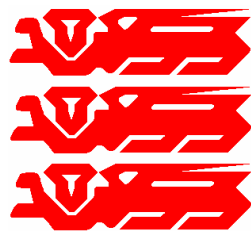


# Report on the 2001 Census

# JERSEY



Presented to the States of Jersey  
on 22 October 2002

by the Etat Civil Committee

# **Introduction**

The 2001 Jersey Census was held on 11 March 2001.

This Census continued the five-yearly cycle which began in 1971. Prior to 1971, Censuses were held on a ten-year basis, extending back to 1821.

The tabulations and analysis in this Report are for the resident population of Jersey, defined as all persons in the Island on Census night, excluding visitors, but including those normally resident who were temporarily absent on Census night (for example, students studying at universities in the UK).

The 2001 Census incorporated two fundamental developments with respect to previous Jersey Censuses. For the first time:

- information was collected on the residential qualification of residents;
- Census forms were returned by post.

## **Questions asked on the Census form**

The question on residential qualifications was based on the category of tenure for heads of household and on a slightly broader specification for other household members and residents of communal establishments. A recurrent theme throughout this report is the breakdown and analysis of a particular topic in terms of residential qualification.

Questions on home computing and Internet access were also included for the first time. However, questions which appeared on the 1996 Census form regarding various household durable goods, long-term illness and nationality were not included. The latter was addressed more directly through the question concerning place of birth. A copy of the standard Form H, submitted by private households, is included as an appendix to this report.

## **Census management**

Enumerators delivered the Census forms to resident addresses; the public were then to post back the forms in pre-paid envelopes. Over a period of several months to September 2001, a team of clerical staff in Jersey chased-up outstanding forms, manned telephone help-lines and performed preliminary data checking and coding tasks.

Initial preparation of the database and data entry was contracted to a private company in the UK: Lason Information Management Ltd. Further preparation, validation, and preliminary analysis of the database was contracted to the Cardiff Business School at the University of Cardiff.

## **Census analysis**

The detailed analysis of the Census database was performed by the Statistics Unit of the Policy and Resources Department in Jersey. A series of eight Census Bulletins were published at regular intervals between October 2001 and August 2002. In this manner, a considerable amount of pertinent information was disseminated in manageable portions.

There are a few slight differences between some figures presented in the Bulletins and those contained in this Report, due to the further detailed data validation that has been conducted over the longer time frame.

This Census Report was compiled by the Statistics Unit (Policy and Resources), to which any queries should be addressed. Copies of the Report can be obtained from the Statistics Unit, or from the States of Jersey internet homepage: [www.gov.je](http://www.gov.je).

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# Summary

## Total Population:

- § the resident population of Jersey on 11 March 2001 was: **87,186**
- § since the previous Census (10 March 1996):
  - the Island's resident population increased by 2,036 persons (2.4%)
  - natural population growth (arising from the excess of births over deaths) was 1,377 and accounted for approximately two-thirds of the inter-censal change in total resident population
  - after making allowance for the level of the undercount in successive Censuses, net inward migration averaged 55 persons per year

## Population Density:

- § the population density was 750 persons per square kilometre

## Parishes:

- § almost a third of the Island's population lived in St Helier
- § St Helier, St Clement and St Saviour together accounted for more than half (55%) of the total population
- § St Helier had the highest population density (3,292 per km<sup>2</sup>), Trinity the lowest (221 per km<sup>2</sup>)

## Age Structure:

- § 18% of the population (15,664 persons) were aged 15 and under
- § 65% of the population (57,015 persons) were of working age (women/men aged 16-59/64)
- § 17% of the population (14,507 persons) were over working age (women/men aged 60/65 and over)
- § 3,260 persons (4% of the population) were aged 80 and over
- § the dependency ratio was 0.53

**Gender Structure:**

- § females accounted for 51.3% of the population
- § males outnumbered females below age 20
- § women predominated in all higher ten-year age bands, except for those aged 50-59 years for whom there was parity
- § women accounted for more than two-thirds of the population aged 80 and over, and more than three-quarters of those aged 90 and over

**Marital Status:**

- § 52% of the adult population (aged 16 and over) were married
- § 11% of adults were divorced or separated, an increase from 9% in 1996

**Place of Birth:**

- § 53% of the population were Jersey-born
- § the proportion born elsewhere in the British Isles (including the Irish Republic) declined slightly during the previous decade; the proportion born in Portugal (including Madeira) increased by the same proportion of the total

**Residential Qualifications:**

- § 79% of the adult population were residentially qualified (a-k) *in their own right*
- § 21% of the adult population were, therefore, not residentially qualified
- § fewer than 2% of the adult population were (j-k) category

**Households:**

- § there were 35,562 private households, in which 84,798 persons were living
- § 2,388 persons were living in communal establishments
- § the average number of persons per private household was 2.38, a decrease from the 1996 figure of 2.41



- § over a quarter (28%) of private households were single person households
- § approximately 3% of all private households were overcrowded; some 2,700 people were living in overcrowded accommodation. Residentially non-qualified households accounted for more than three-quarters of all overcrowded households.
- § single parent households constituted 7% of private households, up from 5% in 1996, but below the UK rate of 9%
- § nuclear families (adult couples with one or more children) accounted for approximately a quarter (27%) of private households

### **Household Tenure:**

- § approximately half (51%) of private households were owner-occupied
- § about one in seven private households lived in social-rented accommodation

### **Household Amenities:**

- § 97% of private households had their own cooking facilities, bathroom (or shower) and toilet
- § the remainder, some 1,063 private households, shared one or more of these facilities with at least one other household

### **Home Computing:**

- § 47% of private households had a computer available at home
- § 39% of private households had access to the Internet at home

### **Motor Vehicles:**

- § 52,577 cars/vans were owned or available for use by private households, a 14% increase from 1996
- § the average number of cars/vans per household was 1.48 (up from 1.37 in 1996)
- § 44% of households had the use of two or more cars/vans
- § 16% of households (constituting 5,849 households) did not have the use of a car or van

- § almost half of all pensioners who lived alone did not have the use of a car or van; half of these lived outside St Helier
- § 57% of employed people travelled to work by private car; 23% walked to work; 4% travelled to work by bus

### **Dwellings:**

- § the total dwelling stock was 32,704 units, a 2% net increase since 1996
- § 2,065 dwelling units were enumerated as vacant; discounting derelict units and those which proved actually to have been occupied at the time of the Census yields a total of 1,849 vacant units
- § 59% of private households were living in a whole house or bungalow; 21% were living in a purpose-built flat; 20% were living in part of a converted house, commercial building or temporary structure
- § almost three-quarters (71%) of whole houses and bungalows were owner-occupied
- § almost a third (30%) of all flats were privately rented; a quarter were social-rented and a fifth owner-occupied
- § almost two-thirds of residentially qualified households were living in a whole house or bungalow; in contrast, more than three-quarters of non-qualified households were living in flats

### **Educational Qualifications:**

- § 11% of the working age population had a first or higher degree (compared to 16% in the UK)
- § almost half of the working age population had attained the academic benchmark of five or more higher passes at O-level, CSE, GCSE, or equivalent
- § approximately a third (34%) of all working age adults had no formal educational qualifications (compared to 16% in the UK)

### **Professional Qualifications:**

- § there were 1,606 teachers (1 per 8.6 children aged 5-18), 179 medical doctors (1 per 487 residents), 60 dentists (1 per 1,453 residents) and 1,276 nurses, midwives and health visitors (1 per 68 residents) who were professionally qualified and of working age

- § j category residents accounted for 11% of these teachers, 33% of the doctors, 27% of the dentists and 17% of the nurses, midwives and health visitors

### **Employment:**

- § 82% of the working age population were economically active (including the unemployed)
- § the economic activity rate was 4 percentage points higher than that of the UK; the same differential occurred for both genders
- § three-quarters of the economically active were working full-time for an employer, 11% were self employed and 11% were working part-time
- § women accounted for 90% of all part-time employees
- § the standardised ILO unemployment rate was 2.1%
- § the female participation rate (economically active females as a percentage of women aged 15-64) was 72.7%

### **Occupations:**

- § Managers and Senior Officials accounted for a sixth of the working age employed workforce; a similar proportion were employed in Skilled Trades, and a fifth were engaged in Administrative and Secretarial occupations
- § men accounted for almost three-quarters of Managers and Senior Officials; in contrast, over three-quarters of those in the Administrative and Secretarial and the Personal Services occupational groups were women

### **Time at work:**

- § full-time employees worked an average of 39.5 hours per week (excluding overtime and meal-breaks)
- § men in full-time employment worked an average of 3.5 hours more per week than women in full-time employment
- § part-time staff worked, on average, approximately half the hours of those in full-time employment
- § full-time employees in Agriculture and fishing and in Hotels, restaurants and bars worked the longest hours, at approximately 45 hours per week, on average. Those in the Financial services sector worked the shortest hours, averaging less than 38 hours

# Chapter 1: Total Population

- Total Resident Population
- Natural Increase: (Births - Deaths)
- Undercount
- Population density
- Parish populations

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## Total Resident Population

The total resident population of Jersey on the night of Sunday 11 March 2001 was **87,186**.

This figure:

- includes persons normally resident who were temporarily absent from the Island; there were 4,075 such persons on Census night;
- excludes short-term visitors (who numbered 1,078).

Since the previous Census (10 March 1996) the Island's resident population increased by 2,036 persons. This increase constitutes a rise of almost 2.4% over the five-year period, and represents an average annual growth rate of 0.47% per year.

The total resident population as recorded by Censuses from 1981 to 2001 is presented in Table 1.1.

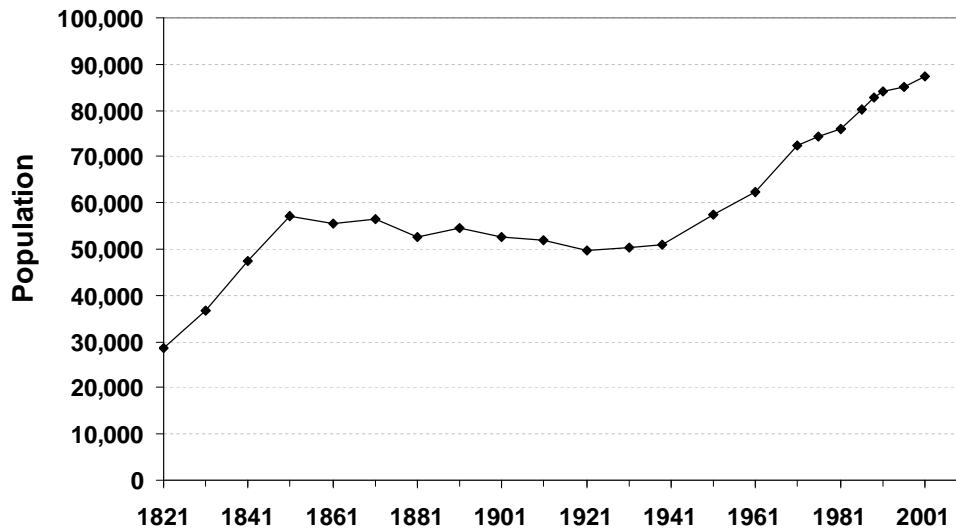
**Table 1.1: Total Resident Population 1981-2001.**

	Resident Population	Inter-censal Change	Average annual growth rate, %
1981	76,050	..	..
1986	80,212	4,162	1.07
1989	82,809	2,597	1.07
1991	84,082	1,273	0.77
1996	85,150	1,068	0.25
2001	87,186	2,036	0.47

The annual growth rate of the resident population over the most recent inter-censal period, 1996-2001, was less than half that recorded during the 1980's.

The population of Jersey from 1821 to 2001 (as recorded by Census) is shown in Figure 1.1. The data-points from 1981 to 2001 are for the total resident population (i.e. excluding short-term visitors but including temporarily absent residents); those from 1961 to 1976 exclude visitors but include an *estimate* of the number of absent residents. Population figures from 1821 to 1951 include visitors but exclude residents who were temporarily absent.

**Figure 1.1 - Jersey's Population 1821-2001**



Two periods of rapid growth are apparent in the twentieth century: the post-war “baby-boom”; and the 1980’s, which constituted a period of substantial net inward migration.

### **Natural Increase**

Between the 1996 and 2001 Censuses, there were 5,392 live births and 4,015 deaths recorded. Thus, the natural population increase (defined as the excess of live births over deaths) for the inter-censal period was 1,377. Natural increase, therefore, constituted slightly more than two-thirds (68%) of the recorded increase in total resident population.

For the ten-year period between the 1991 and 2001 Censuses, the natural increase was 2,506 and therefore represented 81% of the overall change in resident population for this longer period.

### **Birth and Death rates**

The crude birth rate (CBR) is defined as the number of live births per 1,000 resident population; the crude death rate (CDR) is defined similarly.

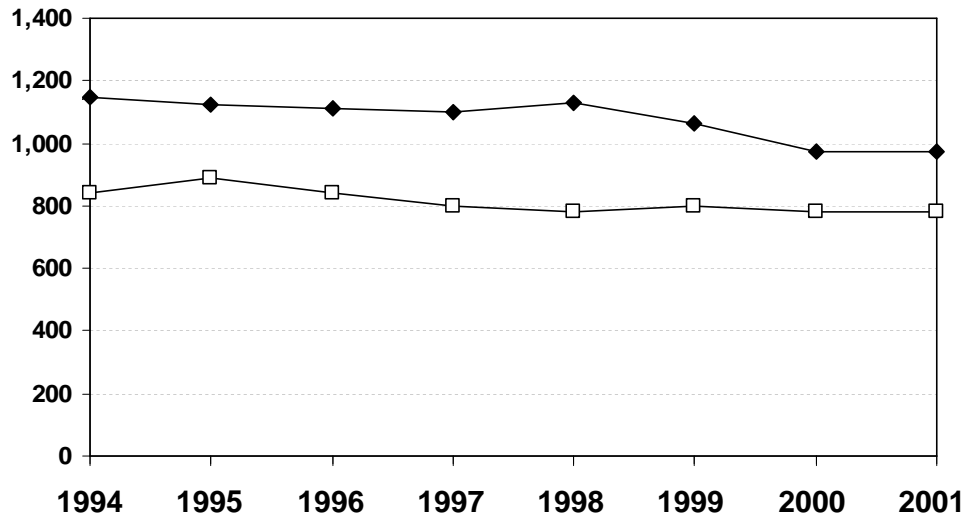
CBR provides a coarse measure of fertility, and has been determined historically for Jersey on a five-year (quinary) basis. Over the 1990’s, the CBR declined slightly from 13.1 per 1,000 in the first part of the decade (1990-94) to 12.8 for the latter part (1995-1999). The corresponding figures for the 1980’s were 11.6 (1980-84) and 12.4 (1985-89). The single-year figures for 2000 and 2001 were 11.2 and 11.1, respectively.

Birth rates are susceptible to a range of factors, including cyclical effects (due to peaks and troughs propagating forward in time) and prevailing socio-economic conditions and developments. Nevertheless, the long-term trend in Jersey's CBR throughout the twentieth century was that of a gradual decline: from roughly 20 per 1,000 population in the early 1900's, to approximately 15 in the 1950's, to the current levels between 11 and 13. A significant peak occurred (reaching 19 per 1,000) in the early 1960's – the "baby-boom".

The quinary death rate has undergone a gradual decline over the past twenty years: during the 1980's the rate reduced from 11.8 per 1,000 population (1980-84) to 10.5 (1985-89); the reduction continued during the 1990's, from 10.4 (1990-1994) to 9.5 (1994-99). The single-year figures for both 2000 and 2001 were 9.0 per 1,000 population.

The annual number of live births and recorded deaths for the period 1994-2001 is shown in Figure 1.2.

**Figure 1.2 - Number of live births and recorded deaths**



## **Undercount**

The 2001 Census was the first for which a quantitative study of under-enumeration was conducted. The size of the undercount was estimated and expressed as a percentage of the total resident population. Furthermore, a post-enumeration sample survey resulted in the classification of the dwelling units identified as vacant at the time of the Census.

There were four principal categories of under-enumeration which potentially contributed to the undercount:

- named households not returning census forms before the final dispatch date (referred to as "outstandings");
- persons possessing no identifiable permanent abode ("homeless");
- dwelling units categorised as unoccupied by enumerators at the time of the census ("vacants");
- dwelling units not found ("undiscovered") during the census process.

Outstandings: after multiple attempts at enumeration, including written notification, slightly fewer than 200 named households did not return forms; multiplying by the average number of persons per enumerated private household (2.38) yields a contribution to the undercount of 470 persons. With no actual contact having been made by an enumerator, it was not possible to pursue these households further.

Homeless: contact was made with various groups, including the homeless shelters, representing individuals not in a dwelling on Census night. Persons in the shelters were enumerated. The number of people sleeping outside on any given night was estimated to range from 25 to 45 between winter and summer months; on the night of the Census, the contribution to the undercount was estimated to be 35 persons.

Vacants: 2,065 dwelling units were categorised by enumerators as being unoccupied at the time of the Census. Through follow-up enumeration and examination of public records, reasons for vacancy were found for almost half of this total. For the remainder, a post-enumeration sample survey was conducted in September 2001, which enabled the 2,065 vacant dwellings to be classified as follows:

Temporarily vacant (awaiting new owners or tenants, or occupant in hospital)	30%
Being re-built, renovated or refurbished	26 %
Empty long term (overseas owner; owner resident elsewhere in Jersey; resident owner on long-term holiday; staff accommodation for financial institution)	12 %
Occupant in care (nursing home) or recently deceased	8 %
For sale	7 %
Seasonal staff accommodation (farms, hotels)	6 %
Occupied on census night (persons <u>not</u> recorded)	5 %
Derelict (not habitable)	5 %

*(Percentages do not add up to 100 due to rounding to the nearest whole number).*

In the context of the undercount, some 110 “vacant” dwellings were estimated to be actually occupied at the time of the census. Scaling by the average number of persons per private household yields a contribution to the undercount of approximately 260 persons.

Undiscovered: despite comprehensive efforts to locate all dwelling units in the Island, including contacting Parish officials and postal experts, the possibility remained for the existence of undiscovered dwelling units. It was anticipated that such units could predominantly occur in the residentially non-qualified private lodging sector. Assuming an undiscovered proportion of  $(2.5 \pm 1.0)$  % for such units implied a contribution to the undercount of 75 persons.

A group traditionally under-enumerated in global population censuses is that comprising minority cultural and ethnic communities. For the Jersey Census of 2001, comprehensive on-going contact was made with organisations and prominent individuals from such groups, as well as using translators at the individual level, in order to ensure the inclusion of all members of the Island community.

### **Total Undercount**

The total undercount, estimated as the aggregate of the above components, was:

840 ± 100 persons

and thus constituted a little less than 1% of the enumerated total resident population.

It is worth reaffirming that the undercount of 840 persons is not included in the figure for the total resident population (of 87,186) since the people comprising the undercount have not provided the required information. This approach has been the practice in every Jersey Census since 1821.

The small size of the undercount indicates the high coverage of the 2001 Census and compares very favourably to the level estimated for the 1996 Jersey Census (between 1 and 1½ %) and to that occurring in other national censuses (2% for the UK Census of 1991; 1.2% for the USA in 2000; 1.6% for Australia in 1996).

### **Population Density**

The figures for total resident population and the area of the Island (116.2 km<sup>2</sup>, *excluding the St Helier reclamation site*) give an overall population density for Jersey of 750 persons per km<sup>2</sup>. The density was thus 2.4% greater than that determined by the 1996 Census, simply reflecting the inter-censal population change.

If, however, the area of the soon to be populated reclamation site (2 km<sup>2</sup>) is included in the total land area, then the population density at the time of the 2001 Census was 738 per km<sup>2</sup>, and represents only a 0.7% increase from the 1996 figure.

Jersey's overall population density of 750 persons per km<sup>2</sup> may be compared to that of approximately 950 per km<sup>2</sup> for Guernsey and 133 per km<sup>2</sup> for the Isle of Man (both from 2001 Censuses).

In order to provide further context on this quantity, figures<sup>1</sup> for 1999 show that the population density of the UK was 246 per km<sup>2</sup>, while that of Hong Kong was 6,628 per km<sup>2</sup>. Jurisdictions with magnitudes of population density comparable to the Channel Islands included Barbados (629 per km<sup>2</sup>), Bahrain (910 per km<sup>2</sup>) and Bermuda (1,128 per km<sup>2</sup>).

### **Parish Populations**

As Table 1.2 indicates, almost one-third (32%) of the Island's total population lived in St Helier.

St Helier and the neighbouring suburban Parishes of St Clement and St Saviour together accounted for more than half (55%) of the total population but constituted less than a fifth (19%) of the total land area.

St Helier had the highest<sup>2</sup> population density (3,292 per km<sup>2</sup>); Trinity had the lowest (221 per km<sup>2</sup>). The population density of the suburban Parishes St Clement and St Saviour was almost four times that of the other non-urban Parishes.

<sup>1</sup> Source: The Economist: World in Figures (2002 Edition).

<sup>2</sup> This figure excludes the reclamation site in the land area of St Helier; if the reclamation site is included, the population density of St Helier was 2,671 per km<sup>2</sup>.



**Table 1.2: Parish Population and Density.**

Parish	Population 2001 Census	Percent of total	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Population Density (persons per km <sup>2</sup> )
St Helier	28,310	32	*8.6	3,292
St Saviour	12,491	14	9.3	1,343
St Brelade	10,134	12	12.8	792
St Clement	8,196	9	4.2	1,951
Grouville	4,702	5	7.8	603
St Lawrence	4,702	5	9.5	495
St Peter	4,293	5	11.6	370
St Ouen	3,803	4	15.0	254
St Martin	3,628	4	9.9	366
Trinity	2,718	3	12.3	221
St John	2,618	3	8.7	301
St Mary	1,591	2	6.5	245
<b>JERSEY</b>	<b>87,186</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>116.2</b>	<b>750</b>

(Parishes are ordered by size of population. Percentages do not sum to 100 due to rounding to the nearest whole number. \* means excluding the reclamation site).

The population of the Parishes as recorded by each of the last three Censuses is presented in Table 1.3.

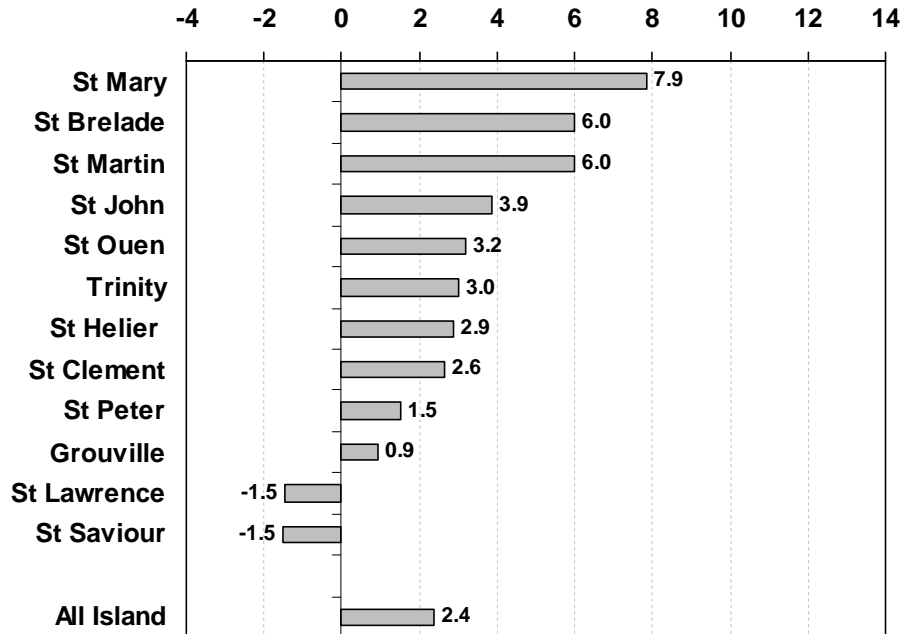
**Table 1.3: Parish Population: 1991-2001.**

Parish	1991	1996	2001
Grouville	4,297	4,658	4,702
St Brelade	9,331	9,560	10,134
St Clement	7,393	7,986	8,196
St Helier	28,123	27,523	28,310
St John	2,440	2,520	2,618
St Lawrence	4,561	4,773	4,702
St Martin	3,258	3,423	3,628
St Mary	1,449	1,475	1,591
St Ouen	3,612	3,685	3,803
St Peter	4,231	4,228	4,293
St Saviour	12,747	12,680	12,491
Trinity	2,640	2,639	2,718
<b>JERSEY</b>	<b>84,082</b>	<b>85,150</b>	<b>87,186</b>

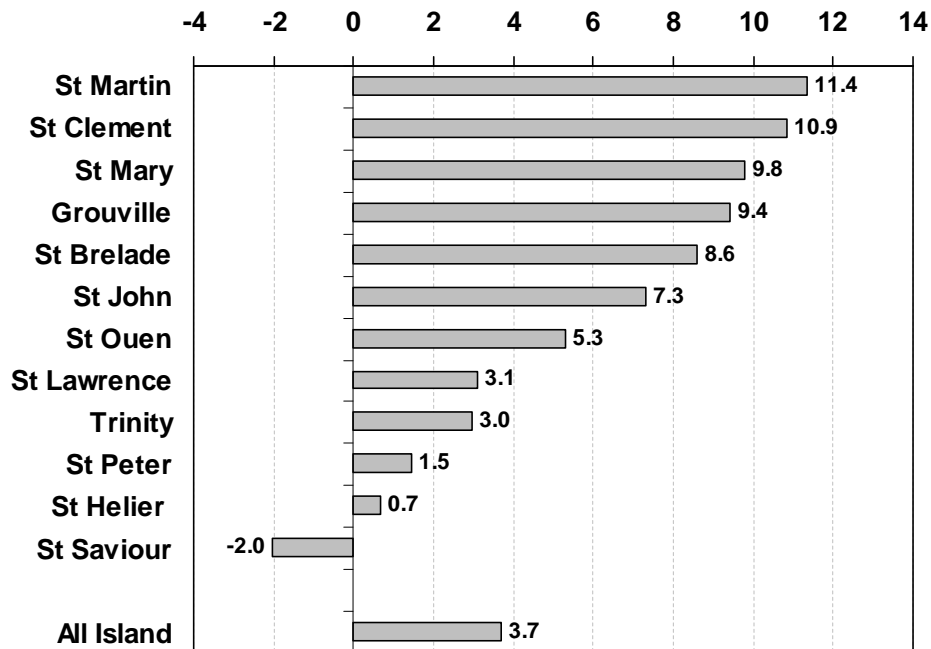
(Parishes are ordered alphabetically).

The change in the population of each Parish is presented in Figure 1.3a for the last five years (1996-2001) and in Figure 1.3b for the last ten years (1991-2001).

**Figure 1.3a - Percentage change in Parish population  
1996-2001**



**Figure 1.3b - Percentage change in Parish population  
1991-2001**



The east-coast Parishes of St Clement and St Martin have each experienced more than a 10% growth in population over the last decade; St Mary and Grouville have shown almost as large an increase.

The Parishes of St Lawrence and St Saviour have both experienced small decreases in population over the last five years; St Saviour is the only Parish to show a decrease over the longer ten-year period.

It is worthy of note that the population of St Helier increased by only 0.7% between 1991 and 2001, a rate of increase that was a fifth that of the Island as a whole. Moreover, the population of St Helier was lower in 2001 than it was more than a century earlier, standing at 29,133 in 1891.

## **Chapter 2: Population Characteristics**

- Age structure
- Dependency ratio
- Gender structure
- Marital status
- Place of birth
- Cultural/ethnic background
- Language

### **Age Structure**

The age structure of the resident population is shown in Table 2.1 broken down into three broad bands:

- under 16 years of age
- working age (16-59 years for women; 16-64 years for men);
- above working age (60/65 years and over for women/men).

**Table 2.1: Population by age and gender.**

	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>	<b>Total in age band</b>
Under 16 years	8,081	7,583	15,664
Working age	29,160	27,855	57,015
Above working age	5,243	9,264	14,507
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>42,484</b>	<b>44,702</b>	<b>87,186</b>

The population below working age (15 years and under) was 15,664; the male proportion of this age band was 51.6% and the female proportion 48.4%.

The working age population was 57,015, of whom the male proportion was 51.1% and the female proportion 48.9%.

The population over working age was 14,507, of whom males constituted 36.1% and females 63.9%.

The detailed breakdown of the population for each year of age is presented in Table III of Appendix B.

The broad population structure as recorded by the last two Censuses is shown in Table 2.2.

**Table 2.2: Broad population structure: 1996-2001.**

	1996	2001
Under 16 years	15,005	15,664
Working age <sup>3</sup>	56,207	57,015
Above working age	13,938	14,507
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>85,150</b>	<b>87,186</b>

The total working age population has increased in number over the last five years, by some 800 persons.

However, more important is the proportion that the working age population constitutes of the total population. Over the five-year inter-censal period, the working age component has declined slightly, from 66.0% of the total population in 1996 to 65.4% of the total in 2001.

As indicated by the finer age ranges of Table 2.3, the change in total population over the last ten years has not been evenly distributed across the age spectrum.

**Table 2.3: Age distribution and changes: 1991-2001.**

	1991	1996	2001	Change 1991-2001	Change 1996-2001
Age 0 - 9	8,973	9,761	9,729	756	-32
10 - 19	8,680	8,634	9,666	986	1,032
20 - 29	16,318	13,458	11,439	-4,879	-2,019
30 - 39	13,591	15,183	15,544	1,953	361
40 - 49	11,577	12,643	13,249	1,672	606
50 - 59	9,225	9,530	10,904	1,679	1,374
60 - 69	7,273	7,422	7,944	671	522
70 - 79	5,312	5,203	5,451	139	248
80 - 89	2,716	2,859	2,692	-24	-167
90 +	417	457	568	151	111
	<b>84,082</b>	<b>85,150</b>	<b>87,186</b>	<b>3,104</b>	<b>2,036</b>

The average age of Jersey's population in 2001 was 38.7 years; the average age in the UK in 2000 was 38.8 years<sup>4</sup>.

<sup>3</sup> Due to the school leaving age being changed in 1992, from 15 to 16 years of age, it is not possible to directly compare 1991 with 1996 and 2001 in the context of Table 2.2.

<sup>4</sup> Source: UK Social Trends No 32 (2002 edition).

Cyclical, migratory and longevity factors are apparent in the changes presented by Table 2.3:

- an 8% increase was recorded between 1991 and 2001 in the number of children under 10 years of age, and an 11% increase in the 10-19 year age group. The former increase occurred entirely in the first part of the 1990's and the latter increase in the late 1990's, as the younger cohort aged. Both increases were due principally to the baby-boom generation of the 1960's having their own children, and also to the immigrants of young working age, who arrived in the Island during the 1980's, remaining and having children;
- the small reduction in the number of young children (0-9 years) between 1996-2001 is a result of the tailing-off of the abovementioned effects, and is also a reflection of the declining crude birth rate (CBR);
- the large decline in the 20-29 year age group (30% over the ten-year period, 12% over the last five years) is primarily due to the ageing of the young immigrant population of the 1980's;
- the increase in the population aged 70 and over is a result of the continued increase in life expectancy;
- the decrease recorded for the group aged 80-89 years is a result of falling birth rates and higher death rates during and immediately after the First World War.

The long-term trends in the changing structure of the Island's population are most apparent in Table 2.4, which presents the distribution per 1,000 population of specific age bands over the last century and before.

**Table 2.4: Age distribution per 1,000 population: 1891-2001.**

	1891	1911	1931	1951	1971	1991	2001
Aged 15 and under	321	271	235	215	216	165	180
Aged 16 - 64	605	642	656	659	644	694	679
Aged 65 - 79	65	73	93	105	112	104	104
Aged 80 and over	9	14	16	21	28	37	37
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

Particularly prominent in Table 2.4 are the falling proportion of children aged 15 and under (due to the long-standing decline in birth rate) and the increased proportion of persons aged 80 and over (due to increases in life expectancy).

The proportion of Jersey's population in 2001 aged 65 and over was 14.1%, and was thus somewhat below that of the UK (15.9%) and the European Union (16.2%)<sup>5</sup>.

<sup>5</sup> The UK figure is that recorded by the UK 2001 Census; the EU figure is for year 2000, from UK Social Trends No 32 (2002 edition).

## Dependency Ratio

Dependency ratio is defined as:

$$\frac{(\text{Population under working age}) + (\text{Population over working age})}{\text{Working age population}}$$

Up until (and including) the 1991 Census, working age was defined as: 15-59 years for women and 15-64 years for men. The change in the school leaving age in 1992 (from 15 to 16 years) meant that in subsequent Censuses the working age population was defined as ages 16-59/64 years for women/men.

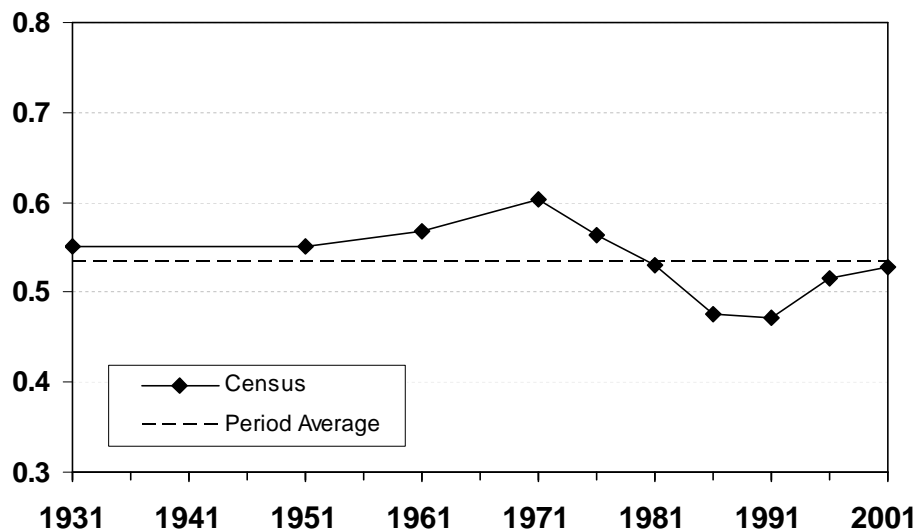
Table 2.5 shows the dependency ratio, as measured by Census, for the period from 1931 to 2001. For each year, the definition of "Working age" is that in effect at the particular time, i.e. the appropriate school leaving age is applied.

**Table 2.5: Dependency Ratio: 1931-2001.**

	Census	Dependency Ratio
	2001	0.529
	1996	0.515
Change in school leaving age	-----	-----
	1991	0.471
	1986	0.475
	1981	0.531
	1976	0.563
	1971	0.603
	1961	0.567
	1951	0.550
	1931	0.550

To provide further clarity on the historical changes, Figure 2.1 plots the dependency ratio for the above time period.

**Figure 2.1 - Dependency Ratio: 1931-2001**



For the full period 1931 to 2001, the average dependency ratio was 0.535. This figure corresponds to every dependant being supported by slightly less than two persons of working age.

There is considerable structure in the historical data of Figure 2.1:

- the dependency ratio attained a maximum of 0.60 in the 1971 Census and a minimum of 0.47 in 1991;
- 1951 to 1971: the increase in the dependency ratio was due to the increase in the number of persons above working age and the corresponding reduction in those of working age; changes in the dependency ratio for this period were thus dominated by the ageing of the resident population;
- 1971 to 1986: the decrease in the dependency ratio resulted from the growth of the working age population due to in-migration of labour;
- 1991 to 1996: the observed increase was due principally to the change in the school leaving age from 15 to 16 years, implemented in 1992.

The dependency ratio for the United Kingdom<sup>6</sup> in 2001 was 0.63.

The substantial increase predicted in Jersey's dependency ratio beyond 2011 due to the ageing of the resident population, and based on 2001 Census data, is discussed in detail in Chapter 7 – Population Projections.

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<sup>6</sup> Source: UK Census 2001.



## Gender Structure

Females accounted for 51.3% of the population in 2001.

As a result of the longer life expectancy of females, the female population has been greater than the male population in Jersey since Census records began in 1821. However, due to male longevity increasing at a faster rate than female longevity, the gap between the sexes is diminishing, as indicated by Table 2.6.

**Table 2.6: Females per 1,000 population: 1821-2001.**

Census	Females per 1,000 population
1821	543
1891	542
1921	549
1951	524
1981	520
1991	514
2001	513

The sex distribution is not uniform across the age bands, as shown by Table 2.7.

**Table 2.7: Females per 1,000 population by age.**

Age	Females per 1,000
0-9	484
10-19	490
20-29	521
30-39	506
40-49	506
50-59	500
60-69	504
70-79	555
80-89	666
90 +	773

Males outnumbered females in both the 0-9 and 10-19 age bands. Overall, males accounted for 51.3% of the population aged below 20 years.

Women predominated in all other age bands, except for that aged 50-59 years, in which there was parity between the sexes.

Women were increasingly predominant in the high age categories (70 and above), accounting for more than two-thirds (68.4%) of the population aged 80 and over, and more than three-quarters (77.3%) of the population aged 90 and over.

## **Marital Status**

Just over half (51.8%) of the adult population aged 16 and over were married (including re-marriages).

However, as Table 2.8 shows, the proportion of the adult population who were married has resumed its long-term decline (after a brief increase between 1991 and 1996).

**Table 2.8: Marital status<sup>7</sup> per 1,000 adult population: 1971-2001.**

	1971	1981	1991	1996	2001
Married	643	597	531	535	439
Re-married					79
Single	244	275	315	299	301
Widowed	92	88	77	75	70
Divorced	21	40	54	64	84
Separated			23	27	27
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

The proportion of adults who were divorced or separated rose from 77 per 1,000 at the time of the 1991 census to 111 per 1,000 in 2001. The proportion of single people has remained substantially constant over the past decade. The long-term decline in the proportion of widowed people is primarily a result of the increase in male longevity.

Marital status shows some variation between the sexes, as indicated by Table 2.9.

**Table 2.9: Adult population by marital status and sex.**

	Males	Females	Total	Proportion per 1,000 adults <sup>8</sup>	
				Males	Females
Married	15,521	15,869	31,390	217	222
Re-married	3,121	2,543	5,664	44	36
Single	11,133	10,409	21,542	156	146
Widowed	1,043	3,935	4,978	15	55
Divorced	2,688	3,333	6,021	38	47
Separated	897	1,030	1,927	13	14
	34,403	37,119	71,522	481	519

<sup>7</sup> Prior to 2001, “re-married” were included in the “married” category; prior to 1991, “separated” were included in “married”.

<sup>8</sup> Proportions do not add to totals due to rounding to the nearest whole number.

The total numbers of men and women who were married (including re-married) were very similar: 18,642 men and 18,412 women.

The greater total number of married men (including those re-married) was not due to polygamy but to more men than women having spouses residing outside of the Island.

Men were more likely to re-marry: the number of men who had re-married was 23% greater than the number of women who had re-married.

Single men outnumbered single women by more than 700.

Conversely, divorced and separated women outnumbered divorced and separated men.

The number of widowed women in 2001 was almost four times as great as the number of widowed men, due to the longer life expectancy of women.

### **Place of Birth**

**Table 2.10: Population by Place of Birth.**

	1891	% of 1891 total	1991	% of 1991 total	2001	% of 2001 total
Jersey	39,119	72	43,331	52	45,848	53
Elsewhere in the British Isles	8,626	16	33,090	39	31,243	36
France	5,576	10	1,061	1	1,093	1
Portugal (including Madeira)	n/a	n/a	3,439	4	5,137	6
Other EU/EEA (2001 definitions)	172	+	851	1	1,152	1
Elsewhere	1,025	2	2,310	3	2,713	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>54,518</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>84,082</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>87,186</b>	<b>100</b>

(+ represents a non-zero percentage less than 1; n/a means not available).

53% of the population in 2001 were Jersey-born, which compares to 52% a decade earlier and 72% in 1891.

The number and proportion of residents born elsewhere in the British Isles (including the Irish Republic) has declined slightly over the last ten years. In contrast, over this time period, the number and proportion of residents born in Portugal (including Madeira) has increased by almost the same number that those born in the British Isles (excluding Jersey) has declined.

The age distribution of the population by place of birth is presented in Table 2.11.

**Table 2.11: Age group by place of birth.**

	Jersey	Elsewhere in British Isles	France	Portugal (incl. Madeira)	Other EU / EEA	Elsewhere
Aged 0–9	8,860	620	+	90	30	130
10-19	7,880	1,150	30	360	60	200
20-29	5,410	3,580	180	1,480	190	600
30-39	6,500	6,580	160	1,550	200	550
40-49	5,090	6,440	150	940	160	470
50-59	3,770	5,970	180	510	190	300
60-69	3,820	3,400	160	170	200	190
70 +	4,520	3,500	240	50	110	280

(Figures are rounded to the nearest 10; + represents a non-zero number less than 6).

## **Cultural and Ethnic Background**

Approximately half (51%) of the resident population in 2001 considered themselves to have a Jersey cultural background.

More than a third (37%) considered themselves British, whilst 6% of the population thought of themselves as Portuguese or Madeiran.

**Table 2.12: Population by cultural and ethnic background.**

	Number of residents	% of total population
Jersey	44,589	51.1
British	30,317	34.8
Portuguese/Madeiran	5,548	6.4
Irish	2,284	2.6
French	1,522	1.7
<i>Other white background</i>	1,980	2.3
Black African	151	0.2
Black Caribbean	33	+
<i>Other black background</i>	71	0.1
Chinese	145	0.2
Indian	120	0.1
Bangladeshi	31	+
Pakistani	21	+
<i>Other Asian background</i>	8	+
<i>Other/mixed</i>	366	0.4

(+ represents a non-zero percentage less than 0.1).

## Languages

The main and secondary languages spoken by the population are presented in Table 2.13. The category “Other languages” refers to the total number of people speaking languages other than those listed. Babies and young infants not yet speaking were assumed to speak the same main language as their mothers.

**Table 2.13: Population by languages spoken.**

	<b>Main language</b>	<b>Secondary language</b>	<b>Total speakers</b>
English	82,349	3,443	85,792
Portuguese	4,002	3,303	7,305
French	338	14,776	15,114
Jersey French	113	2,761	2,874
Other languages	384	4,496	4,880

71% of residents who did not speak English as their main language did speak it as a secondary language.

1,394 people (1.6% of all residents) spoke no English at all; 7% of them were children under 5 years of age. More than three-quarters (79%) of non-English speakers spoke Portuguese as their main language.

Portuguese was the second main language, and in total was spoken by 8.4% of residents.

French was the most common secondary language in Jersey, spoken by more than a sixth (17.3%) of residents.

Slightly more than a quarter (27%) of the population spoke more than one language.

Jersey French was spoken by a total of 2,874 people (3.2% of the population). Of this total, two-thirds were aged 60 and over. The number of Jersey French speakers in 2001 was half the number recorded in 1989.

## **Chapter 3: Residential Qualifications**

- Resident Population
    - § Tenure
    - § Age
  
  - Recent Arrivals  
*(arrived since 1 January 1996)*
    - § Tenure
    - § Age
    - § Economic Activity
  
  - Migration dynamics
-

## **Total Resident Population**

Table IVc in Appendix B presents the residential qualifications of the Island's resident population and their year of arrival in Jersey.

The figures for all adults (aged 16 and over) and for children<sup>9</sup> are presented in Table IVc, together with the numbers of heads of household and other adult household members in each of the following categories:

- § (a-h) qualified;
- § j and k qualified<sup>10</sup>;
- § non-qualified partners of qualified residents<sup>11</sup>;
- § all other non-qualified residents.

People who had arrived in the Island prior to 1982 as residentially non-qualified or as k category, and had remained in continuous residence since then, would have acquired (a-h) qualification under the Housing Law in effect at the time of the 2001 Census (the "19-year rule"). Similarly, j category residents who had arrived prior to 1991, and remained in continuous residence, would have acquired (a-h) qualification.

There is a substantial amount of information in Table IVc, which is expanded upon in this chapter. As an overall summary:

- 79% of the Island's adult population (aged 16 and over) were (a-k) residentially qualified *in their own right*;
- 21% of the Island's adult population were, therefore, not residentially qualified; one-quarter of these were partners of residentially qualified people;
- 77% of the adult population were (a-h) residentially qualified;
- 42% of the adult population acquired (a-h) qualification by birth;
- fewer than 2% of the adult population were j or k category.

Table 3.1 provides a more detailed breakdown of residentially qualified and non-qualified residents in terms of tenure, for all persons and also for "recent arrivals". The latter are defined as people who had arrived in Jersey on or after 1 January 1996, that is, during the approximate five-year period prior to the 2001 Census. Figures are presented for heads of household, other adult household members, people living in communal accommodation, and children aged 15 and below.

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<sup>9</sup> Individuals aged 15 or below do not possess residential qualifications *per se*.

<sup>10</sup> It is not possible to determine the precise individual numbers of j and k category people who were other household members or residents of communal establishments as the sum of j and k categories for such persons was recorded by the Census.

<sup>11</sup> Non-qualified partners of qualified residents do not possess residential qualifications in their own right, but can jointly purchase property if married.

**Table 3.1: Residential qualification by tenure:  
for the total resident population and for recent arrivals.**

	<b>Total</b>	<b>Recent arrivals</b>
<b><u>Heads of Household</u></b>		
<b><u>Qualified (a-k)</u></b>		
Owner-occupier (a-h)	17,803	230
Tenant of the States, housing trust/assoc. or Parish (a-h)	5,017	41
Tenant or occupier of private accommodation (a-h)	7,075	227
Tenant or occupier of tied, i.e. staff, accommodation (a-h)	408	18
Occupier of private accommodation (j)	782	574
Occupier of private accommodation (k)	99	18
<b>Total qualified</b>	<b>31,184</b>	<b>1,108</b>
<b><u>Non-qualified</u></b>		
Lodger in a registered lodging house	1,269	614
Lodger in a private dwelling	1,539	584
Occupier of tied, i.e. staff, accommodation	1,292	724
Licensee of a whole dwelling	149	70
Owner occupier	129	52
<b>Total non-qualified</b>	<b>4,378</b>	<b>2,044</b>
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>35,562</b>	<b>3,152</b>
<b><u>Other Household Members</u></b>		
<b><u>Qualified (a-k)</u></b>		
Locally residentially qualified (a-h)	23,438	313
Approved residentially qualified (j-k)	240	149
<b>Total qualified</b>	<b>23,678</b>	<b>462</b>
<b><u>Non-qualified</u></b>		
Partner of qualified person (a-h, j or k)	3,800	1,233
Non-qualified	6,177	3,077
<b>Total non-qualified</b>	<b>9,977</b>	<b>4,310</b>
<b>Children</b>	<b>15,581</b>	<b>1,191</b>
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>49,236</b>	<b>5,963</b>
<b><u>Residents of Communal Establishments</u></b>		
<b><u>Qualified (a-k)</u></b>		
Locally residentially qualified (a-h)	1,261	17
Approved residentially qualified (j-k)	88	76
<b>Total qualified</b>	<b>1,349</b>	<b>93</b>
<b><u>Non-qualified</u></b>		
Partner of qualified person (a-h, j or k)	24	7
Non-qualified	932	627
<b>Total non-qualified</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>634</b>
<b>Children</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>2,388</b>	<b>732</b>
<b><u>Overall Totals</u></b>		
<b>Qualified</b>	<b>56,211</b>	<b>1,663</b>
<b>Non-qualified</b>	<b>15,311</b>	<b>6,988</b>
<b>All (including children)</b>	<b>87,186</b>	<b>9,847</b>



## **Characteristics of the Total Population**

Of the residentially qualified heads of household:

- § 57% were owner-occupiers (a-h);
- § 16% were tenants in social-rented accommodation (a-h);
- § 23% resided in private rented accommodation (a-h);
- § 1% resided in tied, i.e. staff, accommodation (a-h);
- § 2.5% were qualified as essentially employed (j category);
- § 0.3% were qualified on grounds of significant economic or social benefit to the community (k category).

Some 35% of non-qualified heads of household were residing as lodgers in private dwellings; the remaining non-qualified households were divided almost equally between staff accommodation (30%) and registered lodging houses (29%). There were also small numbers of non-qualified households residing as licensees of dwellings and as owner-occupiers.

The age distribution of the adult population (aged 16 and over) in terms of residential qualification is presented in Table 3.2; the age recorded is that on Census day.

**Table 3.2: Age distribution (on Census day) of the adult population by residential qualification.**  
(Figures are rounded independently to the nearest 10; + indicates a non-zero number less than 6).

### **Heads of Household**

<b>Age / years</b>	<b>Qualified (a-h)</b>	<b>j category</b>	<b>k category</b>	<b>Non-qualified</b>
16-19	100	0	0	60
20-24	720	10	0	510
25-29	1,600	80	0	840
30-34	2,390	160	0	1,010
35-39	3,080	170	+	780
40-44	3,100	140	10	490
45-49	3,110	100	10	260
50-54	3,310	80	20	190
55-59	2,530	30	10	100
60-64	2,500	10	20	70
65 and over	7,880	+	30	70
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,300</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,380</b>

**Other Household Members and Residents of Communal Establishments**

<u>Age / years</u>	<u>Qualified a-h</u>	<u>Approved j-k</u>	<u>Partners</u>	<u>Non-qualified</u>
16-19	2,990	+	20	550
20-24	2,590	20	130	1,260
25-29	1,540	80	530	1,530
30-34	1,700	70	920	1,390
35-39	1,980	50	840	990
40-44	2,160	40	580	500
45-49	2,160	30	300	280
50-54	2,220	20	200	210
55-59	1,720	10	120	130
60-64	1,580	+	70	80
65 and over	4,060	+	100	190
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,700</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>3,820</b>	<b>7,110</b>

*Children aged 15 years and below: 15,660.*

Considerably more than half (57%) of the residentially non-qualified were between 16 and 34 years of age; only a quarter (25%) of the (a-h) residentially qualified were in this age band; 97% of persons aged 65 and over were (a-h) qualified.

**Recent Arrivals**

Table 3.1 indicates that between 1 January 1996 and Census day (11 March 2001) 9,847 people had established residency in Jersey (that is, had arrived and remained), and had formed 3,152 private households. These “recent arrivals” represent one component of a continuous movement of persons into and out of the Island - a dynamic “Ebb and Flow” migration process which is described in detail in the latter part of this chapter.

The 9,847 recent arrivals constituted 8,651 adults and 1,196 children aged 15 and below.

Of the adults, approximately four-fifths (81%) were not residentially qualified. The remaining 19% were (a-k) residentially qualified, with almost equal proportions of (a-h) and (j-k) categories.

1,240 persons (14% of all recently arrived adults) were non-qualified partners of (a-k) qualified residents. Thus, almost a quarter (24%) of all recently arrived adults were either residentially qualified through previous connection with the Island (a-h) or were partners of qualified persons.

Of the 3,152 heads of households who had recently arrived 1,108 were residentially qualified (a-k); over half of the latter were approved j category (574, representing 52% of qualified heads), while 18 were k category. Heads of household possessing (a-h) qualification (516) constituted about one-sixth (16%) of all recently arrived heads, and fewer than half (47%) of the qualified heads.

In total, approximately 800 j category residents arrived between 1 January 1996 and 2001 Census day, comprising heads of household, other household members and residents of communal establishments<sup>12</sup>. The annual arrival figure may be gauged from the most recent complete calendar year, 2000, during which there were approximately 240 j category arrivals.

Almost two-thirds (65%) of the recently arrived heads of household were residentially non-qualified. New households established by this group were almost equally distributed between registered lodging houses, private lodgings and staff accommodation.

The place of birth of all recent arrivals, adults and children, is presented in Table 3.3.

**Table 3.3: Place of birth of recent arrivals.**

<b>Place of Birth</b>	<b>Heads of household</b>	<b>Others (including children)</b>	<b>Total</b>
Jersey	265	269	534
Irish Republic	194	443	637
Elsewhere in British Isles	1,738	3,589	5,327
Portugal / Madeira	547	1,171	1,718
France	58	185	243
Other E.U. / E.E.A	68	234	302
Elsewhere	282	804	1,086
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,152</b>	<b>6,695</b>	<b>9,847</b>

Of the recent arrivals:

- more than half (54%) were born in the British Isles (excluding Jersey and the Irish Republic);
- a sixth (17%) were born in Portugal (including Madeira);
- 6% were born in the Irish Republic;
- 5% were Jersey-born.

Table 3.4 shows the age distribution of the recent arrivals in terms of residential qualification; age recorded is that on Census day.

<sup>12</sup> As indicated previously, it is not possible to determine the precise individual numbers of j and k category people who were other household members or residents of communal establishments as the sum of j and k categories for such persons was recorded by the Census.

**Table 3.4: Age distribution (on Census day) of the recent arrivals by residential qualification.**  
*(Figures are rounded independently to the nearest 10; + indicates a non-zero number less than 6).*

**Heads of Household**

Age / years	Qualified (a-h)	j category	k category	Non-qualified
16-19	+	0	0	50
20-24	30	10	0	440
25-29	90	80	0	550
30-34	110	120	0	380
35-39	90	110	+	230
40-44	60	110	+	160
45-49	30	70	+	90
50-54	40	60	+	80
55-59	30	20	+	30
60-64	10	10	+	20
65 and over	30	0	+	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>2,040</b>

**Other Household Members and Residents of Communal Establishments**

Age / years	Qualified (a-h)	Approved (j-k)	Partners	Non-qualified
16-19	30	+	10	350
20-24	30	20	110	1,030
25-29	50	70	280	1,000
30-34	70	40	290	540
35-39	60	30	180	280
40-44	30	20	140	170
45-49	20	10	90	110
50-54	10	10	50	90
55-59	10	10	40	40
60-64	10	+	20	30
65 and over	20	0	20	70
<b>Total</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>1,240</b>	<b>3,700</b>

*Children aged 15 years and below: 1,200.*

Of the total number of recent arrivals, considerably more than half (59%) were in the age range 16-34 years; children aged 15 and below accounted for a further 12% of all recent arrivals. Hence, almost three-quarters (71%) of all recent arrivals were aged 34 years and below.

In terms of residential qualification, more than half (55%) of the residentially non-qualified recent arrivals (including non-qualified partners) were young adults between 16 and 29 years of age. In contrast, about one-quarter (26%) of the (a-h) qualified recent arrivals were in this age range.

Table 3.5 shows the employment status of the recent arrivals at the time of the 2001 Census in terms of the public and private sectors.

**Table 3.5: Employment of the recent arrivals by primary sector.**  
(Figures are rounded independently to the nearest 10 and hence sub-totals may not add to totals; + indicates a non-zero number less than 6).

### **Heads of Household**

	<b>Public sector</b>	<b>Private sector</b>	<b>Not employed</b>
<b><u>Qualified</u></b>			
Owner-occupier (a-h)	30	150	60
Tenant of the States, housing trust/assoc. (a-h)	10	20	10
Tenant or occupier of private accommodation (a-h)	50	140	40
Tenant or occupier of tied (staff) accommodation (a-h)	+	20	0
Occupier of private accommodation (j)	180	390	0
Occupier of private accommodation (k)	0	10	10
<b>Total qualified</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>120</b>
<b><u>Non-qualified</u></b>			
Lodger in a registered lodging house	20	580	20
Lodger in a private dwelling	30	510	40
Occupier of tied (staff) accommodation	20	690	10
Licensee of a whole dwelling	+	60	+
Owner occupier	+	30	20
<b>Total non-qualified</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>1,870</b>	<b>90</b>
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>2,590</b>	<b>210</b>

### **Other Household Members and Residents of Communal Establishments**

<b><u>Qualified</u></b>			
Locally residentially qualified (a-h)	50	170	110
Approved residentially qualified (j-k)	130	90	10
<b>Total qualified</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>120</b>
<b><u>Non-qualified</u></b>			
Partner of qualified (a-h, j or k)	140	750	350
Non-qualified	140	3,100	460
<b>Total non-qualified</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>3,860</b>	<b>810</b>
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>4,120</b>	<b>930</b>
<b><u>Overall totals</u></b>			
<b>Qualified</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>230</b>
<b>Non-qualified</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>5,730</b>	<b>910</b>
<b>All</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>6,720</b>	<b>1,140</b>

In compiling these figures, the States Trading Committees<sup>13</sup> have been *included* in the public sector. The category “Not employed” encompasses all recently arrived adults who were not working in the week prior to Census day, and includes people who were seeking work or between jobs, home-makers, the retired, adults in full-time education, and the long-term ill or disabled.

<sup>13</sup> Jersey Post, Jersey Telecom, Harbours and Airport.

Some 87% of recently arrived adults were employed at the time of the Census.

Approximately nine out of ten of the recent arrivals who were employed were engaged within the private sector.

The public sector accounted for:

- approximately 10% of all employed recent arrivals;
- almost a third (31%) of employed recent arrivals who were residentially qualified;
- only 6% of employed recent arrivals who were not residentially qualified.

Almost a third (32%) of recently arrived j category heads of household were employed in the public sector.

If it is assumed that the (j-k) category of employed non-heads of household were actually j category, then it may be estimated that approximately 40% of all j category recent arrivals were employed in the public sector (including Trading Committees).

About one in seven residentially qualified recent arrivals were not employed at the time of the Census; a similar proportion of non-qualified recent arrivals were not employed.

Tables 3.6 and 3.7 show the occupation group and industrial sector of employment for those recent arrivals who were employed at the time of the Census.

**Table 3.6: Occupation group of employment for the recent arrivals.**

<b>OCCUPATION</b>	<b>Recent arrivals</b>	<b>% of all employed recent arrivals</b>
Managers & Senior Officials	1,010	13
Professional Occupations	670	9
Associate Professional & Technical	950	13
Administrative & Secretarial	1,120	15
Skilled Trades Occupations	900	12
Personal Service Occupations	400	5
Sales & Customer Service Occupations	520	7
Process, Plant & Machine Operatives	150	2
Elementary Occupations	1,790	24
<b>All employed recent arrivals</b>	<b>7,510</b>	<b>100</b>

Almost a quarter (24%) of those recent arrivals who were employed were engaged in Elementary occupations; a further 15% were in the Administrative and Secretarial group.

Approximately one in eight employed recent arrivals were working as Managers or Senior Officials; a similar proportion were in the Associate Professional and Technical occupations.

**Table 3.7: Industrial sector of employment for the recent arrivals.**

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Recent arrivals</b>	<b>% of all employed recent arrivals</b>
Agriculture & fishing	650	9
Manufacturing	160	2
Construction & quarrying	570	8
Electricity, gas & water	40	+
Wholesale & retail trades	920	12
Hotels, restaurants, bars	1,390	19
Transport, storage & communications	210	3
Computing	90	1
Financial & legal activities	1,770	24
Miscellaneous business activities	260	3
Education, health & other services	1,460	19
<b>All employed recent arrivals</b>	<b>7,510</b>	<b>100</b>

(+ indicates a non-zero percentage less than 1).

A quarter of recent arrivals who were employed were working in the Financial and legal activities sector.

Hotels, restaurants and bars and Education, health and other services each accounted for almost a fifth of employed recent arrivals.

## **The Ebb and Flow Migration Process**

The arrival of persons into Jersey is one facet of a complex two-way process; large numbers of people are entering the Island and leaving the Island all the time, constituting a dynamic “ebb and flow” of migrants.

Several categories of migrant may be identified:

- long-term residents;
- short-term residents (who leave after one to five years);
- seasonal workers (present in the Island for less than one year).

The seasonal workers are currently estimated from the Manpower Survey data to be of order 4,000 persons per year in each direction.

The figure in Table IVc of Appendix B for the total number of arrivals in calendar year 2000 (adults and children) indicates that **the ebb and flow, excluding short-term seasonal workers, is of order 2,500 persons per year in each direction.**

Furthermore, the pattern in the annual totals who have remained indicates that of the 2,500 arrivals each year, some 700 leave after one to two years of residency and a further 450 leave after two to five years.

The average annual *net* migration is then the difference between two much greater numbers, the ebb and the flow. The net migration between the 1996 and 2001 Censuses is determined as the residual of the inter-censal population change once natural effects (births and deaths) and the respective undercounts have been taken into account.

**The average annual net migration between 1996 and 2001 is estimated as 55 persons per year entering the Island.**

The pattern of migration to Jersey over the past five years is thus built up of some 4,000 seasonal workers coming and going within one year; about 2,500 transient residents coming each year and going after a longer period; and a net inward migration component of about 55 people a year.

## **Population projections**

In order to produce future projections of the Island’s resident population, it is necessary to account for the above migration dynamics, as well as the natural growth of the on-Island population.

The model for projecting the population (undertaken by the UK Government Actuary’s Department and the results of which are presented in Chapter 7 of this report) assumes that any *net* migration (whether immigration or emigration) occurs in the 16-25 year age band for: residentially non-qualified, unmarried (single, divorced or separated), economically active persons without dependants.



The veracity of this assumption is borne out by the 2001 Census figures for the most recent complete calendar year, 2000, during which:

- 2,534 persons arrived in Jersey and had remained at the time of the 2001 Census;
- 802 were in the age range 16 to 25 years;
- 712 of which were residentially non-qualified (and not partners of a-k qualified residents);
- 618 of which were not married (i.e. were single, divorced or separated) and had no dependants;
- 587 of which were economically active (including unemployed).

Hence, the modelling assumption is true of 82% of residentially non-qualified transient migrants in the 16 to 25 year age band.

## **Chapter 4: Households and Housing**

- Private Households and Communal Establishments

### **Private Households**

- Average size
- Rooms occupied
- Overcrowding
- Type (household membership)
- Tenure
- Parish distributions and densities
- Household Amenities and Home Computing
- Motor Vehicles

### **Dwellings**

- Occupied and Vacant dwellings
- Total stock
- Type of dwelling
- Occupation by Tenure and Residential Qualification

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### **Private Households and Communal Establishments**

The 2001 Census recorded 35,562 private households in which 84,798 people were living.

A further 2,388 people were living in communal accommodation. Table 4.1 shows the number of people residing in the various types of communal establishment.

**Table 4.1: Residents of communal establishments<sup>14</sup>.**

<b>Communal Establishment</b>	<b>Number of people</b>
Hotel	890
Old people's home	626
Hospital	239
Guest house	215
Nursing home	202
Staff accommodation	35
Children's home	28
Others (e.g. prison, hostel)	153
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,388</b>

<sup>14</sup> Short-term residents at these establishments, i.e. those staying for less than six months, would normally have been enumerated at their home.

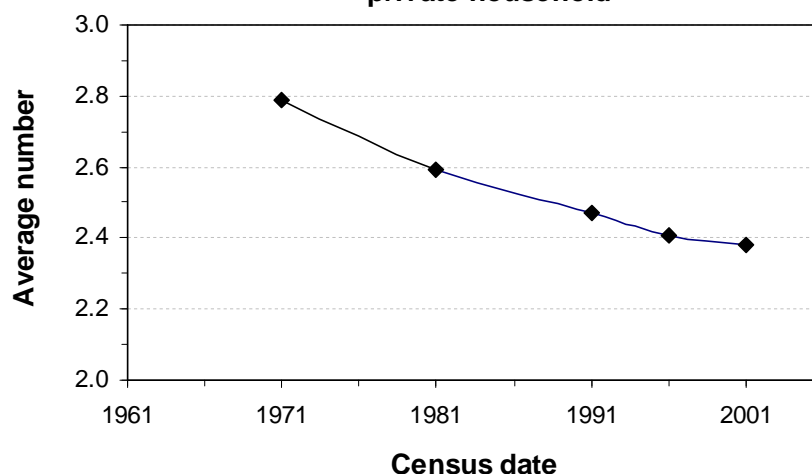
## Private Households

The average number of persons per private household for 2001 was 2.38, which indicates a slowing of the rate of decline in this ratio, as apparent in Table 4.2 and Figure 4.1.

**Table 4.2: Average number of persons per private household historically<sup>15</sup>.**

Census	1971	1981	1991	1996	2001	Great Britain <sup>16</sup>
Average number of persons	2.79	2.59	2.47	2.41	<b>2.38</b>	2.30

**Figure 4.1 - Average number of persons per private household**



It is worth noting that a reduction in the average size of household makes a major contribution to the number of dwelling units required for the resident population:

- for example, the 0.09 reduction in the ratio between 1991 and 2001 implies that an additional 1,200 dwelling units would have been required to accommodate the on-Island population, *due to the reduction in average household size alone*;
- furthermore, a reduction of the average household size in Jersey from that of 2001 to the current level of Great Britain (2.30) would require some 1,200 additional dwelling units to accommodate the resident population.

<sup>15</sup> These ratios are not precisely comparable due to a change in the definition of private households between Censuses; households living as independent units in lodging houses and staff accommodation were categorised as private households for the first time in the 2001 Census, to conform with international definitions.

<sup>16</sup> Living in Britain: Results from the 2000 General Household Survey.

**Size of household****Table 4.3: Percentage of private households by household size.**

<b>Number of Persons</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6 or more</b>
<b>Jersey 2001 Census</b>	28	36	16	14	5	2
<b>Great Britain<sup>17</sup></b>	32	34	15	13	5	2

*(Percentages in each row do not total to 100 due to rounding to the nearest whole number).*

Almost two-thirds (64%) of private households in Jersey were comprised of one or two persons; over a quarter (28%) of the overall total were one person households.

About a fifth (21%) of households contained four or more people.

The percentage in each size category was very similar to the 1996 Jersey Census.

The proportion of one person households was lower for Jersey than for Britain, and manifests itself through Jersey's average private household size being slightly higher than Britain's, as shown in Table 4.2.

**Number of rooms occupied**

The number of rooms occupied by a household is a measure of the space available to members. For the purposes of the Census, bathrooms, toilets, halls, landings and storage rooms were not included in the number of rooms occupied.

Table 4.4 presents the percentage of all private households occupying different numbers of rooms; the most common numbers of rooms occupied per household were four (18.4 % of all private households) and five (18.6%).

**Table 4.4: Percentage of private households by number of rooms occupied.**

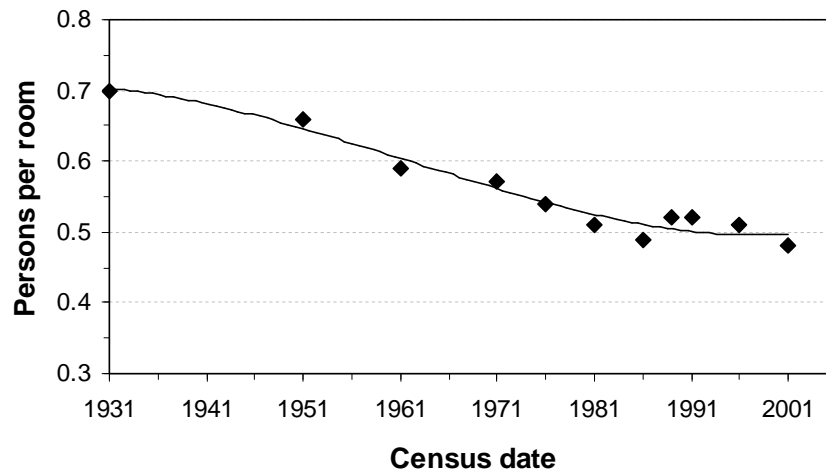
<b>Rooms</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4-6</b>	<b>7-9</b>	<b>10 or more</b>
Percentage of all private households	5	7	15	51	17	4

The average number of persons per room is an explicit measure of the space available to household members. For all private households in Jersey this ratio was 0.48 persons per room.

This figure is slightly lower than in the 1996 Census (0.51), and reaffirms the long-term decrease in the ratio, as shown by Figure 4.2.

<sup>17</sup> Living in Britain: Results from the 2000 General Household Survey.

**Figure 4.2 - Number of persons per room  
in private households**



### Overcrowding

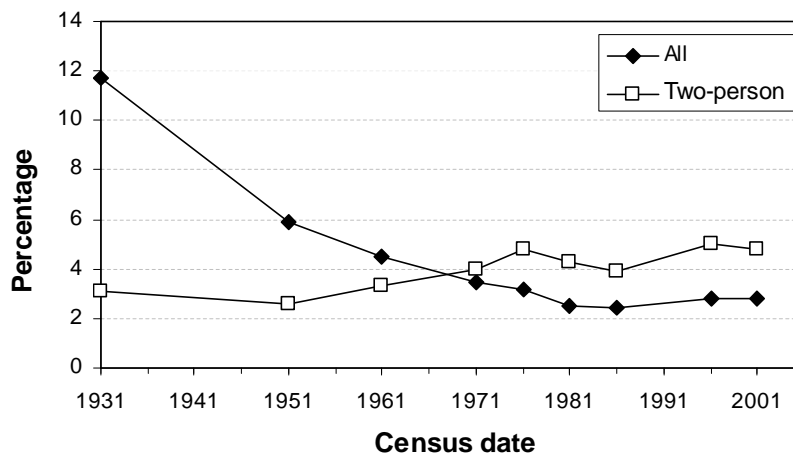
A household is considered to be overcrowded if the number of persons per room is 1.5 or greater (e.g. a two person household occupying one room, or three persons in one or two rooms).

At the time of the 2001 Census, 1,007 households in Jersey were overcrowded according to this definition - 2.8% of the total number of private households. A total of 2,684 people were living in these overcrowded households.

A more specific measure of the level of overcrowding in the Island is the proportion of two-person households living in one room; there were 616 such households recorded by the 2001 Census, constituting 4.8% of all two-person private households.

Figure 4.3 shows the historical level of overcrowding in terms of both indicators<sup>18</sup>.

**Figure 4.3 - Percentage of private households overcrowded**



<sup>18</sup> The 1989 and 1991 Censuses have been omitted from Figure 4.3 because of the substantial change in definition of private households which took place for these years, particularly with reference to boarders and private lodgers.

The proportion of overcrowding in all private households has decreased historically and has levelled off at approximately 3% over the past twenty years.

In contrast, overcrowding in two-person households has increased over time, and has stood at approximately 5% for the last two censuses.

Residentially non-qualified households constituted more than three-quarters (79%) of the total number of private households defined as being overcrowded at the time of the 2001 Census. For overcrowded two-person households, the non-qualified proportion was greater still, at 88%.

### **Type of Household**

Households may be categorised in terms of the relationships between household members. For private households, Table 4.5 shows the number of each type of household and the corresponding percentage of the total.

**Table 4.5: Type of private households.**

<b>Household Type</b>	<b>Number of households</b>	<b>% of all households</b>	<b>Persons per household</b>
Couple with at least one dependent child	7,011	20	3.9
Couple with all children aged over 15 yrs.	2,607	7	3.4
Couple (both not pensioners)	6,438	18	2.0
Couple (with one pensioner)	1,056	3	2.0
Single parent and at least one dependent child	1,374	4	2.7
Single parent with all children aged over 15 yrs.	1,043	3	2.3
Person living alone (not pensioner)	5,713	16	1.0
Person living alone (pensioner)	4,115	12	1.0
Two or more pensioners	2,811	8	2.0
Two or more unrelated persons	816	2	4.5
Other <sup>19</sup>	2,578	7	3.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>35,562</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2.38</b>

The percentage that each type of household constituted of the total was generally very similar to that recorded by the 1996 Census.

However, the proportion of single parent households (with either dependent or non-dependent children) increased from 5% of the total in 1996 to 7% in 2001. The proportion of such single parent households in the UK<sup>20</sup> was 9%.

Single person households were the largest overall category in the Island in 2001, constituting over a quarter (28%) of all private households.

A similar proportion of private households (27%) consisted of “nuclear families” (an adult couple with children).

<sup>19</sup> The ‘Other’ category comprises, for example: adult siblings; couples living with an elderly relative; couples with a live-in au-pair or foreign student.

<sup>20</sup> UK Social Trends No 32 (2002 edition); the figure is for Spring 2001.

The average size of young nuclear families (at least one child aged 15 years or under) recorded by the 2001 Census was 3.9 persons per household; that of more mature nuclear families (all children aged over 15 years) was 3.4. These averages are the same as those measured by the 1996 Census.

### **Household Tenure**

The tenure categories of private households are shown in Table 4.6. The detailed breakdown of these categories in terms of residential qualification was presented in Chapter 3.

**Table 4.6: Tenure of private households<sup>21</sup>.**

	Households	% of total	Persons per room
Owner-occupier	18,031	51	0.42
States, housing trust/association or Parish tenancy	5,017	14	0.63
Private rental accommodation	7,857	22	0.50
Tied (staff) accommodation	1,700	5	0.71
Private lodging	1,539	4	0.65
Registered Lodging House <sup>22</sup>	1,269	4	1.03
Other	149	+	0.51

(+ represents a non-zero percentage less than 0.5).

Owner-occupier households accounted for approximately one-half (51%) of all private households.

About one in seven (14%) private households lived in social-rented accommodation as States, housing trust/association or Parish tenants.

The corresponding figures for Great Britain in 2000 were 68% of households being owner-occupiers and 21% renting from the social sector<sup>23</sup>.

The average number of persons per room ranged from 0.42 in owner-occupier households to 1.03 in registered lodging houses.

If households who had “recently arrived” in the Island (since 1 January 1996) are excluded from the figures of Table 4.6, the proportions of owner-occupier and social-rented households increase to 55% and 15% of the total, respectively.

The total number of private households over the past two decades and the proportions residing as owner-occupiers and in social-rented accommodation are presented in Table 4.7.

<sup>21</sup> The figures of Table 4.6 are not directly comparable with previous Censuses due to the change in definition of private households incorporated in 2001, whereby households living as independent units in lodging houses and staff accommodation were treated as private households for the first time. A similar caveat applies to Table 4.7, in which definition changes account for some of the increase in the total number of private households between 1996 and 2001.

<sup>22</sup> Some Registered Lodging Houses were actually dedicated staff accommodation; such establishments have been included in the Lodging House category.

<sup>23</sup> Living in Britain: Results from the 2000 General Household Survey

**Table 4.7: Total, owner-occupier and social-rented households: 1981-2001.**

<u>Census</u>	<u>Total number of private households</u>	<u>Owner-occupier</u>		<u>Social-rented</u>	
		Number	% of total	Number	% of total
2001	35,562	18,031	50.7	5,017	14.1
1996	33,702	17,458	51.8	4,575	13.6
1991	32,463	16,088	49.6	4,410	13.6
1981	26,674	13,011	48.8	3,330	12.5

Since 1981, the proportion of private households who were owner-occupiers has remained relatively constant at approximately one in two. The proportion of households in social-rented accommodation increased from one in eight to about one in seven over the same period.

### **Occupation**

There was a strong correlation between housing tenure and the occupation group of the head of household, as indicated by Table 4.8.

**Table 4.8: Tenure by Occupation group of head of household.**

<u>Occupation Group</u>	<u>Head of Household</u>	<u>Owner-occupier</u>	<u>Owner-occupier as % of all Owner-occupiers</u>	<u>Owner-occupier as % of Occupation group</u>
<b><u>Employed</u></b>				
Managers & Senior Officials	5,055	3,150	17	62
Professional Occupations	2,073	1,244	7	60
Associate Professional & Technical	3,377	1,913	11	57
Administrative & Secretarial	3,645	1,567	9	43
Skilled Trades Occupations	3,903	1,805	10	46
Personal Service Occupations	1,188	344	2	29
Sales & Customer Service	1,258	382	2	30
Process, Plant, & Machine operatives	1,371	560	3	41
Elementary Occupations	2,697	593	3	22
<b><u>Not employed</u></b>				
Retired	7,657	4,964	28	65
Other	3,338	1,509	8	45
<b>Total</b>	<b>35,562</b>	<b>18,031</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>51</b>

Home ownership rates were considerably above the Island average amongst the Managerial, Professional and Associate Professional groups, approaching two-thirds (62%) of households in which the head was in the Managers and Senior Officials category.



Owner-occupation was slightly below one-third when the head of household was employed in the Personal Service and the Sales and Customer Service categories.

The proportion of home ownership was lowest for the Elementary occupations category, for which the rate of owner-occupation was somewhat below one-quarter.

The highest proportion of owner-occupier households was found where the head of household was retired; such households accounted for more than a quarter (28%) of all owner-occupier households.

Managers and Senior Officials accounted for approximately a sixth (17%) of owner-occupier households; the Associate Professional, Administrative and secretarial and Skilled Trades categories each accounted for approximately one-tenth of the overall total.

### **Parishes**

The numbers of private households in each Parish are presented in Table 4.9; the density of households, number of persons per household, and the number of persons per room are also shown.

**Table 4.9: Private households by Parish: density and size.**

	Households	Density (Households / km <sup>2</sup> )	Persons per household	Persons per room
Grouville	1,845	237	2.50	0.44
St Brelade	3,905	305	2.50	0.45
St Clement	3,240	771	2.51	0.48
St Helier	12,687	1,475	2.14	0.54
St John	995	114	2.63	0.42
St Lawrence	1,911	201	2.43	0.43
St Martin	1,398	141	2.55	0.43
St Mary	591	91	2.68	0.43
St Ouen	1,437	96	2.63	0.45
St Peter	1,687	145	2.48	0.46
St Saviour	4,829	519	2.51	0.50
Trinity	1,037	84	2.55	0.41
<b>Total</b>	<b>35,562</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>2.38</b>	<b>0.48</b>

The three Parishes of St Helier, St Saviour and St Clement had the greatest density of private households, being the only Parishes with household densities above the whole-Island average of 306 per square kilometre.

St Helier accounted for more than a third (36%) of all private households.

The density of households in St Helier was almost seven times that of the other eleven Parishes combined.

The number of persons per household was lowest in St Helier at 2.14, reflecting the relatively low level of owner-occupation in the Parish. The corresponding figure for the remaining eleven Parishes combined was 2.52 persons per household.

St Helier had the highest ratio of persons per room at 0.54. This figure is 17% greater than that of the remaining eleven Parishes combined, 0.46 persons per room.

St Helier accounted for 56% of overcrowded households (defined as having 1.5 or more persons per room) with 563 such households out of the Island total of 1,007.

The Parish accounted for a similar proportion (57%) of overcrowded two-person households (two persons in one room) having 348 out of the 616 Island total.

Table 4.10a shows the number in each tenure category by Parish; Table 4.10b shows the percentage that each tenure constituted of the Parish total.

**Table 4.10a: Tenure of private households by Parish: numbers.**

	Owner - occupier	Private rental	Social rented	Tied (staff)	Private Lodging	Registered Lodging House	Other
<b>Grouville</b>	1,125	415	120	105	50	20	10
<b>St Brelade</b>	2,690	645	215	130	205	5	15
<b>St Clement</b>	1,775	485	685	95	135	60	10
<b>St Helier</b>	4,320	3,485	2,820	550	505	965	40
<b>St John</b>	650	220	25	65	30	0	5
<b>St Lawrence</b>	1,180	425	90	100	85	15	15
<b>St Martin</b>	895	280	50	100	55	15	5
<b>St Mary</b>	385	110	5	40	50	0	5
<b>St Ouen</b>	885	290	55	105	75	5	20
<b>St Peter</b>	965	385	85	135	65	45	5
<b>St Saviour</b>	2,500	895	870	185	230	135	15
<b>Trinity</b>	665	220	0	95	50	0	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,030</b>	<b>7,855</b>	<b>5,015</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>1,540</b>	<b>1,270</b>	<b>150</b>

(Figures are rounded independently to the nearest five).

**Table 4.10b: Tenure of private households by Parish: percentages.**  
*(Figures are percentage of Parish total).*

	Owner - occupier	Private rental	Social rented	Tied (staff)	Private Lodging	Registered Lodging House	Other
<b>Grouville</b>	61	22	6	6	3	1	1
<b>St Brelade</b>	69	17	6	3	5	+	+
<b>St Clement</b>	55	15	21	3	4	2	+
<b>St Helier</b>	34	27	22	4	4	8	+
<b>St John</b>	65	22	3	7	3	0	1
<b>St Lawrence</b>	62	22	5	5	4	1	1
<b>St Martin</b>	64	20	4	7	4	1	+
<b>St Mary</b>	65	19	1	7	8	0	1
<b>St Ouen</b>	62	20	4	7	5	+	1
<b>St Peter</b>	57	23	5	8	4	3	+
<b>St Saviour</b>	52	19	18	4	5	3	+
<b>Trinity</b>	64	21	0	9	5	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>+</b>

*(+ represents a non-zero percentage less than 0.5; percentages in a given row may not total to 100 due to rounding to the nearest whole number).*

The proportion of owner-occupation in St Helier (34% of all households in the Parish) was considerably lower than the whole-Island average of 51%.

Private rental and social-rented households correspondingly formed a higher proportion (27% and 22%, respectively) in St Helier than in the other Parishes.

Social-rented accommodation accounted for approximately one-fifth of households in the Parishes of St Helier, St Saviour and St Clement.

### **Household Amenities**

Of the 35,562 private households enumerated, 97% had their own cooking facilities, bathroom (or shower) and toilet.

The remaining 3% (constituting 1,063 households) shared one or more of these amenities with at least one other household; approximately 80% of these households were not residentially qualified.

643 households had their own cooking facilities but neither their own bathroom nor toilet.

222 households had shared cooking facilities; of these, 85 also shared both bathroom and toilet facilities.

### **Home Computing**

For the first time, the 2001 Census recorded information on home computing and Internet access. Table 4.11 shows the number of private households which had a computer available at home for their use, and also the number having access to the Internet at home.

**Table 4.11: Home computer and Internet access (at home).**

	Number of households	% of all households
Computer & Internet	13,435	38
Computer but No Internet	3,194	9
No Computer but with Internet	282	1
No Computer & No Internet	18,651	52
<b>Total</b>	<b>35,562</b>	<b>100</b>

Almost half (47%) of all private households had a computer available at home.

39% of private households had access to the Internet at home. A small number of these (representing 2% of households with home Internet access) said they did so using technologies other than home computers.

In the first quarter of 2001 (January-March), 36% of households in the UK had home access to the Internet using all forms of access<sup>24</sup>. The Jersey figure of 39% was, therefore, somewhat higher than that of the UK.

The comparable figures for Guernsey<sup>25</sup> were: 52% of private households had a computer available at home; and 41% of households had a home computer with access to the Internet.

<sup>24</sup> UK Family Expenditure Survey, March 2001.

<sup>25</sup> 2001 Guernsey Census report.

## **Motor Vehicles**

The number of vehicles owned or available for use by private householders was recorded, including vehicles owned by an employer that were available for private use. The total numbers of such vehicles are presented in Table 4.12.

**Table 4.12: Vehicles owned or available for use by private households<sup>26</sup>.**

	<b>Cars</b>	<b>Vans</b>	<b>Motorcycles or scooters</b>
<b>Vehicles</b>	47,774	4,783	4,246
<b>Average number of vehicles per household</b>	1.34	0.13	0.12

## **Cars and Vans**

The total number of cars and vans owned/used by private households was 52,557. This figure represents a 14% increase from that of 1996 (46,291 cars and vans), which itself constituted a 9% increase from 1989 (42,395).

The average number of cars and vans per household in 2001 was 1.48. The average figure for both 1996 and 1989 was 1.37, reaffirming the increase in ownership/use rates in recent years.

The number and percentage of private households owning/using a given number of cars (or vans) is shown in Table 4.13.

**Table 4.13: Private households with number of cars and vans owned/available.**

	<b><u>Number of Cars and Vans</u></b>					
	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5 or more</b>
Households	5,849	14,298	10,690	3,174	980	571
% of all households	16	40	30	9	3	2

84% of households had the use of one or more car or van. The corresponding figures in 1996 and 1989 were 83% and 80%, respectively.

Approximately one household in seven (14%) had more than two cars (or vans) for private use.

Almost one-sixth (16%) of all private households had no car or van for domestic use; of these 170 households had at least one motorcycle or scooter. Thus, 5,679 households had no motorised vehicle for private use.

<sup>26</sup> The total number of cars, vans and motorcycles/scooters recorded on the Vehicle Register of the Driver and Vehicle Standards (DVS) Department at 31 December 2000 were: 68,637, 7,338 and 7,318 respectively. These DVS registration figures included vehicles which were for commercial use only (such as hire cars and company vans) as well as vehicles which were no longer in use but had not been de-registered.

There was a considerable variation in household type for those households without the use of a car or van, as indicated by Table 4.14.

**Table 4.14: Private households without a car or van by household type.**

Household Type	Number of households	% of all such households
Couple with at least one dependent child	209	3
Couple with all children aged over 15 yrs.	57	2
Couple (both not pensioners)	566	9
Couple (with one pensioner)	67	6
Single parent and at least one dependent child	319	23
Single parent with all children aged over 15 yrs.	152	15
Person living alone (not pensioner)	1,862	33
Person living alone (pensioner)	1,997	49
Two or more pensioners	248	9
Two or more unrelated persons	76	9
Other	296	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,849</b>	<b>16</b>

A third of persons living alone (not pensioners) did not have the use of a car or van.

Approximately half (49%) of all pensioners living alone were without the use of a car or van; almost half of these pensioners lived outside St Helier.

Almost a quarter (23%) of single parents with dependent children did not have the use of a car or van; over a third of these households were living outside St Helier.

Table 4.15 shows the change in private vehicle ownership/use over the last 30 years.

**Table 4.15: Private car and van ownership/use: 1971-2001.**

	<u>% of all private households with</u>		
	No car or van	One car or van	Two or more cars or vans
<b>2001</b>	16	40	44
<b>1996</b>	17	42	41
<b>1989</b>	20	39	40
<b>1971</b>	35	43	22

*(Percentages for 1989 do not add up to 100 due to rounding to the nearest whole number)*

The proportion of households with one car or van has remained relatively constant over the thirty-year period, at close to 40%. However, the proportion with two or more cars/vans has doubled, with most of the increase occurring before 1989.

Correspondingly, the proportion of households with no car or van has halved, from over a third in 1971 to a sixth in 2001.

### **Comparison with other jurisdictions**

Table 4.16 compares car and van ownership/use by private households in Jersey with the most recent figures for Guernsey, the Isle of Man and Great Britain<sup>27</sup>.

**Table 4.16: Comparison of private car and van ownership/use with other jurisdictions.**

	Year	Average number of cars/vans per household	Cars/vans per 1,000 population
<b>Jersey</b>	<b>2001</b>	1.48	620
	(1996)	1.37	570
<b>Guernsey</b>	<b>1996</b>	1.48	580
<b>Isle of Man</b>	<b>2001</b>	1.40	580
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>2000</b>	1.05	460

In terms of cars/vans per 1,000 population (private households), the most recent figure for Jersey is approximately a third (35%) greater than that of Great Britain (2000) and 7% greater than Guernsey (1996) and the Isle of Man (2001).

The average number of cars/vans per household was very similar for the three island jurisdictions, Jersey and Guernsey being 6% greater than the Isle of Man.

### **Parking**

The overnight parking of vehicles for private use was recorded, and is presented in Table 4.17.

**Table 4.17: Overnight parking of vehicles for private use.**

	Private garage	Private parking area	Public parking area	Public road or street	Elsewhere
<b>Number of vehicles</b>	14,991	35,393	3,309	2,722	388
<b>% of all vehicles</b>	26	62	6	5	1

The majority of vehicles (88%) were parked on private property.

Of the vehicles parked overnight on a public road or street, 45% (constituting 1,228 vehicles) were parked in St Helier and a further 14% (374 vehicles) in St Saviour.

<sup>27</sup> Figures for Guernsey and the Isle of Man are from the 1996 and 2001 Censuses in these jurisdictions, respectively; the Guernsey Census in 2001 did not acquire data on car/van ownership. The Isle of Man figures are for all residents, not just those residing in private households. The figures for Great Britain are derived from: National Travel Survey: 1999/2001 Update; and Living in Britain: Results from the 2000 General Household Survey.

**Mode of travel to work**

As reported in Chapter 6, there were 47,082 economically active adults (aged 16 and over) in employment at the time of the 2001 Census. The means by which these people usually travelled to work is presented in Table 4.18.

**Table 4.18: Mode of travel to work.**

<b>Travel to work</b>	<b>Number of employed people</b>	<b>% of all employed people</b>
Private car (alone)	20,044	43
Private car (with others)	6,794	14
Motorcycle or scooter	1,059	2
Walk	10,770	23
Cycle	1,268	3
Bus	1,693	4
Taxi	195	+
Work mainly at or from home	2,337	5
Other (e.g. living adjacent to place of work)	2,922	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>47,082</b>	<b>100</b>

(+ represents a non-zero percentage less than 0.5).

Considerably more than half (57%) of those in employment travelled to work by private car.

Almost a quarter (23%) walked to work.



## **Dwellings**

A dwelling was defined as a building or part of a building which provided separate living accommodation, whether occupied or unoccupied (vacant). Mobile or temporary buildings were only counted as dwellings if they were in use as a person's normal place of residence on Census night.

30,742 dwelling units were recorded as occupied at the time of the 2001 Census.

### **Vacant dwellings**

2,065 dwelling units were categorised as being unoccupied at the time of the Census. Through follow-up enumeration and examination of public records, reasons for vacancy were found for almost half of this total. For the remainder, a post-enumeration sample survey was conducted.

The 2,065 vacant dwellings thus broke down as follows:

Temporarily vacant (awaiting new owners or tenants, or occupant in hospital)	30%
Being re-built, renovated or refurbished	26 %
Empty long term (overseas owner; owner resident elsewhere in Jersey; resident owner on long-term holiday; staff accommodation for financial institution)	12 %
Occupant in care (nursing home) or recently deceased	8 %
For sale	7 %
Seasonal staff accommodation (farms, hotels)	6 %
Occupied on census night (persons <i>not</i> recorded)	5 %
Derelict (not habitable)	5 %

*(Percentages do not add up to 100 due to rounding to the nearest whole number).*

113 "vacant" dwellings were estimated to be actually occupied at the time of the Census, thereby constituting a component of the undercount of the residential population.

Discounting the dwellings which were actually occupied and the 103 derelict properties yielded a total number of 1,849 vacant dwelling units.

### **Total dwelling stock**

The dwelling stock, defined as the sum of occupied and unoccupied units (discounting derelicts), was therefore 32,704 units. The corresponding totals recorded by the 1996 and 1991 Censuses were 32,173 and 28,725, respectively.

Increases in the dwelling stock arise from the construction of new stock and also from the conversion of existing properties, for example hotels and guest houses into flats. Reduction in the stock is due principally to the demolition of former dwellings.

Over the five-year period 1991 to 1996 there was a net increase in the dwelling stock of 12%; between 1996 and 2001 there was a net increase of less than 2%.

### **Private Households**

As indicated in Table 4.19, the majority of occupied dwelling units contained a single private household (93% of the total number of occupied dwellings).

**Table 4.19: Private households in occupied dwellings.**

	<b><u>Households per dwelling</u></b>				<b>Total</b>
	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4 or more</b>	
Occupied Dwellings	28,500	1,282	393	567	30,742
% of all occupied dwellings	93	4	1	2	100
Households	28,500	2,564	1,179	3,319	35,562

Table 4.19 also indicates that 7,062 private households (20% of the total) were sharing a dwelling with at least one other household. The corresponding number in 1996 was 5,613 private households, constituting 17% of the total.

The increase in the number and proportion of private households sharing dwellings may be partially explained by the classification of independent households in lodging houses or staff accommodation as private households in 2001. However, a shortage of available accommodation would also contribute to the observed increase in these figures.

### **Type of dwelling**

The type of dwelling accommodation occupied by private households is presented in Table 4.20. The category of "Terraced" (house or bungalow) includes end-terrace; bed-sits are included as part of a converted house; commercial buildings include office buildings, hotels and accommodation over a shop; and temporary or mobile structures include Portakabins™ and tents.

**Table 4.20: Private households by type of dwelling occupied.**

<b>Type of dwelling</b>	<b>Number of Private households</b>	<b>% of all Private households</b>
<b><u>Whole house or bungalow</u></b>		
Detached	10,401	29
Semi-detached	6,782	19
Terraced	3,879	11
<b><u>Flat, maisonette, apartment</u></b>		
Purpose-built	7,510	21
Part of converted house	5,799	16
In a commercial building	1,068	3
<b><u>Temporary or mobile structure</u></b>		
	123	+

(+ represents a non-zero percentage less than 0.5).

59% of private households were living in a whole house or bungalow, with approximately half of such households occupying a detached unit. A further 21% of households lived in a purpose-built flat, and the remaining 20% were living in part of a converted house, commercial building or temporary structure. The corresponding figures for the 1996 Census were 58%, 25% and 17%, respectively.

There are clear correlations between the type of dwelling occupied and the tenure category of the household. Table 4.21 shows the number of private households occupying each type of dwelling in terms of tenure.

**Table 4.21: Private households by type of dwelling and tenure.**

Tenure	<u>Whole house or bungalow</u>			<u>Flat, maisonette, apartment</u>			<u>Temporary or mobile</u>
	Detached	Semi-detached	Terraced	Purpose-built	Part of converted house	In commercial building	
Owner-occupier	8,310	4,490	2,470	1,760	920	80	+
Social-rented	140	740	480	3,520	120	20	0
Private Rental	1,550	1,210	730	1,540	2,300	520	+
Tied (staff)	160	130	60	300	620	320	120
Private Lodging	200	180	100	120	890	50	0
Reg.Lodg. House	+	10	20	270	930	50	0
Other	50	30	20	10	20	20	0

(Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 10; + represents a non-zero number less than six).

The correlations between dwelling type and tenure are more apparent in the two summaries of Table 4.21 shown in Tables 4.22a and 4.22b: the percentage of each tenure category for a particular dwelling type (Table 4.22a); and the percentage of each dwelling type within a particular tenure category (Table 4.22b).

**Table 4.22a: Percentage of each tenure category for a particular dwelling type<sup>28</sup>.**

Type of Dwelling	<u>Tenure category</u>							Total %
	Owner-occupier	Social-rented	Private rental	Tied (staff)	Private Lodging	Reg.Lodg. House	Other	
<b>House</b>	72	6	17	2	2	+	1	100
<b>Flat</b>	19	25	30	9	7	9	+	100
<b>Temporary</b>	4	0	2	94	0	0	0	100

(+ represents a non-zero percentage less than 0.5).

<sup>28</sup> In Tables 4.22a and 4.22b, the dwelling type “House” implies whole house or bungalow (detached, semi-detached or terraced); “Flat” includes flat, maisonette and apartment; “Temporary” includes temporary or mobile structures.

As indicated in Table 4.22a, almost three-quarters (72%) of whole houses and bungalows (detached, semi-detached and terraced) were owner-occupied; a further one-sixth (17%) of such dwellings were privately rented.

Private rental represented the largest tenure category of households living in flats, accounting for almost one-third (30%) of all flats. Approximately one-quarter and one-fifth of the total number of flats were social-rented and owner-occupied, respectively.

The vast majority (94%) of occupied temporary or mobile structures were staff accommodation.

**Table 4.22b: Percentage of each dwelling type within a particular tenure category<sup>28</sup>.**

Tenure	Dwelling type			Total %
	House	Flat	Temporary	
Owner-occupier	85	15	+	100
Social-rented	27	73	0	100
Private rental	44	56	+	100
Tied (staff)	20	73	7	100
Private Lodging	31	69	0	100
Reg. Lodging House	2	98	0	100
Other	66	34	0	100

(+ represents a non-zero percentage less than 0.5).

Table 4.22b shows that 85% of owner-occupier households lived in a whole house or bungalow, compared to approximately a quarter of households (27%) in social-rented accommodation.

A not insignificant proportion (7%) of households occupying staff accommodation were living in temporary or mobile structures.

### **Residential Qualifications**

There was a further level of correlation between the type of dwelling occupied and tenure, in terms of residential qualification of the household. Table 4.23a shows the number of private households occupying each type of dwelling for both the residentially qualified (a-k) and non-qualified categories.

**Table 4.23a: Private households by type of dwelling and residential qualification.**

	Whole house or bungalow			Flat, maisonette, apartment			Temp or mobile	Total
	Detach	Semi-detach	Terrace	Purpose-built	Part of converted house	In commercial building		
Qualified (a-k)	10,029	6,489	3,688	6,834	3,406	722	16	<b>31,184</b>
Non-qualified	372	293	191	676	2,393	346	107	<b>4,378</b>

The percentage of each type of occupied dwelling within the two main categories of residential qualification is shown in Table 4.23b.

**Table 4.23b: Percentage of each type of occupied dwelling type within the two categories of residential qualification<sup>29</sup>.**

Residential Qualification	Dwelling type			Total %
	House	Flat	Temporary	
Qualified (a-k)	65	35	+	100
Non-qualified	20	78	2	100

(+ represents a non-zero percentage less than 0.5).

Almost two-thirds of residentially qualified households occupied a whole house or bungalow. In contrast, only a fifth of non-qualified households occupied such accommodation; more than three-quarters (78%) of non-qualified households were living in flats<sup>29</sup>.

<sup>29</sup> In Table 4.23b, the dwelling type “House” implies whole house or bungalow (detached, semi-detached or terraced); “Flat” includes flat, maisonette and apartment; “Temporary” includes temporary or mobile structures.

# **Chapter 5: Educational and Professional Qualifications**

## **Educational**

- highest level attained
- by place of birth
- by sex

## **Studying**

- for educational or professional qualifications

## **Professional**

- type
- by residential qualification

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## **Educational Qualifications**

The 2001 Census gathered information on the level of academic attainment of adults aged 16 years and over.

To allow direct comparison with the most recently published statistics for the United Kingdom, the tables presented in this chapter refer to adults of working age, that is to women/men aged 16-59/64 years, respectively.

Tables 5.1a and 5.1b present the highest level of educational attainment for all residents of working age, separated into the broad categories of Jersey born and non-Jersey born. Table 5.2 compares Jersey with the UK.

Table 5.3 presents a more detailed breakdown of the working age population by place of birth.

In Tables 5.1b, 5.2 and 5.3 the proportion at each highest level of educational attainment is expressed as a percentage of the total working age population for a particular category of birthplace. Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole number, and therefore may not total to 100.

**Table 5.1a: Highest level of educational attainment achieved by working age adults for all, Jersey born and non-Jersey born: numbers.**

<b>Highest Qualification</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Jersey born</b>	<b>non-Jersey born</b>
Higher degree (e.g. PhD, MA, PGCE, post-graduate certificate/diploma)	2,337	618	1,719
First degree (e.g. BA, BSc)	4,041	1,377	2,664
NVQ level 4-5, HNC, HND	822	311	511
2+ A levels, 4+ AS levels, Higher School Certificate	4,785	2,134	2,651
NVQ level 3, advanced GNVQ	808	444	364
1+ A level/AS level	2,042	852	1,190
5+ O levels, 5+ CSE (grade 1), 5+ GCSE (grades A-C), School Certificate	11,195	5,499	5,696
NVQ level 2, intermediate GNVQ	641	318	323
NVQ level 1, foundation GNVQ	621	316	305
1+ O level/CSE/GCSE (any grade)	7,120	3,635	3,485
Other qualification (e.g. City & Guilds, RSA/OCR, BTEC/Edexcel)	3,190	1,208	1,982
No formal qualifications	19,413	7,880	11,533
<b>Total:</b>	<b>57,015</b>	<b>24,592</b>	<b>32,423</b>

**Table 5.1b: Highest level of educational attainment achieved by working age adults for all, Jersey born and non-Jersey born: percentages.**

<b>Highest Qualification</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Jersey born</b>	<b>non-Jersey born</b>
Higher degree (e.g. PhD, MA, PGCE, post-graduate certificate/diploma)	4	3	5
First degree (e.g. BA, BSc)	7	6	8
NVQ level 4-5, HNC, HND	1	1	2
2+ A levels, 4+ AS levels, Higher School Certificate	8	9	8
NVQ level 3, advanced GNVQ	1	2	1
1+ A level/AS level	4	3	4
5+ O levels, 5+ CSE (grade 1), 5+ GCSE (grades A-C), School Certificate	20	22	18
NVQ level 2, intermediate GNVQ	1	1	1
NVQ level 1, foundation GNVQ	1	1	1
1+ O level/CSE/GCSE (any grade)	12	15	11
Other qualification (e.g. City & Guilds, RSA/OCR, BTEC/Edexcel)	6	5	6
No formal qualifications	34	32	36
<b>Total:</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Approximately 11% of the total working age population had attained a first or higher degree.

Slightly less than half of the total working age population had attained at or above the academic benchmark of five or more higher passes at O-level, CSE, GCSE or equivalent.

In contrast, approximately a third (34%) of all working age adults had no formal educational qualifications.

The most recent figures on educational attainment in the UK which permit comparison are shown in Table 5.2.

**Table 5.2: Comparison of highest level of educational attainment for Jersey and the UK;** *(figures are percentages of the total working age population).*

	Jersey	UK <sup>30</sup>
<b>Degree or equivalent</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>At least 1 A-level or equivalent</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>No formal qualifications</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>16</b>

The proportion of Jersey's working age population who had no formal educational qualifications was more than twice that of the UK. Jersey also had a significantly lower proportion educated to degree level. In both Jersey and the UK approximately one-quarter of the working age population had attained at least one A-level or equivalent.

The pattern of educational attainment of Jersey-born residents was broadly similar to the average for the Island as a whole. Differences were apparent, however, at the extremes of the academic spectrum (all figures refer to the working age population):

- the non-Jersey born category had a greater proportion possessing a first or higher degree, constituting more than two-thirds (69%) of all residents with these qualifications;
- the non-Jersey born represented almost three-quarters (73%) of residents with a higher degree; the percentage of the non-Jersey born who possessed a higher degree (5.3%) was more than twice the corresponding percentage for Jersey-born residents (2.6%);
- conversely, the proportion of non-Jersey born residents who had no formal educational qualifications was some four percentage points greater than that of the Jersey born.

<sup>30</sup> UK Social Trends No 32 (2002 edition); figures are for combined quarters Spring 2000 to Winter 2000-01.



**Table 5.3: Highest level of educational attainment by place of birth;**  
(figures are percentages of the working age population for each place of birth).

Highest Qualification	Jersey	Irish Republic	Elsewhere in British Isles	Portugal / Madeira	France	Other EU/EEA	Elsewhere
Higher degree	3	4	6	+	8	8	10
First degree	6	6	9	+	7	9	16
NVQ level 4-5, HNC, HND	1	1	2	+	1	1	1
2+ A levels, 4+ AS levels, Higher School Certificate	9	16	9	1	8	11	12
NVQ level 3, adv. GNVQ	2	1	1	+	1	+	1
1+ A level/AS level	3	3	4	1	3	4	4
5+ O levels/CSE/GSCE (higher pass), Sch. Cert.	22	16	22	3	9	12	14
NVQ level 2, int. GNVQ	1	1	1	1	1	+	1
NVQ level 1, fnd. GNVQ	1	1	1	1	1	1	+
1+ O level/CSE/GCSE (any grade)	15	5	14	2	6	6	5
Other qualification	5	12	6	2	14	10	8
No formal qualifications	32	34	25	88	42	37	28
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

(+ indicates a non-zero percentage less than 0.5).

The “Elsewhere” category had by far the greatest proportion possessing a first or higher degree, with over a quarter (26%) of such working age residents having achieved these qualifications.

The proportion of Jersey residents born “Elsewhere in the British Isles” (that is, excluding Jersey and the Irish Republic) who possessed a degree (15%) was similar to that reported in Table 5.2 for the overall proportion of UK residents having attained such qualifications (16%).

Residents born in Portugal (including Madeira) had the largest proportion of working age adults with no academic qualifications; the proportion of 88% was approximately three times that of all other places of birth combined (29%). However, almost 92% of the working age adults born in Portugal/Madeira who did not have any educational qualifications were employed; more than half of these (52%) were engaged in the Hotels/restaurants/bars and Agricultural sectors.

Table 5.4 shows the number and percentage of men and women at each level of highest academic qualification attained, for the working age population.

**Table 5.4: Highest level of educational attainment by sex.**

Highest Qualification	Men	Women	Total	% men	% women
Higher degree	1,248	1,089	2,337	53	47
First degree	2,132	1,909	4,041	53	47
NVQ level 4-5, HNC, HND	531	291	822	65	35
2+ A levels, 4+ AS levels, Higher School Certificate	2,245	2,540	4,785	47	53
NVQ level 3, adv. GNVQ	337	471	808	42	58
1+ A level/AS level	901	1,141	2,042	44	56
5+ O levels/CSE/GSCE (higher pass), Sch. Cert.	4,772	6,423	11,195	43	57
NVQ level 2, int. GNVQ	242	399	641	38	62
NVQ level 1, fnd. GNVQ	300	321	621	48	52
1+ O level/CSE/GCSE (any grade)	3,418	3,702	7,120	48	52
Other qualification	1,994	1,196	3,190	63	37
No formal qualifications	11,040	8,373	19,413	57	43
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,160</b>	<b>27,855</b>	<b>57,015</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>49</b>

Men accounted for more than half (54%) of those possessing degrees, HND, HNC or higher NVQ (Levels 4-5), but also considerably more than half (57%) of those who had no formal educational qualifications.

## Studying

Table 5.5 shows the number of adults of working age who were studying for either educational or professional qualifications at the time of the 2001 Census; the table is broken down into age bands.

**Table 5.5: Adults studying for educational or professional qualifications, by age group**

Age / years	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-59/64	Total
Higher Degree	148	87	79	46	360
First Degree	991	180	167	91	1,429
Professional Qualification	557	1,164	652	243	2,616
NVQ Level 4 or 5	26	44	47	32	149
GCE A Level	972	29	17	10	1,028
NVQ Level 3/ Adv. GNVQ	229	66	91	60	446
NVQ Level 2/ Inter. GNVQ	203	91	118	59	471
GCSE	536	32	25	15	608
Other Qualification	454	705	551	303	2,013
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,116</b>	<b>2,398</b>	<b>1,747</b>	<b>859</b>	<b>9,120</b>

Approximately one-sixth (16%) of the total working age population were studying for either educational or professional qualifications, a very similar proportion to that in the UK (17%)<sup>31</sup>.

The age composition of those studying varied considerably from qualification to qualification:

- those undertaking GCSE's or A-level's were, understandably, predominantly (92%) aged between 16 and 24 years;
- first degrees were likewise dominated (69%) by the 16-24 age group;
- however, of those studying higher level vocational courses (NVQ Levels 4 and 5) only one-sixth (17%) were aged between 16 and 24 years, whereas more than a half (53%) were aged 35 and over;
- professional qualifications were dominated by the 25-34 and 35-44 age groups, who together accounted for 69% of all those undertaking such qualifications.
- people in the 45-59/64 age band who were studying were predominantly (87%) aged under 55.

<sup>31</sup> UK Social Trends No 32 (2002 edition); figures for Spring 2001.

Table 5.6 shows the age distribution of working age adults studying (for either educational or professional qualifications) in Jersey compared to the UK<sup>32</sup>.

**Table 5.6: Age distribution of adults studying for educational or professional qualifications; Jersey compared to UK.**

*(Figures are percentages of the total number of working age adults who were studying, and do not add to 100 in each row due to rounding to the nearest whole number.)*

Age / years	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59/64
Jersey	45	26	19	8	1
UK	52	20	16	9	2

The age profiles of those studying in Jersey and in the UK are broadly similar: in both cases slightly more than 70% of those studying for qualifications were under 35 years of age.

However, Tables 5.5 and 5.6 suggest that Jersey residents in the 25-34 year age group were studying for professional and other qualifications at a higher rate than in the UK: 40% of those studying for such qualifications were between 25 and 34 years of age in Jersey compared to 30% in the UK<sup>32</sup>.

<sup>32</sup> UK Social Trends No 32 (2002 edition); figures for Spring 2001.

## **Professional Qualifications**

Table 5.7 shows specific professional qualifications of working age adults in terms of their residential qualifications.

**Table 5.7: Professional qualifications of working age adults by residential qualification; (figures are rounded independently to the nearest 5).**

Residential Qualification	Teacher	Medical doctor	Dentist	Nurse, midwife, health visitor	Other professional qualification
<b><u>Qualified (a-k)</u></b>					
(a-h)	1,175	100	35	805	5,680
(j-k)	175	60	15	220	445
<b>Total qualified</b>	<b>1,350</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>1,030</b>	<b>6,130</b>
<b><u>Non-qualified</u></b>					
Partner of qualified person	170	15	5	160	605
Non-qualified	85	5	5	85	1,360
<b>Total non-qualified</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>1,965</b>
<b>Overall Total:</b>	<b>1,605</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>1,275</b>	<b>8,095</b>

At the time of the 2001 Census, there were some 1,600 qualified teachers (of working age) resident in the Island, of whom 84% were residentially qualified (a-k). Similar proportions of qualified medical doctors (90%), dentists (83%), and nurses, midwives and health visitors (81%) were likewise residentially qualified (a-k).

Under the assumption that j or k category professionally qualified non-heads of household and residents of communal establishments were actually j category<sup>33</sup>, then persons possessing j category residential qualification accounted for:

- more than a tenth (11%) of teachers;
- a third (33%) of medical doctors;
- more than a quarter (27%) of dentists;
- a sixth (17%) of nurses, midwives and health visitors;

(qualified in these professions and of working age).

<sup>33</sup> The sum of j and k categories was recorded for non-head members of private households and residents of communal establishments, not the separate numbers of such j and k category individuals.

## **Chapter 6: Employment**

### **Economic Activity**

- employment status
- activity rates

### **Occupation**

- major occupation groups
- by gender
- public and private sectors
- occupation sub-groups
- residential qualification
- educational attainment
- hours worked

### **Industry**

- sector
- educational attainment
- hours worked

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## **Economic Activity**

### **Employment status**

The economically active population was defined as all adults aged 16 and over who were:

- in employment at any time during the week prior to Census night;
- or unemployed, but seeking work or waiting to take up a job;
- or intending to seek work but temporarily sick.

This definition of the economically active population conforms with that of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

Table 6.1 shows the employment status of the economically active and inactive population aged 16 and over (for both men and women) and also for the working age population (women/men aged 16-59/64 years).

**Table 6.1: Employment status by sex of the economically active and inactive population (ILO definition) for all adults and for the working age population; (figures are rounded independently to the nearest 5).**

	Aged 16 and over			Working age, 16-59/64 yrs		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
<b><u>Economically active</u></b>						
Working for an employer: full-time	20,250	15,280	35,530	20,125	14,975	35,105
Working for an employer: part-time	725	5,220	5,945	550	4,720	5,270
Self employed, employing others	2,305	490	2,795	2,180	440	2,620
Self employed, not employing others	2,115	695	2,810	1,975	615	2,585
Unemployed: looking for or waiting to take up a job	590	435	1,020	585	425	1,010
<b>Total active</b>	<b>25,985</b>	<b>22,120</b>	<b>48,105</b>	<b>25,415</b>	<b>21,175</b>	<b>46,590</b>
<b><u>Economically inactive</u></b>						
Retired	5,370	6,305	11,675	815	360	1,175
Looking after the home	145	5,875	6,020	100	3,695	3,800
In full-time education	1,475	1,640	3,115	1,470	1,640	3,115
Unable to work: sickness or disability	1,190	930	2,120	1,135	795	1,925
Other: e.g. temporarily absent	245	245	495	225	190	415
<b>Total inactive</b>	<b>8,420</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>23,420</b>	<b>3,745</b>	<b>6,680</b>	<b>10,425</b>
<b>Overall totals</b>	<b>34,405</b>	<b>37,120</b>	<b>71,520</b>	<b>29,160</b>	<b>27,855</b>	<b>57,015</b>

82% of the working age population were economically active at the time of the Census.

Of the economically active working age population:

- three-quarters (75%) were working full-time for an employer;
- 11% were self-employed;
- 11% were working part-time;
- women accounted for 90% of part-time employees.

18% of the working age population were economically inactive; almost a third of these (30%) were in full-time education and over a sixth (18%) were unable to work due to long-term illness or a disability, constituting 5% and 3% of the total working age population, respectively.

Jersey's standardised ILO unemployment rate for adults aged 16 and over was 2.1%, substantially lower than that in the UK (5.1%), the United States (4.0%) and indeed any E.U. country (E.U. average 7.7%)<sup>34</sup>.

<sup>34</sup> UK Labour Market Trends, December 2001, Table C51.

**Economic activity rates**

The economic activity rates of the working age population in both Jersey and the UK are shown in Table 6.2<sup>35</sup>.

**Table 6.2: Economic activity rate for Jersey and the UK<sup>36</sup>; (figures are percentages of the total working age population).**

	Jersey	UK
Men	87	83
Women	76	72
<b>All</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>78</b>

The overall economic activity rate of the working age population in Jersey at the time of the 2001 Census was 4 percentage points greater than that of the UK; the same differential applied to both sexes.

80% of the working age population of Jersey were actually employed at the time of the Census.

The economic activity rate for all adults (aged 16 and over) permits comparison with previous Jersey Censuses. Table 6.3a shows the number of economically active adults recorded by the last three censuses, the percentage of the total population which was economically active, and the ratio of the wholly retired to the economically active.

**Table 6.3a: Economic activity for all adults in Jersey: 1991-2001.**

	1991	1996	2001
<i>Economically Active</i>			
Men	27,018	26,017	25,983
Women	20,529	20,975	22,121
Total	47,547	46,992	48,104
of whom ILO unemployed	1,581	1,549	1,022
% ILO unemployed	3.3%	3.3%	2.1%
% of the <i>total</i> population who were economically active	56.5%	55.2%	55.2%
Ratio of wholly retired to economically active			
1:	4.9	4.3	4.1

The total number of economically active adults has remained relatively constant over the last decade, despite a rise in the total resident population of 3.7% over the same period. Hence, the proportion of the total population who are economically active has declined since 1991.

<sup>35</sup> Economic activity rate is defined as the percentage of the population in a given age group who are economically active; this measure is less susceptible to economic cycles than the employment rate.

<sup>36</sup> UK Social Trends No 32 (2002 edition); figures are for Spring 2001.



The ratio of the economically active to the wholly retired has declined from almost 5 to 1 down to approximately 4 to 1 over the ten-year period 1991-2001, a 20% reduction which is predominantly due to the ageing of the population. There is also some evidence of people retiring at an earlier age: in 1991 persons aged 50-59 years who were wholly retired accounted for 4.3% of all retirees; in 2001 the proportion of such early retirees had risen to 5.0%.

The long-term downward trend in the total number of economically active men apparent in Table 6.3a, and the contrasting increase in the number of economically active women, is expressed succinctly by the economic activity rates (for all adults) shown in Table 6.3b.

**Table 6.3b: Long-term economic activity rate by sex: 1961-2001.**

*(Figures are percentages of males and females aged 16 and over).*

	1961	1971	1981	1991	1996	2001
Men	86	84	80	79	77	76
Women	37	44	49	56	58	60
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>67</b>

The total economic activity rate for all adults has remained static over the past decade, with approximately two-thirds of the population aged 16 and over being economically active.

Differentiating by sex, the long-term gradual decline in the rate for men is due to ageing, whereas the more rapid increase in the rate for women reflects societal changes; not only are more women entering the workforce but they are having children at a later age.

A gender-specific comparison of Jersey with other jurisdictions is achieved through the "Female Participation Rate"<sup>37</sup>. The female participation rate for Jersey on Census day was 72.7%. This figure is 4.9 percentage points above the most recent rate recorded for the UK (67.8%), marginally above that of the United States (71.3%), and somewhat less than in Scandinavian countries (Sweden 73.4%; Finland 74.1%; Denmark 75.9%)<sup>38</sup>.

<sup>37</sup> Female participation rate is defined as the economically active female labour force divided by the female population aged 15-64 years.

<sup>38</sup> Figures quoted for other nations are for 2000, except the United States for which the figure is for 1998; data sources are: UK Social Trends No 32 (2002 edition), and "OECD in Figures" (2000 edition). All participation rates are for females aged 15-64, which is the standard definition, except for the UK where the rate is for females aged 16-64.

## Employment by Occupation

Occupations are categorised into nine major groups according to the Standard Occupational Classification<sup>39</sup>. Table 6.4 shows the occupations of economically active adults of working age (excluding the unemployed) in terms of these groups: by sex, in total and the percentage that each occupation group represents of the overall total in employment for both Jersey and the UK<sup>40</sup>.

**Table 6.4: Major occupation group of economically active working age adults (excluding the unemployed).**

OCCUPATION	Men	Women	Occupation group total	% of overall total	% in UK
Managers & Senior Officials	5,038	2,109	7,147	16	13
Professional Occupations	1,894	1,434	3,328	7	12
Associate Professional & Technical	2,895	3,300	6,195	14	13
Administrative & Secretarial	1,722	6,890	8,612	19	14
Skilled Trades Occupations	6,326	365	6,691	15	10
Personal Service Occupations	445	2,466	2,911	6	7
Sales & Customer Service Occupations	1,010	1,804	2,814	6	9
Process, Plant & Machine Operatives	1,996	127	2,123	5	8
Elementary Occupations	3,504	2,252	5,756	13	13
<b>Overall Total:</b>	<b>24,830</b>	<b>20,747</b>	<b>45,577</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

*(Percentages do not add up to 100 due to rounding to the nearest whole number).*

Managers and Senior Officials accounted for almost one-sixth of the employed economically active workforce; a similar proportion were engaged in Skilled Trades; people in Administrative and Secretarial positions accounted for almost one-fifth of the total.

There was a marked gender-specific character to certain occupations: 70% of Managers and Senior Officials were men, as were approximately 95% of those employed in the Skilled Trades and the Process, Plant and Machine Operatives groups. In contrast, women dominated the Administrative and Secretarial (80%) and Personal Service (85%) occupations.

Compared to the distribution of occupations in the UK, there was a significantly greater proportion of people employed in Jersey in the Administrative and Secretarial and the Skilled Trades categories. Conversely, a substantially lower percentage in Jersey were employed in Professional Occupations, in Sales and Customer Service and as Process, Plant and Machine Operatives.

<sup>39</sup> The classification system applied was: Standard Occupational Classification 2000 (Office of National Statistics), SOC2000. This classification differs from SOC1990, which was used for the 1991 and 1996 Jersey Censuses; major groups are not, therefore, directly comparable between Censuses.

<sup>40</sup> UK Social Trends No 32 (2002 edition); figures are for Spring 2001.

## **Public and Private sectors**

Table 6.5 shows the percentage employed within the public and private sectors for each of the major occupation groups. As in the case of the Manpower Survey, the States of Jersey Trading Committees (Airport, Harbours, Postal Administration and Jersey Telecom) have been included within the private sector.

**Table 6.5: Percentage of each occupation group employed within the public and private sectors; (figures are percentages).**

<b>OCCUPATION</b>	<b>Public sector</b>	<b>Private sector</b>
Managers & Senior Officials	5	95
Professional Occupations	31	69
Associate Professional & Technical	30	70
Administrative & Secretarial	8	92
Skilled Trades Occupations	2	98
Personal Service Occupations	46	54
Sales & Customer Service Occupations	<1	>99
Process, Plant & Machine Operatives	3	97
Elementary Occupations	9	91
<b>All occupations</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>87</b>

The public sector represented approximately one in eight of the total number of economically active working age adults in employment at the time of the Census.

At a more detailed level, the public sector accounted for:

- nearly half of those people employed in Personal Service occupations;
- almost a third of all those in Professional, Associate Professional and Technical occupations;
- approximately one in fifteen (6.6%) of all Managers, Senior Officials, Administrators and Secretaries.

The total number of working age adults employed in the public sector was 6,019. The figure for *all* adults (aged 16 and over) was 6,224, which corresponds closely to the total headcount reported for December 2000 and June 2001 by the Human Resources Manpower Report<sup>41</sup>.

<sup>41</sup> The Jersey Labour Market at December 2000 and at June 2001 (Statistics Unit, Policy & Resources Department); the total public sector headcount at these dates was estimated as 6,210 and 6,190 respectively.

**Occupation sub-group**

Table 6.6 shows the breakdown of the nine major occupational groups into the twenty-five sub-groups of SOC2000; the residential qualifications of the people within each sub-group are also presented.

**Table 6.6: Occupation by sub-group and residential qualification of economically active adults of working age (excluding the unemployed).**  
(Figures are rounded individually to the nearest 10; + indicates a non-zero number less than 6. Sub-group components may not add to group totals due to rounding).

Occupation	Total	Residential Qualification			
		(a-h)	(j-k)	Non-qualified partner of (a-k)	Non-qualified
<b><u>Managers and Senior Officials</u></b>	<b>7,150</b>	<b>5,140</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>1,280</b>
Corporate managers (e.g. government financial, ICT, personnel, production)	5,220	3,770	270	320	860
Managers and Proprietors in Agriculture & Services (e.g. farm, hotel, garage)	1,920	1,370	40	90	420
<b><u>Professional Occupations</u></b>	<b>3,330</b>	<b>2,380</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>310</b>
Science & Technology (e.g. chemist, engineer, IT strategist)	570	430	20	40	70
Health Professionals (e.g. doctor, pharmacist, dentist, vet, psychologist)	290	160	90	20	20
Teaching & Research	1,300	950	170	130	40
Business & Public Service (e.g. lawyer, accountant, surveyor, clergy)	1,190	830	100	80	180
<b><u>Associate Professional</u></b>	<b>6,200</b>	<b>4,590</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>820</b>
Science & Technology (technician)	520	410	10	30	70
Health & Social Welfare (e.g. nurse, technician, dispenser, therapist)	1,220	780	230	130	80
Protective Services (e.g. police, fire)	470	430	10	20	10
Culture, Media, Sports	610	460	10	40	100
Business & Public Service (e.g. pilot, legal associate, broker, estate agent)	3,380	2,510	50	250	570
<b><u>Administrative &amp; Secretarial</u></b>	<b>8,610</b>	<b>6,480</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>1,460</b>
Administrative (e.g. clerk, telephonist)	6,280	4,730	50	420	1,080
Secretarial & related	2,330	1,750	10	200	370
<b><u>Skilled Trades</u></b>	<b>6,690</b>	<b>4,760</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>1,570</b>
Skilled Agricultural (e.g. farmer, gardener, fishing trades)	1,080	820	+	30	230
Skilled Metal & Electrical trades	1,650	1,340	+	80	230
Skilled Construction & Building trades	2,800	2,030	+	180	590
Textiles, Printing & other skilled trades (e.g. butcher, baker, chef, florist, tailor)	1,150	570	10	60	510
<b><u>Personal Service Occupations</u></b>	<b>2,910</b>	<b>2,020</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>660</b>
Caring Personal Service (e.g. medical auxiliary, home carer, childminder)	1,810	1,330	10	150	320
Leisure & Other Personal Service (e.g. travel agent, hairdresser, caretaker)	1,100	690	10	70	340

(Table 6.6 continued)

<u>Occupation</u>	<b>Total</b>	<u>Residential Qualification</u>			
		(a-h)	(j-k)	Non-qualified partner of (a-k)	Non-qualified
<b><u>Sales &amp; Customer Service</u></b>	<b>2,810</b>	<b>1,840</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>770</b>
Sales occupations (e.g. sales & retail assistant, cashier, check-out operator)	2,520	1,670	+	160	690
Customer Service	280	180	+	20	80
<b><u>Process, Plant &amp; Machine Operatives</u></b>	<b>2,120</b>	<b>1,640</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>350</b>
Process, Plant & Machine (e.g. food, assembler, construction operative)	660	500	0	40	120
Transport & mobile machine drivers (e.g. heavy goods, taxi, crane)	1,460	1,150	+	80	230
<b><u>Elementary Occupations</u></b>	<b>5,760</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>2,920</b>
Elementary Trades, Plant & Storage (e.g. farm worker, labourer, docker)	2,120	850	+	100	1,170
Elementary Administration & Service (e.g. postal worker, porter, waiter, bar staff, cleaner, security guard)	3,630	1,750	+	120	1,750
<b>All Occupations</b>	<b>45,580</b>	<b>31,450</b>	<b>1,120</b>	<b>2,860</b>	<b>10,140</b>

Table 6.7 uses the figures shown in bold in Table 6.6 to present the number in each category of residential qualification as a percentage of the total employed in each major occupation group<sup>42</sup>.

**Table 6.7: Occupation by residential qualification of economically active adults of working age (excluding the unemployed); figures are percentages within an occupation group.**

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Residential Qualification</u>		
	(a-h)	(j-k)	Non-qualified in own right
Managers & Senior Officials	72	4	24
Professional Occupations	71	12	17
Associate Professional & Technical	74	5	21
Administrative & Secretarial	75	1	24
Skilled Trades Occupations	71	+	29
Personal Service Occupations	69	1	30
Sales & Customer Service Occupations	66	+	34
Process, Plant & Machine Operatives	77	+	23
Elementary Occupations	45	+	54
<b>All occupations</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>29</b>

(Percentages in a given row may not total to 100 due to rounding to the nearest whole number; + indicates a non-zero percentage less than 0.5).

<sup>42</sup> For the purposes of Table 6.7, non-qualified partners of a-k residents have been combined with all other non-qualified residents.

The residentially non-qualified (including non-qualified partners of a-k residents) constituted 29% of economically active persons of working age; the same category accounted for 21% of the Island's total adult population (aged 16 years and over).

Non-qualified residents accounted for over half of those of working age employed within Elementary Occupations at the time of the Census.

Over 90% of (j-k) category residents (who were economically active and of working age) were employed as Managers, Senior Officials or within the Professional and Associate Professional / Technical groups; such (j-k) residents accounted for 6% of the total number of people employed within these occupation groups<sup>43</sup>.

Table 6.8 shows the educational attainment of those employed within the major occupational groups.

**Table 6.8: Occupation by *highest* level of educational attainment; (economically active adults: working age, excluding the unemployed).**

<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Degree (Higher or First)</b>	<b>NVQ 3, 4 or 5 HNC, HND 1+ A-level (or equivalent)</b>	<b>5+ higher passes at O-level /CSE/ GCSE (or equivalent)</b>	<b>1+ O-level /CSE/GCSE (any grade) NVQ 1,2 or other</b>	<b>None</b>
Managers & Senior Officials	1,265	1,572	1,587	1,322	1,401
Professional Occupations	2,098	561	316	254	99
Associate Professional	1,161	1,505	1,635	1,235	658
Admin. & Secretarial	637	1,441	2,596	2,325	1,614
Skilled Trades	83	393	910	2,052	3,253
Personal Service	106	355	553	870	1,027
Sales & Customer Service	86	235	487	601	1,405
Process, Plant & Machine	19	86	216	441	1,361
Elementary Occupations	62	213	403	798	4,280
<b>All occupations</b>	<b>5,517</b>	<b>6,361</b>	<b>8,703</b>	<b>9,898</b>	<b>15,098</b>

Reflecting the figures presented in Chapter 5 (which focused on *all* adults of working age), one-third of economically active adults of working age (excluding the unemployed) possessed no formal academic qualifications.

In contrast, almost half (45%) of such adults had achieved at or above the educational benchmark of 5+ higher passes at O-level/CSE/GCSE (or equivalent).

To provide further insight into the distribution of educational qualifications, Table 6.9 presents the figures of Table 6.8 as percentages within each occupation group.

<sup>43</sup> Such residents were predominantly j category; however, it is not possible to determine separate numbers of j and k category residents as the Census recorded the *sum of these categories* for non-heads of household and residents of communal establishments.

**Table 6.9: Occupation by highest level of educational attainment (economically active adults: working age, excluding the unemployed);**  
(figures are percentages within an occupation group and may not total to 100 due to rounding to the nearest whole number).

Occupation	Degree (Higher or First)	NVQ 3, 4 or 5 HNC, HND 1+ A-level (or equivalent)	5+ higher passes at O-level /CSE/ GCSE (or equivalent)	1+ O-level /CSE/GCSE (any grade) NVQ 1,2 or other	None
Managers & Senior Officials	18	22	22	18	20
Professional Occupations	63	17	9	8	3
Associate Professional	19	24	26	20	11
Admin. & Secretarial	7	17	30	27	19
Skilled Trades	1	6	14	31	49
Personal Service	4	12	19	30	35
Sales & Customer Service	3	8	17	21	50
Process, Plant & Machine	1	4	10	21	64
Elementary Occupations	1	4	7	14	74
<b>All occupations</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>33</b>

Managers and Senior Officials had attained each level of academic qualification in approximately equal measure. One in five Managers and Senior Officials had no formal academic qualifications.

Almost two-thirds of those in Professional Occupations were educated to degree level, as were almost one in five employed in Associate Professional and Technical occupations.

The proportion within an occupation group who possessed no educational qualifications ranged from approximately one in thirty for the Professional Occupations to nearly three-quarters of those in the Elementary Occupations. Almost half of those employed in the Skilled Trades had no educational qualifications.

### **Hours worked per week (excluding overtime and meal-breaks)**

The average number of hours worked per week by employees and by the self-employed is shown in Tables 6.10a and 6.10b (all figures are for persons of working age)<sup>44</sup>.

**Table 6.10a: Average number of hours worked per week by employees.**

<b><u>Full-time</u></b>			<b><u>Part-time</u></b>			<b><u>Full- &amp; Part-time</u></b>		
Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All
41.0	37.6	<b>39.5</b>	21.2	19.6	<b>19.8</b>	40.5	33.3	<b>36.9</b>

<sup>44</sup> The number of hours worked per week refers to a person's main job only.

Full-time employees worked an average of 39.5 hours per week; this figure represents a further slight reduction from those recorded in the 1996 (39.7 hours) and 1991 (40.2 hours) Censuses.

Men in full-time employment worked on average almost 3½ hours more per week than women.

**Table 6.10b: Average number of hours worked per week by the self-employed.**

Employing others	Not employing others	All self-employed
47.4	38.2	<b>42.8</b>

The self-employed worked, on average, 42.8 hours per week, over three hours more than the average for all full-time employees.

The number of hours worked by the self-employed who employed other workers increased by more than an hour per week from the 1996 figure of 46.2 to 47.4 hours.

Table 6.12 shows the number of hours per week worked by occupation group.

**Table 6.12: Average number of hours worked per week by occupation group (employees and self-employed).**

Occupation	Full-time	Part-time	Full- & Part-time
Managers & Senior Officials	43	21	42
Professional Occupations	41	17	39
Associate Professional & Technical	38	20	36
Administrative & Secretarial	36	20	33
Skilled Trades Occupations	42	21	41
Personal Service Occupations	37	19	33
Sales & Customer Service Occupations	39	20	35
Process, Plant & Machine Operatives	42	24	41
Elementary Occupations	41	19	38

The number of hours worked varied according to occupation: for example, Managers and Senior Officials generally worked longer than Administrative and Secretarial staff (approximately 7 hours per week more for those in full-time employment).

Part-time staff worked, on average, approximately half the hours of those in full-time employment.



## Employment by Industry

The particular industry in which people were employed is categorised using the 1995 Jersey Standard Industrial Classification; industries are then further grouped into 11 principal sectors.

For all of the following tabulations, caution must be exercised in making detailed comparisons with the results of the Manpower Survey. In particular, the figures presented here refer to:

- the combined public and private sectors; the Manpower Survey addresses only the latter;
- persons of working age (16-59/64); the Manpower Survey records employees regardless of age;
- the *direct* classification of an individual in terms of industry; the Manpower Survey classifies according to the industry of the principal holding company, which may be in a different industrial sector to that in which an individual is actually employed.

Table 6.13 shows the number of people employed in each sector of industry (economically active and of working age) broken down by occupation.

**Table 6.13: Numbers in each sector of industry in terms of occupation group.**  
(Figures are rounded to the nearest 10; + indicates a non-zero number less than 6; components may not add to totals due to rounding)

Industry	Occupation									Total
	Manager & Senior Officials	Prof. Occs	Assoc Prof.	Admin. / Secret	Skilled Trade	Pers. Serv.	Sales & Cust. Service	Process Plant & Machine	Elem. Occs	
Agriculture & fishing	110	+	10	60	520	+	60	50	920	1,750
Manufacturing	200	20	100	100	620	0	80	200	90	1,400
Construction & quarrying	360	90	100	180	2,660	10	20	450	460	4,320
Electricity, gas & water	50	30	40	90	180	0	40	80	40	560
Wholesale & retail trades	1,430	60	330	640	890	20	2,050	370	550	6,330
Hotels, restaurants & bars	840	+	40	190	660	100	80	20	1,500	3,450
Transport, storage & communications	330	50	280	340	260	240	90	600	390	2,590
Computing	140	150	100	50	60	+	10	10	+	530
Financial & legal activities	2,510	780	2,550	5,130	10	10	220	10	130	11,340
Miscellaneous business activities	400	230	330	350	120	30	60	50	320	1,880
Education, health & other services	760	1,920	2,320	1,490	700	2,490	100	280	1,360	11,430

Analysing Table 6.13 *by occupation* indicates that:

- over half of all managers and senior officials (55%) were found in the Financial and legal and Wholesale and retail sectors;
- Education, health and other service occupations together with Financial and legal activities accounted for almost 80% of all professionals and associate professionals;
- Financial and legal activities accounted for 60% of all administrators and secretarial staff;
- Construction and quarrying represented 40% of those employed in skilled trades.

Examining Table 6.13 *by sector* shows that:

- Computing was the sector with the largest proportion of managers and professionals, these groups accounting for 27% and 29%, respectively, of all those employed in computing activities;
- Education, health and other services was the sector with the largest proportion of associate professionals (20%), closely followed by Computing (19%);
- Financial and legal activities had the greatest proportion of administrative and secretarial staff – 45% of all those employed within the sector;
- Agriculture and fishing and Hotels, restaurants and bar had the largest proportion of those engaged in elementary occupations, such occupations accounting for 52% and 44%, respectively, of all people employed within these sectors.

Table 6.14 shows the educational attainment of those employed within each sector of industry, expressed as a percentage of the total employed in the given sector.

**Table 6.14: Industry by highest level of educational attainment (economically active: working age, excluding the unemployed); figures are percentages and may not add to 100 in each row due to rounding.**

Industry	Degree (Higher or First)	NVQ 3, 4 or 5 HNC, HND 1+ A-level (or equivalent)	5+ higher passes at O-level /CSE/ GCSE (or equivalent)	1+ O-level /CSE/GCSE (any grade) NVQ 1,2 or other	None
Agriculture & fishing	2	6	8	14	70
Manufacturing	5	8	15	25	47
Construction & quarrying	2	6	13	30	49
Electricity, gas & water	6	11	18	33	32
Wholesale & retail trades	4	9	17	24	46
Hotels, restaurants & bars	3	8	13	17	59
Transport, storage & communications	6	13	20	24	36
Computing	26	22	23	18	10
Financial & legal activities	19	23	28	20	10
Miscellaneous business activities	16	16	21	18	29
Education, health & other services	21	14	16	20	29
<b>All Industries</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>33</b>

Overall, one-third of the employed workforce (of working age) possessed no academic qualifications; over half (55%) had achieved less than the standard benchmark of five or more higher passes at O-level, CSE, GCSE or equivalent.

At the other end of the scale, approximately one in eight had attained degree level; over a quarter (26%) had achieved at least one A-level (or equivalent).

Computing was the sector with the greatest proportion of people qualified to degree level, over a quarter having done so.

Almost three-quarters of those employed in Financial and legal activities (70%) and Computing (71%) had achieved academic qualifications at or above the benchmark (five higher passes at O-level, CSE, GCSE or equivalent).

In contrast, almost two-thirds (65%) of those employed in the Electricity, gas and water sector had not achieved the benchmark standard, while 70% of those engaged in Agriculture and fishing and 59% in Hotels, restaurants and bars possessed no academic qualifications at all.

Table 6.15 shows the average number of hours worked per week by full-time employees and self-employed persons in each sector of industry.

**Table 6.15: Average hours worked per week by industry (excluding part-time workers).**

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Average hours worked per week</b>
Agriculture & fishing	45.1
Manufacturing	40.6
Construction & quarrying	41.7
Electricity, gas & water	39.5
Wholesale & retail trades	40.6
Hotels, restaurants, bars	45.4
Transport, storage & communications	40.5
Computing	39.4
Financial & legal activities	37.6
Miscellaneous business activities	39.1
Education, health & other services	38.5

Full-time workers in Agriculture and fishing and in Hotels, restaurants and bars worked the longest hours, averaging over 45 hours per week; those in the Financial and legal sector worked almost 8 hours per week less than this, on average.

## **Chapter 7: Population Projections**

- **Migration Scenarios**
  
- **Structure of the Population**
  - Zero net migration
  - 200 net immigration per annum
  - 400 net immigration per annum
  - 200 net emigration per annum
  - 400 net emigration per annum

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The graphs shown in this chapter summarise population projections prepared by the UK Government Actuary's Department on the basis of the 2001 Census data.

The projections start from the Census position in 2001 and estimate the position at March of each year up to 2031.

Fertility rates and mortality rates are based on Jersey experience, projected into the future using the changes projected for the UK, which in the past have been similar to changes in Jersey. The fertility and mortality rates have been estimated using information up to and including the year 2000.

### **Migration Scenarios**

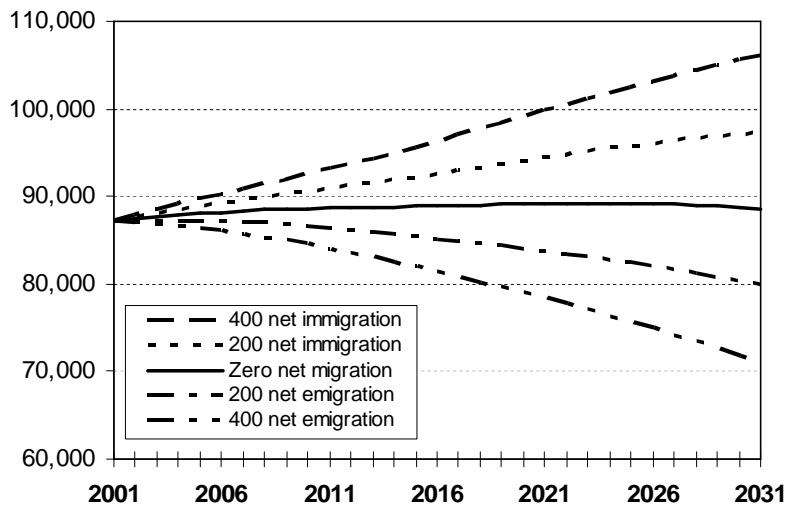
Five migration scenarios have been examined in preparing these projections:

- no net migration;
- net immigration of 200 per year and 400 per year;
- net emigration of 200 per year and 400 per year.

The net immigrants and emigrants are assumed to be in the 16 to 25 age range.

All projections start from the total resident population figure of 87,186 recorded by the 2001 Census.

Figure 7.1 - Migration Scenarios



As indicated in Figure 7.1, under **zero net migration**, the overall population remains relatively constant. The total actually rises to 89,200 in 2023 and falls slowly back to 88,620 by 2031. The variations arise from different birth and death rates and small changes in the numbers of women of child-bearing age. Population growth over the entire 30-year period is +1.6%, or +0.05 % per year on average.

**200 net immigration** per year leads to fairly steady growth throughout the period, reaching 97,340 by 2031. Over the 30 years considered, population growth is +11.6%, or +0.37% per year on average.

**400 net immigration** per year results in a population of 106,180 by 2031, an increase of +21.8% over the 30-year period, corresponding to an average growth rate of +0.66% per year.

In contrast, both emigration scenarios lead to a fall in the total population over the 30-year period.

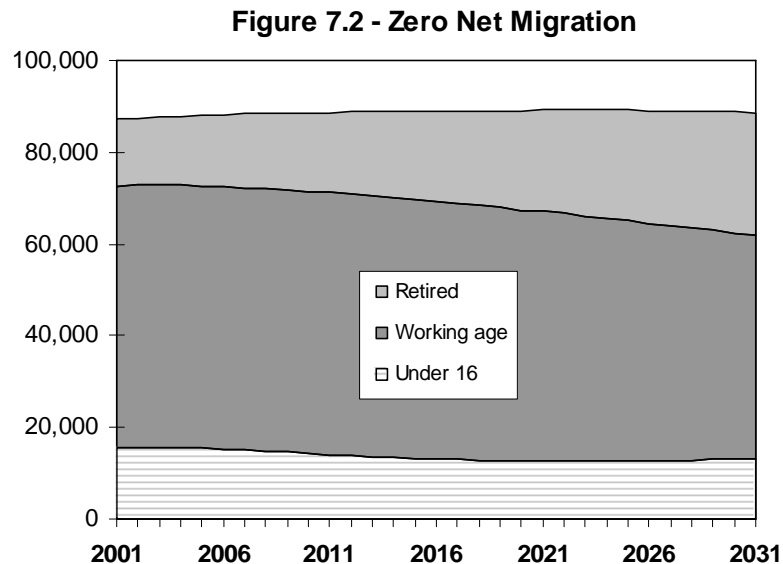
**200 net emigration** per year results in an essentially steady population of just over 87,200 until 2005, after which there is a long-term decline, leading to a total of 79,850 in 2031. Over the 30-year period, the population decreases by -8.4%, corresponding to an average annual decrease of -0.29%.

**400 net emigration** per year leads to a reduction in the total population for every year between 2001 and 2031. The rate of decline increases with time, resulting in a total population of: 84,130 by 2011; 78,400 by 2021; and 70,980 by 2031. The 30-year reduction is -18.6%, an average reduction of -0.68% per year.

## Changes in the Structure of the Population

### Zero net migration

The structure of the population under this scenario may be more fully appreciated from Figure 7.2.



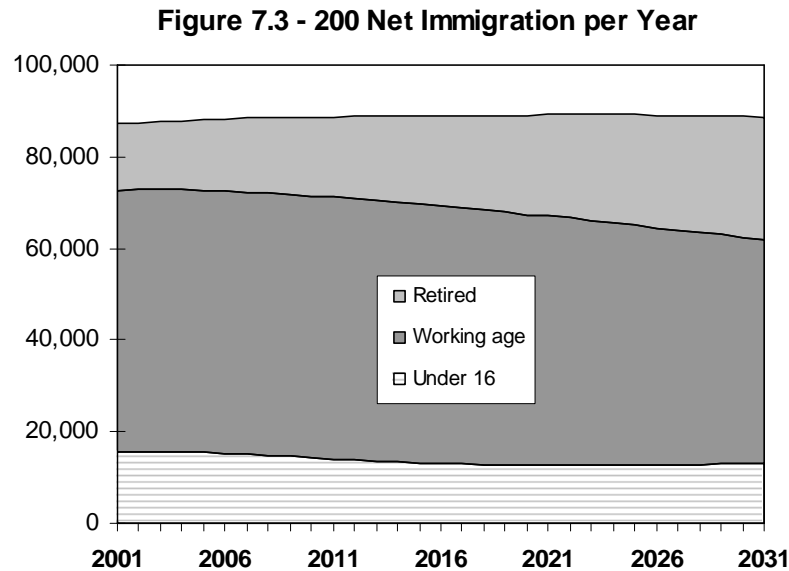
In this scenario, the number of under-16's rises from 15,670 in 2001 to 15,770 in 2003 before falling quite steeply, reaching a trough of 12,620 in 2022, a drop of 20%. By 2031 the number has increased slightly to 13,000.

In contrast, the retirement age population, currently 14,510, rises increasingly steeply, reaching 26,830 by 2031 - an increase of 85%.

The working age population (16-59/64 for women/men) initially increases from 57,020 to 57,280 by 2007, but then declines, dropping to 48,790 by 2031.

Thus with no net migration, the proportion of the total who are of working age, currently 65% (0.53 dependants per worker), would fall by year 2031 to 55% (0.82 dependants per worker).

Put another way, to maintain the same standard of living for all residents, all other things being equal, the productivity of the workforce would need to increase by +19% over the next 30 years, that is by +0.57% per year on average.

**200 Net Immigration per Annum**

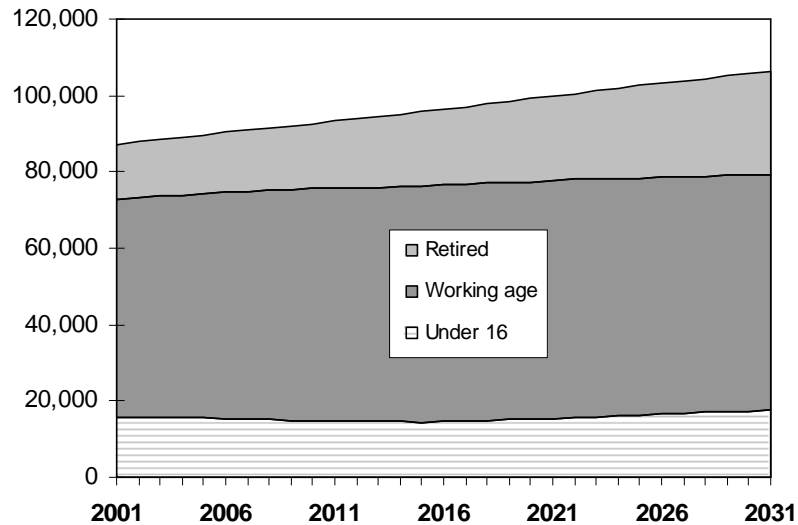
In this scenario, the retired population, currently 14,510, rises identically to the zero migration scenario, reaching 26,830 by 2031.

The number of under-16's rises, as in the zero migration scenario, to about 15,780 in 2003 and then declines slowly to about 13,820 in 2016 before rising again to 15,270 by 2031.

Due to some inward migration of people of working age, the number of all people in this age group, 57,020 in 2001, rises to 59,110 in 2011, stays virtually constant until 2018 and then falls slowly to 55,240 by 2031.

The proportion of the total population that is of working age - currently 65.4% - falls a little more slowly than before. By 2031 it has reached 56.7%, corresponding to 0.76 dependants per worker.

The approximate productivity gain needed to maintain everyone's standard of living, all other things being equal, is +15.3% over the next 30 years, that is +0.47% per year, on average.

**400 Net Immigration per Annum****Figure 7.4 - 400 Net Immigration per Year**

In this scenario, the number of under-16's rises slightly to about 15,790 in 2003, then falls to 14,500 in 2015, and rises again to 17,560 by 2030.

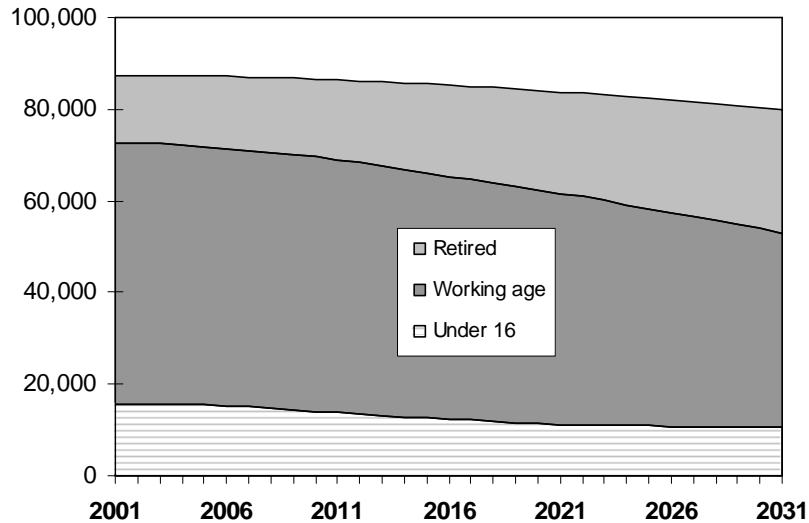
The retired population, currently 14,510, rises identically to the other scenarios, reaching 26,830 by 2031; this is because the assumed new immigrants do not reach retirement age in the 30-year time frame under consideration.

The number of people of working age grows from 57,020 in 2001 to 62,370 in 2022, and then declines slightly to 61,780 by 2031.

The proportion of workers to the total population changes very slowly at first, staying at around 65.5% until 2011 then falling to 58.2% by 2031, corresponding to 0.72 dependants per worker.

The estimated productivity gain needed to maintain everyone's standard of living in this scenario, other things being equal, is +12.4% over 30 years, an average of +0.39% per year.



**200 Net Emigration per Annum****Figure 7.5 - 200 Net Emigration per Year**

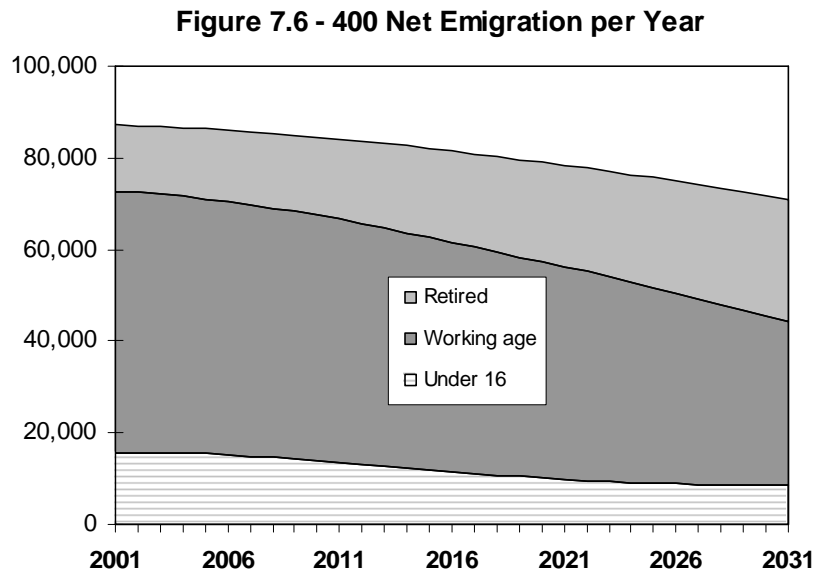
In this emigration scenario, the number of under-16's initially rises very slightly, as in the zero and net immigration scenarios. However, after reaching a maximum of approximately 15,760 in 2003, there is a rapid decline to a total of 11,250 by 2021, after which the rate of decline reduces. The population of under-16's in 2031 is 10,710, representing an overall reduction of 31.6%.

The retired population, currently 14,510, rises identically to the zero and net immigration scenarios, since the net emigrants are assumed to be in the young working age category and would not have reached retirement age in the period up to 2031. The retired population therefore attains 26,830 by 2031, as in the previous scenarios presented.

Due to the assumption that the net emigrants are of young working age, the total number of people of working age decreases throughout the 30-year period from the current 57,020. The annual decline is small until 2006, after which the total number decreases at a faster rate up to 2022 (49,870) and at a still faster rate thereafter, falling to 42,310 by 2031.

The proportion of the total population that is of working age (currently 65.4%) falls more rapidly than for the zero and net immigration scenarios. By 2031 this figure has reached 53.0%, with 0.89 dependants per worker.

The approximate productivity gain necessary to maintain the standard of living of all residents, all other things being equal, is +23.4% over 30 years; this represents an average annual increase of +0.70%.

**400 Net Emigration per Annum**

The number of under-16's in this scenario initially changes in a similar manner to that of the 200 net emigration scenario: a small increase to a maximum of about 15,750 in 2003. However, there is then a more rapid decrease than in the previous scenario, resulting in a total number of under-16's of 9,870 by 2021. After this date the rate of decrease reduces, leading to 8,440 by 2031.

The retirement age population increases identically to all other scenarios, as previously explained.

The working age population (currently 57,020) decreases more rapidly at every stage of the 30-year period, falling to 35,710 by 2031. The proportion of workers to the total population falls markedly, from the 65.4% of 2001 to 50.3% by 2031; the latter represents 0.99 dependants per worker.

The estimated productivity gain required to maintain everyone's standard of living in this scenario, all other things being equal, is +30.0% over 30 years, corresponding to an average annual increase in productivity of +0.88%.

# **Appendix A**

## **Definitions**

## **Definitions**

### **Dwelling**

A building or part of a building which provided separate living accommodation was counted as a dwelling, whether occupied or unoccupied, except that mobile or temporary buildings were not counted as dwellings other than when they were in use as a person's normal place of residence on Census night. Uninhabitable buildings and uncompleted buildings were considered to be vacant.

Where houses or other buildings had been adapted to provide residential accommodation in smaller units, these units were regarded as dwellings only if they were structurally separate and self-contained. Units accessible only through accommodation occupied by another household, or rooms separated from each other by a common staircase or landing, were not counted as separate dwellings.

### **Household**

A household was defined as: one person living alone, or a group of people (not necessarily related) living at the same address with common housekeeping, that is sharing either a living room or sitting room, or at least one meal a day; people staying temporarily with the household were included as members of the household.

The above definition of household differs from that applied in the 1996 Census, for which persons living in lodging houses and staff accommodation were classified as residents of communal establishments. In 2001, households living as independent units in lodging houses and staff accommodation were categorised as private households in order to conform with international definitions

### **Household members**

All persons covered by the specified definition of household were to be classified as household members, including:

- anyone temporarily away on the night of 11 March 2001, e.g. on holiday;
- schoolchildren and students away from home during term-time;
- a spouse or partner working away from home, or a member of the armed forces, who usually resided with the household;
- any baby born on or before 11 March 2001, even if still in hospital;
- anyone staying with the household who had no other usual address.

## **Visitors**

A visitor was defined as someone who did not live or work in Jersey and was visiting Jersey for less than one month. Crew or passengers of ships or boats moored in the Island's harbours were neither enumerated as residents nor included as visitors.

An overnight visitor at an address who normally resided elsewhere in the Island was recorded as a visitor at that household but enumerated at their usual abode.

## **Position in Household**

Respondents were asked to indicate the relationship of every member of the household with respect to the head of household. Those household members who were not related to the head of household were identified as such.

## **Household Types**

Households are classified in this report by one of the following categories:

- couple with at least one dependent child (aged 15 or under)
- couple with all children aged over 15 years
- couple (both not pensioners)
- couple (with one pensioner)
- single parent with at least one dependent child
- single parent with all children aged over 15 years
- person living alone (not pensioner)
- person living alone (pensioner)
- two or more pensioners
- two or more unrelated persons
- other (e.g. adult siblings, couple living with an elderly relative, couple with a live-in au-pair or foreign student)

A pensioner was defined as a person above working age: men aged 65 and over; women aged 60 and over.

## **Household Accommodation**

Heads of private households were asked to select one of the following alternatives to identify the type of dwelling unit occupied:

- a whole house or bungalow
  - § detached
  - § semi-detached
  - § terraced (including end-terrace)
- a flat, maisonette or apartment
  - § in a purpose-built block of flats
  - § part of a converted house, for example a bed-sit
  - § in a commercial building such as an office building, a hotel or over a shop
- a temporary or mobile structure, for example a Portakabin™ or a tent

## **Rooms**

The number of rooms for sole use by each private household was recorded, excluding bathrooms, toilets, halls, landings or rooms that could only be used for storage. If two rooms had been converted into one these were counted as one room.

## **Motor Vehicles**

Private households were asked to state how many cars, vans or motorcycles were owned or available for use by household members, including any vehicles owned by an employer that were available for private use.

As a supplementary question households were asked to state the number of vehicles that were usually left overnight in:

- a private garage
- a private parking area
- a public parking area
- a public road or street
- elsewhere

## **Marital Status**

Respondents were asked to indicate their marital status from the following:

- single (never married)
- married (first marriage)
- re-married
- separated (but still legally married)
- divorced
- widowed

This question differs from that of the 1996 Census which did not distinguish between first and subsequent marriages.

## **Geographical and Political Area**

The following definitions were provided on the Census form:

**“elsewhere in the British Isles”**: defined as England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, other Channel Islands or Isle of Man;

**“other member of the E.U or E.E.A”**: defined as Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland.

## **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).

## **Residential Qualification**

Heads of household were asked to indicate residential qualification, based on tenure of occupancy of accommodation, from the following categories:

- residentially qualified (a-h) owner-occupier (including purchase by share transfer) or on a lease of more than 9 years
- residentially qualified (a-h) tenant of the States, a housing trust/association or a Parish
- residentially qualified (a-h) tenant or occupier of private accommodation
- residentially qualified (a-h) tenant or occupier of tied, i.e. staff, accommodation
- residentially qualified (j) occupier of private accommodation
- residentially qualified (k) occupier
  
- non-qualified lodger in a Registered Lodging House
- non-qualified lodger of a private dwelling
- non-qualified occupier of tied, i.e. staff, accommodation
- non-qualified licensee of a whole dwelling
- non-qualified owner-occupier

where:

(a-h) qualified means locally residentially qualified as defined by the Housing Regulations;

(j) qualified means formally approved by the Housing Committee as an essential employee;

(k) qualified means formally approved by the Housing Committee on grounds of significant economic or social benefit.

Non-head household members and residents of communal establishments indicated their status of residential qualification from the following categories:

- (a-h) locally residentially qualified
- specifically approved as (j) or (k) qualified
- partner of a residentially qualified person (a-h, j or k)
- none

At the date of the 2001 Census, the period of residence normally required for (a-h) residential qualification was 19 years.

## **Occupation**

Occupation of employment was determined with reference to the nature of the work undertaken in a person's principal job. Occupations were classified using the Standard Occupational Classification 2000 (Office of National Statistics), SOC2000. This classification differs from that used for the 1991 and 1996 Jersey Censuses (SOC1990); major groups are not, therefore, directly comparable between Censuses.

## **Industry**

The industrial classification utilised in this report is that of the Jersey Standard Industrial Classification (JSIC) which came into use in 1995. The JSIC is based upon the UK Standard Industrial Classification 1992.

## **Economically Active Population**

The economically active population comprised all adult residents (aged 16 and over) who were either:

- in employment at any time during the week prior to Census night;
- unemployed but seeking work or waiting to take up a job;
- intending to seek work but temporarily sick.

Those in employment included the self-employed and persons undertaking part-time work, casual or temporary work (including seasonal or weekend employment) and unpaid work performed in a family business (but not other unpaid work, e.g. for a charity).

This definition of the economically active population conforms with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition, which incorporates the workforce actually in employment as well as those aged 16 and over who were without a job, were available to start work, or had sought a job within the four weeks prior to the Census.

## **Economically Inactive Population**

This category comprised all those who were neither part of the workforce nor ILO unemployed, and included:

- persons wholly retired from paid work
- children aged under-16 years
- full-time students, not engaged in paid vocational work
- persons looking after the home and family
- the long-term sick or disabled (for a likely period of 12 months or more)
- persons not employed and not seeking paid employment.

## **Female Participation Rate**

This is defined as the number of economically active females divided by the total female population, for the age range 15-64 years.

## **Usual number of hours worked**

Those in employment were asked to state the number of hours usually worked in their main job, excluding overtime and meal breaks.



# **Appendix B**

## **Detailed Tabulations**

TABLE I - POPULATION AND INTER-CENSAL VARIATIONS: 1821 - 2001

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

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.

**TABLE II - AREA AND POPULATION BY CIVIL PARISH: 1991 - 2001**

Civil Parish	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Population					Inter-censal change		2001 Density (1)
		1991	1996	2001 Males	2001 Females	2001 Total	(1996-2001) In total	%	
Grouville	7.8	4,297	4,658	2,268	2,434	4,702	44	0.9	603
St Brelade	12.8	9,331	9,560	4,907	5,227	10,134	574	6.0	792
St Clement	4.2	7,393	7,986	3,976	4,220	8,196	210	2.6	1,951
St Helier (2)	8.6	28,123	27,523	13,669	14,641	28,310	787	2.9	3,292
St John	8.7	2,440	2,520	1,289	1,329	2,618	98	3.9	301
St Lawrence	9.5	4,561	4,773	2,304	2,398	4,702	-71	-1.5	495
St Martin	9.9	3,258	3,423	1,778	1,850	3,628	205	6.0	366
St Mary	6.5	1,449	1,475	826	765	1,591	116	7.9	245
St Ouen	15	3,612	3,685	1,904	1,899	3,803	118	3.2	254
St Peter	11.6	4,231	4,228	2,140	2,153	4,293	65	1.5	370
St Saviour	9.3	12,747	12,680	6,043	6,448	12,491	-189	-1.5	1,343
Trinity	12.3	2,640	2,639	1,380	1,338	2,718	79	3.0	221
<b>Jersey</b>	<b>116.2</b>	<b>84,082</b>	<b>85,150</b>	<b>42,484</b>	<b>44,702</b>	<b>87,186</b>	<b>2,036</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>750</b>

Notes

1. Persons per square kilometre.
2. Area of St Helier does not include reclaimed land area of 2km<sup>2</sup>.

**TABLE III - POPULATION BY AGE, BY GENDER, AND BY MARITAL STATUS**

	Total	Males							Females						
		All	Single	Married	Re-married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed	All	Single	Married	Re-married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Total	87,186	42,484	19,214	15,521	3,121	897	2,688	1,043	44,702	17,992	15,869	2,543	1,030	3,333	3,935
Single	37,206	19,214	19,214						17,992	17,992					
Married	31,390	15,521		15,521					15,869		15,869				
Re-married	5,664	3,121			3,121				2,543			2,543			
Separated	1,927	897				897			1,030				1,030		
Divorced	6,021	2,688					2,688		3,333					3,333	
Widowed	4,978	1,043						1,043	3,935						3,935
0	856	417	417						439	439					
1	909	490	490						419	419					
2	982	482	482						500	500					
3	943	491	491						452	452					
4	1,023	523	523						500	500					
0-4	4,713	2,403	2,403	0	0	0	0	0	2,310	2,310	0	0	0	0	0
5	962	517	517						445	445					
6	995	504	504						491	491					
7	1,015	530	530						485	485					
8	1,011	546	546						465	465					
9	1,033	519	519						514	514					
5-9	5,016	2,616	2,616	0	0	0	0	0	2,400	2,400	0	0	0	0	0
10	1,078	533	533						545	545					
11	1,031	519	519						512	512					
12	1,026	527	527						499	499					
13	1,009	523	523						486	486					
14	894	467	467						427	427					
10-14	5,038	2,569	2,569	0	0	0	0	0	2,469	2,469	0	0	0	0	0
15	897	493	493						404	404					
16	938	458	458						480	477	3				
17	926	466	464	2					460	457	3				
18	919	478	475	1		2			441	433	8				
19	948	461	456	5					487	466	17		3	1	
15-19	4,628	2,356	2,346	8	0	2	0	0	2,272	2,237	31	0	3	1	0
20	1,049	504	498	5		1			545	518	27				
21	1,022	487	471	16					535	478	52		3	2	
22	1,069	502	466	36					567	510	53		4		
23	1,045	469	430	38			1		576	478	91		6	1	
24	1,058	526	435	82			2	7	532	421	97	1	8	5	
20-24	5,243	2,488	2,300	177	0	3	8	0	2,755	2,405	320	1	21	8	0
25	1,151	567	485	79		3			584	440	129		5	9	1
26	1,170	539	418	109	1	10	1		631	444	164	5	13	4	1
27	1,227	602	447	138	4	7	6		625	407	183	4	14	16	1
28	1,276	614	414	180		6	14		662	391	227	5	20	19	
29	1,372	666	403	228	6	14	15		706	375	265	12	26	28	
25-29	6,196	2,988	2,167	734	11	40	36	0	3,208	2,057	968	26	78	76	3
30	1,514	758	417	292	8	18	23		756	357	316	16	17	48	2
31	1,494	699	344	295	14	16	30		795	285	409	25	26	49	1
32	1,505	766	333	342	19	29	42	1	739	264	359	29	37	48	2
33	1,528	748	287	351	23	33	54		780	230	421	21	38	68	2
34	1,605	790	295	388	30	25	50	2	815	221	447	49	27	69	2
30-34	7,646	3,761	1,676	1,668	94	121	199	3	3,885	1,357	1,952	140	145	282	9
35	1,631	814	260	440	33	27	53	1	817	188	465	49	34	80	1
36	1,615	826	243	421	62	27	71	2	789	160	461	50	34	80	4
37	1,654	794	209	411	57	33	84		860	183	477	69	31	97	3
38	1,518	745	192	380	67	27	78	1	773	148	444	62	33	83	3
39	1,480	742	159	406	54	27	95	1	738	126	403	78	31	98	2
35-39	7,898	3,921	1,063	2,058	273	141	381	5	3,977	805	2,250	308	163	438	13
40	1,423	715	144	411	56	22	80	2	708	121	400	65	32	84	6
41	1,446	727	137	403	70	22	94	1	719	112	413	63	32	93	6
42	1,431	705	130	398	60	34	81	2	726	112	438	59	30	74	13
43	1,436	712	116	402	76	34	83	1	724	98	412	79	39	87	9
44	1,275	608	104	330	77	23	72	2	667	88	370	76	33	91	9
40-44	7,011	3,467	631	1,944	339	135	410	8	3,544	531	2,033	342	166	429	43
45	1,272	609	87	337	72	29	80	4	663	81	363	84	32	94	9
46	1,228	622	97	340	91	20	71	3	606	65	328	74	27	106	6
47	1,253	626	88	336	88	21	93		627	79	333	69	28	109	9
48	1,248	603	78	323	100	23	72	7	645	73	357	72	38	92	13
49	1,237	613	68	338	90	27	82	8	624	72	342	70	28	93	19
45-49	6,238	3,073	418	1,674	441	120	398	22	3,165	370	1,723	369	153	494	56

Appendix B: Detailed Tabulations

	Total	Males							Females						
		All	Single	Married	Re-married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed	All	Single	Married	Re-married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
0	1,176	599	71	318	100	23	79	8	577	57	312	68	26	94	20
1	1,237	615	65	358	86	24	73	9	622	53	337	81	24	106	21
2	1,252	649	57	354	114	25	90	9	603	47	330	87	23	93	23
3	1,292	651	55	356	110	27	95	8	641	45	347	84	18	108	39
4	1,283	618	52	343	110	23	81	9	665	49	351	89	23	119	34
5-54	6,240	3,132	300	1,729	520	122	418	43	3,108	251	1,677	409	114	520	137
5	981	489	31	289	74	21	70	4	492	36	273	64	21	67	31
5	1,029	509	43	275	96	13	70	12	520	25	289	71	16	84	35
7	989	478	40	259	96	19	54	10	511	32	274	84	13	75	33
3	845	440	40	242	82	12	53	11	405	26	211	64	6	69	29
7	820	403	26	234	66	9	52	16	417	27	236	51	13	62	28
5-59	4,664	2,319	180	1,299	414	74	299	53	2,345	146	1,283	334	69	357	156
0	877	428	34	237	80	12	41	24	449	21	274	55	11	53	35
1	922	474	36	285	66	17	51	19	448	21	266	41	10	61	49
2	877	438	30	257	69	11	47	24	439	32	226	49	15	56	61
3	837	412	31	259	54	10	42	16	425	29	231	47	9	58	51
4	812	396	40	219	71	10	39	17	416	21	230	46	7	55	57
5-64	4,325	2,148	171	1,257	340	60	220	100	2,177	124	1,227	238	52	283	253
5	818	422	35	252	62	8	37	28	396	22	206	50	7	46	65
5	777	396	29	249	56	8	36	18	381	23	205	48	3	44	58
7	722	352	25	226	43	8	32	18	370	23	213	33	2	30	69
3	663	308	26	183	49	5	25	20	355	30	176	26	6	22	95
7	639	312	25	179	44	11	30	23	327	23	174	18	5	20	87
5-69	3,619	1,790	140	1,089	254	40	160	107	1,829	121	974	175	23	162	374
0	670	304	20	184	45	2	22	31	366	30	175	17	4	30	110
1	637	290	17	187	31	8	19	28	347	24	143	26	3	23	128
2	593	239	18	144	38	2	13	24	354	22	147	16	5	37	127
3	547	258	21	161	28	3	13	32	289	13	117	27	5	18	109
4	572	282	21	167	34	2	20	38	290	18	112	9	5	18	128
5-74	3,019	1,373	97	843	176	17	87	153	1,646	107	694	95	22	126	602
5	540	253	19	147	36	4	13	34	287	26	96	9	1	23	132
5	535	242	15	155	28	2	8	34	293	25	103	22	2	16	125
7	456	198	17	112	26	3	8	32	258	14	81	8	2	14	139
3	480	198	16	121	22		8	31	282	16	82	7	1	18	158
7	421	160	13	78	20	5	8	36	261	23	84	2	3	13	136
5-79	2,432	1,051	80	613	132	14	45	167	1,381	104	446	48	9	84	690
0	452	162	14	82	21	2	8	35	290	22	67	12	3	10	176
1	367	117	8	58	15	1	3	32	250	11	59	6	2	12	160
2	297	100	3	54	7	1	2	33	197	13	33	4	3	7	137
3	243	97	3	34	18	1	3	38	146	14	24	4		4	100
4	232	84	7	41	8	1		27	148	11	22	3	2	6	104
5-84	1,591	560	35	269	69	6	16	165	1,031	71	205	29	10	39	677
5	274	90	3	34	16		3	34	184	22	23	5	1	7	126
5	248	75	3	28	8	1	1	34	173	17	20	5		8	123
7	203	70	3	26	12		3	26	133	15	12	5		9	92
3	215	61	1	21	4	1	1	33	154	16	4	7		5	122
7	161	44	1	18	5		1	19	117	11	8	2		1	95
5-89	1,101	340	11	127	45	2	9	146	761	81	67	24	1	30	558
0	127	23	2	7	1		1	12	104	14	6	1		1	82
1	108	27	2	8	5			12	81	7	6	1	1	1	65
2	88	29	4	5	2			18	59	5	2			1	51
3	72	18	2	5	3		1	7	54	3	2			1	48
4	49	8	1		1			6	41	4		1			36
5-94	444	105	11	25	12	0	2	55	339	33	16	3	1	4	282
5	40	8		3				5	32	7	2				23
5	39	8		3				5	31	2		1			28
7	14	1		1					13	2	1				10
3	13	2						2	11						11
7	3	0							3						3
5-99	109	19	0	7	0	0	0	12	90	11	3	1	0	0	75
00+	15	5			1			4	10	2		1			7
<b>age band</b>															
<15 yrs.	15,664	8,081	8,081						7,583	7,583					
working age	57,015	29,160	10,759	12,548	2,432	818	2,369	234	27,855	9,755	12,237	1,929	912	2,605	417
retirement	14,507	5,243	374	2,973	689	79	319	809	9,264	654	3,632	614	118	728	3,518

**TABLE IVa - POPULATION BY LENGTH OF RESIDENCE AND BY PARISH**

Parish	born in Jersey*	arrived prior to 1945	1945 to 1949	1950 to 1959	1960 to 1969	1970 to 1979	1980 to 1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Grouville	2,229	48	85	144	395	473	492	55	45	49	41	58	64	68	61	72	116	141	66	4,702
St. Brelade	5,059	107	227	356	861	978	963	107	128	71	103	133	140	128	110	129	158	307	69	10,134
St. Clement	4,630	81	155	198	573	759	654	97	62	62	74	80	114	102	116	89	131	146	73	8,196
St. Helier	13,067	235	402	649	1,771	3,007	2,838	427	401	339	355	444	499	599	637	689	720	967	264	28,310
St. John	1,433	15	25	51	170	216	247	32	23	40	26	23	58	40	52	49	35	67	16	2,618
St. Lawrence	2,306	29	90	147	391	506	438	68	51	48	47	70	58	67	53	83	91	106	53	4,702
St. Martin	1,740	25	53	111	278	305	364	51	46	38	27	57	67	84	64	49	90	134	45	3,628
St. Mary	829	6	16	26	107	112	145	18	11	29	24	26	22	21	31	40	25	46	57	1,591
St. Ouen	1,984	18	54	83	255	313	381	34	42	32	28	44	45	63	66	88	81	127	65	3,803
St. Peter	2,211	30	73	99	265	415	434	49	42	38	40	53	74	75	79	79	84	127	26	4,293
St. Saviour	6,819	103	198	312	802	1,206	1,130	125	113	122	110	133	173	177	165	228	192	284	99	12,491
Trinity	1,255	19	30	59	189	244	304	34	36	35	38	39	50	56	72	66	72	82	38	2,718
<b>Total</b>	<b>43,562</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>1,408</b>	<b>2,235</b>	<b>6,057</b>	<b>8,534</b>	<b>8,390</b>	<b>1,097</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>913</b>	<b>1,160</b>	<b>1,364</b>	<b>1,480</b>	<b>1,506</b>	<b>1,661</b>	<b>1,795</b>	<b>2,534</b>	<b>871</b>	<b>87,186</b>

**TABLE IVb - POPULATION BY LENGTH OF RESIDENCE AND BY GENDER**

Gender	born in Jersey*	arrived prior to 1945	1945 to 1949	1950 to 1959	1960 to 1969	1970 to 1979	1980 to 1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Male	21,567	269	557	964	2,882	4,101	3,998	534	479	431	442	572	673	746	739	824	927	1,293	486	42,484
Female	21,995	447	851	1,271	3,175	4,433	4,392	563	521	472	471	588	691	734	767	837	868	1,241	385	44,702
<b>Total</b>	<b>43,562</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>1,408</b>	<b>2,235</b>	<b>6,057</b>	<b>8,534</b>	<b>8,390</b>	<b>1,097</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>913</b>	<b>1,160</b>	<b>1,364</b>	<b>1,480</b>	<b>1,506</b>	<b>1,661</b>	<b>1,795</b>	<b>2,534</b>	<b>871</b>	<b>87,186</b>

\* and continuous residence since birth.

**TABLE IVc - POPULATION BY RESIDENTIAL QUALIFICATION AND YEAR OF ARRIVAL**

<u>Year of arrival</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Adults</u>	<u>All</u>		<u>(a-h) qualified</u>		<u>(i-k) qualified</u>		<u>Partner of qualified</u>	<u>Non-qualified</u>		<u>Children &lt; 16 yrs</u>
			Head	Other	Head	Other	Head	Other		Head	Other	
At birth	43,560	29,850	15,255	14,595	15,255	14,595						13,715
Before 1980	18,950	18,950	11,460	7,490	11,460	7,490						
1980	825	825	410	415	410	415						
1981	655	655	300	350	300	350						
1982	730	730	330	400	255	195	10	5	125	65	80	
1983	720	720	340	380	250	165	10	5	120	80	85	
1984	740	740	310	430	200	135	5	5	170	105	125	
1985	825	825	350	470	235	130	10		180	110	160	5
1986	860	835	350	485	205	145	5	5	160	145	175	20
1987	1,030	995	400	595	215	145	5	5	230	175	220	35
1988	940	910	370	535	200	115	10	10	210	165	200	35
1989	1,060	1,005	370	635	170	110		5	215	200	305	55
1990	1,095	1,040	390	650	155	90	5	10	225	225	325	60
1991	1,000	920	340	580	105	70	35	5	200	195	305	80
1992	905	805	295	510	100	50	25	10	165	170	285	95
1993	915	820	300	515	70	50	45	10	160	185	300	95
1994	1,160	1,035	395	640	100	55	50	15	200	240	375	125
1995	1,365	1,215	445	765	100	55	75	15	230	275	465	150
1996	1,480	1,300	470	830	130	60	75	20	270	265	480	180
1997	1,505	1,310	500	810	100	60	90	25	220	310	505	195
1998	1,660	1,465	540	925	100	55	95	30	225	340	620	195
1999	1,795	1,550	615	935	100	70	130	40	225	380	605	245
2000	2,535	2,205	750	1,455	75	65	165	80	250	505	1,060	330
2001	870	820	280	540	10	20	30	30	50	235	440	55
Total	87,185	71,520	35,560	35,960	30,305	24,700	880	330	3,825	4,380	7,110	15,665

Numbers have been rounded independently to the nearest five; cells containing 0 or a non-zero number less than 3 have been left blank.

TABLE V - POPULATION BY LENGTH OF RESIDENCE AND BY HOUSEHOLD TENURE

	Jersey born	prior to 1945	1945 -1959	1960 -1969	1970 -1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	
<b>HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD</b>																													
<b>Qualified (a-k)</b>																													
Owner-occupier(a-h)	8,695	285	1,545	2,370	2,785	220	165	165	165	120	155	125	150	120	105	105	65	55	45	60	65	65	45	50	35	30	5	17,805	
tenant of the States, etc. (a-h)	2,860	110	405	570	700	50	25	30	25	30	25	30	25	20	20	15	5	15	5	5	10	10	10	10	5	5		5,015	
tenant or occupier, priv. acc.(a-h)	3,575	70	345	775	1,320	120	100	60	55	45	50	45	40	50	40	35	30	25	20	35	25	45	40	40	55	40	5	7,075	
tenant or occupier, tied acc.(a-h)	125	5	10	40	125	20	15	5	5	5	5		5	5	5			5	5			5	5		5		410		
Occupier of private accom.(j)																	35	25	40	50	60	70	85	95	130	165	30	780	
Occupier of private accom.(k)								10	10	5	10	5	5	10		5		5	5	5	10	5	5		5		100		
																												Total qualified	31,185
<b>Non-qualified</b>																													
lodger in a reg. lodging house								15	15	25	20	40	45	45	55	65	70	45	40	70	95	85	115	125	120	140	30	1,270	
lodger in a private dwelling								25	40	45	50	70	85	70	70	95	75	70	70	85	100	100	105	95	105	150	30	1,540	
Occupier of tied accommodation								20	15	25	25	30	35	40	55	50	40	40	60	60	65	60	75	100	130	185	175	1,290	
Licensee of a whole dwelling								5			5		5	5	10	10	5	5	5	5	10	10	10	15	20	20		150	
Owner occupier									5	5	5		5		5	5	10	10	5	15	5	10	10	10	10	10	5	130	
																												Total non-qualified	4,380
<b>OTHER HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS</b>																													
<b>Qualified (a-k)</b>																													
Locally residentially qualified (a-h)	13,895	165	1,205	2,155	3,475	405	340	190	165	135	130	140	145	110	110	90	70	50	50	50	55	60	60	55	65	60	20	23,440	
Approved residentially qualified (j-k)								5	5	5		5	5	5	5	10	5	10	5	15	15	15	25	25	30	50	10	240	
																												Total qualified	23,680
<b>Non-qualified</b>																													
Partner of qualified person (a-k)								125	120	165	180	160	230	210	210	220	200	165	160	195	225	265	220	225	225	250	50	3,800	
Non-qualified								65	80	105	145	155	195	185	280	300	280	270	275	340	415	430	460	550	505	815	320	6,175	
																												Total non-qualified	9,975
Children	13,645										5	20	35	35	55	60	80	95	90	125	150	175	195	195	245	330	55	15,580	
<b>COMMUNAL ESTABLISHMENTS</b>																													
<b>Qualified (a-k)</b>																													
Locally res.qualified (a-h)	700	80	135	145	130	15	10	5		5	5			5								5	5		5	5		1,260	
Approved res. qualified (j-k)										5												5	5	5	10	35	20	90	
																												Total qualified	1,350
<b>Non-qualified</b>																													
Partner of qualified person (a-k)															5							5						25	
Non-qualified								10	5	20	15	15	25	15	25	25	25	20	25	30	50	50	45	70	100	245	120	930	
																												Total non-qualified	955
Children	65																											85	

Numbers have been rounded independently to the nearest five; cells containing 0 or a non-zero number less than 3 have been left blank.



**TABLE VI - HOUSEHOLDS BY ROOMS BY CIVIL PARISH**

	Rooms	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12 or more	Total
Grouville		41	92	161	302	363	296	209	164	94	44	39	40	1,845
St Brelade		77	116	296	636	968	771	427	302	146	74	29	63	3,905
St Clement		124	165	285	602	764	611	307	194	98	45	22	23	3,240
St Helier		1,032	1,339	3,330	2,941	1,739	1,123	582	295	138	91	40	37	12,687
St John		20	51	70	121	174	160	129	99	71	36	20	44	995
St Lawrence		65	84	192	287	331	353	224	144	99	53	26	53	1,911
St Martin		36	71	122	186	275	207	174	110	87	69	21	40	1,398
St Mary		13	35	40	68	101	86	90	63	34	25	11	25	591
St Ouen		79	72	125	147	228	242	188	150	82	58	22	44	1,437
St Peter		96	122	181	218	311	286	170	122	56	56	27	42	1,687
St Saviour		209	245	613	898	1,213	777	364	257	114	60	32	47	4,829
Trinity		43	40	72	125	146	165	153	102	72	48	30	41	1,037
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,835</b>	<b>2,432</b>	<b>5,487</b>	<b>6,531</b>	<b>6,613</b>	<b>5,077</b>	<b>3,017</b>	<b>2,002</b>	<b>1,091</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>35,562</b>

**TABLE VII - PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS BY TENURE, BY PERSONS, AND BY ROOMS**

Number of households with given number of persons (vertical) and rooms occupied (horizontal)

**QUALIFIED (a-k)**

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	Total households	Total Persons	Total rooms	Average persons / room
<b>Owner-occupier (a-h)</b>														
1	20	140	600	865	810	655	295	150	75	95	3,705	3,705	18,570	0.20
2	15	40	330	1,100	1,750	1,490	910	555	245	310	6,750	13,500	39,675	0.34
3	5	15	35	345	830	680	440	300	160	185	2,995	8,980	18,715	0.48
4		5	20	140	675	685	525	405	255	295	3,015	12,055	20,660	0.58
5		5	5	25	130	175	165	170	115	185	970	4,850	7,460	0.65
6 or more				5	25	45	50	75	45	115	370	2,325	3,190	0.73
Total households	40	205	990	2,485	4,230	3,735	2,380	1,655	900	1,185	17,805	45,420	108,270	0.42
<b>Tenant of the States, housing trust/assoc. or Parish (a-h)</b>														
1	130	315	1,090	185	25	5					1,755	1,755	4,950	0.35
2	5	60	535	605	85	15	5				1,315	2,625	4,725	0.56
3		15	45	520	200	65	10	5			855	2,560	3,700	0.69
4		5	30	245	310	70	20				680	2,715	3,190	0.85
5			5	25	175	60	15	5			285	1,435	1,510	0.95
6 or more				5	45	45	25		5		130	825	765	1.08
Total households	135	395	1,705	1,590	835	265	75	10	5	5	5,015	11,920	18,840	0.63
<b>Tenant or occupier of private accommodation (a-h)</b>														
1	200	585	1,035	460	175	95	30	15	5	10	2,615	2,615	8,265	0.32
2	35	195	675	820	390	230	95	40	25	20	2,530	5,055	10,495	0.48
3		30	95	295	230	170	75	30	15	15	960	2,875	4,785	0.60
4	5	5	20	90	195	160	80	50	30	25	655	2,610	3,850	0.68
5		5	5	20	35	55	35	30	10	20	215	1,070	1,395	0.77
6 or more			5	5	15	20	15	15	15	10	105	660	735	0.90
Total households	245	820	1,835	1,700	1,045	720	335	180	95	100	7,075	14,890	29,525	0.50
<b>Tenant or occupier of tied (staff) accommodation (a-h)</b>														
1	15	20	35	20	10						105	105	310	0.34
2	10	15	25	40	30	10		5			140	285	575	0.50
3			10	30	30	5					75	230	350	0.66
4			5	15	15	10					55	220	280	0.79
5				5	10	5			5		20	110	125	0.88
6 or more					5					5	10	65	70	0.93
Total households	30	40	70	105	95	35	10	10	5	5	410	1,010	1,710	0.59
<b>Occupier of private accommodation (j)</b>														
1		20	45	40	15	10	5		5	5	145	145	570	0.25
2		10	50	65	40	30	30	10	5	5	250	500	1,225	0.41
3			5	15	20	25	20	20	5	10	120	355	770	0.46
4					25	40	45	30	20	20	185	750	1,350	0.56
5					5	15	10	10	10	15	70	340	560	0.61
6 or more						5	5			5	15	110	150	0.73
Total households	5	35	100	125	105	120	110	75	45	60	780	2,190	4,620	0.47

Numbers of households, persons and rooms have been rounded to the nearest five; cells containing 0 or a non-zero number less than 3 have been left blank.

Appendix B: Detailed Tabulations

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	Total households	Total Persons	Total rooms	Average persons per room
<b>Occupier of private accommodation (k)</b>														
1							5			10	15	15	155	0.10
2					5				5	30	40	80	475	0.17
3										15	15	40	210	0.19
4										15	15	60	195	0.31
5										5	5	30	75	0.40
6 or more										5	5	45	95	0.47
Total households					5	5	5	5	5	75	100	275	1,200	0.23
<b>NON-QUALIFIED</b>														
<b>Lodger in a Registered Lodging House</b>														
1	295	75	60	10	5						445	445	680	0.65
2	295	160	115	25							600	1,200	1,085	1.11
3	40	60	40	15	5						165	490	365	1.34
4		15	20	10	5						55	210	160	1.31
5		5									5	35	20	1.75
6 or more												5		
Total households	635	315	245	60	10						1,270	2,390	2,315	1.03
<b>Lodger in a private dwelling</b>														
1	220	145	95	35	5	5					505	505	1,005	0.50
2	80	125	140	95	50	25	20	10	5	5	550	1,100	1,830	0.60
3	10	35	45	75	45	25	5	5			245	740	980	0.76
4		10	10	20	50	35	20	15	10	5	180	715	1,000	0.72
5			5		10	10	10	10			40	210	265	0.79
6 or more						5	5	5			20	125	150	0.83
Total households	310	310	300	225	160	100	55	45	15	15	1,540	3,390	5,225	0.65
<b>Occupier of tied (i.e. staff) accommodation</b>														
1	250	105	80	30	10	5					480	480	905	0.53
2	170	150	75	65	25	10	5			5	510	1,020	1,255	0.81
3	15	30	30	55	15	5	5				155	470	540	0.87
4		10	20	25	20	20	10	5			105	420	485	0.87
5				5	5	5					20	110	115	0.96
6 or more					5				5		15	110	120	0.92
Total households	440	300	205	180	75	55	20	10	5	5	1,290	2,615	3,415	0.77
<b>Licensee of a whole dwelling</b>														
1		5	10	10							25	25	95	0.26
2		5	10	15	10	5					45	90	200	0.45
3				5	15	10	5				40	120	225	0.53
4				5	5	5	5		5	5	30	115	205	0.56
5							5				10	45	55	0.82
6 or more														
Total households		10	15	35	30	25	15	5	5	5	150	395	780	0.51
<b>Owner-occupier</b>														
1		5	10	5	10			5	5		35	35	175	0.20
2			5	15	10	5	5	5		5	50	105	280	0.38
3				5	5	5					20	55	100	0.55
4				5		5					10	45	65	0.69
5										5	10	45	80	0.56
6 or more												10	15	0.67
Total households		5	15	25	25	20	10	10	5	10	130	295	720	0.41

**TABLE VIII - PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS BY TENURE, NUMBER OF PERSONS, ROOMS OCCUPIED AND AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD**

	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	NO. OF PERSONS	NO. OF ROOMS	NO. OF PERSONS PER ROOM	Age of Head of Household					
					< 20	20-29	30-39	40-64	65+	
<b>Qualified(a-k)</b>										
Owner-occupier(a-h)	17,803	45,422	108,272	0.42	10	675	2,955	9,095	5,070	
Tenant of the States, housing trust/association or Parish (a-h)	5,017	11,921	18,839	0.63	10	410	865	2,055	1,675	
Tenant or occupier of private accommodation (a-h)	7,075	14,890	29,523	0.50	75	1,195	1,565	3,135	1,105	
Tenant or occupier of tied, i.e. staff, accomodation(a-h)	408	1,012	1,709	0.59	5	35	85	255	30	
Occupier of private accommodation (j)	782	2,192	4,621	0.47		90	330	360		
Occupier of private accommodation (k)	99	275	1,201	0.23			5	65	25	
<b>Non-qualified</b>										
Lodger in a registered lodging house	1,269	2,388	2,315	1.03	20	490	510	245		
Lodger in a private dwelling	1,539	3,390	5,227	0.65	15	395	665	435	35	
Occupier of tied, i.e. staff, accommodation	1,292	2,615	3,416	0.77	30	445	500	310	5	
Licensee of a whole dwelling	149	397	778	0.51		15	80	55		
Owner-occupier	129	296	719	0.41		15	30	60	20	
All tenures	35,562	84,798	176,620	0.48	165	3,760	7,590	16,080	7,970	

Numbers under "Age of Head of Household" have been rounded to the nearest five; cells containing 0 or a non-zero number less than 3 have been left blank.

**TABLE IXa - POPULATION BY PLACE OF BIRTH, BY GENDER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AND BY AGE**

Place of Birth	Sex	0-4	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	85-89	90-94	95-99	100+	ALL	single	Marital status				
																									marr.	re-marr.	septd.	divor.	widow
JERSEY	M	2,245	2,315	2,195	1,835	1,410	1,265	1,525	1,705	1,475	1,145	1,220	640	975	920	730	570	285	170	60	5		22,695	13,040	6,585	1,140	325	1,055	555
	F	2,180	2,120	2,080	1,765	1,490	1,245	1,520	1,755	1,355	1,115	1,235	670	1,005	915	855	700	510	390	185	50	5	23,150	11,970	6,440	1,000	445	1,380	1,915
	All	4,425	4,435	4,280	3,595	2,900	2,505	3,045	3,455	2,830	2,260	2,460	1,310	1,980	1,835	1,590	1,265	795	555	250	60	10	45,850	25,010	13,025	2,140	770	2,435	2,470
IRISH REPUBLIC	M	5	5	5	20	60	125	135	75	50	65	55	75	60	45	25	15	5	5				820	340	335	45	30	45	20
	F		5	5	15	150	245	155	95	105	95	70	60	60	35	25	20	25	15	5			1,180	540	435	35	25	65	80
	All	5	10	10	35	210	370	290	165	150	160	130	135	120	75	50	35	30	15	5			2,000	880	770	85	55	115	100
ELSEWHERE BRITISH ISLES (1)	M	120	200	255	305	475	930	1,445	1,570	1,450	1,480	1,485	1,360	890	675	525	385	225	145	35	10		13,960	4,110	6,100	1,650	400	1,305	395
	F	90	195	260	280	570	1,030	1,535	1,580	1,625	1,580	1,480	1,375	940	700	610	540	425	295	130	35	5	15,285	3,985	6,490	1,285	425	1,525	1,570
	All	210	395	520	585	1,040	1,960	2,975	3,150	3,075	3,060	2,970	2,735	1,835	1,370	1,140	925	650	440	165	45	5	29,240	8,095	12,590	2,935	825	2,830	1,965
FRANCE	M		5	5	10	30	45	30	25	30	45	55	40	20	45	30	30	15	5	5			450	160	190	35	10	35	15
	F			5	10	55	50	60	40	35	40	40	45	45	55	75	45	25	15	5			645	165	265	35	5	55	120
	All		5	10	20	85	95	90	65	65	80	90	85	65	95	100	75	40	20	10			1,095	325	455	70	20	90	135
PORTUGAL / MADEIRA	M	5	45	55	120	340	430	425	375	280	190	165	95	70	20	15							2,635	880	1,440	85	90	130	10
	F	10	30	60	120	310	400	410	340	270	190	155	90	45	35	15	10	5					2,500	710	1,375	75	95	170	75
	All	15	75	115	240	650	830	835	715	555	385	320	185	115	55	30	15	10					5,135	1,590	2,815	160	185	300	85
OTHER E.U. or E.E.A. (2)	M	10	5	10	20	40	35	55	50	55	50	65	60	70	50	15	10	5	5	5			610	170	300	60	15	45	20
	F	5	5	10	25	45	75	60	35	25	35	35	35	40	45	25	20	15	5	5			545	180	230	25	5	45	60
	All	15	15	15	45	85	105	115	90	80	80	95	95	115	90	40	35	20	10	5			1,150	350	535	85	20	90	75
ELSEWHERE	M	20	45	45	50	135	165	150	125	130	105	85	55	55	40	30	40	20	15	5			1,315	510	565	100	30	75	30
	F	20	40	50	55	140	165	145	130	130	110	90	70	40	55	40	45	30	40	5			1,400	440	635	85	25	95	115
	All	40	85	95	105	275	325	295	255	255	210	175	120	95	95	75	85	50	55	10	5		2,715	950	1,200	185	55	170	150
TOTAL	M	2,405	2,615	2,570	2,355	2,490	2,990	3,760	3,920	3,465	3,075	3,130	2,320	2,150	1,790	1,375	1,050	560	340	105	20	5	42,485	19,215	15,520	3,120	895	2,690	1,045
	F	2,310	2,400	2,470	2,270	2,755	3,210	3,885	3,975	3,545	3,165	3,110	2,345	2,175	1,830	1,645	1,380	1,030	760	340	90	10	44,700	17,990	15,870	2,545	1,030	3,335	3,935
	All	4,715	5,015	5,040	4,630	5,245	6,195	7,645	7,900	7,010	6,240	6,240	4,665	4,325	3,620	3,020	2,430	1,590	1,100	445	110	15	87,185	37,205	31,390	5,665	1,925	6,020	4,980

Numbers have been rounded independently to the nearest five; cells containing 0 or a non-zero number less than 3 have been left blank.

Notes: 1 - England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, other Channel Islands or Isle of Man.

2 - Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland.

**TABLE IXb - POPULATION BY PLACE OF BIRTH AND DATE WHEN PRESENT PERIOD OF RESIDENCE BEGAN**

	Born in Jersey	Prior to 1959	1960 to 1969	1970 to 1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Jersey	43,562	125	193	407	48	44	66	55	48	59	59	77	73	73	63	65	78	49	81	89	105	91	89	108	112	29	45,848
Irish Republic		169	228	276	27	18	31	22	28	21	50	66	52	55	49	43	45	38	66	81	96	112	130	104	147	48	2,002
Elsewhere in British Isles (1)		3,333	4,803	6,328	601	494	507	524	511	594	570	688	605	662	677	608	467	526	666	750	859	859	954	992	1,384	279	29,241
France		339	146	143	17	12	13	22	9	10	8	11	12	14	18	14	15	11	18	18	27	44	33	30	70	39	1,093
Portugal / Madeira		18	206	831	80	48	62	48	77	90	101	131	129	188	219	202	219	216	235	319	257	271	272	308	371	239	5,137
Other EU or EEA (2)		167	226	171	12	8	20	10	18	14	14	15	17	19	21	18	16	12	37	35	40	30	34	56	105	37	1,152
Elsewhere		208	255	378	40	30	33	40	50	39	56	40	54	51	50	50	63	61	57	72	96	99	149	197	345	200	2,713
<b>Total</b>	<b>43,562</b>	<b>4,359</b>	<b>6,057</b>	<b>8,534</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>721</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>827</b>	<b>858</b>	<b>1,028</b>	<b>942</b>	<b>1,062</b>	<b>1,097</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>913</b>	<b>1,160</b>	<b>1,364</b>	<b>1,480</b>	<b>1,506</b>	<b>1,661</b>	<b>1,795</b>	<b>2,534</b>	<b>871</b>	<b>87,186</b>

**Notes:**

1 - England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, other Channel Islands or Isle of Man.

2 - Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland.

**TABLE X - HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION ACHIEVED BY WORKING AGE ADULTS:  
ALL AND BY PLACE OF BIRTH**

	Total	Jersey	Irish Republic	Elsewhere in British Isles	Portugal / Madeira	France	Other EU/EEA	Elsewhere
Number of adults	57,020	24,590	1,700	22,350	4,760	690	860	2,060
<b><u>Highest Qualification</u></b>								
Higher degree (eg. PhD, MA, PGCE, post graduate cert / diploma)	2,340	620	70	1,300	10	60	60	210
First degree (eg. BA, BSc)	4,040	1,380	100	2,100	10	50	70	330
NVQ level 4-5, HNC, HND	820	310	20	460	+	10	10	20
2+ A levels, 4+ AS levels, Higher School Certificate	4,780	2,130	270	1,940	40	60	90	260
NVQ Level 3, advanced GNVQ	810	440	10	320	+	+	+	20
1+ A level / AS level	2,040	850	60	970	30	20	30	80
5+ O levels, 5+ CSE (grade 1), 5+ GCSE (grades A-C), School Cert.	11,200	5,500	270	4,840	120	60	100	290
NVQ level 2, intermediate GNVQ	640	320	20	250	30	+	+	10
NVQ level 1, foundation GNVQ	620	320	20	190	60	10	10	10
1+ O level/CSE/ GCSE ( any grades)	7,120	3,640	90	3,080	110	40	50	110
Other qualification ( eg. City & Guilds, RSA/OCR, BTEC/Edexcel)	3,190	1,210	200	1,330	120	100	90	160
No formal qualifications	19,410	7,880	570	5,560	4,220	290	320	580

*Numbers have been rounded to the nearest ten; + indicates a non-zero number less than 6.*

**TABLE XIa - EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP FOR ADULTS (AGED 16 AND OVER),  
BY GENDER AND BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS**

OCCUPATION	employed full-time		employed part-time		self-employed employing others		self-employed not employing others		Total employed		All
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
MANAGERS AND SENIOR OFFICERS	3,875	1,685	70	135	965	260	255	120	5,165	2,200	7,365
PROFESSIONAL OCCUPATIONS	1,360	1,055	75	305	345	50	190	80	1,970	1,490	3,460
ASSOCIATE PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL	2,500	2,620	70	585	120	30	250	150	2,940	3,385	6,330
ADMINISTRATIVE AND SECRETARIAL	1,645	5,100	75	1,955	10	50	20	40	1,755	7,145	8,900
SKILLED TRADES OCCUPATIONS	4,630	255	115	55	735	40	960	40	6,440	385	6,825
PERSONAL SERVICE OCCUPATIONS	390	1,610	35	755	20	40	20	175	465	2,575	3,040
SALES & CUSTOMER SERVICE OCCUPATIONS	925	1,290	50	645	25	5	40	25	1,040	1,965	3,005
PROCESS, PLANT & MACHINE OPERATIVES	1,640	70	60	40	45	5	305	25	2,050	140	2,190
ELEMENTARY OCCUPATIONS	3,295	1,600	165	750	35	10	70	45	3,565	2,400	5,965
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20,250</b>	<b>15,280</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>5,220</b>	<b>2,305</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>2,115</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>25,395</b>	<b>21,685</b>	<b>47,080</b>

*Numbers have been rounded independently to the nearest five.*



**TABLE Xib - EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION SUB-GROUP FOR ADULTS (aged 16 and over)  
BY GENDER AND BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS**

OCCUPATION	employed full-time		employed part-time		self-employed employing others		self-employed not employing others		Total employed		All
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Administrative occupations	1,560	3,495	65	1,275	10	20	15	20	1,650	4,815	6,465
Business and public service associate professionals	1,310	1,635	35	230	65	10	115	35	1,525	1,910	3,435
Business and public service professionals	525	285	25	70	210	20	95	15	850	385	1,235
Caring personal service occupations	140	1,040	10	565		5	5	105	155	1,720	1,875
Corporate managers	3,135	1,370	45	95	445	75	110	30	3,735	1,570	5,305
Culture, media and sports occupations	220	120	20	35	40	15	115	70	395	245	640
Customer service occupations	95	160		35					95	190	290
Elementary administration and service occupations	1,655	1,210	110	715	15	5	50	40	1,835	1,975	3,805
Elementary trades and storage related occupations	1,640	390	55	35	20		20	5	1,730	425	2,160
Health and social welfare associate professionals	210	690	5	295	10	10	10	40	235	1,030	1,260
Health Professionals	80	50	10	20	115	20	10	15	215	100	320
Leisure and other personal service occupations	245	570	20	185	20	30	20	70	305	860	1,165
Managers and proprietors in agriculture and services	740	310	25	40	520	185	145	90	1,430	625	2,055
Process, plant and machine operatives	555	40	5	15	20	5	25	5	605	70	675
Protective service occupations	395	70	5	5					400	75	475
Sales occupations	825	1,130	50	615	20	5	35	25	930	1,775	2,705
Science and technology associate professionals	370	115	5	20	10		10		395	135	530
Science and technology professionals	385	65	10	15	25		65	10	485	90	580
Secretarial and related occupations	85	1,605	15	680		30		20	100	2,330	2,430
Skilled agricultural trades	655	35	55	5	180	5	190	15	1,085	60	1,145
Skilled construction and building trades	1,800	10	20		410		595		2,830	15	2,845
Skilled metal and electrical trades	1,405	15	20		85		135		1,645	15	1,660
Teaching and research professionals	375	655	30	205	5	10	20	40	430	910	1,340
Textiles, printing and other skilled trades	770	195	20	45	60	30	35	25	880	295	1,175
Transport and mobile machine drivers and operatives	1,085	25	55	20	25		280	20	1,445	65	1,510
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,250</b>	<b>15,280</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>5,220</b>	<b>2,305</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>2,115</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>25,395</b>	<b>21,685</b>	<b>47,080</b>

Numbers have been rounded independently to the nearest five;  
cells containing 0 or a non-zero number less than 3 have been left blank.

## **Appendix C**

### **2001 Census Form H**

Pages 7-13 of the form are included here; these pages relate to the private household itself and to the head of household.

## Household questions

### H1 What type of accommodation does your household occupy?

A whole house or bungalow that is:

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

A flat, maisonette or apartment that is:

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

A temporary or mobile structure:

- 7 A temporary or mobile structure, for example a Portakabin™ or a tent

### H2 Does your household have its own -

Please ✓ all that apply.

- 1 Cooking facilities   
  2 Bathroom or shower   
  3 Toilet

### H3 How many rooms do you have for use only by your household?

Do not count bathrooms, toilets, halls or landings or rooms that can only be used for storage.  
 Do count all other rooms, for example kitchens, living rooms, bedrooms, utility rooms and studies.  
 If two rooms have been converted into one, count them as one room.

Number of rooms:

### H4 Home computing

Does your household have a computer available at home for its use?

- 1 Yes   
  2 No

Does your household have access to the Internet at home?

- 1 Yes   
  2 No

### H5 Motor vehicles

How many cars, vans or motorcycles are owned, or available for use, by anyone in your household?

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

Number of cars:  Number of vans:  Number of motorcycles or scooters:

How many of these vehicles are usually left at night in:

a private garage:  a private parking area:  a public parking area:

a public road or street:  elsewhere:

### H6 As the householder how do you occupy your accommodation?

'a-h' qualified means locally qualified as defined by the Housing Regulations

'j' qualified means formally approved by the Housing Committee as an essential employee

'k' qualified means formally approved by the Housing Committee on grounds of significant economic or social benefit

#### A

- 1 As a residentially qualified (a-h) owner-occupier (including purchase by share transfer) or on a lease of more than 9 years
- 2 As a residentially qualified (a-h) tenant of the States, a housing trust/association or a Parish
- 3 As a residentially qualified (a-h) tenant or occupier of private accommodation
- 4 As a residentially qualified (a-h) tenant or occupier of tied, ie staff, accommodation
- 5 As a residentially qualified (j) occupier of private accommodation
- 6 As a residentially qualified (k) occupier

#### B

- 1 As a non-qualified lodger in a Registered Lodging House
- 2 As a non-qualified lodger in a private dwelling
- 3 As a non-qualified occupier of tied, ie staff, accommodation
- 4 As a non-qualified licensee of a whole dwelling
- 5 As a non-qualified owner-occupier

# person

## Householder

### 1

Person 1

1 What is your name?

First name  Other forenames

Surname

2 No question 2 for the householder

3 Were you present or absent on Census night?

1 Present  2 Absent from this address but elsewhere 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 Irish Republic  3 Elsewhere in the British Isles (a)  4 France

5 Portugal/Madeira  6 Other member of the E.U. or E.E.A. (b)

7 Elsewhere

(a) box 3 - England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, other Channel Islands or Isle of Man

(b) box 6 - Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland.

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

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

At birth  In (year)

**8 What is your cultural and ethnic background?**

Please ✓ the appropriate box or boxes in one of groups A to D.

**A White**

Jersey  British  French  Irish  Portuguese/Madeiran

Any other White background. Please write in.

**B Asian**

Bangladeshi  Chinese  Indian  Pakistani

Any other Asian background. Please write in.

**C Black**

African  Caribbean

Any other Black background. Please write in.

**D Other or Mixed**

Please write in.

---

**9 What languages do you speak?**

usually (✓ one box only)

1 English  2 Jersey French  3 French  4 Portuguese  5 Other

(please specify)

sometimes (✓ all that apply)

6 English  7 Jersey French  8 French  9 Portuguese  10 Other

(please specify)

---

**10 What is your marital status (on 11 March 2001)?**

1 Single (never married)

2 Married (first marriage)

3 Re-married


4 Separated (but still legally married)

5 Divorced

6 Widowed

---

**11 No question 11 for the Householder**

Please proceed to question 12 

12 Which of these qualifications do you have?

Please  any that apply. If your qualification is not specified,  nearest equivalent

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No formal qualifications  | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 1+ O levels/CSEs/GCSEs (any grades) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3 NVQ level 1, Foundation GNVQ  | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 NVQ level 2, Intermediate GNVQ      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5 5+ O levels, 5+ CSEs (grade 1), 5+ GCSEs (grades A-C), School Certificate |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6 1+ A levels/AS levels   | <input type="checkbox"/> 7 NVQ level 3, Advanced GNVQ          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 8 2+ A levels, 4+ AS levels, Higher School Certificate                      | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 NVQ levels 4-5, HNC, HND            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 10 First Degree (eg BA, BSc)  |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 11 Higher Degree (eg MA, PhD, PGCE, post-graduate certificates/diplomas)    |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 12 Other qualifications (eg City and Guilds, RSA/OCR, BTEC/Edexcel)         |  |

Please write in

13 Do you have any of the following professional qualifications?

Please  all that apply.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No professional qualifications           | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Qualified teacher status (for schools) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Qualified medical doctor                 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Qualified dentist                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Qualified nurse, midwife, health visitor | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 Other professional qualifications      |

Please specify

14 Are you currently studying for any of the following qualifications?

Please  all that apply.

- |  |
|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 None                            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2 NVQ level 2 / Intermediate GNVQ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3 GCSE                            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4 NVQ level 3 / Advanced GNVQ     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5 GCE A level                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6 NVQ level 4                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7 NVQ level 5                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 8 First Degree                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 9 Higher Degree                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 10 Professional qualifications    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 11 Other qualifications           |

Please write in

15 Which of these things were you doing last week?

Please read carefully through the list and ✓ one box only.

Casual or temporary work should be counted as 1, 2, 3 or 4. Also ✓ one of these boxes if you had a job last week but were off sick, on holiday, temporarily laid off or on strike.

Ignore any part-time or temporary work (e.g. a newspaper round, Saturday, or holiday work) undertaken by a student in full-time education

- 1 Working for an employer full time (more than 25 hours per week)
- 2 Working for an employer part time (25 hours or less per week)
- 3 Self employed and employing others
- 4 Self employed but not employing others
- 5 Unemployed and looking for a job or waiting to take up a job
- 6 In full-time education
- 7 Unable to work because of long-term sickness or disability
- 8 Retired from paid work
- 9 Looking after the home and/or family
- 10 Other. Please write in



If you have ✓ any of boxes 1 to 4 in question 15  
Go on to question 16

If you have ✓ any of boxes 5 to 10 in question 15  
you have completed person 1  
Go to person 2



16 (a) What is the full title of your main job?

For example, Primary school teacher, State Registered Nurse, Car mechanic, Television repairer, Benefits assistant. Please be as specific as possible

Job title:

(b) Please describe what you do in your main job?


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

Do not count overtime or meal breaks

Number of hours worked per week

Please proceed to question 18





18 What type of job is it?

1 Permanent     2 Seasonal     3 Other (Weekend/occasional work etc.)

19 Name and type of business in which you work

a. Name of business

b. Type of business

20 How do you usually travel to work?

Please ✓ one box only.

1 Work mainly at or from home

2 Private car (alone)

3 Private car (with others)

4 Motorcycle or scooter

5 Bus

6 Taxi

7 Cycle

8 Walk

9 Other. Please write in

There are no more questions for Person 1 → Please go to Person 2

Strictly confidential

If there are no more people in your household you do not need to answer any more questions. Please leave the following pages blank.

Remember to sign the declaration at the back of this document.