

Report on the 2011 Jersey Census



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Introduction

The 2011 Jersey census took place on Sunday 27 March 2011.

The 2011 Jersey census was run independently by the States of Jersey Statistics Unit. The entire 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 the States of Jersey Statistics Unit.

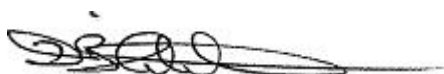
A great deal of work went into ensuring the completeness and accuracy of the census data. This included Collection Officers following up non-responding households for several months after census day. There was also a detailed data checking and validation process carried out by the census office team.

A new feature of the 2011 census was the inclusion of the undercount in the overall population number and all other published census figures throughout this report. (The undercount is the small number of people who did not complete a census form). All users of Jersey's 2011 census data can therefore work from a single set of comprehensive population figures.

The Statistics Unit would particularly like to thank everyone who was involved in delivering the 2011 Jersey census – in particular the 166 field staff and members of the census office team. We would also like to thank the Jersey public for their co-operation.

This report is the amalgamation of the six census bulletins that were published by the Statistics Unit between December 2011 and March 2012 and also includes some additional analyses not included in these initial bulletins.

Any queries or requests for additional information should be directed to the Statistics Unit. This report is also available on the Statistics Unit website along with further information about the 2011 and 2001 censuses.



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Summary

Total population

- **The total resident population of Jersey on 27 March 2011 was 97,857.**
- The difference of 10,700 to the 2001 census was due to:
 - undercount methodology change: 1,600 persons
 - natural growth (births minus deaths): 2,300 persons
 - net inward migration: 6,800 persons.
- The population density was 819 persons per km².

Parishes

- A third of the Island's population lived in St Helier.
- The smallest parish in terms of population size was St Mary.
- St Helier had the highest population density (3,541 per km²), Trinity the lowest (253 per km²).

Age and gender structure

- Dependency ratio of 52%, similar to that measured in 2001.
- Two-thirds of the population were of working age.
- Females accounted for 51% of the population.

Place of birth

- Half of Jersey's resident population were born in Jersey.
- 7,030 (7%) were born in Portugal or Madeira.
- 3,130 (3%) were born in Poland.
- 3,790 (4%) were born outside of Europe.
- Since 2001, there has been a net migration of:
 - 3,500 British-born persons *into* the Island
 - 3,100 Polish-born persons *into* the Island
 - 1,900 Portuguese-born persons *into* the Island
 - 4,100 Jersey-born persons *out of* the Island.

Residential qualifications

- 82% of adult residents were a-h locally qualified.
- 16% were not locally qualified (12,729) and 2% were j-category qualified.

Households

- There were 44,700 private dwellings in Jersey, of which 3,100 (7%) were vacant on census day.
- Average of 2.31 people per household; 2.46 bedrooms per household on average.
- 5% of households were overcrowded and 26% under-occupied (using the "bedroom standard").
- 15% of non-qualified households were overcrowded.

Recent arrivals (arrived after 2005)

- Place of birth of all recent arrivals (including children) was broken down as follows:
 - 40% from British Isles
 - 15% from Poland
 - 14% from Portugal or Madeira
 - 5% from Jersey
 - 11% from other European countries
 - 13% from Elsewhere in the world.
- Of the 10,380 adult recent arrivals, two-thirds (67%) were non-locally qualified.
- The majority (58%) of adult recent arrivals were under the age of 35.
- Economic activity rate of recent arrivals was 90% (adults of working age).
- Over two-fifths (43%) of recent arrivals had a higher-level academic qualification.

Employment

- 82% of the working age population were economically active.
- In March 2011 the International Labour Organisation (ILO) unemployment rate was 4.7%, corresponding to 2,570 persons.
- ILO youth unemployment rate was 14.3%.
- ILO unemployment rate for Jersey-born was 6.2%; non-Jersey born was 3.7%.
- Four-fifths of unemployed were locally qualified (a-h).
- Half of unemployed persons were not registered as unemployed and actively seeking work.

Education

- A fifth of adults had no formal educational qualifications (compared to a third in 2001).
- A fifth had a qualification at or above degree level.
- Three-fifths of Portuguese and Madeiran born adults had no formal educational qualifications.
- More than three-quarters of unemployed persons had some form of educational qualification.

Transport

- There were 62,460 cars/vans for use by private households.
- On average there were 1.5 cars/vans per household.
- The number of motorcycles has doubled since the 2001 census.
- A sixth (16%) of private households did not have access to a car/van.
- A third (30%) of households in St Helier did not have access to a car/van.
- 56% of adults travelled to work by car, a quarter walked, 4% used the bus and 4% cycled.
- Bus use varied by parish – highest in St Clement (8%), lowest in Trinity (2%).
- More than two-thirds (68%) of workers worked in St Helier.

The total resident population of Jersey on 27 March 2011 was 97,857.

This figure:

includes 6,061 residents of Jersey who were absent from the Island on census day; and

excludes 2,052 short-term visitors to the Island who were present on census day.

Persons staying, or intending to stay, in Jersey for over a month were counted as residents on census day. Short-term visitors included everyone else, i.e. those spending less than a month in the Island.

Change over time

The 2001 census reported a resident population of 87,186. The change in the census measures of the Island’s resident population between 2001 and 2011 may be broken down as shown in Table 1.1.

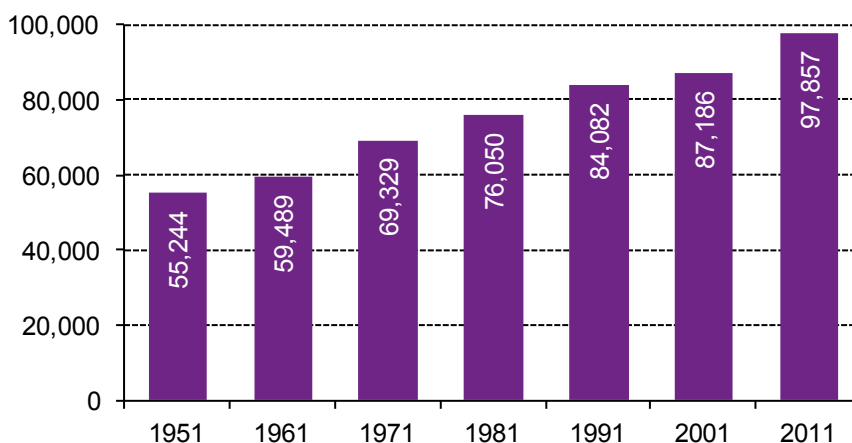
When comparing the figures for 2001 and 2011 it should be noted that the 2001 measure did not include the “undercount” in the total resident population, following international practice at the time; (the undercount is the small proportion of households and people from whom a census return was not received). The 2011 census has adopted an approach which includes the undercount in the measure of the total resident population.

Table 1.1: Contribution to change between 2001 and 2011 census measures

Numbers are rounded to the nearest 100 to reflect the accuracy of the undercount and migration estimates

	Contribution to change
2001 undercount (revised - see Notes, Appendix B)	1,600
Natural growth (excess of births over deaths)	2,300
Net migration (<i>into</i> the Island)	6,800
Total change in census measures 2001 – 2011	10,700

Figure 1.1: Resident population 1951 – 2011



The resident population increased by 9,100 between 2001 and 2011 (*including* the undercount in both censuses), corresponding to an increase of 10% over 10 years.

The resident population of Jersey has been increasing during the last 60 years (see Figure 1.1).

Population by parish

Table 1.2 shows the distribution of the population by parish. St Helier accounted for over a third (34%) of the total population of Jersey in 2011, followed by St Saviour (14%) and St Brelade (11%). The smallest parish in terms of population size was St Mary.

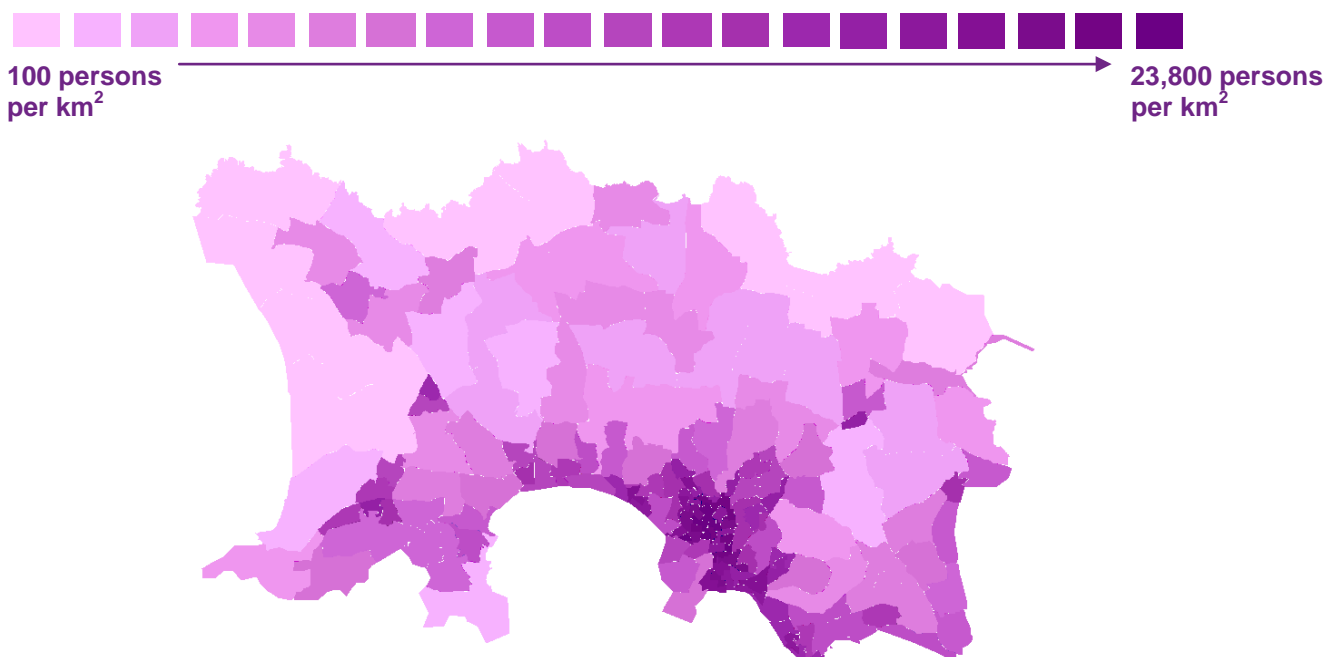
Table 1.2: Population and population density by parish

	2011 population	% of total	2011 density (person/km ²)	2001 population	% change population
Grouville	4,866	5	594	4,702	+3
St Brelade	10,568	11	803	10,134	+4
St Clement	9,221	9	2,142	8,196	+13
St Helier	33,522	34	3,541	28,310	+18
St John	2,911	3	320	2,618	+11
St Lawrence	5,418	6	552	4,702	+15
St Martin	3,763	4	368	3,628	+4
St Mary	1,752	2	267	1,591	+10
St Ouen	4,097	4	270	3,803	+8
St Peter	5,003	5	425	4,293	+17
St Saviour	13,580	14	1,471	12,491	+9
Trinity	3,156	3	253	2,718	+16
Total	97,857	100	819	87,186	

Particularly large increases in population between 2001 and 2011 were seen for St Helier (18%), St Peter (17%), Trinity (16%) and St Lawrence (15%). Small increases in population during this decade were seen in Grouville (3%), St Brelade (4%) and St Martin (4%).

Figure 1.2 below shows the pattern of population density across Jersey.

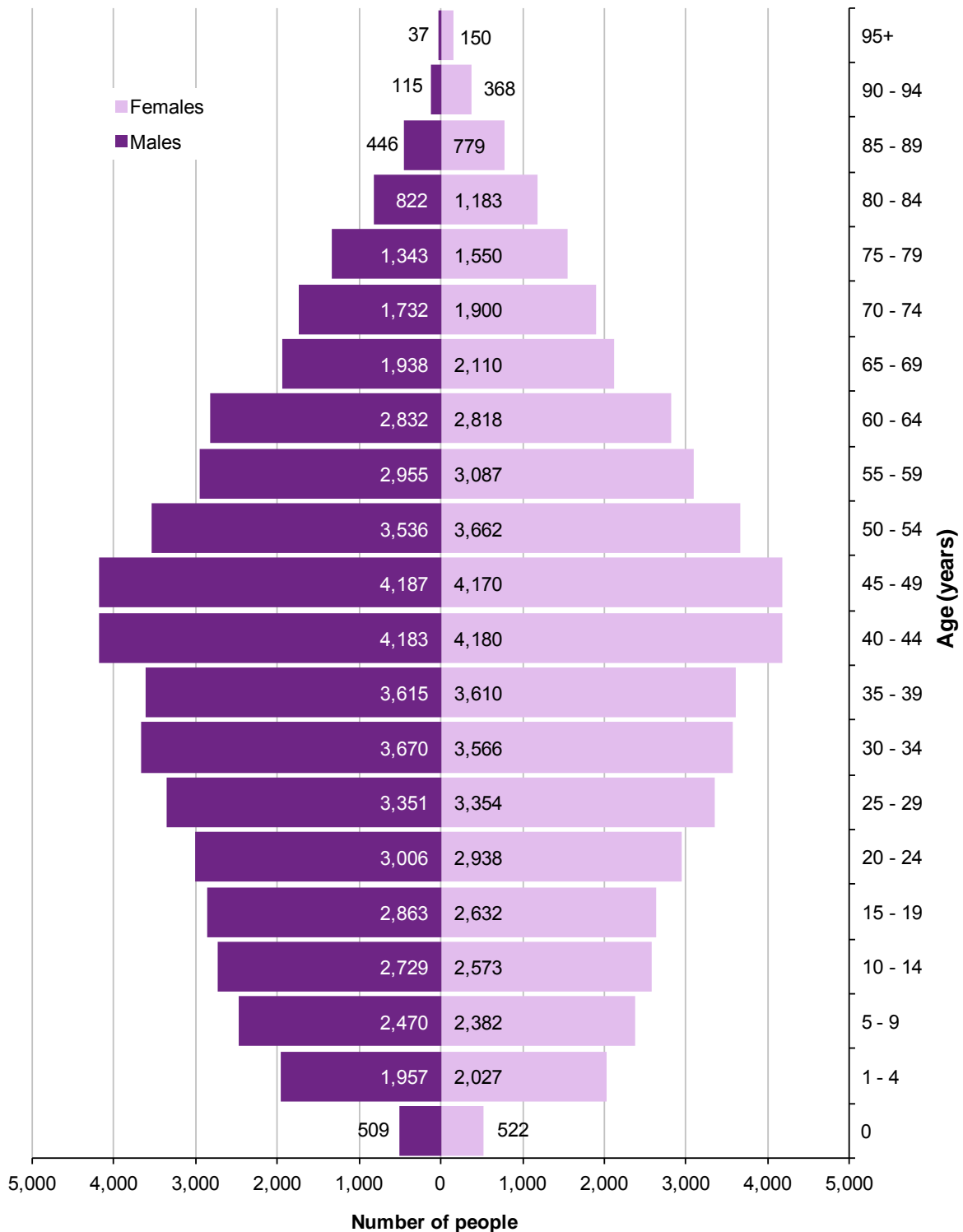
Figure 1.2: Population density in Jersey by parish



Age and gender

Figure 2.1 illustrates the number of people by age group and gender.

Figure 2.1: The population structure of Jersey



There were fewer than 20 people aged 100 years or over in Jersey on census day, the majority of whom were females.

Working age

As Table 2.1 shows, 64,353 people were of working age (defined as 16 to 64 inclusive for men, and 16 to 59 inclusive for women).

The dependency ratio for Jersey (the ratio of those outside of working age to those of working age) was 52%; this ratio is similar to that of 2001.

Table 2.1: Working age population of Jersey

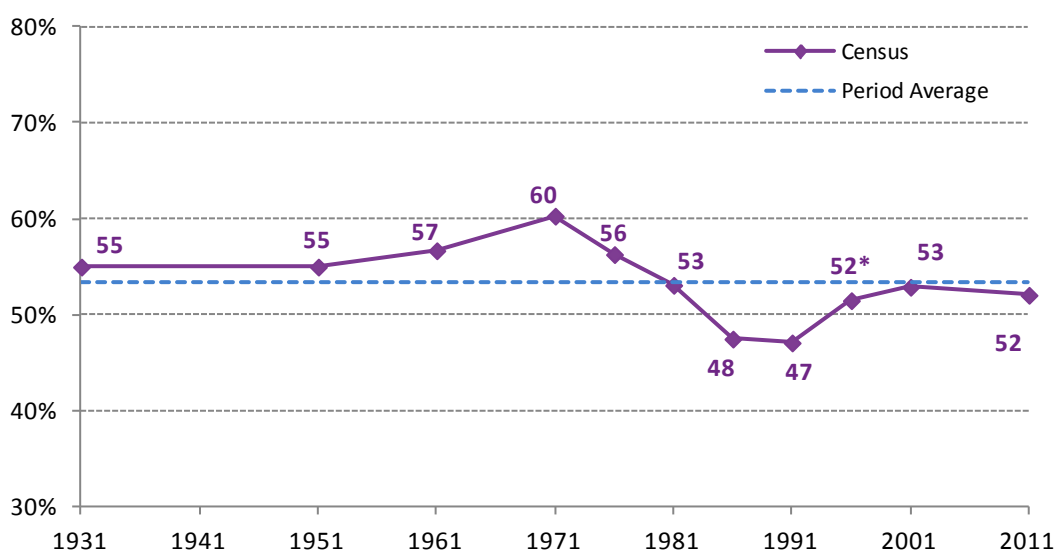
	Males	Females	All
Under 16 yrs	8,227	7,986	16,213
Working age	33,636	30,717	64,353
Above working age*	6,433	10,858	17,291
Total	48,296	49,561	97,857
Dependency ratio	44%	61%	52%
Percent at working age	70%	62%	66%

*above 59 years for women, above 64 years for men

Figure 2.2 shows the dependency ratio for the period 1931 to 2011 as measured by the Jersey censuses. For each year, the definition of “working age” is that in effect at the particular time¹.

For the period 1931 to 2011 the average dependency ratio was 53%. The dependency ratio peaked in 1971 due to the ageing of the resident population; however this effect was offset by the inward migration of working age residents between 1971 and 1986, reducing the dependency ratio to 47% in 1991. The increase recorded in 1996 was largely due to the change in school leaving age which increased from 15 to 16 years in 1992.

Figure 2.2: Dependency ratio 1931–2011 (percent), as measured by the census



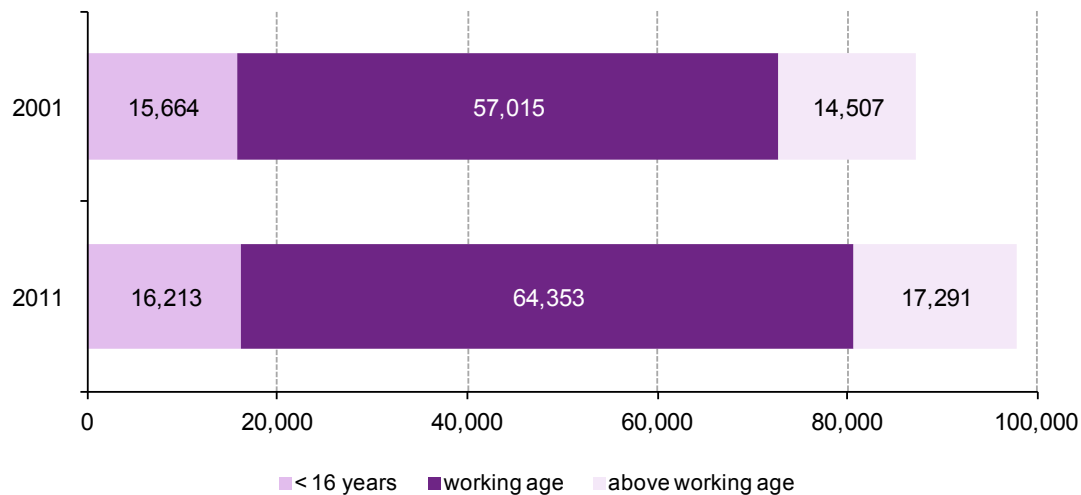
*change in school leaving age between 1991 and 1996 censuses

¹ The appropriate school leaving age in place at the time is applied when calculating the number of “working age” residents.

Although the number of working age residents has increased between 2001 and 2011, this has been at a similar rate to the numbers of those outside of working age. The percentage of the population who are of working age has remained fairly stable: 66% in 2011 compared with 65% in 2001.

Figure 2.3 displays the change in each age group over the last 10 years. While there has been a small increase in the number of under 16s, the number of people of working age has increased by 13% and the number of people above working age has increased by nearly a fifth (19%).

Figure 2.3: Working age population, 2001 and 2011 compared



Place of birth

In 2011, half (50%) of Jersey residents were born in Jersey. Nearly a third (31%) were born in the British Isles (including England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and other Channel Islands). About one in fourteen (7%) of the resident population were born in Portugal / Madeira and 3% were born in Poland.

Table 2.2: Jersey's population by place of birth

	Persons	Percent
Jersey	48,653	50
British Isles	30,223	31
Portugal / Madeira	7,031	7
Poland	3,133	3
Ireland (Republic)	1,880	2
Other European country	3,146	3
Elsewhere in the world	3,791	4
Total	97,857	100

Focussing just on the group who reported being born in an 'other European country' or 'elsewhere in the world', the top 10 most frequent countries of birth for this group are shown in Table 2.3.

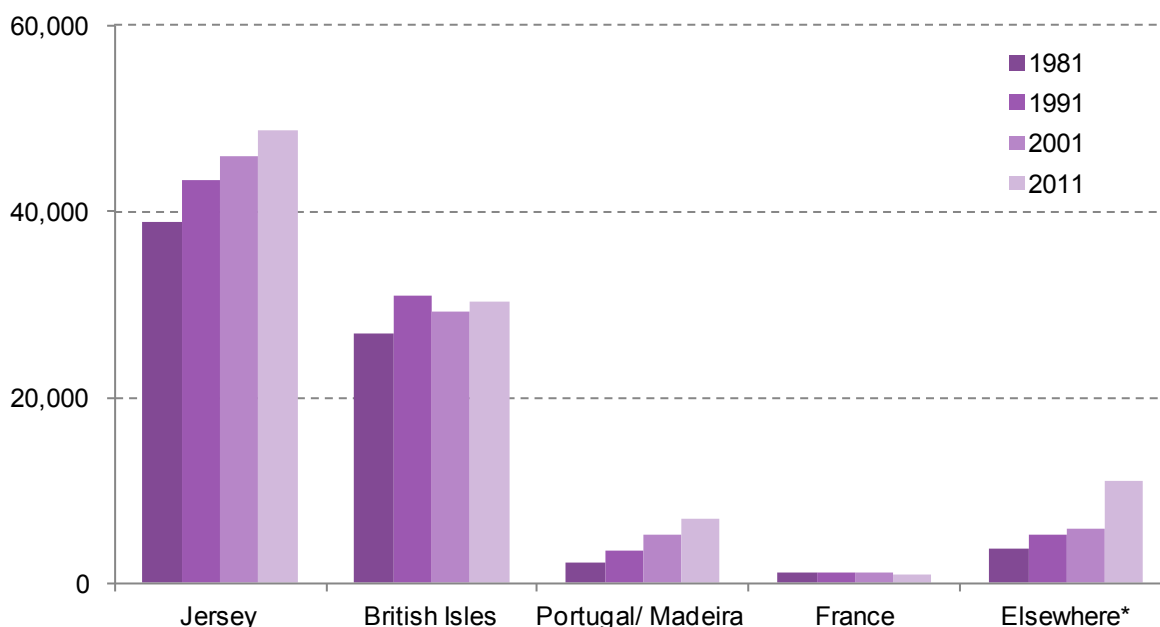
A more comprehensive table of place of birth can be found in Appendix C.

Table 2.3: Place of birth in ‘other European country’ or ‘elsewhere in the world’; top ten most frequently cited countries

Place of birth	Persons
France	857
South Africa	571
Romania	463
Germany	356
India	325
Australia	303
Italy	230
Thailand	215
U.S.A.	193
Canada	177

As Figure 2.4 illustrates, the number of Jersey residents who were born in Jersey has increased throughout the last three decades. At a lower level, the number of Jersey residents who were born in Portugal / Madeira has also been increasing over the same time period.

Figure 2.4: Place of birth of Jersey residents over the last three decades - as measured by censuses



* For comparative purposes, all other countries have been grouped together

Despite the ongoing increase in the number of Jersey-born residents, as a result of the concurrent increases in non-Jersey born residents the *proportion* of Jersey-born residents has declined over the last three decades (see Table 2.4).

**Table 2.4: Place of birth of Jersey residents over the last three decades
- as measured by censuses (percent)**

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

* For comparative purposes, all other countries have been grouped together

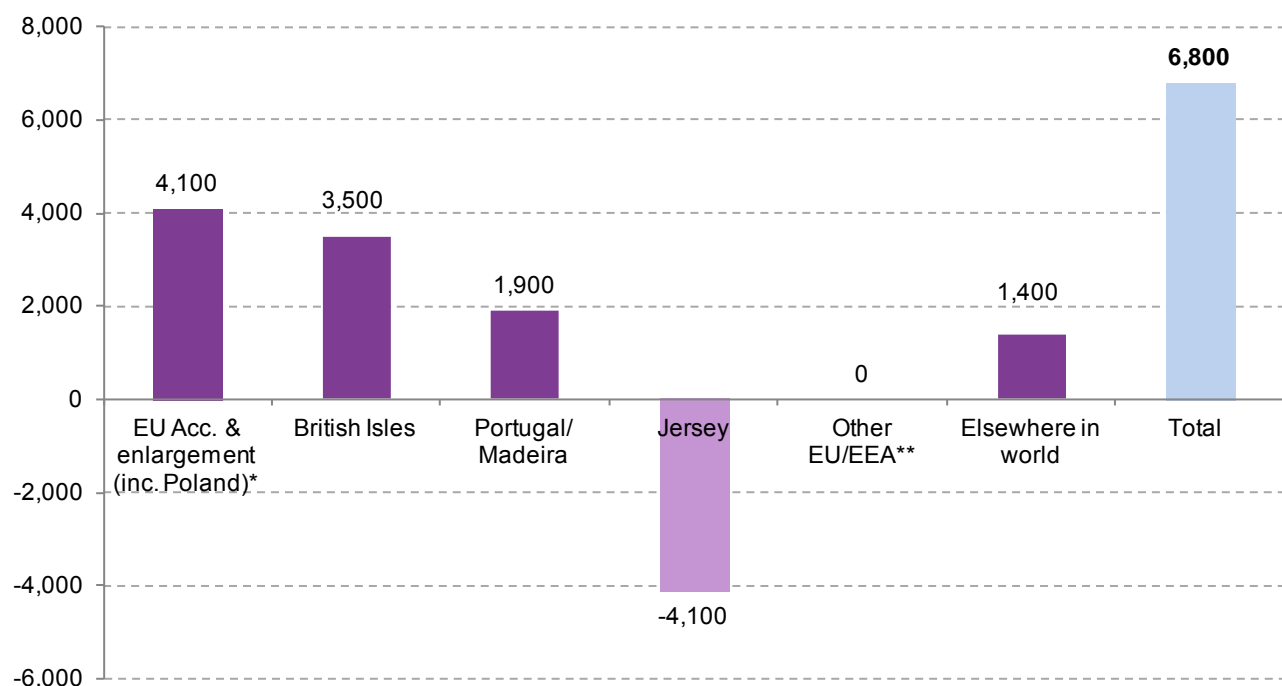
Chapter 1 provided a breakdown of the increase of 9,100 residents between 2001 and 2011 (including the undercount in both census measures). Net inward migration was the main factor, accounting for 6,800 of the intercensal change. Figure 2.5 breaks down this total net migration by place of birth.

Net migration

Figure 2.5: Net migration, 2001 to 2011 by place of birth.

(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.

**EU/EEA (2001 definition): Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.

As can be seen from Figure 2.5, people born in countries which had recently joined the European Union were the largest contributor to the total net inward migration between 2001 and 2011. People born in Poland accounted for 3,100 of the total net migration from such countries.

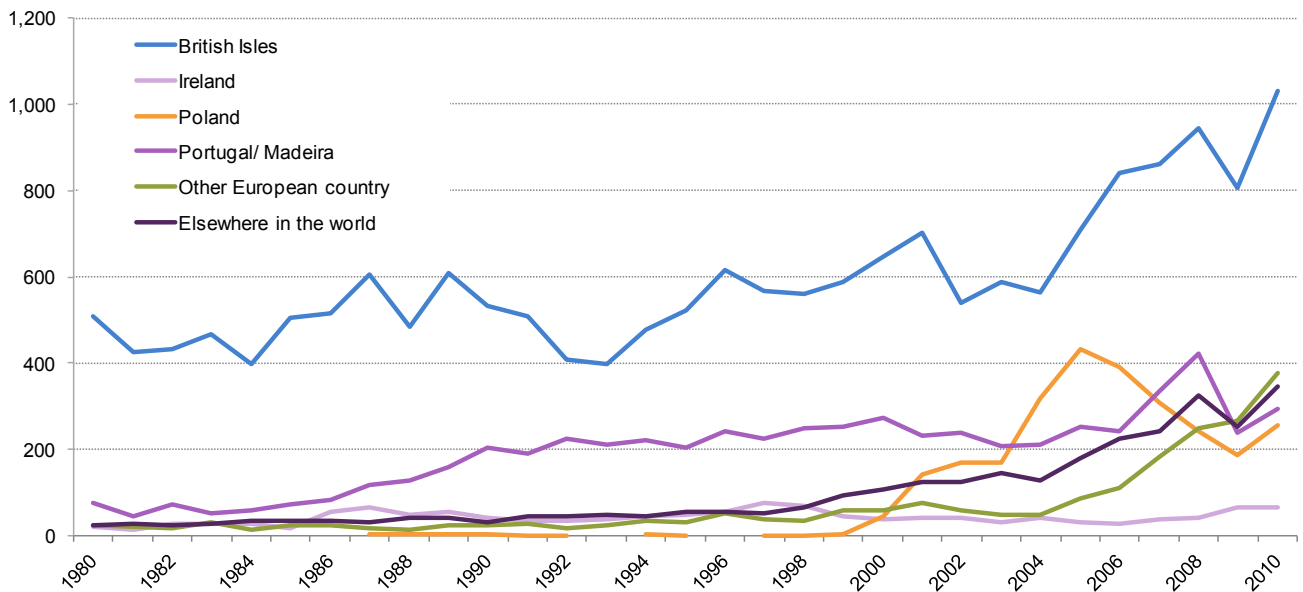
Figure 2.6 illustrates the arrivals into Jersey since 1980 by place of birth (see Appendix C for data table).

It should be noted that the numbers presented represent those arriving in a given year, and still remaining in the Island by census day 2011. Therefore the increased number of arrivals into Jersey in more recent years will include short-term residents who have recently entered the Island temporarily and have not yet left.

However, the long-term trends are apparent; for example Portuguese-born arrivals have remained fairly stable over the previous 20 years. The increase in the number of Polish-born residents arriving in the previous decade is also notable, reaching a peak towards the middle of the decade.

The increased numbers of residents arriving from “Other European countries” and “Elsewhere in the world” during the latter half of the last decade is also apparent.

Figure 2.6: Year of arrival in Jersey by place of birth, 1980-2010
 (excluding those born in Jersey and continuously resident since birth)



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 2011 census asked residents of Jersey to identify which ethnic category they felt best described themselves. Fewer than half (46%) of Jersey residents considered their ethnicity to be 'Jersey', whilst another third (33%) considered themselves to be 'British'.

About one in twelve (8%) Jersey residents considered themselves to be Portuguese or Madeiran, representing about a thousand more people than those who were actually born in Portugal or Madeira.

See Table 2.5 for a breakdown of the ethnicity of Jersey residents in 2011 and 2001.

Table 2.5: Ethnicity of Jersey residents, 2011 and 2001

		2011	Percent	2001	Change 2001 to 2011
White	Jersey	45,379	46.4	44,589	+790
	British	31,974	32.7	30,317	+1,657
	Irish	2,324	2.4	2,284	+40
	French	841	0.9	1,522	-681
	Portuguese / Madeiran	8,049	8.2	5,548	+2,501
	Polish	3,273	3.3	1,980	+5,024
	Other	3,731	3.8		
Asian	Indian	377	0.4	120	+257
	Pakistani	53	0.1	21	+32
	Bangladeshi	74	0.1	31	+43
	Chinese	182	0.2	145	+37
	Thai	200	0.2	8	+521
	Other	329	0.3		
Black	Caribbean	85	0.1	33	+52
	African	256	0.3	151	+105
	Other	38	0.0	71	-33
Mixed	Asian	274	0.3	366	+326
	Caribbean	102	0.1		
	African	105	0.1		
	Other	211	0.2		

Residential qualifications

Only people over the age of 15 years are eligible to have residential qualifications, and so this section refers to the 81,644 residents of Jersey on census day who were aged 16 or over.

Table 2.6: Residential qualifications of residents on 27 March 2011

	Persons	Percent	2001 percent
a to h category	66,852	82	77
j category	1,816	2	1
k category	247	~	~
Spouse of qualified person	2,152	3	5
No residential qualifications	10,577	13	16
Total	81,644	100	100

Over four-fifths (82%) of adults were residentially qualified in categories “a to h”, which includes those born in the Island and those who have been in the Island for a certain length of time. An additional 2% were “j-category” residents who have residential qualifications based on their employment. A small number (247) of residents classed themselves as having “k-category” residential qualifications.

Approximately one in eight adults (13%) had no residential qualifications (see Table 2.6).

Comparison with 2001 should take into account that the question format was simplified in 2011. Nevertheless, the increase in the proportion of the population with residential qualifications (from 77% in 2001 to 82% in 2011) is likely a consequence of the reduction in the qualification period from 19 years in 2001 to 10 years by 2011.

Table 2.7 provides the breakdown of each residential category by place of birth. It shows for example that the majority of j-category residents were born in the British Isles. The majority of residents born in Poland have no residential qualifications.

Table 2.7: Residential qualifications of islanders by place of birth

	Jersey	British Isles	Ireland	Poland	Portugal /Madeira	Other European country	Elsewhere in the world	All
a to h category	34,920	22,760	1,460	130	4,400	1,560	1,640	66,850
j category	~	1,280	40	20	~	100	370	1,820
k category	~	210	~	~	~	10	10	250
Spouse of qualified person	10	1,310	60	70	70	170	470	2,150
No residential qualifications	40	3,190	290	2,780	2,210	1,170	900	10,580
Total	34,980	28,740	1,840	2,990	6,680	3,010	3,390	81,640

~ indicates a value less than 10. All other numbers have been independently rounded to the nearest 10.

Length of residence

Table 2.8 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 2011, over 70% of residents had lived in the Island for more than 10 years.

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

Table 2.8: Number of residents by year that their current period of residence in Jersey began

	Arrived in Jersey*	Percent	Whole population	Percent
Prior to 1970	7,644	15	25,241	26
1970 - 1979	7,232	14	11,907	12
1980 - 1989	7,164	14	13,107	13
1990 - 1999	9,273	18	17,802	18
2000	1,246	2	1,994	2
2001	1,376	3	2,162	2
2002	1,241	2	1,991	2
2003	1,253	2	2,080	2
2004	1,380	3	2,173	2
2005	1,782	3	2,593	3
2006	1,935	4	2,759	3
2007	2,068	4	2,947	3
2008	2,334	5	3,227	3
2009	1,913	4	2,831	3
2010	2,508	5	3,507	4
2011 (up to 27 March)	1,309	3	1,536	2
Total	51,658	100	97,857	100

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

Recent arrivals

People whose most recent period of residence in Jersey began after 2005 are considered for the purposes of this bulletin 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 (40%) of recent arrivals were born in the British Isles – see Table 2.9. Similar proportions of recent arrivals, around one in seven, were born in Poland (15%) or Portugal / Madeira (14%) whilst one in twenty (5%) were born in Jersey and 2% were born in Ireland. The remainder were born in other European countries (11%) or elsewhere in the world (13%).

Table 2.9: Place of birth of recent arrivals, 2006 to 2011

	Persons	Percent
Jersey	593	5
British Isles	4,877	40
Portugal / Madeira	1,631	14
Poland	1,817	15
Ireland (Republic)	270	2
Other European country	1,339	11
Elsewhere in the world	1,540	13
Total	12,067	100

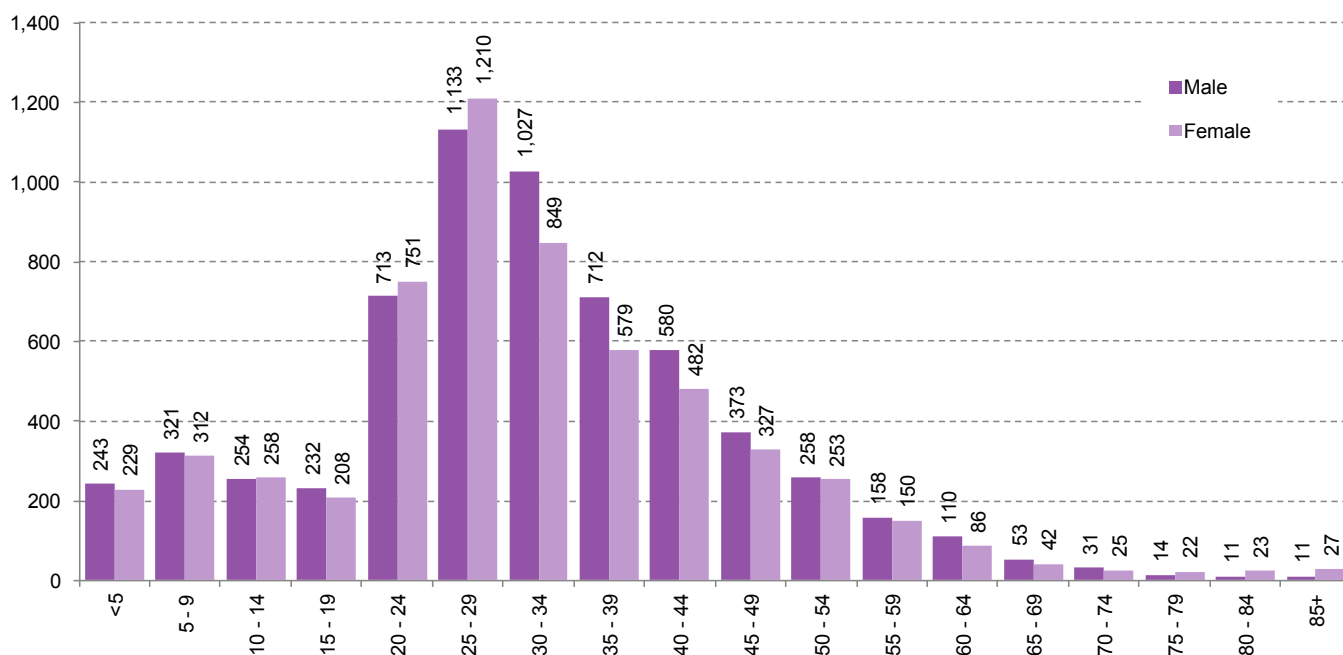
Two-thirds (67%) of the recent arrivals do not hold residential qualifications. About 10% of recently arrived adults were a-h qualified and 12% were j-category qualified.

Table 2.10: Residential qualifications of recent arrivals 2006 to 2011 (aged 16 or over)

	Persons	Percent
a to h category	1,088	10
j category	1,225	12
k category	54	1
Spouse of qualified person	1,106	11
No residential qualifications	6,904	67
Total	10,377	100

Figure 2.7 shows the profile by age and gender of recent arrivals, showing that the majority (64%) are aged below 35 years, with slightly more males (6,234) than females (5,833) overall.

Figure 2.7: Age and gender profile of recent arrivals (those whose period of continuous residence in Jersey began after 2005)



Marital Status

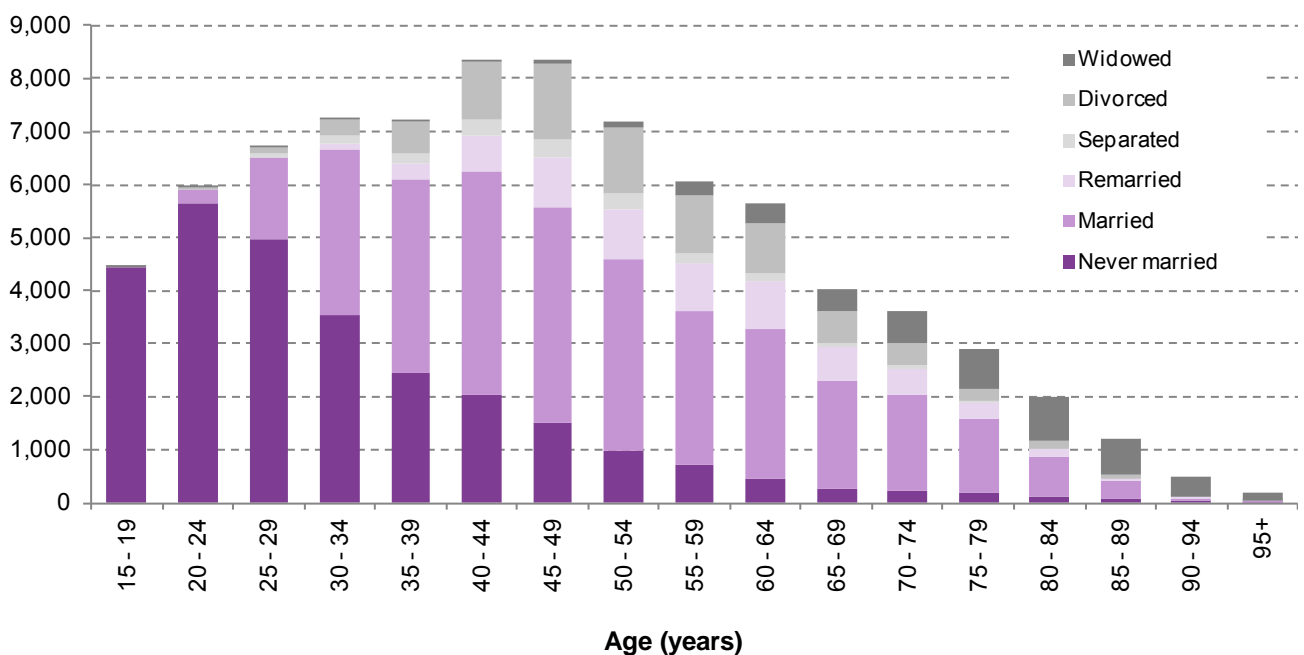
In 2011, nearly half (48%) of adults in Jersey were either married or remarried. A further one in ten (10%) were divorced, whilst around a third (34%) had never married.

Table 2.11: Marital status of Jersey adults (aged 16 years or over)

	Persons	Percent
Married	32,614	40
Remarried	6,415	8
Separated	1,953	2
Divorced	8,221	10
Widowed	4,759	6
Never married	27,682	34
Total	81,644	100

Figure 2.8 illustrates the age profile of marital status.

Figure 2.8: Marital status by age (years) of Jersey residents



Marital status - changes over time

The proportion of adults who are married has been declining over the last several decades, whilst the number divorced (and not remarried) has increased from 21 per 1,000 adult population in 1971 to 101 per 1,000 population in 2011 (see Table 2.12).

Table 2.12: Marital status² per 1,000 adult population 1971 – 2011

	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Married	643	597	531	439	399
Remarried				79	79
Separated			23	27	24
Married, remarried or separated	643	597	554	545	502
Divorced	21	40	54	84	101
Widowed	92	88	77	70	58
Never married	244	275	315	301	339

Same-sex couples

Whilst same-sex couples were not yet recognised as being legally married in Jersey at the time of the 2011 census, the results show 219 couples of the same sex who were living as couples in March 2011, corresponding to 438 people, about 0.4% of Jersey's total resident population.

² Prior to 2001, 're-married' was included in the 'married' category; prior to 1991, 'separated' was included in 'married'

Dwellings

The 2011 census identified 44,698 private dwellings³ and 157 communal establishments in Jersey.

Vacant dwellings

One in fourteen (7%) of all private dwellings were vacant on census day – a total of 3,103 dwellings.

Table 3.1: Number of private dwellings and vacant dwellings, by parish

	Total dwellings		Vacant dwellings	Vacant rate (Percent)
	Number	Percent		
Grouville	2,142	5	124	6
St Brelade	4,547	10	365	8
St Clement	3,843	9	155	4
St Helier	17,417	39	1,397	8
St John	1,184	3	72	6
St Lawrence	2,350	5	121	5
St Martin	1,621	4	129	8
St Mary	696	2	33	5
St Ouen	1,698	4	127	7
St Peter	2,207	5	189	9
St Saviour	5,641	13	283	5
Trinity	1,352	3	108	8
All	44,698	100	3,103	7

Table 3.1 provides the number of total private dwellings in each parish, the number of vacant dwellings, and the vacant rate. St Helier had the highest number of vacant dwellings (1,397), whilst St Peter had the highest proportion of vacant dwellings, with a vacant rate of 9%.

As Table 3.2 shows, the majority of vacant dwellings were flats (63%) and over a third (37%) were houses.

³Private 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.

Table 3.2: Vacant dwellings by property type

	Property type	Number	Percent
House	Detached	646	21
	Semi-detached	273	9
	Terraced	222	7
Flat	Purpose built block	802	26
	Part of converted house	897	29
	In a commercial building	245	8
Semi-permanent structure ⁴ e.g. Portakabin™		18	1
All vacant dwellings		3,103	100

Two-fifths (41%) of vacant dwellings had one bedroom and over a quarter (28%) had two bedrooms (Table 3.3).

Table 3.3: Vacant dwellings by number of bedrooms

Number of bedrooms	Percent
One	41
Two	28
Three	19
Four or more	12
	100

Although there was no requirement for householders to give reasons for properties being vacant, some reasons were provided for around half of properties listed as vacant.

Table 3.4 presents the most cited reasons for vacant properties for which data was provided. Over a quarter (29%) were vacant due to being between tenants, and nearly a quarter (23%) were second or holiday homes. Around one in five were in the process of being built or renovated.

Table 3.4: Vacant dwellings by reason

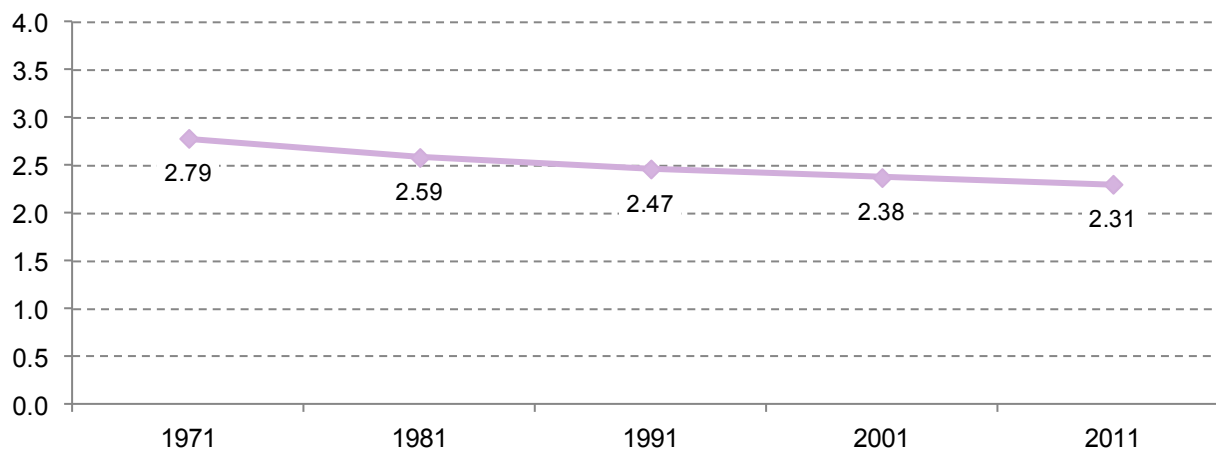
Reason for vacancy	Percent
Between tenants	29
Second / holiday home	23
Property being built or renovated	18
For sale	10
Resident deceased	6
Resident in care home	5
Owner away long term	3
Other reason	6
	100

⁴ 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.

Persons and bedrooms per dwelling

Excluding those people living in communal establishments, 95,974 persons were living in 41,595 private dwellings in 2011, representing an average of 2.31 persons per dwelling. This ratio has been declining over the last four decades, as can be seen in Figure 3.1.

Figure 3.1: The decline in the number of persons per private dwelling over the last four decades



St Helier had the lowest number of persons per dwelling whilst the country parishes such as St Mary and Trinity had, on average, a higher number of persons per dwelling (see Table 3.5). These differences should be considered alongside information on the size of the dwelling. The mean number of bedrooms is also provided in Table 3.5, and shows that St Helier dwellings had, on average, fewer than 2 bedrooms per dwelling, whilst St John and St Mary dwellings had, on average more than 3 bedrooms per dwelling.

Table 3.5: Number of occupied private dwellings, persons per dwelling and bedrooms per dwelling in 2011

	Occupied private dwellings	Persons living in private dwellings	Persons per private dwelling	Mean number of bedrooms per dwelling
Grouville	2,018	4,806	2.38	2.85
St Brelade	4,182	10,111	2.42	2.85
St Clement	3,688	9,202	2.50	2.72
St Helier	16,020	32,861	2.05	1.93
St John	1,112	2,911	2.62	3.12
St Lawrence	2,229	5,367	2.41	2.82
St Martin	1,492	3,707	2.48	2.96
St Mary	663	1,752	2.64	3.09
St Ouen	1,571	4,092	2.60	2.98
St Peter	2,018	4,800	2.38	2.66
St Saviour	5,358	13,249	2.47	2.59
Trinity	1,244	3,116	2.50	2.95
All	41,595	95,974	2.31	2.46

The number of bedrooms by tenure is shown in Table 3.6. Over four-fifths (82%) of all dwellings had one, two or three bedrooms. The majority of rental accommodation had either one or two bedrooms with nearly two-thirds (62%) of non-qualified accommodation having one bedroom. In contrast, almost seven out of ten (69%) of owner-occupier households had three or more bedrooms.

Table 3.6: Number of bedrooms in private dwellings by tenure, percent

Tenure	One	Two	Three	Four	Five or more	Total
Owner-occupied	9	22	41	20	8	100
Qualified rent	39	33	19	6	2	100
States, housing trust or parish rent	44	33	20	3	~	100
Non-qualified accommodation	62	23	10	3	2	100
All households	27	26	30	13	5	100

Overcrowding and under-occupation

One in twenty (5%) of all occupied dwellings could be classed as ‘overcrowded’, that is, they had fewer bedrooms than the number required by the ‘Bedroom Standard’⁵ (a measure of over-crowding). This measure of overcrowding rose to 15% in non-qualified accommodation, see Table 3.7.

Table 3.7: Overcrowding and under-occupation by tenure, percent

Tenure	Compared with Bedroom Standard				Total
	over-crowded ⁺	at standard	1 above standard	under-occupied [*]	
Owner-occupied	2	21	35	42	100
Qualified rent	5	56	28	10	100
States, housing trust or parish rent	4	78	17	2	100
Non-qualified accommodation	15	65	14	6	100
All households	5	41	29	26	100

+ One or more bedrooms below standard

* Two or more bedrooms above standard

Around one in two hundred (0.5%) Jersey households have at least two fewer bedrooms than they require by the Bedroom Standard.

Around a quarter (26%) of households were under-occupying their accommodation, that is they had at least two bedrooms more than they needed as measured by the Bedroom Standard. The rate of under-occupation was highest for owner-occupied households (42%).

Due to definitional changes, it is not possible to compare this measure of overcrowding with previous censuses.

⁵ 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.

Property types

Table 3.8 provides a breakdown of the types of dwellings in Jersey (excluding vacant dwellings). A quarter (26%) were detached houses; slightly more (28%) were flats in purpose-built blocks. There were 152 temporary structures such as tents, boats or portakabins™ occupied on census night.

Comparison with 2001 shows an increase in the proportion of flats in purpose-built blocks. There has been a decrease in the proportion of houses, in particular detached houses, since 2001.

Table 3.8: Property types in 2011 and 2001, excluding vacant properties

Property type		Number of dwellings, 2011	2011 percent	2001 percent
House	Detached	10,808	26	29
	Semi-detached	7,990	19	19
	Terraced	4,528	11	11
Flat	Purpose built block	11,759	28	21
	Part of converted house	5,278	13	16
	In a commercial building	1,080	3	3
Temporary structure	Tent, boat or Portakabin™	152	~	~
All (excluding vacant properties)		41,595	100	100

Household tenure

The census asked householders to identify the tenure by which they occupied their dwelling. Table 3.9 compares the household tenure distribution in 2011 with that of 2001⁶.

There has been a slight increase in the proportion of households who own the property that they occupy, from 51% in 2001 to 54% in 2011. On the other hand, the proportion of qualified rental properties has slightly reduced, from just over a fifth (22%) in 2001 to just under a fifth (19%) in 2011.

Table 3.9: Household tenure in 2011 and 2001, excluding vacants

Tenure	Number of dwellings, 2011	2011 percent	2001 percent
Owner-occupied	22,574	54	51
States, housing trust or parish rent	5,656	14	14
Qualified private rent	7,806	19	22
Staff, service or tied accommodation	1,274	3	
Registered lodging house	652	2	13
Lodger paying rent in private household	1,070	3	
Other non-qualified accommodation	2,563	6	
All (excluding vacants)	41,595	100	100

⁶ Differences in the question format between 2001 and 2011 do not allow a more detailed comparison for all tenures.

The proportion of dwellings which are owner-occupied is higher in the UK (68%⁷) and Guernsey (62% of the local market, 67% of the open market⁸) than in Jersey (54%). A breakdown of tenure by parish can be found in Appendix C.

Table 3.10 shows the number of private households occupying each type of property by tenure.

Table 3.10: Household tenure by property type in 2011

Property type		Owner-occupied	States, housing trust or parish rent	Qualified private rent	Non-qualified accommodation
House	Detached	9,070	180	1,130	430
	Semi-detached	5,630	860	1,130	370
	Terraced	3,140	550	620	220
Flat	Purpose built block	3,400	3,930	2,620	1,810
	Part of converted house	1,190	130	1,860	2,090
	In a commercial building	130	~	440	500
Temporary structure	Tent, boat or Portakabin™	~	0	~	140
All (excluding vacants)		22,570	5,660	7,810	5,560

~ indicates a value less than 10. All other numbers have been independently rounded to the nearest 10.

Certain property types were more likely to be in a particular tenure category, as shown in Table 3.11.

The majority of non-qualified accommodation consisted of flats or apartments; more than twice as many States, housing trust or parish rental properties were flats or apartments compared to houses.

Table 3.11: Household tenure by property type in 2011, percent

Tenure	House	Flat	Temporary structure	All
Owner-occupied	43	11	~	54
States, housing trust or parish rent	4	10	0	14
Qualified private rent	7	12	~	19
Non-qualified accommodation	2	11	~	13
All	56	44	~	100

Household composition

Each private household was categorised into a household composition, according to the number of residents and their age and relationships. Comparison with 2001 (see Table 3.12) indicates a slight decrease in 'adult couple' households (18% in 2001 down to 16% in 2011) and a corresponding increase in 'single adult' households (16% in 2001 up to 18% in 2011). The proportion of single parent families increased slightly from 7% to 8%, whilst the proportion of two parent families decreased slightly from 27% to 26% over the last decade.

⁷ UK figure for 2008/09, published in "Housing and Planning Statistics 2010", www.communities.gov.uk.

⁸ Guernsey in Figures, 2011, States of Guernsey Policy and Research Unit

Table 3.12: Household composition, 2011 and 2001 compared

Household composition	Households, 2011	2011 percent	2001 percent*
Single adult	7,603	18	16
Couple (adult)	6,664	16	18
Single parent (with dependent children)	1,769	4	4
Single parent (all children 16 years or above)	1,497	4	3
Couple with dependent children	7,766	19	20
Couple with children (all children 16 years or above)	3,067	7	7
Couple (one pensioner)	1,323	3	3
Single pensioner	4,857	12	12
Two or more pensioners	3,912	9	9
Two or more unrelated persons	1,067	3	1
Other	2,070	5	8
All private dwellings	41,595	100	100

* for comparison purposes, 2001 data was re-categorised according to the household type definitions used in 2011.

Over two-fifths (44%) of 'single parent with dependent children' households were living in States, housing trust or parish rental; over a quarter (28%) were living in owner-occupied accommodation. In contrast, over four-fifths (82%) of households with two or more pensioners lived in owner-occupied accommodation.

Table 3.13: Household composition by tenure of accommodation, percent

Household composition	Owner-Occupied	States, housing trust or parish rent	Qualified rent	Non-qualified accom.	All tenures
Single adult	33	12	30	24	100
Couple (adult)	51	4	23	22	100
Single parent (with dependent children)	28	44	19	8	100
Single parent (all children 16 years or above)	51	33	13	4	100
Couple with dependent children	59	10	17	13	100
Couple with children (all children 16 years or above)	73	13	10	4	100
Couple (one pensioner)	75	9	12	4	100
Single pensioner	57	28	12	2	100
Two or more pensioners	82	9	7	2	100
Two or more unrelated persons	36	2	33	29	100
Other	55	7	21	17	100
All private dwellings	54	14	19	13	100

Communal establishments

The 2011 census identified 157 communal establishments, 31 of which were vacant on census day (the majority of vacant communal establishments being hotels closed for the winter season). A total of 1,883 residents were living in communal establishments on census day. The number of people living in each establishment type is given in Table 3.14.

Table 3.14: Residents of communal establishments, 2011

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

Type of communal establishment	Establishments	Residents
Care home (with nursing)	17	583
Care home (without nursing)	20	400
Children's home	5	20
Other medical or care establishment	13	69
Hotel, large guest house or B&B, campsite or youth hostel*	87	452
Homeless hostel or temporary shelter	4	76
Staff communal establishment	10	168
Detention (HM Prison)	1	115
Total	157	1,883

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

Economic activity

On census day 82% (52,522 persons) of the working age population were economically active. The proportion of economically active is unchanged from that measured by the 2001 census.

Table 4.1: Economic activity for all adults (aged 16 or over) and for the working age population

	All adults (aged 16 or over)			Working age (16-59 / 64 yrs)		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Economically active						
Working for an employer full-time	22,242	16,507	38,749	22,055	15,930	37,985
Working for an employer part-time	1,326	6,393	7,719	1,070	5,535	6,605
Self-employed, employing others	2,216	552	2,768	2,069	481	2,550
Self-employed, not employing others	2,359	875	3,234	2,112	736	2,848
Unemployed, looking for or waiting to take up a job	1,546	1,023	2,569	1,542	992	2,534
Total active	29,689	25,350	55,039	28,848	23,674	52,522
Economically inactive						
Retired	6,306	8,006	14,312	818	315	1,133
Looking after the home	180	4,357	4,537	159	3,113	3,272
In full-time education	2,081	2,210	4,291	2,081	2,208	4,289
Unable to work: sickness or disability	1,359	1,186	2,545	1,290	983	2,273
Unemployed, not looking for a job	454	466	920	440	424	864
Total inactive	10,380	16,225	26,605	4,788	7,043	11,831
Overall totals	40,069	41,575	81,644	33,636	30,717	64,353

Over three-quarters (77%) of working age women were economically active (ie. working or looking for work), a slightly higher rate than that recorded by the 2001 census (76%).

There were 51,866 workers living in private households in Jersey, which corresponds to an average of 1.25 workers per private household.

There were 31,125 households with at least one worker in the household. On average these households had 1.67 workers per household.

Almost one in six (15%) adults over working age (ie. over 59 years for women and over 64 years for men) were economically active.

Of the economically inactive working age population, over a third (36%) were in full-time education; one in five (19%) were unable to work due to sickness or disability and one in ten (10%) were retired. More than two-fifths (44%) of economically inactive women of working age were looking after the home, compared with 3% of men.

Economic activity rates for people of working age (see Table 4.2) were lowest for Jersey-born residents (75%) and highest for those born in Poland (94%). The economic activity rate for Jersey-born residents of

working age was lower than the rates of those born in other jurisdictions predominantly as a result of the number of Jersey-born people in full-time education (see Appendix C, Table A15).

Table 4.2: Economic activity and unemployment rates⁹ by place of birth (working age adults, percent)

	Jersey	British Isles	Ireland	Poland	Portugal / Madeira	Other European country	Elsewhere in the world
Economic activity rate	75	85	88	94	90	88	83
Unemployment rate	6.4	3.7	3.1	2.9	4.2	4.9	4.4

For all adults aged 16 or over, the economic activity rate has remained stable over the last two decades at 67% (see Table 4.3). The rate for women has increased substantially over the last 50 years.

Table 4.3: Long term economic activity rates by gender, 1961-2011 (adults aged 16 or over)

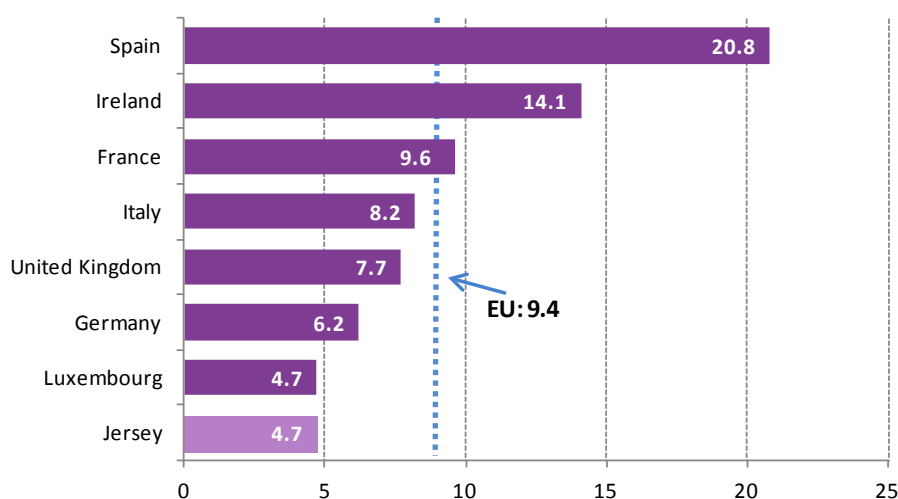
	1961	1971	1981	1991	1996	2001	2011
Males	86	84	80	79	77	76	74
Females	37	44	49	56	58	60	61
All	60	63	64	67	67	67	67

The female economic activity rate for adults aged 16 or over Jersey was 61% in 2011, a rate higher than that most recently recorded for the UK¹⁰ (57%).

ILO unemployment rate

Jersey's ILO unemployment rate was 4.7% on 27 March 2011, corresponding to 2,569 persons; this figure represents all unemployed adults aged 16 or over (rather than working age adults) 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 UK¹¹ was 7.7% and 9.4% for EU countries¹² (see Figure 4.1).

Figure 4.1: ILO unemployed rates for selected EU countries (March 2011, percent)



The ILO unemployment rate for Jersey-born residents was 6.2% and for non-Jersey born 3.7%. The youth unemployment rate (for 16-24 year-olds) was 14.3% in Jersey, compared with 19.7% in the UK.

⁹ Unemployment rates have been derived from Table A15 in Appendix C and are for adults of working age rather than the ILO definition (all adults aged 16 or over).

¹⁰ Source: Office for National Statistics Labour Force Survey data Feb-April 2011.

¹¹ Source: ONS Labour Market Statistics data March-May 2011.

¹² Source: Eurostat, (figures are seasonally adjusted).

Unemployment

On 27 March 2011, 2,534 adults of working age were unemployed and looking for work; two-fifths were women (992) and three-fifths were men (1,542).

Of the unemployed persons of working age, four-fifths (81%) had a-h category residential qualifications, and a fifth (19%) were not locally qualified. Of the non-locally qualified, 15% were the spouse of a locally qualified person.

Almost half (49%) of unemployed people had been resident in Jersey since birth and in addition more than a quarter (28%) had arrived in Jersey prior to 2000. Almost one in ten (9%) unemployed people had been resident in Jersey for less than 15 months, having arrived in Jersey in 2010 or 2011 (see Appendix C, Table A16).

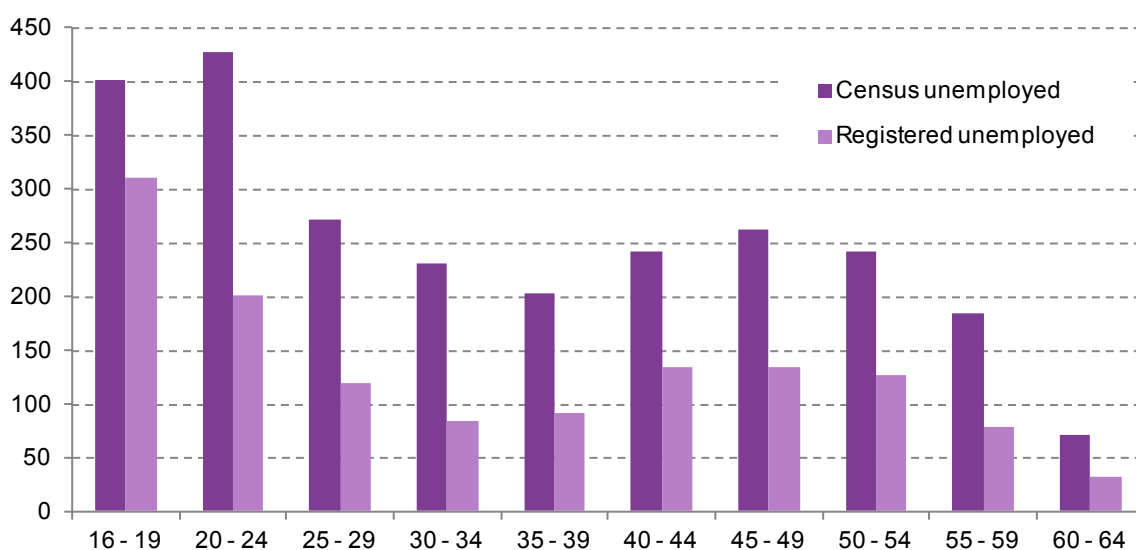
Over half (52%) of unemployed persons were born in Jersey and around a quarter (26%) were born in the British Isles (see Table 4.4).

Table 4.4: Unemployed (and looking for work) by place of birth, working age adults

	Persons	Percent
Jersey	1,310	52
British Isles	657	26
Portugal / Madeira	239	9
Poland	80	3
Ireland (Republic)	39	2
Other European country	101	4
Elsewhere in the world	108	4
Total	2,534	100

The number of people registered as unemployed and actively seeking work (ASW) with the Social Security Department on 31 March 2011 was 1,310. This number indicates that around half (48%) of the total number of unemployed people recorded by the census were not registered as unemployed. The proportion of unemployed people who were registered varied by age category (see Figure 4.2).

Figure 4.2: Unemployed by age as measured by the census and registered unemployed



There were 428 unemployed people aged 20-24, of whom fewer than half (201) were registered as unemployed. Over three-quarters (78%) of unemployed 16-19 year olds were registered as unemployed.

Unemployed people aged 30-34 were the least likely to be registered; around a third (36%) of this group were registered.

Occupation

Occupations were categorised into nine major groups using the Standard Occupational Classification¹³ (see Table 4.5). Occupation groups can be further divided into 25 sub-groups; a detailed table by sub-sector can be found in Appendix C (Table A18).

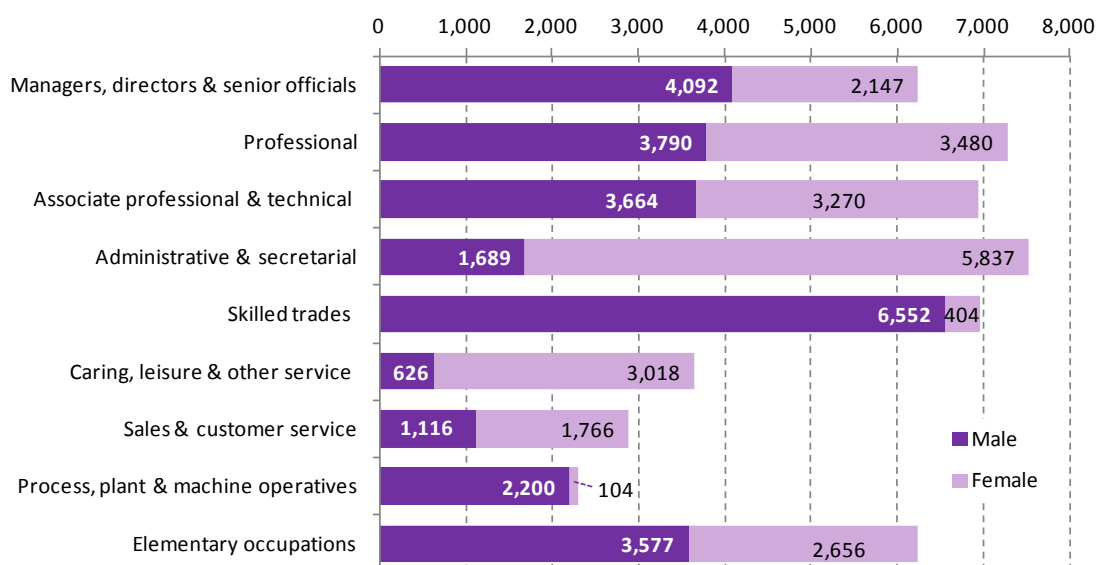
Around one in seven (15%) working adults were engaged in Administrative and secretarial occupations and a similar proportion (15%) were engaged in Professional occupations.

Table 4.5: Major occupation group of working adults (of working age)

Occupation	Persons	Percent
Managers, directors & senior officials	6,239	12
Professional	7,270	15
Associate professional & technical	6,934	14
Administrative & secretarial	7,526	15
Skilled trades	6,956	14
Caring, leisure & other service	3,644	7
Sales & customer service	2,882	6
Process, plant & machine operatives	2,304	5
Elementary occupations	6,233	12
All	49,988	100

Certain occupations were dominated by particular genders as shown in Figure 4.3. For example, males accounted for 94% of those employed in Skilled trades and for two-thirds (66%) of Managers, directors and senior officials.

Figure 4.3: Major occupation group of working adults (of working age) by gender



¹³ An updated Standard Occupational Classification system (SOC2010) has been implemented for the 2011 census. The 2001 census used the SOC2000 coding system. For comparative purposes, a table of 2011 data using the SOC2000 classification used in the 2001 census can be found in Appendix C.

In contrast, women accounted for around four-fifths of those engaged in Caring, leisure and other service occupations (83%) and in Administrative and secretarial occupations (78%).

Table 4.6 presents occupation by place of birth. Jersey-born people accounted for the largest proportions of workers in Associate professional & technical and Administrative & secretarial occupations.

Almost half of Managers, directors & senior officials and Professionals working in the Island were born in the British Isles (excluding Jersey).

Table 4.6: Occupation group of working age adults by place of birth (percentages)

Occupation	Jersey	British Isles	Ireland	Poland	Portugal / Madeira	Other European country	Elsewhere in the world	Total
	Managers, directors & senior officials	2,227	2,878	207	110	289	227	
Professional	2,668	3,483	202	62	59	203	593	7,270
Associate professional & technical	3,216	2,766	176	112	117	205	342	6,934
Administrative & secretarial	3,694	2,622	225	257	231	221	276	7,526
Skilled trades	2,777	2,071	160	431	999	290	228	6,956
Caring, leisure & other service	1,479	1,145	86	159	492	146	137	3,644
Sales & customer service	1,052	615	48	262	642	120	143	2,882
Process, plant & machine operatives	887	655	52	169	441	52	48	2,304
Elementary occupations	1,311	808	82	1,157	2,125	487	263	6,233
Total	19,311	17,043	1,238	2,719	5,395	1,951	2,331	49,988

Around two-fifths of workers born in Poland (43%) and in Portugal / Madeira (39%) were engaged in Elementary occupations.

Two-fifths (40%) of residents born 'Elsewhere in the world' (outside of Europe) worked in Professional or Associate professional / technical occupations and one in eight (13%) were Managers, directors or senior officials.

Occupational groups are presented in Table 4.7 broken down by residential qualifications. Over half (52%) of j and k category working age adults were engaged in Professional occupations and a quarter (24%) were Managers, directors & senior officials.

Nearly a third (30%) of non-residentially qualified working adults (excluding spouses of qualified persons) were engaged in Elementary occupations and a sixth (17%) were working in Skilled trades.

Table 4.7: Occupation group of working age adults by residential qualifications (percent)

Occupation	a to h category	j and k category	Spouse of qualified person	None
Managers, directors & senior officials	13	24	12	7
Professional	14	52	23	7
Associate professional & technical	15	15	19	9
Administrative & secretarial	17	4	15	10
Skilled trades	14	2	8	17
Caring, leisure & other service	8	1	7	6
Sales & customer service	5	~	6	9
Process, plant & machine operatives	5	~	2	4
Elementary occupations	9	~	8	30
Total	100	100	100	100

~ denotes non-zero percentage less than 0.5

Public and Private sectors

Over four-fifths (85%) of workers reported that they were employed in the private sector, the remainder (15%) reported working 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 4.8). Over a third (34%) of public sector employees were engaged in Professional occupations compared to around one in ten (11%) in the private sector.

Table 4.8: Occupation of working age adults in the public and private sectors (percent)

Occupation	Public sector	Private sector
Managers, directors & senior officials	4	14
Professional	34	11
Associate professional & technical	15	14
Administrative & secretarial	14	15
Skilled trades	3	16
Caring, leisure & other service	16	6
Sales & customer service	1	7
Process, plant & machine operatives	2	5
Elementary occupations	9	13
Total	100	100

Industry

Industries in which people were employed were categorised using the 2002 Jersey Standard Industrial Classification (JSIC)¹⁴ into ten sectors¹⁵ (Table 4.9).

Table 4.9: Industrial sector of working age adults, 2011

Sector	Persons	Percent
Agriculture and fishing	1,866	4
Manufacturing	1,042	2
Construction	5,143	10
Electricity, gas and water supply	504	1
Wholesale and retail trades	6,853	14
Hotels, restaurants & bars	3,759	8
Transport, storage and communication	2,506	5
Financial and legal activities	12,444	25
Miscellaneous business activities	3,602	7
Education, health and other services	12,269	25
All	49,988	100

A quarter (25%) of working age adults were employed in Financial and legal activities; a similar proportion (25%) worked in Education, health and other services (public and private sectors).

Employment industry by place of birth is shown in Table 4.10 below.

Table 4.10: Industrial sector by place of birth, working age adults

Sector	Jersey	British Isles	Ireland	Poland	Portugal / Madeira	Other European country	Elsewhere in the world	All
Agriculture and fishing	490	220	10	570	490	60	30	1,870
Manufacturing	550	290	20	50	90	40	20	1,040
Construction	1,960	1,910	170	260	650	100	100	5,140
Electricity, gas and water supply	250	210	~	~	10	~	10	500
Wholesale and retail trades	2,520	1,810	110	630	1,260	230	300	6,850
Hotels, restaurants & bars	380	730	80	630	1,000	640	310	3,760
Transport, storage and communication	1,220	840	50	50	170	90	80	2,510
Financial and legal activities	5,450	5,060	440	200	180	370	740	12,440
Miscellaneous business activities	1,220	1,190	60	110	730	120	180	3,600
Education, health and other services	5,280	4,790	290	220	840	300	550	12,270
All	19,310	17,040	1,240	2,720	5,400	1,950	2,330	49,990

~ indicates a value less than 10. All other numbers have been independently rounded to the nearest 10.

¹⁴ The 2001 census used the 1995 JSIC. Comparison is still possible since there were only minor changes between the 1995 and 2002 versions of JSIC.

¹⁵ Public sector employees are categorised by activity into the appropriate sectors.

Around half (46%) of Polish-born workers were employed in Wholesale and retail or in Hotels, restaurants and bars and a fifth (21%) were engaged in Agriculture and fishing.

A third of workers from 'Elsewhere in the world' worked in Finance and legal activities.

Hours worked

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.

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 4.11: Mean number of hours worked per week by gender, - for employees and the self-employed (working age)

	Full-time			Part-time			Full- and Part- time		
	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All
Working for an employer	40.6	37.4	39.2	17.7	18.5	18.4	39.7	33.6	36.8
Self-employed	45.8	43.2	45.4	17.4	15.7	16.5	43.3	34.0	41.2

The average number of hours worked by employees (excluding the self-employed) was 36.8 hours per week (Table 4.11). Full-time employees worked 39.2 hours per week, a figure similar to that recorded by the 2001 census (39.5 hours).

On average, women working for an employer worked 33.6 hours per week, compared with 39.7 hours per week for men. This difference is largely due to more women working part-time (20%) than men (4%). A similar pattern was seen for the self-employed, with a third (33%) of self-employed women working part-time compared with one in ten (9%) self-employed men.

Table 4.12 presents the mean number of hours worked by full-time workers by industry. Workers in Agriculture and fishing worked the longest hours, averaging over 45 hours per week.

Table 4.12: Mean hours worked by industry (excluding part-time workers, including the self-employed, working age)

Industry	Mean hours worked per week
Agriculture and fishing	45.4
Manufacturing	40.8
Construction	41.9
Electricity, gas and water supply	38.6
Wholesale and retail trades	40.3
Hotels, restaurants & bars	43.6
Transport, storage and communication	40.2
Financial and legal activities	37.6
Miscellaneous business activities	40.4
Education, health and other services	38.6
All full-time workers	39.8

Recent arrivals

As Table 4.13 shows below, there were 10,032 recent arrivals¹⁶ of working age, of whom 8,982 (corresponding to 90%) were economically active.

Table 4.13: Economic status of recent arrivals to Jersey (working age adults)

	Persons	Percent
Economically active		
Working for an employer full-time	7,497	75
Working for an employer part-time	753	8
Self-employed, employing others	79	1
Self-employed, not employing others	223	2
Unemployed, looking for or waiting to take up a job	430	4
Economically inactive		
Retired	76	1
Looking after the home	548	5
In full-time education	229	2
Unable to work: sickness or disability	61	1
Unemployed, not looking for a job	136	1
Overall total	10,032	100

¹⁶ For the purposes of this report, people whose most recent period of residence in Jersey began after 2005 are considered to be "recent arrivals".

Highest attained educational qualification

Adults aged 16 or over were asked to provide information on all educational qualifications attained at varying levels. This report focuses on the highest level of qualification attained for working age adults (aged between 16-59 years for women and between 16-64 years for men).

Qualification categories presented in this report include qualifications of equivalent level (see Notes, Appendix B). Qualifications that could not be categorised into an equivalent, for example some professional and foreign¹⁷ qualifications, are included in the 'other qualification' category.

As Table 5.1 shows, a fifth (20%) of working-age adults had degree-level (or equivalent) qualifications. A similar proportion (20%) had no formal qualifications, a higher proportion than in the UK¹⁸ (12%).

Table 5.1: Highest level of educational qualification, working age population

Highest qualification (or equivalent)	Persons	Percent
Higher education at or above degree-level	12,731	20
Higher education below degree-level	8,865	14
2 or more A-Levels	5,886	9
1 A-Level or 2 AS-Levels	3,410	5
5 or more GCSEs grade A*-C	8,177	13
GCSEs (any grade)	11,407	18
Other qualification	1,283	2
No formal qualifications	12,594	20
All	64,353	100

Table 5.2 presents educational qualifications grouped into broader categories so that comparison can be made with the 2001 census¹⁹. The 'Higher education' category relates to all post-secondary level education and includes higher level diplomas and first or higher degrees.

Table 5.2: Highest level of educational qualification for 2011 and 2001 (working age)

Highest qualification (or equivalent)	2011 Persons	2001 Persons	2011 Percent	2001 Percent
Higher education	21,596	7,200	34	13
Secondary level	28,880	27,212	45	48
Other	1,283	3,190	2	6
No formal qualifications	12,594	19,413	20	34
All	64,353	57,015	100	100

¹⁷ Where possible, foreign qualifications have been categorised into the equivalent level.

¹⁸ Data from ONS Labour Force Survey, 2009.

¹⁹ Due to changes in education categories between the 2001 and 2011 census questionnaires, direct comparison of individual categories is not possible; however comparison can be made between the broader categories.

The proportion of working age adults with higher education qualifications has increased from one in eight (13%) in 2001 to a third (34%) in 2011. In contrast, the proportion of working age adults with no formal qualifications has decreased considerably from that measured by the 2001 census which reported a third (34%) of working-age adults having no formal qualifications.

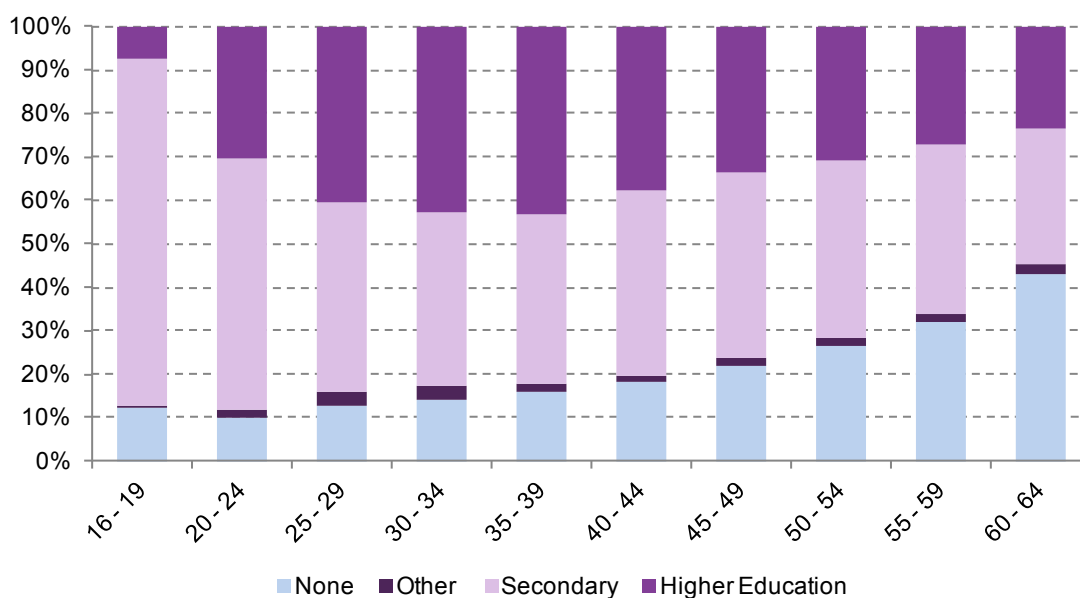
The reduction in the proportion of working age adults without formal qualifications is primarily due to the ageing of the population between 2001 and 2011²⁰.

Age

As Figure 5.1 shows, the proportion of adults with no formal qualifications increased with age, from around one in eight (12%) adults aged 16-19 without formal qualifications compared to around two-fifths (43%) adults aged 60-64.

The 30-34 and 35-39 age groups had the greatest proportions of adults with higher level educational qualifications (43%). A detailed table can be found in Appendix C (Table A29).

Figure 5.1: Highest level of educational qualification by age (working age) - percent



Place of birth

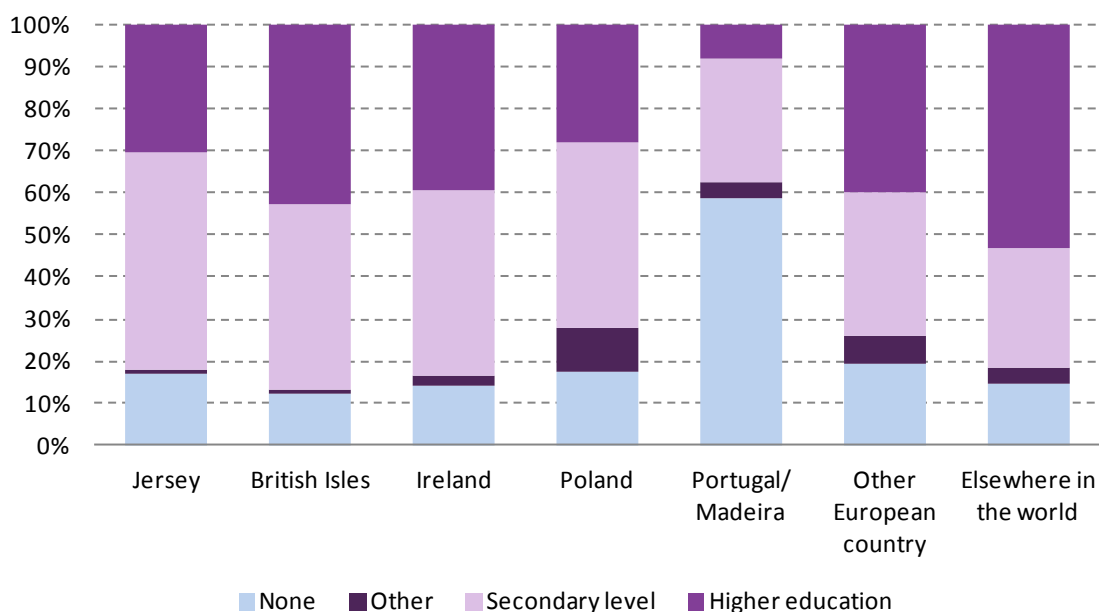
Three-fifths (59%) of working age adults born in Portugal / Madeira had no formal qualifications compared to less than a fifth of all other working age adults.

Working age adults born 'Elsewhere in the world' had the largest proportion (40%) of people with qualifications at or above degree level.

²⁰ Secondary effects were the distribution of qualifications of in-migrants and also the application of improved statistical techniques between the 2001 and 2011 censuses.

Table 5.3: Highest level of educational qualification by place of birth (working age)

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	4,448	5,442	270	512	252	644	1,163
Higher education below degree-level	3,866	3,439	297	319	248	293	403
2 or more A-Levels	3,058	1,643	191	328	194	252	220
1 A-Level or 2 AS-Levels	1,407	1,015	55	458	230	128	117
5 or more GCSEs grade A*-C	4,134	2,718	148	288	439	205	245
GCSEs (any grade)	5,614	3,847	243	236	1,006	208	253
Other qualification	257	199	34	317	214	156	106
No formal qualifications	4,709	2,571	207	519	3,706	453	429
All	27,493	20,874	1,445	2,977	6,289	2,339	2,936

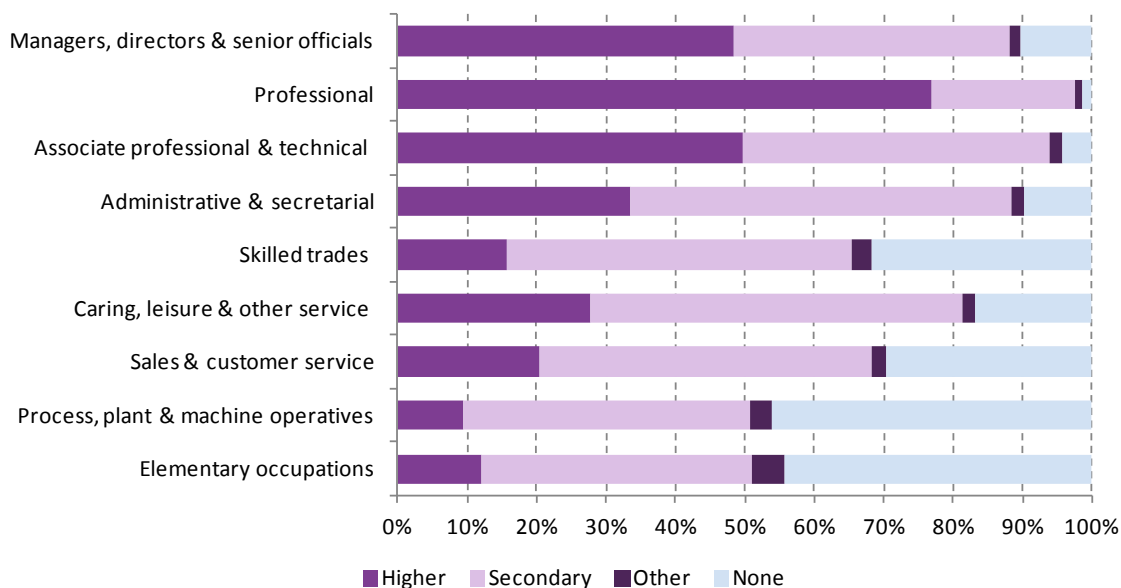
Figure 5.2: Highest level of educational qualification by place of birth, (working age) – percent

Occupation

Over three-quarters (77%) of working adults engaged in Professional occupations possessed a higher-level qualification (see Figure 5.3). A detailed table is presented in Appendix C (Table A30).

Nearly half of Process, plant & machine operatives (46%) and people working in Elementary occupations (44%) did not have formal qualifications. In contrast, around one in eight (12%) workers in Elementary occupations and a fifth (20%) of Sales & customer services workers possessed a higher-level qualification.

Figure 5.3: Highest level of educational qualification by occupation (working age and in employment) - percent



Industry

Table 5.4 presents highest level of educational qualification for workers in each industrial sector (a detailed table of counts can be found in Appendix C, Table A31).

Around half of working age adults employed in Finance and legal activities (51%) and Education, health and other services (49%) had a higher level qualification.

A third of workers in Agriculture and fishing (34%) and Construction (33%) did not possess formal qualifications.

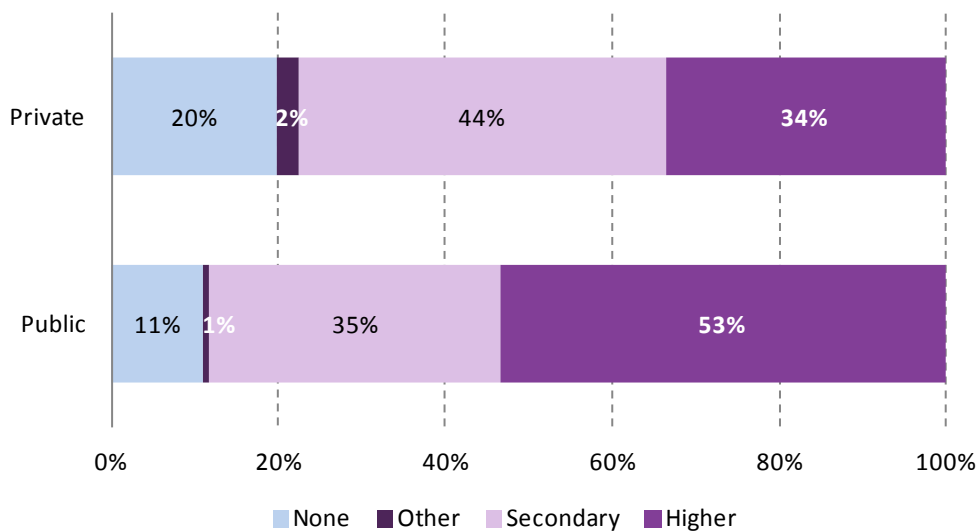
Nearly a third (31%) of workers in Hotels, restaurants and bars did not have formal qualifications whilst a quarter (24%) possessed a higher level qualification. A similar distribution was seen for those employed in Wholesale and retail trades.

Table 5.4: Highest level of educational qualification by industry (working age and in employment) - percent

Sector	Higher	Secondary	Other	None	All
Agriculture and fishing	15	44	8	34	100
Manufacturing	23	48	3	26	100
Construction	16	49	2	33	100
Electricity, gas and water supply	30	49	1	20	100
Wholesale and retail trades	21	47	2	29	100
Hotels, restaurants & bars	24	39	5	31	100
Transport, storage and communication	26	49	2	23	100
Financial and legal activities	51	43	2	4	100
Miscellaneous business activities	39	38	2	22	100
Education, health and other services	49	37	1	13	100

As Figure 5.4 shows, more than half (53%) of public sector workers possessed a higher level qualification compared to a third (34%) of private sector workers.

Figure 5.4: Highest level of educational qualification for public and private sector (working age and in employment) - percent



Unemployed

More than three-quarters (76%) of the working-age unemployed²¹ possessed some form of educational qualifications and around one in eight (13%) had achieved qualifications at or above degree-level.

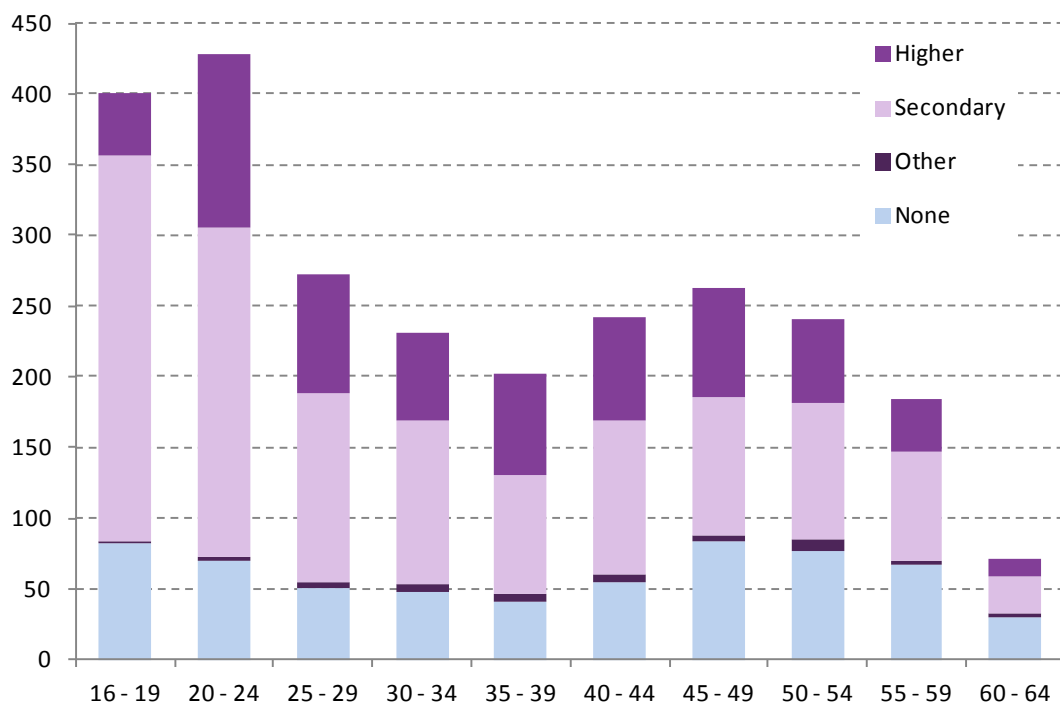
Table 5.5: Highest level of educational qualification for the unemployed (working age)

Highest qualification (or equivalent)	Persons	Percent
Higher education at or above degree-level	322	13
Higher education below degree-level	321	13
2 or more A-Levels	183	7
1 A-Level or 2 AS-Levels	103	4
5 or more GCSEs grade A*-C	297	12
GCSEs (any grade)	665	26
Other qualification	41	2
No formal qualifications	602	24
All	2,534	100

²¹ 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 the Social Security Department as actively seeking work, as well as those who were not registered.

Figure 5.5 shows how educational qualifications vary by age group for unemployed adults of working age.

Figure 5.5: Highest level of educational qualification for unemployed by age (working age)



Over three-quarters of locally-born unemployed adults had either higher or secondary level qualifications. Nearly a quarter (23%) had a higher level qualification (counts are shown in Table 5.6).

More than half (54%) of the Portuguese / Madeiran-born unemployed did not possess any formal qualifications. In contrast, more than half (51%) of unemployed adults born 'Elsewhere in the world' held a higher level qualification.

Table 5.6: Highest level of educational qualification for unemployed by place of birth (working age)

	Higher	Secondary	Other	None	All
Jersey	300	710	~	290	1,310
British Isles	200	340	~	110	660
Portugal / Madeira	20	80	~	130	240
Poland	20	40	~	10	80
Ireland (Republic)	10	10	~	10	40
Other European country	30	30	10	30	100
Elsewhere in the world	60	30	~	20	110
All	640	1,250	40	600	2,530

~ indicates a value less than 10. All other numbers have been independently rounded to the nearest 10.

Recent arrivals²²

Educational qualification of recent arrivals by place of birth are presented in Table 5.7 below.

More than two-fifths (44%) of Jersey-born recent arrivals and a half (50%) of those born 'Elsewhere in the world' held a qualification at or above degree level.

Table 5.7: Highest level of educational qualification for recent arrivals by place of birth (working age)

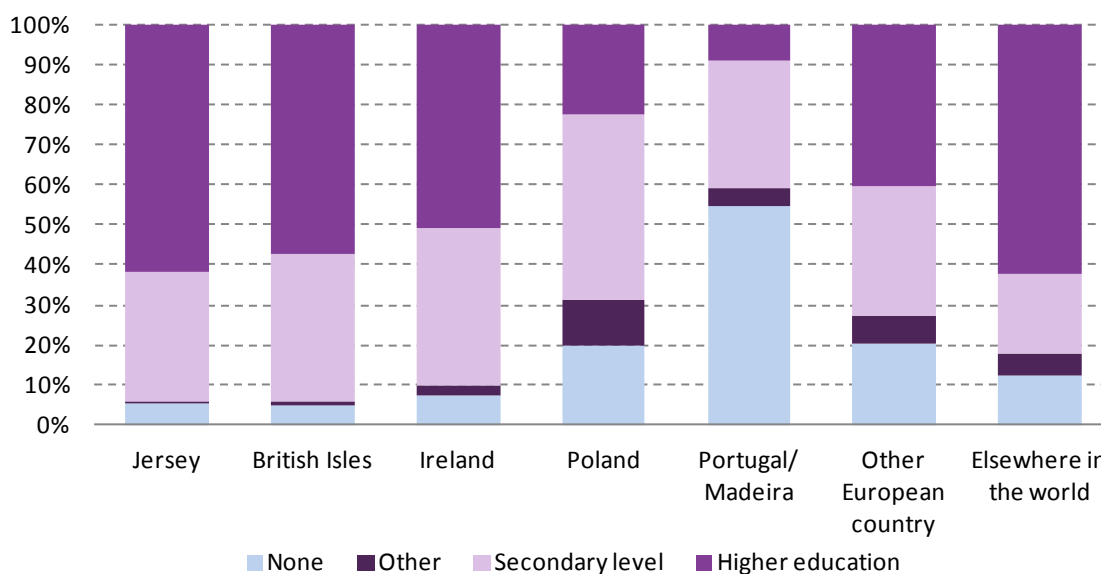
Highest qualification (or equivalent)	Jersey	British Isles	Ireland	Poland	Portugal / Madeira	Other European country	Elsewhere in the world	All
Higher education at or above degree-level	210	1,550	70	230	80	360	620	3,130
Higher education below degree-level	80	600	50	150	50	140	150	1,210
2 or more A-Levels	20	330	10	160	50	120	70	780
1 A-Level or 2 AS-Levels	20	170	10	290	60	70	30	650
5 or more GCSEs grade A*-C	50	420	20	190	110	110	60	950
GCSEs (any grade)	60	460	40	150	230	90	90	1,130
Other qualification	~	20	10	190	70	90	70	440
No formal qualifications	30	190	20	340	770	250	150	1,750
All	470	3,750	240	1,710	1,410	1,230	1,240	10,030

~ indicates a value less than 10. All other numbers have been independently rounded to the nearest 10.

More than two-fifths of recent arrivals (43%) had higher level education and a sixth (17%) did not have any formal qualifications.

Over half (55%) of recent arrivals born in Portugal/Madeira had no formal qualifications compared to a fifth (20%) of Polish-born recent arrivals.

Figure 5.6: Highest level of educational qualification for recent arrivals by place of birth (working age)



²² For the purposes of this report, people whose most recent period of residence began after 2005 are considered to be "recent arrivals".

Number of cars, vans and motorcycles

Private households²³ were asked to provide information on the number of cars, vans, motorcycles or scooters that were owned or available for use²⁴ by household members.

There were 62,456 cars/vans owned or used by private households. This is equivalent to 651 private cars/vans per 1,000 population.

Table 6.1 shows that the number of cars/vans owned or used by private households has increased by almost a fifth (by 9,899 vehicles) since 2001 and the number of motorcycles has nearly doubled.

Table 6.1: Vehicles owned or available for use by private households

Vehicle type	Number of vehicles		Mean per household	
	2011	2001	2011	2001
Cars or vans	62,456	52,557	1.50	1.48
Motorcycles or scooters	7,973	4,246	0.19	0.12
All motor vehicles	70,429	56,803	1.69	1.60

The mean number of cars/vans per household (1.50) remained at a similar level to that in 2001 (1.48) and higher than that for the UK²⁵ (1.2).

The average number of motorcycles/scooters per household increased from 0.12 per household in 2001 to 0.19 per household in 2011.

The number of cars/vans owned or available for use in private households is shown in Table 6.2.

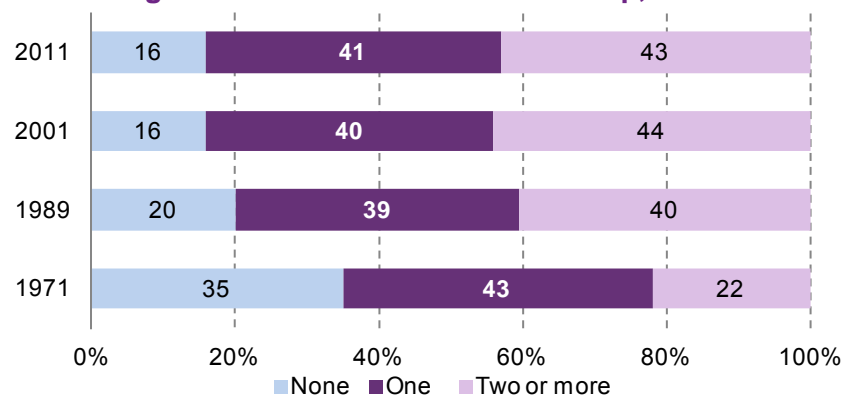
Table 6.2: Number of cars/vans owned or available to private households

Number of cars/vans	None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five or more	All
Households	6,828	16,888	12,175	3,815	763	1,126	41,595
Percent	16	41	29	9	2	3	100

Households without access to a car or van

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

Figure 6.1: Private car/van ownership, 1971-2011



²³ There were 95,974 people living in private households, which excludes those living in communal establishments.

²⁴ Including any vehicle owned by an employer that is also available for private use.

²⁵ Derived from data published in the General Lifestyle Survey 2010; Office for National Statistics.

Of the 6,828 households without access to a car/van, 228 households had at least one motorcycle or scooter, leaving 6,600 households without access to any motorised vehicle.

The proportion of households without a car/van in Jersey (16%) was lower than in the UK²⁶ (23%).

Nearly a third (30%) of households living in St Helier did not have a car/van. One in five (22%) private households in rural parishes²⁷ had three or more cars/vans for private use.

Table 6.3: Private households without a car/van by parish (percent of all households in parish)

Parish	Households	Percent
Grouville	123	6
St Brelade	248	6
St Clement	358	10
St Helier	4,853	30
St John	38	3
St Lawrence	128	6
St Martin	71	5
St Mary	28	4
St Ouen	60	4
St Peter	152	8
St Saviour	722	13
Trinity	47	4
All parishes	6,828	16

Table 6.4 presents private households without access to a car/van by household type. Two-fifths (40%) of such households were single adults and a quarter (24%) were single pensioners.

Table 6.4: Private households without a car or van by household type

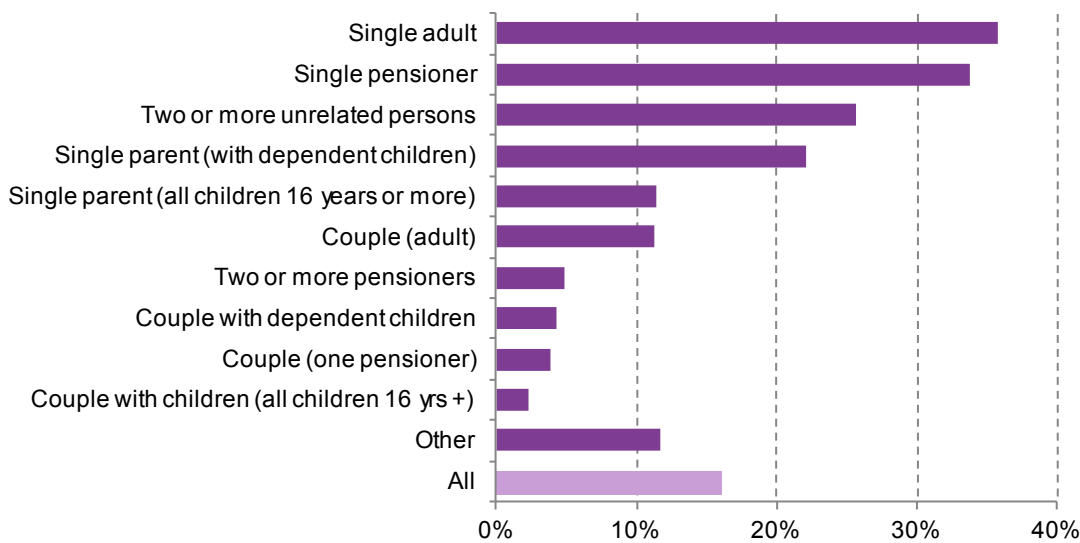
Household type	Households	Percent of all such households
Single adult	2,715	40
Couple (adult)	755	11
Single parent (with dependent children)	390	6
Single parent (all children 16 years or more)	170	2
Couple with dependent children	329	5
Couple with children (all children 16 years or more)	70	1
Couple (one pensioner)	52	1
Single pensioner	1,642	24
Two or more pensioners	190	3
Two or more unrelated persons	274	4
Other	241	4
All households without a car/van	6,828	100

²⁶ Source: General Lifestyle Survey 2010; Office for National Statistics.

²⁷ Throughout this report urban refers to St Helier; semi-urban includes St Saviour and St Clement; rural includes all other parishes.

Figure 6.2 shows the proportion of each household type that did not have a car or van for private use. More than a third of single adults and single pensioners did not have a car or van. Couples with all children aged 16 years or more were the least likely group to be without a car/van (2%).

Figure 6.2: Private households without a car/van by household type (percent of each household type)



Travel to work

Working adults were asked to provide information on the mode of transport they usually used to travel to work (see Table 6.5).

Table 6.5: Usual mode of travel to work (working adults aged 16 or over)

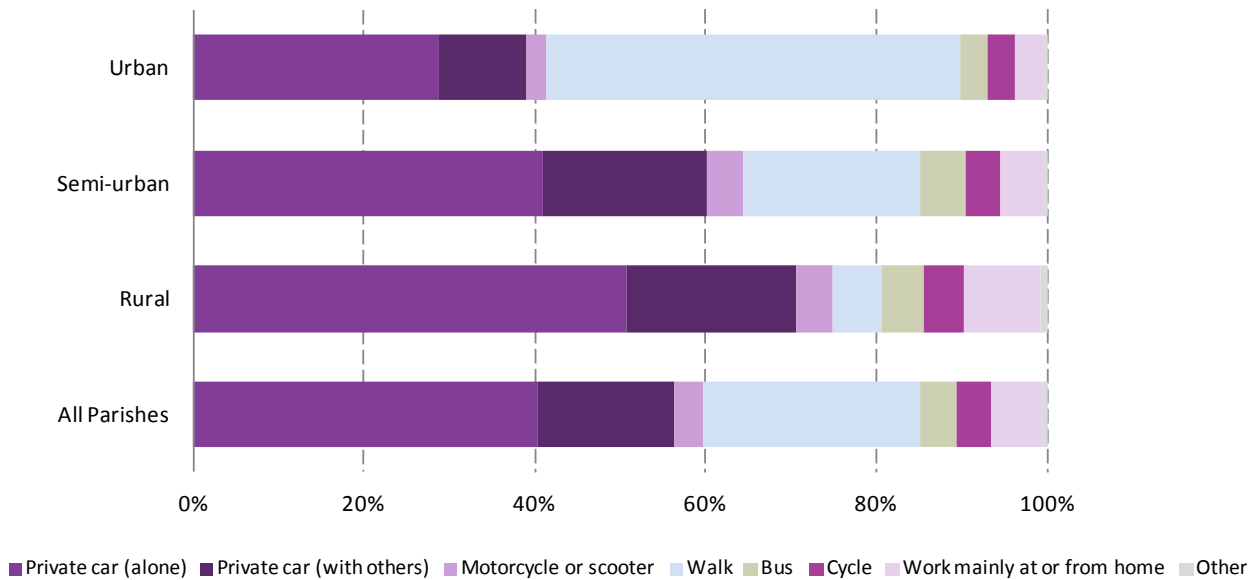
Usual mode of travel	Workers	Percent of working adults
Private car (alone)	21,139	40
Private car (with passenger)	4,840	9
Private car (as passenger)	3,577	7
Motorcycle or scooter	1,835	3
Walk	13,300	25
Bus	2,264	4
Cycle	2,083	4
Work mainly at or from home	3,159	6
Other (including taxi)	273	1
All workers	52,470	100

More than half (56%) of working adults travelled to work by private car. A quarter (25%) walked and fewer than one in twenty (4%) used the bus. The distribution of mode of transport used for travel to work has remained essentially unchanged since 2001, when 57% of people reported using a car, 23% walked, 4% used the bus and 3% cycled.

At a parish level, nearly half of workers living in St Helier (“urban”, Figure 6.3) walked to work. In contrast, seven out of ten workers in rural parishes travelled to work by car.

One in twelve (8%) workers living in St Clement used the bus to get to work compared to one in fifty (2%) workers living in Trinity (see Appendix C, Table A34 for counts).

Figure 6.3: Mode of travel to work by parish (percent of working adults in each area)



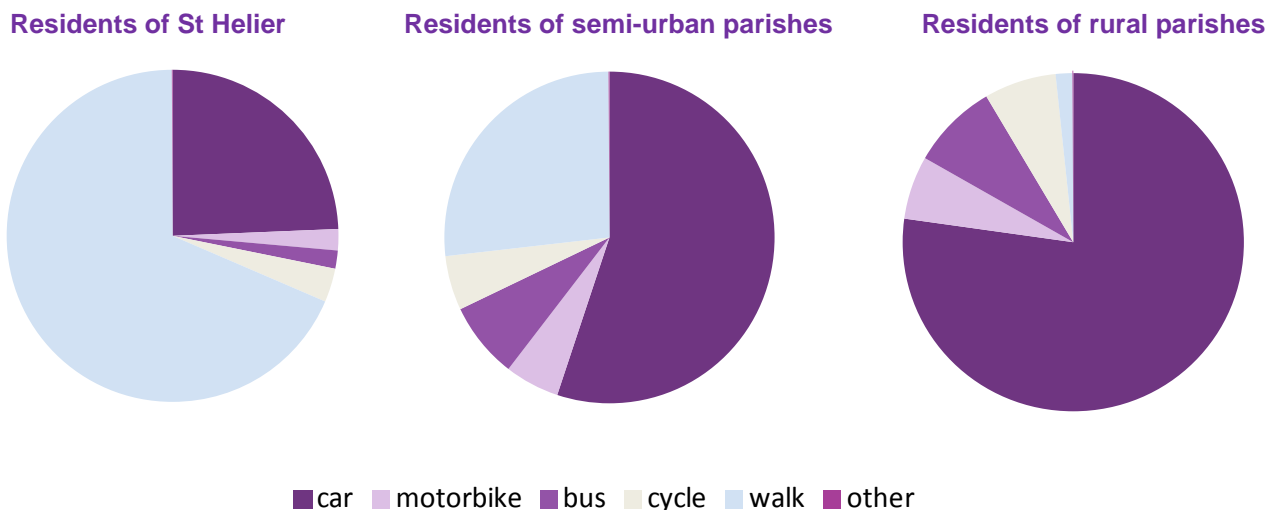
Destination of travel to work

Nearly seven in ten (68%) of all workers²⁸ in the Island worked in St Helier, a fifth (19%) worked in rural parishes, and 13% worked in semi-urban parishes.

More than two-thirds (68%) of people who lived and worked in St Helier walked to work whilst a quarter (24%) used the car.

Over three-quarters (77%) of people who lived in rural parishes and worked in town travelled to work by car; nearly one in ten (8%) used the bus and a similar proportion (7%) cycled (Figure 6.4).

Figure 6.4: Mode of travel to work for adults working in St Helier by parish of residence



²⁸ Workers who worked from home, or who had no fixed place of work, or who worked outside the Island have been excluded from this analysis.

Appendices – contents

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Appendix A - 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 in 2011 was on Sunday 27 March. Specifically, census day referred to midnight on census day (midnight between 27 and 28 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, where working age is defined as 16 to 64 inclusive for men, and 16 to 59 inclusive for women.

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 composition

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).

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 2002) code for each person. The 2001 census used the 1995 JSIC which is comparable with the 2002 version since there were only minor changes between the two versions. The JSIC is comparable with the UK Standard Industrial Classification (UK SIC 2003) used by the Office for National Statistics (ONS).

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 differs slightly from that used in the 2001 census (SOC2000) and previous censuses, therefore major groups are not directly 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 qualifications

Jersey residential housing qualifications can be gained in the following ways:

- through living in Jersey for 10 years or more (a-h category)
- essential employment (j-category)
- grounds of economic or social benefit (k-category)
- other grounds (e.g. hardship)

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 accommodation

Vacant accommodation included:

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

Accommodation where the residents are temporarily out of the Island (for less than 12 months) was not counted as vacant accommodation.

Visitors

People who were staying in Jersey on census day, and were staying in the Island or intending to stay in the Island for less than one month, were classed as visitors.

Working age

Working age was defined as males aged between 16 and 64 (inclusive) and females aged between 16 and 59 (inclusive).

Appendix B - Notes

Who was included

- Information was collected for everyone who was resident in Jersey on census day (Sunday 27 March 2011). 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

- The Jersey Land and Property Index (JLPI) was used to produce an initial list of residential addresses in the Island.
- The Island was divided into 166 Enumeration Districts. A fieldworker (Enumerator) was responsible for visiting every dwelling within each district to deliver questionnaires to every household before census day (including temporary accommodation and unlisted properties).
- Non-responding households were sent a reminder postcard, then a replacement questionnaire, before being visited, multiple times where required, by a special team of Collection Officers.
- The follow-up of non-responding households continued for several months after census day.

Methodological changes for the 2011 census

- The 2011 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.
- The use of an initial list of known addresses in 2011 assisted field workers in ensuring every household in Jersey received a census questionnaire before census day. Such a comprehensive list was not available in 2001.
- Greater use of technology was made in 2011: 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.
- We would like to thank Dr. Frank Nolan, Director of Census Methodology and Infrastructure (ONS) for his advice throughout.

Undercount

- The 2011 Jersey census has incorporated the undercount into the census results. The UK moved to this “one number census” approach in 2001.
- Reported numbers for 2011 represent all residents living in Jersey in 2011, including the small undercount, in contrast to the results of previous Jersey censuses.
- 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 Enumerators and the application of statistical techniques were used to compile sufficient information on the characteristics of non-responding households to enable their inclusion.
- 158 households failed to return a census questionnaire in 2011 and were classified as “undercount” households; such households represented less than 0.5% of the total number of households.

Validation

- 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

Revision of 2001 census undercount

- The 2001 census reported the total resident population of Jersey *excluding* the undercount, as was the customary practice up to that time.
- The 2001 estimate for the undercount was 1% of the enumerated resident population, corresponding to 840 ± 100 persons.
- Part of the 2011 data reconciliation against the 2001 census involved reviewing the methodology which had been used to estimate the undercount in 2001.
- The review of the 2001 undercount, using administrative data sources relating to 2001, resulted in the 2001 undercount estimate being revised to 2% of the enumerated population, corresponding to $1,600 \pm 100$ persons.
- In comparing the results of the 2001 and 2011 censuses in this bulletin, the revised estimate of the undercount for 2001 has been included in the measure of the total resident population for 2001, but not within any further breakdown of the population for that year, e.g. by age, gender or parish.

Appendix C - Data tables - Index

- A1** Long run census data 1821 - 2011
- A2** Population by age and gender
- A3** Parish populations by age and gender
- A4** Place of birth in 'other European country' or 'elsewhere in the world'
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Table A1: Long run census data 1821 - 2011

Year	Population			Intercensal change	
	Males	Females	Total	Number	Percent per year
1821	13,056	15,544	28,600		
1831	17,006	19,576	36,582	7,982	2.49
1841	21,602	25,942	47,544	10,962	2.66
1851	26,238	30,782	57,020	9,476	1.83
1861	24,843	30,770	55,613	-1,407	-0.25
1871	24,875	31,752	56,627	1,014	0.18
1881	23,485	28,960	52,445	-4,182	-0.76
1891	24,965	29,553	54,518	2,073	0.39
1901	23,940	28,636	52,576	-1,942	-0.36
1911	24,014	27,884	51,898	-678	-0.13
1921	22,438	27,263	49,701	-2,197	-0.43
1931	23,424	27,038	50,462	761	0.15
1939 (1)	23,956	27,124	51,080	618	0.15
1951	27,291	30,019	57,310	6,230	0.96
1961 (2)	28,664	30,825	59,489	discontinuity	
1971	33,770	35,559	69,329	9,840	1.54
1976	34,388	36,630	71,018	1,689	0.48
1981 (3)	36,496	39,554	76,050	discontinuity	
1986	38,751	41,461	80,212	4,162	1.07
1989	40,086	42,723	82,809	2,597	1.07
1991	40,862	43,220	84,082	1,273	0.77
1996	41,394	43,756	85,150	1,068	0.25
2001	42,484	44,702	87,186	2,036	0.47
2011 (4)	48,296	49,561	97,857	9,071*	0.98*

Notes:

1. Mid-year estimate.
2. Population figures from 1821 to 1951 include visitors.
3. Population figures from 1981 onwards are for the resident population, defined as those present on census night, excluding visitors, but including those persons normally resident in Jersey who were absent on census night.
4. Population figure for 2011 includes the undercount; previous census figures excluded the undercount.
* Intercensal figures have been calculated by including the undercount of 1,600 persons in the 2001 census population number presented in the above table.

Table A2: Population by age and gender

Age (years)	Males	Females	All	Age (years)	Males	Females	All
0	509	522	1,031				
1	509	512	1,021				
2	489	495	984	0-4	2,466	2,549	5,015
3	505	509	1,014				
4	454	511	965				
5	500	467	967				
6	500	477	977				
7	518	489	1,007	5-9	2,470	2,382	4,852
8	466	465	931				
9	486	484	970				
10	492	475	967				
11	535	491	1,026				
12	541	553	1,094	10-14	2,729	2,573	5,302
13	573	495	1,068				
14	588	559	1,147				
15	562	482	1,044				
16	558	540	1,098				
17	569	525	1,094	15-19	2,863	2,632	5,495
18	597	513	1,110				
19	577	572	1,149				
20	586	608	1,194				
21	582	584	1,166				
22	625	594	1,219	20-24	3,006	2,938	5,944
23	633	585	1,218				
24	580	567	1,147				
25	639	590	1,229				
26	631	677	1,308				
27	684	690	1,374	25-29	3,351	3,354	6,705
28	717	678	1,395				
29	680	719	1,399				
30	773	762	1,535				
31	743	741	1,484				
32	690	717	1,407	30-34	3,670	3,566	7,236
33	743	691	1,434				
34	721	655	1,376				
35	751	717	1,468				
36	668	695	1,363				
37	723	692	1,415	35-39	3,615	3,610	7,225
38	698	726	1,424				
39	775	780	1,555				
40	804	794	1,598				
41	782	853	1,635				
42	873	815	1,688	40-44	4,183	4,180	8,363
43	849	849	1,698				
44	875	869	1,744				

Age (years)	Males	Females	All	Age (years)	Males	Females	All
45	845	870	1,715				
46	899	844	1,743				
47	866	860	1,726	45-49	4,187	4,170	8,357
48	796	823	1,619				
49	781	773	1,554				
50	736	723	1,459				
51	735	752	1,487				
52	690	766	1,456	50-54	3,536	3,662	7,198
53	721	729	1,450				
54	654	692	1,346				
55	602	655	1,257				
56	606	594	1,200				
57	625	609	1,234	55-59	2,955	3,087	6,042
58	550	636	1,186				
59	572	593	1,165				
60	568	538	1,106				
61	551	572	1,123				
62	563	544	1,107	60-64	2,832	2,818	5,650
63	585	576	1,161				
64	565	588	1,153				
65	416	451	867				
66	444	479	923				
67	397	447	844	65-69	1,938	2,110	4,048
68	369	357	726				
69	312	376	688				
70	362	400	762				
71	384	392	776				
72	332	387	719	70-74	1,732	1,900	3,632
73	339	357	696				
74	315	364	679				
75	345	335	680				
76	306	314	620				
77	251	331	582	75-79	1,343	1,550	2,893
78	229	302	531				
79	212	268	480				
80	195	274	469				
81	182	247	429				
82	148	265	413	80-84	822	1,183	2,005
83	147	205	352				
84	150	192	342				
85	118	185	303				
86	112	165	277				
87	81	149	230	85-89	446	779	1,225
88	83	150	233				
89	52	130	182				
90	47	125	172				
91	29	102	131				
92	18	61	79	90-94	115	368	483
93	10	39	49				
94	11	41	52				
95+	37	150	187	95+	37	150	187
All ages	48,296	49,561	97,857	All ages	48,296	49,561	97,857

Table A3: Parish populations by age and gender

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	90	120	210	229	223	452	240	246	486	864	876	1,740	85	73	158	137	150	287
5 - 9	125	138	263	269	204	473	286	248	534	683	685	1,368	97	85	182	157	137	294
10 - 14	130	141	271	312	281	593	332	291	623	708	679	1,387	114	83	197	153	140	293
15 - 19	133	148	281	312	314	626	329	337	666	798	715	1,513	103	84	187	146	150	296
20 - 24	128	115	243	283	242	525	293	238	531	1,186	1,259	2,445	71	77	148	141	116	257
25 - 29	118	104	222	284	275	559	200	227	427	1,699	1,720	3,419	48	53	101	143	158	301
30 - 34	118	140	258	301	273	574	240	304	544	1,752	1,582	3,334	73	88	161	164	167	331
35 - 39	146	167	313	302	309	611	298	346	644	1,450	1,290	2,740	109	117	226	168	203	371
40 - 44	184	189	373	443	464	907	379	401	780	1,513	1,345	2,858	128	152	280	233	249	482
45 - 49	183	211	394	445	488	933	410	418	828	1,405	1,326	2,731	143	135	278	227	250	477
50 - 54	186	195	381	417	422	839	325	372	697	1,170	1,185	2,355	128	97	225	195	232	427
55 - 59	156	194	350	345	328	673	264	301	565	949	1,000	1,949	78	89	167	191	190	381
60 - 64	160	188	348	337	322	659	267	250	517	896	810	1,706	78	96	174	169	193	362
65 - 69	121	152	273	243	268	511	159	206	365	551	574	1,125	67	73	140	121	113	234
70 - 74	117	114	231	240	280	520	168	193	361	487	509	996	54	59	113	108	111	219
75 - 79	91	106	197	229	228	457	147	177	324	317	420	737	36	50	86	82	91	173
80+	110	148	258	258	398	656	133	196	329	354	765	1,119	35	53	88	88	145	233
All	2,296	2,570	4,866	5,249	5,319	10,568	4,470	4,751	9,221	16,782	16,740	33,522	1,447	1,464	2,911	2,623	2,795	5,418

Table A3 cont. : Parish populations by age and gender

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	79	95	174	45	55	100	115	90	205	105	148	253	386	373	759	91	100	191
5 - 9	92	101	193	40	45	85	119	118	237	136	131	267	385	407	792	81	83	164
10 - 14	125	115	240	54	50	104	145	116	261	147	149	296	426	421	847	83	107	190
15 - 19	118	104	222	60	54	114	128	131	259	134	119	253	495	413	908	107	63	170
20 - 24	107	87	194	51	39	90	106	106	212	127	109	236	439	455	894	74	95	169
25 - 29	93	82	175	59	47	106	107	96	203	116	116	232	391	382	773	93	94	187
30 - 34	112	110	222	60	54	114	128	118	246	138	163	301	477	480	957	107	87	194
35 - 39	117	126	243	68	61	129	153	154	307	177	171	348	509	539	1,048	118	127	245
40 - 44	140	153	293	83	98	181	190	179	369	207	211	418	551	589	1,140	132	150	282
45 - 49	177	155	332	76	66	142	186	191	377	210	208	418	575	587	1,162	150	135	285
50 - 54	164	164	328	56	65	121	153	150	303	173	159	332	451	517	968	118	104	222
55 - 59	130	122	252	60	57	117	126	124	250	156	177	333	402	413	815	98	92	190
60 - 64	110	132	242	60	58	118	134	139	273	168	171	339	370	362	732	83	97	180
65 - 69	95	99	194	37	44	81	106	111	217	127	134	261	243	256	499	68	80	148
70 - 74	98	103	201	24	29	53	79	64	143	110	130	240	189	249	438	58	59	117
75 - 79	62	63	125	25	25	50	55	46	101	96	95	191	141	195	336	62	54	116
80+	52	81	133	20	27	47	49	85	134	87	198	285	182	330	512	52	54	106
All	1,871	1,892	3,763	878	874	1,752	2,079	2,018	4,097	2,414	2,589	5,003	6,612	6,968	13,580	1,575	1,581	3,156

**Table A4: Place of birth in ‘other European country’ or ‘elsewhere in the world’
- all cited places of birth with 10 or more respondents (alphabetical order)**

Place of birth	Persons	Place of birth	Persons
Africa*	16	Lebanon	11
Angola	34	Libya	12
Argentina	10	Lithuania	22
Australia	303	Luxembourg	11
Austria	47	Malawi	18
Bahamas	20	Malaysia	60
Bangladesh	66	Malta	42
Belgium	44	Mauritius	22
Bermuda	19	Morocco	15
Brazil	64	Mozambique	25
Bulgaria	57	Netherlands	99
Canada	177	New Zealand	151
Cayman Islands	11	Nigeria	22
China	55	Norway	27
Cuba	11	Pakistan	48
Cyprus	57	Philippines	168
Czech Republic	54	Romania	463
Denmark	35	Russia	43
Egypt	34	Singapore	54
Finland	18	Slovakia	51
France	857	South Africa	571
Germany	356	Spain	136
Ghana	14	Sri Lanka	42
Gibraltar	14	Sweden	94
Greece	17	Switzerland	83
Hong Kong	130	Tanzania	19
Hungary	93	Thailand	215
Iceland	12	Trinidad	17
India	325	Turkey	10
Indonesia	14	Uganda	26
Iran	12	Ukraine	13
Israel	11	USA	193
Italy	230	Venezuela	160
Jamaica	27	Vietnam	10
Japan	10	Zambia	28
Kenya	133	Zimbabwe	129
Latvia	118		

*No further country details were provided

Table A5: Population by place of birth and year when present period of residence began*(excluding the 46,199 persons who were born in Jersey and have been continuously resident since birth)*

	<1970	1970-1979	1980-1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Jersey	220	290	450	40	40	50	40	50	60	70	50	50	60
British Isles	6,030	5,430	4,960	530	510	410	400	480	520	620	570	560	590
Ireland (Republic)	280	250	360	40	40	40	40	50	50	50	80	70	50
Poland	~	~	10	~	~	~	-	~	~	~	~	~	~
Portugal / Madeira	180	720	870	200	190	220	210	220	200	240	230	250	250
Other European country	630	240	210	30	30	20	30	40	30	50	40	40	60
Elsewhere in the world	300	290	320	30	40	50	50	50	60	60	50	70	90
All	7,640	7,230	7,160	870	840	780	760	880	920	1,080	1,010	1,030	1,100
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011*	Total
Jersey	80	60	60	60	70	90	100	100	110	100	140	40	2,450
British Isles	650	700	540	590	570	710	840	860	940	810	1,030	390	30,220
Ireland (Republic)	40	40	40	30	40	30	30	40	40	70	70	30	1,880
Poland	40	140	170	170	320	430	390	310	240	190	260	440	3,130
Portugal / Madeira	270	230	240	210	210	250	240	340	420	240	290	100	7,030
Other European country	60	80	60	50	50	90	110	180	250	270	380	160	3,150
Elsewhere in the world	110	120	130	150	130	180	230	240	330	250	350	150	3,790
All	1,250	1,380	1,240	1,250	1,380	1,780	1,940	2,070	2,330	1,910	2,510	1,310	51,660

~ indicates a value less than 10. All other numbers have been independently rounded to the nearest 10.

*Up to 27 March 2011

Table A6: Population by age, gender and place of birth

Place of birth		Age (years)																			All
		<1	1-4	5-9	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	75-79	80-84	85+	
Jersey	M	490	1,740	2,040	2,170	2,280	1,900	1,490	1,250	1,230	1,510	1,660	1,400	1,050	1,110	550	810	690	450	310	24,130
	F	500	1,820	1,970	2,070	2,080	1,810	1,370	1,310	1,250	1,520	1,730	1,340	1,070	1,130	630	900	780	610	640	24,520
	All	1,000	3,560	4,020	4,240	4,360	3,710	2,870	2,550	2,470	3,030	3,400	2,730	2,120	2,240	1,180	1,710	1,460	1,060	950	48,650
British Isles	M	10	120	240	340	300	410	590	850	1,200	1,670	1,780	1,550	1,460	1,380	1,140	730	530	310	230	14,830
	F	~	110	240	320	320	420	580	780	1,160	1,660	1,680	1,670	1,520	1,360	1,230	820	580	440	510	15,390
	All	20	230	480	650	620	830	1,170	1,630	2,350	3,330	3,460	3,230	2,980	2,740	2,370	1,550	1,110	750	740	30,220
Ireland (Republic)	M	~	~	~	~	~	20	60	90	100	110	80	50	60	40	60	40	30	10	~	790
	F	~	~	~	~	~	20	60	110	200	140	100	100	100	70	60	50	40	10	30	1,090
	All	~	~	10	10	20	30	110	210	300	250	180	150	160	110	120	90	70	20	30	1,880
Poland	M	~	10	30	30	30	180	440	490	190	90	40	30	10	~	~	~	~	~	~	1,580
	F	~	10	30	20	20	210	500	460	140	50	40	30	20	~	~	~	~	~	~	1,550
	All	~	30	60	50	50	390	940	950	330	130	80	60	40	10	~	~	~	~	~	3,130
Portugal / Madeira	M	~	20	50	90	130	310	430	520	490	480	390	310	200	130	70	40	10	~	~	3,660
	F	~	20	50	70	110	250	380	430	450	460	380	310	200	120	70	30	20	10	~	3,370
	All	~	40	110	160	240	560	800	940	930	930	760	610	400	260	140	70	30	20	~	7,030
Other European country	M	~	~	30	30	30	110	200	230	160	100	90	70	80	100	70	70	60	30	20	1,490
	F	~	20	30	20	30	140	240	220	160	140	100	80	80	60	70	70	80	80	70	1,660
	All	~	30	50	50	60	250	440	440	320	240	190	150	160	160	130	140	140	110	90	3,150
Elsewhere in the world	M	~	50	70	60	90	80	150	260	250	230	140	130	90	60	50	40	30	20	30	1,800
	F	~	50	60	70	60	90	230	260	270	220	150	140	100	80	60	40	50	30	40	1,990
	All	~	90	130	140	150	170	380	520	520	450	290	260	200	140	110	80	70	40	70	3,790

~ indicates a value less than 10. All other numbers have been independently rounded to the nearest 10.

Table A7: Adult population by residential qualifications and age

Residential qualification	Age (years)												All
	16-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	
a to h category	8,320	3,620	4,120	5,160	6,860	7,300	6,440	5,580	5,400	3,910	3,550	6,610	66,850
j category	30	140	320	370	360	250	190	100	40	~	~	~	1,820
k category	~	~	~	~	~	~	10	30	30	40	40	80	250
Spouse of qualified person	30	200	470	450	360	250	180	100	60	30	10	10	2,150
No residential qualifications	2,010	2,760	2,320	1,250	780	540	380	240	120	70	40	80	10,580
All	10,400	6,710	7,240	7,230	8,360	8,360	7,200	6,040	5,650	4,050	3,630	6,790	81,640

~ indicates a value less than 10. All other numbers have been independently rounded to the nearest 10.

Table A8: Population by age (years) and year when present period of residence began (including those born in Jersey)

Year	Age (years)															All
	<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+	
< 1970	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,280	3,530	2,940	2,330	2,940	2,710	2,830	5,680	25,240
1970-1979	0	0	0	0	0	1,850	2,570	1,050	380	1,070	1,870	1,530	680	390	530	11,910
1980-1989	0	0	0	2,690	2,950	840	310	1,070	1,760	1,380	790	530	310	200	270	13,110
1990-1999	0	3,370	4,710	1,460	350	870	1,750	1,980	1,310	820	460	310	180	110	150	17,800
2000	0	820	60	60	100	230	220	180	120	90	50	30	20	~	~	1,990
2001	610	280	60	40	120	320	260	190	120	70	50	20	10	~	10	2,160
2002	770	70	50	40	130	300	210	140	110	80	40	20	10	~	~	1,990
2003	880	80	60	50	150	260	200	150	110	60	30	20	~	~	20	2,080
2004	860	70	50	50	230	310	190	120	110	90	50	20	10	~	10	2,170
2005	910	100	70	90	330	400	220	150	120	80	50	30	20	10	10	2,590
2006	990	110	80	130	370	320	230	200	130	70	50	40	20	10	20	2,760
2007	1,030	110	70	170	380	350	240	190	140	90	70	40	20	20	30	2,950
2008	1,120	90	80	270	440	380	260	210	130	100	60	40	20	~	20	3,230
2009	1,120	90	60	230	400	290	190	160	100	90	40	20	20	~	20	2,830
2010	1,270	90	110	410	470	340	230	210	140	100	60	30	20	10	20	3,510
2011*	310	30	50	250	280	190	130	100	70	60	30	20	~	~	10	1,540
All	9,870	5,300	5,500	5,940	6,710	7,240	7,230	8,360	8,360	7,200	6,040	5,650	4,050	3,630	6,790	97,860

~ indicates a value less than 10. All other numbers have been independently rounded to the nearest 10.

*Up to 27 March 2011

Table A9: Adult population by residential qualifications and year when present period of residence began (including those born in Jersey)

	a to h category	j category	k category	Spouse of qualified person	None	All
Prior to 1970	25,190	~	30	20	~	25,240
1970 - 1979	11,830	~	60	20	~	11,910
1980 - 1989	13,050	~	40	10	~	13,110
1990 - 1999	13,460	~	50	20	~	13,530
2000	1,160	~	~	~	~	1,170
2001	360	110	~	200	590	1,260
2002	170	110	~	210	650	1,140
2003	160	110	~	190	640	1,110
2004	170	120	~	180	770	1,240
2005	200	140	~	200	1,030	1,570
2006	200	200	~	230	1,010	1,650
2007	180	240	~	210	1,140	1,790
2008	210	230	~	240	1,330	2,000
2009	200	200	~	170	1,040	1,610
2010	230	250	10	200	1,450	2,130
2011 (up to 27 March)	80	110	~	60	950	1,200
All	66,850	1,820	250	2,150	10,580	81,640

~ indicates a value less than 10. All other numbers have been independently rounded to the nearest 10.

Table A10: Recent arrivals by place of birth and residential qualifications (adults aged 16 or over)

Residential qualification	Jersey	British Isles	Ireland	Poland	Portugal/Madeira	Other European country	Elsewhere in the world	All
a to h category	460	400	20	20	80	40	70	1,090
j category	~	830	30	10	~	80	260	1,230
k category	~	40	~	~	~	~	~	50
Spouse of qualified person	~	660	10	20	20	90	290	1,110
No residential qualifications	30	2,050	190	1,660	1,320	1,020	630	6,900
All	500	4,000	250	1,710	1,420	1,240	1,260	10,380

~ indicates a value less than 10. All other numbers have been independently rounded to the nearest 10.

Table A11: Number of private households by tenure and parish, excluding vacant dwellings

	Owner-occupied	States, housing trust or parish rent	Qualified private rent	Non-qualified accom.	All
Grouville	1,320	130	400	180	2,020
St Brelade	3,090	220	580	290	4,180
St Clement	2,290	660	460	280	3,690
St Helier	6,000	3,230	3,760	3,030	16,020
St John	790	20	200	100	1,110
St Lawrence	1,540	110	380	210	2,230
St Martin	1,020	90	260	130	1,490
St Mary	470	~	100	90	660
St Ouen	1,020	70	280	200	1,570
St Peter	1,290	140	340	250	2,020
St Saviour	2,970	970	850	570	5,360
Trinity	790	30	210	230	1,240
All	22,570	5,660	7,810	5,560	41,600

~ indicates a value less than 10. All other numbers have been independently rounded to the nearest 10.

Table A12: Persons and bedrooms per private household, by tenure (excluding vacant dwellings)

Tenure	Households	Persons	Mean persons per household	Mean bedrooms per household
Owner-occupied	22,574	55,368	2.45	2.99
States, housing trust or parish rent	5,656	12,217	2.16	1.83
Qualified private rent	7,806	16,670	2.14	2.00
Staff, service or tied accommodation	1,274	2,825	2.22	1.92
Registered lodging house	652	1,191	1.83	1.26
Lodger paying rent in private household	1,070	2,111	1.97	1.44
Other non-qualified accommodation	2,563	5,592	2.18	1.60
All households (excluding communals)	41,595	95,974	2.31	2.46

Table A13: Household type by tenure – private dwellings in Jersey 2011, excluding vacant dwellings

Household type	Owner-occupied	States, housing trust, parish rental	Qualified rental	Staff or service accom.	Registered lodging house	Lodger in private household	Other non-qualified accom.	All
Single adult	2,540	950	2,270	440	270	400	750	7,600
Couple (adult)	3,420	240	1,550	280	190	260	720	6,660
Single parent (with dependent children)	500	780	340	20	10	40	80	1,770
Single parent (all children 16 years or above)	760	490	200	10	~	10	20	1,500
Couple with dependent children	4,610	780	1,340	210	100	160	570	7,770
Couple with children (all children 16 years or above)	2,250	390	300	70	~	10	40	3,070
Couple (one pensioner)	1,000	120	160	20	~	~	20	1,320
Single pensioner	2,770	1,380	600	30	10	30	40	4,860
Two or more pensioners	3,200	370	270	20	~	~	40	3,910
Two or more unrelated persons	380	20	350	80	30	70	130	1,070
Other	1,150	140	430	100	20	80	150	2,070
All	22,570	5,660	7,810	1,270	650	1,070	2,560	41,600

~ indicates a value less than 10. All other numbers have been independently rounded to the nearest 10.

Table A14: Economic status for adults of working age, 2011 and 2001 (percent)

	2011			2001		
	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All
Economically active						
Working for an employer full-time	66	52	59	69	54	62
Working for an employer part-time	3	18	10	2	17	9
Self-employed, employing others	6	2	4	7	2	5
Self-employed, not employing others	6	2	4	7	2	5
Unemployed, looking for or waiting to take up a job	5	3	4	2	2	2
Economically inactive						
Retired	2	1	2	3	1	2
Looking after the home	~	10	5	~	13	7
In full-time education	6	7	7	5	6	5
Unable to work: sickness or disability	4	3	4	4	3	3
Unemployed, not looking for a job*	1	1	1	1	1	1
All	100	100	100	100	100	100

~ denotes a percentage less than 0.5

* In 2001 this category was reported as "Other"

Table A15: Economic status for adults of working age, 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	14,130	12,560	970	2,520	4,400	1,560	1,870
Working for an employer part-time	2,930	2,160	160	170	690	250	240
Self-employed, employing others	1,030	1,110	60	10	170	60	110
Self-employed, not employing others	1,220	1,220	60	20	140	80	120
Unemployed, looking for or waiting to take up a job	1,310	660	40	80	240	100	110
Economically inactive							
Retired	520	530	20	~	20	30	20
Looking after the home	1,290	1,140	80	120	240	150	250
In full-time education	3,380	610	10	20	90	50	120
Unable to work: sickness or disability	1,230	660	50	20	240	30	40
Unemployed, not looking for a job	460	230	10	20	70	20	60
All	27,490	20,870	1,450	2,980	6,290	2,340	2,940

~ indicates a value less than 10. All other numbers have been independently rounded to the nearest 10.

**Table A16: Unemployed and looking for work,
by year that current period of residence in Jersey began (working age)**

	Persons	Percent
Since birth	1,232	49
Prior to 1970	61	2
1970 - 1979	140	6
1980 - 1989	197	8
1990 - 1999	303	12
2000	28	1
2001	29	1
2002	20	1
2003	30	1
2004	25	1
2005	39	2
2006	34	1
2007	55	2
2008	54	2
2009	62	2
2010	116	5
2011 (up to 27 March)	109	4
All	2,534	100

Table A17: For 2001 comparison - occupation of working age adults using SOC2000 classification

Note: This table uses the 2000 Standard Occupation Classification (SOC2000) used in the 2001 census. All other tables in this report use the more recent SOC 2010 classification system.

Occupation	2011		2001	
	Persons	Percent	Persons	Percent
Managers, directors & senior officials	8,207	16	7,147	16
Professional	5,656	11	3,328	7
Associate professional & technical	7,337	15	6,195	14
Administrative & secretarial	6,984	14	8,612	19
Skilled trades	6,731	13	6,691	15
Caring, leisure & other service	3,627	7	2,911	6
Sales & customer service	2,800	6	2,814	6
Process, plant & machine operatives	2,240	4	2,123	5
Elementary occupations	6,406	13	5,756	13
All	49,988	100	45,577	100

Table A18: Occupation* sub-groups (working adults of working age)

	Males	Females	All	Percent
Corporate managers and directors	3,060	1,565	4,625	9
Other managers and proprietors	1,032	582	1,614	3
Science, research, engineering and technology professional	1,225	237	1,462	3
Health professionals	410	1,093	1,503	3
Teaching and educational professionals	438	944	1,382	3
Business, media and public service professionals	1,717	1,206	2,923	6
Science, engineering and technology associate professional	523	138	661	1
Health and social care associate professionals	106	305	411	1
Protective service occupations	437	132	569	1
Culture, media and sports occupations	372	269	641	1
Business and public service associate professional	2,226	2,426	4,652	9
Administrative occupations	1,575	4,123	5,698	11
Secretarial and related occupations	114	1,714	1,828	4
Skilled agricultural and related trades	828	58	886	2
Skilled metal, electrical and electronic trades	1,537	20	1,557	3
Skilled construction and building trades	3,098	29	3,127	6
Textiles, printing and other skilled trades	1,089	297	1,386	3
Caring personal service occupations	291	2,198	2,489	5
Leisure, travel and related personal service occupation	335	820	1,155	2
Sales occupations	948	1,497	2,445	5
Customer service occupations	168	269	437	1
Process, plant and machine operatives	624	44	668	1
Transport and mobile machine drivers and operative	1,576	60	1,636	3
Elementary trades and related occupations	1,243	398	1,641	3
Elementary administration and service occupations	2,334	2,258	4,592	9
All	27,306	22,682	49,988	100

*SOC 2010 Classification

Table A19: Industry by occupation group, working age adults

	Managers, directors & senior officials	Professional	Associate professional & technical	Admin. & secretarial	Skilled trades	Caring, leisure & other service	Sales and customer service	Process, plant and machine	Elementary occupations	All
Agriculture and fishing	120	20	30	60	740	40	80	150	640	1,870
Manufacturing	110	70	140	70	430	~	50	130	60	1,040
Construction	390	170	110	190	3,170	~	20	510	570	5,140
Electricity, gas and water supply	40	60	50	70	140	~	70	50	30	500
Wholesale and retail trades	1,110	230	550	730	780	80	2,040	440	890	6,850
Hotels, restaurants & bars	650	30	90	250	840	160	140	70	1,550	3,760
Transport, storage and communication	210	150	350	220	220	170	160	620	410	2,510
Financial and legal activities	2,440	2,330	3,290	4,020	30	20	170	~	140	12,440
Miscellaneous business activities	510	730	620	380	150	130	50	70	970	3,600
Education, health and other services	660	3,490	1,720	1,540	470	3,040	110	270	970	12,270
All industries	6,240	7,270	6,930	7,530	6,960	3,640	2,880	2,300	6,230	49,990

~ indicates a value less than 10. All other numbers have been independently rounded to the nearest 10.

Table A20: Industry by age, all working adults

	16-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+	All
Agriculture & fishing	30	260	280	250	190	210	230	190	130	90	60	1,940
Manufacturing	20	90	110	120	110	140	160	120	100	90	30	1,090
Construction	150	370	520	600	620	780	750	600	440	350	140	5,300
Electricity gas & water supply	~	40	40	40	40	60	90	90	70	40	~	510
Wholesale & retail trades	260	710	860	880	750	850	920	770	590	440	240	7,270
Hotels, restaurants & bars	80	480	740	610	420	380	360	340	240	150	60	3,860
Transport, storage & communication	50	140	200	270	300	360	380	350	290	200	120	2,660
Financial & legal activities	130	990	1,620	1,840	1,820	2,040	1,680	1,270	860	450	170	12,870
Miscellaneous business activities	60	270	400	420	460	510	520	430	360	260	180	3,870
Education, health & other services	160	670	1,020	1,290	1,470	1,890	2,060	1,850	1,540	810	350	13,110
All industries	960	4,010	5,790	6,320	6,190	7,210	7,160	6,000	4,610	2,880	1,360	52,470

~ indicates a value less than 10. All other numbers have been independently rounded to the nearest 10.

Table A21: Occupation by age, all working adults

	16-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+	All
Managers, directors & senior officials	10	104	381	681	837	1,137	1,124	942	689	425	263	6,593
Professional	30	314	755	1,012	1,103	1,164	1,027	905	732	362	183	7,587
Associate professional & technical	75	567	1,037	1,033	978	1,042	971	649	432	246	106	7,136
Administrative & secretarial	136	702	860	863	806	1,055	1,111	1,074	826	499	211	8,143
Skilled trades	199	532	776	845	834	982	969	784	604	443	162	7,130
Caring, leisure & other service	121	406	396	405	398	510	549	464	350	204	102	3,905
Sales & customer service	178	443	436	377	316	297	311	264	198	153	99	3,072
Process, plant & machine operatives	29	104	140	232	290	307	371	321	295	226	129	2,444
Elementary occupations	179	839	1,007	869	623	716	724	596	486	321	100	6,460
All occupations	957	4,011	5,788	6,317	6,185	7,210	7,157	5,999	4,612	2,879	1,355	52,470

Table A22: Industry by gender (working age adults)

Industry	Males	Females	All
Agriculture and fishing	1,424	442	1,866
Manufacturing	815	227	1,042
Construction	4,885	258	5,143
Electricity, gas and water supply	404	100	504
Wholesale and retail trades	3,779	3,074	6,853
Hotels, restaurants & bars	2,162	1,597	3,759
Transport, storage and communication	1,948	558	2,506
Financial and legal activities	5,417	7,027	12,444
Miscellaneous business activities	2,127	1,475	3,602
Education, health and other services	4,345	7,924	12,269
All industries	27,306	22,682	49,988

~ indicates a value less than 10. All other numbers have been independently rounded to the nearest 10.

Table A23: Occupation by gender (working age adults)

Occupation	Males	Females	All
Managers, directors & senior officials	4,092	2,147	6,239
Professional	3,790	3,480	7,270
Associate professional & technical	3,664	3,270	6,934
Administrative & secretarial	1,689	5,837	7,526
Skilled trades	6,552	404	6,956
Caring, leisure & other service	626	3,018	3,644
Sales & customer service	1,116	1,766	2,882
Process, plant & machine operatives	2,200	104	2,304
Elementary occupations	3,577	2,656	6,233
All occupations	27,306	22,682	49,988

~ indicates a value less than 10. All other numbers have been independently rounded to the nearest 10.

Table A24: Place of birth of workers in the public and private sectors, working age adults (percent)

	Public sector	Private sector
Jersey	47	37
British Isles	41	33
Portugal / Madeira	4	12
Poland	1	6
Ireland (Republic)	2	2
Other European country	2	4
Elsewhere in the world	4	5
All	100	100

Table A25: Mean hours worked by industry (including the self-employed), working age

Industry	Full-time	Part-time	Full- and part- time
Agriculture and fishing	45.4	17.4	43.3
Manufacturing	40.8	19.3	39.0
Construction	41.9	17.2	40.9
Electricity, gas and water supply	38.6	23.2	37.6
Wholesale and retail trades	40.3	18.0	37.4
Hotels, restaurants & bars	43.6	17.4	41.7
Transport, storage and communication	40.2	20.6	38.6
Financial and legal activities	37.6	20.6	36.4
Miscellaneous business activities	40.4	16.7	35.3
Education, health and other services	38.6	17.7	34.3
All industries	39.8	18.1	37.2

Table A26: Mean hours worked by occupation (including the self-employed), working age

Occupation	Full-time	Part-time	Full- and part- time
Managers, directors & senior officials	42.6	18.2	41.4
Professional	39.8	17.7	37.2
Associate professional & technical	38.3	18.2	36.3
Administrative & secretarial	36.6	19.3	33.5
Skilled trades	41.9	18.2	41.0
Caring, leisure & other service	37.6	18.4	33.1
Sales & customer service	38.9	18.0	35.0
Process, plant & machine operatives	41.6	17.4	40.0
Elementary occupations	40.8	16.7	37.0
All occupations	39.8	18.1	37.2

Table A27: Recent arrivals by industry and place of birth (working age adults)

Industry	Jersey	British Isles	Ireland	Poland	Portugal/ Madeira	Other European country	Elsewhere in the world	All
Agriculture and fishing	~	40	~	460	120	30	10	660
Manufacturing	~	50	~	20	20	20	~	110
Construction	20	260	60	120	190	50	30	730
Electricity, gas and water supply	~	30	~	~	~	~	~	40
Wholesale and retail trades	40	320	20	350	260	120	110	1,210
Hotels, restaurants & bars	10	230	20	420	320	540	140	1,670
Transport, storage and communication	20	110	~	20	10	30	30	220
Financial and legal activities	100	1,060	60	40	10	140	360	1,780
Miscellaneous business activities	40	220	~	60	200	50	90	650
Education, health and other services	120	830	40	90	100	100	210	1,490
All industries	370	3,130	210	1,580	1,210	1,070	980	8,550

~ indicates a value less than 10. All other numbers have been independently rounded to the nearest 10.

Table A28: Recent arrivals by occupation and place of birth (working age adults)

Occupation	Jersey	British Isles	Ireland	Poland	Portugal/ Madeira	Other European country	Elsewhere in the world	All
Managers, directors & senior officials	40	510	20	50	20	90	90	820
Professional	110	840	40	20	10	80	310	1,410
Associate professional & technical	70	580	20	30	20	70	150	930
Administrative & secretarial	60	380	40	90	30	110	90	790
Skilled trades	30	300	60	210	210	170	80	1,050
Caring, leisure & other service	20	190	10	80	60	70	50	480
Sales & customer service	20	140	~	130	170	80	60	610
Process, plant & machine operatives	~	60	~	90	50	~	10	250
Elementary occupations	20	130	20	870	650	410	140	2,230
All occupations	370	3,130	210	1,580	1,210	1,070	980	8,550

~ indicates a value less than 10. All other numbers have been independently rounded to the nearest 10.

A29: Highest level of educational qualification by age group (working age)

Highest qualification (or equivalent)	16 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	All
Higher education at or above degree-level	54	1,016	1,861	2,099	1,938	1,788	1,462	1,191	932	390	12,731
Higher education below degree-level	285	786	843	998	1,201	1,382	1,357	1,025	718	270	8,865
2 or more A-Levels	965	1,363	675	615	454	473	447	408	322	164	5,886
1 A-Level or 2 AS-Levels	358	410	508	431	304	376	364	319	242	98	3,410
5 or more GCSEs grade A*-C	1,264	659	734	728	762	1,106	1,108	857	706	253	8,177
GCSEs (any grade)	953	1,009	1,018	1,110	1,282	1,579	1,649	1,365	1,071	371	11,407
Other qualification	26	95	201	231	131	153	141	126	108	71	1,283
No formal qualifications	546	606	865	1,024	1,153	1,506	1,829	1,907	1,943	1,215	12,594
All	4,451	5,944	6,705	7,236	7,225	8,363	8,357	7,198	6,042	2,832	64,353

Table A30: Highest level of educational qualification by occupation (working age and in employment)

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	1,860	4,448	2,040	1,203	298	382	284	76	325	10,916
Higher education below degree-level	1,164	1,146	1,407	1,323	789	631	303	142	425	7,330
2 or more A-Levels	573	432	819	731	311	312	223	76	304	3,781
1 A-Level or 2 AS-Levels	277	205	373	377	470	348	170	84	407	2,711
5 or more GCSEs grade A*-C	758	476	853	1,232	975	534	348	249	596	6,021
GCSEs (any grade)	861	385	1,024	1,792	1,708	753	638	540	1,128	8,829
Other qualification	103	66	112	130	202	69	63	73	287	1,105
No formal qualifications	643	112	306	738	2,203	615	853	1,064	2,761	9,295
All	6,239	7,270	6,934	7,526	6,956	3,644	2,882	2,304	6,233	49,988

Table A31: Highest level of educational qualification by industry (working age and in employment)

Highest qualification (or equivalent)	Agriculture & fishing	Manufacturing	Construction	Electricity, gas & water	Wholesale & retail trades	Hotels, restaurants & bars	Transport, storage & comms.	Financial and legal activities	Misc. business activities	Education, health & other services	All
Higher education at or above degree-level	110	110	300	50	670	400	330	4,160	900	3,880	10,920
Higher education below degree-level	170	120	520	100	770	520	330	2,220	490	2,090	7,330
2 or more A-Levels	80	60	200	30	460	280	190	1,450	250	790	3,780
1 A-Level or 2 AS-Levels	170	50	320	30	380	260	130	540	170	650	2,710
5 or more GCSEs grade A*-C	230	140	710	70	860	390	320	1,590	380	1,340	6,020
GCSEs (any grade)	330	250	1,260	120	1,540	540	600	1,810	560	1,820	8,830
Other qualification	150	30	120	~	170	190	50	190	60	150	1,110
No formal qualifications	640	270	1,700	100	2,010	1,180	570	490	800	1,550	9,300
All	1,870	1,040	5,140	500	6,850	3,760	2,510	12,440	3,600	12,270	49,990

~ indicates a value less than 10. All other numbers have been independently rounded to the nearest 10.

Table A32: Highest level of educational qualification by residential qualification (working age)

	Higher	Secondary	Other	None	All
a to h category	15,660	23,750	650	10,010	50,070
j category	1,520	220	50	20	1,800
k category	50	30	~	~	80
Spouse of residentially qualified person	1,190	650	40	180	2,070
No residential qualifications	3,180	4,220	550	2,380	10,330
All	21,600	28,880	1,280	12,590	64,350

~ indicates a value less than 10. All other numbers have been independently rounded to the nearest 10.

Table A33: Highest level of educational qualification by gender (working age)

Highest qualification (or equivalent)	Males	Females	All
Higher education at or above degree-level	6,250	6,481	12,731
Higher education below degree-level	4,102	4,763	8,865
2 or more A-Levels	2,873	3,013	5,886
1 A-Level or 2 AS-Levels	1,741	1,669	3,410
5 or more GCSEs grade A*-C	4,105	4,072	8,177
GCSEs (any grade)	6,130	5,277	11,407
Other qualification	753	530	1,283
No formal qualifications	7,682	4,912	12,594
All	33,636	30,717	64,353

Table A34: 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	1,740	90	110	120	90	200	20	2,360
St Brelade	3,450	230	380	330	290	470	50	5,200
St Clement	3,070	200	540	370	220	230	30	4,660
St Helier	7,770	480	9,660	610	650	680	80	19,920
St John	1,150	60	50	40	40	140	~	1,480
St Lawrence	1,910	140	210	200	170	230	20	2,880
St Martin	1,340	50	110	100	80	190	~	1,870
St Mary	710	40	20	30	30	80	~	920
St Ouen	1,590	90	60	60	70	200	10	2,080
St Peter	1,740	120	130	120	120	220	30	2,480
St Saviour	3,970	290	1,880	250	260	350	30	7,030
Trinity	1,130	50	150	30	60	170	10	1,600
All parishes	29,560	1,840	13,300	2,260	2,080	3,160	270	52,470

~ indicates a value less than 10. All other numbers have been independently rounded to the nearest 10.

Who is in your household?

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

The main 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

Specimen

Include:

- Anyone temporarily away from this address on 27 March 2011 (e.g. on holiday)
- School children and students away from home during term-time
- Any baby born on or before 27 March 2011, 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 does not live or work in Jersey and is visiting Jersey for less than one month)

	First name	Last name
Main householder (Person 1)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person 3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person 4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person 5	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person 6	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

➡ If there are more than six people, contact us to get a Continuation Questionnaire

H2 List all visitors present at this address on 27 March 2011

- A visitor is someone who does not live or work in Jersey and is visiting Jersey for less than one month
- 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	Postcode
Visitor 1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Visitor 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Visitor 3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Visitor 4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Visitor 5	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

➡ 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?

A whole house or bungalow that is:

- Detached
- Semi-detached
- Terraced (including end-terrace)

A flat, maisonette or apartment that is:

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

A mobile or temporary structure:

- A tent, boat, Portakabin™ or other mobile or temporary structure

Specimen

H4 How do you occupy your accommodation?

- Owner occupier (a – j category housing*)
- Owner occupier (k category housing†)
- States, Housing Trust or Parish rental
- Qualified private rental
- Staff, service or tied accommodation
- Registered lodging house
- Lodger paying rent in a private household
- Other non-qualified accommodation

* "a – j category housing" is available to local residentially qualified persons, or those who are essentially employed

† "k category housing" is available to individuals whose residence in the Island can be justified on social or economic grounds (e.g. high net worth individuals)

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:

- none
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4 or more, write in number:

Number of motorcycles or scooters:

- none
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4 or more, write in number:

Individual questions – Main householder start here

1 What is your name? (Main householder)

First name

Last name

2 There is no question 2 for the main householder

Specimen

3 On 27 March 2011 were you:

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

4 What is your gender?

- 1 Male
 2 Female

5 What is your date of birth?

Day Month Year

6 Where were you born?

- 1 Jersey
 2 Elsewhere in British Isles*
 3 Irish Republic
 4 Poland
 5 Portugal/ Madeira
 6 Other European country, write in:

 7 Elsewhere, write in:

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

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

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

1 At birth or In year:

8 What is your cultural and ethnic background?

- 1 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 Other White background, write in:

B Asian or Asian British

- 21 Indian
 22 Pakistani
 23 Bangladeshi
 24 Thai
 25 Chinese
 26 Other Asian background, write in:

C Black or Black British

- 31 Caribbean
 32 African
 33 Other Black background, write in:

D Mixed

- 41 White and Black Caribbean
 42 White and Black African
 43 White and Black African
 44 Other mixed background, write in:

9 If you are aged 16 or over → Go to 10

If you are aged 15 or under → Go to 21

Individual questions – main householder continued

10 Which of these qualifications do you have?

- 1 Tick every box that applies if you have any of the qualifications listed
 2 If your UK qualification is not listed, tick the box that contains its nearest equivalent

 GCSEs or O Levels at any grade

(or equivalents: NVQ or SVQ level 1, GNVQ Foundation level, GSVQ level 1, CSE below grade 1, BTEC level 1, RSA Stage I, II, or III, City and Guilds part 1 Junior certificate)

 Five or more GCSEs or O Levels grade A* to C

(or equivalents: School Certificate, NVQ or SVQ level 2, GNVQ intermediate or GSVQ level 2, RSA Diploma, City & Guilds Craft or Part II, BTEC level 2, 1 AS level)

 One A level, or two AS levels

(or equivalents: 2 AS levels, SCE Higher, NVQ or SVQ level 3, GNVQ Advanced or GSVQ level 3, OND, ONC, BTEC National, RSA advanced diploma)

 Two or more A levels, or four or more AS Levels

(or 2+ equivalents: SCE Higher, NVQ or SVQ level 3, GNVQ Advanced or GSVQ level 3, OND, ONC, BTEC National, RSA advanced diploma, Higher School Certificate)

 Higher Education qualifications below degree level

(e.g. Diplomas in higher education & other higher education qualifications e.g. HNC, HND, Higher level BTEC, RSA higher diploma)

 Higher Education qualifications at or above degree level

(e.g. First degree or degree equivalent, higher degree or postgraduate qualification: BSc, BA, MSc, MA, PGCE, NVQ level 4 or 5)

 Other qualifications, such as vocational, professional or foreign qualifications, specify highest obtained: No formal qualifications

Specimen

11 On 27 March 2011, what is your legal marital status?

- 1 Tick one only
 1 Never married
 2 Married (first marriage)
 3 Remarried
 4 Separated (but still legally married)
 5 Divorced
 6 Widowed

12 What are your residential housing qualifications?

- 1 Tick one only
 1 a to h category residential housing qualifications (through being born in the Island, living in the Island for a period of time, or through family connections)
 2 j category residential qualification (Essentially employed as approved by the Population Office)
 3 k category residential qualification (consent given on social or economic grounds: e.g. high net worth individuals)
 4 Spouse of a residentially qualified person
 5 No residential qualifications

13 Last week, were you:

- 1 Tick the one that best describes your situation
 1 Working for an employer full-time → Go to 14
 2 Working for an employer part-time → Go to 14
 3 Self-employed employing others → Go to 14
 4 Self-employed not employing others → Go to 14
 5 Unemployed and looking for a job or waiting to take up a job → Go to 21
 6 Unemployed not looking for a job → Go to 21
 7 In full-time education → Go to 21
 8 Unable to work because of long-term sickness or disability → Go to 21
 9 Retired from paid work → Go to 21
 10 Looking after the home and/ or family → Go to 21
 11 Other, write in:

→ Go to 21

Individual questions – main householder continued

14 What is the full title of your main job?

- For example, PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHER, CAR MECHANIC, DISTRICT NURSE, STRUCTURAL ENGINEER
- Be as specific as possible

15 Briefly describe what you do in your main job.

16 How many hours per week do you usually work in your main job?

- Do not count overtime or meal breaks

 hours per week
17 What is the name of the organisation you work for?

- If you are self-employed in your own organisation, write in the business name

18 In your main job, what is the address of your workplace?

- If you work from home, or have no fixed workplace, tick one of the boxes below

 Postcode

- Work from home
- No fixed place

19 What type of job is it?

- 1 Permanent
- 2 Temporary/ Agency
- 3 Fixed Term contract
- 4 Seasonal
- 5 Other (weekend/ occasional work)

20 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 scooter
- 5 Bus
- 6 Taxi
- 7 Cycle
- 8 Walk
- 9 Work mainly at or from home
- 10 Other, write in:

21 There are no more questions for the main householder.

→ 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

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