



States of
Alderney

Alderney Electronic Census Report

Population and Housing Stock at 31st March 2022

Issue date: 21st February 2023

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 ninth Alderney Annual Electronic Census Report, published in February 2023, 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 2022. It also contains basic demographic historical trends and information on immigration, emigration, births and deaths over the past ten years.

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 were lifted in stages from 11th February 2021 (58 days after the start of the second strict lockdown) until 17th February 2022, when all legal restrictions were removed. 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 2022, Alderney's population was 2,141.
- There was a natural decrease of 15 people and a net migration of 58 people over the year ending 31st March 2022, giving a total increase of 43 people (2.0%) since 31st March 2021.
- The number of people aged 0 to 15 decreased by 24 people between 31st March 2012 and 31st March 2022 and the number of people in the 16 to 64 age category decreased by 103 people. In contrast, the number of people aged 65 to 84 and 85 or over increased by 133 and 45 people respectively, between March 2012 and March 2022.
- In March 2022, the dependency ratio was 0.85, which means that for every 100 people of working age (between the ages of 16 and 64) there were 85 people of dependent age. This compares to a ratio of 0.66 ten years earlier, in March 2012.
- 46.8% of the population had been resident for 20 years or more as at 31st March 2022.
- 56.3% of the population lived in owner occupied housing units compared to 31.5% in rented units.
- 235 rented property units (15.6% of the total housing stock and 34.5% of all rented property units) were identified as having an owner whose primary address was not in Alderney. Some of these units may be rented out to local residents, some may be used as second homes and some might be vacant, however the proportions of these are not currently known.
- Approximately 48.7% of households living in Alderney on 31st March 2022 contained at least one person aged 65 or over.
- 74.3% of the population aged between 16 and 64 were either in full time education or employment at the end of March 2022.

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 43 people (2.0%) over the year ending 31st March 2022.

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 decrease for the year ending 31st March 2022 was 15 and the net migration was 58.

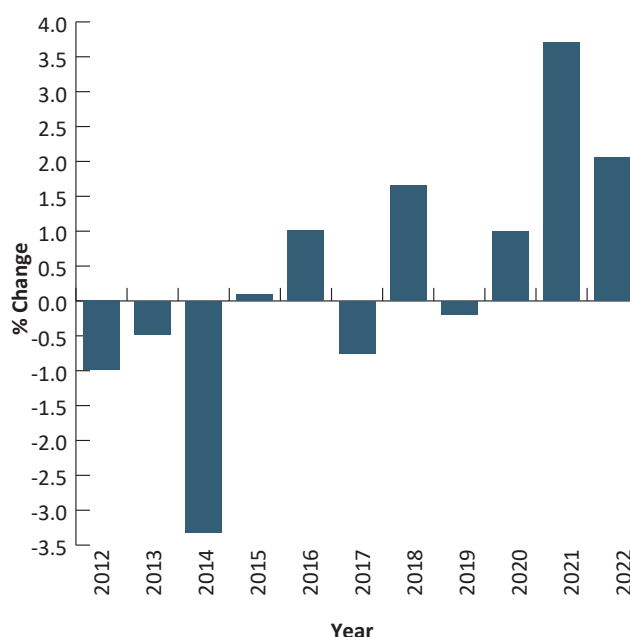
Changes to the population headcount due to methodological differences and not due to natural increase or net migration (such as the removal of duplicate records) are referred to as “net administrative changes” throughout this report. See **Section 8.1** for more information on administrative changes. The year ending 31st March 2020 saw a higher than normal level of administrative changes, because some extra sources of data were joined up with the Electronic Census in late 2022. The additional information has resulted in corrections to some of the information previously held and improved confidence overall.

With administrative changes included, the population was 2,141 on 31st March 2022 (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
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	2,023	20	1.0	-14	-0.7
2021	2,098	75	3.7	0	0.0
2022	2,141	43	2.0	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
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	31	-21
2021	17	15	2
2022	17	32	-15

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 2022, there were 17 births and 32 deaths, giving a natural decrease of 15.

Natural increase over the five years ending in March 2022 was minus 70 people; compared to minus 67 and minus 72 over the five years ending March 2021 and 2020 respectively (see [Table 2.2.2](#)).

Figure 2.2.1: Annual births and deaths

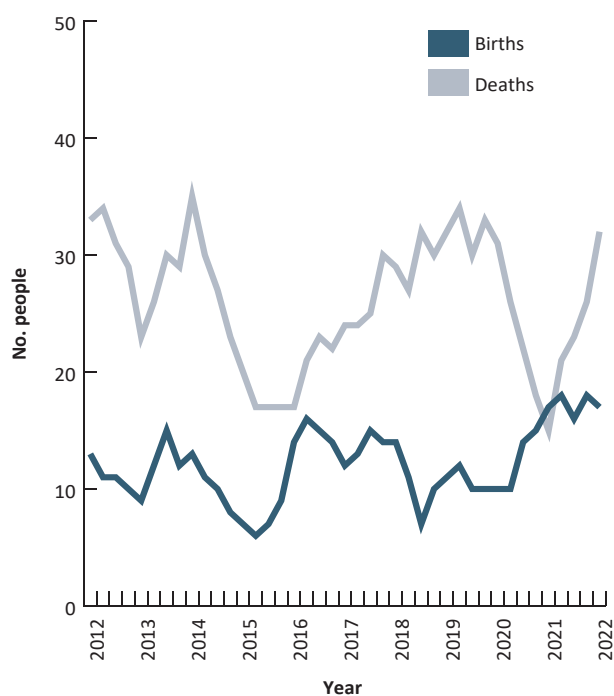


Table 2.2.2: Births, deaths and natural increase during five year periods ending 31st March

	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	133	-72
2021	64	131	-67
2022	69	139	-70

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. 44% of people who immigrated to Alderney during the year ending 31st March 2022 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 2022, immigration exceeded emigration by 58 people.

Between 19th March 2020 and 30th June 2021, people travelling into the Bailiwick of Guernsey were subject to testing and/or self-isolation requirements unless they had an exemption for medical, compassionate or critical work reasons, for example. Despite this, the total number of people moving to Alderney during the year ending 31st March 2021 (203 people) remained at a similar level to 2020 (206 people) and was higher than in 2019 (184 people, see **Table 2.3.1**).

Net migration led to an increase of 237 people over the five years ending 31st March 2022 (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
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	206	165	41
2021	203	130	73
2022	221	163	58

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

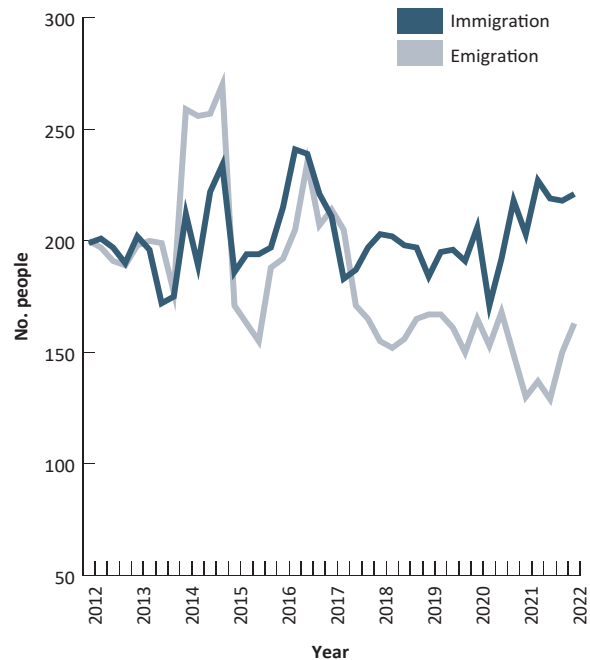


Table 2.3.2: Immigration, emigration and net migration during five year periods ending 31st March

	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	1,019	893	126
2021	1,007	831	176
2022	1,017	780	237

2.4 Immigration and emigration - details

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

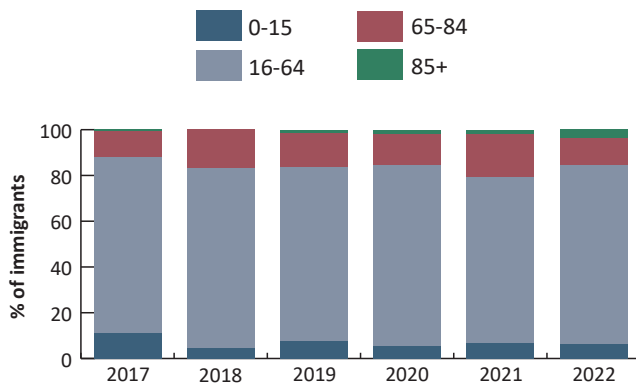


Table 2.4.1: Immigration by age (during the years ending 31st March)

	% of immigrants			
	0 - 15	16 - 64	65 - 84	85+
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
2022	6.3	77.8	12.2	3.6

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

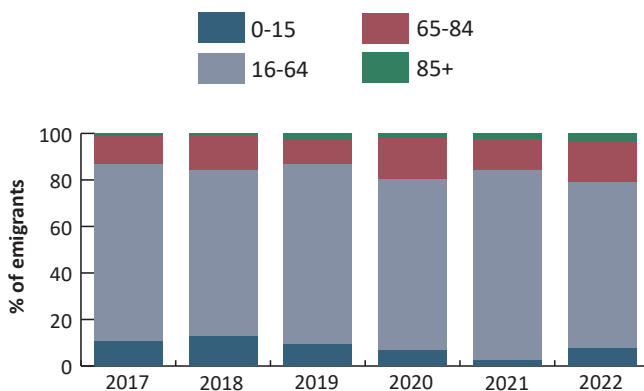


Table 2.4.2: Emigration by age (during the years ending 31st March)

	% of emigrants			
	0 - 15	16 - 64	65 - 84	85+
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
2022	7.4	71.8	17.2	3.7

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 18% of the total number of people moving to the island during the year ending 31st March 2022 were people that immigrated and then emigrated within the year or vice versa. This compares to 14% of the total for the year ending 31st March 2021 and 26% 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 2022 were aged between 16 and 64 (77.8%). This compares to 72.3% for the year ending 31st March 2021 and 76.9% for the year ending 31st March 2017.

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 2022 were aged between 16 and 64 (71.8%). This compares to 81.7% for the year ending 31st March 2021 and 75.8% for the year ending 31st March 2017.

44% of people who immigrated to Alderney during the year ending 31st March 2022 had previously been living in Guernsey. This compares to 35% for the year ending 31st March 2021 and 34% for the year ending 31st March 2020.

2.4 Immigration and emigration - details

The length of time a person has been resident in the Bailiwick can be calculated using the Rolling Electronic Census system. The Figures and Tables on this page show immigrants to and emigrants from Alderney 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 historical 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 (48.4%) of immigrants who arrived during the year ending 31st March 2022 were new to the island, however this was a lower proportion than in previous years.

24.9% of those who immigrated during the year ending 31st March 2022 had previously been resident in the Bailiwick for more than twenty years, a higher proportion than previous years (15.2% for the year ending 31st March 2021 and 8.0% for the year ending 31st March 2017, 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 2022 had been resident in the Bailiwick for one to less than five years (29.4%). This differs to the years ending 31st March 2019 and 31st March 2020 where the majority had been resident for less than one year. 27.0% of people emigrating had been resident for twenty years or more prior to leaving during the year ending 31st March 2022, a higher proportion than in previous years.

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

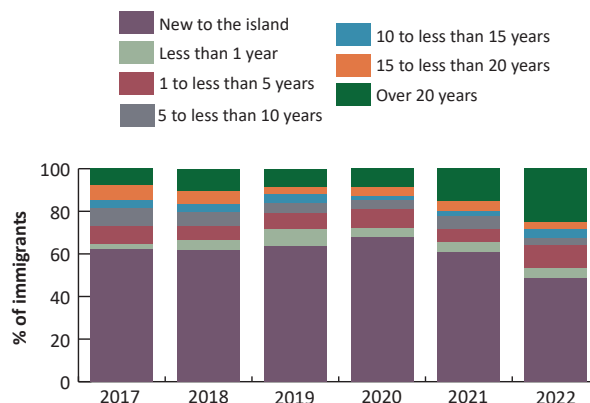


Table 2.4.3: Immigration by length of stay (during the years ending 31st March)

	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
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
2022	48.4	5.0	10.4	3.6	4.1	3.6	24.9

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

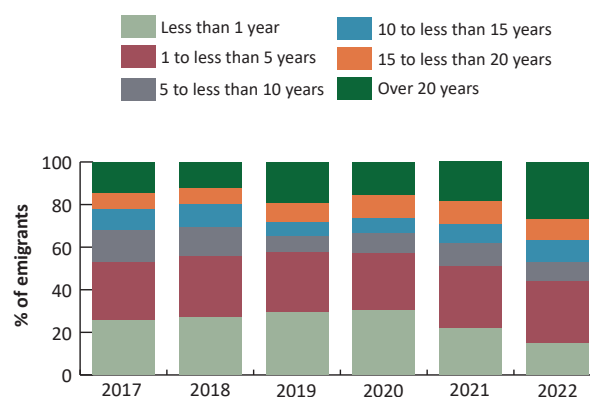


Table 2.4.4: Emigration by length of stay (during the years ending 31st March)

	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
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
2022	14.7	29.4	8.6	10.4	9.8	27.0

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	1,039	984	-0.9	1.5
2021	1,079	1,019	3.8	3.6
2022	1,094	1,047	1.4	2.7

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 2022 females constituted 51.1% of the population.

As shown in **Table 3.1.1** and **Figure 3.1.2**, the female population saw an increase of 1.4% between March 2021 and March 2022. The male population increased by 2.7% during the same time period.

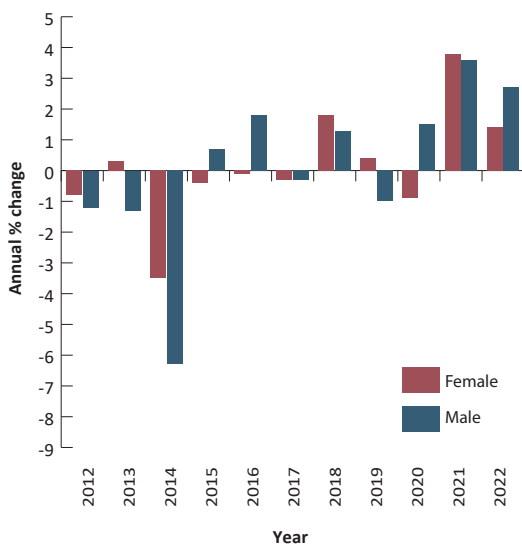
Figure 3.1.1: Total population by gender (at 31st March)



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.

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 decreased by 24 people when compared to March 2012. The number of people in the 16 to 64 age category has also seen a decrease when compared to March 2012 (103 people). In contrast, there were 133 more people aged 65 to 84 on 31st March 2022 than on 31st March 2012 and 45 more people aged 85 or over (see **Table 4.1.1**).

The proportion of people in the dependent age categories (those aged 0 to 15 and 65 and over) was 46.0% in 2022 compared with 39.7% ten years earlier in 2012.

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

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

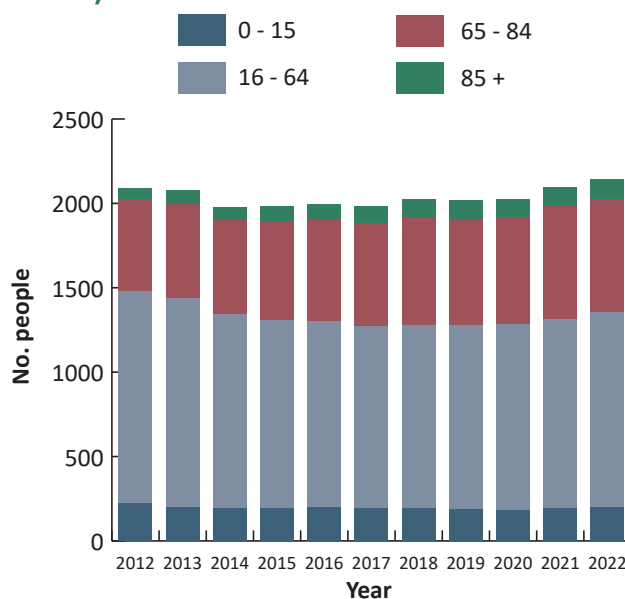


Table 4.1.1: Population by age group (at 31st March)

	0 - 15	16 - 64	65 - 84	85 +	Total
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	183	1,097	639	104	2,023
2021	193	1,124	670	111	2,098
2022	196	1,157	674	114	2,141

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

	0 - 15	16 - 64	65 - 84	85 +	Total
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	54.2	31.6	5.1	100.0
2021	9.2	53.6	31.9	5.3	100.0
2022	9.2	54.0	31.5	5.3	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
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	0.84
2021	0.87
2022	0.85

Figure 4.2.1: Dependency ratio (at 31st March 2012)

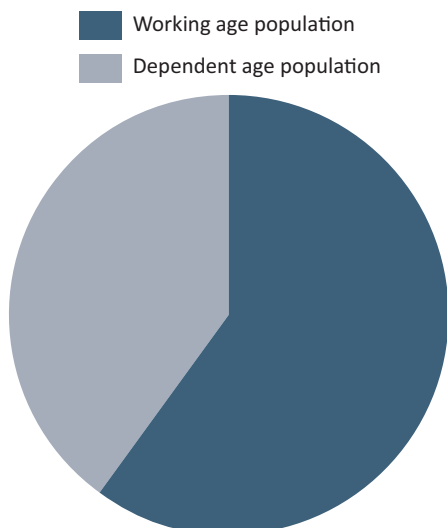
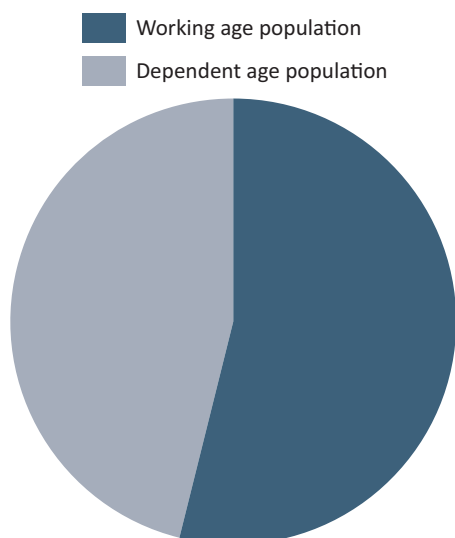


Figure 4.2.2: Dependency ratio (at 31st March 2022)



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 2022, the overall dependency ratio was 0.85, which means that for every 100 people of working age (between the ages of 16 and 64) there were 85 people of dependent age, two less than in 2021 but 19 more than in 2012. In practice, 39.2% of the total population were employed or self-employed at the end of March 2022 (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 2022 compared with five years earlier in 2017 and ten years earlier in 2012.

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 50 to 69 age categories in 2012 to the 60 to 79 age groups in 2022. 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 2012 and March 2022, is quite pronounced in **Figure 4.3.1**. For females, the 70 to 74 age group showed the largest increase between March 2012 and March 2022 (an increase of 44 people) whilst the 75 to 79 age group showed the largest increase for males (39 people).

Comparing the median age of the male and female populations gives an indication of the differences in the two demographic profiles. In March 2022, the median age (i.e. the age of the person in the middle if everyone was to be ranked in age order) was 57 for both males and females. This compares to 56 for males and 57 for females five years earlier, in March 2017.

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

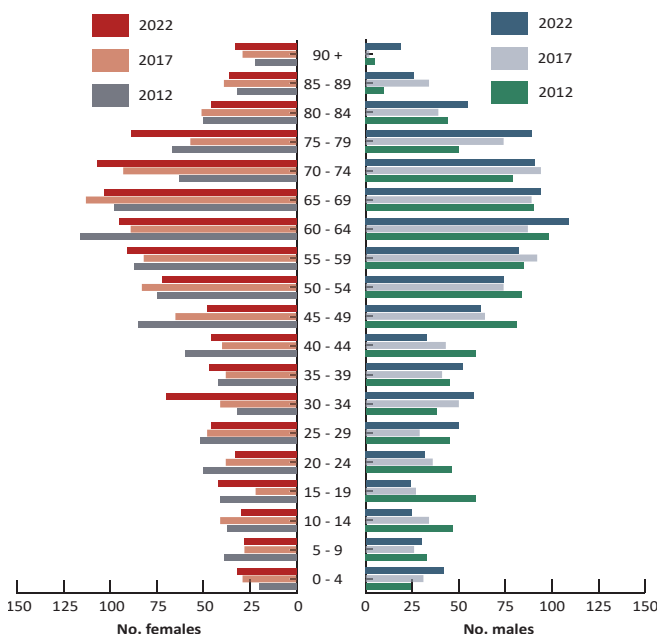


Table 4.3.1: Age and gender distribution (at 31st March)

	2017			2022		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
0 - 4	29	31	60	32	42	74
5 - 9	28	26	54	28	30	58
10 - 14	41	34	75	30	25	55
15 - 19	22	27	49	42	24	66
20 - 24	38	36	74	33	32	65
25 - 29	48	29	77	46	50	96
30 - 34	41	50	91	70	58	128
35 - 39	38	41	79	47	52	99
40 - 44	40	43	83	46	33	79
45 - 49	65	64	129	48	62	110
50 - 54	83	74	157	72	74	146
55 - 59	82	92	174	91	82	173
60 - 64	89	87	176	95	109	204
65 - 69	113	89	202	103	94	197
70 - 74	93	94	187	107	91	198
75 - 79	57	74	131	89	89	178
80 - 84	51	39	90	46	55	101
85 - 89	39	34	73	36	26	62
90 +	29	2	31	33	19	52
Total	1,026	966	1,992	1,094	1,047	2,141

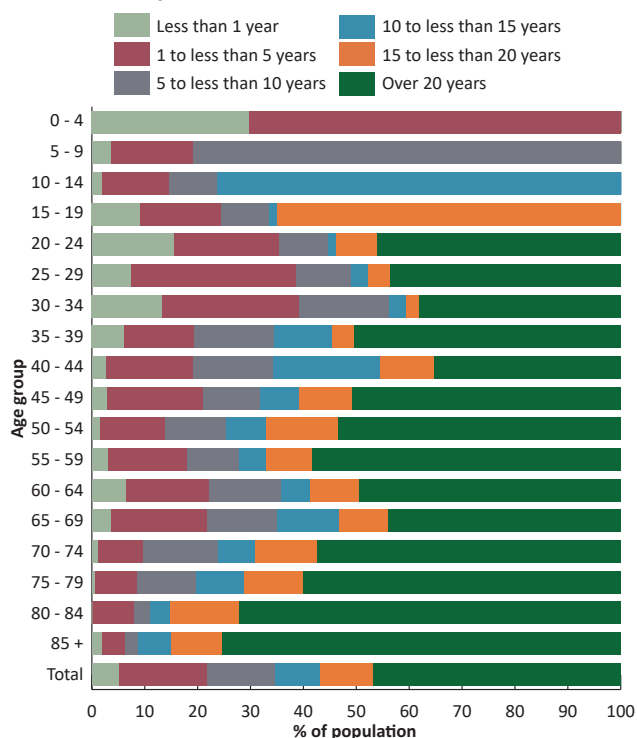
5.1 Length of stay on the island to date

Table 5.1.1: Length of stay by age (at 31st March 2022)

	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	22	52	*	*	*	*	74
5 - 9	*	9	47	*	*	*	58
10 - 14	*	7	*	42	*	*	55
15 - 19	6	10	6	*	43	*	66
20 - 24	10	13	6	*	*	30	65
25 - 29	7	30	10	*	*	42	96
30 - 34	17	33	22	*	*	49	128
35 - 39	6	13	15	11	*	50	99
40 - 44	*	13	12	16	8	28	79
45 - 49	*	20	12	8	11	56	110
50 - 54	*	18	17	11	20	78	146
55 - 59	*	26	17	9	15	101	173
60 - 64	13	32	28	11	19	101	204
65 - 69	7	36	26	23	18	87	197
70 - 74	*	17	28	14	23	114	198
75 - 79	*	14	20	16	20	107	178
80 - 84	*	8	*	*	13	73	101
85 +	*	*	*	7	11	86	114
Total	108	356	277	181	217	1,002	2,141

* 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 2022)



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 historical 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 2022, 1,002 people (46.8% 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 40 to 44 years of age category contains the lowest proportion of people that have been resident for over twenty years (35.4%).

The 20 to 24 age category saw the highest proportion of people that had been resident for less than one year (15.4%), 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 and properties on short and long-term leases. This category also includes properties owned by people who ordinarily live at a different address (either on or off island). Within this category, 235 units (15.6% of the total housing stock and 34.5% of all rented property units) were identified as having an owner whose primary address was not in Alderney. Some of these units may be rented out to local residents, some may be used as second homes and some might be vacant, however the proportions of these are not currently known.

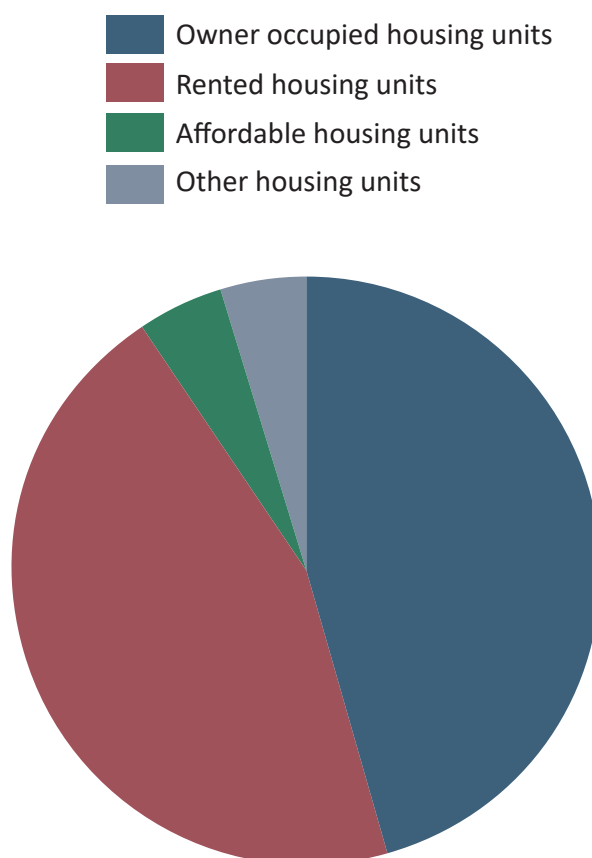
The Affordable category includes accommodation provided by the States of Alderney and the Alderney Housing Association, where the allocation criteria are based primarily on household incomes. It includes social rented and partially owned units.

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 2022)

	No. units	% of total units
Owner occupied	686	45.6
Rented	681	45.2
Affordable	69	4.6
Other	70	4.6
Total	1,506	100.0

Figure 6.1.1: Number of housing units by tenure (at 31st March 2022)



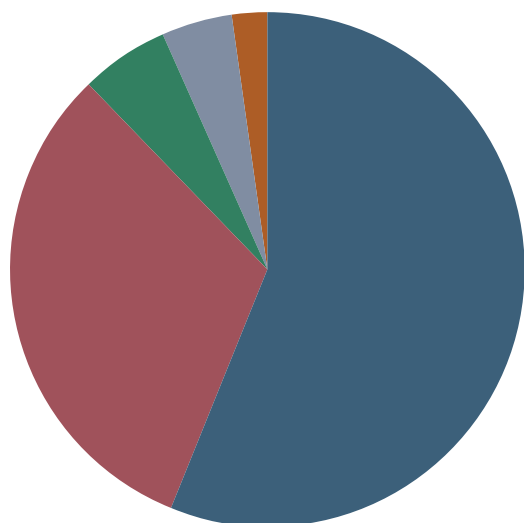
6.2 Housing tenure

Table 6.2.1: Population by housing tenure (at 31st March 2022)

	No. people	% of total population
Owner occupied	1,206	56.3
Rented	675	31.5
Affordable	124	5.8
Other	89	4.2
Address unknown	47	2.2
Total	2,141	100.0

Figure 6.2.1: Population by housing tenure (at 31st March 2022)

- 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 2022 stood at 97.8%. The remaining 2.2% 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 (56.3%) lived in owner occupied accommodation at the end of March 2022 compared with 31.5% in private rental accommodation.

At the end of March 2022, 5.8% of the population lived in Affordable housing, which includes social rented and partially owned units, and 4.2% 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.

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 provides information based on a sample of households, rather than all households.

People for whom a precise address was not known on the snapshot date cannot be grouped into households and are not included in **Section 6.3**. In some cases, no address is stored. In some, a building or road name is known, but not exactly which housing unit the person resides within.

There was a minimum of 1,029 households living in Alderney on 31st March 2022, compared to 1,009 the previous year and 979 five years earlier, in 2017 (see **Table 6.3.1**). The average number of people per household has remained stable since 2017.

The ten most common household types, presented in **Table 6.3.2**, describe 95.2% of all households as at March 2022. 38.3% were one adult households without child(ren) and 35.9% were two adult households without child(ren). 48.7% of households living in Alderney on 31st March 2022 contained at least one person aged 65 or over.

Page 15 shows the trend in household composition since 2017.

Table 6.3.1: Minimum number of households (at 31st March)

	Minimum number of households	Average number of people per household
2017	979	2.0
2018	993	2.0
2019	981	2.0
2020	981	2.0
2021	1,009	2.0
2022	1,029	2.0

Please note that the figures presented in **Table 6.3.1** have been revised since the last edition of this report. The processes for determining each person's address in the Rolling Electronic Census were updated in late 2022 to incorporate additional sources of address data in order to improve accuracy. The update is applied retrospectively as well as to the latest information, so all the figures have been updated to ensure continuity of the time series. The change has resulted in a reduction in the number of people with unknown address throughout the time series and has increased confidence in the addresses of those with known addresses.

Table 6.3.2: Household composition type (at 31st March 2022)

Composition Type	No. people	Minimum no. households	% of total households
One adult aged 16 to 64	186	186	18.1
One adult aged 65 or over	208	208	20.2
One adult aged 16 to 64 and one or more child aged 15 or under	39	17	1.7
Two adults both aged 16 to 64	284	142	13.8
Two adults, one aged 16 to 64 and one aged 65 or over	132	66	6.4
Two adults both aged 65 or over	322	161	15.6
Two adults both aged 16 to 64 and one or more child aged 15 or under	210	58	5.6
Three or four adults all aged 16 to 64	183	56	5.4
Three or four adults aged 16 to 64 or 65 or over	213	66	6.4
Three or four adults all aged 16 to 64 and one or more child aged 15 or under	94	20	1.9
Other	223	49	4.8
Address unknown	47	-	-
Total	2,141	1,029	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 the proportion of households with two people aged 65 and over saw the largest increase between March 2017 and March 2022 (from 13.1% in 2017 to 15.6% in 2022, see **Figure 6.3.1**). The proportion of one adult aged 16 to 64 households saw the second largest increase (from 16.3% to 18.1%).

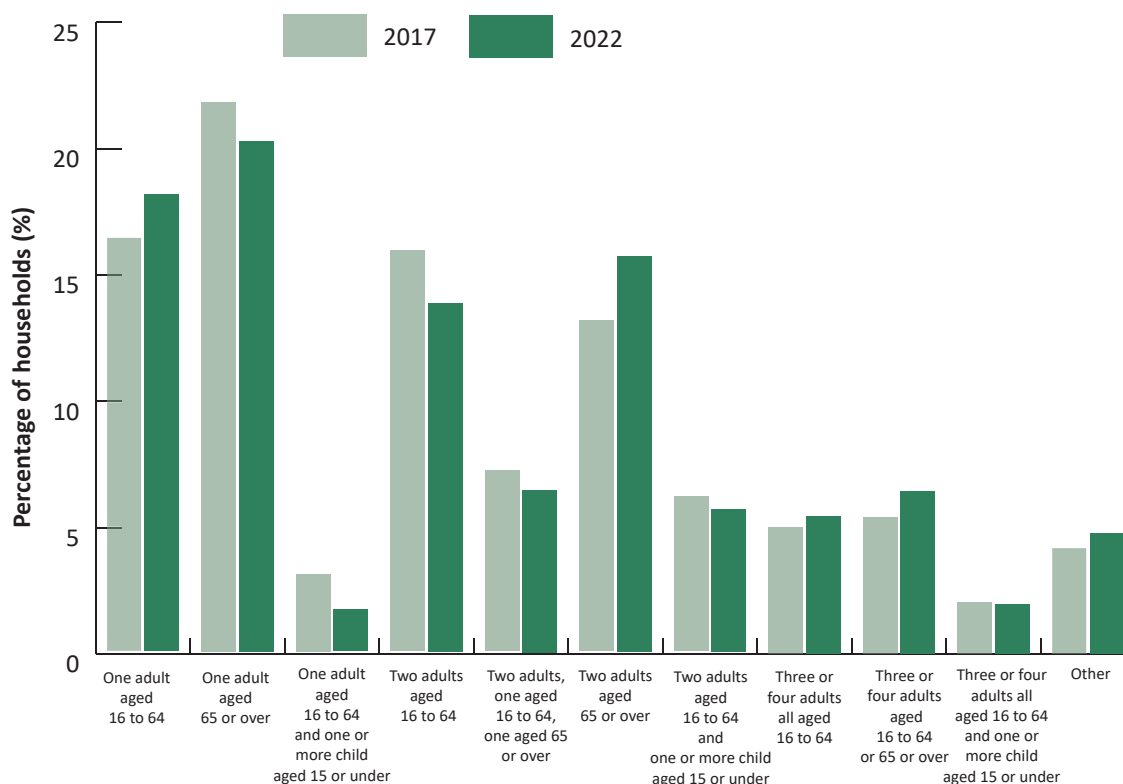
In contrast, the proportion of households containing two adults aged 16 to 64 showed the largest decrease between March 2017 and March 2022 (from 15.8% to 13.8%). The proportion of all households with children decreased between the same time period.

Please note that the figures presented in **Table 6.3.3** and **Figure 6.3.1** have been revised since the last edition of this report. The processes for determining each person's address in the Rolling Electronic Census were updated in late 2022 to incorporate additional sources of address data in order to improve accuracy. The update is applied retrospectively as well as to the latest information, so all the figures have been updated to ensure continuity of the time series. The change has resulted in a reduction in the number of people with unknown address throughout the time series and has increased confidence in the addresses of those with known addresses.

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

Composition Type	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
One adult aged 16 to 64	160	172	169	152	170	186
One adult aged 65 or over	213	211	208	219	212	208
One adult aged 16 to 64 and one or more child aged 15 or under	30	27	28	26	30	17
Two adults both aged 16 to 64	155	149	133	147	140	142
Two adults, one aged 16 to 64 and one aged 65 or over	70	72	80	71	76	66
Two adults both aged 65 or over	128	136	137	142	152	161
Two adults both aged 16 to 64 and one or more child aged 15 or under	60	46	50	44	47	58
Three or four adults all aged 16 to 64	49	55	60	53	49	56
Three or four adults aged 16 to 64 or 65 or over	53	60	56	61	66	66
Three or four adults all aged 16 to 64 and one or more child aged 15 or under	20	24	22	23	27	20
Other	41	41	38	43	40	49
Total	979	993	981	981	1,009	1,029

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



7.1 Population by economic status

On 31st March 2022, 47.8% of the population were in full-time education or in employment, compared to 47.0% a year earlier and 48.3% five years earlier in 2017. 32.1% were employed and 7.1% were self-employed in March 2022 (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 report.

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.

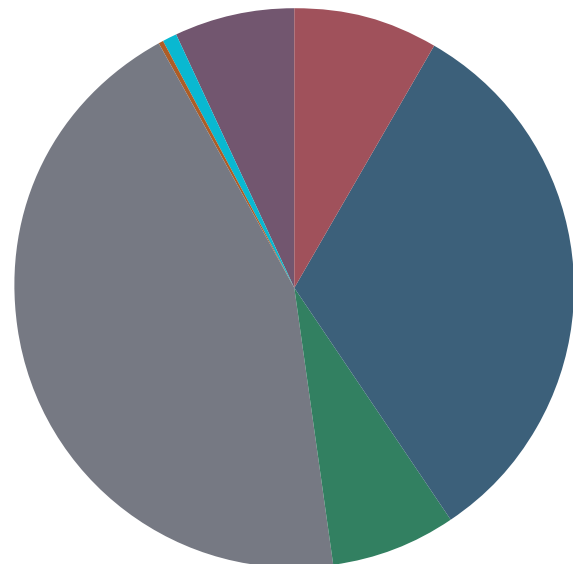
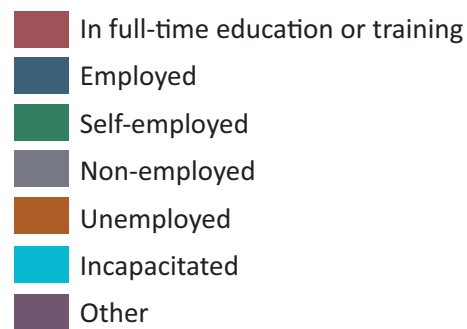
The “other” group includes anyone that did not fit into any of the categories above.

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 2022)

	No. people	% of total population
In full-time education or training	184	8.6
Employed	687	32.1
Self-employed	152	7.1
Non-employed	948	44.3
Unemployed	5	0.2
Incapacitated	20	0.9
Other	145	6.8
Total	2,141	100.0

Figure 7.1.1: Population by economic status (at 31st March 2022)



7.1 Population by economic status

Figure 7.1.2: Population by economic status and age (at 31st March 2022)

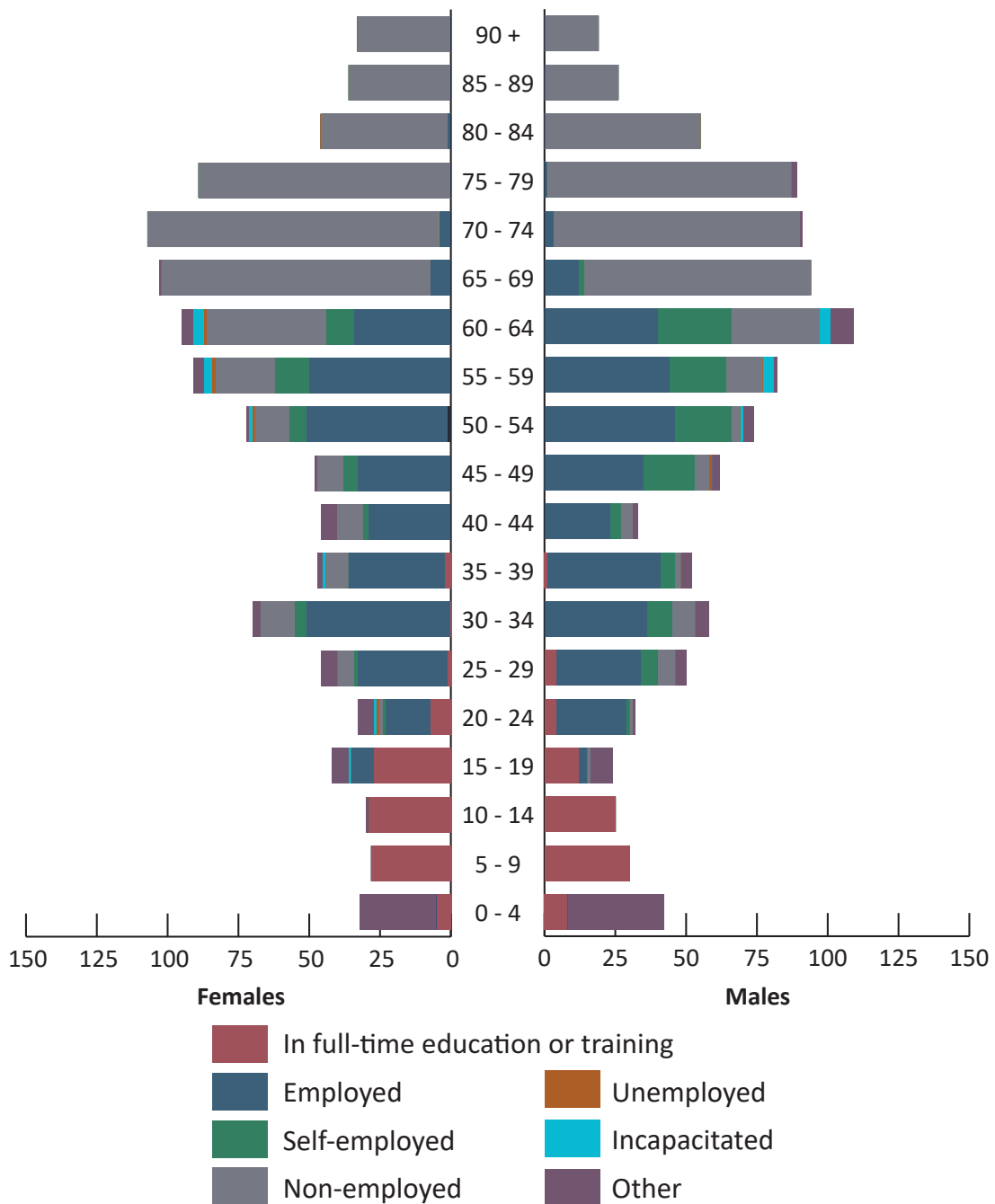


Figure 7.1.2 shows how economic status varies by age group and gender. Overall, 74.3% of the population aged 16 to 64 years old were either in full-time education, employed or self-employed at the end of March 2022. This compares to 73.7% at the same time the previous year and 75.2% five years earlier in March 2017. Of those aged 65 and over, 3.8% (30 people) were employed or self-employed.

People in full-time education or training are concentrated in the 5 to 24 age categories. Whilst the number of employed males peaks in the 50 to 54 years age group (46 people), the 20 to 24 age group had the largest proportion of employed males (78.1%). For females, the 30 to 34 age group has both the highest proportion of the population (72.9%) and the highest number of people employed (51 people).

Self-employment was more apparent in males at the end of March 2022. 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
- Cadastre

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.

Some extra sources of data were joined up with the Electronic Census in late 2022, resulting in a higher level of administrative changes during 2020 than normal. The additional information has resulted in corrections to some of the information previously held and improved confidence overall.

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 will allow controlled sharing of some of the data collected for Income Tax purposes with the Data & Analysis service and will also enable 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. The additional information sought is as follows:

- Separation of information from employers on wages paid to current employees from pensions paid to past employees
- Numbers of hours worked by employees
- Value of employer contributions to occupational / secondary pension schemes

This should enable calculation of the median wage for full time employees, the number of people paid the minimum wage and the number of households with adults all working full time that are still below the relative income poverty threshold. Additional information will be included in other Data & Analysis publications when it becomes available.

9.1 Contact details

You may also be interested in other publications from States of Guernsey Data & Analysis service, 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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