



States of
Alderney

Alderney Electronic Census Report

Population and Housing Stock at 31st March 2021

Issue date: 15th February 2022

The Alderney Annual Electronic Census Report provides 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 eighth Alderney Annual Electronic Census Report, published in February 2022, 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 2021. It also contains basic demographic historic trends and information on immigration, emigration, births and deaths over the past five years. This edition of the Report includes a count of the population on 21st March 2021 (the official census date in Jersey and the UK) as well as the full statistics for 31st March.

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 remained in place until the second strict lockdown, which started on 23rd January 2021. Restrictions have been lifted in stages since 11th February 2021 (58 days after the start of the second strict lockdown). Throughout this bulletin, notes are included where there are coronavirus related impacts.

As far as possible, international age groupings and classifications have been used to assist comparability with other jurisdictions.

All information in this report is compiled using data collated by the Rolling Electronic Census IT System. More information on the Rolling Electronic Census is available in [Section 8](#). Contact details are included at the end of this report if you would like further information.

1.2 Headlines

- On 31st March 2021, Alderney's population was 2,102.
- There was a natural increase of one person and a net migration of 71 people over the year ending 31st March 2021, giving a total increase of 72 people (3.5%) since 31st March 2020.
- The number of people aged 0 to 15 decreased by 47 people between 31st March 2011 and 31st March 2021 and the number of people in the 16 to 64 age category decreased by 183 people. In contrast, the number of people aged 65 to 84 and 85 or over increased by 174 and 46 people respectively, between March 2011 and March 2021.
- In March 2021, the dependency ratio was 0.89, which means that for every 100 people of working age (between the ages of 16 and 64) there were 89 people of dependent age. This compares to a ratio of 0.63 ten years earlier, in March 2011.
- The UK and Jersey conducted a traditional census in 2021, with an official date of 21st March 2021. The population of Alderney on that date was 2,095 (1,080 females and 1,015 males).
- 46.7% of the population had been resident for 20 years or more as at 31st March 2021.
- 56.5% of the population lived in owner occupied housing units compared to 31.5% in rented units.
- 14.9% of the island's rented housing units were owned by people whose primary dwelling was not in Alderney.
- Approximately 50.1% of households living in Alderney on 31st March 2021 contained at least one person aged 65 or over.
- 73.7% of the population aged between 16 and 64 were either in full time education or employment at the end of March 2021.

2.1 Total population trends

The following pages contain population and demographic information sourced from the Rolling Electronic Census system.

As a result of the additional information incorporated by the Rolling Electronic Census system each quarter, 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.

As can be seen in **Table 2.1.1** and **Figure 2.1.1**, the total population increased by 72 people (3.5%) over the year ending 31st March 2021.

Pages 3 and 4 show more information on natural increase and net migration respectively. Natural increase in population is defined as the number of births minus the number of deaths during a particular time period. Net migration is the difference between immigration (people moving to the island) and emigration (people moving off the island). The natural increase for the year ending 31st March 2021 was 1 and the net migration was 71.

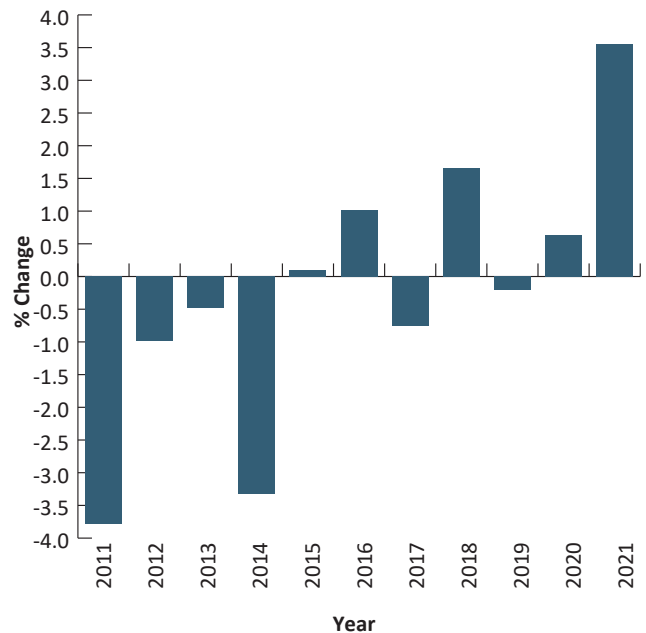
Changes to the population headcount due to methodological differences and not due to natural increase or net migration (such as the removal of duplicate records) are referred to as “net administrative changes” throughout this report. See **Section 8.1** for more information on administrative changes.

With administrative changes included, the population was 2,102 on 31st March 2021 (see **Table 2.1.1**).

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 | -83 | -3.8 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 2012 | 2,090 | -21 | -1.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 2013 | 2,080 | -10 | -0.5 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 2014 | 1,979 | -69 | -3.3 | -32 | -1.5 |
| 2015 | 1,982 | 2 | 0.1 | 1 | 0.1 |
| 2016 | 1,998 | 20 | 1.0 | -4 | -0.2 |
| 2017 | 1,992 | -15 | -0.8 | 9 | 0.5 |
| 2018 | 2,023 | 33 | 1.7 | -2 | -0.1 |
| 2019 | 2,017 | -4 | -0.2 | -2 | -0.1 |
| 2020 | 2,030 | 13 | 0.6 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 2021 | 2,102 | 72 | 3.5 | 0 | 0.0 |

Figure 2.1.1: Total population change due to net migration and natural increase (over years ending 31st March)



2.2 Births, deaths and natural increase

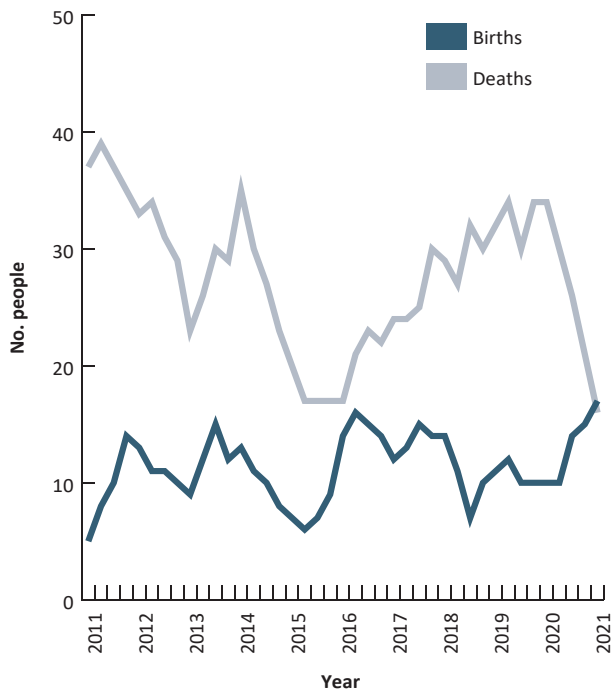
Table 2.2.1: Births, deaths and natural increase during years ending 31st March

| | 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 |
| 2018 | 14 | 29 | -15 |
| 2019 | 11 | 32 | -21 |
| 2020 | 10 | 34 | -24 |
| 2021 | 17 | 16 | 1 |

Information on natural increase has been available from Employment and Social Security since the year ending March 2008. It has been calculated using the Rolling Electronic Census 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 31st March 2021, there were 17 births and 16 deaths, giving a natural increase of 1. This is the first time that the number of births has exceeded the number of deaths since information has been available in March 2008, see [Table 2.2.1](#) and [Figure 2.2.1](#).

Figure 2.2.1: Annual births and deaths



Natural increase over the five years ending in March 2021 was minus 71 people; compared to minus 75 and minus 64 over the five years ending March 2020 and 2019 respectively (see [Table 2.2.2](#)).

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 |
| 2018 | 60 | 125 | -65 |
| 2019 | 58 | 122 | -64 |
| 2020 | 61 | 136 | -75 |
| 2021 | 64 | 135 | -71 |

2.3 Immigration, emigration and net migration

Information on net migration has been available from Employment and Social Security since the year ending March 2008. It has been calculated using the Rolling Electronic Census from March 2014 onwards.

Net migration is the difference between immigration (people moving to the island) and emigration (people moving off the island). Emigrants and immigrants include people moving to or from other islands within the Bailiwick of Guernsey. 34% of people who immigrated to Alderney during the year ending 31st March 2021 had previously been living in Guernsey.

The trends in immigration and emigration are presented in **Table 2.3.1** and **Figure 2.3.1**. Over the year ending 31st March 2021, immigration exceeded emigration by 71 people, the highest net migration since records began in 2008.

Despite the travel restrictions in place during 2020 and early 2021, the total number of people moving to Alderney during the year ending 31st March 2021 was higher than in 2019 and 2020 (see **Table 2.3.1**). The total number of emigrants saw a decrease when compared to previous years.

Total net migration increased by 170 people over the five years ending 31st March 2021 (see **Table 2.3.2**).

More information on immigration and emigration can be found on **pages 5 and 6**.

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 | 215 | 192 | 23 |
| 2017 | 211 | 214 | -3 |
| 2018 | 203 | 155 | 48 |
| 2019 | 184 | 167 | 17 |
| 2020 | 189 | 152 | 37 |
| 2021 | 191 | 120 | 71 |

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

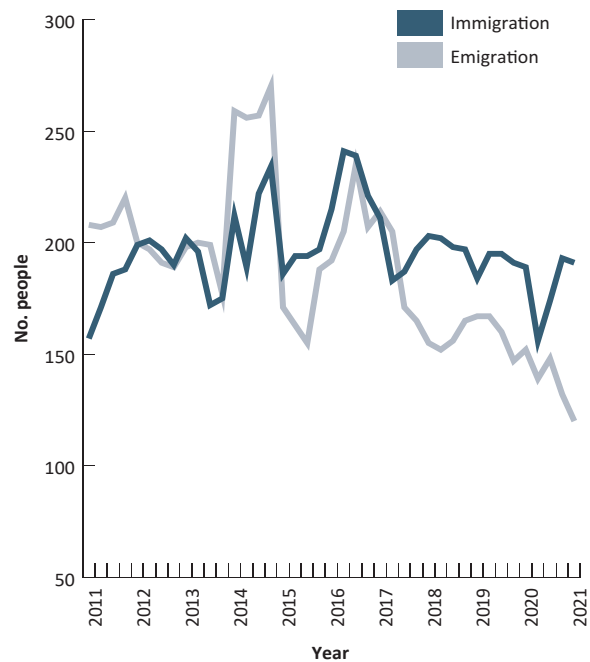


Table 2.3.2: Immigration, emigration and net migration during five year periods ending 31st March

| | 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 | 1,014 | 1,020 | -6 |
| 2017 | 1,026 | 1,034 | -8 |
| 2018 | 1,027 | 991 | 36 |
| 2019 | 999 | 899 | 100 |
| 2020 | 1,002 | 880 | 122 |
| 2021 | 978 | 808 | 170 |

2.4 Immigration and emigration - details

Figure 2.4.1: Immigration by age (during the years ending 31st March)

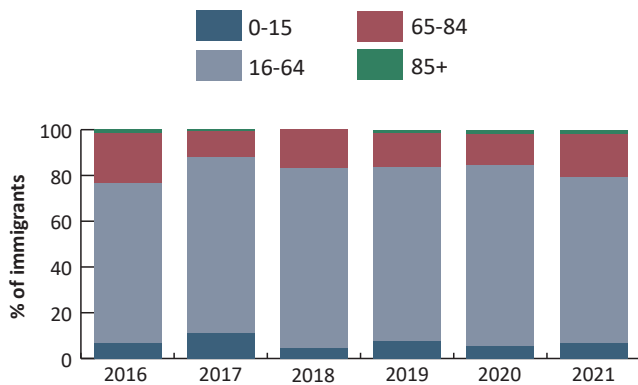


Table 2.4.1: Immigration by age (during the years ending 31st March)

| | % of immigrants | | | |
|------|-----------------|---------|---------|-----|
| | 0 - 15 | 16 - 64 | 65 - 84 | 85+ |
| 2016 | 6.9 | 69.7 | 22.1 | 1.4 |
| 2017 | 11.3 | 76.9 | 11.3 | 0.5 |
| 2018 | 4.6 | 78.6 | 16.8 | 0.0 |
| 2019 | 7.7 | 75.7 | 14.9 | 1.7 |
| 2020 | 5.4 | 79.0 | 13.4 | 2.2 |
| 2021 | 6.8 | 72.3 | 18.8 | 2.1 |

Figure 2.4.2: Emigration by age (during the years ending 31st March)

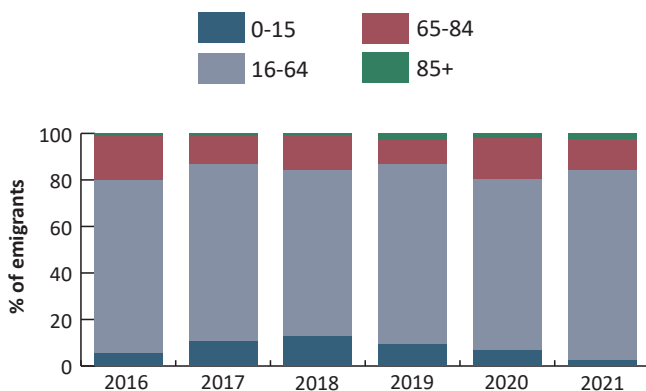


Table 2.4.2: Emigration by age (during the years ending 31st March)

| | % of emigrants | | | |
|------|----------------|---------|---------|-----|
| | 0 - 15 | 16 - 64 | 65 - 84 | 85+ |
| 2016 | 5.2 | 74.7 | 18.8 | 1.3 |
| 2017 | 10.7 | 75.8 | 12.1 | 1.4 |
| 2018 | 12.5 | 71.5 | 15.3 | 0.7 |
| 2019 | 9.3 | 77.6 | 9.9 | 3.1 |
| 2020 | 6.7 | 73.8 | 17.4 | 2.0 |
| 2021 | 2.5 | 81.7 | 13.3 | 2.5 |

Section 2.4 provides a more detailed breakdown as to the profile of immigrants and emigrants over a five year period for the years ending 31st March. Electronic Census data is used for the analysis. Approximately 14% of the total were people that immigrated and then emigrated within the year or vice versa. This compares to 26% of the total for the year ending 31st March 2020.

As can be seen in **Figure 2.4.1** and **Table 2.4.1**, the majority of immigrants during the year ending 31st March 2021 were aged between 16 and 64 (72.3%). This compares to 69.7% for the year ending March 2016.

Figure 2.4.2 and **Table 2.4.2** show emigrants from the island over the past five years, broken down by age group. The majority of emigrants during the year ending 31st March 2021 were aged between 16 and 64 (81.7%). This compares to 74.7% for the year ending 31st March 2016.

34% of people who immigrated to Alderney during the year ending 31st March 2021 had previously been living in Guernsey. This compares to 28% for the year ending 31st March 2020.

2.4 Immigration and emigration - details

The length of time a person has been resident in the island can be calculated using the Rolling Electronic Census system. The Figures and Tables on this page 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 only available from 1992 onwards (so any stays prior to 1992 would not be included).

Figure 2.4.3 and **Table 2.4.3** show that the majority (60.7%) of immigrants who arrived during the year ending 31st March 2021 were new to the island, a higher proportion than during the year ending 31st March 2016 (55.0%) but lower than the year ending 31st March 2020 (67.7%).

15.2% of those who immigrated to the Island during the year ending 31st March 2021 had previously been resident in the Bailiwick for more than twenty years, compared to 8.6% for the year ending 31st March 2020 and 9.5% for the year ending 31st March 2016 (see **Table 2.4.3**).

Figure 2.4.4 and **Table 2.4.4** show that the majority of emigrants during the year ending 31st March 2021 had been resident in the Bailiwick for one to less than five years (29.2%). This differs to the year ending 31st March 2020 where the majority had been resident for less than one year. 18.3% of people emigrating had been resident for twenty years or more prior to leaving during the year ending 31st March 2021, a similar proportion to the year ending 31st March 2016 (18.1%) but higher than the year ending 31st March 2020 (15.4%).

Figure 2.4.3: Immigration by length of stay (during the years ending 31st March)

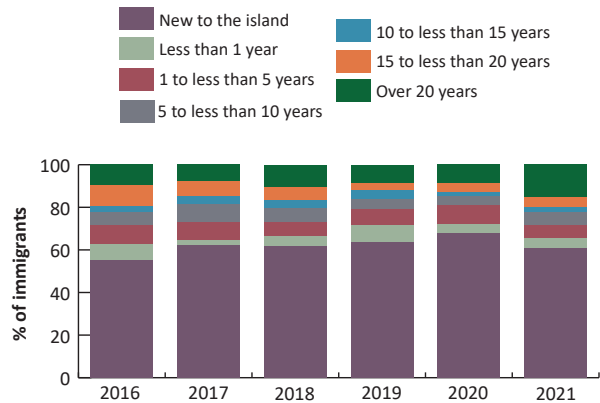


Table 2.4.3: Immigration by length of stay (during the years ending 31st March)

| | New to Island | 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 |
|------|---------------|------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| 2016 | 55.0 | 7.6 | 9.0 | 6.2 | 2.8 | 10.0 | 9.5 |
| 2017 | 62.3 | 2.4 | 8.5 | 8.0 | 3.8 | 7.1 | 8.0 |
| 2018 | 61.7 | 4.6 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 3.6 | 6.1 | 10.7 |
| 2019 | 63.5 | 8.3 | 7.2 | 5.0 | 3.9 | 3.3 | 8.8 |
| 2020 | 67.7 | 4.3 | 9.1 | 3.8 | 2.2 | 4.3 | 8.6 |
| 2021 | 60.7 | 4.7 | 6.3 | 5.8 | 2.6 | 4.7 | 15.2 |

Figure 2.4.4: Emigration by length of stay (during the years ending 31st March)

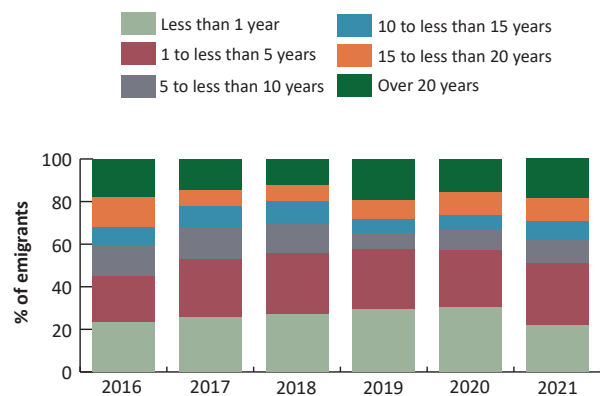


Table 2.4.4: Emigration by length of stay (during the years ending 31st March)

| | 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 |
|------|------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| 2016 | 23.1 | 22.0 | 14.3 | 8.8 | 13.7 | 18.1 |
| 2017 | 25.6 | 27.4 | 14.9 | 9.8 | 7.9 | 14.4 |
| 2018 | 27.1 | 28.5 | 13.9 | 10.4 | 7.6 | 12.5 |
| 2019 | 29.2 | 28.6 | 7.5 | 6.2 | 9.3 | 19.3 |
| 2020 | 30.2 | 26.8 | 9.4 | 7.4 | 10.7 | 15.4 |
| 2021 | 21.7 | 29.2 | 10.8 | 9.2 | 10.8 | 18.3 |

3.1 Gender trends

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

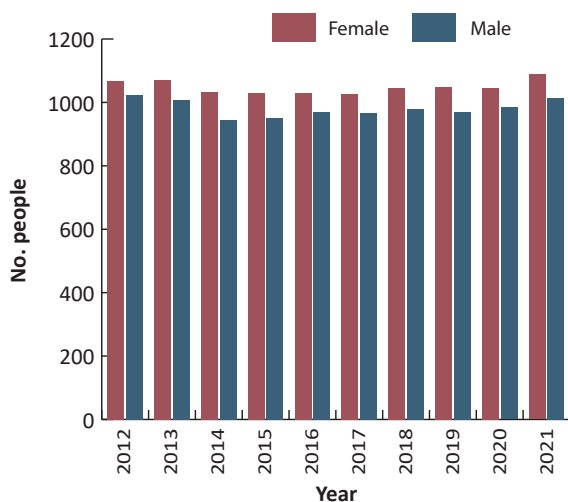
| | Females | Males | Annual % change in female population | Annual % change in male population |
|------|---------|-------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 2012 | 1,068 | 1,022 | -0.8 | -1.2 |
| 2013 | 1,071 | 1,009 | 0.3 | -1.3 |
| 2014 | 1,034 | 945 | -3.5 | -6.3 |
| 2015 | 1,030 | 952 | -0.4 | 0.7 |
| 2016 | 1,029 | 969 | -0.1 | 1.8 |
| 2017 | 1,026 | 966 | -0.3 | -0.3 |
| 2018 | 1,044 | 979 | 1.8 | 1.3 |
| 2019 | 1,048 | 969 | 0.4 | -1.0 |
| 2020 | 1,046 | 984 | -0.2 | 1.5 |
| 2021 | 1,088 | 1,014 | 4.0 | 3.0 |

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

The female population has consistently been higher than the male population, ranging between 51.0% to 52.2% of the total population. In March 2021 females constituted 51.8% of the population.

As shown in **Table 3.1.1** and **Figure 3.1.2**, the female population saw an increase of 4.0% between March 2020 and March 2021. The male population increased by 3.0% during the same time period.

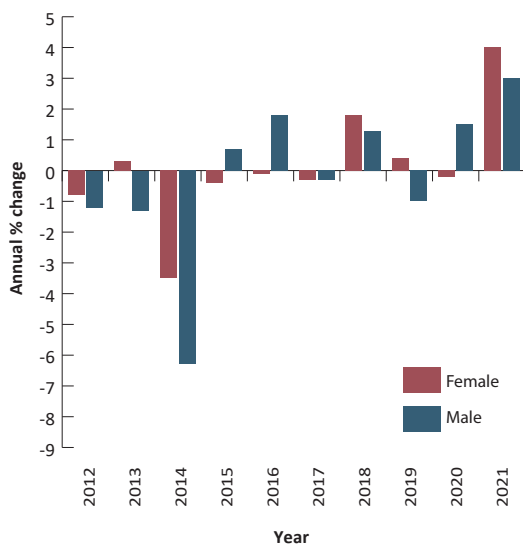
Figure 3.1.1: Total population by gender (at 31st March)



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 [pages 8 to 10](#).

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



4.1 Age group trends

Population headcount by age group has been calculated by Employment and Social Security since March 2006 (although it is only possible to report these particular groups from 2007 onwards). It is calculated using the Rolling Electronic Census for March 2014 onwards.

Figure 4.1.1 and **Table 4.1.1** show that the number of people aged 0 to 15 has decreased by 47 people since March 2011. The number of people in the 16 to 64 age category has also seen a decrease when compared to March 2011 (183 people). In contrast, increases can be seen in the number of people aged 65 to 84 and 85 or over when comparing March 2021 and March 2011 (increases of 174 and 46 people respectively, see **Table 4.1.1**).

The proportion of people in the dependent age categories (those aged 0 to 15 and 65 and over) was 47.1% in 2021 compared with 38.7% ten years earlier in 2011.

More information on dependency ratios is provided on [page 9](#).

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

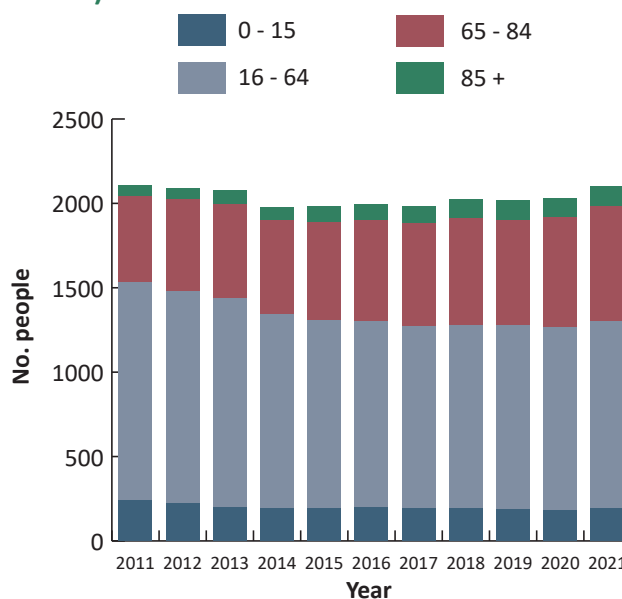


Table 4.1.1: Population by age group (at 31st March)

| | 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 | 197 | 1,105 | 597 | 99 | 1,998 |
| 2017 | 197 | 1,081 | 610 | 104 | 1,992 |
| 2018 | 193 | 1,088 | 629 | 113 | 2,023 |
| 2019 | 187 | 1,089 | 627 | 114 | 2,017 |
| 2020 | 182 | 1,085 | 649 | 114 | 2,030 |
| 2021 | 193 | 1,112 | 679 | 118 | 2,102 |

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 | 9.9 | 55.3 | 29.9 | 5.0 | 100.0 |
| 2017 | 9.9 | 54.3 | 30.6 | 5.2 | 100.0 |
| 2018 | 9.5 | 53.8 | 31.1 | 5.6 | 100.0 |
| 2019 | 9.3 | 54.0 | 31.1 | 5.7 | 100.0 |
| 2020 | 9.0 | 53.4 | 32.0 | 5.6 | 100.0 |
| 2021 | 9.2 | 52.9 | 32.3 | 5.6 | 100.0 |

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

4.2 Dependency ratio trends

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 | 0.84 |
| 2018 | 0.86 |
| 2019 | 0.85 |
| 2020 | 0.87 |
| 2021 | 0.89 |

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

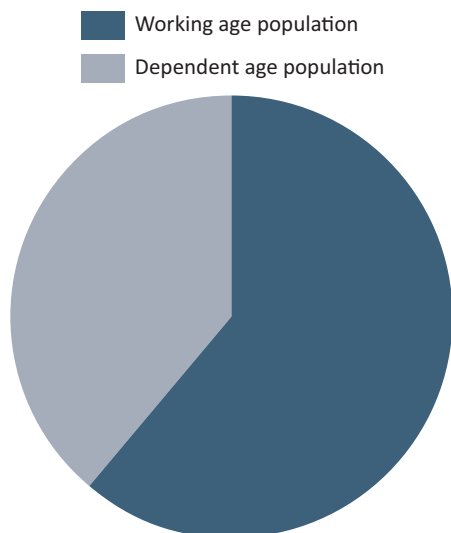
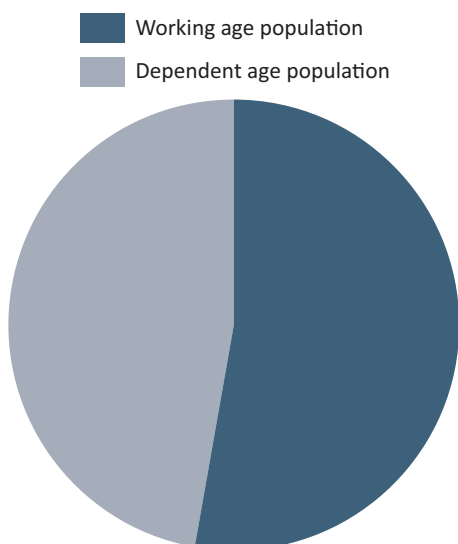


Figure 4.2.2: Dependency ratio (at 31st March 2021)



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 2021, the overall dependency ratio was 0.89, which means that for every 100 people of working age (between the ages of 16 and 64) there were 89 people of dependent age, two more than in 2020 and 26 more than in 2011. In practice, 38.2% of the total population were employed or self-employed at the end of March 2021 (see **Section 7.1 on page 16**).

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, the dependency ratio increases.

A more detailed picture of the baby boom and its impact on the island’s demographic profile can be seen on **page 10**.

4.3 Gender and age trends

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 2021 compared with five years earlier in 2016 and ten years earlier in 2011.

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 categories in 2011 to the 60 to 79 age groups in 2021. This bulge will move progressively further up the pyramid as the baby boom generation gets older.

The decline in the 40 to 49 age groups, for both males and females and in the 10 to 19 age groups for males, between March 2011 and March 2021, is quite pronounced in **Figure 4.3.1**. For females, the 70 to 74 age group showed the largest increase between March 2011 and March 2021 (an increase of 54 people) whilst the 75 to 79 age group showed the largest increase for males (27 people).

Comparing the median age of the male and female populations gives an indication of the differences in the two demographic profiles. In March 2021, the median age (i.e. the age of the person in the middle if everyone was to be ranked in age order) was 58 for both males and females. This compares to 55 for males and 57 for females five years earlier, in March 2016.

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

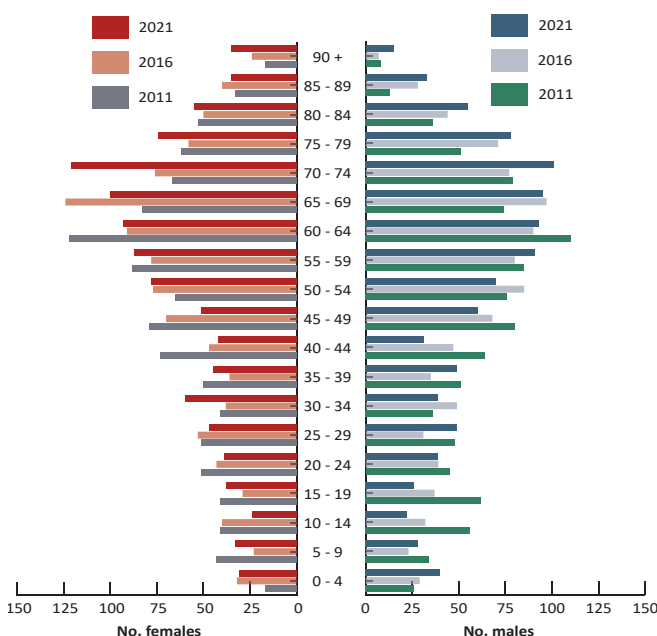


Table 4.3.1: Age and gender distribution (at 31st March)

| | 2016 | | | 2021 | | |
|--------------|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Female | Male | Total | Female | Male | Total |
| 0 - 4 | 32 | 29 | 61 | 31 | 40 | 71 |
| 5 - 9 | 23 | 23 | 46 | 33 | 28 | 61 |
| 10 - 14 | 40 | 32 | 72 | 24 | 22 | 46 |
| 15 - 19 | 29 | 37 | 66 | 38 | 26 | 64 |
| 20 - 24 | 43 | 39 | 82 | 39 | 39 | 78 |
| 25 - 29 | 53 | 31 | 84 | 47 | 49 | 96 |
| 30 - 34 | 38 | 49 | 87 | 60 | 39 | 99 |
| 35 - 39 | 36 | 35 | 71 | 45 | 49 | 94 |
| 40 - 44 | 47 | 47 | 94 | 42 | 31 | 73 |
| 45 - 49 | 70 | 68 | 138 | 51 | 60 | 111 |
| 50 - 54 | 77 | 85 | 162 | 78 | 70 | 148 |
| 55 - 59 | 78 | 80 | 158 | 87 | 91 | 178 |
| 60 - 64 | 91 | 90 | 181 | 93 | 93 | 186 |
| 65 - 69 | 124 | 97 | 221 | 100 | 95 | 195 |
| 70 - 74 | 76 | 77 | 153 | 121 | 101 | 222 |
| 75 - 79 | 58 | 71 | 129 | 74 | 78 | 152 |
| 80 - 84 | 50 | 44 | 94 | 55 | 55 | 110 |
| 85 - 89 | 40 | 28 | 68 | 35 | 33 | 68 |
| 90 + | 24 | 7 | 31 | 35 | 15 | 50 |
| Total | 1,029 | 969 | 1,998 | 1,088 | 1,014 | 2,102 |

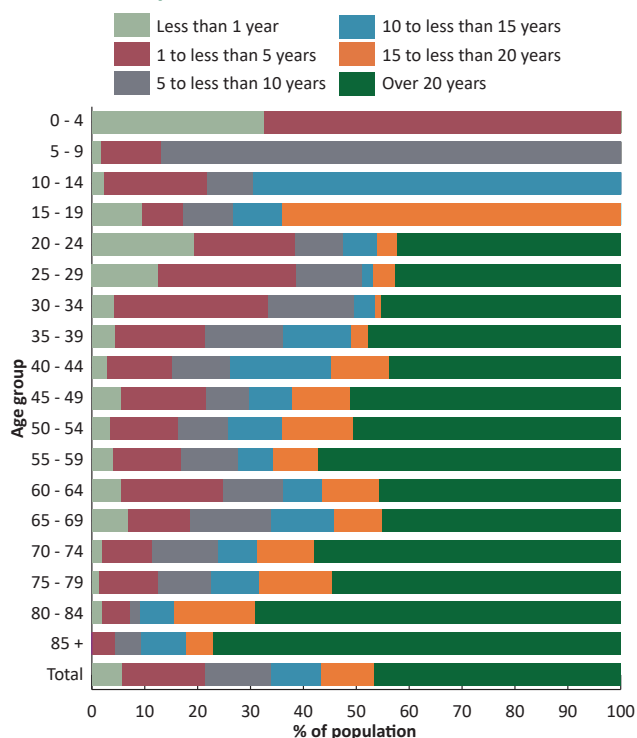
5.1 Length of stay on the island to date

Table 5.1.1: Length of stay by age (at 31st March 2021)

| | 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 | 23 | 48 | - | - | - | - | 71 |
| 5 - 9 | * | 7 | 53 | - | - | - | 61 |
| 10 - 14 | * | 9 | * | 32 | - | - | 46 |
| 15 - 19 | 6 | * | 6 | 6 | 41 | - | 64 |
| 20 - 24 | 15 | 15 | 7 | * | * | 33 | 78 |
| 25 - 29 | 12 | 25 | 12 | * | * | 41 | 96 |
| 30 - 34 | * | 29 | 16 | * | * | 45 | 99 |
| 35 - 39 | * | 16 | 14 | 12 | * | 45 | 94 |
| 40 - 44 | * | 9 | 8 | 14 | 8 | 32 | 73 |
| 45 - 49 | 6 | 18 | 9 | 9 | 12 | 57 | 111 |
| 50 - 54 | * | 19 | 14 | 15 | 20 | 75 | 148 |
| 55 - 59 | 7 | 23 | 19 | 12 | 15 | 102 | 178 |
| 60 - 64 | 10 | 36 | 21 | 14 | 20 | 85 | 186 |
| 65 - 69 | 13 | 23 | 30 | 23 | 18 | 88 | 195 |
| 70 - 74 | * | 21 | 28 | 16 | 24 | 129 | 222 |
| 75 - 79 | * | 17 | 15 | 14 | 21 | 83 | 152 |
| 80 - 84 | * | 6 | * | 7 | 17 | 76 | 110 |
| 85 + | - | * | 6 | 10 | 6 | 91 | 118 |
| Total | 117 | 331 | 264 | 195 | 213 | 982 | 2,102 |

* are used in instances where there are five or fewer people in any one category

Figure 5.1.1: Length of stay by age as a percentage of population by age group (at 31st March 2021)



The length of time a person has been resident in the Bailiwick 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, at the end of March 2021, 982 people (46.7% of the population) had been resident for over twenty years.

The maximum length of time a person can have been resident on the island is restricted by their age. However, persons in age categories of 20 upwards could achieve a twenty year stay. Of these categories, the 20 to 24 years of age category contains the lowest proportion of people that have been resident for over twenty years (42.3%).

The 20 to 24 age category saw the highest proportion of people that had been resident for less than one year (19.2%), with the exception of the 0 to 4 age group (see **Figure 5.1.1**).

6.1 Stock of housing units

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 includes properties owned by people who ordinarily live at a different address (either on or off island). Within this category, 222 units (14.9% of the total housing stock and 32.8% of all rented property units) were identified as being owned by a non-resident.

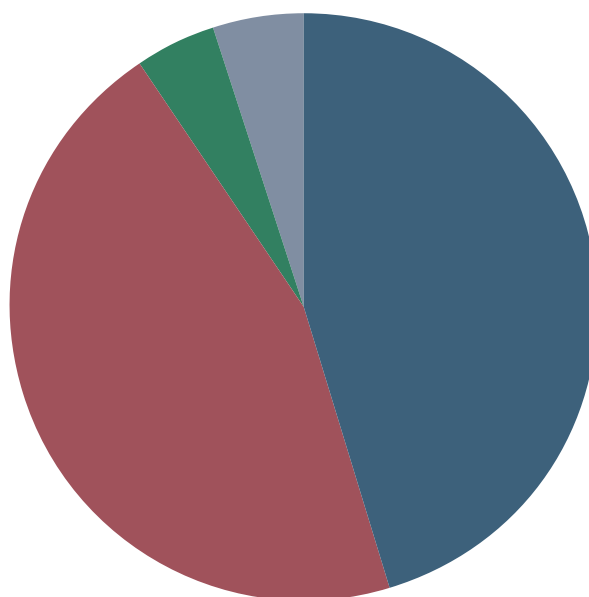
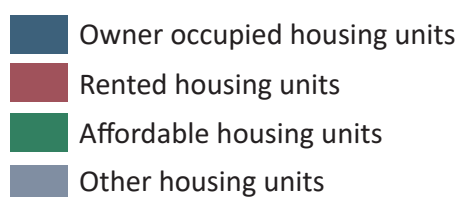
The Affordable category includes accommodation provided by the States of Alderney and the Alderney Housing Association, where the allocation criteria are based primarily on household incomes. It includes social rented and partially owned units.

The Other tenure category includes hotels, staff accommodation and self-catering units.

Table 6.1.1: Number of housing units by tenure (at 31st March 2021)

| | No. units | % of total units |
|----------------|-----------|------------------|
| Owner occupied | 678 | 45.4 |
| Rented | 676 | 45.2 |
| Affordable | 69 | 4.6 |
| Other | 71 | 4.8 |
| Total | 1,494 | 100.0 |

Figure 6.1.1: Number of housing units by tenure (at 31st March 2021)



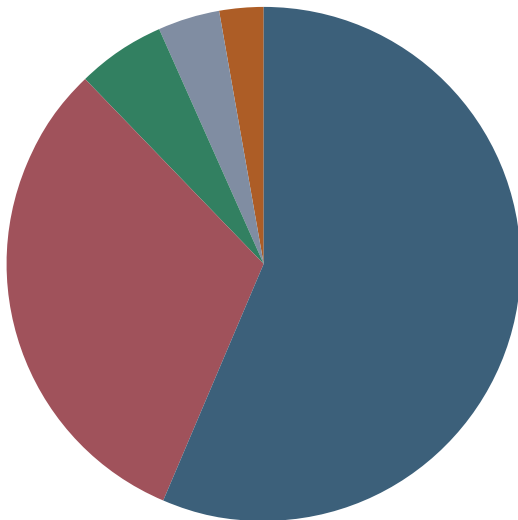
6.2 Housing tenure

Table 6.2.1: Population by housing tenure (at 31st March 2021)

| | No. people | % of total population |
|-----------------|------------|-----------------------|
| Owner occupied | 1,188 | 56.5 |
| Rented | 662 | 31.5 |
| Affordable | 117 | 5.6 |
| Other | 80 | 3.8 |
| Address unknown | 55 | 2.6 |
| Total | 2,102 | 100.0 |

Figure 6.2.1: Population by housing tenure (at 31st March 2021)

- 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



Details relating to the specific property a person lives in are based on the person's residential address. The coverage in March 2021 stood at 97.4%. The remaining 2.6% 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 the majority of the population (56.5%) lived in owner occupied accommodation at the end of March 2021 compared with 31.5% in private rental accommodation.

At the end of March 2021, 5.6% of the population lived in Affordable housing, which includes social rented and partially owned units, and 3.8% lived in other housing units, such as staff accommodation.

6.3 Household composition

People can be grouped up into households by address, to indicate the number and characteristics of people living at each self-contained residential property unit. The data presented here is a snapshot of the composition of all households as at 31st March.

People for whom a precise address was not known on the snapshot date (as described on [page 13](#)) cannot be grouped into households. However, the number of them has been relatively stable since 2017, so should not have a significant impact on the trend shown in [Table 6.3.1](#). 2.6% of the population had an unknown address at the end of March 2021.

The figures presented in [Table 6.3.1](#) are higher than those presented in the [Alderney Household Income Report](#) (available at www.alderney.gov.gg/data), which excludes households with more than 10 occupiers (such as households living in staff accommodation, guest houses, lodging houses, hotels and residential or nursing homes) and only provides an analysis of the incomes of households that have not changed in composition over a calendar year.

There were approximately 1,012 households living in Alderney on 31st March 2021, 2.0% more than the previous year (see [Table 6.3.1](#)). The average number of people per household has remained the same since 2016, at 2.0.

The ten most common household types (presented in [Table 6.3.2](#)) describe 95.6% of all households as at 31st March 2021. 38.5% were one adult households without child(ren) and 35.6% were two adult households without child(ren). 50.1% of households living in Alderney on 31st March 2021 contained at least one person aged 65 or over.

[Page 15](#) shows the trend in household composition since 2016.

Table 6.3.1: Number of households (at 31st March)

| | Number of households | Average number of people per household |
|------|----------------------|--|
| 2016 | 987 | 2.0 |
| 2017 | 988 | 2.0 |
| 2018 | 1,000 | 2.0 |
| 2019 | 997 | 2.0 |
| 2020 | 992 | 2.0 |
| 2021 | 1,012 | 2.0 |

Table 6.3.2: Household composition type (at 31st March 2021)

| Composition Type | No. people | No. households | % of total households |
|---|--------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| One adult aged 16 to 64 | 177 | 177 | 17.5 |
| One adult aged 65 or over | 213 | 213 | 21.0 |
| One adult aged 16 to 64 and one or more child aged 15 or under | 63 | 27 | 2.7 |
| Two adults both aged 16 to 64 | 270 | 135 | 13.3 |
| Two adults, one aged 16 to 64 and one aged 65 or over | 138 | 69 | 6.8 |
| Two adults both aged 65 or over | 312 | 156 | 15.4 |
| Two adults both aged 16 to 64 and one or more child aged 15 or under | 183 | 49 | 4.8 |
| Three or four adults all aged 16 to 64 | 164 | 50 | 4.9 |
| Three or four adults aged 16 to 64 or 65 or over | 217 | 69 | 6.8 |
| Three or four adults all aged 16 to 64 and one or more child aged 15 or under | 98 | 22 | 2.2 |
| Other | 212 | 45 | 4.4 |
| Address unknown | 55 | - | - |
| Total | 2,102 | 1,012 | 100.0 |

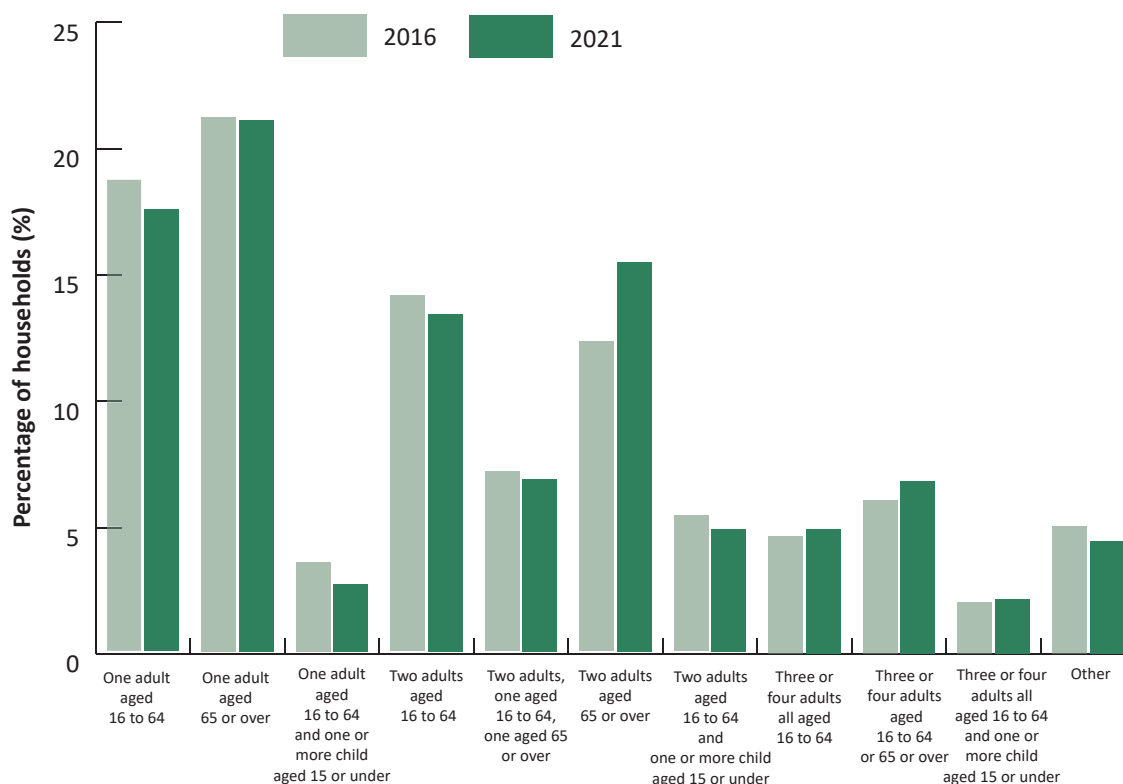
6.3 Household composition

Table 6.3.3 and **Figure 6.3.1** show the change in household composition over time. It can be seen that households with two people aged 65 and over saw the largest increase between March 2016 and March 2021 (this household type made up 12.3% of total households in 2016, increasing to 15.4% in 2021, see **Figure 6.3.1**). The proportion of all three and four adult households also increased between 2016 and 2021. The proportion of all remaining household types decreased between 2016 and 2021, the largest decrease seen in One adult aged 16 to 64 households (17.5% in 2021 compared to 18.6% in 2016).

Table 6.3.3: Number of households by household composition type (at 31st March)

| Composition Type | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|---|------------|------------|--------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| One adult aged 16 to 64 | 184 | 172 | 181 | 190 | 171 | 177 |
| One adult aged 65 or over | 209 | 217 | 211 | 216 | 223 | 213 |
| One adult aged 16 to 64 and one or more child aged 15 or under | 35 | 30 | 33 | 33 | 26 | 27 |
| Two adults both aged 16 to 64 | 139 | 150 | 146 | 120 | 139 | 135 |
| Two adults, one aged 16 to 64 and one aged 65 or over | 70 | 69 | 74 | 77 | 73 | 69 |
| Two adults both aged 65 or over | 121 | 127 | 139 | 138 | 140 | 156 |
| Two adults both aged 16 to 64 and one or more child aged 15 or under | 53 | 59 | 41 | 45 | 48 | 49 |
| Three or four adults all aged 16 to 64 | 46 | 48 | 51 | 59 | 46 | 50 |
| Three or four adults aged 16 to 64 or 65 or over | 60 | 56 | 59 | 58 | 65 | 69 |
| Three or four adults all aged 16 to 64 and one or more child aged 15 or under | 20 | 16 | 23 | 23 | 18 | 22 |
| Other | 50 | 44 | 42 | 38 | 43 | 45 |
| Total | 987 | 988 | 1,000 | 997 | 992 | 1,012 |

Figure 6.3.1: Proportion of households by household composition type (at 31st March)



7.1 Population by economic status

At 31st March 2021, 47.0% of the population were in full-time education or in employment, compared to 47.9% a year earlier. 30.4% were employed and 7.7% were self-employed (see **Table 7.1.1**).

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 made contact with 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.

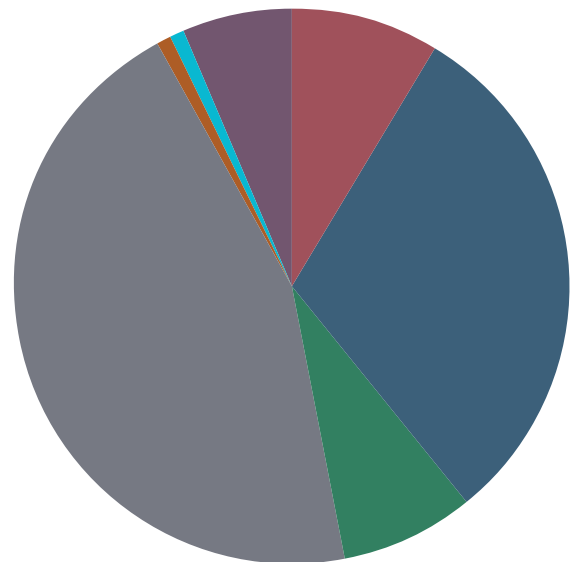
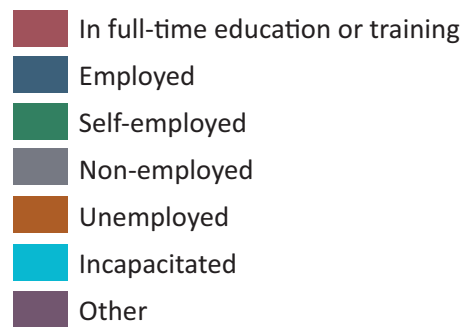
The “other” group includes anyone that did not fit into any of the categories above.

More detailed information on employment is available in the **Alderney Annual Employment Bulletin**, available at www.alderney.gov.gg/data.

Table 7.1.1: Population by economic status (at 31st March 2021)

| | No. people | % of total population |
|------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| In full-time education or training | 186 | 8.8 |
| Employed | 640 | 30.4 |
| Self-employed | 162 | 7.7 |
| Non-employed | 949 | 45.1 |
| Unemployed | 15 | 0.7 |
| Incapacitated | 19 | 0.9 |
| Other | 131 | 6.2 |
| Total | 2,102 | 100.0 |

Figure 7.1.1: Population by economic status (at 31st March 2021)



7.1 Population by economic status

Figure 7.1.2: Population by economic status and age (at 31st March 2021)

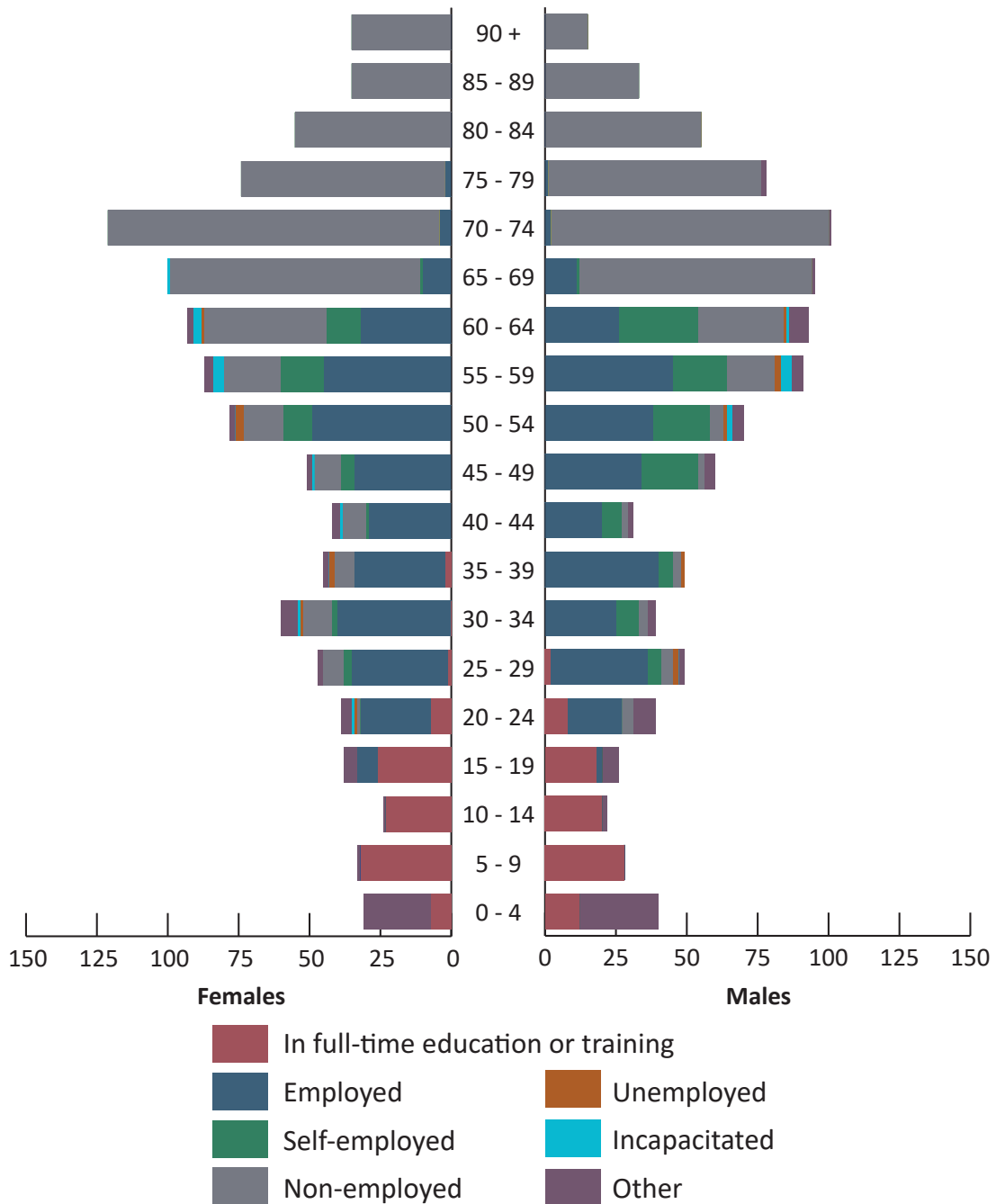


Figure 7.1.2 shows how economic status varies by age group and gender. Overall, 73.7% of the population aged 16 to 64 years old were either in full-time education, employed or self-employed at the end of March 2021. 7.0% (29 people) of those aged 65 to 74 were in employment.

People in full-time education are mainly concentrated in the 5 to 24 age categories. Whilst the number of employed females peaks in the 50 to 54 years age group (49 people), the 25 to 29 age group had the largest proportion of employed females (72.3%). For males, the proportion of the population in employment peaks in the 35 to 39 years age group (81.6%). The number of males employed is highest in the 55 to 59 age category (45 people).

Self-employment was more apparent in males at the end of March 2021. Unemployment and incapacity are seen in low numbers of similar magnitude for males and females.

8.1 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 several 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 is 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 total a similar sum.

The data presented in this report is compiled using data on individuals sourced from the following:

- Greffe birth and death records
- Income Tax
- Social Security contributions
- Social Security benefits
- Social Housing
- Population Management
- Health
- Driving Licenses and Vehicle Registrations
- Schools
- University grants
- The Electoral Roll

The Rolling Electronic Census also incorporates data from the Corporate Housing Programme Monitoring System which adds information based on the residential properties individuals live in.

In cases where two or more of the above databases hold more than one copy of the information presented in this report, there is a process to decide which version to use. For dates of birth and gender for example, the most commonly used is the one taken to be correct for that individual. For other information such as addresses, or whether a person is normally resident at the time of the census snapshot, there's a more complex process to determine the correct information for that individual, which takes into account how the data is processed by each source.

8.1 Methodology (continued)

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. Some additional cross checks undertaken in 2018 led to the identification of duplicates born in 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017. These have been removed and the process refined, so that the cause has been corrected. Figures for births have been restated back to 2014 to ensure an accurate picture of the trend is available.

The Economic Statistics (Guernsey and Alderney) Law, 2019

On 4th September 2019, the Economic Statistics (Guernsey and Alderney) Law was approved by the States of Guernsey (see www.gov.gg/article/172311/The-Economic-Statistics-Guernsey-and-Alderney-Law-2019). The new legislation has allowed the controlled sharing of some of the data collected for Income Tax purposes with the Data & Analysis service and also enables the Data & Analysis service to ask employers to provide some additional data, which will enable improvements to be made to statistics, including median earnings figures and gross value added and gross domestic product. More details regarding what will be required from employers will be provided in the first half of 2022.

9.1 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 and www.alderney.gov.gg/data. Please contact us for further information.

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