

Jersey Census 2011

Bulletin 2:

Place of birth, ethnicity, length of residency, marital status

Statistics Unit: www.gov.je/statistics

A census of the population of Jersey was held on 27 March 2011.

The total **resident** population of Jersey on 27 March 2011 was **97,857**.

Place of birth

In 2011, half (50%) of Jersey residents were born in Jersey. Nearly a third (31%) were born in the British Isles (including England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and other Channel Islands). About one in fourteen (7%) of the resident population were born in Portugal / Madeira and 3% were born in Poland.

Table 1: Jersey's population by place of birth

	Persons	Percent
Jersey	48,653	50
British Isles	30,223	31
Portugal / Madeira	7,031	7
Poland	3,133	3
Ireland (Republic)	1,880	2
Other European country	3,146	3
Elsewhere in the world	3,791	4
Total	97,857	100

Focussing just on the group who reported being born in an 'other European country' or 'elsewhere in the world', the top 10 most frequent countries of birth for this group are shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Place of birth in 'other European country' or 'elsewhere in the world': most frequently cited countries

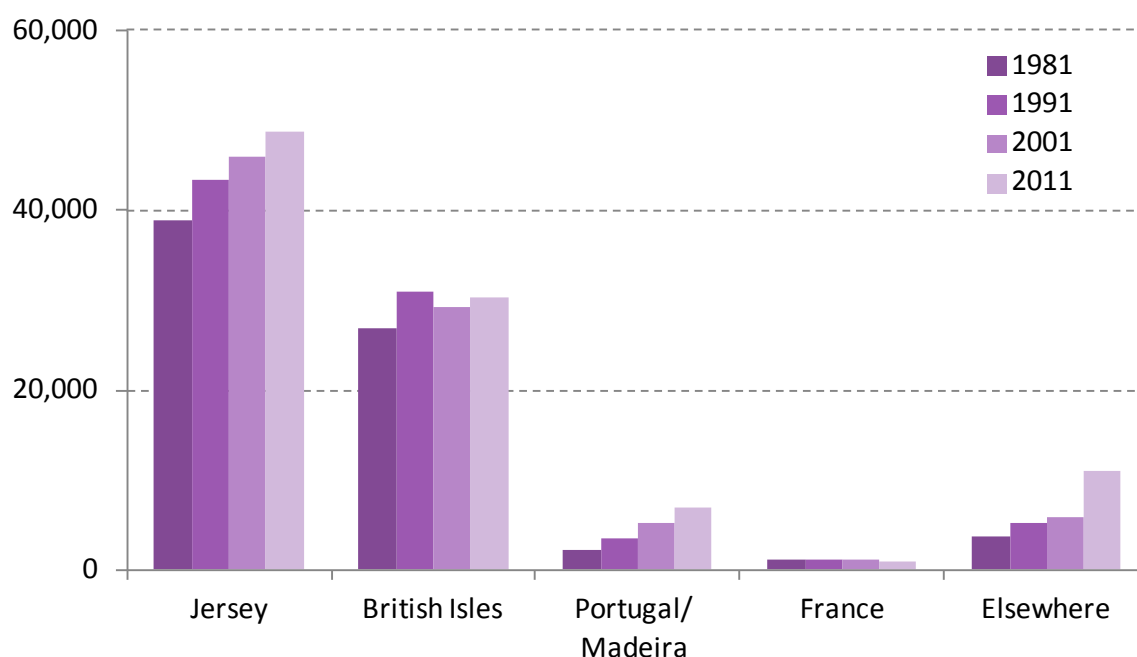
Place of birth	Persons
France	857
South Africa	571
Romania	463
Germany	356
India	325
Australia	303
Italy	230
Thailand	215
U.S.A.	193
Canada	177

Changes over time

As Figure 1 illustrates, the number of Jersey residents who were born in Jersey has increased throughout the last three decades. At a lower level, the number of Jersey residents who were born in Portugal / Madeira has also been increasing over the same time period.

There has been an increase in the last decade in the number of Jersey residents who were born in Europe.

Figure 1: Place of birth of Jersey residents over the last three decades, as measured by census



*Includes Poland so that comparisons with previous census data can be made.

Despite the ongoing increase in the number of Jersey-born residents (see Table 3), as a result of the concurrent increases in non-Jersey born residents the *proportion* of Jersey-born residents has declined over the last three decades.

Table 3: Place of birth of Jersey residents over the last three decades, as measured by census (percent, rounded to the nearest integer)

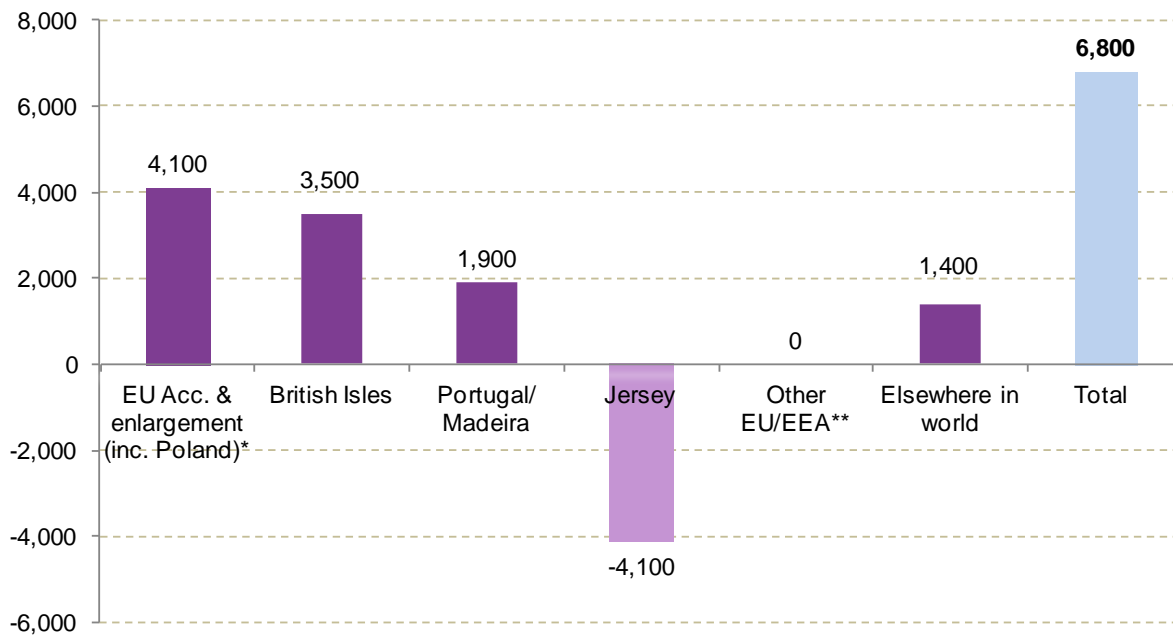
	1981	1991	2001	2011
Jersey	53	52	53	50
British Isles	37	37	34	31
Portugal / Madeira	3	4	6	7
France	2	1	1	1
Elsewhere	5	6	7	11
Total	100	100	100	100

Bulletin 1¹ provided a breakdown of the increase of 9,100 residents between 2001 and 2011 (including the undercount in both census measures). Net inward migration was the main factor, accounting for 6,800 of the intercensal change. Figure 2 breaks down this total net migration by place of birth.

¹ Bulletin 1 is available at www.gov.je/census

Figure 2: Net migration, 2001 to 2011 by place of birth.
(net inward migration is above the axis, net outward migration below)

Numbers are rounded to the nearest 100 to reflect the accuracy of these estimates.



*EU Accession (2004): Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia; Cyprus and Malta; and Enlargement (2007): Bulgaria, Romania.

**EU/EEA (2001 definition): Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.

As can be seen from Figure 2, people born in countries which had recently joined the European Union were one of the largest contributors to the total net inward migration between 2001 and 2011. People born in Poland accounted for 3,100 of the total net migration from such countries.

Appendix I provides more detail on the year of arrival of residents by place of birth. In particular, the increase in the number of Polish-born residents arriving in the latter half of the last decade is apparent.

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.

The 2011 census asked residents of Jersey to identify which ethnic category they felt best described themselves. Fewer than half (46%) of Jersey residents considered their ethnicity to be 'Jersey', whilst another third (33%) considered themselves to be 'British'.

About one in twelve (8%) Jersey residents considered themselves to be Portuguese or Madeiran: representing about a thousand more people than those who were born in Portugal or Madeira.

See Table 4 for a breakdown of the ethnicity of Jersey residents in 2011 and 2001.

Table 4: Ethnicity of Jersey residents, 2011 and 2001

		2011	Percent	2001	Change 2001-2011
White	Jersey	45,379	46.4	44,589	+790
	British	31,974	32.7	30,317	+1,657
	Irish	2,324	2.4	2,284	+40
	French	841	0.9	1,522	-681
	Portuguese / Madeiran	8,049	8.2	5,548	+2,501
	Polish	3,273	3.3	1,980	+5,024
	Other	3,731	3.8		
Asian	Indian	377	0.4	120	+257
	Pakistani	53	0.1	21	+32
	Bangladeshi	74	0.1	31	+43
	Chinese	182	0.2	145	+37
	Thai	200	0.2	8	+521
	Other	329	0.3		
Black	Caribbean	85	0.1	33	+52
	African	256	0.3	151	+105
	Other	38	0.0	71	-33
Mixed	Asian	274	0.3	366	+326
	Caribbean	102	0.1		
	African	105	0.1		
	Other	211	0.2		

Residential qualifications

Only people over the age of 15 years are eligible to have residential qualifications, and so this section refers to the 81,644 residents of Jersey on census day who were aged 16 or over.

Over four-fifths (82%) of adults were residentially qualified in categories “a to h”, which includes those born in the Island and those who have been in the Island for a certain length of time. An additional 2% were “j-category” residents who have residential qualifications based on their employment. A small number (247) of residents classed themselves as having “k-category” residential qualifications.

Approximately one in eight adults (13%) had no residential qualifications (see Table 5).

Table 5: Residential qualifications of residents on 27 March 2011

	Persons	Percent	2001 percent
a to h category	66,852	82	77
j category	1,816	2	1
k category	247	~	~
Spouse of qualified person	2,152	3	5
No residential qualifications	10,577	13	16
Total	81,644	100	100

Comparison with 2001 should take into account that the question format was simplified in 2011. Nevertheless, the increase in the proportion of the population with residential qualifications (from 77% in 2001 to 82% in 2011) is likely a consequence of the reduction in the qualification period from 19 years in 2001 to 10 years by 2011.

Table 6 provides the breakdown of each residential category by place of birth. It shows for example that the majority of j-category residents were born in the British Isles. The majority of residents born in Poland have no residential qualifications.

Table 6: Residential qualifications of islanders by place of birth

(Numbers have been independently rounded to the nearest 10. The symbol '~' indicates a value less than 10.)

	Jersey	British Isles	Ireland	Poland	Portugal /Madeira	Other European country	Elsewhere in the world	All
a to h category	34,920	22,760	1,460	130	4,400	1,560	1,640	66,850
j category	~	1,280	40	20	~	100	370	1,820
k category	~	210	~	~	~	10	10	250
Spouse of qualified person	10	1,310	60	70	70	170	470	2,150
No residential qualifications	40	3,190	290	2,780	2,210	1,170	900	10,580
Total	34,980	28,740	1,840	2,990	6,680	3,010	3,390	81,640

Length of residence

Table 7 shows the number of residents by their year of arrival in Jersey. It should be noted that the numbers represent those arriving in the Island in each year and remaining in Jersey, and will not include any who have since left the Island.

In 2011, over 70% of residents had lived in the Island for more than 10 years.

Table 7: Number of residents by year that their current period of residence in Jersey began

	Arrived in Jersey*	Percent	Whole population	Percent
Prior to 1970	7,644	15%	25,241	26%
1970 - 1979	7,232	14%	11,907	12%
1980 - 1989	7,164	14%	13,107	13%
1990 - 1999	9,273	18%	17,802	18%
2000	1,246	2%	1,994	2%
2001	1,376	3%	2,162	2%
2002	1,241	2%	1,991	2%
2003	1,253	2%	2,080	2%
2004	1,380	3%	2,173	2%
2005	1,782	3%	2,593	3%
2006	1,935	4%	2,759	3%
2007	2,068	4%	2,947	3%
2008	2,334	5%	3,227	3%
2009	1,913	4%	2,831	3%
2010	2,508	5%	3,507	4%
2011 (up to 27 March)	1,309	3%	1,536	2%
Total	51,658	100	100	97,857

**not including those born in Jersey and continuously resident since birth – but including returning Jersey-borns.*

Further detail of the place of birth, age, gender and residential qualifications by year of arrival can be found in the appendices.

Recent arrivals

People whose most recent period of residence in Jersey began after 2005 are considered for the purposes of this bulletin to be 'recent arrivals'. This section describes the characteristics of this group who arrived in Jersey during the last five years.

Two-fifths (40%) of recent arrivals were born in the British Isles – see Table 8. Similar proportions of recent arrivals, around one in seven, were born in Poland (15%) or Portugal / Madeira (14%) whilst one in twenty (5%) were born in Jersey and 2% were born in Ireland. The remainder were born in other European countries (11%) or elsewhere in the world (13%).

Table 8: Place of birth of recent arrivals, 2006 to 2011

	Persons	Percent
Jersey	593	5
British Isles	4,877	40
Portugal / Madeira	1,631	14
Poland	1,817	15
Ireland (Republic)	270	2
Other European country	1,339	11
Elsewhere in the world	1,540	13
Total	12,067	100

Two-thirds (67%) of the recent arrivals do not hold residential qualifications. Around 2,300 people have moved to Jersey in the last five years and hold a-j category residential qualifications.

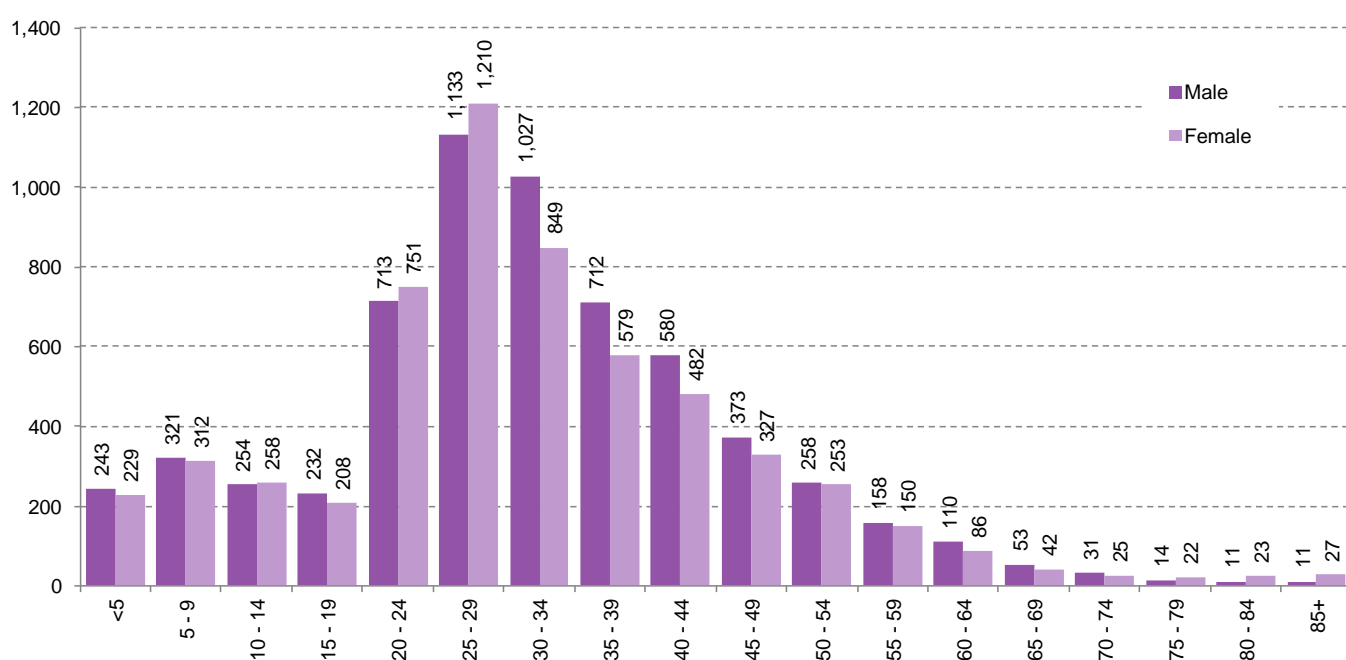
Table 9: Residential qualifications of recent arrivals 2006 to 2011 (aged 16 or over)

	Persons	Percent
a to h category	1,088	10
j category	1,225	12
k category	54	1
Spouse of qualified person	1,106	11
No residential qualifications	6,904	67
Total	10,377	100

Figure 3 shows the profile by age and gender of the recent arrivals, showing that the majority of recent arrivals are aged below 35 years, with slightly more men (5,380) than women (4,997) overall.

Figure 3: Age and gender profile of recent arrivals

(those whose period of continuous residence in Jersey began after 2005)



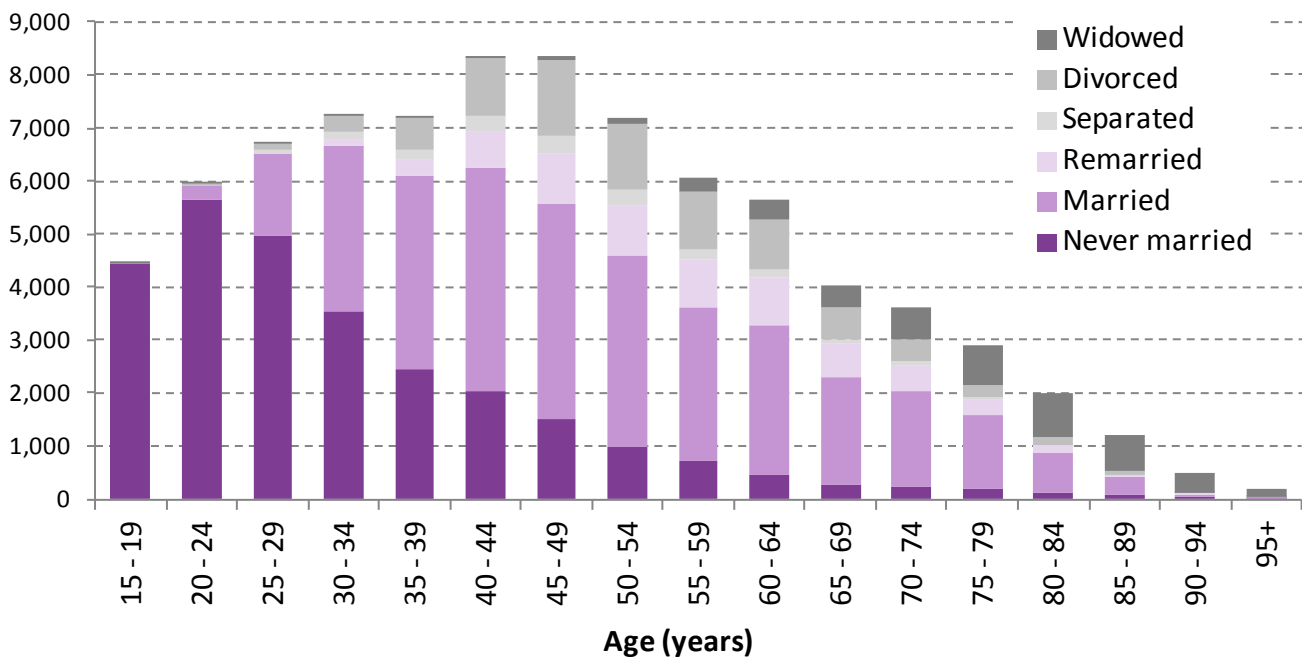
Marital Status

Table 10: Marital status of Jersey adults (aged 16 years or over)

	Persons	Percent
Married	32,614	40
Remarried	6,415	8
Separated	1,953	2
Divorced	8,221	10
Widowed	4,759	6
Never married	27,682	34
Total	81,644	100

In 2011, nearly half (48%) of adults in Jersey were either married or re-married. A further one in ten (10%) were divorced, whilst around a third (34%) had never married. Figure 4 illustrates the age profile of marital status.

Figure 4: Marital status by age (years) of Jersey residents



Changes over time

The proportion of adults who are married has been declining over the last several decades, whilst the number divorced (and not re-married) has increased from 21 per 1,000 population in 1971 to 101 per 1,000 population in 2011 (see Table 11).

Table 11: Marital status² per 1,000 adult population 1971 – 2011

	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Married	643	597	531	439	399
Remarried				79	79
Separated			23	27	24
Married, remarried or separated	643	597	554	545	502
Divorced	21	40	54	84	101
Widowed	92	88	77	70	58
Never married	244	275	315	301	339

Same-sex couples

Whilst same-sex couples were not yet recognised as being legally married in Jersey at the time of the 2011 census, the results show 219 couples of the same sex who were living as couples in March 2011. This equates to 438 people, representing 0.4% of Jersey's population.

² Prior to 2001, 're-married' was included in the 'married' category; prior to 1991, 'separated' was included in 'married'

Appendix I

Population by place of birth and year when present period of residence began

(excluding the 46,199 persons who were born in Jersey and have been continuously resident since birth)

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

	<1970	1970-1979	1980-1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Jersey	220	290	450	40	40	50	40	50	60	70	50	50	60
British Isles	6,030	5,430	4,960	530	510	410	400	480	520	620	570	560	590
Ireland (Republic)	280	250	360	40	40	40	40	50	50	50	80	70	50
Poland	~	~	10	~	~	~	-	~	~	~	~	~	~
Portugal / Madeira	180	720	870	200	190	220	210	220	200	240	230	250	250
Other European country	630	240	210	30	30	20	30	40	30	50	40	40	60
Elsewhere in the world	300	290	320	30	40	50	50	50	60	60	50	70	90
Total	7,640	7,230	7,160	870	840	780	760	880	920	1,080	1,010	1,030	1,100
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011*	Total
Jersey	80	60	60	60	70	90	100	100	110	100	140	40	2,450
British Isles	650	700	540	590	570	710	840	860	940	810	1,030	390	30,220
Ireland (Republic)	40	40	40	30	40	30	30	40	40	70	70	30	1,880
Poland	40	140	170	170	320	430	390	310	240	190	260	440	3,130
Portugal / Madeira	270	230	240	210	210	250	240	340	420	240	290	100	7,030
Other European country	60	80	60	50	50	90	110	180	250	270	380	160	3,150
Elsewhere in the world	110	120	130	150	130	180	230	240	330	250	350	150	3,790
Total	1,250	1,380	1,240	1,250	1,380	1,780	1,940	2,070	2,330	1,910	2,510	1,310	51,660

*Up to 27 March 2011

Appendix II

Population by age (years) and year when present period of residence began (including those born in Jersey)

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

Year	Age (years)														All	
	<10	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74		75+
< 1970	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,280	3,530	2,940	2,330	2,940	2,710	2,830	5,680	25,240
1970-1979	0	0	0	0	0	1,850	2,570	1,050	380	1,070	1,870	1,530	680	390	530	11,910
1980-1989	0	0	0	2,690	2,950	840	310	1,070	1,760	1,380	790	530	310	200	270	13,110
1990-1999	0	3,370	4,710	1,460	350	870	1,750	1,980	1,310	820	460	310	180	110	150	17,800
2000	0	820	60	60	100	230	220	180	120	90	50	30	20	~	~	1,990
2001	610	280	60	40	120	320	260	190	120	70	50	20	10	~	10	2,160
2002	770	70	50	40	130	300	210	140	110	80	40	20	10	~	~	1,990
2003	880	80	60	50	150	260	200	150	110	60	30	20	~	~	20	2,080
2004	860	70	50	50	230	310	190	120	110	90	50	20	10	10	10	2,170
2005	910	100	70	90	330	400	220	150	120	80	50	30	20	10	10	2,590
2006	990	110	80	130	370	320	230	200	130	70	50	40	20	10	20	2,760
2007	1,030	110	70	170	380	350	240	190	140	90	70	40	20	20	30	2,950
2008	1,120	90	80	270	440	380	260	210	130	100	60	40	20	~	20	3,230
2009	1,120	90	60	230	400	290	190	160	100	90	40	20	20	~	20	2,830
2010	1,270	90	110	410	470	340	230	210	140	100	60	30	20	10	20	3,510
2011*	310	30	50	250	280	190	130	100	70	60	30	20	~	~	10	1,540
Total	9,870	5,300	5,500	5,940	6,710	7,240	7,230	8,360	8,360	7,200	6,040	5,650	4,050	3,630	6,790	97,860

*Up to 27 March 2011

Bulletin Schedule

	Provisional release date
1 Total population, age and gender breakdown	8 December 2011
2 Place of birth, ethnicity and length of residence	15 December 2011
3 Households and housing	January 2012
4 Employment	January 2012
5 Education	February 2012
6 Transport	March 2012

Acknowledgements

The 2011 Jersey census project was undertaken by the independent States of Jersey Statistics Unit. We would particularly like to thank everyone who has been involved in delivering the Jersey census – in particular the 166 field staff; the members of the census office team; and Dr. Frank Nolan, Director of Census Methodology and Infrastructure (ONS) for his advice throughout.

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Notes

Who was included

- Information was collected for everyone who was resident in Jersey on census day (Sunday 27 March 2011). 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

- The Jersey Land and Property Index (JLPI) was used to produce an initial list of residential addresses in the Island.
- The Island was divided into 166 Enumeration Districts. A fieldworker (Enumerator) was responsible for visiting every dwelling within each district to deliver questionnaires to every household before census day (including temporary accommodation and unlisted properties).
- Non-responding households were sent a reminder postcard, then a replacement questionnaire, before being visited, multiple times where required, by a special team of Collection Officers.
- The follow-up of non-responding households continued for several months after census day.

Methodological changes for the 2011 census

- The 2011 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.
- The use of an initial list of known addresses in 2011 assisted field workers in ensuring every household in Jersey received a census questionnaire before census day. Such a comprehensive list was not available in 2001.
- Greater use of technology was made in 2011: 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.

Undercount

- The 2011 Jersey census has incorporated the undercount into the census results. The UK moved to this “one number census” approach in 2001.
- Reported numbers for 2011 represent all residents living in Jersey in 2011, including the small undercount, in contrast to the results of previous Jersey censuses.
- 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 Enumerators and the application of statistical techniques were used to compile sufficient information on the characteristics of non-responding households to enable their inclusion.
- 158 households failed to return a census questionnaire in 2011 and were classified as “Undercount” households; such households represented less than 0.5% of the total number of households.

Validation

- 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

Revision of 2001 census undercount

- The 2001 census reported the total resident population of Jersey *excluding* the undercount, as was the customary practice up to that time.
- The 2001 estimate for the undercount was 1% of the enumerated resident population, corresponding to 840 ± 100 persons.
- Part of the 2011 data reconciliation against the 2001 census involved reviewing the methodology which had been used to estimate the undercount in 2001.
- The review of the 2001 undercount, using administrative data sources relating to 2001, resulted in the 2001 undercount estimate being revised to 2% of the enumerated population, corresponding to $1,600 \pm 100$ persons.
- In comparing the results of the 2001 and 2011 censuses in this bulletin, the revised estimate of the undercount for 2001 has been included in the measure of the total resident population for 2001, but not within any further breakdown of the population for that year, e.g. by age, gender or parish.