

Bulletin 4: Employment

On Census Day (21 March 2021), Jersey's resident population was 103,267. Residents aged 16 and over were asked to report their economic activity in the seven days prior to Census Day. Those who indicated that they were working were asked to provide details of their main job.

The 2021 Census was run during the Covid-19 pandemic, when a number of 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 releases¹. Due to definitional differences, and because the census is self-completed by the population, the census estimates of people in employment may differ from other sources produced by Statistics Jersey.

Economic activity and industry as collected by the 2021 Census are not directly comparable with 2011 due to changes in the underlying classifications and improvements to the questions in the 2021 questionnaire (see Notes).

Economic activity

Residents aged 16 and over were considered to be economically active if they were employed, self-employed or actively looking for work in the seven days prior to Census Day. An economically active person was considered to be working if they had done any paid work over the previous seven days (of one hour or more). This is consistent with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition of economic activity.

The economic activity question was updated for the 2021 census to improve the quality of data collected. Due to the changes in the question, and the subsequent underlying classifications, economic activity presented in this bulletin is not directly comparable with the 2011 census (see Notes).

On Census Day 68% of adults aged 16 and over were economically active. The proportion of economically active is broadly similar to that measured by the 2011 census (67%).

¹ For more information see www.gov.je/statistics

Table 1: Economic activity for all adults (aged 16 and over) and for adults aged 16 to 64

	All adults (aged 16 and over)			Adults aged 16-64		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Economically active						
Working for an employer full-time	23,420	18,550	41,970	23,040	18,290	41,330
Working for an employer part-time	1,850	6,120	7,970	1,460	5,690	7,150
Self-employed, employing others	2,250	750	3,000	1,980	670	2,650
Self-employed, not employing others	2,870	1,520	4,390	2,400	1,380	3,780
Unemployed, looking for or waiting to take up a job	1,110	950	2,060	1,090	930	2,020
Total active	31,510	27,890	59,400	29,970	26,950	56,920
Economically inactive						
Retired	7,640	9,700	17,340	780	1,330	2,120
Looking after the home	250	3,090	3,340	200	2,330	2,530
In full-time education	1,700	1,900	3,600	1,700	1,900	3,600
In part-time education	50	40	90	50	40	90
Unable to work: sickness or disability	1,080	1,150	2,220	1,000	1,030	2,030
Unemployed, not looking for a job	450	370	820	430	340	780
Total inactive	11,160	16,240	27,400	4,160	6,970	11,130
Overall totals	42,660	44,130	86,790	34,130	33,920	68,060

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

Economic activity: adults aged 16 and over

Almost two-thirds (63%) of women 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 Jersey Census (61%) and higher than that recorded for the UK (59%)².

For adults aged 16 and over, the economic activity rate has remained stable over the last three decades (see Table 2).

Table 2: Long term economic activity rates by sex, 1961-2021 (adults aged 16 and over)

	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011	2021
Males	86	84	80	79	76	74	74
Females	37	44	49	56	60	61	63
All	60	63	64	67	67	67	68

Almost one in eight (13%) adults aged 65 and over were economically active. See Appendix table A1 for a breakdown of economic status by age group.

² Source: Office for National Statistics Labour Force Survey data March-May 2021.

Of economically inactive adults aged 16 and over, almost two-thirds were retired (63%) and around one in eight (13%) were in full-time education. Fewer than one in ten (8%) were unable to work due to sickness or disability. Almost one in five economically inactive women (19%) aged 16 and over were looking after the home, compared with 2% of economically inactive men.

Economic activity: adults aged 16 to 64

Of the economically inactive adult population aged 16-64, almost a third (32%) were in full-time education. Almost one in five were retired (19%), the majority of whom were adults aged 60-64 years. Almost one in five (18%) were unable to work due to sickness or disability. A third (33%) of economically inactive women aged 16-64 were looking after the home, compared with 5% of economically inactive men.

Economic activity rates by place of birth are shown in Table 3. Economic activity rates for residents aged 16-64 were highest for those born in Poland (93%). The economic activity rate for Jersey-born residents (79%) was lower than the rates for those born in other jurisdictions. This was predominantly as a result of the number of Jersey-born residents in full-time education (accounting for over two-fifths of the economically inactive Jersey-born population), see Appendix, Table A2.

Table 3: Economic activity and unemployment rates³ for adults aged 16-64 by place of birth (percentages)

	Jersey	British Isles	Ireland	Poland	Portugal/ Madeira	Other European country	Elsewhere in the world	All adults 16-64
Economic activity rate	79	84	89	93	92	90	87	84
Unemployment rate	4.4	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.2	3.3	3.7	3.5

Unemployment

Unemployment (adults aged 16 to 64)

For the purposes of this bulletin, “unemployed” relates to residents who had reported that they were actively looking for work and had not undertaken any form of paid work in the seven days prior to census day.

On 21 March 2021 there were 2,019 adults aged 16-64 who were unemployed and looking for work; with slightly fewer women (926) than men (1093).

Of unemployed residents aged 16-64, the majority (91%) had Entitled or Entitled for work status⁴, and around one in ten (9%) had Registered status⁵.

Over half (52%) of unemployed residents were born in Jersey and around a quarter (24%) were born in the British Isles (see Table 4).

³ Unemployment rates have been derived from Appendix Table A2 and are for adults aged 16 to 64 age rather than the ILO definition (all adults aged 16 and over).

⁴ Entitled status means they had lived in Jersey for at least 10 years, could buy, lease or sell any property and work for any employer. Entitled for work status means they had lived in Jersey for 5 years immediately before their status was granted, could buy, lease or sell any property and work for any employer

⁵ People with Registered status do not qualify under any of the other categories of either Entitled, Entitled for work or Licensed (essentially employed) statuses.

Table 4: Unemployed (and looking for work) by place of birth, adults aged 16-64

	Persons	Percent
Jersey	1,041	52
British Isles	485	24
Portugal / Madeira	150	7
Poland	73	4
Ireland (Republic)	31	2
Other European country	98	5
Elsewhere in the world	141	7
Total	2,019	100

By length of residency in the Island, just over half (51%) of unemployed adults aged 16-64 had been resident in Jersey since birth (see Appendix Table A3). More than a quarter (29%) arrived in Jersey prior to 2010. Around one in fourteen (7%) unemployed adults aged 16-64 had been resident in Jersey for less than 15 months, having arrived in Jersey in 2020 or 2021.

Registered unemployment

The 2021 Census took place during the Covid-19 pandemic (see Notes). During the pandemic the number of people Actively Seeking Work (ASW)⁶ in Jersey reduced, partially recovering to pre-pandemic levels by the time of the 2021 Census.

At the time of the census there were 914 adults aged 16-64 registered as Actively Seeking Work (ASW) and not engaged in any paid employment. This indicates that fewer than half (45%) of the unemployed adults aged 16-64 recorded by the census were registered as unemployed. The proportion of unemployed adults who were registered varied by age group (see Figure 1).

Figure 1: Unemployed by age as measured by the census and registered unemployed (adults aged 16-64)



There were 331 unemployed adults aged 20-24, of whom fewer than a third (98) were registered as unemployed (and not engaged in paid employment). Around a quarter (24%) of unemployed 16-19 year olds were registered as unemployed.

⁶ Registered with the Back to Work Team at Customer and Local Services on 31 March 2021. Excludes those who were registered as ASW whilst also in paid employment. Registered Actively Seeking Work report for Q2 2021 (Statistics Jersey).

Adults aged 60-64 were the most likely to be registered as ASW; over two-thirds (68%) of this group were registered.

ILO unemployment rate

Jersey's ILO unemployment rate was 3.5% on 21 March 2021, corresponding to 2,058 persons; this figure represents all unemployed adults aged 16 and over as a proportion of all economically active adults and is an internationally comparable measure since the definition of working age can vary by jurisdiction. The corresponding figure for the UK⁷ was 4.6%.

The ILO unemployment rate was 4.3% for Jersey-born residents compared with 2.9% for those born outside of Jersey.

The youth unemployment rate (for 16-24 year-olds) was 8.9% in Jersey, compared with 13.5% in the UK⁸.

Occupation

Occupations were categorised into nine major groups using the internationally comparable Standard Occupational Classification⁹ system (see Table 5). Occupation groups can be further divided into 25 sub-groups; a detailed table by sub-groups can be found in Appendix Table A4. Data in this section is presented for working adults aged 16 and over.

The largest group was the 'Professional' occupation, engaging 9,919 adults (17% 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%).

Table 5: Major occupation group of working adults (aged 16 and over)

Occupation	Persons	Percent	Change 2011-2021	Percentage change
Managers, directors & senior officials	7,243	13	+650	+10%
Professional	9,919	17	+2,332	+31%
Associate professional & technical	8,297	14	+1,161	+16%
Administrative & secretarial	8,017	14	-126	-2%
Skilled trades	7,514	13	+384	+5%
Caring, leisure & other service	5,295	9	+1,390	+36%
Sales & customer service	3,108	5	+36	+1%
Process, plant & machine operatives	2,384	4	-60	-2%
Elementary occupations	5,561	10	-899	-14%
All	57,338	100	+4,868	+9%

The occupations seeing the largest increases compared with 2011 were the Professional and Caring, leisure & other services, each increasing by around a third. Elementary occupations decreased by 14% over the 10-year period.

⁷ Source: ONS Labour Market Statistics data, March-May 2021.

⁸ Source: ONS Labour Market Statistics data, March 2021.

⁹ Standard Occupational Classification system (SOC2010).

Figure 2 presents the occupation groups by sex. The Professional and Associate professional and technical occupations were fairly evenly balanced between males and females. However, the proportion of males and females in some of the other occupation groups varied. For example, males accounted for the majority of workers in Skilled trades (93%) and Managers, directors, and senior officials (61%). In contrast, females accounted for around four-fifths of those engaged in Caring, leisure and other service occupations (82%) and in Administrative and secretarial occupations (74%).

Figure 2: Major occupation group of working adults (aged 16 and over) by sex

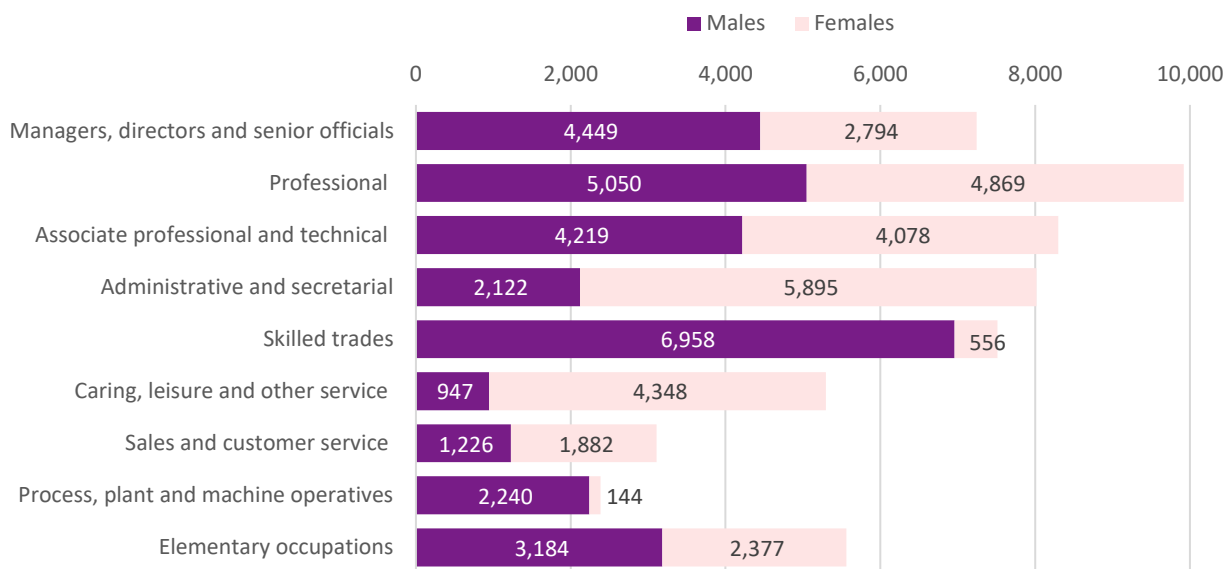


Table 6 presents occupation by place of birth. Jersey-born people accounted for the largest proportions of workers in Associate professional and technical and Administrative and secretarial occupations.

Table 6: Occupation group of working adults by place of birth (percentages)

Occupation	Place of Birth							All
	Jersey	British Isles	Ireland	Poland	Portugal/Madeira	Other European country	Elsewhere in the world	
Managers, directors & senior officials	2,717	2,977	212	193	353	338	453	7,243
Professional	3,940	4,021	201	136	200	411	1,010	9,919
Associate professional & technical	4,000	2,667	184	209	201	335	701	8,297
Administrative & secretarial	3,980	2,400	170	310	372	354	431	8,017
Skilled trades	2,942	1,847	115	494	1,375	426	315	7,514
Caring, leisure & other service	2,130	1,215	99	242	1,008	258	343	5,295
Sales & customer service	1,325	550	34	167	646	220	166	3,108
Process, plant & machine operatives	884	525	38	178	613	82	64	2,384
Elementary occupations	1,315	678	48	523	2,104	547	346	5,561
All	23,233	16,880	1,101	2,452	6,872	2,971	3,829	57,338

Around two-fifths of Managers, directors and senior officials and Professionals working in the Island were born in the British Isles.

Over two-fifths (45%) of residents born 'Elsewhere in the world' (outside of Europe) worked in Professional or Associate professional / technical occupations and one in eight (12%) were Managers, directors, or senior officials.

Almost a third of workers born in Portugal / Madeira (31%) and a fifth of workers born in Poland (21%) were engaged in Elementary occupations (this group includes cleaners, elementary construction workers, farm workers, kitchen / catering assistants and waiters/waitresses).

Occupational groups are presented in Table 7 broken down by residential / employment status of workers.

Table 7: Occupation group of working adults by residential / employment status (percent)

Occupation	Entitled /		
	Entitled for work	Licensed	Registered
Managers, directors & senior officials	13	18	6
Professional	16	49	13
Associate professional & technical	15	21	8
Administrative & secretarial	15	8	7
Skilled trades	13	1	18
Caring, leisure & other service	10	2	9
Sales & customer service	6	1	5
Process, plant & machine operatives	4	~	4
Elementary occupations	9	~	31
Total	100	100	100

~ denotes non-zero percentage less than 0.5

Almost half (49%) of Licensed (essentially employed) working adults were engaged in Professional occupations. Over a fifth (21%) were engaged in Associate professional and technical occupations and similar proportion (18%) were working as Managers, directors, and senior officials.

Almost a third (31%) of working adults with Registered status were engaged in Elementary occupations and almost a fifth (18%) were working in Skilled trades.

Public and Private sector

Over four-fifths (85%) of workers were employed in the private sector, the remainder (15%) worked in the public sector.

Managers, directors, and senior officials made up a larger proportion (14%) of the private sector compared to the public sector (4%), see Table 8. Over a third (35%) of public sector employees were engaged in Professional occupations compared to around one in seven (14%) in the private sector.

Table 8: Occupation of working age adults in the public and private sectors (percent)

Occupation	Public sector	Private sector
Managers, directors & senior officials	4	14
Professional	35	14
Associate professional & technical	16	14
Administrative & secretarial	17	14
Skilled trades	2	15
Caring, leisure & other service	18	8
Sales & customer service	1	6
Process, plant & machine operatives	2	5
Elementary occupations	5	11
Total	100	100

Industry

The 2021 Census took place during the Covid-19 pandemic. A number of restrictions relating to travel, commerce and social events were in place, impacting Jersey's labour market at that time (see Notes).

Industries in which people were employed were categorised using the 2007 Jersey Standard Industrial Classification (JSIC)¹⁰ into eleven sectors¹¹ (Table 9).

Table 9: Industrial sector of working adults aged 16 and over, 2021

Sector	Persons	Percent
Agriculture and fishing	1,061	2
Manufacturing	842	1
Construction and quarrying	6,458	11
Utilities and waste	783	1
Wholesale and retail	6,802	12
Hotels, restaurants, and bars	3,717	6
Transport and storage	1,874	3
Information and communication	1,840	3
Financial and legal services	13,033	23
Miscellaneous business activities	5,459	10
Education, health, and other services	15,469	27
All	57,338	100

Over a quarter (27%) of working adults were employed in Education, health, and other services (public and private sectors). Just under a quarter (23%) worked in Financial and legal activities.

Employment industry by place of birth is shown in Table 10. Over a third (34%) of workers from 'Elsewhere in the world' worked in Finance and legal activities whilst a quarter (26%) worked in Education, health, and other services.

Almost a third (31%) of Polish-born workers worked in either Wholesale and retail or Hotels, restaurants and bars compared to 15% of Jersey-born workers.

Over a quarter (27%) of workers in Agriculture and fishing were born in Jersey, a quarter (25%) were Polish-born and almost a fifth (18%) were born in Portugal / Madeira.

¹⁰The 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).

¹¹ Public sector employees are categorised by activity into the appropriate sectors.

Table 10: Industrial sector by place of birth, working adults aged 16 and over

Sector	Jersey	British Isles	Ireland	Poland	Portugal/ Madeira	Other European country	Elsewhere in the world
Agriculture and fishing	280	90	~	270	200	130	90
Manufacturing	380	210	10	60	110	40	30
Construction and Quarrying	2,540	1,900	140	350	1,180	180	160
Utilities and waste	400	250	~	20	60	20	20
Wholesale and retail	2,850	1,540	90	380	1,220	370	350
Hotels, restaurants, and bars	660	690	60	380	880	700	360
Transport and storage	820	580	30	50	260	80	60
Information and communication	890	580	40	50	40	90	150
Financial and legal services	5,880	4,390	330	310	280	530	1,300
Miscellaneous business activities	1,930	1,590	80	150	1,210	210	290
Education, health, and other services	6,600	5,070	300	440	1,440	610	1,010
All	23,230	16,880	1,100	2,450	6,870	2,970	3,830

Numbers have been independently rounded to the nearest 10. The symbol ~ denotes a value less than 10.

Hours worked in main job

Working adults were asked to provide the number of hours per week that they usually worked in their main job, excluding meal breaks and overtime. Results are presented for all workers aged 16 and over.

For the purposes of this section of the report, part-time workers have been defined as those working 25 hours or less per week.

Table 11: Mean number of hours worked per week for employees and the self-employed, by sex

	Full-time			Part-time			Full- and Part- time		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Working for an employer	40.6	37.6	39.2	15.4	17.5	16.9	38.9	33.7	36.3
Self-employed	44.2	41.2	43.5	16.1	14.8	15.5	39.2	30.5	36.5
All workers	41.1	37.8	39.7	15.7	17.0	16.6	39.0	33.4	36.4

The mean number of hours worked by employees (excluding the self-employed) was 36.3 hours per week (Table 11). Full-time employees worked 39.2 hours per week, the same figure as that recorded by the 2011 census (39.2 hours).

On average, females working for an employer worked 33.7 hours per week, compared with 38.9 hours per week for men. This difference is largely due to more women working part-time (19%) than men (6%). A similar pattern was

seen for the self-employed, with two-fifths (41%) of self-employed women working part-time compared with one in five (18%) self-employed men.

Table 12 presents the average number of hours worked by full-time employees by industry. Workers in Agriculture and fishing worked the longest hours, averaging over 49 hours per week.

Table 12: Mean hours worked by industry for full-time workers (including the self-employed)

Industry	Average hours worked per week
Agriculture and fishing	49.5
Hotels, restaurants, and bars	42.6
Construction and quarrying	41.9
Manufacturing	41.2
Transport and storage	40.1
Wholesale and retail	40.0
Miscellaneous business activities	40.0
Utilities and waste	39.3
Information and communication	38.8
Education, health, and other services	38.6
Financial and legal services	37.9
All full-time workers	39.7

Recent arrivals

As Table 13 shows below, there were 8,119 recent arrivals¹² aged 16 to 64, of whom 7,286 (corresponding to 90%) were economically active.

Table 13: Economic status of recent arrivals to Jersey (age 16 to 64)

	Persons	Percent
Economically active		
Working for an employer full time	6,114	75
Working for an employer part time	497	6
Self-employed, employing others	96	1
Self-employed, not employing others	294	4
Unemployed, looking for or waiting to take up a job	285	4
Economically inactive		
Retired	91	1
Looking after the home	350	4
In full-time education	224	3
In part-time education	13	~
Unable to work: sickness or disability	46	1
Unemployed, not looking for a job	109	1
Overall total	8,119	100

¹² For the purposes of this report, people whose most recent period of residence in Jersey began after 2015 are considered to be “recent arrivals”.

Acknowledgements

The 2021 Jersey census project was undertaken by Statistics Jersey. We would like to thank everyone who has been involved in delivering the Jersey Census, particularly Islanders for responding so positively; the field staff who supported Islanders who needed help; and the members of the census office team.

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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.
- Guidance notes on how to complete the employment questions were available on the Census website and through the census helpline. People whose economic status, employment situation or working hours had changed due to the pandemic were advised to answer the questions based on their situation at the time of the census. People temporarily away from work, for example in quarantine, self-isolating or on the Government Co-funded Payroll Scheme were advised to answer about their situation before their circumstances had changed.

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. People who were usually resident in Jersey, but temporarily away on Census Day, were also included.
- Limited information was also obtained for visitors (anyone intending to stay for less than one month) who were present in the Island 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.

Fieldwork

- Four separate address lists were matched and combined to produce an initial list of all residential addresses in the Island. The lists used were: the Jersey Land and Property Index (JLPI), the Jersey Postal Address File (PAF), Jersey Parish Rates address list, and the Jersey Electricity list of residential dwellings.
- The resulting list was verified by census staff in advance of the census in late 2020 – i.e., all addresses were visited and checked, including identifying unlisted and temporary properties. If there was any doubt as to whether a dwelling should be included (e.g., properties under construction) they were left in the address list.
- Any new addresses added to the JLPI in the intervening period between the address checking fieldwork and Census Day were also added to the address list. This resulted in a list of over 50,000 residential addresses.

- The majority of questionnaires were delivered by post, with around 4,000 hand-delivered by census enumerators. The hand-delivered questionnaires were targeted to “hard to reach” addresses identified during the address checking fieldwork. This included dwellings such as lodging houses and flats with shared mailboxes.
- Non-responding households were sent a reminder letter, then a replacement questionnaire, before being visited, multiple times where required, until the end of June.

Data processing

- The 2021 Census was carried out entirely on-Island, including processing and validation of the census returns.
- This approach allowed use of local knowledge and expertise throughout the entire census project and, particularly, enabled follow up of non-responding households to continue for several months after Census Day.
- Completed paper questionnaires were posted back to Statistics Jersey.
- Questionnaires were bar-coded to speed up the processing of the returns; bespoke software, designed in-house, was used to process the returns and to ensure data-entry and validation was efficient and accurate; vigorous quality assurance processes were put in place to maximise data quality.

Methodological changes for the 2021 Census

- An online completion option was available for the first time. All households received a paper questionnaire containing a unique Household Access Code to complete the census online. 31% of households completed their census online.
- The majority of census questionnaires were delivered by Jersey Post, rather than by Census Enumerators. This meant that a much smaller census field team was engaged on and around Census Day, and there was minimal household contact as part of our Covid-safe measures.
- The 2021 Census uses the Jersey Standard Industrial Classification system JSIC2007 to code employment industries. The 2011 Jersey Census used JSIC2003. The updated 2007 classification incorporates several major changes including the new industrial sector “Information and communications”. Therefore direct comparison between censuses is not currently possible. Statistics Jersey plan to undertake further work to enable comparison between years for future data releases. For more details of changes to the JSIC see the [Annex to the Statistics Jersey Labour Market report for December 2021](#).

Changes in the economic activity question for the 2021 census

- The economic activity question was changed for the 2021 census. The new question was “Which of the following describes what you were doing during the last seven days”. Respondents were instructed to “tick all that apply” from a list of responses. This was an improvement from the 2011 census where respondents were asked to select only one answer that “best described” their situation in the last week.
- The 2021 census question allows for combinations of answers that would not have been captured in previous censuses. This is particularly important for combinations that involve both an active and inactive economic status. For example, a full-time student working a few hours per week may have classified themselves as a student rather than working in the 2011 census. Using the International Labour Organisation (ILO) classification of economic activity, a person is considered to be economically active if they have worked one hour or more in the previous seven days. The 2021 census question should therefore improve coverage of working adults when using the ILO definitions of economic activity, employment, and unemployment.
- Due to the changes in the economic activity question, the 2021 results for economic activity are not strictly comparable to 2011. However the impact on overall activity rates and the ILO unemployment rate are considered to be relatively minor.

Undercount

- The 2021 Jersey census has incorporated the undercount into the census results. Jersey moved to this “one number” approach for the first time in 2011. (UK moved to this approach in 2001).
- 256 households failed to return a census questionnaire in 2021 and were classified as “Undercount” households; such households represented 0.5% of the total number of households.
- Reported numbers for 2021 represent all residents living in Jersey in 2021, including the small undercount
- Non-responding households are included by identifying the number and characteristics of such households and subsequently amending the census results.

- Administrative data, additional information collected by field staff and the application of statistical techniques were used to compile sufficient information on the characteristics of non-responding households to enable their inclusion.

Validation and quality assurance

- A rigorous process of quality assurance took place, for example: internal consistency checks (e.g., children older than parents), identifying duplicate households or people, ensuring visitors staying overnight at other addresses had been included at their usual residence, identifying outliers and missing data. In some instances, households were contacted by phone to provide missing information.
- A careful process of validation was carried out against available administrative sources, to ensure the final reported census numbers were consistent with the known populations of:
 - births
 - preschool age
 - school age
 - working age
 - pension age
- Validation was also carried out on an individual level using administrative data sources through a process of automated and manual matching. Datasets used included:
 - Birth registrations (CLS / Office of the Superintendent Registrar)
 - Pre-school children (Dept of Health and Community Services)
 - School-age children (Dept of Children, Young People, Education and Skills)
 - Social Security registrations and contributions (Customer and Local Services, CLS)
 - Manpower returns (Population Office)

Appendix – Data tables

	16-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+	All
Economically active												
Working for an employer full time	650	3,470	4,620	4,970	5,230	5,240	5,080	5,290	4,420	2,370	640	41,970
Working for an employer part time	800	440	360	490	710	780	800	880	1,030	860	830	7,970
Self-employed, employing others	~	20	60	160	300	330	420	530	480	360	360	3,000
Self-employed, not employing others	~	80	180	280	390	460	510	640	700	540	610	4,390
Unemployed, looking for or waiting to take up a job	200	330	220	170	160	140	190	210	250	160	40	2,060
Total active	1,650	4,350	5,440	6,070	6,780	6,940	6,990	7,550	6,870	4,290	2,470	59,400
Economically inactive												
Retired	~	~	~	~	~	~	20	120	350	1,620	15,220	17,340
Looking after the home	~	70	180	310	360	320	280	350	380	280	810	3,340
In full-time education	2,340	1,080	100	30	20	10	~	~	~	~	~	3,600
In part-time education	50	10	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	90
Unable to work: sickness or disability	30	80	80	100	120	180	220	310	470	450	190	2,220
Unemployed, not looking for a job	50	60	70	70	70	70	90	110	120	70	40	820
Total inactive	2,480	1,310	430	520	570	590	610	890	1,320	2,420	16,260	27,400
Total	4,130	5,650	5,870	6,590	7,350	7,530	7,600	8,450	8,190	6,710	18,740	86,790

Table A1: Economic status for adults aged 16 to 64, by age group

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

Table A2: Economic status for adults aged 16 to 64, by place of birth

	Jersey	British Isles	Ireland	Poland	Portugal/ Madeira	Other European country	Elsewhere in the world
Economically active							
Working for an employer full time	16,350	11,220	770	2,100	5,430	2,440	3,030
Working for an employer part time	3,560	1,980	130	220	690	270	310
Self-employed, employing others	1,000	970	70	60	320	80	160
Self-employed, not employing others	1,640	1,410	60	80	260	130	210
Unemployed, looking for or waiting to take up a job	1,040	490	30	70	150	100	140
Total active	23,580	16,050	1,060	2,520	6,860	3,010	3,850
Economically inactive							
Retired	1,040	900	30	~	40	40	70
Looking after the home	1,060	780	40	100	170	160	220
In full-time education	2,630	590	~	50	100	80	150
Unable to work: sickness or disability	1,120	520	40	30	240	40	50
Unemployed, not looking for a job	460	220	20	10	50	40	70
Total inactive	6,310	2,100	100	190	550	310	490
Total	29,890	19,060	1,200	2,710	7,450	3,350	4,400

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

Table A3: Unemployed and looking for work, by year that current period of residence in Jersey began (aged 16-64)

	Persons	Percent
Since birth	1,025	51
Prior to 1980	63	3
1980 – 1989	115	6
1990 – 1999	159	8
2000 – 2009	246	12
2010	23	1
2011	19	1
2012	25	1
2013	15	1
2014	18	1
2015	26	1
2016	29	1
2017	35	2
2018	31	2
2019	45	2
2020	101	5
2021 (up to 21 March)	44	2
Total	2,019	100

Table A4: Occupation sub-groups (working adults aged 16 and over)

	2021		2011		Percentage change 2011-2021
	Persons	Percent	Persons	Percent	
Corporate managers and directors	5,085	9	4,845	9	+5
Other managers and proprietors	2,158	4	1,748	3	+23
Science, research, engineering and technology professional	4,137	7	3,027	6	+37
Health professionals	2,143	4	1,623	3	+32
Teaching and educational professionals	2,014	4	1,494	3	+35
Business, media and public service professionals	1,625	3	1,443	3	+13
Science, engineering and technology associate professional	5,587	10	4,774	9	+17
Health and social care associate professionals	888	2	683	1	+30
Protective service occupations	575	1	433	1	+33
Culture, media and sports occupations	541	1	571	1	-5
Business and public service associate professional	706	1	675	1	+5
Administrative occupations	6,330	11	6,029	11	+5
Secretarial and related occupations	1,687	3	2,114	4	-20
Skilled agricultural and related trades	961	2	929	2	+3
Skilled metal, electrical and electronic trades	3,352	6	3,209	6	+4
Skilled construction and building trades	1,685	3	1,575	3	+7
Textiles, printing and other skilled trades	1,516	3	1,417	3	+7
Caring personal service occupations	3,852	7	2,633	5	+46
Leisure, travel and related personal service occupation	1,443	3	1,272	2	+13
Sales occupations	656	1	459	1	+43
Customer service occupations	2,452	4	2,613	5	-6
Process, plant and machine operatives	807	1	691	1	+17
Transport and mobile machine drivers and operative	1,577	3	1,753	3	-10
Elementary trades and related occupations	4,216	7	4,802	9	-12
Elementary administration and service occupations	1,345	2	1,658	3	-19
All	57,338	100	52,470	100	+9

Table A5: Industry by occupation group, working adults aged 16 and over

	Managers, directors and senior officials	Professional	Associate professional and technical	Admin. & secretarial	Skilled trades	Caring, leisure & other service	Sales and customer service	Process, plant and machine	Elementary occupations	Total
Agriculture and fishing	70	30	30	40	290	30	20	130	440	1,060
Manufacturing	120	30	80	50	350	10	40	100	50	840
Construction and Quarrying	590	380	180	310	3,720	10	30	570	670	6,460
Utilities and waste	70	90	80	70	120	~	50	180	110	780
Wholesale and retail	1,040	390	560	810	710	80	2,270	330	610	6,800
Hotels, restaurants and bars	660	50	120	250	910	200	90	150	1,290	3,720
Transport and storage	140	100	200	160	70	80	100	550	470	1,870
Information and communication	230	810	420	130	130	~	80	10	40	1,840
Financial and legal services	2,610	2,910	3,640	3,550	40	30	160	20	80	13,030
Miscellaneous business activities	840	880	850	570	750	250	70	170	1,090	5,460
Education, health and other services	880	4,260	2,150	2,080	420	4,590	210	170	710	15,470
All occupations	7,240	9,920	8,300	8,020	7,510	5,300	3,110	2,380	5,560	57,340

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