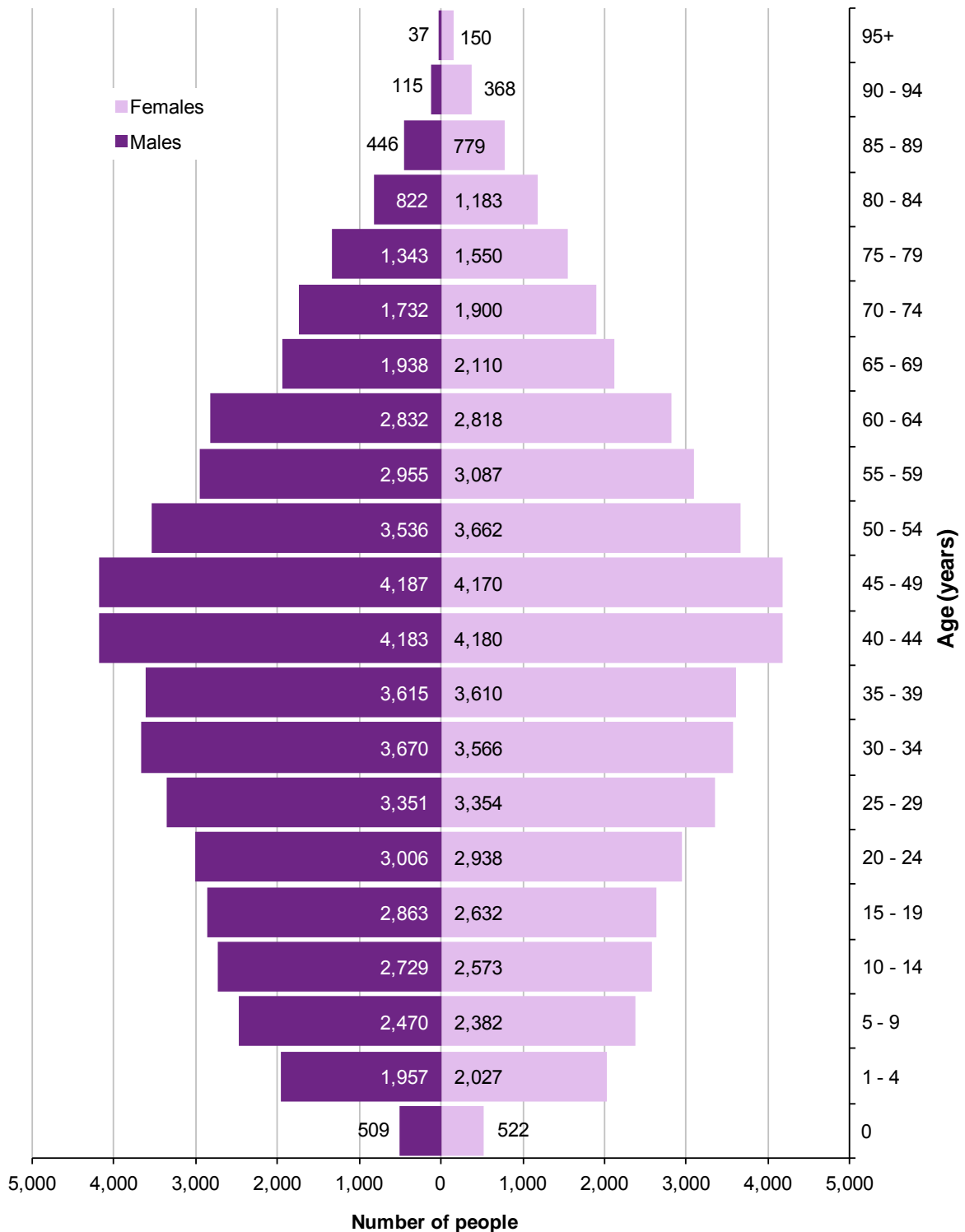


Age and gender

Figure 2.1 illustrates the number of people by age group and gender.

Figure 2.1: The population structure of Jersey



There were fewer than 20 people aged 100 years or over in Jersey on census day, the majority of whom were females.

Working age

As Table 2.1 shows, 64,353 people were of working age (defined as 16 to 64 inclusive for men, and 16 to 59 inclusive for women).

The dependency ratio for Jersey (the ratio of those outside of working age to those of working age) was 52%; this ratio is similar to that of 2001.

Table 2.1: Working age population of Jersey

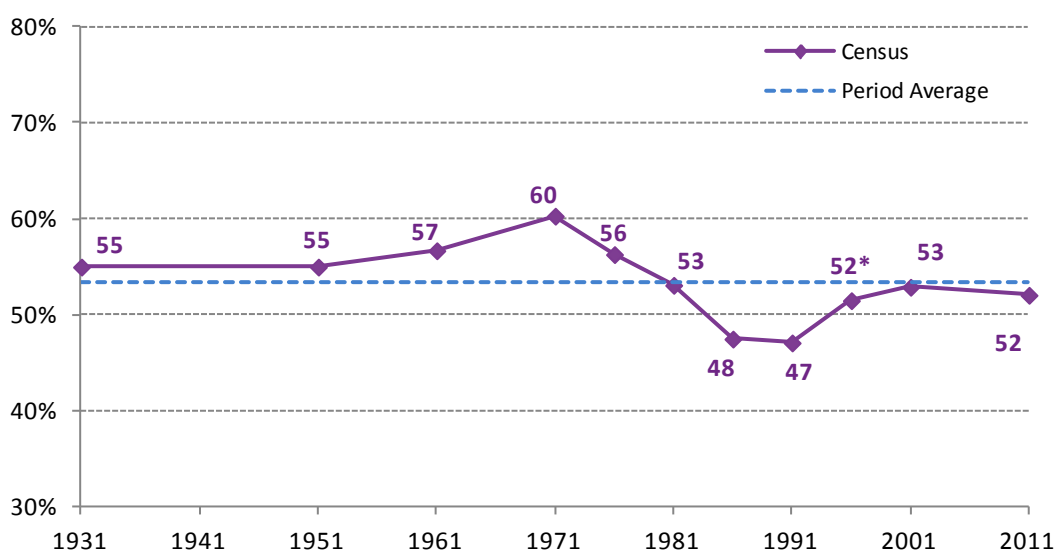
	Males	Females	All
Under 16 yrs	8,227	7,986	16,213
Working age	33,636	30,717	64,353
Above working age*	6,433	10,858	17,291
Total	48,296	49,561	97,857
Dependency ratio	44%	61%	52%
Percent at working age	70%	62%	66%

*above 59 years for women, above 64 years for men

Figure 2.2 shows the dependency ratio for the period 1931 to 2011 as measured by the Jersey censuses. For each year, the definition of “working age” is that in effect at the particular time¹.

For the period 1931 to 2011 the average dependency ratio was 53%. The dependency ratio peaked in 1971 due to the ageing of the resident population; however this effect was offset by the inward migration of working age residents between 1971 and 1986, reducing the dependency ratio to 47% in 1991. The increase recorded in 1996 was largely due to the change in school leaving age which increased from 15 to 16 years in 1992.

Figure 2.2: Dependency ratio 1931–2011 (percent), as measured by the census



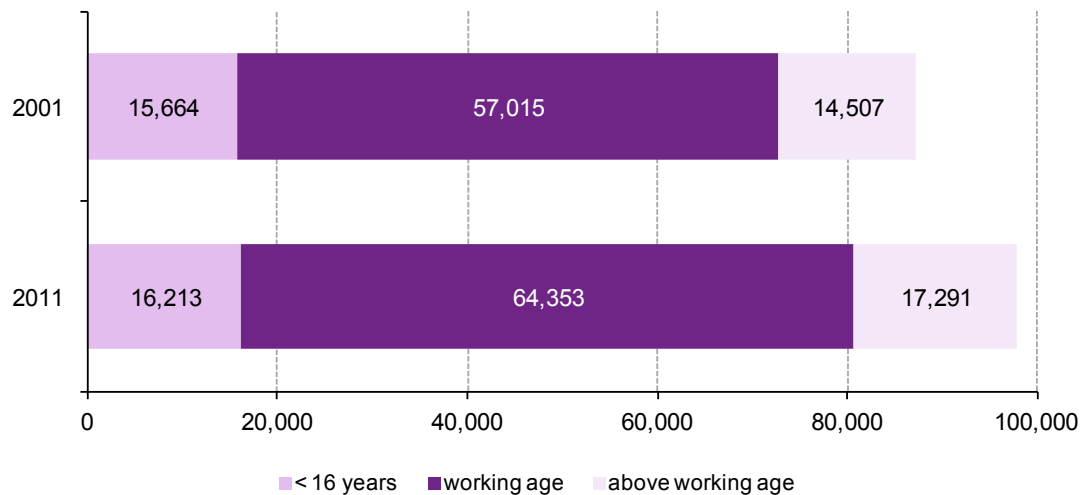
*change in school leaving age between 1991 and 1996 censuses

¹ The appropriate school leaving age in place at the time is applied when calculating the number of “working age” residents.

Although the number of working age residents has increased between 2001 and 2011, this has been at a similar rate to the numbers of those outside of working age. The percentage of the population who are of working age has remained fairly stable: 66% in 2011 compared with 65% in 2001.

Figure 2.3 displays the change in each age group over the last 10 years. While there has been a small increase in the number of under 16s, the number of people of working age has increased by 13% and the number of people above working age has increased by nearly a fifth (19%).

Figure 2.3: Working age population, 2001 and 2011 compared



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 2.2: 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 2.3.

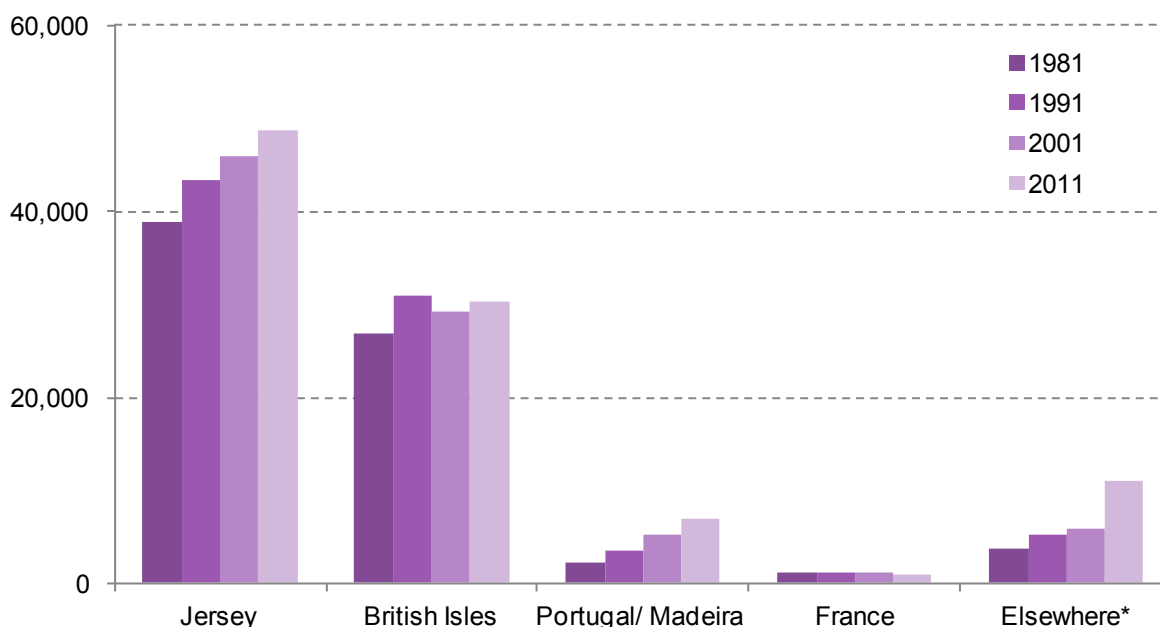
A more comprehensive table of place of birth can be found in Appendix C.

Table 2.3: Place of birth in ‘other European country’ or ‘elsewhere in the world’; top ten 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

As Figure 2.4 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.

Figure 2.4: Place of birth of Jersey residents over the last three decades - as measured by censuses



* For comparative purposes, all other countries have been grouped together

Despite the ongoing increase in the number of Jersey-born residents, 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 (see Table 2.4).

**Table 2.4: Place of birth of Jersey residents over the last three decades
- as measured by censuses (percent)**

	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

* For comparative purposes, all other countries have been grouped together

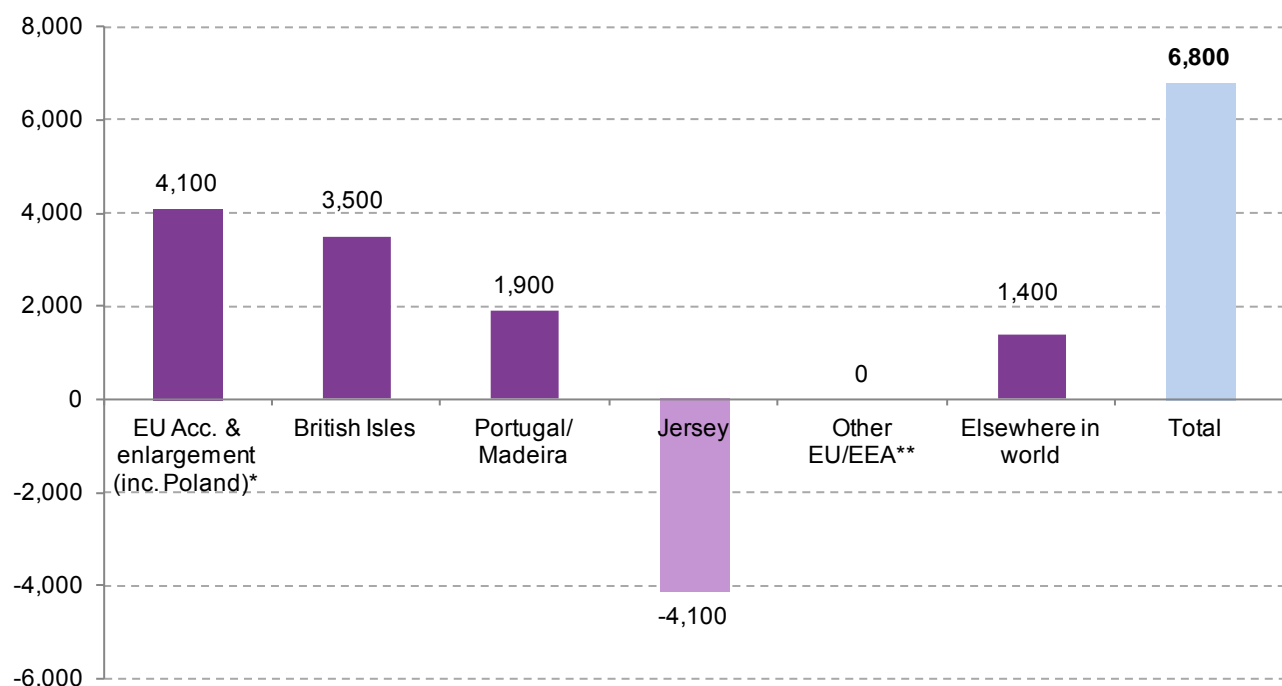
Chapter 1 provided a breakdown of the increase of 9,100 residents between 2001 and 2011 (including the undercount in both census measures). Net inward migration was the main factor, accounting for 6,800 of the intercensal change. Figure 2.5 breaks down this total net migration by place of birth.

Net migration

Figure 2.5: 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 2.5, people born in countries which had recently joined the European Union were the largest contributor 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.

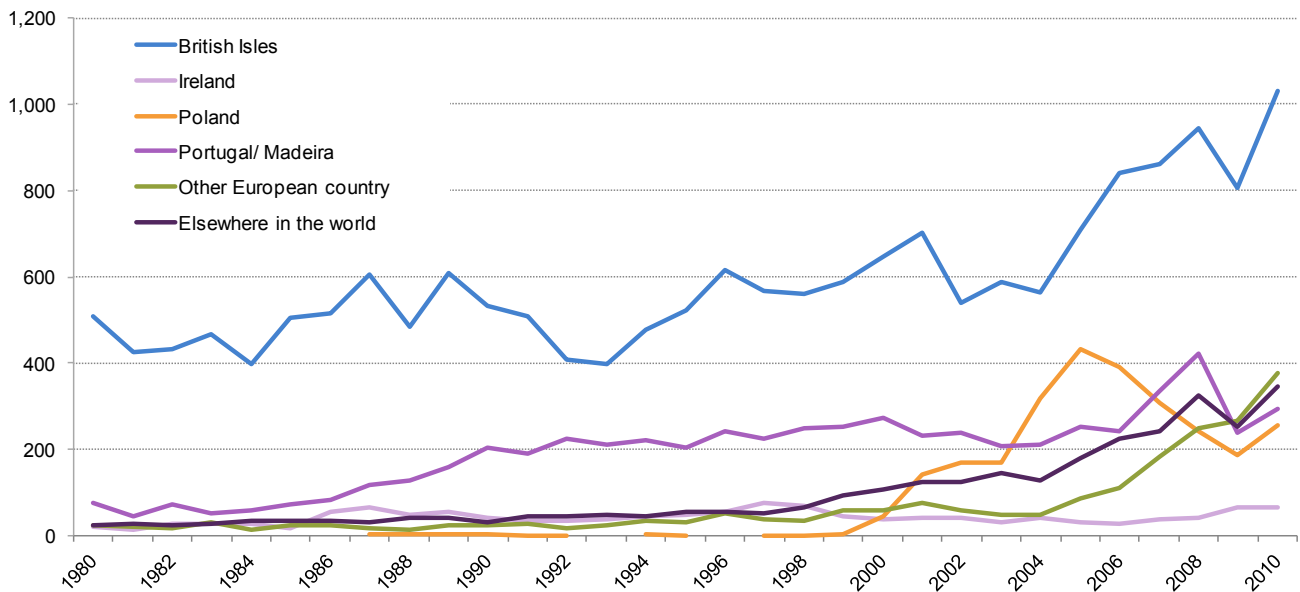
Figure 2.6 illustrates the arrivals into Jersey since 1980 by place of birth (see Appendix C for data table).

It should be noted that the numbers presented represent those arriving in a given year, and still remaining in the Island by census day 2011. Therefore the increased number of arrivals into Jersey in more recent years will include short-term residents who have recently entered the Island temporarily and have not yet left.

However, the long-term trends are apparent; for example Portuguese-born arrivals have remained fairly stable over the previous 20 years. The increase in the number of Polish-born residents arriving in the previous decade is also notable, reaching a peak towards the middle of the decade.

The increased numbers of residents arriving from “Other European countries” and “Elsewhere in the world” during the latter half of the last decade is also apparent.

Figure 2.6: Year of arrival in Jersey by place of birth, 1980-2010
 (excluding those born in Jersey and continuously resident since birth)



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 actually born in Portugal or Madeira.

See Table 2.5 for a breakdown of the ethnicity of Jersey residents in 2011 and 2001.

Table 2.5: Ethnicity of Jersey residents, 2011 and 2001

		2011	Percent	2001	Change 2001 to 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.

Table 2.6: 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

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 2.6).

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 2.7 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 2.7: Residential qualifications of islanders by place of birth

	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

~ indicates a value less than 10. All other numbers have been independently rounded to the nearest 10.

Length of residence

Table 2.8 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.

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

Table 2.8: 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	97,857	100

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

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 five years prior to census day.

Two-fifths (40%) of recent arrivals were born in the British Isles – see Table 2.9. 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 2.9: 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

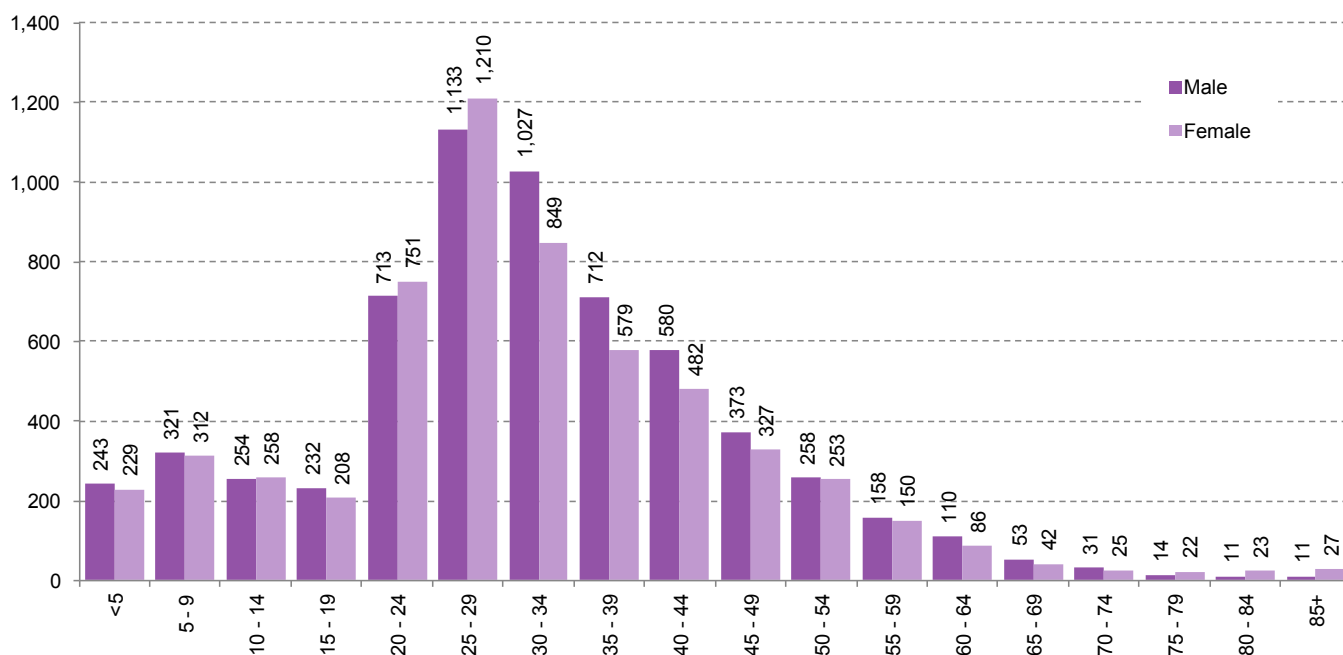
Two-thirds (67%) of the recent arrivals do not hold residential qualifications. About 10% of recently arrived adults were a-h qualified and 12% were j-category qualified.

Table 2.10: 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 2.7 shows the profile by age and gender of recent arrivals, showing that the majority (64%) are aged below 35 years, with slightly more males (6,234) than females (5,833) overall.

Figure 2.7: Age and gender profile of recent arrivals (those whose period of continuous residence in Jersey began after 2005)



Marital Status

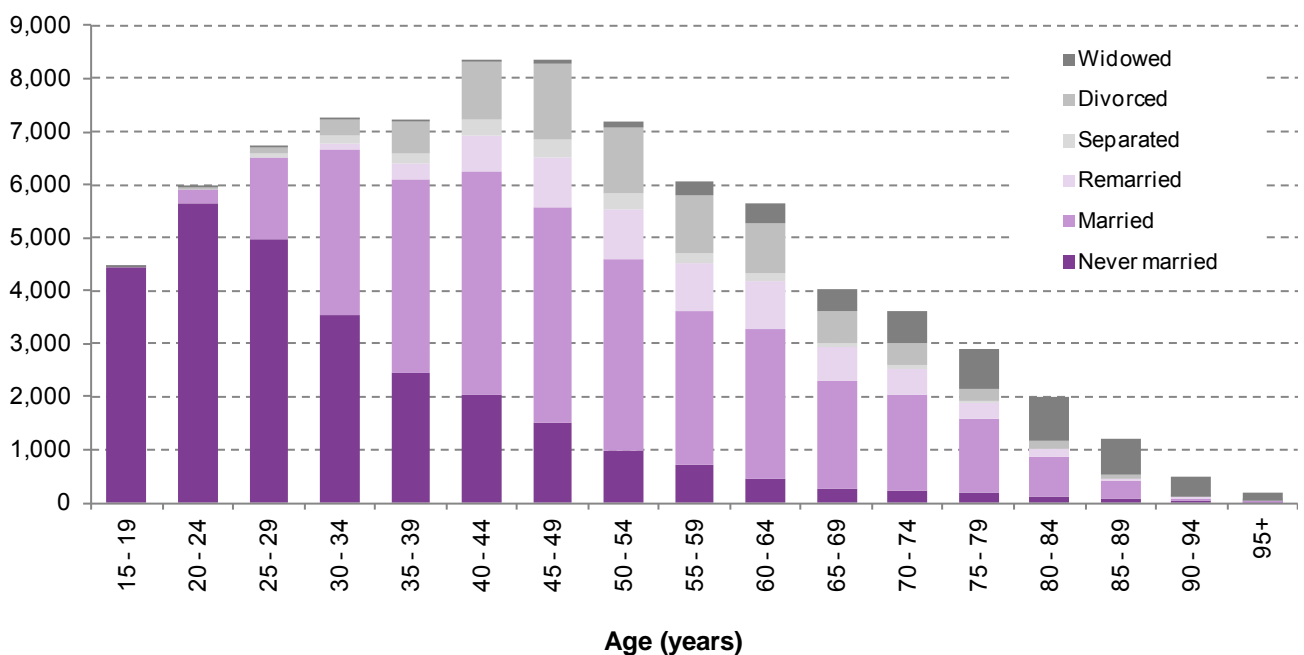
In 2011, nearly half (48%) of adults in Jersey were either married or remarried. A further one in ten (10%) were divorced, whilst around a third (34%) had never married.

Table 2.11: 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

Figure 2.8 illustrates the age profile of marital status.

Figure 2.8: Marital status by age (years) of Jersey residents



Marital status - changes over time

The proportion of adults who are married has been declining over the last several decades, whilst the number divorced (and not remarried) has increased from 21 per 1,000 adult population in 1971 to 101 per 1,000 population in 2011 (see Table 2.12).

Table 2.12: 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, corresponding to 438 people, about 0.4% of Jersey's total resident population.

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