

census  
2021



# TRINITY

## PARISH PROFILE

## KEY STATISTICS 2021



**3,355**

Total population  
of Trinity

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**3%**

% of Jersey population living in Trinity  
(10th most populated Parish)

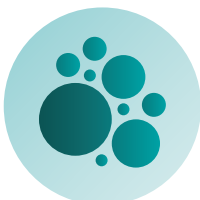
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**+6%**

% change  
since 2011

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**267** PERSONS PER KM<sup>2</sup>

Population density  
(12th highest Parish)

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**44** YEARS

Average (median)  
age

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# 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 Trinity 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.

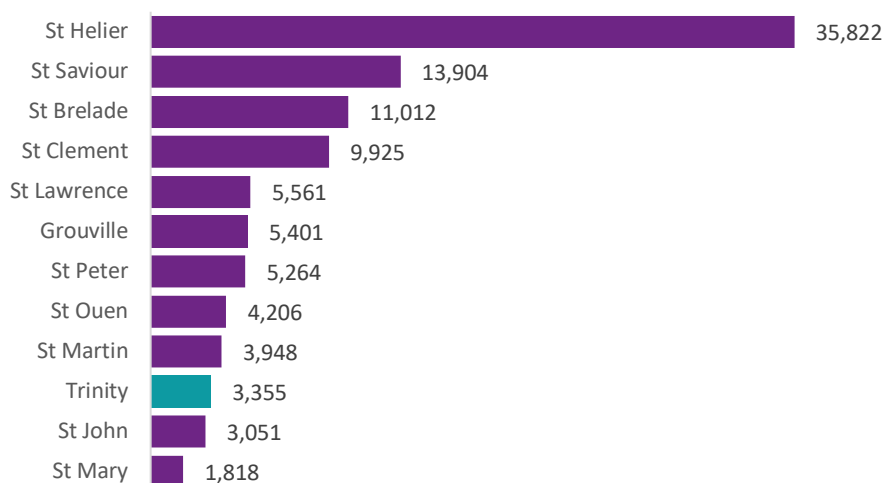
At the time of the 2021 Census, Jersey had several restrictions in place in respect of travel, commerce and social events as a result of the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic. Please see the [notes](#) for further details of these restrictions.

## Total population

Trinity's total resident population was 3,355 people at the 2021 Census.

Trinity was the tenth most populated parish, accounting for 3% of Jersey's total population. Its population size was similar to that of St John (3,051), see Figure 1.1.

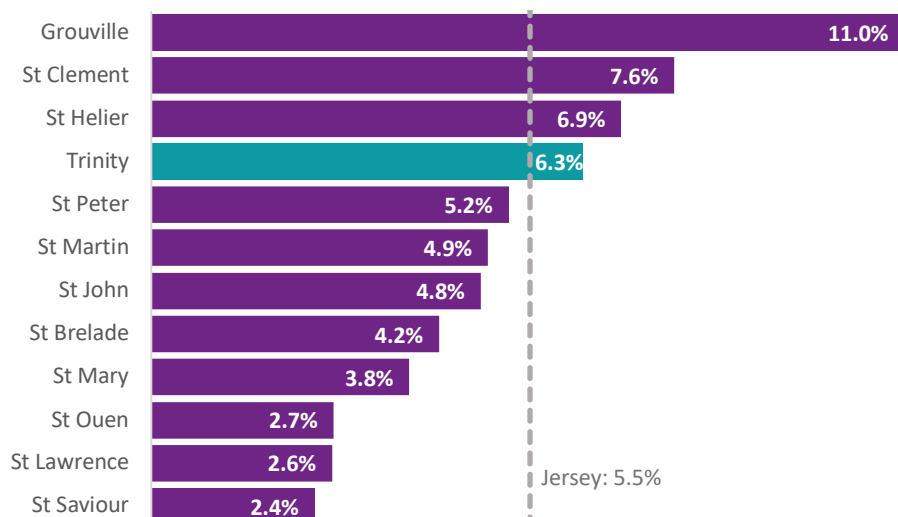
Figure 1.1: Parish populations, 2021



## Change over time

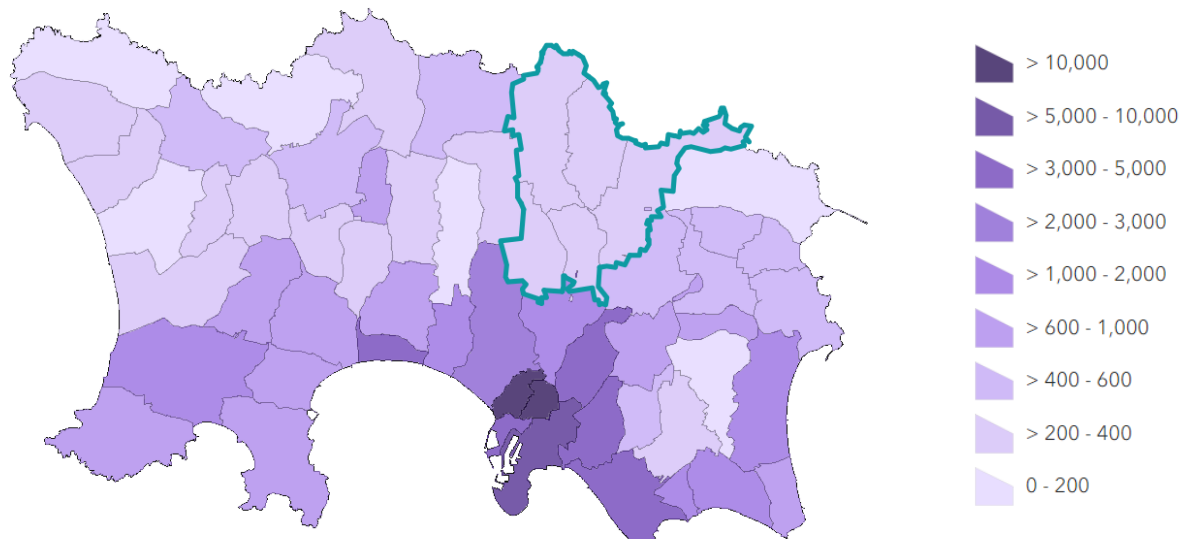
Trinity's resident population increased by 199 people between 2011 and 2021. This corresponds to an increase of 6%, the 4<sup>th</sup> largest parish percentage increase over the 10-year period (see Figure 1.2).

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 Trinity is highlighted. Trinity had the lowest population density (267 persons/km<sup>2</sup>), less than the population density of Jersey as a whole (859 persons/km<sup>2</sup>).

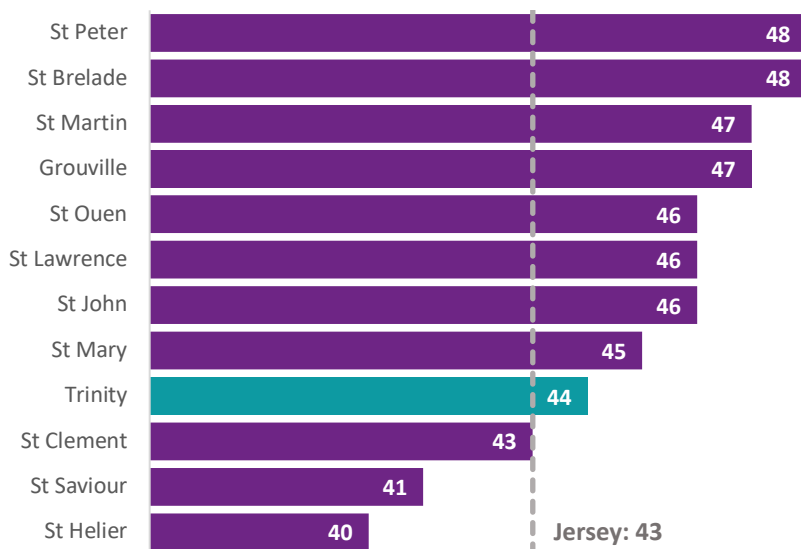
Figure 1.3: Population density in 2021, per vingtaine (persons/km<sup>2</sup>)



### Average age

The mean average age of Trinity residents was 42.1 years, the median average was 44 years (see Figure 1.4). This has increased since 2011 when the median age was 41.

Figure 1.4: Median age of residents by parish



## Age structure

As Table 1.1 shows, 2,129 people were aged between 16 and 64 years of age in 2021.

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

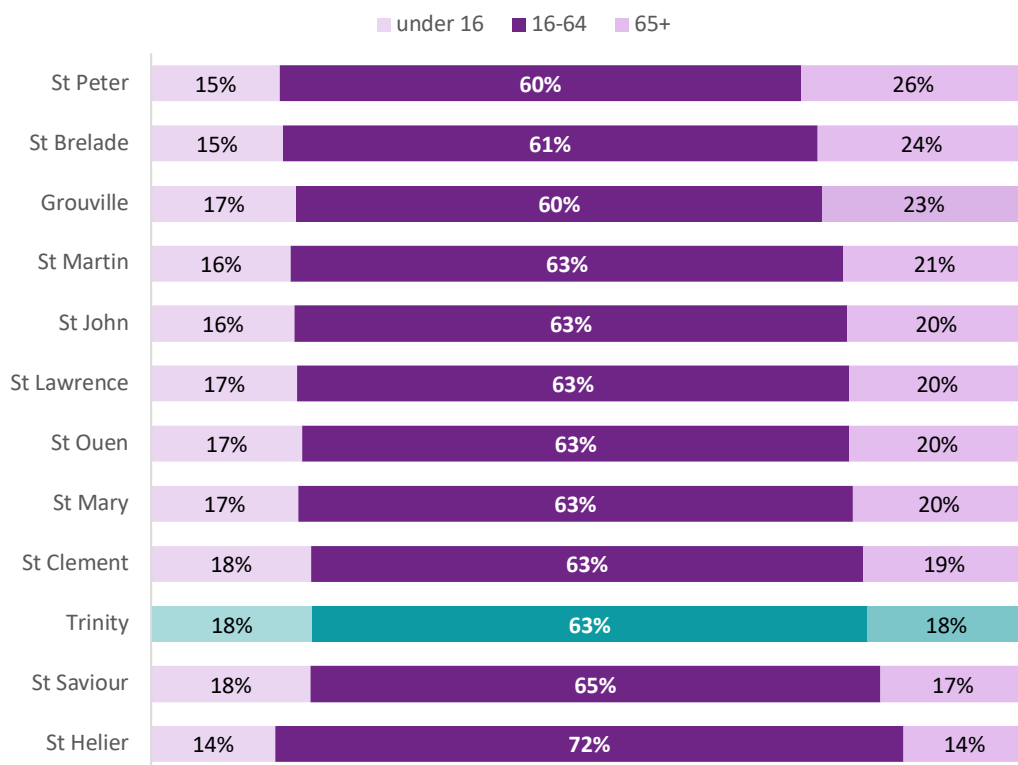
	2011		2021	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Under 16 years	585	19	619	18
16-64 years (working age)	2,084	66	2,129	63
65 and over	487	15	607	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,156</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,355</b>	<b>100</b>

The number of residents aged 16-64 increased by 2% between 2011 and 2021, whilst the number of people aged 65 and over increased by a quarter (25%).

Trinity had the third-lowest proportion of residents aged 65 and over (18%), higher than that of St Saviour (17%) and St Helier (14%).

The proportion of adults aged 65 and over has grown from 15% in 2011 to 18% in 2021 due to the ageing population.

Figure 1.5: Working age population, by parish

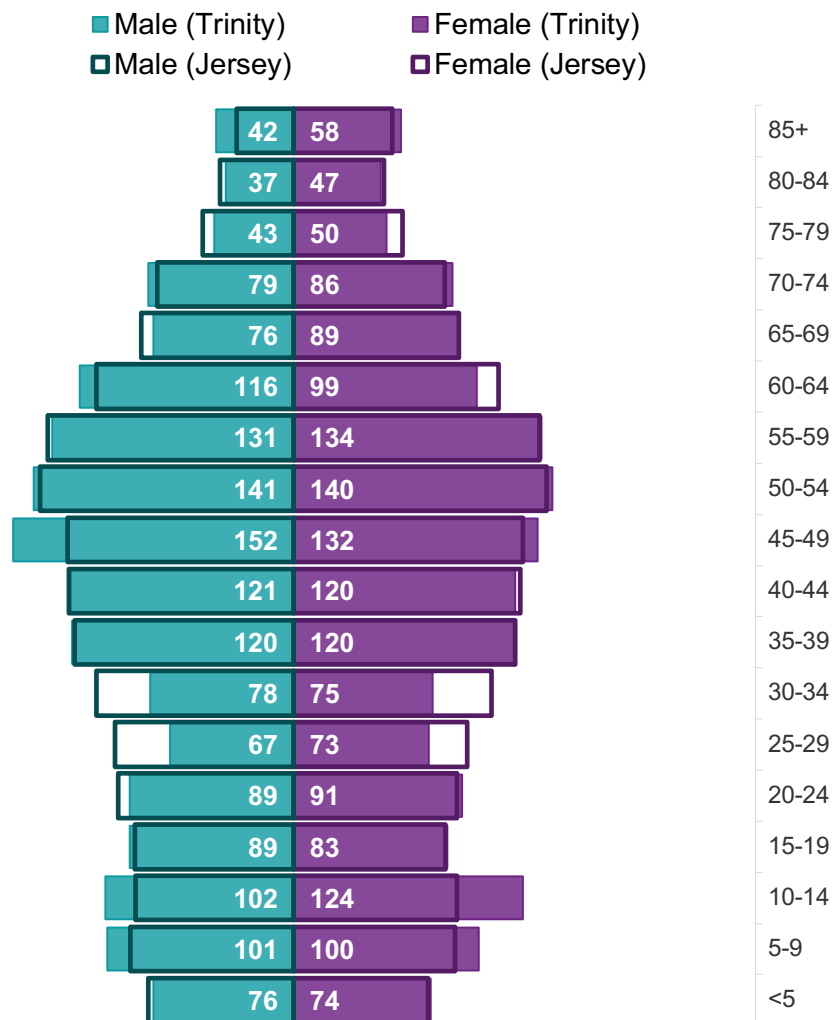


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## Age and sex structure

Figure 1.6 illustrates the population of Trinity by age group and sex. Just over half (50.5%) of Trinity's population were female. The population structure of Jersey is shown for comparison.

Figure 1.6: The population of Trinity compared to the population structure of Jersey<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> The Jersey population counts have been scaled to match that of Trinity using the all-Island proportions for each age group.

# Chapter 2: Population characteristics

## Place of birth

In 2021, nearly half (49%) of Trinity residents were born in Jersey. A third (33%) were born in the British Isles<sup>2</sup>, 5% were born in Portugal / Madeira and 2% were born in Poland.

As Table 2.1 illustrates, the number of Trinity residents who were born in Jersey has increased since 2011. Meanwhile, the number of residents born in Poland decreased by 47% between 2011 and 2021.

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

	Persons		Percent	
	2021 population	Change 2011-2021	Trinity	Jersey
Jersey	1,650	+177	49	50
British Isles	1,117	+6	33	29
Portugal / Madeira	181	-17	5	8
Poland	72	-64	2	3
Ireland (Republic)	43	-3	1	2
France	20	-3	1	1
Other European country	113	+55	3	3
Elsewhere in the world	159	+48	5	5
Total	3,355	+199	100	100

<sup>2</sup> 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 Trinity residents, 2021 and 2011

	Persons (Trinity)			Percent		
	2011	2021	Change 2011-2021	Trinity 2021	Jersey 2021	
White	Jersey	1,369	1,476	+107	44.0	44.4
	British	1,211	1,245	+34	37.1	30.5
	Irish	62	51	-11	1.5	2.1
	French	17	18	+1*	0.5	0.7
	Polish	139	77	-62	2.3	3.0
	Portuguese / Madeiran	219	207	-12	6.2	9.4
	Other	85	214	+129	6.4	5.7
<b>Other**</b>	54	67	+13	2.0	4.2	

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

\*\* Includes Black, Asian and Mixed ethnicities

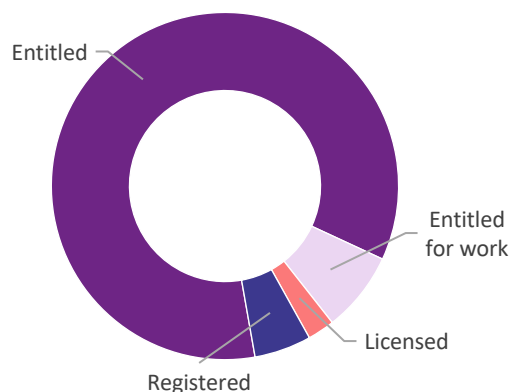
## Residential / employment status

Only people over the age of 15 years are eligible to have a residential / employment status, and consequently this section refers to the 2,736 Trinity residents who were aged 16 or over on Census Day.

Some 7% of adults were Entitled for work, meaning they had lived in Jersey for 5 years immediately before their status was granted<sup>3</sup>, were restricted in buying and leasing property but could work for any employer.

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

	Persons	Percent
Entitled	2,317	85
Entitled for work	205	7
Licensed	69	3
Registered	145	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,736</b>	<b>100</b>



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

Trinity had a smaller 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 2012<sup>4</sup> whilst same-sex marriages were introduced in 2018<sup>5</sup>. 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), Trinity and Jersey

	Trinity		Jersey
	Persons	Percent	Percent
Married (including remarried)*	1,558	56.9	45.0
Never married	765	28.0	35.2
Divorced / dissolved**	216	7.9	11.0
Widowed / surviving partner**	145	5.3	5.6
Separated**	32	1.2	2.2
Registered civil partnership	20	0.7	0.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,736</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

\*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.

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

<sup>5</sup> 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

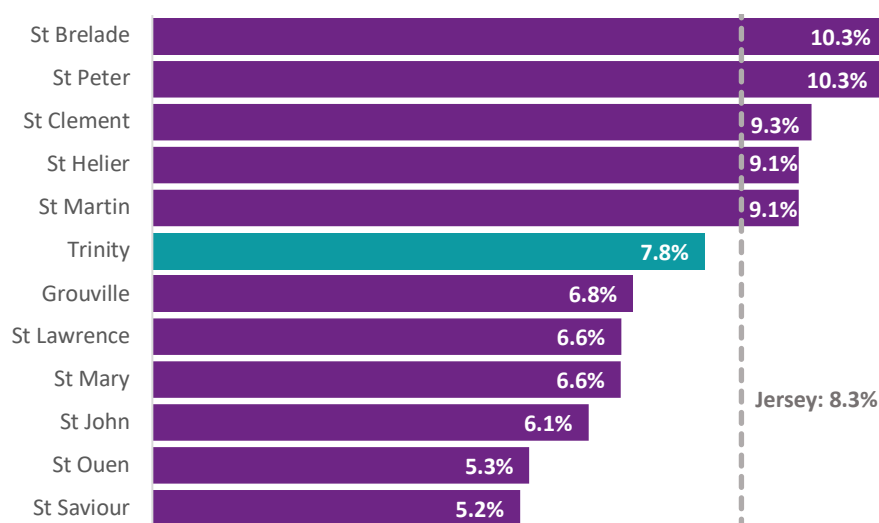
The 2021 Census identified 1,442 private dwellings<sup>6</sup> (of which 112 were vacant dwellings), and 4 communal establishments in Trinity.

## 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, Trinity had a vacancy rate of 7.8%. 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, 3,329 people were living in 1,330 dwellings in 2021. In Trinity there were 3.04 bedrooms per dwellings, which was greater than in Jersey overall (2.47) and similar to St Ouen (2.99), St Mary (2.99) and St John (3.10).

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

	Occupied private dwellings	Persons living in private dwellings	Persons per private dwelling	Mean number of bedrooms per dwelling
Trinity	1,330	3,329	2.50	3.04
Jersey	44,583	101,188	2.27	2.47

<sup>6</sup> 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’<sup>7</sup> measure of over-crowding, 38 households could be classed as ‘overcrowded’, having fewer bedrooms than required by the standard. This represents 3% of all households in Trinity (see Table 3.2).

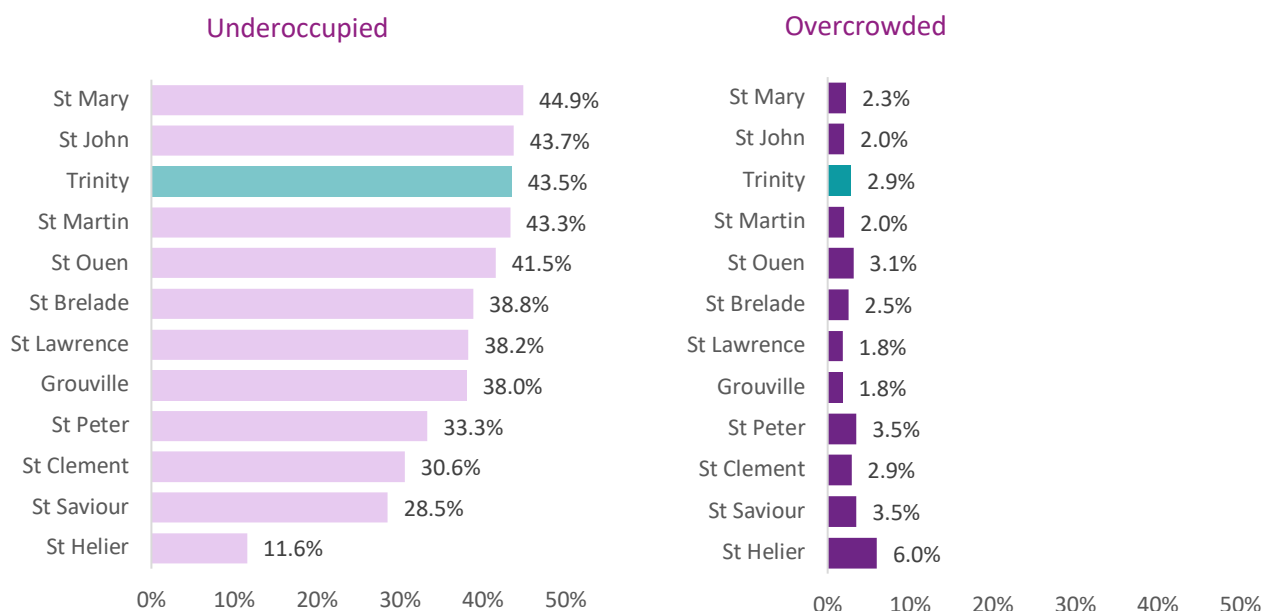
Around 43% of Trinity households were under-occupying their accommodation (578 households). This means they had at least two bedrooms more than they needed, as measured by the Bedroom Standard.

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

	Trinity		Jersey
	Number	Percent	Percent
Underoccupied	578	43	26
At standard	318	24	41
One above standard	396	30	29
Overcrowded	38	3	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,330</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

As shown in Figure 3.2, Trinity had the third highest proportion of households classified as ‘underoccupied’ (43.5%).

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



<sup>7</sup> 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 Trinity (excluding vacant dwellings).

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

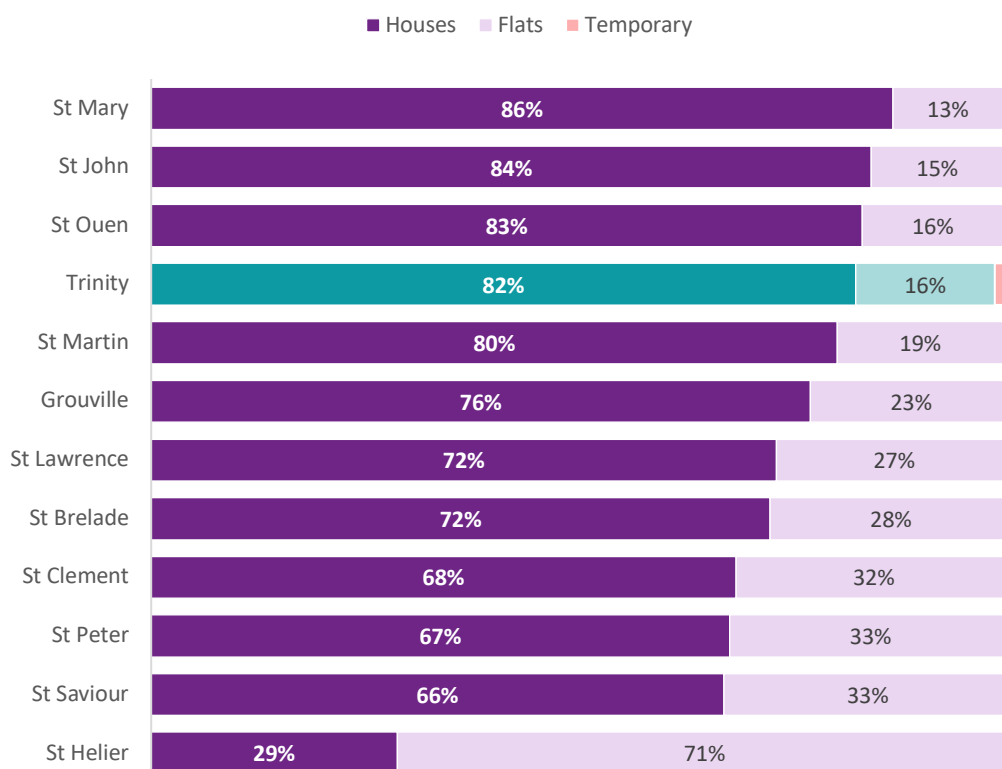
	Property type	Number of dwellings		% change
		2011	2021	
House	Detached	580	590	+2%
	Semi-detached	250	330	+32%
	Terraced	160	170	+6%
Flat	Purpose built block	110	110	0%
	Part of converted house	100	100	0%
	In a commercial building	10	10	0%
<b>All (excluding vacants and temporary structures)</b>		<b>1,210</b>	<b>1,310</b>	<b>+8%</b>

Temporary structures have been excluded from this table.

Note: Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 10.

In 2021 over three-quarters (82%) of occupied dwellings in Trinity were houses, and a sixth (16%) were flats. This was essentially unchanged from 2011 (80% were houses and 18% were flats). Trinity 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

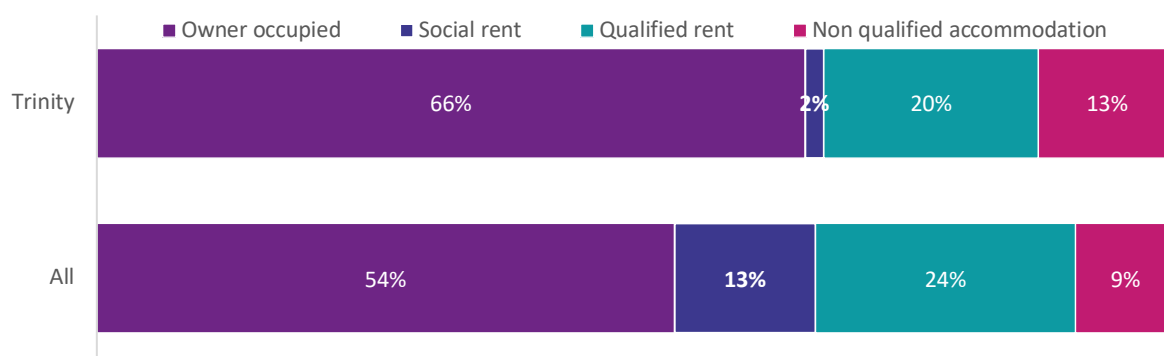


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## Household tenure

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 Trinity and Jersey.

Figure 3.4: Household tenure, Trinity and Jersey, excluding vacants



The proportion of dwellings that were owner-occupied in Trinity (66%) was greater than Jersey as a whole (54%), and similar to St John (66%) and 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, Trinity had a greater proportion of couples with children than Jersey, and a smaller proportion of single adult households (11%) than Jersey (19%).

Table 3.4: Household structure, Trinity and Jersey

Household structure	Trinity		Jersey
	Percent	Number	Percent
Single adult	11	148	19
Couple (adult)	17	231	15
Single parent (with dependent children)	2	28	4
Single parent (all children 16 years or more)	3	44	4
Couple with dependent children	23	311	18
Couple with children (all children 16 years or more)	10	131	8
Couple (one pensioner)	3	39	3
Single pensioner	12	157	12
Two or more pensioners	12	160	9
Two or more unrelated persons	1	18	2
Other	5	63	5
<b>All private households</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,330</b>	<b>100</b>

# Chapter 4: Health characteristics

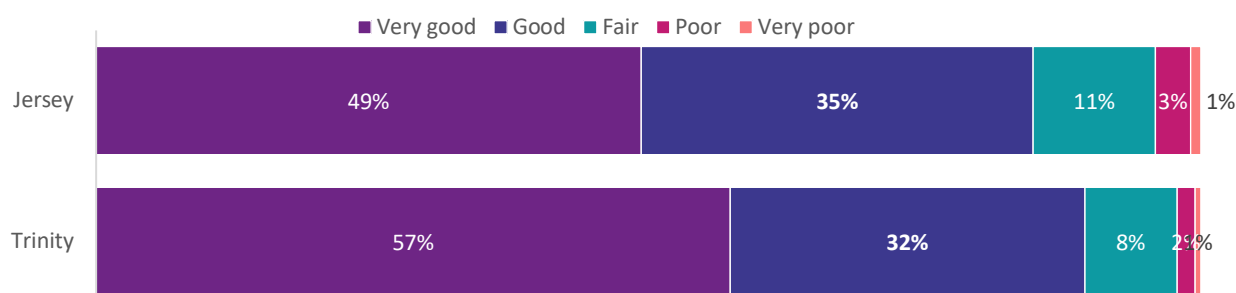
New questions on general health and longstanding conditions were introduced for the 2021 census. The analysis presented in this chapter includes residents of all ages, including residents of communal establishments.

## 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 (89%) of the population rated their health as either 'very good' or 'good', whilst 2% rated their health as either 'poor' or 'very poor' (73 residents). Around 1% of the population (18 residents) stated that their health was 'very poor' (See Figure 4.1).

Figure 4.1: Self-assessed general health, Trinity and Jersey

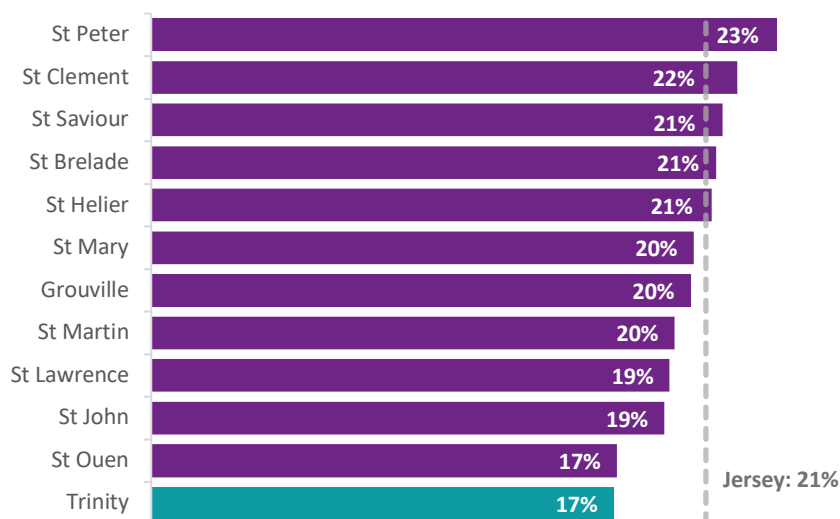


Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding

## 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. Trinity had a smaller proportion of residents with a longstanding condition (17%) than Jersey as a whole (21%).

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



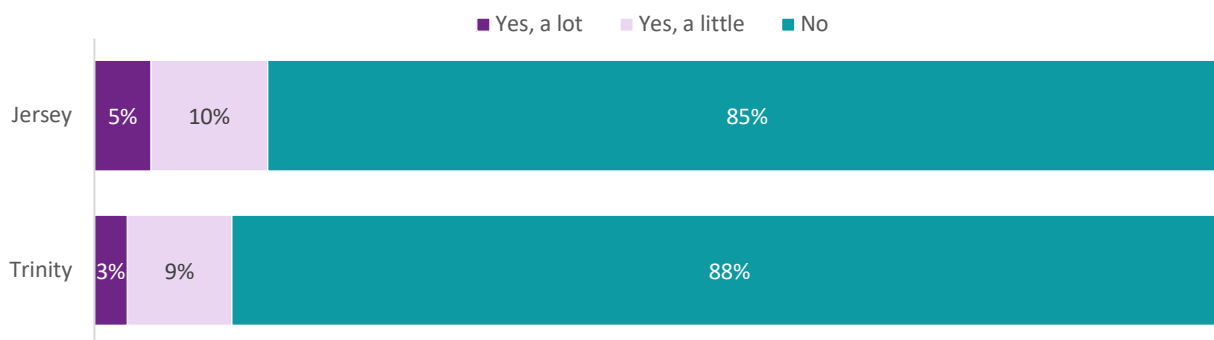
### Activity limiting health condition or illness

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 activities<sup>8</sup>.

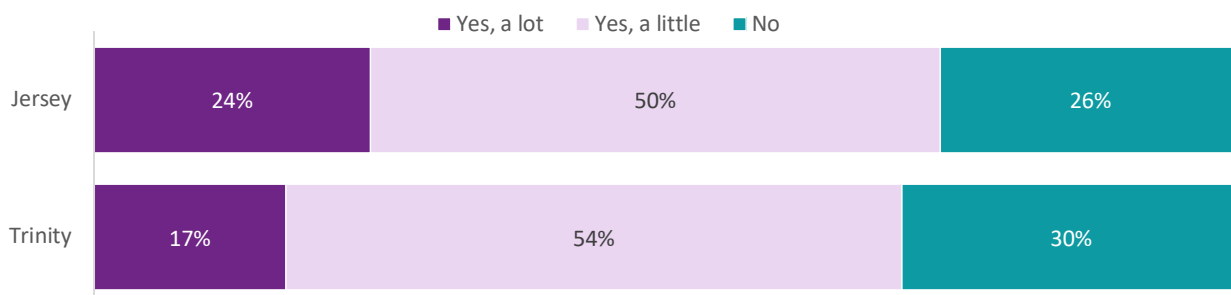
In total, 408 residents reported that they were limited in their daily activities (either 'a little' or 'a lot'). This represents 12% of Trinity's population (see Figure 4.3). Under one in twenty (3%) residents reported that their activities were limited 'a lot' (97 people).

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



Around a sixth (17%) of residents with a longstanding condition or illness reported that their day-to-day activities were limited 'a lot', while a further 54% reported they were limited 'a little'. A greater proportion of residents reported that their day-to-day activities were not limited (30%) 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, Trinity and Jersey (percent)



<sup>8</sup> 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 releases<sup>9</sup>.

## Economic activity

On Census Day, 66% of adults aged 16 and over in Trinity were economically active. The economic activity rate is slightly higher to that measured by the 2011 Census (64%).

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

	Trinity			Total (percent)	Jersey
	Female	Males	Total		Total (percent)
<b>Economically active</b>					
Working for an employer full-time	490	710	1,200	65.6	70.7
Working for an employer part-time	200	70	260	14.4	13.4
Self-employed, employing others	30	120	150	8.2	5.1
Self-employed, not employing others	60	100	160	9.0	7.4
Unemployed, looking for or waiting to take up a job	30	30	50	2.9	3.5
<b>Total active</b>	810	1,020	1,820	100.0	100.0
<b>Economically inactive</b>					
Retired	310	240	550	59.9	63.3
Looking after the home	150	10	160	17.0	12.2
In education	90	70	160	17.0	13.5
Unable to work: sickness or disability	20	20	30	3.7	8.1
Unemployed, not looking for a job	10	10	20	2.4	3.0
<b>Total inactive</b>	570	350	910	100.0	100.0
<b>Overall totals</b>	<b>1,380</b>	<b>1,360</b>	<b>2,740</b>		

Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 10.

<sup>9</sup> For more information see [www.gov.je/statistics](http://www.gov.je/statistics)

## Economic activity and unemployment: adults aged 16 and over

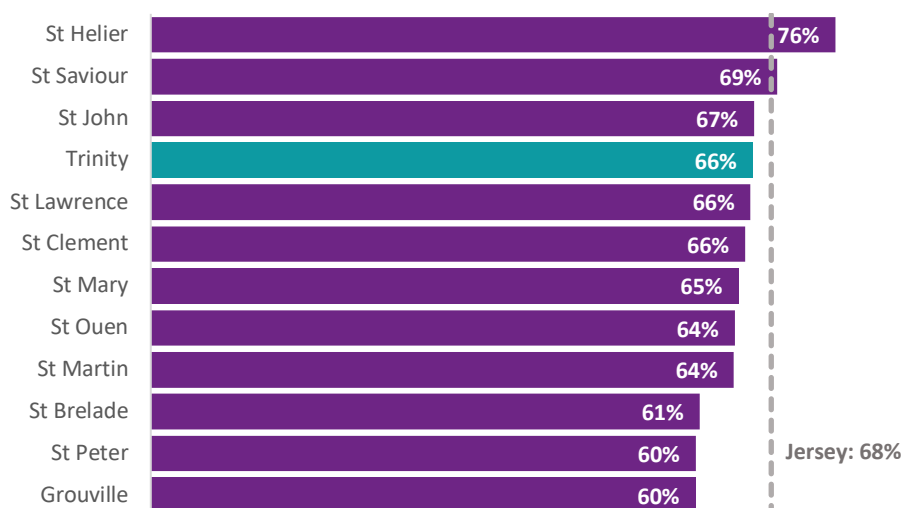
Over half (59%) of women in Trinity aged 16 and over were economically active (i.e., working or looking for work). This is a slightly higher rate than that recorded by the 2011 Census (56%) and lower than that of Jersey as a whole (63%).

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

	Economic activity		Unemployment rate	
	Jersey	Trinity	Jersey	Trinity
Males	74	75	3.5	2.5
Females	63	59	3.4	3.3
<b>All</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>2.9</b>

The overall economic activity rate for Trinity was 67%, similar to the economic activity rate for St John (67%), 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 Classification<sup>10</sup> 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 371 adults (21% of workers). Professional occupations include health professionals, teachers, business, and IT professionals. The smallest groups were Sales and customer service occupations (3%) and Process, plant and machine operatives (4%). Trinity had a greater proportion of workers in the 'Professional' (21%) and 'Managers, directors & senior officials' (17%) occupations than Jersey (17% and 13% respectively).

<sup>10</sup> Standard Occupational Classification system (SOC2010).

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

Occupation	Trinity		Jersey
	Persons	Percent	Percent
Managers, directors & senior officials	304	17	13
Professional	371	21	17
Associate professional & technical	258	15	14
Administrative & secretarial	207	12	14
Skilled trades	211	12	13
Caring, leisure & other service	109	6	9
Sales & customer service	59	3	5
Process, plant & machine operatives	77	4	4
Elementary occupations	176	10	10
<b>All</b>	<b>1,772</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

## Industry

Industries in which people were employed were categorised using the 2007 Jersey Standard Industrial Classification (JSIC)<sup>11</sup> into eleven sectors<sup>12</sup> (Table 5.4).

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

Sector	Trinity		Jersey
	Persons	Percent	Percent
Agriculture and fishing	190	11	2
Manufacturing	20	1	1
Construction and quarrying	150	8	11
Utilities and waste	30	1	1
Wholesale and retail	160	9	12
Hotels, restaurants, and bars	60	3	6
Transport and storage	40	2	3
Information and communication	70	4	3
Financial and legal services	390	22	23
Miscellaneous business activities	190	11	10
Education, health, and other services	490	27	27
<b>All</b>	<b>1,770</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Note: Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 10.

Around a quarter (27%) of working adults living in Trinity were employed in Education, health, and other services (public and private sectors), and a fifth (22%) worked in Financial and legal activities.

<sup>11</sup>The 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).

<sup>12</sup> Public sector employees are categorised by activity into the appropriate sectors.

## Education

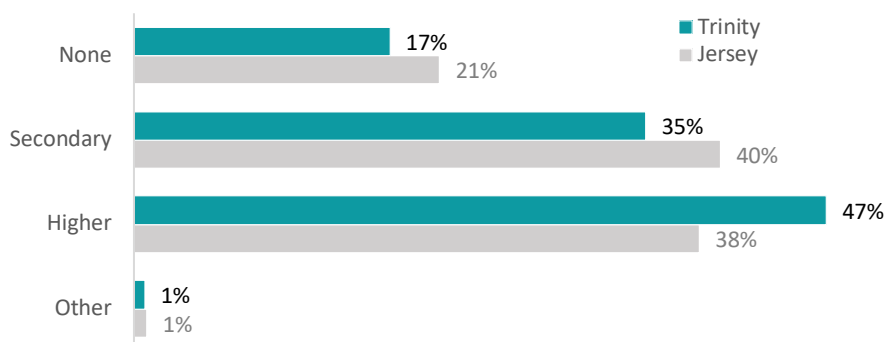
Adults aged 16 and over were asked to provide information on all educational qualifications attained. This chapter focuses on the highest level of qualification attained for adults aged 16 and over for both men and women.

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 foreign<sup>13</sup> qualifications, are included in the 'other qualification' category.

### Highest attained educational qualification

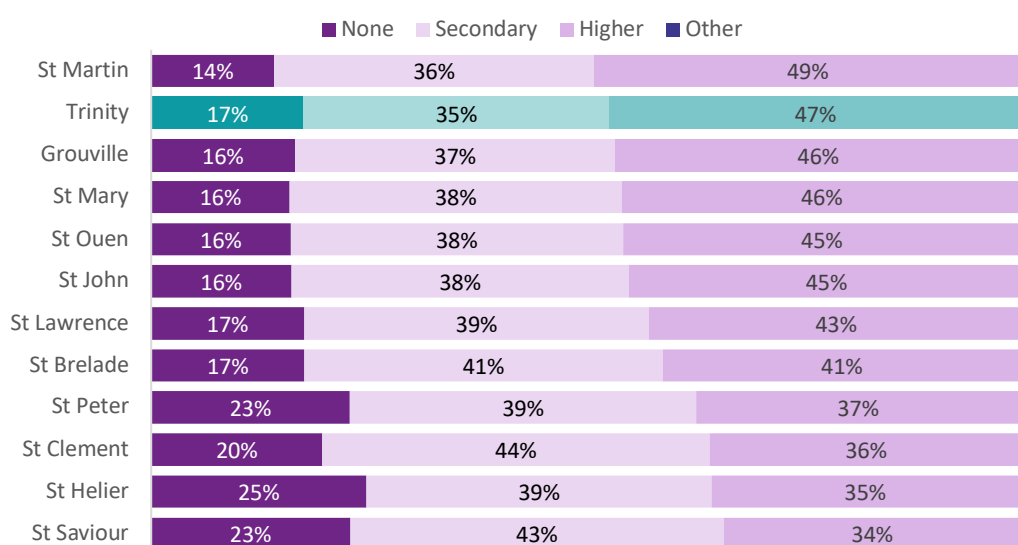
As Figure 5.2 shows, around one in six (17%) adults in Trinity had no formal qualifications, a lower proportion than Jersey as a whole (one in five, 21%). Almost half (47%) of adults in Trinity had a higher-level qualification, a greater proportion than that Jersey overall (38%).

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



Trinity had the second-highest proportion of adults with a higher-level qualification (47%). 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*

<sup>13</sup> 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 households<sup>14</sup> were asked to provide the number of cars, vans, motorcycles or mopeds that were owned or available for use<sup>15</sup> by household members.

There were 2,809 cars / vans owned or used by private households in Trinity. This is equivalent to 844 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	
	Trinity	Trinity	Jersey
Cars or vans	2,809	1.58	1.53
Motorcycles or scooters	311	0.24	0.21
<b>All motor vehicles</b>	<b>3,120</b>	<b>1.82</b>	<b>1.74</b>

There were 210 households that had access to a motorcycle (16%) and 1,251 households that had access to a car / van (94%) 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, Trinity and Jersey  
(counts are number of households)

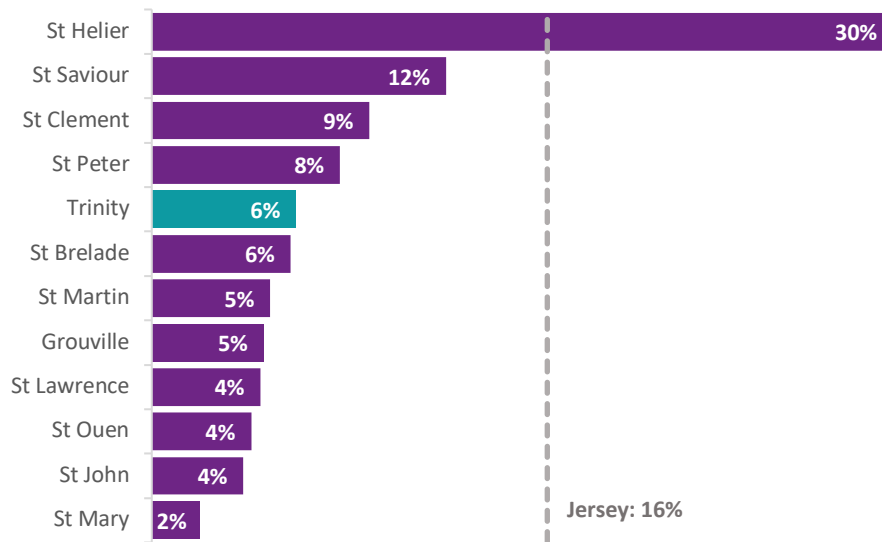
	Cars / vans owned or available for use							All households
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five+	
Trinity	Households	79	366	523	225	73	64	<b>1,330</b>
	Percent	6	28	39	17	5	5	<b>100</b>
Jersey	Percent	16	40	29	10	3	3	<b>100</b>

The proportion of households in Trinity with three or more cars / vans (27%) was greater than for Jersey as a whole (15%). The proportion of households in Trinity without a car / van (6%) was less than in Jersey as a whole (16%) and similar to St Brelade (6%). The proportion of households without a car / van is shown in Figure 6.1.

<sup>14</sup> Excludes communal establishments and vacant properties.

<sup>15</sup> 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



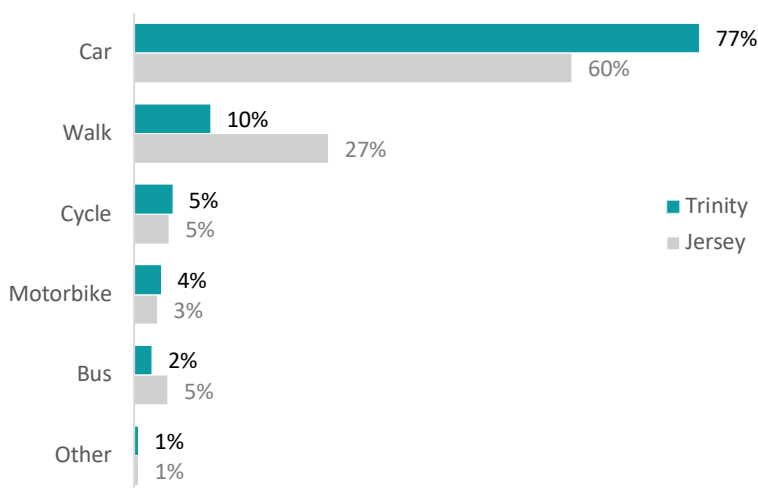
### Travel to work

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 home<sup>16</sup>.

Of the 1,470 workers living in Trinity who travelled to work, more than three-quarters (77%) travelled by private car. Around 40 people (2%) used the bus, whilst around 80 people (5%) cycled and 150 people (10%) walked (see Figure 6.2).

Trinity 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 (10% compared with 27% for Jersey overall).

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

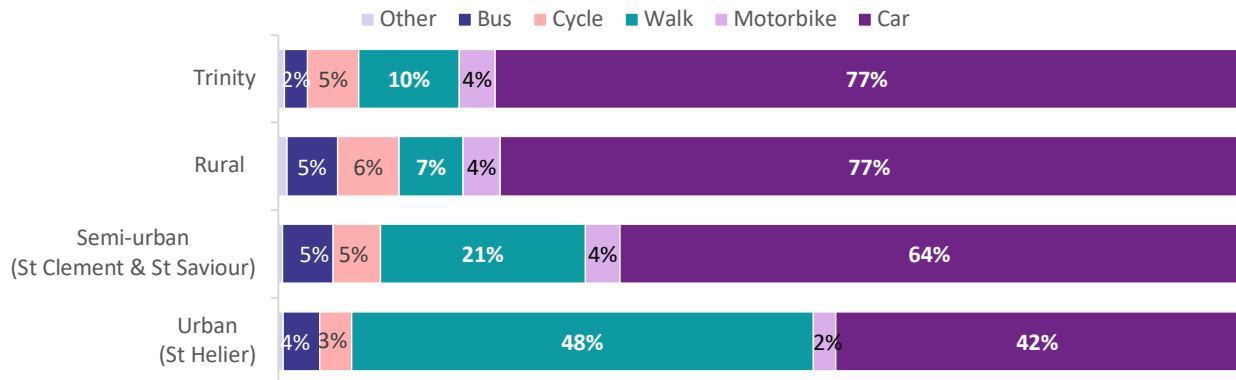


The greater proportion of workers walking to work for Jersey overall is particularly influenced by St Helier, where around half of workers (48%) walked to work (See Figure 6.3 below).

<sup>16</sup> 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 Trinity was similar to that of rural parishes<sup>17</sup> overall.

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

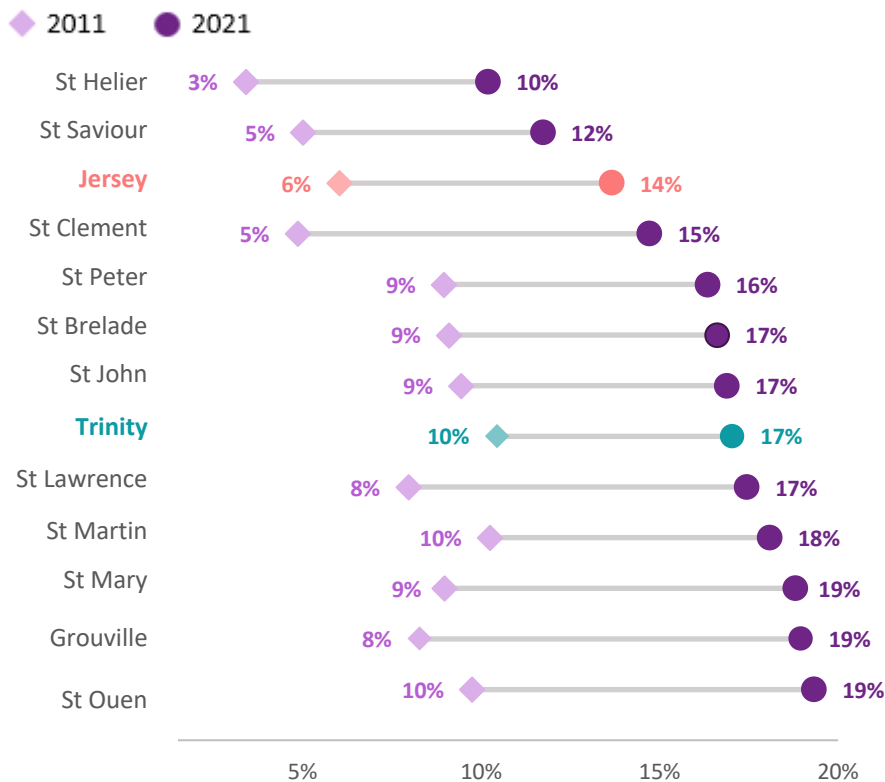


### Working from home

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 Trinity worked from home at the 2021 Census, compared to 10% in 2011. This represents an increase of 81%. As Figure 6.4 shows, home working increased across all parishes.

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

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



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

# Notes

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## 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

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## 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



