

# **Alderney Electronic Census Report**

## **31st March 2014**

Population snapshots and trends



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The photograph used on the cover was kindly provided by Jake Woodnutt and VisitAlderney.

## 1.1 Introduction

The inaugural Alderney Annual Electronic Census Report, published on the 22nd May 2015, 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 2014. 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 collated using the Rolling Electronic Census IT system; a pioneering and cost saving project, which was completed in December 2014. Earlier information was provided by the Social Security Department and was sourced from two of the databases now linked to the Rolling Electronic Census IT system. More information on the Rolling Electronic Census Project is available at the end of this Report.

This Report does not contain any information on economic status or employment; details of which are also collated via the Rolling Electronic Census. The intention is to include full economic activity information in future editions of this Report.

As far as possible, international age groupings and classifications have been used to assist comparability with other jurisdictions. Direct comparisons are not made with previous census results in this Report, due to the different methodologies used, but figures have been presented in a manner such that they can be compared.

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

## 1.2 Headlines

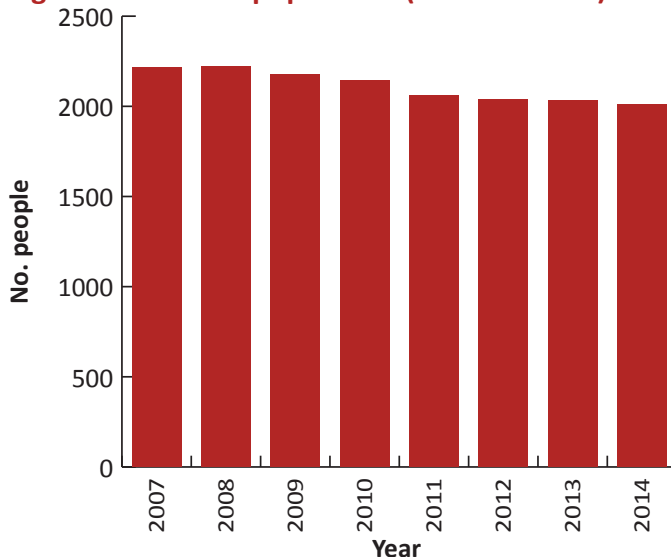
- At the end of March 2014, Alderney's population was 2,013.
- There was a natural increase of minus 23 people and a net migration of plus four people over the year ending in March 2014, giving a total change of -19 people (0.9%).
- In March 2014, the dependency ratio was 0.72, which means that for every 100 people of working age (between the ages of 16 and 64) there were 72 people of dependent age.
- 42.9% of the population had been resident for 20 years of more as at March 2014.
- 55.3% of the population lived in Owner Occupied housing units compared to 31.2% in rented units.
- 15% of the Island's housing units were owned by people whose primary dwelling was not in Alderney.

## 2.1 Total population trends

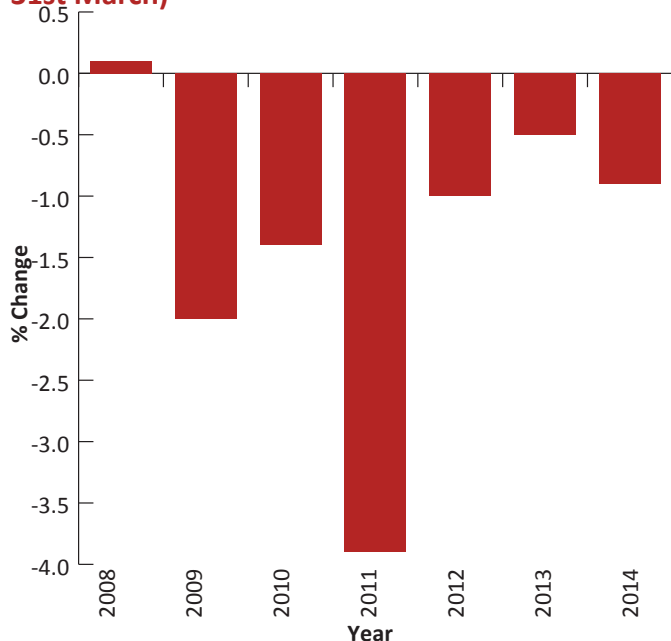
**Table 2.1.1: Total population (at March 31st)**

	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
2007	2,217			-	-
2008	2,220	3	0.1	-	-
2009	2,175	-45	-2.0	-	-
2010	2,144	-31	-1.4	-	-
2011	2,061	-83	-3.9	-	-
2012	2,040	-21	-1.0	-	-
2013	2,030	-10	-0.5	-	-
2014	2,013	-19	-0.9	2	0.1

**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 2007 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.

The total population decreased by 0.9% (19 people), due to net migration and natural increase, over the year ending 31st March 2014 (see **Table 2.1.1**). As a result of the additional information used by the Rolling Electronic Census system (as explained in **Section 7.1**), increasing the reliability of the figures, there are some changes to the population count between March 2013 and March 2014 which do not result from natural increase or net migration.

This gives a net difference of plus 2 people (0.1% of the population). This difference, due to methodological differences, is referred to as the “net administrative change” throughout this report. Due to the low level of administrative changes, which are distributed across the ages and genders, Rolling Electronic Census figures for March 2014 are presented on a like-for-like basis with previous figures from Social Security. See **Section 7.1** for more information on administrative changes.

With administrative changes included, the population stood at 2,013 on 31st March 2014.

## 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 will be calculated using the Rolling Electronic system from March 2015 onwards. Natural increase between March 2013 and March 2014 is unaffected by the transition between the two methods.

Natural increase in population is defined as the number of births minus the number of deaths during a particular time period. The natural increase has been relatively stable over the six years ending in March 2014, see **Table 2.2.1**.

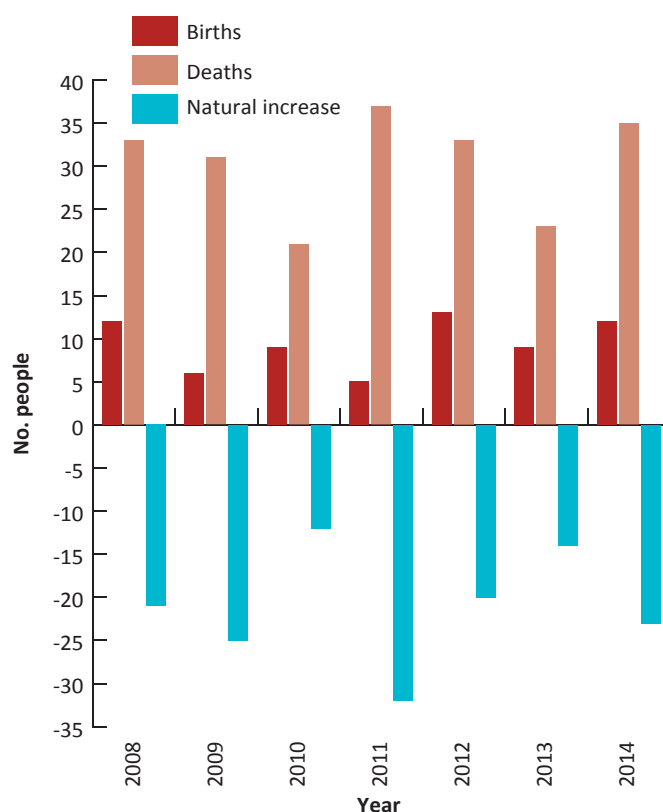
During the year ending in March 2014, there were 12 births and 35 deaths, giving a natural increase of minus 23.

Natural increase over the five years ending in March 2014 was minus 101 people; similar to the five years ending in March 2013 and 2012.

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

	Births	Deaths	Natural increase
2008	12	33	-21
2009	6	31	-25
2010	9	21	-12
2011	5	37	-32
2012	13	33	-20
2013	9	23	-14
2014	12	35	-23

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



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

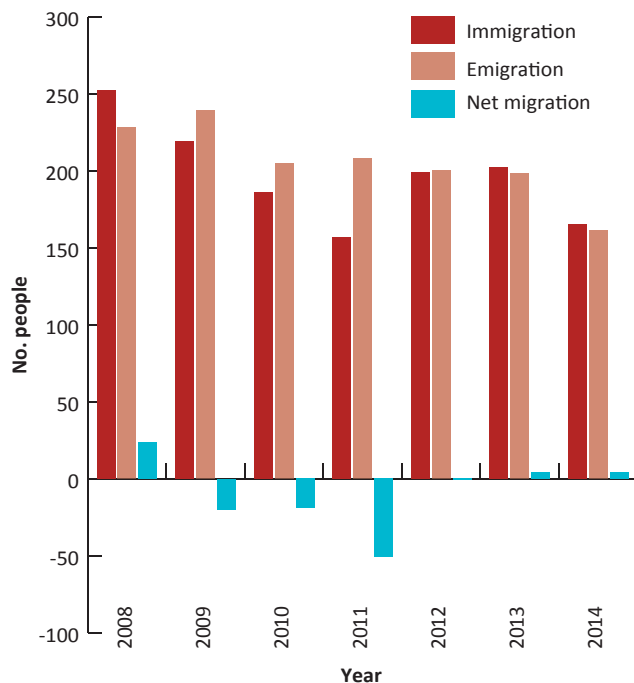
	Births	Deaths	Natural increase
2012	45	155	-110
2013	42	145	-103
2014	48	149	-101

## 2.3 Immigration, emigration and net migration

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

	Immigration	Emigration	Net migration
2008	252	228	24
2009	219	239	-20
2010	186	205	-19
2011	157	208	-51
2012	199	200	-1
2013	202	198	4
2014	165	161	4

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



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

	Immigration	Emigration	Net migration
2012	1,013	1,080	-67
2013	963	1,050	-87
2014	909	972	-63

Information on natural increase and net migration has been available from the Social Security Department since the year ending in March 2008. It will be calculated using the Rolling Electronic system from March 2015 onwards. Natural increase between March 2013 and March 2014 is unaffected by the transition between the two methods.

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 both immigration and emigration have shown a generally downward trend since 2008.

Over the years ending in March 2013 and March 2014, immigration exceeded emigration by four people, giving positive net migration. However, total net migration over the five years ending March 2014 was minus 63 people.

The intention is to include more information on immigrants and emigrants in future editions of this report.

### 3.1 Gender trends

Population headcount by gender has been calculated by the Social Security Department since March 2007. It is calculated using the Rolling Electronic system for March 2014 onwards.

The female population has consistently been higher than the male population since 2007, ranging between 50.5% to 52.0% of the total population. In March 2014, females constituted 52.0% of the population and males constituted 48.0%.

As shown in **Table 3.1.1** and **Figure 3.1.1**, the male and female populations have both shown decreases since 2007. The male population decreased by a higher number (106) and percentage (9.9%) than the female population, which decreased by 56 or 5.1% during the five years ending in March 2014.

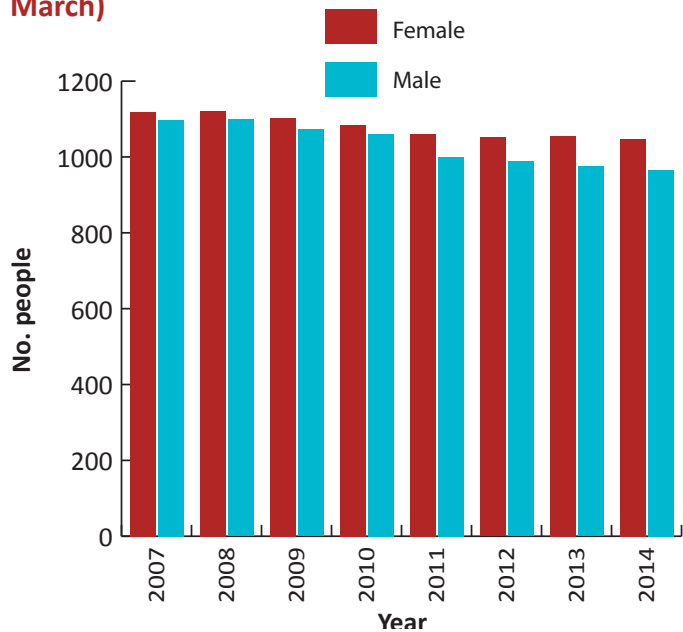
There are typically more baby boys born than girls, but the average life-span for females is longer than for males. These effects, combined with population changes due to migration, all impact on the gender make-up of the population.

More information on the age profiles of the male and female populations is provided on **Page 8**.

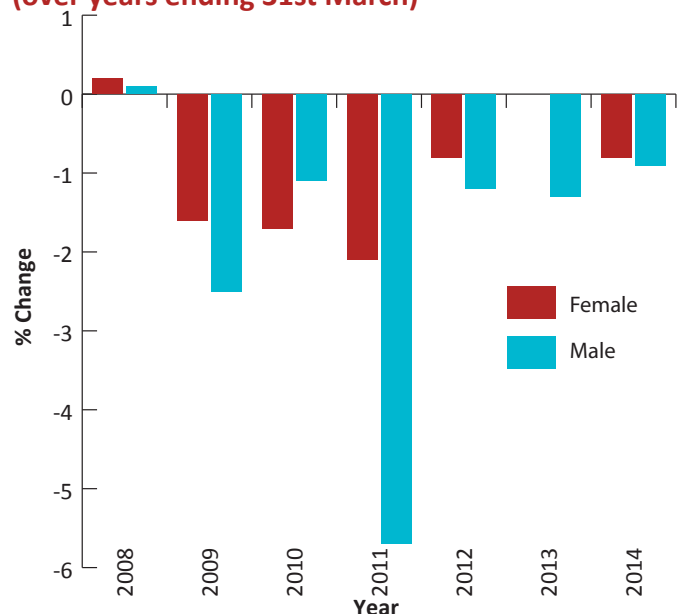
**Table 3.1.1: Total population by gender (at 31st March)**

	Females	Males	Annual % change in female population	Annual % change in male population
2007	1,119	1,098	-	-
2008	1,121	1,099	0.2	0.1
2009	1,103	1,072	-1.6	-2.5
2010	1,084	1,060	-1.7	-1.1
2011	1,061	1,000	-2.1	-5.7
2012	1,052	988	-0.8	-1.2
2013	1,055	975	0.3	-1.3
2014	1047	966	-0.8	-0.9

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

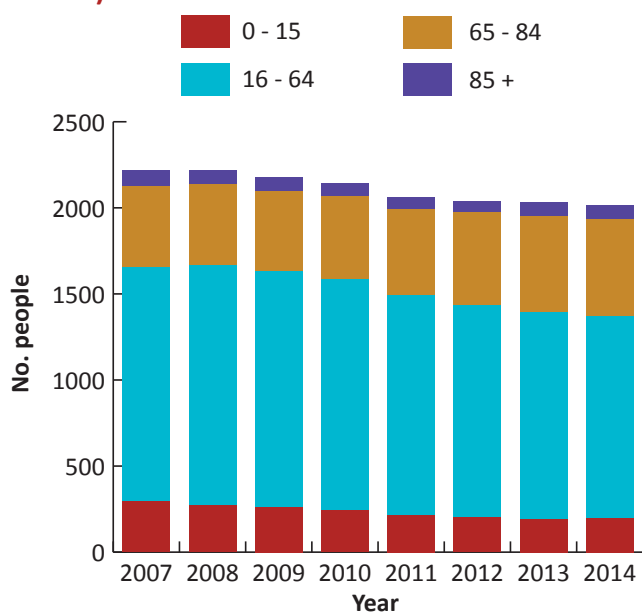


**Figure 3.1.2: Total population change by gender (over years ending 31st March)**



## 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
2007	294	1,364	470	89	2,217
2008	273	1,395	465	87	2,220
2009	263	1,367	468	77	2,175
2010	240	1,346	481	77	2,144
2011	215	1,276	500	70	2,061
2012	203	1,233	536	68	2,040
2013	192	1,202	554	82	2,030
2014	199	1,168	569	77	2,013

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

	0 - 15	16 - 64	65 - 84	85 +	Total
2007	13.3	61.5	21.2	4.0	100
2008	12.3	62.8	20.9	3.9	100
2009	12.1	62.9	21.5	3.5	100
2010	11.2	62.8	22.4	3.6	100
2011	10.4	61.9	24.3	3.4	100
2012	10.0	60.4	26.3	3.3	100
2013	9.5	59.2	27.3	4.0	100
2014	9.9	58.0	28.3	3.8	100

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

Population headcount by age group has been calculated by the Social Security Department since March 2007. It is calculated using the Rolling Electronic system for March 2014 onwards.

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

General decreases can be seen in the working age and younger age categories, whereas general increases can be seen in the 65 to 85 age category. The 85 and older categories has remained relatively stable.

The proportion of people in the dependent age categories was 42.0% in 2014 compared with 37.1% in 2009.

More information on dependency ratios is provided on the **opposite page**.



## 4.2 Dependency ratio trends

Dependency ratios are used to indicate the proportion of a population which is 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 2014, the overall dependency ratio was 0.72, which means that for every 100 people of working age (between the ages of 16 and 64) there were 72 people of dependent age, which is three more than in 2013 and seven more than in 2012.

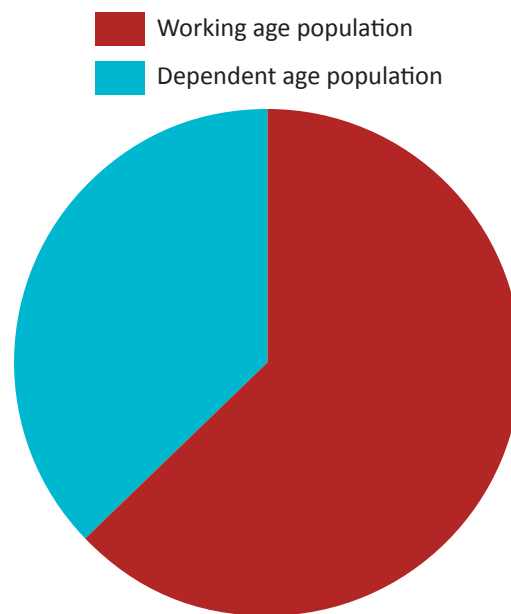
Prior to 2012, the ratio had remained relatively stable. However, as more and more of the “baby boom” generation (babies born after the second World War until the 1960s) move from the working age category into the retirement age category, this proportion can be seen to increase.

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

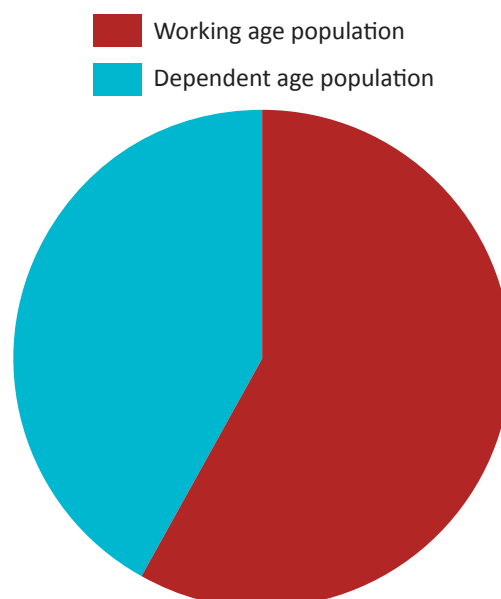
**Table 4.2.1: Dependency ratio (at 31st March)**

	Dependency ratio
2007	0.63
2008	0.59
2009	0.59
2010	0.59
2011	0.62
2012	0.65
2013	0.69
2014	0.72

**Figure 4.2.1: Dependency ratio (at 31st March 2009)**

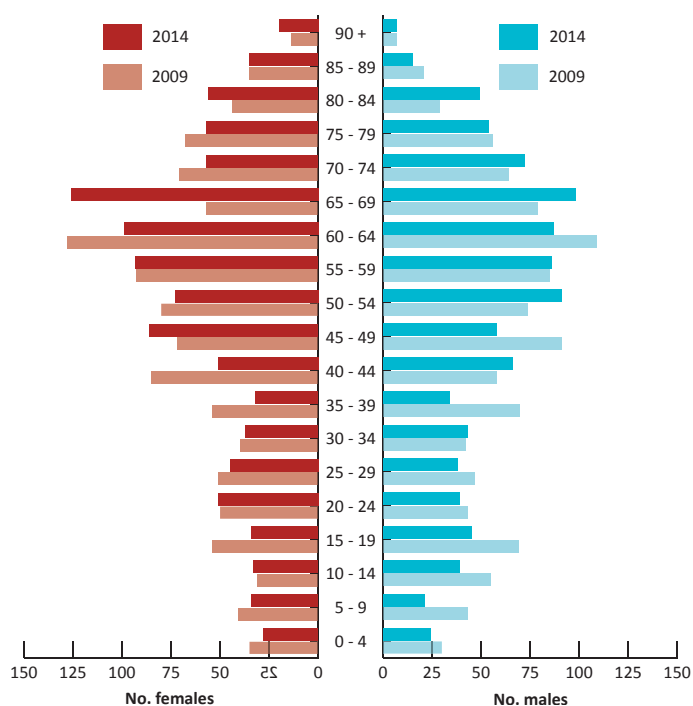


**Figure 4.2.2: Dependency ratio (at 31st March 2014)**



## 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)**

	2009			2014		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
0 - 4	35	30	65	28	24	52
5 - 9	41	43	84	34	21	55
10 - 14	31	55	86	33	39	72
15 - 19	54	69	123	34	45	79
20 - 24	50	43	93	51	39	90
25 - 29	51	47	98	45	38	83
30 - 34	40	42	82	37	43	80
35 - 39	54	70	124	32	34	66
40 - 44	85	58	143	51	66	117
45 - 49	72	91	163	86	58	144
50 - 54	80	74	154	73	91	164
55 - 59	93	85	178	93	86	179
60 - 64	128	109	237	99	87	186
65 - 69	57	79	136	126	98	224
70 - 74	71	64	135	57	72	129
75 - 79	68	56	124	57	54	111
80 - 84	44	29	73	56	49	105
85 - 89	35	21	56	35	15	50
90 +	14	7	21	20	7	27
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,103</b>	<b>1,072</b>	<b>2,175</b>	<b>1,047</b>	<b>966</b>	<b>2,013</b>

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 2009 compared with five years later, in 2014.

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 35 to 64 age groups and into the 40 to 69 groups. This bulge will move progressively further up the pyramid as the baby boom generation gets older.

The growth in the 65 to 69 age group and the decline in the 35 to 39 are quite pronounced in **Figure 4.3.1**.

Comparing the median age of the male and female populations gives an indication of the differences in the two demographic profiles. In March 2014, the median age (i.e. the age of the person in the middle if everyone was to be ranked in age order) was 54 for males and 56 for females.

## 5.1 Length of stay on the Island to date

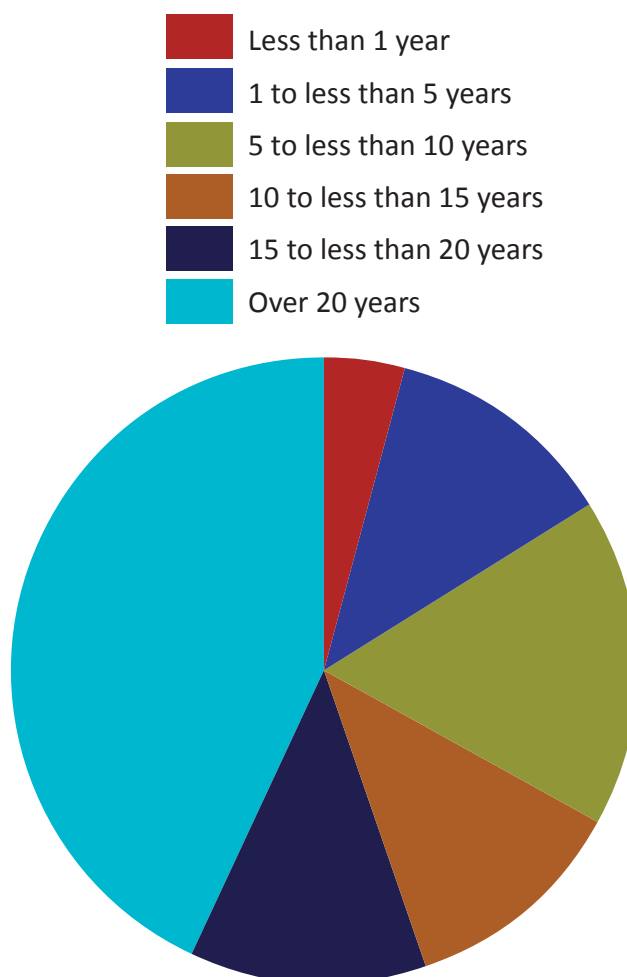
The length of time a person has been resident on the Island for can be calculated using the Rolling Electronic Census system. The length of stay could be from one continuous stay or more than one separate stay. These figures should be viewed as minimum lengths of stay, since historic information is available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

It can be seen in **Figure 5.1.1** and **Table 5.1.1** that less than half (42.9%) of the population has been resident for over twenty years.

**Table 5.1.1: Length of stay by age (at 31st March 2014)**

	No. people	% of total population
Less than 1 year	89	4.4
1 to less than 5 years	239	11.9
5 to less than 10 years	338	16.8
10 to less than 15 years	237	11.8
15 to less than 20 years	246	12.2
Over 20 years	864	42.9
Total	2,013	100

**Figure 5.1.1: Length of stay by age as a percentage of population by age group (at 31st March 2014)**

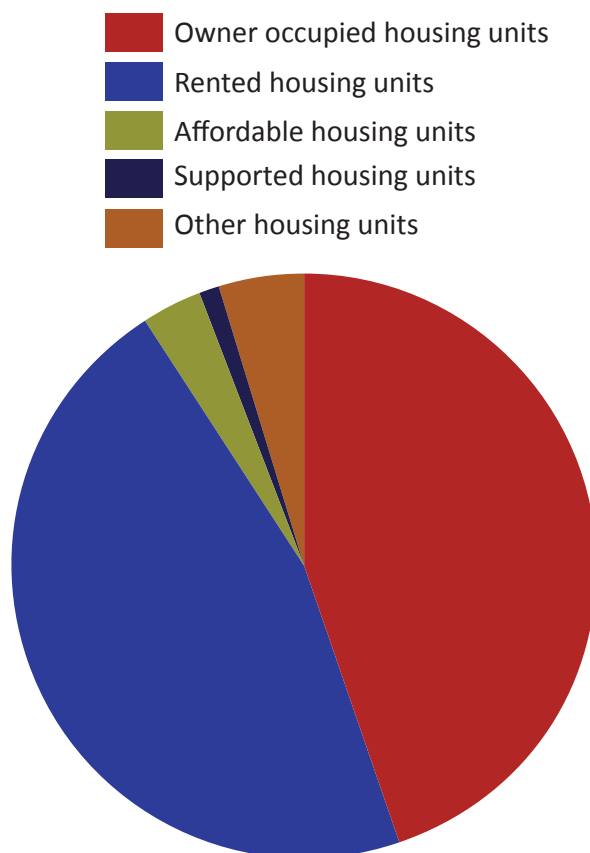


## 6.1 Stock of housing units

**Table 6.1.1: Number of housing units by tenure (at 31st December 2014)**

	No. units	% of total units
Owner occupied	658	44.9
Rented	674	46.0
Affordable	51	3.5
Supported	14	1.0
Other	67	4.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,464</b>	<b>100</b>

**Figure 6.1.1: Number of housing units by tenure (at 31st December 2014)**



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, 216 units (15% 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 Supported category covers sheltered and extra care accommodation provided by the States, the Alderney Housing Association and other housing associations, where the allocation criteria are based primarily on care needs.

The Other tenure category includes: hotels, residential care homes, 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 precise address is known for 94.9% of the population. The remaining 4.9% 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 55.3% of the population lived in owner occupied accommodation at the end of March 2014 compared with 31.2% in private rental accommodation.

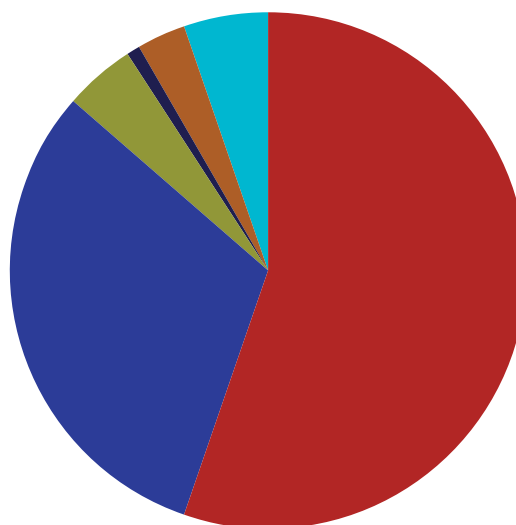
At the end of March 2014, 4.4% of the population lived in affordable housing, which includes social rented and partially owned units. 0.7% of the population lived in supported housing units, which includes sheltered and extra care accommodation.

**Table 6.2.1: Population by housing tenure (at 31st March 2014)**

	No. people	% of total population
Owner occupied	1113	55.3
Rented	629	31.2
Affordable	89	4.4
Supported	15	0.7
Other	65	3.2
Address unknown	102	5.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,013</b>	<b>100</b>

**Figure 6.2.1: Population by housing tenure (at 31st March 2014)**

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



## 7.1 Methodology

### **The Rolling Electronic Census Project**

Following a States of Guernsey decision (see Billet d'Etat XVII, 2010, available via [www.gov.gg/billets](http://www.gov.gg/billets)), a census was not held in Guernsey or Alderney in 2011. Instead a project to collate population statistics from administrative sources, known as the Rolling Electronic Census Project, was initiated.

The Rolling Electronic Census Project, which was completed in late 2014, involved developing an IT system to collate, match and process information from ten separate States of Guernsey sources. The IT system, developed by Digimap Ltd, replicates the method used since 2006 by the Social Security Department to calculate population headcounts and includes additional cross checks. It also brings together information which people have provided to the various States Departments, such as address updates and place of birth, removing the need for this information to be provided again via a traditional census method. The information is updated quarterly and the whole process is automated as far as possible. This data sharing is enabled by the Electronic Census Ordinance, which was enacted in 2013 and also strictly controls who can access the information and the purposes for which it can be used.

All the data is held securely (in electronic copy only) and only Census Officers have access to the IT system. The benefits of this are that there would be an audit trail of access to the information if needed 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.

Information will be published by the Policy and Research Unit in a set of annual and quarterly reports, of which this is the first. This Report replaces the previously published Annual Population Bulletin and seeks to answer the questions most frequently asked of the Policy and Research Unit regarding the population of Guernsey as well as providing continuity of information relating to key demographic trends.

This report does not include information on economic activity (employment, unemployment etc), which has also been collated using the Rolling Electronic Census IT system. The intention is to include this information in future editions of this Report.

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 the Policy and Research Unit.

### **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 one of 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 the Social Security Department) 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).

## 7.1 Methodology (continued)

### Administrative changes

The types of population changes that are referred to as “Administrative Changes” are those which cannot be attributed to migration or natural increase during the preceding year. They are a result of additional information being made available more than a year after the person came to or left the Island. In the context of the transition over to the Rolling Electronic system, this resulted in the inclusion of some people who had not previously been included in Social Security headcounts, such as: 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.

## 8.1 Contact details

8

All the Policy and Research Unit publications are available from [www.gov.gg/pru](http://www.gov.gg/pru).

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