

Guernsey Annual Electronic Census Report 31st March 2014

Population snapshots, trends and forecasts



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The photograph used on the cover was kindly provided by Liz Walton.

1.1 Introduction

The inaugural Guernsey Annual Electronic Census Report, published on 31st March 2015, provides information on the population of Guernsey (including the Islands of Guernsey, Herm, Lihou and Jethou). It includes a detailed snapshot of the demographics, spatial distribution and housing situation of the population on 31st March 2014. It also contains basic demographic historic trends and projections (provided by the UK Government Actuary's Office). It provides information which has not been available since the 2001 Census. Census Reports were historically published every five or ten years, but this information will be published annually in future.

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

This Report does not contain any information on economic status or employment; details of which are also collated via the Rolling Electronic Census. The intention is to publish full economic activity information in an expanded version of the Quarterly Labour Market Bulletin from July 2015 onwards. See www.gov.gg/lmb for the latest Labour Market Bulletin, which provides information on employment and unemployment up to and including December 2014.

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

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

1.2 Headlines

- At the end of March 2014, Guernsey's population was 62,711.
- There was a natural increase of 101 people and a net migration of -197 people over the year ending in March 2014, giving a total change of -96 people (0.1%). There were also some changes to the headline population figure resulting from the transition to the new system (more information is available on [Page 2](#)).
- In March 2014, the dependency ratio was 0.53, which means that for every 100 people of working age (between the ages of 16 and 64) there were 53 people of dependent age.
- 29.1% of the population lived in St. Peter Port; the most highly and densely populated parish.
- 89.8% of the population lived in Local Market housing units and 8.5% lived in Open Market units (the address was unknown for the remaining small portion of the population).
- Based on recent historic trends, the total population is projected to increase to between 65,400 and 68,800 people in 2040 and the dependency ratio is projected to increase to between 0.76 and 0.80.

2.1 Total population trends

Table 2.1.1: Total population (at March 31st)

	Total population	Annual change due to net migration and natural increase	Annual % change due to net migration and natural increase	Annual change due to admin changes	Annual % change due to admin changes
2006	61,029	-	-	-	-
2007	61,175	146	0.2	-	-
2008	61,726	551	0.9	-	-
2009	62,274	548	0.9	-	-
2010	62,431	157	0.3	-	-
2011	62,915	484	0.8	-	-
2012	63,085	170	0.3	-	-
2013	62,732	-353	-0.6	-	-
2014	62,711	-96	-0.1	75	0.1

Figure 2.1.1: Total population (at 31st March)

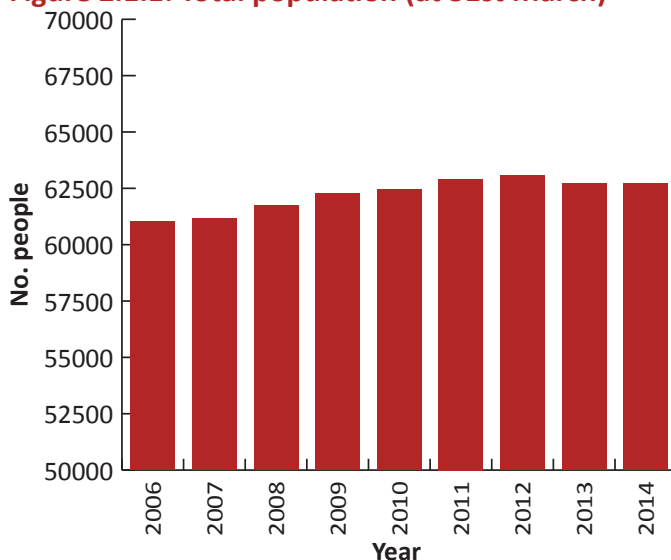
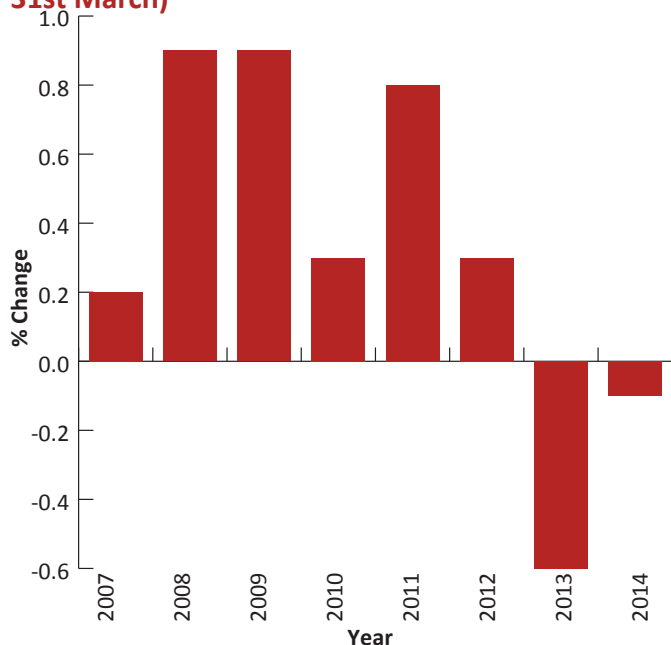


Figure 2.1.2: Total population change due to net migration and natural increase (over years ending 31st March)



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

The total population decreased by 0.1% (96 people), due to net migration and natural increase, over the year ending 31st March 2014 (see **Table 2.1.1**). As a result of the additional information used by the Rolling Electronic Census system (as explained in **Section 9.1**), increasing the reliability of the figures, there are some changes to the population count between March 2013 and March 2014 which do not result from natural increase or net migration.

There are 159 people included in the Rolling Electronic Census count that would not have been included in the Social Security count and 95 people that would have been included in the Social Security count that are not in the Rolling Electronic Census count. This gives a net difference of plus 75 people (0.1% of the population). This difference, due to methodological differences, is referred to as the “net administrative change” throughout this report. Due to the low level of administrative changes, which are distributed across the ages and genders, Rolling Electronic Census figures for March 2014 are presented on a like-for-like basis with previous figures from Social Security. See **Section 9.1** for more information on administrative changes.

With administrative changes included, the population stood at 62,711 on 31st March 2014.

2.2 Births, deaths and natural increase

Information on natural increase has been available from the Social Security Department since the year ending in March 2008. It will be calculated using the Rolling Electronic system from March 2015 onwards. Natural increase between March 2013 and March 2014 is unaffected by the transition between the two methods.

Natural increase in population is defined as the number of births minus the number of deaths during a particular time period. The natural increase has been relatively stable over the six years ending in March 2014, see [Table 2.2.1](#).

During the year ending in March 2014, there were 627 births and 526 deaths, giving a natural increase of 101.

Natural increase over the five years ending in March 2014 was 584 compared with 594 over the five year period ending in March 2013.

The intention is to include information and to monitor trends in “premature deaths” in future reports; these are defined as deaths of people aged under 75 years old. For example, the proportion of deaths of people aged under 75 was 30% during the quarter ending in March 2014.

Table 2.2.1: Births, deaths and natural increase during years ending March 31st

	Births	Deaths	Natural increase
2009	646	535	111
2010	656	513	143
2011	605	503	102
2012	674	547	127
2013	667	556	111
2014	627	526	101

Figure 2.2.1: Births, deaths and natural increase during years ending March 31st

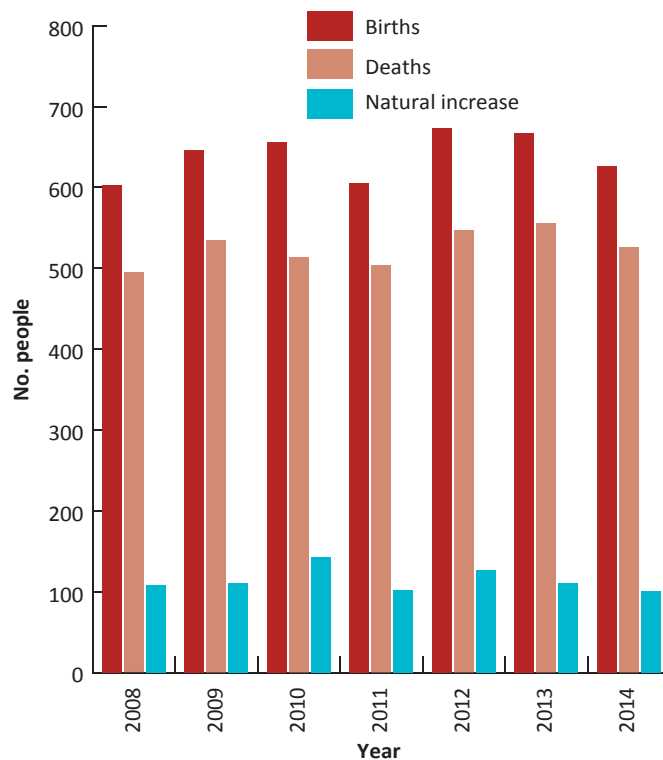


Table 2.2.2: Births, deaths and natural increase during five year periods ending March 31st

	Births	Deaths	Natural increase
2013	3,248	2,654	594
2014	3,229	2,645	584

2.3 Immigration, emigration and net migration

Table 2.3.1: Immigration, emigration and net migration during years ending March 31st

	Immigration	Emigration	Net migration
2009	5,297	4,860	437
2010	4,482	4,468	14
2011	4,631	4,249	382
2012	4,220	4,177	43
2013	3,845	4,309	-464
2014	3,601	3,798	-197

Figure 2.3.1: Immigration, emigration and net migration during years ending March 31st

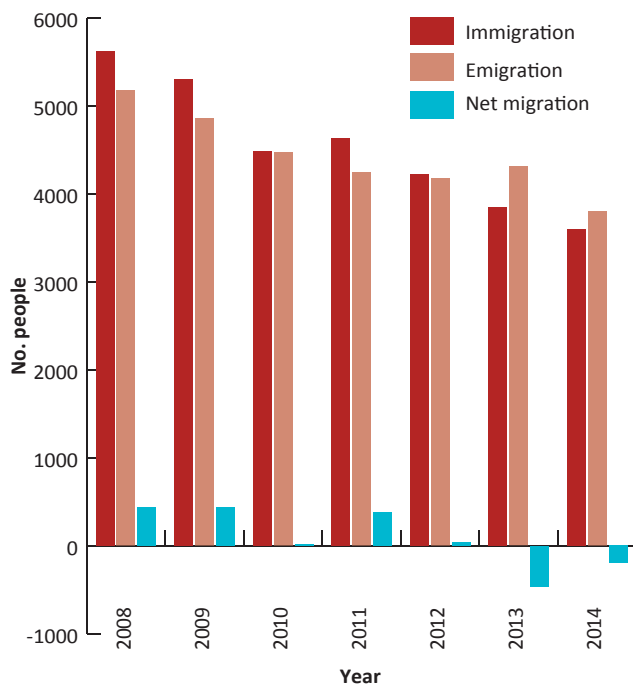


Table 2.3.2: Immigration, emigration and net migration during five year periods ending March 31st

	Immigration	Emigration	Net migration
2013	22,475	22,063	412
2014	20,779	21,001	-222

Information on natural increase and net migration has been available from the Social Security Department since the year ending in March 2008. It will be calculated using the Rolling Electronic system from March 2015 onwards. Natural increase between March 2013 and March 2014 is unaffected by the transition between the two methods.

Net migration is the difference between immigration (people moving to the Island) and emigration (people moving off the Island). For statistical purposes, an immigrant is defined as a person moving to Guernsey to work for any period of time or to live for a period of 26 weeks or more. An emigrant is defined as a person moving away from Guernsey to work for any period of time or to live for a period of 26 weeks or more. Emigrants and immigrants include residentially qualified people, people with a housing licence and their families, and people living in Open Market accommodation.

As shown in **Table 2.3.1** and **Figure 2.3.1**, levels of both immigration and emigration have shown a generally downward trend since 2008.

Over the year ending in March 2013, emigration exceeded immigration, giving a negative net migration for the first time since annual figures have been available.

Over the year ending 31st March 2014, the number of emigrants was 3,798 compared with 3,601 immigrants, giving a net migration of minus 197. The total net migration over the five year period ending in March 2014 was minus 222 people compared with 412 over the five years ending in March 2013.

The intention is to include more information on immigrants and emigrants in future editions of this report, for example: age, economic status and country of birth.

3.1 Gender trends

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

The female population has consistently been higher than the male population since 2006, ranging between 50.9% to 50.5% of the total population. In March 2014, females constituted 50.6% of the population and males constituted 49.4%.

As shown in **Table 3.1.1** and **Figure 3.1.1**, the male and female populations have both shown increases since 2006. The male population increased by a higher number (960) and percentage (3.2%) than the female population, which increased by 722 or 2.3% during the five years ending in March 2014.

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

More information on the age profiles of the male and female populations is provided on **Page 8**.

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

	Females	Males	Annual % change in female population	Annual % change in male population
2006	30,995	30,034	-	-
2007	31,153	30,022	0.5	0.0
2008	31,321	30,405	0.5	1.3
2009	31,497	30,777	0.6	1.2
2010	31,736	30,695	0.8	-0.3
2011	31,890	31,025	0.5	1.1
2012	31,938	31,147	0.2	0.4
2013	31,651	31,081	-0.9	-0.2
2014	31,717	30,994	0.2	-0.3

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

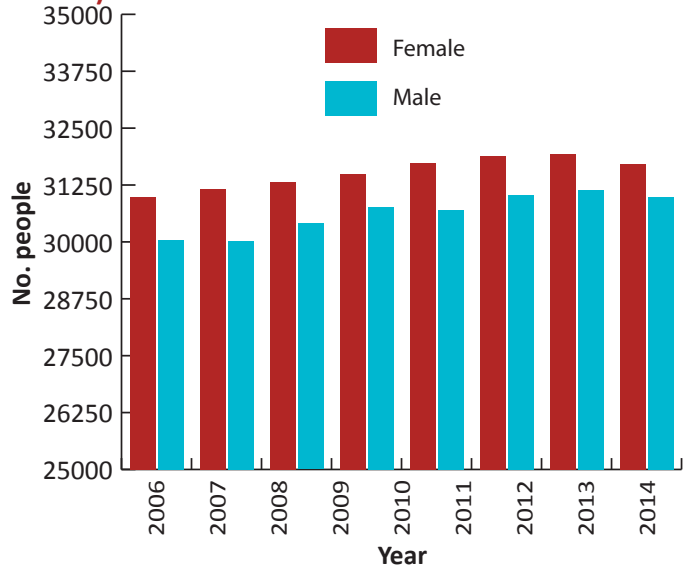
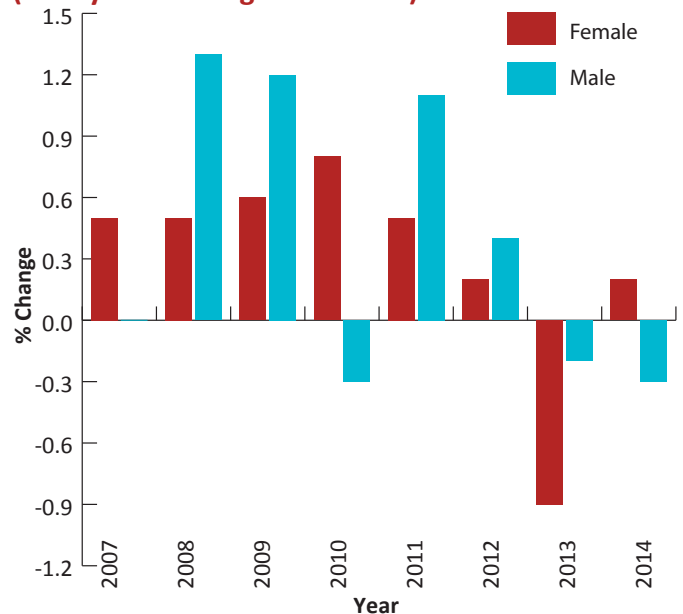


Figure 3.1.2: Total population change by gender (over years ending 31st March)



4.1 Age group trends

Figure 4.1.1: Population by age group (at 31st March)

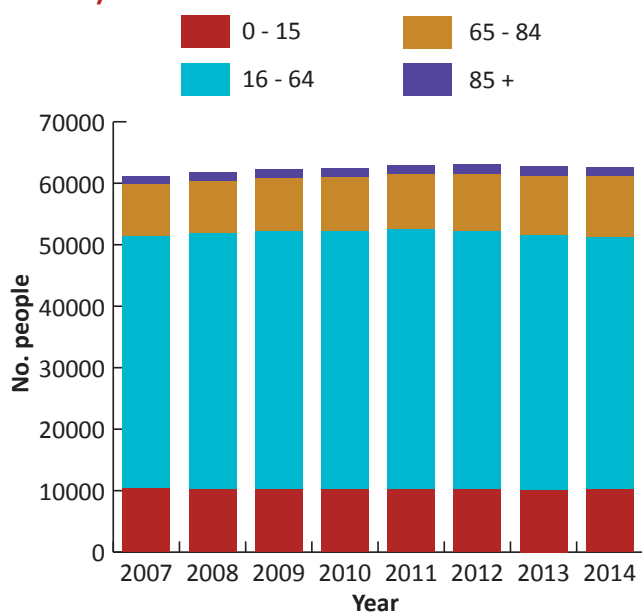


Table 4.1.1: Population by age group (at 31st March)

	0 - 15	16 - 64	65 - 84	85 +	Total
2008	10,191	41,668	8,503	1,364	61,726
2009	10,235	42,015	8,600	1,424	62,274
2010	10,161	42,044	8,740	1,486	62,431
2011	10,151	42,378	8,871	1,515	62,915
2012	10,210	41,963	9,340	1,572	63,085
2013	10,097	41,460	9,595	1,580	62,732
2014	10,180	41,047	9,864	1,620	62,711

Table 4.1.2: Percentage of population by age group (at 31st March)

	0 - 15	16 - 64	65 - 84	85 +	Total
2008	16.5	67.5	13.8	2.2	100
2009	16.4	67.5	13.8	2.3	100
2010	16.3	67.3	14.0	2.4	100
2011	16.1	67.4	14.1	2.4	100
2012	16.2	66.5	14.8	2.5	100
2013	16.1	66.1	15.3	2.5	100
2014	16.2	65.5	15.7	2.6	100

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

Population headcount by age group has been calculated by the Social Security Department since March 2006 (although it is only possible to report these particular groups from 2008 onwards). It is calculated using the Rolling Electronic system for March 2014 onwards.

The age groups presented in **Figure 4.1.1** and **Tables 4.1.1** and **4.1.2** are used to show the population of working age compared with those of dependent age. The 85 and over category is used to highlight the number of “oldest old”; a portion of the population of particular interest when monitoring the ageing of a population and the associated policy implications.

Over the year ending in March 2014, the youngest group of the population (those aged 0 to 15) increased in number by 0.8%. The oldest group of the population (those aged 85 and over) increased in number by 2.5%. The group aged 65 to 84 years of age also increased by 2.8%. The number of people of working age (aged 16 to 64 years) decreased by 1.0%.

The size of the working age population was lower in March 2014 than it had been five years earlier, in March 2009, despite the overall population having increased during the period. This is likely due to migration during the period, more information on which will be included in future reports.

The proportion of people in the dependent age categories was 34.5% in 2014 compared with 32.5% in 2009.

More information on dependency ratios is provided on the **opposite page**.

4.2 Dependency ratio trends

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

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

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

In 2014, the overall dependency ratio was 0.53, which means that for every 100 people of working age (between the ages of 16 and 64) there were 53 people of dependent age, which is two more than in 2013 and three more than in 2012.

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

A more detailed picture of the baby boom and its impact on the Island’s demographic profile can be seen *overleaf*. Projections for the dependency ratio, including the effects of increasing the retirement age, are provided on **page 20**.

Table 4.2.1: Dependency ratio (at 31st March)

	Dependency ratio
2008	0.48
2009	0.48
2010	0.48
2011	0.48
2012	0.50
2013	0.51
2014	0.53

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

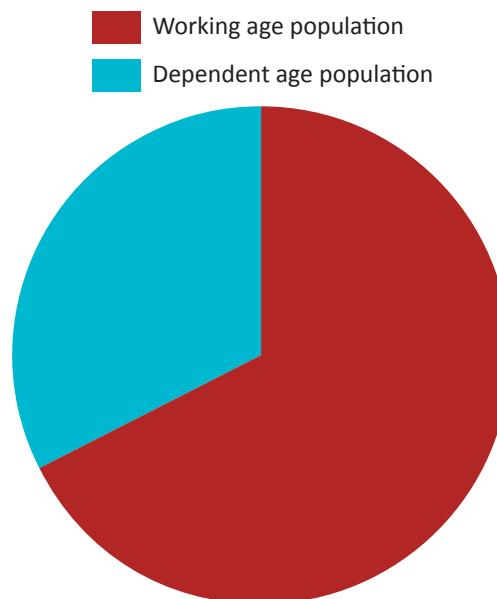
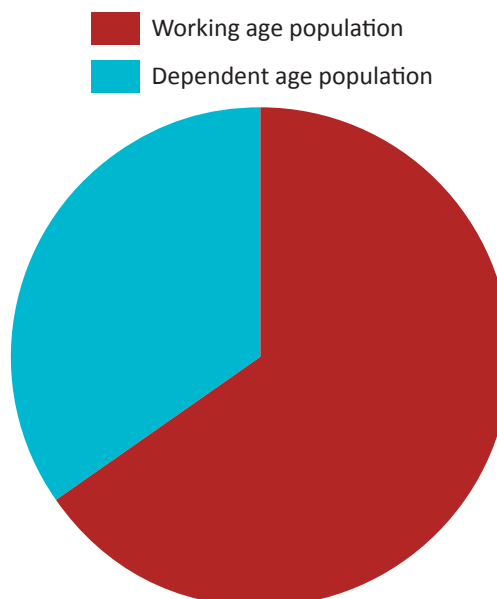
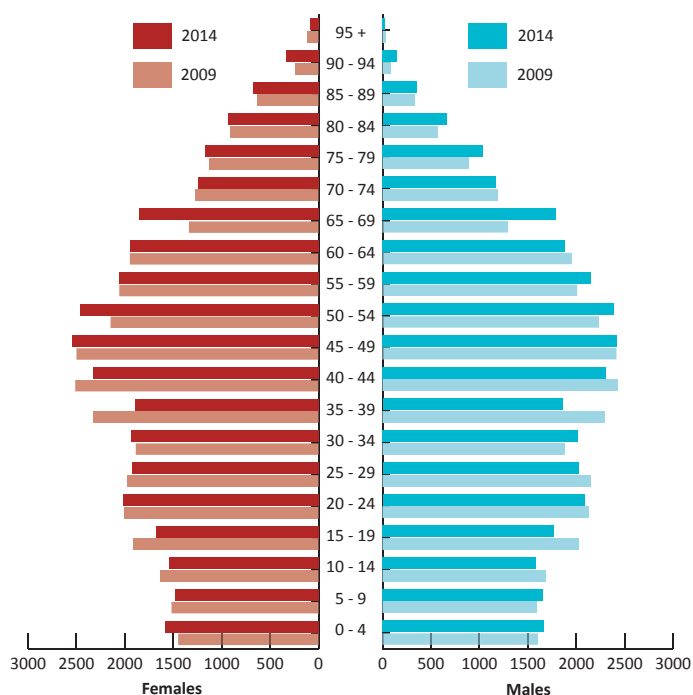


Figure 4.2.2: Dependency ratio (at 31st March 2014)



4.3 Gender and age trends

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



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

	2009			2014		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
0 - 4	1,450	1,605	3,055	1,586	1,667	3,253
5 - 9	1,519	1,587	3,106	1,480	1,654	3,134
10 - 14	1,628	1,681	3,309	1,545	1,586	3,131
15 - 19	1,907	2,022	3,929	1,682	1,772	3,454
20 - 24	2,005	2,132	4,137	2,018	2,085	4,103
25 - 29	1,978	2,145	4,123	1,926	2,022	3,948
30 - 34	1,888	1,877	3,765	1,936	2,017	3,953
35 - 39	2,327	2,289	4,616	1,899	1,858	3,757
40 - 44	2,513	2,429	4,942	2,332	2,310	4,642
45 - 49	2,500	2,415	4,915	2,545	2,418	4,963
50 - 54	2,148	2,234	4,382	2,459	2,390	4,849
55 - 59	2,058	2,009	4,067	2,059	2,154	4,213
60 - 64	1,949	1,955	3,904	1,944	1,883	3,827
65 - 69	1,339	1,296	2,635	1,852	1,787	3,639
70 - 74	1,272	1,194	2,466	1,246	1,170	2,416
75 - 79	1,122	892	2,014	1,171	1,040	2,211
80 - 84	914	571	1,485	939	659	1,598
85 - 89	631	335	966	672	354	1,026
90 - 94	239	81	320	334	146	480
95 +	110	28	138	92	22	114
Total	31,497	30,777	62,274	31,717	30,994	62,711

Age and gender distribution pyramids can be used to track changes in the population demographic over time. **Figure 4.3.1** provides a comparison of the distribution in 2009 compared with five years later, in 2014.

Changes in the overall population demographic tend to develop over relatively long periods of time. The pyramid shows the effects of the “baby boom” (after the second World War until the 1960s), with the bulge moving up out of the 35 to 64 age groups and into the 40 to 69 groups. This bulge will move progressively further up the pyramid as the baby boom generation gets older.

The growth in the 65 to 69 age group and the decline in the 35 to 39 are quite pronounced in **Figure 4.3.1**.

Comparing the median age of the male and female populations gives an indication of the differences in the two demographic profiles. In March 2014, the median age (i.e. the age of the person in the middle if everyone was to be ranked in age order) was 41 for males and 43 for females (the same as in March 2012 and 2013 and an increase of 1 year for each of the sexes since March 2011).

In March 2014, the male population was higher than the female population in all age categories up to the age of 35 as a result of there typically being slightly more baby boys born than girls (see **Table 3.1.1**). In almost all subsequent age categories the female population is higher than the male, due to the average life-span being longer for females than males.

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

5.1 Length of stay on the Island to date

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

It can be seen in **Figure 5.1.1** and **Table 5.1.1** that over half (57.2%) of the population has been resident for over twenty years.

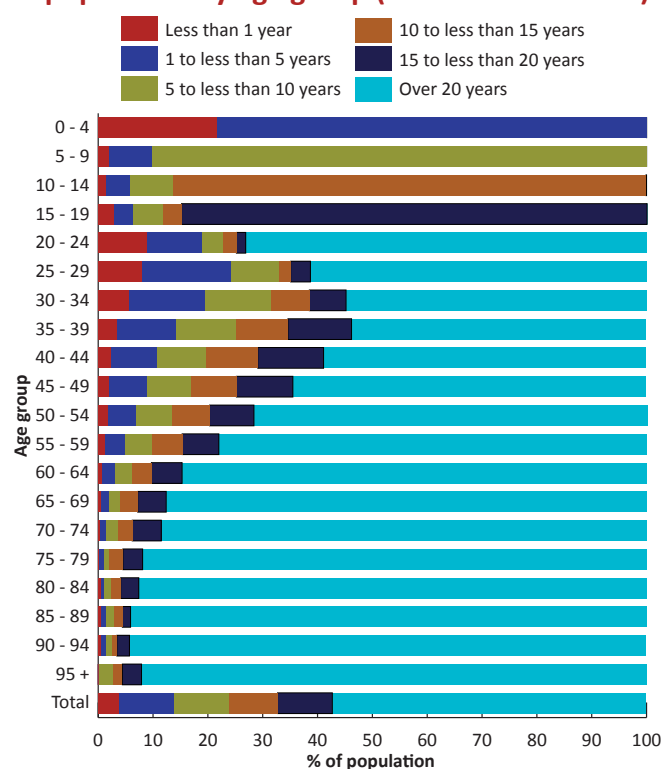
The maximum length of time a person can have been resident for is restricted by their age. However, persons in age categories of 20 upwards could achieve a 20-year stay. Of these categories, the 35 to 39 years of age category contains the lowest proportion of people that have been resident for over 20 years, at 53.7%.

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

Table 5.1.1: Length of stay by age (at 31st March 2014)

	Less than 1 year	1 to less than 5 years	5 to less than 10 years	10 to less than 15 years	15 to less than 20 years	Over 20 years	Total
0 - 4	705	2,548	-	-	-	-	3,253
5 - 9	62	242	2,830	-	-	-	3,134
10 - 14	40	142	243	2,706	-	-	3,131
15 - 19	96	124	185	117	2,932	-	3,454
20 - 24	360	419	156	99	71	2,998	4,103
25 - 29	316	641	343	86	142	2,420	3,948
30 - 34	219	550	478	276	263	2,167	3,953
35 - 39	125	410	411	356	437	2,018	3,757
40 - 44	109	388	410	445	559	2,731	4,642
45 - 49	101	341	393	419	512	3,197	4,963
50 - 54	85	247	314	335	391	3,477	4,849
55 - 59	51	156	207	230	281	3,288	4,213
60 - 64	24	95	118	135	214	3,241	3,827
65 - 69	14	54	74	119	188	3,190	3,639
70 - 74	4	26	56	63	127	2,140	2,416
75 - 79	3	19	23	56	79	2,031	2,211
80 - 84	6	10	21	29	52	1,480	1,598
85 - 89	5	8	16	15	15	967	1,026
90 - 94	2	5	5	5	11	452	480
95 +	-	-	3	2	4	105	114
Total	2,327	6,425	6,286	5,490	6,281	35,902	62,711

Figure 5.1.1: Length of stay by age as a percentage of population by age group (at 31st March 2014)

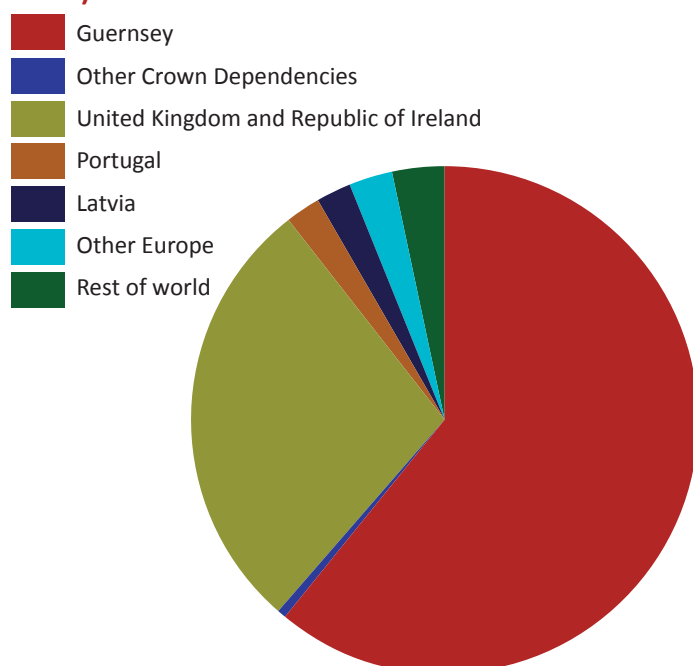


5.2 Country of birth

Table 5.2.1: Country of birth (at 31st March 2014)

	No. people	% of total population	% of people with known country of birth
Guernsey	31,266	49.9	61.1
Other Crown Dependencies	298	0.5	0.6
United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland	14,320	22.8	28.0
Portugal	1,177	1.9	2.3
Latvia	1,002	1.6	2.0
Other Europe	1,409	2.2	2.8
Rest of world	1,693	2.7	3.3
Place of birth unknown	11,546	18.4	-
Total	62,711	100	100

Figure 5.2.1: Country of birth as a percentage of people with known country of birth (at 31st March 2014)



There is 82% coverage for place of birth information, which is sourced from the Housing, Health & Social Services and Environment Departments. It is hoped that the coverage will be increased over time. The coverage of this information is evenly distributed across the population, so the figures presented as percentages of people with known country of birth (rather than percentages of the total population) presented in **Table 5.2.1** and **Figure 5.2.1** are considered reliable for the whole population.

The largest proportion of the population at March 2014 was Guernsey born (61.1%). The next highest proportion was born in the United Kingdom or the Republic of Ireland (28.0%). The countries and groups of countries shown in **Tables 5.2.1** and **5.2.2** and **Figure 5.2.1** are those which make up the highest proportions of the population, except the “Other Crown Dependencies” group, which constituted a lower proportion than some other countries, such as Poland and South Africa. It is included for comparability with the 2001 Census results. Direct comparisons are not made with previous census results in this Report, due to the different methodologies used, but figures are broadly comparable.

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

Table 5.2.2: Length of stay by country of birth (at 31st March 2014)

	Less than 1 year	1 to less than 5 years	5 to less than 10 years	10 to less than 15 years	15 to less than 20 years	Over 20 years	Total
Guernsey	30	432	2,410	2,410	3,558	22,426	31,266
Other crown dependencies	4	25	21	19	36	193	298
United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland	457	1,582	1,566	1,493	1,626	7,596	14,320
Portugal	83	265	237	173	175	244	1,177
Latvia	83	403	352	149	10	5	1,002
Other Europe	185	396	270	107	112	339	1,409
Rest of world	106	456	382	234	136	379	1,693
Place of birth unknown	1,379	2,866	1,048	905	628	4,720	11,546
Total	2,327	6,425	6,286	5,490	6,281	35,902	62,711

5.3 Housing licence type

At present, the principal means of managing population in Guernsey is through the administration of the Housing (Control of Occupation) (Guernsey) Law, 1994.

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

All licences contain conditions relating to: (i) the local market accommodation that the licence holder may occupy; and (ii) the duration of the licence.

As shown in **Table 5.3.1**, 11.7% of the population resident on 31st March 2014 had an employment or non-employment related housing licence. The remaining portion had a housing control document showing that they were a qualified resident or were family member of a qualified resident or had no housing control document. People may legitimately be resident and have no housing control document if for example they have been resident since before 1994, when the Housing Law was enacted, and have not changed employer since then or if they have not worked since 1994 and so have not needed to prove their "right to work" to an employer via a housing document.

For more information on housing licences, please see www.gov.gg/Housing. It should be noted that the number of live licences on 31st March 2014 will not exactly match the numbers shown here, due to some of the people not being resident on that date.

Table 5.3.1: Housing licence type (at 31st March 2014)

	No. people	% of total population
Essential employment-related licence holder or their family	2,359	3.8
Living in States of Guernsey staff accommodation	248	0.4
Short-term employment-related housing licence holder	935	1.5
Temporary right to work document holder	135	0.2
Open Market owner, employee or tenant or their family	2,826	4.5
Non-employment related licence holder or their family	960	1.5
Qualified resident or their family	37,207	59.3
No Housing Control document	18,041	28.8
Total	62,711	100

Figure 5.3.1: Housing licence type (at 31st March 2014)

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

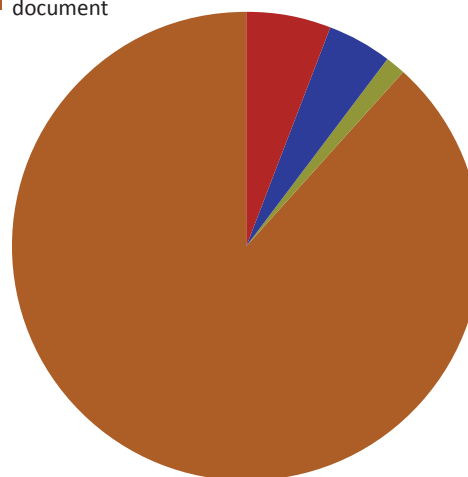


Table 5.3.2: Length of stay by housing licence type (at 31st March 2014)

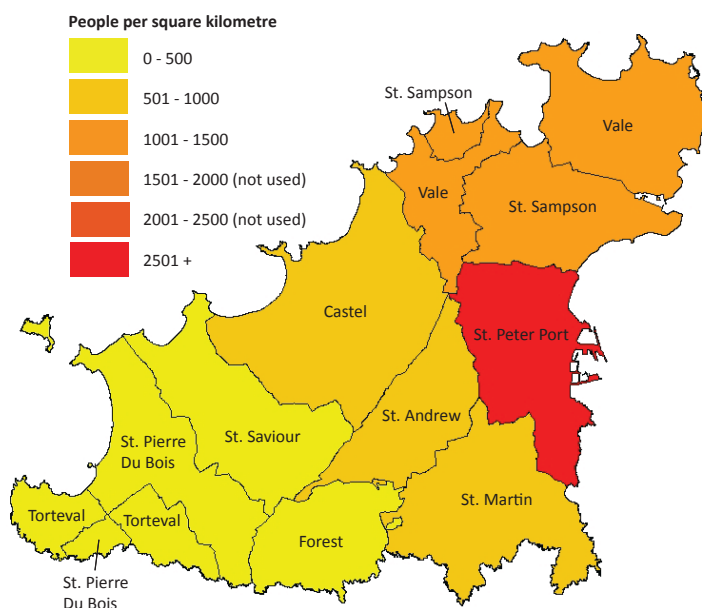
	Less than 1 year	1 to less than 5 years	5 to less than 10 years	10 to less than 15 years	15 to less than 20 years	Over 20 years	Total
Employment-related housing licence or temporary right to work document holder	830	1,471	788	433	90	65	3,677
Open Market owner, employee or tenant or their family	271	779	817	450	309	200	2,826
Non-employment related licence holder or their family	11	69	160	237	212	271	960
Qualified resident or their family no housing control document	1,215	4,106	4,521	4,370	5,670	35,366	55,248
Total	109	388	410	445	559	2,731	4,642

6.1 Population by parish

Table 6.1.1: Population and population density by parish (at 31st March 2014)

	No. people	% of total population	Population density (people per square kilometre)
Castel	8,785	14.0	862
Forest	1,586	2.5	387
St. Andrew	2,411	3.8	535
St. Martin	6,387	10.2	872
St. Peter Port	18,207	29.1	2,839
St. Pierre Du Bois	2,108	3.4	330
St. Sampson	8,890	14.2	1,421
St. Saviour	2,753	4.4	431
Torteval	1,028	1.6	332
Vale	9,415	15.0	1,055
Herm and Jethou	84	0.1	55
Address unknown	1,057	1.7	-
Total	62,711	100	962

Figure 6.1.1: Population density map (at 31st March 2014)



The spatial population analysis presented over [pages 12 to 14](#) is based on people's residential addresses, sourced from all of the Departments linked into the Rolling Electronic Census system. There is an automated process to determine which address is the most up-to-date and reliable one to use for each person. The coverage is 98.3%. The 1.7% of the population for which the address was unknown includes those for whom only a business address was held or an address with insufficient detail to determine a specific location on the Island.

As shown in [Table 6.1.1](#), St. Peter Port has the highest population and the highest population density at 18,207 people (29.1% of the population) and 2,839 people per square kilometre. The population density of St. Peter Port is more than double that of St. Sampson, which has the next highest density.

The parish with the lowest population is Torteval. Torteval is also the smallest parish by area.

St. Pierre Du Bois has the lowest population density at 330 people per square kilometre, two people fewer per square kilometre than Torteval, but over eight times fewer than St. Peter Port.

Population densities are mapped in [Figure 6.1.1](#).

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

Table 6.1.2: Percentage of population by age group and parish (at 31st March 2014)

	Castel	Forest	St. Andrew	St. Martin	St. Peter Port	St. Pierre Du Bois	St. Sampson	St. Saviour	Torteval	Vale	Herm and Jethou
0 - 15	17.2	16.8	18.4	18.1	15.2	14.5	15.4	18.9	15.7	16.8	19.0
16 - 64	60.7	60.3	61.1	62.1	71.3	63.5	65.3	60.4	59.2	64.3	81.0
65 - 84	18.3	20.4	17.5	16.8	11.6	19.6	17.0	17.8	21.0	16.8	0.0
85 +	3.8	2.6	2.9	3.1	2.0	2.5	2.3	2.9	4.1	2.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

6.2 Population by voting district

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

Table 6.2.1 shows the total population by voting district and also estimates of the size of the population that is eligible to vote. Voting eligibility is based on meeting the following criteria: aged 16 or over (although people may register on the Electoral Roll from the age of 15), having been resident in Guernsey for 2 years continuously or two years in total during the preceding five years, ordinarily resident in Guernsey and not subject to a legal disability. The estimates presented in **Table 6.2.1** show people aged 16 or over on 31st March 2014, who were ordinarily resident and had been resident in Guernsey for two years continuously or in total.

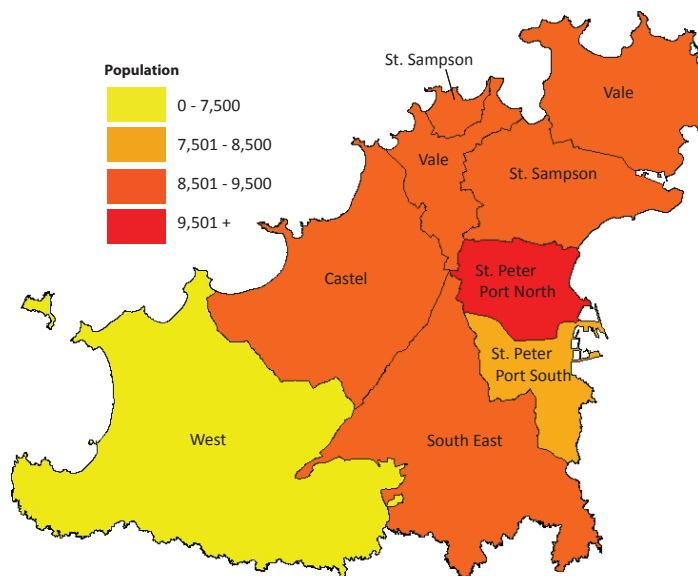
It can be seen that St. Peter Port North contains the highest portion of the population (10,148 people or 16.2%) and the highest number of people that are eligible to vote (7,871).

The next election is due to be held in April 2016. For more information see www.gov.gg/elections.

Table 6.2.1: Population by parish voting district (at 31st March 2014)

	No. people	% of total population	No. people eligible to vote (estimate)	% of total eligible population (estimate)
Castel	8,785	14.0	7,060	14.1
South East	8,798	14.0	6,862	13.7
St Peter Port North	10,148	16.2	7,871	15.8
St Peter Port South	8,143	13.0	6,367	12.7
St Sampson	8,890	14.2	7,361	14.7
Vale	9,415	15.0	7,696	15.4
West	7,475	11.9	6,001	12.0
Address unknown	1,057	1.7	738	1.5
Total	62,711	100	49,956	100

Figure 6.2.1: Voting districts map

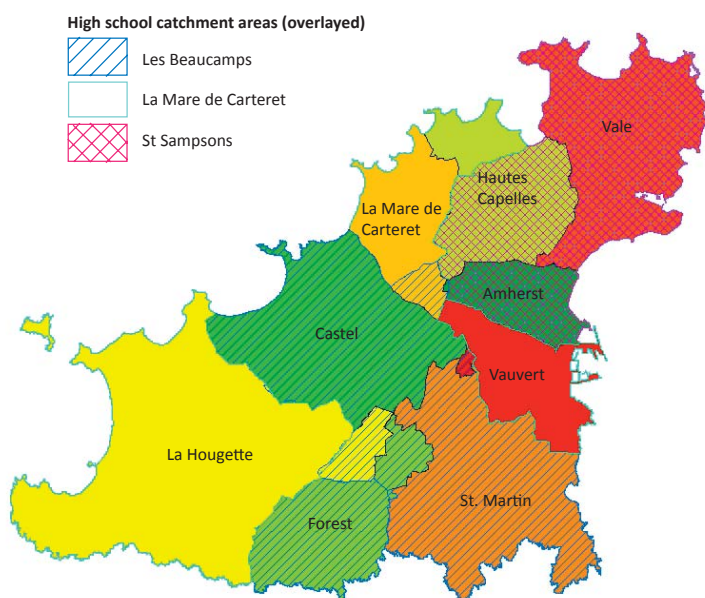


6.3 Pre-school and school age population by school catchment area

Table 6.3.1: Population by primary school catchment area and age (at 31st March 2014)

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Amherst Primary	87	97	91	76	69	95	70	73	56	61	80	57
Castel Primary	48	63	58	62	65	68	59	57	59	55	49	46
Forest Primary	16	13	17	23	23	23	16	26	22	25	26	22
Hautes Capelles Primary	58	58	64	60	66	75	63	63	61	73	61	78
La Houquette Primary	53	58	67	47	66	61	57	70	62	68	73	63
La Mare de Carteret Primary	45	63	70	62	66	70	64	66	64	68	65	52
St Martins Primary	85	75	90	75	78	79	83	99	96	98	91	77
Vale Infant & Junior	98	94	101	96	117	95	120	100	91	88	107	85
Vauvert Primary	122	124	128	111	104	91	77	95	94	59	89	75
Address Unkown	25	6	5	2	6	5	2	6	3	3	4	7
Total	637	651	691	614	660	662	611	655	608	598	645	562

Figure 6.3.1: School catchment area map



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

This page shows which school catchment area people of pre-school and compulsory school age lived in on 31st March 2014.

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

As shown in **Table 6.3.1** and **6.3.2**, the number of people of a particular age can vary by around 130 (22% of the total). The number of people of a particular age within a particular catchment can vary by a greater proportion.

Table 6.3.2: Population by high school catchment area and age (at 31st March 2014)

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Les Beaucamps High School	159	169	179	170	177	178	167	192	193	190	179	155	168	210	194	171	197
Mare de Carteret High School	226	237	265	226	245	225	208	237	215	197	226	195	209	230	239	247	231
St Sampsons High School	227	239	242	216	232	254	234	220	197	208	236	205	213	205	240	239	239
Address Unkown	25	6	5	2	6	5	2	6	3	3	4	7	6	6	4	5	10
Total	637	651	691	614	660	662	611	655	608	598	645	562	596	651	677	662	677

7.1 Population by housing market

Details relating to the specific property a person lives in (e.g. the housing market and tenure), are also based on the person's residential address.

The Island's housing stock is split into two categories: Open Market and Local Market and the Housing Control Law governs which units are Open Market. Open Market housing is divided into four parts (A, B, C and D), which relate to the use type (see www.gov.gg/fourparts for more information).

As shown in **Table 7.1.1** and **Figure 7.1.1**, 89.8% of the population lived in Local Market property units at the end of March 2014.

8.5% of the population lived in Open Market property units. The majority of that portion (6.7 percentage points) lived in Open Market part A units (see **Figure 7.1.2**).

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

Table 7.1.1: Population by Housing Market (at 31st March 2014)

	No. people	% of total population
Local Market	56,328	89.8
Open Market part A	4,181	6.7
Open Market part B	799	1.3
Open Market part C	223	0.4
Open Market part D	123	0.2
Address unknown	1,057	1.7
Total	62,711	100

Figure 7.1.1: Population by Housing Market (at 31st March 2014)

- People living in Local Market
- People living in Open Market
- People with unknown address

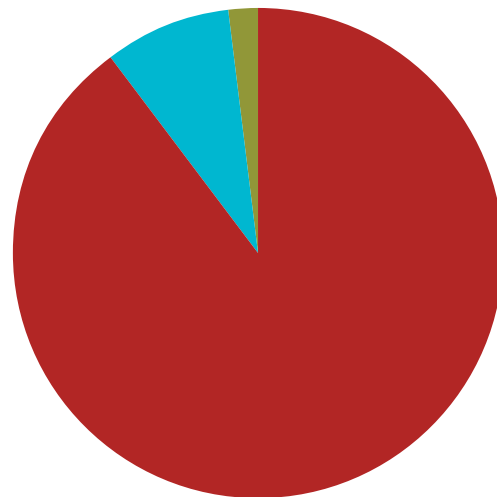
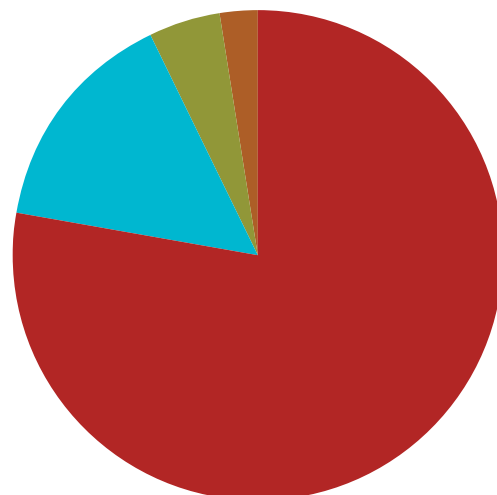


Figure 7.1.2: Population by Open Market part (at 31st March 2014)

- People living in Open Market part A
- People living in Open Market part B
- People living in Open Market part C
- People living in Open Market part D



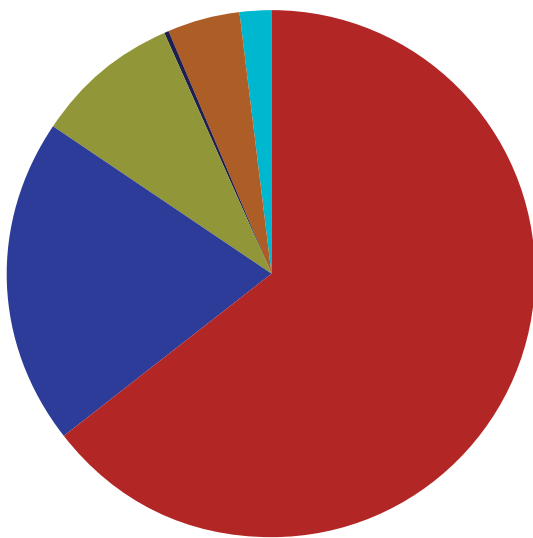
7.2 Population by tenure

Table 7.2.1: Population by housing tenure (at 31st March 2014)

	No. people	% of total population
Owner occupied	40,389	64.4
Rented	12,640	20.2
Affordable	5,651	9.0
Supported	138	0.2
Other	2,836	4.5
Address unknown	1,057	1.7
Total	62,711	100

Figure 7.2.1: Population by housing tenure (at 31st March 2014)

- People living in owner occupied housing units
- People living in rented housing units
- People living in affordable housing units
- People living in supported housing units
- People living in other housing units
- People with unknown address



The housing tenure categories presented here reflect those used in the *Annual Housing Stock Bulletin*, which is available from www.gov.gg/property. In this Report, the “Other” tenure category includes: hotels, hospitals, residential care homes and the prison (in addition to the types of tenure included in this category in the Bulletin, which are predominantly staff and self-catering). The *Annual Housing Stock Bulletin* reports strictly domestic housing units, but includes vacant units, which do not feature here.

Table 7.2.1 and *Figure 7.2.1* include both Local and Open Market residents. It can be seen that 64.4% of the population lived in owner occupied accommodation at the end of March 2014 compared with 20.2% in private rental accommodation.

At the end of March 2014, 9.0% of the population lived in affordable housing, which includes social rented and partially owned units. 0.2% of the population lived in supported housing units, which includes sheltered and extra care accommodation.

7.3 Population by housing market and tenure

As highlighted by **Figures 7.3.1** and **7.3.2**, the tenure profile of Open Market housing units is quite different to that of Local Market units. All the affordable and supported housing units are in the Local Market, so people living in Open Market units cannot have these tenure types. 10.2% of the people living in Local Market units lived in units with affordable or supported tenure types.

Table 7.3.1 shows that 67.3% of the population living in the Local Market were living in owner occupied units at the end of March 2014, compared with 46.1% in the Open Market. This formed the highest proportion for both Markets.

The next highest proportion was the rented tenure, for both Markets.

23.9% of people living in Open Market units had other tenure types, which included people living in Open Market hotels and residential care homes. A lower proportion of those living in Local Market units had other tenure types. In the Local Market, this category included the hospitals and the prison as well as self-catering and staff accommodation.

Table 7.3.1: Population by housing tenure (at 31st March 2014)

	% of people in Local Market	% of people in Open Market
Owner occupied	67.3	46.1
Rented	19.6	30.0
Affordable	10.0	-
Supported	0.2	-
Other	2.8	23.9
Total	100	100

Figure 7.3.1: Housing tenure of people living in Local Market (at 31st March 2014)

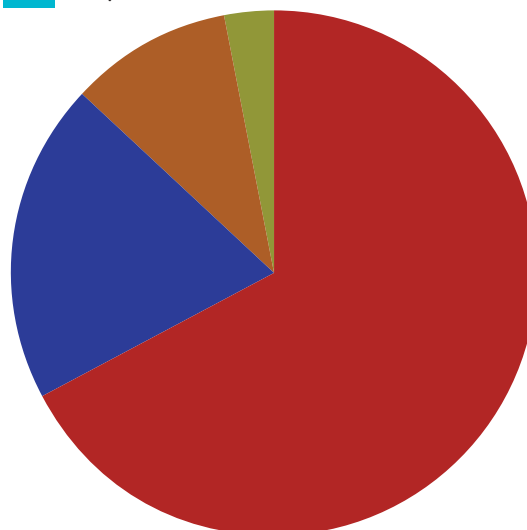
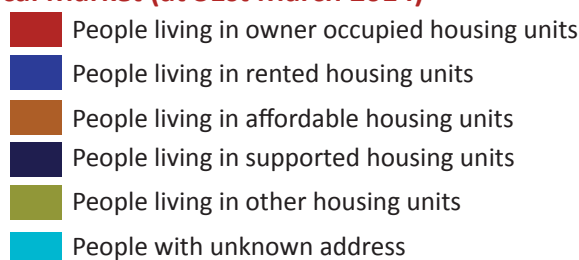
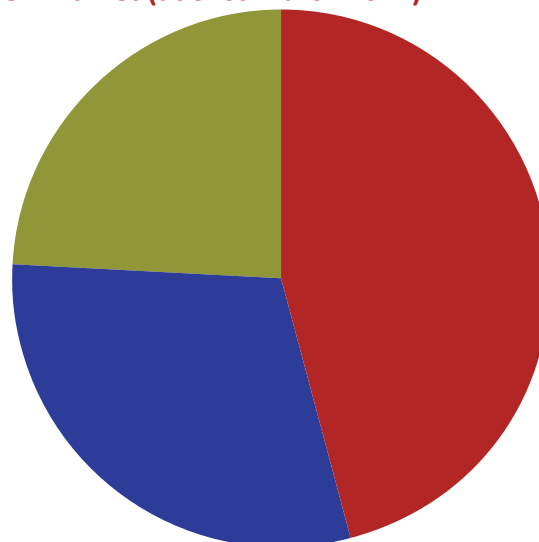


Figure 7.3.2: Housing tenure of people living in Open Market (at 31st March 2014)



8.1 Population projections

Figure 8.1.1: Projected population

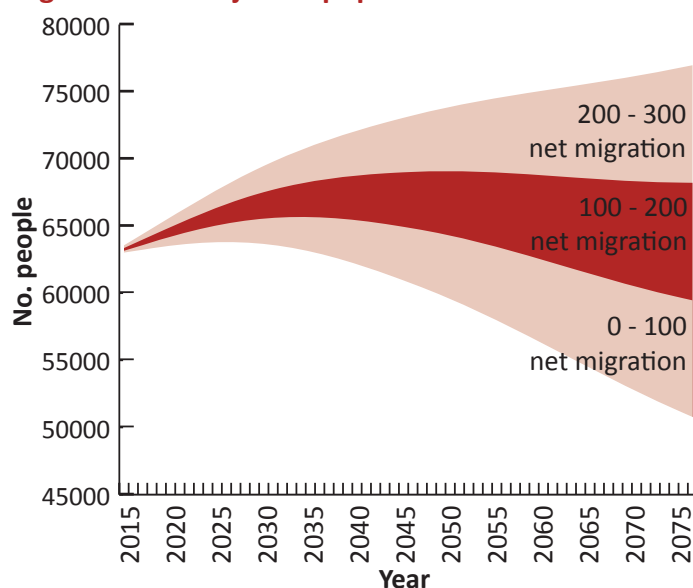


Table 8.1.1: Projected population range

	Total population (in 100 net migration scenario)	Total population (in 200 net migration scenario)
2020	64,180	64,918
2030	65,560	67,516
2040	65,412	68,754
2050	64,277	69,070
2060	62,465	68,775
2070	60,467	68,323

Table 8.1.2: Projected dependency ratio

	Dependency ratio (in 100 net migration scenario)	Dependency ratio (in 200 net migration scenario)
2020	0.58	0.57
2030	0.70	0.68
2040	0.80	0.76
2050	0.83	0.77
2060	0.89	0.82
2070	0.87	0.82

Population projections are produced periodically by the UK Government Actuary's Department¹ (GAD), primarily for the purpose of actuarial review of the Guernsey Insurance Fund for the Social Security Department. They were last updated in April 2014.

In previous reports, a net migration scenario of plus 200 people per year was presented as the central forecast. Following a detailed analysis of net migration patterns over the past 15 years, it is now considered that the best fit scenario lies between the plus 100 and plus 200 net migration scenarios. As such, the forecasts are presented as a fan in **Figure 8.1.1**, with the dark shaded region indicating the central projection, which gets broader in range as time goes on. This position will continue to be reviewed annually. However, with all forecasts, it should be noted that the uncertainties become greater as one seeks to project further into the future.

As shown in **Figure 8.1.1** and **Table 8.1.1**, the total population is projected to peak between 2030 and 2050 at between 65,500 and 69,000 people. The peak is primarily a result of the ageing of the baby boom generation, but the trajectory of the population is heavily dependent on levels of migration.

As shown in **Table 8.1.2**, the dependency ratio is projected to increase to between 0.76 and 0.80 by 2040. The dependency ratio was 0.53 on 31st March 2014 (see **Page 7**), so this represents an increase of between 23 and 27 people in the dependent age categories per 100 people in the working age category.

It should be noted that these projections include the gradual change of the retirement age from 65 to 67 between 2020 and 2032. More detail on the projected changes to each age group is shown on the opposite page and graphically on **Page 20**.

¹ For more information see www.gad.gov.uk

8.1 Population projections

Since it has been agreed that the retirement age will gradually increase from 65 to 67 between 2020 and 2032, the working age category presented on this page and used in the graphs overleaf changes over time to reflect this.

As shown in **Tables 8.1.4** and **8.1.6**, the proportion of people under 15 is projected to fall to between 13.8% and 14.0% in 2040, compared with 16.2% in March 2014. The proportion of people in the working age group is also projected to decrease to between 55.5% and 56.8% in 2040 compared with 65.5% in March 2014, despite the increase in the pension age.

The proportion of people in the older age categories is projected to increase. The proportion of people over retirement age, but less than 85, is projected to increase from 15.7% in March 2014 to between 24.4% and 25.6% in 2040.

The proportion of people aged 85 and over is projected to increase to between 4.8% and 5.1% in 2040, compared with 2.6% in 2014.

These forecasts are linked to projected increases in life expectancy, the ageing of the baby boom generation and reducing numbers of babies being born due to a projected lower population of child bearing age.

See overleaf for the population projections by age group shown graphically.

Table 8.1.3: Projected population by age group (in plus 100 net migration scenario)

	0-15	16 - 64/65/66	65/66/67 - 84	85 +
2020	10,210	40,660	11,364	1,946
2030	9,891	38,492	15,193	1,984
2040	9,032	36,303	16,751	3,327
2050	8,748	35,099	15,937	4,493
2060	8,592	33,039	15,323	5,511
2070	8,064	32,325	14,759	5,320

Table 8.1.4: Projected population by age group as a percentage of total population (in plus 100 net migration scenario)

	0-15	16 - 64/65/66	65/66/67 - 84	85 +
2020	15.9	63.4	17.7	3.0
2030	15.1	58.7	23.2	3.0
2040	13.8	55.5	25.6	5.1
2050	13.6	54.6	24.8	7.0
2060	13.8	52.9	24.5	8.8
2070	13.3	53.5	24.4	8.8

Table 8.1.5: Projected population by age group (in plus 200 net migration scenario)

	0-15	16 - 64/65/66	65/66/67 - 84	85 +
2020	10,264	41,351	11,357	1,946
2030	10,151	40,209	15,170	1,986
2040	9,593	39,056	16,777	3,327
2050	9,495	38,935	16,155	4,486
2060	9,502	37,750	15,999	5,523
2070	9,186	37,613	16,120	5,403

Table 8.1.6: Projected population by age group as a percentage of total population (in plus 200 net migration scenario)

	0-15	16 - 64/65/66	65/66/67 - 84	85 +
2020	15.8	63.7	17.5	3.0
2030	15.0	59.6	22.5	2.9
2040	14.0	56.8	24.4	4.8
2050	13.7	56.4	23.4	6.5
2060	13.8	54.9	23.3	8.0
2070	13.4	55.1	23.6	7.9

8.1 Population projections

Figure 8.1.2: Projected 0 to 15 age group population

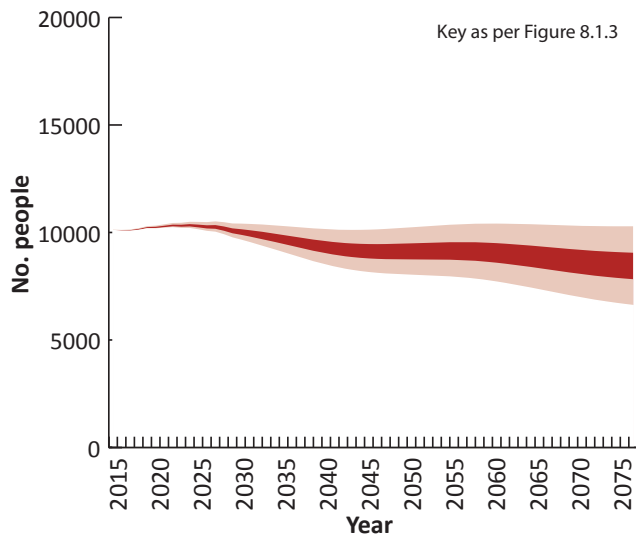


Figure 8.1.3: Projected working age group population

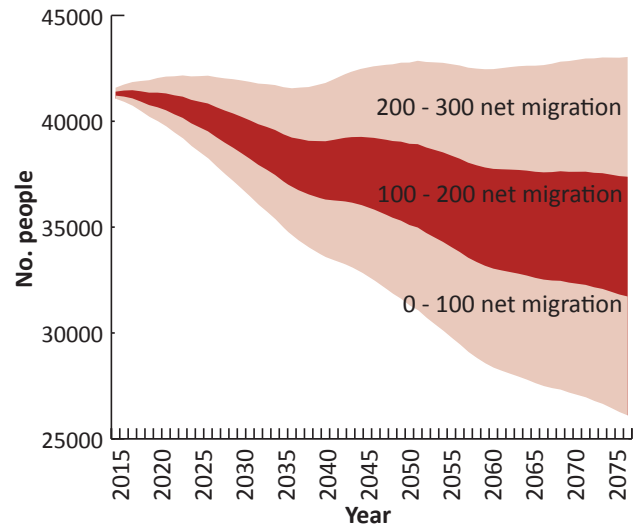


Figure 8.1.4: Projected retirement to 84 age group population

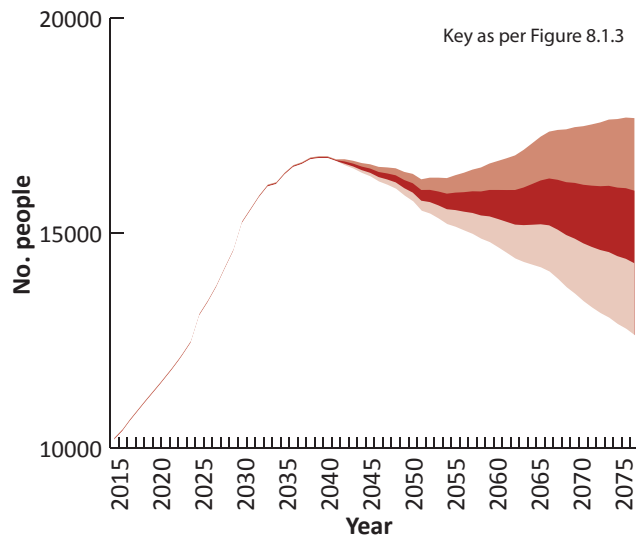
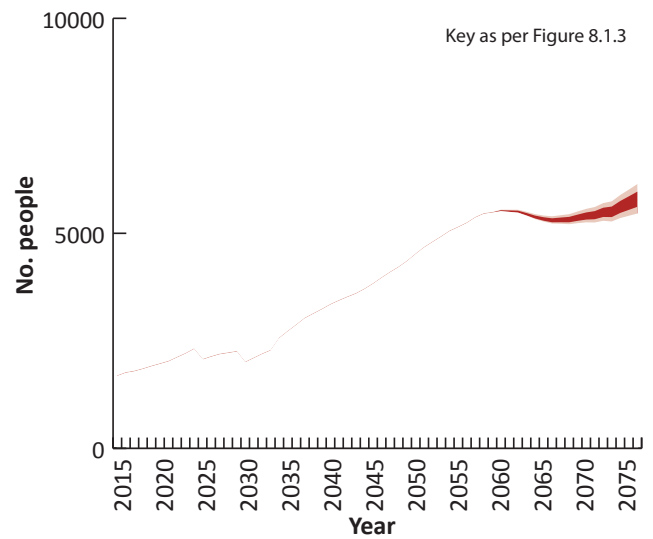


Figure 8.1.5: Projected 85 and over age group population



9.1 Methodology

The Rolling Electronic Census Project

Following a States decision (see Billet d'Etat XVII, 2010, available via www.gov.gg/billets), a census was not held in Guernsey in 2011. Instead a project to collate population statistics from administrative sources, known as the Rolling Electronic Census Project, was initiated.

The Rolling Electronic Census Project, which was completed in late 2014, involved developing an IT system to collate, match and process information from ten separate States of Guernsey sources. The IT system, developed by Digimap Ltd, replicates the method used since 2006 by the Social Security Department to calculate population headcounts and includes additional cross checks. It also brings together information which people have provided to the various States Departments, such as address updates and place of birth, removing the need for this information to be provided again via a traditional census method. The information is updated quarterly and the whole process is automated as far as possible. This data sharing is enabled by the Electronic Census Ordinance, which was enacted in 2013 and also strictly controls who can access the information and the purposes for which it can be used.

All the data is held securely (in electronic copy only) and only Census Officers have access to the IT system. The benefits of this are that there would be an audit trail of access to the information if needed and additionally Census Officers have less contact with personal details than they would if handling traditional census forms, since the data is anonymised by the IT system before being made available for analysis. The data can be used for statistical purposes only.

The Project cost approximately half the cost of one traditional census and each five years' worth of running costs will also total a similar sum.

Information will be published by the Policy and Research Unit in a set of annual and quarterly reports, of which this is the first. This Report replaces the previously published Annual Population Bulletin and seeks to answer the questions most frequently asked of the Policy and Research Unit regarding the population of Guernsey as well as providing continuity of information relating to key demographic trends.

This report does not include information on economic activity (employment, unemployment etc), which has also been collated using the Rolling Electronic Census IT system. The intention is to publish full economic activity information in an expanded version of the Quarterly Labour Market Bulletin from July 2015 onwards. Employment and unemployment data up to December 2014 is currently available from www.gov.gg/lmb.

Additional statistics captured by the Rolling Electronic Census system will also be incorporated into the States Strategic Monitoring Report, the Median Earnings Bulletin and the Facts and Figures Booklet.

The contents of this Report will continue to be developed over time, so if you have any feedback or would like to see other information included in this or other publications in the future, please contact the Policy and Research Unit.

People that are included in the headcount

The total headcount presented in this Report represents the ordinarily resident population of Guernsey, Herm, Jethou and Lihou on 31st March. It includes all the people living on one of the Islands with some permanency (all individuals who are employed in Guernsey or who are resident for longer than 26 weeks are required to register with the Social Security Department) and people who may not have physically been on Island on the particular day, such as those in full-time education off Island and those away on holiday or business. It excludes short-term visitors to the Island (on holiday, business trips or other visits).

9.1 Methodology

Administrative changes

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

10.1 Contact details

All the Policy and Research Unit publications are available from www.gov.gg/pru.

Please contact Helen Walton (Research Section Manager) for further information.

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e-mail: policy.research@gov.gg

web: www.gov.gg/population