



STATES OF ALDERNEY

Alderney Electronic Census Report

Population and Housing Stock at 31st March 2017
Employment and Earnings at 31st December 2017
Gross Value Added (trial calculation) for 2016

Issue date: 14th June 2018

The Alderney Annual Electronic Census Report provides headline information on the population of Alderney using data collated by the Rolling Electronic Census IT System.



States of Guernsey
Data and Analysis

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1.1 Introduction

This fourth Alderney Annual Electronic Census Report, published in June 2018, 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 2017, as well as information regarding employment and earnings at 31st December 2017. 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 2017, Alderney's population was 1,985.
- There was a natural increase of -12 people and a net migration of -3 people over the year ending March 2017, giving a total change of -15 people (a 0.75% decrease compared to March 2016).
- In March 2017, the dependency ratio was 0.83, which means that for every 100 people of working age (between the ages of 16 and 64) there were 83 people of dependent age. This compares to a ratio of 0.66 five years earlier, in March 2012.
- 46.0% of the population had been resident for 20 years or more as at March 2017.
- 54.4% of the population lived in owner occupied housing units compared to 34.1% in rented units.
- 16.0% of the island's housing units were owned by people whose primary dwelling was not in Alderney.
- 75.2% of the working age population were economically active at the end of March 2017.
- Of the total population, 32.0% were employed and 8.1% were self-employed at the end of March 2017.
- Median earnings as at 31st December 2017 were £24,669, 1.8% higher than a year earlier.
- The total number of people in employment increased by 32 people between 31st December 2016 and 31st December 2017.
- Total Gross Value Added (GVA) in Alderney for 2016 is estimated at £52 million. The equivalent GVA estimate for Guernsey in 2016 is £2,806 million.

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	2,111			-	-
2012	2,090	-21	-1.0	-	-
2013	2,080	-10	-0.5	-	-
2014	1,979	-69	-3.3	-32	-1.5
2015	1,982	2	0.1	1	0.1
2016	2,000	19	1.0	-1	-0.1
2017	1,985	-15	-0.8	0	0.0

Figure 2.1.1: Total population (at 31st March)

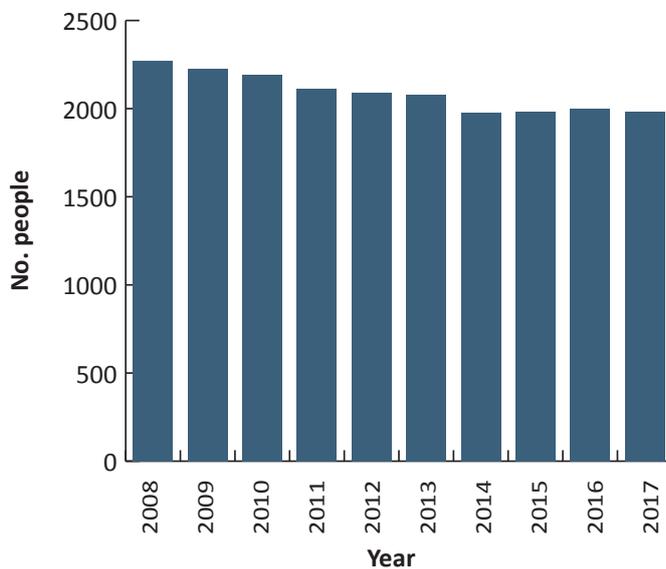
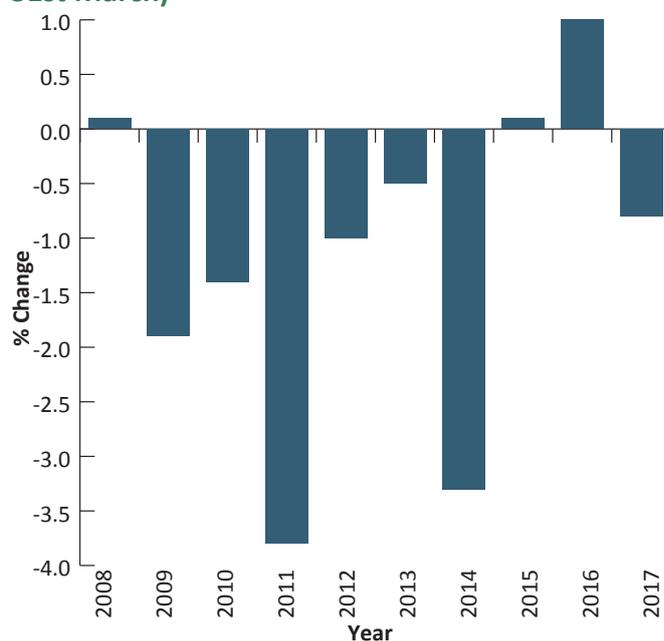


Figure 2.1.2: Total population change due to net migration and natural increase (over years ending 31st March)



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. More recent information is also sourced from the Rolling Electronic Census.

The total population decreased by 0.8% (15 people), due to net migration and natural increase, over the year ending 31st March 2017 (see [Table 2.1.1](#)). This is the largest annual decrease since March 2014 (see [Figure 2.1.2](#)).

As a result of the additional information used by the Rolling Electronic Census system (as explained in [Section 10.1](#)), 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 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 10.1](#) for more information on administrative changes.

With administrative changes included, the population was 1,985 on 31st March 2017.

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 2017, there were 12 births and 24 deaths, giving a natural increase of -12. The number of deaths has always exceeded the number of births since information has been available, from March 2008, see [Table 2.2.1](#) and [Figure 2.2.1](#).

Natural increase over the five years ending in March 2017 was minus 64 people; compared to minus 72 and minus 101 the five years ending in March 2016 and 2015 respectively (see [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	7	20	-13
2016	14	17	-3
2017	12	24	-12

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

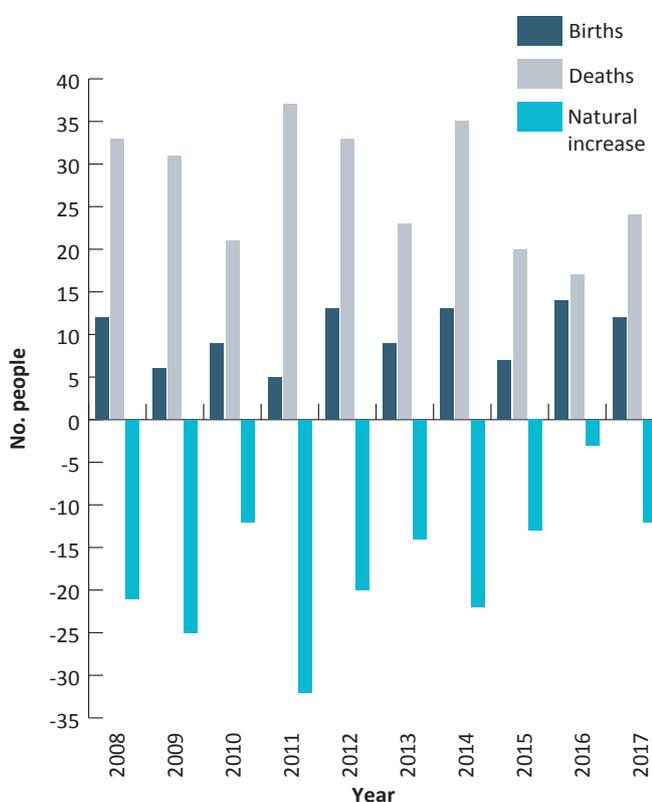


Table 2.2.2: Births, deaths and natural increase during five year periods ending 31st March

	Births	Deaths	Natural increase
2012	45	155	-110
2013	42	145	-103
2014	48	149	-101
2015	47	148	-101
2016	56	128	-72
2017	55	119	-64

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	212	259	-47
2015	186	171	15
2016	212	190	22
2017	212	215	-3

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

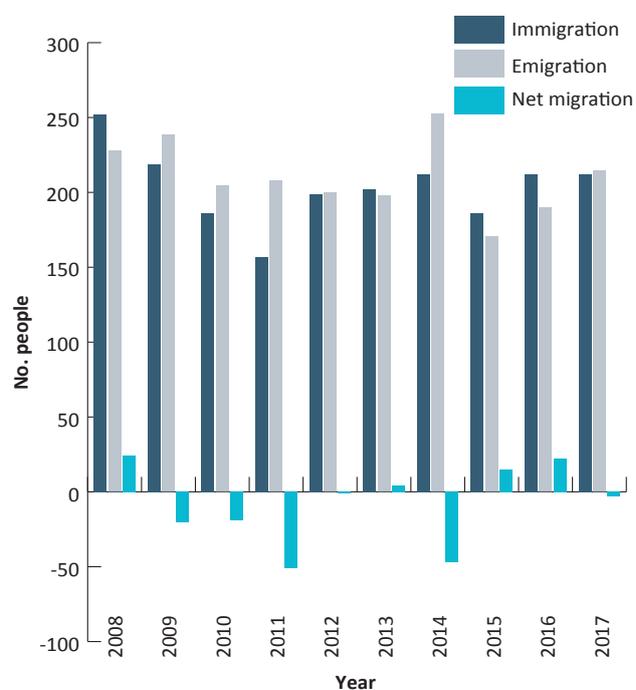


Table 2.3.2: Immigration, emigration and net migration during five year periods ending 31st March

	Immigration	Emigration	Net migration
2012	1,013	1,080	-67
2013	963	1,050	-87
2014	956	1,070	-114
2015	956	1,036	-80
2016	1,011	1,018	-7
2017	1,024	1,033	-9

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 immigration have remained relatively stable since 2012. Levels of emigration have started to increase since a dip in March 2015 but have not reached the peak seen in March 2014.

Over the year ending in March 2017, emigration exceeded immigration by 3 people, giving negative net migration.

Total net migration decreased by 9 people over the five years ending March 2017.

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 2017 (76.9% and 75.8% 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 lower for both immigrants and emigrants. Of the immigrants during the year ending March 2017, 44.3% were female compared with 46.5% 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 2017)

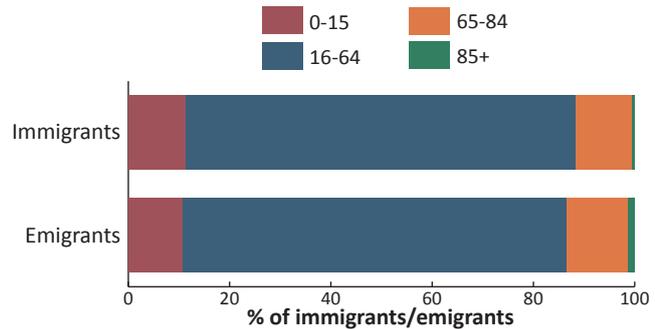


Table 2.4.1: Immigration by age and gender (during the year ending 31st March 2017)

	% of immigrants		
	Female	Male	Total
0-15	5.7	5.7	11.3
16-64	34.4	42.5	76.9
65-84	3.8	7.5	11.3
85+	0.5	0.0	0.5
Total	44.3	55.7	100.0

Table 2.4.2: Emigration by age and gender (during the year ending 31st March 2017)

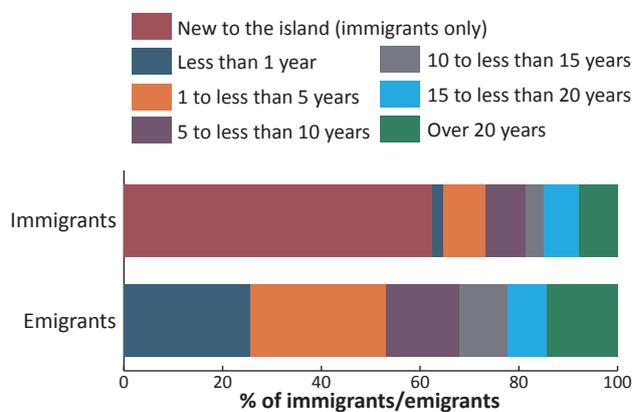
	% of emigrants		
	Female	Male	Total
0-15	4.7	6.0	10.7
16-64	35.3	40.5	75.8
65-84	5.6	6.5	12.1
85+	0.9	0.5	1.4
Total	46.5	53.5	100.0

2.4 Immigration and emigration - details

Table 2.4.3: Immigration and emigration by length of stay (during the year ending 31st March 2017)

	% of immigrants	% of emigrants
New to the island	62.3	N/A
Less than 1 year	2.4	25.6
1 to less than 5 years	8.5	27.4
5 to less than 10 years	8.0	14.9
10 to less than 15 years	3.8	9.8
15 to less than 20 years	7.1	7.9
Over 20 years	8.0	14.4

Figure 2.4.2: Immigration and emigration by length of stay (during the year ending 31st March 2017)



The length of time a person has been resident on the island 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, 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 (62.3%) of immigrants who arrived during the year ending March 2017 were new to the island. 8.0% had previously been on the island for more than twenty years.

25.6% of the emigrants had been in Alderney for less than one year. 14.4% of people emigrating had spent twenty years or more in Alderney prior to leaving during the year ending March 2017.

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 52.2% of the total population. In March 2017 females constituted 51.4% of the population.

As shown in **Table 3.1.1**, **Figure 3.1.1** and **Figure 3.1.2**, the female population has seen a general decrease since 2008. The male population has also seen a downward trend, despite slight increases in 2015 and 2016.

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	1,077	1,034	-	-
2012	1,068	1,022	-0.8	-1.2
2013	1,071	1,009	0.3	-1.3
2014	1,034	945	-3.5	-6.3
2015	1,030	952	-0.4	0.7
2016	1,028	972	-0.2	2.1
2017	1,020	965	-0.8	-0.7

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

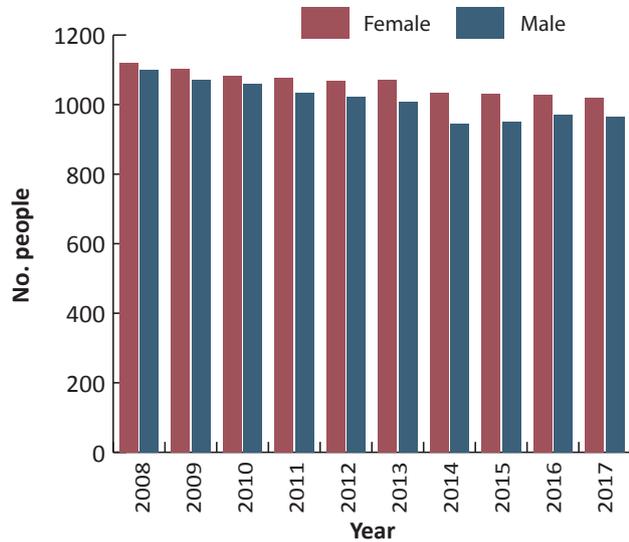
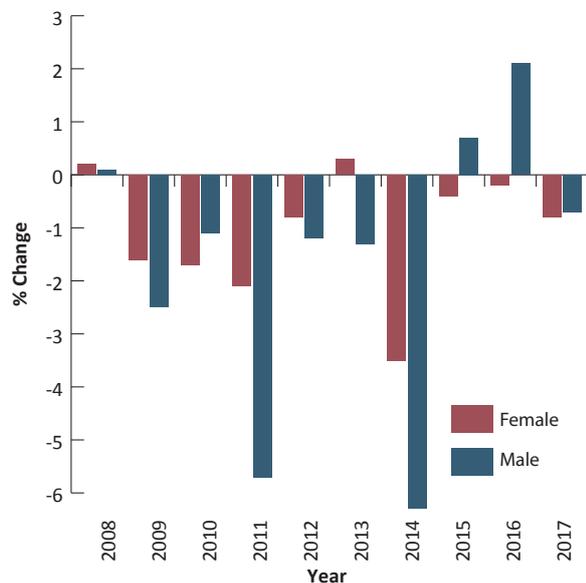


Figure 3.1.2: Total population change by gender (over years ending 31st March)



4.1 Age group trends

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

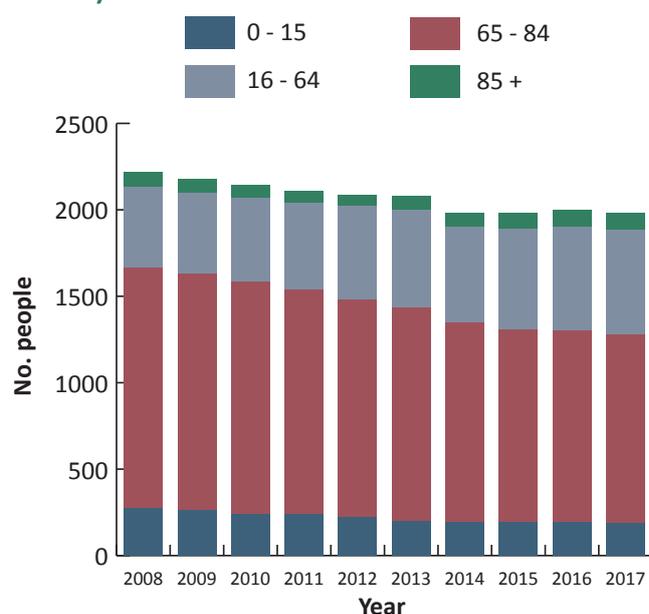


Table 4.1.1: Population by age group (at 31st March)

	0 - 15	16 - 64	65 - 84	85 +	Total
2011	240	1,295	505	71	2,111
2012	220	1,260	541	69	2,090
2013	199	1,238	561	82	2,080
2014	195	1,149	558	77	1,979
2015	193	1,115	582	92	1,982
2016	196	1,104	601	99	2,000
2017	190	1,085	607	103	1,985

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

	0 - 15	16 - 64	65 - 84	85 +	Total
2011	11.4	61.3	23.9	3.4	100.0
2012	10.5	60.3	25.9	3.3	100.0
2013	9.6	59.5	27.0	3.9	100.0
2014	9.9	58.1	28.2	3.9	100.0
2015	9.7	56.3	29.4	4.6	100.0
2016	9.8	55.2	30.1	5.0	100.0
2017	9.6	54.7	30.6	5.2	100.0

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 16 to 64 and 0 to 15 age categories, whereas general increases can be seen in the 65 to 84 and 85 and older age categories.

The proportion of people in the dependent age categories was 45.4% in 2017 compared with 38.7% 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 potentially economically dependent i.e. those who are eligible for retirement (over 65 years of age) and those who are still in compulsory full-time education (children aged 15 years and under).

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

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

In 2017, the overall dependency ratio was 0.83, which means that for every 100 people of working age (between the ages of 16 and 64) there were 83 people of dependent age, which is 2 more than in 2016 and 20 more than in 2011. In practice, 40.1% of the population were employed or self-employed at the end of March 2017.

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 has increased.

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	0.63
2012	0.66
2013	0.68
2014	0.72
2015	0.78
2016	0.81
2017	0.83

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

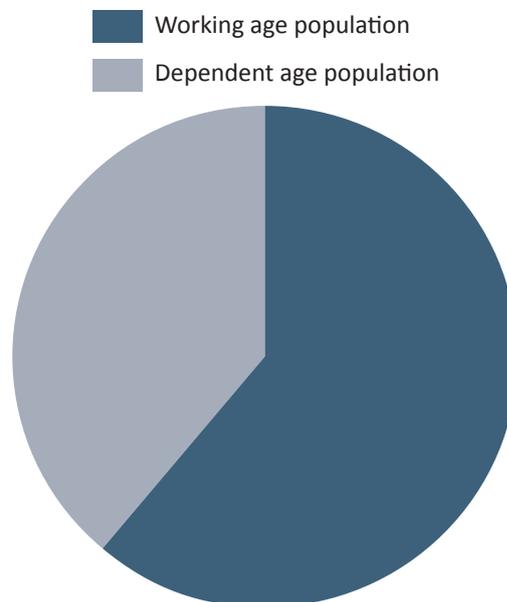
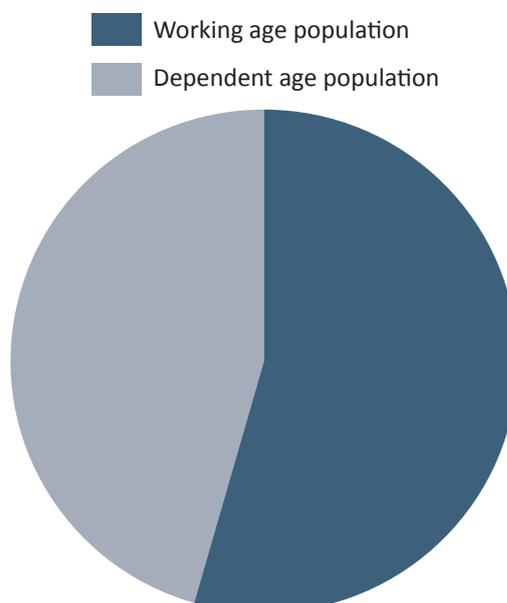


Figure 4.2.2: Dependency ratio (at 31st March 2017)



4.3 Gender and age trends

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

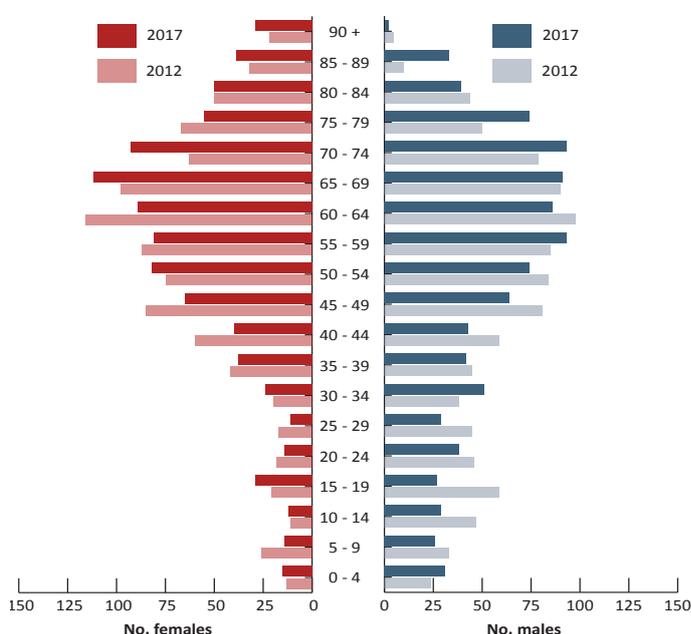


Table 4.3.1: Age and gender distribution (at 31st March)

	2012			2017		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
0 - 4	20	24	44	29	31	60
5 - 9	39	33	72	28	26	54
10 - 14	37	47	84	39	29	68
15 - 19	41	59	100	24	27	51
20 - 24	50	46	96	38	38	76
25 - 29	52	45	97	48	29	77
30 - 34	32	38	70	41	51	92
35 - 39	42	45	87	38	42	80
40 - 44	60	59	119	40	43	83
45 - 49	85	81	166	65	64	129
50 - 54	75	84	159	82	74	156
55 - 59	87	85	172	81	93	174
60 - 64	116	98	214	89	86	175
65 - 69	98	90	188	112	91	203
70 - 74	63	79	142	93	93	186
75 - 79	67	50	117	55	74	129
80 - 84	50	44	94	50	39	89
85 - 89	32	10	42	39	33	72
90 +	22	5	27	29	2	31
Total	1,068	1,022	2,090	1,020	965	1,985

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 2012 compared with five years later, in 2017.

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 55 to 69 age groups and into the 65 to 79 groups. This bulge will move progressively further up the pyramid as the baby boom generation gets older.

The growth in the 65 to 74 and 85 to 89 age groups are quite pronounced in **Figure 4.3.1**. The largest decline between March 2012 and March 2017 is seen in the 60 to 64 and 40 to 49 age groups.

Comparing the median age of the male and female populations gives an indication of the differences in the two demographic profiles. In March 2017, the median age (i.e. the age of the person in the middle if everyone was to be ranked in age order) was 56 for males and 57 for females. This compares to 51 for males and 55 for females at March 2012.

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).

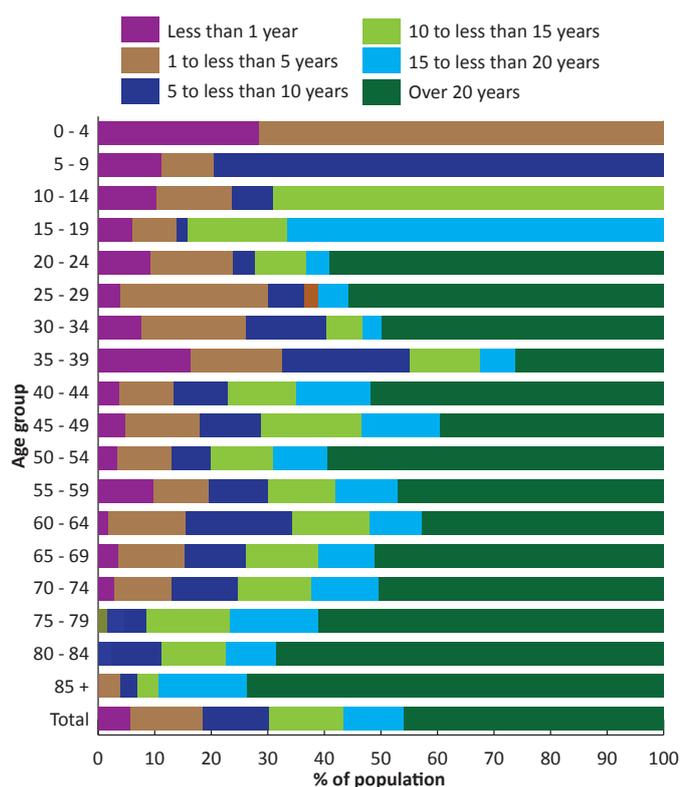
The maximum length of time a person can have been resident on the island is restricted by their age. However, persons in age categories 20 upwards could achieve a 20-year stay. Of these categories, the 35 to 39 years of age category contains the lowest proportion of people that have been resident for over 20 years (26.3%).

It can be seen in **Figure 5.1.1** and **Table 5.1.1** that less than half (46.0%) of the population has been resident for over twenty years.

Table 5.1.1: Length of stay by age (at 31st March 2017)

	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	17	43	-	-	-	-	60
5 - 9	6	5	43	-	-	-	54
10 - 14	7	9	5	47	-	-	68
15 - 19	3	4	1	9	34	-	51
20 - 24	7	11	3	7	3	45	76
25 - 29	3	20	5	2	4	43	77
30 - 34	7	17	13	6	3	46	92
35 - 39	13	13	18	10	5	21	80
40 - 44	3	8	8	10	11	43	83
45 - 49	6	17	14	23	18	51	129
50 - 54	5	15	11	17	15	93	156
55 - 59	17	17	18	21	19	82	174
60 - 64	3	24	33	24	16	75	175
65 - 69	7	24	22	26	20	104	203
70 - 74	5	19	22	24	22	94	186
75 - 79	2	4	5	19	20	79	129
80 - 84	-	2	8	10	8	61	89
85 +	0	4	3	4	16	76	103
Total	111	256	232	259	214	913	1,985

Figure 5.1.1: Length of stay by age as a percentage of population by age group (at 31st March 2017)

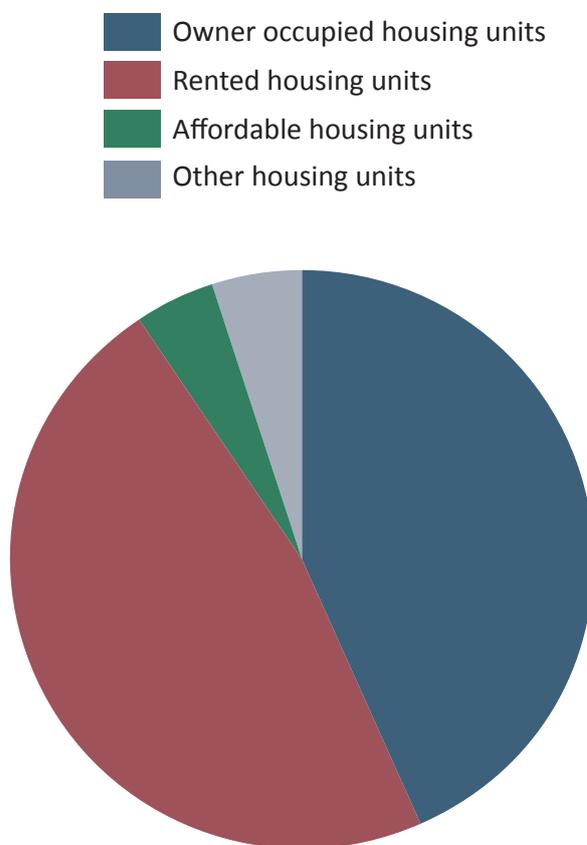


6.1 Stock of housing units

Table 6.1.1: Number of housing units by tenure (at 31st March 2017)

	No. units	% of total units
Owner occupied	644	43.4
Rented	701	47.2
Affordable	67	4.5
Other	73	4.9
Total	1,485	100.0

Figure 6.1.1: Number of housing units by tenure (at 31st March 2017)



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, 237 units (16.0% 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 Other tenure category includes hotels, staff and self-catering units.

Within these categories, specialised housing units, that involve some element of care, accounted for 1% of the total housing stock. Residential and Nursing homes as well as extra care accommodation are categorised as specialised and can appear on either the Affordable or Private market.

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 2017 stood at 97.9%. The remaining 2.1% 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 2017 compared with 34.1% in private rental accommodation.

At the end of March 2017, 5.9% of the population lived in Affordable housing, which includes social rented units and 3.5% of the population lived in other housing units such as staff accommodation.

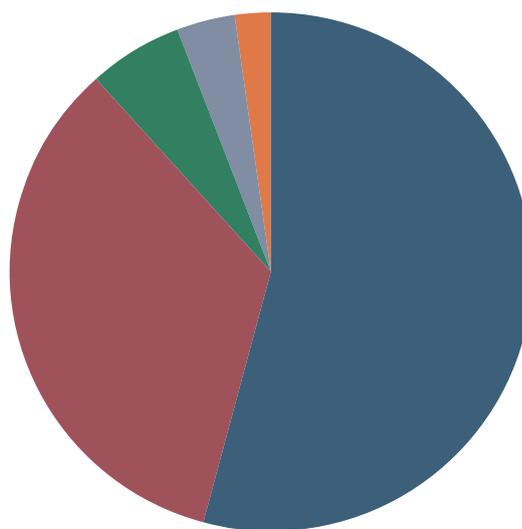
1.4% of the population lived in specialised housing at the end of March 2017, 1.1% in Affordable housing and 0.3% in private rented accommodation. This includes Residential and Nursing homes and extra care accommodation.

Table 6.2.1: Population by housing tenure (at 31st March 2017)

	No. people	% of total population
Owner occupied	1,080	54.4
Rented	676	34.1
Affordable	117	5.9
Other	70	3.5
Address unknown	42	2.1
Total	1,985	100.0

Figure 6.2.1: Population by housing tenure (at 31st March 2017)

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

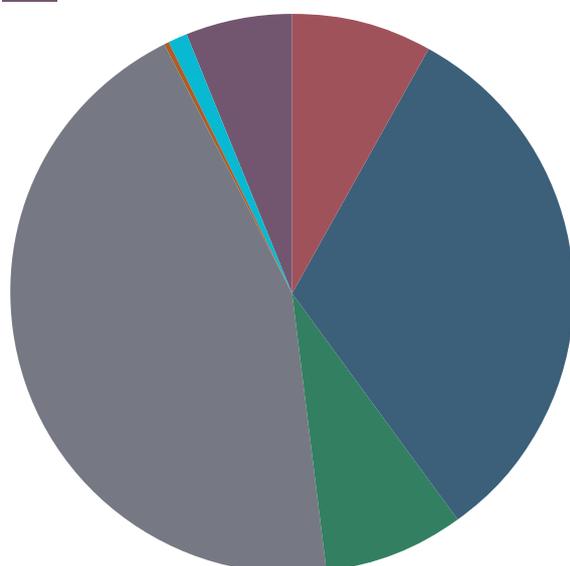
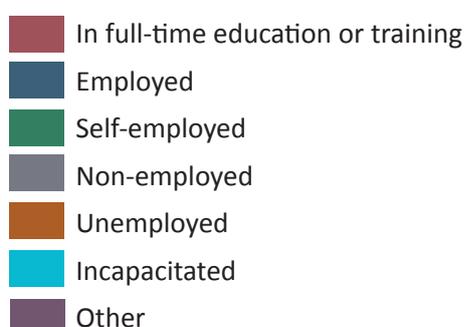


7.1 Population by economic status

Table 7.1.1: Population by economic status (at 31st March 2017)

	No. people	% of total population
In full-time education or training	163	8.2
Employed	635	32.0
Self-employed	160	8.1
Non-employed	881	44.4
Unemployed	8	0.4
Incapacitated	21	1.1
Other	117	5.9
Total	1,985	100

Figure 7.1.1: Population by economic status (at 31st March 2017)



At 31st March 2017, 48.3% of the population were in full-time education or in employment, compared to 46.8% a year earlier.

People are categorised as being in full-time education if they are at school, university or on other full-time education or training courses. Some of those in full-time education were also employed or self-employed on the snapshot date (but they are still categorised as being in full-time education).

The categorisation of employees and the self-employed is based on whether they were paid by an employer in the snapshot week or whether they had self-employment earnings. People “in employment” were either employed by an employer (i.e. received wages for paid work) or were classed as self-employed by Social Security during the snapshot week. If a person was both employed by an employer and self-employed, they are categorised as employed in this bulletin.

Non-employed people are those that paid non-employed contributions i.e. were not employed and not seeking work.

The unemployed group are 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 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.

Information on the profile of people in employment and earnings is available up to the end of December 2017 (see [page 16](#) onwards).

7.1 Population by economic status

Figure 7.1.2: Population by economic status and age (at 31st March 2017)

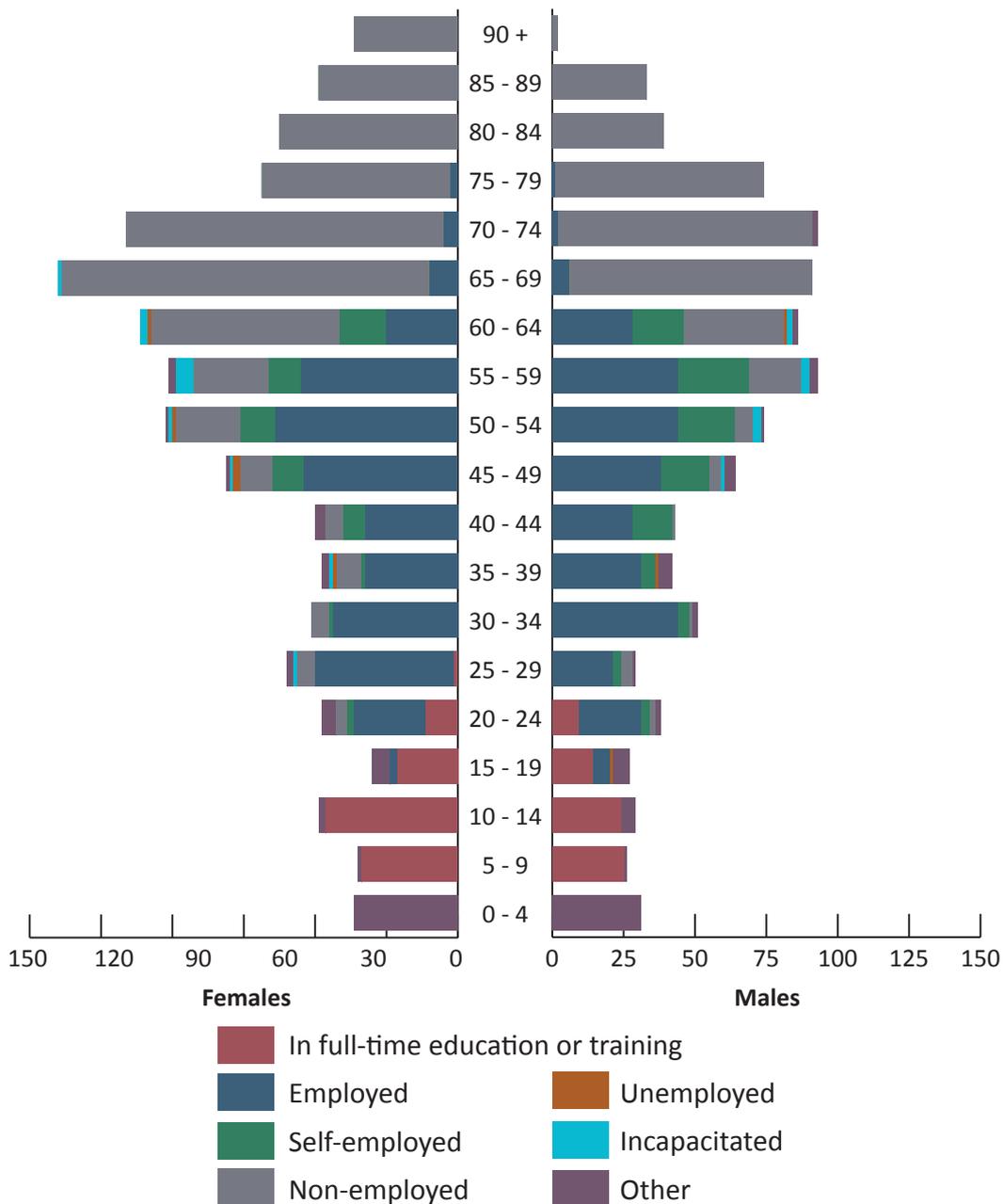


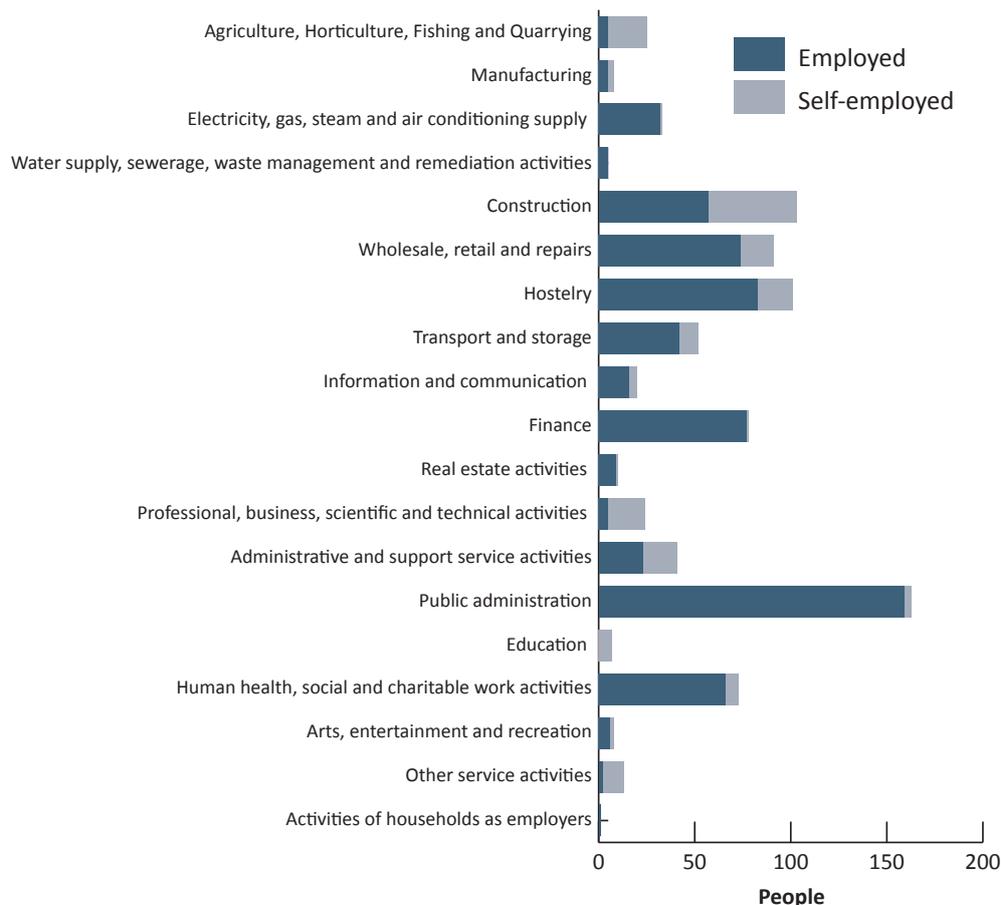
Figure 7.1.2 shows how economic status varies by age group and gender. Overall, 75.2% of the working age population (aged 16 to 64 years old) were either in full-time education, employed or self-employed at the end of March 2017. 4.4% (23 people) of those aged 65 to 79 were in employment.

People in full-time education are mainly concentrated in the 5 to 24 age categories. The number of females in employment peaks in the 50 to 54 age category. For males, the largest number of people in employment is seen in the 30 to 34 and 50 to 59 age categories.

Self-employment is more predominant in males than females. Unemployment and incapacity are seen in low numbers of similar magnitude for males and females.

7.2 Employment and self-employment by economic sector

Figure 7.2.1: People employed and self-employed by economic sector (at 31st December 2017)



Employers, employees and self-employees can be analysed by economic sector for a more detailed picture of the types of economic activity in which they are involved. A breakdown of the activities included in each of the economic sector codes used in this bulletin can be found here, www.gov.gg/ecodes.

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

The figures presented in **Figure 7.2.1** and **Table 7.2.1** on **page 17** show all employees and self-employees for each sector. They are sourced from the Rolling Electronic Census and account for all employment, including second and third jobs that individuals may undertake. Some individuals, in addition to working for an employer, are also self-employed. This differs from data published in the former Labour Market Bulletin which reported Social Security figures based on primary employment only.

As shown in **Figure 7.2.1** and **Table 7.2.1**, the Public Administration sector was the largest employer in December 2017, accounting for 19.0% of total employment (163 people).

The Construction sector had the largest number of self-employed people in December 2017 (46 people), representing 44.7% of the sector and 24.3% of self-employed people overall.

7.2 Employment and self-employment by economic sector

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

	Employees		Self-employees		Total in Employment		Annual change in Total
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	
Agriculture, horticulture, fishing and quarrying	*	5	18	20	22	25	3
Manufacturing	7	5	*	*	10	8	-2
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	29	32	-	*	29	33	4
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	5	5	-	-	5	5	0
Construction	63	57	37	46	100	103	3
Wholesale, retail and repairs	71	74	19	17	90	91	1
Hostelry	74	83	20	18	94	101	7
Transport and storage	44	42	8	10	52	52	0
Information and communication	16	16	*	*	19	20	1
Finance	71	77	*	*	72	78	6
Real estate activities	9	9	*	*	10	10	0
Professional, business, scientific and technical activities	5	5	16	19	21	24	3
Administrative and support service activities	24	23	13	18	37	41	4
Public administration	172	159	*	*	176	163	-13
Education	-	-	5	7	5	7	2
Human health, social and charitable work activities	55	66	7	7	62	73	11
Arts, entertainment and recreation	6	6	*	*	8	8	0
Other service activities	*	*	9	11	10	13	3
Activities of households as employers	*	*	-	-	*	*	-1
Total for all sectors	658	667	166	189	824	856	32

* If there are fewer than five people in any category, the figures are not presented.

Table 7.2.1 shows the change in employment by sector between December 2016 and December 2017.

It can be seen that the total number of people in employment increased by 32 in December 2017 compared to December 2016.

As mentioned on [page 16](#), these figures include second and third jobs individuals may undertake.

7.3 Median earnings from employment

Earnings data is recorded by Social Security each quarter and is used to calculate median earnings of employees. The median is the middle value when data are sorted into numerical order. It is a measure of earnings from all employment, unadjusted for the number of hours worked i.e. the level can be impacted both by changes in the number of hours worked and rates of pay. The measure does not include earnings which employees may also gain from self-employment or income from any other sources.

As a result of the Rolling Electronic Census Project, median earnings for employees can now be calculated separately for Alderney and Guernsey (only a combined figure could be produced in the previous Annual Earnings Bulletin). The figures presented here represent the average over the four preceding quarters.

As shown in **Table 7.3.1**, median earnings increased by 1.8% between the year ending December 2016 and the year ending December 2017, from £24,243 to £24,669.

At the end of December 2017, the four quarter median average earnings for females was £21,873 (5.8% higher than a year earlier) and for males was £27,427 (2.1% lower than a year earlier) (see **Table 7.3.2**). 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.

Table 7.3.1 Median earnings (all employees)

Date	Four quarter average earnings (£)	Annual % change
2014	23,169	-
2015	23,489	1.4
2016	24,243	3.2
2017	24,669	1.8

Table 7.3.2 Median earnings by gender at December

Date	Four quarter average earnings (£)		Annual % change	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
2014	20,015	27,196	-	-
2015	19,918	28,089	-0.5	3.3
2016	20,684	28,026	3.9	-0.2
2017	21,873	27,427	5.8	-2.1

8.1 Employers by economic sector and size

Table 8.1.1 Employers by economic sector and size at December 2017

	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	2	1	0	0	0	0	3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	2	1	0	0	1	0	4
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Construction	10	3	3	1	0	0	17
Wholesale, retail and repairs	10	7	1	2	0	0	20
Hostelry	6	12	0	2	0	0	20
Transport and storage	2	3	1	1	0	0	7
Information and communication	5	2	1	0	0	0	8
Finance	3	7	1	2	1	0	14
Real estate activities	2	2	0	0	0	0	4
Professional, business, scientific and technical activities	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Administrative and support service activities	2	4	1	0	0	0	7
Public administration	0	0	0	4	0	1	5
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Human health, social and charitable work activities	4	2	1	0	1	0	8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2	2	0	0	0	0	4
Other service activities	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Activities of households as employers	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	55	49	9	12	3	1	129

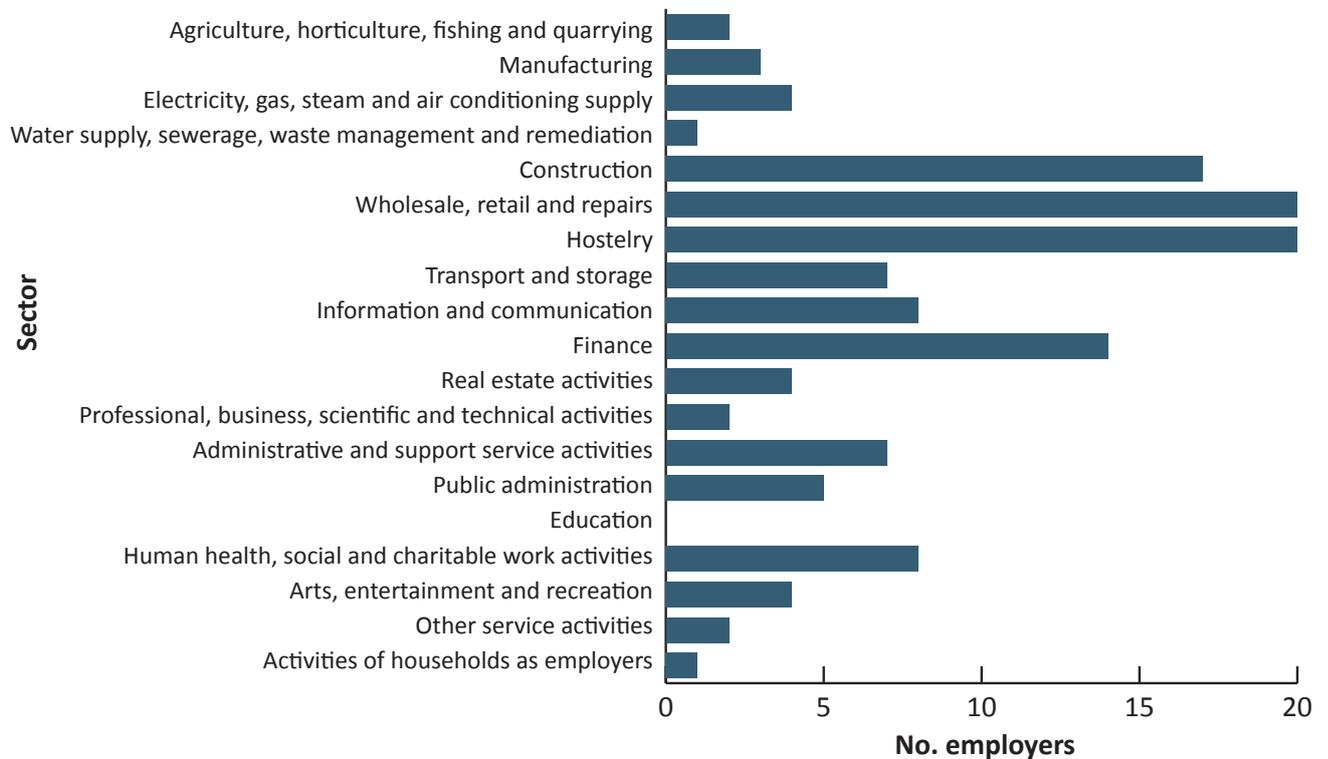
Table 8.1.1 and **Figure 8.1.1** on **page 20** show the number of employers broken down by economic sector and number of employees as at 31st December 2017. They are sourced from the Rolling Electronic Census. Due to timing differences with data sourced from Social Security, figures presented here are not directly comparable with those previously published in earlier Labour Market Bulletins.

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

There were 55 organisations employing one person at the end of December 2017.

8.1 Employers by economic sector and size

Figure 8.1.1 Employers by economic sector at December 2017



As shown above in **Figure 8.1.1**, the Construction, Wholesale, Retail and Repairs and Hostelry 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 or Alderney (e.g. those employed at States-run schools or medical facilities). Those who are employed by the States of Guernsey or Alderney, including medical and teaching staff, are captured in the 'Public administration' category.

9.1 Trial calculation of Gross Value Added (GVA) for Alderney

The trial figures provided below are the first time that estimates have been published of the size of Alderney's economy, using a measure known as GVA, estimated using the income approach. It is calculated as the sum of:

- Compensation of employees (which includes remuneration in the form of wages paid to employees plus estimates of pension and social security contributions paid on their behalf by their employer)
- Gross operating surplus (which is equated to company trading profits and public sector trading body surpluses)
- Mixed income (the remuneration and profits of sole traders)
- Income of households (rental income and owner occupied imputed rents*, net of maintenance and borrowing costs).

GVA at basic prices equates to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) before the inclusion of taxes and removal of subsidies on products. GDP has not been calculated for Alderney, but would be of a similar order of magnitude.

Trial GVA Basic in Alderney for 2016 is estimated at £52 million. The equivalent GVA estimate for Guernsey in 2016 is £2,806 million.

GVA per capita for 2016 in Alderney is estimated at £26,000; over 40% lower than for Guernsey (£44,920) but close to the UK (£26,339).

The largest two components of Alderney's GVA are Compensation of Employees, representing 45% of the total in 2016, and Gross operating surplus, which represented 33%.

The finance sector is the largest single contributor to Alderney's GVA, accounting for 22% of the total in 2016 (£11 million). Arts, entertainment and recreation (specifically Gambling and betting activities) was the second largest sector accounting for 17% of the total (£9 million), followed by Public administration and trading bodies, accounting for 15% (£8 million).

Households contributed an 11% of GVA (£6 million) in 2016. The Households sector includes income from rents and owner occupied imputed rents.

*Owner occupied imputed rents is a notional figure indicative of the value of housing services generated from housing stock capital owned by owner occupiers. It is included in GVA figures in most jurisdictions including Guernsey and the UK and enables comparability.

10.1 Methodology

The Rolling Electronic Census Project

Following a States of Guernsey decision (see Billet d'Etat XVII, 2010, available via www.gov.gg/billets), 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 11.1](#)).

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 Employment & Social Security) 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).

Administrative changes

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

Other administrative changes include the removal of duplicates via the ongoing cross checking process and as more information becomes available. Any changes due to migration or natural increase, which came to light during the year ending March 2017 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 such, do not impact on the overall picture or trends.

11.1 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. Please contact us for further information.

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