

Report on the 2001 Alderney Census

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Foreword

The Chief Registrar, Mr George W Marsh, has submitted the following report on the 2001 Alderney Census to the Advisory and Finance Committee and the Committee has sent the report to the President of the States of Alderney for the information of members of the States.

The report has been prepared by John W Dickson, Head of Economics and Statistics, who acted as Census Supervisor, and Gareth Jones, Senior Economic Analyst. Tim Brown worked on the Census up to two months after Census night.

The Advisory and Finance Committee wishes to acknowledge the co-operation it received from the public during the taking of the Census. The Committee would also like to thank the Census Officers, the Enumerator Supervisor for Alderney, Mr Adrian Lewis, and the many Alderney Enumerators without whose hard work it would not have been possible to successfully complete the taking of the 2001 Alderney Census.

September, 2002

Part 1: Summary of Findings

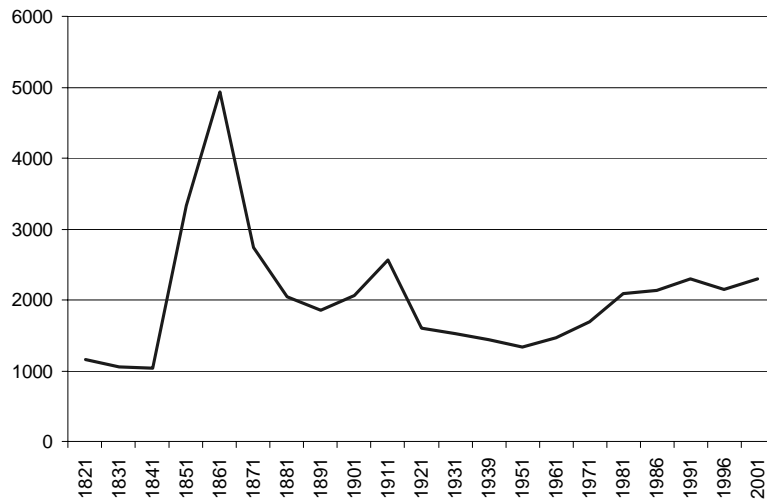
- 1.1 The Alderney resident population on census night was 2294. This was an increase of 147 since 1996 but 3 less than in 1991. In 1981 the population was 2,086 an increase of 400 since 1971.
- 1.2 The number of households increased by 60 to 1027 from 967 in 1996. This increase of 6.2% compares to the 6.8% increase in population. In most communities household growth exceeds population growth, so the Alderney result is atypical due in part to the presence of short term workers living in communal establishments.
- 1.3 The people of working age have increased and are a bigger proportion of the population than in 1996. However, they are a lower proportion than in all previous censuses going back to 1951. The 65 plus population of 23.8%, while lower than in 1996, otherwise represents a return to the trend since 1951 of an increasingly aged population. The 2001 proportion of 23.8% is much higher than the 15.7% found in Guernsey.
- 1.4 Since the Census form used is the Guernsey one, it may be that the form does not ask appropriate questions for Alderney. For instance there is not a single question to establish whether house owners are permanent Alderney residents or otherwise or whether they have two or more homes and how they divide their time between each.
- 1.5 Net immigration to the Island has comprised both younger working males and females and older non working males and females. Overall female participation in economic activity has increased as would be expected in most communities.

Part 2: Census of Population

Introduction

- 2.1 The resident population of 2,294 was 147 more than in 1996 and 3 less than 1991 which was the largest since 1911 (see Figure 2.1).

Figure 2.1:
Alderney
Census
Population
1821 to 2001



- 2.2 The 147 increase was divided between 114 males and 33 females

Age distributions

- 2.3 While the 0 to 14 age group has increased by 2 and the 65 plus age group by 16, those of working age (15 to 64) have increase by 129 out of the total increase of 147 (Table 2.1). However, the working age population, at 61.6% of the population, is lower proportionately than in previous census years except for 1996 due to an increasingly aged population.
- 2.4 Those aged 0 to 14 are 14.6% of the population; lower than the 15.6% of 1996 and lower than the 17.2% of Guernsey. This lower proportion of the young has been found since the 1981 Census (Table 2.2).
- 2.5 In total there were 1,137 males compared to 1,157 females in the population. However males outnumber females in the 0 to 14 age group and again in the younger part of the working population (15 to 59) (Table 2.3). Females predominate in the over seventy age groups due to the greater life expectancy of females.

Age Group	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	1996	2001
0 – 14	286	332	317	328	297	335	337
15 – 64	903	946	1080	1297	1466	1285	1414
65+	139	194	289	461	534	527	543
Total	1328	1472	1686	2086	2297	2147	2294

Table 2.1
Population by
Selected Age
Groups
1951 – 2001

Age Group	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	1996	2001
0 – 14	21.5%	22.6%	18.8%	15.7%	12.9%	15.6%	14.6%
15 – 64	68.0%	64.3%	64.1%	62.2%	63.8%	59.9%	61.6%
65+	10.5%	13.1%	17.1%	22.1%	23.2%	24.5%	23.8%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 2.2
Population by
Selected Age
Groups
(percentages)
1951 – 2001

Age Group	Numbers			Percentage	
	Male	Female	Total	Male %	Female %
0-9	125	95	220	56.8	43.2
10-19	113	106	219	51.6	48.4
20-29	114	104	218	52.3	47.7
30-39	136	144	280	48.6	51.4
40-49	133	130	263	50.6	49.4
50-59	187	199	386	48.4	51.6
60-69	163	143	306	53.3	46.7
70-79	110	144	254	43.3	56.7
80+	56	92	148	37.8	62.2

Table 2.3
Male and
Female
Distribution in
the 2001
Census

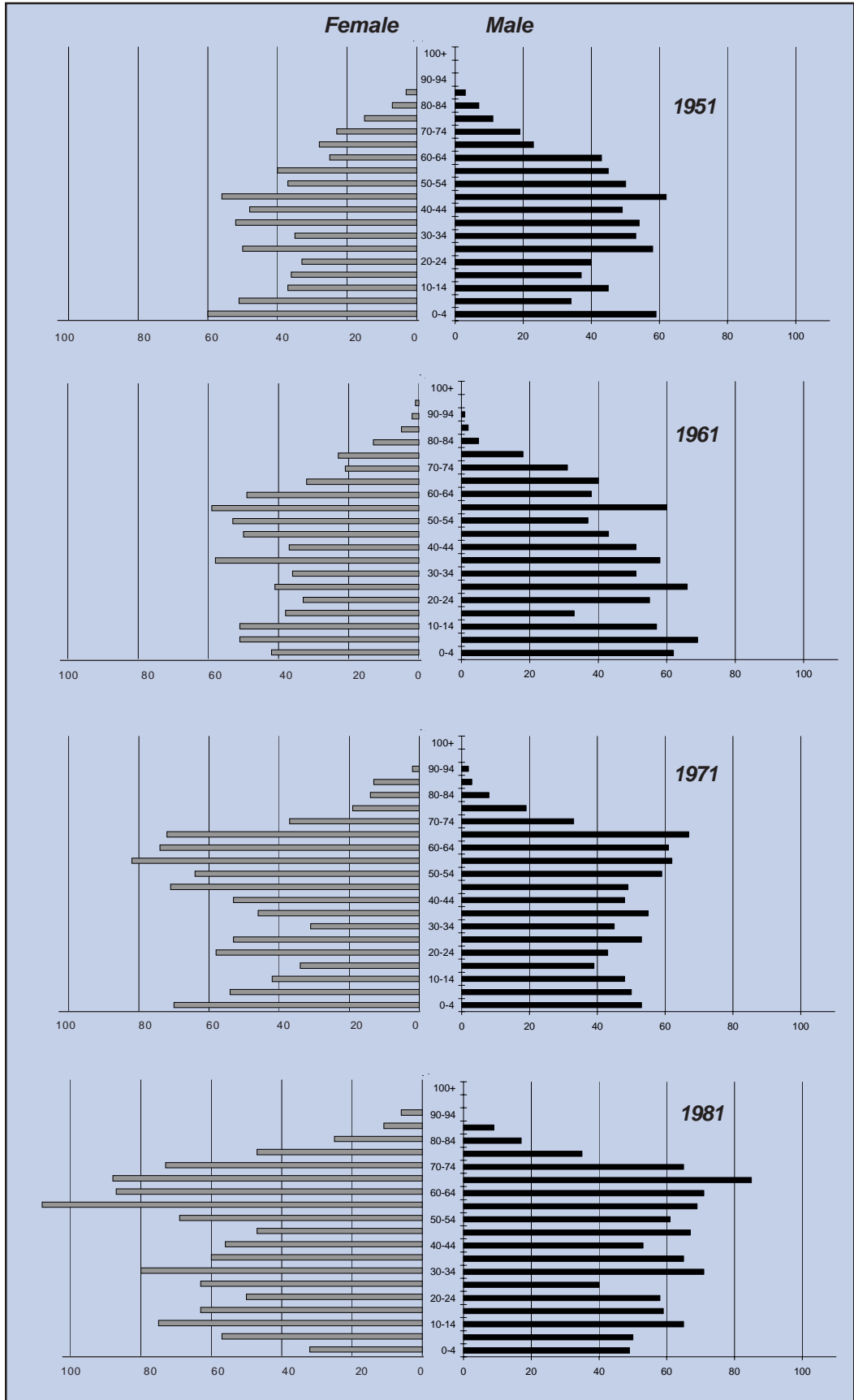
- 2.6 The dependency ratio is defined here as the proportion of those of working age to those of non working age. This is 1.61 as of the 2001 Census; a lower ratio than the 2 to 1 found in Guernsey. In Alderney a smaller proportion of the population are of working age and their burden to support other ages is therefore bigger.

1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	1996	2001
2.12	1.80	1.78	1.64	1.76	1.49	1.61

Table 2.4
Dependency
Ratio

- 2.7 The migration of younger working males (age 15 to 29) and more aged males (50 plus), can be seen by comparing the 2001 age bands with those of 1996 in [Figure 2.3](#) overleaf.

Figure 2.2
Alderney
Population
Age
Distributions
1951 – 1981



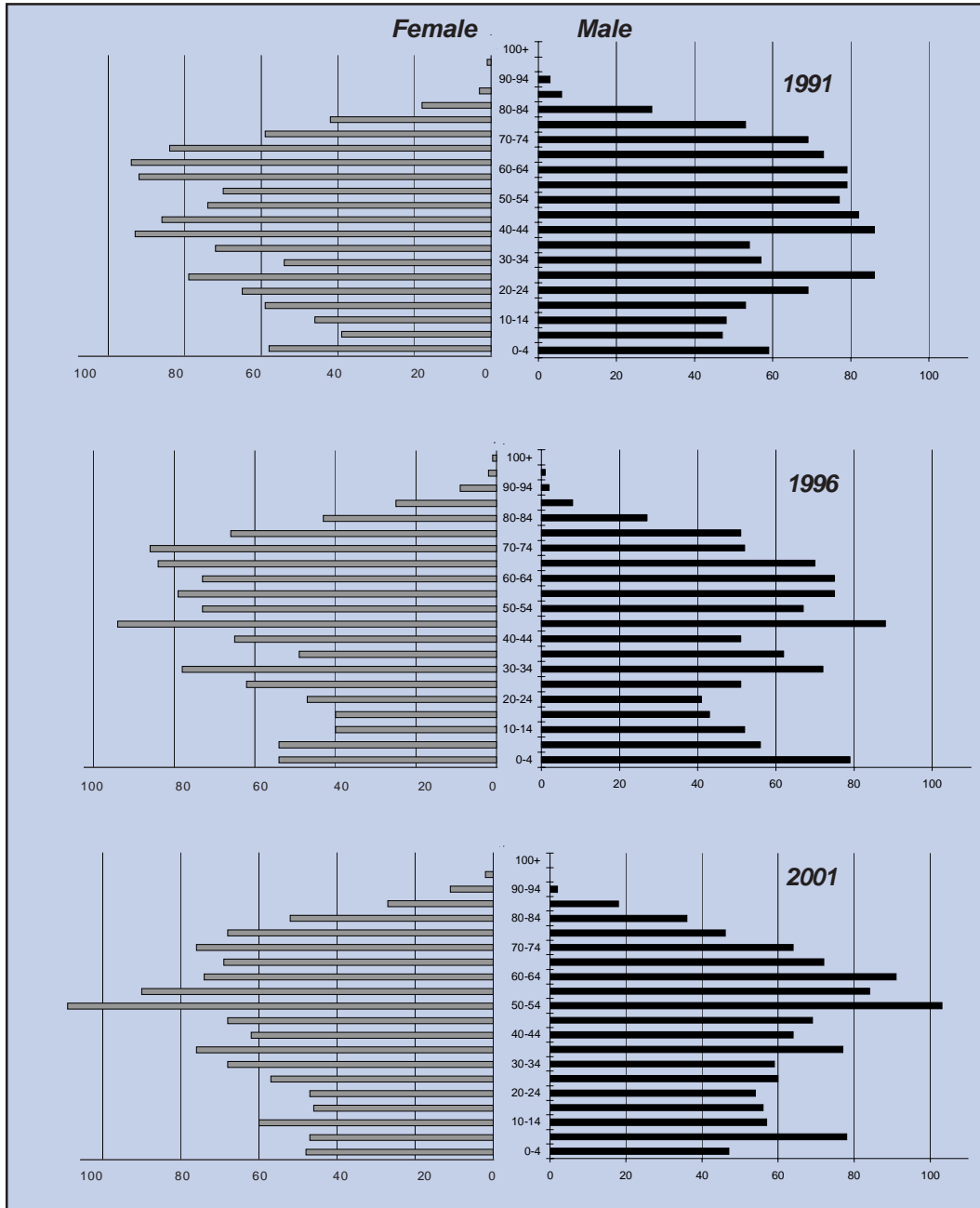


Figure 2.3
Alderney
Population
Age
Distributions
1991 – 2001

Migration

- 2.8 Of the 695 persons taking up residence in the five years prior to the census and census year itself, 83 were born in Guernsey and could have been children of Alderney residents and 26 were born in Alderney so making a total of 109 ([Census Table 3 in Appendix 3](#)). Over the five years prior to the census there were 84 births to Alderney residents either in Guernsey or Alderney itself. Subtracting 84 from 104 (births in five years prior to Census year) means that a minimum of 20 persons were likely to be returning Alderney residents. This leaves 586 persons who immigrated to Alderney in the inter-censal period; the majority, 459, from the UK and a significant minority, 82, from non European countries of birth. The 586 immigrants are 25% of the population.

Table 2.5
Births to
Alderney
Residents

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Inter-censal Total
In Guernsey	18	20	14	15	15	82
In Alderney	0	1	1	0	0	2
Total Births	18	21	15	15	15	84

- 2.9 The 586 non Guernsey or Alderney born who immigrated to Alderney were 220 more than in the inter-censal period to 1996 but less than the 650 in the inter-censal period to 1991 and 64 more than in the inter-censal period to 1986. In other words immigration levels were around the norm of recent years but well above the abnormally low immigration of the inter-censal period to 1996.
- 2.10 In the five years prior to the Census, 604 persons took up residence. Of these, 104 were Guernsey or Alderney born (births in the period were 84 as explained above) and 500 were born in other areas. Of the total of 604, 319 were economically inactive and 285 were economically active. Of the 285 economically active, 81 worked in construction, 44 in hostelry, 37 in retail and 37 in finance ([Census Table 8 in Appendix 3](#)). In the census year itself a further 48 economically active persons took up residence, of whom 15 worked in hostelry.

Employment Status

2.11 The rise in employment of 135 (14%) contrasts with the population rise of 147 (7%)

2.12 The rise in employment as employees of 160 (24%) contrasts with the rise in total employment of 135 (Table 2.6). This means that there has been a decline in self employment and a rise in those working as employees. Proportionately those employed as employees are 76.4 % compared to 70.4% in 1996 (Tables 2.7). This proportion is also the highest recorded in recent censuses.

	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001
Employed	678	727	758	669	829
Self Employed (employing others)	92	168	111	111	109
Self Employed (Not employing others)	152	152	177	170	147
Total	922	995	1,046	950	1,085

*Table 2.6
Economically
Active by
Work Status –
Numbers*

	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001
Employed	73.5	73.1	72.5	70.4	76.4
Self Employed (employing others)	10.0	16.9	10.6	11.7	10.0
Self Employed (Not employing others)	16.5	10.1	16.9	17.9	13.6
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

*Table 2.7
Economically
Active by
Work Status –
Percentages*

	Employee			Self Employed		
	Gender		Group Total	Gender		Group Total
Male	Female	Male		Female		
15 - 19	71.9	28.1	100.0	100.0	-	100.0
20 - 24	51.3	48.7	100.0	100.0	-	100.0
25 - 29	49.0	51.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0
30 - 34	47.4	52.6	100.0	78.6	21.4	100.0
35 - 39	49.5	50.5	100.0	78.3	21.7	100.0
40 - 44	43.9	56.1	100.0	72.0	28.0	100.0
45 - 49	47.2	52.8	100.0	62.9	37.1	100.0
50 - 54	42.7	57.3	100.0	77.6	22.4	100.0
55 - 59	48.0	52.0	100.0	75.8	24.2	100.0
60 - 64	51.4	48.6	100.0	72.2	27.8	100.0
65 - 69	53.3	46.7	100.0	73.3	26.7	100.0
70 - 74	28.6	71.4	100.0	50.0	50.0	100.0
75 - 79	-	100.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	100.0
All Ages	48.1	51.9	100.0	74.2	25.8	100.0

*Table 2.8
Employment
Status by Age
and Sex
(Percentages)*

- 2.14 Male economic activity has risen from 533 to 589 (11%) (see Table 2.8), and female economic activity has risen from 417 to 496 (19%). Correspondingly, female economic inactivity has fallen from 707 to 661 (7%) .
- 2.15 In stark contrast to these trends male economic inactivity has risen from 490 to 548 (12%). This means that the population increase of 147 consists of 79 more economically active females, 56 more economically active males and 58 more inactive males - a total of 193 less the 46 decline in female inactivity to give the overall population change of 147.

Table 2.9
Economic
Activity

	Male			Female			Total		
	Active	Inactive	Total	Active	Inactive	Total	Active	Inactive	Total
1986	552	445	997	441	692	1,133	993	1,137	2,130
1991	595	514	1,109	451	737	1,188	1,046	1,251	2,297
1996	533	490	1,023	417	707	1,124	950	1,197	2,147
2001	589	548	1,137	496	661	1,157	1,085	1,209	2,294

- 2.16 The detailed age breakdowns of economic activity show a rise for males aged 55 plus indicating that the immigrants in this category have been predominately retired.

Table 2.10
Percentage
Economically
Active by five
year age
groups

	Males				Females			
	1986	1991	1996	2001	1986	1991	1996	2001
0-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	53.1	58.5	27.9	42.9	54.5	40.7	22.5	19.6
20-24	92.6	68.1	78.0	74.1	75.9	72.3	53.2	78.7
25-29	98.2	88.4	92.2	93.3	82.7	69.6	69.4	86.0
30-34	100.0	94.7	98.6	94.9	69.7	72.2	74.4	77.9
35-39	94.8	92.6	93.5	94.8	67.0	63.9	73.5	80.3
40-44	93.5	91.9	96.1	84.4	67.2	67.7	81.5	85.5
45-49	88.2	90.2	95.5	92.8	64.7	69.8	71.3	88.2
50-54	85.9	80.5	86.6	89.3	50.9	64.9	57.5	69.7
55-59	75.0	78.5	80.0	72.6	46.8	38.6	54.4	52.2
60-64	47.9	46.8	60.0	49.5	24.8	22.8	30.1	37.8
65-69	13.3	17.8	14.3	26.4	15.5	12.8	14.3	15.9
70-74	11.4	11.6	9.6	6.3	11.1	6.0	7.0	9.2
75-79	5.1	1.9	2.0	2.2	3.2	5.1	1.5	7.4
80-84	20.0	0	0	0	3.2	2.4	0	0
85-89	0	16.7	0	0	0	0	0	0
90-94	0	0	50.0	0	0	0	0	0
95-99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
100+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	55.4	53.7	52.1	65.5	38.9	38.0	37.1	54.5

- 2.17 Of the 135 increase in employment, 47 has been in the young (under 30) age group, 57 in the remainder of the working age cohort (30 to 64) and 4 in the 65 plus age group.

Non employment status

2.18 The biggest category of non employment is retirement .There are 524 retired persons compared to 463 in 1996. There are 340 at school compared to 311 in 1996. The unemployed number 17 compared to 30 in 1996, while the long term sick unable to work have risen from 32 in the 1996 Census to 45 in the 2001 census. The popularity of being otherwise at home has declined from 453 in 1991, and 361 in 1996 to 283 in the 2001 census.

Employment by Economic Sector

2.19 There have been some large changes in the economic sector of employment as follows;

recreation/cultural	from 22 to 126	+ 104
finance	from 69 to 104	+ 35
business services	from 37 to 63	+ 26
construction	from 104 to 124	+ 20

These total gains of 165 have been partially offset by declines in other sectors;-

primary	from 51 to 19	-32
hostelry	from133 to 105	-28

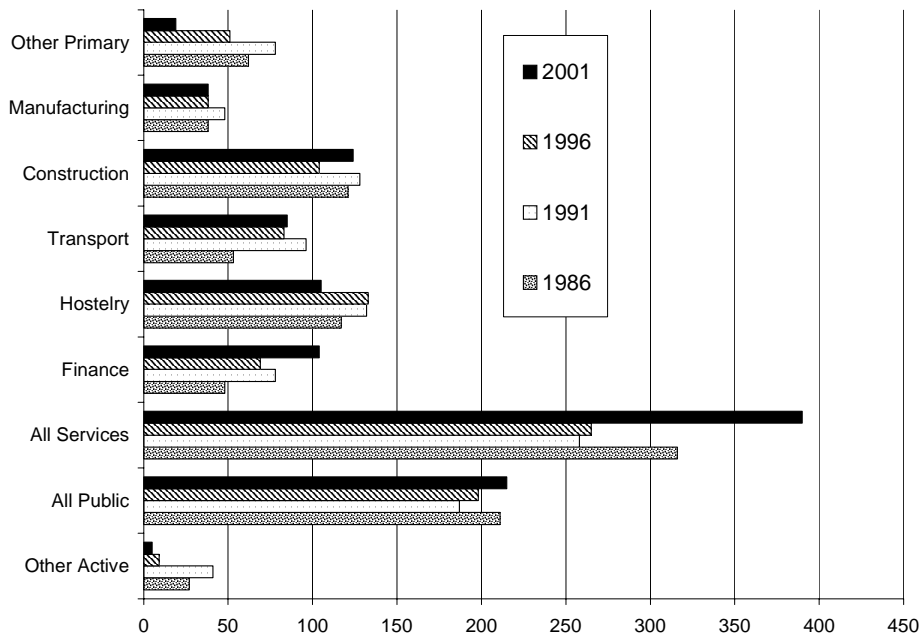
2.20 The increase in employment in recreation/cultural is due to the presence of companies involved in internet e gaming activities and betting activities. Of the 126 employed, 62 persons (nearly half) took up residence in Alderney in the years 1999, 2000 and the first four months of 2001. This contrasts with finance where only 13 of those employed so did. Of the 1085 economically active 313 took up residence from 1996 onward.

2.21 The table below (Table 2.11) shows the changes in employment from 1986 onward. The change to a tertiary service economy can clearly be seen.

Table 2.11
Economically Active by Sector, 1986 to 2001

	1986	1991	1996	2001
Other Primary	58	78	51	19
Manufacturing	30	48	38	38
Construction	99	128	104	124
Transport	47	96	83	85
Hostelry	126	132	133	105
Finance	47	78	69	104
Private Services	282	258	265	390
Public Services	189	187	198	215
Other Active	117	41	9	5
Total	995	1,046	950	1,085

Figure 2.4
Economically Active by Sector 1986 - 2001



Part 3: Census of Households

Private Households

- 3.1 Dwellings are buildings which contain at least one household. These have increased by 68 from 935 to 1,003 over the inter-censal period, which is more than the increase of 62 over the previous inter-censal period from 1991 to 1996.
- 3.2 Private households increased by 60 to 1,027 over the inter-censal period. The number of 1,027 is 36 more than in 1991 when the population was 3 greater. There were 2,217 persons in the 1027 private households and 77 persons in 24 communal households This means that the average number of persons in private households has decreased only by a small amount from 2.23 in 1991 to 2.18 in 2001. At 2.18 the density of persons per household has risen from the 2.13 found in 1996.
- 3.3 There were 77 persons in communal households compared to 89 in 1996 and 69 in 1991. The number of communal households continues to rise from the 20 found in 1991. There are 24 in 2001 compared to 23 in 1996.
- 3.4 Until 1991 the increase in private households was greater than the increase in population and over the decade 1991 to 2001 households have increased from 991 to 1,027 while the population has declined by 3 persons. Therefore the trend towards more and smaller households continues after the 'blip' of 1996.

	Private		Communal		All	
	Dwellings	Households	Dwellings	Households	Dwelling	Households
1971					573	621
1981		834		21	793	855
1986					822	954
1991	873	991	19	20	892	1011
1996	935	967	18	23	953	990
2001	1003	1027	20	24	1023	1051

**Table 3.1
Occupied
Dwellings and
Households**

- 3.5 Owner occupied households have increased while private lets and States lets have decreased (see Table 3.2). Correspondingly the total persons in such households have also changed (Table 3.3).

Table 3.2
Private
Households
by Tenure

	Owner-Occupied	Private Let	States Let	Other	Total
1991	632	277	71	11	991
1996	631	273	63	0	967
2001	736	236	55	0	1027

Table 3.3
Persons in
Private
Households
by Tenure

	Owner-Occupied	Private Let	States Let	Other	Total
1991	1,441	570	174	29	2,214
1996	1,341	570	147	0	2,058
2001	1,611	484	126	0	2,215

Table 3.4
Persons per
Household /
Household
size

	Owner-occupied	Private Let	States Let	Other	Total
1991	2.28	2.06	2.45	2.64	2.23
1996	2.13	2.09	2.33	n/a	2.13
2001	2.18	2.05	2.29	n/a	2.12

- 3.6 Persons per household by tenure have changed little in the inter-censal period. Private lets contain the fewest people per household while States lets have the most. The number of people per household is again much below that found in Guernsey.
- 3.7 Although the average number of persons per household has changed little there has been an increase in single person households

- 3.8 More detailed inspection (Table 3.5) shows that all ages of single person households have increased while those households containing married couples with children have declined.

Household Type	1991	1996	2001
One person household aged under 65	141	136	154
One person household aged 65 plus	137	180	193
Married couple living alone	293	281	283
Married couple: at least one child under 18	151	148	136
Married couple: all children 18 or over	53	36	31
Co-habiting couple living alone	60	56	59
Co-habiting couple: at least one child under 18	19	31	34
Co-habiting couple: all children 18 or over	4	0	3
Single person: at least one child under 18	24	40	36
Single person: all children 18 or over	26	26	15
Other	83	33	83
Total	991	967	1,027

Table 3.5
Household
Types

- 3.9 The number of unoccupied dwellings has changed little over the last 30 years

	1971	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001
Occupied	573	793	822	892	953	1003
Vacant	243	214	218	234	228	230
Total	816	1,007	1,040	1,126	1,181	1,233

Table 3.6
Occupied
and Vacant
Dwellings

Rooms

- 3.10 Rooms are a measure of the household space available to members whether as bedrooms or living rooms. The most common number was 6 which is also the number most commonly found in owner occupied accommodation. Rooms are fewer in private and States lets.

Rooms	Owner-Occupied	Private-Let	States-Let	Total
1991	6	4	4	5
1996	6	5	5	6
2001	6	4	4	6

Table 3.7
Most Common
Number of
Rooms by
Household
Tenure

- 3.11 Up to half of the rooms in households are normally used as bedrooms (Table 16). The number slept in is lower than those available.
- 3.12 The question in the Census asked (a) How many of these rooms normally slept in are shared by: (a) adults; (b) adults and children; and children only. This could have been interpreted as used on separate occasions or as slept in simultaneously by (a) adults only, (b) adults and (c) children or children only.
- 3.13 The majority of households (60%) have one bathroom while 40% have two or more. This latter is a higher proportion than in Guernsey.
- 3.14 Rents in the private sector for furnished or unfurnished accommodation is typically between £60 and £100, while in the States sector it is lower between £40 and £80. This is comparable with Guernsey.
- 3.15 367 of the 1,027 households (36%) have a computer at home with access to the internet and a further 93 households (9%) have a computer at home without access to the internet. A total of 46% of households have an home computer which is 6% less than in Guernsey.

Part 4: Individuals in Households

Marital status

- 4.1 Single persons exceed those who are married as the trend towards more singles continues (Table 4.1). The population increase of 147 is divided between an increase of 137 single persons and 12 married persons.

	1996			2001			1996 to 2001 % Changes on Totals
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Single:							
Never Married	388	344	732	460	380	840	14.7%
Divorced	74	77	151	94	89	183	21.2%
Widowed	37	188	225	50	170	220	-2.2%
Total Single	499	609	1108	604	639	1,243	12.2%
Married:							
Married	501	495	996	521	503	1,024	2.8
Separated	23	20	43	12	15	27	-37.2
Total Married	524	515	1,039	533	518	1,051	1.1
Total	1,023	1,124	2,147	1,137	1,157	2,294	6.8

Table 4.1
Population by
Marital Status

Educational Qualifications

- 4.2 524 of the 1085 economically active in the 2,294 population had obtained a qualification at NVQ level 2 (Table 4.2).

**Table 4.2
Educational
Qualifications
by Economic
Activity**

	Active	Inactive	Total
NVQ Level 2	524	340	864
NVQ Level 3	413	220	633
NVQ Level 4	143	105	248
NVQ Level 5	174	183	357
Total	1,384	848	2,102

- 4.3 Of the 1,085 economically active, 524 had attained NVQ level 2, 413 level 3, 143 level 4 and 174 level 5. At level 5 there is an almost 50% attainment by those working in education while the proportion is 25% among those working in the finance sector. In general those with qualifications are found to be in the service or tertiary sectors of the economy rather than the primary or secondary sector (manufacturing).

Job Training

- 4.4 A total of 141 were in jobs requiring them to undertake training at work. 62 of the 141 were in the public sector of administration, health or education. In the private sector 22 of the 104 persons were required to undertake on the job training. In transport 13 of the 85 employed undertook training. There was little training done in the other sectors of the economy ([census table 23 in Appendix 3](#)).
- 4.5 60 of the 141 who engaged in training reported that training lasted a week or less; 37 did not specify the period while the remaining 44 reported training which lasted more than a week.

Becoming a householder

- 4.6 97 of the 1027 householders became a householder for the first time in the year prior to the census, while five years before the Census the number was almost quartered. The 319 becoming a householder for the first time in the five years up to the census contrasts with the 595 who immigrated in the same period.

Care and disability

4.7 A total of 39 persons received care from a relative or friend on an unpaid informal basis. 22 of these 39 were aged 65 and over. Nearly three times the number who received care had a disability (115 in total). This disability restricted their ability to maintain personal hygiene and/or dress unaided and /or to walk unaided and/or to feed themselves. The restricted ability to feed themselves was by far the most common disability. 49 of the 115 with disabilities suffered from 4 disabilities.

Type of Disability	Number with Disability	
	All Households	Percent of population
Restricts ability to maintain personal hygiene	84	3.7%
Restricts ability to dress / undress unaided	81	3.5%
Restricts ability to walk unaided from one room to another on the same level	85	2.2%
Restricts ability to feed themselves	71	3.7%
On going problem with memory loss, concentration or confusion that has lasted for over 12 months	23	1.0%

Table 4.3 Households affected by each of the five types of disability

4.8 70 of these 115 were in a household with others while 45 were living alone. The percentage of 5% of the population with a disability contrasts with the 3% in Guernsey.

4.9 72 persons provided unpaid care to the 39 persons receiving care. 26 of these were aged 65 and over. As for those receiving care the majority were female. The 39% receiving care is 2% of the population and contrasts with the 1% of the population found in Guernsey.

Pensions

4.10 322 of the 1085 (30%) of those working are members of an occupational pension scheme. This contrasts with 37% of the economically active in Guernsey. Of the 322 persons, 215 contribute to their occupational pension scheme (20%).

4.11 The inclusion of the economically inactive raise the membership of occupational pension schemes to 488 (21%) of the population.

- 4.12 332 including 60 economically inactive (a total of 14% of the population) contribute to a private pension scheme. 272 or one quarter of those working contribute to a private pension scheme.
- 4.13 194 of the 322 who are members of occupational pension schemes are members of the public or finance sectors. 45 of the 60 members working in the finance sector do not contribute to such schemes while nearly all those in the public sector do contribute themselves

Guernsey Norman-French

- 4.14 Three of the 2,294 persons in Alderney fluently speak Guernsey Norman French while 11 fully understand it. One of the three who speak it fluently was born in Guernsey while 3 of the 11 who full understand the language were born in Alderney or Guernsey (Census table 19)

Appendix 1: Administration of the 2001 Census

Introduction

- 1.1 Since 1971 an Island wide Census has been held every 5 years. Before that date a Census was held every 10 years. The Census of population is the most important single source of information about the size and characteristics of the Island's population. It provides an authoritative statistical foundation for policy formulation and planning throughout all areas of Island life - from education, health and the provision of housing to the future planning of such infrastructure as public sewers. ***The need for Census Information***
- 1.2 In order to afford meaningful comparisons between one Census and another, and following similar practice in the UK, Census night is held between mid March and Mid April. In 1996 Census night was held on the night of 31 March. ***Timing of the Census***
- 1.3 The States of Alderney decided that the most efficient and cost effective way to conduct the Alderney Census was for it to be handled as a subset of the Guernsey Census, carried out under the by the Guernsey Advisory and Finance Committee
- 1.4 Authority for conducting the 2001 Census was given by the States through the Census Ordinance, 2000. On behalf of the Chief Registrar and the Advisory and Finance Committee, the Economics and Statistics Unit of the Advisory and Finance Committee was given the responsibility for organising, and conducting the Census. It was also responsible for the subsequent analysis of the data. ***Authority for Conducting the Census***

Planning and Preparation of the 2001 Census

Principles and Methods

- 1.5 It was agreed that the 2001 Census would follow the methods adopted in previous Censuses in that:-
- Questions would be restricted to those that were absolutely necessary, but with a degree of consultation to ascertain which questions would prove most useful and informative;
 - The procedures for delivery and collection of forms would be the same as in 1996, that is the forms would be delivered and collected by Census enumerators employed on a temporary contract.

However, due to alternative proposals put forward by the successful tenderer for the data entry phase of the project, a new technique of optical scanning was adopted for this stage of the Census.

Consultation

- 1.6 A small working party was formed in 1999 to discuss the information that should be requested in the 2001 Census. The working party consisted of the following people:-
- Secretary to States Committees – Chief Officer of the Population and Migration Committee
 - Head of Economics and Statistics
 - Administrator, Social Security Authority
 - Administration Manager, Education Council
 - Chief Executive Officer, Board of Industry, Committee for Horticulture, Sea Fisheries Committee and Agricultural and Milk Marketing Board
 - Director of Public Health
 - Deputy Housing Administrator
 - Statistics Officer (Population), Economics and Statistics Unit

- 1.7 Early in 1999, all States of Guernsey Departments were circulated with a questionnaire asking for comments and suggestions relating to the 2001 Census. The survey enabled an accurate picture to be constructed of information needed by departments and in what format. Suitable questions were then composed for the 2001 Census form. Questions were agreed by the Population and Migration Committee and approved by the States of Deliberation.

Data Entry Tenders

- 1.8 Invitations to tender for the data entry of the 2001 Census were sent out in early 2000. The tender document was written in accordance with the standard guidelines established by the States Advisory and Finance Committee for use by all States Committees seeking competitive tenders.

1.9 The tender document invited companies to provide quotations for:-

- The keying or scanning of all data contained on the 2001 Census form
- The detection of missing data and ineligible responses through a series of checks known as “logic tests”
- Imputation of new responses from those deemed to be ineligible by the Economics and Statistics Unit.

1.10 Although advertisements were placed in the Guernsey Press, the tenders finally submitted were from three companies based in the UK.

1.11 The successful company was chosen using a paired comparison technique. Seven main criteria, including cost and accuracy, were selected against which each tender was ranked.

1.12 The economics section of the Cardiff Business School were selected as the successful tenderer. They also organised the data entry facilities.

How the Census was Conducted

- Introduction** 1.13 The 2001 Census was organised by the Economics and Statistics Unit of the Advisory and Finance Committee on behalf of the Chief Registrar and the Advisory and Finance Committee. The Alderney Treasurer acted as enumerator supervisor.
- Enumeration Districts** 1.14 An enumeration district is an area allocated to a member of the Census field staff (an “enumerator”) in order to collect data from individual households. The Island was divided into 6 enumeration districts, each containing roughly 250 households.
- The Census Office** 1.15 The former Girls Grammar School in Rosaire Avenue in Guernsey was used as the 2001 census headquarters. In 1991 and 1996 the Civil Defence Building in the Oberlands was used as the administrative centre for the period of the Census.
- Equipment** 1.16 Office equipment used at the Census Office included an answering machine, a portable computer and printer. During the form checking and coding stage a number of additional telephone lines were installed, together with a number of personal computers for use in the pre-coding of forms.
- 1.17 Census enumerators were issued with an identity card and necessary stationery (i.e. forms, leaflets, envelopes etc).
- Publicity** 1.18 Publicity for the Census was arranged by a series of advertisements placed in the Alderney Journal combined with a number of press releases giving updates on progress with the Census. The aim was to make the Census “high profile” during the few weeks on either side of Census night.

Gathering the Data

1.19 The Alderney forms were processed in Guernsey as part of the 25,000 Census forms to be distributed, collected, checked and coded, a team of field staff was required to ensure that this operation was completed within the required time span. Field staff were divided into three tiers:- Census officers, Census enumerator supervisors and Census enumerators (see Figure 1.1).

Field Staff

1.20 The two members of staff of the Economics and Statistics Unit acted as Census officers for the duration of the Census period.

Census Officers

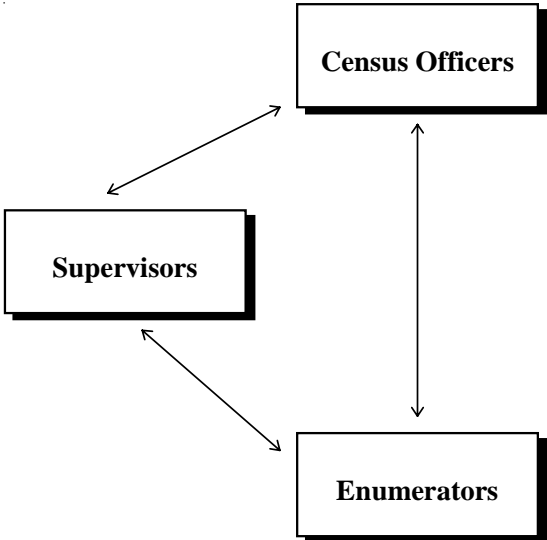


Figure 1.1:
Field Staff
Management
Structure

1.21 The role of the Census officers was to provide administrative support and help for the Census enumerator supervisors and Census enumerators. They were also responsible for ensuring that all the Census forms were returned, and for the subsequent checking and processing of the forms before despatch for the data entry phase.

Census Enumerators

1.22 The Census enumerators formed the major bulk of the Census field staff, being responsible for the delivery and collection of Census forms in their allocated enumeration district.

1.23 Written instructions in the form of a Field Manual were made available to all Census field staff. This comprised a 41 page document that provided field staff with a detailed set of instructions on the various aspects of conducting the 2001 Census.

Instructions and Training of Field Staff

1.24 In addition to the Field Manual, a training session was provided to Census enumerators in which they were able to meet their supervisor. The training session was considered to be vital to the understanding of the tasks of the enumerators, and useful in offering advice on how to deal with any potentially difficult situations.

1.25 Census enumerators were given an introduction to the tasks they would be carrying out, and warned of problem areas and how to deal with them. They were also given a chance to meet in smaller groups with their supervisor, where exercises were carried out to reinforce their understanding of the Census.

Data Collection

1.26 The Data Collection of the 2001 Census was organised in a number of distinct phases, centred around Census night on 29 April, and were divided between an advance round, a delivery round and a collection round.

The Enumerator Record Book

1.27 Each Census enumerator was given a record book. The enumerator was also asked to detect any households not in the enumerator book. For each household the enumerator recorded:-

- Name of person receiving form;
- Expected / Actual number present on Census night;
- Date of delivery and collection of Census form;
- Notes and comments.

1.28 The advance round took place between the 10 and 17 April. It was considered that the proper execution of the advance round was essential to the successful performance of Census enumerators. The purpose of the advance round was to:-

***Advance
Round***

- identify the households on the Island;
- prepare householders for the Census through the delivery of a leaflet;
- make the Census enumerators familiar with their enumeration district boundaries;
- list addresses so that the census enumerator would know exactly where to deliver forms;
- locate all properties where there is living accommodation.

1.29 Census forms were delivered to households between 23 and 28 April. It was envisaged that most forms would be delivered by the Thursday before Census night, with all forms being delivered by Saturday 28 April. The delivery round was considered to be one of the most crucial times in the Census, since it was here that census enumerators would have to ensure that everybody was enumerated and that nobody was missed.

***Census
Enumerator
Supervisors***

1.30 Census enumerators followed special procedures which aimed to ensure that complete coverage of the population took place. These included:-

- Visiting households at least twice at different times of the day;
- Recording those households where no contact was made;
- Leaving a form and a reply paid envelope for those households where no contact was made;
- Asking neighbours about suspected vacant or absent households.

1.31 At all times during the delivery round, Census enumerators were required to carry their identity badge, containing a photograph. The badge showed the authority to collect the Census information. Special forms were available for communal households (e.g. hospitals, hotels and lodging houses), and personal forms were available for individuals who did not wish to have their details recorded on a household form.

1.32 The purpose of the collection round of the Census was to revisit all residential accommodation, in order to collect and account for every form delivered. Census enumerators were instructed to check forms thoroughly with each householder as they were collected. This was to avoid further contact with the householder after the form had been collected. The enumerators were also able to give householders as much assistance as was necessary in order for the form to be completed correctly.

***Collection
Round***

1.33 Where census enumerators were unable to contact a household to collect a Census form the date and time of attempting to retrieve the form was entered in the record book. Further, after three visits, a special note on “no contact on collection” was made.

Checking and Assembly of Forms

1.34 Once all forms had been collected, Census enumerators made a further check of the forms to ensure that all information had been completed correctly. If omissions or errors were found then the householder was either revisited or contacted by telephone.

1.35 Completed Census forms were then collated into the correct order. Forms were then passed to Census enumerator supervisor to check the standard of work.

1.36 By the last week of May, most Census forms had been received and were ready to be checked and coded. A system of checks was then started to ensure that:-

- All Census forms had been returned
- Complete coverage of the Island had been achieved
- Forms were completed correctly with no missing information

Coding of Forms

1.37 Once Census forms had been checked, they were then passed on for coding.

1.38 The following information was coded by the Census team in Guernsey:-

- Name of Employer (to derive economic sector)
- Occupation
- Country of birth

Data Entry Phase

1.39 Data entry was performed by Lasson Information Management of Glasgow under the direction of the University of Cardiff. A 100% double entry inputting system was used.

1.40 The first batch of completed forms was made available at the end of May, with the remainder being despatched on schedule at the end of July. The forms were then sent in batches from Glasgow to Cardiff.

1.41 The completed data set was supplied as raw data, and as a data set on which logic tests had been applied. The logic tests were designed to eliminate inconsistencies and ambiguities between answers, for example a ten year old child who had been indicated as married.

Appendix 2:

Explanatory Notes

Census Population

The Census is a count of all persons normally resident in Alderney as at midnight on 29 April, 2001, whether those persons were actually resident or temporarily absent from the Island on Census night. The Census population does not include visitors to the Island, whether from the UK or elsewhere, or the crews or passengers of ships moored in the islands' harbours (unless permanently resident).

Special Note:

This definition of Census population is different to those of Censuses conducted in 1971 and prior years. In those Censuses, all persons present in the Islands at midnight on Census night would have been counted as the census population (see below). The current "residential" definition requires a considerable amount of follow up work to ensure that all persons who are normally resident in Alderney are included in the Census population. This typically takes up to four months from the date of the Census.

Residents and Visitors

Anyone present in Alderney for a month or more prior to the Census was expected to be designated as resident by the householder for Census purposes. Similarly, anyone working in Alderney for over 10 days was included as a resident, as were those who arrived in the Island on Census night and were intending to seek employment in the Island for 10 days or more.

A visitor is defined as any person who normally resides outside Alderney and is not working or seeking work in Alderney and is visiting for less than one month from the date of arrival. All other persons are considered as resident. Note that persons who were guests in hotels or guest houses for more than one month should have been considered resident, even if they considered themselves to be visitors.

Enumeration District

An enumeration district is an area of the Island within which a member of the Census field staff visits individual households to distribute and collect census forms. In 2001 the Island was divided into 6 enumeration districts, each containing approximately 250 households.

Natural Increase

The natural increase is derived by subtracting the number of deaths on the Island from the number of live births on the Island over the five calendar years prior to the Census. This procedure appears for reasons unknown to over count births and under count deaths so leading to a possible overestimate of the natural increase.

Immigration

Immigration is the number of persons taking up residence in the Census year itself and in the five years prior to the Census. This definition slightly overstates the inter-censal immigration by including three months prior to the previous Census.

Net Migration

Net Migration is calculated by subtracting the natural increase over the five calendar years prior to Census year from the inter-censal change.

Emigration

While immigrants declare themselves in the Census, emigrants cannot since their details are no longer available to be entered on the Census form. Emigration is therefore estimated by subtracting net migration from immigration.

Inter-censal Change

The Inter-censal change is the change in the value of a variable between successive Censuses.

Economically Active

Economically active persons are those aged over the minimum school-leaving age of 15, who were working as an employee, or were self-employed (either alone or self-employed employing others) in the week preceding the Census. Employment includes, in addition to working for an employer, work on one's own account, part-time work even if only for one or a few hours, casual or temporary work of any kind, and unpaid work in a family business. This definition produces a figure slightly higher (500 or so) than those paying a social security contribution.

Economically Inactive

The economically inactive population comprises all those persons who were not working in the week preceding Census night. They include:-

- those persons who are unemployed and looking for work
- those persons not working through long term illness or disability
- those who are retired from paid work
- those people in full-time education in the Island and off the Island
- those people otherwise at home (e.g. staying at home to raise a family)

Guernsey-Born

Those whose birthplace is the islands of Alderney, Guernsey, Herm and Jethou.

Non-Guernsey-Born

Those people whose birthplace is elsewhere.

Head of Household or Householder

The head of household or householder is taken to be the first named person on the Census form. The head of household is generally that person identified by the Census enumerator as willing to be responsible for the completion of the personal and household details on the Census form. About two thirds of heads of households are male and one third female. Heads of households were asked to indicate the relationship of each person in the household to themselves.

Dwelling

A dwelling is a building or part of a building which includes some separate living accommodation whether occupied or not. Thus, a building containing at least one household, occupied or unoccupied, is counted as a dwelling. Buildings without accommodation are considered solely as buildings and are not included in any count of dwellings. A property is a building defined by ownership. Questions on ownership and therefore properties are not included in the census.

Where houses or other dwellings have been adapted to provide residential accommodation in smaller units, these units are regarded as dwellings only if they are structurally separate and self-contained. Households separated from each other by a common staircase or landing were not considered as separate dwellings.

Private Households

A private household is taken to be one person or group of persons living at the same address sharing common housekeeping (shared meals or a shared lounge). A lodger or boarder who has one meal per day with a household (e.g. breakfast) is included with that household. However, a person having no meals with the household and no shared lounge or TV viewing area is classified as a separate household, even if the kitchen and bathroom facilities are shared.

However, a group of persons sharing one room, but not necessarily eating together on a regular basis and not taking meals provided by another household in the same dwelling, are classified as one household.

Communal Households

Communal households are taken as accommodation with six or more unrelated persons in which some form of communal catering is provided. In general, hospitals, residential homes, nurses homes and prisons are communal. Hotels and guest houses are communal if they are registered as such and there are spaces for 6 or more unrelated persons (those usually resident plus visitors) entered on the form on Census night. Some communal households because they are hotels or guesthouses may have only one occupant at the time of the census, which is before the tourist season.

Households which take in 5 or less guests or lodgers were treated as private households.

Absent Households

Absent households is a Census term which is given to accommodation in which ALL the residents who usually live there were away on Census night (e.g. on holiday, in hospital etc). Absent households includes dwellings such as holiday cottages and flats which are not always occupied

Vacant Dwellings

Dwellings are treated as vacant in the following circumstances:-

- the property is new and ready for occupation, but is not yet occupied;
- the accommodation is in the course of conversion or improvement and is not yet ready for occupation;
- the property is clearly without furniture;

- reliable information is obtained that the dwelling was unoccupied (e.g. awaiting new tenants, deceased or absent).

Houses which are in the course of construction with no roof are not included in the Census. Self catering units with no occupants on census night are treated as absent rather than vacant.

Unoccupied Households

These are households for which no householder is found present at the time of the census or in the five months subsequent to the census. Those becoming householders after the census date will not be included as householders and the household will be treated as unoccupied.

Rooms

A room is defined as an interior portion of a dwelling divided off by walls or sliding or fixed partitions and is counted whether used or not. Small rooms not used for sleeping or living accommodation are excluded. Therefore the number of rooms in a household's accommodation exclude the following:-

- small kitchens less than 2 metres (6 feet 6 inches) wide;
- bathrooms and toilets;
- closets;
- pantries;
- garages;
- halls and landings;
- lobbies or recesses;
- small storerooms;
- offices or shops used solely for business purposes.

A large room divided by a fixed or sliding partition is counted as being two rooms, but one divided by curtains or portable screens is one room. Conservatories are excluded unless normally used as living room.