

census
2021



ST LAWRENCE

PARISH PROFILE

KEY STATISTICS 2021



5,561

Total population
of St Lawrence



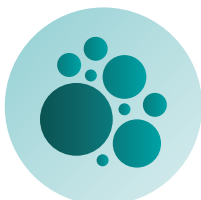
5%

% of Jersey population living in St Lawrence
(5th most populated Parish)



+3%

% change
since 2011



566 PERSONS PER KM²

Population density
(6th highest Parish)



46 YEARS

Average (median)
age

Foreword

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 our own Parish of St Lawrence 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 Statistics Jersey team who worked flat out to deliver this successful census.

Ian Cope

Chief Statistician - Statistics Jersey

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.

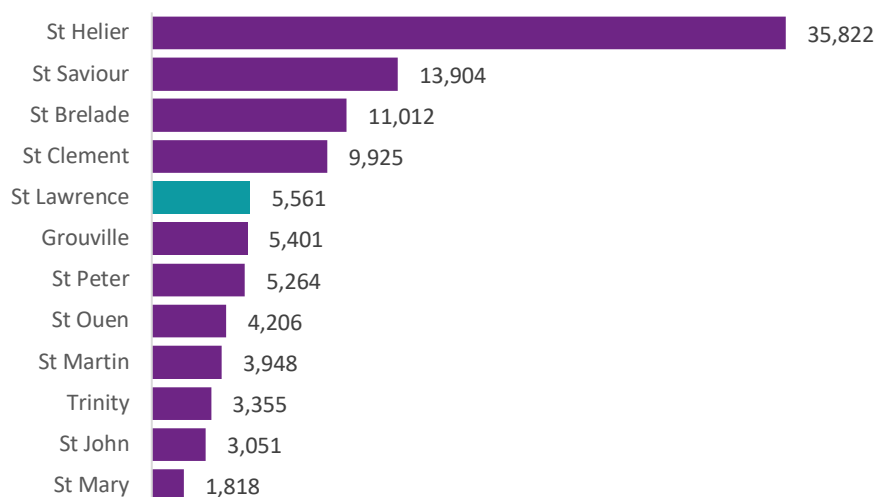
At the time of the 2021 Census, Jersey had several restrictions in place in respect of travel, commerce and social events as a result of the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic. Please see the [notes](#) for further details of these restrictions.

Total population

St Lawrence's total resident population was 5,561 people at the 2021 Census.

St Lawrence was the fifth most populated parish, accounting for 5% of Jersey's total population. Its population size was similar to that of Grouville (5,401) and St Peter (5,264), see Figure 1.1.

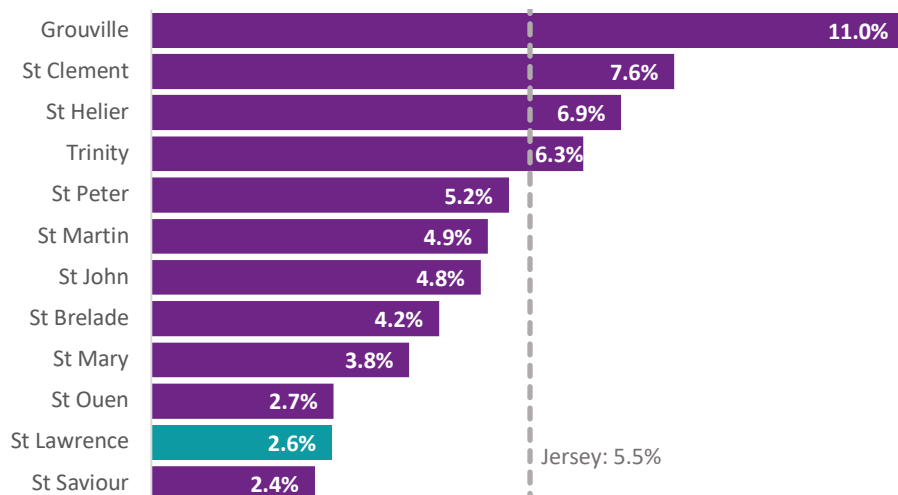
Figure 1.1: Parish populations, 2021



Change over time

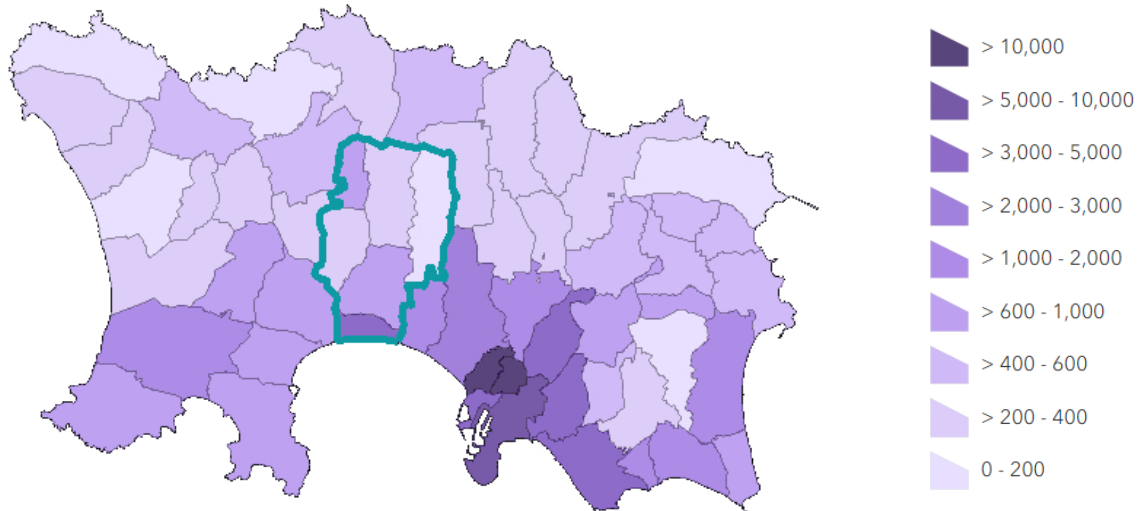
St Lawrence's resident population increased by 143 people between 2011 and 2021. This corresponds to an increase of 3%, the second smallest parish percentage increase over the 10-year period (see Figure 1.2).

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 Lawrence is highlighted. St Lawrence had the sixth-highest population density (566 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 Lawrence residents was 43.4 years, the median average was 46 years (see Figure 1.4). This has increased since 2011 when the median age was 42. When care home residents are excluded, the mean average age of St Lawrence residents reduces slightly, to 43.0 years.

Figure 1.4: Median age of residents by parish



Age structure

As Table 1.1 shows, 3,511 people were aged between 16 and 64 years of age in 2021.

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

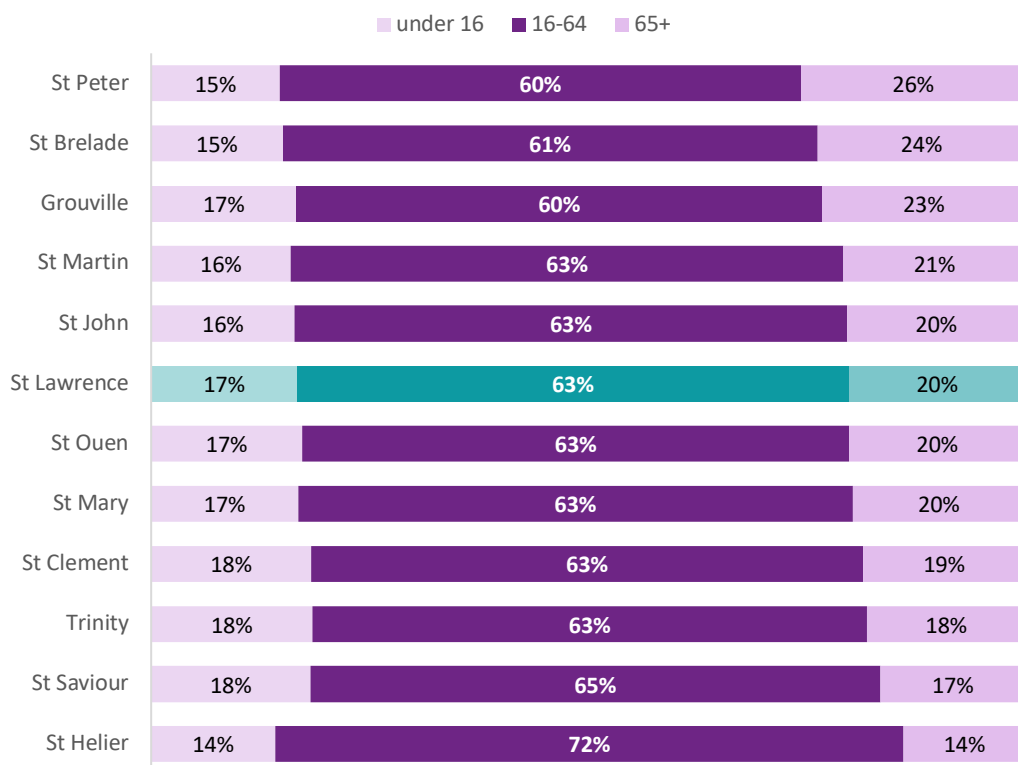
	2011		2021	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Under 16 years	931	17	928	17
16-64 years (working age)	3,628	67	3,511	63
65 and over	859	16	1,122	20
Total	5,418	100	5,561	100

The number of residents aged 16-64 decreased by 3% between 2011 and 2021, whilst the number of people aged 65 and over increased by almost a third (31%).

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

The proportion of adults aged 65 and over has grown from 16% in 2011 to 20% in 2021 due to the ageing population.

Figure 1.5: Working age population, by parish

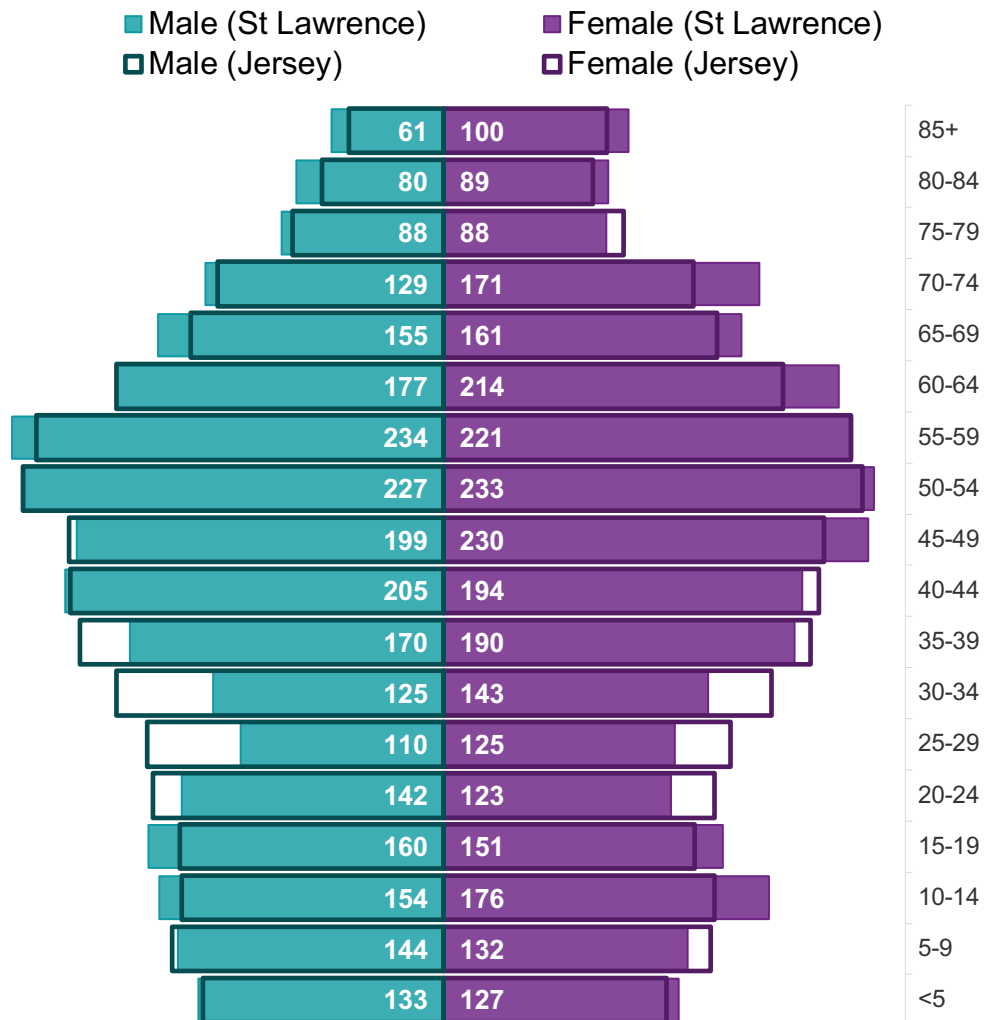


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Age and sex structure

Figure 1.6 illustrates the population of St Lawrence by age group and sex. Just over half (51.6%) of St Lawrence's population were female. The population structure of Jersey is shown for comparison.

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



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

Chapter 2: Population characteristics

Place of birth

In 2021, more than half (52%) of St Lawrence residents were born in Jersey. Around a third (32%) were born in the British Isles², 5% were born in Portugal / Madeira and 2% were born in Poland.

As Table 2.1 illustrates, the number of St Lawrence residents who were born in Jersey has increased since 2011.

The greatest decrease between 2011 and 2021 was residents born in Poland (-22%).

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

	Persons		Percent	
	2021 population	Change 2011-2021	St Lawrence	Jersey
Jersey	2,916	+159	52	50
British Isles	1,774	-47	32	29
Portugal / Madeira	274	+2	5	8
Poland	114	-33	2	3
Ireland (Republic)	66	-14	1	2
France	39	-7	1	1
Other European country	106	+19	2	3
Elsewhere in the world	272	+64	5	5
Total	5,561	+143	100	100

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 Lawrence residents, 2021 and 2011

	Persons (St Lawrence)			Percent		
	2011	2021	Change 2011-2021	St Lawrence 2021	Jersey 2021	
White	Jersey	2,603	2,687	+84	48.3	44.4
	British	1,930	1,924	-6	34.6	30.5
	Irish	100	94	-6	1.7	2.1
	French	47	36	-11	0.6	0.7
	Polish	147	121	-26	2.2	3.0
	Portuguese / Madeiran	306	310	+4	5.6	9.4
	Other	190	225	+35	4.0	5.7
Other*	95	164	+69	2.9	4.2	

*Includes Black, Asian and Mixed ethnicities

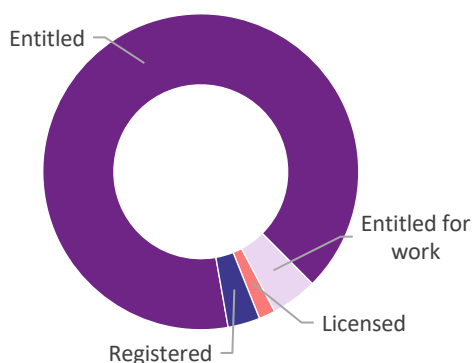
Residential / employment status

Only people over the age of 15 years are eligible to have a residential / employment status, and consequently this section refers to the 4,633 St Lawrence residents who were aged 16 or over on Census Day.

Some 5% 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 Lawrence residents

	Persons	Percent
Entitled	4,184	90
Entitled for work	219	5
Licensed	78	2
Registered	152	3
Total	4,633	100



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

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

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 Lawrence and Jersey

	St Lawrence		Jersey
	Persons	Percent	Percent
Married (including remarried)*	2,366	51.1	45.0
Never married	1,386	29.9	35.2
Divorced / dissolved**	506	10.9	11.0
Widowed / surviving partner**	260	5.6	5.6
Separated**	76	1.6	2.2
Registered civil partnership	39	0.8	0.9
Total	4,633	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

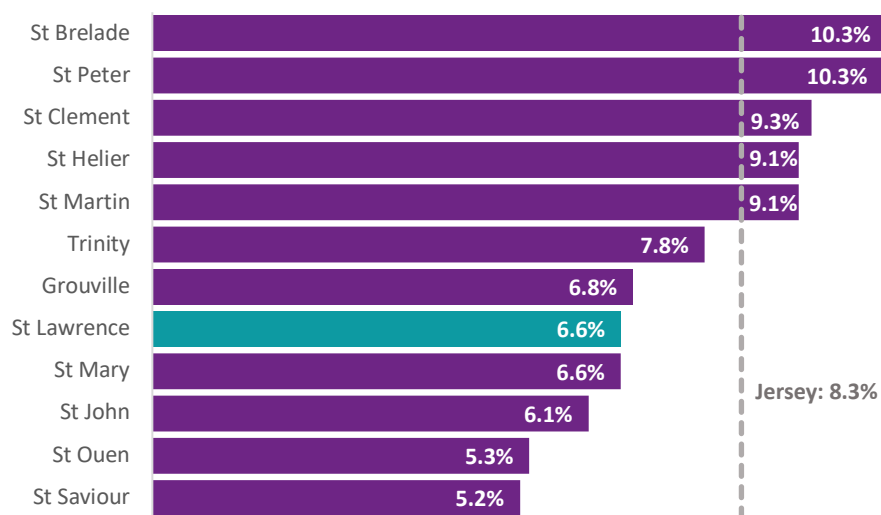
The 2021 Census identified 2,442 private dwellings⁶ (of which 161 were vacant dwellings), and 5 communal establishments in St Lawrence.

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 Lawrence had a vacancy rate of 6.6%. This was lower than in Jersey as a whole (8.3%), and similar to St Mary (6.6%) and Grouville (6.8%).

Figure 3.1: Vacancy rate, per parish



Persons and bedrooms per dwelling

Excluding those living in communal establishments, 5,490 people were living in 2,281 dwellings in 2021. In St Lawrence there were 2.87 bedrooms per dwellings, which was greater than in Jersey overall (2.47) and similar to St Brelade (2.85).

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

	Occupied private dwellings	Persons living in private dwellings	Persons per private dwelling	Mean number of bedrooms per dwelling
St Lawrence	2,281	5,490	2.41	2.87
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, 42 households could be classed as ‘overcrowded’, having fewer bedrooms than required by the standard. This represents 2% of all households in St Lawrence (see Table 3.2).

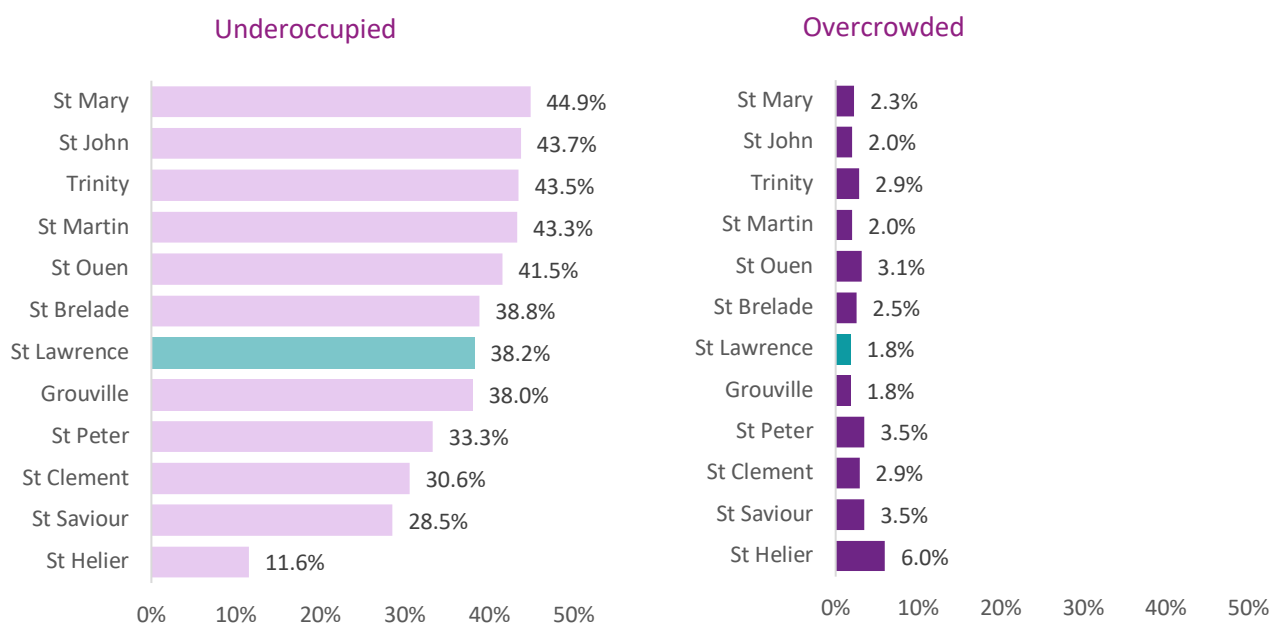
Around 38% of St Lawrence households were under-occupying their accommodation (872 households). This means they had at least two bedrooms more than they needed, as measured by the Bedroom Standard.

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

	St Lawrence		Jersey
	Number	Percent	Percent
Underoccupied	872	38	26
At standard	637	28	41
One above standard	730	32	29
Overcrowded	42	2	4
Total	2,281	100	100

As shown in Figure 3.2, St Lawrence had the second lowest proportion of households classified as ‘overcrowded’ (1.8%).

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 Lawrence (excluding vacant dwellings).

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

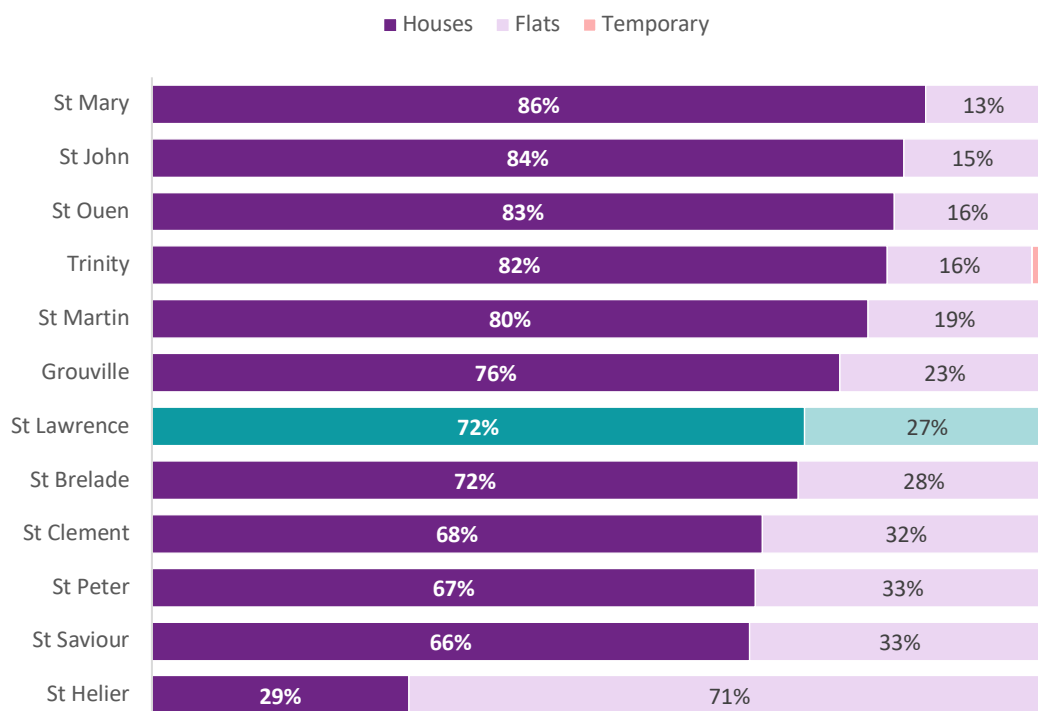
	Property type	Number of dwellings		% change
		2011	2021	
House	Detached	790	790	0%
	Semi-detached	540	620	+15%
	Terraced	250	240	-4%
Flat	Purpose built block	380	400	+5%
	Part of converted house	220	210	-5%
	In a commercial building	10	20	+100%
All (excluding vacants and temporary structures)		2,190	2,280	+4%

Temporary structures have been excluded from this table.

Note: Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 10.

In 2021 just under three-quarters (72%) of occupied dwellings in St Lawrence were houses, and over a quarter (27%) were flats. This was essentially unchanged from 2011 (71% were houses and 28% were flats). St Lawrence 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

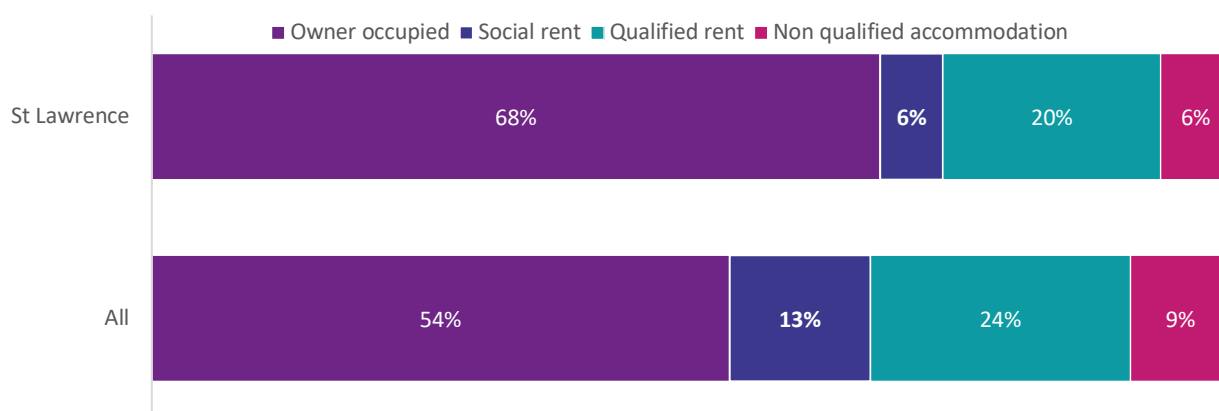


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Household tenure

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 Lawrence and Jersey.

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



The proportion of dwellings that were owner-occupied in St Lawrence (68%) was greater than Jersey as a whole (54%), and similar to St Martin (68%).

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 Lawrence had a greater proportion of pensioner households than Jersey, and a smaller proportion of single adult households (13%) than Jersey (19%).

Table 3.4: Household structure, St Lawrence and Jersey

Household structure	St Lawrence		Jersey
	Percent	Number	Percent
Single adult	13	304	19
Couple (adult)	16	354	15
Single parent (with dependent children)	3	67	4
Single parent (all children 16 years or more)	5	107	4
Couple with dependent children	20	453	18
Couple with children (all children 16 years or more)	10	219	8
Couple (one pensioner)	4	97	3
Single pensioner	12	279	12
Two or more pensioners	12	272	9
Two or more unrelated persons	1	31	2
Other	4	98	5
All private households	100	2,281	100

Chapter 4: Health characteristics

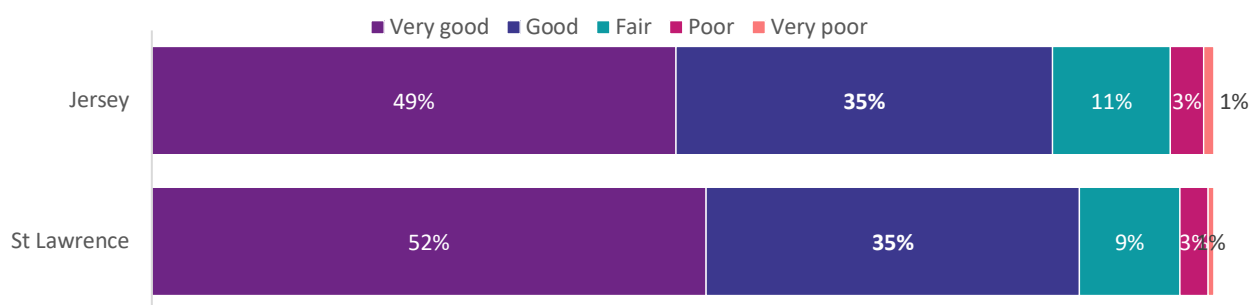
New questions on general health and longstanding conditions were introduced for the 2021 census. The analysis presented in this chapter includes residents of all ages, including residents of communal establishments.

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 (87%) of the population rated their health as either 'very good' or 'good', whilst 3% rated their health as either 'poor' or 'very poor' (178 residents). Around 1% of the population (32 residents) stated that their health was 'very poor' (See Figure 4.1).

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

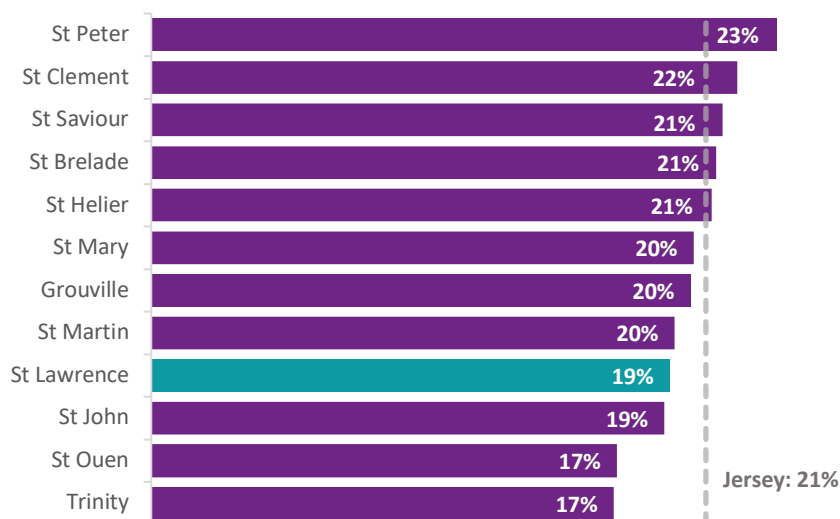


Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding

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 Lawrence 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



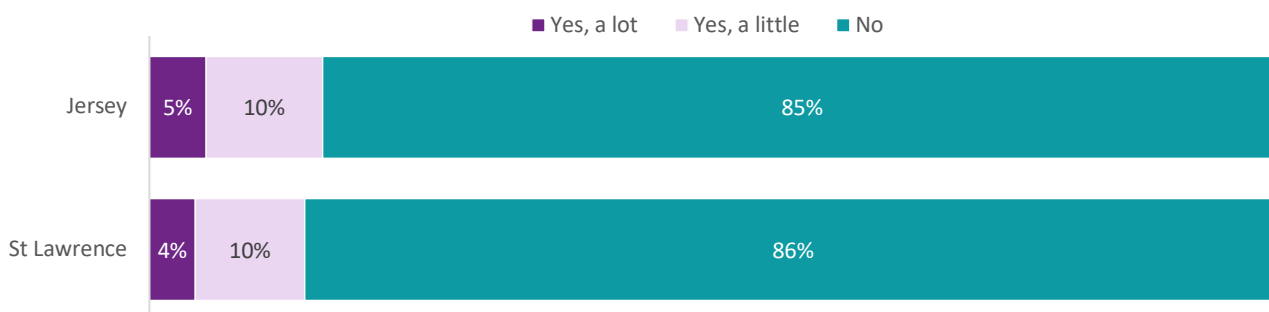
Activity limiting health condition or illness

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.

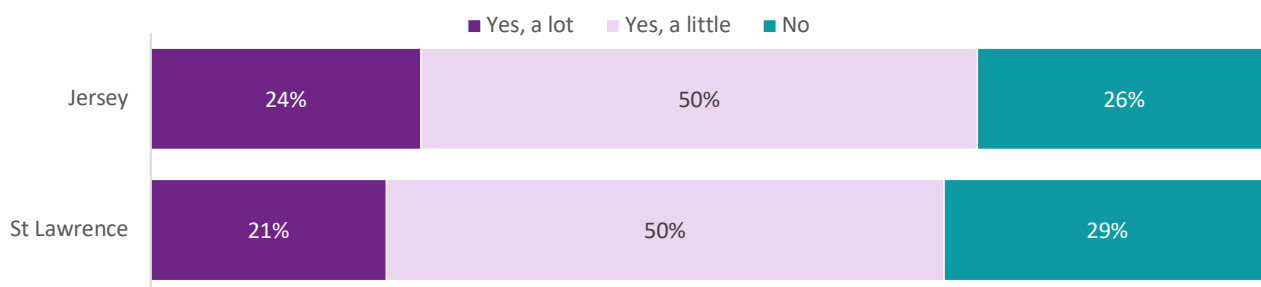
In total, 762 residents reported that they were limited in their daily activities (either 'a little' or 'a lot'). This represents 14% of St Lawrence's population (see Figure 4.3). Just under one in twenty (4%) residents reported that their activities were limited 'a lot' (226 people).

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



Around a fifth (21%) of residents with a longstanding condition or illness reported that their day-to-day activities were limited 'a lot', while a further 50% reported they were limited 'a little'. 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 Lawrence 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, 66% of adults aged 16 and over in St Lawrence were economically active. The economic activity rate is similar to that measured by the 2011 Census (66%).

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

	St Lawrence				Jersey
	Female	Males	Total	Total (percent)	Total (percent)
Economically active					
Working for an employer full-time	900	1,120	2,020	66.0	70.7
Working for an employer part-time	380	120	490	16.1	13.4
Self-employed, employing others	50	130	190	6.1	5.1
Self-employed, not employing others	110	180	280	9.3	7.4
Unemployed, looking for or waiting to take up a job	40	40	80	2.6	3.5
Total active	1,470	1,590	3,070	100.0	100.0
Economically inactive					
Retired	600	450	1,050	67.0	63.3
Looking after the home	180	10	190	12.3	12.2
In education	110	120	220	14.3	13.5
Unable to work: sickness or disability	40	40	80	4.9	8.1
Unemployed, not looking for a job	10	10	20	1.5	3.0
Total inactive	940	630	1,570	100.0	100.0
Overall totals	2,410	2,230	4,630		

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

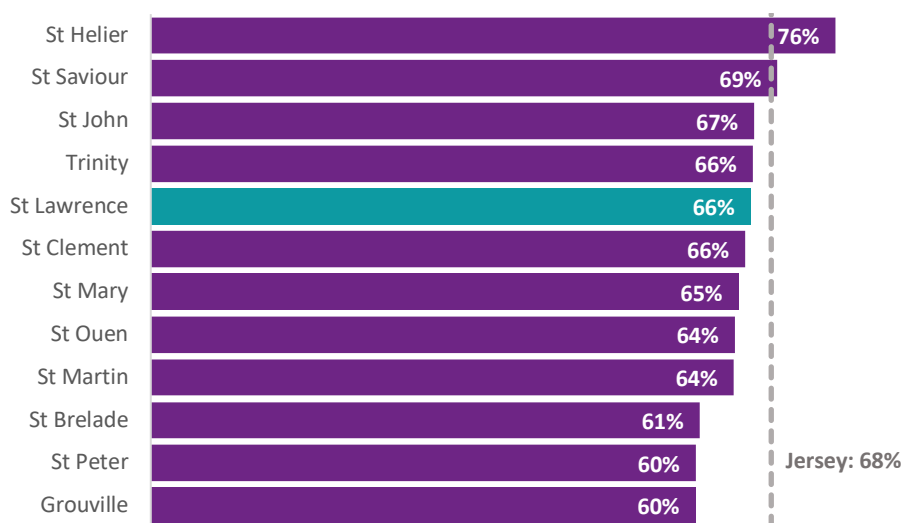
Over half (61%) of women in St Lawrence aged 16 and over were economically active (i.e., working or looking for work). This is a slightly higher rate than that recorded by the 2011 Census (59%) and lower than that of Jersey as a whole (63%).

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

	Economic activity		Unemployment
	Jersey	St Lawrence	Jersey
Males	74	72	3.5
Females	63	61	3.4
All	68	66	3.5

The overall economic activity rate for St Lawrence was 66%, similar to the economic activity rate for St Clement (66%) and Trinity (66%) and 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 594 adults (20% of workers). Professional occupations include health professionals, teachers, business, and IT professionals. The smallest groups were Process, plant and machine operatives (3%) and Sales and customer service occupations (4%). St Lawrence had a greater proportion of workers in the 'Professional' (20%) and 'Managers, directors & senior officials' (15%) 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 Lawrence		Jersey
	Persons	Percent	Percent
Managers, directors & senior officials	457	15	13
Professional	594	20	17
Associate professional & technical	457	15	14
Administrative & secretarial	455	15	14
Skilled trades	355	12	13
Caring, leisure & other service	232	8	9
Sales & customer service	108	4	5
Process, plant & machine operatives	91	3	4
Elementary occupations	235	8	10
All	2,984	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 Lawrence		Jersey
	Persons	Percent	Percent
Agriculture and fishing	80	3	2
Manufacturing	60	2	1
Construction and quarrying	270	9	11
Utilities and waste	40	1	1
Wholesale and retail	320	11	12
Hotels, restaurants, and bars	110	4	6
Transport and storage	100	3	3
Information and communication	100	3	3
Financial and legal services	760	26	23
Miscellaneous business activities	320	11	10
Education, health, and other services	830	28	27
All	2,980	100	100

Note: Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 10.

More than a quarter (28%) of working adults living in St Lawrence were employed in Education, health, and other services (public and private sectors), and a further quarter (26%) 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

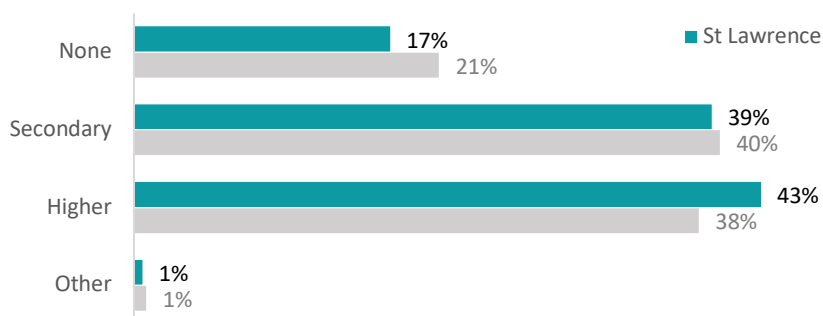
Adults aged 16 and over were asked to provide information on all educational qualifications attained. This chapter focuses on the highest level of qualification attained for adults aged 16 and over for both men and women.

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

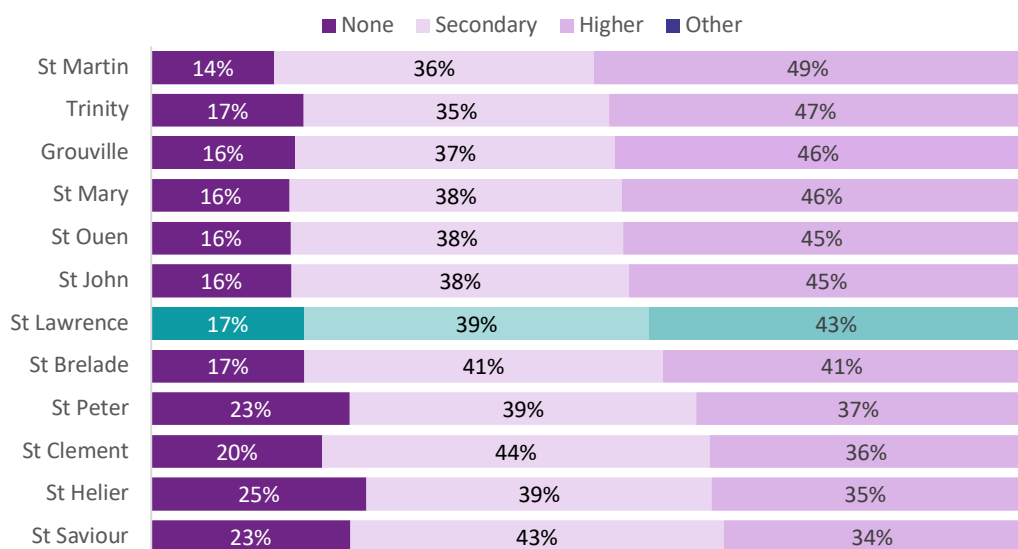
As Figure 5.2 shows, around one in six (17%) adults in St Lawrence had no formal qualifications, a lower proportion than Jersey as a whole (one in five, 21%). Around two-fifths (43%) of adults in St Lawrence had a higher-level qualification, a greater proportion than that Jersey overall (38%).

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



St Lawrence had the seventh-highest proportion of adults with a higher-level qualification (43%) and the seventh-lowest proportion of adults with no formal qualifications (17%). See Figure 5.3 below.

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



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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 4,366 cars / vans owned or used by private households in St Lawrence. This is equivalent to 795 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 Lawrence	St Lawrence	Jersey
Cars or vans	4,366	1.91	1.53
Motorcycles or scooters	573	0.25	0.21
All motor vehicles	4,939	2.17	1.74

There were 354 households that had access to a motorcycle (16%) and 2,179 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 Lawrence and Jersey
(counts are number of households)

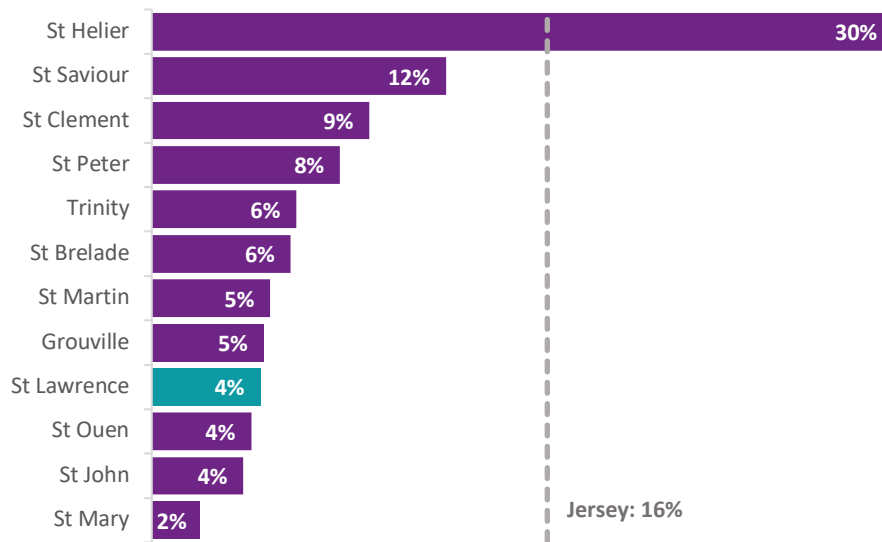
	Cars / vans owned or available for use	None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five+	All households
		St Lawrence	Households	102	842	873	275	86
	Percent	4	37	38	12	4	5	100
Jersey	Percent	16	40	29	10	3	3	100

The proportion of households in St Lawrence with three or more cars / vans (20%) was greater than for Jersey as a whole (15%). The proportion of households in St Lawrence without a car / van (4%) was less than in Jersey as a whole (16%) and similar to St Ouen (4%) and St John (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



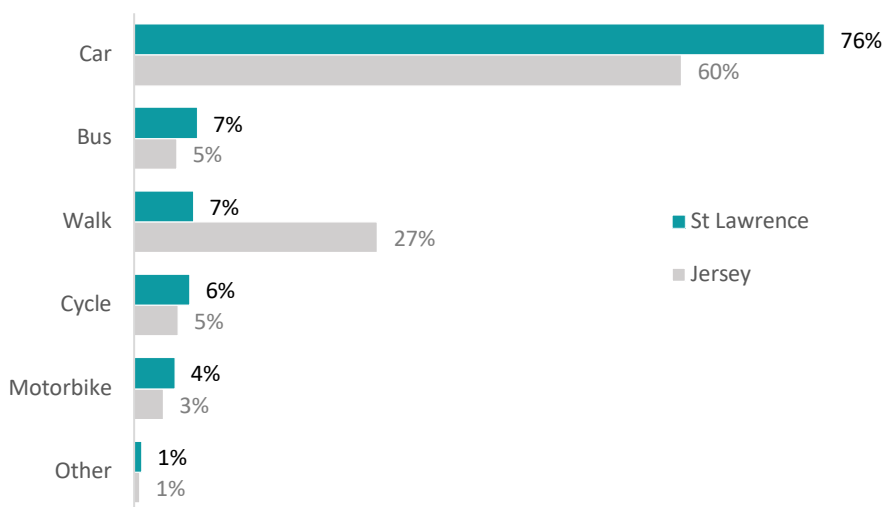
Travel to work

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 2,460 workers living in St Lawrence who travelled to work, more than three-quarters (76%) travelled by private car. Around 170 people (7%) used the bus, whilst around 150 people (6%) cycled and 160 people (7%) walked (see Figure 6.2).

St Lawrence 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 (7% compared with 27% for Jersey overall).

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

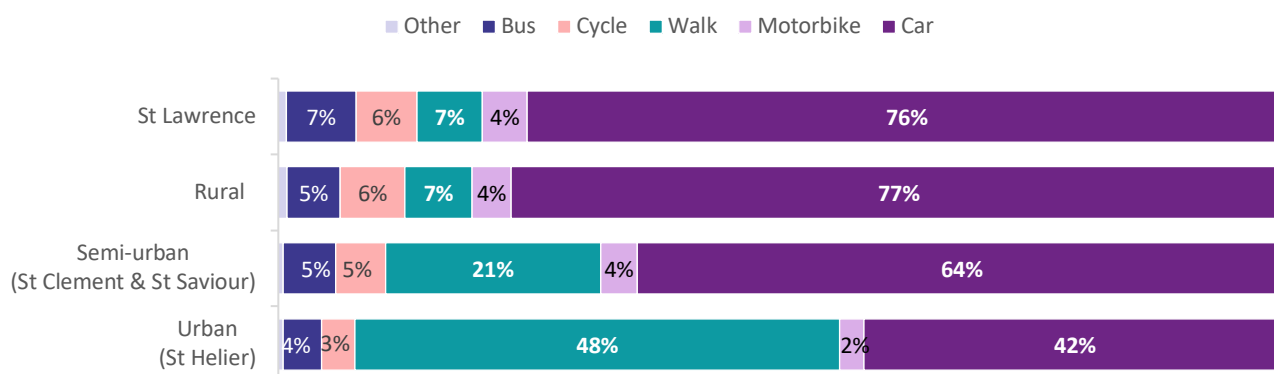


The greater proportion of workers walking to work for Jersey overall is particularly influenced by St Helier, where around half of workers (48%) walked to work (See Figure 6.3 below).

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 Lawrence 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)

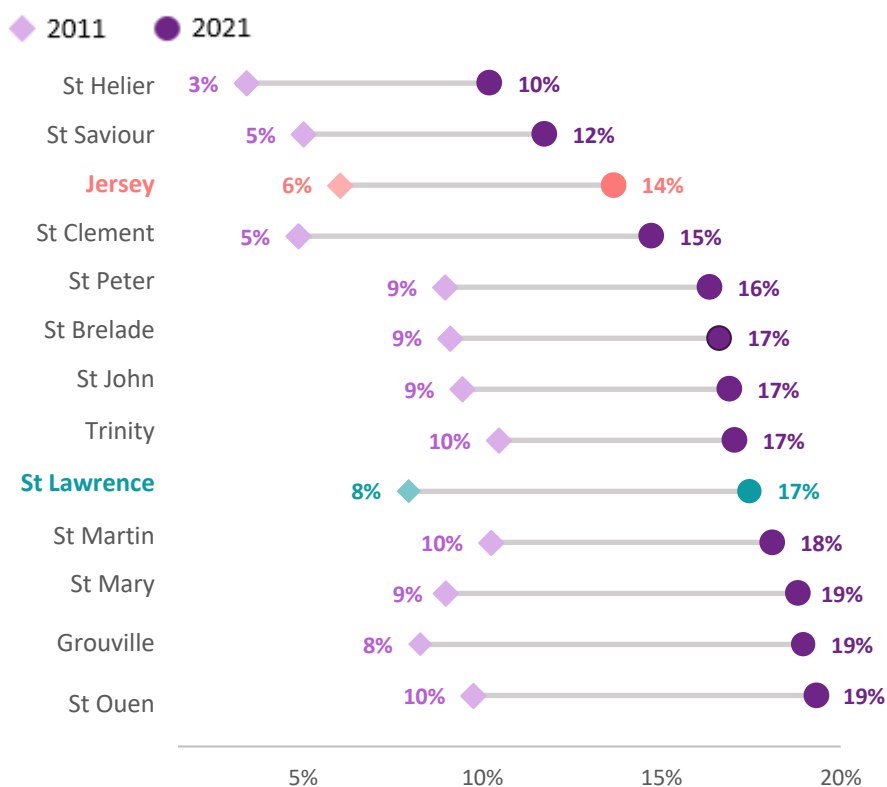


Working from home

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 Lawrence worked from home at the 2021 Census, compared to 8% in 2011. This represents an increase of 128%. As Figure 6.4 shows, home working increased across all parishes.

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

