

Appendix A

Definitions

Definitions

Dwelling

A building or part of a building which provided separate living accommodation was counted as a dwelling, whether occupied or unoccupied, except that mobile or temporary buildings were not counted as dwellings other than when they were in use as a person's normal place of residence on Census night. Uninhabitable buildings and uncompleted buildings were considered to be vacant.

Where houses or other buildings had been adapted to provide residential accommodation in smaller units, these units were regarded as dwellings only if they were structurally separate and self-contained. Units accessible only through accommodation occupied by another household, or rooms separated from each other by a common staircase or landing, were not counted as separate dwellings.

Household

A household was defined as: one person living alone, or a group of people (not necessarily related) living at the same address with common housekeeping, that is sharing either a living room or sitting room, or at least one meal a day; people staying temporarily with the household were included as members of the household.

The above definition of household differs from that applied in the 1996 Census, for which persons living in lodging houses and staff accommodation were classified as residents of communal establishments. In 2001, households living as independent units in lodging houses and staff accommodation were categorised as private households in order to conform with international definitions

Household members

All persons covered by the specified definition of household were to be classified as household members, including:

- anyone temporarily away on the night of 11 March 2001, e.g. on holiday;
- schoolchildren and students away from home during term-time;
- a spouse or partner working away from home, or a member of the armed forces, who usually resided with the household;
- any baby born on or before 11 March 2001, even if still in hospital;
- anyone staying with the household who had no other usual address.

Visitors

A visitor was defined as someone who did not live or work in Jersey and was visiting Jersey for less than one month. Crew or passengers of ships or boats moored in the Island's harbours were neither enumerated as residents nor included as visitors.

An overnight visitor at an address who normally resided elsewhere in the Island was recorded as a visitor at that household but enumerated at their usual abode.

Position in Household

Respondents were asked to indicate the relationship of every member of the household with respect to the head of household. Those household members who were not related to the head of household were identified as such.

Household Types

Households are classified in this report by one of the following categories:

- couple with at least one dependent child (aged 15 or under)
- couple with all children aged over 15 years
- couple (both not pensioners)
- couple (with one pensioner)
- single parent with at least one dependent child
- single parent with all children aged over 15 years
- person living alone (not pensioner)
- person living alone (pensioner)
- two or more pensioners
- two or more unrelated persons
- other (e.g. adult siblings, couple living with an elderly relative, couple with a live-in au-pair or foreign student)

A pensioner was defined as a person above working age: men aged 65 and over; women aged 60 and over.

Household Accommodation

Heads of private households were asked to select one of the following alternatives to identify the type of dwelling unit occupied:

- a whole house or bungalow
 - detached
 - semi-detached
 - terraced (including end-terrace)
- a flat, maisonette or apartment
 - in a purpose-built block of flats
 - part of a converted house, for example a bed-sit
 - in a commercial building such as an office building, a hotel or over a shop
- a temporary or mobile structure, for example a Portakabin™ or a tent

Rooms

The number of rooms for sole use by each private household was recorded, excluding bathrooms, toilets, halls, landings or rooms that could only be used for storage. If two rooms had been converted into one these were counted as one room.

Motor Vehicles

Private households were asked to state how many cars, vans or motorcycles were owned or available for use by household members, including any vehicles owned by an employer that were available for private use.

As a supplementary question households were asked to state the number of vehicles that were usually left overnight in:

- a private garage
- a private parking area
- a public parking area
- a public road or street
- elsewhere

Marital Status

Respondents were asked to indicate their marital status from the following:

- single (never married)
- married (first marriage)
- re-married
- separated (but still legally married)
- divorced
- widowed

This question differs from that of the 1996 Census which did not distinguish between first and subsequent marriages.

Geographical and Political Area

The following definitions were provided on the Census form:

“elsewhere in the British Isles”: defined as England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, other Channel Islands or Isle of Man;

“other member of the E.U or E.E.A”: defined as Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland.

Period of Residence

In recording the date when the present period of continuous residence in Jersey began, respondents were asked to ignore periods of absence on holiday and absence during the occupation years (1940 to 1945).

Residential Qualification

Heads of household were asked to indicate residential qualification, based on tenure of occupancy of accommodation, from the following categories:

- residentially qualified (a-h) owner-occupier (including purchase by share transfer) or on a lease of more than 9 years
- residentially qualified (a-h) tenant of the States, a housing trust/association or a Parish
- residentially qualified (a-h) tenant or occupier of private accommodation
- residentially qualified (a-h) tenant or occupier of tied, i.e. staff, accommodation
- residentially qualified (j) occupier of private accommodation
- residentially qualified (k) occupier

- non-qualified lodger in a Registered Lodging House
- non-qualified lodger of a private dwelling
- non-qualified occupier of tied, i.e. staff, accommodation
- non-qualified licensee of a whole dwelling
- non-qualified owner-occupier

where:

(a-h) qualified means locally residentially qualified as defined by the Housing Regulations;

(j) qualified means formally approved by the Housing Committee as an essential employee;

(k) qualified means formally approved by the Housing Committee on grounds of significant economic or social benefit.

Non-head household members and residents of communal establishments indicated their status of residential qualification from the following categories:

- (a-h) locally residentially qualified
- specifically approved as (j) or (k) qualified
- partner of a residentially qualified person (a-h, j or k)
- none

At the date of the 2001 Census, the period of residence normally required for (a-h) residential qualification was 19 years.

Occupation

Occupation of employment was determined with reference to the nature of the work undertaken in a person's principal job. Occupations were classified using the Standard Occupational Classification 2000 (Office of National Statistics), SOC2000. This classification differs from that used for the 1991 and 1996 Jersey Censuses (SOC1990); major groups are not, therefore, directly comparable between Censuses.

Industry

The industrial classification utilised in this report is that of the Jersey Standard Industrial Classification (JSIC) which came into use in 1995. The JSIC is based upon the UK Standard Industrial Classification 1992.

Economically Active Population

The economically active population comprised all adult residents (aged 16 and over) who were either:

- in employment at any time during the week prior to Census night;
- unemployed but seeking work or waiting to take up a job;
- intending to seek work but temporarily sick.

Those in employment included the self-employed and persons undertaking part-time work, casual or temporary work (including seasonal or weekend employment) and unpaid work performed in a family business (but not other unpaid work, e.g. for a charity).

This definition of the economically active population conforms with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition, which incorporates the workforce actually in employment as well as those aged 16 and over who were without a job, were available to start work, or had sought a job within the four weeks prior to the Census.

Economically Inactive Population

This category comprised all those who were neither part of the workforce nor ILO unemployed, and included:

- persons wholly retired from paid work
- children aged under-16 years
- full-time students, not engaged in paid vocational work
- persons looking after the home and family
- the long-term sick or disabled (for a likely period of 12 months or more)
- persons not employed and not seeking paid employment.

Female Participation Rate

This is defined as the number of economically active females divided by the total female population, for the age range 15-64 years.

Usual number of hours worked

Those in employment were asked to state the number of hours usually worked in their main job, excluding overtime and meal breaks.