



STATES OF ALDERNEY

Alderney Electronic Census Report

Population and Housing Stock at 31st March 2018

Issue date: February 2019

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



States of Guernsey
Data and Analysis

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1.1 Introduction

This fifth Alderney Annual Electronic Census Report, published in February 2019, 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 2018. It also contains basic demographic historic trends.

It provides information on the population of Alderney sourced from ten separate Bailiwick of Guernsey databases (from seven different States of Guernsey Departments) and is collated using the Rolling Electronic Census IT system; a pioneering and cost saving project, which was completed in December 2014. Earlier information was provided by the Social Security Department and was sourced from two of the databases now linked to the Rolling Electronic Census IT system. More information on the Rolling Electronic Census Project is available at the end of this report.

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

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

1.2 Headlines

- At the end of March 2018, Alderney's population was 2,019.
- There was a natural decrease of 15 people and a net migration of 52 people over the year ending March 2018, giving a total change of 37 people (a 1.9% increase compared to March 2017).
- In March 2018, 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 0.68 five years earlier, in March 2013.
- 46.3% of the population had been resident for 20 years or more as at March 2018.
- 54.0% of the population lived in owner occupied housing units compared to 34.7% in rented units.
- 15.6% of the island's housing units were owned by people whose primary dwelling was not in Alderney.
- 76.8% of the working age population were economically active at the end of March 2018.

2.1 Total population trends

Table 2.1.1: Total population (at 31st March)

	Total population	Annual change due to net migration and natural increase	Annual % change due to net migration and natural increase	Annual change due to admin changes	Annual % change due to admin changes
2012	2,090	-21	-1.0	-	-
2013	2,080	-10	-0.5	-	-
2014	1,979	-69	-3.3	-32	-1.5
2015	1,982	2	0.1	1	0.1
2016	1,998	20	1.0	-4	-0.2
2017	1,982	-16	-0.8	0	0.0
2018	2,019	37	1.9	0	0.0

Figure 2.1.1: Total population (at 31st March)

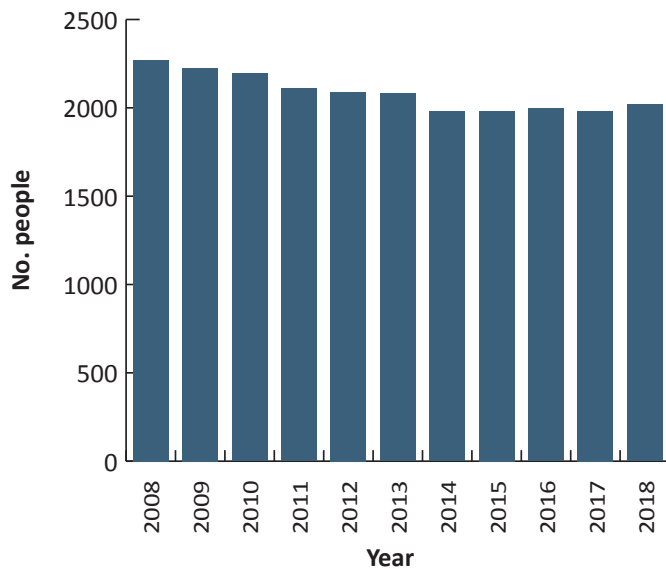
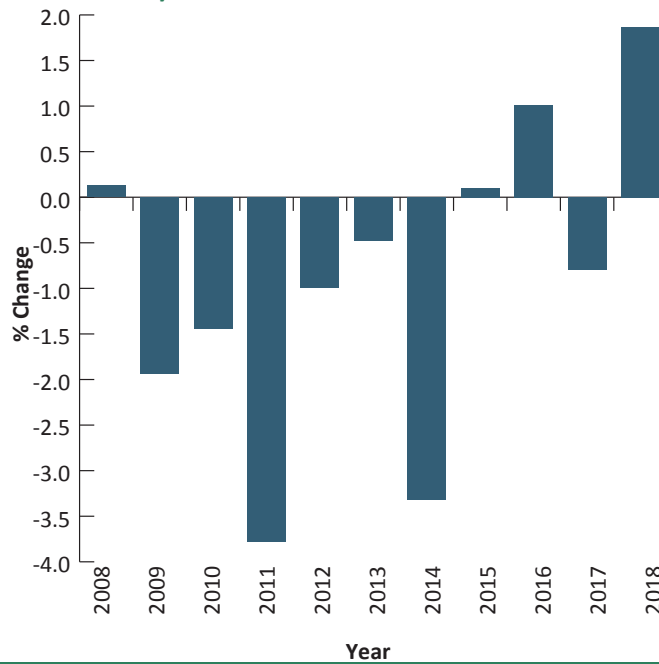


Figure 2.1.2: Total population change due to net migration and natural increase (over years ending 31st March)



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

The total population increased by 1.9% (37 people), due to net migration and natural increase, over the year ending 31st March 2018 (see [Table 2.1.1](#)).

As a result of the additional information used by the Rolling Electronic Census system (as explained in [Section 8.1](#)), increasing the reliability of the figures, some previously published figures have been restated. The figures have been restated to enable population changes that have been identified retrospectively to be incorporated into the correct year.

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

With administrative changes included, the population was 2,019 on 31st March 2018.

2.2 Births, deaths and natural increase

Information on natural increase has been available from the Social Security Department since the year ending in March 2008. It has been calculated using the Rolling Electronic 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 in March 2018, there were 14 births and 29 deaths, giving a natural decrease of 15. The number of deaths has always exceeded the number of births since information has been available, from March 2008, see [Table 2.2.1](#) and [Figure 2.2.1](#).

Natural increase over the five years ending in March 2018 was minus 65 people; compared to minus 64 and minus 72 the five years ending in March 2017 and 2016 respectively (see [Table 2.2.2](#)).

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

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

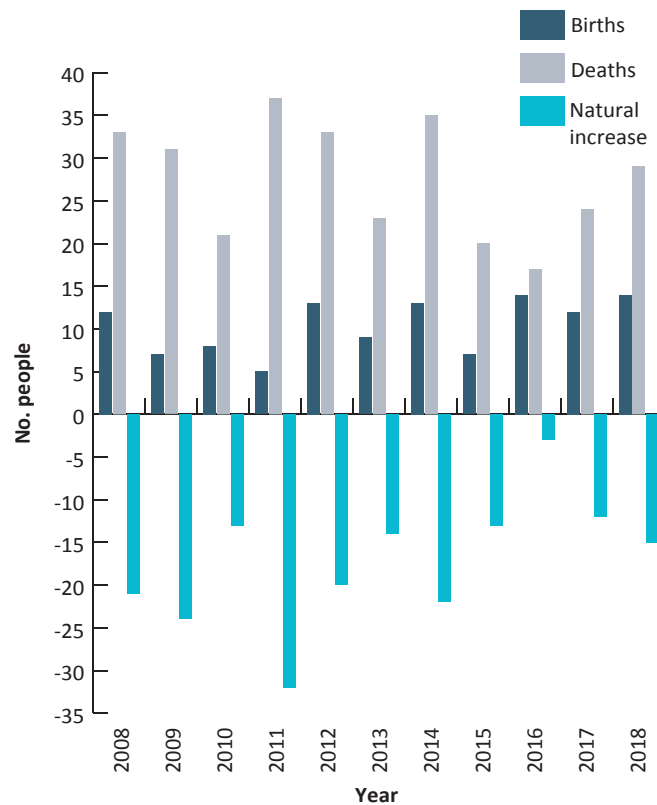


Table 2.2.2: Births, deaths and natural increase during five year periods ending 31st March

	Births	Deaths	Natural increase
2012	45	155	-110
2013	42	145	-103
2014	48	149	-101
2015	47	148	-101
2016	56	128	-72
2017	55	119	-64
2018	60	125	-65

2.3 Immigration, emigration and net migration

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

	Immigration	Emigration	Net migration
2012	199	200	-1
2013	202	198	4
2014	212	259	-47
2015	186	171	15
2016	215	192	23
2017	211	215	-4
2018	196	144	52

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

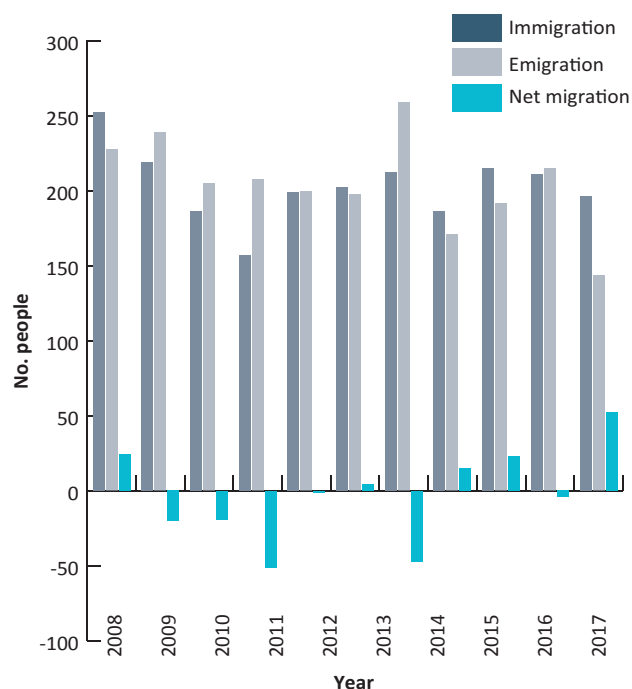


Table 2.3.2: Immigration, emigration and net migration during five year periods ending 31st March

	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	1,035	-9
2018	1,020	981	39

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

Net migration is the difference between immigration (people moving to the island) and emigration (people moving off the island). For statistical purposes, an immigrant is defined as a person moving to Alderney to work for any period of time or to live for a period of 26 weeks or more. An emigrant is defined as a person moving away from Alderney to work for any period of time or to live for a period of 26 weeks or more. Emigrants and immigrants include people moving to or from other islands within the Bailiwick of Guernsey.

As shown in [Table 2.3.1](#) and [Figure 2.3.1](#), levels of immigration have shown a steady decrease since 2015. Levels of emigration have shown a significant decrease since March 2017.

Over the year ending in March 2018, immigration exceeded emigration by 52 people, giving positive net migration.

Total net migration increased by 39 people over the five years ending March 2018 (see [Table 2.3.2](#)).

2.4 Immigration and emigration - details

Information on the profile of immigrants and emigrants can be analysed using the Rolling Electronic Census. Approximately 15% of the total were people that immigrated and then emigrated within the year or vice versa.

As can be seen in **Figure 2.4.1**, the majority of both immigrants and emigrants during the year ending March 2018 (78.6% and 71.5% respectively) were of working age i.e. between 16 and 64 years of age (inclusive). At the end of March 2017, 76.9% of immigrants and 75.8% of emigrants were aged 16 to 64.

Tables 2.4.1 and **2.4.2** show immigrants to and emigrants from the island broken down by age group and gender. The ratio of females to males is higher for immigrants and lower for emigrants. Of the immigrants during the year ending March 2018, 51.5% were female compared with 45.1% of emigrants.

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

Figure 2.4.1: Immigration and emigration by age (during the year ending 31st March 2018)

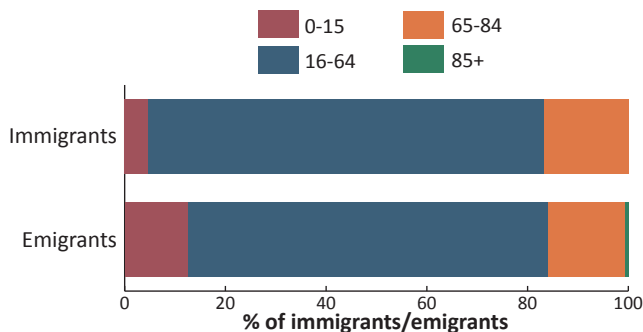


Table 2.4.1: Immigration by age and gender (during the year ending 31st March 2018)

	% of immigrants		
	Female	Male	Total
0-15	3.1	1.5	4.6
16-64	42.9	35.7	78.6
65-84	5.6	11.2	16.8
85+	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	51.5	48.5	100.0

Table 2.4.2: Emigration by age and gender (during the year ending 31st March 2018)

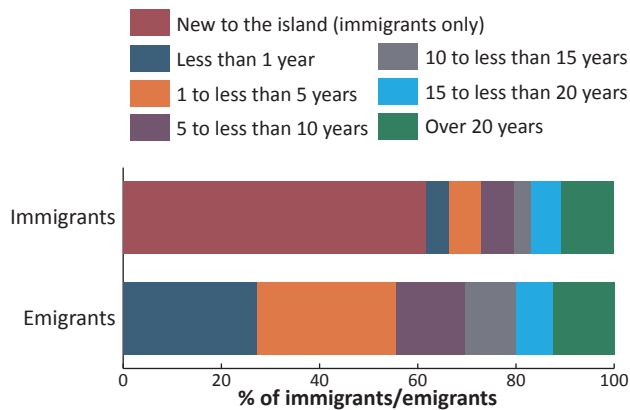
	% of emigrants		
	Female	Male	Total
0-15	4.9	7.6	12.5
16-64	32.6	38.9	71.5
65-84	6.9	8.3	15.3
85+	0.7	0.0	0.7
Total	45.1	54.9	100.0

2.4 Immigration and emigration - details

Table 2.4.3: Immigration and emigration by length of stay (during the year ending 31st March 2018)

	% of immigrants	% of emigrants
New to the island	61.7	N/A
Less than 1 year	4.6	27.1
1 to less than 5 years	6.6	28.5
5 to less than 10 years	6.6	13.9
10 to less than 15 years	3.6	10.4
15 to less than 20 years	6.1	7.6
Over 20 years	10.7	12.5

Figure 2.4.2: Immigration and emigration by length of stay (during the year ending 31st March 2018)



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

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

The majority (61.7%) of immigrants who arrived during the year ending March 2018 were new to the island. 10.7% had previously been on the island for more than twenty years.

27.1% of the emigrants had been in Alderney for less than one year. 12.5% of people emigrating had spent twenty years or more in Alderney prior to leaving during the year ending March 2018.

3.1 Gender trends

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

The female population has consistently been higher than the male population since 2008, ranging between 50.5% to 52.2% of the total population. In March 2018 females constituted 51.7% of the population.

As shown in [Table 3.1.1](#), [Figure 3.1.1](#) and [Figure 3.1.2](#), the female population saw a sharp increase (2.4%) between March 2017 and March 2018 after 4 consecutive years of decreases. The male population also increased between March 2017 and March 2018.

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

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

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

	Females	Males	Annual % change in female population	Annual % change in male population
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	1,019	963	-1.0	-0.6
2018	1,043	976	2.4	1.4

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

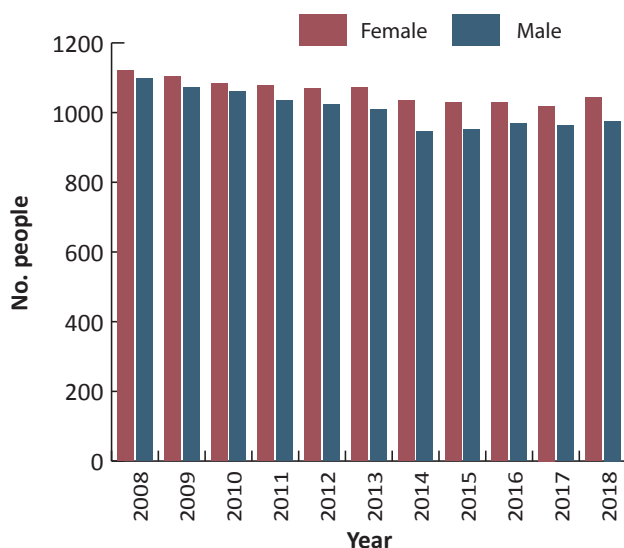
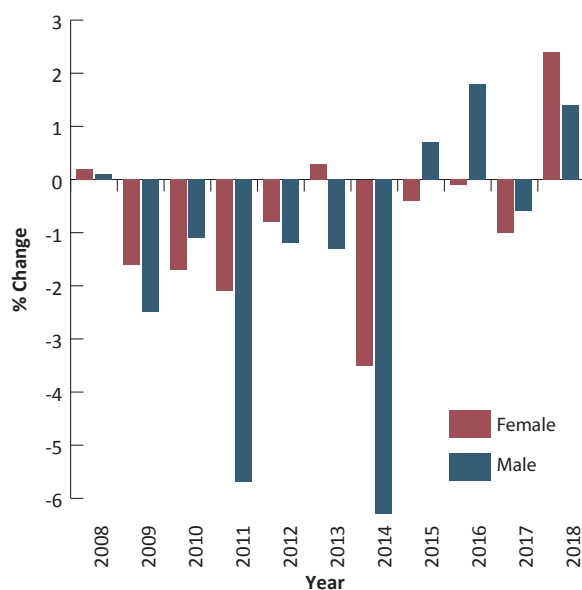


Figure 3.1.2: Total population change by gender (over years ending 31st March)



4.1 Age group trends

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

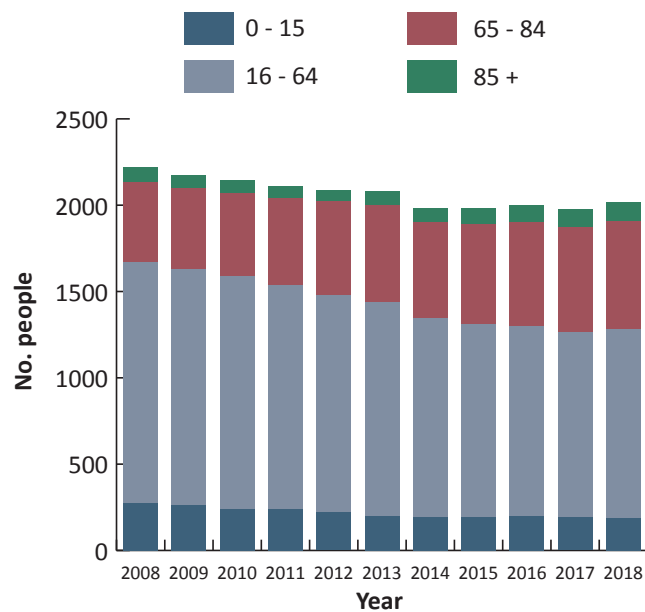


Table 4.1.1: Population by age group (at 31st March)

	0 - 15	16 - 64	65 - 84	85 +	Total
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	191	1,082	605	104	1,982
2018	188	1,092	626	113	2,019

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	9.6	54.6	30.5	5.2	100.0
2018	9.3	54.1	31.0	5.6	100.0

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

The age groups presented in *Figure 4.1.1* and *Tables 4.1.1* and *4.1.2* are used to show the population of working age compared with those of dependent age. The 85 and over category is used to highlight the number of “oldest old”; a portion of the population of particular interest when monitoring the ageing of a population and the associated policy implications.

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

The proportion of people in the dependent age categories was 45.9% in 2018 compared with 39.7% in 2012.

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

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

4.2 Dependency ratio trends

Dependency ratios are used to indicate the proportion of a population which is potentially economically dependent i.e. those who are eligible for retirement (over 65 years of age) and those who are still in compulsory full-time education (children aged 15 years and under).

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

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

In 2018, 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, which is 2 more than in 2017 and 17 more than in 2013. In practice, 40.1% of the population were employed or self-employed at the end of March 2018 (see [Section 7.1](#) on [page 14](#)).

Prior to 2013, the ratio had remained relatively stable. However, as more and more of the “baby boom” generation (babies born after the second World War until the 1960s) move from the working age category into the retirement age category, this proportion has increased.

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

Table 4.2.1: Dependency ratio (at 31st March)

	Dependency ratio
2013	0.68
2014	0.72
2015	0.78
2016	0.81
2017	0.83
2018	0.85

Figure 4.2.1: Dependency ratio (at 31st March 2013)

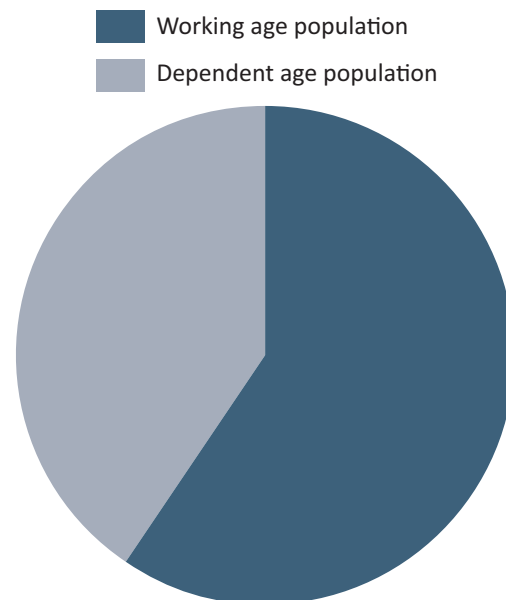
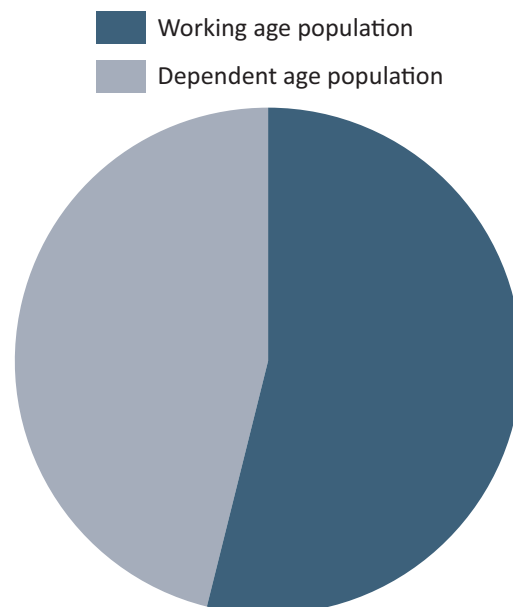


Figure 4.2.2: Dependency ratio (at 31st March 2018)



4.3 Gender and age trends

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

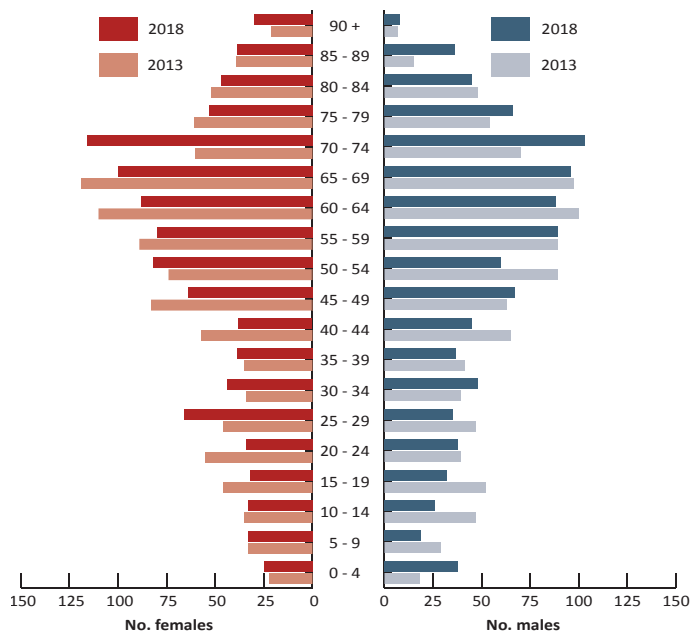


Table 4.3.1: Age and gender distribution (at 31st March)

	2013			2018		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
0 - 4	22	18	40	25	38	63
5 - 9	33	29	62	33	19	52
10 - 14	35	47	82	33	26	59
15 - 19	46	52	98	32	32	64
20 - 24	55	39	94	34	38	72
25 - 29	46	47	93	66	35	101
30 - 34	34	39	73	44	48	92
35 - 39	35	41	76	39	37	76
40 - 44	57	65	122	38	45	83
45 - 49	83	63	146	64	67	131
50 - 54	74	89	163	82	60	142
55 - 59	89	89	178	80	89	169
60 - 64	110	100	210	88	88	176
65 - 69	119	97	216	100	96	196
70 - 74	60	70	130	116	103	219
75 - 79	61	54	115	53	66	119
80 - 84	52	48	100	47	45	92
85 - 89	39	15	54	39	36	75
90 +	21	7	28	30	8	38
Total	1,071	1,009	2,080	1,043	976	2,019

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 2013 compared with five years later, in 2018.

Changes in the overall population demographic tend to develop over relatively long periods of time. The pyramid shows the effects of the “baby boom” (after the second World War until the 1960s), with the bulge moving up out of the 55 to 69 age groups and into the 60 to 74 groups. This bulge will move progressively further up the pyramid as the baby boom generation gets older.

The largest increase in both the male and female population between March 2013 and March 2018 was in the 70 to 74 age group (see **Figure 4.3.1**). The largest decline between March 2013 and March 2018 is seen in the 60 to 64 age group for females and the 50 to 54 group for males.

Comparing the median age of the male and female populations gives an indication of the differences in the two demographic profiles. In March 2018, the median age (i.e. the age of the person in the middle if everyone was to be ranked in age order) was 56 for both males and females. This compares to 53 for males and 55 for females at March 2013.

5.1 Length of stay on the island to date

The length of time a person has been resident on the island for can be calculated using the Rolling Electronic Census system. The length of stay could be from one continuous stay or more than one separate stay. These figures should be viewed as minimum lengths of stay, since historic information is available from 1992 onwards only (so any stays prior to 1992 would not be included).

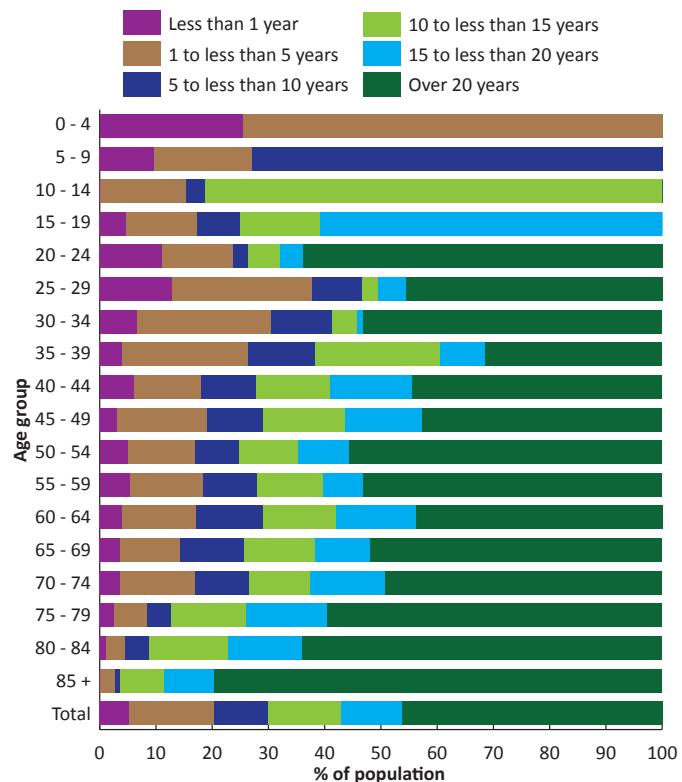
The maximum length of time a person can have been resident on the island is restricted by their age. However, persons in age categories 20 upwards could achieve a 20-year stay. Of these categories, the 35 to 39 years of age category contains the lowest proportion of people that have been resident for over 20 years (31.6%).

It can be seen in [Figure 5.1.1](#) and [Table 5.1.1](#) that less than half (46.3%) of the population has been resident for over twenty years.

Table 5.1.1: Length of stay by age (at 31st March 2018)

	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	16	47	-	-	-	-	63
5 - 9	5	9	38	-	-	-	52
10 - 14	-	9	2	48	-	-	59
15 - 19	3	8	5	9	39	-	64
20 - 24	8	9	2	4	3	46	72
25 - 29	13	25	9	3	5	46	101
30 - 34	6	22	10	4	1	49	92
35 - 39	3	17	9	17	6	24	76
40 - 44	5	10	8	11	12	37	83
45 - 49	4	21	13	19	18	56	131
50 - 54	7	17	11	15	13	79	142
55 - 59	9	22	16	20	12	90	169
60 - 64	7	23	21	23	25	77	176
65 - 69	7	21	22	25	19	102	196
70 - 74	8	29	21	24	29	108	219
75 - 79	3	7	5	16	17	71	119
80 - 84	1	3	4	13	12	59	92
85 +	0	3	1	9	10	90	113
Total	105	302	197	260	221	934	2,019

Figure 5.1.1: Length of stay by age as a percentage of population by age group (at 31st March 2018)

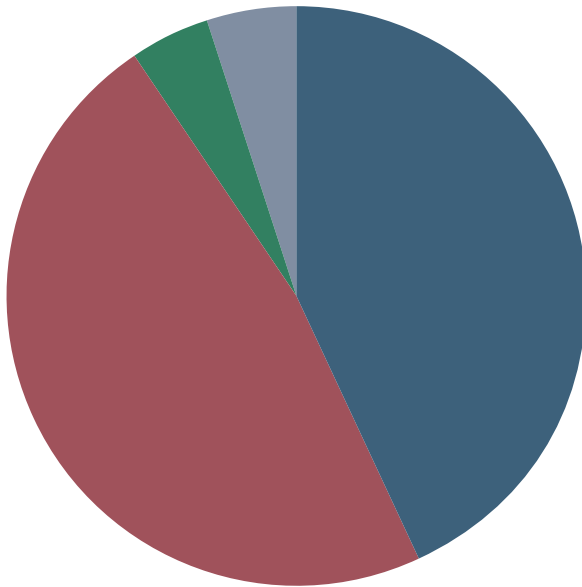
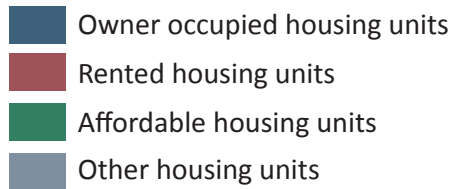


6.1 Stock of housing units

Table 6.1.1: Number of housing units by tenure (at 31st March 2018)

	No. units	% of total units
Owner occupied	644	43.3
Rented	704	47.3
Affordable	69	4.6
Other	72	4.8
Total	1,489	100.0

Figure 6.1.1: Number of housing units by tenure (at 31st March 2018)



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

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

The Rented category covers units which are occupied by a household (or households) other than their owners' household. This includes properties which can be rented only by older people. It includes properties on short- and long-term leases and could include properties owned by people who ordinarily live at a different address (either on or off island). Within this category, 233 units (15.6% of the total housing stock) were identified as being owned by a non-resident.

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

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

6.2 Housing tenure

Details relating to the specific property a person lives in (e.g. the housing market and tenure), are based on the person's residential address. The coverage in March 2018 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 54.0% of the population lived in owner occupied accommodation at the end of March 2018 compared with 34.7% in private rental accommodation.

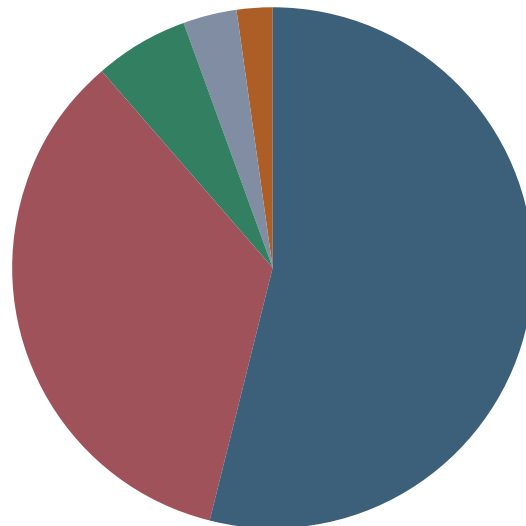
At the end of March 2018, 5.8% of the population lived in Affordable housing, which includes social rented units and 3.3% of the population lived in other housing units such as staff accommodation.

Table 6.2.1: Population by housing tenure (at 31st March 2018)

	No. people	% of total population
Owner occupied	1,090	54.0
Rented	701	34.7
Affordable	117	5.8
Other	67	3.3
Address unknown	44	2.2
Total	2,019	100.0

Figure 6.2.1: Population by housing tenure (at 31st March 2018)

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

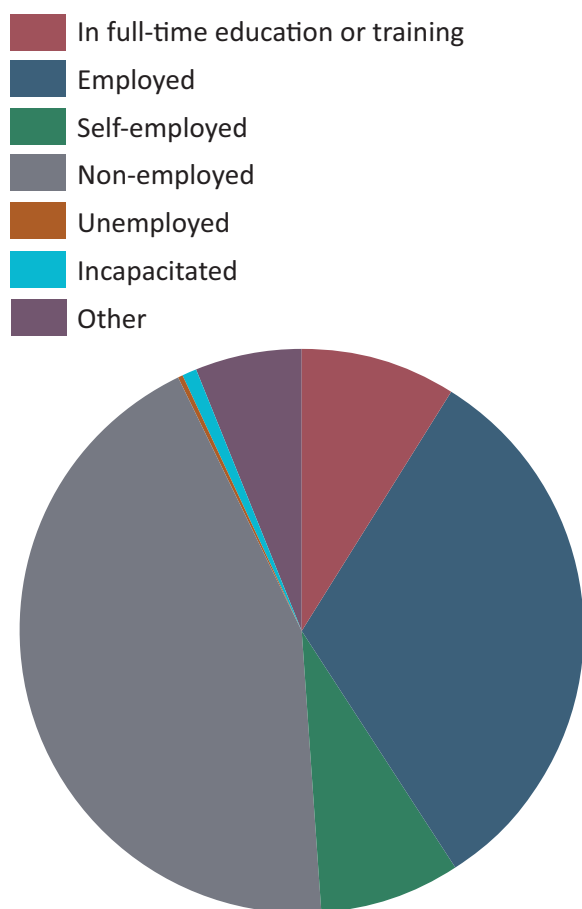


7.1 Population by economic status

Table 7.1.1: Population by economic status (at 31st March 2018)

	No. people	% of total population
In full-time education or training	180	8.9
Employed	649	32.1
Self-employed	161	8.0
Non-employed	882	43.7
Unemployed	7	0.3
Incapacitated	20	1.0
Other	120	5.9
Total	2,019	100.0

Figure 7.1.1: Population by economic status (at 31st March 2018)



At 31st March 2018, 49.0% of the population were in full-time education or in employment, compared to 48.3% a year earlier.

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

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

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

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

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

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

7.1 Population by economic status

Figure 7.1.2: Population by economic status and age (at 31st March 2018)

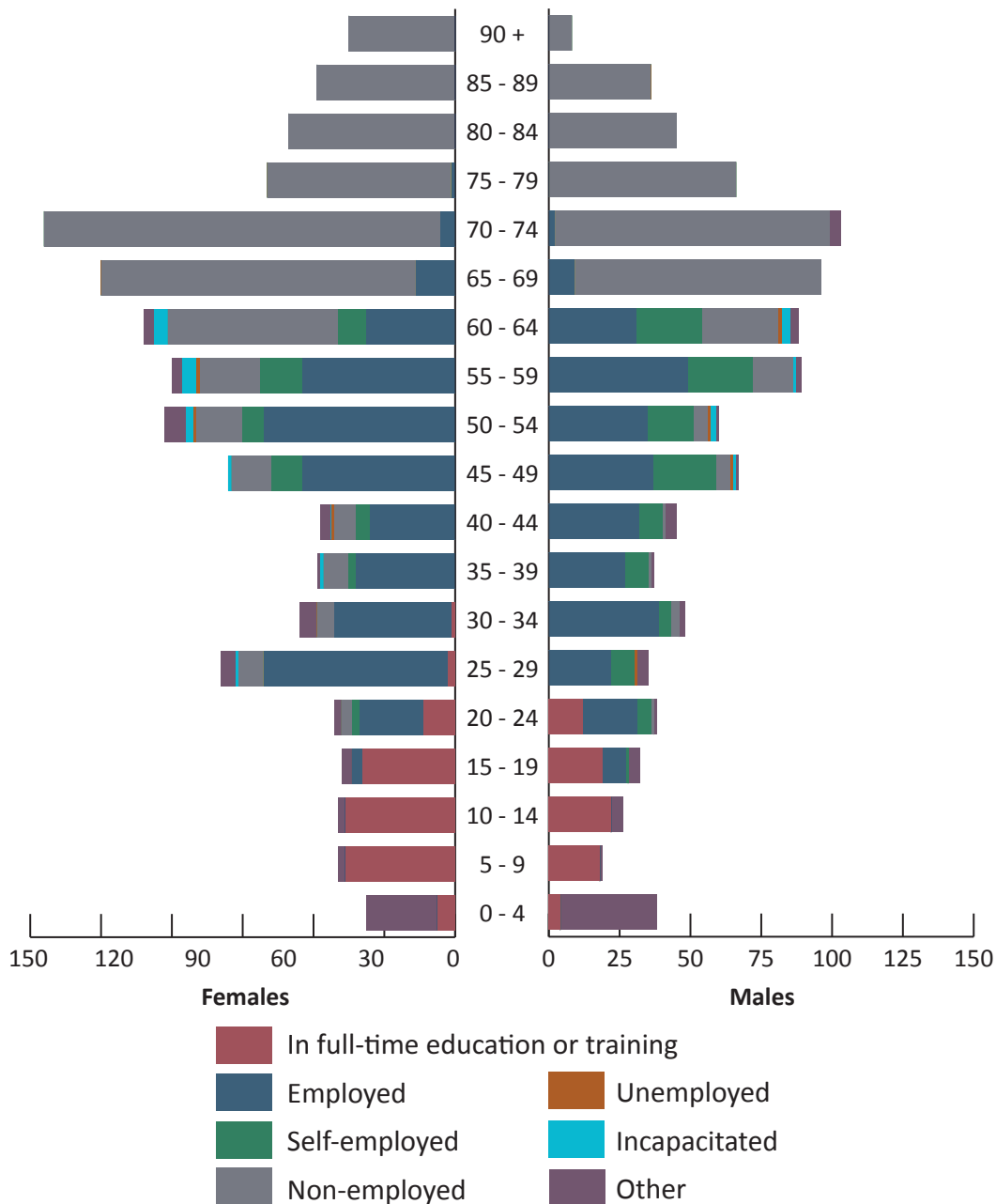


Figure 7.1.2 shows how economic status varies by age group and gender. Overall, 76.8% of the working age population (aged 16 to 64 years old) were either in full-time education, employed or self-employed at the end of March 2018. 5.1% (27 people) of those aged 65 to 79 were in employment.

People in full-time education are mainly concentrated in the 5 to 24 age categories. The number of females in employment peaks in the 50 to 54 age category. For males, the largest number of people in employment is seen in the 55 to 59 age category.

Self-employment is more predominant in males than females. 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 ten separate States of Guernsey sources. The IT system, developed by Digimap Ltd, replicates the method used since 2006 by the Social Security Department to calculate population headcounts and includes additional cross checks. It also brings together information which people have provided to the various States Departments, such as address updates and place of birth, removing the need for this information to be provided again via a traditional census method. The information is updated quarterly and the whole process is automated as far as possible. This data sharing is enabled by the Electronic Census Ordinance, which was enacted in 2013 and also strictly controls who can access the information and the purposes for which it can be used.

All the data is held securely (in electronic copy only) and only Census Officers have access to the IT system. The benefits of this are that there would be an audit trail of access to the information if needed and additionally Census Officers have less contact with personal details than they would if handling traditional census forms, since the data is anonymised by the IT system before being made available for analysis. The data can be used for statistical purposes only.

The Project cost approximately half the cost of one traditional census and each five years' worth of running costs will also total a similar sum.

The contents of this report will continue to be developed over time, so if you have any feedback or would like to see other information included in this or other publications in the future, please contact us (see [Section 9.1](#)).

People that are included in the headcount

The total headcount presented in this report represents the ordinarily resident population of Alderney on 31st March. It includes all the people living on the island with some permanency (all individuals who are employed in Alderney or who are resident for longer than 26 weeks are required to register with Employment & Social Security) and people who may not have physically been on island on the particular day, such as those in full-time education off island and those away on holiday or business. It excludes short-term visitors to the island (on holiday, business trips or other visits).

8.1 Methodology (continued)

Administrative changes

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

Other administrative changes include the removal of duplicates via the ongoing cross checking process and as more information becomes available. Any changes due to migration or natural increase, which came to light during the year ending March 2018 but occurred earlier, have been attributed to the relevant year and as such, previously published figures have been restated. These updates are low in number and as such, do not impact on the overall picture or trends.

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. Please contact us for further information.

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