

Bulletin 6: Transport

Jersey's census took place on 21 March 2021. There were 103,267 usual residents and 44,583 private households recorded. This report presents information on the number of vehicles owned or available to private households, as well as mode of travel to work for working adults.

At the time of the 2021 Census, some Covid-19 restrictions remained in place in Jersey. The responses to the travel to work question may reflect the government recommendation to work from home where possible. See Notes for further details of the pandemic context at the time of the 2021 Census.

Number of cars, vans and motorcycles

Private households¹ were asked to provide the number of cars, vans, motorcycles or mopeds that were owned or available for use² by household members.

There were 68,219 cars / vans owned or used by private households. This is equivalent to 674 private cars / vans per 1,000 population.

Table 1 shows that the number of cars / vans owned or used by private households has increased by 9% (by 5,763 vehicles) since 2011 and the number of motorcycles by 15% (1,193).

Table 1: Vehicles owned or available for use by private households

Vehicle type	Number of vehicles		Mean per household	
	2021	2011	2021	2011
Cars or vans	68,219	62,456	1.53	1.50
Motorcycles or scooters	9,166	7,973	0.21	0.19
All motor vehicles	77,385	70,429	1.74	1.69

The average (mean) number of cars / vans per household was 1.53 in 2021; a small increase from 1.50 in 2011, (see Figure 1). This was higher than in England³ (1.24) and lower than the Isle of Man⁴ (1.56).

The average (mean) number of motorcycles / scooters per household also increased marginally from 0.19 vehicles per household in 2011 to 0.21 vehicles per household in 2021.

¹ Excludes communal establishments and vacant properties.

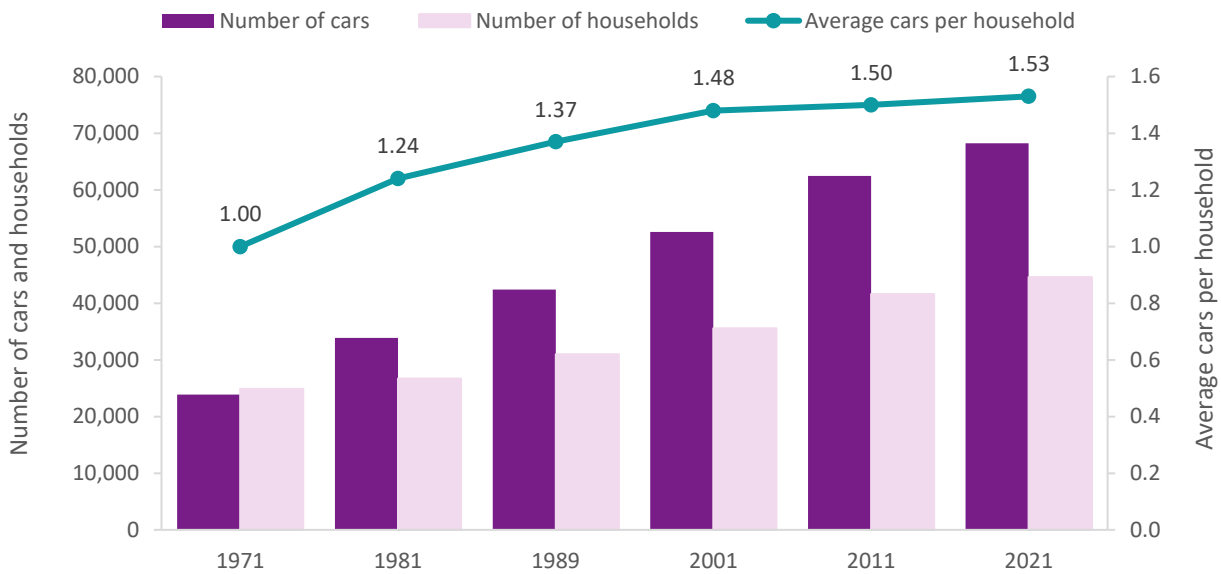
² Including any vehicle owned by an employer that is also available for private use.

³ Derived from 2020 data published in the National Transport Survey; Office for National Statistics.

⁴ Derived from data published in the Isle of Man 2021 Census report; Isle of Man.

Whilst the average (mean) number of cars per household increased over the past 50 years, the number of households has also increased. The result is a significant increase in total cars in Jersey since 1971, see Figure 1.

Figure 1: Total cars and private households 1971-2021



The number of cars / vans owned or available for use per private household is shown in Table 2.

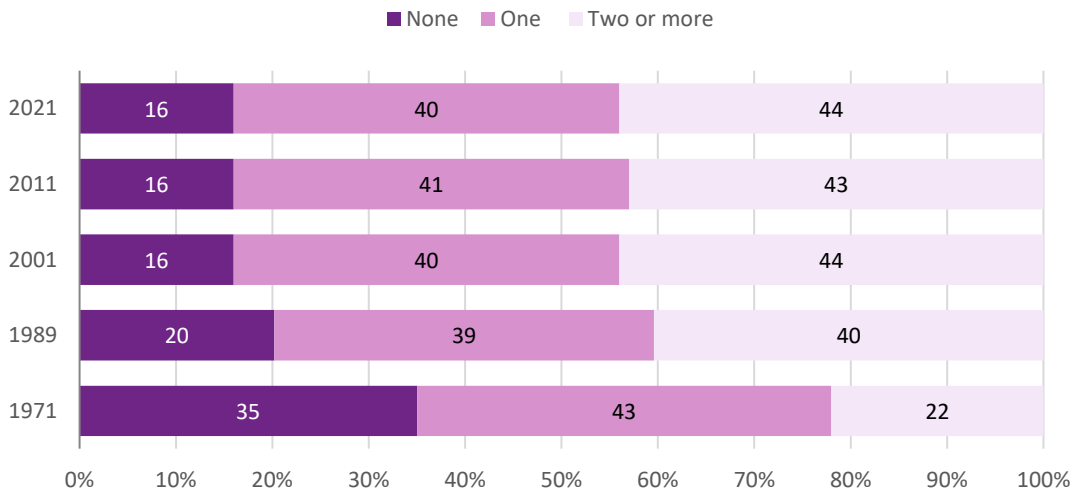
Table 2: Cars / vans owned or available to private households (counts are number of households)

Cars / vans owned or available for use	None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five or more	All Households
Households	7,253	17,902	12,797	4,334	1,123	1,174	44,583
Percent	16	40	29	10	2	3	100

Households without access to a car or van

One in six (16%) private households did not own or have access to a car or van, a figure unchanged from 2001 (16%) and slightly lower than in 1989 (20%). In 1971 this proportion stood at over a third (35%).

Figure 2: Private ownership 1971 to 2021 (%)



The proportion of households without a car / van in Jersey (16%) was lower than in England⁵ (21%).

Nearly a third (30%) of households living in St Helier did not have a car / van. One in four (24%) households in rural parishes⁶ had three or more cars / vans for private use.

Table 3: Private households without a car/van by parish (percent of all households in parish)

Parish	Households	Percent
Grouville	101	5
St Brelade	253	6
St Clement	360	9
St Helier	5,309	30
St John	45	4
St Lawrence	102	4
St Martin	78	5
St Mary	14	2
St Ouen	68	4
St Peter	167	8
St Saviour	677	12
Trinity	79	6
All parishes	7,253	16

⁵ Source: National Travel Survey 2021; Office for National Statistics.

⁶ Throughout this report urban includes St Helier; semi-urban includes St Saviour and St Clement; rural includes all other parishes.

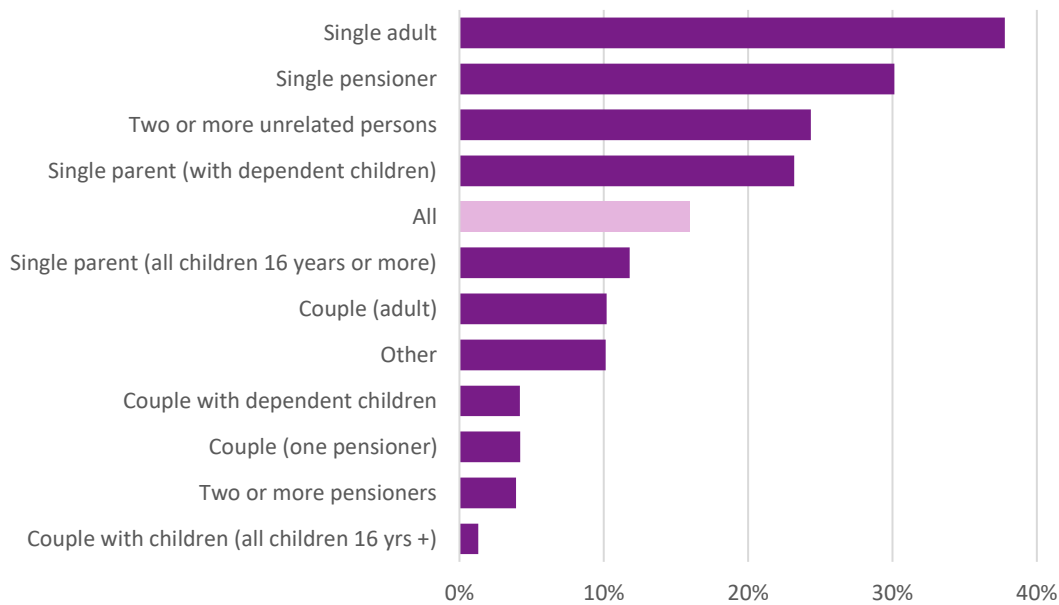
Table 4 presents private households without access to a car/van by household type. Almost two-fifths (38%) of such households were single adults and nearly a third (30%) were single pensioners. Couples with all children aged over 16 years were the least likely group to be without a car/van (1%).

Table 4: Private households without a car or van by household type

Household type	Households	Percent of all such households
Single adult	3,251	38
Couple (adult)	702	10
Single parent (with dependent children)	395	23
Single parent (all children 16 years or more)	234	12
Couple with dependent children	330	4
Couple with children (all children 16 years or more)	47	1
Couple (one pensioner)	56	4
Single pensioner	1,646	30
Two or more pensioners	178	4
Two or more unrelated persons	192	24
Other	222	10
All households without a car/van	7,253	16

The information in Table 4 is presented in Figure 3 below.

Figure 3: Private households without a car/van by household type (percent of each household type)



Travel to work

The census question asked working adults “How do you usually travel to work?”. At the time of the 2021 Census there was a government recommendation to work from home where possible due to the ongoing pandemic, although this was not a legal requirement.

It is unclear whether people answered regarding their situation at the time of the census (Covid affected) or their usual situation. Consequently, these figures may represent a combination of usual travel arrangements and of travel methods at the time of the census. (see Notes).

Working adults provided information on their usual mode of transport to work (see Table 5).

Table 5: Usual mode of travel to work 2021 (working adults aged 16 and over)

Usual mode of travel	2011 workers	2011 percent	2021 workers	2021 percent	Percentage change 2011-2021
Private car (alone)	21,139	40	22,933	40	+8%
Private car (with passenger)	4,840	9	3,694	6	-24%
Private car (as passenger)	3,577	7	3,060	5	-14%
Motorcycle or scooter	1,835	3	1,593	3	-13%
Walk	13,300	25	13,202	23	-1%
Bus	2,264	4	2,312	4	+2%
Cycle or electric bike	2,083	4	2,391	4	+15%
Work mainly at or from home	3,159	6	7,837	14	+148%
Other (including taxi)	273	1	316	1	+16%
All workers	52,470	100	57,338	100	+9%

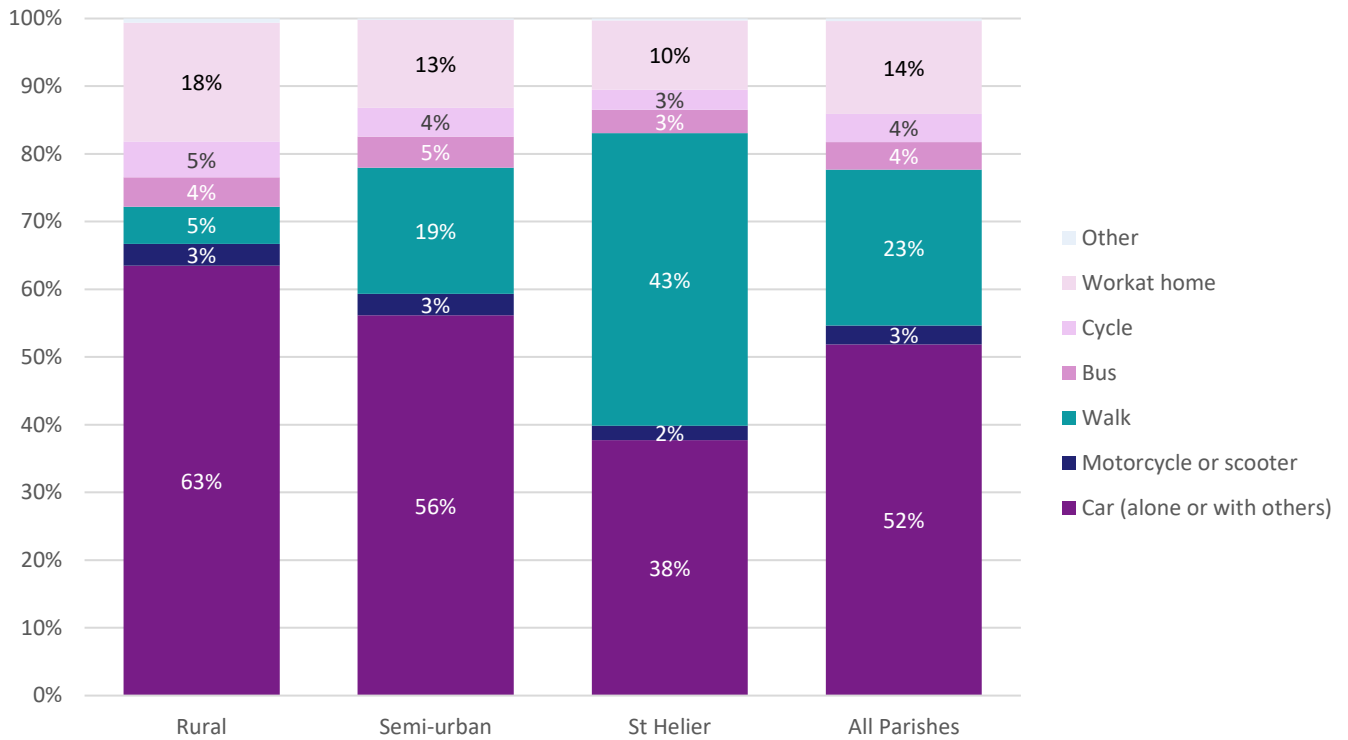
Half (52%) of working adults travelled to work by private car, whilst nearly a quarter (23%) walked, fewer than one in twenty (4%) used the bus and a similar proportion cycled (4%). The distribution of mode of transport used for travel to work has remained essentially unchanged since 2011, when 56% of people reported using a car, 25% walked, 4% used the bus and 4% cycled (Table 5).

The number of people working from home in 2021 had more than doubled compared with 2011 (increase of 148%).

At a parish level, two fifths (43%) of workers living in St Helier (“Figure 4) walked to work. In contrast, nearly seven out of ten workers in rural parishes travelled to work by car.

St Clement had the highest proportion of workers (7%) who used the bus to travel to work while Trinity, St Mary and St Ouen had the lowest proportions (2%) (see Appendix, Table A1).

Figure 4: Mode of travel to work by parish (percent of working adults in each area⁷). Excludes working from home



Destination of travel to work

At the time of the census there was a government recommendation to work from home where possible (see Notes).

Two-thirds (66%) of all workers⁸ in the Island worked in St Helier. A fifth (21%) worked in rural parishes, and 13% worked in semi-urban parishes. These proportions are essentially unchanged since 2011.

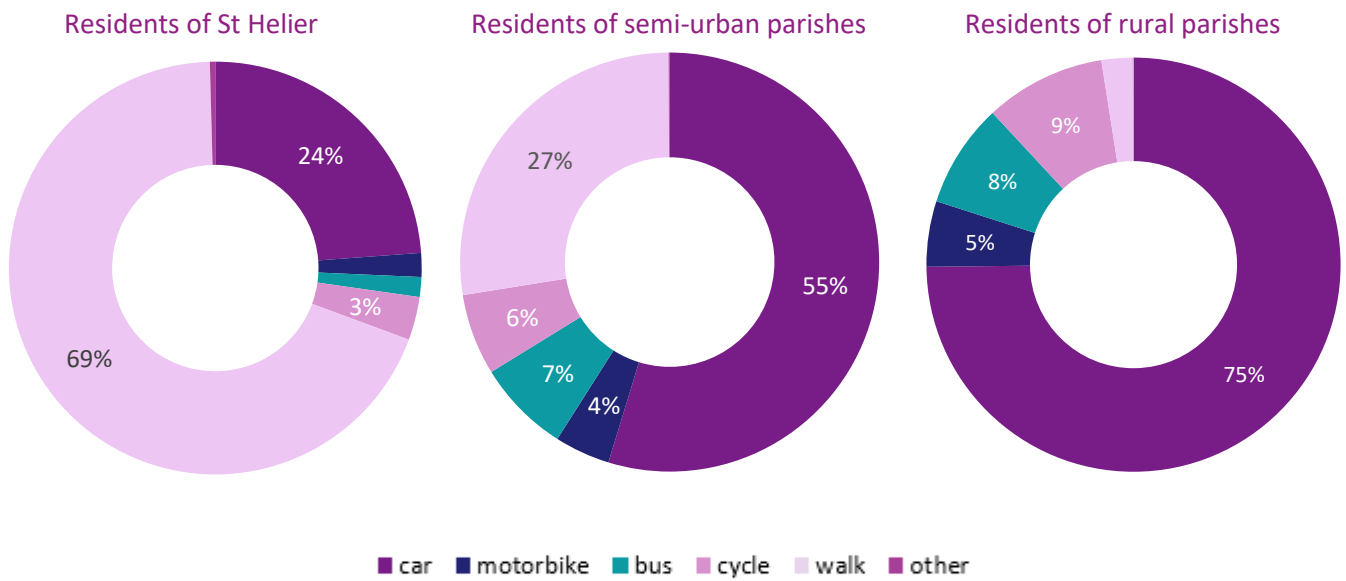
More than two thirds (69%) of people who lived and worked in St Helier walked to work. However, a quarter (24%) of people who lived and worked in St Helier still commuted to work by car (either alone or with others).

Three-quarters (75%) of people who lived in rural parishes and worked in town travelled to work by car; just under one in ten (9%) cycled and 8% travelled by bus (Figure 5).

⁷Parishes have been categorised as: 'St Helier', 'Semi-urban' (St Clement and St Saviour) and 'Rural' (all other parishes)

⁸Workers who worked from home, had no fixed place of work or who worked outside the Island have been excluded from this analysis.

Figure 5: Mode of travel to work for adults **working in St Helier** by parish of residence



Working from home

One in seven (14%) of all working adults worked from home (7,837) at the time of the 2021 Census. This figure has increased since 2011 when 6% of workers reported working from home (3,159). Those living in St Helier were the least likely to work from home (10%) whereas Grouville, St Mary and St Ouen had the highest proportion of home workers (19%).

Figure 6: Proportion of working adults working from home by parish type

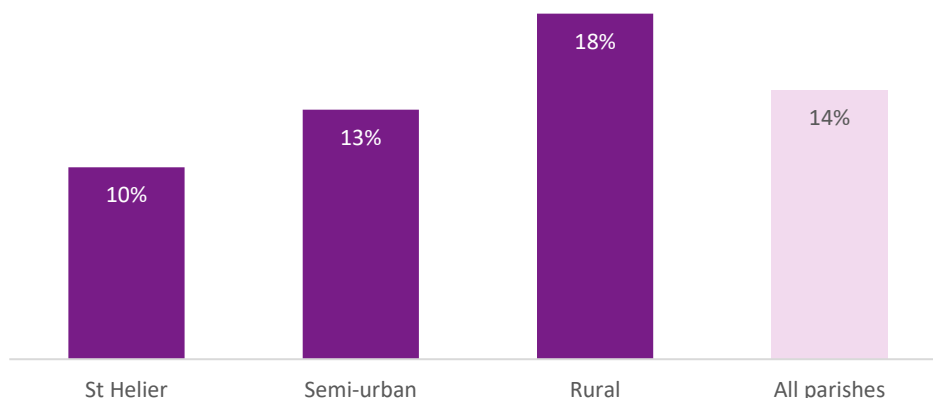


Table A1: Usual mode of travel to work by parish (all working adults)

Parish	Car	Motorbike or scooter	Walk	Bus	Cycle	Work from home	Other	All
Grouville	1,670	70	100	150	120	500	20	2,620
St Brelade	3,280	180	390	300	380	920	60	5,500
St Clement	3,040	160	560	370	220	760	20	5,130
St Helier	8,390	470	9,610	760	660	2,270	100	22,270
St John	1,120	60	70	50	70	280	10	1,650
St Lawrence	1,860	110	160	170	150	520	20	2,980
St Martin	1,370	50	80	100	90	380	10	2,080
St Mary	640	40	20	20	50	180	~	950
St Ouen	1,440	70	80	50	100	420	20	2,180
St Peter	1,660	90	170	110	150	430	20	2,620
St Saviour	4,090	240	1,800	210	320	890	30	7,580
Trinity	1,140	60	150	40	80	300	10	1,770
All parishes	29,690	1,590	13,200	2,310	2,390	7,840	320	57,340

Numbers have been independently rounded to the nearest 10. ~ denotes a non-zero value less than 10.

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 travel to work question were available on the Census website and through the census helpline. People whose mode of travel or workplace had changed due to the pandemic were advised to answer the question 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 travel method before their circumstances had changed.
- It is unclear whether people answered regarding their situation at the time of the census (Covid affected) or their usual situation. Consequently, these figures may represent a combination of travel methods at the time of the census and usual travel arrangements.

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, 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.

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 (eg. 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)