

## **Chapter 3: Residential Qualifications**

- Resident Population
    - Tenure
    - Age
  
  - Recent Arrivals  
*(arrived since 1 January 1996)*
    - Tenure
    - Age
    - Economic Activity
  
  - Migration dynamics
-

## **Total Resident Population**

Table IVc in Appendix B presents the residential qualifications of the Island's resident population and their year of arrival in Jersey.

The figures for all adults (aged 16 and over) and for children<sup>9</sup> are presented in Table IVc, together with the numbers of heads of household and other adult household members in each of the following categories:

- (a-h) qualified;
- j and k qualified<sup>10</sup>;
- non-qualified partners of qualified residents<sup>11</sup>;
- all other non-qualified residents.

People who had arrived in the Island prior to 1982 as residentially non-qualified or as k category, and had remained in continuous residence since then, would have acquired (a-h) qualification under the Housing Law in effect at the time of the 2001 Census (the "19-year rule"). Similarly, j category residents who had arrived prior to 1991, and remained in continuous residence, would have acquired (a-h) qualification.

There is a substantial amount of information in Table IVc, which is expanded upon in this chapter. As an overall summary:

- 79% of the Island's adult population (aged 16 and over) were (a-k) residentially qualified *in their own right*;
- 21% of the Island's adult population were, therefore, not residentially qualified; one-quarter of these were partners of residentially qualified people;
- 77% of the adult population were (a-h) residentially qualified;
- 42% of the adult population acquired (a-h) qualification by birth;
- fewer than 2% of the adult population were j or k category.

Table 3.1 provides a more detailed breakdown of residentially qualified and non-qualified residents in terms of tenure, for all persons and also for "recent arrivals". The latter are defined as people who had arrived in Jersey on or after 1 January 1996, that is, during the approximate five-year period prior to the 2001 Census. Figures are presented for heads of household, other adult household members, people living in communal accommodation, and children aged 15 and below.

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<sup>9</sup> Individuals aged 15 or below do not possess residential qualifications *per se*.

<sup>10</sup> It is not possible to determine the precise individual numbers of j and k category people who were other household members or residents of communal establishments as the sum of j and k categories for such persons was recorded by the Census.

<sup>11</sup> Non-qualified partners of qualified residents do not possess residential qualifications in their own right, but can jointly purchase property if married.

**Table 3.1: Residential qualification by tenure:  
for the total resident population and for recent arrivals.**

	<b>Total</b>	<b>Recent arrivals</b>
<b><u>Heads of Household</u></b>		
<b><u>Qualified (a-k)</u></b>		
Owner-occupier (a-h)	17,803	230
Tenant of the States, housing trust/assoc. or Parish (a-h)	5,017	41
Tenant or occupier of private accommodation (a-h)	7,075	227
Tenant or occupier of tied, i.e. staff, accommodation (a-h)	408	18
Occupier of private accommodation (j)	782	574
Occupier of private accommodation (k)	99	18
<b>Total qualified</b>	<b>31,184</b>	<b>1,108</b>
<b><u>Non-qualified</u></b>		
Lodger in a registered lodging house	1,269	614
Lodger in a private dwelling	1,539	584
Occupier of tied, i.e. staff, accommodation	1,292	724
Licensee of a whole dwelling	149	70
Owner occupier	129	52
<b>Total non-qualified</b>	<b>4,378</b>	<b>2,044</b>
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>35,562</b>	<b>3,152</b>
<b><u>Other Household Members</u></b>		
<b><u>Qualified (a-k)</u></b>		
Locally residentially qualified (a-h)	23,438	313
Approved residentially qualified (j-k)	240	149
<b>Total qualified</b>	<b>23,678</b>	<b>462</b>
<b><u>Non-qualified</u></b>		
Partner of qualified person (a-h, j or k)	3,800	1,233
Non-qualified	6,177	3,077
<b>Total non-qualified</b>	<b>9,977</b>	<b>4,310</b>
<b>Children</b>	<b>15,581</b>	<b>1,191</b>
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>49,236</b>	<b>5,963</b>
<b><u>Residents of Communal Establishments</u></b>		
<b><u>Qualified (a-k)</u></b>		
Locally residentially qualified (a-h)	1,261	17
Approved residentially qualified (j-k)	88	76
<b>Total qualified</b>	<b>1,349</b>	<b>93</b>
<b><u>Non-qualified</u></b>		
Partner of qualified person (a-h, j or k)	24	7
Non-qualified	932	627
<b>Total non-qualified</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>634</b>
<b>Children</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>2,388</b>	<b>732</b>
<b><u>Overall Totals</u></b>		
<b>Qualified</b>	<b>56,211</b>	<b>1,663</b>
<b>Non-qualified</b>	<b>15,311</b>	<b>6,988</b>
<b>All (including children)</b>	<b>87,186</b>	<b>9,847</b>

## **Characteristics of the Total Population**

Of the residentially qualified heads of household:

- 57% were owner-occupiers (a-h);
- 16% were tenants in social-rented accommodation (a-h);
- 23% resided in private rented accommodation (a-h);
- 1% resided in tied, i.e. staff, accommodation (a-h);
- 2.5% were qualified as essentially employed (j category);
- 0.3% were qualified on grounds of significant economic or social benefit to the community (k category).

Some 35% of non-qualified heads of household were residing as lodgers in private dwellings; the remaining non-qualified households were divided almost equally between staff accommodation (30%) and registered lodging houses (29%). There were also small numbers of non-qualified households residing as licensees of dwellings and as owner-occupiers.

The age distribution of the adult population (aged 16 and over) in terms of residential qualification is presented in Table 3.2; the age recorded is that on Census day.

**Table 3.2: Age distribution (on Census day) of the adult population by residential qualification.**  
(Figures are rounded independently to the nearest 10; + indicates a non-zero number less than 6).

### **Heads of Household**

<b>Age / years</b>	<b>Qualified (a-h)</b>	<b>j category</b>	<b>k category</b>	<b>Non-qualified</b>
16-19	100	0	0	60
20-24	720	10	0	510
25-29	1,600	80	0	840
30-34	2,390	160	0	1,010
35-39	3,080	170	+	780
40-44	3,100	140	10	490
45-49	3,110	100	10	260
50-54	3,310	80	20	190
55-59	2,530	30	10	100
60-64	2,500	10	20	70
65 and over	7,880	+	30	70
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,300</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,380</b>

**Other Household Members and Residents of Communal Establishments**

<b>Age / years</b>	<b>Qualified a-h</b>	<b>Approved j-k</b>	<b>Partners</b>	<b>Non-qualified</b>
16-19	2,990	+	20	550
20-24	2,590	20	130	1,260
25-29	1,540	80	530	1,530
30-34	1,700	70	920	1,390
35-39	1,980	50	840	990
40-44	2,160	40	580	500
45-49	2,160	30	300	280
50-54	2,220	20	200	210
55-59	1,720	10	120	130
60-64	1,580	+	70	80
65 and over	4,060	+	100	190
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,700</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>3,820</b>	<b>7,110</b>

*Children aged 15 years and below: 15,660.*

Considerably more than half (57%) of the residentially non-qualified were between 16 and 34 years of age; only a quarter (25%) of the (a-h) residentially qualified were in this age band; 97% of persons aged 65 and over were (a-h) qualified.

**Recent Arrivals**

Table 3.1 indicates that between 1 January 1996 and Census day (11 March 2001) 9,847 people had established residency in Jersey (that is, had arrived and remained), and had formed 3,152 private households. These "recent arrivals" represent one component of a continuous movement of persons into and out of the Island - a dynamic "Ebb and Flow" migration process which is described in detail in the latter part of this chapter.

The 9,847 recent arrivals constituted 8,651 adults and 1,196 children aged 15 and below.

Of the adults, approximately four-fifths (81%) were not residentially qualified. The remaining 19% were (a-k) residentially qualified, with almost equal proportions of (a-h) and (j-k) categories.

1,240 persons (14% of all recently arrived adults) were non-qualified partners of (a-k) qualified residents. Thus, almost a quarter (24%) of all recently arrived adults were either residentially qualified through previous connection with the Island (a-h) or were partners of qualified persons.

Of the 3,152 heads of households who had recently arrived 1,108 were residentially qualified (a-k); over half of the latter were approved j category (574, representing 52% of qualified heads), while 18 were k category. Heads of household possessing (a-h) qualification (516) constituted about one-sixth (16%) of all recently arrived heads, and fewer than half (47%) of the qualified heads.

In total, approximately 800 j category residents arrived between 1 January 1996 and 2001 Census day, comprising heads of household, other household members and residents of communal establishments<sup>12</sup>. The annual arrival figure may be gauged from the most recent complete calendar year, 2000, during which there were approximately 240 j category arrivals.

Almost two-thirds (65%) of the recently arrived heads of household were residentially non-qualified. New households established by this group were almost equally distributed between registered lodging houses, private lodgings and staff accommodation.

The place of birth of all recent arrivals, adults and children, is presented in Table 3.3.

**Table 3.3: Place of birth of recent arrivals.**

<b>Place of Birth</b>	<b>Heads of household</b>	<b>Others (including children)</b>	<b>Total</b>
Jersey	265	269	534
Irish Republic	194	443	637
Elsewhere in British Isles	1,738	3,589	5,327
Portugal / Madeira	547	1,171	1,718
France	58	185	243
Other E.U. / E.E.A	68	234	302
Elsewhere	282	804	1,086
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,152</b>	<b>6,695</b>	<b>9,847</b>

Of the recent arrivals:

- more than half (54%) were born in the British Isles (excluding Jersey and the Irish Republic);
- a sixth (17%) were born in Portugal (including Madeira);
- 6% were born in the Irish Republic;
- 5% were Jersey-born.

Table 3.4 shows the age distribution of the recent arrivals in terms of residential qualification; age recorded is that on Census day.

<sup>12</sup> As indicated previously, it is not possible to determine the precise individual numbers of j and k category people who were other household members or residents of communal establishments as the sum of j and k categories for such persons was recorded by the Census.

**Table 3.4: Age distribution (on Census day) of the recent arrivals by residential qualification.**  
*(Figures are rounded independently to the nearest 10; + indicates a non-zero number less than 6).*

**Heads of Household**

Age / years	Qualified (a-h)	j category	k category	Non-qualified
16-19	+	0	0	50
20-24	30	10	0	440
25-29	90	80	0	550
30-34	110	120	0	380
35-39	90	110	+	230
40-44	60	110	+	160
45-49	30	70	+	90
50-54	40	60	+	80
55-59	30	20	+	30
60-64	10	10	+	20
65 and over	30	0	+	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>2,040</b>

**Other Household Members and Residents of Communal Establishments**

Age / years	Qualified (a-h)	Approved (j-k)	Partners	Non-qualified
16-19	30	+	10	350
20-24	30	20	110	1,030
25-29	50	70	280	1,000
30-34	70	40	290	540
35-39	60	30	180	280
40-44	30	20	140	170
45-49	20	10	90	110
50-54	10	10	50	90
55-59	10	10	40	40
60-64	10	+	20	30
65 and over	20	0	20	70
<b>Total</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>1,240</b>	<b>3,700</b>

*Children aged 15 years and below: 1,200.*

Of the total number of recent arrivals, considerably more than half (59%) were in the age range 16-34 years; children aged 15 and below accounted for a further 12% of all recent arrivals. Hence, almost three-quarters (71%) of all recent arrivals were aged 34 years and below.

In terms of residential qualification, more than half (55%) of the residentially non-qualified recent arrivals (including non-qualified partners) were young adults between 16 and 29 years of age. In contrast, about one-quarter (26%) of the (a-h) qualified recent arrivals were in this age range.

Table 3.5 shows the employment status of the recent arrivals at the time of the 2001 Census in terms of the public and private sectors.

**Table 3.5: Employment of the recent arrivals by primary sector.**  
(Figures are rounded independently to the nearest 10 and hence sub-totals may not add to totals; + indicates a non-zero number less than 6).

### Heads of Household

	Public sector	Private sector	Not employed
<b><u>Qualified</u></b>			
Owner-occupier (a-h)	30	150	60
Tenant of the States, housing trust/assoc. (a-h)	10	20	10
Tenant or occupier of private accommodation (a-h)	50	140	40
Tenant or occupier of tied (staff) accommodation (a-h)	+	20	0
Occupier of private accommodation (j)	180	390	0
Occupier of private accommodation (k)	0	10	10
<b>Total qualified</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>120</b>
<b><u>Non-qualified</u></b>			
Lodger in a registered lodging house	20	580	20
Lodger in a private dwelling	30	510	40
Occupier of tied (staff) accommodation	20	690	10
Licensee of a whole dwelling	+	60	+
Owner occupier	+	30	20
<b>Total non-qualified</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>1,870</b>	<b>90</b>
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>2,590</b>	<b>210</b>

### Other Household Members and Residents of Communal Establishments

<b><u>Qualified</u></b>			
Locally residentially qualified (a-h)	50	170	110
Approved residentially qualified (j-k)	130	90	10
<b>Total qualified</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>120</b>
<b><u>Non-qualified</u></b>			
Partner of qualified (a-h, j or k)	140	750	350
Non-qualified	140	3,100	460
<b>Total non-qualified</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>3,860</b>	<b>810</b>
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>4,120</b>	<b>930</b>
<b><u>Overall totals</u></b>			
<b>Qualified</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>230</b>
<b>Non-qualified</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>5,730</b>	<b>910</b>
<b>All</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>6,720</b>	<b>1,140</b>

In compiling these figures, the States Trading Committees<sup>13</sup> have been *included* in the public sector. The category "Not employed" encompasses all recently arrived adults who were not working in the week prior to Census day, and includes people who were seeking work or between jobs, home-makers, the retired, adults in full-time education, and the long-term ill or disabled.

<sup>13</sup> Jersey Post, Jersey Telecom, Harbours and Airport.

Some 87% of recently arrived adults were employed at the time of the Census.

Approximately nine out of ten of the recent arrivals who were employed were engaged within the private sector.

The public sector accounted for:

- approximately 10% of all employed recent arrivals;
- almost a third (31%) of employed recent arrivals who were residentially qualified;
- only 6% of employed recent arrivals who were not residentially qualified.

Almost a third (32%) of recently arrived j category heads of household were employed in the public sector.

If it is assumed that the (j-k) category of employed non-heads of household were actually j category, then it may be estimated that approximately 40% of all j category recent arrivals were employed in the public sector (including Trading Committees).

About one in seven residentially qualified recent arrivals were not employed at the time of the Census; a similar proportion of non-qualified recent arrivals were not employed.

Tables 3.6 and 3.7 show the occupation group and industrial sector of employment for those recent arrivals who were employed at the time of the Census.

**Table 3.6: Occupation group of employment for the recent arrivals.**

<b>OCCUPATION</b>	<b>Recent arrivals</b>	<b>% of all employed recent arrivals</b>
Managers & Senior Officials	1,010	13
Professional Occupations	670	9
Associate Professional & Technical	950	13
Administrative & Secretarial	1,120	15
Skilled Trades Occupations	900	12
Personal Service Occupations	400	5
Sales & Customer Service Occupations	520	7
Process, Plant & Machine Operatives	150	2
Elementary Occupations	1,790	24
<b>All employed recent arrivals</b>	<b>7,510</b>	<b>100</b>

Almost a quarter (24%) of those recent arrivals who were employed were engaged in Elementary occupations; a further 15% were in the Administrative and Secretarial group.

Approximately one in eight employed recent arrivals were working as Managers or Senior Officials; a similar proportion were in the Associate Professional and Technical occupations.

**Table 3.7: Industrial sector of employment for the recent arrivals.**

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Recent arrivals</b>	<b>% of all employed recent arrivals</b>
Agriculture & fishing	650	9
Manufacturing	160	2
Construction & quarrying	570	8
Electricity, gas & water	40	+
Wholesale & retail trades	920	12
Hotels, restaurants, bars	1,390	19
Transport, storage & communications	210	3
Computing	90	1
Financial & legal activities	1,770	24
Miscellaneous business activities	260	3
Education, health & other services	1,460	19
<b>All employed recent arrivals</b>	<b>7,510</b>	<b>100</b>

(+ indicates a non-zero percentage less than 1).

A quarter of recent arrivals who were employed were working in the Financial and legal activities sector.

Hotels, restaurants and bars and Education, health and other services each accounted for almost a fifth of employed recent arrivals.

## **The Ebb and Flow Migration Process**

The arrival of persons into Jersey is one facet of a complex two-way process; large numbers of people are entering the Island and leaving the Island all the time, constituting a dynamic “ebb and flow” of migrants.

Several categories of migrant may be identified:

- long-term residents;
- short-term residents (who leave after one to five years);
- seasonal workers (present in the Island for less than one year).

The seasonal workers are currently estimated from the Manpower Survey data to be of order 4,000 persons per year in each direction.

The figure in Table IVc of Appendix B for the total number of arrivals in calendar year 2000 (adults and children) indicates that **the ebb and flow, excluding short-term seasonal workers, is of order 2,500 persons per year in each direction.**

Furthermore, the pattern in the annual totals who have remained indicates that of the 2,500 arrivals each year, some 700 leave after one to two years of residency and a further 450 leave after two to five years.

The average annual *net* migration is then the difference between two much greater numbers, the ebb and the flow. The net migration between the 1996 and 2001 Censuses is determined as the residual of the inter-censal population change once natural effects (births and deaths) and the respective undercounts have been taken into account.

**The average annual net migration between 1996 and 2001 is estimated as 55 persons per year entering the Island.**

The pattern of migration to Jersey over the past five years is thus built up of some 4,000 seasonal workers coming and going within one year; about 2,500 transient residents coming each year and going after a longer period; and a net inward migration component of about 55 people a year.

## **Population projections**

In order to produce future projections of the Island’s resident population, it is necessary to account for the above migration dynamics, as well as the natural growth of the on-Island population.

The model for projecting the population (undertaken by the UK Government Actuary’s Department and the results of which are presented in Chapter 7 of this report) assumes that any *net* migration (whether immigration or emigration) occurs in the 16-25 year age band for: residentially non-qualified, unmarried (single, divorced or separated), economically active persons without dependants.

The veracity of this assumption is borne out by the 2001 Census figures for the most recent complete calendar year, 2000, during which:

- 2,534 persons arrived in Jersey and had remained at the time of the 2001 Census;
- 802 were in the age range 16 to 25 years;
- 712 of which were residentially non-qualified (and not partners of a-k qualified residents);
- 618 of which were not married (i.e. were single, divorced or separated) and had no dependants;
- 587 of which were economically active (including unemployed).

Hence, the modelling assumption is true of 82% of residentially non-qualified transient migrants in the 16 to 25 year age band.