



States of
Alderney

Alderney Electronic Census Report

Population and Housing Stock at 31st March 2023

Issue date: 27th February 2024

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 tenth Alderney Annual Electronic Census Report, published in February 2024, 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 2023. 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. In 2020, the States' Old Age Pension age began to rise from 65 to 70, increasing by 2 months each year. These changes are reflected in this report where applicable. In 2023 the States' Old Age Pension age was 65 years and 8 months (see [Appendix 1](#) for the Pension Age table in full).

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 8.1](#). 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. Contact details are included in [Section 9.1](#) if you would like further information.

1.2 Headlines

- On 31st March 2023, Alderney's population was 2,167.
- There was a natural decrease of 24 people and a net migration of 59 people over the year ending 31st March 2023, giving a total increase of 35 people (1.6%) since 31st March 2022.
- The number of people aged 0 to 15 increased by 2 people between 31st March 2013 and 31st March 2023 and the number of people aged from 16 up to the States' Old Age Pension age decreased by 54 people. In contrast, the number of people aged from the States' Old Age Pension age up to 84 and the number of people aged 85 or over increased by 97 and 42 people respectively, between March 2013 and March 2023.
- In March 2023, the dependency ratio was 0.83, which means that for every 100 people of working age (between the ages of 16 and the States' Old Age Pension age) there were 83 people of dependent age. This compares to a ratio of 0.68 ten years earlier, in March 2013.
- 47.1% of the population had been resident for 20 years or more as at 31st March 2023.
- 58.0% of the population lived in owner occupied housing units compared to 29.9% in rented units.
- 242 rented property units (15.6% of the total housing stock and 35.2% 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 2023 contained at least one person aged the States' Old Age Pension age or over.
- On 31st March 2023, 48.3% of the total population were in full-time education or in employment.

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 35 people (1.6%) over the year ending 31st March 2023.

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 2023 was 24 and the net migration was 59.

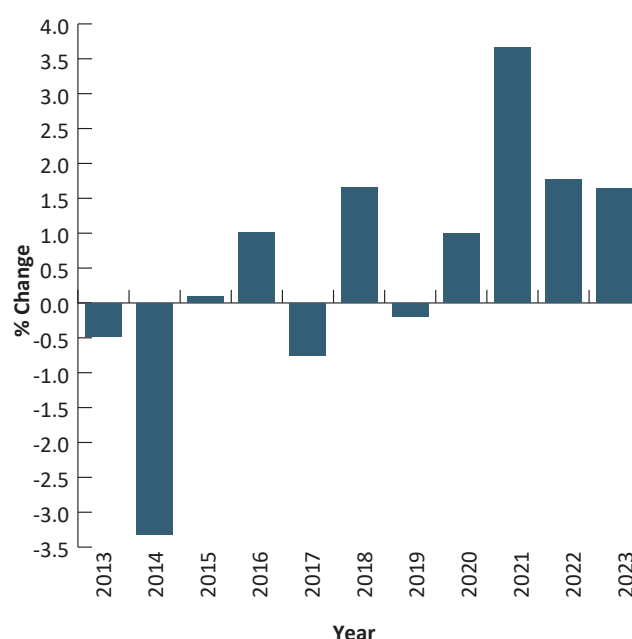
Changes to the population headcount due to methodological differences and not due to natural increase or net migration (such as the removal of duplicate records) are referred to as “net administrative changes” throughout this report. See **Section 8.1** for more information on administrative changes. 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 2,167 on 31st March 2023 (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
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	2,095	74	3.7	-2	-0.1
2022	2,132	37	1.8	0	0.0
2023	2,167	35	1.6	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
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
2023	10	34	-24

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 2023, there were 10 births and 34 deaths, giving a natural decrease of 24.

Natural increase over the five years ending in March 2023 was minus 79 people; compared to minus 70 and minus 67 over the five years ending March 2022 and 2021 respectively (see [Table 2.2.2](#)).

Figure 2.2.1: Annual births and deaths

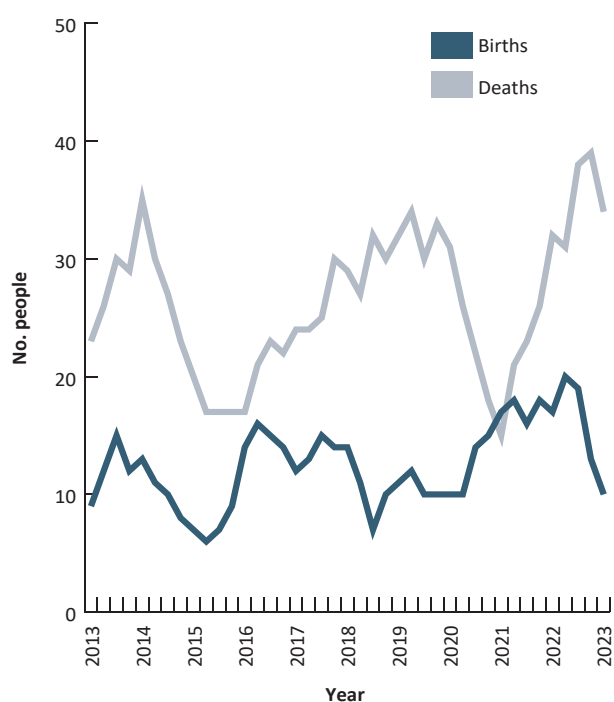


Table 2.2.2: Births, deaths and natural increase during five year periods ending 31st March

	Births	Deaths	Natural increase
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
2023	65	144	-79

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. 41% of people who immigrated to Alderney during the year ending 31st March 2023 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 2023, immigration exceeded emigration by 59 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 (204 people) remained at a similar level to 2020 (206 people) and was higher than in 2019 (184 people, see **Table 2.3.1**). It can be seen that the number of people immigrating to and emigrating from Alderney increased in 2022 and 2023.

Net migration led to an increase of 241 people over the five years ending 31st March 2023 (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
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	204	132	72
2022	223	171	52
2023	290	231	59

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

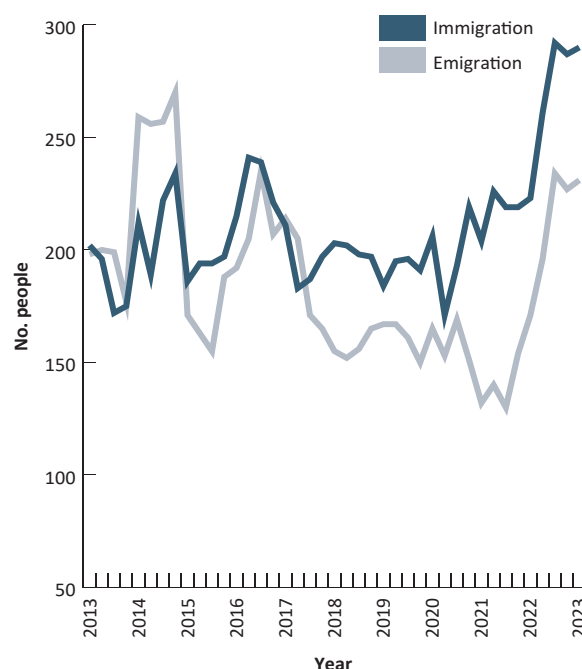


Table 2.3.2: Immigration, emigration and net migration during five year periods ending 31st March

	Immigration	Emigration	Net migration
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	1,008	833	175
2022	1,020	790	230
2023	1,107	866	241

2.4 Immigration and emigration - details

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

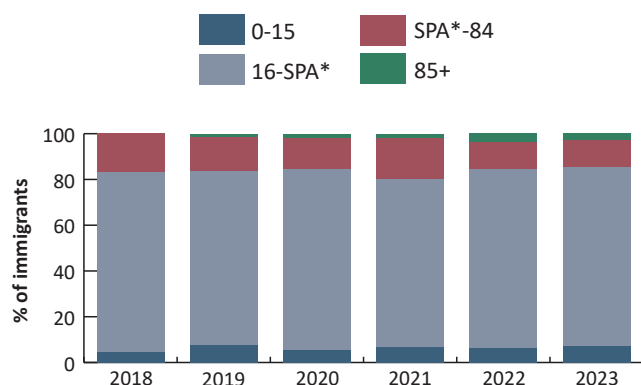


Table 2.4.1: Immigration by age (during the years ending 31st March)

	% of immigrants			
	0 - 15	16 - SPA*	SPA* - 84	85+
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	73.3	17.8	2.1
2022	6.3	77.8	12.2	3.6
2023	7.2	77.9	12.1	2.8

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

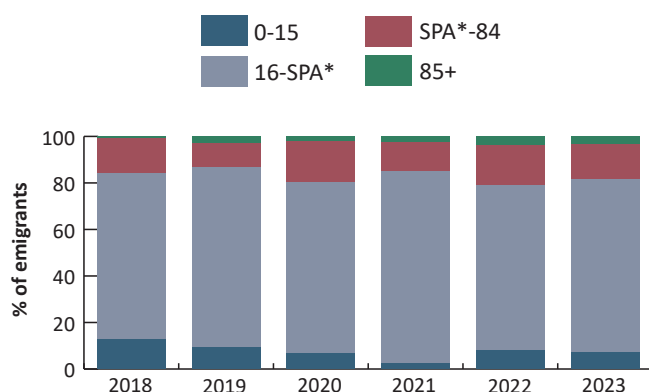


Table 2.4.2: Emigration by age (during the years ending 31st March)

	% of emigrants			
	0 - 15	16 - SPA*	SPA* - 84	85+
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	82.5	12.5	2.5
2022	8.0	71.2	17.2	3.7
2023	6.9	74.5	15.2	3.5

Section 2.4 provides a more detailed breakdown as to the profile of immigrants and emigrants over a five year period for the years ending 31st March. Electronic Census data is used for the analysis. Approximately 26% of the total number of people moving to the island during the year ending 31st March 2023 were people that immigrated and then emigrated within the year or vice versa. This compares to 18% for the year ending 31st March 2022 and 14% of the total for the year ending 31st March 2021.

*In 2020, the States' Old Age Pension age (SPA) began to rise from 65 to 70, increasing by 2 months each year. These changes are reflected in **Section 2.4**. The 16 to SPA age band includes those aged from 16 up to (but not including) the States' Old Age Pension age. The SPA to 84 age band includes those aged from the States' Old Age Pension age up to and including 84. On 31st March 2023 the States' Old Age Pension age was 65 years and 8 months (see **Appendix 1** for the Pension Age table in full).

As can be seen in **Figure 2.4.1** and **Table 2.4.1**, the majority of immigrants during the year ending 31st March 2023 were aged between 16 and the States' Old Age Pension Age (77.9%). This compares to 77.8% for the year ending 31st March 2022 and 78.6% for the year ending 31st March 2018.

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 2023 were aged between 16 and the States' Old Age Pension age (74.5%). This compares to 71.2% for the year ending 31st March 2022 and 71.5% for the year ending 31st March 2018.

41% of people who immigrated to Alderney during the year ending 31st March 2022 had previously been living in Guernsey. This compares to 44% for the year ending 31st March 2022 and 34% for the year ending 31st March 2021.

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 (51.0%) of immigrants who arrived during the year ending 31st March 2023 were new to the island; a higher proportion than over the year ending 31st March 2022 (48.4%) but lower than previous years.

20.0% of those who immigrated during the year ending 31st March 2023 had previously been resident in the Bailiwick for more than twenty years; a lower proportion than over the year ending 31st March 2022 (24.9%) but higher than years prior to that (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 2023 had been resident in the Bailiwick for one to less than five years (26.4%). This differs to the years ending 31st March 2019 and 31st March 2020 where the majority had been resident for less than one year. 23.8% of people emigrating had been resident for twenty years or more prior to leaving during the year ending 31st March 2023, a higher proportion than years prior to 2022.

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

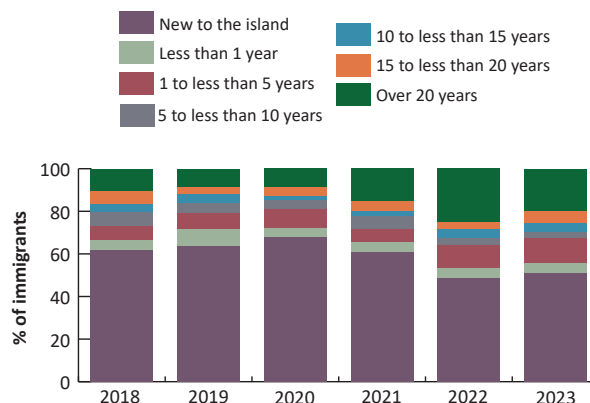


Table 2.4.3: Immigration by length of stay (during the years ending 31st March)

	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
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
2023	51.0	4.5	11.7	3.1	3.8	5.9	20.0

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

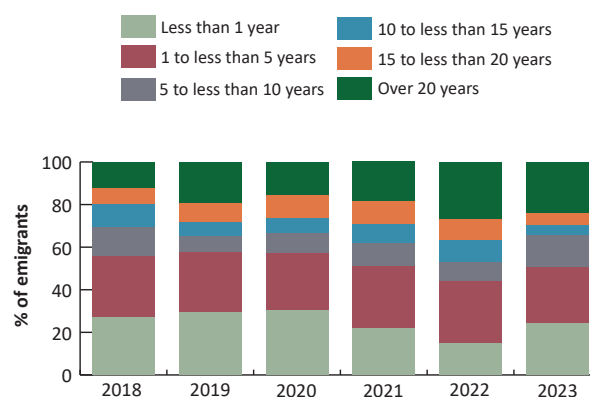


Table 2.4.4: Emigration by length of stay (during the years ending 31st March)

	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
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
2023	24.2	26.4	14.7	4.8	6.1	23.8

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
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	1,016	3.8	3.3
2022	1,090	1,042	1.0	2.6
2023	1,108	1,059	1.7	1.6

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

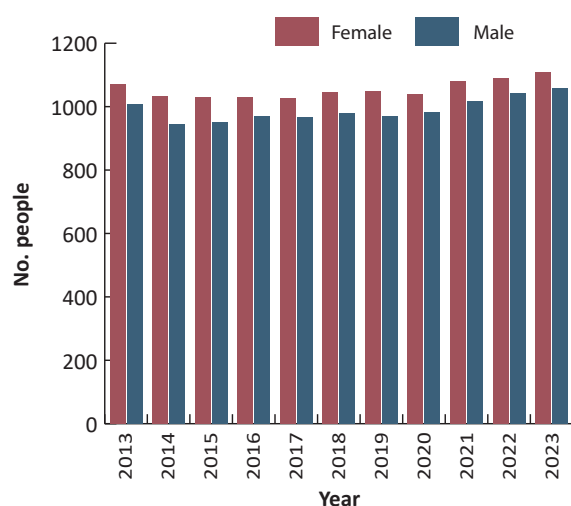
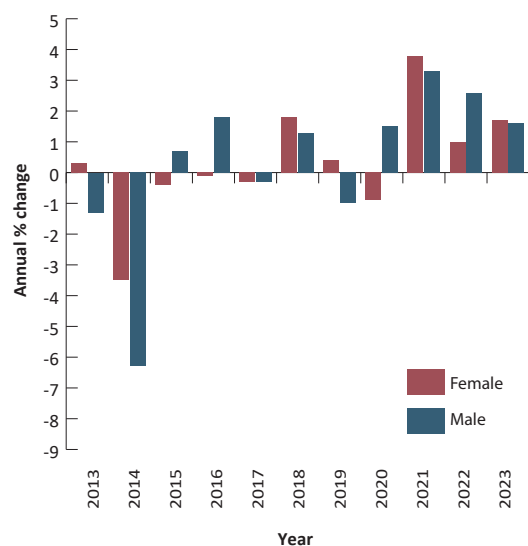


Figure 3.1.2: Total population change by gender (over years ending 31st March)



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 50.9% to 52.2% of the total population. In March 2023 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 1.7% between March 2022 and March 2023. The male population increased by 1.6% during the same time period.

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](#).

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.

*In 2020, the States' Old Age Pension age (SPA) began to rise from 65 to 70, increasing by 2 months each year. These changes are reflected in **Section 4.1**. The 16 to SPA age band includes those aged from 16 up to (but not including) the States' Old Age Pension age. The SPA to 84 age band includes those aged from the States' Old Age Pension age up to and including 84. On 31st March 2023 the States' Old Age Pension age was 65 years and 8 months (see **Appendix 1** for the Pension Age table in full).

Figure 4.1.1 and **Table 4.1.1** show that the number of people aged 0 to 15 increased by 2 people when compared to March 2013. The 16 to SPA age category was the only age category to see a decrease when compared to March 2013 (54 people). In contrast, there were 97 more people in the SPA to 84 age category on 31st March 2023 than on 31st March 2013 and 42 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 SPA and over) was 45.4% in 2023 compared with 40.5% ten years earlier in 2013.

Information on dependency ratios is provided on **page 9**.

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

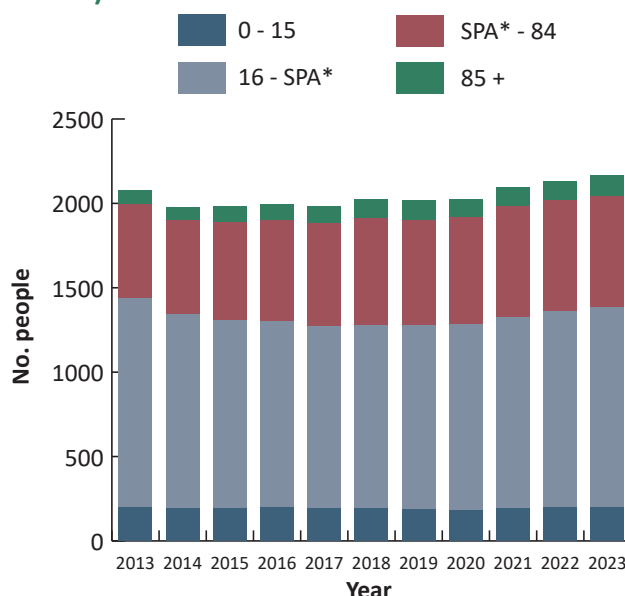


Table 4.1.1: Population by age group (at 31st March)

	0 - 15	16 - SPA*	SPA* - 84	85 +	Total
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	1,131	659	112	2,095
2022	196	1,162	658	116	2,132
2023	201	1,184	658	124	2,167

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

	0 - 15	16 - SPA*	SPA* - 84	85 +	Total
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	54.0	31.5	5.3	100.0
2022	9.2	54.5	30.9	5.4	100.0
2023	9.3	54.6	30.4	5.7	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
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	0.85
2022	0.83
2023	0.83

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

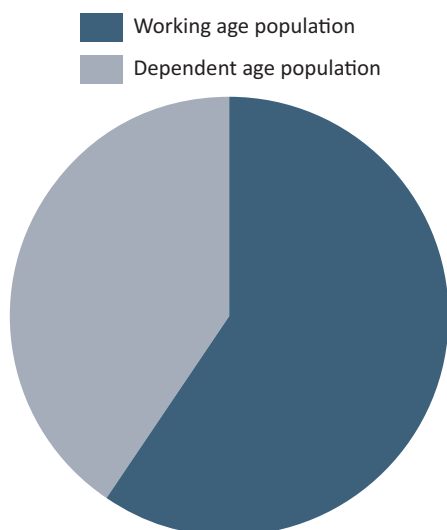
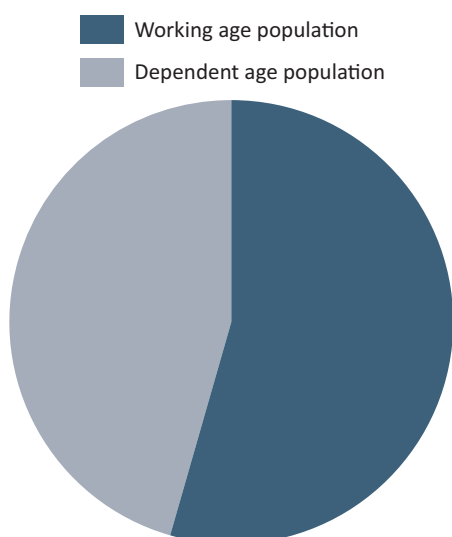


Figure 4.2.2: Dependency ratio (at 31st March 2023)



Dependency ratios are used to indicate the proportion of a population which is potentially economically dependent i.e. those who have reached the States' Pension Age and those who are still in compulsory full-time education (children aged 15 years and under).

In 2020, the States' Old Age Pension age (SPA) began to rise from 65 to 70, increasing by 2 months each year. These changes are reflected in [Section 4.2](#). The working age population includes those aged from 16 up to (but not including) the States' Old Age Pension age. The dependent age population includes those aged from the States' Old Age Pension age upwards and those aged under 16. On 31st March 2023 the States' Old Age Pension age was 65 years and 8 months (see [Appendix 1](#) for the Pension Age table in full).

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 2023, the overall dependency ratio was 0.83, which means that for every 100 people of working age (between the ages of 16 and SPA) there were 83 people of dependent age (see [Figure 4.2.2](#)). This is the same as in 2022 but 15 more people of dependent age than in 2013 (see [Figure 4.2.1](#)).

Information on the proportion of the total population in employment can be found in [Section 7.1](#).

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 2023 compared with five years earlier in 2018 and ten years earlier in 2013.

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 45 to 69 age categories in 2013 to the 55 to 79 age groups in 2023. This bulge will move progressively further up the pyramid as the baby boom generation gets older.

The decline in the 45 to 49 age group, for females, and in the 10 to 19 and 40 to 44 age groups for males, between March 2013 and March 2023, is quite pronounced in **Figure 4.3.1**. For females, the 70 to 74 age group and the 30 to 34 age group showed the largest increase between March 2013 and March 2023 (both showed an increase of 43 people) whilst the 75 to 79 age group showed the largest increase for males (44 people).

Comparing the median age of the male and female populations gives an indication of the differences in the two demographic profiles. In March 2023, the median age (i.e. the age of the person in the middle if everyone was to be ranked in age order) was 58 for females and 57 for males. This compares to 55 for females and 53 for males ten years earlier, in March 2013.

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

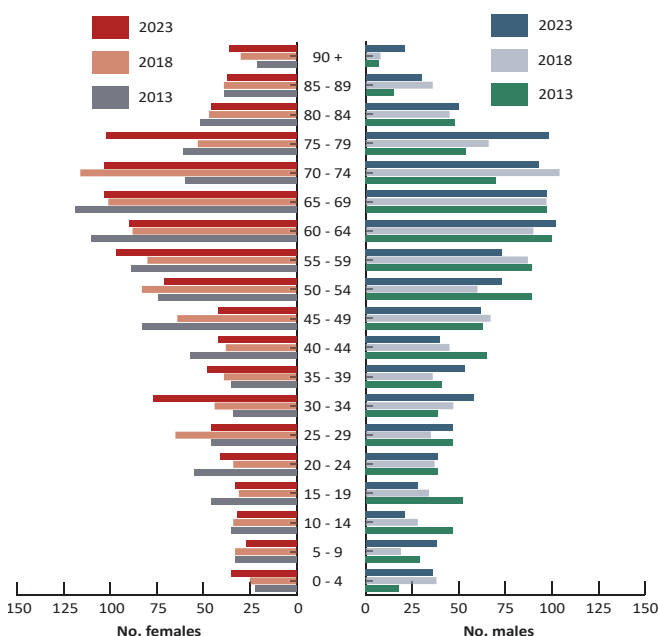


Table 4.3.1: Age and gender distribution (at 31st March)

	2018			2023		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
0 - 4	25	38	63	35	36	71
5 - 9	33	19	52	27	38	65
10 - 14	34	28	62	32	21	53
15 - 19	31	34	65	33	28	61
20 - 24	34	37	71	41	39	80
25 - 29	65	35	100	46	47	93
30 - 34	44	47	91	77	58	135
35 - 39	39	36	75	48	53	101
40 - 44	38	45	83	42	40	82
45 - 49	64	67	131	42	62	104
50 - 54	83	60	143	71	73	144
55 - 59	80	87	167	97	73	170
60 - 64	88	90	178	90	102	192
65 - 69	101	97	198	103	97	200
70 - 74	116	104	220	103	93	196
75 - 79	53	66	119	102	98	200
80 - 84	47	45	92	46	50	96
85 - 89	39	36	75	37	30	67
90 +	30	8	38	36	21	57
Total	1,044	979	2,023	1,108	1,059	2,167

5.1 Length of stay on the island to date

Table 5.1.1: Length of stay by age (at 31st March 2023)

	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 - 9	19	65	52	-	-	-	136
10 - 19	10	15	7	38	44	-	114
20 - 29	26	39	12	9	11	76	173
30 - 39	22	51	48	13	9	93	236
40 - 49	15	28	22	18	25	78	186
50 - 59	18	35	29	22	34	176	314
60 - 69	9	68	56	25	34	200	392
70 - 79	2	33	52	34	42	233	396
80 +	-	13	9	6	28	164	220
Total	121	347	287	165	227	1,020	2,167

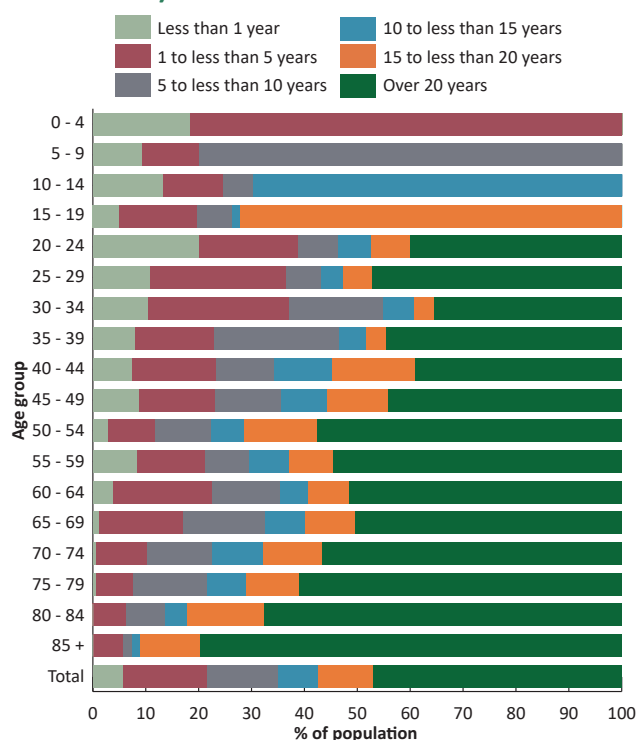
The length of time a person has been resident in the Bailiwick can be calculated using the Rolling Electronic Census system. The length of stay could be from one continuous stay or more than one separate stay. These figures should be viewed as minimum lengths of stay, since historical information is 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 2023, 1,020 people (47.1% 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 30 to 34 years of age category contains the lowest proportion of people that have been resident for over twenty years (35.6%, see **Figure 5.1.1**).

The 20 to 24 age category saw the highest proportion of people that had been resident for less than one year (20.0%).

Figure 5.1.1: Length of stay by age as a percentage of population by age group (at 31st March 2023)



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 types of property included in **Section 6.1** has been revised since the last edition of this Report, so care must be taken when comparing information from previous years.

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, 242 units (15.6% of the total housing stock and 35.2% 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.

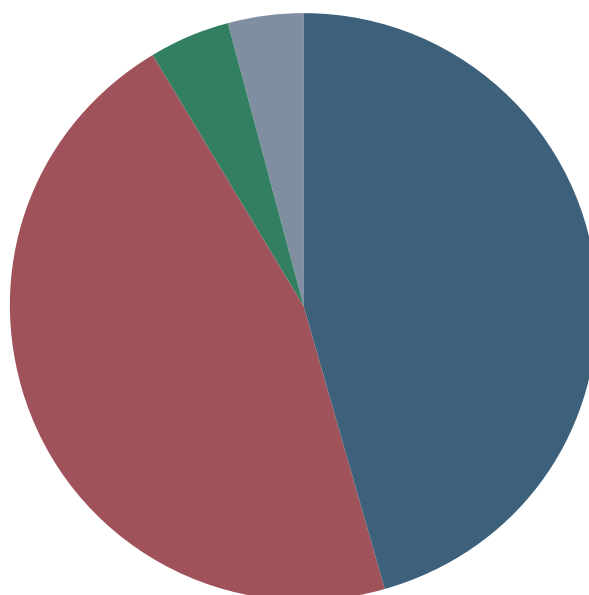
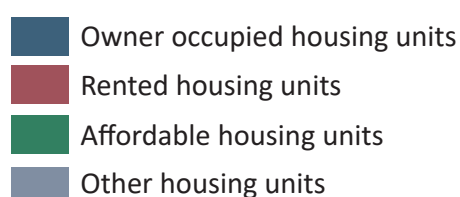
The Affordable category includes accommodation provided by the States of Alderney and the Alderney Housing Association, where the allocation criteria are based primarily on household incomes. It includes social rented and partially owned units.

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

Table 6.1.1: Number of housing units by tenure (at 31st March 2023)

	No. units	% of total units
Owner occupied	685	45.6
Rented	687	45.7
Affordable	68	4.5
Other	62	4.1
Total	1,502	100.0

Figure 6.1.1: Number of housing units by tenure (at 31st March 2023)



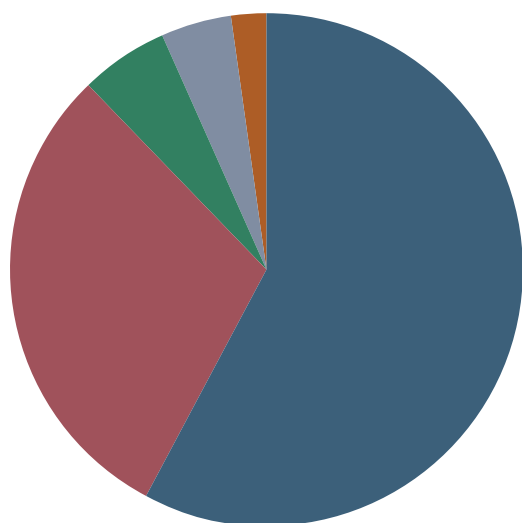
6.2 Housing tenure

Table 6.2.1: Population by housing tenure (at 31st March 2023)

	No. people	% of total population
Owner occupied	1,256	58.0
Rented	647	29.9
Affordable	122	5.6
Other	94	4.3
Address unknown	48	2.2
Total	2,167	100.0

Figure 6.2.1: Population by housing tenure (at 31st March 2023)

- 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 2023 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 (58.0%) lived in owner occupied accommodation at the end of March 2023 compared with 29.9% in private rental accommodation.

At the end of March 2023, 5.6% of the population lived in Affordable housing, which includes social rented and partially owned units, and 4.3% lived in other housing units. In this Report, the "Other" tenure category includes: hotels, guest houses, the hospital, staff accommodation and self-catering units.

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 1,038 households living in Alderney on 31st March 2023, compared to 1,028 the previous year and 993 five years earlier, in 2018 (see **Table 6.3.1**). The average number of people per household has been increasing slightly since 2017.

The ten most common household types, presented in **Table 6.3.2**, describe 95.2% of all households as at March 2023. 38.6% were one adult households without child(ren) and 35.5% were two adult households without child(ren). 48.7% of households living in Alderney on 31st March 2023 contained at least one person aged the States' Old Age Pension age or over.

Page 15 shows the trend in household composition since 2018.

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

	Minimum number of households	Average number of people per household
2018	993	1.99
2019	981	2.02
2020	981	2.01
2021	1,009	2.03
2022	1,028	2.04
2023	1,038	2.04

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. In January 2023, the update was applied retrospectively to ensure continuity of the time series. The change resulted in a slight uplift in the number of people with an unknown address throughout the time series, but greater confidence in the addresses of those with known addresses.

Table 6.3.2: Household composition type (at 31st March 2023)

Composition Type	No. people	Minimum no. households	% of total households
One adult aged 16 to SPA*	195	195	18.8
One adult aged SPA* or over	206	206	19.8
One adult aged 16 to SPA* and one or more child aged 15 or under	60	26	2.5
Two adults both aged 16 to SPA*	264	132	12.7
Two adults, one aged 16 to SPA* and one aged SPA* or over	162	81	7.8
Two adults both aged SPA* or over	312	156	15.0
Two adults both aged 16 to SPA* and one or more child aged 15 or under	205	55	5.3
Three or four adults all aged 16 to SPA*	185	56	5.4
Three or four adults aged 16 to SPA* or SPA* or over	203	62	6.0
Three or four adults all aged 16 to SPA* and one or more child aged 15 or under	84	19	1.8
Other	243	50	4.8
Address unknown	48	-	-
Total	2,167	1,038	100.0

*In 2020, the States' Old Age Pension age (SPA) began to rise from 65 to 70, increasing by 2 months each year. These changes are reflected in **Section 6.3**. The 16 to SPA age band includes those aged from 16 up to (but not including) the States' Old Age Pension age. The SPA or over band includes those aged from the States' Old Age Pension age and over. On 31st March 2023 the States' Old Age Pension age was 65 years and 8 months (see **Appendix 1** for the Pension Age table in full).

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 one adult aged 16 to SPA* households saw the largest increase between March 2018 and March 2023 (from 17.3% in 2018 to 18.8% in 2023, see **Figure 6.3.1**). The proportion of two adults both aged SPA* or over households saw the second largest increase (from 13.7% to 15.0%).

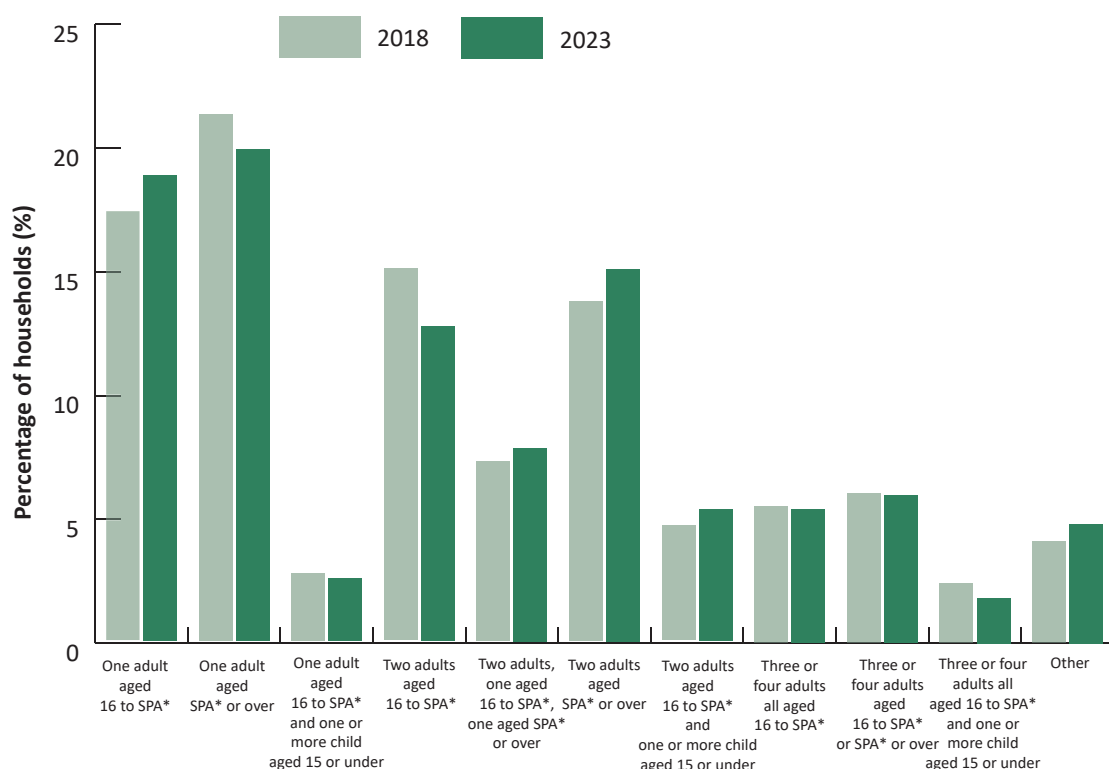
In contrast, the proportion of households containing two adults aged 16 to SPA* showed the largest decrease between March 2018 and March 2023 (from 15.0% to 12.7%).

*In 2020, the States' Old Age Pension age (SPA) began to rise from 65 to 70, increasing by 2 months each year. These changes are reflected in **Section 6.3**. The 16 to SPA age band includes those aged from 16 up to (but not including) the States' Old Age Pension age. The SPA or over band includes those aged from the States' Old Age Pension age and over. On 31st March 2023 the States' Old Age Pension age was 65 years and 8 months (see **Appendix 1** for the Pension Age table in full).

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

Composition Type	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
One adult aged 16 to SPA*	172	169	156	174	190	195
One adult aged SPA* or over	211	208	215	208	204	206
One adult aged 16 to SPA* and one or more child aged 15 or under	27	28	26	30	17	26
Two adults both aged 16 to SPA*	149	133	149	141	143	132
Two adults, one aged 16 to SPA* and one aged SPA* or over	72	80	75	78	67	81
Two adults both aged SPA* or over	136	137	137	149	158	156
Two adults both aged 16 to SPA* and one or more child aged 15 or under	46	50	44	47	58	55
Three or four adults all aged 16 to SPA*	55	60	52	49	56	56
Three or four adults aged 16 to SPA* or SPA* or over	60	56	61	66	66	62
Three or four adults all aged 16 to SPA* and one or more child aged 15 or under	24	22	23	27	20	19
Other	41	38	43	40	49	50
Total	993	981	981	1,009	1,028	1,038

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



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. In January 2023, the update was applied retrospectively to ensure continuity of the time series. The change resulted in a slight uplift in the number of people with an unknown address throughout the time series, but greater confidence in the addresses of those with known addresses.

7.1 Population by economic status

On 31st March 2023, 48.3% of the population were in full-time education or in employment, compared to 47.8% a year earlier and 49.0% five years earlier in 2018. 32.2% were employed and 7.6% were self-employed in March 2023 (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.

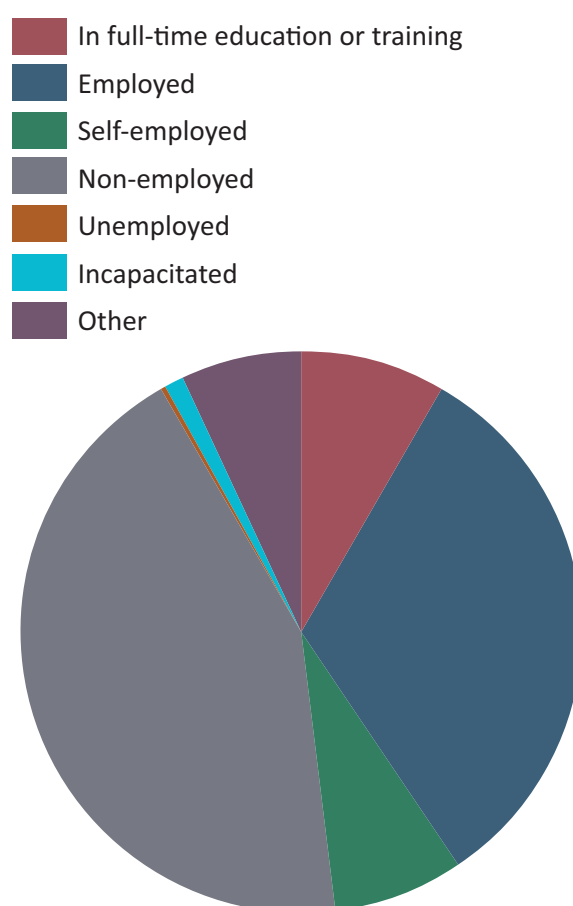
The “other” group includes anyone that did not fit into any of the categories above.

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 2023)

	No. people	% of total population
In full-time education or training	186	8.6
Employed	697	32.2
Self-employed	164	7.6
Non-employed	941	43.4
Unemployed	7	0.3
Incapacitated	22	1.0
Other	150	6.9
Total	2,167	100.0

Figure 7.1.1: Population by economic status (at 31st March 2023)



7.1 Population by economic status

Figure 7.1.2: Population by economic status and age (at 31st March 2023)

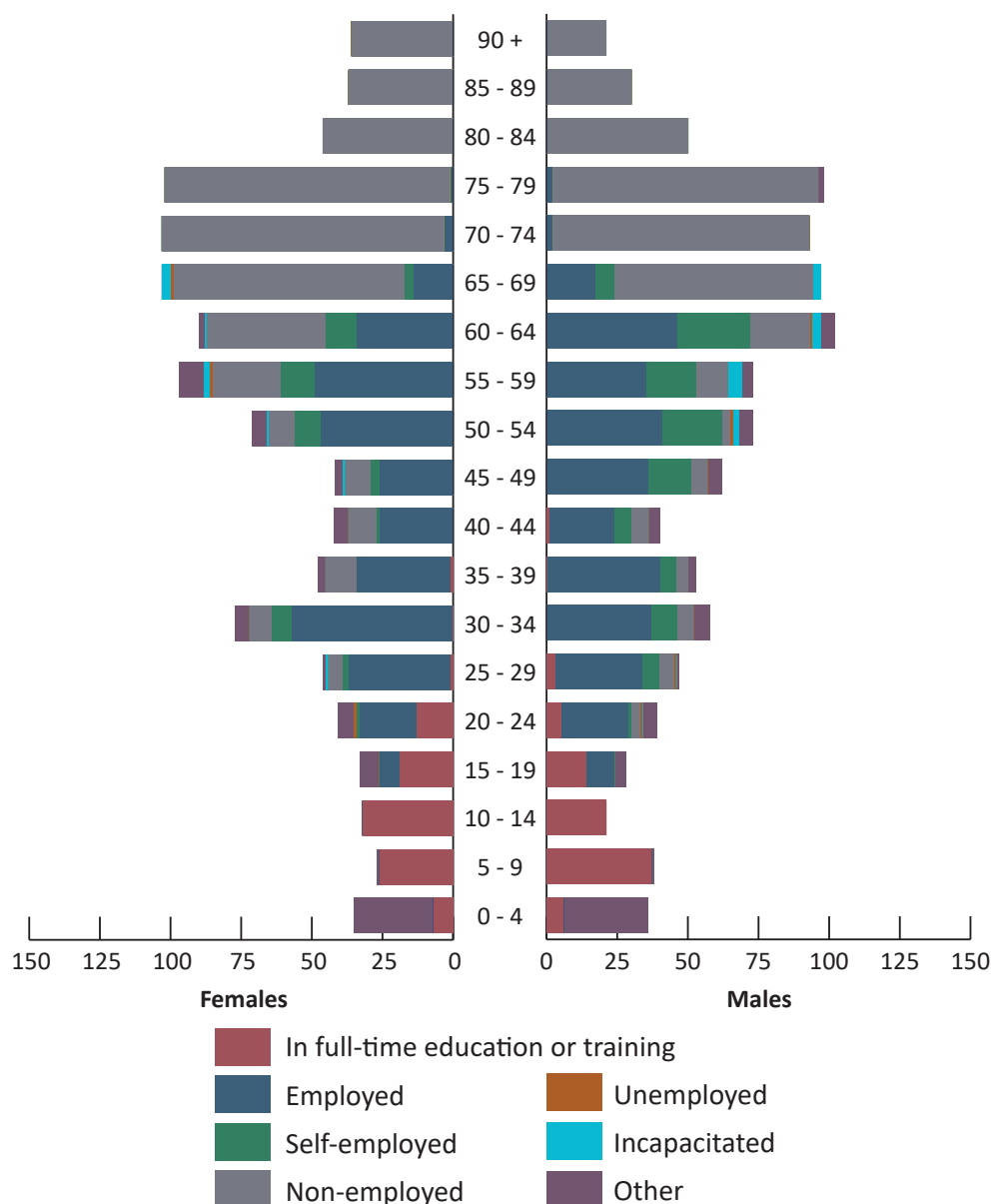


Figure 7.1.2 shows how economic status varies by age group and gender. Overall, 74.5% of the population aged 16 to 64 years old were either in full-time education, employed or self-employed at the end of March 2023. This compares to 74.3% at the same time the previous year and 76.8% five years earlier in March 2018. Of those aged 65 and over, 6.0% (49 people) were employed or self-employed. This compares to 3.8% (30 people) in March 2022. In 2020, the States' Old Age Pension age began to rise from 65 to 70, increasing by 2 months each year. On 31st March 2023 the States' Old Age Pension age was 65 years and 8 months (see [Appendix 1](#) for the Pension Age table in full).

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 60 to 64 years age group (46 people), the 35 to 39 age group had the largest proportion of employed males (75.5%). For females, the 25 to 29 age group has the highest proportion of the population that were employed (78.3%) and the 30 to 34 age group has the highest number of people employed (57 people).

Self-employment was more apparent in males at the end of March 2023. 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.

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.

E-mail: dataandanalysis@gov.gg

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

Appendix 1 Pension Age table

Pension Age table

Date of birth			Pension Age	Year in which pension is first paid
Born on or before 31 December 1954			65 years	No change
01 January 1955	to	31 October 1955	65 years, 2 months	2020
01 November 1955	to	31 August 1956	65 years, 4 months	2021
01 September 1956	to	30 June 1957	65 years, 6 months	2022
01 July 1957	to	30 April 1958	65 years, 8 months	2023
01 May 1958	to	28 February 1959	65 years, 10 months	2024
01 March 1959	to	31 December 1959	66 years, 0 months	2025
01 January 1960	to	31 October 1960	66 years, 2 months	2026
01 November 1960	to	31 August 1961	66 years, 4 months	2027
01 September 1961	to	30 June 1962	66 years, 6 months	2028
01 July 1962	to	30 April 1963	66 years, 8 months	2029
01 May 1963	to	29 February 1964	66 years, 10 months	2030
01 March 1964	to	31 December 1964	67 years, 0 months	2031
01 January 1965	to	31 October 1965	67 years, 2 months	2032
01 November 1965	to	31 August 1966	67 years, 4 months	2033
01 September 1966	to	30 June 1967	67 years, 6 months	2034
01 July 1967	to	30 April 1968	67 years, 8 months	2035
01 May 1968	to	28 February 1969	67 years, 10 months	2036
01 March 1969	to	31 December 1969	68 years, 0 months	2037
01 January 1970	to	31 October 1970	68 years, 2 months	2038
01 November 1970	to	31 August 1971	68 years, 4 months	2039
01 September 1971	to	30 June 1972	68 years, 6 months	2040
01 July 1972	to	30 April 1973	68 years, 8 months	2041
01 May 1973	to	28 February 1974	68 years, 10 months	2042
01 March 1974	to	31 December 1974	69 years, 0 months	2043
01 January 1975	to	31 October 1975	69 years, 2 months	2044
01 November 1975	to	31 August 1976	69 years, 4 months	2045
01 September 1976	to	30 June 1977	69 years, 6 months	2046
01 July 1977	to	30 April 1978	69 years, 8 months	2047
01 May 1978	to	28 February 1979	69 years, 10 months	2048
01 March 1979 onwards			70 years, 0 months	2049