census
2021

Report on the 2021 Jersey Census

Statistics Jersey

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Foreword

Ian Cope – Chief Statistician

The 2021 Jersey Census took place on Sunday 21 March 2021. The ten-yearly census provides the most reliable estimate of the Jersey population whilst giving a comprehensive snapshot of the characteristics (such as education and country of birth) of Islanders. It also gives the most complete information on the housing in which Islanders live.

By compiling the individual responses to the census, Statistics Jersey has been able to produce a rich dataset which can be used to hold a mirror to life in Jersey in 2021. This report is the amalgamation of the six census bulletins that were published by Statistics Jersey between April and August 2022 and also includes additional analyses not included in these initial bulletins.

Much work has gone into producing this report. Statistics Jersey researched the most appropriate questions to include in the census – we added new questions on long-term health and illness alongside voluntary questions on sexual orientation and gender identity. The content of the census was approved by the States Assembly.

The 2021 Census was run during the Covid-19 pandemic; the detailed notes remind readers of the restrictions in place at the time of the census. Additional measures were put in place to protect the health and safety of Islanders and the census office and field staff during this period.

A great deal of work went into ensuring the completeness and accuracy of the census data. This included Collection Officers following up non-responding households for several months after Census Day. There was also a detailed data checking and validation process carried out by the census office team.

I would like to thank the Islanders for their amazing response to the census – 99.5% of households completed the census, which is incredibly high in world terms (Statistics Jersey have adjusted for the missing half percent). I would also like to thank the Statistics Jersey team who worked flat out to deliver this successful census, and to our temporary office and field staff who supported Islanders.

The 2021 Census questionnaires and online returns have been transferred to the Jersey Archive where they will be stored safely and securely before being released after 100 years for use by future family historians.

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Introduction

About the census

Jersey's Census was held on Sunday 21 March 2021. It is carried out every 10 years and gives us the most accurate and up-to-date estimate of Jersey's population. It helps to build a detailed picture of Jersey, who we are as a community and how we live together.

The 2021 Jersey Census was the first to take place under the Statistics and Census (Jersey) Law 2018[1]. The law appoints Statistics Jersey as the legal entity to run the Jersey Census and ensures its independence. It also ensures that all information collected in the census is protected and kept strictly confidential.

The entire census project was carried out on-Island and in-house, with processing of census forms and data entry carried out by the Jersey Census Office team. All data cleansing and analysis was undertaken by Statistics Jersey.

New questions were introduced for the 2021 Census on general health and long-standing conditions, as well as new voluntary questions on sexual orientation and gender identity.

Census forms could be returned by post or completed online. This was the first census in Jersey to offer online completion and almost a third (31%) of responses were submitted online. Around 33,000 paper questionnaires were received and processed by the Census Office.

To maximise the quality of the census data, a comprehensive process of data cleansing and quality assurance was carried out. This included the use of administrative data sources to assess the completeness and accuracy of the data. These measures give us high confidence in the accuracy of the census results (see notes).

The 2021 Census achieved a high response rate of 99.5%. The overall population number and all other census figures throughout this report include the undercount (the small number of people who did not complete a census form). All users of Jersey's census data can therefore work from a single set of comprehensive census figures.

Covid-19 context

The 2021 Census took place during the Covid-19 pandemic. At the time of the 2021 Census, Jersey had several restrictions in place in respect of travel, commerce and social events. There was a government recommendation to work from home where possible. This context should therefore be considered when interpreting census results, particularly in respect of economic activity and mode of travel to work. See the notes for further details of Covid-19 restrictions and their impacts.

Further information

Queries and information requests should be directed to Statistics Jersey (statistics@gov.je). For further information visit www.gov.je/census where you can also find historic census reports dating back to 1821. Detailed data tables from the 2021 Census can be viewed and downloaded on the Government of Jersey Open Data site.

Census Managers: Kim Guegan and Graeme Sproats

[1] Jersey's census had previously taken place under the Census (Jersey) Law 1951

Summary

Total population

- **The total resident population of Jersey on 21 March 2021 was 103,267**
- The increase of 5,400 from the 2011 census was due to:
    - natural growth (excess of births minus deaths): 2,100 persons
    - net inward migration: 3,300
- The population density was 859 persons per km^2

Parish populations

- Just over a third (35%) of the total population lived in St Helier
- The smallest parish population was St Mary (2% of the population)
- St Helier had the highest population density (3,716 persons per km^2), Trinity the lowest (267 per km^2)

Age and sex structure

- The average age of residents was 42.3 years
- The dependency ratio[2] was 52%, an increase from 46% in 2011
- The number of people aged 65 and over increased by over a quarter (29%) since 2011
- Females accounted for 51% of the population

Place of birth

- Half (50%) of Jersey residents were born in Jersey
- 29,598 (29%) residents were born in the British Isles
- 8,280 (8%) residents were born in Portugal/Madeira
- 2,808 (3%) residents were born in Poland

Recent arrivals (arrived after 2015)

- There were 10,040 recent arrivals (including children), their places of birth were:
    - 41% from the British Isles
    - 21% from Elsewhere in the world
    - 13% from Portugal/Madeira
    - 12% from other European country
    - 6% from Poland
    - 5% from Jersey
- 53% of recent arrivals had 'Registered' residential status
- 54% of recent arrivals were below 35 years of age, lower than that reported in the 2011 Census (64%)

Marital and civil status

- 45% of adults aged 16 or over were either married or re-married, slightly lower than in 2011 (48%)
- 11% of adults were divorced, similar to 2011
- 35% of adults had never married, similar to 2011
- 805 adults (0.9%) were in civil partnerships

[2] Where working age is defined as 16-64 years

Gender identity and sexual orientation (voluntary questions)

- 87% of adults identified as straight or heterosexual, 2% identified as either gay, lesbian or bisexual
- 189 adults reported that their gender was not the same as the sex they were registered at birth

Households

- There were 48,610 private dwellings on Census Day, an increase of 9% since 2011
- There were 4,027 vacant dwellings on Census Day, corresponding to a vacant rate of 8.3%
- There were 2.27 persons per household on average, and 2.47 bedrooms per occupied dwelling
- 4.0% of households were 'overcrowded' and 26.4% were 'under-occupied' (using the 'bedroom standard')
- Just over half (55%) of occupied dwellings were houses, and just under half (44%) were flats
- The number of households in qualified accommodation increased by 12%, whilst those in non-qualified accommodation decreased by 25% since 2011

Health

- 85% of the population rated their health as 'very good' or 'good'
- Around 1 in 5 people (21%) reported having a longstanding physical or mental health condition or illness
- Of those with a longstanding condition, 50% said it limited their daily activities 'a little' and a further 24% said it affected their activities 'a lot'

Employment

- 84% of the population aged 16 to 64 were economically active
- The International Labour Organisation (ILO) unemployment rate for Jersey was 3.5% (2,058 persons)
- The ILO rate for Jersey-born residents was 4.3%, compared to 2.9% for those born outside of Jersey
- Fewer than half (45%) of unemployed adults aged 16-64 were registered as actively seeking work
- The ILO youth unemployment rate was 8.9%
- The proportion of young people (aged 16-24) not in employment, education or training (NEET) was 8.2%

Education

- Two-fifths (42%) of adults aged 16-64 had a higher-level qualification at or above degree-level
- One in seven (15%) adults aged 16-64 had no formal qualifications (compared to 20% in 2011)
- Just over half (54%) of adults aged 16-64 born in Portugal/Madeira had no formal qualifications

Transport

- There were 68,219 cars / vans for use by private households
- On average there were 1.53 cars / vans per household
- A sixth (16%) of private households did not have access to a car or van
- Nearly a third (30%) of households in St Helier did not have a car or van
- 52% of workers travelled to work by car, 23% walked, 4% used the bus and 4% cycled
- One in seven (14%) workers worked from home, compared with 6% in 2011 (an increase of 148%)

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Chapter 1: Total Population

The total resident population of Jersey on 21 March 2021 was 103,267.

This figure:

includes 2,205 residents of Jersey who were absent from the Island on Census Day; and

excludes 480 short-term visitors to the Island who were present on Census Day.

At the time of the 2021 Census, Jersey had several restrictions in place in respect of travel, commerce and social events as a result of the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic. Please see the notes for further details of these restrictions.

The effects of the travel restrictions are apparent; the number of short-term visitors (480) is around a quarter of that recorded at the 2011 Census (2,052). The number of Jersey residents absent from the Island on Census Day 2021 was around a third of that recorded at the 2011 Census (2,205 persons compared with 6,061 respectively).

Change over time

The 2011 Census reported a resident population of 97,857. The change in the census measures of the Island's resident population between 2011 and 2021 is broken down in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1: Contribution to change between 2011 and 2021 census measures

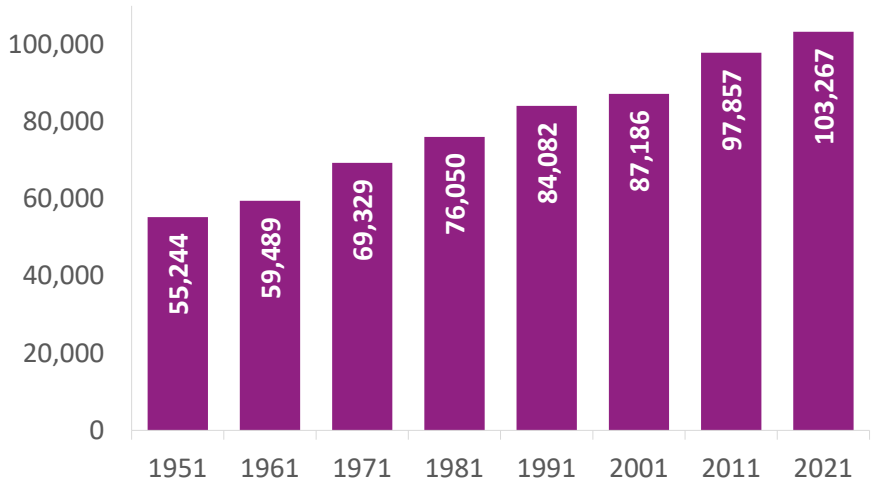
Numbers are rounded to the nearest 100 to reflect the accuracy of these estimates

	Contribution to change
Natural growth (excess of births over deaths)	2,100
Net migration (*into* the Island)	3,300
Total change in census measures 2011 – 2021	**5,400**

The resident population increased by 5,400 between 2011 and 2021, corresponding to an increase of 5.5% over 10 years.

The resident population of Jersey has been increasing over the last 70 years (see Figure 1.1).

Figure 1.1: Resident population 1951 - 2021



Net migration

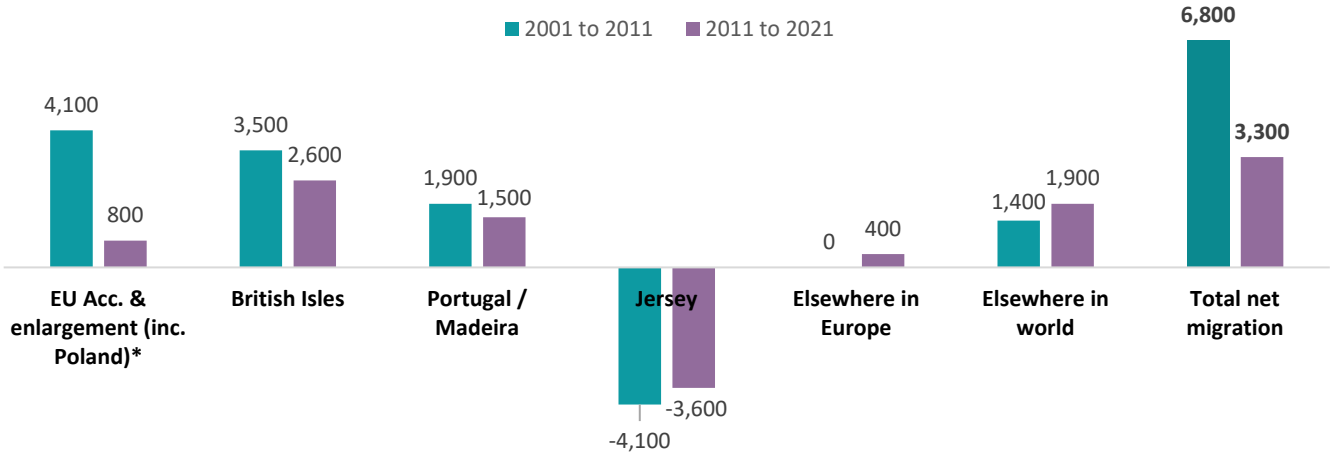
Net migration can be estimated by comparing the structure of the 2021 Census population to the expected structure that would have resulted from the 2011 census had no migration taken place. The expected population is modelled by ageing on the 2011 Census population by 10 years and incorporating known numbers of births and deaths[3] that have occurred over the intervening period.

Net migration by place of birth

Figure 1.2: Net migration by place of birth, 2001 to 2011 and 2011 to 2021

(net inward migration is above the axis, net outward migration below)

Numbers are rounded to the nearest 100 to reflect the accuracy of these estimates.



**EU Accession (2004): Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia; Cyprus and Malta; and Enlargement (2007): Bulgaria, Romania.*

Between 2011 and 2021 there was total net migration of 3,300 people into Jersey. This has reduced from the figure of 6,800 that was observed in the previous census period (2001 to 2011).

In the most recent 10-year period, there was substantially reduced net migration from EU Accession countries (in particular from Poland) and small increases were observed in migration from elsewhere in Europe and the rest of the world. Migration from the British Isles was the largest positive contributor to overall net migration, while there was a net loss of 3,600 Jersey-born individuals.

The Appendix Table A4 provides more detail on the year of arrival of residents by place of birth.

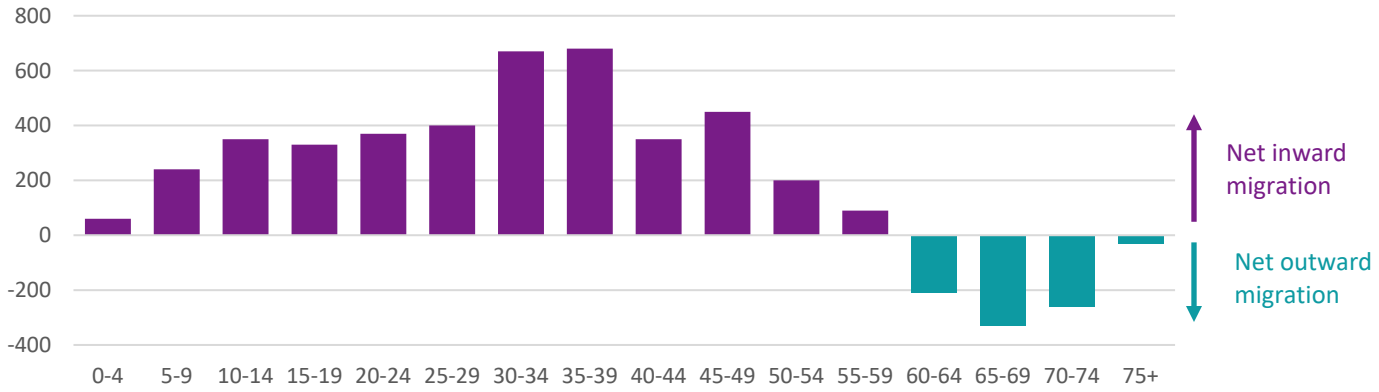
Net migration by age

Ages shown in the following charts relate to age at the time of the 2021 Census and do not correspond with age at the time of immigration or emigration. It is important to consider this context when interpreting these charts, as a peak at a certain age does not correspond directly to a peak in migration of individuals at that age.

[3] Taking into account the age of death

Rather, it indicates that the migration patterns over the last 10 years have resulted in a change in the number of individuals of that age present in the 2021 population compared to the 2011 population[4].

Figure 1.3: Total net migration, by age at time of 2021 Census



Adults of working age were the largest contributor towards net inward migration in the last 10 years, with the greatest levels of inward migration occurring for adults aged 30 to 39 years. In contrast there was net outward migration for adults aged 60+ years over the period.

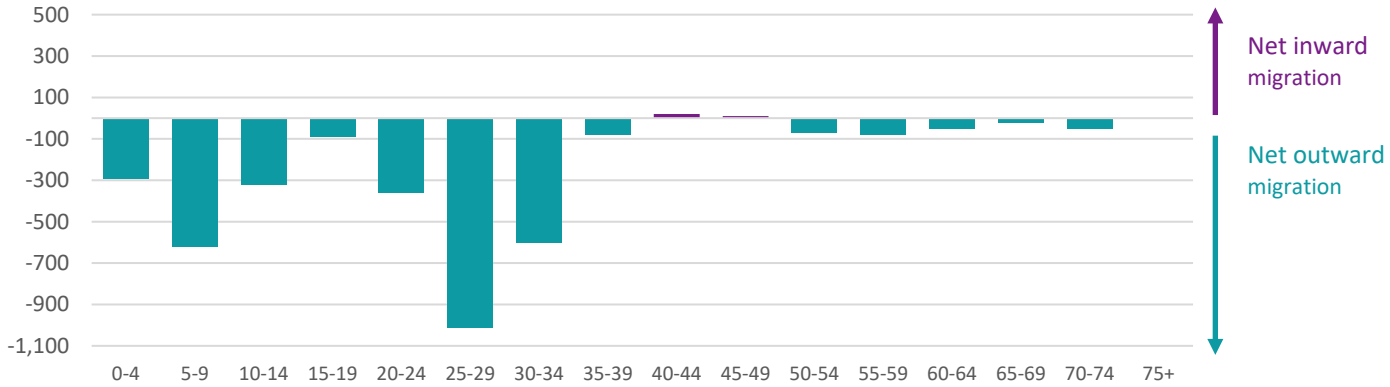
Net migration by age and place of birth

Breaking down net migration estimates by both age and place of birth shows that migration patterns vary by country of birth.

Migration of Jersey-born residents has been predominantly outward across all age groups over the decade 2011 to 2021 (Figure 1.4). Adults aged 20-34 were the largest contributor towards net outward migration, which likely corresponds to Jersey-born individuals leaving the Island after school or university, or subsequently in their early twenties.

Children aged 0-14 years also contributed to net outward migration. This is likely to be children of non-Jersey-born parents, who have collectively left the Island.

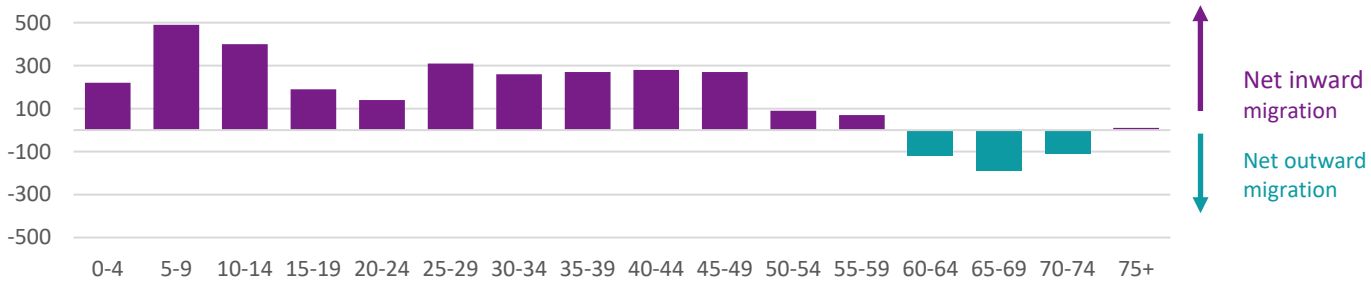
Figure 1.4: Net migration of Jersey-born residents, by age at time of 2021 Census



[4] As a practical example of this, a migration peak around the age of 30 would be the net result of migration of 20-year-olds that occurred in 2011 plus that of 21-year-olds that occurred in 2012 and so on, finally including migration of 30-year-olds that occurred in 2021

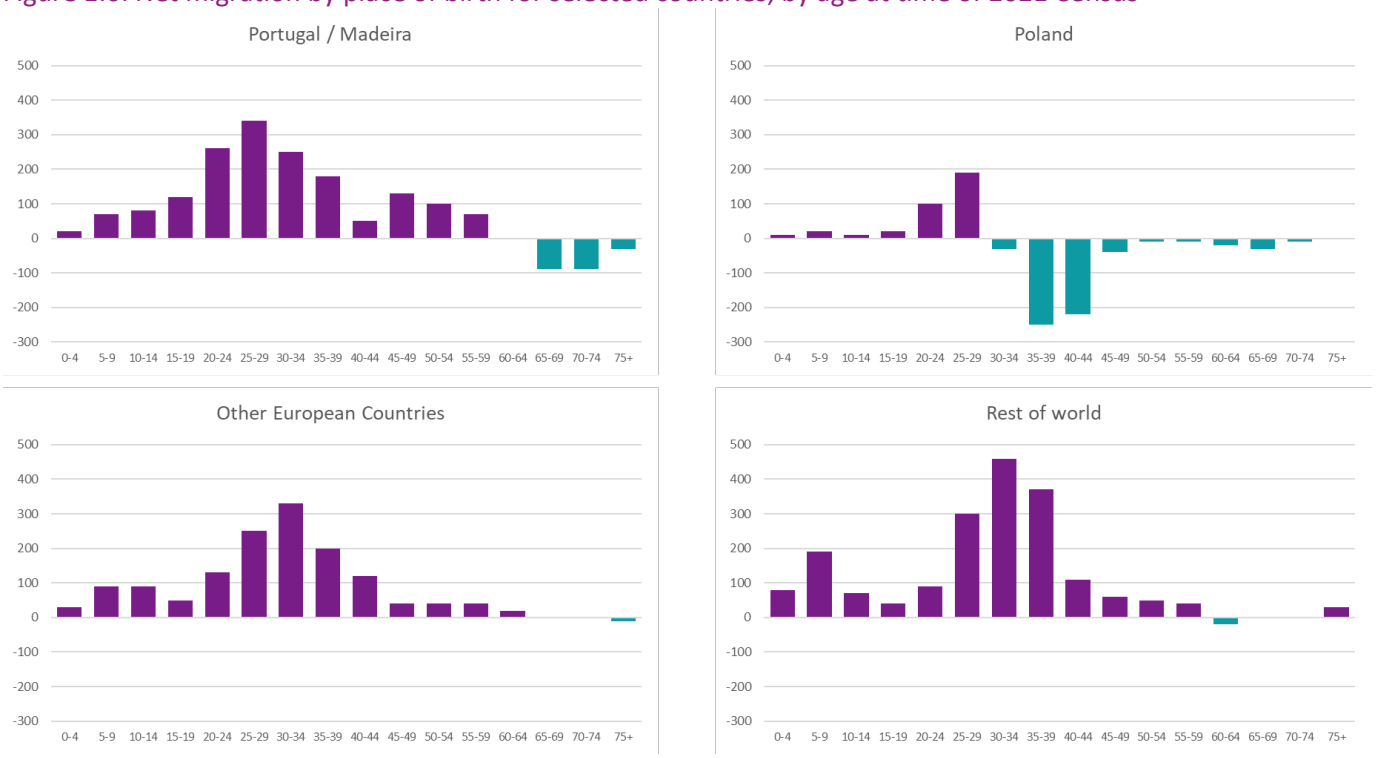
There was net inward migration of British-born individuals across all age groups up to the age of 59 years. This largely comprised working-age households with and without children moving to the Island. In contrast, there was net outward migration for adults 60 years and over (see Figure 1.5).

Figure 1.5: Net migration of British-born residents, by age at time of 2021 Census



For other countries of birth there was a fairly consistent pattern of net inward migration, with adults of working age being the largest contributors. A noticeably different pattern of migration was seen for those born in Poland, with a net outward migration of adults aged 35-44 over that period (see Figure 1.6). This reflects the substantially reduced net migration from EU Accession countries into Jersey over the 10-year period.

Figure 1.6: Net migration by place of birth for selected countries, by age at time of 2021 Census



Population by parish

Table 1.2 shows the distribution of the population by parish. St Helier accounted for over a third (35%) of the total population of Jersey in 2021, followed by St Saviour (13%) and St Brelade (11%). The smallest parish in terms of population size was St Mary.

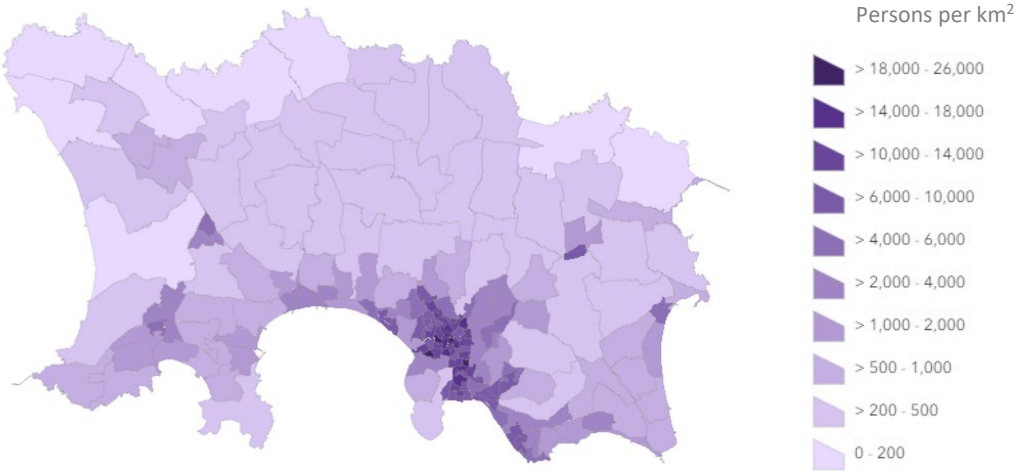
Table 1.2: Population and population density by parish

	2021 population	% of total	2021 density (person/km^2)	2011 population	% change population
Grouville	5,401	5	658	4,866	11
St Brelade	11,012	11	830	10,568	4
St Clement	9,925	10	2,262	9,221	8
St Helier	35,822	35	3,716	33,522	7
St John	3,051	3	332	2,911	5
St Lawrence	5,561	5	566	5,418	3
St Martin	3,948	4	384	3,763	5
St Mary	1,818	2	277	1,752	4
St Ouen	4,206	4	274	4,097	3
St Peter	5,264	5	448	5,003	5
St Saviour	13,904	13	1,498	13,580	2
Trinity	3,355	3	267	3,156	6
TOTAL	**103,267**	**100**	**859**	**97,857**	**6**

The greatest percentage changes in population between 2011 and 2021 were seen for Grouville (11%), St Clement (8%) and St Helier (7%). Notably small increases in population during this decade were seen in St Saviour (2%), St Ouen (3%) and St Lawrence (3%).

Jersey's population density was 859 persons per km^2 (equivalent to 6 people to an area the size of a football pitch). Figure 1.7 shows the pattern of population density across Jersey.

Figure 1.7: Population density in Jersey



Population density varied by parish; St Helier was the most densely populated (3,716 residents per km$^{2)}$, whilst Trinity was the least densely populated (267 residents per km^2).

Jersey's population density (859 persons per km^2) was lower than that of Guernsey[5] (998 people per km^2). The population density of Jersey's most densely populated parish (St Helier, 3,716 residents per km^2) was almost a quarter greater than that of Guernsey's (St Peter Port, 3,015 residents per km^2). See Annex table A3.

The population density of England and Wales[6] was 395 people per km^2 (434 residents per km^2 in England and 150 residents per km^2 in Wales). In England there were large regional variations, ranging from 5,598 residents per km^2 in London to 239 residents per km^2 in the South West. For comparison with Jersey, it is more informative to compare with local authority areas, which ranged from 15,695 persons per km^2 in Tower Hamlets (in London) to 26 residents per km^2 in Eden (in the North West of England). Jersey's population density was similar to that of Burnley (855 persons per km^2, which ranked 151st out of the 331 local authority areas).

[5] Guernsey's population density at 31 March 2021 as measured from the Guernsey Rolling Electronic Census, March 2021
[6] England and Wales Census 2021, Office for National Statistics

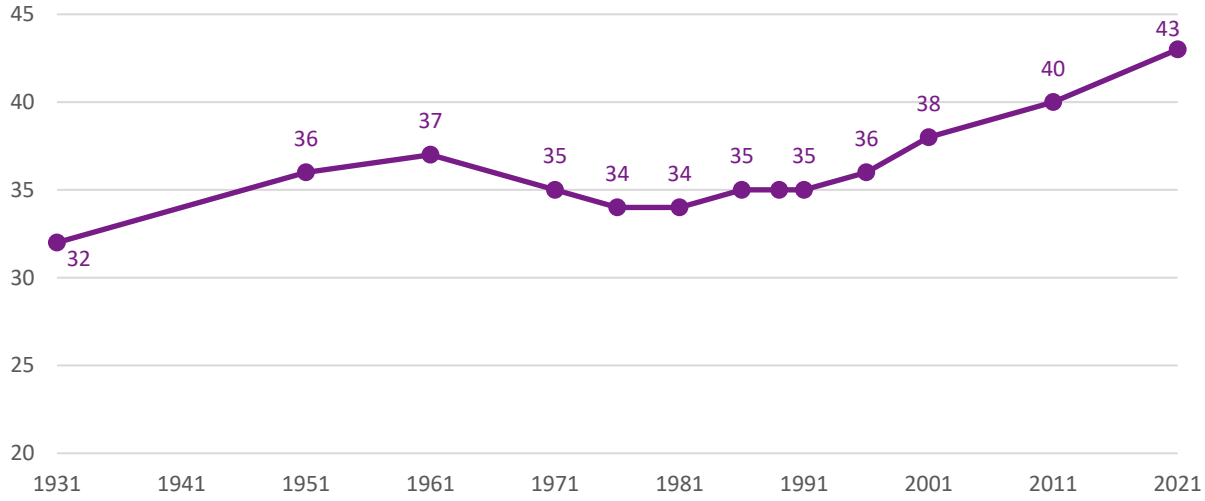
Chapter 2: Population by age and sex

Average age

The mean average age of Jersey residents was 42.3 years, the median average was 43 years. Female residents had a slightly greater median age (44 years) than male residents (42 years).

Figure 2.1 presents median age from 1931 to 2021 as measured by the census. At the 1931 Census, the median age was 32 years. By 1961 this had increased to 37 years due to the ageing of the resident population. This effect was subsequently offset by the inward migration of working-age residents between 1971 and 1986, reducing the median age to 34 years in the 1976 and 1981 censuses. Since that time median age in Jersey has continued to increase due to the ageing of the population; in the latest 10-year period the median age increased from 40 years to 43 years.

Figure 2.1: Median age from 1931 to 2021 as measured by the census (years)



Jersey's median age (43 years) was greater than that of England and Wales (40 years)[7] and lower than that of Guernsey (44 years)[8].

[7] Population and household estimates, England and Wales: Census 2021, Office for National Statistics
[8] Derived from single-year age population estimates from the Guernsey rolling electronic census, March 2021

Age structure

As Table 2.1 shows, 68,055 people were aged between 16 and 64 years of age. This is consistent with the OECD definition of 'working age' which provides an internationally comparable measure of potential workforce size.

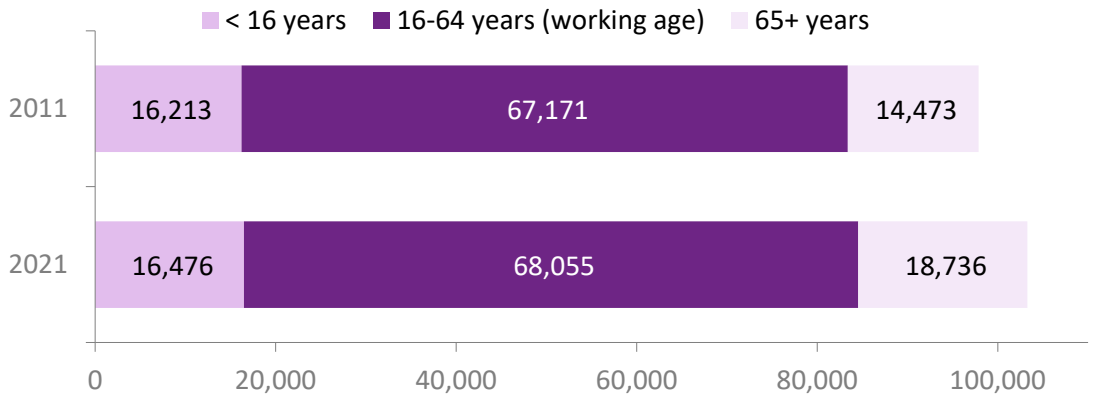
The dependency ratio for Jersey (the ratio of those outside of working age to those of working age) was 52%; this ratio has increased from 46% in 2011.

Table 2.1: Working age population of Jersey (where working age is 16-64 years)

	Males	Females	All
Under 16 years	8,340	8,136	16,476
16-64 years (working age)	34,132	33,923	68,055
65+	8,531	10,205	18,736
Total	**51,003**	**52,264**	**103,267**
Dependency ratio	49%	54%	52%
Percent at working age	67%	65%	66%

Figure 2.2 shows the change in each age group over the last 10 years. The number of residents aged 16-64 was essentially unchanged between 2011 and 2021 (increasing by 1%), whilst the number of people aged 65 and over increased by over a quarter (29%). Adults aged 65 and over accounted for 15% of the population in 2011 and 18% of the population in 2021.

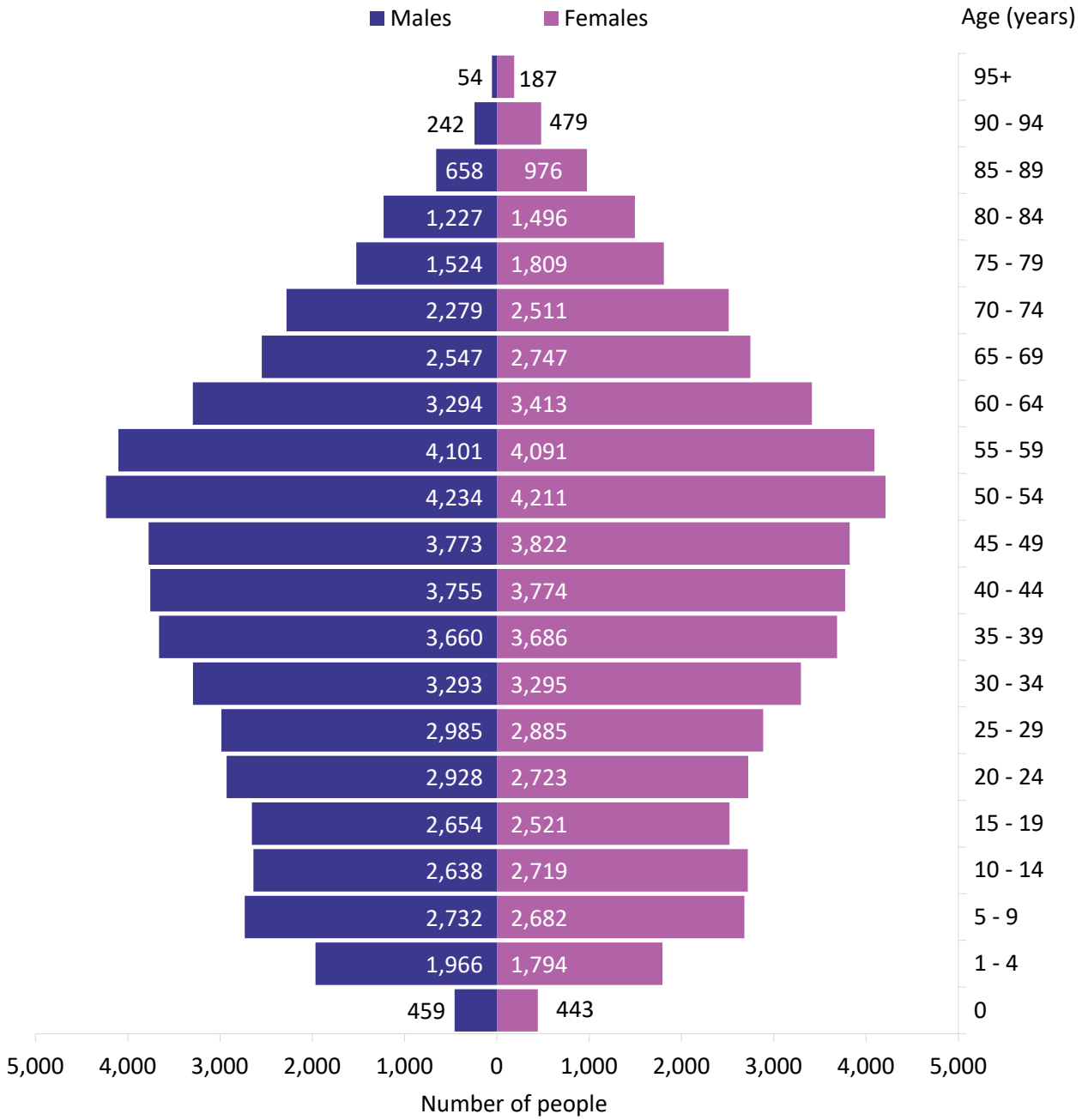
Figure 2.2: Working age population, 2011 and 2021 compared



Age and sex structure

Figure 2.3 illustrates the number of people by age group and sex. Just over half (51%) of Jersey's population were female.

Figure 2.3: The population structure of Jersey

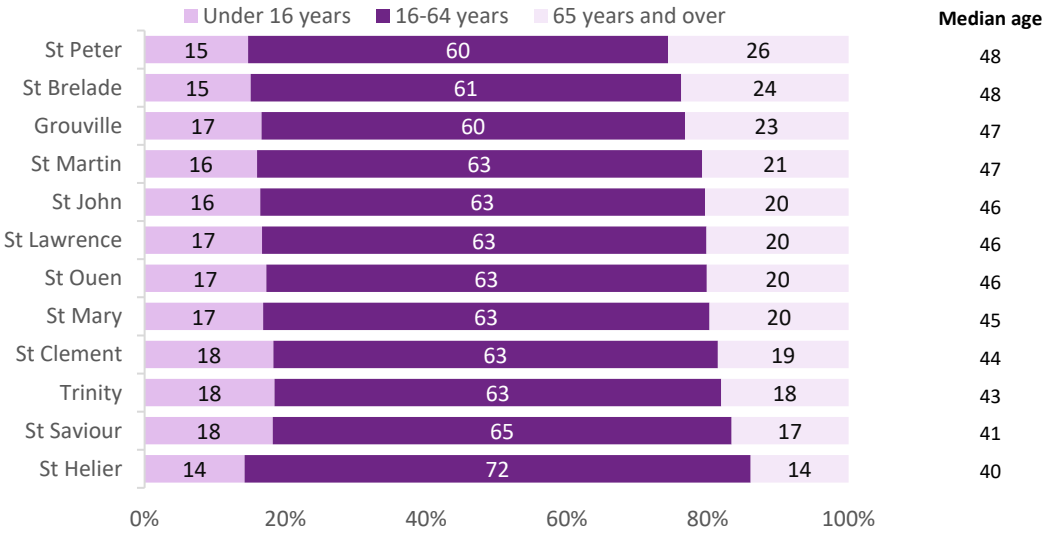


There were 25 people aged 100 years or over at the time of the census, the majority of whom were female.

Age structure by parish

Figure 2.4 shows the age structure of the population in each of Jersey's parishes. St. Helier's population had the youngest median average age (40 years), whilst St. Peter and St Brelade had the oldest (48 years). The greater median age of populations in St Peter and St Brelade were influenced by residential homes for the elderly sited within those parishes. See Annex table A2 for detailed breakdown of age and sex by parish.

Figure 2.4: Age structure (percentages) and median age (years) by parish



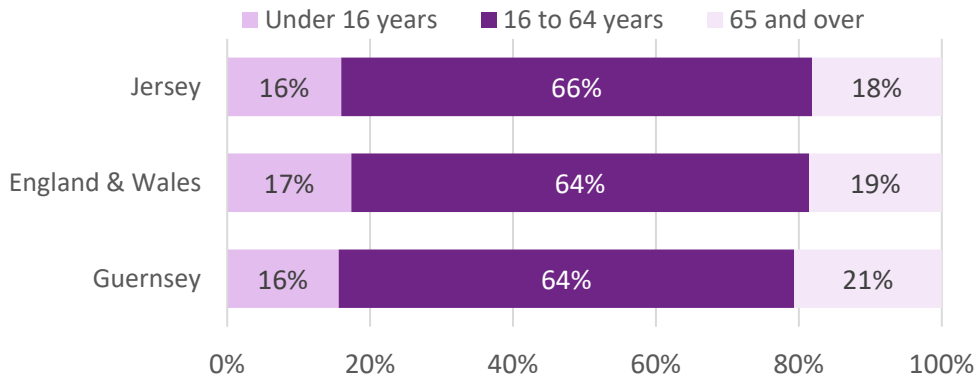
Comparison with other jurisdictions

The age structure of Jersey's population was broadly similar to that of Guernsey and England & Wales, however there were some notable differences:

- Jersey had a slightly greater proportion of adults aged 16-64 years (66%) than both Guernsey (64%) and England & Wales (64%).
- Jersey had the lowest proportion (18%) of adults aged 65 and over, whilst Guernsey had the highest proportion (21%).

Jersey's dependency ratio[9] (52%) was lower than that of England & Wales (56%) and Guernsey (57%)

Figure 2.5: Age structure for Jersey, England & Wales and Guernsey (2021 Censuses)



[9] The dependency ratio has been calculated using 16-64 years as working age for all jurisdictions

Chapter 3: Population characteristics

Place of birth

In 2021, half (50%) of Jersey residents were born in Jersey. Nearly a third (29%) were born in the British Isles[10], 8% were born in Portugal / Madeira and 3% were born in Poland.

Table 3.1: Jersey's population by place of birth

	Persons	Percent	*Change 2011-2021*
Jersey	51,274	50	*+2,621*
British Isles	29,598	29	*-625*
Portugal / Madeira	8,280	8	*+1,249*
Poland	2,808	3	*-325*
Ireland (Republic)	1,642	2	*-238*
France	733	1	*-124*
Other European country	3,493	3	*+1,204*
Elsewhere in the world	5,439	5	*+,1,648*
Total	**103,267**	**100**	***5,410***

Of the people who reported being born in an 'other European country' or 'elsewhere in the world', the top 10 most frequent countries of birth are shown in Table 3.2. The largest change was seen for people born in Romania which increased by 875 people since 2011. See Appendix A4 for a more comprehensive table of place of birth.

Table 3.2: Place of birth in 'other European country' or 'elsewhere in the world': most frequently cited countries

Place of birth	**Persons**	Change 2011-2021
Romania	1,338	+875
South Africa	934	+363
India	410	+85
The Philippines	396	+228
Germany	371	+15
Zimbabwe	350	+221
Venezuela	345	+185
Australia	296	-7
Thailand	267	+52
United States of America	227	+34

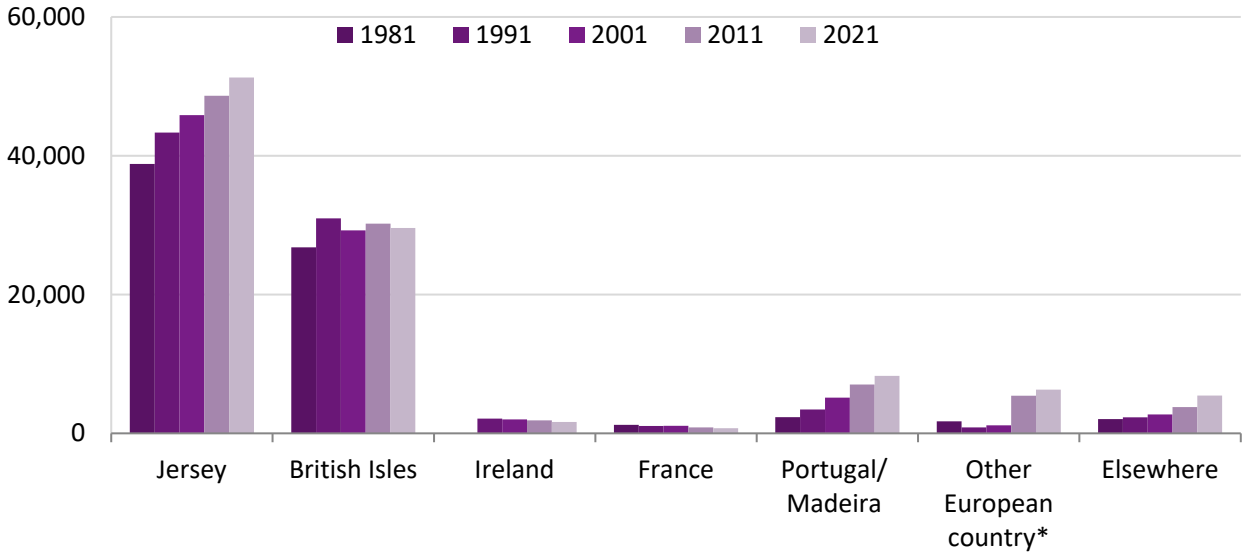
[10] Including England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and other Channel Islands

Changes over time

As Figure 3.1 illustrates, the number of Jersey residents who were born in Jersey has increased throughout the last four decades. Although at a lower level, the number of Jersey residents who were born in Portugal / Madeira has also been increasing over the same time period.

In the last two decades there has been an increase in the number of Jersey residents who were born in other European countries. In the latest 10-year period this was largely due to an increase in people born in Romania, whilst in the 10 years to 2011 the increase was predominantly driven by people born in Poland.

Figure 3.1: Place of birth of Jersey residents over the last four decades, as measured by census



**Includes Poland so that comparisons with previous census data can be made*

The proportion of Jersey-born residents (50%) was essentially unchanged in the latest 10-year period (see Table 3.3).

Over the last four decades the proportion of Jersey-born residents has declined, despite the ongoing increase in the number of Jersey-born residents. This is a result of concurrent increases in non-Jersey born residents.

Table 3.3: Place of birth of Jersey residents over the last four decades, as measured by census (percent, rounded to the nearest integer)

	1981	1991	2001	2011	2021
Jersey	53	52	53	50	50
British Isles	37	37	34	31	29
Portugal / Madeira	3	4	6	7	8
France	2	1	1	1	1
Elsewhere	5	6	7	11	13
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	100	**100**

Ethnicity

While place of birth is informative, a person's self-reported ethnicity can give a different perspective. For example, someone born outside of Jersey who has lived in the Island for many years might consider themselves of 'Jersey' ethnicity. On the other hand, someone else born in Jersey but with parents from outside of the Island may consider their parental or cultural heritage to be the key influence in defining their ethnicity.

The 2021 Census asked residents of Jersey to identify which ethnic category they felt best described themselves. Fewer than half (44%) of Jersey residents considered their ethnicity to be 'Jersey', whilst almost a third considered themselves to be 'British'.
About one in eleven (9%) Jersey residents considered themselves to be Portuguese or Madeiran: representing almost 1,500 more people than those who were born in Portugal or Madeira.

See Table 3.4 for a breakdown of the ethnicity of Jersey residents in 2021 and 2011.

Table 3.4: Ethnicity of Jersey residents, 2021 and 2011

		2021	Percent	2011	*Change 2011-2021*
White	Jersey	45,849	44.4	45,379	*+470*
	British	31,534	30.5	31,974	*-440*
	Irish	2,199	2.1	2,324	*-125*
	French	692	0.7	841	*-149*
	Polish	3,080	3.0	3,273	*-193*
	Portuguese / Madeiran	9,739	9.4	8,049	+1,690
	Romanian*	1,427	1.4	454	+973
	South African*	716	0.7	326	+390
	Other	3,737	3.6	2,951	+786
Asian	Indian	632	0.6	377	+255
	Thai	267	0.3	200	+67
	Chinese	190	0.2	182	+8
	Other	853	0.8	456	+397
Black	African	764	0.7	256	*+508*
	Caribbean	145	0.1	85	*+60*
	Other	66	0.1	38	*+28*
Mixed	Black and White	449	0.4	692	*+685*
	White and Asian	503	0.5		
	Other**	425	0.4		

**These were not listed as separate options on the 2011 form and were contained in the "other white" write-in option*
***Includes the 'Mixed – Asian and Black' category (approximately 10 people)*

Residential / employment status

Only people over the age of 15 years are eligible to have a residential / employment status, and consequently this section refers to the 86,791 residents who were aged 16 or over on Census Day.

Over four-fifths (86%) of adults had Entitled status, meaning they had lived in Jersey for at least 10 years, could buy, lease or sell any property and work for any employer. A further 2% had Licensed status through being essentially employed.

Some 6% of adults were Entitled for work, meaning they had lived in Jersey for 5 years immediately before their status was granted[11], were restricted in buying and leasing property but could work for any employer.

Approximately one in twenty adults (5%) had Registered status and therefore did not qualify under any of the other categories (see Table 3.5).

Table 3.5: Residential / employment status of residents

	Persons	Percent
Entitled	74,681	86
Licenced	2,106	2
Entitled for work	5,454	6
Registered	4,550	5
Total	**86,791**	**100**

Changes in residential housing qualifications were implemented in July 2013 under the Control of Housing and Work (Jersey) Law 2012[12]. Hence, direct comparison between the categories in place at the 2011 Census is not possible, however comparison can be made between the broader categories.

In 2011, 16% of the adult population did not have residential housing qualifications. The proportion of adults with the equivalent status in 2021 has decreased to 11% (people either Registered or Entitled for work).

Table 3.6 provides the breakdown of each residential category by place of birth. It shows for example that the majority of Licensed residents were born in the British Isles. The majority of residents born in Poland and Portugal / Madeira had Entitled status (68% and 75% respectively).

The largest shift in residential status by place of birth in 2021 compared to 2011 was seen for residents born in Poland. In 2021 the majority (68%) had Entitled status, compared to 4% of adults with the equivalent status in 2011 ("locally qualified"[13]).

[11] Or are married to or the civil partner of someone who is Entitled, Entitled to work or Licensed.
[12] The residential qualifications applicable at the time of the 2011 Census were through the Regulation of Undertakings and Development (Jersey) Law 1973.
[13] Possessing either a-h or k-category residential qualifications

Table 3.6: Residential qualifications of adults by place of birth

	Jersey	British Isles	Ireland	Poland	Portugal/ Madeira	Other European country	Elsewhere in the world	All
Entitled	37,300	23,360	1,450	1,850	6,010	2,060	2,660	74,680
Entitled for work	30	2,130	70	400	1,060	890	880	5,450
Licensed	~	1,150	40	20	60	170	670	2,110
Registered	30	1,470	50	470	920	860	760	4,550
Total	**37,360**	**28,110**	**1,620**	**2,730**	**8,040**	**3,970**	**4,970**	**86,790**

(Numbers have been independently rounded to the nearest 10. The symbol '~' indicates a value less than 10.)

Length of residence

Table 3.7 shows the number of residents by their year of arrival in Jersey. It should be noted that the numbers represent those arriving in the Island in each year and remaining in Jersey, and will not include any who have since left the Island. In 2021, three-quarters (75%) of residents had lived in the Island for more than 10 years.

Table 3.7: Number of residents by year that their current period of residence in Jersey began

	Arrived in Jersey*	Percent	Whole population	Percent
Prior to 1980	10,924	20%	30,174	29%
1980 - 1989	6,175	11%	11,642	11%
1990 - 1999	7,604	14%	14,471	14%
2000-2009	11,467	21%	19,320	19%
2010	1,172	2%	2,063	2%
2011	1,386	3%	2,278	2%
2012	1,128	2%	2,084	2%
2013	1,154	2%	2,048	2%
2014	1,300	2%	2,150	2%
2015	1,598	3%	2,504	2%
2016	1,576	3%	2,494	2%
2017	1,592	3%	2,441	2%
2018	1,922	4%	2,777	3%
2019	2,026	4%	2,864	3%
2020	2,289	4%	3,112	3%
2021 (up to 21 March)	635	1%	845	1%
Total	**53,948**	**100%**	**103,267**	**100%**

**not including those born in Jersey and continuously resident since birth – but including returning Jersey-borns.*

Further detail of place of birth, age, sex and residential qualifications by year of arrival can be found in the Appendix.

Recent arrivals

People whose most recent period of residence in Jersey began after 2015 are considered for the purposes of this report to be 'recent arrivals'. This section describes the characteristics of this group who arrived in Jersey during the five years prior to Census Day.

Two-fifths (41%) of recent arrivals were born in the British Isles – see Table 3.8. Around one in five (21%) were born 'Elsewhere in the world'.
Similar proportions of recent arrivals, around one in eight, were born in Portugal / Madeira (13%) or 'Other European countries' (12%).

Table 3.8: Place of birth of recent arrivals, 2016 to 2021

	Persons	Percent
Jersey	453	5
British Isles	4,148	41
Portugal / Madeira	1,310	13
Poland	573	6
Ireland (Republic)	130	1
France	130	1
Other European country	1,198	12
Elsewhere in the world	2,098	21
Total	**10,040**	**100**

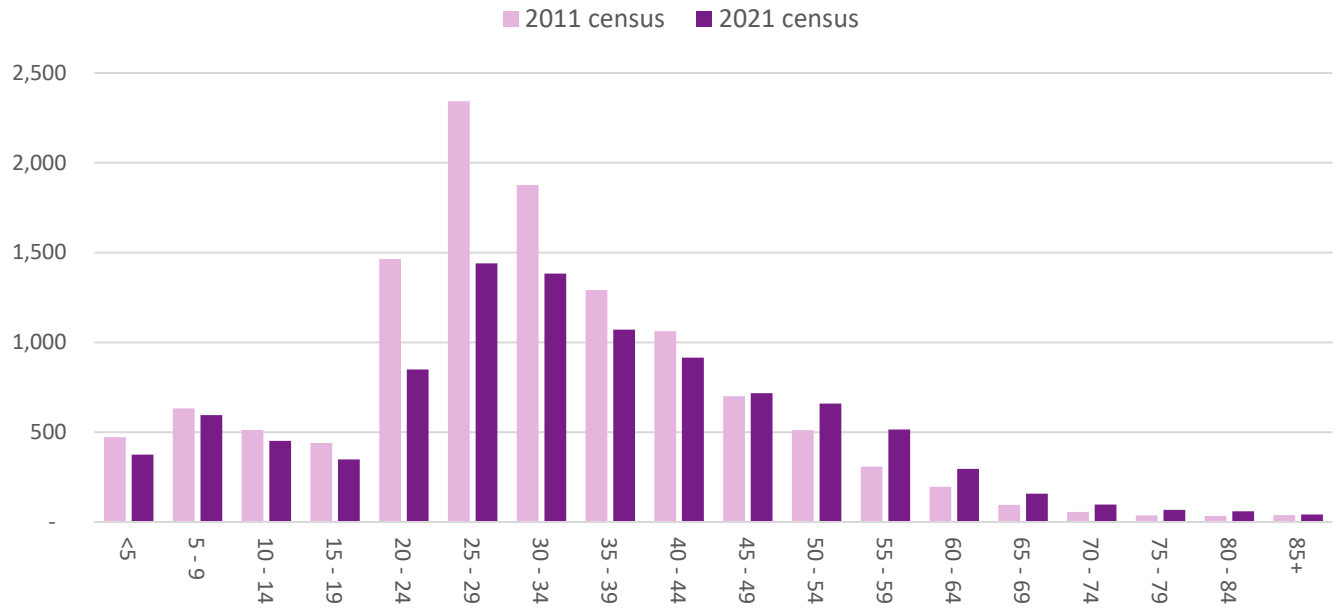
Around half (53%) of recent arrivals had Registered status (Table 3.9). Around 1,500 people with Licensed status (essential employees) had moved to Jersey in the five years prior to Census Day.

Table 3.9: Residential qualifications of recent arrivals 2016 to 2021 (aged 16 or over)

	Persons	Percent
Entitled	1,058	12
Entitled for work	1,487	17
Licensed	1,499	18
Registered	4,500	53
Total	**8,544**	**100**

Figure 3.2 shows the age profile of recent arrivals at the 2011 and 2021 censuses. The reduction in the number of recent arrivals aged 20 to 34 years in 2021 compared with 2011 is apparent (down 35%). At the 2021 Census around half (54%) of recent arrivals were below 35 years, compared to almost two-thirds of recent arrivals (64%) at the 2011 Census.

Figure 3.2: Age profile of recent arrivals (within 5 years of census), 2011 and 2021 Censuses



Marital and civil status

The marital status question was updated for the 2021 Census to enable civil partnerships to be recorded for the first time. Same-sex civil partnerships were legally recognised in Jersey in 2012[14] whilst same-sex marriages were introduced in 2018[15]. At the time of the 2021 Census, Jersey legislation did not permit opposite-sex civil partnerships to be registered in the Island.

Table 3.10 contains a full breakdown of marital and civil status of adults in Jersey at the 2021 Census.

Table 3.10: Marital and civil status of Jersey adults (aged 16 years or over)

	Persons	Percent
Married (including remarried)*	39,037	45.0
Never married	30,568	35.2
Divorced	9,462	10.9
Widowed (marriage)	4,824	5.6
Separated (marriage)	1,814	2.1
Registered civil partnership	805	0.9
Formerly in civil partnership now dissolved	123	0.1
Separated (civil partnership)	87	0.1
Surviving partner from civil partnership	71	0.1
Total	**86,791**	**100**

**Includes same-sex marriage*

Nearly half (45%) of adults aged 16 or over in Jersey were married[16] (including same-sex marriages). This was slightly lower than the proportion recorded in 2011 (48%). A further one in ten adults (11%) were divorced, a similar proportion to that recorded in 2011 (10%).

At the 2021 Census just over a third (35%) of adults had never married, a similar proportion to that recorded in 2011 (34%).

A total of 805 adults reported being in a civil partnership at the time of the 2021 Census, representing 0.9% of the adult population.

[14] Same-sex civil partnerships were introduced in 2012 in Jersey with the Civil Partnership (Jersey) Law 2012.
[15] Amendments to the Marriage and Civil Status (Jersey) Law 2001 were passed in 2018 to legalise same-sex marriages and permit same-sex civil partnerships to be converted into a marriage
[16] Throughout this report 'married' includes remarried.

Same-sex couples

Adults were not asked to specify whether their marriage or civil partnership was a same-sex or opposite-sex relationship. However, the proportion of people in same-sex relationships can be estimated from couples living in the same household. The analysis in this section focusses on relationships between the main householder and another member of the same household[17].

Around 0.4% of marriages to the main householder were same-sex marriages. Applying this proportion to all marriages gives an estimate of 0.2% of the adult population being in same-sex marriages.

The majority (78%) of civil partnerships to the main householder were between opposite-sex couples. As opposite-sex civil partnerships were not able to be legally registered in Jersey at the time of the census, this will comprise civil partnerships registered outside of Jersey and other types of civil unions available in other jurisdictions. The question was self-reported and therefore open to different cultural or legal interpretations depending on a person's cultural background. For example, de-facto non-marital unions are available to opposite-sex couples in Portugal who have lived together as a couple for two years or more[18]. This may be a reason for the large proportion of adults in opposite-sex civil partnerships who were born in Portugal; 45% were born in Portugal whilst 19% were born in Jersey. Similar proportions were born in the British Isles, Poland, and other European countries (each around 9%).

It is estimated[19] that people in opposite-sex civil partnerships represented around 0.7% of the adult population, whilst those in same-sex civil partnerships represented around 0.2%.

In total, there were 770 adults of the same sex who were living as couples (including co-habiting couples who were not married or in a civil partnership). This represents around 1% of Jersey's adult population. This is an increase on 2011 where 438 people were living as same-sex couples, or 0.5% of the adult population at the time.

Comparison with England & Wales Census

The proportion of adults who were never married (35%) in Jersey was slightly lower than in England and Wales (38%)[20]. The proportion married (45%) was slightly higher than that for England and Wales (44%), and a slightly greater proportion of adults in Jersey were divorced (11% compared with 9% in England and Wales).

The proportion of adults in civil partnerships in Jersey (0.9%) was greater than that for England and Wales (0.2%).

The proportion of adults estimated to be in same-sex marriages (0.2% of adults) was similar to that for England and Wales (0.3%).

[17] The census questionnaire did not include a full relationship matrix between all household members. Therefore, both partners within a marriage or civil partnership can only be identified in relationships that include the main householder (first on form).
[18] A de-facto union (união de facto) is available in Portugal to couples who have lived together for more than two years. It is a legally recognised relationship and although not a marital status, its recognition has some effects similar (but not equivalent) to marriage.
[19] By applying the proportion of relationships to the main householder that were same-sex couples to all adults in civil partnerships.
[20] 2021 Census for England and Wales, Office for National Statistics

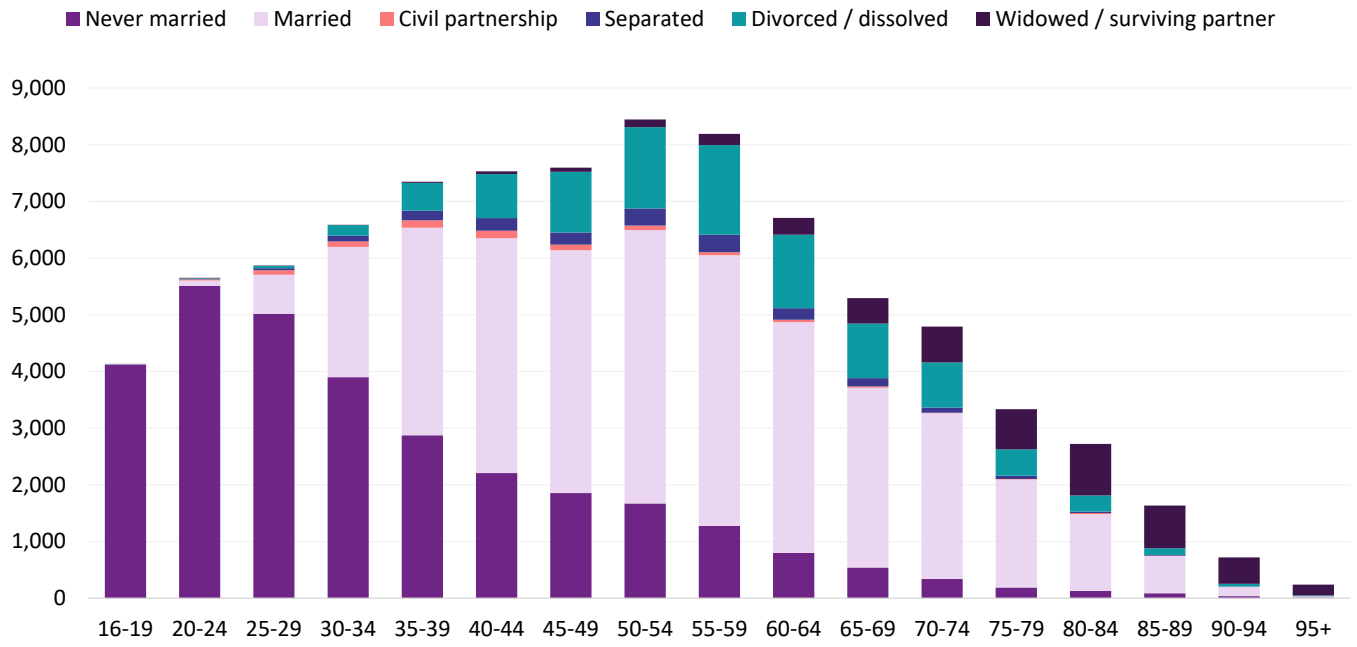
Marital and civil status by age

Figure 3.3 illustrates the age profile of marital status. The separated, divorced, and widowed categories include responses from both marriages and civil partnerships. See Appendix Table A6 for the rounded figures.

The 55-59 and 60-64 age groups had the largest proportion of divorced adults (both 19%).

Around one in nine adults (12%) aged 25-29 and a third (35%) of adults aged 30-34 years were married. These proportions have decreased from 2011 where almost a quarter (23%) of adults aged 25-29 years and two-fifths (43%) of adults aged 30-34 years were married.

Figure 3.3: Marital and civil status by age (years) of Jersey residents



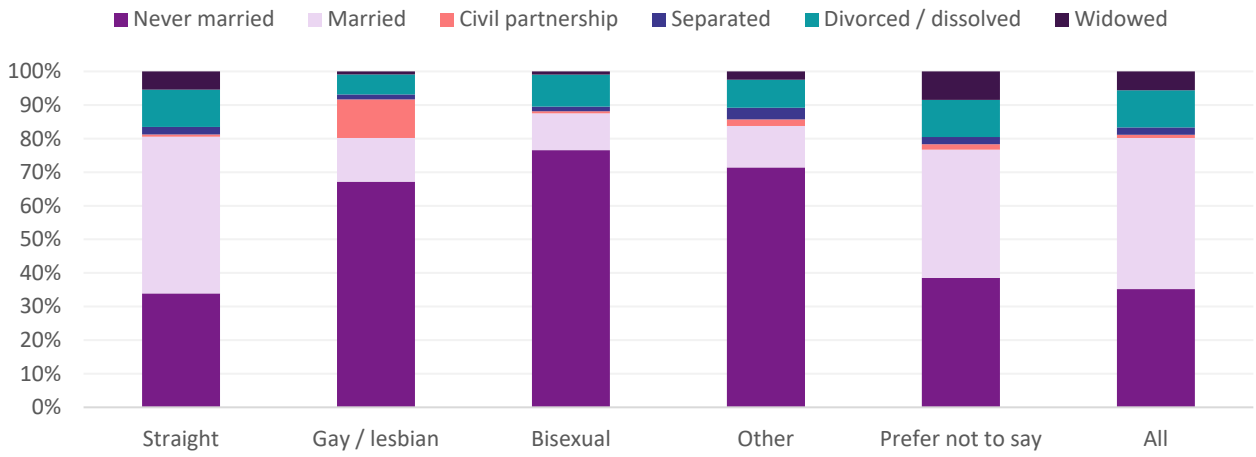
Marital and civil status by sexual orientation

As shown in Figure 3.4 below, almost half (47%) of all adults who listed their sexual orientation as straight were married, a similar proportion to all adults (45%).

One in three (34%) adults who listed their sexual orientation as straight had never married or entered into a civil partnership. In contrast, two-thirds (67%) of adults who listed their sexual orientation as gay or lesbian and over three-quarters (77%) of those who were bisexual had never married or entered into a civil partnership. Similar proportions (71%) of adults who listed another sexual orientation had never married.

A quarter (25%) of adults who listed their sexual orientation as gay or lesbian were married or in a civil partnership. This a larger proportion than for adults whose sexual orientation was bisexual (12%) and adults who had another sexual orientation (14%).

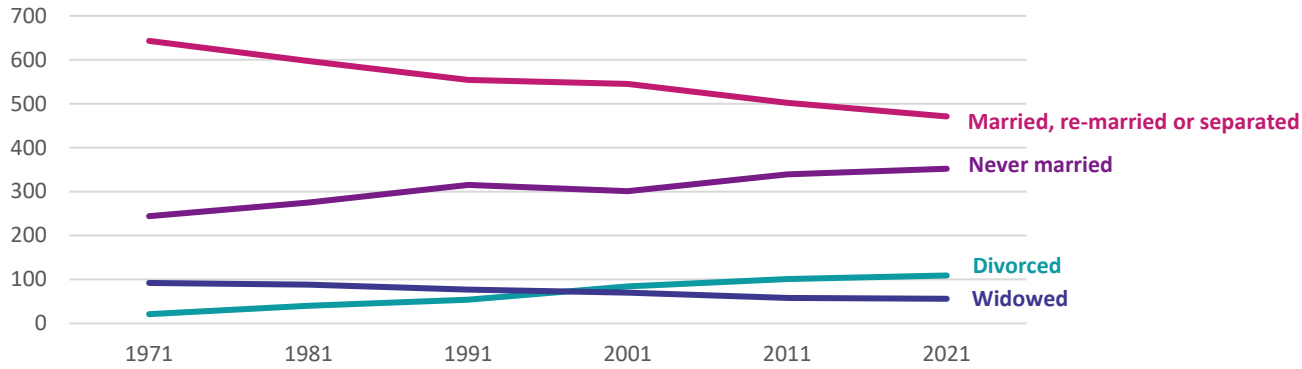
Figure 3.4: Marital and civil status by sexual orientation for adults (aged 16 or over)



Marital and civil status - changes over time

Figure 3.5 and Table 3.11 show that the proportion of adults who were married has been declining over the last fifty years, from 643 per 1,000 in 1971 to 471 per 1,000 in 2021. In contrast, the proportion of divorced (and not re-married) adults has increased from 21 per 1,000 population in 1971 to 109 per 1,000 population in 2021.

Figure 3.5: Marital status per 1,000 adult population 1971 – 2021



**civil partnerships are not presented in this chart (13 per 1,000 adult population), first recorded in 2021.*

Table 3.11: Marital status per 1,000 adult population 1971 – 2021

	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011	2021
Married, re-married, or separated[21]	643	597	554	545	502	471
Divorced	21	40	54	84	101	109
Widowed	92	88	77	70	58	56
Never married	244	275	315	301	339	352
Civil partnership (inc. dissolved, separated or surviving partner)						13

[21] Prior to 2001, 're-married' was included in the 'married' category; prior to 1991, 'separated' was included in 'married'. As a result, these categories have been grouped as 'married, re-married, or separated' for subsequent years to enable like for like comparison.

Sexual orientation

A question on sexual orientation was asked for the first time in the 2021 Census. The question was voluntary and only asked of adults aged 16 or over. Around one in ten adults (10.7%) chose not to answer this question.

The majority of adults (87%) stated that they identified as straight or heterosexual, whilst 2.0% identified as either gay, lesbian or bisexual. A further 0.2% of the adult population stated another sexual orientation.

The proportion of adults identifying as either lesbian, gay or bisexual in Jersey in 2021 (2.0%) was lower than that estimated for the UK in 2019[22] (2.7%).

Table 3.12: Sexual orientation, (adults aged 16 or over)

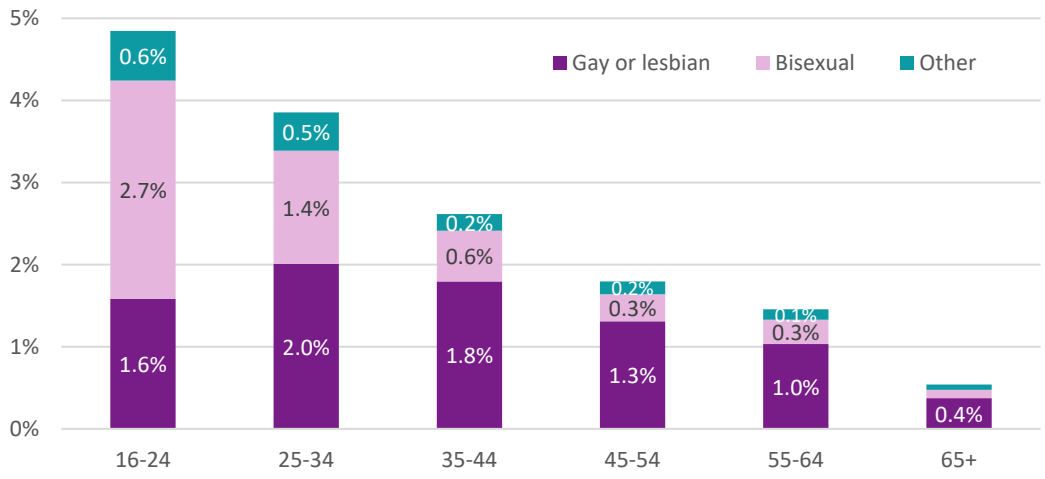
	Persons	Percent
Straight / heterosexual	75,513	87.0
Gay or lesbian	1,106	1.3
Bisexual	640	0.7
Another sexual orientation	203	0.2
Prefer not to say	9,329	10.7
All adults	**86,791**	**100**

Of the 203 adults reporting 'another sexual orientation', around three-quarters (151 people) provided further information; of which 28% specified pansexual, 26% specified asexual and 7% specified queer. The remaining 60 people (40%) reported other sexual orientations in numbers too few to report separately (see Appendix Table A9).

The proportion of adults identifying as either gay / lesbian, bisexual or another sexual orientation decreased with age; from 4.8% of 16-24 year-olds to 0.5% of adults aged 65 or over.

Figure 3.6 shows the breakdown of sexual orientation by age group. The proportion of adults identifying as bisexual reduced with age, from 2.7% for 16-24 year-olds to 0.4% of adults aged 65 and over. The proportion of adults identifying as gay or lesbian was greatest for 25-34 year-olds (2.0%) and reduced for subsequent age groups.

Figure 3.6: Sexual orientation, percentages of each age group



[22] Office for National Statistics, Annual Population Survey 2019

A greater proportion of females (1.0%) identified as bisexual than males (0.5%). In contrast, 1.6% of males identified as gay compared to 1.0% of females identifying as gay/lesbian (see Appendix Table A8 for counts).

Gender identity

A new question on gender identity was introduced for the 2021 Census. The question was voluntary and only asked of adults aged 16 or over. Around one in ten adults (9.2%) chose not to answer the question.

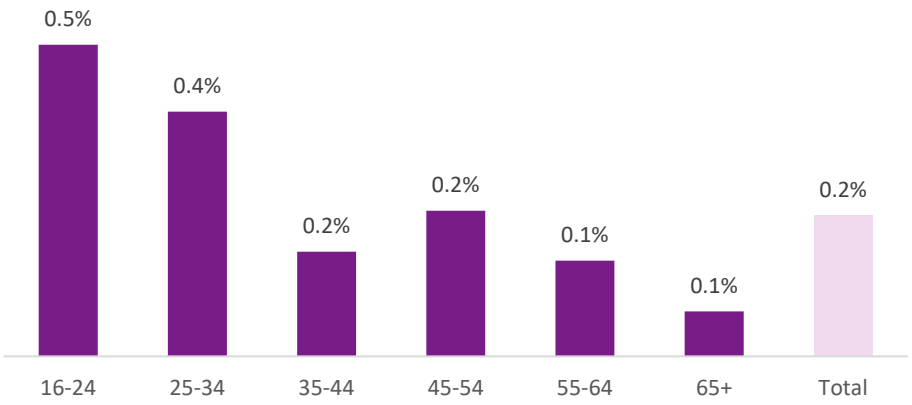
There were 189 adults (0.2% of the adult population) who reported that their gender was not the same as the sex they were registered at birth.

Table 3.13: Is your gender the same as the sex you were registered at birth? (adults aged 16 or over)

	Persons	Percent
Yes	78,576	90.5
No	189	0.2
Prefer not to say	8,026	9.2
All adults	**86,791**	**100**

The proportion of adults reporting that their gender was not the same as their registered sex at birth decreased with age; from 0.5% of 16-24 year-olds to 0.1% of adults aged 65 or over (see Figure 3.7). This proportion is likely affected by the proportion of adults choosing not to answer the question, which was greatest for adults aged 65 and over (10.5%) (see Appendix Table A10 for counts).

Figure 3.7 : Is your gender the same as the sex you were registered at birth? Percentage answering 'no', by age



Adults who reported that their gender was not the same as the sex they were registered at birth were able to specify their gender identity[23]. Almost half (97 people) provided information on their gender identity, of which a third (33%) identified as transgender women, around a quarter (25%) identified as transgender men and just over a quarter (29%) identified as non-binary gender (see Appendix Table A11).

[23] Free-text responses have been classified into broader categories where appropriate. People reporting their gender identity (where different to sex at birth) as 'male' have been classified as 'transgender man', those reporting 'female' as their gender identity have been classified as 'transgender woman'.

Chapter 4: Households and housing

Dwellings

The 2021 Census identified 48,610 private dwellings[24] and 162 communal establishments in Jersey.

The number of private dwellings in Jersey increased by 9% (3,912 dwellings) in the 10 years since the 2011 Census (which recorded 44,698 dwellings).

Vacant dwellings

Vacant private dwellings were identified in several ways, for example by householders contacting the Census Office, or being recorded by census field staff when visiting addresses that had not returned a census form (See Notes).

A total of 4,027 private dwellings were identified as vacant on Census Day, corresponding to a vacant rate of 8.3%.

Both the number and proportion of vacant properties has increased in 2021 compared to 2011. The 2011 Census recorded 3,103 vacant dwellings – a vacant rate of 6.9%.

St Helier had the highest number of vacant dwellings (1,741), whilst St Peter and St Brelade had the highest proportion of vacant dwellings, each with a vacant rate of 10%.

Table 4.1: Number of private dwellings, and vacant dwellings, by parish

	Total dwellings		Vacant dwellings	Vacant rate (%)
	Number	%		
Grouville	2,352	5	159	7
St Brelade	4,938	10	510	10
St Clement	4,434	9	411	9
St Helier	19,152	39	1,741	9
St John	1,272	3	78	6
St Lawrence	2,442	5	161	7
St Martin	1,761	4	160	9
St Mary	759	2	50	7
St Ouen	1,754	4	93	5
St Peter	2,403	5	247	10
St Saviour	5,901	12	305	5
Trinity	1,442	3	112	8
ALL	**48,610**	***100***	**4,027**	**8.3**

[24] Private dwellings as measured by the census are not necessarily separate physical dwellings; in the census separate dwellings were identified where the occupants shared a living space and a cooking area and may not necessarily correspond to a dwelling with a separate entrance. For example, a lodger in a private household was counted as living in a separate dwelling if there was a separate living space and cooking facilities for their use.

There was no requirement for householders to give reasons for properties being vacant. However, information was provided for around half (47%) of dwellings listed as vacant at the time of the census (see Definitions for more information).

Table 4.2 presents the most cited reasons for properties being vacant. A quarter (26%) were vacant due to being built or renovated[25], a greater proportion than in 2011 (9%). Second / holiday homes (6%) and properties being between tenants (4%) were the next most cited reasons.

Table 4.2: Vacant dwellings by reason, 2011 and 2021

Reason for vacancy	2011 percent	2021 percent	2021 number of dwellings
Unknown	50	**53**	2,123
Property being built or renovated	9	**26**	1,062
Second / holiday home	11	**6**	235
Between tenants	14	**4**	177
Resident deceased	3	**2**	90
Resident in care home	3	**2**	80
Empty staff accommodation*	n/a	**2**	84
For sale	5	**2**	66
Owner away long term	2	**1**	51
Other reason*	3	**1**	59
All vacant dwellings	**100**	**100**	**4,027**

**"Empty staff accommodation" was included within "Other reasons" in 2011.*
Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

The majority of vacant dwellings were flats (64%) and over a third were houses (36%) (See Table 4.3). These were similar proportions to 2011 (63% flats and 37% houses).

Table 4.3: Vacant dwellings by property type

	Property type	2011 percent	2021 percent	2021 number of dwellings
House	Detached	21	19	762
	Semi-detached	9	11	442
	Terraced	7	6	240
Flat	Purpose built block	26	37	1,500
	Part of converted house	29	22	893
	In a commercial building	8	4	179
Semi-permanent structure[26] e.g. Portakabin™		1	0	11
All vacant dwellings		**100**	**100**	**4,027**

[25] In 2021, improvements were implemented in the recording of properties being built or undergoing renovation. This may be a contributing factor to the increase in the number of such dwellings compared with 2011.
[26] Mobile or temporary structures such as boats, tents or mobile homes were only enumerated if they were occupied on census day; therefore any vacant structures of this type would not be included as vacant dwellings. Only semi-permanent structures such as Portakabins™ were enumerated if found to be vacant.

The proportion of vacant dwellings that were flats (64%) was greater than the proportion for occupied dwellings that were flats (44%).

Two-fifths (40%) of vacant dwellings had one bedroom, over a quarter (28%) had two bedrooms and around a fifth (19%) had three bedrooms (Table 4.4).These were similar proportions to 2011 (41% one-bedroom, 28% 2-bedroom and 19% three-bedroom dwellings).

The proportion of one-bedroom vacant dwellings (40%) was greater than that for occupied one-bedroom dwellings (26%).

Table 4.4: Vacant dwellings by number of bedrooms

Number of bedrooms	2011 percent	2021 percent	2021 number of dwellings
One	41	40	1,626
Two	28	28	1,138
Three	19	19	773
Four or more	12	12	490
All vacant dwellings	**100**	**100**	**4,027**

Persons and bedrooms per dwelling

Excluding those living in communal establishments, 101,188 people were living in 44,583 dwellings in 2021, representing an average of 2.27 persons per dwelling. This ratio has been declining over the last five decades as can be seen in Figure 4.1.

Figure 4.1: Number of persons per private dwelling 1971 - 2021

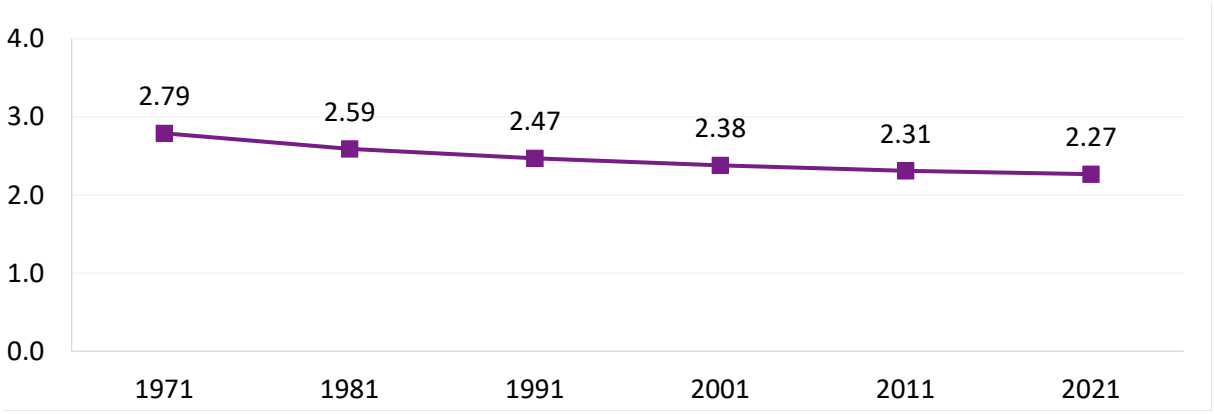


Table 4.5 shows the number of persons and bedrooms per occupied dwelling, broken down by parish. Overall in Jersey there were 2.47 bedrooms per dwelling, which was essentially unchanged compared with 2011 (2.46 bedrooms per dwelling).

St Helier had the lowest number of persons per dwelling whilst the country parishes such as St Mary, St John, St Ouen and Trinity had, on average, a higher number of persons per dwelling. These differences should be considered alongside information on the size of the dwelling; St Helier dwellings had, on average, fewer than 2 bedrooms per dwelling, whilst St Mary dwellings had, on average just over 3 bedrooms per dwelling.

Table 4.5: Number of occupied private dwellings, persons per dwelling and bedrooms per dwelling in 2021

	Occupied private dwellings	Persons living in private dwellings	Persons per private dwelling	Mean number of bedrooms per dwelling
Grouville	2,193	5,313	2.42	2.90
St Brelade	4,428	10,502	2.37	2.85
St Clement	4,023	9,902	2.46	2.72
St Helier	17,411	35,099	2.02	1.91
St John	1,194	3,010	2.52	3.10
St Lawrence	2,281	5,490	2.41	2.87
St Martin	1,601	3,902	2.44	2.99
St Mary	709	1,812	2.56	3.15
St Ouen	1,661	4,185	2.52	2.99
St Peter	2,156	4,985	2.31	2.68
St Saviour	5,596	13,659	2.44	2.63
Trinity	1,330	3,329	2.50	3.04
ALL	**44,583**	**101,188**	**2.27**	**2.47**

The number of bedrooms by tenure is shown in Table 4.6. Over four-fifths (82%) of dwellings had one, two or three bedrooms, essentially unchanged from 2011 (82%).

The majority of rental accommodation had either one or two bedrooms, with two-thirds (66%) of non-qualified accommodation having one bedroom. In contrast, almost seven out of ten (69%) owner-occupier households had three or more bedrooms.

Table 4.6: Number of bedrooms in occupied private dwellings by tenure, percent*

Tenure	One	Two	Three	Four	Five or more	Total
Owner occupied	9	22	39	21	8	**100**
Qualified rent	40	35	18	6	2	**100**
Social housing rent[27]	44	34	20	3	0	**100**
Non-qualified accommodation	66	22	9	2	1	**100**
All households	**26**	**27**	**29**	**13**	**5**	**100**

**Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding*

[27] Social housing rent includes Andium homes (previously States housing), housing trust and parish rent

Overcrowding and under-occupation

Using the 'Bedroom Standard'[28] measure of over-crowding, 1,783 households could be classed as 'overcrowded', having fewer bedrooms than required by the standard. This represents 4% of all households (see Table 4.7).

Around a quarter of households were under-occupying their accommodation (11,782 households). This means they had at least two bedrooms more than they needed, as measured by the Bedroom Standard. The majority of these (89%) were owner-occupier households.

It should be noted that the Bedroom Standard pairs people within households who could notionally share a bedroom (see footnote). Therefore, where households are 'under-occupying' their accommodation, it does not necessarily mean that bedrooms are unused in practice.

Table 4.7: Overcrowding and under-occupation by tenure

	Compared with Bedroom Standard				
Tenure	**over-crowded+**	**at standard**	**1 above standard**	**under-occupied***	**Total**
Owner occupied	347	4,589	8,400	10,534	**23,870**
Qualified rent	559	6,326	2,882	972	**10,739**
Social housing rent[27]	273	4,370	1,072	111	**5,826**
Non-qualified accommodation	604	2,879	500	165	**4,148**
All households	**1,783**	**18,164**	**12,854**	**11,782**	**44,583**

+ One or more bedrooms below standard

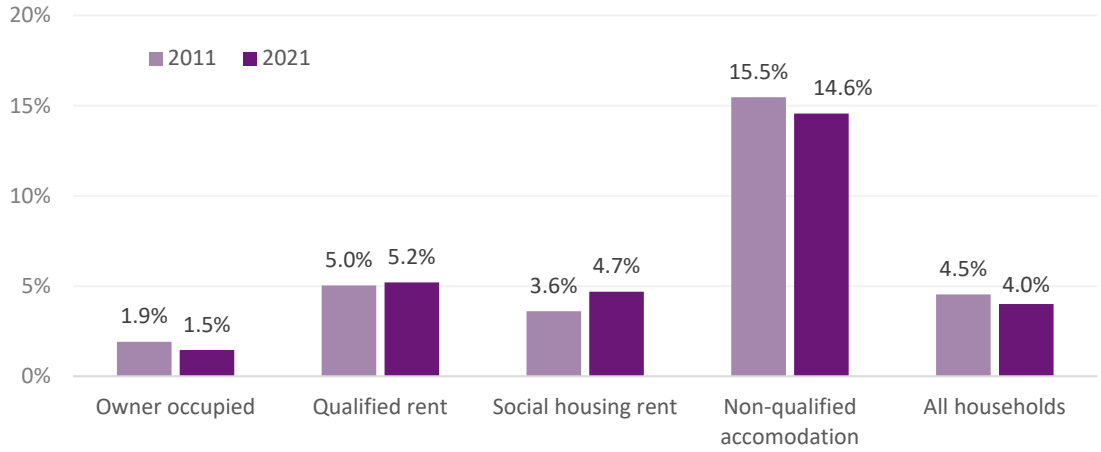
** Two or more bedrooms above standard*

The proportion of households considered to be 'overcrowded' by the Bedroom Standard in 2011 and 2021 are shown in Figure 4.2. The proportion of households classed as 'overcrowded' decreased marginally over the 10-year period, from 4.5% in 2011 to 4.0% in 2021.

This measure of overcrowding was highest for households living in non-qualified accommodation (14.6% in 2021).

[28] The 'Bedroom Standard' (UK Housing Overcrowding Bill, 2003) defines the number of bedrooms that would be required by the household, where a separate bedroom is allowed for each married or cohabiting couple, any adults aged 21 or over, pairs of adolescents aged 10-20 of the same sex and pairs of children under 10 years. Unpaired persons of 10-20 years are notionally paired with a child under 10 of the same sex.

Figure 4.2: Proportion of households considered to be 'overcrowded' by the Bedroom Standard, by tenure (percent), 2011 and 2021

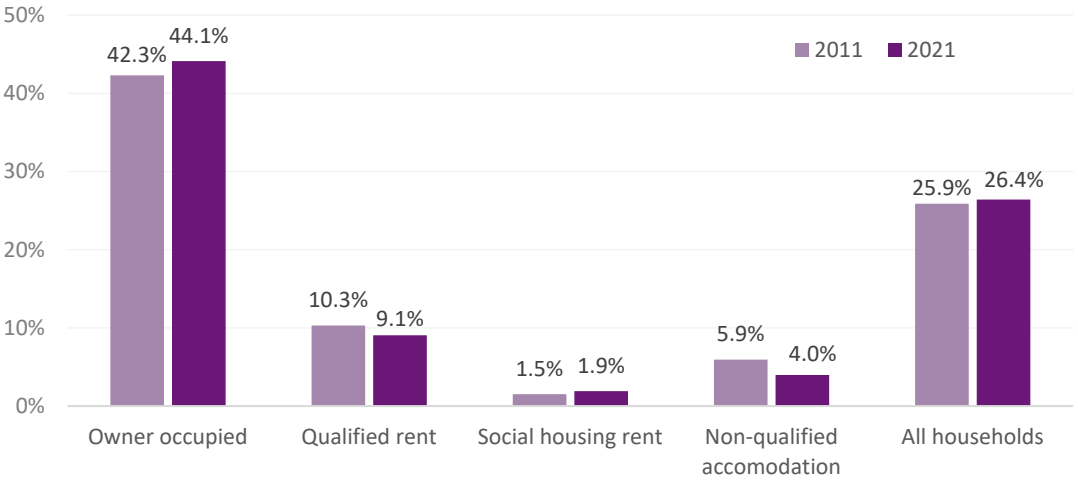


Around one in three hundred (0.3%) Jersey households had at least two fewer bedrooms than they required by the Bedroom Standard.

The proportion of households considered to be 'under-occupied' by the bedroom standard was essentially unchanged over the 10-year period (25.9% in 2011 and 26.4% in 2021), see Figure 4.3.

The rate of under-occupation was highest for owner-occupied households, with the proportion increasing from 42.3% in 2011 to 44.1% in 2021. Decreases were seen in the rate of under-occupied dwellings in 'qualified rental' and 'non-qualified accommodation'.

Figure 4.3: Proportion of households considered to be 'under-occupied' by the Bedroom Standard, by tenure (percent), 2011 and 2021



Property types

Table 4.8 provides a breakdown of the types of dwellings in Jersey (excluding vacant dwellings). Almost a third of occupied dwellings (14,009 dwellings) were flats in purpose-built blocks, an increase of 19% compared with 2011. The number of flats that were part of converted houses decreased by 11% (a reduction of 564 dwellings).

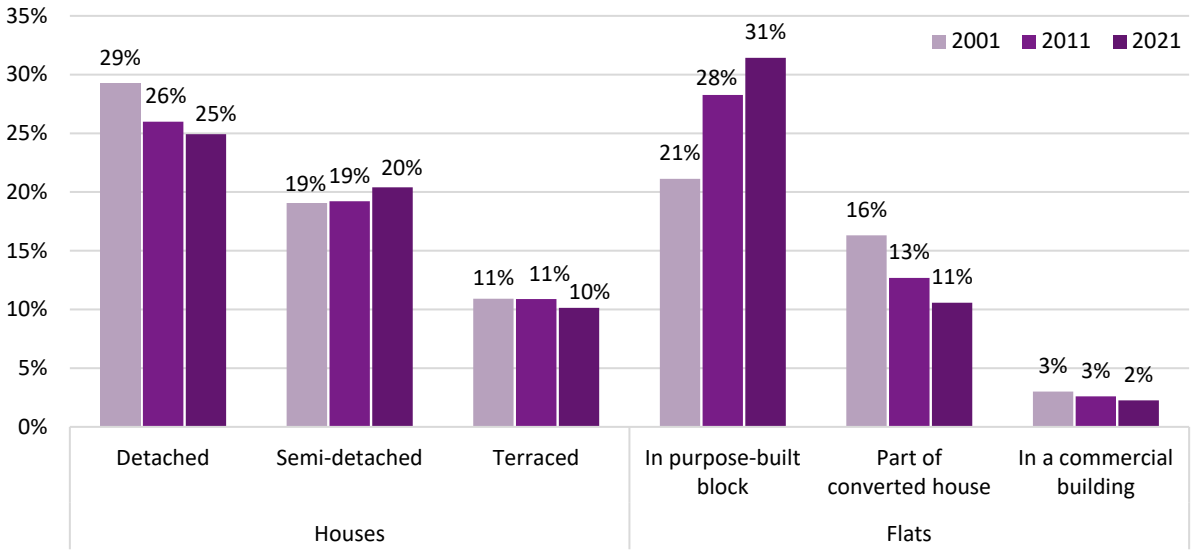
The number of semi-detached houses increased by 14% over the 10-year period, whilst the number of detached houses increased by 3%. The number of terraced houses was essentially unchanged over the period.
There were 124 temporary structures[29], such as tents, boats or Portakabins™.

Table 4.8: Property types in 2021 and 2011, excluding vacants

		Number of dwellings			
	Property type	**2011**	**2021**	**Change**	**% change**
House	Detached	10,808	11,115	+307	+3%
	Semi-detached	7,990	9,097	+1,107	+14%
	Terraced	4,528	4,517	-11	0%
Flat	Purpose built block	11,759	14,009	+2,250	+19%
	Part of converted house	5,278	4,714	-564	-11%
	In a commercial building	1,080	1,007	-73	-7%
Temporary structure	Tent, boat or Portakabin™	152	124	-28	-18%
All *(excluding vacants)*		**41,595**	**44,583**	**+2,988**	**+7%**

Figure 4.4 shows the proportion of each property type over the last 20 years, as measured by the census.

Figure 4.4: Proportion of each property type*, as measured by census, 2001 to 2021, (excluding vacants)



**For presentation purposes, temporary structures (~0% of dwellings in each year) are not shown*

[29] Includes only those temporary structures occupied on census night.

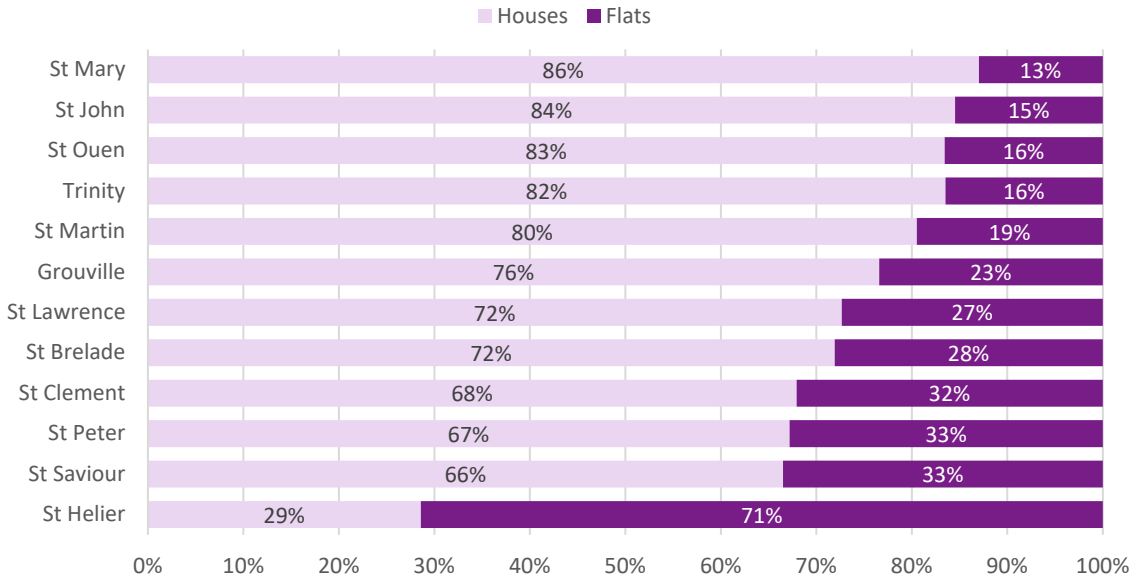
The proportion of detached houses has declined over the last 20 years. Around a quarter (25%) of occupied dwellings in 2021 were detached houses, a slight decrease compared to 2011.

The increase in the proportion of purpose-built flats over the 20-year period is apparent, whilst the proportion of flats that were part of converted houses has declined.

Overall, in 2021 just over half (55%) of occupied dwellings were houses, and just under half (44%) were flats. This was essentially unchanged from 2011 (56% were houses and 44% were flats).

Figure 4.5 shows the proportion of each property type by parish. St Helier was the only parish where there was a greater proportion of flats (71%) than houses (29%).

Figure 4.5: Proportion of each property type by parish (excluding vacants)



Household tenure

The census asked householders to identify the tenure by which they occupied their dwelling.

Table 4.9 provides detail on the number of households in each tenure category in 2011 and 2021.

The number of households in qualified private rental increased by almost two-fifths (38%) over the 10-year period. Households occupying 'other non-qualified accommodation' decreased by over two-fifths (42%) over the period. Decreases were also seen for households in 'staff, service or tied accommodation' and 'lodgers living in private households' (down 14% and 20% respectively).

Table 4.9: Household tenure in 2021 and 2011, excluding vacants

	Number of households			
	2011	2021	Change 2011-2021	Percentage change
Owner-occupied	22,574	23,870	+1,296	+6%
Social housing rent[27]	5,656	5,826	+170	+3%
Qualified private rent	7,806	10,739	+2,933	+38%
Staff, service or tied accommodation	1,274	1,095	-179	-14%
Registered lodging house	652	700	+48	+7%
Lodger paying rent in private household	1,070	857	-213	-20%
Other non-qualified accommodation	2,563	1,496	-1,067	-42%
All *(excluding vacants)*	**41,595**	**44,583**	**+2,988**	**+7%**

Overall, the number of households living in qualified[30] accommodation increased by 12% whilst households in non-qualified accommodation decreased by 25% over the 10-year period.

[30] Includes owner-occupied, social rent and qualified rental

Figure 4.6 compares the household tenure distribution in 2011 with that of 2021.

The proportion of dwellings that were owner-occupied in Jersey (54%) was lower than in the UK (65%[31]) and Guernsey (60% of the local market, 67% of the open market[32]).

The proportion of households owning the property that they occupy (54%) was essentially unchanged compared with 2011. The proportion of households in qualified rental properties has increased, from just under a fifth (19%) in 2011 to just under a quarter (24%) in 2021.

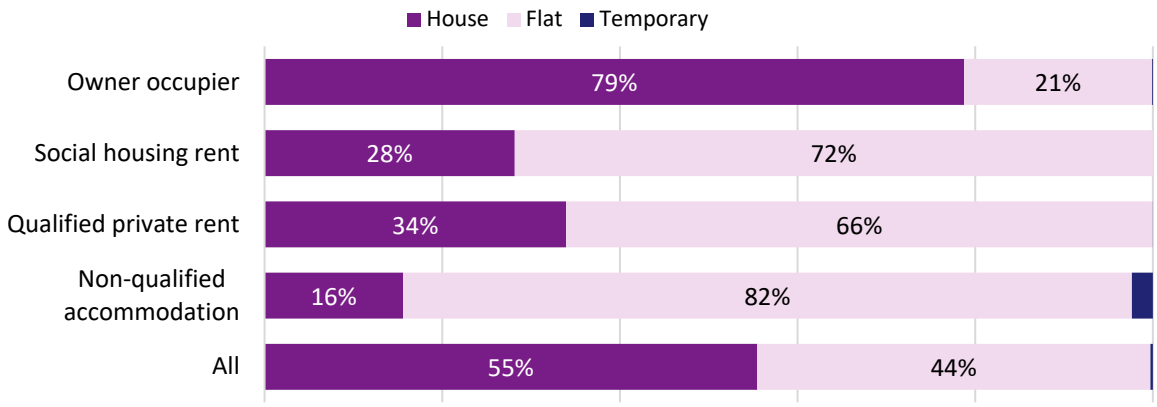
In contrast, the proportion of households occupying 'other non-qualified accommodation' has decreased from 6% in 2011 to 3% in 2021.

Figure 4.6: Household tenure in 2011 and 2021, excluding vacants



Figure 4.7 illustrates how property types varied by tenure category. The majority of non-qualified accommodation (82%) and social housing rental properties (72%) were flats. Almost four-fifths (79%) of owner-occupied dwellings were houses.

Figure 4.7: Household tenure by property type, percent (excluding vacants)



[31] English Housing Survey 2020-2021, Department for Levelling Up, Housing & Communities
[32] Guernsey in Figures 2022, States of Guernsey Data and Analysis team (data is for December 2021)

Household structure

Each private household was categorised into a household structure, according to the number of residents, their age and relationships.

Comparison with 2011 (see Table 4.10) indicates a slight decrease in the proportion of 'adult couple' households (16% in 2011 down to 15% in 2021) and a corresponding increase in 'single adult' households (18% in 2011 up to 19% in 2021).

The proportion of unrelated persons living together decreased slightly from 3% in 2011 to 2% in 2021.

Table 4.10: Household structure, 2011 and 2021 compared

Household structure	2011 percent*	2021 percent	Households 2021
Single adult	18	19	8,603
Couple (adult)	16	15	6,884
Single parent (with dependent children)	4	4	1,703
Single parent (all children 16 years or more)	4	4	1,983
Couple with dependent children	18	18	7,887
Couple with children (all children 16 years or more)	7	8	3,614
Couple (one pensioner)	3	3	1,331
Single pensioner	12	12	5,463
Two or more pensioners	9	9	4,135
Two or more unrelated persons	3	2	789
Other	5	5	2,191
All private households	**100**	**100**	**44,583**

** for comparison purposes, 2011 data has been re-categorised according to the updated household classification used in 2021.*

Over two-fifths (41%) of 'single parent with dependent children' households were living in social housing rent (see Table 4.11). Over a quarter (29%) were living in qualified rental accommodation. In contrast, over four-fifths (83%) of 'two or more pensioner' households lived in owner-occupied accommodation.

Table 4.11: Household type by tenure of accommodation, percent

Household type	Owner Occupied	Social housing rent	Qualified rent	Non-qualified accommodation	All tenures
Single adult	32	13	36	19	**100**
Couple (adult)	54	3	30	13	**100**
Single parent *(with dependent children)*	23	41	29	7	**100**
Single parent *(all children 16 years or above)*	47	29	20	4	**100**
Couple with dependent children	58	9	24	9	**100**
Couple with children *(all children 16 years or above)*	70	11	15	4	**100**
Couple (one pensioner)	74	9	15	2	**100**
Single pensioner	57	26	15	2	**100**
Two or more pensioners	83	8	8	1	**100**
Two or more unrelated persons	36	3	41	21	**100**
Other	53	8	26	12	**100**
All private dwellings	**54**	**13**	**24**	**9**	**100**

Communal establishments

Communal establishments provide managed residential accommodation such as care homes, hospitals, registered hotels and larger guest houses.

The 2021 Census identified 162 communal establishments, 34 of which were vacant on census day (the majority of vacant communal establishments being closed hotels). The number of communal establishments vacant on Census Day was similar to that seen in the 2011 Census (31 vacant establishments).

A total of 2,079 residents were living in communal establishments on Census Day, representing 2% of the resident population. The number of people living in each establishment type is given in Table 4.12.

Around half (46%) of people living in communal establishments lived in care homes, representing around 1% of the population. St Peter and St Brelade had the greatest proportion of people living in care homes (5% and 2% respectively).

Table 4.12: Residents of communal establishments, 2011 and 2021 (including vacants)

Visitors (people staying less than one month in Jersey) have not been included

	2011*		2021	
Type of communal establishment	**Establishments**	**Residents**	**Establishments**	**Residents**
Care home (with nursing)	17	583	15	629
Care home (without nursing)	14	374	16	328
Children's home	5	20	8	15
Other medical or care establishment	10	55	6	30
Hotel, large guest house or B&B, campsite or youth hostel*	87	452	91	565
Homeless hostel or temporary shelter	4	76	6	93
Staff communal establishment	10	168	19	272
Detention	1	115	1	147
TOTAL	**148**	**1,843**	**162**	**2,079**

Guest houses with capacity for fewer than 10 visitors were classified as private dwellings.

**Some smaller establishments of managed accommodation for independent living were classified as private dwellings in 2021; for comparative purposes 2011 figures have been restated to enable like-for-like comparison.*

Chapter 5: Health characteristics

New questions on general health and longstanding conditions were introduced for the 2021 census.
The analysis presented in this chapter includes residents of all ages, including residents of communal establishments.

Self-assessed general health

A question on self-assessed general health was asked for every resident in private households and communal establishments. The question asked was 'How is your health in general?'; the possible responses were 'very good', 'good', 'fair', 'poor' and 'very poor'.

Self-assessed health brings together a person's perception of all aspects of their health and wellbeing and is a useful indicator of general wellbeing and health-related quality of life.

The majority (85%) of the population rated their health as either 'very good' or 'good', whilst 4% rated their health as either 'poor' or 'very poor' (4,255 residents). Around 1% of the population (983 residents) stated that their health was 'very poor' (See Figure 5.1).

Figure 5.1: Self-assessed general health



Percentages do not sum to 100 due to rounding

The number of people rating their health as 'poor' or 'very poor' increased with age (see Figure 5.2 and Table 5.1). Around one in ten (10%) residents aged 65+ rated their health as 'poor' or 'very poor'.

Figure 5.2: Self-assessed general health, by age

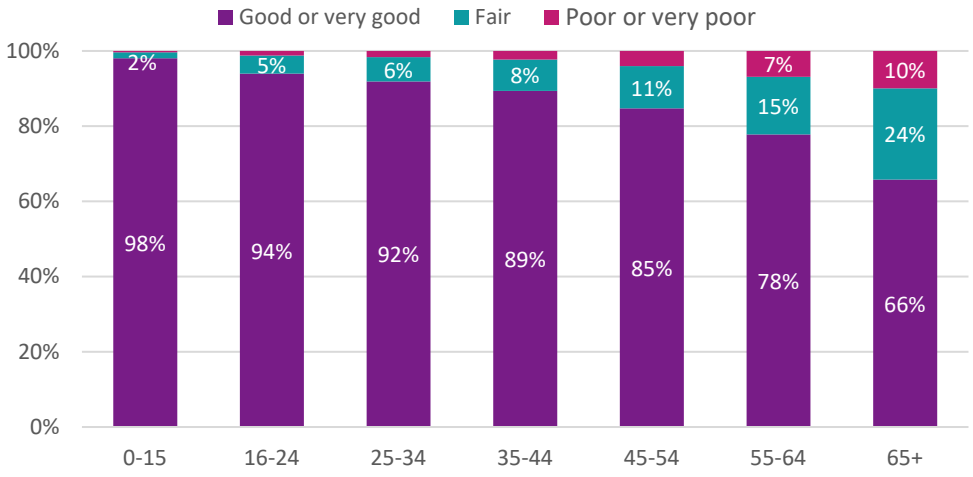
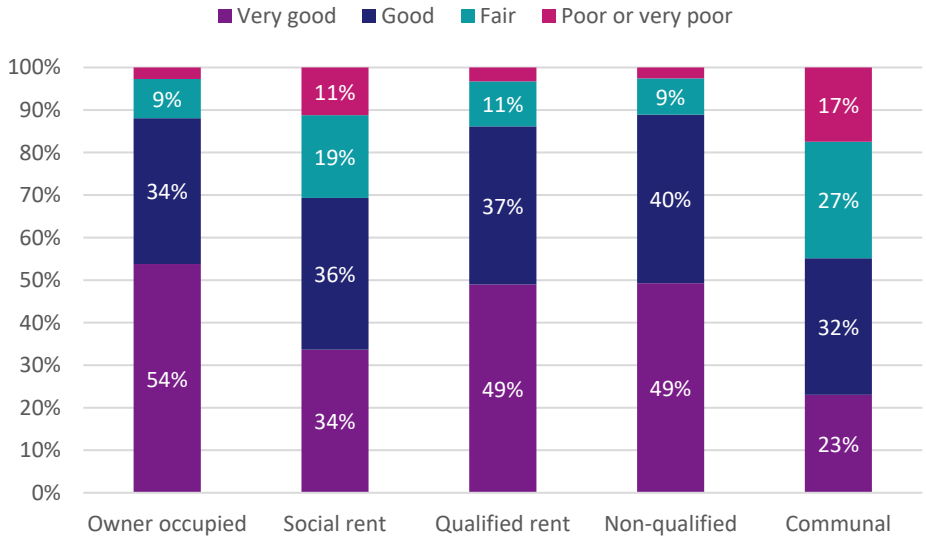


Table 5.1: Self-assessed general health, by age

	0 – 15	16 – 24	25 – 34	35 – 44	45 – 54	55 – 64	65 +	All
Very good	13,277	6,530	7,016	7,161	7,005	5,672	4,293	**50,954**
Good	2,877	2,663	4,433	6,134	6,584	5,922	8,037	**36,650**
Fair	261	472	805	1,239	1,806	2,280	4,545	**11,408**
Poor	43	98	171	277	504	784	1,395	**3,272**
Very poor	18	20	33	64	141	241	466	**983**
Total	**16,476**	**9,783**	**12,458**	**14,875**	**16,040**	**14,899**	**18,736**	**103,267**

The proportion of people rating their health as 'very good' or 'good' differed by tenure (see Figure 5.3). Over half (55%) of residents in communal establishments and over two-thirds (69%) of people living in Social rent rated their health as 'very good' or 'good', compared to 85% of the total population.

Figure 5.3: Self-assessed general health, by tenure



Longstanding physical or mental health conditions or illnesses

Residents were then asked whether they had any physical or mental health conditions or illnesses, lasting or expecting to last 12 months or more. The response categories were 'yes' or 'no'.

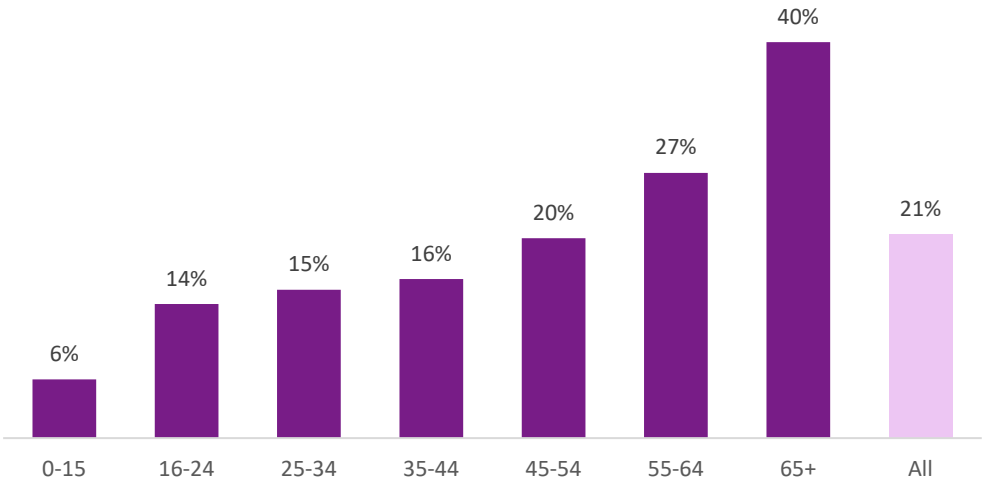
The majority of residents (79%) stated that they did not have a longstanding physical or mental health condition or illness. Around one in five residents (21,382 people) reported that they did have a longstanding condition.
The number of people with a longstanding condition increased by age (see Table 5.2).

Table 5.2: Longstanding physical or mental health conditions or illness, by age

	0 – 15	16 – 24	25 – 34	35 – 44	45 – 54	55 – 64	65 +	All
Yes	983	1,331	1,875	2,401	3,253	4,010	7,529	**21,382**
No	15,493	8,452	10,583	12,474	12,787	10,889	11,207	**81,885**
Total	**16,476**	**9,783**	**12,458**	**14,875**	**16,040**	**14,899**	**18,736**	**103,267**

Figure 5.4 shows the proportion of residents with a longstanding condition by age group. The proportion ranged from 6% of children aged 15 or under to 40% of residents aged 65 or over.

Figure 5.4: Proportion of population with longstanding physical or mental health conditions or illnesses, by age



Activity limiting health condition or illness

Residents who answered that they had a longstanding physical or mental health condition or illness were asked a supplementary question: 'Do any of your conditions or illnesses reduce your ability to carry out day-to-day activities?'.

The response options were 'yes, a lot', 'yes, a little' or 'no'. The response 'yes, a lot' could indicate a person usually needs regular, continuing support from family, friends, or personal social services for a number of normal daily activities[33].

[33] Office for National Statistics census report 'Disability in England and Wales: 2011 and comparison with 2001

In total, 15,782 residents reported that they were limited in their daily activities (either 'a little' or 'a lot'). This represents 15% of Jersey's population (see Figure 5.5). One in twenty (5%) residents reported that their activities were limited 'a lot' (5,153 people).

Figure 5.5: Activity limiting health condition or illness, proportion of all residents (percent)

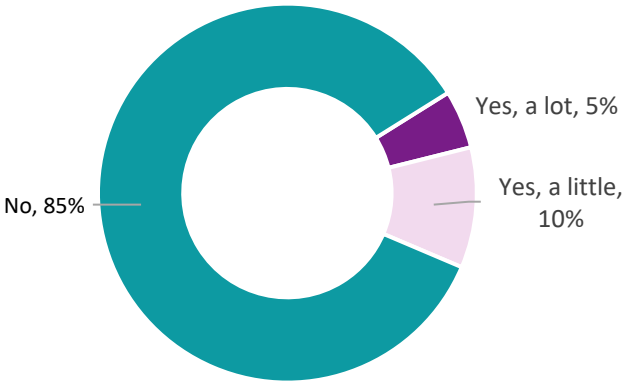


Table 5.3 presents the responses only for those residents who had stated that they had a longstanding physical or mental health condition or illness, by age group.

Around a quarter (24%) of residents with a longstanding condition or illness reported that their day-to-day activities were limited 'a lot', while a further 50% reported they were limited 'a little'.

Table 5.3: Day-to-day activities limited by health conditions or illnesses, by age
(only those that had a longstanding physical or mental health condition or illness)

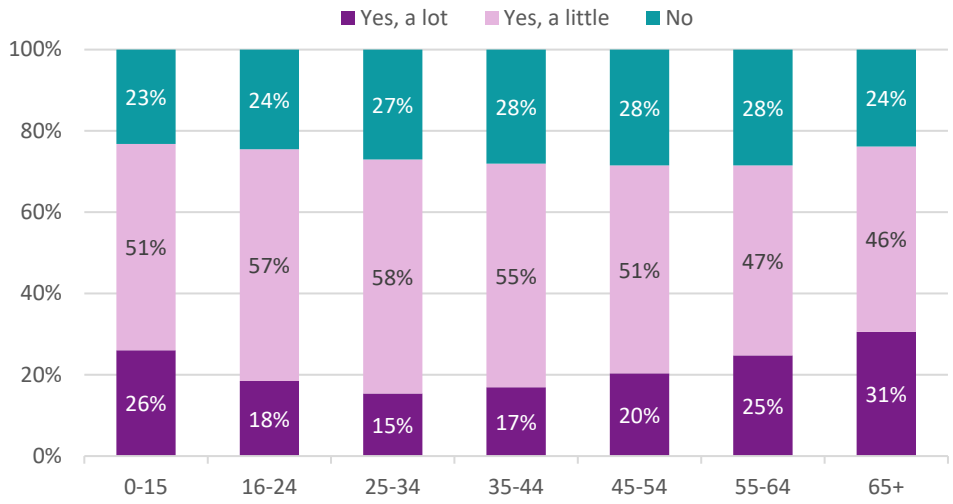
	0 – 15	16 – 24	25 – 34	35 – 44	45 – 54	55 – 64	65 +	All
Yes, a lot	256	246	289	407	662	993	2,300	**5,153**
Yes, a little	499	759	1,079	1,320	1,664	1,875	3,433	**10,629**
No	228	326	507	674	927	1,142	1,796	**5,600**
Total	**983**	**1,331**	**1,875**	**2,401**	**3,253**	**4,010**	**7,529**	**21,382**

Figure 5.6 illustrates the distribution of responses for residents with a longstanding condition or illness, by age group.

The proportion who stated their day-to-day activities were not limited by their physical or mental health condition or illness was broadly similar across age groups (ranging from 23% for children aged 15 or under, to 28% for adults aged 35-64 years).

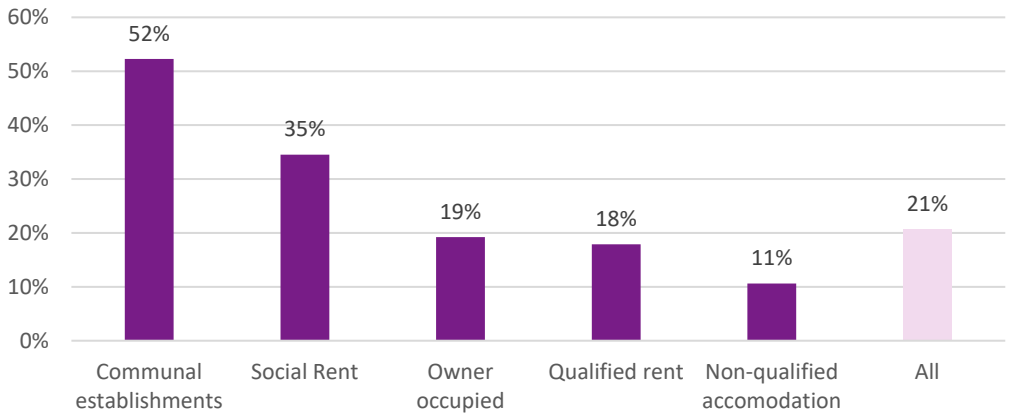
Almost a third (31%) of residents aged 65 or over with a longstanding condition or illness reported that it affected their day-to-day activities 'a lot'.

Figure 5.6: Do any of your conditions or illnesses reduce your ability to carry out day-to day activities? by age (only those that had a longstanding physical or mental health condition or illness), percent



By tenure, over half (52%) of people living in communal establishments had a longstanding condition or illness; of which almost two-fifths (58%) said their condition limited their day-to-day activities 'a lot'. Over a third (35%) of people living in social rent and a fifth (19%) of people living in owner-occupied accommodation had a longstanding condition or illness (see Figure 5.7 and Appendix Table A22).

Figure 5.7: Proportion of population with longstanding physical or mental health conditions or illnesses, by tenure



Chapter 6: Employment

Residents aged 16 and over were asked to report their economic activity in the seven days prior to Census Day (21 March 2021). Those who indicated that they were working were asked to provide details of their main job.

At the time of the census, a number of Covid-19 restrictions were in place relating to travel, commerce, and social events (see Notes). This may have affected the responses and interpretation of census questions relating to economic activity and work. For detailed information on the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on Jersey's labour market please see Statistics Jersey's Economic Indicators reports and other regular statistical releases[34]. Due to definitional differences, and because the census is self-completed by the population, the census estimates of people in employment may differ from other sources produced by Statistics Jersey.

Economic activity and industry as collected by the 2021 Census are not directly comparable with 2011 due to changes in the underlying classifications and improvements to the questions in the 2021 questionnaire (see Notes).

Economic activity

Residents aged 16 and over were considered to be economically active if they were employed, self-employed or actively looking for work in the seven days prior to Census Day. An economically active person was considered to be working if they had done any paid work over the previous seven days (of one hour or more). This is consistent with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition of economic activity.

The economic activity question was updated for the 2021 census to improve the quality of data collected. Due to the changes in the question, and the subsequent underlying classifications, economic activity presented in this bulletin is not directly comparable with the 2011 census (see Notes).

There were 56,585 workers living in private households in Jersey, which corresponds to an average of 1.27 workers per private household.

There were 33,218 households with at least one worker in the household. On average these households had 1.70 workers per household.

On Census Day, 68% of adults aged 16 and over were economically active. The proportion of economically active is broadly similar to that measured by the 2011 Census (67%).

[34] For more information see www.gov.je/statistics

Table 6.1: Economic activity for all adults (aged 16 and over) and for adults aged 16 to 64

	All adults (aged 16 and over)			Adults aged 16-64		
	Males	Females	**Total**	Males	Females	**Total**
Economically active						
Working for an employer full-time	23,420	18,550	41,970	23,040	18,290	41,330
Working for an employer part-time	1,850	6,120	7,970	1,460	5,690	7,150
Self-employed, employing others	2,250	750	3,000	1,980	670	2,650
Self-employed, not employing others	2,870	1,520	4,390	2,400	1,380	3,780
Unemployed, looking for or waiting to take up a job	1,110	950	2,060	1,090	930	2,020
Total active	31,510	27,890	59,400	29,970	26,950	56,920
Economically inactive						
Retired	7,640	9,700	17,340	780	1,330	2,120
Looking after the home	250	3,090	3,340	200	2,330	2,530
In full-time education	1,700	1,900	3,600	1,700	1,900	3,600
In part-time education	50	40	90	50	40	90
Unable to work: sickness or disability	1,080	1,150	2,220	1,000	1,030	2,030
Unemployed, not looking for a job	450	370	820	430	340	780
Total inactive	11,160	16,240	27,400	4,160	6,970	11,130
Overall totals	**42,660**	**44,130**	**86,790**	**34,130**	**33,920**	**68,060**

Numbers have been independently rounded to the nearest 10. ~ indicates a value less than 10.

Economic activity: adults aged 16 and over

Almost two-thirds (63%) of women aged 16 and over were economically active (i.e., working or looking for work). This is a slightly higher rate than that recorded by the 2011 Jersey Census (61%) and higher than that recorded for the UK (59%)[35].

For adults aged 16 and over, the economic activity rate has remained stable over the last three decades (see Table 6.2).

Table 6.2: Long term economic activity rates by sex, 1961-2021 (adults aged 16 and over)

	1961	**1971**	**1981**	**1991**	**2001**	**2011**	**2021**
Males	86	84	80	79	76	74	74
Females	37	44	49	56	60	61	63
All	**60**	**63**	**64**	**67**	**67**	**67**	**68**

Almost one in eight (13%) adults aged 65 and over were economically active. See Appendix Table A26 for a breakdown of economic status by age group.

[35] Source: Office for National Statistics Labour Force Survey data March-May 2021.

Of economically inactive adults aged 16 and over, almost two-thirds were retired (63%) and around one in eight (13%) were in full-time education. Fewer than one in ten (8%) were unable to work due to sickness or disability. Almost one in five economically inactive women (19%) aged 16 and over were looking after the home, compared with 2% of economically inactive men.

Economic activity: adults aged 16 to 64

Of the economically inactive adult population aged 16-64, almost a third (32%) were in full-time education. Almost one in five were retired (19%), the majority of whom were adults aged 60-64 years. Almost one in five (18%) were unable to work due to sickness or disability. A third (33%) of economically inactive women aged 16-64 were looking after the home, compared with 5% of economically inactive men.

Economic activity rates by place of birth are shown in Table 6.3. Economic activity rates for residents aged 16-64 were highest for those born in Poland (93%). The economic activity rate for Jersey-born residents (79%) was lower than the rates for those born in other jurisdictions. This was predominantly as a result of the number of Jersey-born residents in full-time education (accounting for over two-fifths of the economically inactive Jersey-born population), see Appendix, Table A28.

Table 6.3: Economic activity and unemployment rates[36] for adults aged 16-64 by place of birth (percentages)

	Jersey	British Isles	Ireland	Poland	Portugal/ Madeira	Other European country	Elsewhere in the world	**All adults 16-64**
Economic activity rate	79	84	89	93	92	90	87	**84**
Unemployment rate	4.4	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.2	3.3	3.7	**3.5**

Unemployment

Unemployment (adults aged 16 to 64)

For the purposes of this bulletin, “unemployed” relates to residents who had reported that they were actively looking for work and had not undertaken any form of paid work in the seven days prior to Census Day.

On 21 March 2021 there were 2,019 adults aged 16-64 who were unemployed and looking for work; with slightly fewer women (926) than men (1093).

Of unemployed residents aged 16-64, the majority (91%) had Entitled or Entitled for work status[37], and around one in ten (9%) had Registered status[38].
Over half (52%) of unemployed residents were born in Jersey and around a quarter (24%) were born in the British Isles (see Table 6.4).

[36] Unemployment rates have been derived from Appendix Table A28 and are for adults aged 16 to 64 age rather than the ILO definition (all adults aged 16 and over).
[37] Entitled status means they had lived in Jersey for at least 10 years, could buy, lease or sell any property and work for any employer. Entitled for work status means they had lived in Jersey for 5 years immediately before their status was granted, could buy, lease or sell any property and work for any employer
[38] People with Registered status do not qualify under any of the other categories of either Entitled, Entitled for work or Licensed (essentially employed) statuses.

Table 6.4: Unemployed (and looking for work) by place of birth, adults aged 16-64

	Persons	Percent
Jersey	1,041	52
British Isles	485	24
Portugal / Madeira	150	7
Poland	73	4
Ireland (Republic)	31	2
Other European country	98	5
Elsewhere in the world	141	7
Total	**2,019**	**100**

By length of residency in the Island, just over half (51%) of unemployed adults aged 16-64 had been resident in Jersey since birth (see Appendix Table A29). More than a quarter (29%) arrived in Jersey prior to 2010. Around one in fourteen (7%) unemployed adults aged 16-64 had been resident in Jersey for less than 15 months, having arrived in Jersey in 2020 or 2021.

Registered unemployment

The 2021 Census took place during the Covid-19 pandemic (see Notes). During the pandemic the number of people Actively Seeking Work (ASW)[39] in Jersey reduced, partially recovering to pre-pandemic levels by the time of the 2021 Census.

At the time of the census there were 914 adults aged 16-64 registered as Actively Seeking Work (ASW) and not engaged in any paid employment. This indicates that fewer than half (45%) of the unemployed adults aged 16-64 recorded by the census were registered as unemployed. The proportion of unemployed adults who were registered varied by age group (see Figure 6.1).

Figure 6.1: Unemployed by age as measured by the census and registered unemployed (adults aged 16-64)



[39] Registered with the Back to Work Team at Customer and Local Services on 31 March 2021. Excludes those who were registered as ASW whilst also in paid employment. Registered Actively Seeking Work report for Q2 2021 (Statistics Jersey).

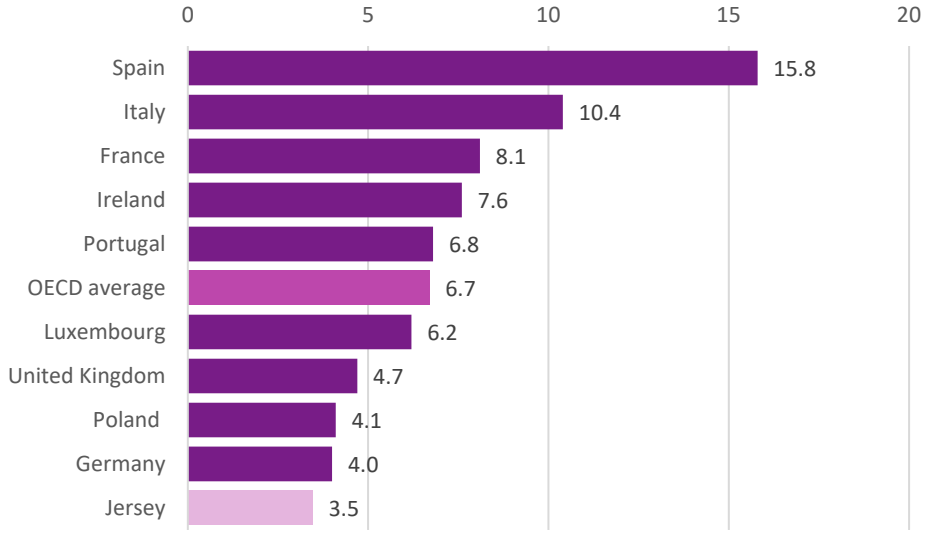
There were 331 unemployed adults aged 20-24, of whom fewer than a third (98) were registered as unemployed (and not engaged in paid employment). Around a quarter (24%) of unemployed 16-19 year olds were registered as unemployed.

Adults aged 60-64 were the most likely to be registered as ASW; over two-thirds (68%) of this group were registered.

ILO unemployment rate

Jersey's ILO unemployment rate was 3.5% on 21 March 2021, corresponding to 2,058 persons; this figure represents all unemployed adults aged 16 and over as a proportion of all economically active adults and is an internationally comparable measure since the definition of working age can vary by jurisdiction. The corresponding figure for the UK was 4.7% and for OECD countries was 6.7% in March 2021 (see Figure 6.2)[40].

Figure 6.2: ILO unemployment rates for selected OECD countries (March 2021, percent)



The ILO unemployment rate was 4.3% for Jersey-born residents compared with 2.9% for those born outside of Jersey.

The youth ILO unemployment rate (for 16-24 year-olds) was 8.9% in Jersey, compared with 13.5% in the UK[41].

Not in employment, education or training (NEET)

The proportion of young people (aged 16-24) not in employment, education or training (NEET) was 8.2%. (798 people). The rate was slightly lower for females (7.2%) than males (9.1%).

The proportion of young people who were NEET was lower in Jersey (8.2%) than in the UK[42] (9.8% for January-March 2021).

[40] Source: OECD Short-term Labour market Statistics: Monthly Unemployment Rates (non-seasonally adjusted). As the UK figure is taken from the OECD monthly figures it may not exactly match ONS published figures for the UK.
[41] Source: ONS Labour Market Statistics data, March 2021.
[42] Source: ONS Young people not in education, employment or training (NEET), UK. Jan-March, non-seasonally adjusted.

Occupation

Occupations were categorised into nine major groups using the internationally comparable Standard Occupational Classification[43] system (see Table 6.5). Occupation groups can be further divided into 25 sub-groups; a detailed table by sub-groups can be found in Appendix Table A30. Data in this section is presented for working adults aged 16 and over.

The largest group was the 'Professional' occupation, engaging 9,919 adults (17% of workers). Professional occupations include health professionals, teachers, business, and IT professionals. The smallest groups were Process, plant and machine operatives (4%) and Sales and customer service occupations (5%).

Table 6.5: Major occupation group of working adults (aged 16 and over)

Occupation	Persons	Percent	Change 2011-2021	Percentage change
Managers, directors & senior officials	7,243	13	+650	+10%
Professional	9,919	17	+2,332	+31%
Associate professional & technical	8,297	14	+1,161	+16%
Administrative & secretarial	8,017	14	-126	-2%
Skilled trades	7,514	13	+384	+5%
Caring, leisure & other service	5,295	9	+1,390	+36%
Sales & customer service	3,108	5	+36	+1%
Process, plant & machine operatives	2,384	4	-60	-2%
Elementary occupations	5,561	10	-899	-14%
All	**57,338**	**100**	**+4,868**	**+9%**

The occupations seeing the largest increases compared with 2011 were the Professional and Caring, leisure & other services, each increasing by around a third. Elementary occupations decreased by 14% over the 10-year period.

Figure 6.3 presents the occupation groups by sex. The Professional and Associate professional and technical occupations were fairly evenly balanced between males and females. However, the proportion of males and females in some of the other occupation groups varied. For example, males accounted for the majority of workers in Skilled trades (93%) and Managers, directors, and senior officials (61%). In contrast, females accounted for around four-fifths of those engaged in Caring, leisure and other service occupations (82%) and three-quarters of those in Administrative and secretarial occupations (74%).

[43] Standard Occupational Classification system (SOC2010).

Figure 6.3: Major occupation group of working adults (aged 16 and over) by sex

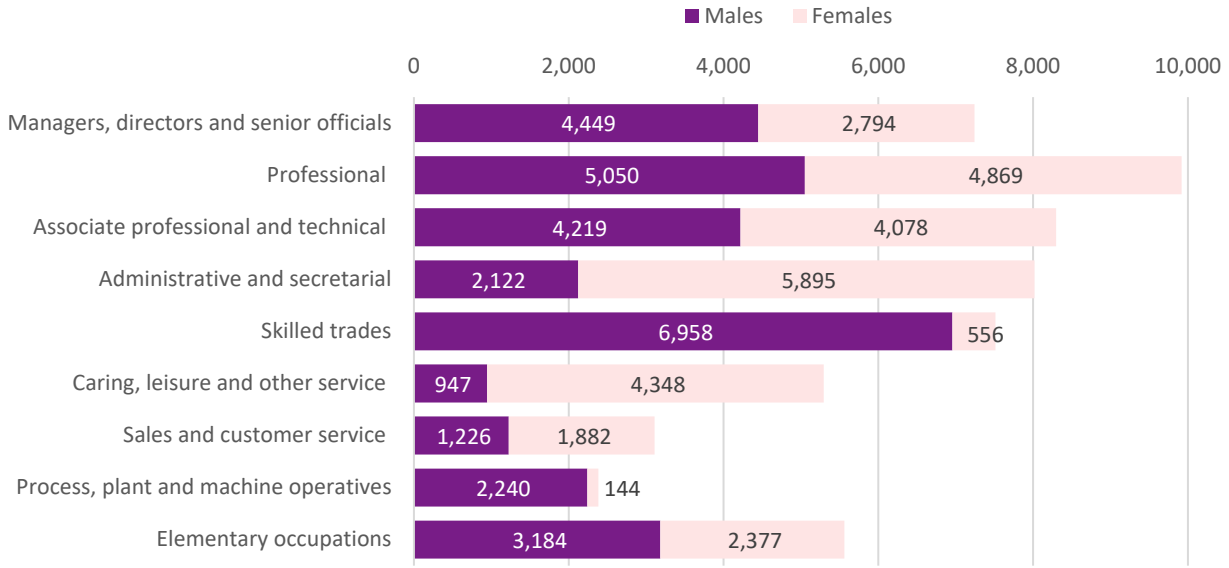


Table 6.6 presents occupation by place of birth. Jersey-born people accounted for the largest proportions of workers in Associate professional and technical and Administrative and secretarial occupations.

Table 6.6: Occupation group of working adults by place of birth (percentages)

Occupation	Jersey	British Isles	Ireland	Poland	Portugal/ Madeira	Other European country	Elsewhere in the world	All
Managers, directors & senior officials	2,717	2,977	212	193	353	338	453	**7,243**
Professional	3,940	4,021	201	136	200	411	1,010	**9,919**
Associate professional & technical	4,000	2,667	184	209	201	335	701	**8,297**
Administrative & secretarial	3,980	2,400	170	310	372	354	431	**8,017**
Skilled trades	2,942	1,847	115	494	1,375	426	315	**7,514**
Caring, leisure & other service	2,130	1,215	99	242	1,008	258	343	**5,295**
Sales & customer service	1,325	550	34	167	646	220	166	**3,108**
Process, plant & machine operatives	884	525	38	178	613	82	64	**2,384**
Elementary occupations	1,315	678	48	523	2,104	547	346	**5,561**
All	**23,233**	**16,880**	**1,101**	**2,452**	**6,872**	**2,971**	**3,829**	**57,338**

Around two-fifths of Managers, directors and senior officials and Professionals working in the Island were born in the British Isles.

Over two-fifths (45%) of residents born 'Elsewhere in the world' (outside of Europe) worked in Professional or Associate professional / technical occupations and one in eight (12%) were Managers, directors, or senior officials.

Almost a third of workers born in Portugal / Madeira (31%) and a fifth of workers born in Poland (21%) were engaged in Elementary occupations (this group includes cleaners, elementary construction workers, farm workers, kitchen / catering assistants and waiters/waitresses).

Occupational groups are presented in Table 6.7 broken down by residential / employment status of workers.

Table 6.7: Occupation group of working adults by residential / employment status (percent)

Occupation	Entitled / Entitled for work	Licensed	Registered
Managers, directors & senior officials	13	18	6
Professional	16	49	13
Associate professional & technical	15	21	8
Administrative & secretarial	15	8	7
Skilled trades	13	1	18
Caring, leisure & other service	10	2	9
Sales & customer service	6	1	5
Process, plant & machine operatives	4	~	4
Elementary occupations	9	~	31
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**

~ denotes non-zero percentage less than 0.5

Almost half (49%) of Licensed (essentially employed) working adults were engaged in Professional occupations. Over a fifth (21%) were engaged in Associate professional and technical occupations and a similar proportion (18%) were working as Managers, directors, and senior officials.

Almost a third (31%) of working adults with Registered status were engaged in Elementary occupations and almost a fifth (18%) were working in Skilled trades.

Public and Private sector

Over four-fifths (85%) of workers were employed in the private sector, the remainder (15%) worked in the public sector.

Managers, directors, and senior officials made up a larger proportion (14%) of the private sector compared to the public sector (4%), see Table 6.8. Over a third (35%) of public sector employees were engaged in Professional occupations compared to around one in seven (14%) in the private sector.

Table 6.8: Occupation of working age adults in the public and private sectors (percent)

Occupation	Public sector	Private sector
Managers, directors & senior officials	4	14
Professional	35	14
Associate professional & technical	16	14
Administrative & secretarial	17	14
Skilled trades	2	15
Caring, leisure & other service	18	8
Sales & customer service	1	6
Process, plant & machine operatives	2	5
Elementary occupations	5	11
Total	**100**	**100**

Industry

The 2021 Census took place during the Covid-19 pandemic. A number of restrictions relating to travel, commerce and social events were in place, impacting Jersey's labour market at that time (see Notes).

Industries in which people were employed were categorised using the 2007 Jersey Standard Industrial Classification (JSIC)[44] into eleven sectors[45] (Table 6.9).

Table 6.9: Industrial sector of working adults aged 16 and over, 2021

Sector	Persons	Percent
Agriculture and fishing	1,061	2
Manufacturing	842	1
Construction and quarrying	6,458	11
Utilities and waste	783	1
Wholesale and retail	6,802	12
Hotels, restaurants, and bars	3,717	6
Transport and storage	1,874	3
Information and communication	1,840	3
Financial and legal services	13,033	23
Miscellaneous business activities	5,459	10
Education, health, and other services	15,469	27
All	**57,338**	**100**

Over a quarter (27%) of working adults were employed in Education, health, and other services (public and private sectors). Just under a quarter (23%) worked in Financial and legal activities.

Employment industry by place of birth is shown in Table 6.10. Over a third (34%) of workers from 'Elsewhere in the world' worked in Finance and legal activities whilst a quarter (26%) worked in Education, health, and other services.

Almost a third (31%) of Polish-born workers worked in either Wholesale and retail or Hotels, restaurants and bars compared to 15% of Jersey-born workers.

Over a quarter (27%) of workers in Agriculture and fishing were born in Jersey, a quarter (25%) were Polish-born and almost a fifth (18%) were born in Portugal / Madeira.

[44]The JSIC is an internationally comparable classification system. The 2011 Census used the 2002 JSIC, therefore the 2011 and 2021 censuses are not directly comparable for the majority of sectors (see Notes for further information).
[45] Public sector employees are categorised by activity into the appropriate sectors.

Table 6.10: Industrial sector by place of birth, working adults aged 16 and over

Sector	Jersey	British Isles	Ireland	Poland	Portugal/ Madeira	Other European country	Elsewhere in the world
Agriculture and fishing	280	90	~	270	200	130	90
Manufacturing	380	210	10	60	110	40	30
Construction and Quarrying	2,540	1,900	140	350	1,180	180	160
Utilities and waste	400	250	~	20	60	20	20
Wholesale and retail	2,850	1,540	90	380	1,220	370	350
Hotels, restaurants, and bars	660	690	60	380	880	700	360
Transport and storage	820	580	30	50	260	80	60
Information and communication	890	580	40	50	40	90	150
Financial and legal services	5,880	4,390	330	310	280	530	1,300
Miscellaneous business activities	1,930	1,590	80	150	1,210	210	290
Education, health, and other services	6,600	5,070	300	440	1,440	610	1,010
All	**23,230**	**16,880**	**1,100**	**2,450**	**6,870**	**2,970**	**3,830**

Numbers have been independently rounded to the nearest 10. The symbol ~ denotes a value less than 10.

Hours worked in main job

Working adults were asked to provide the number of hours per week that they usually worked in their main job, excluding meal breaks and overtime. Results are presented for all workers aged 16 and over.

For the purposes of this section of the report, part-time workers have been defined as those working 25 hours or less per week.

Table 6.11: Mean number of hours worked per week for employees and the self-employed, by sex

	Full-time			Part-time			Full- and Part- time		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Working for an employer	40.6	37.6	39.2	15.4	17.5	16.9	38.9	33.7	36.3
Self-employed	44.2	41.2	43.5	16.1	14.8	15.5	39.2	30.5	36.5
All workers	**41.1**	**37.8**	**39.7**	**15.7**	**17.0**	**16.6**	**39.0**	**33.4**	**36.4**

The mean number of hours worked by employees (excluding the self-employed) was 36.3 hours per week (Table 6.11). Full-time employees worked 39.2 hours per week, the same figure as that recorded by the 2011 Census (39.2 hours).

On average, females working for an employer worked 33.7 hours per week, compared with 38.9 hours per week for men. This difference is largely due to more women working part-time (19%) than men (6%). A similar pattern was seen for the self-employed, with two-fifths (41%) of self-employed women working part-time compared with one in five (18%) self-employed men.

Table 6.12 presents the average number of hours worked by full-time employees by industry. Workers in Agriculture and fishing worked the longest hours, averaging over 49 hours per week.

Table 6.12: Mean hours worked by industry for full-time workers (including the self-employed)

Industry	Average hours worked per week
Agriculture and fishing	49.5
Hotels, restaurants, and bars	42.6
Construction and quarrying	41.9
Manufacturing	41.2
Transport and storage	40.1
Wholesale and retail	40.0
Miscellaneous business activities	40.0
Utilities and waste	39.3
Information and communication	38.8
Education, health, and other services	38.6
Financial and legal services	37.9
All full-time workers	**39.7**

Hours worked in additional jobs

A new question was introduced for the 2021 Census relating to hours worked in additional jobs. Working adults (aged 16 or over) were asked to provide the total number of hours per week that they usually worked in any additional jobs they had, excluding meal breaks and overtime.

Fewer than one in ten (7%) workers reported usually working in additional jobs (4,138 people). Mean average hours worked in additional jobs was 10.8 hours per week.

Recent arrivals

As Table 6.13 shows below, there were 8,119 recent arrivals[46] aged 16 to 64, of whom 7,286 (corresponding to 90%) were economically active.

Table 6.13: Economic status of recent arrivals to Jersey (age 16 to 64)

	Persons	Percent
Economically active		
Working for an employer full time	6,114	75
Working for an employer part time	497	6
Self-employed, employing others	96	1
Self-employed, not employing others	294	4
Unemployed, looking for or waiting to take up a job	285	4
Economically inactive		
Retired	91	1
Looking after the home	350	4
In full-time education	224	3
In part-time education	13	~
Unable to work: sickness or disability	46	1
Unemployed, not looking for a job	109	1
Overall total	**8,119**	**100**

[46] For the purposes of this report, people whose most recent period of residence in Jersey began after 2015 are considered to be "recent arrivals".

Chapter 7: Education

Adults aged 16 and over were asked to provide information on all educational qualifications attained. This chapter focuses on the highest level of qualification attained for adults aged between 16-64 years for both men and women.

The qualification categories presented in this report include all qualifications of an equivalent level. Qualifications that could not be categorised into an equivalent, for example some professional and foreign[47] qualifications, are included in the 'other qualification' category.

Changes in the structure and wording of the education question from the previous census mean the results are only broadly comparable to 2011 figures (see Notes for more details).

A greater number of 'other qualification' responses were reclassified to an equivalent education level than in 2011. This is due to improvements in Ofqual's Regulated Qualifications Framework for England and Northern Ireland which was implemented in 2015.

Highest attained educational qualification

As Table 7.1 shows, almost three in ten (28%) adults aged 16-64 had degree-level (or equivalent) qualifications. Just over two-fifths (42%) of adults had a higher-level qualification. In contrast around one in seven (15%) had no formal qualifications.

To allow a broad comparison to latest available UK data[48], the figures in this paragraph consider adults aged 21-64 who are not in full-time education. In Jersey, 45% of adults aged 21-64 held some form of higher-level qualification, a greater proportion than that recorded in the UK (42%). The proportion of adults aged 21-64 in Jersey with no formal qualifications (15%) was greater than that recorded for the UK (8%).

[47] Where possible, foreign qualifications have been categorised into the equivalent level in line with Ofqual's Regulated Qualifications Framework (RQF).
[48] Data from ONS Graduates in the UK labour market: 2017. This report uses the age bracket 21-64 and excludes individuals in full time education.

Table 7.1: Highest level of educational qualification, adults aged 16-64 and all adults 16+

	Adults aged 16-64		All adults aged 16+	
Highest qualification (or equivalent)	**Persons**	**Percent**	**Persons**	**Percent**
Higher education at or above degree-level	19,348	28	22,096	25
Higher education below degree-level	9,506	14	11,280	13
2 or more A-Levels	6,184	9	6,929	8
NVQ 3	5,266	8	6,214	7
1 A-Level or 2 AS-Levels	1,450	2	1,717	2
5 or more GCSEs grade A*-C	7,245	11	8,808	10
NVQ 2	2,415	4	2,955	3
GCSEs (any)	5,674	8	7,511	9
NVQ 1	382	1	473	1
Other qualification	463	1	764	1
No formal qualifications	10,122	15	18,044	21
All	**68,055**	**100**	**86,791**	**100**

Table 7.2 presents educational qualifications grouped into broader categories so that comparison can be made with the 2011 census[49]. The 'Higher education' category relates to all post-secondary level education and includes higher level diplomas, and university degrees from foundation level upwards.

The proportion of adults aged 16-64 with higher education qualifications has increased from around a third (33%) in 2011 to 42% in 2021. In contrast, the proportion of adults aged 16-64 with no formal qualifications has decreased from one-fifth (20%) in 2011 to 15% in 2021.

The increase in the number of adults aged 16-64 with higher education qualifications is primarily due to inward migration. A total of 4,475 people who arrived in Jersey in the last five years (excluding Jersey-born) had higher education qualifications. In addition, there were 3,210 more Jersey-born adults aged 16-64 with higher education qualifications than in 2011. While there has been an increase in the total number of Jersey-born adults aged 16-64, a higher proportion of them had higher education qualifications.

The reduction in the proportion of adults aged 16-64 without formal qualifications is primarily due to the ageing of the population between 2011 and 2021[50]. Just over a third (36%) of all adults aged 55-64 in 2011 had no formal qualifications. In contrast, just under a quarter (23%) of all adults aged 55-64 in 2021 had no formal qualifications.

[49] Due to changes in education categories between the 2011 and 2021 Census questionnaires, direct comparison of individual categories is not possible; however, comparison can be made between the broader categories.

[50] Secondary effects were the distribution of qualifications of in-migrants, upskilling of the population and also application of improved statistical techniques between the 2011 and 2021 Censuses

Table 7.2: Highest level of educational qualification for 2011 and 2021 (adults aged 16-64)

	2011		2021	
Highest qualification (or equivalent)	**Persons**	**Percent**	**Persons**	**Percent**
Higher education	22,194	33	28,854	42
Secondary level	29,953	45	28,616	42
Other	1,335	2	463	1
No formal qualifications	13,689	20	10,122	15
All	**67,171**	**100**	**68,055**	**100**

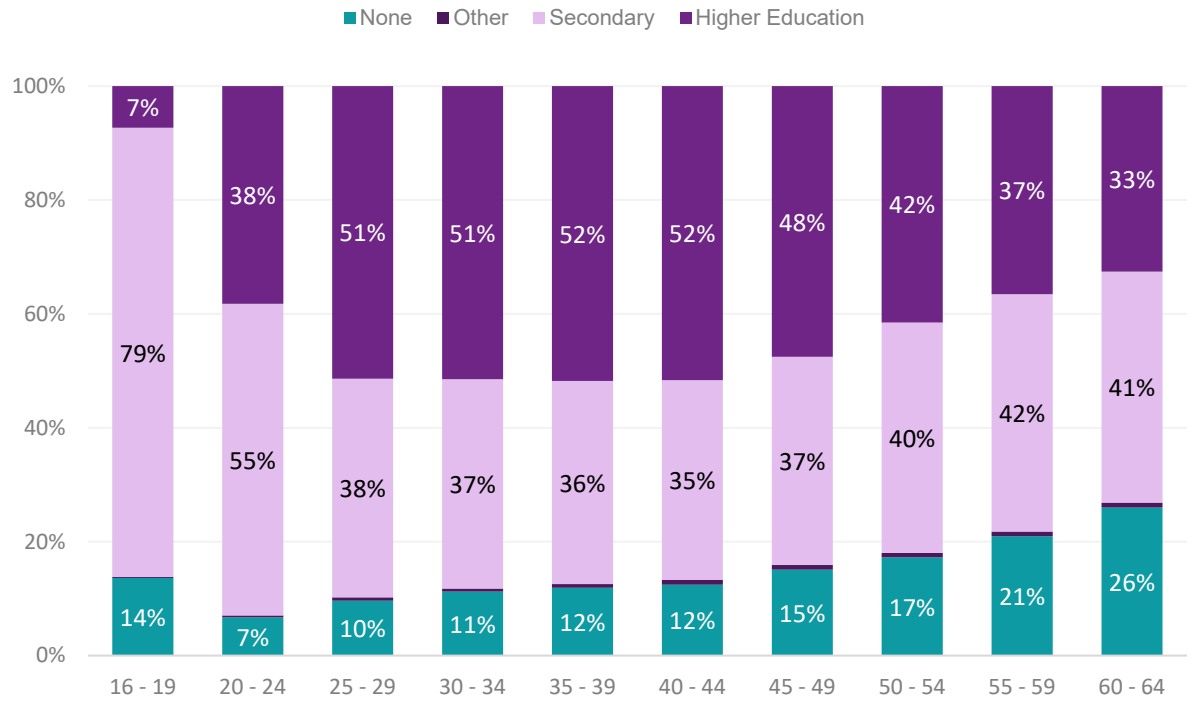
Educational qualifications by age and sex

Age

As Figure 7.1 shows, the proportion of adults with no formal qualifications increased with age, from around 7% of adults aged 20-24 with no formal qualifications compared to around a quarter (26%) of adults aged 60-64. One in seven (14%) adults aged 16-19 had no formal qualifications, however this is impacted by 16-year-olds included in this group who had yet to sit their GCSE examinations.

The age groups for adults aged 25 to 44 had the greatest proportions of adults with higher-level educational qualifications (around half, between 51% and 52%). A detailed breakdown can be found in Appendix Table A41.

Figure 7.1: Highest level of educational qualification by age (adults aged 16-64) (percent)



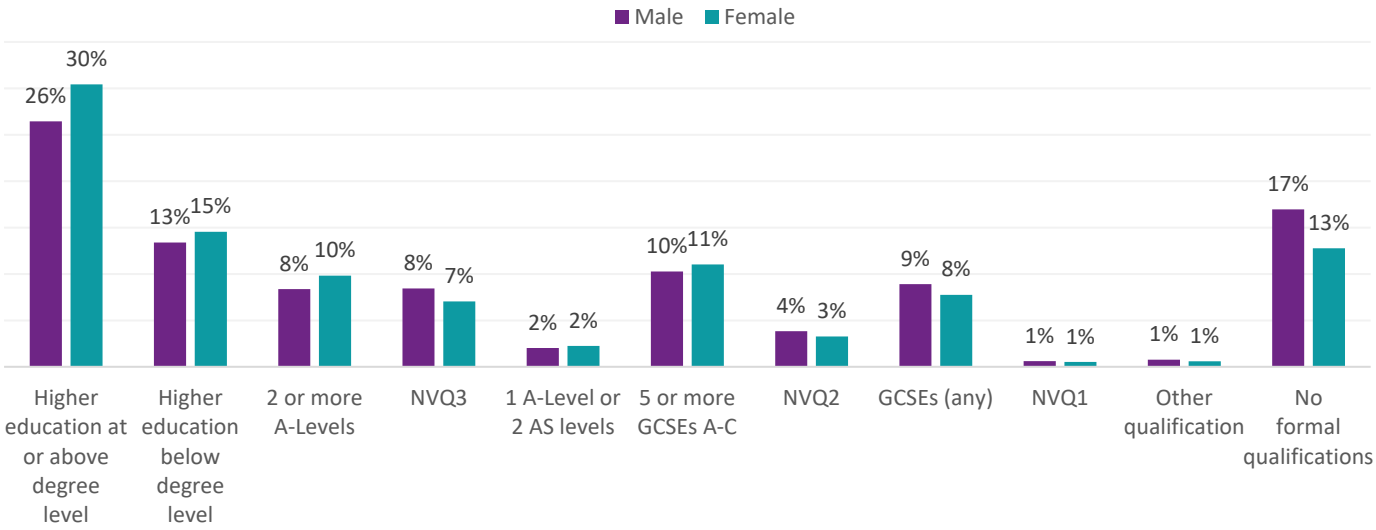
Sex

As Figure 7.2 shows, three in ten (30%) females aged 16-64 and just over one in four (26%) males aged 16-64 had a qualification at degree level or above.

In contrast, around one in six (17%) males aged 16-64 had no formal qualifications in comparison to around one in eight (13%) females aged 16-64 years.

The same proportion (42%) of males and females aged 16-64 had secondary-level qualifications. Of these, around one in eight (13%) males aged 16-64 stated that their highest qualification was an NVQ (level 1,2 or 3). In contrast, one in nine (11%) females aged 16-64 stated that their highest qualification was an NVQ.

Figure 7.2: Highest level of educational qualification by sex (adults aged 16-64) (percent)



Educational qualifications by place of birth and residential status

Almost two-fifths (39%) of Jersey-born adults aged 16-64 had a higher-level qualification, slightly lower than the proportion of all adults aged 16-64 (42%) that possessed a higher-level qualification. In contrast, one in nine (11%) Jersey-born adults aged 16-64 had no formal qualifications, lower than the proportion of all adults aged 16-64 (15%) that held no formal qualifications.

Adults aged 16-64 born 'Elsewhere in the world' had the largest proportion (64%) of people with higher-level qualifications.

Just over half (54%) of adults aged 16-64 born in Portugal / Madeira had no formal qualifications compared to around a tenth (10%) of all other adults aged 16-64 years.

Figure 7.3: Highest level of educational qualification by place of birth, (adults aged 16-64) (percent)

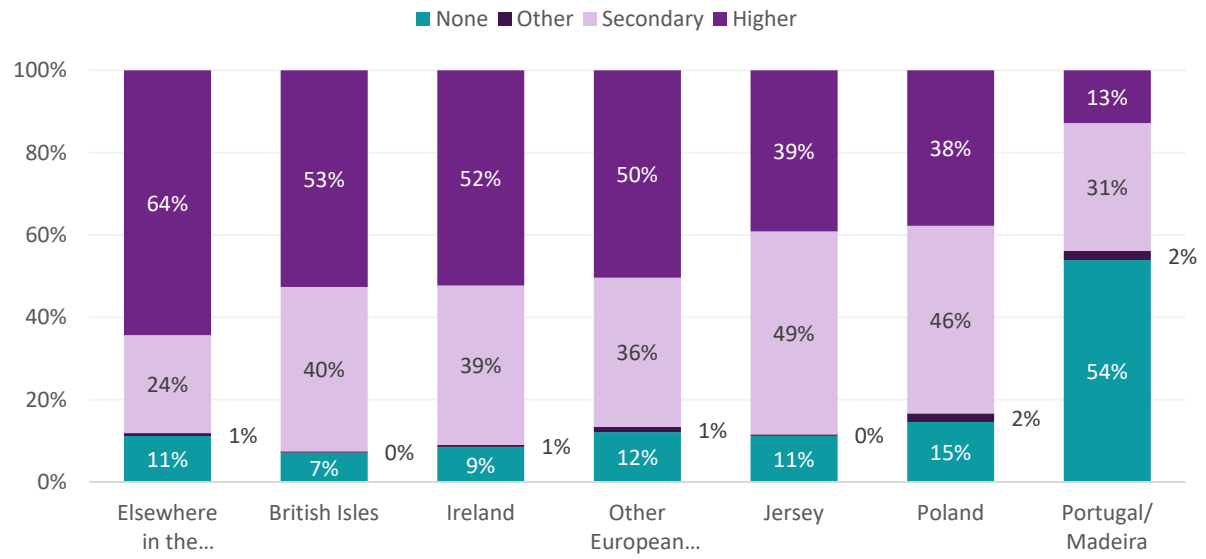


Table 7.3: Highest level of educational qualification by place of birth (adults aged 16-64)

Highest qualification (or equivalent)	Jersey	British Isles	Ireland	Poland	Portugal/ Madeira	Other European country	Elsewhere in the world
Higher education at or above degree-level	7,200	7,060	380	700	410	1,260	2,340
Higher education below degree-level	4,500	2,980	240	320	540	430	490
2 or more A-Levels	3,090	1,380	170	400	330	510	310
NVQ 3	2,610	1,510	80	280	440	210	150
1 A-Level or 2 AS-Levels	620	340	20	140	160	100	70
5 or more GCSEs grade A*-C	4,200	1,940	90	150	500	160	210
NVQ 2	1,130	640	20	120	310	100	90
GCSEs (any)	3,000	1,750	80	90	470	100	180
NVQ 1	90	50	~	60	110	40	40
Other qualification	110	60	~	60	160	40	30
No formal qualifications	3,350	1,360	100	400	4,020	410	490
All	**29,890**	**19,060**	**1,200**	**2,710**	**7,450**	**3,350**	**4,400**

Numbers have been rounded independently to the nearest 10. ~ denotes a number below 10

By residential / employment status, the majority (94%) of Licensed workers aged 16-64 years had higher-level qualifications. This compares to around two-fifths (43%) of both Entitled and Registered workers, and half (49%) of workers who were Entitled for work (see Appendix Table A45 for detailed breakdown).

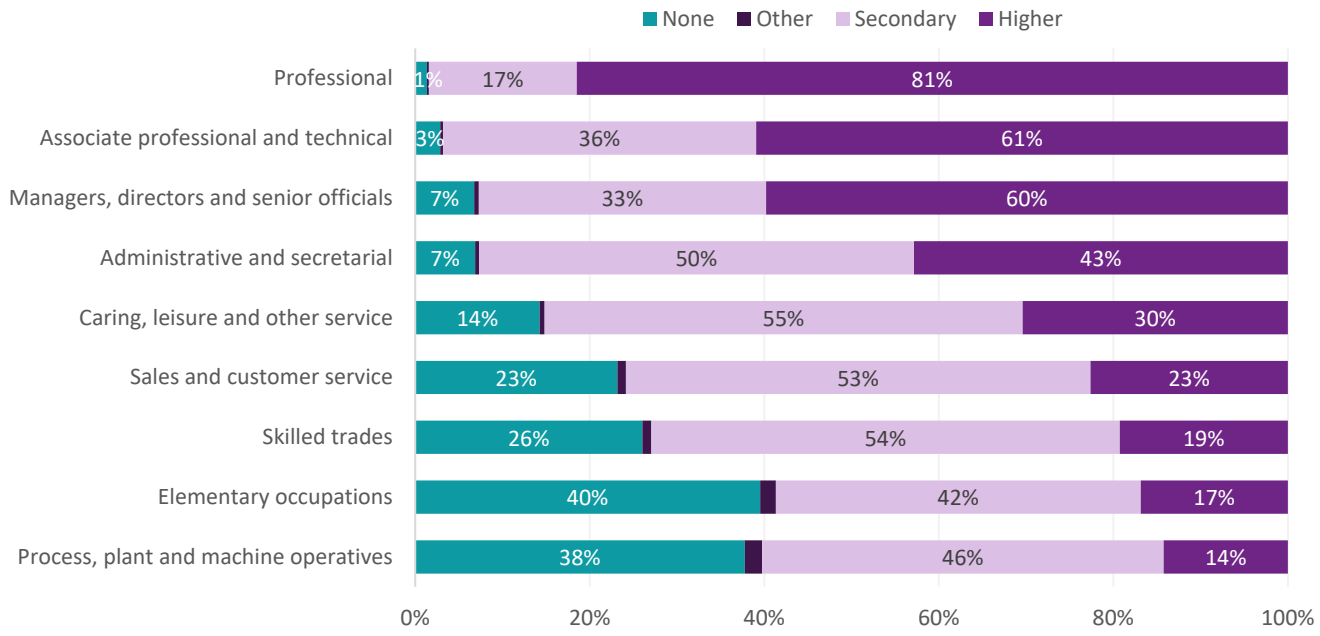
Educational qualifications by occupation and industry

Occupation

Over four-fifths (81%) of adults aged 16-64 engaged in professional occupations possessed a higher-level qualification (see Figure 7.4). A detailed table is presented in Appendix Table A42. A breakdown of the highest level of qualification by professional occupation for males and females can be found in Appendix Table A43.

Around two in five Process, plant & machine operatives (38%) and people working in Elementary occupations[51] (40%) did not have formal qualifications. In contrast, around one in six (14%) Process, plant and machine operatives and workers in Elementary occupations (17%) possessed a higher-level qualification.

Figure 7.4: Highest level of educational qualification by occupation (aged 16-64 and working) - percent



Industry

Table 7.4 presents the highest level of educational qualification for workers in each industrial sector. A detailed table of these counts can be found in Appendix Table A44. A breakdown of the highest level of qualification by industrial sector for males and females can be found in Appendix Table A46.

Nearly two-thirds of adults aged 16-64 working in Finance and legal activities (65%) and over half of those in Education, health and other services (54%) had a higher-level qualification.

Around three in ten workers in Agriculture and fishing (30%) and Construction and quarrying (27%) did not possess formal qualifications.

[51] Some examples of roles in the Elementary occupations category include: agricultural, fishing and forestry related tasks; general labouring duties; assistants in building and construction trades; collection, sorting and delivery of correspondence; basic clerical tasks; cleaning tasks; storage and transportation of goods; and preparation and serving tasks within hospitals, catering, domestic and other establishments.

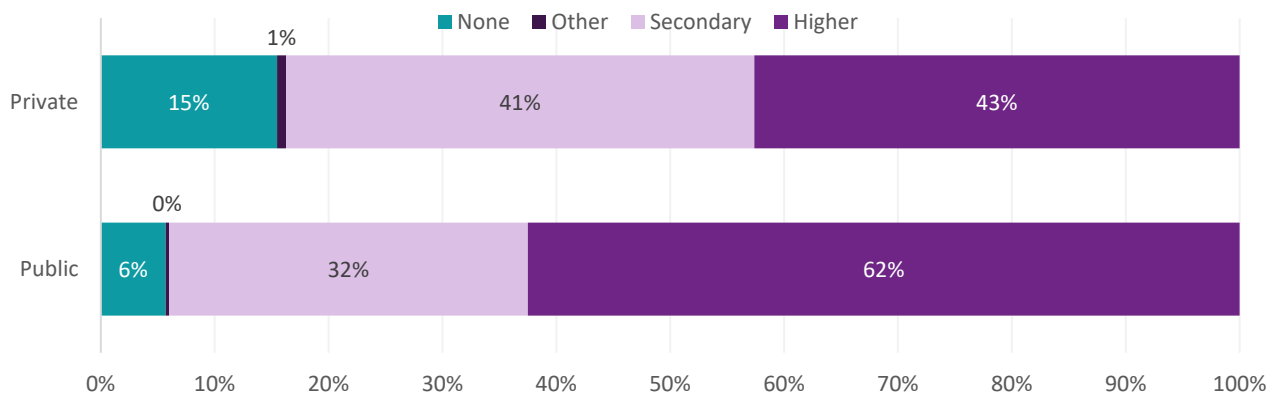
A quarter (25%) of workers in Hotels, restaurants and bars did not have formal qualifications whereas almost three in ten (28%) possessed a higher-level qualification. A similar distribution was seen for those working in Wholesale and retail trades.

Table 7.4: Highest level of educational qualification by industry (aged 16-64 and working) - percent

Sector	Higher	Secondary	Other	None	All
Financial and legal services	65	33	0	2	100
Public sector	62	35	0	3	100
Information and communication	61	35	0	4	100
Education, health and other services	53	37	0	9	100
Miscellaneous business activities	45	32	1	22	100
Utilities and waste	31	49	1	19	100
Manufacturing	31	48	1	19	100
Transport and storage	30	48	1	21	100
Hotels, restaurants and bars	28	45	1	25	100
Wholesale and retail	26	51	1	22	100
Construction and Quarrying	21	52	1	27	100
Agriculture and fishing	18	49	3	30	100

As Figure 7.5 shows, just over three-fifths (62%) of public sector workers possessed a higher-level qualification compared to around two-fifths (43%) of private sector workers.

Figure 7.5: Highest level of educational qualification for public and private sector (aged 16-64 and working) (percent)



Educational qualifications of the unemployed

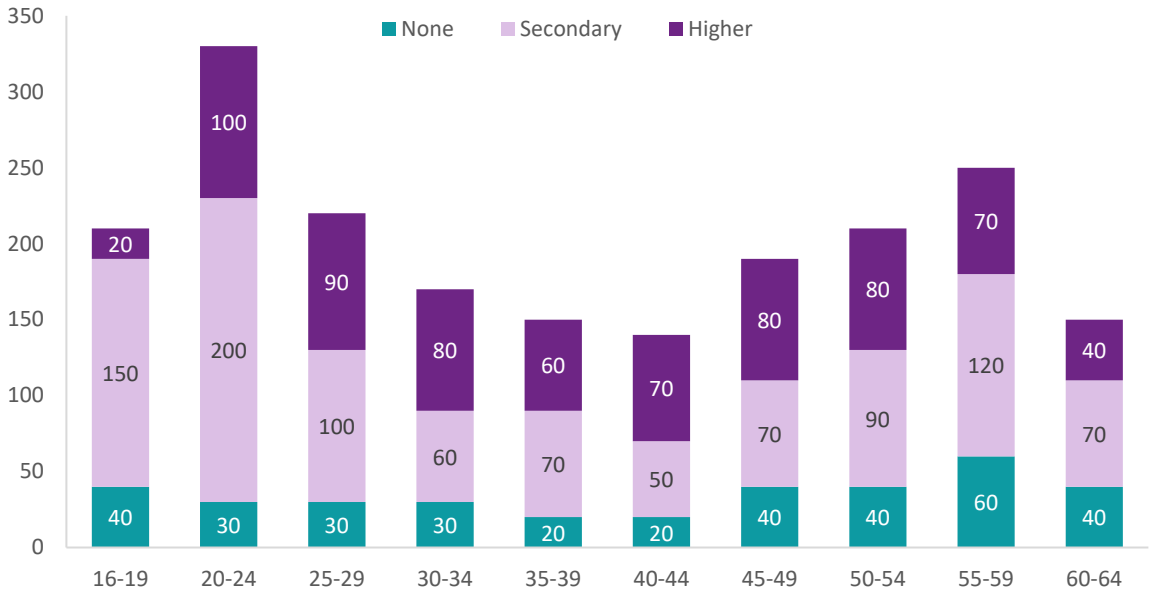
More than four-fifths (83%) of adults aged 16-64 who were unemployed[52] possessed some form of educational qualifications, a similar proportion to that of all adults aged 16-64 (85%). One in five (20%) unemployed adults aged 16-64 had achieved qualifications at or above degree level in comparison to over a quarter (28%) of all adults aged 16-64.

Table 7.5: Highest level of educational qualification for unemployed adults aged 16-64

Highest qualification (or equivalent)	Persons	Percent
Higher education at or above degree-level	408	20
Higher education below degree-level	271	13
2 or more A-Levels	162	8
NVQ 3	141	7
1 A-Level or 2 AS-Levels	46	2
5 or more GCSEs grade A*-C	261	13
NVQ 2	87	4
GCSEs (any)	268	13
NVQ 1	16	1
Other qualification	18	1
No formal qualifications	341	17
All	**2,019**	**100**

Figure 7.6 shows how educational qualifications vary by age group for unemployed adults aged 16-64.

Figure 7.6: Highest level of educational qualification for unemployed by age (adults aged 16-64)



[52] For the purposes of this report, unemployed persons are those who were unemployed and looking for a job in the week before Census Day and includes people registered with Customer and Local Services as actively seeking work as well as those who were not registered.

The majority (90%) of unemployed adults in the 20-24 age group had higher or secondary-level qualifications. This is similar to the proportion of all adults aged 20-24 who had higher or secondary-level qualifications (93%).

In contrast, around a quarter (27%) of unemployed adults in the 60-64 age group did not possess any formal qualifications. This is similar to the proportion of all adults aged 60-64 who did not possess any formal qualifications (26%).

Table 7.6 shows the breakdown of unemployed adults aged 16-64 by place of birth.

Over four-fifths (82%) of Jersey-born unemployed adults aged 16-64 had either higher or secondary-level qualifications. This is lower than the overall proportion of Jersey-born adults aged 16-64 who had either higher or secondary-level qualifications (88%)

Over a quarter (28%) of Jersey-born unemployed adults aged 16-64 had a higher-level qualification. This is lower than the overall proportion of Jersey-born adults aged 16-64 who had a higher-level qualification (39%).

More than two-fifths (45%) of the Portuguese / Madeiran-born unemployed did not possess any formal qualifications. This is lower than the overall proportion of all Portuguese / Madeiran-born adults aged 16-64 who did not have any formal qualifications (54%).

In contrast, just under three-fifths (69%) of unemployed adults born 'Elsewhere in the world' had a higher-level qualification. This is similar to the proportion of all adults aged 16-64 born 'Elsewhere in the world' who had a higher-level qualification (64%).

Table 7.6: Highest level of educational qualification for unemployed by place of birth (adults aged 16-64)

Highest qualification (or equivalent)	Jersey	British Isles	Ireland	Poland	Portugal / Madeira	Other European country	Elsewhere in the world	All
Higher	300	190	20	30	20	50	80	**680**
Secondary	560	240	10	30	70	40	50	**980**
Other	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	**20**
None	180	60	~	10	70	20	10	**340**
Total	**1,040**	**490**	**30**	**70**	**150**	**100**	**140**	**2,020**

Numbers have been rounded independently to the nearest 10. ~ indicates a number below 10.

Educational qualifications of recent arrivals[53]

The educational qualifications of recent arrivals by place of birth are presented in Table 7.7 below.

Table 7.7: Highest level of educational qualification for recent arrivals by place of birth (adults aged 16-64)

Highest qualification (or equivalent)	Jersey	British Isles	Ireland	Poland	Portugal / Madeira	Other European country	Elsewhere in the world	All
Higher education at or above degree-level	210	1,740	60	110	130	430	1,140	**3,820**
Higher education below degree-level	40	400	20	60	110	120	170	**910**
2 or more A-Levels	20	200	~	60	50	160	70	**580**
NVQ 3	20	190	~	70	60	70	20	**440**
1 A-Level or 2 AS-Levels	~	40	~	20	30	40	30	**170**
5 or more GCSEs grade A*-C	20	220	~	30	70	40	60	**440**
NVQ 2	~	70	~	30	30	30	10	**180**
GCSEs (any)	10	140	~	20	50	30	50	**300**
NVQ 1	~	~	~	20	20	20	10	**80**
Other qualification	~	~	~	20	40	20	10	**90**
No formal qualifications	10	90	~	110	580	180	140	**1,120**
Total	**350**	**3,090**	**110**	**550**	**1,160**	**1,150**	**1,720**	**8,120**

Numbers have been rounded independently to the nearest 10. ~ denotes a number below 10.

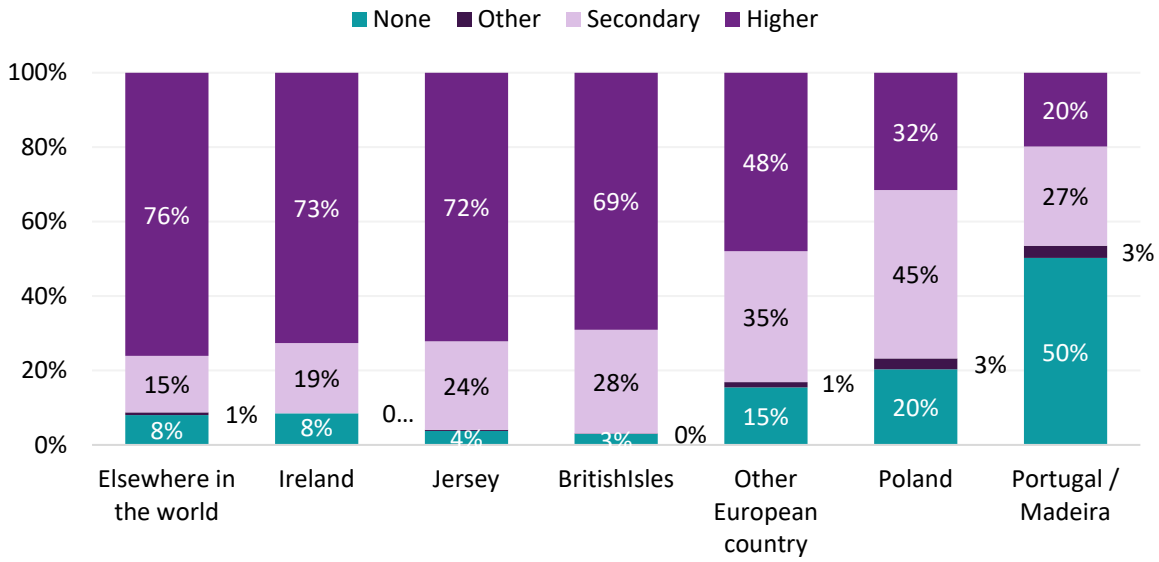
Just over three-fifths (61%) of Jersey-born recent arrivals and two-thirds (67%) of those born 'Elsewhere in the world' held a qualification at or above degree level.

Just under three-fifths of all recent arrivals (58%) had a higher-level education and around a sixth (14%) did not have any formal qualifications.

As Figure 7.7 shows, half (50%) of recent arrivals born in Portugal/Madeira had no formal qualifications compared to a fifth (20%) of Polish-born recent arrivals.

[53] For the purposes of this report, people whose most recent period of residence began after 2015 are considered "recent arrivals".

Figure 7.7: Highest level of educational qualification for recent arrivals by place of birth (adults aged 16-64)



Chapter 8: Transport

Residents were asked to provide information on the number of vehicles owned or available to private households, as well as mode of travel to work for working adults.

At the time of the 2021 Census, some Covid-19 restrictions remained in place. The responses to the travel to work question may reflect the government recommendation to work from home where possible. See Notes for further details of the Covid-19 pandemic context at the time of the 2021 Census.

Number of cars, vans and motorcycles

Private households[54] were asked to provide the number of cars, vans, motorcycles or mopeds that were owned or available for use[55] by household members.

There were 68,219 cars / vans owned or used by private households. This is equivalent to 674 private cars / vans per 1,000 population.

Table 8.1 shows that the number of cars / vans owned or used by private households has increased by 9% (by 5,763 vehicles) since 2011 and the number of motorcycles by 15% (1,193).

Table 8.1: Vehicles owned or available for use by private households

	Number of vehicles		Mean per household	
Vehicle type	**2021**	**2011**	**2021**	**2011**
Cars or vans	68,219	62,456	1.53	1.50
Motorcycles or scooters	9,166	7,973	0.21	0.19
All motor vehicles	**77,385**	**70,429**	**1.74**	**1.69**

The average (mean) number of cars / vans per household was 1.53 in 2021; a small increase from 1.50 in 2011, (see Figure 8.1). This was higher than in England[56] (1.24) and lower than the Isle of Man[57] (1.56).

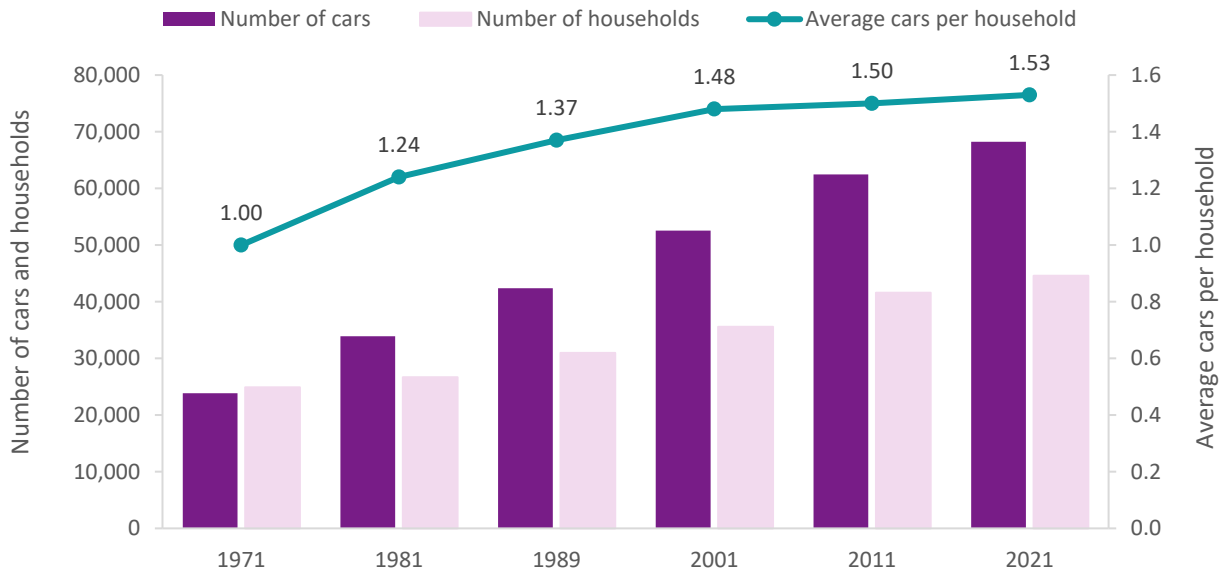
The average (mean) number of motorcycles / scooters per household increased marginally from 0.19 vehicles per household in 2011 to 0.21 vehicles per household in 2021.

There were 5,794 households that had access to a motorcycle (13%). This proportion was essentially unchanged from 2011 (13%) but has increased since 2001 (9%).

Whilst the average (mean) number of cars per household increased over the past 50 years, the number of households has also increased. The result is a significant increase in total cars in Jersey since 1971, see Figure 8.1.

[54] Excludes communal establishments and vacant properties.
[55] Including any vehicle owned by an employer that is also available for private use.
[56] Derived from 2020 data published in the National Transport Survey; Office for National Statistics.
[57] Derived from data published in the Isle of Man 2021 Census report; Isle of Man.

Figure 8.1: Total cars and private households 1971-2021



The number of cars / vans owned or available for use per private household is shown in Table 8.2.

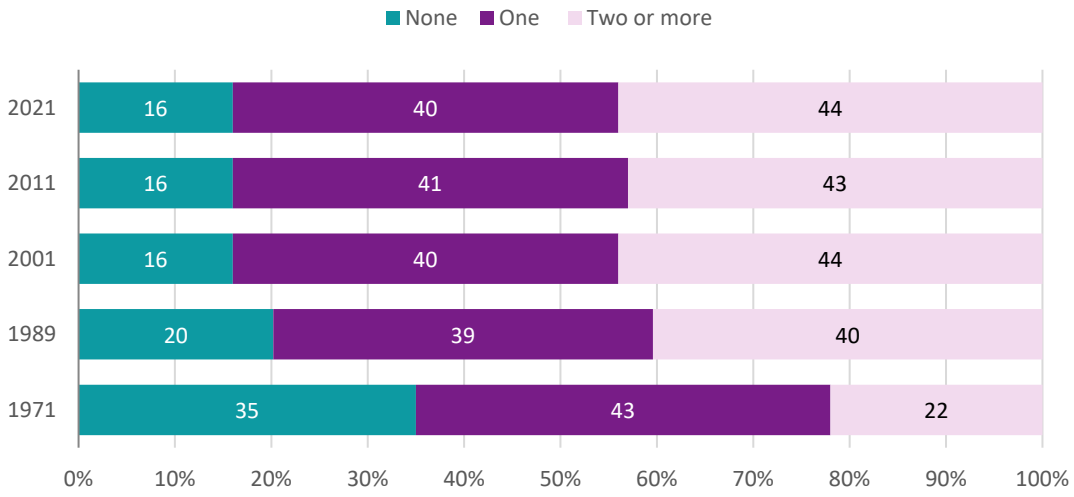
Table 8.2: Cars / vans owned or available to private households (counts are number of households)

Cars / vans owned or available for use	None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five or more	All Households
Households	7,253	17,902	12,797	4,334	1,123	1,174	**44,583**
Percent	16	40	29	10	2	3	**100**

Households without access to a car or van

In 2021, one in six (16%) private households did not own or have access to a car or van, a figure unchanged from 2001 (16%) and slightly lower than in 1989 (20%). In 1971 this proportion stood at over a third (35%).

Figure 8.2: Private ownership 1971 to 2021 (percent)



The proportion of households without a car / van in Jersey (16%) was lower than in England[58] (21%).

Nearly a third (30%) of households living in St Helier did not have a car / van. One in four (24%) households in rural parishes[59] had three or more cars / vans for private use.

Table 8.3: Private households without a car/van by parish (percent of all households in parish)

Parish	Households	Percent
Grouville	101	5
St Brelade	253	6
St Clement	360	9
St Helier	5,309	30
St John	45	4
St Lawrence	102	4
St Martin	78	5
St Mary	14	2
St Ouen	68	4
St Peter	167	8
St Saviour	677	12
Trinity	79	6
All parishes	**7,253**	**16**

[58] Source: National Travel Survey 2021; Office for National Statistics.
[59] Throughout this report urban includes St Helier; semi-urban includes St Saviour and St Clement; rural includes all other parishes.

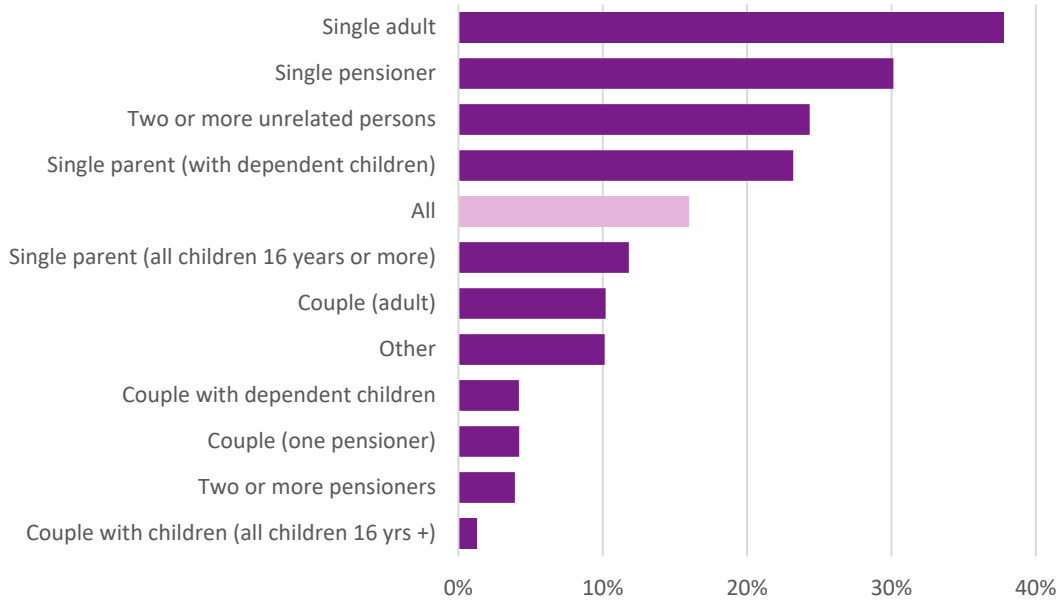
Table 8.4 presents private households without access to a car/van by household type. Almost two-fifths (38%) of such households were single adults and nearly a third (30%) were single pensioners. Couples with all children aged over 16 years were the least likely group to be without a car/van (1%).

Table 8.4: Private households without a car or van by household type

Household type	Households	Percent of all such households
Single adult	3,251	38
Couple (adult)	702	10
Single parent (with dependent children)	395	23
Single parent *(*all children 16 years or more)	234	12
Couple with dependent children	330	4
Couple with children (all children 16 years or more)	47	1
Couple (one pensioner)	56	4
Single pensioner	1,646	30
Two or more pensioners	178	4
Two or more unrelated persons	192	24
Other	222	10
All households without a car/van	**7,253**	16

The information in Table 8.4 is presented in Figure 8.3 below.

Figure 8.3: Private households without a car/van by household type (percent of each household type)



Travel to work

The census question asked working adults "How do you usually travel to work?". At the time of the 2021 Census there was a government recommendation to work from home where possible due to the ongoing pandemic, although this was not a legal requirement.

It is unclear whether people answered regarding their situation at the time of the census (Covid affected) or their usual situation. Consequently, these figures may represent a combination of usual travel arrangements and of travel methods at the time of the census. (see Notes).

Working adults provided information on their usual mode of transport to work (see Table 8.5).

Table 8.5: Usual mode of travel to work 2021 (working adults aged 16 and over)

Usual mode of travel	2011 workers	2011 percent	2021 workers	2021 percent	Percentage change 2011-2021
Private car (alone)	21,139	40	22,933	40	+8%
Private car (with passenger)	4,840	9	3,694	6	-24%
Private car (as passenger)	3,577	7	3,060	5	-14%
Motorcycle or scooter	1,835	3	1,593	3	-13%
Walk	13,300	25	13,202	23	-1%
Bus	2,264	4	2,312	4	+2%
Cycle or electric bike	2,083	4	2,391	4	+15%
Work mainly at or from home	3,159	6	7,837	14	+148%
Other (including taxi)	273	1	316	1	+16%
All workers	**52,470**	**100**	**57,338**	**100**	**+9%**

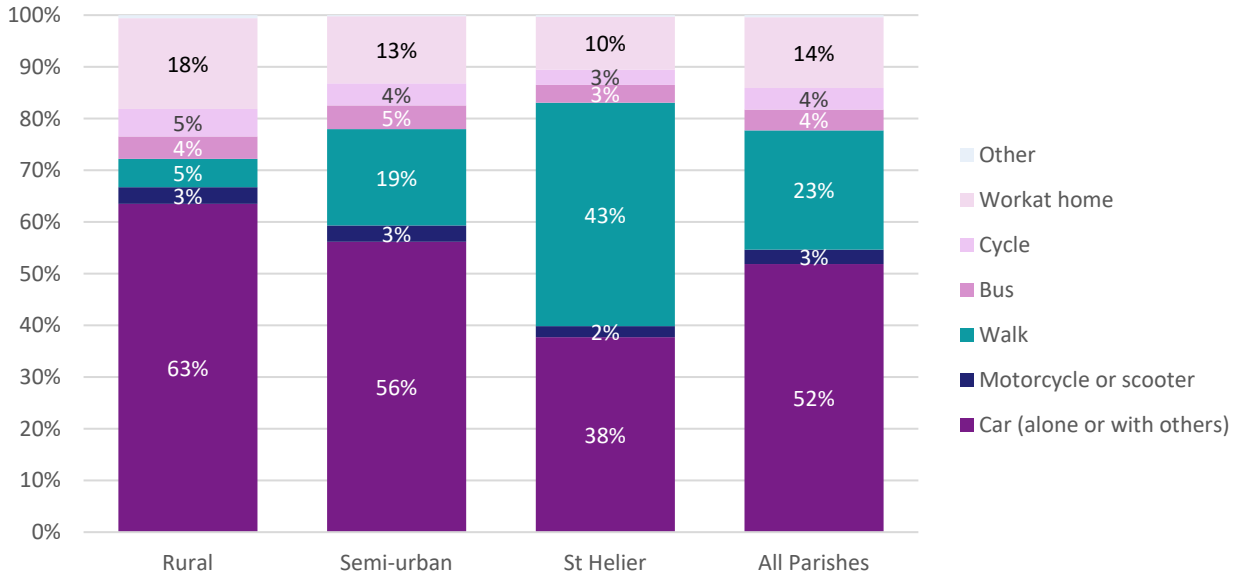
Half (52%) of working adults travelled to work by private car, whilst nearly a quarter (23%) walked, fewer than one in twenty (4%) used the bus and a similar proportion cycled (4%). The distribution of mode of transport used for travel to work has remained essentially unchanged since 2011, when 56% of people reported using a car, 25% walked, 4% used the bus and 4% cycled (Table 8.5).

The number of people working from home in 2021 had more than doubled compared with 2011 (increase of 148%).

By parish type, two-fifths (43%) of workers living in St Helier walked to work (see Figure 8.4). In contrast, nearly seven out of ten workers in rural parishes travelled to work by car.

St Clement had the highest proportion of workers (7%) who used the bus to travel to work while Trinity, St Mary and St Ouen had the lowest proportions (2%) (see Appendix, Table A47).

Figure 8.4: Mode of travel to work by parish (percent of working adults in each area[60]).
(excludes working from home)



Destination of travel to work

At the time of the census there was a government recommendation to work from home where possible (see Notes).

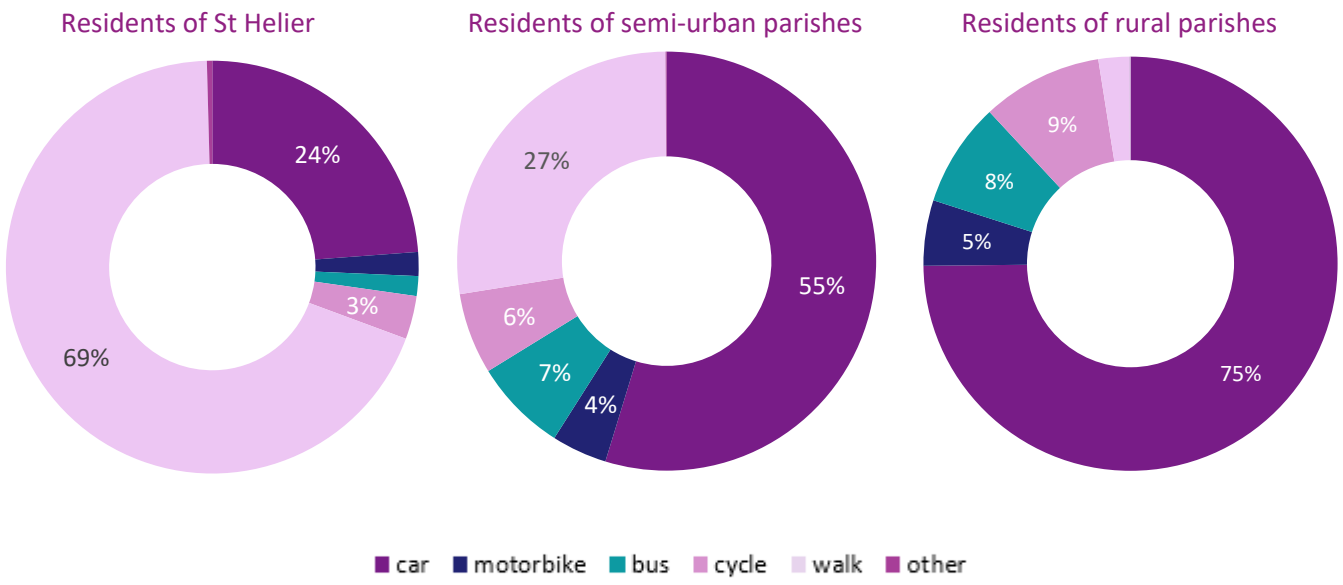
Two-thirds (66%) of workers[61] in the Island worked in St Helier. A fifth (21%) worked in rural parishes, and 13% worked in semi-urban parishes. These proportions are essentially unchanged since 2011.

More than two thirds (69%) of people who lived and worked in St Helier walked to work. However, a quarter (24%) of people who lived and worked in St Helier still commuted to work by car (either alone or with others).

Three-quarters (75%) of people who lived in rural parishes and worked in town travelled to work by car; just under one in ten (9%) cycled and 8% travelled by bus (Figure 8.5).

[60]Parishes have been categorised as: 'St Helier, 'Semi-urban' (St Clement and St Saviour) and 'Rural' (all other parishes)
[61] Workers who worked from home, had no fixed place of work or who worked outside the Island have been excluded from this analysis.

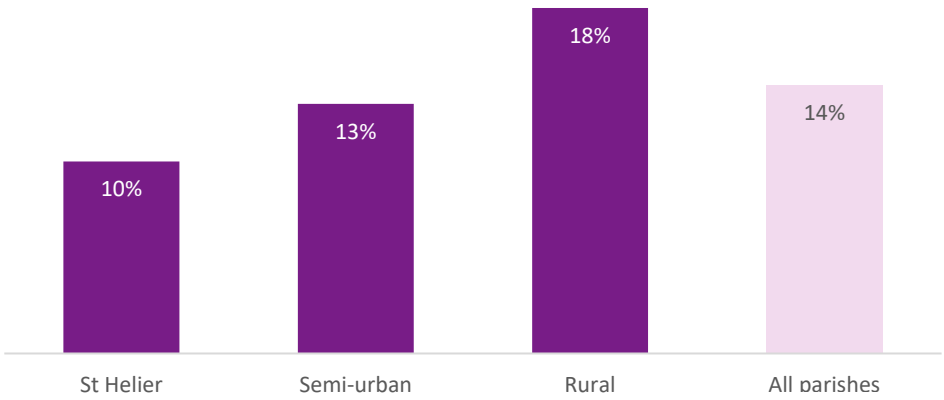
Figure 8.5: Mode of travel to work for adults **working in St Helier** by parish of residence



Working from home

One in seven (14%) of all working adults worked from home (7,837) at the time of the 2021 Census. This figure has increased since 2011 when 6% of workers reported working from home (3,159). Those living in St Helier were the least likely to work from home (10%) whereas Grouville, St Mary and St Ouen had the highest proportion of home workers (19%).

Figure 8.6: Proportion of working adults working from home by parish type



Notes

Pandemic context

- The 2021 Census was run during the Covid-19 pandemic; as such, a number of restrictions were in place.
- At the time of the census all travel destinations were classified Red under Jersey's Safer Travel Policy. This had been introduced for UK destinations on 22 December 2020, and for all other destinations on 16 January 2021.
- This meant that all arrivals had to isolate for ten days and be PCR tested on arrival and at days five and ten. The return to a Red, Amber, Green classification for UK regions only, with differing restrictions, occurred on 26 April 2021. International destinations, including the Republic of Ireland, remained classified Red.
- The restriction preventing household mixing was lifted on 15 March 2021.
- Eat-in hospitality re-opened on 22 February 2021, with drinks-only hospitality re-opening on 2 April 2021.
- The recommended public health guidance at the time of the census was to work from home whenever possible, although this was not a legal requirement.
- Guidance on how to complete the employment questions was available on the census website and through the census helpline. People whose economic status, employment situation or working hours had changed due to the pandemic were advised to answer the questions based on their situation at the time of the census. People temporarily away from work, for example in quarantine, self-isolating or on the Government Co-funded Payroll Scheme were advised to answer about their situation before their circumstances had changed.
- Guidance on how to complete the travel to work question was available on the census website and through the census helpline. People whose mode of travel or workplace had changed due to the pandemic were advised to answer the question based on their situation at the time of the census. People temporarily away from work, for example in quarantine, self-isolating or on the Government Co-funded Payroll Scheme were advised to answer about their travel method before their circumstances had changed. Some individuals may however have still answered this question based on their usual situation. Consequently, these figures may represent a combination of travel methods at the time of the census and usual travel arrangements.

Who was included

- Information was collected for everyone who was resident in Jersey on Census Day (Sunday 21 March 2021). A resident included anyone who was staying or intending to stay in Jersey for at least one month. People who were usually resident in Jersey, but temporarily away on Census Day, were also included.
- Limited information was also obtained for visitors (anyone intending to stay for less than one month) who were present in the Island on Census Day.
- People living in households, temporary accommodation, those without a permanent address, as well as people living in communal establishments such as hotels, care homes and the hospital were all included in the census.

Fieldwork

- Four separate address lists were matched and combined to produce an initial list of all residential addresses in the Island. The lists used were: the Jersey Land and Property Index (JLPI), the Jersey Postal Address File (PAF), Jersey Parish Rates address list, Jersey Electricity list of residential dwellings.
- The resulting list was verified by census staff in advance of the census in late 2020. All addresses were visited and checked, including identifying unlisted and temporary properties. If there was any doubt as to whether a dwelling should be included (e.g. properties under construction) they were left in the address list.
- Any new addresses added to the JLPI in the intervening period between the address checking fieldwork and Census Day were also added to the address list. This resulted in a list of over 50,000 residential addresses.
- The majority of questionnaires were delivered by post, with around 4,000 hand-delivered by census field staff. The hand-delivered questionnaires were targeted to "hard to reach" addresses identified during the address checking fieldwork. This included dwellings such as lodging houses and flats with shared mailboxes.

- Non-responding households were sent a reminder letter, then a replacement questionnaire, before being visited, multiple times where required, until the end of June 2021.

Data processing

- The 2021 Census was carried out entirely on-Island, including processing and validation of the census returns.
- This approach allowed use of local knowledge and expertise throughout the entire census project and, particularly, enabled follow-up of non-responding households to continue for several months after Census Day.
- Completed paper questionnaires were posted back to Statistics Jersey.
- Questionnaires were bar-coded to speed up the processing of the returns; bespoke software, designed in-house, was used to process the returns and to ensure data-entry and validation was efficient and accurate; vigorous quality assurance processes were put in place to maximise data quality.

Methodological changes for the 2021 Census

- An online completion option was available for the first time. All households received a paper questionnaire containing a unique Household Access Code to complete the census online. 31% of households completed their census online.
- The majority of census questionnaires were delivered by Jersey Post, rather than by Census Enumerators. This meant that a much smaller census field team was engaged on and around Census Day, and there was minimal household contact as part of our Covid-safe measures.
- The 2021 Census uses the Jersey Standard Industrial Classification system JSIC2007 to code employment industries. The 2011 Jersey Census used JSIC2003. The updated 2007 classification incorporates several major changes including the new industrial sector “Information and communications”. Therefore direct comparison between censuses is not currently possible. Statistics Jersey plan to undertake further work to enable comparison between years for future data releases. For more details of changes to the JSIC see the Annex to the Statistics Jersey Labour Market report for December 2021.

Changes in the economic activity question for the 2021 Census

- The economic activity question was updated for the 2021 Census. The new question was “Which of the following describes what you were doing during the last seven days”. Respondents were instructed to “tick all that apply” from a list of responses. This was an improvement from the 2011 Census where respondents were asked to select only one answer that “best described” their situation in the last week.
- The 2021 Census question allowed for combinations of answers that would not have been captured in previous censuses. This is particularly important for combinations that involve both an active and inactive economic status. For example, a full-time student working a few hours per week may have classified themselves as a student rather than working in the 2011 Census. Using the International labour Organisation (ILO) classification of economic activity, a person is considered to be economically active if they have worked one hour or more in the previous seven days. The 2021 Census question should therefore improve coverage of working adults when using the ILO definitions of economic activity, employment, and unemployment.
- Due to the changes in the economic activity question, the 2021 results for economic activity are not strictly comparable to 2011. However the impact on overall activity rates and the ILO unemployment rate are considered to be relatively minor.

Changes to the education question for the 2021 Census

- A number of changes to the education question were implemented for the 2021 Census:
  - Individual categories were added for NVQ level 1, 2 and 3. In 2011, these were instead included within equivalent categories with NVQ level 3 appearing in two categories.
  - NVQ level 4 and NVQ level 5 were included in the 'Below degree level' category in 2021 whereas in 2011 they would have been included in the 'Above degree level' category.
  - Qualification tick boxes were grouped into broader categories on the questionnaire for clarity. These categories were: 'Higher education qualifications', 'AS, A levels or equivalent', 'GCSEs or equivalent', 'Technical or vocational qualifications', and 'Other or no qualifications'.
  - Qualifications were listed from highest to lowest. In 2011 the order was from lowest to highest.
- The 'Other qualifications' specified by free text were reclassified into equivalent education levels where appropriate using the Regulated Qualifications Framework (RQF) for England and Northern Ireland and the Scottish Credit and Qualifications Framework (SCQF).

Undercount

- The 2021 Jersey Census has incorporated the undercount into the census results. Jersey moved to this "one number" approach for the first time in 2011 (the UK moved to this approach in 2001).
- 256 households failed to return a census questionnaire in 2021 and were classified as "Undercount" households. Such households represented 0.5% of the total number of households.
- Reported numbers for 2021 represent all residents living in Jersey in 2021, including the small undercount.
- Non-responding households are included by identifying the number and characteristics of such households and subsequently amending the census results.
- Administrative data, additional information collected by field staff and the application of statistical techniques were used to compile sufficient information on the characteristics of non-responding households to enable their inclusion.

Vacant dwellings

- Vacant private dwellings were identified in several ways, for example:
  - householders phoning or emailing the census helpline to notify that a dwelling was vacant on Census Day
  - paper census forms posted back to the Census Office indicating a vacant property
  - census field staff visiting addresses that had not returned a census form. Field staff would have assessed whether a dwelling was vacant based on visual inspection or, sometimes, from information provided by neighbours, landlords etc.
- Due to the various means in which vacant dwellings were reported or identified, the reason for vacancy and the internal state of the accommodation (whether habitable or inhabitable) was not always known. Reasons that could be ascertained purely by external inspection, and therefore more likely to be identified, may be proportionately over-represented in the figures presented (for example properties undergoing renovation or being built).
- In the 2021 Census, improvements were implemented in the recording of properties being built or undergoing renovation. This may be a contributing factor in the increase in the number of such dwellings recorded compared with the 2011 Census.
- Information on vacant dwellings should be considered within the context of the Covid-19 pandemic and the restrictions in place at the time relating to travel, commerce and social events.

Validation and quality assurance

- A rigorous process of quality assurance took place, for example: internal consistency checks (eg. children older than parents), identifying duplicate households or people, ensuring visitors staying overnight at other addresses had been included at their usual residence, identifying outliers and missing data. In some instances households were contacted by phone to provide missing information.
- A careful process of validation was carried out against available administrative sources, to ensure the final reported census numbers were consistent with the known populations of:
    - births
    - preschool age
    - school age
    - working age
    - pension age
- Validation was also carried out on an individual level using administrative data sources through a process of automated and manual matching. Datasets used included:
    - Birth registrations (CLS / Office of the Superintendent Registrar)
    - Pre-school children (Dept of Health and Community Services)
    - School-age children (Dept of Children, Young People, Education and Skills)
    - Social Security registrations and contributions (Customer and Local Services, CLS)
    - Manpower returns (Population Office)

Amendments

Table 7.2 corrected 23 July 2024 for minor typographical error

Definitions

Bedrooms
The number of bedrooms for use by each private household. This included all bedrooms built or converted for use as bedrooms, even if not currently used as bedrooms.

Census Day
Census Day was on Sunday 21 March 2021. Specifically, Census Day referred to midnight on Census Day (midnight between 21 and 22 March).

Communal establishment
An establishment providing managed residential accommodation such as care homes, hospitals and registered hotels and larger guest houses (generally those with capacity for ten or more guests). Smaller guest houses and bed and breakfast establishments (with capacity for fewer than ten guests) were enumerated as private dwellings.

Dependency ratio
The ratio of the non-working age population to that of working age. Throughout this report, working age is defined as 16 to 64 for both males and females unless stated otherwise.

$$Dependency\ ratio\ = \frac{(population\ \ under\ working\ age) + (population\ over\ working\ age)}{(working\ age\ population)}$$

Derelict buildings
A building was considered derelict if there were no signs that it was undergoing renovation or conversion work and the roof was partly or completely missing or the floors, staircases or entrance doors were missing. Derelict buildings were not included in the census.

Dwelling
Private dwellings as measured by the census are not necessarily separate physical dwellings; in the census separate dwellings were identified where the occupants shared a living space and a cooking area and may not necessarily correspond to a dwelling with a separate entrance. For example, a lodger in a private household was counted as living in a separate dwelling if there was a separate living space and cooking facilities for their own use.

Economically active and economically inactive population
Economically active persons are those who are either in employment or who are unemployed and looking for work. The economically inactive population includes people who are retired, home-makers, those in full-time education and those who are unable to work due to long-term sickness or disability.

Holiday accommodation and second residences
These are properties that are generally not occupied all of the time. These were enumerated in the same way as any other residential property. They were classed as vacant if the residents usually lived elsewhere and were not staying at the property on census day.

Household
One person living alone or a group of people (not necessarily related) living at the same address who share cooking facilities and share a living room or sitting room or dining area.

Household structure

Households were categorised into 11 groups according to the age and relationships of the household members:

- Single adult
- Couple (adult)
- Single parent (with dependent children)
- Single parent (all children 16 years or more)
- Couple with dependent children
- Couple with children (all children 16 years or more)
- Couple (one pensioner)
- Single pensioner
- Two or more pensioners
- Two or more unrelated persons
- Other (includes for example professional house-share households, families living with unrelated persons such as au-pairs or lodgers, or other related persons such as grandparents or aunts).

The classification of households has been amended slightly for 2021, therefore for comparative purposes 2011 data has been restated using the updated 2021 coding rules.

ILO unemployment rate

The International Labour Organisation's definition of unemployment rate is as follows:
The number of people aged 16 years or over who are unemployed and looking for work divided by the number of economically active people aged 16 years or over.

Industry

Residents were asked to provide the company name of their employer. These details were used to select the appropriate Jersey Standard Industry Classification (JSIC 2007) code for each person. The JSIC is comparable with the UK Standard Industrial Classification used by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). The 2011 Jersey Census used the 2002 Jersey SIC (JSIC 2002). Due to major changes between the two versions of the classification, sectors are not directly comparable between the two censuses.

Lodgers

Lodgers were enumerated as a separate household if they did not share the household's cooking facilities or living space.

Occupation

Residents were asked to provide their job title and a short description of their duties at work. From these details, each person was coded to the appropriate category within the UK Standard Occupation Classification 2010 (SOC2010) produced by the ONS. This classification is internationally comparable.

Period of residence

In recording the date when the present period of continuous residence in Jersey began, respondents were asked to ignore periods of absence on holiday and absence during the occupation years (1940 to 1945).

Residents

People were classed as residents if they lived or were intending to live in Jersey for one month or more. People who were usually resident in Jersey, but not present on Census Day (temporarily absent), were also included.
Also included were those:

- at university or boarding school
- absent on business or living away from home whilst working
- on holiday or travelling for less than one year
- staying, or expecting to stay, in an establishment such as a hospital or care home for less than six months
- absent on military service
- in prison for less than six months

Persons who were staying, or expecting to stay, in a residential establishment such as a hospital or care home for six months or more; or were in prison, convicted and sentenced to six months or more, or waiting to be sentenced, were enumerated at their communal establishment.

Residential and employment status

Residential and employment status determines where a person can work and live in Jersey. There are four categories:

- Entitled: someone who has lived in Jersey for 10 years or more, can work for any employer, and can rent or buy any property
- Entitled for work: someone who has lived in Jersey for 5 consecutive years immediately before status is granted or is married to or the civil partner of someone who is 'Entitled', 'Entitled to work' or 'Licensed'. They can work for any employer but buying and renting property is restricted.
- Licensed: someone whose employer has a licence to employ them as an essential worker. They can buy or rent any property.
- Registered: someone who does not qualify under the other categories.

Temporary or mobile structures

Mobile or temporary structures such as caravans, mobile homes and boats which were occupied on Census Day were enumerated as normal private dwellings.

Vacant dwellings

Vacant accommodation included:

- existing accommodation, with or without furniture, which was not occupied on Census Day
- accommodation that was being converted, improved or renovated and not occupied at the time of the census
- new accommodation, ready for occupation but not yet occupied

Vacant accommodation did not include:

- Accommodation where the residents were temporarily out of the Island (for less than 12 months)
- Derelict buildings (see Definition)

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A1: Population by age and sex

Age (years)	Male	Female	All	Age (years)	Male	Female	All
0	459	443	902				
1	469	381	850				
2	479	482	961	**0-4**	2,425	2,237	4,662
3	500	461	961				
4	518	470	988				
5	557	532	1,089				
6	483	496	979				
7	558	518	1,076	**5-9**	2,732	2,682	5,414
8	548	571	1,119				
9	586	565	1,151				
10	543	554	1,097				
11	542	521	1,063				
12	526	547	1,073	**10-14**	2,638	2,719	5,357
13	532	556	1,088				
14	495	541	1,036				
15	545	498	1,043				
16	540	514	1,054				
17	551	513	1,064	**15-19**	2,654	2,521	5,175
18	494	489	983				
19	524	507	1,031				
20	540	515	1,055				
21	570	524	1,094				
22	603	570	1,173	**20-24**	2,928	2,723	5,651
23	610	532	1,142				
24	605	582	1,187				
25	579	505	1,084				
26	587	566	1,153				
27	599	583	1,182	**25-29**	2,985	2,885	5,870
28	609	598	1,207				
29	611	633	1,244				
30	637	633	1,270				
31	620	635	1,255				
32	685	707	1,392	**30-34**	3,293	3,295	6,588
33	691	686	1,377				
34	660	634	1,294				
35	719	665	1,384				
36	693	759	1,452				
37	756	759	1,515	**35-39**	3,660	3,686	7,346
38	761	727	1,488				
39	731	776	1,507				
40	797	798	1,595				
41	758	802	1,560				
42	722	742	1,464	**40-44**	3,755	3,774	7,529
43	760	730	1,490				
44	718	702	1,420				

Age (years)	Male	Female	All	Age (years)	Male	Female	All
45	761	733	1,494				
46	731	762	1,493				
47	743	731	1,474	**45-49**	3,773	3,822	7,595
48	740	761	1,501				
49	798	835	1,633				
50	833	814	1,647				
51	802	834	1,636				
52	906	844	1,750	**50-54**	4,234	4,211	8,445
53	839	856	1,695				
54	854	863	1,717				
55	858	881	1,739				
56	875	844	1,719				
57	827	850	1,677	**55-59**	4,101	4,091	8,192
58	790	784	1,574				
59	751	732	1,483				
60	724	695	1,419				
61	666	703	1,369				
62	660	716	1,376	**60-64**	3,294	3,413	6,707
63	661	678	1,339				
64	583	621	1,204				
65	540	600	1,140				
66	511	545	1,056				
67	543	542	1,085	**65-69**	2,547	2,747	5,294
68	458	537	995				
69	495	523	1,018				
70	456	485	941				
71	458	515	973				
72	460	475	935	**70-74**	2,279	2,511	4,790
73	454	522	976				
74	451	514	965				
75	346	379	725				
76	358	425	783				
77	305	400	705	**75-79**	1,524	1,809	3,333
78	267	295	562				
79	248	310	558				
80	269	319	588				
81	292	311	603				
82	248	308	556	**80-84**	1227	1,496	2,723
83	220	280	500				
84	198	278	476				
85	188	234	422				
86	157	204	361				
87	126	214	340	**85-89**	658	976	1,634
88	101	174	275				
89	86	150	236				
90	80	129	209				
91	56	108	164				
92	48	110	158	**90-94**	242	479	721
93	29	66	95				
94	29	66	95				
95+	54	187	241	**95+**	54	187	241
All ages	**51,003**	**52,264**	**103,267**	**All ages**	**51,003**	**52,264**	**103,267**

A2: Parish populations by age and sex

Age group	Grouville			St Brelade			St Clement			St Helier			St John			St Lawrence		
	M	F	All	M	F	All	M	F	All	M	F	All	M	F	All	M	F	All
< 5	127	126	253	207	209	416	272	255	527	886	759	1,645	77	57	134	133	127	260
5 - 9	145	164	309	289	268	557	288	286	574	807	847	1,654	94	73	167	144	132	276
10 - 14	131	154	285	293	286	579	287	291	578	751	746	1,497	80	91	171	154	176	330
15 - 19	135	165	300	294	246	540	308	311	619	737	727	1,464	94	81	175	160	151	311
20 - 24	147	124	271	321	252	573	282	246	528	1057	1066	2,123	100	74	174	142	123	265
25 - 29	88	96	184	236	216	452	221	254	475	1497	1438	2,935	80	67	147	110	125	235
30 - 34	97	116	213	275	238	513	265	270	535	1606	1589	3,195	60	60	120	125	143	268
35 - 39	154	172	326	346	350	696	277	356	633	1604	1466	3,070	86	80	166	170	190	360
40 - 44	178	177	355	344	346	690	332	368	700	1432	1341	2,773	93	120	213	205	194	399
45 - 49	182	227	409	353	369	722	335	364	699	1316	1322	2,638	122	99	221	199	230	429
50 - 54	238	223	461	476	468	944	362	381	743	1488	1419	2,907	117	145	262	227	233	460
55 - 59	198	210	408	438	472	910	390	432	822	1461	1294	2,755	141	133	274	234	221	455
60 - 64	181	191	372	395	407	802	304	345	649	1088	1095	2,183	111	94	205	177	214	391
65 - 69	149	190	339	336	326	662	223	267	490	780	838	1,618	73	73	146	155	161	316
70 - 74	134	174	308	291	334	625	241	247	488	610	618	1,228	73	89	162	129	171	300
75 - 79	105	129	234	211	248	459	140	200	340	405	470	875	54	81	135	88	88	176
80+	160	214	374	351	521	872	225	300	525	487	775	1,262	77	102	179	141	189	330
All	**2,549**	**2,852**	**5,401**	**5,456**	**5,556**	**11,012**	**4,752**	**5,173**	**9,925**	**18,012**	**17,810**	**35,822**	**1,532**	**1,519**	**3,051**	**2,693**	**2,868**	**5,561**

Age group	St Martin			St Mary			St Ouen			St Peter			St Saviour			Trinity		
	M	F	All	M	F	All	M	F	All	M	F	All	M	F	All	M	F	All
< 5	76	63	139	36	47	83	84	90	174	106	110	216	345	320	665	76	74	150
5 - 9	105	113	218	66	43	109	123	135	258	148	111	259	422	410	832	101	100	201
10 - 14	112	113	225	44	57	101	130	119	249	125	130	255	429	432	861	102	124	226
15 - 19	113	114	227	43	58	101	107	100	207	120	120	240	454	365	819	89	83	172
20 - 24	109	98	207	52	44	96	102	100	202	121	137	258	406	368	774	89	91	180
25 - 29	76	72	148	34	35	69	83	87	170	125	101	226	368	321	689	67	73	140
30 - 34	92	95	187	49	48	97	101	89	190	148	140	288	397	432	829	78	75	153
35 - 39	104	120	224	45	49	94	131	116	247	149	146	295	474	521	995	120	120	240
40 - 44	142	126	268	71	72	143	143	159	302	162	186	348	532	565	1,097	121	120	241
45 - 49	152	163	315	74	65	139	156	171	327	182	173	355	550	507	1,057	152	132	284
50 - 54	149	182	331	83	86	169	198	185	383	205	182	387	550	567	1,117	141	140	281
55 - 59	183	168	351	77	64	141	170	183	353	195	233	428	483	547	1,030	131	134	265
60 - 64	152	135	287	55	62	117	152	145	297	176	183	359	387	443	830	116	99	215
65 - 69	105	107	212	56	50	106	115	112	227	142	165	307	337	369	706	76	89	165
70 - 74	100	116	216	53	51	104	126	134	260	158	166	324	285	325	610	79	86	165
75 - 79	81	86	167	27	34	61	79	81	160	112	144	256	179	198	377	43	50	93
80+	108	118	226	37	51	88	92	108	200	187	276	463	237	379	616	79	105	184
All	**1,959**	**1,989**	**3,948**	**902**	**916**	**1,818**	**2,092**	**2,114**	**4,206**	**2,561**	**2,703**	**5,264**	**6,835**	**7,069**	**13,904**	**1,660**	**1,695**	**3,355**

A3: Parish populations and densities for Jersey and Guernsey, 2021 (ranked by population density)

	Jersey			Guernsey		
Rank (density)	Parish	Population	Density (person/km²)	Parish	Population	Density (person/km²)
1	St Helier	35,822	3,716	St Peter Port	19,295	3,015
2	St Clement	9,925	2,262	St Sampson	9,033	1,434
3	St Saviour	13,904	1,498	Vale	9,559	1,074
4	St Brelade	11,012	830	St Martin	6,626	908
5	Grouville	5,401	658	Castel	8,827	865
6	St Lawrence	5,561	566	St Andrew	2,346	521
7	St Peter	5,264	448	St Saviour	2,828	442
8	St Martin	3,948	384	Forest	1,563	381
9	St John	3,051	332	St Pierre Du Bois	2,076	335
10	St Mary	1,818	277	Torteval	1,030	332
11	St Ouen	4,206	274	Herm and Jethou	87	76
12	Trinity	3,355	267	Unknown	178	-
	Total	**103,267**	**859**	**Total**	**63,448**	**998**

A4: Population by place of birth and year when present period of residence began
(excluding the 49,319 persons who were born in Jersey and have been continuously resident since birth)

	<1980	1980-1989	1990-1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Jersey	280	240	270	40	20	40	40	30	40	40	60	50	40
British Isles	8,660	4,330	4,240	560	540	430	460	430	500	540	560	550	410
Ireland (Republic)	380	310	430	40	40	30	30	30	20	20	20	20	30
Poland	~	~	~	30	90	130	140	250	300	260	220	160	120
Portugal / Madeira	610	860	1,970	250	200	190	170	180	210	190	290	310	160
Other European country	560	180	260	60	60	40	40	50	60	80	110	140	140
Elsewhere in the world	440	260	420	90	100	90	110	100	100	150	150	200	140
Total	**10,920**	**6,180**	**7,600**	**1,050**	**1,050**	**950**	**990**	**1,060**	**1,220**	**1,280**	**1,410**	**1,430**	**1,030**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*	Total
Jersey	50	60	50	50	60	50	50	70	80	90	140	30	**1,960**
British Isles	490	610	470	500	560	620	620	660	760	830	980	300	**29,600**
Ireland (Republic)	20	20	20	20	20	30	30	30	20	20	30	~	**1,640**
Poland	100	80	70	70	70	140	100	110	110	110	100	40	**2,810**
Portugal / Madeira	210	240	220	200	240	280	290	280	290	210	230	20	**8,280**
Other European country	160	220	160	160	160	260	220	200	300	270	290	60	**4,230**
Elsewhere in the world	150	160	150	160	170	210	270	260	370	500	530	180	**5,440**
Total	**1,170**	**1,390**	**1,130**	**1,150**	**1,300**	**1,600**	**1,580**	**1,590**	**1,920**	**2,030**	**2,290**	**640**	**53,950**

Numbers have been independently rounded to the nearest 10. The symbol '~' indicates a value less than 10.

**Up to 21 March 2021*

A5: Population by age (years) and year when present period of residence began (including those born in Jersey)

	Age (years)															
Year	**<10**	**10-14**	**15-19**	**20-24**	**25-29**	**30-34**	**35-39**	**40-44**	**45-49**	**50-54**	**55-59**	**60-64**	**65-69**	**70-74**	**75+**	**All**
< 1980	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	1,860	2,570	3,250	3,740	3,740	3,790	3,800	7,430	**30,170**
1980-1989	~	~	~	~	~	2,250	2,850	850	290	1,020	1,610	1,260	630	420	460	**11,640**
1990-1999	~	~	~	2,980	3,490	1,060	310	760	1,600	1,720	1,100	650	330	210	270	**14,470**
2000-2009	~	3,270	4,460	1,530	350	710	1,870	2,240	1,700	1,240	840	490	270	160	190	**19,320**
2010	~	990	60	50	60	180	200	170	110	100	60	50	10	~	10	**2,060**
2011	720	300	80	60	80	200	240	170	130	110	70	50	20	30	30	**2,280**
2012	990	90	70	40	80	160	200	130	110	70	60	30	20	10	20	**2,080**
2013	960	80	50	40	90	180	180	120	130	60	70	40	20	10	20	**2,050**
2014	940	90	50	40	110	210	200	160	100	80	60	40	20	20	20	**2,150**
2015	1,000	90	60	60	190	260	230	160	130	130	70	50	20	20	30	**2,500**
2016	1,080	100	60	90	190	240	200	160	110	100	70	40	20	20	20	**2,490**
2017	1,010	90	60	90	210	210	200	180	110	90	90	40	30	10	30	**2,440**
2018	1,040	110	60	140	260	290	240	170	150	130	80	60	30	20	20	**2,780**
2019	1,040	100	80	200	310	270	180	170	170	140	90	70	20	20	20	**2,860**
2020	1,040	50	80	270	370	290	200	190	140	140	120	80	50	20	70	**3,110**
2021*	260	20	20	60	100	90	60	40	40	60	60	10	10	~	~	**850**
Total	**10,080**	**5,360**	**5,180**	**5,650**	**5,870**	**6,590**	**7,350**	**7,530**	**7,600**	**8,450**	**8,190**	**6,710**	**5,290**	**4,790**	**8,650**	**103,270**

Numbers have been independently rounded to the nearest 10. The symbol '~' indicates a value less than 10.
**Up to 21 March 2021*

A6: Adults aged 16 or over by age group and marital status

Age group	Never married	Married	Civil partnership	Separated	Divorced/ legally dissolved	Widowed	All
16-19	4,120	~	~	~	~	~	**4,130**
20-24	5,510	90	20	~	10	~	**5,650**
25-29	5,020	690	80	40	40	~	**5,870**
30-34	3,900	2,300	100	100	180	~	**6,590**
35-39	2,870	3,660	130	170	490	20	**7,350**
40-44	2,210	4,140	130	220	780	50	**7,530**
45-49	1,850	4,290	100	210	1,070	70	**7,600**
50-54	1,670	4,820	80	300	1,440	140	**8,450**
55-59	1,280	4,770	60	310	1,580	200	**8,190**
60-64	800	4,070	40	200	1,300	290	**6,710**
65-69	540	3,170	20	150	970	450	**5,290**
70-74	340	2,930	~	90	800	630	**4,790**
75-79	190	1,910	~	60	470	710	**3,330**
80-84	130	1,350	20	30	280	910	**2,720**
85-89	90	660	~	10	120	750	**1,630**
90-94	40	170	~	~	50	470	**720**
95+	10	20	~	~	20	190	**240**
Total	**30,570**	**39,040**	**810**	**1,900**	**9,590**	**4,900**	**86,790**

Numbers have been independently rounded to the nearest 10. The symbol '~' indicates a value less than 10.

A7: Sexual orientation, by age group (adults aged 16 or over)

	Straight	Gay or lesbian	Bisexual	Other	Prefer not to say	All adults
16-24	8,087	155	260	59	1,222	**9,783**
25-34	10,733	250	172	58	1,245	**12,458**
35-44	13,052	267	92	30	1,434	**14,875**
45-54	14,247	210	53	25	1,505	**16,040**
55-64	13,184	154	44	19	1,498	**14,899**
65+	16,210	70	19	12	2,425	**18,736**
All adults	**75,513**	**1,106**	**640**	**203**	**9,329**	**86,791**

A8: Sexual orientation, by sex (adults aged 16 or over)

	Straight	Gay or lesbian	Bisexual	Other	Prefer not to say	All adults
Female	38,273	424	448	112	4,871	44,128
Male	37,240	682	192	91	4,458	42,663
All adults	**75,513**	**1,106**	**640**	**203**	**9,329**	**86,791**

A9: Breakdown of write-in responses for adults reporting "another sexual orientation"

	Persons	Percent
No further description	52	26%
Asexual	39	19%
Pansexual	42	21%
Queer	10	5%
Other description	60	30%
Total	**203**	**100%**

A10: Is your gender the same as the sex you were registered at birth? by age group (adults aged 16 or over)

	Yes	No	Prefer not to say
16-24	8,777	47	959
25-34	11,360	47	1,051
35-44	13,525	24	1,326
45-54	14,638	36	1,366
55-64	13,512	22	1,365
65+	16,764	13	1,959
All adults	**78,576**	**189**	**8,026**

A11: Write-in responses for adults whose gender was different from their sex registered at birth (adults aged 16 or over)

	Persons	Percent
Not specified	92	49%
Transgender woman	32	17%
Transgender man	24	13%
Non-binary gender identity	28	15%
Another gender identity	13	7%
Total	**189**	**100%**

A12: Parish by tenure – dwellings in Jersey 2021, number of households (excluding vacants)

Parish	Owner occupied	Social Rental	Qualified rental	Staff or service accom.	Registered lodging house	Private lodging	Other non-qualified accom.	All
Grouville	1,460	150	470	70	~	20	20	**2,190**
St Brelade	3,090	290	770	100	20	70	90	**4,430**
St Clement	2,430	770	660	50	20	30	70	**4,020**
St Helier	6,460	3,160	5,500	370	510	490	910	**17,410**
St John	790	20	280	50	~	30	30	**1,190**
St Lawrence	1,540	130	460	60	~	30	50	**2,280**
St Martin	1,090	80	330	50	~	20	30	**1,600**
St Mary	490	20	140	30	~	10	20	**710**
St Ouen	1,090	70	370	60	~	20	50	**1,660**
St Peter	1,330	150	470	70	30	40	60	**2,160**
St Saviour	3,220	950	1,030	110	70	80	140	**5,600**
Trinity	870	20	270	110	~	20	40	**1,330**
All	**23,870**	**5,830**	**10,740**	**1,100**	**700**	**860**	**1,500**	**44,580**

**cells have been independently rounded to the nearest 10*

~ indicates a positive number less than 10

A13: Persons and bedrooms per private household by tenure (excluding vacants)

Tenure	Households	Persons	Mean persons per household	Mean bedrooms per household	Mean persons per bedroom
Owner-occupied	23,870	57,503	2.41	3.02	0.80
Social housing rent	5,826	12,209	2.10	1.81	1.15
Qualified private rent	10,739	23,146	2.16	1.96	1.10
Staff or service accommodation	1,095	2,231	2.04	1.73	1.18
Registered lodging house	700	1,252	1.79	1.27	1.41
Lodger paying rent in private household	857	1,751	2.04	1.52	1.34
Other non-qualified accommodation	1,496	3,096	2.07	1.48	1.40
All households (excluding communals)	**44,583**	**101,188**	**2.27**	**2.57**	**0.92**

A14: Household tenure by property type – dwellings in Jersey 2021, number of households (excluding vacants)

	Property type	Owner-occupied	Social housing rent	Qualified private rent	Non-qualified accommodation
House	Detached	9,270	180	1,420	250
	Semi-detached	6,310	990	1,510	290
	Terraced	3,210	480	710	110
Flat	Purpose built block	3,630	4,030	4,540	1,800
	Part of converted house	1,320	140	2,040	1,220
	In a commercial building	110	10	510	380
Temporary structure	Tent, boat or Portakabin™	20	~	~	100
All *(excluding vacants)*		**23,870**	**5,830**	**10,740**	**4,150**

**cells have been independently rounded to the nearest 10*

~ indicates a positive number less than 10

A15: Accommodation type by parish – dwellings in Jersey 2021, number of households (excluding vacants)

	House			Flat			Temporary structure	
Parish	**Detached**	**Semi-detached**	**Terraced**	**Purpose built block**	**Part of converted house**	**In a commercial building**	**Tent, boat or Portakabin™**	**All**
Grouville	920	530	220	340	140	40	~	**2,190**
St Brelade	2,020	720	440	850	300	90	~	**4,430**
St Clement	1,030	1,250	450	1,080	190	20	~	**4,020**
St Helier	1,300	2,190	1,480	9,160	2,620	630	30	**17,410**
St John	530	350	130	60	100	20	10	**1,190**
St Lawrence	790	620	240	400	210	20	10	**2,280**
St Martin	650	350	280	130	160	20	~	**1,600**
St Mary	320	230	60	20	60	10	~	**710**
St Ouen	860	390	120	80	170	30	10	**1,660**
St Peter	720	490	250	430	230	40	~	**2,160**
St Saviour	1,370	1,660	690	1,360	440	70	~	**5,600**
Trinity	590	330	170	110	100	10	30	**1,330**
All (excluding vacants)	**11,120**	**9,100**	**4,520**	**14,010**	**4,710**	**1,010**	**120**	**44,580**

**cells have been independently rounded to the nearest 10* *~ indicates a positive number less than 10*

A16: Household type by tenure – dwellings in Jersey 2021, number of households (excluding vacants)

Household type	Owner occupied	Social Rental	Qualified rental	Staff or service accom.	Registered lodging house	Private lodging	Other non-qualified accom.	All
Single adult	2,780	1,120	3,070	440	330	330	530	**8,600**
Couple (adult)	3,710	230	2,070	210	140	180	340	**6,880**
Single parent (with dependent children)	380	700	490	10	20	30	60	**1,700**
Single parent (all children 16 years or above)	930	580	390	20	10	10	40	**1,980**
Couple with dependent children	4,580	690	1,920	160	100	140	290	**7,890**
Couple with children (all children 16 years or above)	2,530	410	550	60	10	30	30	**3,610**
Couple (one pensioner)	980	120	200	10	~	~	10	**1,330**
Single pensioner	3,090	1,440	820	30	20	30	30	**5,460**
Two or more pensioners	3,430	330	330	10	~	10	30	**4,140**
Two or more unrelated persons	280	20	320	80	20	30	40	**790**
Other	1,170	190	580	70	30	60	100	**2,190**
All	**23,870**	**5,830**	**10,740**	**1,100**	**700**	**860**	**1,500**	**44,580**

**cells have been independently rounded to the nearest 10*

~ indicates a positive number less than 10

A17: Self-assessed general health, by sex

	Male	Female	All
Very good	25,540	25,414	**50,954**
Good	17,979	18,671	**36,650**
Fair	5,568	5,840	**11,408**
Poor	1,460	1,812	**3,272**
Very poor	456	527	**983**
Total	**51,003**	**52,264**	**103,267**

A18: Self-assessed general health, by place of birth

	Jersey	British Isles	Ireland (Republic)	Poland	Portugal / Madeira	Other European country	Other country	All
Very good	27,853	13,302	759	1,352	2,511	2,123	3,054	**50,954**
Good	16,189	11,226	604	1,209	3,913	1,615	1,894	**36,650**
Fair	5,157	3,762	197	190	1,361	359	382	**11,408**
Poor	1,596	1,013	60	43	378	103	79	**3,272**
Very poor	479	295	22	14	117	26	30	**983**
Total	**51,274**	**29,598**	**1,642**	**2,808**	**8,280**	**4,226**	**5,439**	**103,267**

A19: Self-assessed general health, by tenure

	Owner occupied	Social rent	Qualified rent	Non-qualified	Communal	All
Very good	30,929	4,109	11,334	4,103	479	**50,954**
Good	19,716	4,356	8,608	3,303	667	**36,650**
Fair	5,308	2,373	2,445	712	570	**11,408**
Poor	1,194	1,029	610	163	276	**3,272**
Very poor	356	342	149	49	87	**983**
Total	**57,503**	**12,209**	**23,146**	**8,330**	**2,079**	**103,267**

A20: Longstanding physical or mental health conditions or illness, by sex

	Male	Female	All
Yes	10,104	11,278	**21,382**
No	40,899	40,986	**81,885**
Total	**51,003**	**52,264**	**103,267**

A21: Longstanding physical or mental health conditions or illness, by place of birth

	Jersey	British Isles	Ireland (Republic)	Poland	Portugal / Madeira	Other European country	Other country	All
Yes	10,762	7,512	366	299	1,162	560	721	**21,382**
No	40,512	22,086	1,276	2,509	7,118	3,666	4,718	**81,885**
Total	**51,274**	**29,598**	**1,642**	**2,808**	**8,280**	**4,226**	**5,439**	**103,267**

A22: Longstanding physical or mental health conditions or illness, by tenure

	Owner occupied	Social rent	Qualified rent	Non-qualified	Communal	All
Yes	11,056	4,216	4,140	883	1,087	**21,382**
No	46,447	7,993	19,006	7,447	992	**81,885**
Total	**57,503**	**12,209**	**23,146**	**8,330**	**2,079**	**103,267**

A23: Day-to-day activities limited by health conditions or illnesses, by sex
(only those that had a longstanding physical or mental health condition or illness)

	Male	Female	All
Yes, a lot	2,352	2,801	**5,153**
Yes, a little	4,938	5,691	**10,629**
No	2,814	2,786	**5,600**
Total	**10,104**	**11,278**	**21,382**

A24: Day-to-day activities limited by health conditions or illnesses, by place of birth
(only those that had a longstanding physical or mental health condition or illness)

	Jersey	British Isles	Ireland (Republic)	Poland	Portugal / Madeira	Other European country	Other country	All
Yes, a lot	2,695	1,599	108	51	375	158	167	**5,153**
Yes, a little	5,426	3,669	157	178	602	268	329	**10,629**
No	2,641	2,244	101	70	185	134	225	**5,600**
Total	**10,762**	**7,512**	**366**	**299**	**1,162**	**560**	**721**	**21,382**

A25: Day-to-day activities limited by health conditions or illnesses, by tenure
(only those that had a longstanding physical or mental health condition or illness)

	Owner occupied	Social rent	Qualified rent	Non-qualified	Communal	All
Yes, a lot	2,090	1,448	815	165	635	**5,153**
Yes, a little	5,385	2,081	2,319	495	349	**10,629**
No	3,581	687	1,006	223	103	**5,600**
Total	**11,056**	**4,216**	**4,140**	**883**	**1,087**	**21,382**

A26: Economic status for adults aged 16 and over by age group

	16-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+	All
Economically active												
Working for an employer full time	650	3,470	4,620	4,970	5,230	5,240	5,080	5,290	4,420	2,370	640	**41,970**
Working for an employer part time	800	440	360	490	710	780	800	880	1,030	860	830	**7,970**
Self-employed, employing others	~	20	60	160	300	330	420	530	480	360	360	**3,000**
Self-employed, not employing others	~	80	180	280	390	460	510	640	700	540	610	**4,390**
Unemployed, looking for or waiting to take up a job	200	330	220	170	160	140	190	210	250	160	40	**2,060**
Total active	**1,650**	**4,350**	**5,440**	**6,070**	**6,780**	**6,940**	**6,990**	**7,550**	**6,870**	**4,290**	**2,470**	**59,400**
Economically inactive												
Retired	~	~	~	~	~	~	20	120	350	1,620	15,220	**17,340**
Looking after the home	~	70	180	310	360	320	280	350	380	280	810	**3,340**
In full-time education	2,340	1,080	100	30	20	10	~	~	~	~	~	**3,600**
In part-time education	50	10	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	**90**
Unable to work: sickness or disability	30	80	80	100	120	180	220	310	470	450	190	**2,220**
Unemployed, not looking for a job	50	60	70	70	70	70	90	110	120	70	40	**820**
Total inactive	**2,480**	**1,310**	**430**	**520**	**570**	**590**	**610**	**890**	**1,320**	**2,420**	**16,260**	**27,400**
Total	**4,130**	**5,650**	**5,870**	**6,590**	**7,350**	**7,530**	**7,600**	**8,450**	**8,190**	**6,710**	**18,740**	**86,790**

Numbers have been independently rounded to the nearest 10. ~ indicates a value less than 10.

A27: Economic status for adults aged 16 to 64, 2021 and 2011 (percent)

	2021			2011		
	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All
Economically active						
Working for an employer full time	68	54	61	66	49	57
Working for an employer part time	3	15	9	3	18	11
Self-employed, employing others	6	2	4	6	2	4
Self-employed, not employing others	7	4	6	6	2	4
Unemployed, looking for or waiting to take up a job	3	3	3	5	3	4
Economically inactive						
Retired	2	4	3	2	5	4
Looking after the home	1	7	4	~	10	5
In full-time education	6	7	6	6	7	6
Unable to work: sickness or disability	3	3	3	4	3	4
Unemployed, not looking for a job	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

~ indicates a percentage less than 0.5 percent

A28: Economic status for adults aged 16 to 64, by place of birth

	Jersey	British Isles	Ireland	Poland	Portugal/ Madeira	Other European country	Elsewhere in the world
Economically active							
Working for an employer full time	16,350	11,220	770	2,100	5,430	2,440	3,030
Working for an employer part time	3,560	1,980	130	220	690	270	310
Self-employed, employing others	1,000	970	70	60	320	80	160
Self-employed, not employing others	1,640	1,410	60	80	260	130	210
Unemployed, looking for or waiting to take up a job	1,040	490	30	70	150	100	140
Total active	23,580	16,050	1,060	2,520	6,860	3,010	3,850
Economically inactive							
Retired	1,040	900	30	~	40	40	70
Looking after the home	1,060	780	40	100	170	160	220
In full-time education	2,630	590	~	50	100	80	150
Unable to work: sickness or disability	1,120	520	40	30	240	40	50
Unemployed, not looking for a job	460	220	20	10	50	40	70
Total inactive	6,310	2,100	100	190	550	310	490
Total	29,890	19,060	1,200	2,710	7,450	3,350	4,400

Numbers have been independently rounded to the nearest 10. ~ indicates a value less than 10.

A29: Unemployed and looking for work, by year that current period of residence in Jersey began (aged 16-64)

	Persons	Percent
Since birth	1,025	51
Prior to 1980	63	3
1980 – 1989	115	6
1990 – 1999	159	8
2000 – 2009	246	12
2010	23	1
2011	19	1
2012	25	1
2013	15	1
2014	18	1
2015	26	1
2016	29	1
2017	35	2
2018	31	2
2019	45	2
2020	101	5
2021 (up to 21 March)	44	2
Total	**2,019**	**100**

A30: Occupation sub-groups

(working adults aged 16 and over)

	2021		2011		Percentage change 2011-2021
	Persons	Percent	Persons	Percent	
Corporate managers and directors	5,085	9	4,845	9	+5
Other managers and proprietors	2,158	4	1,748	3	+23
Business, media and public service professionals	4,137	7	3,027	6	+37
Health professionals	2,143	4	1,623	3	+32
Science, research, engineering and technology professionals	2,014	4	1,494	3	+35
Teaching and educational professionals	1,625	3	1,443	3	+13
Business and public service associate professionals	5,587	10	4,774	9	+17
Culture, media and sports occupations	888	2	683	1	+30
Health and social care associate professionals	575	1	433	1	+33
Protective service occupations	541	1	571	1	-5
Science, engineering and technology associate professionals	706	1	675	1	+5
Administrative occupations	6,330	11	6,029	11	+5
Secretarial and related occupations	1,687	3	2,114	4	-20
Skilled agricultural and related trades	961	2	929	2	+3
Skilled construction and building trades	3,352	6	3,209	6	+4
Skilled metal, electrical and electronic trades	1,685	3	1,575	3	+7
Textiles, printing and other skilled trades	1,516	3	1,417	3	+7
Caring personal service occupations	3,852	7	2,633	5	+46
Leisure, travel and related personal service occupations	1,443	3	1,272	2	+13
Customer service occupations	656	1	459	1	+43
Sales occupations	2,452	4	2,613	5	-6
Process, plant and machine operatives	807	1	691	1	+17
Transport and mobile machine drivers and operatives	1,577	3	1,753	3	-10
Elementary administration and service occupations	4,216	7	4,802	9	-12
Elementary trades and related occupations	1,345	2	1,658	3	-19
All	**57,338**	**100**	**52,470**	**100**	**+9**

A31: Industry by occupation group

(working adults aged 16 and over)

	Managers, directors and senior officials	Professional	Associate professional and technical	Admin. & secretarial	Skilled trades	Caring, leisure & other service	Sales and customer service	Process, plant and machine	Elementary occupations	Total
Agriculture and fishing	70	30	30	40	290	30	20	130	440	**1,060**
Manufacturing	120	30	80	50	350	10	40	100	50	**840**
Construction and Quarrying	590	380	180	310	3,720	10	30	570	670	**6,460**
Utilities and waste	70	90	80	70	120	~	50	180	110	**780**
Wholesale and retail	1,040	390	560	810	710	80	2,270	330	610	**6,800**
Hotels, restaurants and bars	660	50	120	250	910	200	90	150	1,290	**3,720**
Transport and storage	140	100	200	160	70	80	100	550	470	**1,870**
Information and communication	230	810	420	130	130	~	80	10	40	**1,840**
Financial and legal services	2,610	2,910	3,640	3,550	40	30	160	20	80	**13,030**
Miscellaneous business activities	840	880	850	570	750	250	70	170	1,090	**5,460**
Education, health and other services	880	4,260	2,150	2,080	420	4,590	210	170	710	**15,470**
All occupations	**7,240**	**9,920**	**8,300**	**8,020**	**7,510**	**5,300**	**3,110**	**2,380**	**5,560**	**57,340**

Numbers have been independently rounded to the nearest 10. ~ indicates a value less than 10

A32: Industry by age

(working adults aged 16 and over)

	16-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+	All
Agriculture and fishing	30	90	100	130	120	130	110	100	120	80	50	**1,060**
Manufacturing	20	60	50	90	90	90	110	110	100	80	50	**840**
Construction and quarrying	170	450	510	660	780	730	720	860	780	510	290	**6,460**
Utilities and waste	10	30	50	60	90	80	90	130	150	70	20	**780**
Wholesale and retail	570	490	550	680	730	710	720	760	750	500	350	**6,800**
Hotels, restaurants and bars	180	320	420	440	460	410	350	390	340	270	130	**3,720**
Transport and storage	20	80	120	140	180	200	230	260	290	220	140	**1,870**
Information and communication	~	160	210	220	230	270	240	220	170	80	40	**1,840**
Financial and legal services	130	1,130	1,510	1,530	1,710	1,660	1,560	1,670	1,180	610	340	**13,030**
Miscellaneous business activities	60	290	410	490	560	620	660	780	740	470	390	**5,460**
Education, health and other services	240	780	1,110	1,200	1,390	1,560	1,700	1,690	1,640	1,070	550	**12,910**
Public sector	20	130	180	260	300	340	320	380	350	190	90	**2,560**
All industries	**1,450**	**4,020**	**5,220**	**5,900**	**6,630**	**6,800**	**6,800**	**7,340**	**6,620**	**4,130**	**2,440**	**57,340**

A33: Occupation by age

(working adults aged 16 and over)

	16-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+	All
Managers, directors and senior officials	~	110	330	600	890	1,010	1,090	1,150	1,000	620	460	**7,240**
Professional occupations	80	500	910	1,160	1,290	1,380	1,370	1,320	1,000	570	350	**9,920**
Associate professional and technical occupations	110	700	1,100	1,070	1,070	970	930	960	750	390	250	**8,300**
Administrative and secretarial occupations	190	810	790	710	790	810	840	1,070	1,040	630	340	**8,020**
Skilled trades occupations	190	540	630	750	860	880	830	960	920	620	340	**7,510**
Caring, leisure and other service	150	460	520	530	560	610	610	630	620	410	200	**5,300**
Sales and customer service occupations	390	300	280	320	340	300	260	280	290	220	130	**3,110**
Process, plant and machine operatives	50	100	140	190	230	250	280	340	350	270	180	**2,380**
Elementary occupations	280	510	520	580	600	610	600	640	650	390	190	**5,560**
All occupations	**1,450**	**4,020**	**5,220**	**5,900**	**6,630**	**6,800**	**6,800**	**7,340**	**6,620**	**4,130**	**2,440**	**57,340**

A34: Industry by sex

(working adults aged 16 and over)

	Males	Females	All
Agriculture and fishing	735	326	**1,061**
Manufacturing	603	239	**842**
Construction and quarrying	6,009	449	**6,458**
Utilities and waste	661	122	**783**
Wholesale and retail	3,602	3,200	**6,802**
Hotels, restaurants and bars	2,100	1,617	**3,717**
Transport and storage	1,495	379	**1,874**
Information and communication	1,366	474	**1,840**
Financial and legal services	5,983	7,050	**13,033**
Miscellaneous business activities	3,141	2,318	**5,459**
Education, health and other services	3,491	9,422	**12,913**
Public sector	1,209	1,347	**2,556**
All industries	**30,395**	**26,943**	**57,338**

A35: Occupation by sex

(working adults aged 16 and over)

	Males	Females	All
Managers, directors and senior officials	4,449	2,794	**7,243**
Professional occupations	5,050	4,869	**9,919**
Associate professional and technical occupations	4,219	4,078	**8,297**
Administrative and secretarial occupations	2,122	5,895	**8,017**
Skilled trades occupations	6,958	556	**7,514**
Caring, leisure and other service	947	4,348	**5,295**
Sales and customer service occupations	1,226	1,882	**3,108**
Process, plant and machine operatives	2,240	144	**2,384**
Elementary occupations	3,184	2,377	**5,561**
All occupations	**30,395**	**26,943**	**57,338**

A36: Place of birth of workers in the public and private sectors (percent)
(working adults aged 16 and over)

	Public sector	Private sector
Jersey	46	39
British Isles	35	28
Portugal / Madeira	5	13
Poland	2	5
Ireland (Republic)	2	2
Other European country	3	5
Elsewhere in the world	6	7
All	**100**	**100**

A37: Mean hours worked by industry (including the self-employed) (percent) (working adults aged 16 and over)

	Full-time	Part-time	Full- and part- time
Agriculture and fishing	49.5	15.7	46.4
Manufacturing	41.2	17.2	37.0
Construction and quarrying	41.9	17.3	40.4
Utilities and waste	39.3	18.6	37.8
Wholesale and retail	40.0	14.8	35.1
Hotels, restaurants and bars	42.6	15.2	38.8
Transport and storage	40.1	18.6	37.4
Information and communication	38.8	16.3	37.1
Financial and legal services	37.9	18.0	36.5
Miscellaneous business activities	40.0	16.2	35.0
Education, health and other services	38.6	17.1	34.0
All industries	**39.7**	**16.6**	**36.4**

A38: Mean hours worked by occupation (percent)

(working adults aged 16 and over, includes the self-employed)

	Full-time	Part-time	Full- and part- time
Managers, directors and senior officials	42.0	16.3	39.6
Professional occupations	39.7	16.6	36.7
Associate professional and technical occupations	38.1	16.4	35.4
Administrative and secretarial occupations	36.8	17.8	33.4
Skilled trades occupations	41.8	17.6	40.1
Caring, leisure and other service	37.8	17.8	33.6
Sales and customer service occupations	38.6	14.2	31.8
Process, plant and machine operatives	41.7	15.9	38.8
Elementary occupations	41.1	15.7	36.3
All occupations	**39.7**	**16.6**	**36.4**

A39: Recent arrivals by industry and place of birth
(working adults aged 16-64 (arriving 2016 to 2021))

	Jersey	British Isles	Poland	Portugal / Madeira	Other European country	Elsewhere in the world	All
Agriculture and fishing	~	20	130	40	120	80	**380**
Manufacturing	~	30	10	20	10	10	**80**
Construction and quarrying	20	260	60	240	70	40	**680**
Utilities and waste	~	40	~	~	~	~	**50**
Wholesale and retail	20	190	60	110	100	100	**590**
Hotels, restaurants and bars	20	170	120	240	380	130	**1,060**
Transport and storage	~	50	~	10	10	10	**100**
Information and communication	10	110	~	~	30	60	**220**
Financial and legal services	60	620	30	20	130	580	**1,420**
Miscellaneous business activities	40	210	30	230	60	120	**670**
Education, health and other services	100	900	60	150	200	350	**1,750**
All industries	**290**	**2,580**	**500**	**1,060**	**1,100**	**1,480**	**7,000**

A40: Recent arrivals by occupation and place of birth (working adults aged 16-64)

	Jersey	British Isles	Poland	Portugal / Madeira	Other European country	Elsewhere in the world	All
Managers, directors and senior officials	30	380	20	20	80	120	**670**
Professional occupations	80	880	20	50	140	440	**1,630**
Associate professional and technical occupations	60	450	20	20	70	320	**950**
Administrative and secretarial occupations	40	240	30	40	80	170	**600**
Skilled trades occupations	30	250	120	220	150	90	**870**
Caring, leisure and other service	20	150	30	100	90	110	**510**
Sales and customer service occupations	10	60	20	60	50	50	**270**
Process, plant and machine operatives	~	40	40	50	20	10	**170**
Elementary occupations	20	120	210	490	330	180	**1,340**
All occupations	**290**	**2,580**	**500**	**1,060**	**1,010**	**1,480**	**7,000**

A41: Highest level of educational qualification by age group

Highest qualification (or equivalent)	16 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65-69	70-74	75+	All
Higher education at or above degree-level	~	1,420	2,160	2,480	2,800	2,800	2,490	2,190	1,730	1,280	970	740	1,040	**22,100**
Higher education below degree-level	300	740	860	920	1,010	1,090	1,120	1,310	1,260	910	610	490	670	**11,280**
2 or more A-Levels	890	1,350	580	580	630	560	400	450	400	360	270	200	280	**6,930**
NVQ 3	160	480	490	530	510	530	650	690	720	520	320	270	360	**6,210**
1 A-Level or 2 AS-Levels	160	150	130	150	160	130	120	180	150	130	100	70	100	**1,720**
5 or more GCSEs grade A*-C	1,550	510	440	490	620	610	660	870	820	670	490	430	640	**8,810**
NVQ 2	60	180	200	210	220	280	310	330	350	290	210	180	150	**2,960**
GCSEs (any)	440	400	390	430	440	490	600	850	930	710	610	520	710	**7,510**
NVQ 1	~	20	40	40	40	50	40	50	60	40	30	30	30	**470**
Other qualification	~	20	40	40	50	60	60	70	70	60	50	60	190	**760**
No formal qualifications	560	380	570	740	870	940	1,150	1,460	1,720	1,740	1,650	1,800	4,480	**18,040**
All	**4,130**	**5,650**	**5,870**	**6,590**	**7,350**	**7,530**	**7,600**	**8,450**	**8,190**	**6,710**	**5,290**	**4,790**	**8,650**	**86,790**

Numbers have been rounded independently to the nearest 10. ~ denotes a number below 10

A42: Highest level of educational qualification by occupation (aged 16-64 and working)

Highest qualification (or equivalent)	Managers, directors & senior officials	Professional	Associate professional & technical	Admin & secretarial	Skilled trades	Caring, leisure & other service	Sales & customer service	Process, plant & machine operatives	Elementary occupations	All
Higher education at or above degree-level	2,890	6,630	3,410	1,960	460	730	350	120	420	**16,970**
Higher education below degree-level	1,170	1,160	1,490	1,320	920	830	330	200	490	**7,900**
2 or more A-Levels	580	520	820	910	360	410	330	120	400	**4,440**
NVQ 3	400	310	570	530	1,180	900	180	170	290	**4,520**
1 A-Level or 2 AS-Levels	120	90	180	240	140	110	100	70	140	**1,180**
5 or more GCSEs grade A*-C	550	400	730	1,050	760	480	450	230	510	**5,150**
NVQ 2	150	70	140	180	540	490	130	130	210	**2,040**
GCSEs (any)	430	210	440	890	810	350	380	280	620	**4,410**
NVQ 1	10	~	~	30	80	50	20	30	90	**320**
Other qualification	40	20	30	30	70	30	30	40	100	**390**
No formal qualifications	460	130	230	530	1,870	730	690	830	2,120	**7,590**
All	**6,790**	**9,570**	**8,050**	**7,670**	**7,180**	**5,100**	**2,980**	**2,210**	**5,370**	**54,900**

Numbers have been rounded independently to the nearest 10. ~ denotes a number below 10

A43: Highest level of educational qualification by occupation and sex (aged 16-64 and working)

	Highest qualification (or equivalent)	Managers, directors & senior officials	Professional	Associate professional & technical	Admin & secretarial	Skilled trades	Caring, leisure & other service	Sales & customer service	Process, plant & machine operatives	Elementary occupations	All
Female	Higher	1,670	4,060	1,470	2,230	180	1,260	410	40	400	**12,690**
	Secondary	850	640	1,410	2,970	220	2,330	930	60	830	**10,240**
	Other	10	10	20	30	~	30	20	~	40	**160**
	None	150	50	90	390	130	600	470	30	1,030	**2,930**
	All	**2,680**	**4,750**	**3,980**	**5,620**	**540**	**4,210**	**1,820**	**130**	**2,290**	**26,030**
Male	Higher	2,390	3,740	2,440	1,060	1,210	290	270	280	510	**12,180**
	Secondary	1,380	980	1,480	860	3,630	470	660	950	1,420	**11,820**
	Other	20	10	10	~	70	~	10	40	60	**230**
	None	310	80	140	130	1,740	130	220	800	1,090	**4,650**
	All	**4,100**	**4,810**	**4,070**	**2,050**	**6,640**	**890**	**1,160**	**2,070**	**3,070**	**28,880**
	Total	**6,790**	**9,570**	**8,050**	**7,670**	**7,180**	**5,100**	**2,980**	**2,210**	**5,370**	**54,900**

Numbers have been rounded independently to the nearest 10. ~ denotes a number below 10

A44: Highest level of educational qualification by industry (aged 16-64 and working)

Highest qualification (or equivalent)	Financial and legal services	Public sector	Information and communication	Education, health and other services	Misc. business activities	Utilities and waste	Manufacturing	Transport and storage	Hotels, restaurants, and bars	Wholesale and retail	Construction and Quarrying	Agriculture and fishing	All
Higher education at or above degree-level	6,130	1,090	780	4,720	1,620	100	120	300	540	950	540	90	**16,970**
Higher education below degree-level	2,090	430	320	1,860	640	140	120	220	490	750	740	100	**7,900**
2 or more A-Levels	1,380	220	170	730	340	50	60	110	390	620	300	70	**4,440**
NVQ 3	480	180	110	1,380	290	110	80	130	270	470	910	120	**4,520**
1 A-Level or 2 AS-Levels	270	60	40	180	90	10	20	40	130	200	100	40	**1,180**
5 or more GCSEs grade A*-C	1,100	210	160	910	420	80	110	240	320	890	630	80	**5,150**
NVQ 2	150	40	30	630	130	50	20	60	190	260	420	50	**2,040**
GCSEs (any)	770	150	110	710	350	70	90	240	270	790	770	90	**4,410**
NVQ 1	20	~	~	70	20	~	~	10	50	50	50	50	**320**
Other qualification	40	~	~	60	50	~	~	20	50	60	60	30	**390**
No formal qualifications	270	80	70	1,120	1,130	140	150	370	900	1,410	1,650	300	**7,590**
All	**12,700**	**2,470**	**1,800**	**12,370**	**5,070**	**760**	**790**	**1,730**	**3,590**	**6,450**	**6,170**	**1,010**	**54,900**

Numbers have been rounded independently to the nearest 10. ~ denotes a number below 10

A45: Highest level of educational qualification by residential status (aged 16-64 and working)

Highest qualification (or equivalent)	Entitled	Entitled to Work	Licensed	Registered	All
Higher education at or above degree-level	12,400	1,650	1,770	1,160	**16,970**
Higher education below degree-level	6,800	490	170	440	**7,900**
2 or more A-Levels	3,720	360	40	320	**4,440**
NVQ 3	3,970	260	20	270	**4,520**
1 A-Level or 2 AS-Levels	970	110	~	100	**1,180**
5 or more GCSEs grade A*-C	4,640	270	30	200	**5,150**
NVQ 2	1,770	140	~	120	**2,040**
GCSEs (any)	4,060	170	20	170	**4,410**
NVQ 1	220	30	~	70	**320**
Other qualification	270	40	~	70	**390**
No formal qualifications	5,970	820	~	790	**7,590**
All	**44,800**	**4,340**	**2,070**	**3,690**	**54,900**

A46: Highest level of educational qualification by industry and sex (aged 16-64 and working)

	Highest qualification (or equivalent)	Financial and legal services	Public sector	Information and communication	Education, health and other services	Misc. business activities	Utilities and waste	Manufacturing	Transport and storage	Hotels, restaurants, and bars	Wholesale and retail	Construction and Quarrying	Agriculture and fishing	All
Female	Higher	4,060	800	310	4,720	970	50	100	130	480	870	150	70	**12,690**
	Secondary	2,610	460	140	3,470	710	60	90	170	680	1,480	210	150	**10,240**
	Other	30	~	~	50	20	~	~	~	20	30	~	~	**160**
	None	200	40	20	840	490	10	30	50	410	690	60	90	**2,930**
	All	6,900	1,310	460	9,070	2,200	120	220	350	1,580	3,060	430	310	**26,030**
Male	Higher	4,160	720	800	1,860	1,290	190	150	390	540	830	1,130	120	**12,180**
	Secondary	1,560	400	490	1,130	920	310	290	660	940	1,800	2,970	350	**11,820**
	Other	10	~	~	20	20	~	~	20	30	40	60	20	**230**
	None	70	40	50	290	630	130	120	310	490	720	1,590	220	**4,650**
	All	5,800	1,160	1,330	3,290	2,880	640	570	1,380	2,010	3,390	5,750	700	**28,880**
	Total	**12,700**	**2,470**	**1,800**	**12,370**	**5,070**	**760**	**790**	**1,730**	**3,590**	**6,450**	**6,170**	**1,010**	**54,900**

Numbers have been rounded independently to the nearest 10. ~ denotes a number below 10

A47: Usual mode of travel to work by parish (all working adults)

Parish	Car	Motorbike or scooter	Walk	Bus	Cycle	Work from home	Other	All
Grouville	1,670	70	100	150	120	500	20	**2,620**
St Brelade	3,280	180	390	300	380	920	60	**5,500**
St Clement	3,040	160	560	370	220	760	20	**5,130**
St Helier	8,390	470	9,610	760	660	2,270	100	**22,270**
St John	1,120	60	70	50	70	280	10	**1,650**
St Lawrence	1,860	110	160	170	150	520	20	**2,980**
St Martin	1,370	50	80	100	90	380	10	**2,080**
St Mary	640	40	20	20	50	180	~	**950**
St Ouen	1,440	70	80	50	100	420	20	**2,180**
St Peter	1,660	90	170	110	150	430	20	**2,620**
St Saviour	4,090	240	1,800	210	320	890	30	**7,580**
Trinity	1,140	60	150	40	80	300	10	**1,770**
All parishes	**29,690**	**1,590**	**13,200**	**2,310**	**2,390**	**7,840**	**320**	**57,340**

Numbers have been independently rounded to the nearest 10. ~ denotes a non-zero value less than 10.

A48: Cars / vans owned or available to private households by parish
(counts are number of households)

Parish	No cars	1 car	2 cars	3 cars	4 cars	5 or more cars	All
Grouville	101	780	866	318	73	55	**2,193**
St Brelade	253	1,557	1,654	628	179	157	**4,428**
St Clement	360	1,619	1,415	470	84	75	**4,023**
St Helier	5,309	8,191	2,917	700	139	155	**17,411**
St John	45	313	460	207	75	94	**1,194**
St Lawrence	102	842	873	275	86	103	**2,281**
St Martin	78	500	611	248	73	91	**1,601**
St Mary	14	175	302	130	43	45	**709**
St Ouen	68	431	645	301	103	113	**1,661**
St Peter	167	799	709	299	73	109	**2,156**
St Saviour	677	2,329	1,822	533	122	113	**5,596**
Trinity	79	366	523	225	73	64	**1,330**
All parishes	**7,253**	**17,902**	**12,797**	**4,334**	**1,123**	**1,174**	**44,583**

A49: Motorcycles owned or available to private households by parish

(counts are number of households)

Parish	0	1	2	3	4	5 or more	All
Grouville	1,930	200	40	20	~	~	**2,190**
St Brelade	3,780	450	120	30	20	20	**4,430**
St Clement	3,420	440	100	20	20	30	**4,020**
St Helier	15,710	1,270	280	70	40	40	**17,410**
St John	980	150	40	20	~	10	**1,190**
St Lawrence	1,930	260	50	20	10	20	**2,280**
St Martin	1,380	150	40	10	~	10	**1,600**
St Mary	580	80	30	~	~	~	**710**
St Ouen	1,400	170	60	10	10	~	**1,660**
St Peter	1,810	240	50	30	10	10	**2,160**
St Saviour	4,760	610	130	50	20	30	**5,600**
Trinity	1,120	150	40	10	~	~	**1,330**
All parishes	**38,790**	**4,170**	**990**	**300**	**150**	**190**	**44,580**

Numbers have been independently rounded to the nearest 10. ~ denotes a non-zero value less than 10.

Statistics Jersey

census 2021

Household Questionnaire
Jersey Census 2021

What do you need to do?

Complete this census questionnaire on **21 March 2021, or as soon as possible afterwards and return in the enclosed Freepost envelope or you can complete your census online.**

If your address is incorrect or missing, please enter your correct address here:

Postcode

Complete online

1. Go to www.gov.je/census
2. Enter the household access code on the front of this questionnaire
3. Answer the questions and submit

Your household access code is

Confidentiality

All the personal information you give us is protected by law. It will be kept strictly confidential and will not be disclosed to anyone outside the Census Office.

You can find a link to Statistics Jersey's privacy notice at www.gov.je/census.

Thank you for your co-operation.

Census Office, Statistics Jersey

Who should complete this questionnaire?

Everyone who has stayed, or intends to stay, in Jersey for a continuous period of one month or more needs to be included on a census questionnaire.

The householder / joint householder should complete this questionnaire. A householder is a person who:

- owns / rents (or jointly owns / rents) accommodation; and / or
- is responsible (or jointly responsible) for paying household bills

Why do you need to fill in this questionnaire?

The census is the only time every person and household is counted. It is vitally important for planning and funding services (like transport, education and housing) for everyone.

Everyone should be included in the census – all households, people and overnight visitors.

Taking part in the census is compulsory. You could face a fine if you don't participate or if you supply false information.

Where can you get help?

Website:	www.gov.je/census
Email:	census@gov.je
Telephone:	(01534) 444400

Declaration

To be signed after completing this questionnaire. Please check that you have not missed any relevant pages or questions.

"This questionnaire has been completed to the best of my knowledge and belief"

Signed:

Date:

Telephone number:

We will only contact you if we need to collect missing information.

If you have lost your envelope, please return to: Census Office, FREEPOST 2021, Jersey, JE1 1AF

Before you start

Who should complete this questionnaire?

The householder is responsible for ensuring that this questionnaire is completed and returned.

The householder is the person who usually lives at this address who:

- owns / rents (or jointly owns / rents) the accommodation; and / or
- is responsible (or jointly responsible) for paying the household bills and expenses

A household is:

- one person living alone; or
- a group of people (not necessarily related) living at the same address who share cooking facilities and share a living room or sitting room or dining area

What should you complete on this questionnaire?

There are **3 sections** to complete:

Household questions on page 3-4 about this household and its accommodation

Individual questions on pages 5-22 for every person who usually lives in this household, even if they are temporarily absent from Jersey. Every person who has been, or intends to be, in Jersey for a continuous period of one month or more should be included in these questions at their usual address in Jersey

Visitor questions on page 3 for all other people staying overnight in this household on 21 March 2021
It is important to include visitors staying overnight in this household on 21 March 2021 to make sure no-one is missed. Visitors who usually live elsewhere in Jersey must also be included on a census questionnaire at their usual address

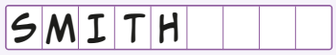
You will find further information about who to include in the questionnaire on page 23

Will you need extra questionnaires?

- If, for reasons of privacy, any member of your household aged 16 or over wishes to complete a separate form, please ensure that the person signs the declaration on page 24. You will need to contact us for an **Individual Questionnaire** for them to complete. Remember to include these people in the household question H1
- If there are more than six people in this household or there are more than five visitors staying overnight, you can contact us for one or more **Continuation Questionnaires** or complete the questionnaire **online**
- If there is more than one household at this address, contact us to request one or more additional **Household Questionnaires**

To request extra questionnaires, contact us by telephone or email: see details in the **'where can you get help'** section on page 1

How to fill in the questionnaire

- Please complete this questionnaire in black or blue ink
- Tick your answers like this ☑ and print your answers within the box in capitals like this 

- Follow the **GO TO ➡** instructions
- Leave blank any questions or pages that you do not need to answer
- If you have difficulty completing this questionnaire, please contact us for assistance
- You must answer all of the questions that apply to you except for questions 14 and 15
- Questions 14 and 15 are voluntary. If you do not want to answer them, please just leave them blank

Who is in your household?

H1 List all the names of the people who usually live at this address, starting with yourself

The householder is the person resident or present at the address who:

- owns / rents (or jointly owns / rents) the accommodation; and / or
- is responsible (or jointly responsible) for paying the household bills and expenses

Include

- Anyone temporarily away from this address on 21 March 2021 (e.g. on holiday)
- School children and students away from home
- Any baby born on or before 21 March 2021, even if still in hospital
- A spouse or partner who works away from home, or is a member of the armed forces, and usually lives at this address

Do not include:

Visitors (someone who is visiting Jersey for less than one month)

	First name	Last name
Yourself - Person 1		
Person 2		
Person 3		
Person 4		
Person 5		
Person 6		

If there are more than six people, contact us to get a **Continuation Questionnaire or consider completing your Census return online**

H2 List all visitors present at this address on 21 March 2021

- A visitor is someone who is visiting Jersey for less than one month or someone who normally lives elsewhere in Jersey but is staying at this address on census night
- **Do not** answer the individual questions (pages 5-22) for visitors
- If you are in Jersey for one month or more, or intend to stay for a month or more, please complete all the individual questions (on pages 5-22) as a current member of the household

	First name	Last name	Usual address	Post code
Visitor 1				
Visitor 2				
Visitor 3				
Visitor 4				
Visitor 5				

If there are only visitors at this address, please complete the household questions H3 to H6 and sign the declaration on the front page

Household questions

H3 What type of property is this?

Tick one only

A whole house or bungalow that is:

1. Detached
2. Semi-detached
3. Terraced (including end terrace)

A flat, maisonette or apartment that is:

4. In a purpose-built block of flats
5. Part of a converted house (including a bed-sit)
6. In a commercial building such as an office building, hotel or over a shop

A mobile or temporary structure

7. A tent, boat, Portakabin or other mobile or temporary structure

H4 How do you occupy your accommodation?

Tick one only

1. Owner occupied
2. Social housing rent ('Andium homes' previously States housing, housing trust and parish rent)
3. Qualified private rent
4. Staff or service accommodation
5. Registered lodging house
6. Lodger paying rent in private household
7. Other non-qualified accommodation

H5 How many bedrooms do you have for use only by your household?

Include all rooms built or converted for use as bedrooms, even if not currently used as bedrooms

☐☐

H6 How many cars, vans or motorcycles are owned or are available for use by members of your household?

Include any vehicle owned by your employer that is available for private use

Number of cars or vans:
Tick one only

1. None
2. 1
3. 2
4. 3
5. 4 or more, write in number ☐☐

Number of motorcycles or mopeds:
Tick one only

1. None
2. 1
3. 2
4. 3
5. 4 or more, write in number ☐☐

Individual questions - Yourself (Person 1)

1 What is your name?

First name

Middle name(s)

Last name

2 There is no question 2 for Person 1

3 On 21 March 2021, were you?

Tick one only

1. Present at this address
2. Absent from this address but in Jersey
3. Absent from Jersey

4 What is your sex?

A question about gender will follow later on if you are aged 16 or over

1. Female
2. Male

5 What is your date of birth?

Day Month Year

6 Where were you born?

Tick one only

1. Jersey
2. Elsewhere in British Isles*
3. France
4. Republic of Ireland
5. Poland
6. Portugal / Madeira
7. Other European country, write in
8. Elsewhere, write in

British Isles includes England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, other Channel Islands and Isle of Man

7 When did your present period of continuous residence in Jersey begin?

Ignore periods of absence on holiday and absences during the Occupation years

1. at birth
2. or in year

8 What is your cultural and ethnic background?

Choose one section from A to D, then tick one box to best describe your ethnic group or background

A White

11. Jersey
12. British
13. Irish
14. French
15. Polish
16. Portuguese / Madeiran
17. Romanian
18. South African
19. Other White background, write in

B Asian, Asian British or Asian Jersey

21. Indian
22. Thai
23. Chinese
24. Other Asian background, write in

C Black, Black British or Black Jersey

31. African
32. Caribbean
33. Other Black background, write in

D Mixed

41. Asian and Black
42. Black and White
43. White and Asian
44. Other Mixed background, write in

9 How is your health in general?

Tick one only

1. Very good
2. Good
3. Fair
4. Poor
5. Very poor

Individual questions - Yourself (Person 1) continued

10 Do you have any physical or mental health conditions or illnesses lasting or expecting to last 12 months or more?
Tick one only

1. Yes
2. No ➔ **GO TO 12**

11 Do any of your conditions or illnesses reduce your ability to carry out day-to-day activities?
Tick one only

1. Yes, a lot
2. Yes, a little
3. No

12 If you are aged 15 or under ➔ **GO TO 27**
If you are aged 16 or above ➔ **GO TO 13**

13 On 21st March 2021, what is your legal marital status?
Tick one only

1. Never married and never in a registered civil partnership
2. Married (including remarried)
3. In a registered civil partnership
4. Separated, but still legally married
5. Separated, but still legally in a civil partnership
6. Divorced
7. Formerly in a civil partnership which is now legally dissolved
8. Widowed
9. Surviving partner from a registered civil partnership

14 Which of the following best describes your sexual orientation?
This question is voluntary

1. Straight / Heterosexual
2. Gay or Lesbian
3. Bisexual
4. Other sexual orientation, write in

15 Is your gender the same as the sex you were registered at birth?
This question is voluntary

1. Yes
2. No, write in gender

16 Which of these describes your status for housing and work?
Tick one only

1. Entitled
   (someone who has lived in Jersey for 10 years or more and can work for any employer, and can rent or buy any property)
2. Entitled for work
   (someone who has lived in Jersey for 5 consecutive years immediately before status is granted, or is married to or the civil partner of someone who is 'entitled', 'entitled to work' or 'licensed'. They can work for any employer, but buying and renting property is restricted)
3. Licensed
   (someone whose employer has a licence to employ them as an essential worker - can rent or buy any property)
4. Registered
   (someone who does not qualify under the other categories)

17 Which of these qualifications do you have?
Tick every box that applies if you have any of the qualifications listed
If your qualification is not listed, tick the box that contains its nearest equivalent

Higher education qualifications

- ☐ At or above degree level
  (e.g. first degree or degree equivalent, higher degree or postgraduate qualification, BSc, BA, MSc, PGCE)
- ☐ Below degree level
  (e.g. foundation degree, HND, NVQ level 4 or 5, Higher level BTEC, RSA higher diploma)

AS, A levels or equivalent

- ☐ Two or more A levels, or four or more AS levels or an International Baccalaureate (IB) diploma
- ☐ One A level or two AS levels

GCSEs or equivalent

- ☐ Five or more GCSEs (A*-C, 9-4), or five or more O levels (passes)
- ☐ GCSE or O levels at any grade

Technical or vocational qualifications

- ☐ NVQ level 3, BTEC National, OND or ONC, City and Guilds Advanced Craft
- ☐ NVQ Level 2, BTEC General, City and Guilds Craft
- ☐ NVQ Level 1

OR... Other or no qualifications

- ☐ Any other qualifications, such as professional or foreign qualifications
  (specify highest obtained)
- ☐ No formal qualifications

Individual questions - Yourself (Person 1) continued

18 Which of the following describes what you were doing in the last seven days?
Tick all that apply

- ☐ Working for an employer full-time
- ☐ Working for an employer part-time
- ☐ Self-employed, employing others
- ☐ Self-employed or freelance, not employing others
- ☐ Unemployed and looking for a job or waiting to take up a job
- ☐ Unemployed, not looking for a job
- ☐ Studying full-time
- ☐ Studying part-time
- ☐ Unable to work because of long-term sickness or disability
- ☐ Retired from paid work
- ☐ Looking after home and / or family
- ☐ Other, write in

19 If you have done any paid work over the past seven days (even just an hour), either for an employer or self-employed please answer questions 20 - 26, otherwise ➔ GO TO 27

20 What is the full title of your main job?
(Your main job is the one you spend the most hours in the week doing)
For example, PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHER, CAR MECHANIC, DISTRICT NURSE, STRUCTURAL ENGINEER
Be as specific as possible

21 Briefly describe what you do in your main job

22 How many hours per week do you usually work in your main job?
Do not count overtime or meal breaks

☐☐ hours per week

23 How many hours per week do you usually work in any additional jobs that you have?
Do not count overtime or meal breaks

☐☐ hours per week

24 What is the name of the organisation you work for in your main job?
If you are self-employed in your own organisation, write in the business name

25 In your main job, what is the address of your workplace or the depot where you report for work?
If you work from home, or have no fixed workplace, tick one of the boxes below

Postcode

- ☐ I work from home
- ☐ No fixed place

26 How do you usually travel to work?
Tick one only

- ① Private car (as the driver, no passengers)
- ② Private car (as the driver, with passengers)
- ③ Private car (as a passenger)
- ④ Motorcycle or moped
- ⑤ Bus
- ⑥ Taxi
- ⑦ Cycle or electric bicycle
- ⑧ Walk
- ⑨ Work mainly at home
- ⑩ Other, write in

27 There are no more questions for Person 1
Go to questions for Person 2
OR if there are no more people in your household
Make sure you have signed the declaration on the front page, and post back your questionnaire

People temporarily away from home

Anyone who is temporarily away from their permanent or family home on 21 March 2021 should be included at their home address in household question H1 and individual questions 1 to 27. This includes people who are:

- Students at university or boarding school
- Absent on business or living away from home whilst working
- On holiday or travelling for less than one year
- Staying, or expecting to stay, in an establishment such as a hospital or care home for less than 6 months
- Visiting friends or relatives
- Absent on military service
- In prison for less than 6 months

Children with parents who live apart

Children with parents who live apart should be included on the questionnaire for the address where they spend the majority of their time. They should be included in the household question H1 and individual questions 1 to 27.

If they are staying overnight at their other address on 21 March 2021, they must also be included as a visitor on the questionnaire for that other address (household question H2).

If they live equally between two addresses, they should be included at the address where they are staying overnight on 21 March 2021, in household questions H1 and individual questions 1 to 27.

People with no usual address

People who usually live in Jersey but have no usual address should be included on a questionnaire at the address where they are staying overnight on 21 March 2021, in household questions H1 and individual questions 1 to 27.

Visitors from outside of Jersey

People whose total length of stay in Jersey will be one month or more should be included on the questionnaire where they are staying. They should be included in household question H1 and individual questions 1 to 27.

Visitors to Jersey whose total length of stay in Jersey is less than one month should only be included as a visitor on the questionnaire at the address where they are staying overnight on 21 March 2021 in household question H2.

Lodgers

Lodgers living in a private household should be included on the questionnaire where they lodge, provided that they share cooking facilities and living accommodation. The lodger may request to complete the individual questions separately by requesting an Individual Questionnaire.

Lodgers who do not share cooking facilities or do not share living accommodation with the rest of the household should complete a separate Household Questionnaire. Contact us to request additional Household Questionnaires.

Unrelated / shared households

One of the householders / tenants must complete household questions H1 to H6 and ensure individual questions 1 to 27 are completed for each household member. The individual questions may be completed separately by requesting an Individual Questionnaire.

Households away on 21 March 2021

If this address is unoccupied overnight on 21 March 2021 because the whole household is away, the questionnaire should be completed as soon as possible upon the household's return.



Email: statistics@gov.je
Website: www.gov.je/statistics