



STATES OF ALDERNEY

# **Alderney Annual Employment Bulletin**

Employment at 31st March 2021

Issue date: 26th August 2021

The Alderney Annual Employment Bulletin provides headline information on employment using data collated by the Rolling Electronic Census IT System.



States of Guernsey  
Data and Analysis

## 1.1 Introduction

This third Alderney Annual Employment Bulletin, published in August 2021, provides information on employment in Alderney at 31st March 2021. The information presented in this bulletin is directly comparable with figures found in previous editions of the Alderney Annual eCensus Report.

The Bailiwick of Guernsey has had two strict lockdowns to help slow the spread of COVID-19. The first started on 25th March 2020 and restrictions were lifted in phases from 25th April to 20th June 2020 (87 days in total), when the only remaining restrictions related to travel outside the Bailiwick. This was known as the “Bailiwick Bubble”, which remained in place until the second strict lockdown, which started on 23rd January 2021. Restrictions began to be lifted again on 11th February 2021 and the Bailiwick Bubble was re-established on 22nd March 2021 (58 days after the start of the second strict lockdown). Throughout this bulletin, notes are included where there are coronavirus related impacts.

The bulletin is one of a series of four publications, which are each published annually as follows:

- Population (and Gross Domestic Product)
- Earnings
- Household Income and Indicators of Poverty
- Employment

This bulletin provides information sourced using the Rolling Electronic Census IT system; a pioneering and cost saving project, which was completed in December 2014. More information on the Rolling Electronic Census Project is available in [Section 4.1](#).

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

## 1.2 Headlines

- In March 2021, 803 people were employed or self-employed in Alderney, 1.1% more than in March 2020. 162 people were self-employed and 641 people worked for an employer (20.2% and 79.8% respectively). This compares to 155 self-employed and 639 employed people in March 2020.
- The Public administration sector provided 176 employment roles (from zero hours to full time contracts) in March 2021 (21.0% of the total).
- The Hostelry sector showed the largest increase in the number of people in employment between March 2020 and March 2021 (an increase of 16 people). The Wholesale, retail and repairs sector showed the largest decrease (a fall of 14 people).
- There were 130 employing organisations in Alderney in March 2021, one fewer than in March 2020 when there were 131 employers.

## 2.1 Employment trends

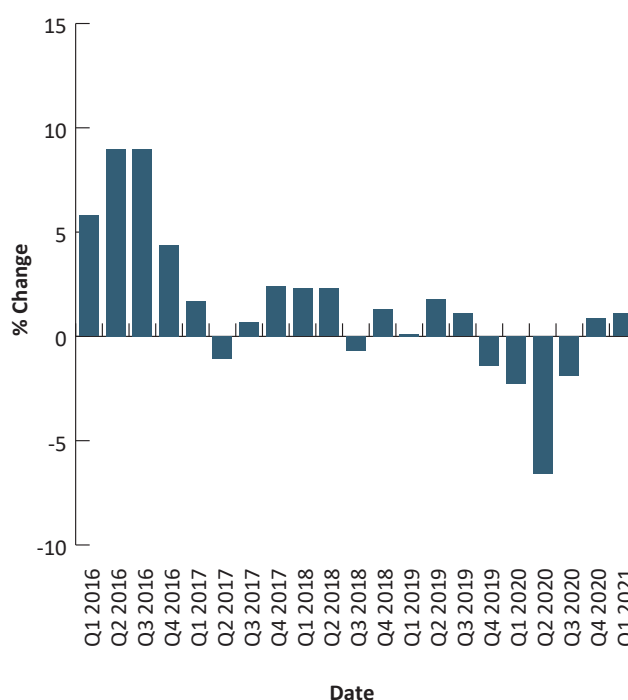
There was an overall increase of 1.1% in the number of people either employed or self-employed for the year ending 31st March 2021. This compares to a 0.9% increase for the year ending 31st December 2020 and annual decreases of 1.9% and 6.6% for the years ending 30th September 2020 and 30th June 2020 respectively (see [Figure 2.1.1](#) and [Table 2.1.1](#)).

The number of employed people increased by 0.3% and the number of self-employed increased by 4.5% for the year ending 31st March 2021.

The Bailiwick of Guernsey has entered two lockdowns in order to help slow the spread of COVID-19. The first lockdown took place between 25th March 2020 and 20th June 2020 and the second took place between 23rd January 2021 and 22nd March 2021. Restrictions on all but essential business activities were imposed and all non-essential shops and community spaces were closed. People were required to stay at home except for limited purposes and all gatherings of more than two people in public were prohibited. In both lockdowns restrictions were lifted in phases.

Since 19th March 2020, people travelling into the Bailiwick of Guernsey have been subject to testing and/or self-isolation requirements unless they have had a variation for medical, compassionate or critical work reasons. From 1st July 2021, fully vaccinated travellers from the Common Travel Area were not subject to testing or self-isolation requirements on arrival into the Bailiwick. As the number of people in the labour market is seasonal and typically increases from March to a peak in August, it is likely that the travel restrictions and self-isolation requirements had a large impact on employment, for example seasonal workers to support hostelry and other tourist-based activities.

**Figure 2.1.1 Annual percentage change in total employment**

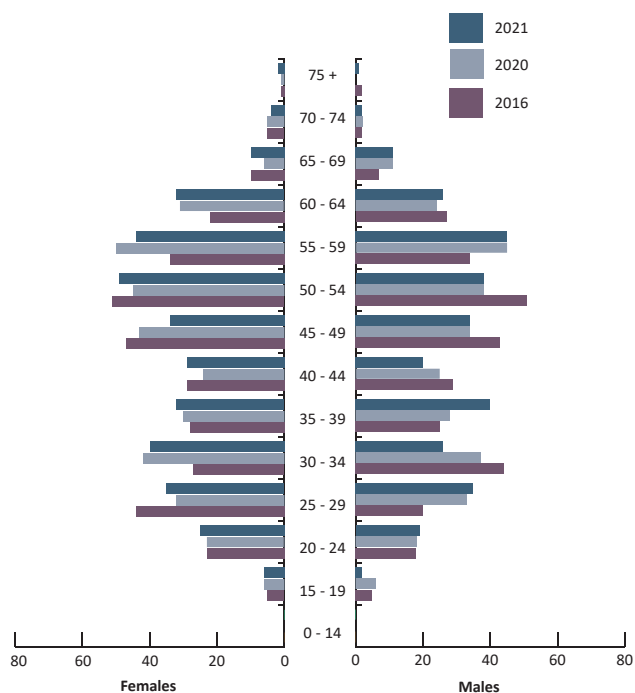


**Table 2.1.1 Annual percentage change in total employment, employees and self-employed**

	Employed	Self-employed	Total employment
Q1 2016	6.9	1.4	5.8
Q2 2016	10.0	4.7	9.0
Q3 2016	10.8	1.3	9.0
Q4 2016	4.7	3.4	4.4
Q1 2017	0.5	6.8	1.7
Q2 2017	-1.9	2.6	-1.1
Q3 2017	-0.7	7.2	0.7
Q4 2017	1.4	6.6	2.4
Q1 2018	2.4	1.9	2.3
Q2 2018	2.9	0.0	2.3
Q3 2018	-0.3	-2.4	-0.7
Q4 2018	1.5	0.6	1.3
Q1 2019	0.6	-1.9	0.1
Q2 2019	2.7	-1.9	1.8
Q3 2019	1.9	-2.5	1.1
Q4 2019	-0.6	-4.9	-1.4
Q1 2020	-2.4	-1.9	-2.3
Q2 2020	-8.0	0.0	-6.6
Q3 2020	-3.0	3.2	-1.9
Q4 2020	-0.3	5.8	0.9
Q1 2021	0.3	4.5	1.1

## 2.2 Employment by age and gender

**Figure 2.2.1 Employment by age and gender at 31st March**



The difference in the proportions of employed and self-employed people between March 2016, 2020 and 2021 are shown in **Figures 2.2.1 and 2.2.2** respectively. Please note the small amount of people in some age categories.

**Figure 2.2.1** shows that the 45 to 49 age group showed the largest decrease in employed females between March 2020 and March 2021. For employed males, the largest decrease was seen in the 30 to 34 age group.

Between March 2016 and March 2021, the largest decrease in the number of people employed was seen in the 45 to 49 age category for females and the 30 to 34 age category for males. The 30 to 34 age group saw the largest increase in the number of employed females between March 2016 and March 2021, whereas the 25 to 29 and 35 to 39 age categories saw the largest increases in the number of employed males (see **Figure 2.2.1**).

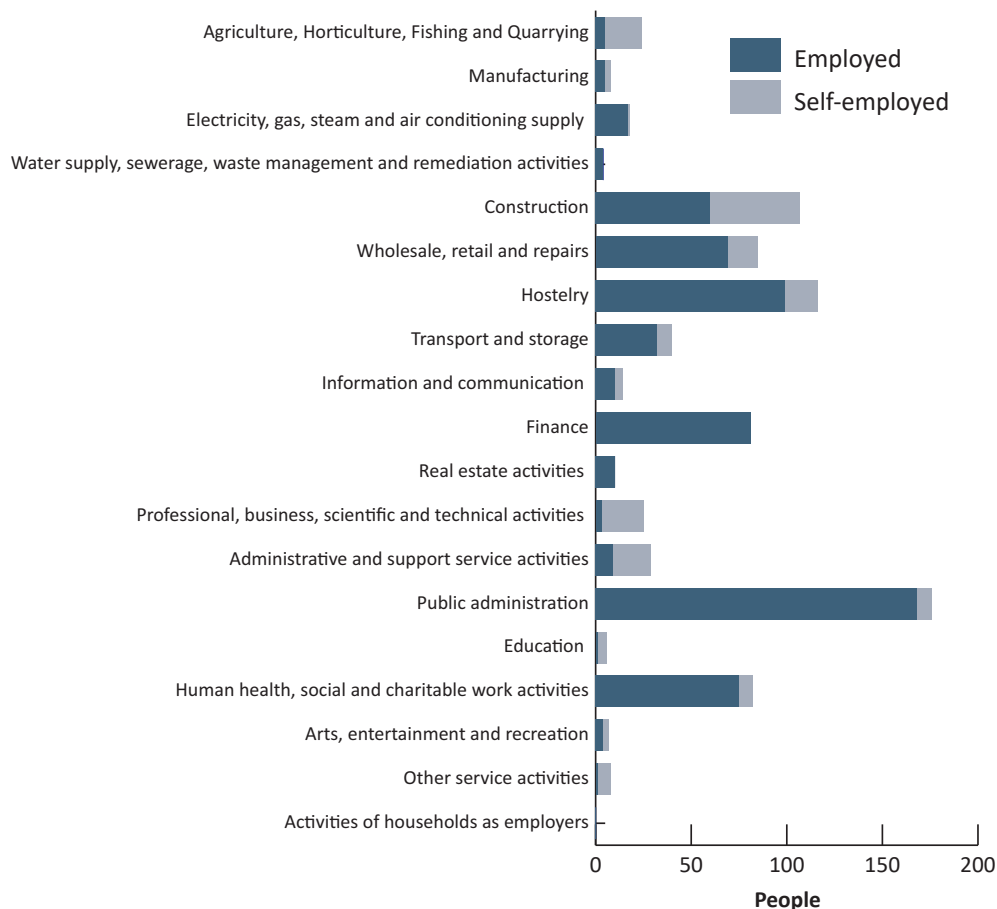
As can be seen in **Figure 2.2.2**, self-employment is more apparent in males than in females. The number of self-employed men in the 60 to 64 age category increased the most between March 2020 and March 2021. The 40 to 44 age category showed the largest decline in the number of self-employed males and females between March 2016 and March 2021.

**Figure 2.2.2 Self-employment by age and gender at 31st March**



## 2.3 Employment and self-employment by economic sector

**Figure 2.3.1: People employed and self-employed by economic sector (at 31st March 2021)**



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](http://www.gov.gg/ecodes).

Please note that the Education and Human health, social and charitable work activities 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 2.3.1** and **Table 2.3.1** on **page 5** 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.

As shown in **Figure 2.3.1** and **Table 2.3.1**, the Public administration sector was the largest employer in March 2021, accounting for 21.0% of total employment (176 people).

The Construction sector had the largest number of self-employed people in March 2021 (47 people), representing 43.9% of the sector and 25.1% of self-employed people overall.

## 2.3 Employment and self-employment by economic sector

**Table 2.3.1: People employed and self-employed by economic sector (at 31st March)**

	Employees		Self-employees		Total in employment		Change in total
	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	
Agriculture, horticulture, fishing and quarrying	5	5	20	19	25	24	-1
Manufacturing	*	*	*	*	7	8	1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	*	*	*	*	18	18	0
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	*	*	*	*	5	4	-1
Construction	65	60	42	47	107	107	0
Wholesale, retail and repairs	84	69	15	16	99	85	-14
Hostelry	81	99	19	17	100	116	16
Transport and storage	36	32	8	8	44	40	-4
Information and communication	*	*	*	*	18	14	-4
Finance	78	81	0	0	78	81	3
Real estate activities	7	10	0	0	7	10	3
Professional, business, scientific and technical activities	*	*	*	*	24	25	1
Administrative and support service activities	11	9	19	20	30	29	-1
Public administration	170	168	6	8	176	176	0
Education	*	*	*	*	7	6	-1
Human health, social and charitable work activities	70	75	7	7	77	82	5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	*	*	*	*	6	7	1
Other service activities	*	*	*	*	10	8	-2
Activities of households as employers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total for all sectors</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>2</b>

\* If there are fewer than five employees or self-employees in any one sector, only the total number of people in employment is presented for that sector

**Table 2.3.1** shows the change in employment by sector between March 2020 and March 2021. The Public administration sector was the largest employer in both March 2020 and March 2021.

Seven of the nineteen economic sectors showed an increase in employment for the year ending 31st March 2021, eight showed a decrease and four had the same number of people in employment compared to the previous year. The Wholesale, retail and repairs sector showed the largest annual decrease (a fall of 14 people) whilst the Hostelry sector showed the largest increase in the number of people in employment between March 2020 and March 2021 (16 people).

As mentioned on [page 4](#), these figures include second and third jobs individuals may undertake.

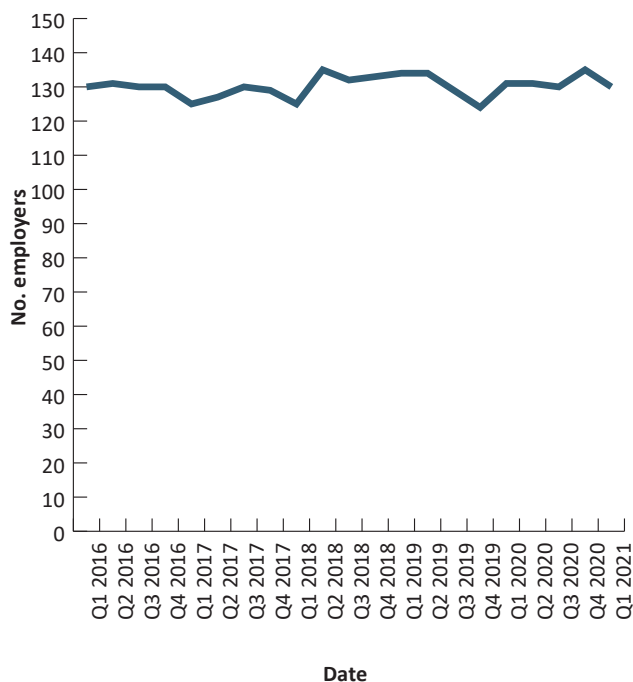
### 3.1 Employer trends

The figures presented in **Figure 3.1.1** and **Table 3.1.1** are calculated using Electronic Census data, where Social Security data had been used prior to 2015.

**Figure 3.1.1** shows that the number of employers has remained relatively stable since 2016, ranging from a minimum of 124 employers to a maximum of 135 over the past five years.

As shown in **Table 3.1.1**, there was a decrease of 0.8% in the number of employing organisations for the year ending 31st March 2021.

**Figure 3.1.1 Total number of employers**



**Table 3.1.1 Change in total number of employers**

	Number of employers	Annual % change
Q1 2016	130	1.6
Q2 2016	131	1.6
Q3 2016	130	-2.3
Q4 2016	130	0.8
Q1 2017	125	-3.8
Q2 2017	127	-3.1
Q3 2017	130	0.0
Q4 2017	129	-0.8
Q1 2018	125	0.0
Q2 2018	135	6.3
Q3 2018	132	1.5
Q4 2018	133	3.1
Q1 2019	134	7.2
Q2 2019	134	-0.7
Q3 2019	129	-2.3
Q4 2019	124	-6.8
Q1 2020	131	-2.2
Q2 2020	131	-2.2
Q3 2020	130	0.8
Q4 2020	135	8.9
Q1 2021	130	-0.8

## 3.2 Employers by economic sector and size

**Table 3.2.1 Employers by economic sector and size at 31st March 2021**

	No. employers by size (number of employees)						
	1	2 to 5	6 to 10	11 to 25	26 to 50	Over 50	Total
Agriculture, horticulture, fishing and quarrying	2	1	0	0	0	0	3
Manufacturing	1	2	0	0	0	0	3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Construction	11	4	5	0	0	0	20
Wholesale, retail and repairs	7	8	1	3	0	0	19
Hostelry	4	12	1	3	0	0	20
Transport and storage	4	1	3	0	0	0	8
Information and communication	4	0	1	0	0	0	5
Finance	5	7	1	3	0	0	16
Real estate activities	3	2	0	0	0	0	5
Professional, business, scientific and technical activities	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Administrative and support service activities	3	2	0	0	0	0	5
Public administration	0	0	0	3	1	1	5
Education	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Human health, social and charitable work activities	7	3	1	0	0	1	12
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2	1	0	0	0	0	3
Other service activities	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Activities of households as employers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>130</b>

**Table 3.2.1** shows the number of employers broken down by economic sector and number of employees as at 31st March 2021. They are sourced from the Rolling Electronic Census.

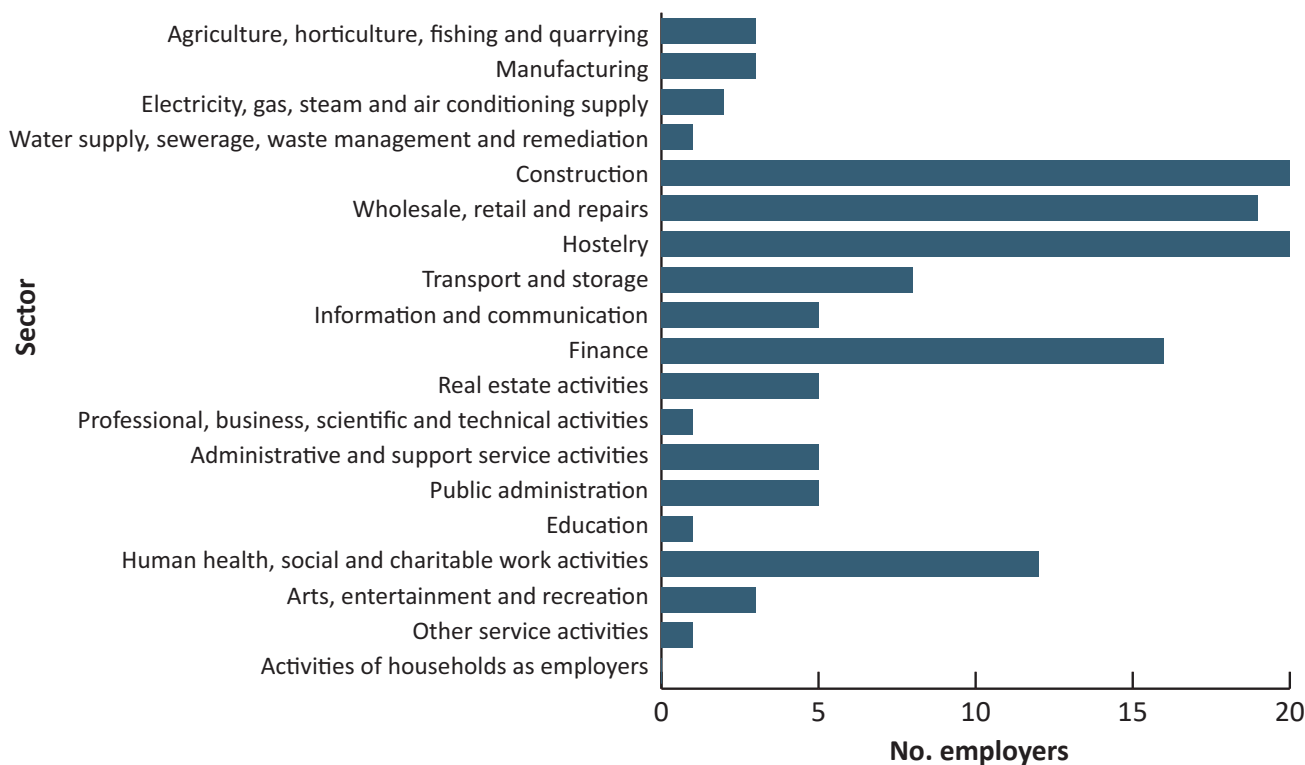
The Construction and Hostelry sectors had the highest number of employing organisations (20), the majority of which employed fewer than six employees (15 organisations in the Construction sector and 16 organisations in the Hostelry sector). The Public administration and Human health, social and charitable work activities sectors were the only sectors to contain an employing organisation with more than 50 employees.

43.1% of the total number of employers (56 organisations) were employing one person at the end of March 2021.



## 3.2 Employers by economic sector and size

Figure 3.2.1 Employers by economic sector at 31st March 2021



As shown above in **Figure 3.2.1**, the Construction, Hostelry and Wholesale, retail and repairs sectors had the largest numbers of employers (20, 20 and 19 respectively) at the end of March 2021.

Please note that the Education and Human health, social and charitable work activities 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.

## 4.1 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. 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. However, as with a traditional census, snapshots of the data are archived for future use by family history researchers (once all data subjects are deceased, usually approximately 100 years after the snapshot date).

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.

## 5.1 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)

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