	1,505	-324	74	171	97	124	76	-48	57	46	-11
Construction	2,361	2,464	103	104	274	170	152	123	-29	59	71	12
Utilities	421	410	-11	10	21	11	14	21	7	2	2	0
Transport	1,049	980	-69	67	140	73	98	66	-32	46	42	-4
Hostelry	1,100	989	-111	990	1198	208	154	106	-48	258	162	-96
Supplier / Wholesale	796	1,140	344	23	74	51	41	71	30	22	40	18
Retail	3,229	3,205	-24	93	183	90	207	174	-33	129	114	-15
Personal Services	767	734	-33	44	104	60	59	48	-11	41	33	-8
Recreation / Cultural	395	409	14	52	72	20	55	50	-5	37	26	-11
Finance	4,440	5,513	1073	595	781	186	514	612	98	379	394	15
Business Services	1,098	985	-113	81	91	10	105	87	-18	171	136	-35
Information Technology	644	745	101	58	62	4	55	55	0	11	29	18
Health	1,670	1,698	28	332	462	130	216	197	-19	39	30	-9
Education	944	1,074	130	139	219	80	155	155	0	42	39	-3
Public Administration	1,663	1,644	-19	99	127	28	128	112	-16	18	14	-4
Non - Profit	185	147	-38	29	30	1	22	18	-4	9	17	8
Economically inactive	22,462	21,962	-500	371	429	58	3,057	3,149	92	2,098	1,974	-124
Total	46,402	46,541	139	3619	4923	1,304	5,221	5,153	-68	3,439	3,190	-249

Table 5.3
Residential
Qualification:
1996
compared to
2001 -
Percentages

	Residentially Qualified			Housing Licence			By Association			Open Market Household		
	1996	2001	% change	1996	2001	% change	1996	2001	% change	1996	2001	% change
Horticulture & Other primary	1,349	937	-30.5	458	485	5.9	65	33	-49.2	21	21	0.0
Manufacturing	1,829	1,505	-17.7	74	171	131.1	124	76	-38.7	57	46	-19.3
Construction	2,361	2,464	4.4	104	274	163.5	152	123	-19.1	59	71	20.3
Utilities	421	410	-2.6	10	21	110.0	14	21	50.0	2	2	0.0
Transport	1,049	980	-6.6	67	140	109.0	98	66	-32.7	46	42	-8.7
Hostelry	1,100	989	-10.1	990	1198	21.0	154	106	-31.2	258	162	-37.2
Supplier / Wholesale	796	1,140	43.2	23	74	221.7	41	71	73.2	22	40	81.8
Retail	3,229	3,205	-0.7	93	183	96.8	207	174	-15.9	129	114	-11.6
Personal Services	767	734	-4.3	44	104	136.4	59	48	-18.6	41	33	-19.5
Recreation / Cultural	395	409	3.5	52	72	38.5	55	50	-9.1	37	26	-29.7
Finance	4,440	5,513	24.2	595	781	31.3	514	612	19.1	379	394	4.0
Business Services	1,098	985	-10.3	81	91	12.3	105	87	-17.1	171	136	-20.5
Information Technology	644	745	15.7	58	62	6.9	55	55	0.0	11	29	163.6
Health	1,670	1,698	1.7	332	462	39.2	216	197	-8.8	39	30	-23.1
Education	944	1,074	13.8	139	219	57.6	155	155	0.0	42	39	-7.1
Public Administration	1,663	1,644	-1.1	99	127	28.3	128	112	-12.5	18	14	-22.2
Non - Profit	185	147	-20.5	29	30	3.4	22	18	-18.2	9	17	88.9
Economically inactive	22,462	21,962	-2.2	371	429	15.6	3,057	3,149	3.0	2,098	1,974	-5.9
Total	46,402	46,541	0.3	3619	4923	36.0	5,221	5,153	-1.3	3,439	3,190	-7.2

5.14 Those living by association number the greatest within the finance sector; namely 612 . Whereas this is proportionate to employment in the economy as a whole, the 464 in the public sector should also be noted.

5.15 A section of the population lives in communal households which contain a variety of members such as the elderly, the sick, visitors and persons on short term housing licences. Because of the prevalence of this latter category, communal household members are proportionately less residentially qualified than persons in private households .

Section 5: Individuals in Households

Sectoral Employment by Housing Status

- 5.16 Housing licences are held by those working in hostelry (24%), the public sector (health, education and public administration combined - 17%) and finance (16%). Those working in the finance sector are the largest group of those living by association and in the open market.
- 5.17 The effect of the Housing Laws on labour in different economic sectors is shown in [Table 5.4](#). As an example, the finance sector workers were drawn 76% from the residentially qualified, 8% from associates, 5% from the open market, and 11% from housing licences. Thus up to 11% were specifically tied to a particular employer in the finance sector by virtue of their housing licence. This 11% is more than the 10% of 1996.

Economic Sector	Residential Qualification				Group Total
	Residentially qualified in own right	Total Housing Licence	By Association	Open market household member	
Horticulture	84.0	11.3	2.5	2.3	100.0
Other primary	49.0	48.1	2.1	0.8	100.0
Manufacturing	83.7	9.5	4.2	2.6	100.0
Construction	84.0	9.3	4.2	2.4	100.0
Utilities	90.3	4.6	4.6	0.4	100.0
Transport	79.8	11.4	5.4	3.4	100.0
Hostelry	40.3	48.8	4.3	6.6	100.0
Supplier/wholesale	89.1	5.2	3.5	2.2	100.0
Retail	87.2	5.0	4.7	3.1	100.0
Personal services	79.9	11.3	5.2	3.6	100.0
Recreational/cultural	73.4	12.9	9.0	4.7	100.0
Finance	75.5	10.7	8.4	5.4	100.0
Business services	76.6	6.9	7.4	9.1	100.0
Information technology	83.6	7.0	6.2	3.3	100.0
Health	71.1	19.4	8.3	1.3	100.0
Education	72.2	14.7	10.4	2.6	100.0
Public administration	86.7	6.7	5.9	0.7	100.0
Non profit	69.3	14.2	8.5	8.0	100.0
Inactive	79.8	1.6	11.4	7.2	100.0
Group Total	77.8	8.2	8.6	5.3	100.0

Table 5.4
Sectoral
Percentage of
Labour Force
by Residential
Qualification

Section 5: Individuals in Households

- 5.18 Associates and open market household members did not have the same employment patterns as the residentially qualified and therefore can be considered to be drawn from distinct supplies of labour. They were more likely to work in the finance sector than the residentially qualified, and were more likely to be found in the expanding service sector. On the other hand, the residentially qualified were more likely to be found in the primary and secondary sectors, and were less likely to be found in the tertiary or service sector. Given that the economy is developing toward the service sector then the residentially qualified are lagging behind their immigrant colleagues in keeping up with this development.
- 5.19 The different patterns of employment for persons in the four residential categories created by the Housing Law show that the application of the Housing Laws has created four different sources of labour (Table 5.4 and 5.5). When the housing licences are broken into their four parts (essential, short term, compassionate and other) there can be considered to be seven sources of labour. This is quite a high level of structuring which is not well related to the job requirements of the economy. These patterns have changed little in the last ten years which suggests that there is more that could be done to fit licenced labour to the requirements of the economy.
- 5.20 All essential licence holders, associates, other licence holders and children of open market principals are entitled to build up periods of residency in the Island which eventually will enable them to acquire a status declaration (local market residential qualifications). A rough estimate would lead us to believe that about 400 persons per year acquire residential status from being a licence holder or on the open market (child of principal occupant). It is therefore surprising over the inter-censal period that some 1000 to 2000 persons have not become residentially qualified even after allowing for a higher emigration of the previously residentially qualified.
- 5.21 This suggests that the figures from the Census may be inaccurate to the extent that respondents do not fully understand the legality of their occupation of household accommodation. However, this is likely to be of little relevance to the main finding that the residentially qualified have hardly increased. While there were 139 more residentially qualified persons than in 1996, there were 500 fewer residentially qualified who were economically inactive (Table 5.2). This decrease is a further indication of the emigration of the residentially qualified, particularly upon reaching retirement.

Section 5: Individuals in Households

Table 5.5
% Residential
Qualification
by Economic
Sector

Economic Sector	Residential Qualification				Group Total
	Residentially qualified in own right	Total Housing Licence	By Association	Open market household member	
Horticulture	1.1	1.4	0.3	0.4	1.0
Other primary	0.9	8.5	0.3	0.2	1.4
Manufacturing	3.2	3.5	1.5	1.4	3.0
Construction	5.3	5.6	2.4	2.2	4.9
Utilities	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.8
Transport	2.1	2.8	1.3	1.3	2.1
Hostelry	2.1	24.3	2.1	5.1	4.1
Supplier/wholesale	1.7	1.0	0.6	0.6	1.5
Retail	6.9	3.7	3.4	3.6	6.1
Personal services	1.6	2.1	0.9	1.0	1.5
Recreational/cultural	0.9	1.5	1.0	0.8	0.9
Finance	11.8	15.9	11.9	12.4	12.2
Business services	2.8	2.4	2.4	4.9	2.9
Information technology	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.9	1.5
Health	3.6	9.4	3.8	0.9	4.0
Education	2.3	4.4	3.0	1.2	2.5
Public administration	3.5	2.6	2.2	0.4	3.2
Non profit	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.4
Inactive	47.2	8.7	61.1	61.9	46.0
Group Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Section 5: *Individuals in Households*

Educational Qualifications

Full-time Education

- 5.22 10,118 Guernsey residents were engaged in full-time education; 1150 off the Island (see Table 5.6). There is almost no difference in these totals from the 1996 Census. Even the age distributions are similar except for those aged over 25 where there are 80 students compared to 57 in 1996 and those aged 0 to 4 where there are 520 compared to 501 in 1996.

Table 5.6
Numbers in
Full-time
Education

Age Band	Number in Full-Time Education in the Island		Number in Full-Time Education off the Island		Total	
	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001
0-4	484	504	17	16	501	520
5-9	3,552	3,308	42	96	3,594	3,404
10-14	3,248	3,457	80	180	3,328	3,637
15-19	1,568	16,46	324	325	1,892	1,971
20-24	24	23	491	483	515	506
25 and over	14	30	43	50	57	80
Total	8,890	8,968	997	1,150	9,887	10,118

National Vocational Qualifications

- 5.23 Nearly one third of the population has a National Vocational Qualification (NVQ) at level 2 (e.g. GCSE). Two thirds of those working in the finance sector have this attainment. At NVQ level 3, the proportion of the population with such a level of attainment is one quarter. At level 4 it is 8 % but increases to 10% for the highest level 5. The larger percentage who have attained level 5 rather than level 4 shows the importance of vocational training and professional qualifications in comparison to academic attainment.

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Section 5: Individuals in Households

- 5.24 Persons with educational qualifications were most likely to be employed in education, health and finance. Those economic sectors with the least educationally qualified persons were horticulture, retail and transport ([Census Table 23 a and b in Appendix 3](#)).
- 5.25 In health and transport there were over twice as many persons who had attained NVQ level 5 as had attained NVQ level 4. This demonstrates that it is not necessary to acquire a degree etc. in order to gain a professional qualification. There are also many employees in the finance sector for whom this is true.

Training at Work

- 5.26 19% of those working are in jobs where the person's current employment/ occupation requires them to undertake continued vocational training ([Census Table 24a in Appendix 3](#)). In the finance sector this proportion is 29%, while in horticulture it is 2%. Other low "training on the job" economic sectors are construction, personal services and business services. On the job training is required most in the economic sectors of education (42%) and health (40%).
- 5.27 Those persons in economic sectors where there is little training, e.g. other primary and construction have the lengthiest training periods per year. This may be because training is provided via apprenticeship schemes. Those economic sectors where the majority of the employed are trained are characterised by relatively short periods of training e.g. education health and other public. Employers in the finance sector train 41% of its staff for 10 days on average and information technology 37% for 14 days.

Education	72% trained	mean length 7 days
Health	66% trained	mean length 8 days
Finance	41% trained	mean length 10 days
Public Admin	38% trained	mean length 7 days
Information Services	37% trained	mean length 14 days
Retail	11% trained	mean length 12 days
Personal services	8% trained	mean length 15 days
Construction	7% trained	mean length 21 days

Section 5: Individuals in Households

Marital Status

5.28 Although the Island population has increased by 1,126, those who are married number 20 less than in 1996. This means that the number of single persons have risen. There are 1,146 more than in 1996 and 1728 more than in 1991. Married persons are 788 less than in 1991. All of this means that the proportion of single persons continues to rise (Table 5.7).

Table 5.7
Population by
Marital Status

	1991			1996			2001			1996 to 2001 % Changes
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Single:										
Never Married	12,142	11,446	23,588	12,351	11,583	23,934	13,031	11,901	24,932	+4.2%
Divorced	1,143	1,382	2,525	1,364	1,660	3,024	1,539	1,943	3,482	+15.1%
Widowed	789	3,465	4,254	727	3,264	3,991	703	2,978	3,681	-7.8%
Total Single	14,074	16,293	30,367	14,442	16,507	30,949	15,273	16,822	32,095	+3.7 %
Married:										
First Marriage	11,937	12,194	24,131	11,122	11,416	22,538	11,693	11,837	23,530	+4.4%
Re-Married	1,983	1,804	3,787	2,153	1,909	4,062	1,749	1,586	3,335	-17.9%
Separated	303	279	582	527	605	1,132	423	424	847	-25.2%
Total Married	14,233	14,277	28,500	13,802	13,930	27,732	13,865	13,847	27,712	-0.1%
Total	28,297	30,570	58,867	28,244	30,437	58,681	29,138	30,669	59,807	+1.9%

5.29 The trend has continued towards:-

- fewer first marriages
- more divorces
- fewer widowed

Separations are reduced, probably due to quicker divorces.

5.30 Marriage is increasingly less popular among the under thirties but more popular among those in their thirties. There is a marked decline in early marriage. For females aged 20 to 24, marriages peaked in the 1971 Census.

Section 5: Individuals in Households

Age Groups	Single: Never Married	Single: Divorced	Single: Widowed	Married: First Marriage	Married: Re-Married	Married: Separated
Under 15	10,300	0	0	0	0	0
15-24	6,952	10	2	243	0	15
25-34	4,570	395	11	3,298	181	181
35-44	1,568	924	56	5,526	861	316
45-54	676	1,115	170	5,507	1,026	194
55-64	357	618	381	4,184	701	103
65+	201	420	3,061	4,772	566	38
Total	24,932	3,482	3,681	23,530	3,335	847

Table 5.8
Population
by Marital
Status and
Selected
Age Groups
2001

5.31 Marriage continues to be the main basis (68%) upon which private households are occupied either as a couple alone or as a couple with children ([Census Table 21 in Appendix 3](#)). Cohabiting as a couple with or without children is a much smaller proportion (11%). Persons living alone constitute less than 10% of all persons in private households, while single (unmarried persons) living with others (e.g. sons/daughters) constitute more than 11% of the population in private households.

5.32 Although there has only been a drop of persons in the married households (down from 71% to 68% of all persons) the largest proportionate increase was in cohabitation households (up 22%). Indeed it is cohabiting couples with sons/daughters which have had the largest increase (up 28%). Thus although married couples and their associates comprise the vast majority of household relationships their proportionate importance is declining. Perhaps it is a surprise that they are still so important given the forces in society and from government which conspire to make them less likely (see paragraph 4.33 for the household types accommodated in States housing).

Occupied Private Households	1996		2001		Percentage change	
	Households	Persons	Households	Persons	Households	Persons
Persons living in a married household	12,655	39,492	12,486	38,564	-1.3%	-2.3%
Persons living in a cohabiting household	1,950	5,152	2,326	6,265	+19.3%	+21.6%
Persons with a single head of household	4,919	4,919	5,427	5,427	+10.3%	+10.3%
Persons living as single	2,338	6,165	2,425	6,519	+3.7%	+5.7%
Total	21,862	55,728	22,664	56,775	+3.7%	+1.9%

Table 5.9
Household
Composition

Section 5: Individuals in Households

Becoming a Householder

- 5.33 1594 persons became a householder in the year prior to the Census ([Census Table 25 in Appendix 3](#)). Five years prior to the Census the number was almost half (843). This latter figure consists of approximately equal numbers of Guernsey-born and non-Guernsey-born persons. The much bigger number for the year prior to the Census could probably include short term workers many of whom will not be present in the Island in 2006. It also shows that nearly half of the households formed in any one year may well have dissolved five years later due to emigration or reformulation with other persons.
- 5.34 Many an individual person may become a householder prior to the purchase of a local market house, either through renting or forming a separate household within an existing dwelling. Households form and dissolve continuously and more frequently nowadays with the break-up of relationships. It is therefore not surprising that the time of first becoming a householder is going to occur more frequently in recent times. Hence 40% of households of the last five and a quarter years were formed either in the Census year or the year prior to the Census.

Long Term Disability

- 5.35 In all, 1878 persons (3.1% of the population) reported that they had a long-term illness or health problem which over a period of 12 months or more has restricted them in one of five ways (personal hygiene, dressing, walking, feeding and memory loss). This contrasts with the 3,485 persons (5.9% of the population) in the 1996 Census who claimed to have a long-term illness, health problem or handicap which limited daily activity or work severe enough to impair their life in some way. Clearly definitions in the 2001 Census were considered more restrictive than in 1996.
- 5.36 As in the 1996 Census females were half again more likely to have a disability. In 2001 there were 1098 females and 780 males among the long-term disabled. In general, age for age there is no difference and it is the increase in disability beyond the age of 70 which leads to its greater incidence in females. Up to that age, including the young, disablement is found in 1 to 2% of the population.
- 5.37 The most common form of disability restricted individuals' ability to dress/ undress unaided. The least common disability was persons who have an on going problem with memory loss, concentration or confusion that has lasted for over 12 months and which requires them to be continually supervised or cared for by another person.

Type of Disability	Number with Disability	
	All Households	Percent of population
Restricts ability to maintain personal hygiene	1,265	2.1%
Restricts ability to dress / undress unaided	1,374	2.3%
Restricts ability to walk unaided from one room to another on the same level	1,323	2.2%
Restricts ability to feed themselves	1,125	1.9%
On going problem with memory loss, concentration or confusion that has lasted for over 12 months	752	1.3%

Table 5.10
Households
affected by
each of the
four types of
disability

- 5.38 369 out of the 1878 persons with disability had one disability while 1509 of the 1878 had two or more types of disability. 619 had four or more disabilities so demonstrating how disabilities tend to be multiple.

Section 5: Individuals in Households

Table 5.11
Persons
Affected by
Multiple
Disabilities

Number of Disabilities	Persons Affected
1 only	369
2	212
3	410
4	619
5	268
Total claiming to have a disability	1,878

- 5.39 There were 1,247 persons with a disability living in multiperson households and 631 persons with a disability living alone. Those living with others will no doubt receive some care from them, while those alone will find life more difficult.

Receiving and Giving Care

- 5.40 A total of 676 persons received care on an unpaid informal basis from a relative or friend - this contrasts with 1878 who have a disability. Those receiving care are more likely to be very young or very old. Care was half again as likely to be received by a female as a male. Again, age whereby the elderly require more care accounts for this difference by sex.
- 5.41 A total of 1,415 persons, 519 males and 896 females, gave care such that females outnumbered males by nearly 2 to 1. This applies across all ages with most carers aged between 50 and 65.

Pensions

- 5.42 23% of the population are members of an occupational pension scheme or 37% of the economically active. 40% of those working full-time are members of such a scheme. In horticulture, construction, hostelry and personal services membership of such schemes is very low (Census Table 12a in Appendix 3).
- 5.43 Of the 13891 who are members, 7,396 (53%) contribute themselves. In the finance sector, 17% contribute themselves and 83% presumably have all their contributions paid by their employer. This contrasts with health, education and public administration where nearly 100% say that they contribute to their own scheme (Census Table 12b in Appendix 3).
- 5.44 As far as contributing to a personal pension scheme, 18% of the population and 31% of the employed population or 33% of the full-time employed do so. The sectors where there is the biggest take up of such schemes are manufacturing, construction, business services and education.

Guernsey Norman-French

- 5.45 1,327 (1,262 Guernsey-born) or 2% of the population speak Guernsey Norman - French fluently while 3% fully understand the language. However most of these, 70% or 934 of the 1,327 fluent speakers are aged over 64. Among the young only 0.1% or one in a thousand are fluent speakers.
- 5.46 Those speaking and understanding Guernsey Norman-French a little are about three times the number who are fluent speakers or full of understanding. Thus 14% of the population, or 1 in 7 have some understanding of Guernsey Norman-French. However 84% of the Guernsey-born have no understanding compared to 91% for the UK born and 78% for the nearly 3000 who are European born. It seems that it is an advantage to be European if one is to understand Guernsey Norman-French.

Appendix 1:

Administration of the 2001 Census

- The Census was held on the night of 29th April, 2001.
- The Administration of the Census was carried out by the Economics and Statistics Unit of the Advisory and Finance Committee for the Chief Registrar and the Advisory and Finance Committee.
- Planning for the 2001 Census commenced in 1999 with wide consultation of all States Departments and other interested parties.
- The Island was divided into 106 enumeration districts each containing an average of 250 households.
- Three Census Officers, ten Census enumerator supervisors and 106 Census enumerators were employed to gather the data.

Appendix 1: Administration of the 2001 Census

Introduction

- | | | |
|---|-----|--|
| <i>The need for Census Information</i> | 1.1 | Since 1971 an Island wide Census has been held every 5 years. Before that date a Census was held every 10 years. The Census of population is the most important single source of information about the size and characteristics of the Island's population. It provides an authoritative statistical foundation for policy formulation and planning throughout all areas of Island life - from education, health and the provision of housing to the use made of home computers. |
| <i>Timing of the Census</i> | 1.2 | In order to afford meaningful comparisons between one Census and another, and following similar practice in the UK, Census night is held between mid-March and the end of April. In 2001 Census night was held on the night of 29th April, 2001. |
| <i>Authority for Conducting the Census</i> | 1.3 | Responsibility for planning the 2001 Census fell to the Population and Migration Committee which submitted recommendations to the States for the holding of the Census. The Committee was subsequently dissolved and the responsibility was transferred to the Advisory and Finance Committee. Authority for conducting the 2001 Census was given by the States through the Census Ordinance, 2000. On behalf of the Chief Registrar and the Advisory and Finance Committee, the Economics and Statistics Unit of the Advisory and Finance Committee was given the responsibility for organising, and conducting the Census. It was also responsible for overseeing the subsequent analysis of the data. |

Appendix 1: Administration of the 2001 Census

Planning and Preparation of the 2001 Census

- 1.4 It was agreed that the 2001 Census would follow the methods adopted in previous Censuses in that:-
- Principles
and
Methods***
- Questions would be restricted to those that were absolutely necessary, but with a degree of consultation to ascertain which questions would prove most useful and informative;
 - The procedures for delivery and collection of forms would be the same as in 1991 and 1996, that is the forms would be delivered and collected by Census enumerators employed on a temporary contract.
- The census data was key punched, double entry, by Lasson Information Management, Glasgow and analysed by Robert McNabb, Professor of Economics, Cardiff Business School.
- 1.5 A small working party was formed in 1999 to discuss the information that should be requested in the 2001 Census. The working party consisted of the following people:-
- Consultation***
- Secretary to States Committees (Chairman)
 - Head of Economics and Statistics
 - Administrator, Social Security Authority
 - Administration Manager, Education Council
 - Deputy Chief Executive Officer, Agriculture and Countryside Board, Committee for Horticulture
 - Director of Public Health
 - Chief Executive Officer, Housing Authority
 - Statistics Officer (Population), Economics and Statistics Unit
- 1.6 Early in 1999, all States Departments were circulated with a questionnaire asking for comments and suggestions relating to the 2001 Census. The survey enabled an accurate picture to be constructed of information needed by departments and in what format. Suitable questions were then composed for the 2001 Census form. Questions were agreed by the Population and Migration Committee and approved by the States of Deliberation (with the addition of questions on transport to work/school and on Guernsey Norman-French).
- 1.7 Invitations to tender for the data entry of the 2001 Census were sent out in early 2000. The tender document was written in accordance with the standard guidelines established by the States Advisory and Finance Committee for use by all States Committees seeking competitive tenders.
- Data Entry
Tenders***

Appendix 1: Administration of the 2001 Census

- 1.8 The tender document invited companies to provide quotations for:-
- The keying or scanning of all data contained on the 2001 Census form
 - The detection of missing data and ineligible responses through a series of checks known as “logic tests”
 - Imputation of new responses from those deemed to be ineligible by the Economics and Statistics Unit.
- 1.9 Although advertisements were placed in the local Press, the tenders finally submitted were from three companies based in the UK.
- 1.10 The successful company was chosen using a paired comparison technique. Seven main criteria, including cost and accuracy, were selected against which each tender was ranked.
- 1.11 The economics section of the Cardiff Business School were selected as the successful tenderer. They also organised the data entry facilities.

Appendix 1: Administration of the 2001 Census

How the Census was Conducted

- | | | |
|------|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1.12 | The 2001 Census was organised by the Economics and Statistics Unit of the Advisory and Finance Committee on behalf of the Chief Registrar and the Advisory and Finance Committee. | <i>Introduction</i> |
| 1.13 | A key requirement of the Census was to obtain full coverage of people and households on the Island. To achieve this a simple, reliable and accurate geographic database that could supply large scale maps of the Island was required. A shortcoming identified in the 1991 Census had been the low quality of the maps supplied to the Census field staff, and this was addressed in the 1996 Census and the maps as developed thereafter by Digimap reused in the 2001 census. Each house represented on the map was given a unique reference known as a Geocode that uniquely located each dwelling on the Island. | <i>Mapping of Districts</i> |
| 1.14 | An enumeration district is an area allocated to a member of the Census field staff (an “enumerator”) in order to collect data from individual households. The Island was divided into 106 enumeration districts, each containing roughly 250 households. Herm was treated as a separate enumeration district. Using information from the Census in 1996 together with information on dwellings constructed between 1996 and 2001, some enumeration districts were changed in size and some contained many more households than in 1996. Enumerators were supplied with a detailed map of their enumeration district printed to A2 size. | <i>Enumeration Districts</i> |
| 1.15 | The former Girls Grammar School in Rosaire Avenue was used as the 2001 census headquarters. In 1991 and 1996 the Civil Defence Building in the Oberlands was used as the administrative centre for the period of the Census. | |
| 1.16 | Office equipment used at the Census Office included an answering machine, a portable computer and printer. During the form checking and coding stage a number of additional telephone lines were installed, together with a number of personal computers for use in the pre-coding of forms. | <i>The Census Office</i> |
| 1.17 | Census enumerators were issued with an identity card and necessary stationery (i.e. forms, leaflets, envelopes etc). | <i>Equipment</i> |

Appendix 1: Administration of the 2001 Census

Publicity

- 1.18 Publicity for the Census was arranged by a series of advertisements placed in the Guernsey Evening Press combined with a number of press releases giving updates on progress with the Census. The aim was to make the Census “high profile” during the few weeks on either side of Census night.

Appendix 1: Administration of the 2001 Census

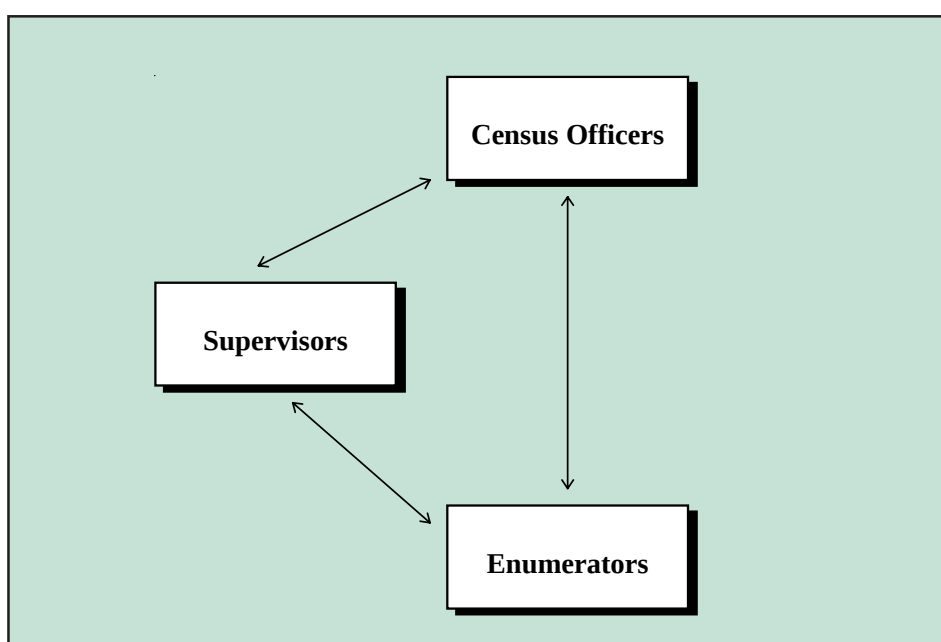
Gathering the Data

- 1.19 With over 25,000 Census forms to be distributed, collected, checked and coded, a team of field staff was required to ensure that this operation was completed within the required time span. Field staff were divided into three tiers:- Census officers, Census enumerator supervisors and Census enumerators (see Figure 1.1).

Field Staff

- 1.20 The two members of staff of the Economics and Statistics Unit acted as Census officers for the duration of the Census period.

Census Officers



**Figure 1.1:
Field Staff
Management
Structure**

- 1.21 The role of the Census officers was to provide administrative support and help for the Census enumerator supervisors and Census enumerators. They were also responsible for ensuring that all the Census forms were returned, and for the subsequent checking and processing of the forms before despatch for the data entry phase.

- 1.22 Ten Census enumerator supervisors were appointed whose role was to oversee the activities of the Census enumerators, offering advice and guidance where necessary. The supervisors were selected on the basis that they had acted or participated in previous Censuses, often in a supervisory role.

**Census
Enumerator
Supervisors**

Appendix 1: Administration of the 2001 Census

<i>Census Enumerators</i>	1.23	The Census enumerators formed the major bulk of the Census field staff, being responsible for the delivery and collection of Census forms in their allocated enumeration district.
	1.24	Vacancies were available for 106 Census enumerators. Advertisements were placed in early January and application forms were received from 102 individuals. Other persons were telephoned and asked to become census enumerators. In view of the shortage of candidates no selection process occurred though deselection was permitted if supervisors felt a person was not up to the job at the first of three training meetings.
<i>Instructions and Training of Field Staff</i>	1.25	Written instructions in the form of a Field Manual were made available to all Census field staff. This comprised a 41 page document that provided field staff with a detailed set of instructions on the various aspects of conducting the 2001 Census.
	1.26	In addition to the Field Manual, three evening training sessions were provided to Census enumerators in which they were able to meet their supervisors. The training sessions were considered to be vital to the understanding of the tasks of the enumerators, and useful in offering advice on how to deal with any potentially difficult situations.
	1.27	Census enumerators were given an introduction to the tasks they would be carrying out, and warned of problem areas and how to deal with them. They were also given a chance to meet in smaller groups with their supervisor, where exercises were carried out to reinforce their understanding of the Census.
<i>Data Collection</i>	1.28	The Data Collection of the 2001 Census was organised in a number of distinct phases, centred around Census night on 29 April, and were divided between an advance round, a delivery round and a collection round.

Appendix 1: Administration of the 2001 Census

- 1.29 Each Census enumerator was given a record book containing in 'walk' order the number of each household and dwelling together with its household name. The enumerator was also asked to detect any households not in the enumerator book. For each household the enumerator recorded:-
- The
Enumerator
Record Book***
- Name of person receiving form;
 - Expected / Actual number present on Census night;
 - Date of delivery and collection of Census form;
 - Notes and comments.
- 1.30 The advance round took place between the 10 and 17 April. It was considered that the proper execution of the advance round was essential to the successful performance of Census enumerators. The purpose of the advance round was to:-
- Advance
Round***
- identify the households on the Island;
 - prepare householders for the Census through the delivery of a leaflet;
 - make the Census enumerators familiar with their enumeration district boundaries;
 - list addresses so that the census enumerator would know exactly where to deliver forms;
 - locate all properties where there is living accommodation.
- 1.31 Census forms were delivered to households between 23 and 28 April. It was envisaged that most forms would be delivered by the Thursday before Census night, with all forms being delivered by Saturday 28 April. The delivery round was considered to be one of the most crucial times in the Census, since it was here that census enumerators would have to ensure that everybody was enumerated and that nobody was missed.
- Delivery
Round***
- 1.32 Census enumerators followed special procedures which aimed to ensure that complete coverage of the population took place. These included:-
- Visiting households at least twice at different times of the day;
 - Recording those households where no contact was made;
 - Leaving a form and a reply paid envelope for those households where no contact was made;
 - Asking neighbours about suspected vacant or absent households.

Appendix 1: Administration of the 2001 Census

- 1.33 At all times during the delivery round, Census enumerators were required to carry their identity badge, containing a photograph. The badge showed the authority to collect the Census information. Special forms were available for communal households (e.g. hospitals, hotels and lodging houses), and personal forms were available for individuals who did not wish to have their details recorded on a household form.

Collection Round

- 1.34 The purpose of the collection round of the Census was to revisit all residential accommodation, in order to collect and account for every form delivered. Census enumerators were instructed to check forms thoroughly with each householder as they were collected. This was to avoid further contact with the householder after the form had been collected. The enumerators were also able to give householders as much assistance as was necessary in order for the form to be completed correctly.
- 1.35 Where census enumerators were unable to contact a household to collect a Census form the date and time of attempting to retrieve the form was entered in the record book. Further, after three visits, a special note on “no contact on collection” was made.

Checking and Assembly of Forms

- 1.36 Once all forms had been collected, Census enumerators made a further check of the forms to ensure that all information had been completed correctly. If omissions or errors were found then the householder was either revisited or contacted by telephone.

Post Census Form Checking and Coding

- 1.37 Completed Census forms were then collated into the correct order as they appeared in the Census enumerator’s record book. Forms were then passed to Census enumerator supervisors to check the standard of work.
- 1.38 By the last week of May, most Census forms had been received and were ready to be checked and coded. A system of checks was then started to ensure that:-
- All Census forms had been returned
 - Complete coverage of the Island had been achieved
 - Forms were completed correctly with no missing information

The checking process is shown in [Figure 1.2](#) and were divided into two distinct sections - sweeping and form checking.

Sweeping

- 1.39 The sweeping operation was initiated to ensure that a Census form was returned from every household in the Island. Two checks were performed independent of each other. The first check involved reviewing the Census enumerator record books to ensure that a form was present for each entry made in the book. The second check involved using the Geographical Information System (Digimap) to ascertain that the Census enumerators had visited every household in their enumeration district.

Appendix 1: Administration of the 2001 Census

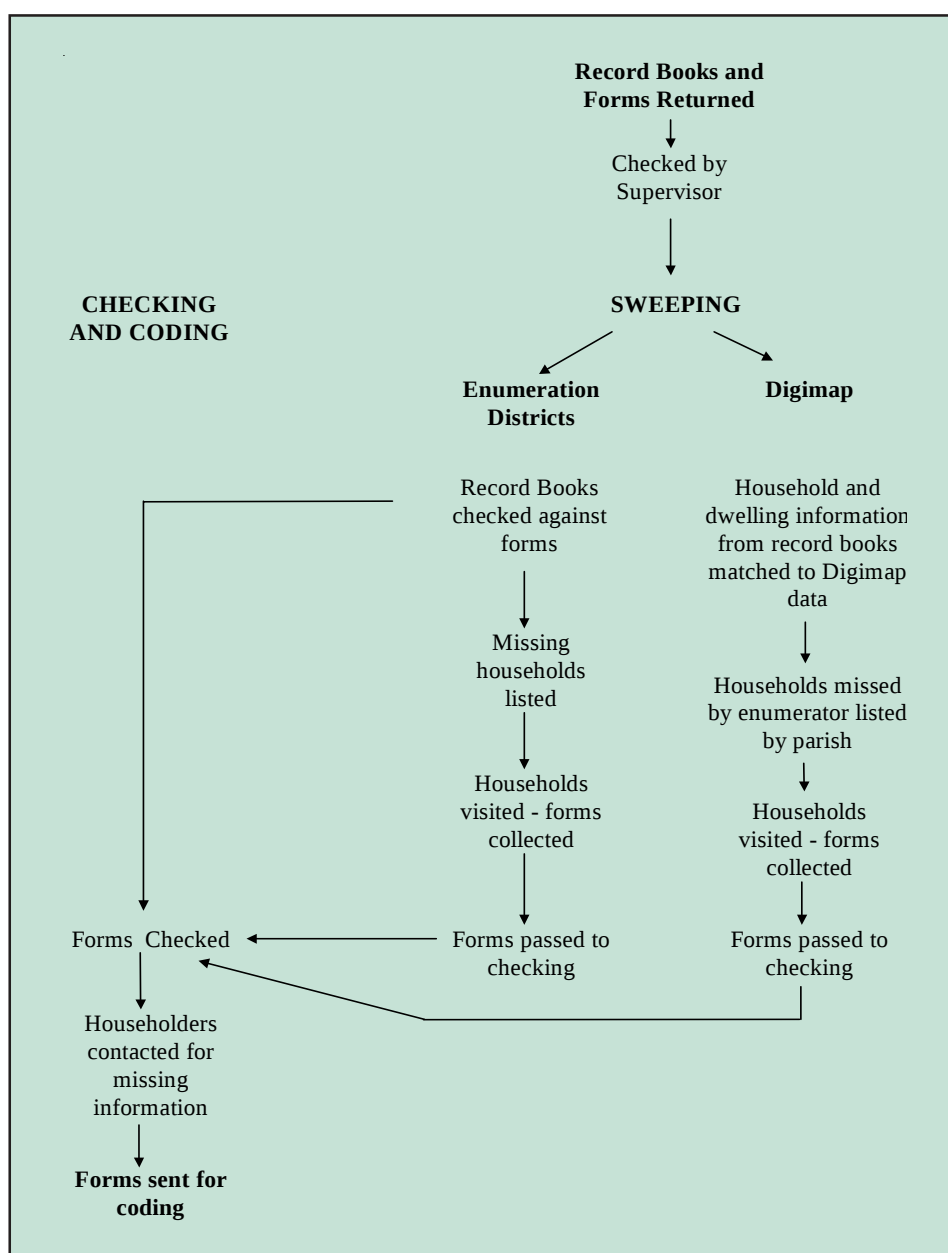


Figure 1.2
Form
Checking
Flow Chart

1.40 A team of checkers was employed whose role was to ensure that forms had been completed correctly before they were sent off for data scanning. Amongst other things, Census forms were checked for:-

Form
Checking

- Completed answers for each question
- Inconsistencies between answers
- Marks put in "fill in boxes" rather than ticked

Appendix 1: Administration of the 2001 Census

Coding of Forms

- 1.41 Once Census forms had been checked, they were then passed on for coding.
- 1.42 The following information was coded by the Census team in Guernsey:-
- Name of Employer (to derive economic sector)
 - Occupation
 - Country of birth

Data Entry Phase

- 1.43 Data entry was performed by Lasson Information Management of Glasgow under the direction of the University of Cardiff. A 100% double entry inputting system was used.
- 1.44 Once forms had been checked and coded, and it was certain from the sweeping operation that there were no outstanding households, forms were assembled into boxes by enumeration district and made ready for shipping to Glasgow.
- 1.45 The first batch of completed forms was made available at the end of May, with the remainder being despatched on schedule at the end of July. The forms were then sent in batches from Glasgow to Cardiff.
- 1.46 The completed data set was supplied as raw data, and as a data set on which logic tests had been applied. The logic tests were designed to eliminate inconsistencies and ambiguities between answers, for example a ten year old child who had been indicated as married.

Appendix 2: ***Explanatory Notes***

Appendix 2: Explanatory Notes

Census Population

The Census is a count of all persons normally resident in Guernsey, Herm, Jethou or Lihou as at midnight on 29 April, 2001, whether those persons were actually resident or temporarily absent from the Island on Census night. The Census population does not include visitors to the Island, whether from the UK or elsewhere, or the crews or passengers of ships moored in the islands' harbours (unless permanently resident).

Special Note:

This definition of Census population is different to those of Censuses conducted in 1971 and prior years. In those Censuses, all persons present in the Islands at midnight on Census night would have been counted as the censal population (see below). The current "residential" definition requires a considerable amount of follow up work to ensure that all persons who are normally resident in Guernsey are included in the Census population. This typically takes up to four months from the date of the Census.

Residents and Visitors

Anyone present in Guernsey for a month or more prior to the Census was expected to be designated as resident by the householder for Census purposes. Similarly, anyone working in Guernsey for over 10 days was included as a resident, as were those who arrived in the Island on Census night and were intending to seek employment in the Island for 10 days or more.

A visitor is defined as any person who normally resides outside Guernsey, Herm, Jethou or Lihou and is not working or seeking work in Guernsey and is visiting for less than one month from the date of arrival. All other persons are considered as resident. Note that persons who were guests in hotels or guest houses for more than one month should have been considered resident, even if they considered themselves to be visitors.

Enumeration District

An enumeration district is an area of the Island within which a member of the Census field staff visits individual households to distribute and collect census forms. In 2001 the Island was divided into 106 enumeration districts, each containing approximately 250 households.

Natural Increase

The natural increase is derived by subtracting the number of deaths on the Island from the number of live births on the Island over the five calendar years prior to the Census. This procedure appears for reasons unknown to over count births and under count deaths so leading to a possible overestimate of the natural increase.

Immigration

Immigration is the number of persons taking up residence in the Census year itself and in the five years prior to the Census. This definition slightly overstates the intercensal immigration by including three months prior to the previous Census.

Net Migration

Net Migration is calculated by subtracting the natural increase over the five calendar years prior to Census year from the intercensal change.

Emigration

While immigrants declare themselves in the Census, emigrants cannot since their details are no longer available to be entered on the Census form. Emigration is therefore estimated by subtracting net migration from immigration.

Intercensal Change

The intercensal change is the change in the value of a variable between successive Censuses.

Economically Active

Economically active persons are those aged over the minimum school-leaving age of 15, who were working as an employee, or were self-employed (either alone or self-employed employing others) in the week preceding the Census. Employment includes, in addition to working for an employer, work on one's own account, part-time work even if only for one or a few hours, casual or temporary work of any kind, and unpaid work in a family business. This definition produces a figure slightly higher (500 or so) than those paying a social security contribution.

Appendix 2: Explanatory Notes

Economically Inactive

The economically inactive population comprises all those persons who were not working in the week preceding Census night. They include:-

- those persons who are unemployed and looking for work
- those persons not working through long term illness or disability
- those who are retired from paid work
- those people in full-time education in the Island and off the Island
- those people otherwise at home (e.g. staying at home to raise a family)

Guernsey-Born

Those whose birthplace is the islands of Guernsey, Herm and Jethou.

Non-Guernsey-Born

Those people whose birthplace is elsewhere.

Head of Household or Householder

The head of household or householder is taken to be the first named person on the Census form. The head of household is generally that person identified by the Census enumerator as willing to be responsible for the completion of the personal and household details on the Census form. About two thirds of heads of households are male and one third female. Heads of households were asked to indicate the relationship of each person in the household to themselves.

Dwelling

A dwelling is a building or part of a building which includes some separate living accommodation whether occupied or not. Thus, a building containing at least one household, occupied or unoccupied, is counted as a dwelling. Buildings without accommodation are considered solely as buildings and are not included in any count of dwellings. A property is a building defined by ownership. Questions on ownership and therefore properties are not included in the census.

Where houses or other dwellings have been adapted to provide residential accommodation in smaller units, these units are regarded as dwellings only if they are structurally separate and self-contained. Households separated from each other by a common staircase or landing were not considered as separate dwellings.

Private Households

A private household is taken to be one person or group of persons living at the same address sharing common housekeeping (shared meals or a shared lounge). A lodger or boarder who has one meal per day with a household (e.g. breakfast) is included with that household. However, a person having no meals with the household and no shared lounge or TV viewing area is classified as a separate household, even if the kitchen and bathroom facilities are shared.

However, a group of persons sharing one room, but not necessarily eating together on a regular basis and not taking meals provided by another household in the same dwelling, are classified as one household.

Communal Households

Communal households are taken as accommodation with six or more unrelated persons in which some form of communal catering is provided. In general, hospitals, residential homes, nurses homes and prisons are communal. Hotels and guest houses are communal if they are registered as such and there are spaces for 6 or more unrelated persons (those usually resident plus visitors) entered on the form on Census night. Some communal households because they are hotels or guesthouses may have only one occupant at the time of the census, which is before the tourist season.

Households which take in 5 or less guests or lodgers were treated as private households.

Absent Households

Absent households is a Census term which is given to accommodation in which ALL the residents who usually live there were away on Census night (e.g. on holiday, in hospital etc). Absent households includes dwellings such as holiday cottages and flats which are not always occupied

Vacant Dwellings

Dwellings are treated as vacant in the following circumstances:-

- the property is new and ready for occupation, but is not yet occupied;
- the accommodation is in the course of conversion or improvement and is not yet ready for occupation;
- the property is clearly without furniture;

Appendix 2: Explanatory Notes

- reliable information is obtained that the dwelling was unoccupied (e.g. awaiting new tenants, deceased or absent).

Houses which are in the course of construction with no roof are not included in the Census. Self catering units with no occupants on census night are treated as absent rather than vacant.

Unoccupied Households

These are households for which no householder is found present at the time of the census or in the five months subsequent to the census. Those becoming householders after the census date will not be included as householders and the household will be treated as unoccupied.

Rooms

A room is defined as an interior portion of a dwelling divided off by walls or sliding or fixed partitions and is counted whether used or not. Small rooms not used for sleeping or living accommodation are excluded. Therefore the number of rooms in a household's accommodation exclude the following:-

- small kitchens less than 2 metres (6 feet 6 inches) wide;
- bathrooms and toilets;
- closets;
- pantries;
- garages;
- halls and landings;
- lobbies or recesses;
- small storerooms;
- offices or shops used solely for business purposes.

A large room divided by a fixed or sliding partition is counted as being two rooms, but one divided by curtains or portable screens is one room. Conservatories are excluded unless normally used as living room.

Appendix 3: ***Census Tables***

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Appendix 3: Census Tables

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Table: 1
Guernsey Census Night Population 1821 to 2001

Year	Males	Females	Persons	Change
1821	9,327	11,012	20,339	
1831	11,254	13,286	24,540	+4,201
1841	12,113	14,580	26,693	+2,153
1851	13,878	15,928	29,806	+3,113
1861	13,985	15,865	29,850	+44
1871	13,938	16,742	30,680	+830
1881	15,581	17,050	32,631	+1,951
1891	17,086	18,201	35,287	+2,656
1901	19,652	20,794	40,446	+5,159
1911	20,661	21,197	41,858	+1,412
1921	18,246	20,069	38,315	-3,543
1931	19,659	20,984	40,643	+2,328
1939	21,750	22,070	43,820	+3,177
1951	21,221	22,431	43,652	-168
1961	21,671	23,397	45,068	+1,416
1971	24,792	26,666	51,458	+6,390
1976	25,909	27,728	53,637	+2,179
1981	25,701	27,612	53,313	-324
1986	26,867	28,615	55,482	+2,169
1991	28,297	30,570	58,867	+3,385
1996	28,244	30,437	58,681	-186
2001	29,138	30,669	59,807	+1,126

Table: 2
Population of Guernsey's Parishes: 1901 - 2001

Year	Castel	Forest	St Andrew	St Martin	St Peter Port	St Pierre du Bois	St Sampson	St Saviour	Torteval	Vale	Herm	Jethou	Total
1901	2,802	843	1,552	3,202	18,264	1,577	5,614	1,062	448	5,082	25	3	40,474
1911	3,086	910	1,751	3,437	18,018	1,609	5,952	1,075	499	5,486	33	2	41,858
1921	2,968	970	1,704	3,280	16,215	1,567	5,192	1,086	509	4,792	32	-	38,315
1931	3,210	1,117	1,800	3,678	16,720	1,653	5,333	1,230	568	5,279	53	2	40,643
1951	3,763	1,133	1,850	4,587	16,849	1,638	5,675	1,531	634	5,943	36	13	43,652
1961	4,781	1,061	1,964	5,223	15,804	1,698	5,916	1,792	716	6,113	90	8	45,166
1971	6,317	1,460	2,232	6,161	16,303	1,829	6,534	2,116	841	7,558	96	11	51,458
1976	7,309	1,383	2,295	6,072	16,279	1,934	6,802	2,321	914	8,251	69	8	53,637
1981	7,727	1,288	2,230	5,842	15,587	2,018	6,947	2,432	881	8,316	37	8	53,313
1986	8,260	1,293	2,281	5,876	16,085	2,057	7,475	2,404	926	8,764	59	2	55,482
1991	9,068	1,386	2,357	6,082	16,648	2,242	8,045	2,419	976	9,530	113	1	58,867
1996	8,922	1,423	2,342	6,082	16,194	2,151	8,540	2,469	954	9,504	97	3	58,681
2001	8,975	1,549	2,409	6,267	16,488	2,188	8,592	2,696	973	9,573	95	2	59,807

Appendix 3: Census Tables

Table: 3
Guernsey Population Age distribution - Five yearly Age Bands for 2001

Age Band	All			Economically Active			Percentage Economically Active		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0 - 4	1,630	1,546	3176	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 9	1,798	1,654	3452	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 -14	1,839	1,833	3672	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	1,858	1,686	3544	803	571	1,374	43.2%	33.9%	38.8%
20 - 24	1,785	1,893	3678	1,447	1,427	2,874	81.1%	75.4%	78.1%
25 - 29	1,976	2,020	3996	1,881	1,733	3,614	95.2%	85.8%	90.4%
30 - 34	2,189	2,451	4640	2,103	1,976	4,079	96.1%	80.6%	87.9%
35 - 39	2,382	2,403	4785	2,292	1,832	4,124	96.2%	76.2%	86.2%
40 - 44	2,182	2,284	4466	2,082	1,848	3,930	95.4%	80.9%	88.0%
45 - 49	2,072	1,996	4068	1,952	1,574	3,526	94.2%	78.9%	86.7%
50 - 54	2,304	2,316	4620	2,106	1,703	3,809	91.4%	73.5%	82.4%
55 - 59	1,655	1,636	3291	1,421	1,013	2,434	85.9%	61.9%	73.9%
60 - 64	1,544	1,509	3053	1,057	608	1,665	68.5%	40.3%	54.5%
65 - 69	1,252	1,339	2591	318	198	516	25.4%	14.8%	19.9%
70 - 74	1,042	1,299	2341	124	94	218	11.9%	7.2%	9.3%
75 - 79	806	1,122	1928	57	28	85	7.1%	2.5%	4.4%
80 - 84	463	819	1282	16	11	27	3.5%	1.3%	2.1%
85 - 89	264	537	801	10	5	15	3.8%	0.9%	1.9%
90 - 94	77	248	325	1	2	3	1.3%	0.8%	0.9%
95 - 99	19	72	91	-	-	-	-	-	-
100 +	1	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	29,138	30,669	59,807	17,670	14,623	32,293	60.6%	47.7%	54.0%

Table: 4
Year of Last Taking up Residence by Birth

		YEARGRP														Total	
		Up to 1975	1976 to 1980	1981 to 1985	1986 to 1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000		2001
COUNTRY	Guernsey	22725	2534	2940	3373	701	649	658	645	594	677	658	669	711	714	237	38485
	Alderney	88	2	6	10		2		1	1	1	2	2		3		118
	Sark	46	3	2				1			1				2		55
	Jersey	235	25	34	36	11	3	6	7	9	5	4	5	11	12		403
	UK	6040	1344	1520	1842	267	279	306	344	395	472	608	507	745	987	744	16400
	Republic Of Ireland	128	32	39	33	4	2	6	11	16	10	15	20	23	36	16	391
	Portugal	34	50	21	131	51	29	34	55	60	51	61	74	62	137	266	1116
	Other EU	300	44	49	76	18	16	13	25	24	22	36	38	58	118	107	944
	Other Europe	48	14	13	12	9	6	1	8	11	3	7	24	54	98	103	411
	Other	307	100	75	133	32	29	36	37	43	46	63	62	115	191	215	1484
Total		29951	4148	4699	5646	1093	1015	1061	1133	1153	1288	1454	1401	1779	2298	1688	59807

Table: 5a
Activity Last Week

		Gender		Group Total
		Male	Female	
Employment Status	Working for an employer	14480	13659	28139
	Self-employed, employing others	1553	426	1979
	Self-employed, not employing others	1637	538	2175
	Unemployed	214	124	338
	At school, Guernsey	4521	4447	8968
	At school, off Island	596	554	1150
	Retired	3867	4586	8453
	Unable to work	486	464	950
	None of above	942	4998	5940
	Other	842	873	1715
Group Total		29138	30669	59807

Table: 5b
Employment Status by Age and Sex

		STATUS					
		Employee			Self Employed		
		Gender		Group Total	Gender		Group Total
		Male	Female		Male	Female	
Age Group	15 - 19	799	569	1368	4	2	6
	20 - 24	1406	1416	2822	41	11	52
	25 - 29	1774	1691	3465	107	42	149
	30 - 34	1878	1895	3773	225	81	306
	35 - 39	1919	1708	3627	373	124	497
	40 - 44	1656	1689	3345	426	159	585
	45 - 49	1464	1438	2902	488	136	624
	50 - 54	1535	1558	3093	571	145	716
	55 - 59	1010	890	1900	411	123	534
	60 - 64	751	535	1286	306	73	379
	65 - 69	196	169	365	122	29	151
	70 - 74	58	72	130	66	22	88
	75 - 79	21	19	40	36	9	45
	80 - 84	10	7	17	6	4	10
	85 - 89	2	3	5	8	2	10
	90 - 94	1		1		2	2
Group Total		14480	13659	28139	3190	964	4154

Table: 5c
Economically Active and Inactive

	Number	Percent
economically inactive	27514	46.0
economically active	32293	54.0
Total	59807	100.0

Table: 6a
Economic Sector by Age and Sex

				Age Group																Group Total
				15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 74	75 - 79	80 - 84	85 - 89	90 - 94	
Gender	Male	Economic Sector	horticulture & other primary	26	51	68	74	92	80	85	112	86	104	39	22	13	1	2		855
			manufacturing	72	98	142	152	183	140	140	127	74	78	27	9	2	1	1	1	1247
			construction	177	200	262	352	348	339	310	326	227	140	43	16	2	2	1		2745
			utilities	7	15	30	35	34	54	64	70	39	23	3			1			375
			transport	26	49	61	94	105	113	108	157	83	77	28	15	1	1			918
			hostelry	83	215	210	141	137	91	77	73	75	61	22	10	4	1			1200
			supplier/wholesale	31	65	91	115	131	99	70	130	92	62	10	3	2		1		902
			retail	153	189	175	195	245	239	206	185	153	137	52	12	12	2	2		1957
			personal services	10	12	26	27	26	26	17	30	26	20	9	4	3				236
			recreation/cultural	7	24	31	31	35	30	41	25	24	23	7	3	1				282
			finance	127	342	483	506	442	361	321	288	173	91	35	12	5	1	2		3189
			business services	21	36	68	86	102	94	92	108	81	67	19	12	8	4	1		799
			information technology	22	52	72	78	105	97	83	77	54	21	1						662
			health	14	17	45	60	90	83	73	82	52	32	5	3		1			557
			education	2	11	18	27	34	71	80	108	59	32	1						443
			public administration	24	71	94	121	172	155	178	198	117	78	10	1	2				1221
			non profit	1		5	9	11	10	7	10	6	11	7	2	2	1			82
		Group Total		803	1447	1881	2103	2292	2082	1952	2106	1421	1057	318	124	57	16	10	1	17670
Gender	Female	Economic Sector	horticulture & other primary	29	89	87	94	76	69	55	49	23	31	10	7				2	621
			manufacturing	31	59	46	69	53	85	55	63	41	31	12	5	1				551
			construction	6	10	15	17	17	16	28	30	11	16	10	7	2	2			187
			utilities	3	8	7	8	6	18	8	12	2	3	1	1	2				79
			transport	13	35	32	39	50	40	30	35	18	10	5	3					310
			hostelry	82	228	165	149	119	130	94	117	81	57	17	8	2	3	3		1255
			supplier/wholesale	20	47	63	67	52	37	41	45	32	12	3	4					423
			retail	95	109	139	180	187	205	183	220	174	145	50	22	8	2			1719
			personal services	40	69	70	88	91	78	67	70	46	34	16	9	2	2	1		683
			recreation/cultural	9	27	22	30	24	35	33	36	28	15	7	4	5				275
			finance	172	487	656	779	598	488	365	321	159	69	12	5					4111
			business services	14	44	58	56	74	72	54	65	34	16	10	2	1				500
			information technology	4	20	27	38	20	35	26	30	10	10	6	2	1				229
			health	23	101	201	190	250	253	234	288	181	84	19	4	2				1830
			education	4	32	79	82	133	189	194	180	94	39	11	2	2	2	1		1044
			public administration	25	56	62	85	70	85	91	115	58	23	4	2					676
			non profit	1	6	4	5	12	13	16	27	21	13	5	7					130
		Group Total		571	1427	1733	1976	1832	1848	1574	1703	1013	608	198	94	28	11	5	2	14623

Table: 6b
Economic Sector by Age

		Age Group															Group Total	
		15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 74	75 - 79	80 - 84	85 - 89		90 - 94
Economic Sector	horticulture & other	55	140	155	168	168	149	140	161	109	135	49	29	13	1	2	2	1476
	primary																	
	manufacturing	103	157	188	221	236	225	195	190	115	109	39	14	3	1	1	1	1798
	construction	183	210	277	369	365	355	338	356	238	156	53	23	4	4	1		2932
	utilities	10	23	37	43	40	72	72	82	41	26	4	1	2	1			454
	transport	39	84	93	133	155	153	138	192	101	87	33	18	1	1			1228
	hostelry	165	443	375	290	256	221	171	190	156	118	39	18	6	4	3		2455
	supplier/wholesale	51	112	154	182	183	136	111	175	124	74	13	7	2		1		1325
	retail	248	298	314	375	432	444	389	405	327	282	102	34	20	4	2		3676
	personal services	50	81	96	115	117	104	84	100	72	54	25	13	5	2	1		919
	recreation/cultural	16	51	53	61	59	65	74	61	52	38	14	7	6				557
	finance	299	829	1139	1285	1040	849	686	609	332	160	47	17	5	1	2		7300
	business services	35	80	126	142	176	166	146	173	115	83	29	14	9	4	1		1299
	information technology	26	72	99	116	125	132	109	107	64	31	7	2	1				891
	health	37	118	246	250	340	336	307	370	233	116	24	7	2	1			2387
education	6	43	97	109	167	260	274	288	153	71	12	2	2	2	1		1487	
public administration	49	127	156	206	242	240	269	313	175	101	14	3	2				1897	
non profit	2	6	9	14	23	23	23	37	27	24	12	9	2	1			212	
Group Total		1374	2874	3614	4079	4124	3930	3526	3809	2434	1665	516	218	85	27	15	3	32293

Table: 7a
Occupation by Age

		Age Group																Group Total
		15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 74	75 - 79	80 - 84	85 - 89	90 - 94	
Occupational Grouping	Managers and Senior adminisitrative	32	176	412	713	757	776	716	722	488	277	84	45	25	6	4	2	5235
	Professional	26	131	338	339	369	386	419	404	246	118	33	13	9	3	2		2836
	Technical	161	587	866	788	724	578	445	445	296	120	39	9	5	3	4		5070
	Clerical and secretarial	251	571	593	655	575	611	587	625	317	202	52	25	9	1	1		5075
	Craft and skilled services	315	479	573	656	651	571	516	522	340	302	94	27	14	3			5063
	Protective and personal services	82	185	168	197	245	236	170	262	178	97	22	11	3	1	1		1858
	Sales	199	180	159	181	211	196	195	222	175	157	60	20	3	1			1959
	Operative and assembly	33	50	85	148	166	182	151	217	137	129	38	21		1			1358
	Routine unskilled	275	515	420	402	426	394	327	390	257	263	94	47	17	8	3	1	3839
Group Total		1374	2874	3614	4079	4124	3930	3526	3809	2434	1665	516	218	85	27	15	3	32293

Table: 7b
Occupation by Age - Males

		Age Group																Group Total
		15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 74	75 - 79	80 - 84	85 - 89	90 - 94	
Occupational Grouping	Managers and Senior adminisitrative	14	103	238	399	511	536	525	507	376	207	68	34	21	4	4	1	3548
	Professional	19	77	192	194	214	214	244	237	144	85	27	11	6	1	2		1667
	Technical	96	273	399	369	378	259	212	233	156	74	23	5	3	3	2		2485
	Clerical and secretarial	75	155	139	125	91	93	90	94	56	61	11	2	3				995
	Craft and skilled services	303	451	536	599	615	536	484	487	322	288	86	22	13	3			4745
	Protective and personal services	9	25	23	27	31	36	24	51	34	24	6	4	1	1			296
	Sales	93	70	61	64	74	48	57	66	56	47	13	5	1				655
	Operative and assembly	24	37	75	133	153	158	132	186	121	120	35	18		1			1193
	Routine unskilled	170	256	218	193	225	202	184	245	156	151	49	23	9	3	2		2086
Group Total		803	1447	1881	2103	2292	2082	1952	2106	1421	1057	318	124	57	16	10	1	17670

Table: 7c
Occupation by Age - Females

		Age Group																Group Total
		15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 74	75 - 79	80 - 84	85 - 89	90 - 94	
Occupational Grouping	Managers and Senior adminisitrative	18	73	174	314	246	240	191	215	112	70	16	11	4	2		1	1687
	Professional	7	54	146	145	155	172	175	167	102	33	6	2	3	2			1169
	Technical	65	314	467	419	346	319	233	212	140	46	16	4	2		2		2585
	Clerical and secretarial	176	416	454	530	484	518	497	531	261	141	41	23	6	1	1		4080
	Craft and skilled services	12	28	37	57	36	35	32	35	18	14	8	5	1				318
	Protective and personal services	73	160	145	170	214	200	146	211	144	73	16	7	2		1		1562
	Sales	106	110	98	117	137	148	138	156	119	110	47	15	2	1			1304
	Operative and assembly	9	13	10	15	13	24	19	31	16	9	3	3					165
	Routine unskilled	105	259	202	209	201	192	143	145	101	112	45	24	8	5	1	1	1753
Group Total		571	1427	1733	1976	1832	1848	1574	1703	1013	608	198	94	28	11	5	2	14623

Table: 8a
Economic Sector by Year of Last Taking up Residence

		YEARGRP														Group Total	
		Up to 1975	1976 to 1980	1981 to 1985	1986 to 1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000		2001
Economic Sector	horticulture & other	819	54	57	57	21	10	9	16	19	17	34	38	52	108	165	1476
	primary																
	manufacturing	1154	183	164	49	6	9	15	13	18	24	21	17	25	54	46	1798
	construction	1985	232	260	99	17	6	11	9	14	24	22	24	25	73	131	2932
	utilities	356	33	17	12	2	2		3	1	1	5	2	4	5	11	454
	transport	774	111	78	61	7	11	13	17	14	14	15	16	25	37	35	1228
	hostelry	766	139	106	159	36	25	26	43	53	57	61	71	110	303	500	2455
	supplier/wholesale	909	146	86	47	7	7	5	7	11	18	13	19	19	17	14	1325
	retail	2493	380	319	138	19	22	19	25	25	34	36	32	56	59	19	3676
	personal services	578	88	69	39	7	6	3	12	7	7	17	14	19	25	28	919
	recreation/cultural	306	47	39	30	8	5	5	8	8	11	13	13	16	20	28	557
	finance	3736	938	676	509	93	80	93	99	112	119	152	157	186	248	102	7300
	business services	731	127	111	79	16	15	12	12	21	19	30	25	38	26	37	1299
	information technology	586	87	53	46	7	5	9	6	6	8	15	14	11	30	8	891
	health	1273	189	165	181	29	26	20	28	28	33	29	58	101	148	79	2387
	education	760	130	137	124	15	18	12	17	32	35	21	36	53	68	29	1487
public administration	1262	187	129	115	8	12	12	14	15	13	26	16	30	38	20	1897	
non profit	116	18	11	12	3	5	5	5	3	3	8	5	10	7	1	212	
	economically inactive	11347	1059	2222	3889	792	751	792	799	766	851	936	844	999	1032	435	27514
Group Total		29951	4148	4699	5646	1093	1015	1061	1133	1153	1288	1454	1401	1779	2298	1688	59807

Table: 8b
Guernsey born, by Economic Sector and Year of Last Taking up Residence

		YEARGRP														Group Total	
		Up to 1975	1976 to 1980	1981 to 1985	1986 to 1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000		2001
Economic Sector	horticulture & other primary	665	45	27	5	1		1	3		2	3	1	1	3		757
	manufacturing	942	140	114	11		2	3	2	3	2	1	4	3	2	1	1230
	construction	1625	178	180	15	4	2			2	2	3	4	8	7		2030
	utilities	287	20	10	5	2											324
	transport	634	70	46	10		1	3	3	2		4	5	2	1	2	783
	hostelry	553	55	33	8	2	2	1	3		2	2		1	7	3	672
	supplier/wholesale	743	101	52	10	1				4	4	1	1	2		1	920
	retail	2007	281	242	32	2	2		3	5	5	6	7	8	5	3	2608
	personal services	456	51	47	6		2	1	1	1	1	2	1		1		570
	recreation/cultural	222	27	19	7	1		2	1	1	3	2	3		2		290
	finance	2972	614	312	67	14	15	9	12	13	19	16	19	18	22	12	4134
	business services	543	72	45	17	1	3	2		2	2	2	5	2	3	4	703
	information technology	475	61	26	10	1	1	1	1		1	2	1		3		583
	health	959	89	57	30	5	3	3	5	3	6	5	3	1	11	2	1182
	education	508	45	26	22	5	4	3	2	7	4	2	1	4	6	2	641
	public administration	976	121	71	21	1	1	2	2	1	1	3	4	4	4	2	1214
non profit	64	7	5	3	1			2		2	1			2		87	
	economically inactive	8094	557	1628	3094	660	611	627	605	550	621	603	610	657	635	205	19757
Group Total		22725	2534	2940	3373	701	649	658	645	594	677	658	669	711	714	237	38485

Table: 8c
Non-Guernsey-born, by Economic Sector and Year of Last Taking up Residence

		YEARGRP															Group Total
		Up to 1975	1976 to 1980	1981 to 1985	1986 to 1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	
Economic Sector	horticulture & other primary	154	9	30	52	20	10	8	13	19	15	31	37	51	105	165	719
	manufacturing	212	43	50	38	6	7	12	11	15	22	20	13	22	52	45	568
	construction	360	54	80	84	13	4	11	9	12	22	19	20	17	66	131	902
	utilities	69	13	7	7		2		3	1	1	5	2	4	5	11	130
	transport	140	41	32	51	7	10	10	14	12	14	11	11	23	36	33	445
	hostelry	213	84	73	151	34	23	25	40	53	55	59	71	109	296	497	1783
	supplier/wholesale	166	45	34	37	6	7	5	7	7	14	12	18	17	17	13	405
	retail	486	99	77	106	17	20	19	22	20	29	30	25	48	54	16	1068
	personal services	122	37	22	33	7	4	2	11	6	6	15	13	19	24	28	349
	recreation/cultural	84	20	20	23	7	5	3	7	7	8	11	10	16	18	28	267
	finance	764	324	364	442	79	65	84	87	99	100	136	138	168	226	90	3166
	business services	188	55	66	62	15	12	10	12	19	17	28	20	36	23	33	596
	information technology	111	26	27	36	6	4	8	5	6	7	13	13	11	27	8	308
	health	314	100	108	151	24	23	17	23	25	27	24	55	100	137	77	1205
	education	252	85	111	102	10	14	9	15	25	31	19	35	49	62	27	846
public administration	286	66	58	94	7	11	10	12	14	12	23	12	26	34	18	683	
non profit	52	11	6	9	2	5	5	3	3	1	7	5	10	5	1	125	
	economically inactive	3253	502	594	795	132	140	165	194	216	230	333	234	342	397	230	7757
Group Total		7226	1614	1759	2273	392	366	403	488	559	611	796	732	1068	1584	1451	21322

Table: 9
Marital Status by Age and Sex

		Gender											Table Total	
		Male					Female							
		Marital Status					Group Total	Marital Status						Group Total
		Single (never married)	Married	Legally Separated	Divorced	Widowed		Single (never married)	Married	Legally Separated	Divorced	Widowed		
Age Group	0 - 4	1630					1630	1546					1546	3176
	5 - 9	1798					1798	1654					1654	3452
	10 -14	1839					1839	1833					1833	3672
	15 - 19	1843	14		1		1858	1667	17	1	1		1686	3544
	20 - 24	1716	62	5	2		1785	1726	150	9	6	2	1893	3678
	25 - 29	1432	486	20	37	1	1976	1274	641	28	75	2	2020	3996
	30 - 34	1033	986	58	110	2	2189	830	1367	75	173	6	2451	4640
	35 - 39	594	1481	92	212	3	2382	404	1637	84	262	16	2403	4785
	40 - 44	329	1556	64	222	11	2182	241	1713	76	228	26	2284	4466
	45 - 49	232	1530	54	239	17	2072	139	1488	43	291	35	1996	4068
	50 - 54	193	1787	47	251	26	2304	112	1728	50	334	92	2316	4620
	55 - 59	103	1342	35	144	31	1655	100	1223	25	188	100	1636	3291
	60 - 64	88	1226	23	148	59	1544	66	1094	20	138	191	1509	3053
	65 - 69	77	997	13	92	73	1252	52	909	6	93	279	1339	2591
	70 - 74	59	847	4	42	90	1042	88	700	5	58	448	1299	2341
	75 - 79	37	616	6	26	121	806	65	454	1	43	559	1122	1928
	80 - 84	14	329	1	9	110	463	49	203		29	538	819	1282
	85 - 89	9	152	1	4	98	264	30	76		21	410	537	801
	90 - 94	4	25			48	77	15	24	1	3	205	248	325
	95 - 99	1	6			12	19	9				63	72	91
	100 +					1	1					6	6	7
Table Total		13031	13442	423	1539	703	29138	11900	13424	424	1943	2978	30669	59807

Table: 10
Persons Giving Care by Age and Sex

		Gender						Table Total
		Male			Female			
		Provides Unpaid Care		Group Total	Provides Unpaid Care		Group Total	
		Yes	No		Yes	No		
Age Group	0 - 4		1630	1630		1546	1546	3176
	5 - 9	2	1796	1798	1	1653	1654	3452
	10 -14	2	1837	1839	3	1830	1833	3672
	15 - 19	4	1854	1858	8	1678	1686	3544
	20 - 24	9	1776	1785	17	1876	1893	3678
	25 - 29	8	1968	1976	19	2001	2020	3996
	30 - 34	18	2171	2189	40	2411	2451	4640
	35 - 39	24	2358	2382	53	2350	2403	4785
	40 - 44	42	2140	2182	64	2220	2284	4466
	45 - 49	46	2026	2072	97	1899	1996	4068
	50 - 54	88	2216	2304	153	2163	2316	4620
	55 - 59	56	1599	1655	125	1511	1636	3291
	60 - 64	68	1476	1544	122	1387	1509	3053
	65 - 69	41	1211	1252	78	1261	1339	2591
	70 - 74	39	1003	1042	50	1249	1299	2341
	75 - 79	35	771	806	36	1086	1122	1928
	80 - 84	22	441	463	21	798	819	1282
	85 - 89	10	254	264	8	529	537	801
	90 - 94	4	73	77	1	247	248	325
	95 - 99	1	18	19		72	72	91
	100 +		1	1		6	6	7
Table Total		519	28619	29138	896	29773	30669	59807

Table: 11
Persons Receiving Care by Age and Sex

		Gender						Table Total
		Male			Female			
		Receives care		Group Total	Receives care		Group Total	
		Yes	No		Yes	No		
Age Group	0 - 4	18	1612	1630	16	1530	1546	3176
	5 - 9	10	1788	1798	6	1648	1654	3452
	10 -14	8	1831	1839	9	1824	1833	3672
	15 - 19	4	1854	1858	3	1683	1686	3544
	20 - 24	6	1779	1785	8	1885	1893	3678
	25 - 29	3	1973	1976	7	2013	2020	3996
	30 - 34	12	2177	2189	2	2449	2451	4640
	35 - 39	1	2381	2382	11	2392	2403	4785
	40 - 44	2	2180	2182	9	2275	2284	4466
	45 - 49	10	2062	2072	4	1992	1996	4068
	50 - 54	12	2292	2304	13	2303	2316	4620
	55 - 59	13	1642	1655	14	1622	1636	3291
	60 - 64	13	1531	1544	19	1490	1509	3053
	65 - 69	23	1229	1252	15	1324	1339	2591
	70 - 74	17	1025	1042	33	1266	1299	2341
	75 - 79	48	758	806	49	1073	1122	1928
	80 - 84	27	436	463	68	751	819	1282
	85 - 89	31	233	264	67	470	537	801
	90 - 94	15	62	77	37	211	248	325
	95 - 99	3	16	19	10	62	72	91
	100 +		1	1		6	6	7
Table Total		276	28862	29138	400	30269	30669	59807

Table: 12a
Membership of Occupational Pension Scheme by
Economic Sector

		Member of Occupational Pension Scheme		Group Total
		Yes	No	
Economic Sector	horticulture & other primary	100	1376	1476
	manufacturing	426	1372	1798
	construction	146	2786	2932
	utilities	375	79	454
	transport	291	937	1228
	hostelry	120	2335	2455
	supplier/wholesale	395	535	1325
	retail	622	3054	3674
	personal services	50	869	919
	recreation/cultural	121	436	557
	finance	4682	2618	7300
	business services	246	1448	1299
	information technology	545	346	891
	health	1223	1164	2387
	education	944	543	1486
	public administration	1629	268	1897
	non profit	55	157	212
	economically inactive	1921	25593	27517
Group Total		13891	45916	59807

Table: 12b
Contribution to Occupational Pension Scheme by
Economic Sector

		Contributes to Occupational Pension Scheme		Group Total
		Yes	No	
Economic Sector	horticulture & other primary	82	18	100
	manufacturing	338	88	426
	construction	95	51	146
	utilities	356	19	375
	transport	257	34	291
	hostelry	73	47	120
	supplier/wholesale	355	40	395
	retail	406	216	622
	personal services	28	22	50
	recreation/cultural	103	18	121
	finance	821	3861	4682
	business services	103	143	246
	information technology	479	66	545
	health	1138	85	1223
	education	859	85	944
	public administration	1544	85	1629
	non profit	23	32	55
	economically inactive	336	1585	1921
Group Total		7396	6495	13891

Table: 12c
Persons with Personal Pension Plans

		Contributes to Personal Pension Scheme'		Group Total
		Yes	No	
Economic Sector	horticulture & other primary	381	1095	1476
	manufacturing	590	1208	1798
	construction	1014	1917	2931
	utilities	135	319	454
	transport	431	797	1228
	hostelry	425	2030	2455
	supplier/wholesale	489	836	1325
	retail	1086	2590	3676
	personal services	224	695	919
	recreation/cultural	180	377	557
	finance	2448	4851	7299
	business services	513	786	1299
	information technology	301	590	891
	health	683	1704	2387
	education	417	1070	1487
	public administration	514	1383	1897
	non profit	51	161	212
	economically inactive	1022	26494	27516
Group Total		10904	48879	59807

Table: 13a
Disability by Age and Sex

		Gender						Table Total
		Male			Female			
		Whether person has some form of disability		Group Total	Whether person has some form of disability		Group Total	
		No disability	Some form of disability		No disability	Some form of disability		
Age Group	0 - 4	1601	29	1630	1533	13	1546	3176
	5 - 9	1759	39	1798	1628	26	1654	3452
	10 -14	1805	34	1839	1805	28	1833	3672
	15 - 19	1842	16	1858	1662	24	1686	3544
	20 - 24	1757	28	1785	1875	18	1893	3678
	25 - 29	1955	21	1976	1985	35	2020	3996
	30 - 34	2166	23	2189	2423	28	2451	4640
	35 - 39	2358	24	2382	2369	34	2403	4785
	40 - 44	2146	36	2182	2251	33	2284	4466
	45 - 49	2029	43	2072	1965	31	1996	4068
	50 - 54	2273	31	2304	2292	24	2316	4620
	55 - 59	1618	37	1655	1601	35	1636	3291
	60 - 64	1496	48	1544	1465	44	1509	3053
	65 - 69	1194	58	1252	1296	43	1339	2591
	70 - 74	977	65	1042	1216	83	1299	2341
	75 - 79	716	90	806	1010	112	1122	1928
	80 - 84	401	62	463	654	165	819	1282
	85 - 89	208	56	264	392	145	537	801
	90 - 94	46	31	77	120	128	248	325
	95 - 99	11	8	19	28	44	72	91
	100 +		1	1	1	5	6	7
Table Total		28358	780	29138	29571	1098	30669	59807

Table: 13b
Disability by Type

	Disability	No Disability	Total	Percent of Total Population with disability
Restricted ability to maintain personal hygiene	1265	58542	59807	2.1
Restricted ability to dress unaided	1374	58433	59807	2.3
Restricted ability to walk unaided	1323	58484	59807	2.2
Restricted ability to feed themselves	1125	58682	59807	1.9
Ongoing memory problem	752	59055	59807	1.3

Table: 13c
Persons with Multiple Disabilities

No disabilities	57929
1 disability	369
2 disabilities	212
3 disabilities	410
4 disabilities	619
5 disabilities	268
	59807

Table: 14
Persons Present in Private and Communal Establishments by Parish

		Household Type		Group Total
		Communal Establishment	Private Household	
Parish	Castel	562	8413	8975
	Forest	160	1389	1549
	St Andrew	83	2326	2409
	St Martin	464	5803	6267
	St Peter Port	965	15523	16488
	St Pierre du Bois	77	2111	2188
	St Sampson	228	8364	8592
	St Saviour	65	2631	2696
	Torteval	22	951	973
	Vale	244	9329	9573
	Herm	45	50	95
	Jethou		2	2
Group Total		2915	56892	59807

Table: 15
Private Households by Rooms and Parish

	Parish											Total
	Castel	Forest	St Andrew	St Martin	St Peter Port	St Pierre du Bois	St Sampson	St Saviour	Torteval	Vale	Herm and Jethou	
Number of Rooms	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	4	12	8	9	201	3	29	18	9	21	4	269
	49	12	8	41	383	11	97	18	9	57	4	689
	201	26	30	96	937	39	295	48	19	190	2	1883
	317	39	75	238	1239	73	486	103	25	378	3	2976
	751	90	161	428	1270	111	762	177	53	837	3	4643
	698	115	177	482	979	149	709	236	74	795	3	4417
	500	98	134	343	653	135	439	155	61	584	1	3103
	289	59	105	212	432	109	228	113	43	311		1901
	183	33	56	168	273	53	112	52	28	179		1137
	91	28	51	99	169	38	78	48	24	123	1	750
	42	16	21	56	88	26	30	33	10	42		364
	24	9	12	39	45	19	21	14	11	19		213
	8		5	14	27	10	8	6	4	13		95
	11	4	4	10	26	5	6	9	3	1	1	80
	6	3	6	4	8	3	4	2	1	7		44
	2		3	7	9	1	2	3	1	1		29
	3	1	2	1	8		4	1				20
	3		2	2	10		1					18
	4		1	1	1			1				8
		1		2	1	1						5
							1					2
	1			2	1					1		4
	1				1							2
					1			1				2
	1				1		1					3
	1											1
		1										1
					1							1
			1									1
					1							1
					1							1
					1							1
Total	3190	536	855	2254	6767	786	3313	1020	366	3559	18	22664

Table: 16
Number of Private Households by Number of Rooms (Various)

Rooms / Bedrooms / Bathrooms	Rooms	Bedrooms	Bedrooms normally slept in	Bedrooms shared by Adults	Bedrooms shared by Adults and Children	Bedrooms shared by Children only	Bathrooms
0							102
1	269	3411	11821	14260	537	1699	16493
2	689	6160	5552	776	37	768	4447
3	1883	8823	4213	152	6	99	1119
4	2976	3038	897	32	3	13	331
5	4643	856	141	9		1	107
6	4417	263	22	6			33
7	3103	59	10	9		2	19
8	1901	23	3	1		1	5
9	1137	15	2	2			7
10	750	5	1	2			1
11 and over	896	11	2				
Bedrooms not shared				7415	22081	20081	
Total	22664	22664	22664	22664	22664	22664	22664

Table: 17
Travel to School and Work on the Island

	At School	At Work
Public Service Bus	136	410
School Bus	757	13
Private Hire Bus, Minibus or Taxi	40	137
Motorcycle, Scooter or Moped	472	971
Driving a Car or Van	508	21958
Passenger in a Car or Van	5,025	2350
Bicycle	399	862
On Foot	1,365	3905
Aircraft	-	71
Boat	-	32
Works mainly at home	6	934
Other	260	650
Total	8968	32293

Table : 18
Hours Worked by the Economically Active - by Sex

		Gender		Group Total
		Male	Female	
Number of hours worked	less than 4 hours	28	67	95
	4 to 8 hours	62	293	355
	9 to 12 hours	113	381	494
	13 to 16 hours	147	606	753
	17 to 20 hours	64	403	467
	21 to 24 hours	282	1323	1605
	25 to 28 hours	158	1068	1226
	29 to 32 hours	293	885	1178
	33 to 36 hours	1784	2719	4503
	37 to 40 hours	3833	2850	6683
	41 to 44 hours	5841	2139	7980
	45 to 48 hours	1562	611	2173
	49 to 52 hours	1774	579	2353
	53 to 56 hours	454	402	856
	57 to 60 hours	101	30	131
	61 to 64 hours	647	141	788
	64 to 68 hours	128	18	146
	69 to 72 hours	166	46	212
	72 or more hours	233	62	295
Group Total		17670	14623	32293

Table: 19a
Persons Speaking Guernsey Norman-French by Age

		Speaks Guernsey Norman-French			Group Total
		Fluently	A little	not at all	
Age Group	0 - 4	6	9	3161	3176
	5 - 9	12	16	3424	3452
	10 -14	4	54	3614	3672
	15 - 19	9	65	3470	3544
	20 - 24	6	105	3567	3678
	25 - 29	9	160	3827	3996
	30 - 34	21	218	4401	4640
	35 - 39	19	252	4514	4785
	40 - 44	18	265	4183	4466
	45 - 49	29	260	3779	4068
	50 - 54	70	367	4183	4620
	55 - 59	77	308	2906	3291
	60 - 64	113	335	2605	3053
	65 - 69	158	258	2175	2591
	70 - 74	202	246	1893	2341
	75 - 79	199	234	1495	1928
	80 - 84	171	144	967	1282
	85 - 89	138	96	567	801
	90 - 94	52	37	236	325
	95 - 99	13	9	69	91
	100 +	1		6	7
Group Total		1327	3438	55042	59807

Table: 19b
Persons Understanding Guernsey Norman-French by Age

		Understands Guernsey Norman-French			Group Total
		Fully	A little	Not at all	
Age Group	0 - 4	3	14	3159	3176
	5 - 9	5	23	3424	3452
	10 -14	3	79	3590	3672
	15 - 19	8	148	3388	3544
	20 - 24	9	228	3441	3678
	25 - 29	15	327	3654	3996
	30 - 34	23	494	4123	4640
	35 - 39	37	594	4154	4785
	40 - 44	46	571	3849	4466
	45 - 49	87	581	3400	4068
	50 - 54	159	722	3739	4620
	55 - 59	153	572	2566	3291
	60 - 64	190	565	2298	3053
	65 - 69	219	395	1977	2591
	70 - 74	247	383	1711	2341
	75 - 79	248	311	1369	1928
	80 - 84	190	195	897	1282
	85 - 89	158	128	515	801
	90 - 94	58	50	217	325
	95 - 99	12	14	65	91
	100 +	1		6	7
Group Total		1871	6394	51542	59807

Table: 19c
Persons Speaking Guernsey Norman-French by Country of Birth

		Speaks Guernsey Norman-French			Group Total
		Fluently	A little	not at all	
COUNTRY	Guernsey	1262	2806	34417	38485
	Alderney	2	4	112	118
	Sark	4	12	39	55
	Jersey	3	21	379	403
	UK	22	428	15950	16400
	Republic Of Ireland	1	15	375	391
	Portugal	8	39	1069	1116
	Other EU	14	77	853	944
	Other Europe	5	6	400	411
	Other	6	30	1448	1484
Group Total		1327	3438	55042	59807

Table: 19d
Persons Understanding Guernsey Norman-French by Country of Birth

		Understands Guernsey Norman-French			Group Total
		Fully	A little	Not at all	
COUNTRY	Guernsey	1755	4572	32158	38485
	Alderney	1	13	104	118
	Sark	5	15	35	55
	Jersey	7	46	350	403
	UK	46	1355	14999	16400
	Republic Of Ireland		25	366	391
	Portugal	9	46	1061	1116
	Other EU	31	173	740	944
	Other Europe	6	26	379	411
	Other	11	123	1350	1484
Group Total		1871	6394	51542	59807

Table: 20a
Private Households by Tenure and Type

PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS	Local market Owner-occupied	Open market Owner-occupied	Local market Private let	Open market Private let	Local market States let	Other	Total
One person household aged under 65	1422	123	1141	84	135		2905
One person household aged 65 plus	1447	233	469	13	360		2522
Single person: at least one child under 18	356	41	133	4	307		841
Single person: all children 18 or over	373	39	65	5	134	2	618
Married couple living alone	4030	462	571	60	325		5448
Cohabiting couple living alone	745	46	526	34	38		1389
Married couple: at least one child under 18	3569	201	384	49	353		4556
Cohabiting couple: at least one child under 18	300	20	169	4	134	4	631
Married couple: all children over 18	1340	116	78	11	156	5	1706
Cohabiting couple: all children over 18	48		9	2	16		75
Other	1219	145	332	78	183	16	1973
Total	14849	1426	3877	344	2141	27	22664

Table: 20b
Communal Households by Tenure and Type

COMMUNAL HOUSEHOLDS	Local market Owner-occupied	Open market Owner-occupied	Local market Private let	Open market Private let	Local market States let	Other	Total
One person household aged under 65	18	12	43	10	6	5	94
One person household aged 65 plus	3		5				8
Single person: at least one child u18						1	1
Single person: all children 18 or over		2	1				3
Married couple living alone	9	1	10	3	1	1	25
Cohabiting couple living alone	1	2	10	4		1	18
Married couple: at least one child u18	7	3	7		3		20
Cohabiting couple: at least one child u18				1			1
Married couple: all children over 18							
Cohabiting couple: all children over 18							
Other	60	49	62	33	13	17	234
Total	98	69	138	51	23	25	404

Table: 21
Occupied Private Households by Type

	Households	Persons
One person household aged under 65	2905	2905
One person household aged 65 plus	2522	2522
Married couple living alone	5448	10896
Married couple with sons/daughters	6262	24148
Married couple with sons/daughters and other relatives	326	1633
Married couple with sons/daughters, relatives & unrelated	44	278
Married couple with sons/daughters and unrelated	145	739
Married couple with relatives	200	641
Married couple with unrelated	52	191
Married couple with relatives and unrelated	9	38
Cohabiting couple living alone	1389	2778
Cohabiting couple with sons/daughters	706	2566
Cohabiting couple with sons/daughters and other relatives	30	152
Cohabiting couple with sons/daughters, relatives & unrelated	2	11
Cohabiting couple with sons/daughters and unrelated	44	214
Cohabiting couple with relatives	23	74
Cohabiting couple with unrelated	6	30
Cohabiting couple with relatives and unrelated	126	440
Single person with sons/daughters	1459	3763
Single person with sons/daughters and other relatives	151	607
Single person with sons/daughters, relatives & unrelated	15	71
Single person with sons/daughters and unrelated	98	357
Single person with relatives	278	631
Single person with relatives and unrelated	407	1033
Single person with unrelated	17	57
Total	22664	56775

Table: 22
Residential Qualifications by Economic Sector

		Residential Qualification								Group Total
		Residentially qualified in own right	Housing licence for work, valid for up to 1 year	Housing licence for work, valid for 1 to 3 years	Housing licence for work, valid for 4 to 5 years	Housing licence for work, valid for 6 to 15 years	Other housing licence	By association	Open market household member	
Economic Sector	horticulture & other primary	937	401	49	11	8	16	33	21	1476
	manufacturing	1505	72	34	33	10	22	76	46	1798
	construction	2464	139	43	36	14	42	123	71	2932
	utilities	410	10	2	3	3	3	21	2	454
	transport	980	39	19	16	36	30	66	42	1228
	hostelry	989	657	303	147	29	62	106	162	2455
	supplier/wholesale	1140	20	14	15	7	18	71	40	1325
	retail	3205	52	39	34	21	37	174	114	3676
	personal services	734	41	20	16	6	21	48	33	919
	recreation/cultural	409	32	21	10	5	4	50	26	557
	finance	5513	122	170	217	141	131	612	394	7300
	business services	985	28	14	13	14	22	87	136	1299
	information technology	745	16	11	12	7	16	55	29	891
	health	1698	53	115	71	122	101	197	30	2387
	education	1074	20	15	77	80	27	155	39	1487
	public administration	1644	22	10	41	33	21	112	14	1897
	non profit	147	2	7	5	8	8	18	17	212
	economically inactive	21962	83	50	50	64	182	3149	1974	27514
Group Total		46541	1809	936	807	608	763	5153	3190	59807

Table: 23a
Educational Qualifications Gained by Economic Sector

		NVQ - level 2, 5+ GCSEs, O levels		NVQ - level 3, A-levels, ONC/OND etc		NVQ - level 4, Degree, HNC, HND		NVQ - level 5, Prof. Qualification, Higher Degree		Table Total
		No qualification	Attained This Level	No qualification	Attained this level	No qualification	Attained this level	No qualification	Attained this level	
Economic Sector	Horticulture	458	153	508	103	582	29	581	30	611
	Other primary	726	139	787	78	841	24	850	15	865
	Manufacturing	1200	598	1295	503	1646	152	1706	92	1798
	Construction	2273	659	2129	803	2827	105	2812	120	2932
	Utilities	275	179	255	199	393	61	405	49	454
	Transport	759	469	920	308	1175	53	1089	139	1228
	Hostelry	1591	864	1844	611	2305	150	2303	152	2455
	Supplier/wholesale	687	225	757	155	886	26	887	25	912
	Retail	2610	1066	2933	743	3551	125	3501	175	3676
	Personal services	635	284	672	247	882	37	889	30	919
	Recreational/cultural	263	294	360	197	471	86	488	69	557
	Finance	2247	5053	3467	3833	5890	1410	5532	1768	7300
	Business services	724	988	958	754	1381	331	1413	299	1712
	Information technology	458	433	508	383	761	130	805	86	891
	Health	1365	1022	1467	920	2046	341	1690	697	2387
	Education	525	962	598	889	889	598	882	605	1487
	Public administration	928	969	1057	840	1577	320	1587	310	1897
	Non profit	97	115	112	100	176	36	160	52	212
	Inactive	22764	4750	24474	3040	26581	933	26159	1355	27514
Table Total		40585	19222	45101	14706	54860	4947	53739	6068	59807

Table: 23b
Highest Qualification Gained by Economic Sector and Whether Guernsey-born

			Highest Qualification Gained					Total
			no qualifications	NVQ level 2 or equivalent	NVQ level 3 or equivalent	NVQ level 4 or equivalent	NVQ level 5 or equivalent	
Not born in Guernsey	Economic Sector	Horticulture	108	22	29	16	17	192
		Other primary	451	33	25	10	8	527
		Manufacturing	232	82	129	70	55	568
		Construction	432	136	215	43	76	902
		Utilities	35	19	40	13	23	130
		Transport	163	107	78	14	83	445
		Hostelry	836	363	359	100	125	1783
		Supplier/wholesale	140	51	43	12	17	263
		Retail	502	202	209	40	115	1068
		Personal services	188	49	76	14	22	349
		Recreational/cultural	66	61	55	39	46	267
		Finance	319	535	806	368	1138	3166
		Business services	138	141	160	115	184	738
		Information technology	59	65	82	50	52	308
		Health	233	103	222	87	560	1205
		Education	72	46	113	172	443	846
		Public administration	149	105	165	79	185	683
		Non profit	23	18	37	10	37	125
		Inactive	4359	958	1011	404	1025	7757
	Total		8505	3096	3854	1656	4211	21322
Guernsey born	Economic Sector	Horticulture	301	56	43	6	13	419
		Other primary	232	58	30	11	7	338
		Manufacturing	744	175	229	45	37	1230
		Construction	1291	200	471	24	44	2030
		Utilities	140	42	95	21	26	324
		Transport	442	131	140	14	56	783
		Hostelry	444	89	98	14	27	672
		Supplier/wholesale	462	89	84	6	8	649
		Retail	1704	415	395	34	60	2608
		Personal services	329	86	134	13	8	570
		Recreational/cultural	139	52	60	16	23	290
		Finance	839	1093	1270	302	630	4134
		Business services	328	211	256	64	115	974
		Information technology	249	98	154	48	34	583
		Health	565	171	261	48	137	1182
		Education	178	69	128	104	162	641
		Public administration	456	209	332	92	125	1214
		Non profit	38	10	20	4	15	87
		Inactive	16968	1280	1026	153	330	19757
	Total		25849	4534	5226	1019	1857	38485

Table: 24a
Persons Whose Job Requires them to Undertake Training

		Undertaking Training		Group Total
		Yes	No	
Economic Sector	horticulture & other primary	30	1446	1476
	manufacturing	136	1662	1798
	construction	181	2751	2932
	utilities	100	354	454
	transport	206	1022	1228
	hostelry	128	2327	2455
	supplier/wholesale	222	1103	1325
	retail	351	3325	3676
	personal services	67	852	919
	recreation/cultural	72	485	557
	finance	2133	5167	7300
	business services	177	1122	1299
	information technology	240	651	891
	health	980	1407	2387
	education	621	866	1487
	public administration	526	1371	1897
	non profit	49	163	212
Group Total		6219	26071	32293

Table: 24b
Days Spent on Vocational Training by Economic Sector

		Days Spent on Vocational Training											Total
		no value given	between 1 and 3 days training	4 days training	5 days training	between 6 and 10 days training	between 11 and 20 days training	between 21 and 30 days training	between 31 and 40 days training	between 41 and 50 days training	between 51 and 60 days training	more than 61 days training	
Economic Sector	Horticulture	1	4	2	3	3	1		1				15
	Other primary		6			2	2		4			1	15
	Manufacturing	19	19	3	25	29	17	9	11	1	3		136
	Construction	23	49	4	15	16	12	5	28	8	15	6	181
	Utilities	8	21	1	16	22	15	3	8	1	5		100
	Transport	23	35	14	31	54	23	11	4	3	3	5	206
	Hostelry	17	34	8	20	25	13	2	4	2		3	128
	Supplier/wholesale	8	21	8	22	21	12	5	1	2		1	101
	Retail	35	73	19	59	73	41	19	15	5	6	6	351
	Personal services	6	23	3	9	8	3	4	5	1	2	3	67
	Recreational/cultural	7	15	2	11	17	15	3	1		1		72
	Finance	215	280	81	521	503	286	99	48	39	29	32	2133
	Business services	42	44	8	54	63	36	23	6	8	10	4	298
	Information technology	33	15	5	39	69	37	28	9	3		2	240
	Health	150	251	38	238	172	83	18	12	6	7	5	980
	Education	43	142	71	183	144	22	4	5	3		4	621
	Public administration	65	75	31	89	115	86	37	7	4	6	11	526
	Non profit	7	11	3	8	12	7		1				49
	Inactive	67	26	10	23	25	14	8	2	1	4	14	194
Total		769	1144	311	1366	1373	725	278	172	87	91	97	6413

Table: 25
Year of Becoming a Householder for the First Time (1996 to 2001 only)

	Number	Percentage
1996	843	13.2
1997	861	13.5
1998	935	14.6
1999	1263	19.7
2000	1594	24.9
2001	905	14.1
Total	6401	100.0

Table: 26
Ownership of a Home Computer, by Age of Head of Household - Numbers

Age of Head of Household	No Computer at Home	Computer at Home - No Access to the Internet	Computer at Home with access to the Internet	Total
15-19	74	7	13	94
20-24	313	49	162	524
25-29	605	104	674	1,383
30-34	746	218	1,127	2,091
35-39	654	352	1,291	2,297
40-44	552	329	1,350	2,231
45-49	599	296	1,263	2,158
50-54	851	290	1,303	2,444
55-59	797	232	811	1,840
60-64	999	166	605	1,770
65 and over	4,740	373	719	5,832
	10,930	2,416	9,318	22,664

Table: 27
Rent by Tenure of Household - Open and Local Market

		Tenure			Total
		States	Private - Furnished	Private - Unfurnished	
Open Market	no figure given			59	59
	zero rent		3	3	6
	more than £0 less than £20			1	1
	more than £20 less than £40		1	1	2
	more than £40 less than £60		5	2	7
	more than £60 less than £80		12	7	19
	more than £80 less than £100		16	19	35
	more than £100 less than £120		7	6	13
	more than £120 less than £140		4	7	11
	more than £140 less than £160		6	8	14
	more than £160 less than £180		5	2	7
	more than £180 less than £200		3	5	8
	more than £200 less than £250		12	21	33
	more than £250 less than £500		29	54	83
	more than £500		9	37	46
	Total		112	232	344
Local Market	no figure given	106	87	416	609
	zero rent		12	23	35
	more than £0 less than £20	299	3	25	327
	more than £20 less than £40	460	44	75	579
	more than £40 less than £60	320	77	161	558
	more than £60 less than £80	777	130	320	1227
	more than £80 less than £100	109	141	404	654
	more than £100 less than £120	15	110	428	553
	more than £120 less than £140	23	84	315	422
	more than £140 less than £160	3	61	210	274
	more than £160 less than £180	10	37	134	181
	more than £180 less than £200	4	38	99	141
	more than £200 less than £250	6	39	130	175
	more than £250 less than £500	8	42	141	191
	more than £500	1	27	64	92
	Total	2141	932	2945	6018

Appendix 3: Census Tables

Household Form for Private Households



2001 Census

29 April

Bailiwick of Guernsey

Including Alderney and Herm

For enumerator use only Form H

Parish District

Dwelling Household

Present Code

Postcode G Y

* Form of * multi-form households only

Census Helpline 710050

Website www.gov.gg/census

Dear Householder, Joint Householder or
members of the household aged 16 or over,

A Census of the Bailiwick of Guernsey is to be held on
29 April, 2001, and a return is required from each
household (including absent or empty households).

Why have a Census?

The Census provides reliable statistical information
about people and households. The information helps the
States of Guernsey plan and run services and distribute
resources to best effect.

Confidentiality

There is a legal obligation to complete this form and your
answers will be treated in the **strictest confidence** and
will only be used for statistical purposes. No information
on identified individuals or households will be passed on
to anyone outside the census organisation.

If any member of the household who is aged 16 or over
does not wish you or other household members to see
their personal information, please ask the enumerator for
a separate personal form and an envelope. The
enumerator will explain how it should be completed.

For help or extra forms, call the Census Helpline on
710050.

Thank you for your assistance,

George W Marsh
Chief Registrar

John W Dickson
Census Supervisor

What you need to do

This form should be completed by a
responsible householder on behalf of all
members of your household

A household comprises either:-

- (a) one person living alone
- (b) a group of persons (not necessarily related)
living at the same address with common
housekeeping, sharing at least one meal a day,
and/or sharing a living room or sitting room.

If there is more than one household in this
dwelling, answer for your household only, and
notify the enumerator of the presence of other
households.

Answer each question by ticking the
appropriate box ✓ or writing in the space
provided.

Please use black or blue ink.

This form covers six people. If there are more
than six people in your household, ask your
enumerator for an extra form.

Ensure that you answer all the questions for
every member of your household.

Sign the declaration on the back of the form
when you are sure you have answered all the
questions.

The form will be collected by your
enumerator.

Please list in Table A the names of all members of the household who usually live at this address. The householder completing the form should be entered as Person No. 1. All questions in this form must be answered for persons listed in Table A.

Please include:

- all persons who usually live at this address
- any other persons who are usually members of the household but on census night are absent elsewhere on the Island, are on holiday, at school, college, or are absent for any other reason, even if you know they are being included on another census form elsewhere.
- any newly born baby born before 30 April 2001, even if still in hospital. If not yet given a name write BABY and the last name.
- Visitors working or intending to work more than 10 days
- Visitors on holiday, staying more than 1 month
- Anyone who is staying with you who has no other usual address

Person No.	First name(s)	Last name
Person 1		
Person 2		
Person 3		
Person 4		
Person 5		
Person 6		
Person 7		
Person 8		
Person 9		
Person 10		
Person 11		
Person 12		

Table B Visitors (persons staying temporarily with the household on census night).

Please list all visitors present at this address on the night of 29/30 April. A visitor is a person who:

- does not work or live in the Bailiwick of Guernsey, and does not fulfil the rules for being in Table A (see above)
- a person who normally lives in the Bailiwick, but who is staying temporarily with the household on census night

Name	Usual Bailiwick address (if applicable)

Household Accommodation

When answering the following questions, please tick the appropriate box, or write in the spaces provided.

H1 Household Type

Indicate the type of accommodation that this household occupies.

A whole house or bungalow that is : Detached ☐ 1

Semi-detached ☐ 2

Terraced (includes end of terrace) ☐ 3

The whole of a purpose built flat or maisonette that is :

in a commercial building (e.g. an office building, hotel or above a shop) ☐ 4

in a block of flats or tenement ☐ 5

Part of a converted or shared house or flat with a:

separate entrance into the building ☐ 6

shared entrance into the building ☐ 7

A tent, caravan, other mobile or temporary structure ☐ 8

H2 Tenure

Which best describes how you and your household occupy your accommodation. If you are renting from a landlord, please indicate the amount of rent paid weekly.

As an owner-occupier:
owning the property outright (no loan) ☐ 1

Buying a property through a:

States loan ☐ 2

other loan ☐ 3

both ☐ 4

By renting, rent free or by lease:

Rent (last week)
to nearest £

from the States ☐ 5

from a private landlord furnished ☐ 6

from a private landlord unfurnished ☐ 7

Other (please specify): ☐ 8

If your accommodation is occupied by lease originally granted for, or extended to more than 21 years, answer as an owner-occupier. For shorter leases, answer "By Renting" (boxes 5 - 7)

H3 Rooms

Please count the number of rooms your household has for its own use.

Number of rooms:

Count : living rooms
bedrooms
kitchens at least 2 metres (6 feet 6 inches) wide
conservatories
studies
converted garages
all other rooms in your accommodation

Do not count: small kitchens under 2 metres (6' 6") wide
bathrooms, toilets and en-suite facilities.

H4 Bedrooms

How many bedrooms do you have? 1

How many rooms are normally slept in? 2

How many of these rooms are shared by:

Adults only 3

Adults and Children 4

Children only 5

H5 Bathrooms

How many bathrooms are there in the household?

H6 Open or Local Market

Is the dwelling? Open market ☐ 1

Local Market ☐ 2

H7 Home Computing

Does this household have a home computer? (tick one box only)

No computer at home ☐ 1

Computer at home, without access to the internet ☐ 2

Computer at home, with access to the internet ☐ 3

Personal Information

1 Names of persons who should be included

Those listed in Table A on page 2 only

Person No. 1

Last name:

First name:

Person No. 2

Last name:

First name:

2 Sex

Male ☐ 1

Female ☐ 2

Male ☐ 1

Female ☐ 2

3 Date of birth

Day	Month	Year

Day	Month	Year

4 Country of birth

Tick one box only

- Guernsey, Herm, Jethou ☐ 1
- Alderney ☐ 2
- Sark ☐ 3
- Jersey ☐ 4
- U.K. ☐ 5
- Republic of Ireland ☐ 6
- Portugal ☐ 7

Other, please specify below

Office use only

- Guernsey, Herm, Jethou ☐ 1
- Alderney ☐ 2
- Sark ☐ 3
- Jersey ☐ 4
- U.K. ☐ 5
- Republic of Ireland ☐ 6
- Portugal ☐ 7

Other, please specify below

Office use only

5 Year current period of Island residence began

If resident since birth, put year of birth, otherwise, put year of last arrival. Ignore periods of absence of less than 6 months. Being away in full time education counts as continuing to be resident on the Island

Year

Year

6 Whereabouts on census night

Was the person present or absent from this address on Census night?

- At this address, out on night work or travelling to this address ☐ 1
- Elsewhere in the Island ☐ 2
- Outside the Island ☐ 3

- At this address, out on night work or travelling to this address ☐ 1
- Elsewhere in the Island ☐ 2
- Outside the Island ☐ 3

7 Relationship in household

Tick the box which indicates the relationship of each person to Person no. 1.

For husband or wife, the duration is time of legal marriage.

A step child or adopted child should be included as the son or daughter of the step or adoptive parent.

Relationship to Person No 1

- Husband or wife ☐ 1
- Duration (years)
- Living as a couple ☐ 2
- Duration (years)
- Son or daughter ☐ 3
- Father or mother ☐ 4
- Brother or sister ☐ 5
- Grandchild ☐ 6
- Grandparent ☐ 7
- Other Related ☐ 8
- Unrelated ☐ 9

Person No. 3	Person No. 4	Person No. 5	Person No. 6																								
Last name: First name:	Last name: First name:	Last name: First name:	Last name: First name:																								
Male ☐ 1 Female ☐ 2	Male ☐ 1 Female ☐ 2	Male ☐ 1 Female ☐ 2	Male ☐ 1 Female ☐ 2																								
<table border="1"> <tr> <th>Day</th> <th>Month</th> <th>Year</th> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </table>	Day	Month	Year				<table border="1"> <tr> <th>Day</th> <th>Month</th> <th>Year</th> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </table>	Day	Month	Year				<table border="1"> <tr> <th>Day</th> <th>Month</th> <th>Year</th> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </table>	Day	Month	Year				<table border="1"> <tr> <th>Day</th> <th>Month</th> <th>Year</th> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </table>	Day	Month	Year			
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Guernsey, Herm, Jethou ☐ 1 Alderney ☐ 2 Sark ☐ 3 Jersey ☐ 4 U.K. ☐ 5 Republic of Ireland ☐ 6 Portugal ☐ 7 Other, please specify below Office use only	Guernsey, Herm, Jethou ☐ 1 Alderney ☐ 2 Sark ☐ 3 Jersey ☐ 4 U.K. ☐ 5 Republic of Ireland ☐ 6 Portugal ☐ 7 Other, please specify below Office use only	Guernsey, Herm, Jethou ☐ 1 Alderney ☐ 2 Sark ☐ 3 Jersey ☐ 4 U.K. ☐ 5 Republic of Ireland ☐ 6 Portugal ☐ 7 Other, please specify below Office use only	Guernsey, Herm, Jethou ☐ 1 Alderney ☐ 2 Sark ☐ 3 Jersey ☐ 4 U.K. ☐ 5 Republic of Ireland ☐ 6 Portugal ☐ 7 Other, please specify below Office use only																								
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At this address, out on night work or travelling to this address ☐ 1 Elsewhere in the Island ☐ 2 Outside the Island ☐ 3	At this address, out on night work or travelling to this address ☐ 1 Elsewhere in the Island ☐ 2 Outside the Island ☐ 3	At this address, out on night work or travelling to this address ☐ 1 Elsewhere in the Island ☐ 2 Outside the Island ☐ 3	At this address, out on night work or travelling to this address ☐ 1 Elsewhere in the Island ☐ 2 Outside the Island ☐ 3																								
Relationship to Person No 1 Husband or wife ☐ 1 Duration (years) Living as a couple ☐ 2 Duration (years) Son or daughter ☐ 3 Father or mother ☐ 4 Brother or sister ☐ 5 Grandchild ☐ 6 Grandparent ☐ 7 Other Related ☐ 8 Unrelated ☐ 9	Relationship to Person No 1 Husband or wife ☐ 1 Duration (years) Living as a couple ☐ 2 Duration (years) Son or daughter ☐ 3 Father or mother ☐ 4 Brother or sister ☐ 5 Grandchild ☐ 6 Grandparent ☐ 7 Other Related ☐ 8 Unrelated ☐ 9	Relationship to Person No 1 Husband or wife ☐ 1 Duration (years) Living as a couple ☐ 2 Duration (years) Son or daughter ☐ 3 Father or mother ☐ 4 Brother or sister ☐ 5 Grandchild ☐ 6 Grandparent ☐ 7 Other Related ☐ 8 Unrelated ☐ 9	Relationship to Person No 1 Husband or wife ☐ 1 Duration (years) Living as a couple ☐ 2 Duration (years) Son or daughter ☐ 3 Father or mother ☐ 4 Brother or sister ☐ 5 Grandchild ☐ 6 Grandparent ☐ 7 Other Related ☐ 8 Unrelated ☐ 9																								

	Person No. 1 Last name: First name:	Person No. 2 Last name: First name:
8 Residential Qualification Residentially qualified means able to live in local market accommodation in your own right. If in possession of a housing licence, the period of time is to be calculated from the date of issue to the given date of expiry, NOT the period of time that has thus far elapsed. In the event of doubt, please contact the Housing Authority for advice, tel 715790	Residentially qualified in own right ☐ 1 Housing licence for work, valid for: (a) up to 1 year ☐ 2 (b) 1 to 3 years ☐ 3 (c) 4 to 5 years ☐ 4 (d) 6 to 15 years ☐ 5 Other Housing licence ☐ 6 By association i.e. family member of 1 to 6 above ☐ 7 Open market household member ☐ 8	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
9 Legal Marital Status Tick one box only	Single (never married) ☐ 1 Married ☐ 2 Number of times married Legally Separated ☐ 3 Divorced ☐ 4 Widowed ☐ 5	Single (never married) ☐ 1 Married ☐ 2 Number of times married Legally Separated ☐ 3 Divorced ☐ 4 Widowed ☐ 5
10 Activity Last Week What was the person doing last week? Please tick only one box. Casual, temporary, apprentices, or States scheme work should be included in boxes 1, 2 or 3. Also tick boxes 1, 2 or 3 if the person had a job last week but was off sick, on holiday, temporarily laid off or on strike. Include persons wanting a job but prevented from looking by holiday or temporary sickness. Include children/adults in full time education, not part time. Do not count training given or paid for by an employer. If the person is normally at studies off the Island, tick box 6 If working for a sheltered workshop, tick box 8	Was working for an employer full time or part time (one hour or more per week) ☐ 1 Was self employed, and employing others ☐ 2 Was self employed not employing others ☐ 3 Was unemployed and looking for work ☐ 4 Was at school or in full time education in the Island ☐ 5 Was at school or in full time education off the Island ☐ 6 Was retired from paid work ☐ 7 Was unable to work because of long term continuous sickness or disability lasting over six months ☐ 8 None of the above, (Was otherwise at home, e.g. looking after the home or family) ☐ 9 Other, please specify ☐ 10	Was working for an employer full time or part time (one hour or more per week) ☐ 1 Was self employed, and employing others ☐ 2 Was self employed not employing others ☐ 3 Was unemployed and looking for work ☐ 4 Was at school or in full time education in the Island ☐ 5 Was at school or in full time education off the Island ☐ 6 Was retired from paid work ☐ 7 Was unable to work because of long term continuous sickness or disability lasting over six months ☐ 8 None of the above, (Was otherwise at home, e.g. looking after the home or family) ☐ 9 Other, please specify ☐ 10

Person No. 3 Last name: First name:	Person No. 4 Last name: First name:	Person No. 5 Last name: First name:	Person No. 6 Last name: First name:
Residentially qualified in own right☐ 1 Housing licence for work, valid for: (a) up to 1 year☐ 2 (b) 1 to 3 years☐ 3 (c) 4 to 5 years☐ 4 (d) 6 to 15 years☐ 5 Other Housing licence☐ 6 By association i.e. family member of 1 to 6 above☐ 7 Open market household member☐ 8	Residentially qualified in own right☐ 1 Housing licence for work, valid for: (a) up to 1 year☐ 2 (b) 1 to 3 years☐ 3 (c) 4 to 5 years☐ 4 (d) 6 to 15 years☐ 5 Other Housing licence☐ 6 By association i.e. family member of 1 to 6 above☐ 7 Open market household member☐ 8	Residentially qualified in own right☐ 1 Housing licence for work, valid for: (a) up to 1 year☐ 2 (b) 1 to 3 years☐ 3 (c) 4 to 5 years☐ 4 (d) 6 to 15 years☐ 5 Other Housing licence☐ 6 By association i.e. family member of 1 to 6 above☐ 7 Open market household member☐ 8	Residentially qualified in own right☐ 1 Housing licence for work, valid for: (a) up to 1 year☐ 2 (b) 1 to 3 years☐ 3 (c) 4 to 5 years☐ 4 (d) 6 to 15 years☐ 5 Other Housing licence☐ 6 By association i.e. family member of 1 to 6 above☐ 7 Open market household member☐ 8
Single (never married)☐ 1 Married☐ 2 Number of times married Legally Separated☐ 3 Divorced☐ 4 Widowed☐ 5	Single (never married)☐ 1 Married☐ 2 Number of times married Legally Separated☐ 3 Divorced☐ 4 Widowed☐ 5	Single (never married)☐ 1 Married☐ 2 Number of times married Legally Separated☐ 3 Divorced☐ 4 Widowed☐ 5	Single (never married)☐ 1 Married☐ 2 Number of times married Legally Separated☐ 3 Divorced☐ 4 Widowed☐ 5
Was working for an employer full time or part time (one hour or more per week)☐ 1 Was self employed, and employing others☐ 2 Was self employed not employing others☐ 3 Was unemployed and looking for work☐ 4 Was at school or in full time education in the Island☐ 5 Was at school or in full time education off the Island☐ 6 Was retired from paid work☐ 7 Was unable to work because of long term continuous sickness or disability lasting over six months☐ 8 None of the above, (Was otherwise at home, e.g. looking after the home or family)☐ 9 Other, please specify☐ 10	Was working for an employer full time or part time (one hour or more per week)☐ 1 Was self employed, and employing others☐ 2 Was self employed not employing others☐ 3 Was unemployed and looking for work☐ 4 Was at school or in full time education in the Island☐ 5 Was at school or in full time education off the Island☐ 6 Was retired from paid work☐ 7 Was unable to work because of long term continuous sickness or disability lasting over six months☐ 8 None of the above, (Was otherwise at home, e.g. looking after the home or family)☐ 9 Other, please specify☐ 10	Was working for an employer full time or part time (one hour or more per week)☐ 1 Was self employed, and employing others☐ 2 Was self employed not employing others☐ 3 Was unemployed and looking for work☐ 4 Was at school or in full time education in the Island☐ 5 Was at school or in full time education off the Island☐ 6 Was retired from paid work☐ 7 Was unable to work because of long term continuous sickness or disability lasting over six months☐ 8 None of the above, (Was otherwise at home, e.g. looking after the home or family)☐ 9 Other, please specify☐ 10	Was working for an employer full time or part time (one hour or more per week)☐ 1 Was self employed, and employing others☐ 2 Was self employed not employing others☐ 3 Was unemployed and looking for work☐ 4 Was at school or in full time education in the Island☐ 5 Was at school or in full time education off the Island☐ 6 Was retired from paid work☐ 7 Was unable to work because of long term continuous sickness or disability lasting over six months☐ 8 None of the above, (Was otherwise at home, e.g. looking after the home or family)☐ 9 Other, please specify☐ 10

	Person No. 1	Person No. 2
	Last name: First name:	Last name: First name:
11 Occupation Give the full title of the main present or last job (even if unemployed or retired). In part (a) give the full title by which the job is known, for example :- packing machinist, flower packer, fund administrator, typist, accounts clerk, chef, fisherman, car mechanic - rather than general titles like machinist, process worker, supervisor or clerk. If the person is a manager, please indicate type of management work done If your job is not self explanatory please describe the main things done in the job in part (b).	(a) Job title Office use only (b) Description of job 	(a) Job title Office use only (b) Description of job
12 Name and business of main employer At (a) give the name of the main employer. Give the trading name, if one is used. Do not use abbreviations or initials. If self-employed, write 'self' in part (a) and type of business in part (b). States employees are asked to give the department for which they work (e.g. Board of Health). If a non-Island based employer, please specify country of employer in part (a) and nature of business in part (b). If here on contract work please specify occupation and put contract work in brackets.	(a) Name of employer Office use only (b) Employer's business 	(a) Name of employer Office use only (b) Employer's business
13 Hours worked in main job How many hours does the person currently usually work per week (including overtime)? If in doubt, put the number of hours worked last week.	Hours: 	Hours:
14 Schooling Was the person at school in the Island on or near their 15th birthday ?	Yes ☐ 1 No ☐ 2 Person currently under 15 ☐ 3	Yes ☐ 1 No ☐ 2 Person currently under 15 ☐ 3

8

Person No. 3

Last name:

First name:

(a) Job title

Office use only					
<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>					

(b) Description of job

Person No. 4

Last name:

First name:

(a) Job title

Office use only					
<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>					

(b) Description of job

Person No. 5

Last name:

First name:

(a) Job title

Office use only					
<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>					

(b) Description of job

Person No. 6

Last name:

First name:

(a) Job title

Office use only					
<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>					

(b) Description of job

(a) Name of employer

Office use only					
<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>					

(b) Employer's business

(a) Name of employer

Office use only					
<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>					

(b) Employer's business

(a) Name of employer

Office use only					
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(b) Employer's business

(a) Name of employer

Office use only					
<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>					

(b) Employer's business

Hours:

--

Hours:

--

Hours:

--

Hours:

--

Yes ☐ 1No ☐ 2Person currently
under 15 ☐ 3Yes ☐ 1No ☐ 2Person currently
under 15 ☐ 3Yes ☐ 1No ☐ 2Person currently
under 15 ☐ 3Yes ☐ 1No ☐ 2Person currently
under 15 ☐ 3

	Person No. 1 Last name: First name:	Person No. 2 Last name: First name:
15 Educational qualifications Which of these educational qualifications does the person have ? Tick all the boxes that apply.	NVQ Level 2, Intermediate level (GNVQ 2), 5 or more GCSE grades A to C, O Levels or equivalent. ☐ 1 NVQ Level 3, Advanced GNVQ, A Levels, National Diploma, further education certificate - City & Guilds Certificate, RSA Certificate and Diploma, ONC, OND, BTEC Diploma, or equivalent up to NVQ Level 3. ☐ 2 NVQ Level 4, First Degree, HNC, HND. ☐ 3 NVQ Level 5, Professional qualification (e.g. accountancy, engineering or other recognised vocational qualification), Higher Degree, Master, Phd. ☐ 4	NVQ Level 2, Intermediate level (GNVQ 2), 5 or more GCSE grades A to C, O Levels or equivalent. ☐ 1 NVQ Level 3, Advanced GNVQ, A Levels, National Diploma, further education certificate - City & Guilds Certificate, RSA Certificate and Diploma, ONC, OND, BTEC Diploma, or equivalent up to NVQ Level 3. ☐ 2 NVQ Level 4, First Degree, HNC, HND. ☐ 3 NVQ Level 5, Professional qualification (e.g. accountancy, engineering or other recognised vocational qualification), Higher Degree, Master, Phd. ☐ 4
16 Training Does the person's current employment / occupation require them to undertake continued vocational training? If Yes, please state how many days per year.	Yes ☐ 1 No ☐ 2 Days:	Yes ☐ 1 No ☐ 2 Days:
17 Completing full time education In which year did the person complete full time education for the last time e.g. year of leaving school, date of last recognised educational attainment. Ignore any full time education currently being undertaken.	Year	Year
18 Pensions Tick all the boxes that apply.	Is the person a member of an occupational pension scheme (i.e. an employer's pension scheme) ? Yes ☐ No ☐ If yes, does the person contribute to that scheme ? Yes ☐ No ☐ Does the person contribute to a personal pension plan or to a retirement annuity contract ? Yes ☐ No ☐	Is the person a member of an occupational pension scheme (i.e. an employer's pension scheme) ? Yes ☐ No ☐ If yes, does the person contribute to that scheme ? Yes ☐ No ☐ Does the person contribute to a personal pension plan or to a retirement annuity contract ? Yes ☐ No ☐

Person No. 3 Last name: First name: NVQ Level 2, Intermediate level (GNVQ 2), 5 or more GCSE grades A to C, O Levels or equivalent. ☐ 1 NVQ Level 3, Advanced GNVQ, A Levels, National Diploma, further education certificate - City & Guilds Certificate, RSA Certificate and Diploma, ONC, OND, BTEC Diploma, or equivalent up to NVQ Level 3. ☐ 2 NVQ Level 4, First Degree, HNC, HND. ☐ 3 NVQ Level 5, Professional qualification (e.g. accountancy, engineering or other recognised vocational qualification), Higher Degree, Master, Phd. ☐ 4 Yes ☐ 1 No ☐ 2 Days: Year Is the person a member of an occupational pension scheme (i.e. an employer's pension scheme) ? Yes ☐ No ☐ If yes, does the person contribute to that scheme ? Yes ☐ No ☐ Does the person contribute to a personal pension plan or to a retirement annuity contract ? Yes ☐ No ☐	Person No. 4 Last name: First name: NVQ Level 2, Intermediate level (GNVQ 2), 5 or more GCSE grades A to C, O Levels or equivalent. ☐ 1 NVQ Level 3, Advanced GNVQ, A Levels, National Diploma, further education certificate - City & Guilds Certificate, RSA Certificate and Diploma, ONC, OND, BTEC Diploma, or equivalent up to NVQ Level 3. ☐ 2 NVQ Level 4, First Degree, HNC, HND. ☐ 3 NVQ Level 5, Professional qualification (e.g. accountancy, engineering or other recognised vocational qualification), Higher Degree, Master, Phd. ☐ 4 Yes ☐ 1 No ☐ 2 Days: Year Is the person a member of an occupational pension scheme (i.e. an employer's pension scheme) ? Yes ☐ No ☐ If yes, does the person contribute to that scheme ? Yes ☐ No ☐ Does the person contribute to a personal pension plan or to a retirement annuity contract ? Yes ☐ No ☐	Person No. 5 Last name: First name: NVQ Level 2, Intermediate level (GNVQ 2), 5 or more GCSE grades A to C, O Levels or equivalent. ☐ 1 NVQ Level 3, Advanced GNVQ, A Levels, National Diploma, further education certificate - City & Guilds Certificate, RSA Certificate and Diploma, ONC, OND, BTEC Diploma, or equivalent up to NVQ Level 3. ☐ 2 NVQ Level 4, First Degree, HNC, HND. ☐ 3 NVQ Level 5, Professional qualification (e.g. accountancy, engineering or other recognised vocational qualification), Higher Degree, Master, Phd. ☐ 4 Yes ☐ 1 No ☐ 2 Days: Year Is the person a member of an occupational pension scheme (i.e. an employer's pension scheme) ? Yes ☐ No ☐ If yes, does the person contribute to that scheme ? Yes ☐ No ☐ Does the person contribute to a personal pension plan or to a retirement annuity contract ? Yes ☐ No ☐	Person No. 6 Last name: First name: NVQ Level 2, Intermediate level (GNVQ 2), 5 or more GCSE grades A to C, O Levels or equivalent. ☐ 1 NVQ Level 3, Advanced GNVQ, A Levels, National Diploma, further education certificate - City & Guilds Certificate, RSA Certificate and Diploma, ONC, OND, BTEC Diploma, or equivalent up to NVQ Level 3. ☐ 2 NVQ Level 4, First Degree, HNC, HND. ☐ 3 NVQ Level 5, Professional qualification (e.g. accountancy, engineering or other recognised vocational qualification), Higher Degree, Master, Phd. ☐ 4 Yes ☐ 1 No ☐ 2 Days: Year Is the person a member of an occupational pension scheme (i.e. an employer's pension scheme) ? Yes ☐ No ☐ If yes, does the person contribute to that scheme ? Yes ☐ No ☐ Does the person contribute to a personal pension plan or to a retirement annuity contract ? Yes ☐ No ☐
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Person No. 1

Last name:

First name:

Person No. 2

Last name:

First name:

19 Guernsey Norman-French

Tick all the boxes that apply.

Does the person speak
Guernsey Norman-French?Fluently ☐ 1A little ☐ 2Not at all ☐ 3Does the person understand
Guernsey Norman-French?Fully ☐ 4A little ☐ 5Not at all ☐ 6Does the person speak
Guernsey Norman-French?Fluently ☐ 1A little ☐ 2Not at all ☐ 3Does the person understand
Guernsey Norman-French?Fully ☐ 4A little ☐ 5Not at all ☐ 6**20 Giving Care**

Tick all the boxes that apply.

Does the person **provide** unpaid
informal care for a relative
(including spouse or partner) or
a friend ?Yes ☐ No ☐If 'Yes', what is the
age of that friend
or relative? Years oldFor how many years
has the person been
providing this care? YearsHow many hours per
week does the
person provide this
care ? HoursDoes the person **provide** unpaid
informal care for a relative
(including spouse or partner) or
a friend ?Yes ☐ No ☐If 'Yes', what is the
age of that friend
or relative? Years oldFor how many years
has the person been
providing this care? YearsHow many hours per
week does the
person provide this
care ? Hours**21 Receiving care**

Tick all the boxes that apply.

Does the person **receive**
unpaid informal care for a
relative (including spouse or
partner) or a friend ?Yes ☐ No ☐If 'Yes', what is the
age of that friend
or relative ? Years oldFor how many years
has the person been
receiving this care? YearsHow many hours
per week does the
person receive
this care ? HoursDoes the person being cared
for receive visits from
Community Nurses, Home
Helps or Home Carers?Yes ☐ No ☐Does the person **receive**
unpaid informal care for a
relative (including spouse or
partner) or a friend ?Yes ☐ No ☐If 'Yes', what is the
age of that friend
or relative ? Years oldFor how many years
has the person been
receiving this care? YearsHow many hours
per week does the
person receive
this care ? HoursDoes the person being cared
for receive visits from
Community Nurses, Home
Helps or Home Carers?Yes ☐ No ☐

Person No. 3

Last name:

First name:

Does the person speak
Guernsey Norman-French?Fluently ☐ 1A little ☐ 2Not at all ☐ 3Does the person understand
Guernsey-Norman French?Fully ☐ 4A little ☐ 5Not at all ☐ 6**Person No. 4**

Last name:

First name:

Does the person speak
Guernsey Norman-French?Fluently ☐ 1A little ☐ 2Not at all ☐ 3Does the person understand
Guernsey-Norman French?Fully ☐ 4A little ☐ 5Not at all ☐ 6**Person No. 5**

Last name:

First name:

Does the person speak
Guernsey Norman-French?Fluently ☐ 1A little ☐ 2Not at all ☐ 3Does the person understand
Guernsey-Norman French?Fully ☐ 4A little ☐ 5Not at all ☐ 6**Person No. 6**

Last name:

First name:

Does the person speak
Guernsey Norman-French?Fluently ☐ 1A little ☐ 2Not at all ☐ 3Does the person understand
Guernsey-Norman French?Fully ☐ 4A little ☐ 5Not at all ☐ 6Does the person **provide** unpaid
informal care for a relative
(including spouse or partner) or
a friend ?Yes ☐ No ☐If 'Yes', what is the
age of that friend
or relative?
Years oldFor how many years
has the person been
providing this care?
YearsHow many hours per
week does the
person provide this
care ?
HoursDoes the person **provide** unpaid
informal care for a relative
(including spouse or partner) or
a friend ?Yes ☐ No ☐If 'Yes', what is the
age of that friend
or relative?
Years oldFor how many years
has the person been
providing this care?
YearsHow many hours per
week does the
person provide this
care ?
HoursDoes the person **provide** unpaid
informal care for a relative
(including spouse or partner) or
a friend ?Yes ☐ No ☐If 'Yes', what is the
age of that friend
or relative?
Years oldFor how many years
has the person been
providing this care?
YearsHow many hours per
week does the
person provide this
care ?
HoursDoes the person **provide** unpaid
informal care for a relative
(including spouse or partner) or
a friend ?Yes ☐ No ☐If 'Yes', what is the
age of that friend
or relative?
Years oldFor how many years
has the person been
providing this care?
YearsHow many hours per
week does the
person provide this
care ?
HoursDoes the person **receive**
unpaid informal care for a
relative (including spouse or
partner) or a friend ?Yes ☐ No ☐If 'Yes', what is the
age of that friend
or relative ?
Years oldFor how many years
has the person been
receiving this care?
YearsHow many hours
per week does the
person receive
this care ?
HoursDoes the person being cared
for receive visits from
Community Nurses, Home
Helps or Home Carers?Yes ☐ No ☐Does the person **receive**
unpaid informal care for a
relative (including spouse or
partner) or a friend ?Yes ☐ No ☐If 'Yes', what is the
age of that friend
or relative ?
Years oldFor how many years
has the person been
receiving this care?
YearsHow many hours
per week does the
person receive
this care ?
HoursDoes the person being cared
for receive visits from
Community Nurses, Home
Helps or Home Carers?Yes ☐ No ☐Does the person **receive**
unpaid informal care for a
relative (including spouse or
partner) or a friend ?Yes ☐ No ☐If 'Yes', what is the
age of that friend
or relative ?
Years oldFor how many years
has the person been
receiving this care?
YearsHow many hours
per week does the
person receive
this care ?
HoursDoes the person being cared
for receive visits from
Community Nurses, Home
Helps or Home Carers?Yes ☐ No ☐Does the person **receive**
unpaid informal care for a
relative (including spouse or
partner) or a friend ?Yes ☐ No ☐If 'Yes', what is the
age of that friend
or relative ?
Years oldFor how many years
has the person been
receiving this care?
YearsHow many hours
per week does the
person receive
this care ?
HoursDoes the person being cared
for receive visits from
Community Nurses, Home
Helps or Home Carers?Yes ☐ No ☐

Person No. 1

Last name:

First name:

Person No. 2

Last name:

First name:

22 Incapacity and Disability**Tick all the boxes that apply.**

Does the person have any long-term illness or health problem which over a period of 12 months or more has restricted their ability to:

maintain their personal hygiene without assistance from another person, including washing and going to the toilet?

Yes ☐ No ☐ 1

dress and undress unaided ?

Yes ☐ No ☐ 2

walk unaided from one room to another on the same level within the normal place of residence?

Yes ☐ No ☐ 3

feed themselves, albeit that food/drink may have been prepared by another person ?

Yes ☐ No ☐ 4

Does the person have an ongoing problem with memory loss, concentration or confusion that has lasted for over 12 months and which requires them to be continually supervised or cared for by another person?

Yes ☐ No ☐ 5

Yes ☐ No ☐ 1

Yes ☐ No ☐ 2

Yes ☐ No ☐ 3

Yes ☐ No ☐ 4

Yes ☐ No ☐ 5

23 Daily journey to work or school

Please tick the appropriate box to show how the longest part, by distance, of the person's journey to work or school is normally made.

For a person using different means of transport on different days show the means most often used.

Public Service Bus ☐ 1

School Bus ☐ 2

Private Hire Bus, Minibus or Taxi ☐ 3

Motorcycle, Scooter or Moped ☐ 4

Driving a car or van ☐ 5

Passenger in a car or van ☐ 6

Bicycle ☐ 7

On Foot ☐ 8

Aircraft ☐ 9

Boat ☐ 10

Works mainly at home ☐ 11

Other (please specify below)

Public Service Bus ☐ 1

School Bus ☐ 2

Private Hire Bus, Minibus or Taxi ☐ 3

Motorcycle, Scooter or Moped ☐ 4

Driving a car or van ☐ 5

Passenger in a car or van ☐ 6

Bicycle ☐ 7

On Foot ☐ 8

Aircraft ☐ 9

Boat ☐ 10

Works mainly at home ☐ 11

Other (please specify below)

24 Year of becoming a householder

A householder is defined as the owner, joint-owner, tenant or joint-tenant. If you became a householder for the first time during 1996-2001 please put the year, otherwise leave blank .

Year

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Year

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Person No. 3 Last name: First name:	Person No. 4 Last name: First name:	Person No. 5 Last name: First name:	Person No. 6 Last name: First name:
Yes☐ No☐ 1 Yes☐ No☐ 2 Yes☐ No☐ 3 Yes☐ No☐ 4 Yes☐ No☐ 5	Yes☐ No☐ 1 Yes☐ No☐ 2 Yes☐ No☐ 3 Yes☐ No☐ 4 Yes☐ No☐ 5	Yes☐ No☐ 1 Yes☐ No☐ 2 Yes☐ No☐ 3 Yes☐ No☐ 4 Yes☐ No☐ 5	Yes☐ No☐ 1 Yes☐ No☐ 2 Yes☐ No☐ 3 Yes☐ No☐ 4 Yes☐ No☐ 5
Public Service Bus☐ School Bus☐ Private Hire Bus, Minibus or Taxi☐ Motorcycle, Scooter or Moped☐ Driving a car or van☐ Passenger in a car or van☐ Bicycle☐ On Foot☐ Aircraft☐ Boat☐ Works mainly at home☐ Other (please specify below)	Public Service Bus☐ School Bus☐ Private Hire Bus, Minibus or Taxi☐ Motorcycle, Scooter or Moped☐ Driving a car or van☐ Passenger in a car or van☐ Bicycle☐ On Foot☐ Aircraft☐ Boat☐ Works mainly at home☐ Other (please specify below)	Public Service Bus☐ School Bus☐ Private Hire Bus, Minibus or Taxi☐ Motorcycle, Scooter or Moped☐ Driving a car or van☐ Passenger in a car or van☐ Bicycle☐ On Foot☐ Aircraft☐ Boat☐ Works mainly at home☐ Other (please specify below)	Public Service Bus☐ School Bus☐ Private Hire Bus, Minibus or Taxi☐ Motorcycle, Scooter or Moped☐ Driving a car or van☐ Passenger in a car or van☐ Bicycle☐ On Foot☐ Aircraft☐ Boat☐ Works mainly at home☐ Other (please specify below)
Year	Year	Year	Year

Additional persons not included on this form

Was there anyone else here on the night of 29 / 30 April, whom you have not included because there was no room on the form?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes is ticked, please ask your enumerator for another form or call the Census Helpline on 710050.

Have you left anyone out because you are not sure whether they should be included on the form?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes is ticked, please give their name and address and the reason why you were not sure about including them.

Name	Address	Reason for omission

Declaration (to be signed after completing the form)

Before you sign the form, please check:

- that you have included everyone who spent the night of April 29 / 30 in your household.
- that you have included everyone who usually lives here, but was away from home on the night of April 29 / 30.
- that no visitors, boarders, or newly born children, even if still in hospital have been missed.
- that all questions on this form have been answered.

This form is completed to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature/s

Date

Daytime telephone number
(in the event of a query)