

census
2021



ST JOHN

PARISH PROFILE

KEY STATISTICS 2021



3,051

Total population
of St John



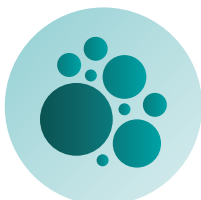
3%

% of Jersey population living in St John
(11th most populated Parish)



+5%

% change
since 2011



332 PERSONS PER KM²

Population density
(9th highest Parish)



46 YEARS

Average (median)
age

Foreword

This report, compiled using data from the 2021 Census shows the results specific to St John and gives some interesting insight into our Parish.

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

This report presents the census results specific to St John. By compiling the individual responses to the census, Statistics Jersey have been able to produce a rich dataset which can be used to hold a mirror to life in our Parish in 2021.

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

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

I would like to thank Parishioners for their amazing response to the census (statistics Jersey reported a 99.5% response rate). I would also like to thank the team at Statistics Jersey who have worked tirelessly to both complete the Census and to produce the data in a such useable format.

This is a great resource and having accurate data really makes an important difference in decision making.

Andrew N Jehan FCILT, FIoD, FCMI
Constable of St John

Chapter 1: Population and age

The 2021 Jersey Census took place on Sunday 21 March 2021. Population figures in this report include Jersey residents who were absent from the Island on Census Day and exclude short-term visitors who were present on Census Day.

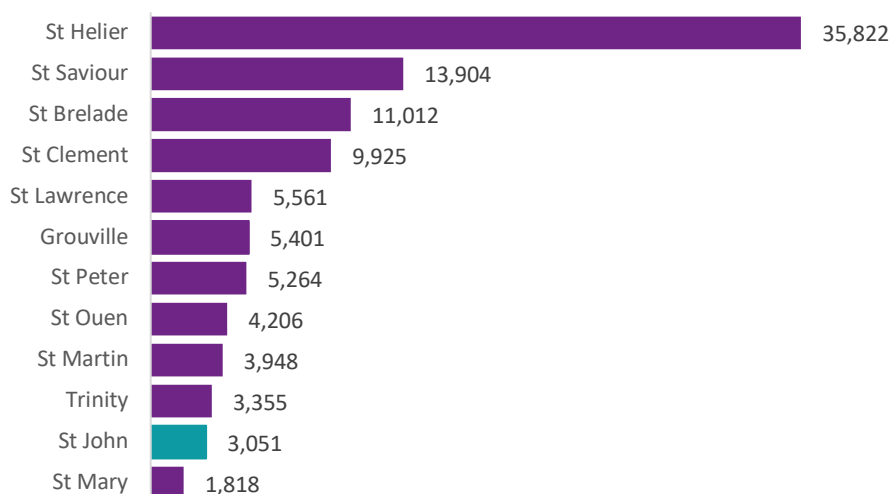
At the time of the 2021 Census, Jersey had several restrictions in place in respect of travel, commerce and social events as a result of the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic. Please see the [notes](#) for further details of these restrictions.

Total population

St John's total resident population was 3,051 people at the 2021 Census.

St John was the second least populated parish, accounting for 3% of Jersey's total population. Its population size was similar to that of Trinity (3,355), see Figure 1.1.

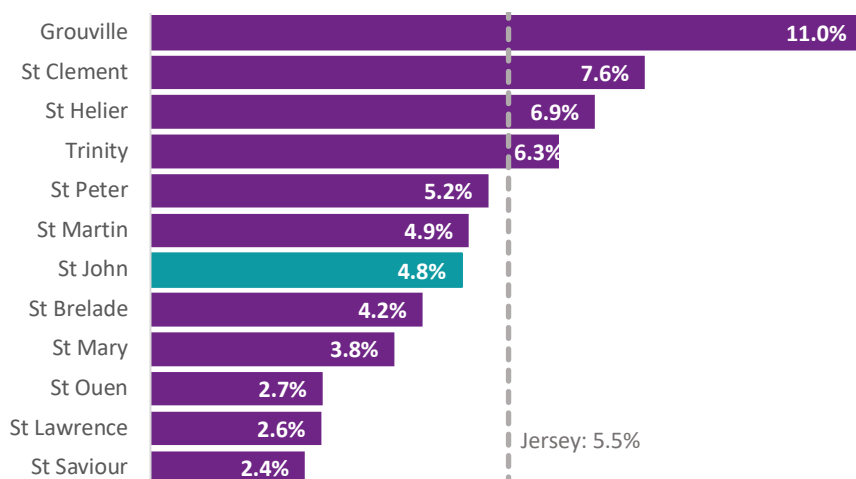
Figure 1.1: Parish populations, 2021



Change over time

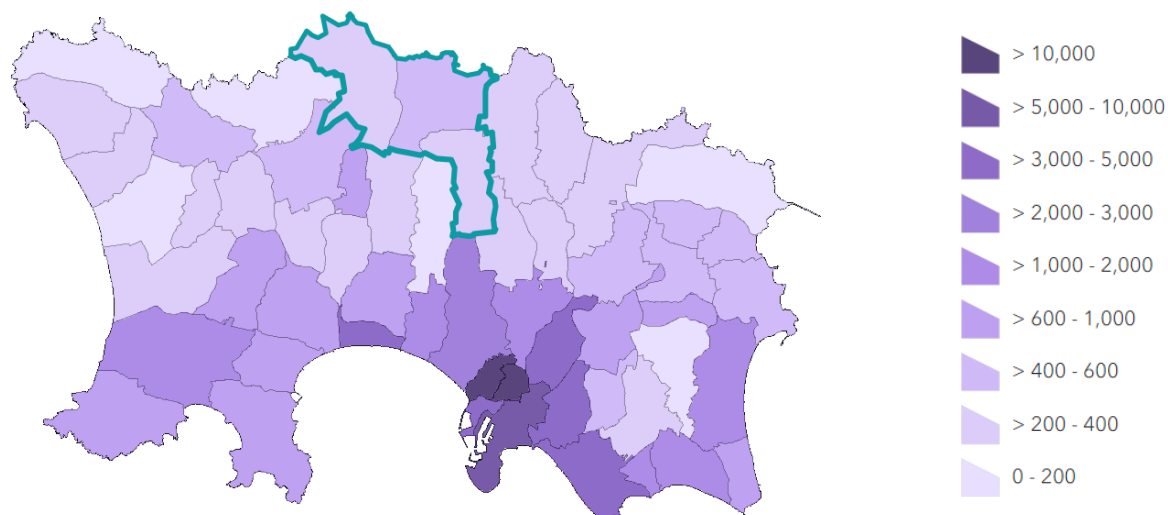
St John's resident population increased by 140 people between 2011 and 2021. This corresponds to an increase of 5%, the seventh largest parish percentage increase over the 10-year period (see Figure 1.2).

Figure 1.2: The 10-year change in parish populations between 2011 and 2021 censuses (percent)



The density of each parish is shown in Figure 1.3 below. The parish of St John is highlighted. St John had the ninth-highest population density (332 persons/km²), less than the population density of Jersey as a whole (859 persons/km²).

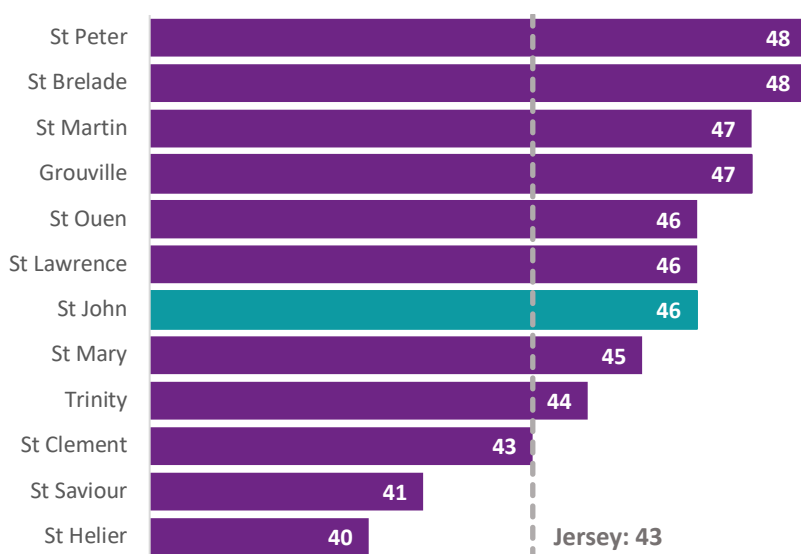
Figure 1.3: Population density in 2021, per vingtaine (persons/km²)



Average age

The mean average age of St John residents was 43.5 years, the median average was 46 years (see Figure 1.4). This has increased since 2011 when the median age was 41. When care home residents are excluded, the mean average age of St John residents reduces slightly, to 42.9 years.

Figure 1.4: Median age of residents by parish



Age structure

As Table 1.1 shows, 1,928 people were aged between 16 and 64 years of age in 2021.

Table 1.1: Working age population of St John (where working age is 16-64 years), 2011 and 2021

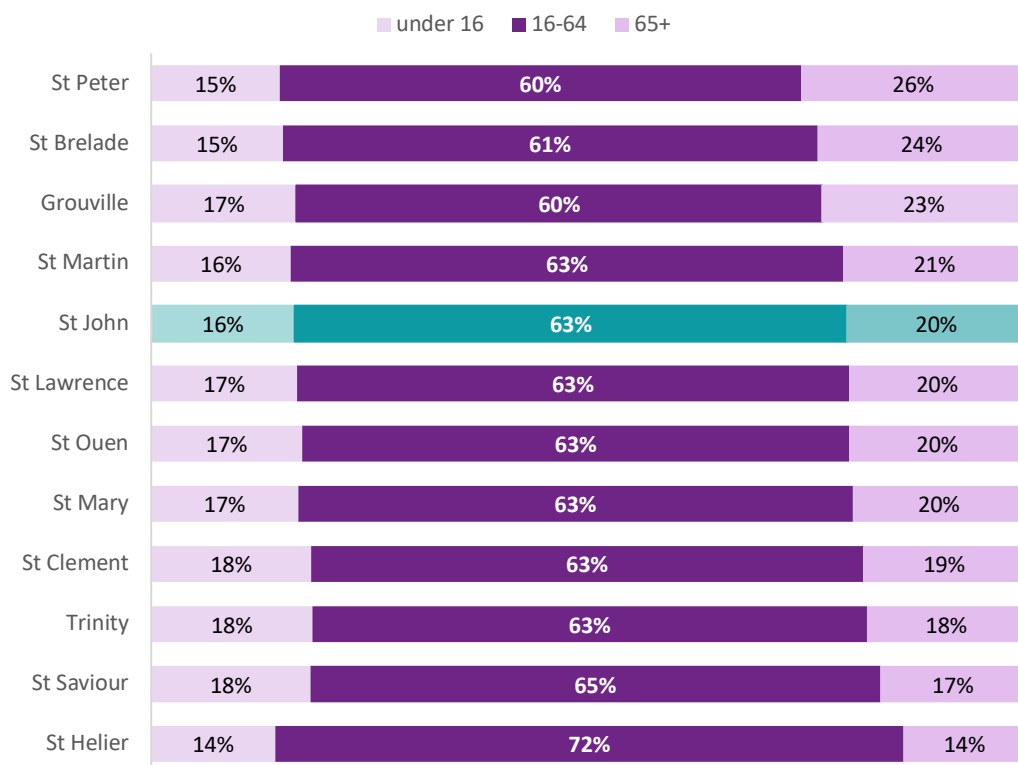
	2011		2021	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Under 16 years	572	20	501	16
16-64 years (working age)	1,912	66	1,928	63
65 and over	427	15	622	20
Total	2,911	100	3,051	100

The number of residents aged 16-64 increased by 1% between 2011 and 2021, whilst the number of people aged 65 and over increased by almost half (46%).

St John had the fifth-highest proportion of residents aged 65 and over (20%), similar to that of St Lawrence (20%), St Ouen (20%) and St Mary (20%).

The proportion of adults aged 65 and over has grown from 15% in 2011 to 20% in 2021 due to the ageing population.

Figure 1.5: Working age population, by parish

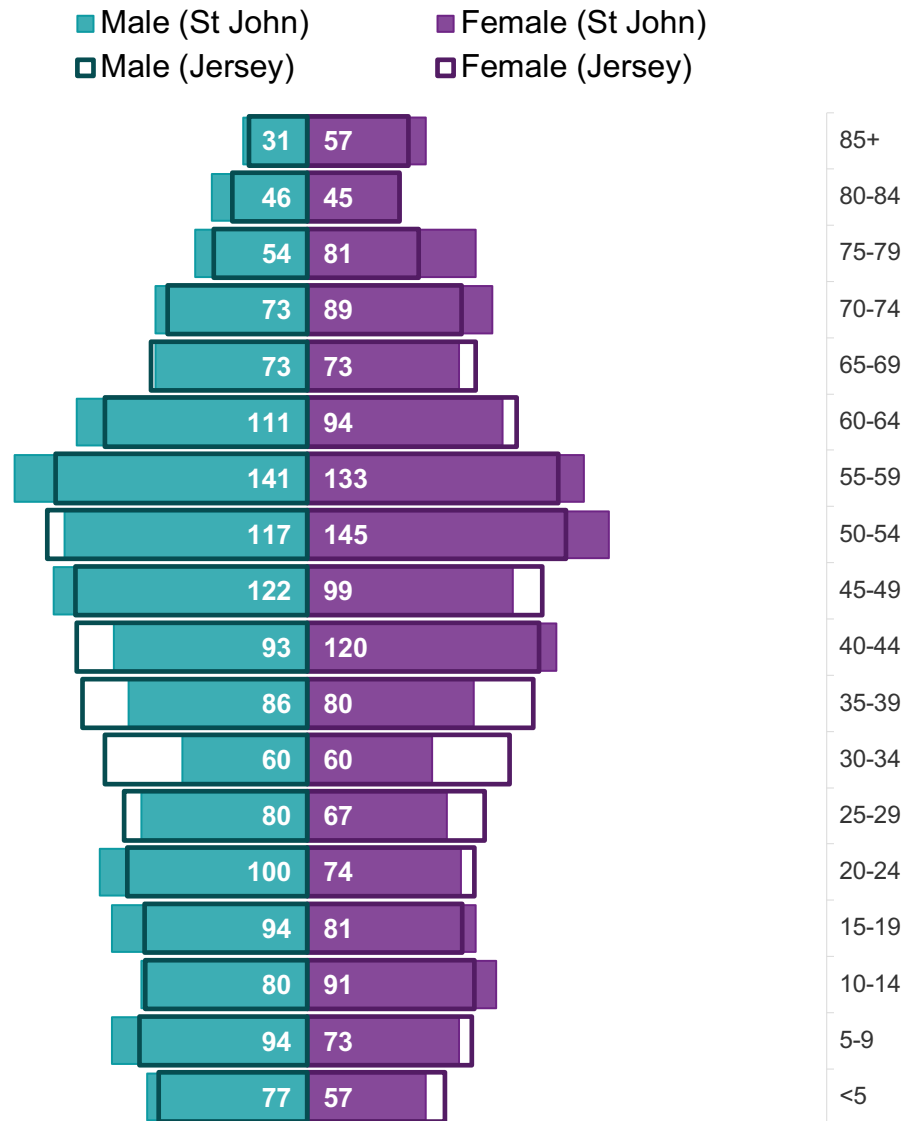


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Age and sex structure

Figure 1.6 illustrates the population of St John by age group and sex. Just under half (49.8%) of St John's population were female. The population structure of Jersey is shown for comparison.

Figure 1.6: The population of St John compared to the population structure of Jersey¹



¹ The Jersey population counts have been scaled to match that of St John using the all-Island proportions for each age group.

Chapter 2: Population characteristics

Place of birth

In 2021, over half (55%) of St John residents were born in Jersey. Around a third (31%) were born in the British Isles², 4% were born in Portugal / Madeira and 2% were born in Poland.

As Table 2.1 illustrates, the number of St John residents who were born in Jersey has increased since 2011. The greatest increase between 2011 and 2021 was residents born in other European countries (+52%), however the proportion of residents born in other European countries in St John (2%) was still smaller than in Jersey as a whole (3%).

Table 2.1: St John's population by place of birth, with comparison to Jersey as a whole

	Persons		Percent	
	2021 population	Change 2011-2021	St John	Jersey
Jersey	1,691	+72	55	50
British Isles	932	-7	31	29
Portugal / Madeira	120	+36	4	8
Poland	70	+18	2	3
Ireland (Republic)	32	-10	1	2
France	28	-1*	1	1
Other European country	67	+23	2	3
Elsewhere in the world	111	+9	4	5
Total	3,051	+140	100	100

*Note: This is the difference between totals, and does not relate to an individual person

² Including England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and other Channel Islands

Ethnicity

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

Table 2.2: Ethnicity of St John residents, 2021 and 2011

	Persons (St John)			Percent		
	2011	2021	Change 2011-2021	St John 2021	Jersey 2021	
White	Jersey	1,532	1,549	+17	50.8	44.4
	British	1,000	1,027	+27	33.7	30.5
	Irish	51	37	-14	1.2	2.1
	French	31	31	0	1.0	0.7
	Polish	55	74	+19	2.4	3.0
	Portuguese / Madeiran	103	133	+30	4.4	9.4
	Other	94	123	+29	4.0	5.7
Other*	45	77	+32	2.5	1.9	

*Includes Black, Asian and Mixed ethnicities

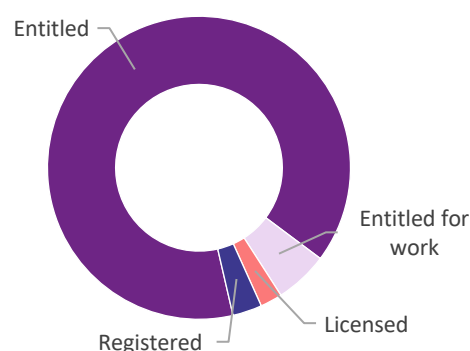
Residential / employment status

Only people over the age of 15 years are eligible to have a residential / employment status, and consequently this section refers to the 2,550 St John residents who were aged 16 or over on Census Day.

Some 6% of adults were Entitled for work, meaning they had lived in Jersey for 5 years immediately before their status was granted³, were restricted in buying and leasing property but could work for any employer.

Table 2.3 and Figure 2.1: Residential / employment status of St John residents

	Persons	Percent
Entitled	2,275	89
Entitled for work	143	6
Licensed	51	2
Registered	81	3
Total	2,550	100



St John had a larger proportion of adults with ‘Entitled’ status than Jersey as a whole, as shown in Figure 2.2.

³ Or are married to or the civil partner of someone who is Entitled, Entitled to work or Licensed.

Figure 2.2: Proportion of adults (aged 16 years and above) who have 'Entitled' status, by parish



Marital and civil status

The marital status question was updated for the 2021 Census to enable civil partnerships to be recorded for the first time. Same-sex civil partnerships were legally recognised in Jersey in 2012⁴ whilst same-sex marriages were introduced in 2018⁵. At the time of the 2021 Census, Jersey legislation did not permit opposite-sex civil partnerships to be registered in the Island.

Table 2.4: Marital and civil status of adults (aged 16 years or over), St John and Jersey

	St John Persons	St John Percent	Jersey Percent
Married (including remarried) and registered civil partnership*	1,397	54.8	45.9
Never married	733	28.7	35.2
Divorced / dissolved**	209	8.2	11.0
Widowed / surviving partner**	171	6.7	5.6
Separated**	40	1.6	2.2
Total	2,550	100	100

*Includes same-sex marriage

**The categories 'Formerly in civil partnership now dissolved', 'Surviving partner from civil partnership', and 'Separated (civil partnership)' have been grouped with 'Divorced', 'Widowed (marriage)' and 'Separated (marriage)' respectively.

⁴ Same-sex civil partnerships were introduced in 2012 in Jersey with the [Civil Partnership \(Jersey\) Law 2012](#).

⁵ Amendments to the [Marriage and Civil Status \(Jersey\) Law 2001](#) were passed in 2018 to legalise same-sex marriages and permit same-sex civil partnerships to be converted into a marriage

Chapter 3: Households and housing

Dwellings

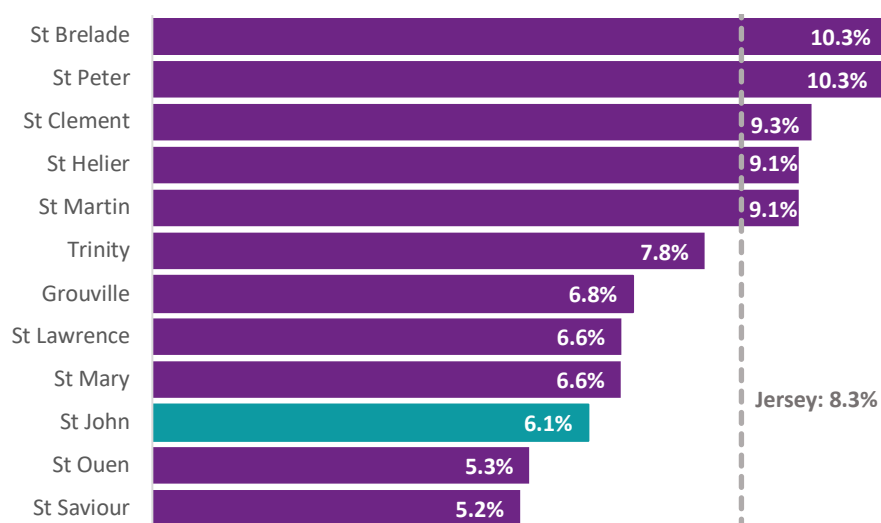
The 2021 Census identified 1,272 private dwellings⁶ (of which 78 were vacant dwellings), and 1 communal establishment in St John.

Vacant dwellings

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

As shown in Figure 3.1, St John had a vacancy rate of 6.1%. This was lower than in Jersey as a whole (8.3%).

Figure 3.1: Vacancy rate, per parish



Persons and bedrooms per dwelling

Excluding those living in communal establishments, 3,010 people were living in 1,194 dwellings in 2021. In St John there were 3.10 bedrooms per dwelling, which was greater than in Jersey overall (2.47) and similar to St Mary (3.15).

Table 3.1: Number of occupied private dwellings, persons per dwelling and bedrooms per dwelling in 2021, St John and Jersey

	Occupied private dwellings	Persons living in private dwellings	Persons per private dwelling	Mean number of bedrooms per dwelling
St John	1,194	3,010	2.52	3.10
Jersey	44,583	101,188	2.27	2.47

⁶ Private dwellings as measured by the census are not necessarily separate physical dwellings; in the census separate dwellings were identified where the occupants shared a living space and a cooking area and may not necessarily correspond to a dwelling with a separate entrance. For example, a lodger in a private household was counted as living in a separate dwelling if there was a separate living space and cooking facilities for their use.

Overcrowding and under-occupation

Using the ‘Bedroom Standard’⁷ measure of over-crowding, 24 households could be classed as ‘overcrowded’, having fewer bedrooms than required by the standard. This represents 2% of all households in St John (see Table 3.2).

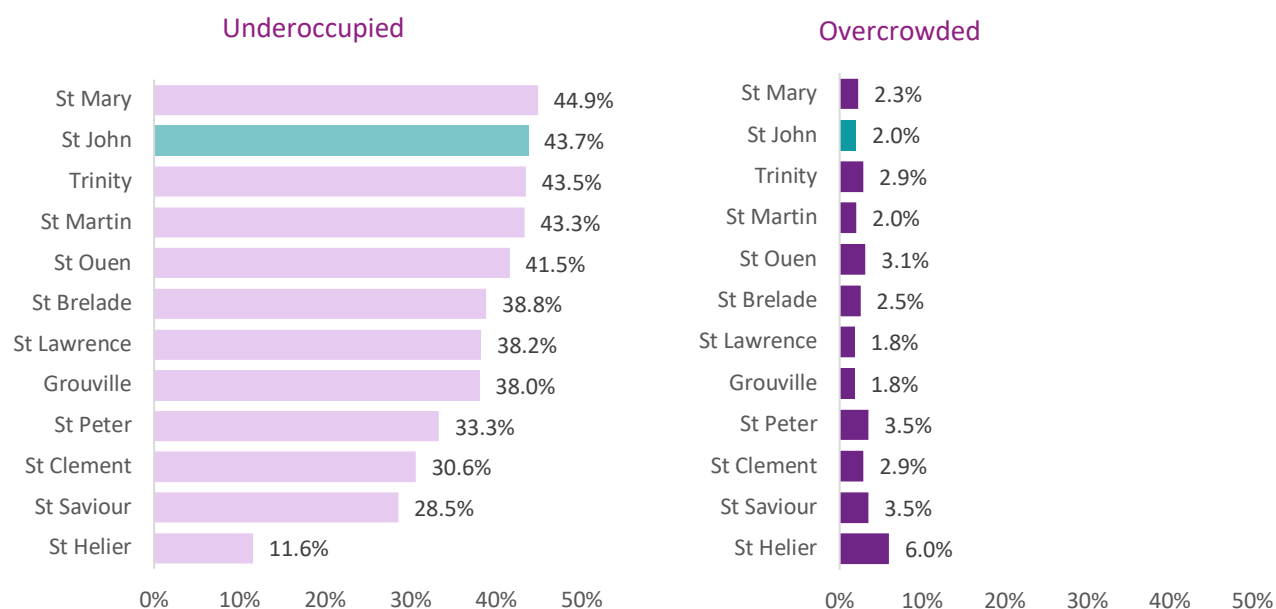
Around 44% of St John households were under-occupying their accommodation (522 households). This means they had at least two bedrooms more than they needed, as measured by the Bedroom Standard.

Table 3.2: Number of households compared with the ‘Bedroom Standard’, St John and Jersey

	St John		Jersey
	Number	Percent	Percent
Underoccupied	522	44	26
At standard	275	23	41
One above standard	373	31	29
Overcrowded	24	2	4
Total	1,194	100	100

In 2021, 2% of households in St John were classified as ‘overcrowded’. As shown in Figure 3.2, St John had the fourth lowest proportion of households classified as ‘overcrowded’.

Figure 3.2: Proportion of dwellings classified as ‘underoccupied’ and ‘overcrowded’ by parish (percent)



⁷ The ‘Bedroom Standard’ (UK Housing Overcrowding Bill, 2003) defines the number of bedrooms that would be required by the household, where a separate bedroom is allowed for each married or cohabiting couple, any adults aged 21 or over, pairs of adolescents aged 10-20 of the same sex and pairs of children under 10 years. Unpaired persons of 10-20 years are notionally paired with a child under 10 of the same sex.

Property types

Table 3.3 provides a breakdown of the types of dwellings in St John (excluding vacant dwellings).

Table 3.3: Property types in St John, 2011 and 2021 (excluding vacants)

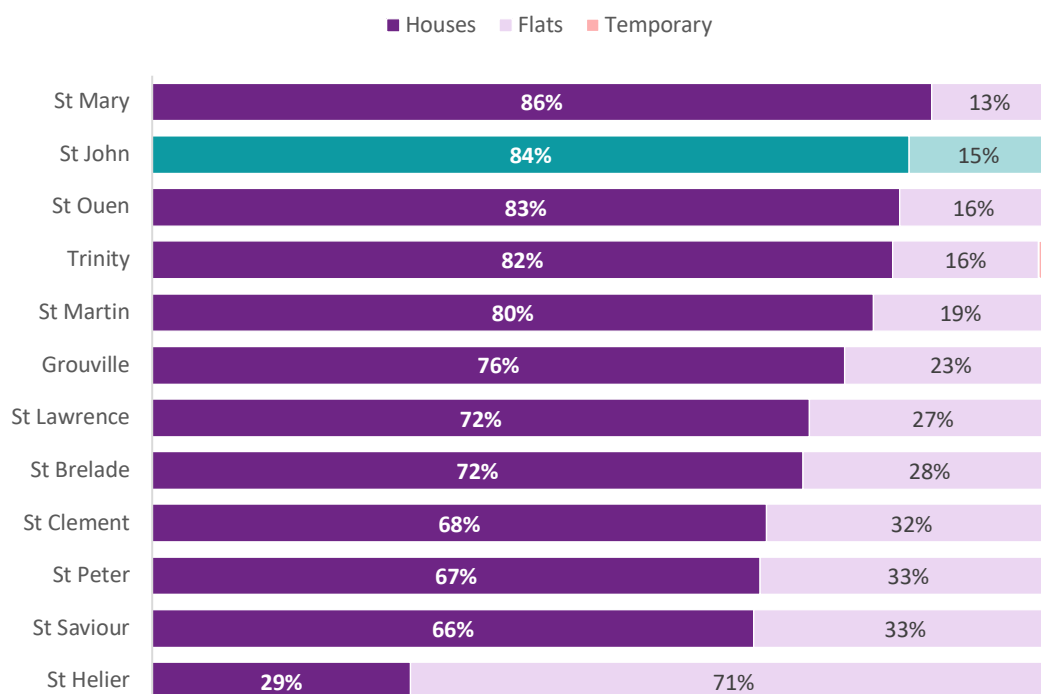
	Property type	Number of dwellings		% change
		2011	2021	
House	Detached	530	530	0%
	Semi-detached	300	350	+17%
	Terraced	110	130	+18%
Flat	Purpose built block	60	60	0%
	Part of converted house	100	100	0%
	In a commercial building	20	20	0%
All (excluding vacants and temporary structures)		1,120	1,190	+6%

Temporary structures have been excluded from this table.

Note: Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 10.

In 2021 over four-fifths (84%) of occupied dwellings in St John were houses, and more than a seventh (15%) were flats. This was essentially unchanged from 2011 (84% were houses and 15% were flats). St John had a greater proportion of houses than Jersey as a whole (where 55% were houses and 44% were flats).

Figure 3.3: Proportion of houses and flats by parish

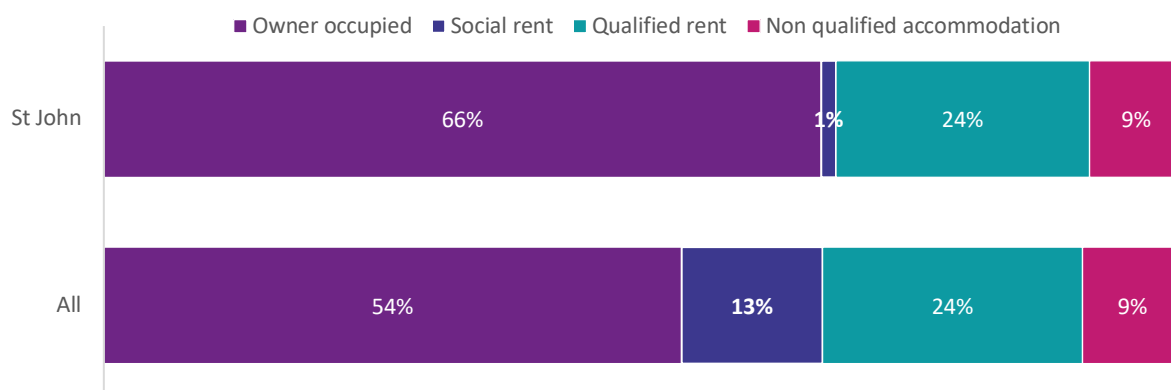


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Household tenure

The census asked householders to identify the tenure by which they occupied their dwelling. Figure 3.4 provides detail on the percentage of households in each tenure category in 2021 for St John and Jersey.

Figure 3.4: Household tenure, St John and Jersey, excluding vacants



The proportion of dwellings that were owner-occupied in St John (66%) was greater than Jersey as a whole (54%), and similar to Grouville (66%).

Household structure

Each private household was categorised into a household structure, according to the number of residents, their age and relationships. As seen below, St John had a greater proportion of pensioner households than Jersey, and a smaller proportion of single adult households (10%) than Jersey (19%).

Table 3.4: Household structure, St John and Jersey

Household structure	St John		Jersey
	Percent	Number	Percent
Single adult	10	121	19
Couple (adult)	16	190	15
Single parent (with dependent children)	2	24	4
Single parent (all children 16 years or more)	4	49	4
Couple with dependent children	22	261	18
Couple with children (all children 16 years or more)	13	153	8
Couple (one pensioner)	3	30	3
Single pensioner	12	144	12
Two or more pensioners	13	152	9
Two or more unrelated persons	1	12	2
Other	5	58	5
All private households	100	1,194	100

Chapter 4: Health characteristics

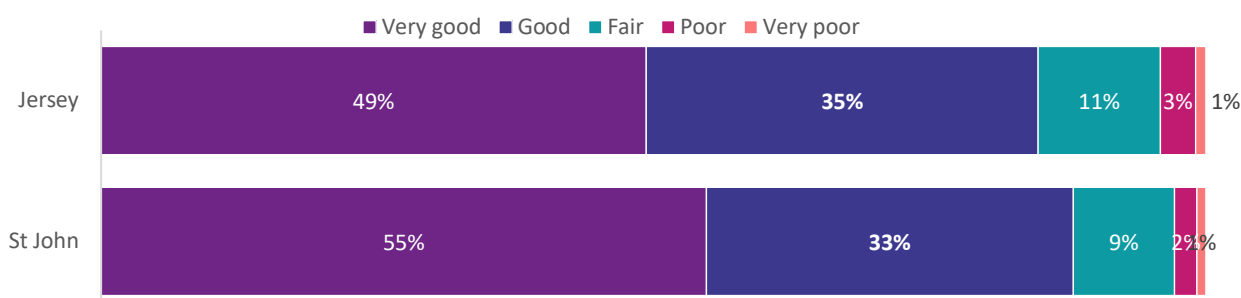
New questions on general health and longstanding conditions were introduced for the 2021 census. The analysis presented in this chapter includes residents of all ages, including residents of communal establishments.

Self-assessed general health

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

The majority (88%) of the population rated their health as either 'very good' or 'good', whilst 3% rated their health as either 'poor' or 'very poor' (86 residents). Around 1% of the population (24 residents) stated that their health was 'very poor' (See Figure 4.1).

Figure 4.1: Self-assessed general health, St John and Jersey

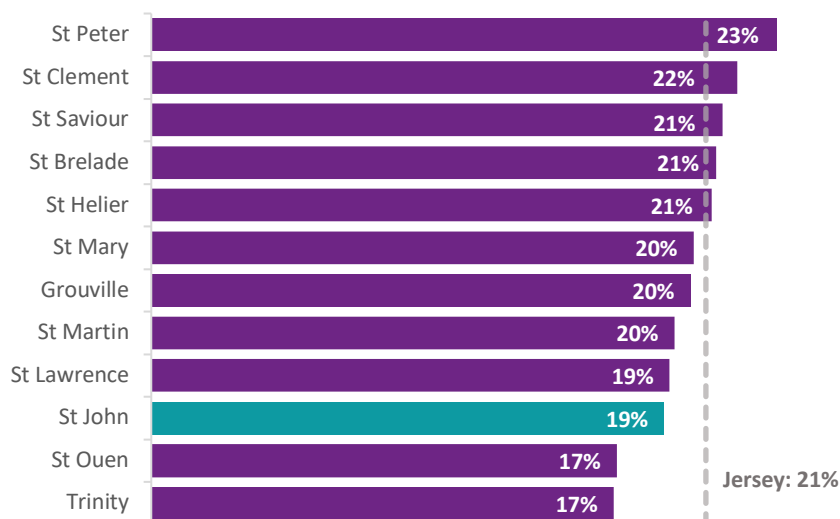


Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding

Longstanding physical or mental health conditions or illnesses

Figure 4.2 shows the proportion of the population with a longstanding physical or mental health condition by parish. St John had a smaller proportion of residents with a longstanding condition (19%) than Jersey as a whole (21%).

Figure 4.2: Proportion of population with longstanding physical or mental health conditions or illnesses, by parish



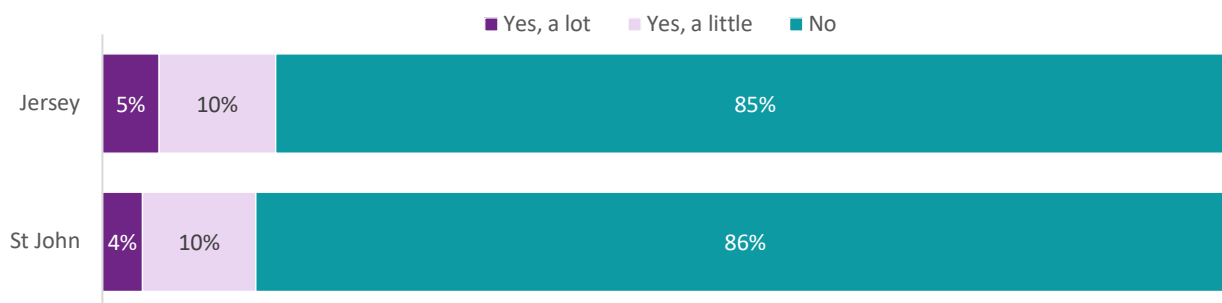
Activity limiting health condition or illness

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

The response options were 'yes, a lot', 'yes, a little' or 'no'. The response 'yes, a lot' could indicate a person usually needs regular, continuing support from family, friends, or personal social services for a number of normal daily activities⁸.

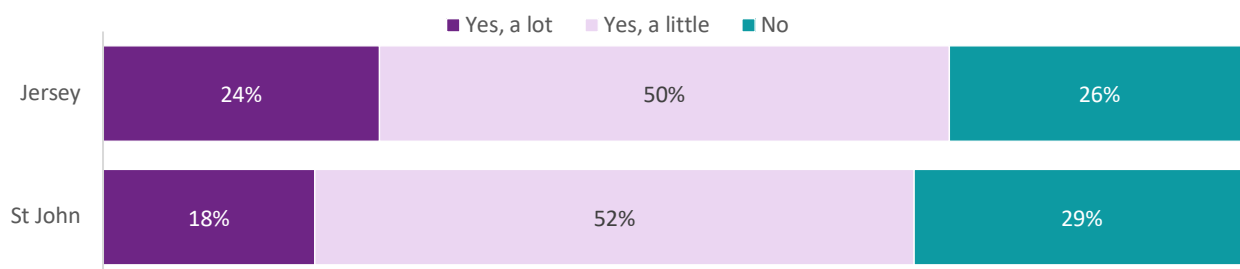
In total, 413 residents reported that they were limited in their daily activities (either 'a little' or 'a lot'). This represents 14% of St John's population (see Figure 4.3). Just under one in twenty (4%) residents reported that their activities were limited 'a lot' (108 people).

Figure 4.3: Activity limiting health condition or illness, proportion of all residents, St John (percent)



Around a fifth (18%) of residents with a longstanding condition or illness reported that their day-to-day activities were limited 'a lot', while a further 52% reported they were limited 'a little'. A greater proportion of residents reported that their day-to-day activities were not limited (29%) compared to Jersey as a whole (26%).

Figure: 4.4: Activity limiting health condition or illness, proportion of residents that had a longstanding physical or mental health condition, St John and Jersey (percent)



⁸ Office for National Statistics census report 'Disability in England and Wales: 2011 and comparison with 2001'

Chapter 5: Employment and Education

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

At the time of the census, a number of Covid-19 restrictions were in place relating to travel, commerce, and social events (see [Notes](#)). This may have affected the responses and interpretation of census questions relating to economic activity and work. For detailed information on the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on Jersey's labour market please see Statistics Jersey's Economic Indicators reports and other regular statistical releases⁹.

Economic activity

On Census Day, 67% of adults aged 16 and over in St John were economically active. The economic activity rate is similar to that measured by the 2011 Census (65%).

Table 5.1: Economic activity for adults aged 16 and above, St John and Jersey

	St John				Jersey
	Female	Males	Total	Total (percent)	Total (percent)
Economically active					
Working for an employer full-time	440	620	1,070	62.8	70.7
Working for an employer part-time	210	80	280	16.7	13.4
Self-employed, employing others	30	110	140	8.1	5.1
Self-employed, not employing others	50	120	170	9.8	7.4
Unemployed, looking for or waiting to take up a job	20	20	50	2.7	3.5
Total active	760	940	1,700	100.0	100.0
Economically inactive					
Retired	320	240	560	65.1	63.3
Looking after the home	140	~	140	16.3	12.2
In education	60	70	130	14.7	13.5
Unable to work: sickness or disability	10	10	20	2.6	8.1
Unemployed, not looking for a job	10	~	10	1.4	3.0
Total inactive	530	320	850	100.0	100.0
Overall totals	1,290	1,270	2,550		

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

⁹ For more information see www.gov.je/statistics

Economic activity and unemployment: adults aged 16 and over

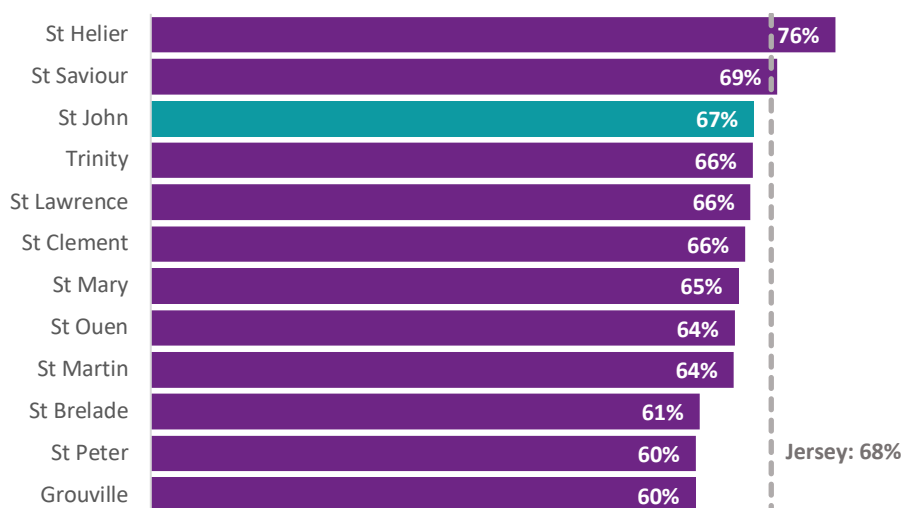
Around three-fifths (59%) of women in St John aged 16 and over were economically active (i.e., working or looking for work). This is a slightly higher rate than that recorded by the 2011 Census (57%) and lower than that of Jersey as a whole (63%).

Table 5.2: Economic activity and unemployment rates (percent) by sex, Jersey and St John (adults aged 16 and over)

	Economic activity		Unemployment rate	
	Jersey	St John	Jersey	St John
Males	74	74	3.5	2.3
Females	63	59	3.4	3.2
All	68	67	3.5	2.7

The overall economic activity rate for St John was 67%, similar to the economic activity rates for Trinity (67%) and slightly lower than the economic activity rate of Jersey (68%). This is shown in Figure 5.1 below.

Figure 5.1: Economic activity rate by parish



Occupation

Occupations were categorised into nine major groups using the internationally comparable Standard Occupational Classification¹⁰ system (see Table 5.3). Data in this section is presented for working adults aged 16 and over.

The largest group was the 'Professional' occupation, engaging 347 adults (21% of workers). Professional occupations include health professionals, teachers, business, and IT professionals. The smallest groups were Sales and customer service occupations (4%) and Process, plant and machine operatives (5%). St John had a greater proportion of workers in the 'Professional' (21%) and 'Managers, directors & senior officials' (17%) occupations than Jersey (17% and 13% respectively).

¹⁰ Standard Occupational Classification system (SOC2010).

Table 5.3: Major occupation group of working adults (aged 16 and over)

Occupation	St John		Jersey
	Persons	Percent	Percent
Managers, directors & senior officials	279	17	13
Professional	347	21	17
Associate professional & technical	240	15	14
Administrative & secretarial	208	13	14
Skilled trades	199	12	13
Caring, leisure & other service	118	7	9
Sales & customer service	69	4	5
Process, plant & machine operatives	81	5	4
Elementary occupations	110	7	10
All	1,651	100	100

Industry

Industries in which people were employed were categorised using the 2007 Jersey Standard Industrial Classification (JSIC)¹¹ into eleven sectors¹² (Table 5.4).

Table 5.4: Industrial sector of working adults aged 16 and over, 2021

Sector	St John		Jersey
	Persons	Percent	Percent
Agriculture and fishing	60	4	2
Manufacturing	30	2	1
Construction and quarrying	200	12	11
Utilities and waste	30	2	1
Wholesale and retail	180	11	12
Hotels, restaurants, and bars	40	3	6
Transport and storage	40	3	3
Information and communication	50	3	3
Financial and legal services	390	24	23
Miscellaneous business activities	170	10	10
Education, health, and other services	460	28	27
All	1,650	100	100

Note: Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 10.

Over a quarter (28%) of working adults living in St John were employed in Education, health, and other services (public and private sectors), and a further quarter (24%) worked in Financial and legal activities.

¹¹The JSIC is an internationally comparable classification system. The 2011 Census used the 2002 JSIC, therefore the 2011 and 2021 censuses are not directly comparable for the majority of sectors (see [Notes](#) for further information).

¹² Public sector employees are categorised by activity into the appropriate sectors.

Education

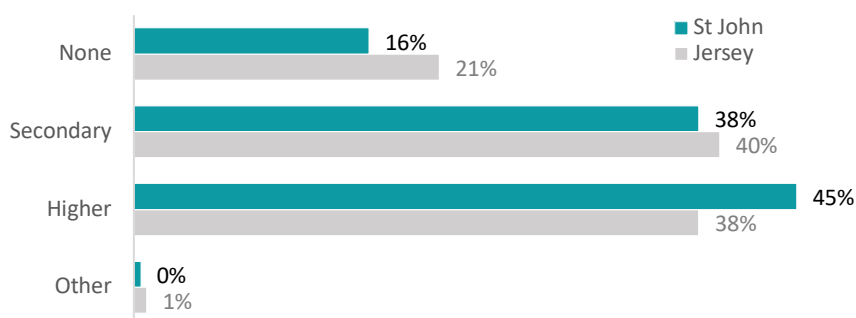
Adults aged 16 and over were asked to provide information on all educational qualifications attained. This chapter focuses on the highest level of qualification attained for adults aged 16 and over for both men and women.

The qualification categories presented in this report include all qualifications of an equivalent level. Qualifications that could not be categorised into an equivalent, for example some professional and foreign¹³ qualifications, are included in the 'other qualification' category.

Highest attained educational qualification

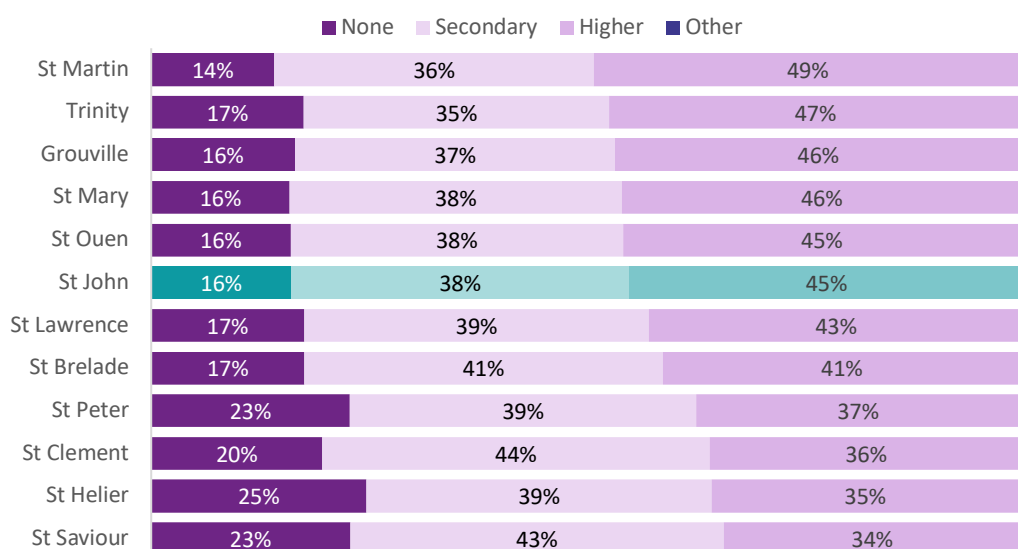
As Figure 5.2 shows, around one in six (16%) adults in St John had no formal qualifications, a lower proportion than Jersey as a whole (one in five, 21%). Almost half (45%) of adults in St John had a higher-level qualification, a greater proportion than that Jersey overall (38%).

Figure 5.2: Highest level of educational qualification, St John and Jersey, adults aged 16+



St John had the sixth-highest proportion of adults with a higher-level qualification (45%) and the fourth-lowest proportion of adults with no formal qualifications (16%). See Figure 5.3 below.

Figure 5.3: Highest level of educational qualification by parish, adults aged 16+



The order of the legend matches the order of the stacks in each bar

¹³ Where possible, foreign qualifications have been categorised into the equivalent level in line with Ofqual's Regulated Qualifications Framework (RQF).

Chapter 6: Transport

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

Number of cars, vans and motorcycles

Private households¹⁴ were asked to provide the number of cars, vans, motorcycles or mopeds that were owned or available for use¹⁵ by household members.

There were 2,723 cars / vans owned or used by private households in St John. This is equivalent to 905 private cars / vans per 1,000 population. This is greater than Jersey overall (674 private cars / vans per 1,000 population).

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

Vehicle type	Number of vehicles	Mean per household	
	St John	St John	Jersey
Cars or vans	2,723	2.28	1.53
Motorcycles or scooters	426	0.36	0.21
All motor vehicles	3,149	2.64	1.74

There were 217 households that had access to a motorcycle (18%) and 1,149 households that had access to a car / van (96%) in 2021.

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

Table 6.2: Cars / vans owned or available to private households, St John and Jersey
(counts are number of households)

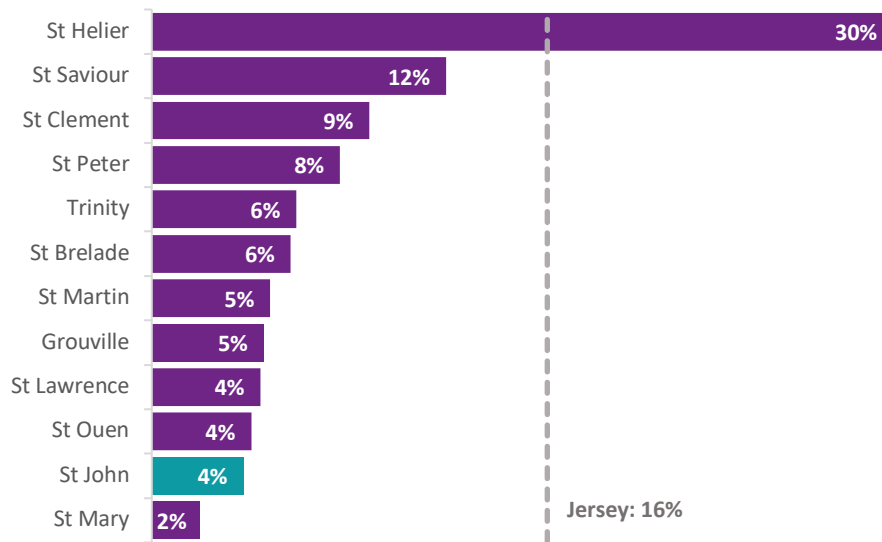
	Cars / vans owned or available for use	None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five+	All households
		St John	Households	45	313	460	207	75
	Percent	4	26	39	17	6	8	100
Jersey	Percent	16	40	29	10	3	3	100

The proportion of households in St John with three or more cars / vans (31%) was greater than for Jersey as a whole (15%). The proportion of households in St John without a car / van (4%) was less than in Jersey as a whole (16%) and similar to St Lawrence (4%) and St Ouen (4%). The proportion of households without a car / van is shown in Figure 6.1.

¹⁴ Excludes communal establishments and vacant properties.

¹⁵ Including any vehicle owned by an employer that is also available for private use.

Figure 6.1: Proportion of households without a car, by parish



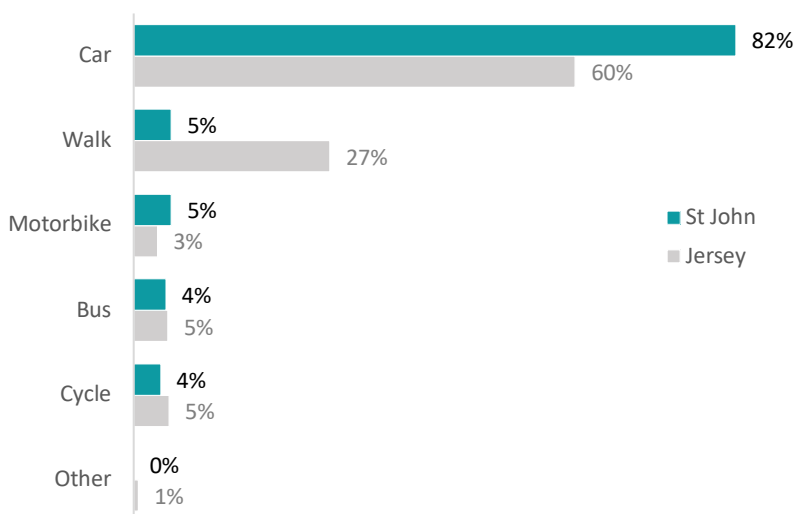
Travel to work

The census asked working adults “How do you usually travel to work?”. This section of the report presents the self-reported mode of transport used for the longest part of the journey to work and excludes workers who worked mainly from home¹⁶.

Of the 1,370 workers living in St John who travelled to work, more than three-quarters (82%) travelled by private car. Around 50 people (4%) used the bus, whilst around 70 people (5%) cycled and 70 people (5%) walked (see Figure 6.2).

St John had a greater proportion of workers travelling to work by car than Jersey as a whole (60%), and a smaller proportion of workers who walked to work (5% compared with 27% for Jersey overall).

Figure 6.2: Usual mode of travel to work, St John and Jersey

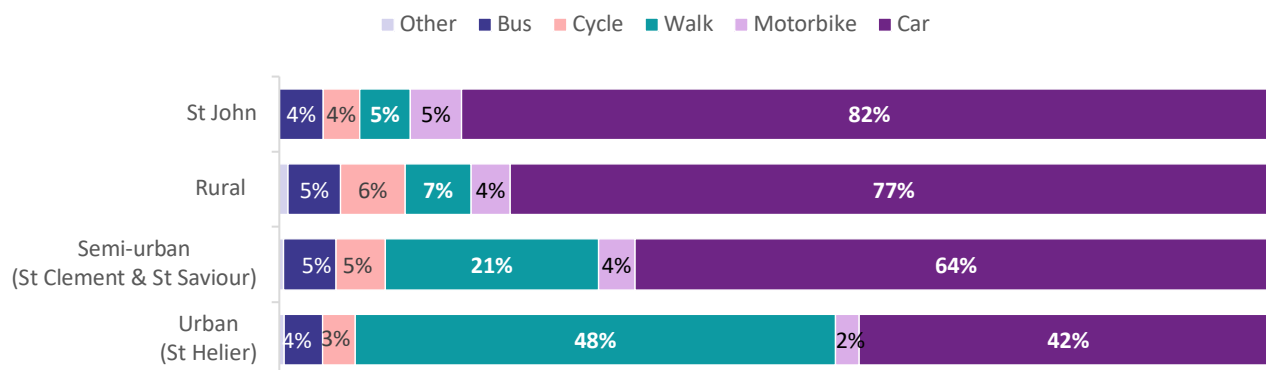


The greater proportion of workers walking to work for Jersey overall is particularly influenced by St Helier, where around half of workers (48%) walked to work (See Figure 6.3 below).

¹⁶ In this section of the report, counts of workers have been rounded independently to the nearest 10.

As Figure 6.3 shows, the distribution of travel to work for residents of St John was similar to that of rural parishes¹⁷ overall.

Figure 6.3: Usual mode of travel to work by parish (percentage of working adults in each area)

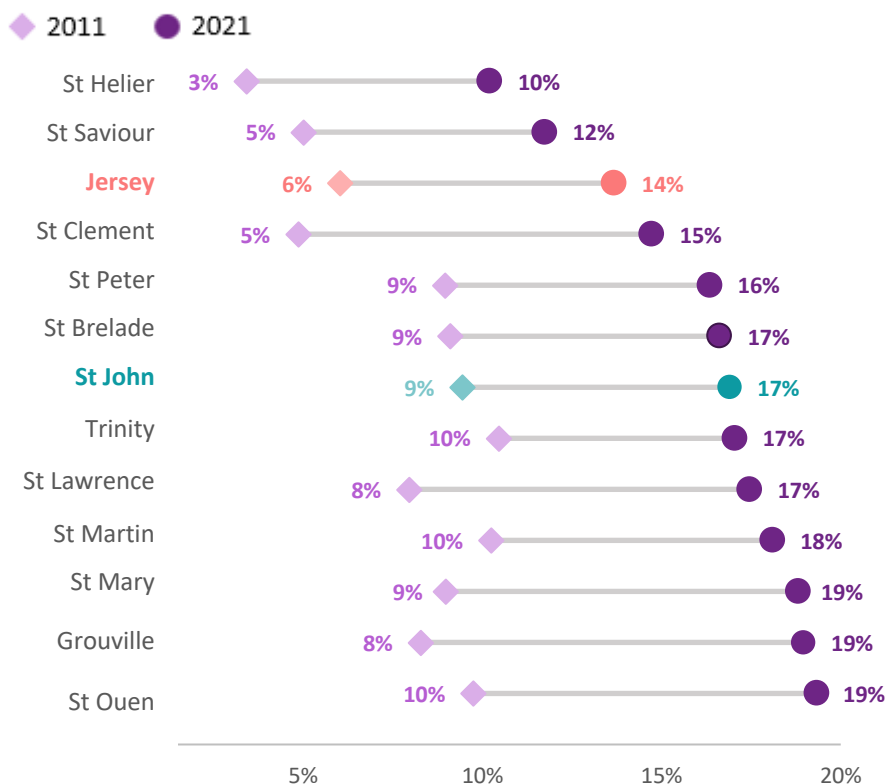


Working from home

At the time of the census there was a government recommendation to work from home where possible (see [notes](#)). Around one in six (17%) workers living in St John worked from home at the 2021 Census, compared to 9% in 2011. This represents an increase of 99%. As Figure 6.4 shows, home working increased across all parishes.

St John had a greater proportion of workers working from home (17%) than Jersey overall (14%) and a similar proportion to that of St Brelade (17%) and Trinity (17%).

Figure 6.4: Proportion of working adults who work from home, by parish (2011 and 2021 Censuses)



¹⁷ Throughout this report urban includes St Helier; semi-urban includes St Saviour and St Clement; rural includes all other parishes

Notes

Pandemic context

- The 2021 Census was run during the Covid-19 pandemic; as such, a number of restrictions were in place.
- At the time of the census all travel destinations were classified Red under Jersey's Safer Travel Policy. This had been introduced for UK destinations on 22 December 2020, and for all other destinations on 16 January 2021.
- This meant that all arrivals had to isolate for ten days and be PCR tested on arrival and at days five and ten. The return to a Red, Amber, Green classification for UK regions only, with differing restrictions, occurred on 26 April 2021. International destinations, including the Republic of Ireland, remained classified Red.
- The restriction preventing household mixing was lifted on 15 March 2021.
- Eat-in hospitality re-opened on 22 February 2021, with drinks-only hospitality re-opening on 2 April 2021.
- The recommended public health guidance at the time of the census was to work from home whenever possible, although this was not a legal requirement.

Who was included

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

Changes in the economic activity question and education question for the 2021 Census

- A number of changes were made to the economic activity and education questions in the 2021 Census. A detailed description of these changes can be found in the 2021 Census report.

More information

- The above is a summarised version of the notes available in the 2021 Census report. For more information on the above, or on methodological changes, data processing, fieldwork, validation and quality assurance, undercounts, and vacant dwellings, see the 'Notes' section in the 2021 Census report.

Definitions

Census Day

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

Communal establishment

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

Dependency ratio

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

Economically active and economically inactive population

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

Holiday accommodation and second residences

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

ILO unemployment rate

The International Labour Organisation's definition of unemployment rate is as follows:

The number of people aged 16 years or over who are unemployed and looking for work divided by the number of economically active people aged 16 years or over.

Industry

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

Occupation

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

Residents

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

Also included were those:

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

Temporary or mobile structures

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

Vacant dwellings

Vacant accommodation included:

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

Vacant accommodation did not include:

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

