

census
2021



ST PETER

PARISH PROFILE

KEY STATISTICS 2021



5,264

Total population
of St Peter



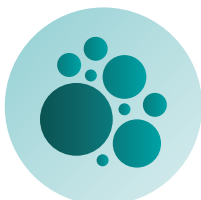
5%

% of Jersey population living in St Peter
(7th most populated Parish)



+5%

% change
since 2011



448 PERSONS PER KM²

Population density
(7th highest Parish)



48 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 Peter 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.

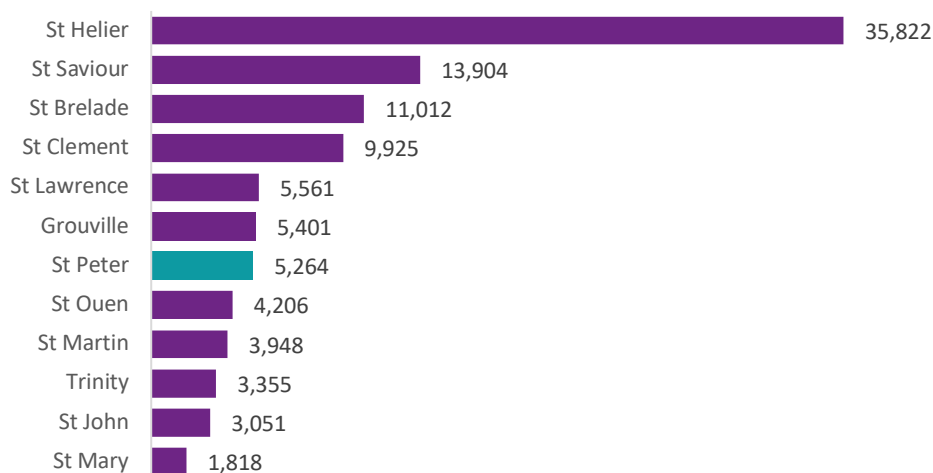
At the time of the 2021 Census, Jersey had several restrictions in place in respect of travel, commerce and social events as a result of the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic. Please see the [notes](#) for further details of these restrictions.

Total population

St Peter's total resident population was 5,264 people at the 2021 Census.

St Peter was the seventh most populated parish, accounting for 5% of Jersey's total population. Its population size was similar to that of St Lawrence (5,561) and Grouville (5,401), see Figure 1.1.

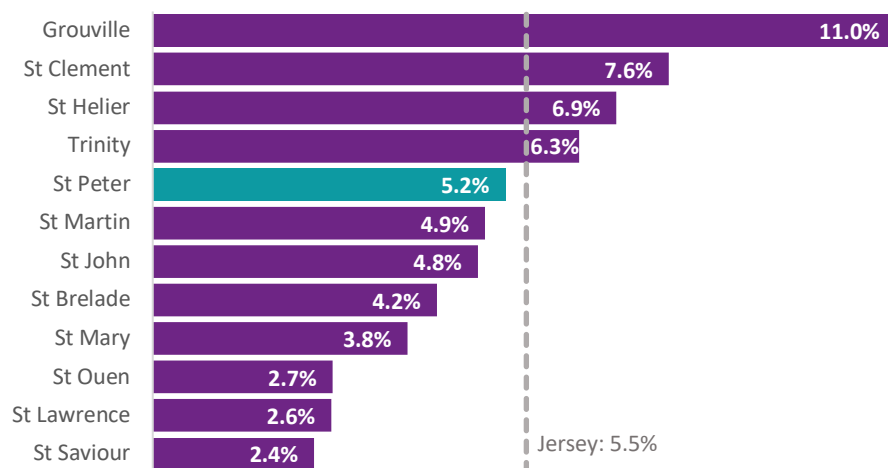
Figure 1.1: Parish populations, 2021



Change over time

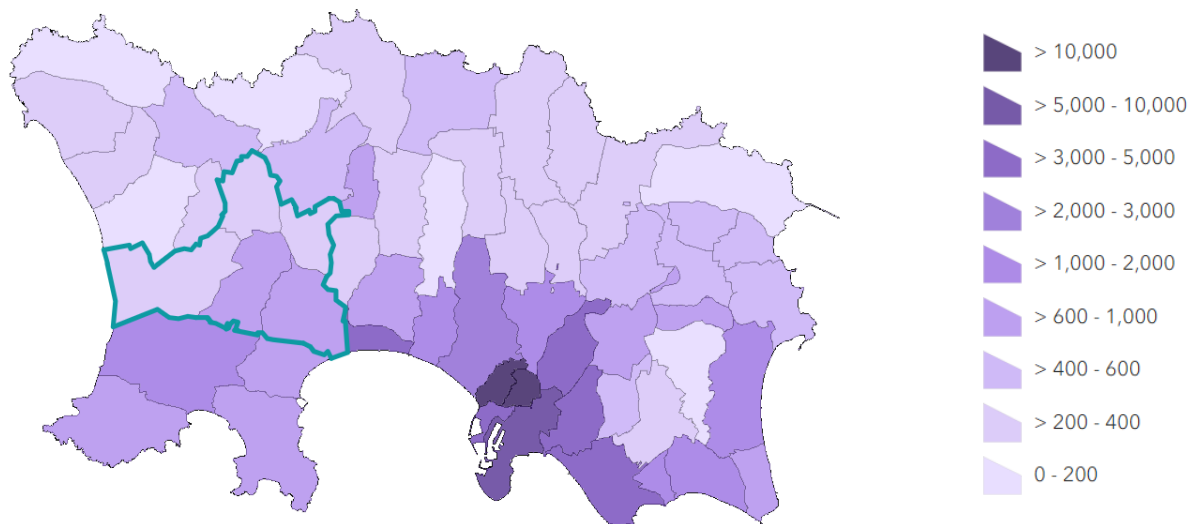
St Peter's resident population increased by 261 people between 2011 and 2021. This corresponds to an increase of 5.2%, slightly below the Island average over the 10-year period (see Figure 1.2).

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 Peter is highlighted. St Peter had the seventh-highest population density (448 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 Peter residents was 46.1 years, the median average was 48 years (see Figure 1.4). In both cases these are the highest average age for any Parish in Jersey. This has increased since 2011 when the median age was 43. When care home residents are excluded, the mean average age of St Peter residents reduces slightly, to 44.4 years.

Figure 1.4: Median age of residents by parish



Age structure

As Table 1.1 shows, 3,140 people were aged between 16 and 64 years of age in 2021.

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

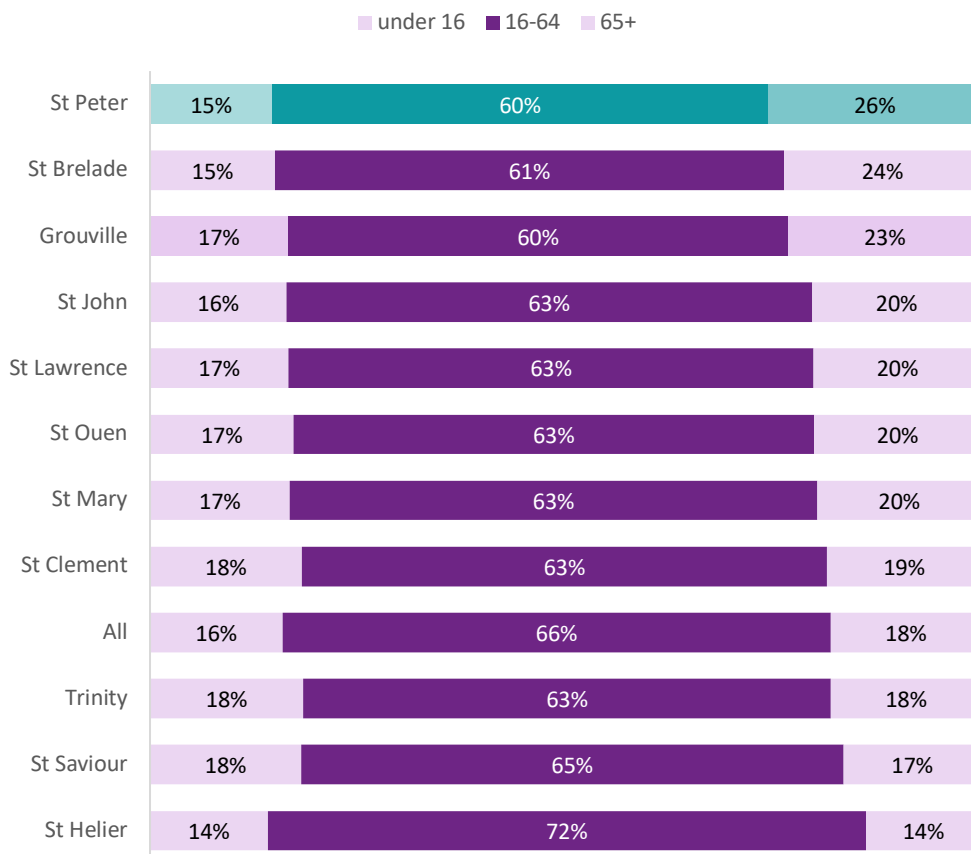
	2011		2021	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Under 16 years	873	17	774	15
16-64 years (working age)	3,153	63	3,140	60
65 and over	977	20	1,350	26
Total	5,003	100	5,264	100

The number of residents aged 16-64 was essentially unchanged between 2011 and 2021, whilst the number of people aged 65 and over increased by almost two-fifths (38%).

St Peter had the highest proportion of residents aged 65 and over (26%).

The proportion of adults aged 65 and over has grown from 20% in 2011 to 26% in 2021 due to the ageing population.

Figure 1.5: Working age population, by parish

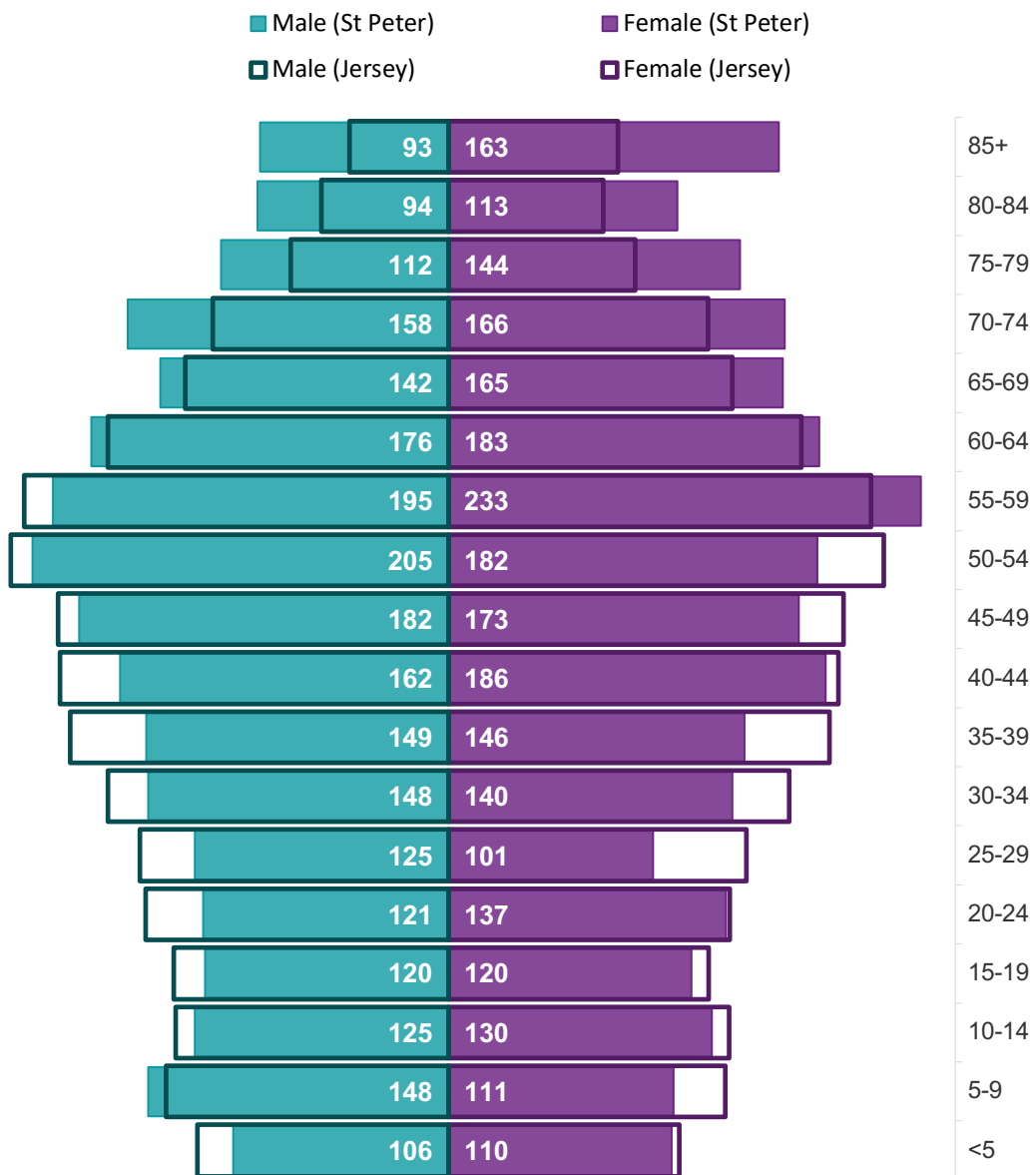


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Age and sex structure

Figure 1.6 illustrates the population of St Peter by age group and sex. Just over half (51.3%) of St Peter's population were female. The population structure of Jersey is shown for comparison.

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



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

Chapter 2: Population characteristics

Place of birth

In 2021, over half (53%) of St Peter 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 Peter residents who were born in Jersey has increased since 2011.

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

	Persons		Percent	
	2021 population	Change 2011-2021	St Peter	Jersey
Jersey	2,787	+131	53	50
British Isles	1,660	+62	32	29
Portugal / Madeira	243	+2	5	8
Poland	106	+2	2	3
Ireland (Republic)	83	+1*	2	2
France	29	-7	1	1
Other European country	141	+48	3	3
Elsewhere in the world	215	+22	4	5
Total	5,264	+261	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 Peter residents, 2021 and 2011

	Persons (St Peter)			Percent	
	2011	2021	Change 2011-2021	St Peter 2021	Jersey 2021
Jersey	2,527	2,528	+1	48.0	44.4
British	1,676	1,800	+124	34.2	30.5
Irish	109	101	-8	1.9	2.1
White French	36	29	-7	0.6	0.7
Polish	108	118	+10	2.2	3.0
Portuguese / Madeiran	289	293	+4	5.6	9.4
Other	166	243	+77	4.6	5.7
Asian	49	67	+18	1.3	1.9
Black	12	16	+4	0.3	0.9
Mixed	31	69	+38	1.3	1.3

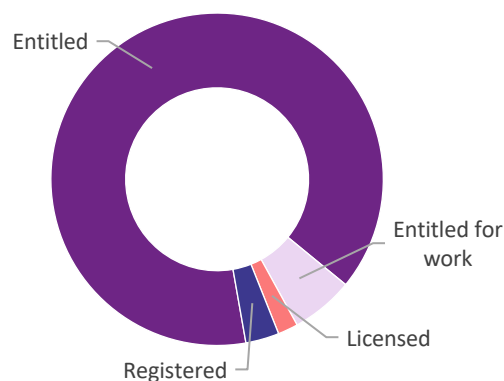
Residential / employment status

Only people over the age of 15 years are eligible to have a residential / employment status, and consequently this section refers to the 4,490 St Peter 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 Peter residents

	Persons	Percent
Entitled	3,983	89
Entitled for work	273	6
Licensed	88	2
Registered	146	3
Total	4,490	100



St Peter 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 Peter and Jersey

	St Peter		Jersey
	Persons	Percent	Percent
Married (including remarried)*	2,179	48.5	45.0
Never married	1,357	30.2	35.2
Divorced / dissolved**	452	10.1	11.0
Widowed / surviving partner**	385	8.6	5.6
Separated**	82	1.8	2.2
Registered civil partnership	35	0.8	0.9
Total	4,490	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

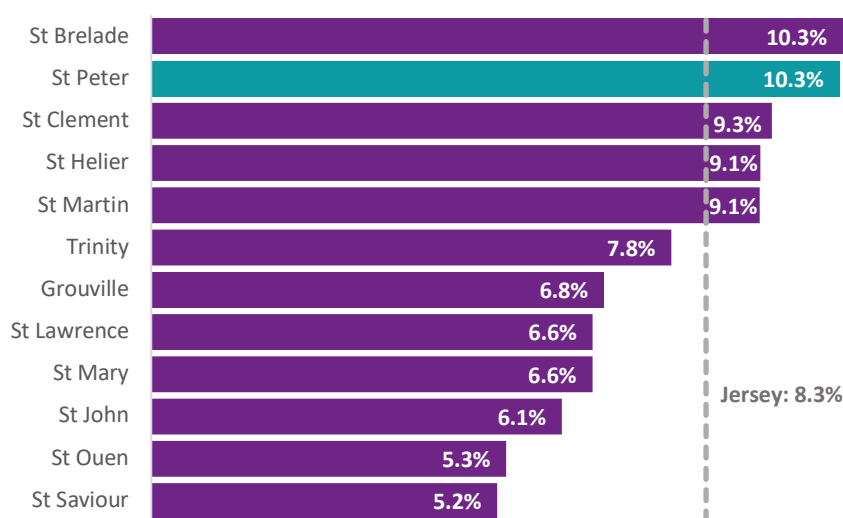
The 2021 Census identified 2,403 private dwellings⁶ (of which 247 were vacant dwellings), and 11 communal establishments in St Peter.

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 Peter had a vacancy rate of 10.3%. This was higher than in Jersey as a whole (8.3%), and similar to St Brelade (10.3%).

Figure 3.1: Vacancy rate, per parish



Persons and bedrooms per dwelling

Excluding those living in communal establishments, 4,985 people were living in 2,156 dwellings in 2021. In St Peter there were 2.68 bedrooms per dwellings, which was greater than in Jersey overall (2.47) and similar to St Saviour (2.63).

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

	Occupied private dwellings	Persons living in private dwellings	Persons per private dwelling	Mean number of bedrooms per dwelling
St Peter	2,156	4,985	2.31	2.68
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, 75 households could be classed as ‘overcrowded’, having fewer bedrooms than required by the standard. This represents 3% of all households in St Peter (see Table 3.2).

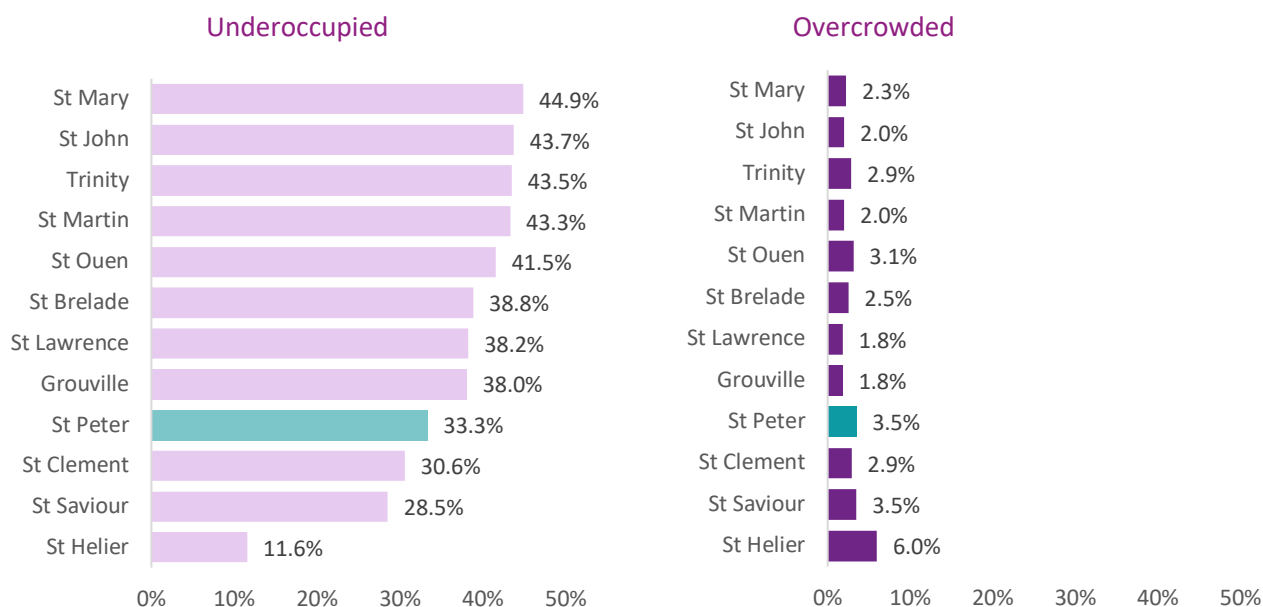
Around 33% of St Peter households were under-occupying their accommodation (718 households). This means they had at least two bedrooms more than they needed, as measured by the Bedroom Standard.

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

	St Peter		Jersey
	Number	Percent	Percent
Underoccupied	718	33	26
At standard	701	33	41
One above standard	662	31	29
Overcrowded	75	3	4
Total	2,156	100	100

In 2021, 33% of households in St Peter were classified as ‘underoccupied’. As shown in Figure 3.2, St Peter had the second highest proportion of households classified as ‘overcrowded’ (3.5%).

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 Peter (excluding vacant dwellings).

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

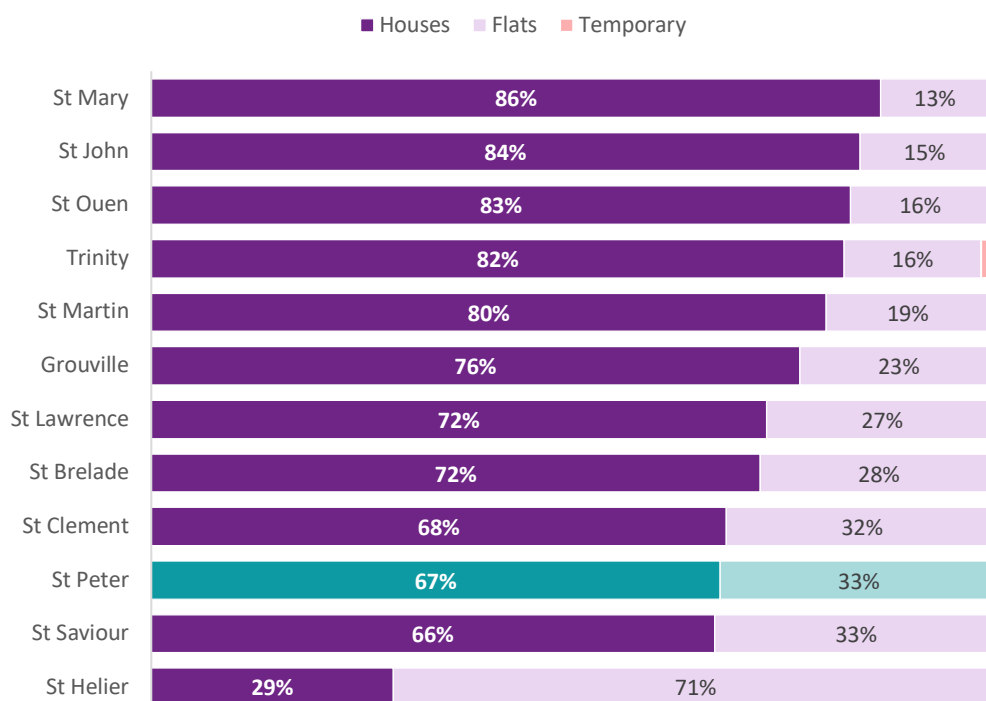
	Property type	Number of dwellings		% change
		2011	2021	
House	Detached	700	720	+3%
	Semi-detached	410	490	+20%
	Terraced	240	250	+4%
Flat	Purpose built block	380	430	+13%
	Part of converted house	250	230	-8%
	In a commercial building	40	40	0%
All (excluding vacant and temporary structures)		2,020	2,160	+7%

Temporary structures have been excluded from this table.

Note: Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 10.

In 2021 around two-thirds (67%) of occupied dwellings in St Peter were houses, and a third (33%) were flats. This was essentially unchanged from 2011 (67% were houses and 33% were flats). St Peter 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

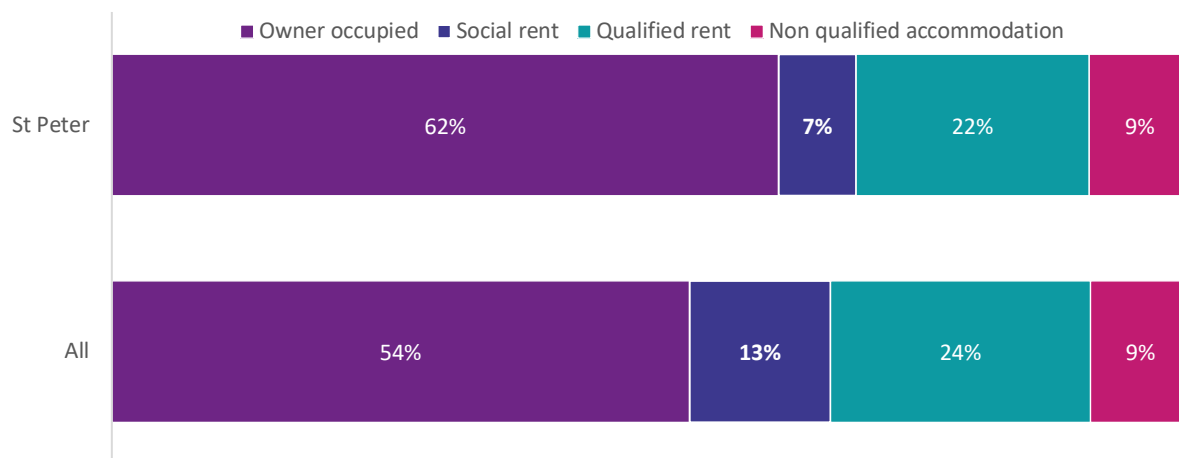


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Household tenure

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 Peter and Jersey.

Figure 3.4: Household tenure, St Peter and Jersey, excluding vacant properties



The proportion of dwellings that were owner-occupied in St Peter (62%) was greater than Jersey as a whole (54%), and similar to St Clement (60%).

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 Peter had a greater proportion of pensioner households than Jersey, and a smaller proportion of single adult households (15%) than Jersey (19%).

Table 3.4: Household structure, St Peter and Jersey

Household structure	St Peter		Jersey
	Percent	Number	Percent
Single adult	15	316	19
Couple (adult)	14	297	15
Single parent (with dependent children)	3	60	4
Single parent (all children 16 years or more)	4	86	4
Couple with dependent children	18	383	18
Couple with children (all children 16 years or more)	9	197	8
Couple (one pensioner)	4	81	3
Single pensioner	15	331	12
Two or more pensioners	13	273	9
Two or more unrelated persons	1	28	2
Other	5	104	5
All private households	100	2,156	100

Chapter 4: Health characteristics

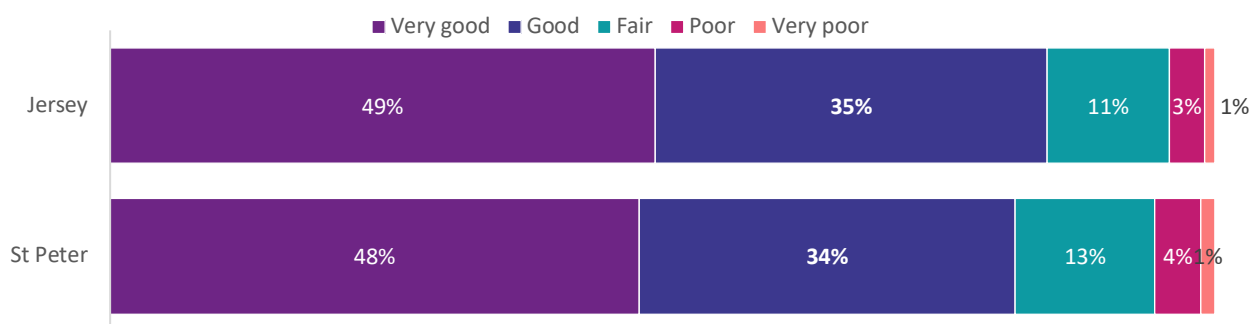
New questions on general health and longstanding conditions were introduced for the 2021 census. The analysis presented in this chapter includes residents of all ages, including residents of communal establishments.

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 (82%) of the population rated their health as either 'very good' or 'good', whilst 5% rated their health as either 'poor' or 'very poor' (286 residents). Around 1% of the population (67 residents) stated that their health was 'very poor' (See Figure 4.1).

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

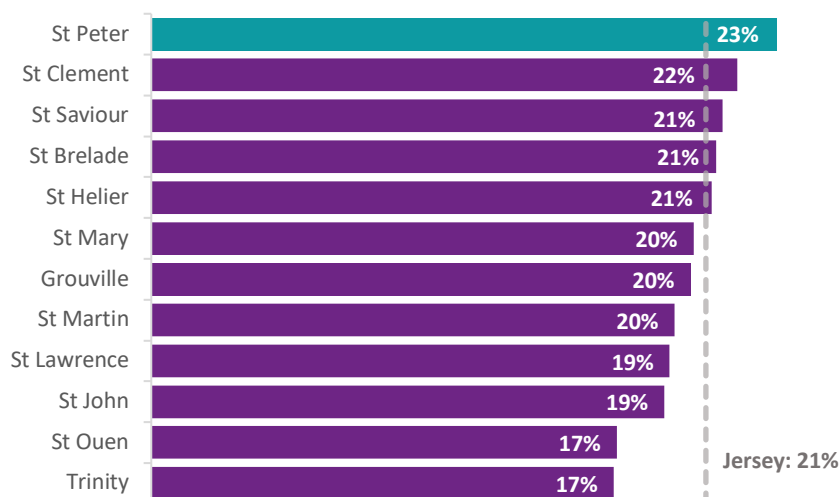


Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding

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 Peter had a higher proportion of residents with a longstanding condition (23%) than Jersey as a whole (21%).

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



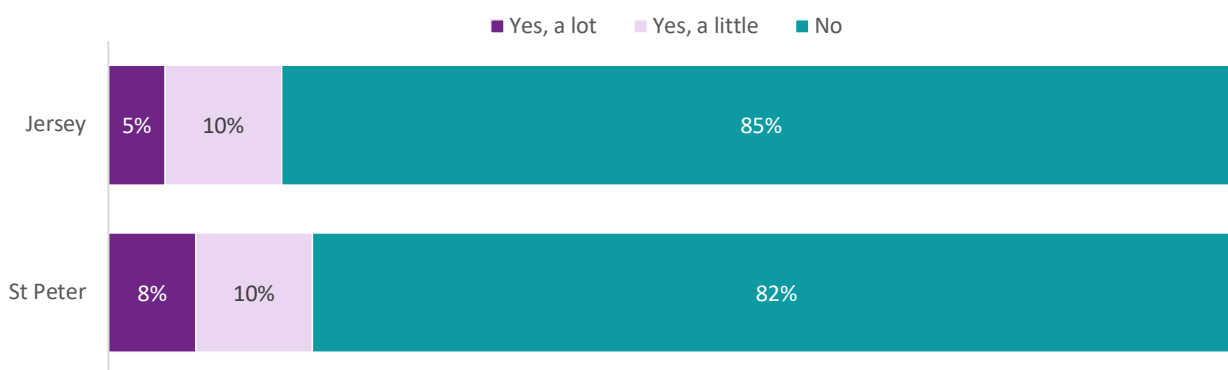
Activity limiting health condition or illness

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.

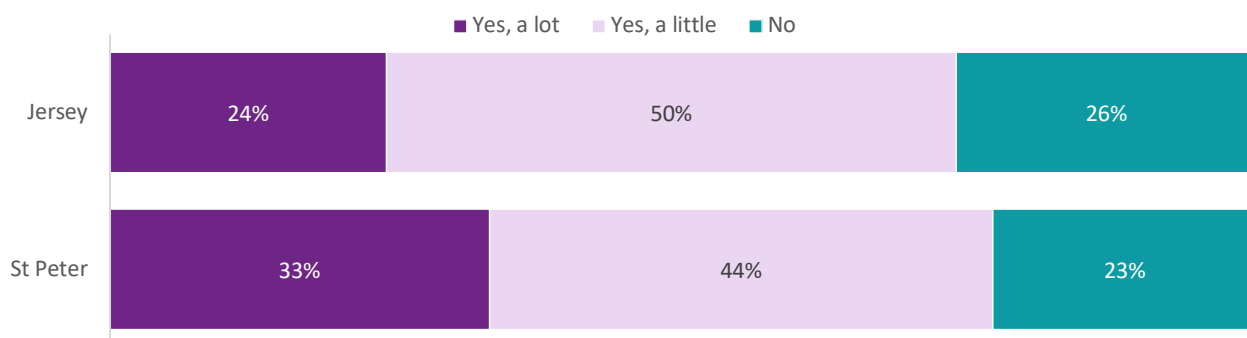
In total, 947 residents reported that they were limited in their daily activities (either 'a little' or 'a lot'). This represents 18% of St Peter's population (see Figure 4.3). Just under one in ten (8%) residents reported that their activities were limited 'a lot' (407 people).

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



Around a third (33%) of residents with a longstanding condition or illness reported that their day-to-day activities were limited 'a lot', while a further 44% reported they were limited 'a little'. A lower proportion of residents reported that their day-to-day activities were not limited (23%) 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 Peter 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, 60% of adults aged 16 and over in St Peter were economically active. The economic activity rate is slightly lower than that measured by the 2011 Census (62%).

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

	St Peter				Jersey
	Female	Males	Total	Total (percent)	Total (percent)
Economically active					
Working for an employer full-time	790	1,020	1,810	66.9	70.7
Working for an employer part-time	290	110	400	14.8	13.4
Self-employed, employing others	40	130	170	6.4	5.1
Self-employed, not employing others	90	150	250	9.2	7.4
Unemployed, looking for or waiting to take up a job	40	40	80	2.8	3.5
Total active	1,250	1,450	2,700	100.0	100.0
Economically inactive					
Retired	710	540	1,250	69.7	63.3
Looking after the home	190	20	210	11.6	12.2
In education	100	90	190	10.6	13.5
Unable to work: sickness or disability	60	50	100	5.8	8.1
Unemployed, not looking for a job	30	20	40	2.4	3.0
Total inactive	1,080	710	1,790	100.0	100.0
Overall totals	2,330	2,160	4,490		

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

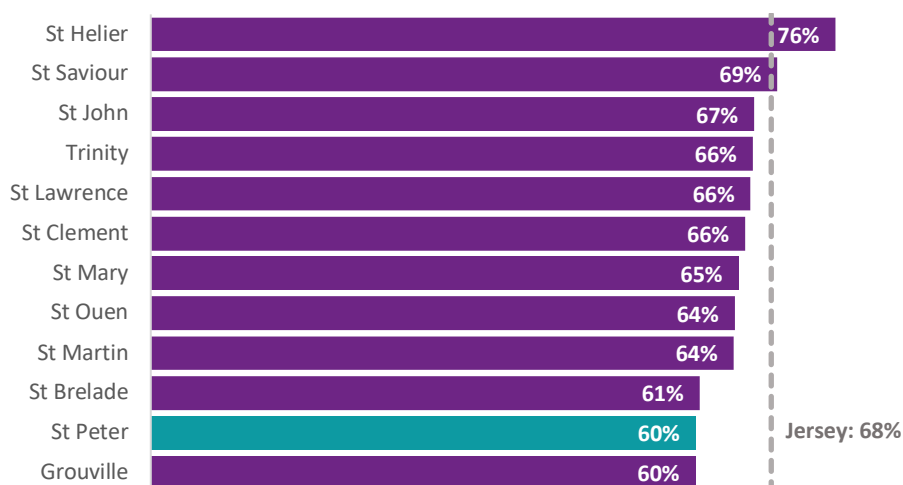
Over half (54%) of women in St Peter aged 16 and over were economically active (i.e., working or looking for work). This is a slightly lower rate than that recorded by the 2011 Census (55%) and lower than that of Jersey as a whole (63%).

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

	Economic activity		Unemployment rate	
	Jersey	St Peter	Jersey	St Peter
Males	74	67	3.5	2.8
Females	63	54	3.4	2.8
All	68	60	3.5	2.8

The overall economic activity rate for St Peter was 60%, similar to the economic activity rates for St Brelade (61%) and Grouville (60%), 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 487 adults (19% of workers). Professional occupations include health professionals, teachers, business, and IT professionals. The smallest groups were Process, plant and machine operatives (4%) and Sales and customer service occupations (5%). St Peter had a greater proportion of workers in the 'Professional' (19%) 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 Peter		Jersey
	Persons	Percent	Percent
Managers, directors & senior officials	381	15	13
Professional	487	19	17
Associate professional & technical	406	15	14
Administrative & secretarial	335	13	14
Skilled trades	347	13	13
Caring, leisure & other service	229	9	9
Sales & customer service	130	5	5
Process, plant & machine operatives	107	4	4
Elementary occupations	202	8	10
All	2,624	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 Peter		Jersey
	Persons	Percent	Percent
Agriculture and fishing	40	2	2
Manufacturing	50	2	1
Construction and quarrying	290	11	11
Utilities and waste	40	2	1
Wholesale and retail	290	11	12
Hotels, restaurants, and bars	130	5	6
Transport and storage	100	4	3
Information and communication	100	4	3
Financial and legal services	560	21	23
Miscellaneous business activities	250	9	10
Education, health, and other services	770	29	27
All	2,620	100	100

Note: Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 10.

Almost a third (29%) of working adults living in St Peter were employed in Education, health, and other services (public and private sectors), and a fifth (21%) 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

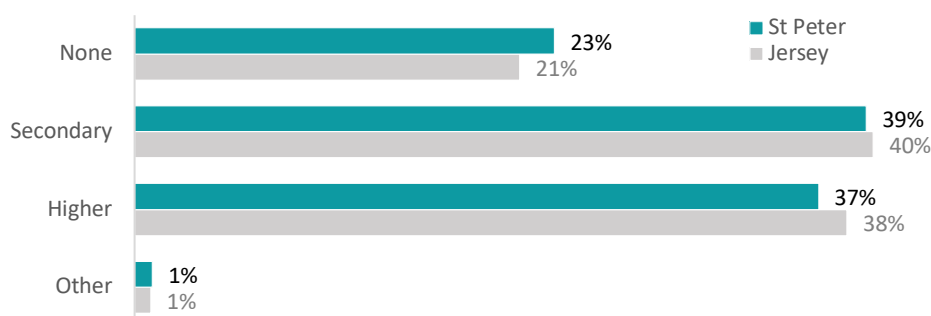
Adults aged 16 and over were asked to provide information on all educational qualifications attained. This chapter focuses on the highest level of qualification attained for adults aged 16 and over for both men and women.

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

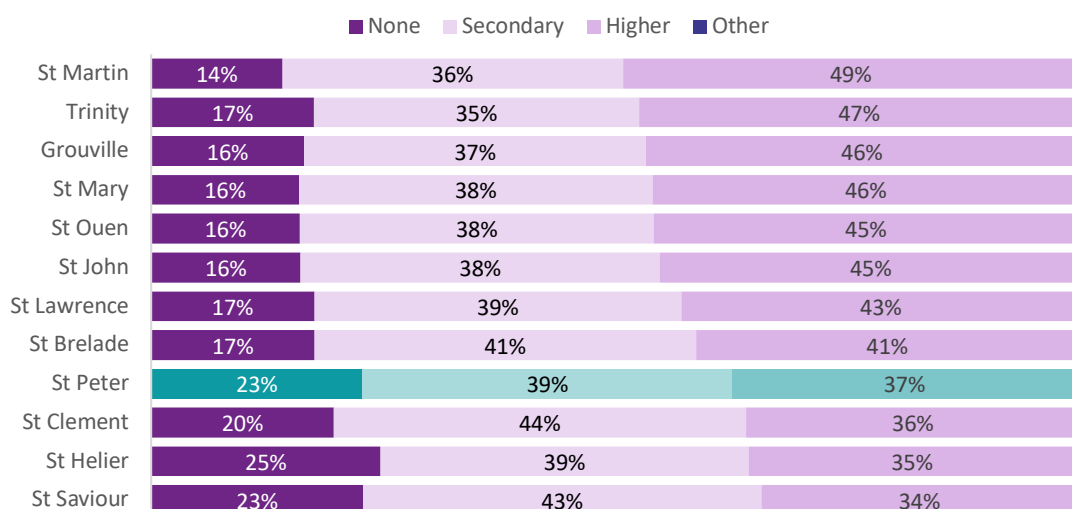
As Figure 5.2 shows, around a quarter (23%) of adults in St Peter had no formal qualifications, a higher proportion than Jersey as a whole (one in five, 21%). Around two-fifths (37%) of adults in St Peter had a higher-level qualification, a similar proportion to that of Jersey overall (38%).

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



St Peter had the fourth-lowest proportion of adults with a higher-level qualification (37%) and the second-highest proportion of adults with no formal qualifications (23%). 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 4,025 cars / vans owned or used by private households in St Peter. This is equivalent to 807 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 Peter	St Peter	Jersey
Cars or vans	4,025	1.87	1.53
Motorcycles or scooters	651	0.30	0.21
All motor vehicles	4,676	2.17	1.74

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

There were 343 households that had access to a motorcycle (16%) and 1,989 households that had access to a car / van (92%) in 2021.

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

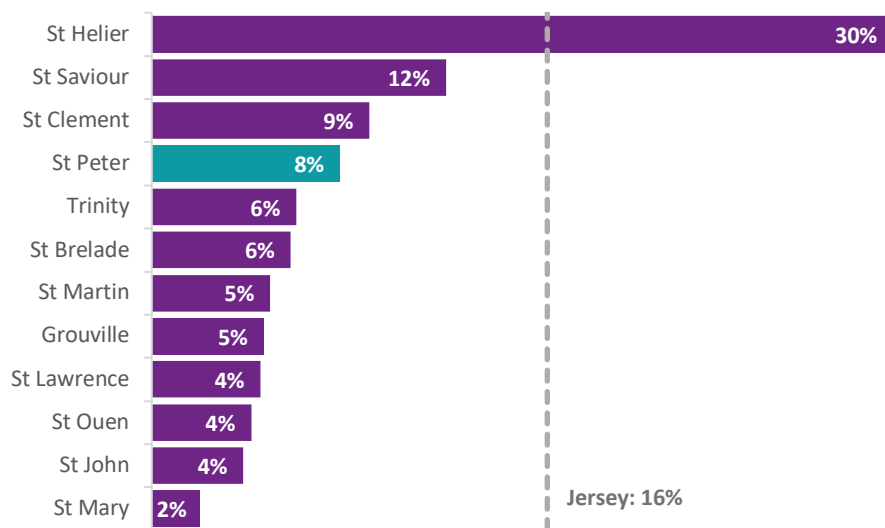
	Cars / vans owned or available for use	None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five+	All households
	St Peter	Households	167	799	709	299	73	109
	Percent	8	37	33	14	3	5	100
Jersey	Percent	16	40	29	10	3	3	100

The proportion of households in St Peter with three or more cars / vans (22%) was greater than for Jersey as a whole (15%). The proportion of households in St Peter without a car / van (8%) was less than in Jersey as a whole (16%) and similar to St Clement (9%). The proportion of households without a car / van is shown in Figure 6.1.

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

¹⁴ Excludes communal establishments and vacant properties.

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



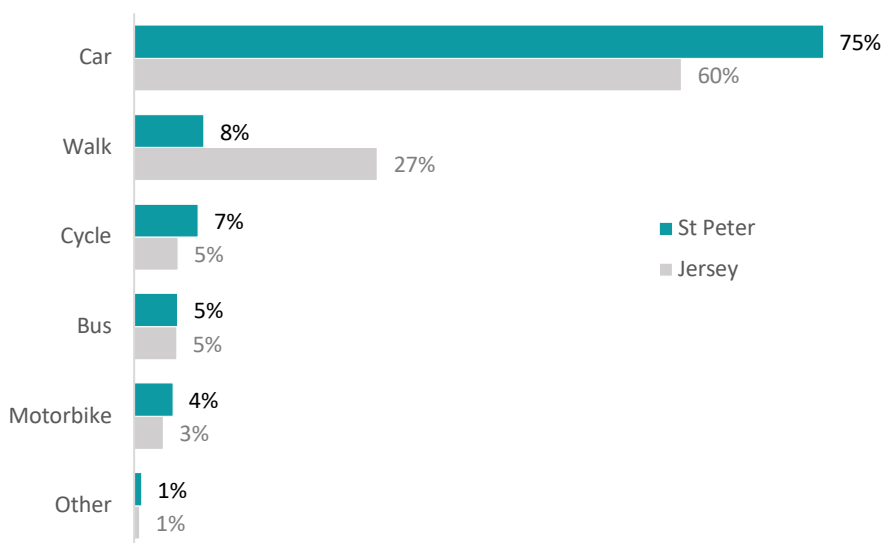
Travel to work

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 2,200 workers living in St Peter who travelled to work, three-quarters (75%) travelled by private car. Around 110 people (5%) used the bus, whilst around 150 people (7%) cycled and 170 people (8%) walked (see Figure 6.2).

St Peter 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 (8% compared with 27% for Jersey overall).

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

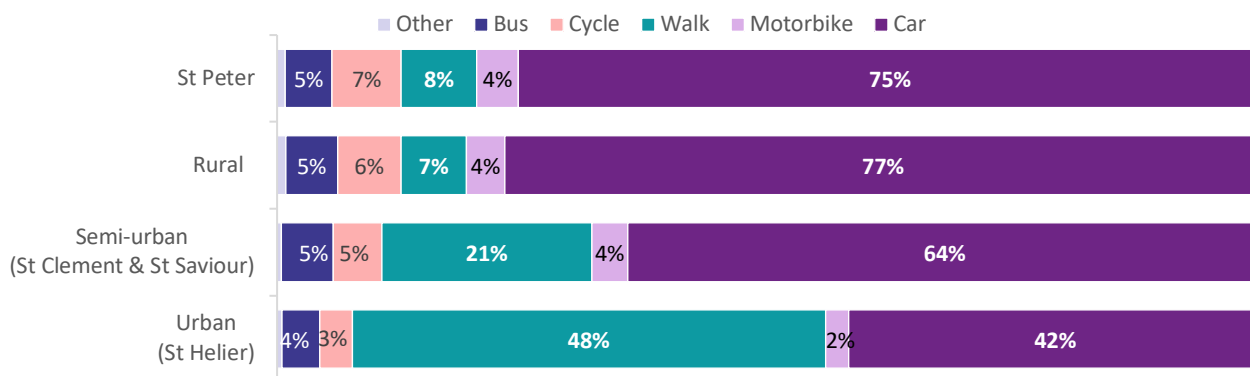


The greater proportion of workers walking to work for Jersey overall is particularly influenced by St Helier, where around half of workers (48%) walked to work (See Figure 6.3 below).

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 Peter 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)

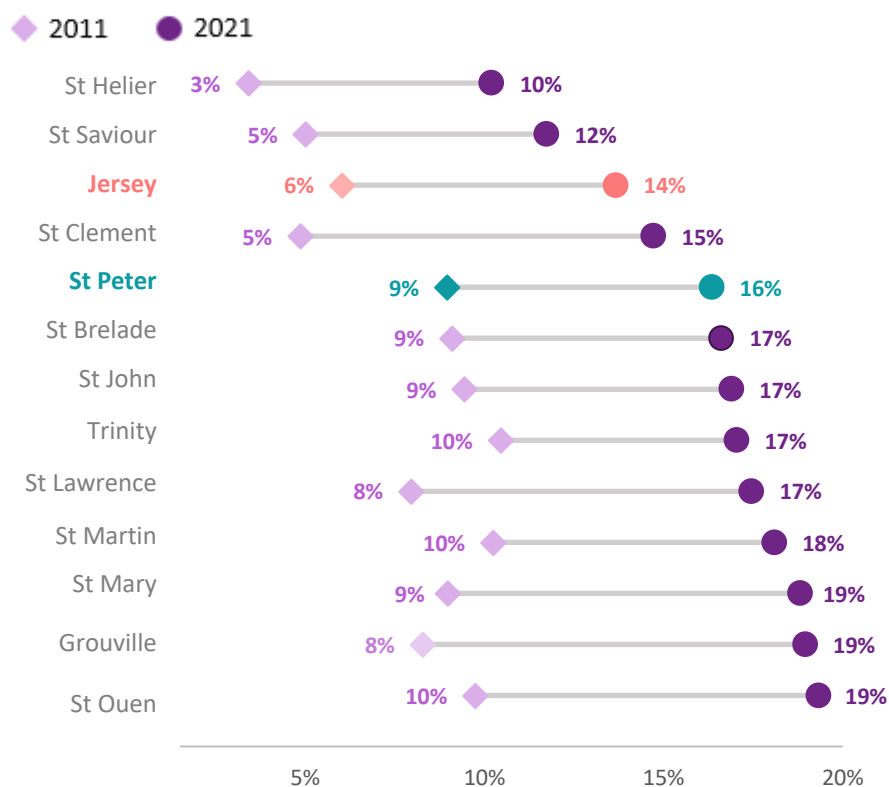


Working from home

At the time of the census there was a government recommendation to work from home where possible (see [notes](#)). Around one in six (16%) workers living in St Peter worked from home at the 2021 Census, compared to 9% in 2011. This represents an increase of 93%. As Figure 6.4 shows, home working increased across all parishes.

St Peter had a greater proportion of workers working from home (16%) than Jersey overall (14%) and a similar proportion to that of St Clement (15%) and St Brelade (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

