



STATES OF ALDERNEY

# **Alderney Electronic Census Report 31st March 2016**

Population snapshots and trends



States of Guernsey  
Data and Analysis

## Contents

1.1	Introduction	1
1.2	Headlines	1
2.1	Total population trends	2
2.2	Births, deaths and natural increase	3
2.3	Immigration, emigration and net migration	4
2.4	Immigration and emigration - details	5
3.1	Gender trends	7
4.1	Age group trends	8
4.2	Dependency ratio trends	9
4.3	Gender and age trends	10
5.1	Length of stay on island to date	11
6.1	Stock of housing units	12
6.2	Housing tenure	13
7.1	Population by economic status	14
7.2	Employment and self-employment by sector	16
7.3	Median earnings from employment	17
8.1	Employers by economic sector and size	18
9.1	Methodology	20
10.1	Contact details	21

The photograph used on the cover was kindly provided by Paul Veron.

## 1.1 Introduction

This third Alderney Annual Electronic Census Report, published on 21st April 2017, provides information on the population of Alderney. It includes a detailed snapshot of the demographics, spatial distribution and housing situation of the population on 31st March 2016. It also contains basic demographic historic trends.

It provides information on the population of Alderney sourced from ten separate Bailiwick of Guernsey databases (from seven different States of Guernsey 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 contains some new information including details of immigration and emigration, economic status, employment and self-employment by economic sector, median earnings, details of which are also collated via the Rolling Electronic Census.

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 2016, Alderney's population was 2,035.
- There was a natural increase of 0 people and a net migration of plus 29 people over the year ending in March 2016, giving a total change of plus 29 people (1.45%); its largest annual increase since yearly information has been available.
- In March 2016, the dependency ratio was 0.8, which means that for every 100 people of working age (between the ages of 16 and 64) there were 80 people of dependent age. This compares to a ratio of 0.65 five years earlier, in March 2011.
- 44.2% of the population had been resident for 20 years or more as at March 2016.
- 54.4% of the population lived in owner occupied housing units compared to 32.5% in rented units.
- 16.4% of the island's housing units were owned by people whose primary dwelling was not in Alderney.
- 71.8% of the working age population were economically active at the end of March 2016.
- Of the total population, 31.1% were employed and 7.3% were self-employed.
- The median earnings for employees during the last week of March 2016 was £454.02, which equates to an annual figure of £23,609.

## 2.1 Total population trends

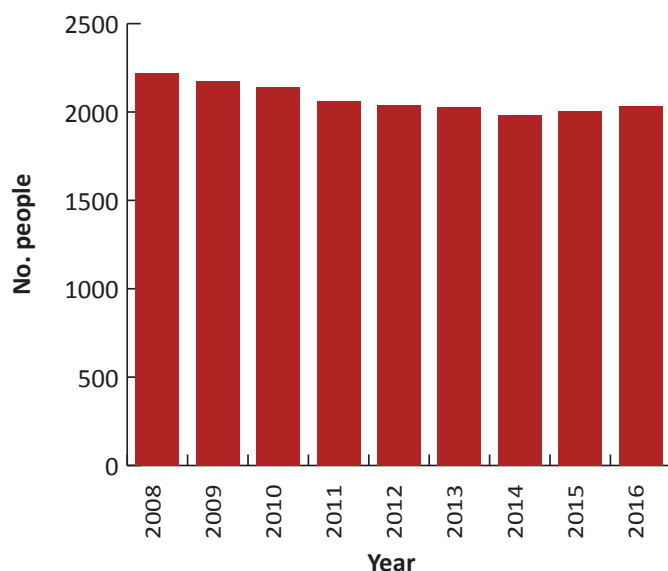
**Table 2.1.1: Total population (at 31st March)**

	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
2011	2,061			-	-
2012	2,040	-21	-1.0	-	-
2013	2,030	-10	-0.5	-	-
2014	1,984	-18	-0.9	-28	-1.4
2015	2,006	22	1.1	0	0.0
2016	2,035	29	1.5	0	0.0

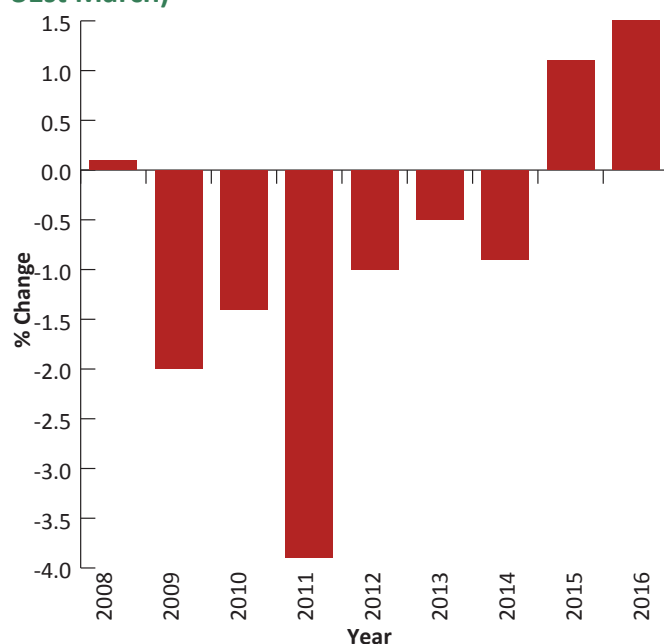
Population headcounts were calculated by the Social Security Department using administrative records for March 2006 to March 2014. The Rolling Electronic Census system was also used to calculate the headcount in March 2014 to enable a cross check and a transition over. More recent information is also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

The total population increased by 1.5% (29 people), due to net migration and natural increase, over the year ending 31st March 2016 (see [Table 2.1.1](#)). This is the largest increase since 2008 (see [Figure 2.1.2](#)).

**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)**



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, some previously published figures have been restated. The figures have been restated to enable population changes that have been identified retrospectively to be incorporated into the correct year.

Changes to the population headcount due to methodological differences (introduced between 2013 and 2014) and not due to natural increase or net migration (such as the removal of duplicate records) are referred to as “net administrative changes” throughout this report. See [Section 9.1](#) for more information on administrative changes.

With administrative changes included, the population was 2,035 on 31st March 2016.

## 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 has been calculated using the Rolling Electronic system from March 2014 onwards.

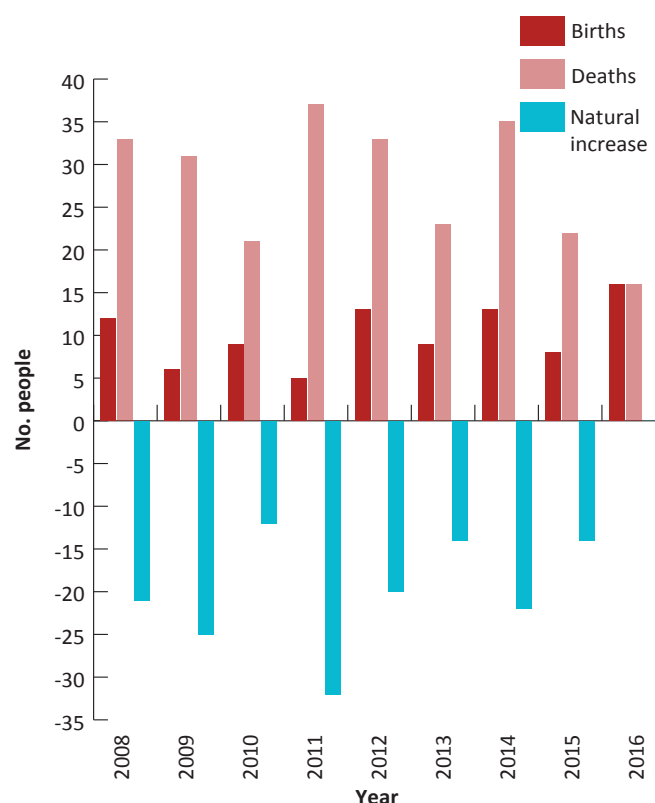
Natural increase in population is defined as the number of births minus the number of deaths during a particular time period. During the year ending in March 2016, there were 16 births and 16 deaths, giving a natural increase of 0. This is first year since 2008 that deaths have not exceeded births, see [Table 2.2.1](#).

Natural increase over the five years ending in March 2016 was minus 70 people; compared to minus 102 and minus 101 the five years ending in March 2015 and 2014 respectively (see [Figure 2.2.1](#) and [Table 2.2.2](#)).

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

	Births	Deaths	Natural increase
2011	5	37	-32
2012	13	33	-20
2013	9	23	-14
2014	13	35	-22
2015	8	22	-14
2016	16	16	0

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



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

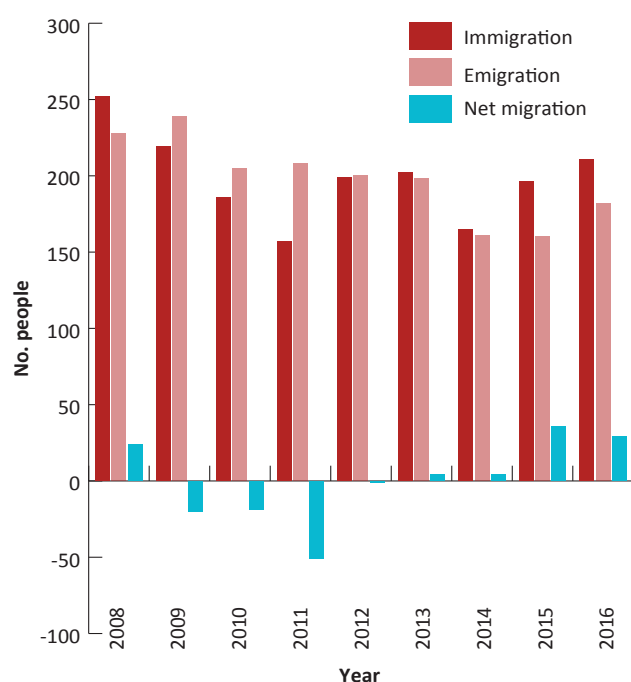
	Births	Deaths	Natural increase
2012	45	155	-110
2013	42	145	-103
2014	49	149	-100
2015	48	150	-102
2016	59	129	-70

## 2.3 Immigration, emigration and net migration

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

	Immigration	Emigration	Net migration
2011	157	208	-51
2012	199	200	-1
2013	202	198	4
2014	165	161	4
2015	196	160	36
2016	211	182	29

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



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

	Immigration	Emigration	Net migration
2012	1,013	1,080	-67
2013	963	1,050	-87
2014	909	972	-63
2015	919	927	-8
2016	973	901	72

Information on net migration has been available from the Social Security Department since the year ending in March 2008. It has been calculated using the Rolling Electronic system from March 2015 onwards.

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 Alderney 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 Alderney to work for any period of time or to live for a period of 26 weeks or more. Emigrants and immigrants include people moving to or from other islands within the Bailiwick of Guernsey.

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 2016, immigration exceeded emigration by 29 people, giving positive net migration. Total net migration increased by 72 people over the five years ending March 2016, which is the only increase throughout earlier five year periods.

## 2.4 Immigration and emigration - details

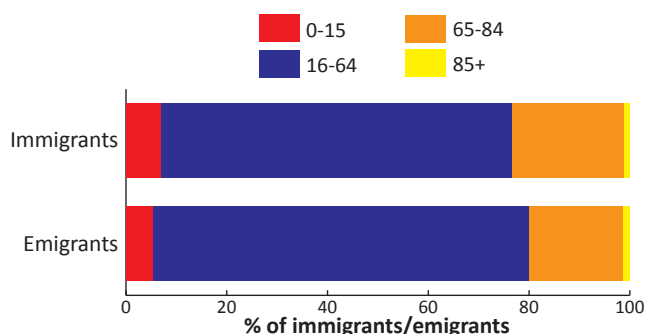
Now that Electronic Census data is available over a full year, information on the profile of immigrants and emigrants can be analysed. Approximately 14% of the total were people that immigrated and then emigrated within the year or vice versa.

As can be seen in **Figure 2.4.1**, the majority of both immigrants and emigrants during the year ending March 2016 (69.7% and 74.7% respectively) were of working age i.e. between 16 and 64 years of age (inclusive).

**Tables 2.4.1** and **2.4.2** show immigrants to and emigrants from the island broken down by age group and gender. The ratio of females to males is slight lower for both immigrants and emigrants. Of the immigrants during the year ending March 2016, 42.8% were female compared with 47.4% of emigrants.

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

**Figure 2.4.1: Immigration and emigration by age (during the year ending 31st March 2016)**



**Table 2.4.1: Immigration by age and gender (during the year ending 31st March 2016)**

% of immigrants			
	Female	Male	Total
0-15	2.8	4.1	6.9
16-64	31.7	37.9	69.7
65-84	6.9	15.2	22.1
85+	1.4	0.0	1.4
Total	42.8	57.2	100.0

**Table 2.4.2: Emigration by age and gender (during the year ending 31st March 2016)**

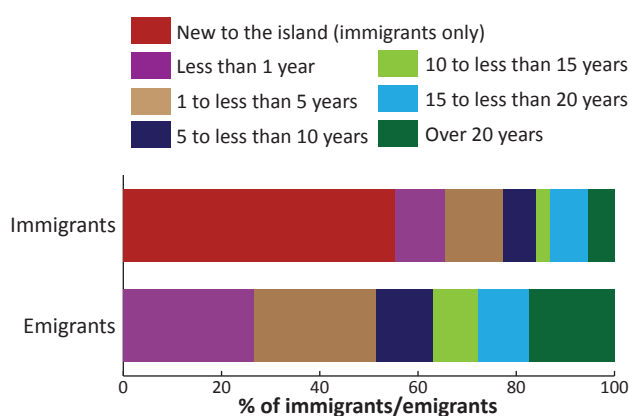
% of emigrants			
	Female	Male	Total
0-15	2.6	2.6	5.2
16-64	35.7	39.0	74.7
65-84	7.8	11.0	18.8
85+	1.3	0.0	1.3
Total	47.4	52.6	100.0

## 2.4 Immigration and emigration - details

**Table 2.4.3: Immigration and emigration by length of stay (during the year ending 31st March 2016)**

	% of immigrants	% of emigrants
New to the island	55.2	N/A
Less than 1 year	10.3	26.6
1 to less than 5 years	11.7	24.7
5 to less than 10 years	6.9	11.7
10 to less than 15 years	2.8	9.1
15 to less than 20 years	7.6	10.4
Over 20 years	5.5	17.5

**Figure 2.4.2: Immigration and emigration by length of stay (during the year ending 31st March 2016)**



The length of time a person has been resident on the island for can be calculated using the Rolling Electronic Census system. **Table 2.4.3** and **Figure 2.4.2** show immigrants to and emigrants from the island broken down by their length of stay on the island, as at the start of the quarter during which they left (emigrated) or as at the end of the quarter during which they arrived (immigrated).

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

The majority (55.2%) of immigrants who arrived during the year ending March 2016 were new to the island. 5.5% had previously been on the island for more than twenty years.

26.6% of the emigrants had been in Alderney for less than one year. 17.5% of people emigrating had spent twenty years or more in Alderney prior to leaving during the year ending March 2016.



## 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 2008, ranging between 50.5% to 52.4% of the total population. In March 2016, females constituted 51.4% of the population and males constituted 48.6%.

As shown in [Table 3.1.1](#) and [Figure 3.1.1](#), the male and female populations both saw decreases between 2008 and 2012 but have seen increases in their populations since 2014.

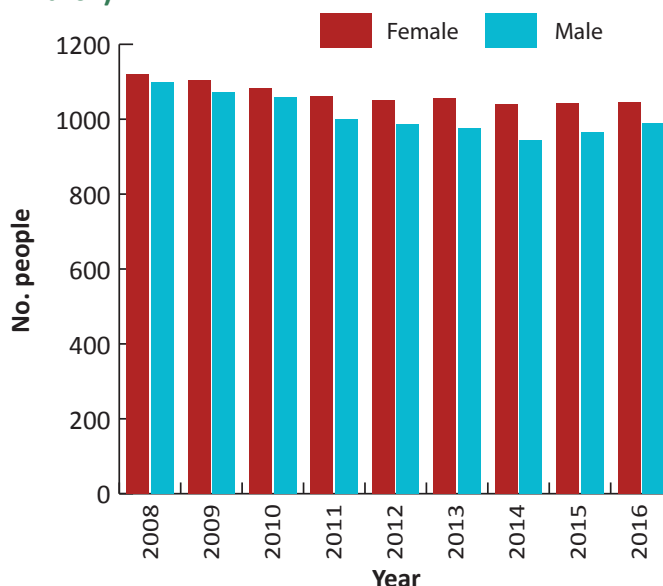
There are typically more baby boys born than girls, but the average life-span for females is longer than for males. These effects, combined with population changes due to migration, all impact on the gender make-up of the population.

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

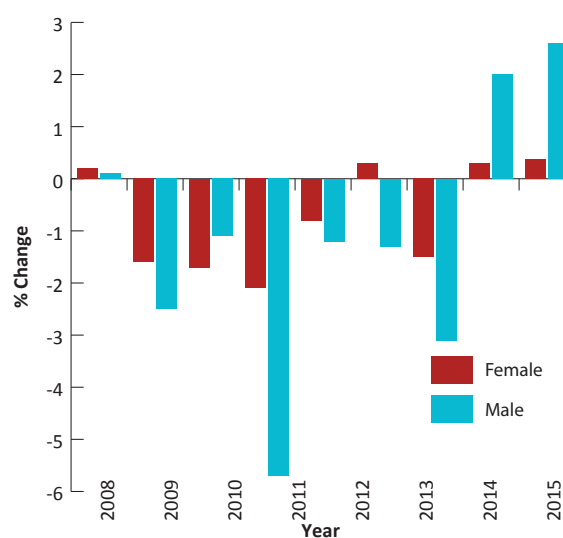
**Table 3.1.1: Total population by gender (at 31st March)**

	Females	Males	Annual % change in female population	Annual % change in male population
2011	1,061	1,000	-	-
2012	1,052	988	-0.8	-1.2
2013	1,055	975	0.3	-1.3
2014	1,039	945	-1.5	-3.1
2015	1,042	964	0.3	2.0
2016	1,046	989	0.4	2.6

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

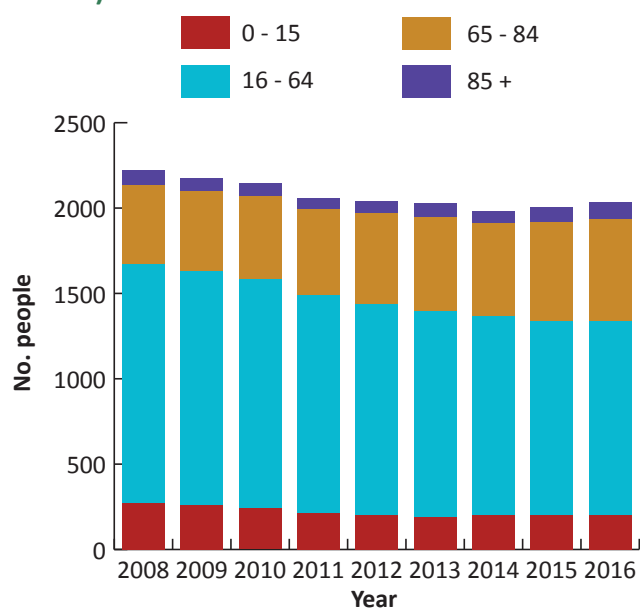


**Figure 3.1.2: Total population change by gender (over years ending 31st March)**



## 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
2011	215	1,276	500	70	2,061
2012	203	1,233	536	68	2,040
2013	192	1,202	554	82	2,030
2014	201	1,162	547	74	1,984
2015	200	1,137	579	90	2,006
2016	202	1,133	601	99	2,035

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

	0 - 15	16 - 64	65 - 84	85 +	Total
2011	10.4	61.9	24.3	3.4	100
2012	10.0	60.4	26.3	3.3	100
2013	9.5	59.2	27.3	4.0	100
2014	10.1	58.6	27.6	3.7	100
2015	10.0	56.7	28.9	4.5	100
2016	9.9	55.7	29.5	4.7	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 2007 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.

General decreases can be seen in the working age and younger age categories, whereas general increases can be seen in the 65 to 85 age category. The 85 and older category has remained relatively stable.

The proportion of people in the dependent age categories was 44.3% in 2016 compared with 38.1% in 2011.

More information on dependency ratios is provided on the **Page 9**.

## 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 2016, the overall dependency ratio was 0.80, which means that for every 100 people of working age (between the ages of 16 and 64) there were 80 people of dependent age, which is 4 more than in 2015 and 18 more than in 2011.

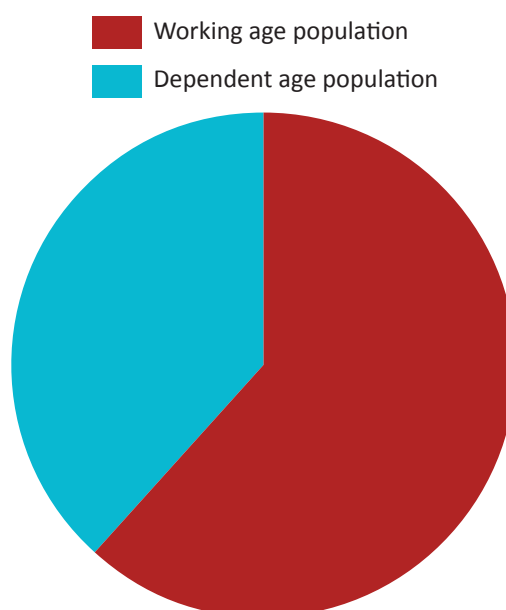
Prior to 2012, the ratio had remained relatively stable. However, as more and more of the “baby boom” generation (babies born after the second World War until the 1960s) move from the working age category into the retirement age category, this proportion can be seen to increase.

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

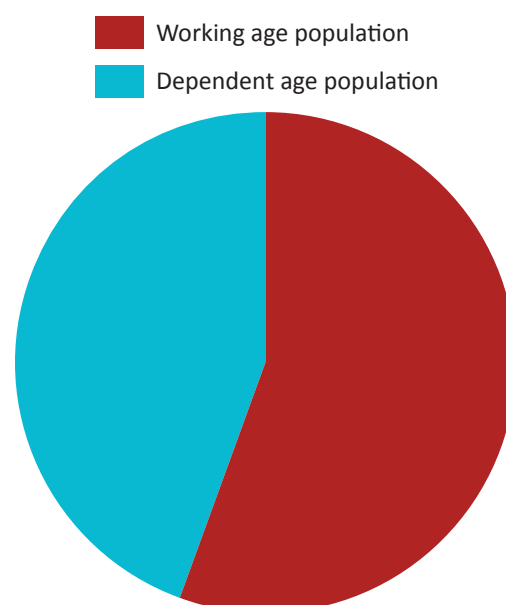
**Table 4.2.1: Dependency ratio (at 31st March)**

	Dependency ratio
2011	0.62
2012	0.65
2013	0.69
2014	0.71
2015	0.76
2016	0.80

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

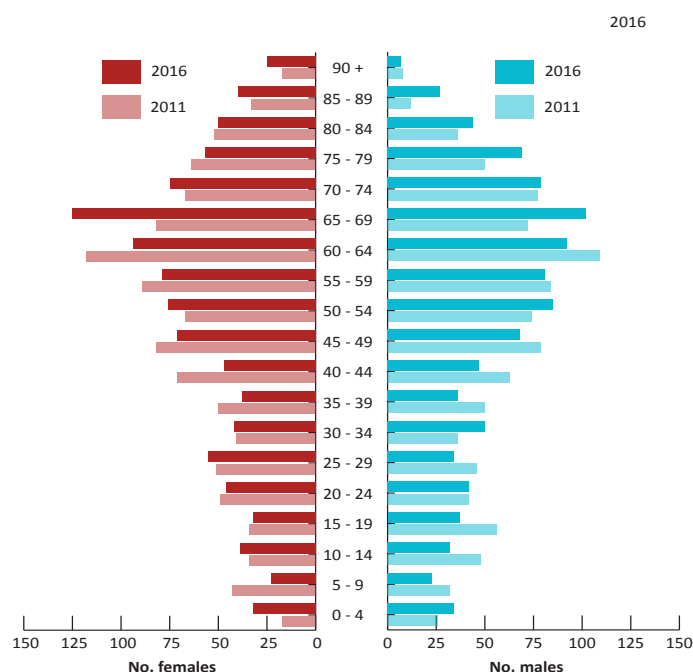


**Figure 4.2.2: Dependency ratio (at 31st March 2016)**



## 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)**

	2011			2016		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
0 - 4	17	26	43	32	34	66
5 - 9	43	32	75	23	23	46
10 - 14	34	48	82	39	32	71
15 - 19	34	56	90	32	37	69
20 - 24	49	42	91	46	42	88
25 - 29	51	46	97	55	34	89
30 - 34	41	36	77	42	50	92
35 - 39	50	50	100	38	36	74
40 - 44	71	63	134	47	47	94
45 - 49	82	79	161	71	68	139
50 - 54	67	74	141	76	85	161
55 - 59	89	84	173	79	81	160
60 - 64	118	109	227	94	92	186
65 - 69	82	72	154	125	102	227
70 - 74	67	77	144	75	79	154
75 - 79	64	50	114	57	69	126
80 - 84	52	36	88	50	44	94
85 - 89	33	12	45	40	27	67
90 +	17	8	25	25	7	32
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,061</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>2,061</b>	<b>1,046</b>	<b>989</b>	<b>2,035</b>

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 2011 compared with five years later, in 2016.

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 65 to 74 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 and the 40 to 44 age groups 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 2016, the median age (i.e. the age of the person in the middle if everyone was to be ranked in age order) was 55 for males and 56 for females. This compares to 51 for males and 54 for females at March 2011.

## 5.1 Length of stay on the island to date

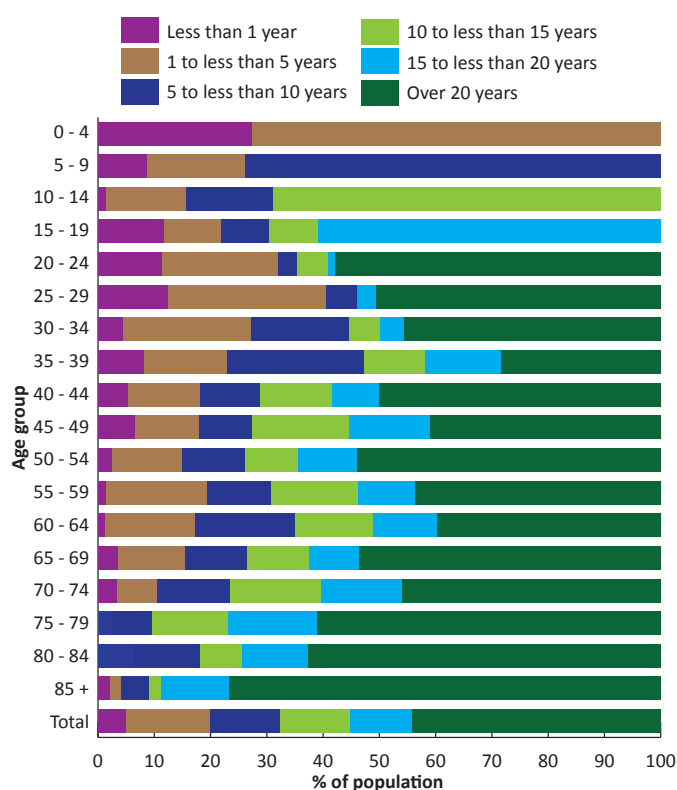
The length of time a person has been resident on the island for can be calculated using the Rolling Electronic Census system. The length of stay could be from one continuous stay or more than one separate stay. These figures should be viewed as minimum lengths of stay, since historic information is available 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 less than half (44.2%) of the population has been resident for over twenty years.

**Table 5.1.1: Length of stay by age (at 31st March 2016)**

	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	18	48	0	0	0	0	66
5 - 9	4	8	34	0	0	0	46
10 - 14	1	10	11	49	0	0	71
15 - 19	8	7	6	6	42	0	69
20 - 24	10	18	3	5	1	51	88
25 - 29	11	25	5	0	3	45	89
30 - 34	4	21	16	5	4	42	92
35 - 39	6	11	18	8	10	21	74
40 - 44	5	12	10	12	8	47	94
45 - 49	9	16	13	24	20	57	139
50 - 54	4	20	18	15	17	87	161
55 - 59	2	29	18	25	16	70	160
60 - 64	2	30	33	26	21	74	186
65 - 69	8	27	25	25	20	122	227
70 - 74	5	11	20	25	22	71	154
75 - 79	0	3	9	17	20	77	126
80 - 84	0	6	11	7	11	59	94
85 +	2	2	5	2	12	76	99
Total	99	304	255	251	227	899	2,035

**Figure 5.1.1: Length of stay by age as a percentage of population by age group (at 31st March 2016)**

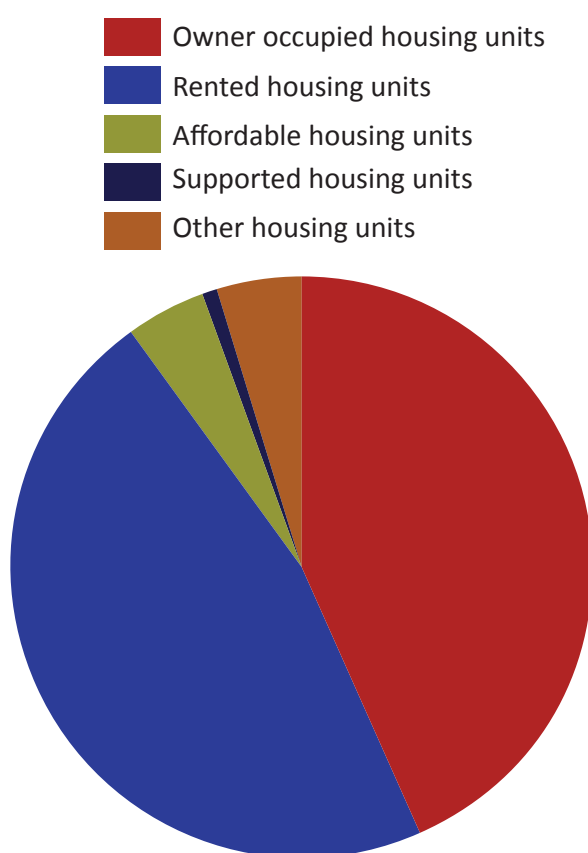


## 6.1 Stock of housing units

**Table 6.1.1: Number of housing units by tenure (at 31st March 2016)**

	No. units	% of total units
Owner occupied	645	43.4
Rented	693	46.7
Affordable	65	4.4
Supported	15	1.0
Other	67	4.5
Total	1,485	100.0

**Figure 6.1.1: Number of housing units by tenure (at 31st March 2016)**



This page shows information about the housing tenure of the island's housing stock. It is sourced from Cadastre information about property ownership.

The Owner Occupied category covers units which are occupied by their owners' household (and possibly also other households). This includes properties which can be purchased only by older people.

The Rented category covers units which are occupied by a household (or households) other than their owners' household. This includes properties which can be rented only by older people. It includes properties on short- and long-term leases and could include properties owned by people who ordinarily live at a different address (either on or off island).

Within this category, 243 units (16.4% of the total housing stock) were identified as being owned by a non-resident.

The Affordable category includes accommodation provided by the States of Alderney and the Alderney Housing Association, where the allocation criteria are based primarily on household incomes. It includes social rented and partially owned units, which had previously been shown individually.

The Supported category covers sheltered and extra care accommodation provided by the States, the Alderney Housing Association and other housing associations, where the allocation criteria are based primarily on care needs.

The Other tenure category includes: hotels, residential care homes, staff and self-catering units.

## 6.2 Housing tenure

Details relating to the specific property a person lives in (e.g. the housing market and tenure), are based on the person's residential address. The coverage in March 2016 stood at 95.6%. The remaining 4.4% for whom 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. It also includes those for whom the road or building name was known, but not the specific property unit name or number.

**Table 6.2.1** and **Figure 6.2.1** show that 54.4% of the population lived in owner occupied accommodation at the end of March 2016 compared with 32.5% in private rental accommodation.

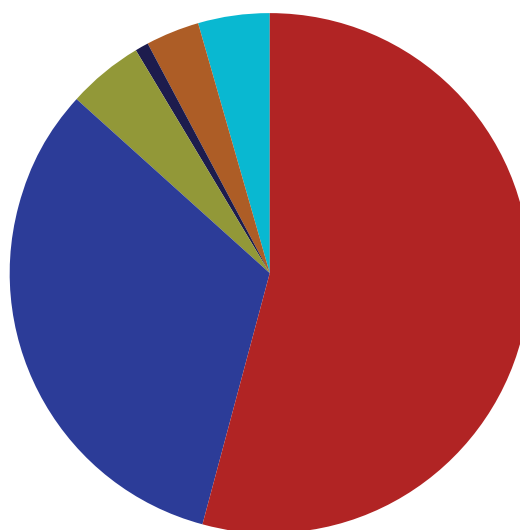
At the end of March 2016, 4.6% of the population lived in affordable housing, which includes social rented and partially owned units. 0.9% of the population lived in supported housing units, which includes sheltered and extra care accommodation.

**Table 6.2.1: Population by housing tenure (at 31st March 2016)**

	No. people	% of total population
Owner occupied	1,107	54.4
Rented	662	32.5
Affordable	94	4.6
Supported	19	0.9
Other	64	3.1
Address unknown	89	4.4
Total	2,035	100.0

**Figure 6.2.1: Population by housing tenure (at 31st March 2016)**

- 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

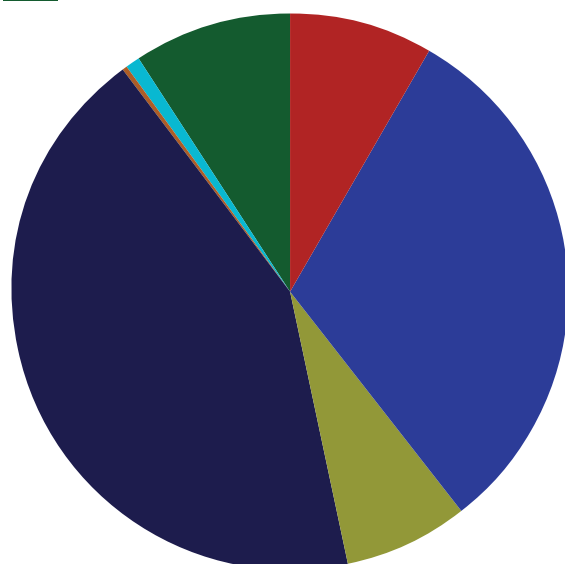
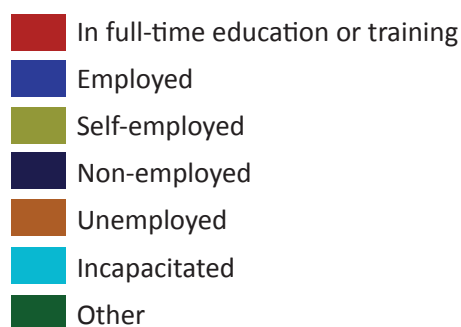


## 7.1 Population by economic status

**Table 7.1.1: Population by economic status (at 31st March 2016)**

	No. people	% of total population
In full-time education or training	171	8.4
Employed	633	31.1
Self-employed	148	7.3
Non-employed	878	43.1
Unemployed	6	0.3
Incapacitated	15	0.7
Other	184	9.0
Total	2,035	100

**Figure 7.1.1: Population by economic status (at 31st March 2016)**



The economic status information presented here is new to this report and is based on data from Education (schools and universities) and Social Security (benefits and contributions).

Those in full-time education or training (those at school, college or at university with a grant) constituted 8.4% of the whole population.

The 31.1% categorised as employed are those that received wages above the minimum threshold for Social Security contributions during the last week of the quarter. This includes those working part time and in some cases, claiming unemployment or on incapacity benefit. In addition it includes those people with more than one job, for example those who are both employed and self-employed, those with more than one employer and those who are both self-employed and had more than one employer.

The self-employed population (7.3%) are those that were not employed and paid self-employed contributions during the last week of the quarter. This figure includes those people who had more than one form of self-employment.

The 43.1% of non-employed people are those that paid non-employed contributions i.e. were not employed and not seeking work.

The unemployed group (0.3%) were those that called into the job centre during the last week of the quarter, actively seeking work (and had not done any paid work that week).

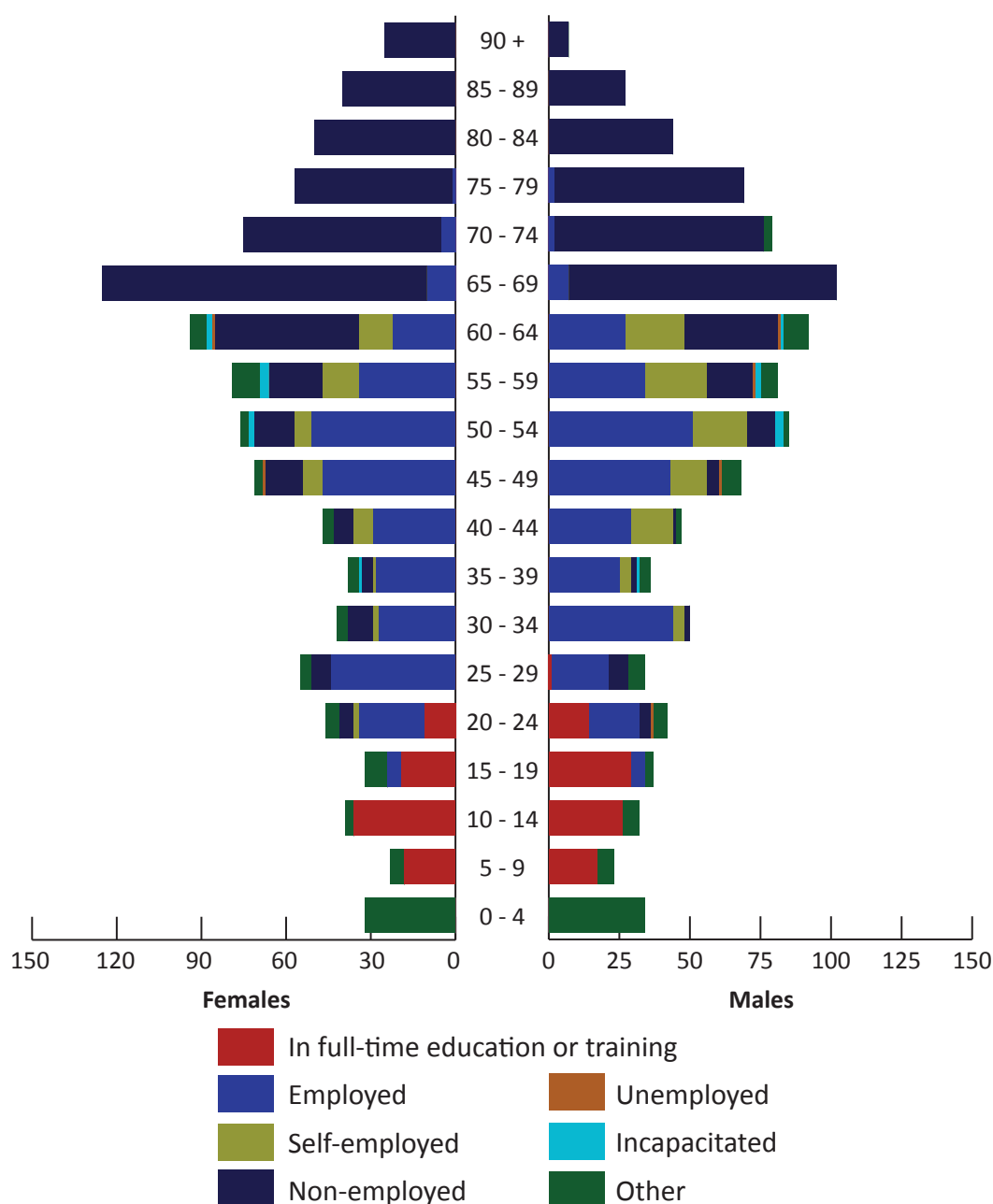
Those classified as incapacitated (0.7%) were in receipt of long term illness, industrial disablement or similar benefits and were not employed, self-employed or in full-time education.

The "other" group includes anyone that did not fit into any of the categories above.



## 7.1 Population by economic status

**Figure 7.1.2: Population by economic status and age (at 31st March 2016)**



**Figure 7.1.2** shows how economic status varies by age group and gender. Some of the similarities and differences are highlighted below. Overall, 71.8% of the working age population (aged 16 to 64 years old) were either in full-time education, employed or self-employed at the end of March 2016.

People in full-time education are concentrated in the 5 to 24 age categories and are not seen in the higher age groups. The number of the people in employment rises between the 15 to 19 to 25 to 29 age categories, but then dips down to the 35 to 39 age category, before rising to a peak in the 50 to 54 age group (for both males and females). Self-employment is more predominant in males than females and is seen in age groups from 20 to 24 up to 60 to 65.

Unemployment and incapacity are seen in low numbers of similar magnitude for males and females.

## 7.2 Employment and self-employment by economic sector

**Table 7.2.1: People employed and self-employed by economic sector (at 31st March 2016)**

	No. employed	No. self-employed	Total
Agriculture, Horticulture, Fishing and Quarrying	4	15	19
Manufacturing	6	2	8
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	31	0	31
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	5	0	5
Construction	50	32	82
Wholesale, retail and repairs	75	18	93
Hostelry	69	21	90
Transport and storage	44	9	53
Information and communication	13	2	15
Finance	81	1	82
Real estate activities	9	2	11
Professional, business, scientific and technical activities	4	14	18
Administrative and support service activities	25	14	39
Public administration	176	4	180
Education	0	5	5
Human health, social and charitable work activities	52	9	61
Arts, entertainment and recreation	6	2	8
Other service activities	1	10	11
Activities of households as employers	4	0	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>815</b>

The employment and self-employment by economic sector information presented here is based on data from Social Security (contributions).

For more information on which activities are included under each sector heading, see [www.gov.gg/ecodes](http://www.gov.gg/ecodes).

The sector economic activity is self-determined by a company or determined by its corporate service provider at the point of company registration if the employer is a company. If the employer is not a company or in the case of self-employment, the sector is allocated by the Social Security Department based on the description of the economic activity provided to the Department by the employer or self-employed person. Some employers of self-employed people may undertake more than one economic activity. In those cases, the primary activity is used to determine the sector.

As explained on [page 14](#), some of those classed as employed had more than one employer and/or were also self-employed. Some self-employed people had more than one form of self-employment.

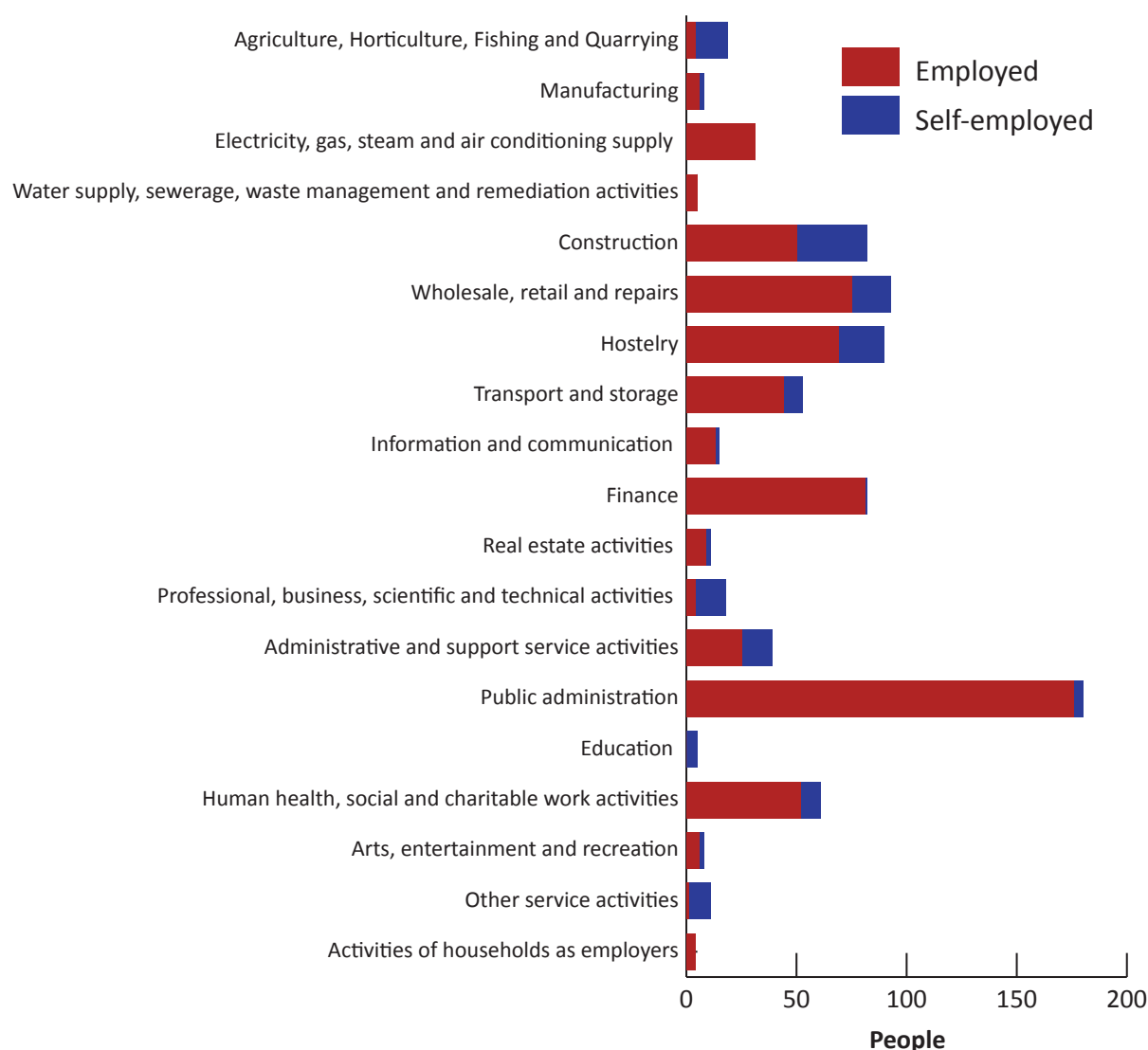
The figures shown on this page, include all people employed and/or self-employed in each economic sector i.e. the totals differ to those on [page 14](#) as some people are counted more than once on this page to give a full representation of the employment and self-employment in each sector. The number of hours worked for each employment and self-employment is not currently known.

As shown in [Table 7.2.1](#) and [Figure 7.2.1](#), the sector employing the most people at the end of March 2016 (excluding Public administration) was the Wholesale, retail and repairs sector.

The sector with the largest number of self-employed people was the Construction sector.

## 7.2 Employment and self-employment by economic sector (continued)

Figure 7.2.1: People employed and self-employed by economic sector (at 31st March 2016)



## 7.3 Median earnings from employment

As a result of the Rolling Electronic Census Project, median earnings for employees can now be calculated separately for Alderney and Guernsey (previously only a combined figure could be produced, see [www.gov.gg/earnings](http://www.gov.gg/earnings)).

The median average weekly earnings for employees (as per the classification used on [page 14](#), including those with multiple jobs, but excluding those with earnings from both employment and self-employment and those that earned less than the threshold for Social Security contributions) was £454.02 at the end of March 2016, which equates to £23,609.

The median for males was £528.00 per week (£27,456 per year) and for females was £384.89 per week (£20,014 per year). It should be noted that these figures are not adjusted to reflect the numbers of hours worked, which is likely to be a significant factor in the difference between the male and female average.

## 8.1 Employers by economic sector and size

**Table 8.1.1 Employers by economic sector and size at March 2016**

	No. employers by size (number of employees)						Total
	1	2 to 5	6 to 10	11 to 25	26 to 50	Over 50	
Agriculture, horticulture, fishing and quarrying	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Manufacturing	3	1	0	0	0	0	4
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1	1	0	0	1	0	3
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Construction	8	4	4	0	0	0	16
Wholesale, retail and repairs	6	11	2	1	0	0	20
Hostelry	5	10	0	2	0	0	17
Transport and storage	1	2	0	2	0	0	5
Information and communication	5	1	1	0	0	0	7
Finance	8	6	2	1	1	0	18
Real estate activities	3	2	0	0	0	0	5
Professional, business, scientific and technical activities	2	1	0	0	0	0	3
Administrative and support service activities	3	4	0	1	0	0	8
Public administration	0	2	0	3	1	1	7
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Human health, social and charitable work activities	8	2	1	0	1	0	12
Arts, entertainment and recreation	4	1	0	0	0	0	5
Other service activities	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Activities of households as employers	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>136</b>

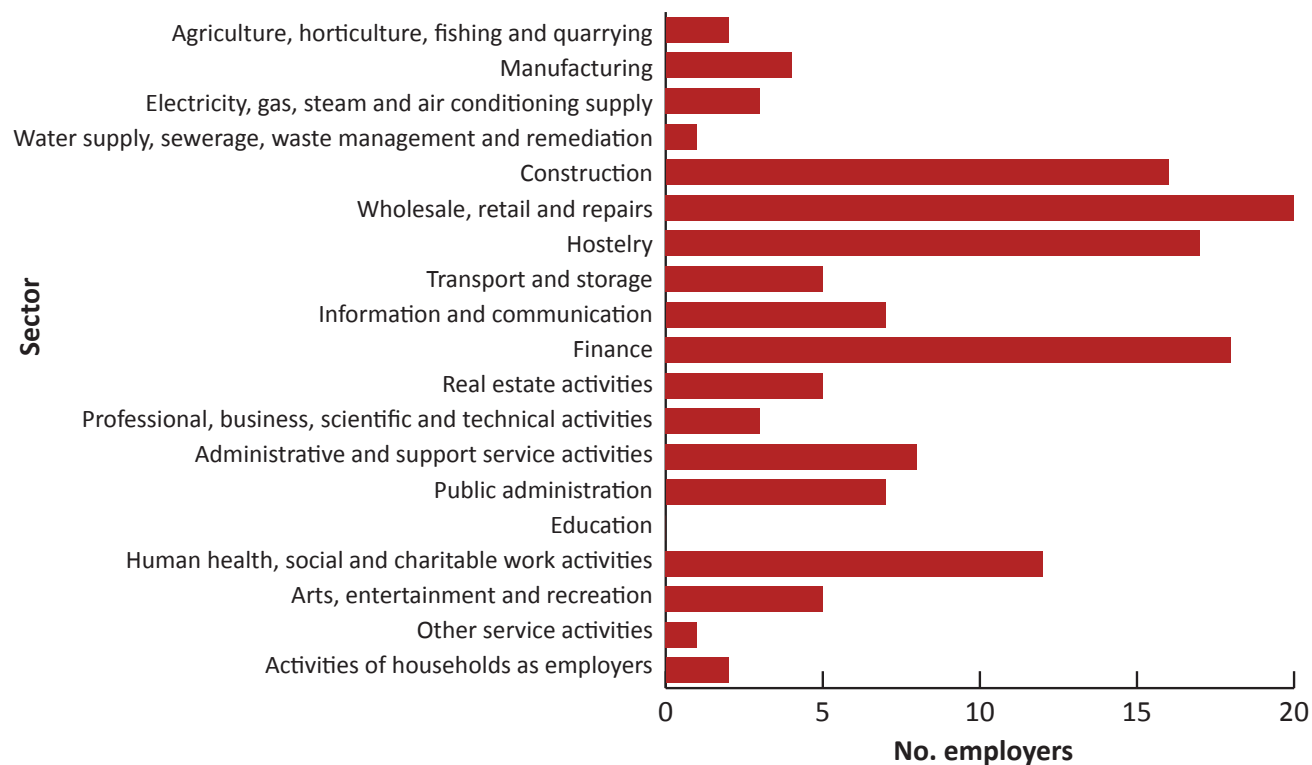
**Table 8.1.1** and **Figure 8.1.1** show the number of employers broken down by economic sector and number of employees as at 31st March 2016. They are sourced from the Rolling Electronic Census. Due to timing differences with data sourced from Social Security, figures presented here are not directly comparable with those previously published in earlier Labour Market Bulletins.

The Wholesale, retail and repairs sector had the highest number of employing organisations (20). Public administration was the only employing organisation with more than 50 employees.

There were 60 organisations employing one person at the end of March 2016.

## 8.1 Employers by economic sector and size

Figure 8.1.1 Employers by economic sector at March 2016



As shown above in **Figure 8.1.1**, the Construction, Wholesale, Retail and Repairs and Finance sectors had the largest numbers of employers.

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

## 9.1 Methodology

### The Rolling Electronic Census Project

Following a States of Guernsey decision (see Billet d'Etat XVII, 2010, available via [www.gov.gg/billets](http://www.gov.gg/billets)), a census was not held in Guernsey or Alderney 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.

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 us (see [Section 10.1](#)).

### People that are included in the headcount

The total headcount presented in this report represents the ordinarily resident population of Alderney on 31st March. It includes all the people living on the island with some permanency (all individuals who are employed in Alderney 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 (continued)

### Administrative changes

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

Other administrative changes include the removal of duplicate via the ongoing cross checking process and as more information becomes available. Any changes due to migration or natural increase, which came to light during the year ending March 2016, but occurred earlier have been attributed to the relevant year and as such, previously published figures have been restated. These updates are low in number and as previously published figures have been restated. These updates are low in number and as such, do not impact on the overall picture or trends.

## 10.1 Contact details

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

E-mail: [dataandanalysis@gov.gg](mailto:dataandanalysis@gov.gg)

Telephone: (01481) 717292

Write / visit: Data and Analysis  
Sir Charles Frossard House  
La Charroterie  
St Peter Port  
Guernsey  
GY1 1FH