census
2021

ST SAVIOUR
PARISH PROFILE

Statistics
Jersey

KEY STATISTICS 2021
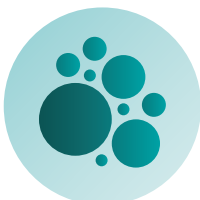
13,904 — Total population of St Saviour

13% — % of Jersey population living in St Saviour
(2nd most populated Parish)

+2% — % change since 2011

1,498 PERSONS PER KM² — Population density
(3rd highest Parish)

41 YEARS — Average (median) age

Statistics Jersey

Foreword

The 2021 Jersey Census took place on Sunday 21 March 2021. The ten-yearly census provides the most reliable estimate of the Jersey population whilst giving a comprehensive snapshot of the characteristics (such as education and country of birth) of Islanders. It also gives the most complete information on the housing in which Islanders live.

This report presents the census results specific to our own Parish of St Saviour by compiling the individual responses to the census, Statistics Jersey have been able to produce a rich dataset which can be used to hold a mirror to life in our Parish in 2021.

Much work has gone into producing this report. Statistics Jersey researched the most appropriate questions to include in the census – they added new questions on long-term health and illness alongside voluntary questions on sexual orientation and gender identity. The content of the census was approved by the States Assembly.

A great deal of work went into ensuring the completeness and accuracy of the census data. This included Collection Officers following up non-responding households for several months after Census Day. There was also a detailed data checking and validation process carried out by the census office team.

I would like to thank Parishioners for their amazing response to the census (statistics Jersey reported a 99.5% response rate). I would also like to thank the Statistics Jersey team who worked flat out to deliver this successful census.

Ian Cope
Chief Statistician - Statistics Jersey

Chapter 1: Population and age

The 2021 Jersey Census took place on Sunday 21 March 2021. Population figures in this report include Jersey residents who were absent from the Island on Census Day and exclude short-term visitors who were present on Census Day.
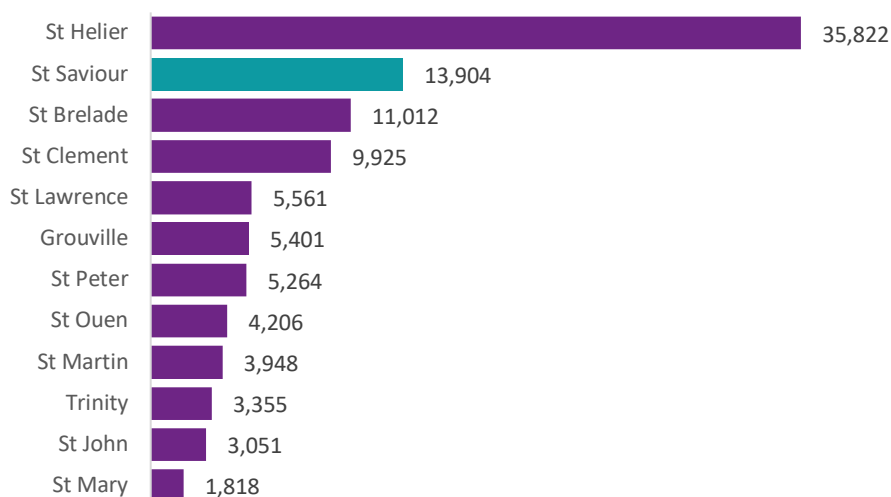
At the time of the 2021 Census, Jersey had several restrictions in place in respect of travel, commerce and social events as a result of the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic. Please see the notes for further details of these restrictions.

Total population

St Saviour's total resident population was 13,580 people at the 2021 Census.

St Saviour was the second most populated parish, accounting for 13% of Jersey's total population. Its population size was similar to that of St Brelade (11,012), see Figure 1.1.
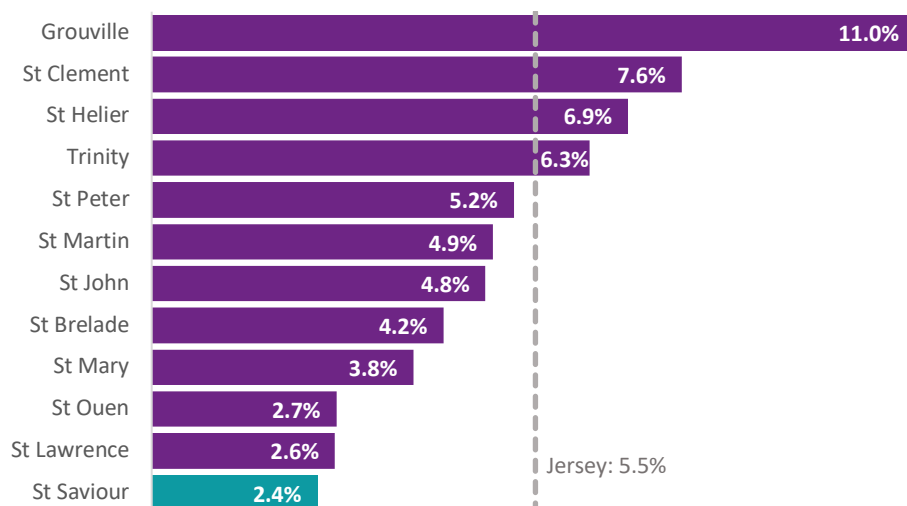
Figure 1.1: Parish populations, 2021
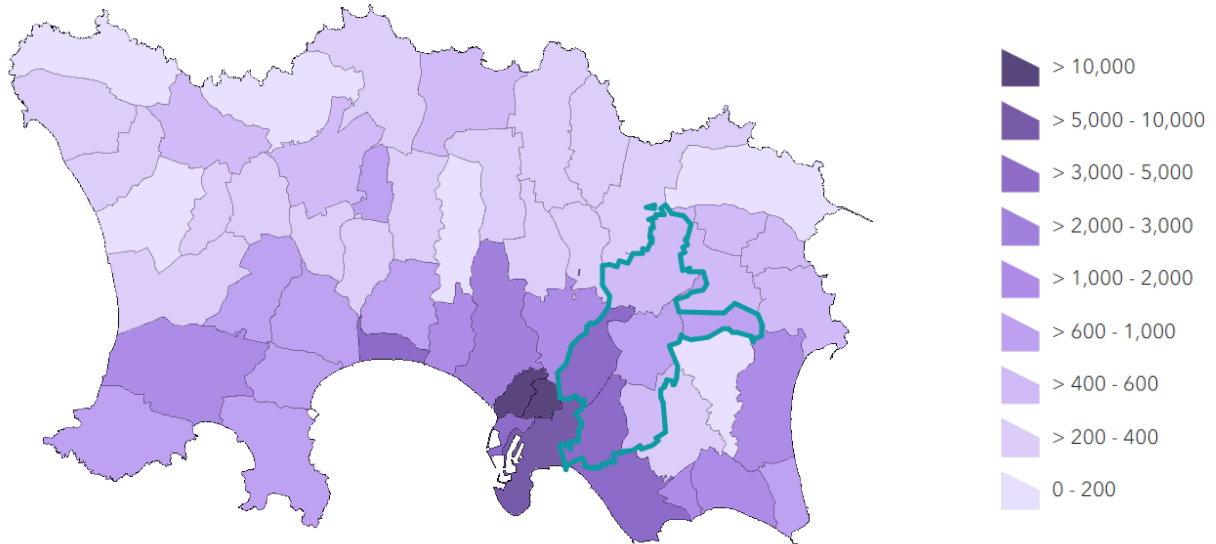

Change over time

St Saviour's resident population increased by 324 people between 2011 and 2021. This corresponds to an increase of 2.4%, the smallest parish percentage increase over the 10-year period (see Figure 1.2).

Figure 1.2: The 10-year change in parish populations between 2011 and 2021 censuses (percent)

The density of each parish is shown in Figure 1.3 below. The parish of St Saviour is highlighted. St Saviour had the third-highest population density (1,498 persons/km^2), more than the population density of Jersey as a whole (859 persons/km^2).

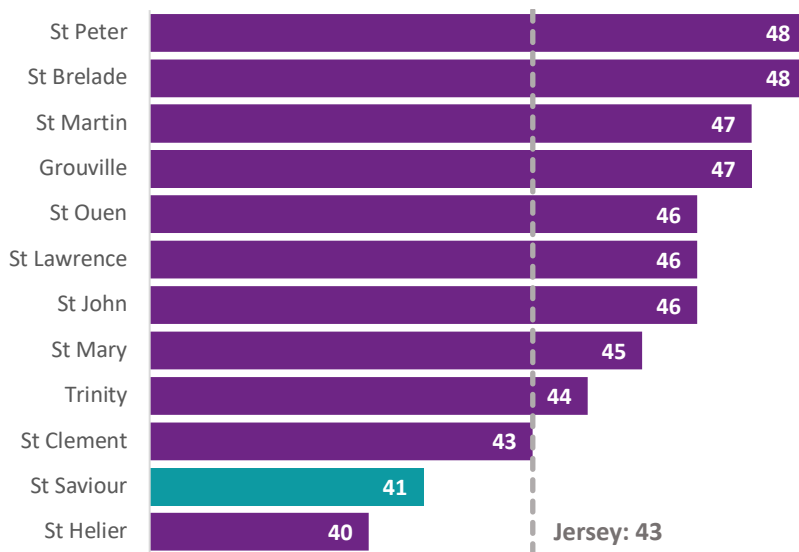Figure 1.3: Population density in 2021, per vingtaine (persons/km^2)

Average age

The mean average age of St Saviour residents was 40.8 years, the median average was 41 years (see Figure 1.4). This has increased since 2011 when the median age was 39. When care home residents are excluded, the mean average age of St Saviour residents reduces slightly, to 40.6 years.

Figure 1.4: Median age of residents by parish

Age structure

As Table 1.1 shows, 9,063 people were aged between 16 and 64 years of age in 2021.

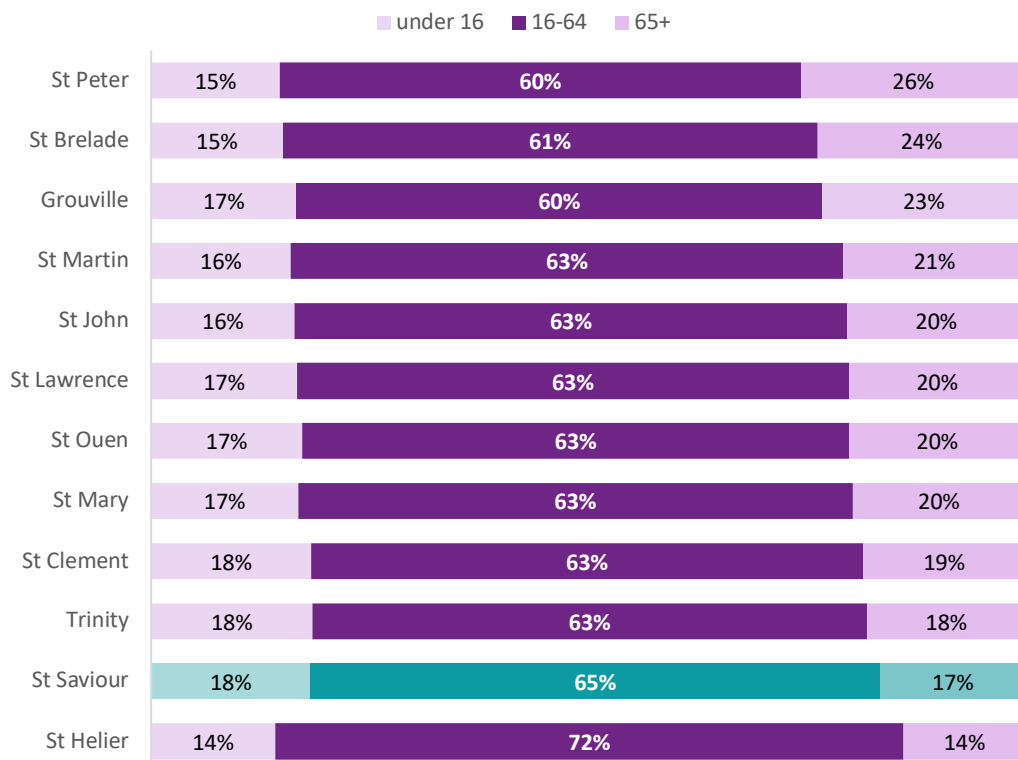Table 1.1: Working age population of St Saviour (where working age is 16-64 years), 2011 and 2021

	2011		2021	
	Number	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
Under 16 years	2,565	19	2,532	18
16-64 years (working age)	9,230	68	9,063	65
65 and over	1,785	13	2,309	17
Total	**13,580**	**100**	**13,904**	**100**

The number of residents aged 16-64 decreased by 2% between 2011 and 2021, whilst the number of people aged 65 and over increased by almost a third (29%).

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

The proportion of adults aged 65 and over has grown from 13% in 2011 to 17% in 2021 due to the ageing population.

Figure 1.5: Working age population, by parish

under 16   16-64   65+

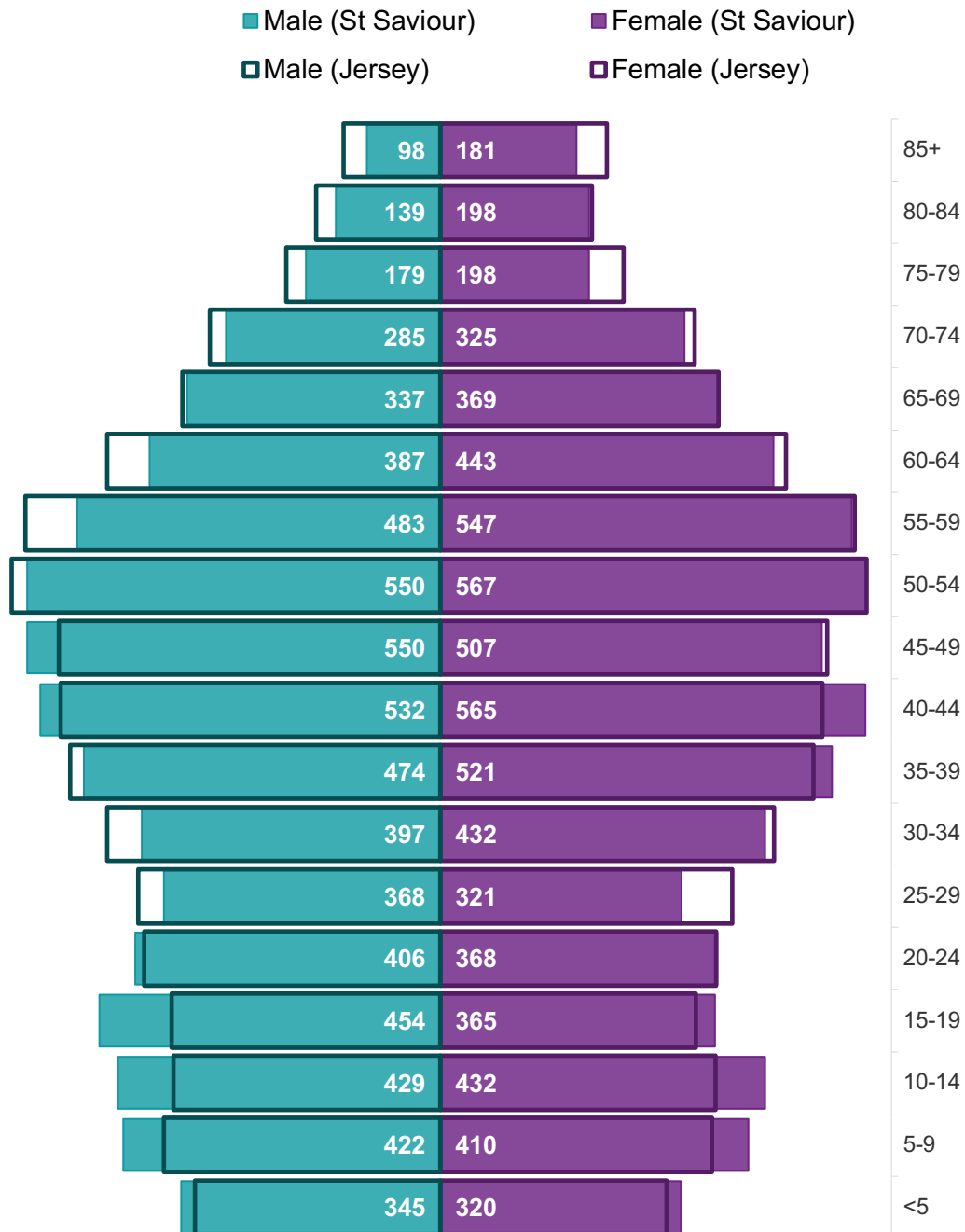| Parish	under 16	16-64	65+
St Peter	15%	60%	26%
St Brelade	15%	61%	24%
Grouville	17%	60%	23%
St Martin	16%	63%	21%
St John	16%	63%	20%
St Lawrence	17%	63%	20%
St Ouen	17%	63%	20%
St Mary	17%	63%	20%
St Clement	18%	63%	19%
Trinity	18%	63%	18%
St Saviour	18%	65%	17%
St Helier	14%	72%	14%

The order of the legend matches the order of the stacks in each bar

Age and sex structure

Figure 1.6 illustrates the population of St Saviour by age group and sex. Just over half (50.8%) of St Saviour's population were female. The population structure of Jersey is shown for comparison.

Figure 1.6: The population of St Saviour compared to the population structure of Jersey[1]

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

Chapter 2: Population characteristics

Place of birth

In 2021, over half (54%) of St Saviour residents were born in Jersey. A quarter (25%) were born in the British Isles[2], 9% were born in Portugal / Madeira and 2% were born in Poland.

As Table 2.1 illustrates, the number of St Saviour residents who were born in Jersey has increased since 2011. The greatest increase between 2011 and 2021 was residents born in other European countries (+63%).

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

	Persons		Percent	
	2021 population	Change 2011-2021	St Saviour	Jersey
Jersey	7,505	+164	54	50
British Isles	3,482	-216	25	29
Portugal / Madeira	1,241	+224	9	8
Poland	307	-105	2	3
Ireland (Republic)	234	-28	2	2
France	94	-16	1	1
Other European country	417	+161	3	3
Elsewhere in the world	624	+140	4	5
Total	13,904	+324	100	100

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[2] Including England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and other Channel Islands

Ethnicity

While place of birth is informative, a person's self-reported ethnicity can give a different perspective. For example, someone born outside of Jersey who has lived in the Island for many years might consider themselves of 'Jersey' ethnicity. On the other hand, someone else born in Jersey but with parents from outside of the Island may consider their parental or cultural heritage to be the key influence in defining their ethnicity.

Table 2.2: Ethnicity of St Saviour residents, 2021 and 2011

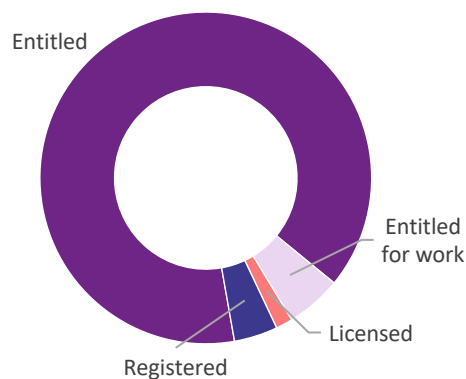| | | Persons (St Saviour) | | | Percent | |
		2011	2021	*Change 2011-2021*	St Saviour 2021	Jersey 2021
White	Jersey	6,801	6,640	*-161*	47.8	44.4
	British	3,930	3,700	*-230*	26.6	30.5
	Irish	326	316	*-10*	2.3	2.1
	French	119	89	*-30*	0.6	0.7
	Polish	437	348	*-89*	2.5	3.0
	Portuguese / Madeiran	1,179	1,521	*+342*	10.9	9.4
	Other	444	708	*+264*	5.1	5.7
Asian		169	264	*+95*	1.9	1.9
Black		58	136	*+78*	1.0	0.9
Mixed		117	182	*+65*	1.3	1.3

Residential / employment status

Only people over the age of 15 years are eligible to have a residential / employment status, and consequently this section refers to the 11,372 St Saviour residents who were aged 16 or over on Census Day.

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

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

	Persons	Percent
Entitled	10,086	89
Entitled for work	616	5
Licensed	187	2
Registered	483	4
Total	**11,372**	**100**

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

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

Figure 2.2: Proportion of adults (aged 16 years and above) who have 'Entitled' status, by parish

Marital and civil status

The marital status question was updated for the 2021 Census to enable civil partnerships to be recorded for the first time. Same-sex civil partnerships were legally recognised in Jersey in 2012[4] whilst same-sex marriages were introduced in 2018[5]. At the time of the 2021 Census, Jersey legislation did not permit opposite-sex civil partnerships to be registered in the Island.

Table 2.4: Marital and civil status of adults (aged 16 years or over), St Saviour and Jersey

| | St Saviour | | Jersey |
	Persons	Percent	Percent
Married (including remarried)*	5,160	45.4	45.0
Never married	3,991	35.1	35.2
Divorced / dissolved**	1,251	11.0	11.0
Widowed / surviving partner**	604	5.3	5.6
Separated**	232	2.0	2.2
Registered civil partnership	134	1.2	0.9
Total	**11,372**	**100**	**100**

*Includes same-sex marriage
**The categories 'Formerly in civil partnership now dissolved', 'Surviving partner from civil partnership', and 'Separated (civil partnership)' have been grouped with 'Divorced', 'Widowed (marriage)' and 'Separated (marriage)' respectively.

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[4] Same-sex civil partnerships were introduced in 2012 in Jersey with the Civil Partnership (Jersey) Law 2012.
[5] Amendments to the Marriage and Civil Status (Jersey) Law 2001 were passed in 2018 to legalise same-sex marriages and permit same-sex civil partnerships to be converted into a marriage
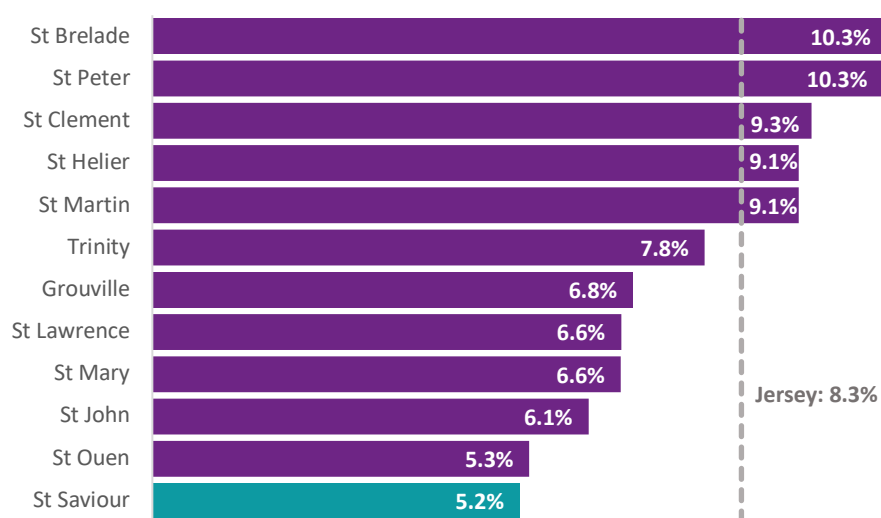
Chapter 3: Households and housing

Dwellings

The 2021 Census identified 5,901 private dwellings[6] (of which 305 were vacant dwellings), and 20 communal establishments in St Saviour.

Vacant dwellings

Vacant private dwellings were identified in several ways, for example by householders contacting the Census Office, or being recorded by census field staff when visiting addresses that had not returned a census form (See notes).

As shown in Figure 3.1, St Saviour had a vacancy rate of 5.2%, the lowest of all the parishes, and similar to St Ouen (5.3%).

Figure 3.1: Vacancy rate, per parish

Parish	Vacancy rate
St Brelade	10.3%
St Peter	10.3%
St Clement	9.3%
St Helier	9.1%
St Martin	9.1%
Trinity	7.8%
Grouville	6.8%
St Lawrence	6.6%
St Mary	6.6%
St John	6.1%
St Ouen	5.3%
St Saviour	5.2%

Jersey: 8.3%

Persons and bedrooms per dwelling

Excluding those living in communal establishments, 13,659 people were living in 5,596 dwellings in 2021. In St Saviour there were 2.63 bedrooms per dwellings, which was greater than in Jersey overall (2.47) and similar to St Peter (2.68).

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

	Occupied private dwellings	Persons living in private dwellings	Persons per private dwelling	Mean number of bedrooms per dwelling
St Saviour	5,596	13,659	2.44	2.63
Jersey	44,583	101,188	2.27	2.47

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[6] Private dwellings as measured by the census are not necessarily separate physical dwellings; in the census separate dwellings were identified where the occupants shared a living space and a cooking area and may not necessarily correspond to a dwelling with a separate entrance. For example, a lodger in a private household was counted as living in a separate dwelling if there was a separate living space and cooking facilities for their use.
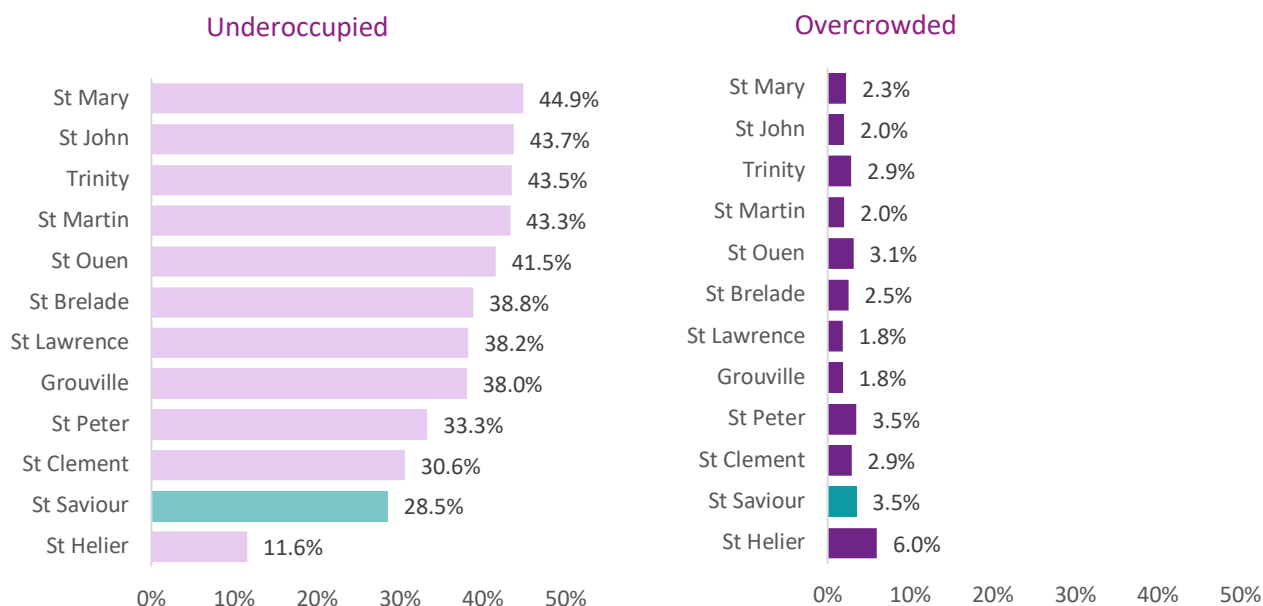
Overcrowding and under-occupation

Using the 'Bedroom Standard'[7] measure of over-crowding, 195 households could be classed as 'overcrowded', having fewer bedrooms than required by the standard. This represents 3% of all households in St Saviour (see Table 3.2).

Around 29% of St Saviour households were under-occupying their accommodation (1,596 households). This means they had at least two bedrooms <u>more</u> than they needed, as measured by the Bedroom Standard.

Table 3.2: Number of households compared with the 'Bedroom Standard', St Saviour and Jersey

| | St Saviour | | Jersey |
	Number	Percent	Percent
Underoccupied	1,596	29	26
At standard	2,063	37	41
One above standard	1,742	31	29
Overcrowded	195	3	4
Total	**5,596**	**100**	**100**

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

Underoccupied

Parish	Percent
St Mary	44.9%
St John	43.7%
Trinity	43.5%
St Martin	43.3%
St Ouen	41.5%
St Brelade	38.8%
St Lawrence	38.2%
Grouville	38.0%
St Peter	33.3%
St Clement	30.6%
St Saviour	28.5%
St Helier	11.6%

Overcrowded

Parish	Percent
St Mary	2.3%
St John	2.0%
Trinity	2.9%
St Martin	2.0%
St Ouen	3.1%
St Brelade	2.5%
St Lawrence	1.8%
Grouville	1.8%
St Peter	3.5%
St Clement	2.9%
St Saviour	3.5%
St Helier	6.0%

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[7] The 'Bedroom Standard' (UK Housing Overcrowding Bill, 2003) defines the number of bedrooms that would be required by the household, where a separate bedroom is allowed for each married or cohabiting couple, any adults aged 21 or over, pairs of adolescents aged 10-20 of the same sex and pairs of children under 10 years. Unpaired persons of 10-20 years are notionally paired with a child under 10 of the same sex.

Property types

Table 3.3 provides a breakdown of the types of dwellings in St Saviour (excluding vacant dwellings).

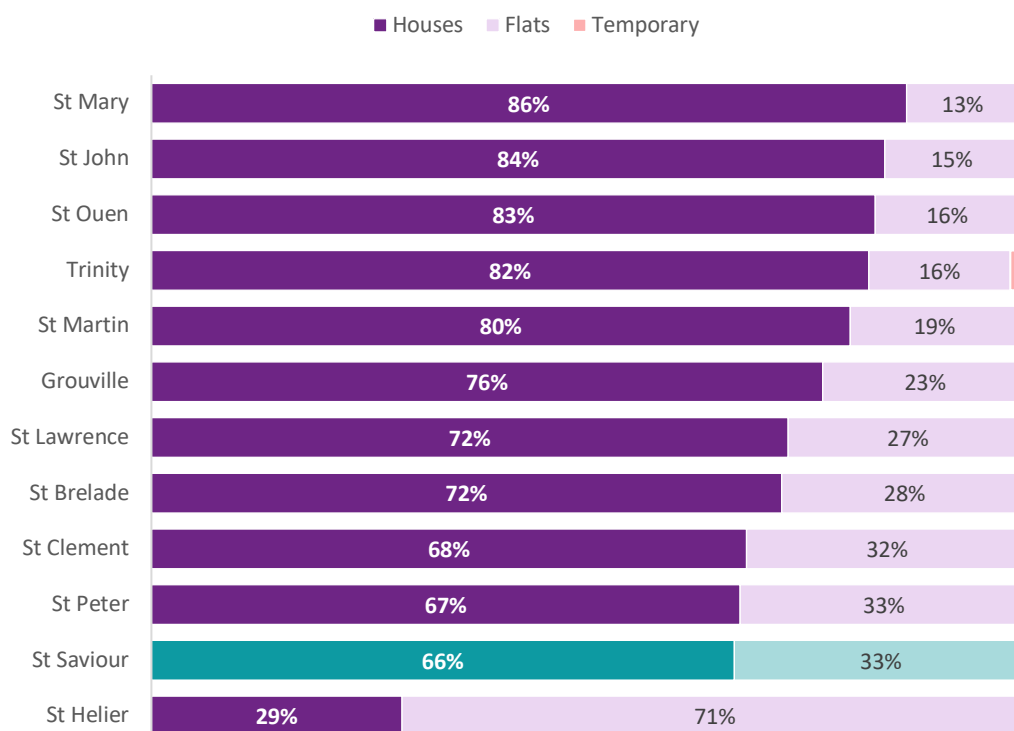Table 3.3: Property types in St Saviour, 2011 and 2021 (excluding vacants)

| | | Number of dwellings | | |
	Property type	2011	2021	% change
House	Detached	1,290	1,370	*+6%*
	Semi-detached	1,460	1,660	*+14%*
	Terraced	680	690	*+1%*
Flat	Purpose built block	1,330	1,360	*+2%*
	Part of converted house	490	440	*-10%*
	In a commercial building	100	70	*-30%*
All *(excluding vacants and temporary structures)*		**5,350**	**5,590**	**+4%**

Temporary structures have been excluded from this table.
Note: Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 10.

In 2021 two-thirds (66%) of occupied dwellings in St Saviour were houses, and a third (33%) were flats. This was essentially unchanged from 2011 (64% were houses and 36% were flats). St Saviour had a greater proportion of houses than Jersey as a whole (where 55% were houses and 44% were flats).

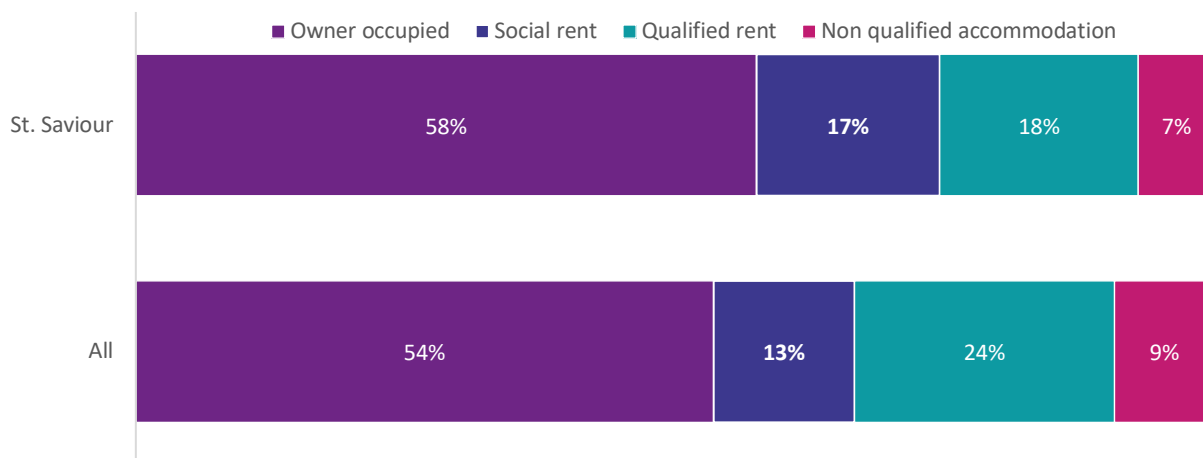Figure 3.3: Proportion of houses and flats by parish

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Household tenure

The census asked householders to identify the tenure by which they occupied their dwelling. Figure 3.4 provides detail on the percentage of households in each tenure category in 2021 for St Saviour and Jersey.

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

The proportion of dwellings that were owner-occupied in St Saviour (58%) was greater than Jersey as a whole (54%), and similar to St Clement (60%) and St Peter (62%).

Household structure

Each private household was categorised into a household structure, according to the number of residents, their age and relationships. As seen below, St Saviour had a similar proportion of pensioner households to that of Jersey as a whole, and a smaller proportion of single adult households (15%) than Jersey (19%).

Table 3.4: Household structure, St Saviour and Jersey

	St Saviour		Jersey
Household structure	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
Single adult	15	814	19
Couple (adult)	14	780	15
Single parent (with dependent children)	5	263	4
Single parent (all children 16 years or more)	5	292	4
Couple with dependent children	21	1,167	18
Couple with children (all children 16 years or more)	9	515	8
Couple (one pensioner)	3	180	3
Single pensioner	12	674	12
Two or more pensioners	9	516	9
Two or more unrelated persons	1	68	2
Other	6	327	5
All private households	**100**	**5,596**	**100**

Chapter 4: Health characteristics

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

Self-assessed general health

A question on self-assessed general health was asked for every resident. The question asked was 'How is your health in general?'; the possible responses were 'very good', 'good', 'fair', 'poor' and 'very poor'.

The majority (84%) of the population rated their health as either 'very good' or 'good', whilst 4% rated their health as either 'poor' or 'very poor' (588 residents). Around 1% of the population (149 residents) stated that their health was 'very poor' (See Figure 4.1).

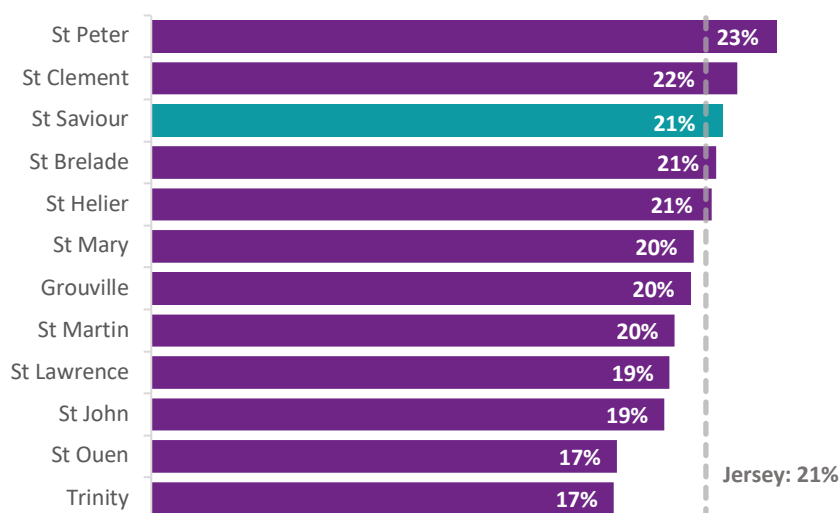Figure 4.1: Self-assessed general health, St Saviour and Jersey

Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding

Longstanding physical or mental health conditions or illnesses

Figure 4.2 shows the proportion of the population with a longstanding physical or mental health condition by parish. St Saviour had a similar proportion of residents with a longstanding condition (21%) to Jersey as a whole (21%).

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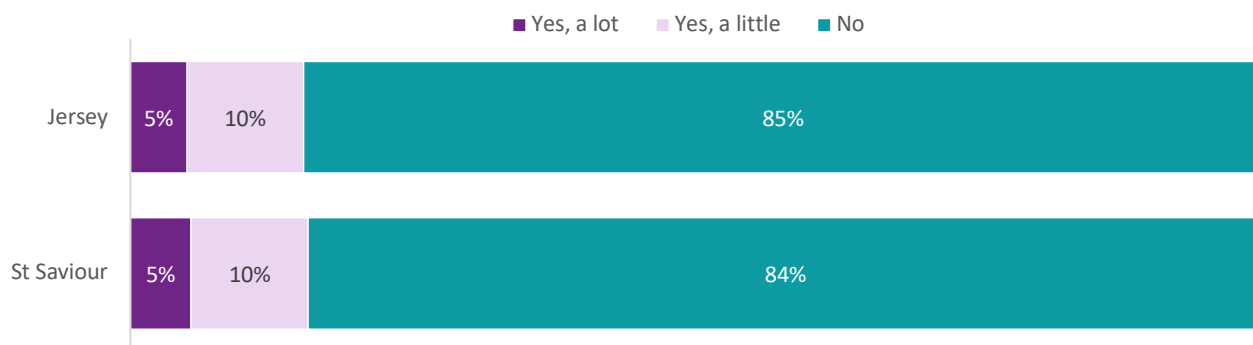
Activity limiting health condition or illness

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[8].

In total, 2,185 residents reported that they were limited in their daily activities (either 'a little' or 'a lot'). This represents 16% of St Saviour's population (see Figure 4.3). Around one in twenty (5%) residents reported that their activities were limited 'a lot' (746 people).
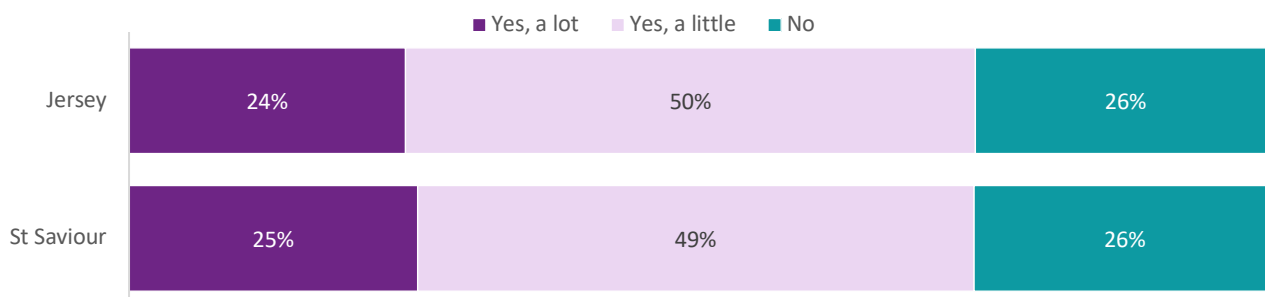
Figure 4.3: Activity limiting health condition or illness, proportion of all residents, St Saviour (percent)

Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding

A quarter (25%) of residents with a longstanding condition or illness reported that their day-to-day activities were limited 'a lot', while a further 49% reported they were limited 'a little'. A similar proportion of residents reported that their day-to-day activities were not limited (26%) compared to Jersey as a whole (26%).

Figure: 4.4: Activity limiting health condition or illness, proportion of residents that had a longstanding physical or mental health condition, St Saviour and Jersey (percent)

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[8] Office for National Statistics census report 'Disability in England and Wales: 2011 and comparison with 2001'

Chapter 5: Employment and Education

Residents aged 16 and over were asked to report their economic activity in the seven days prior to Census Day (21 March 2021). Those who indicated that they were working were asked to provide details of their main job.

At the time of the census, a number of Covid-19 restrictions were in place relating to travel, commerce, and social events (see Notes). This may have affected the responses and interpretation of census questions relating to economic activity and work. For detailed information on the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on Jersey's labour market please see Statistics Jersey's Economic Indicators reports and other regular statistical releases[9].

Economic activity

On Census Day, 69% of adults aged 16 and over in St Saviour were economically active. The economic activity rate is similar to that measured by the 2011 Census (67%).

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

	St Saviour				Jersey
	Female	Males	Total	Total (percent)	Total (percent)
Economically active					
Working for an employer full-time	2,530	3,110	5,640	71.8	70.7
Working for an employer part-time	870	270	1,140	14.5	13.4
Self-employed, employing others	80	260	340	4.3	5.1
Self-employed, not employing others	170	300	470	5.9	7.4
Unemployed, looking for or waiting to take up a job	120	160	280	3.5	3.5
Total active	3,760	4,100	7,860	100.0	100.0
Economically inactive					
Retired	1,210	950	2,160	61.5	63.3
Looking after the home	360	40	390	11.2	12.2
In education	250	270	520	14.7	13.5
Unable to work: sickness or disability	190	170	360	10.2	8.1
Unemployed, not looking for a job	50	30	90	2.4	3.0
Total inactive	2,060	1,460	3,510	100.0	100.0
Overall totals	**5,820**	**5,560**	**11,370**		

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

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[9] For more information see www.gov.je/statistics

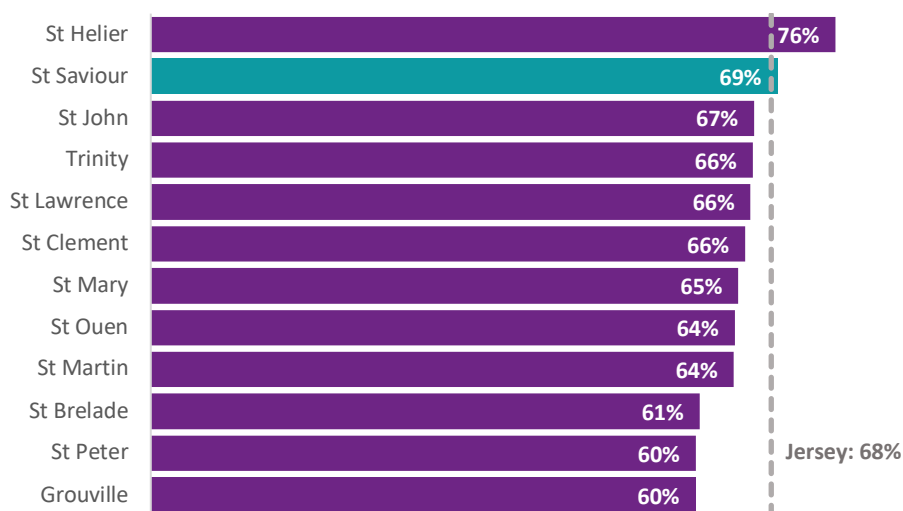**Economic activity and unemployment: adults aged 16 and over**

Around two-thirds (65%) of women in St Saviour aged 16 and over were economically active (i.e., working or looking for work). This is a higher rate than that recorded by the 2011 Census (61%) and higher than that of Jersey as a whole (63%).

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

	Economic activity		Unemployment rate	
	Jersey	St Saviour	Jersey	St Saviour
Males	74	74	3.5	3.1
Females	63	65	3.4	4.0
All	**68**	**69**	**3.5**	**3.5**

The overall economic activity rate for St Saviour was 69%, similar to the economic activity rates for Trinity (66%) and Jersey as a whole (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[10] 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 1,191 adults (16% of workers). Professional occupations include health professionals, teachers, business, and IT professionals. The smallest groups were Process, plant and machine operatives (5%) and Sales and customer service occupations (6%). St Saviour had a smaller proportion of workers in the 'Professional' (16%) than Jersey as a whole (17%).

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[10] Standard Occupational Classification system (SOC2010).

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

| | St Saviour | | Jersey |
| | Persons | Percent | Percent |
Occupation			
Managers, directors & senior officials	883	12	13
Professional	1,191	16	17
Associate professional & technical	1,046	14	14
Administrative & secretarial	1,040	14	14
Skilled trades	1,048	14	13
Caring, leisure & other service	775	10	9
Sales & customer service	470	6	5
Process, plant & machine operatives	344	5	4
Elementary occupations	784	10	10
All	7,581	100	100

Industry

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

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

| | St Saviour | | Jersey |
| | Persons | Percent | Percent |
Sector			
Agriculture and fishing	120	2	2
Manufacturing	110	1	1
Construction and quarrying	900	12	11
Utilities and waste	120	2	1
Wholesale and retail	1,000	13	12
Hotels, restaurants, and bars	440	6	6
Transport and storage	250	3	3
Information and communication	240	3	3
Financial and legal services	1,680	22	23
Miscellaneous business activities	700	9	10
Education, health, and other services	2,020	27	27
All	7,580	100	100

Note: Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 10.

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

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[11]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).

[12] Public sector employees are categorised by activity into the appropriate sectors.
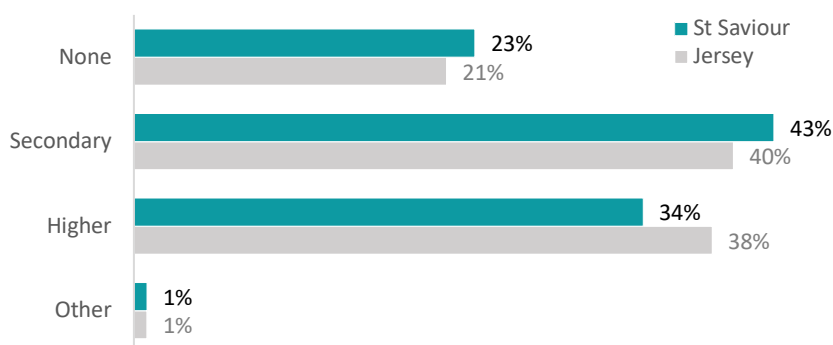
Education

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

The qualification categories presented in this report include all qualifications of an equivalent level. Qualifications that could not be categorised into an equivalent, for example some professional and foreign[13] qualifications, are included in the 'other qualification' category.

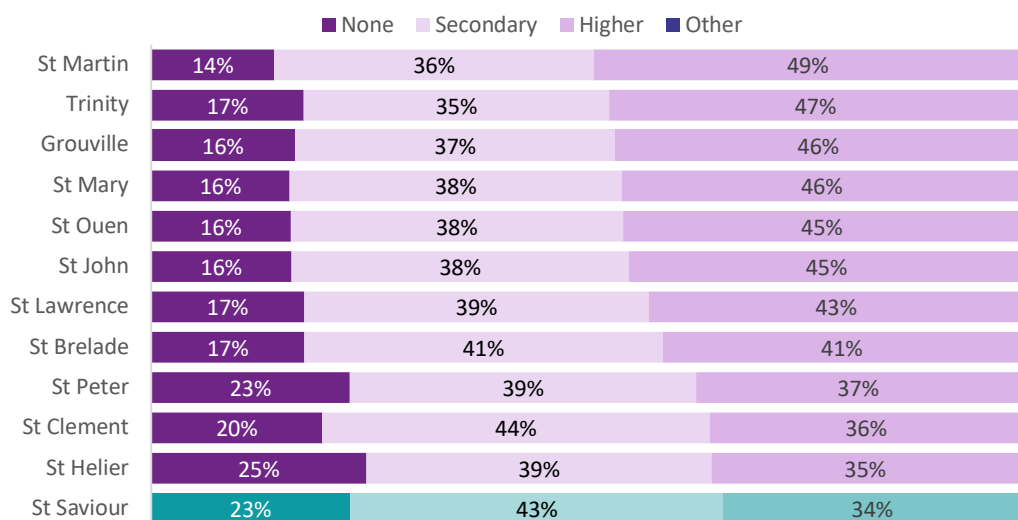### Highest attained educational qualification

As Figure 5.2 shows, around a quarter (23%) adults in St Saviour had no formal qualifications, a higher proportion than Jersey as a whole (one in five, 21%). Around a third (34%) of adults in St Saviour had a higher-level qualification, a lower proportion than that Jersey overall (38%).

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

St Saviour had the lowest proportion of adults with a higher-level qualification (34%) and the second-highest proportion of adults with no formal qualifications (23%). See Figure 5.3 below.

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

The order of the legend matches the order of the stacks in each bar

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[13] Where possible, foreign qualifications have been categorised into the equivalent level in line with Ofqual's Regulated Qualifications Framework (RQF).

Chapter 6: Transport

Residents were asked to provide information on the number of vehicles owned or available to private households, as well as mode of travel to work for working adults.

Number of cars, vans and motorcycles

Private households[14] were asked to provide the number of cars, vans, motorcycles or mopeds that were owned or available for use[15] by household members.

There were 8,850 cars / vans owned or used by private households in St Saviour. This is equivalent to 648 private cars / vans per 1,000 population. This is lower 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 St Saviour	Mean per household St Saviour	Jersey
Cars or vans	8,850	1.50	1.53
Motorcycles or scooters	1,332	0.23	0.21
All motor vehicles	**10,182**	**1.73**	**1.74**

There were 841 households that had access to a motorcycle (15%) and 4,919 households that had access to a car / van (88%) in 2021.

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

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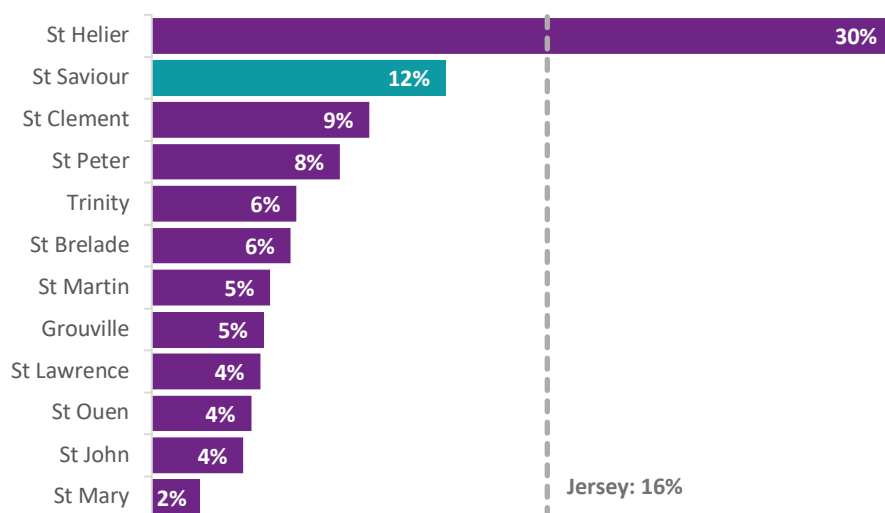(counts are number of households)

	Cars / vans owned or available for use	None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five+	All households
St Saviour	Households	677	2,329	1,822	533	122	113	**5,596**
	Percent	12	42	33	10	2	2	**100**
Jersey	Percent	16	40	29	10	3	3	**100**

The proportion of households in St Saviour with three or more cars / vans (14%) was less than for Jersey as a whole (15%). The proportion of households in St Saviour without a car / van (12%) was less than in Jersey as a whole (16%). The proportion of households without a car / van is shown in Figure 6.1.

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[14] Excludes communal establishments and vacant properties.
[15] Including any vehicle owned by an employer that is also available for private use.

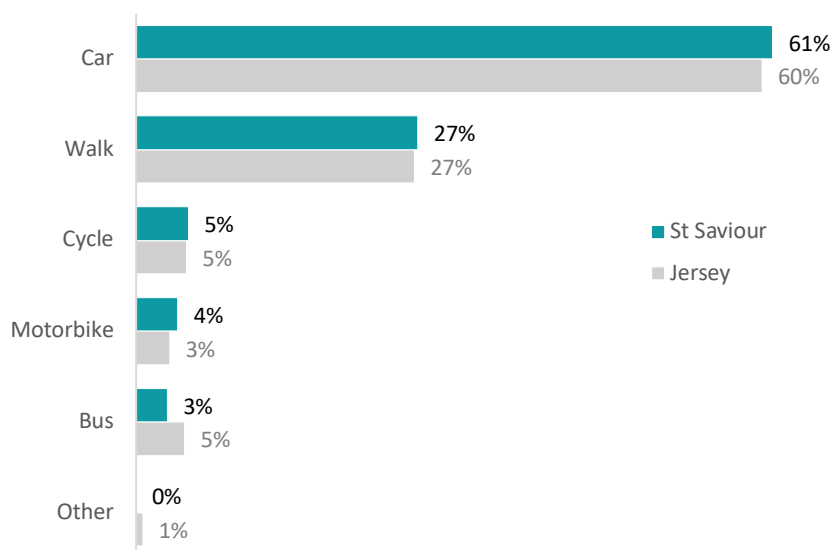Figure 6.1: Proportion of households without a car, by parish

Parish	%
St Helier	30%
St Saviour	12%
St Clement	9%
St Peter	8%
Trinity	6%
St Brelade	6%
St Martin	5%
Grouville	5%
St Lawrence	4%
St Ouen	4%
St John	4%
St Mary	2%

Jersey: 16%

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[16].

Of the 6,690 workers living in St Saviour who travelled to work, nearly two-thirds (61%) travelled by private car. Around 210 people (3%) used the bus, whilst around 320 people (5%) cycled and 1,800 people (27%) walked (see Figure 6.2).

St Saviour had a similar proportion of workers travelling to work by car (61%) and walked to work (27%) to Jersey as a whole (60% and 27% respectively).

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

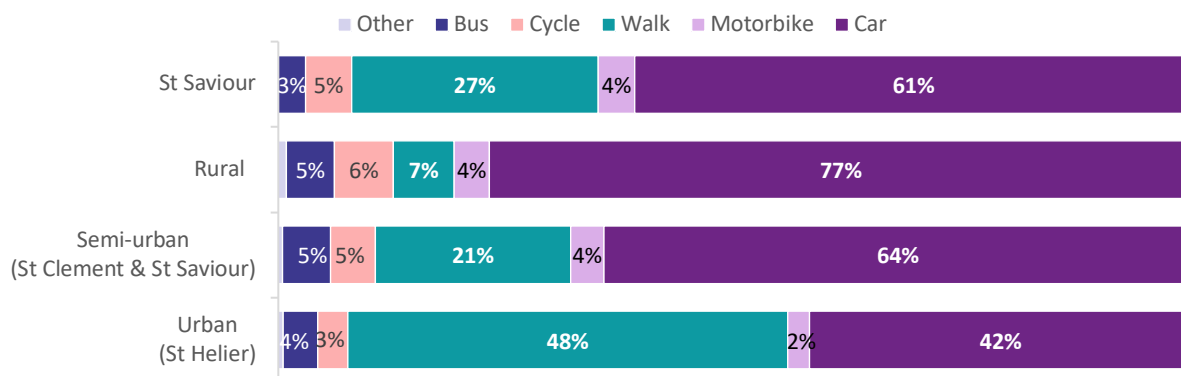| Mode	St Saviour	Jersey
Car	61%	60%
Walk	27%	27%
Cycle	5%	5%
Motorbike	4%	3%
Bus	3%	5%
Other	0%	1%

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).

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[16] In this section of the report, counts of workers have been rounded independently to the nearest 10.

As Figure 6.3 shows, the distribution of travel to work for residents of St Saviour was similar to that of semi-rural parishes[17] overall.

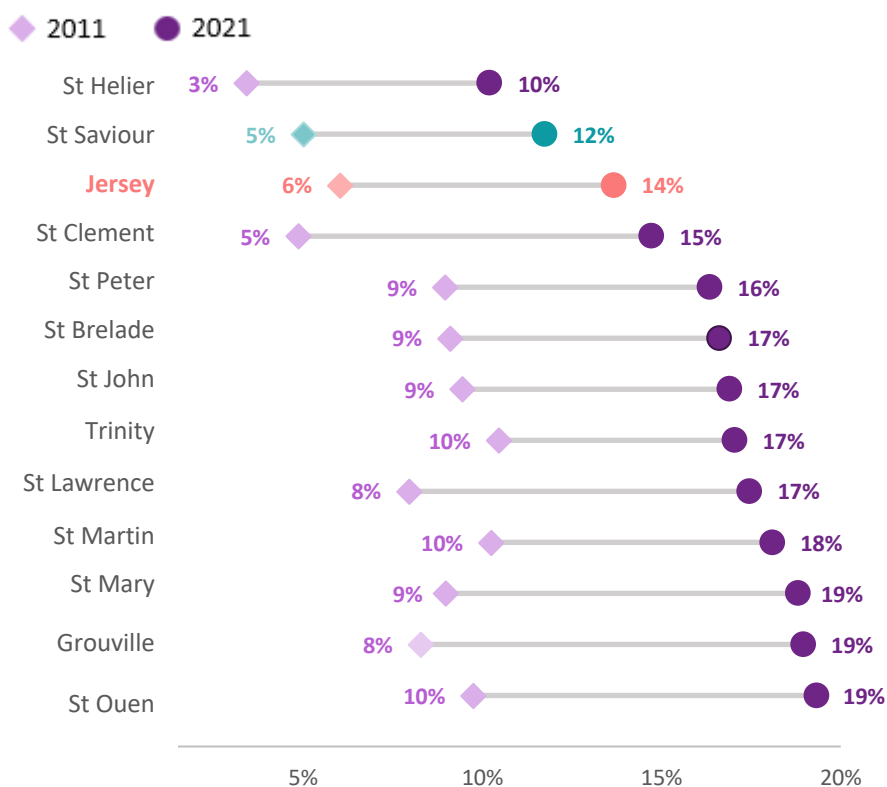Figure 6.3: Usual mode of travel to work by parish (percentage of working adults in each area)

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 eight (12%) workers living in St Saviour worked from home at the 2021 Census, compared to 5% in 2011. This represents an increase of 153%. As Figure 6.4 shows, home working increased across all parishes.

St Saviour had a lower proportion of workers working from home (12%) than Jersey overall (14%) and a similar proportion to that of St Helier (10%).

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

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[17] Throughout this report urban includes St Helier; semi-urban includes St Saviour and St Clement; rural includes all other parishes

Notes

Pandemic context

- The 2021 Census was run during the Covid-19 pandemic; as such, a number of restrictions were in place.

- At the time of the census all travel destinations were classified Red under Jersey's Safer Travel Policy. This had been introduced for UK destinations on 22 December 2020, and for all other destinations on 16 January 2021.

- This meant that all arrivals had to isolate for ten days and be PCR tested on arrival and at days five and ten. The return to a Red, Amber, Green classification for UK regions only, with differing restrictions, occurred on 26 April 2021. International destinations, including the Republic of Ireland, remained classified Red.

- The restriction preventing household mixing was lifted on 15 March 2021.

- Eat-in hospitality re-opened on 22 February 2021, with drinks-only hospitality re-opening on 2 April 2021.

- The recommended public health guidance at the time of the census was to work from home whenever possible, although this was not a legal requirement.

Who was included

- Information was collected for everyone who was resident in Jersey on Census Day (Sunday 21 March 2021). A resident included anyone who was staying or intending to stay in Jersey for at least one month. This included people who were usually resident in Jersey but temporarily away on Census day. People living in households, temporary accommodation, those without a permanent address, as well as people living in communal establishments such as hotels, care homes and the hospital were all included in the census.

Changes in the economic activity question and education question for the 2021 Census

- A number of changes were made to the economic activity and education questions in the 2021 Census. A detailed description of these changes can be found in the 2021 Census report.

More information

- The above is a summarised version of the notes available in the 2021 Census report. For more information on the above, or on methodological changes, data processing, fieldwork, validation and quality assurance, undercounts, and vacant dwellings, see the 'Notes' section in the 2021 Census report.

Definitions

Census Day
Census Day was on Sunday 21 March 2021. Specifically, Census Day referred to midnight on Census Day (midnight between 21 and 22 March).

Communal establishment
An establishment providing managed residential accommodation such as care homes, hospitals and registered hotels and larger guest houses (generally those with capacity for ten or more guests). Smaller guest houses and bed and breakfast establishments (with capacity for fewer than ten guests) were enumerated as private dwellings.

Dependency ratio
The ratio of the non-working age population to that of working age. Throughout this report, working age is defined as 16 to 64 for both males and females unless stated otherwise.

Economically active and economically inactive population
Economically active persons are those who are either in employment or who are unemployed and looking for work. The economically inactive population includes people who are retired, home-makers, those in full-time education and those who are unable to work due to long-term sickness or disability.

Holiday accommodation and second residences
These are properties that are generally not occupied all of the time. These were enumerated in the same way as any other residential property. They were classed as vacant if the residents usually lived elsewhere and were not staying at the property on census day.

ILO unemployment rate
The International Labour Organisation's definition of unemployment rate is as follows:
The number of people aged 16 years or over who are unemployed and looking for work divided by the number of economically active people aged 16 years or over.

Industry
Residents were asked to provide the company name of their employer. These details were used to select the appropriate Jersey Standard Industry Classification (JSIC 2007) code for each person. The JSIC is comparable with the UK Standard Industrial Classification used by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). The 2011 Jersey Census used the 2002 Jersey SIC (JSIC 2002). Due to major changes between the two versions of the classification, sectors are not directly comparable between the two censuses.

Occupation
Residents were asked to provide their job title and a short description of their duties at work. From these details, each person was coded to the appropriate category within the UK Standard Occupation Classification 2010 (SOC2010) produced by the ONS. This classification is internationally comparable.

Residents
People were classed as residents if they lived or were intending to live in Jersey for one month or more. People who were usually resident in Jersey, but not present on Census Day (temporarily absent), were also included.
Also included were those:
- at university or boarding school
- absent on business or living away from home whilst working
- on holiday or travelling for less than one year
- staying, or expecting to stay, in an establishment such as a hospital or care home for less than six months
- absent on military service
- in prison for less than six months

Temporary or mobile structures

Mobile or temporary structures such as caravans, mobile homes and boats which were occupied on Census Day were enumerated as normal private dwellings.

Vacant dwellings

Vacant accommodation included:
- o existing accommodation, with or without furniture, which was not occupied on Census Day
- o accommodation that was being converted, improved or renovated and not occupied at the time of the census
- o new accommodation, ready for occupation but not yet occupied

Vacant accommodation did not include:
- o Accommodation where the residents were temporarily out of the Island (for less than 12 months)
- o Derelict buildings