

Insights from Jersey data on COVID-19 vaccinations and positive PCR tests

Introduction

This report includes key statistics on COVID-19 vaccinations and positive PCR tests¹ for individuals who were resident in Jersey throughout the years 2020 and 2021. Therefore, numbers may differ slightly to what has been reported previously on vaccination and positive PCR tests.^{2,3,4}

This analysis was produced by a Statistics Jersey project team funded by the Covid Health Recovery Fund. The Covid Recovery Insights Project team have used administrative datasets from across the Government of Jersey to produce insights on which socio-demographic groups were more affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, and therefore how best to support our community to recover from the pandemic.

The insights from this report can be used to support future public health decision making and communication campaigns, as they show which groups of the population experienced higher rates of positive COVID-19 PCR tests, which groups were more likely to be vaccinated against COVID-19, as well as differences in the length of time for vaccination by demographic characteristics.

Important to note

Variations in the proportions of positive PCR tests between different population groups is not only a reflection of variations in infection rates, it is likely also impacted by the different testing regimes available for people in specific circumstances. For example, certain places of work, or other settings such as care homes and schools may have required individuals to take tests with more frequency, and so positive results were more likely to be captured for those groups.

Testing 'effort' varied over time and for different groups. In the first wave of the pandemic, for example, testing availability was very restricted; there may have been many people infected with COVID-19 who did not have a positive PCR. In contrast, in the second and third waves PCR testing was much more widely available. Testing at the borders was a key driver of testing effort so many people were testing positive incidentally at the borders. This means people who were frequently travelling may have been more likely to have a positive test.

There were also a number of PCR screening programmes which changed considerably over time and included different testing regimes for health and care staff, hospital inpatients, care home residents, teachers and students, and a wide range of other professions.

¹ Includes all PCR tests conducted in Jersey, does not include lateral flow tests.

² Continuous residency over 2020 and 2021 has been estimated using administrative data – see report [Population and migration statistics \(Jersey\) 2011 - 2021](#)

³ The majority of characteristics such as age, sex, marital status etc. are reported as at the 2021 Census (see Appendix 2: Data Sources for more information).

⁴ Due to focussing on the population group who were resident in Jersey for the two-year period 2020 through 2021, and using census characteristics to categorise by age, marital status and so on, results may differ slightly to what has been reported previously on vaccination and positive PCR tests.

The likelihood of, and speed at which, people were vaccinated also depended on various factors, such as their eligibility, their awareness of the scheme, their motivation, and the accessibility of the vaccination for their circumstances in terms of accessing the location or being able to attend an appointment.

Motivation to be vaccinated may have also been impacted by factors such as the travel and work-related policies. For example, border restrictions meant that people had to have evidence of vaccination in order to travel to certain countries without the need to isolate, and, for a period of time, anyone who tested positive had to isolate for less time when they had been vaccinated than someone who hadn't.

Time period and population covered by this analysis

Vaccination and test data included in this analysis covers the entire period from when tests began in February 2020 and vaccinations began in December 2020, up until the end of 2022. In other words, all vaccinations or tests given within this period are included in the total proportion of vaccinations or positive PCR tests provided in this report.

Using this period gives sufficient time for all age groups to have had the chance to receive both first and second doses of the vaccine and to see the impact of the end of restrictions on positive test results.

The population included in the analysis has been limited to those who were continuously resident throughout 2020 and 2021 to avoid counting outward migrants as not being vaccinated (they could have left the island before being eligible).

For the majority of characteristics in this report, the proportions are given for the population groups aged 12 and over, as children aged under 12 were not formally offered the vaccine until April 2022 when most restrictions had been over for some time and the initial take-up for this age group was low.

For those characteristics which are not relevant for children and young people (such as marital status), the proportions are given for people aged 16 and over.

COVID-19 Vaccinations

87%



were vaccinated with first
& second dose*

21% had the first dose prior to their age eligibility date...

...of those that had it after
becoming age eligible, half* had
the first dose by

11 days



Some of the lowest proportions
vaccinated* were among...

White
Romanian & White
Polish
60% 64%
ethnicities

Some of the highest proportions
vaccinated* were among...

White British & Asian
93% 94%
ethnicities

households made up of
single parents with
dependent children

65%



those in professional
occupations

93%



Younger age groups with

52%



12-15 year-olds vaccinated

Older age groups with

96%



aged 65+ vaccinated

*Out of those who were resident in Jersey throughout 2020 and 2021 aged 12 and over

Positive PCR tests

53%



had a positive PCR between
2020 and 2022*

Some of lowest positive PCR
proportions* were among...

those
unemployed
and not looking
for a job

44%



Some of highest positive PCR
proportions* were among...

households
made up of
parents with
dependent
children

68%



37%

those off work due to
sickness



70%

Caring, leisure and other
service occupations

Those retired from work

34%



Children aged 12 - 15

72%

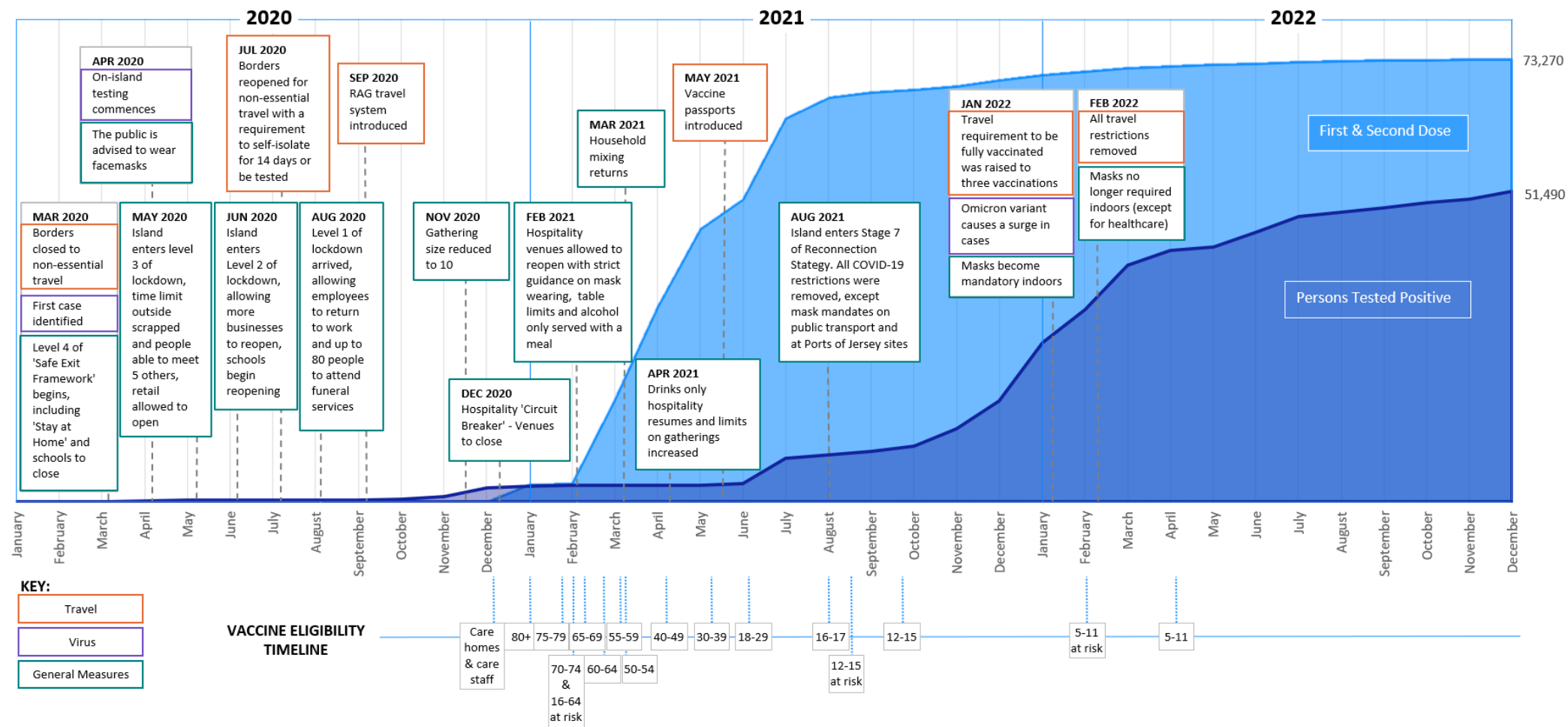


*Out of those who were resident in Jersey throughout 2020 and 2021 aged 12 and over

Pandemic timeline of vaccinations and PCR tests

Figure 1 shows the cumulative total persons (of all ages) in Jersey who were resident throughout 2020 and 2021 vaccinated with first and second dose (light blue), and similarly those that tested positive on a PCR (dark blue), from January 2020 to December 2022. It includes a timeline of key events in Jersey throughout the pandemic as well as a timeline of vaccine eligibility for the first dose.

Figure 1: Cumulative persons resident in Jersey throughout 2020 and 2021 double vaccinated and tested positive on a PCR from January 2020 to December 2022



Overall findings

- Out of all persons (of all ages) in Jersey who were resident throughout 2020 and 2021, 78% were vaccinated with first and second doses and 55% had a positive PCR test by the end of 2022.
- Across all persons aged 12 years and over, 87% were vaccinated with first and second doses, and 53% had a positive PCR test.
- For those aged 16 and over, 89% were vaccinated with both the first and second doses and 52% had a positive PCR test.

Table 1: Proportion of population double vaccinated and proportion that tested positive on a PCR

Age range	First & second dose (%)	Positive PCR (%)
All	78	55
12 years and over	87	53
16 years and over	89	52

The majority of this report will explore how proportions varied by different characteristics.⁵

- Some of the most notable differences in vaccination and positive PCR test proportions occurred when looked at by age group, employment type, and household type.
- In addition, there were notable differences in vaccination proportions when looked at by ethnicity, and in PCR test proportions by occupation and industry.

⁵ The majority of characteristics such as age, sex, marital status etc. are reported as at the 2021 Census (see Appendix 2: Data Sources for more information).

By age group

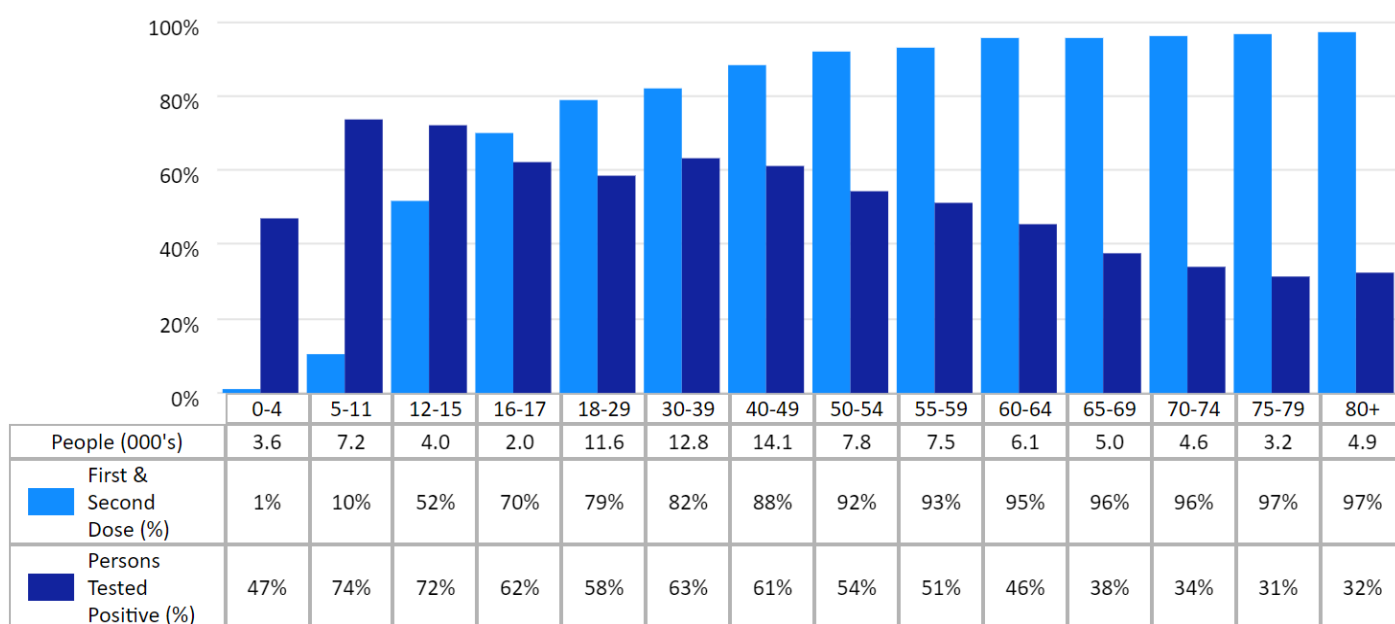
Of all persons that were resident in Jersey throughout 2020 and 2021:

- 78% were vaccinated with first and second doses and 55% tested positive on a PCR
- older age groups consistently had higher proportions of people vaccinated with first and second doses than younger age groups
- older age groups also tended to have lower proportions of people that tested positive on a PCR

As was discussed in the introduction, proportions of PCR positive tests are not necessarily direct reflections of infection rates. Proportions who were vaccinated were also likely the result of a number of factors such as travel and work-related policies.

Also, this analysis is not providing evidence of causation. For example, in this section, although age is shown to be *associated* with lower proportions of people testing positive on a PCR test, it is not necessarily true that older age was the *cause* of lower proportions testing positive. There were likely to be other related factors such as the reduced contact of older age groups with other people through work or social situations during the pandemic, whether they were more likely to isolate due to the risks of COVID-19, or whether they were less likely to travel and therefore be tested.

Figure 2: Proportion of persons double vaccinated and proportion that tested positive on a PCR, by age group⁶



⁶ Age group is taken as their age at the time of the 2021 Census.

Days until vaccine uptake by age group

This analysis gives further insight into whether certain population groups were slower or faster to take up their first dose when they became eligible according to their age.⁷

It is important to note that for some population groups, people were eligible for vaccination prior to their general age group eligibility, such as those living or working in care homes or those with an underlying health condition which puts them at high risk.

Table 2 shows:

1. The proportions⁸ who were vaccinated with the first dose by the end of 2022.
2. The proportions that received a first dose prior to their age eligibility date.
3. The proportions that received a first dose by the end of 2022, excluding those who were vaccinated before their age eligibility date.
4. The number of days until half the population group had taken up the first dose of the vaccine, including those who were vaccinated before their age eligibility date.
5. The number of days until half the population group had taken up the first dose of the vaccine, excluding those who were vaccinated before their age eligibility date.

Over a third (35%) of 60-64 year-olds had their first vaccine prior to day 0 (the first day that they became eligible by age group), compared to a sixth (16%) of those aged 30-39 years. The 60-64 years age group may have had a larger proportion of people working or living in care homes or with an underlying health condition which put them at high risk. For these reasons, a higher proportion of this group may have been eligible earlier than their age eligibility date.

Table 2: Days until half the population took up the first dose of the vaccine, by age group

Age group (at time of vaccine eligibility date)	Proportion vaccinated (first dose)			Days until half (50%) of population group received first dose	
	% of age group receiving first dose, by end 2022	% of age group receiving first dose before their age eligibility date	% receiving first dose (excluding those vaccinated before their age eligibility date)	<i>Including</i> those receiving first dose before their age eligibility date	<i>Excluding</i> those receiving first dose before their age eligibility date
80+	97	26	96	4	6
65-79	96	21	95	2	3
60-64	96	35	93	3	5
50-59	93	29	90	5	6
40-49	89	22	86	9	12
30-39	83	16	80	12	20
18-29	81	13	78	17	22
16-17	78	12	75	28	42
12-15	65	3	64	73	74
5-11	12	3	9	NA	NA
All age groups	82	20	78	7	13

⁷ Vaccines were rolled out by priority groups following the advice of the Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation – see earlier section on ‘Pandemic timeline of vaccinations and PCR tests’.

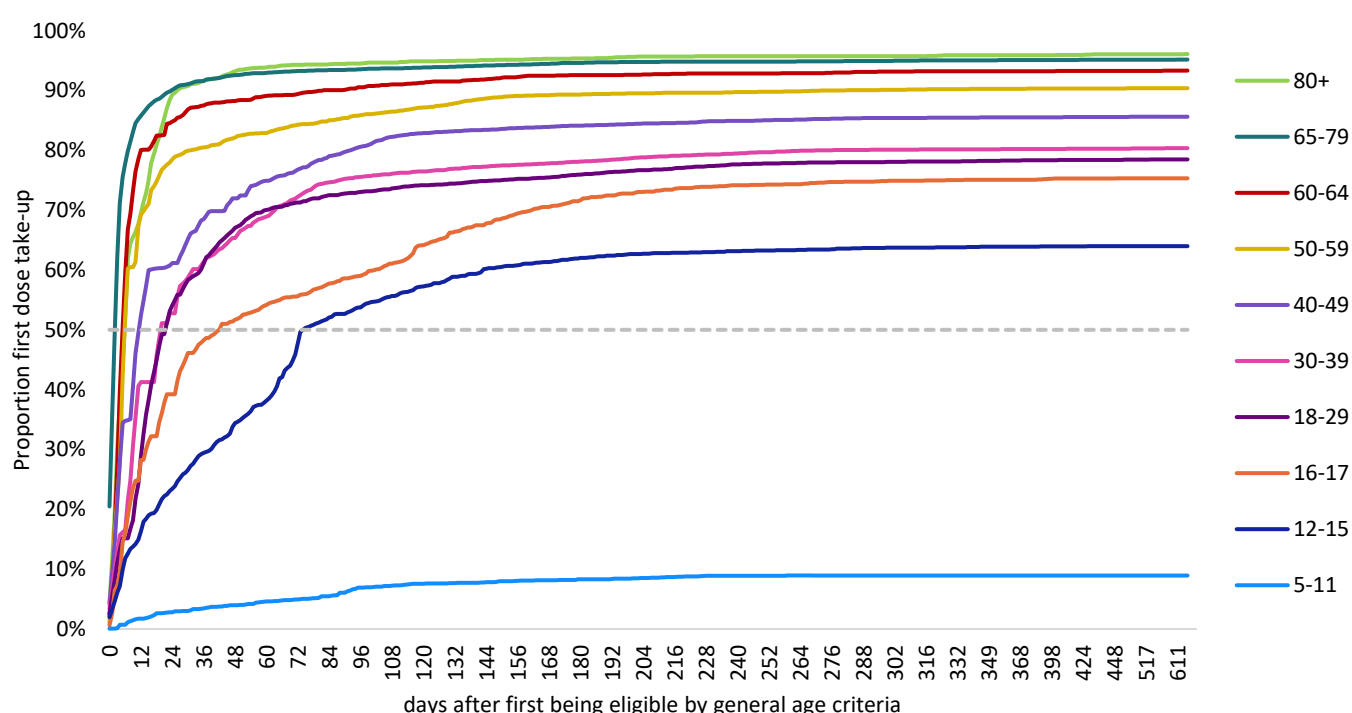
⁸ Of those aged 5 and over who were resident in Jersey throughout 2020 and 2021.

Figure 3 shows the cumulative proportion⁹ of first dose take-up for those who received the first vaccine post-age eligibility date, by the number of days from the beginning of their *age group eligibility*.¹⁰

Of those who received the first vaccine post age eligibility date who were resident in Jersey throughout 2020 and 2021:

- on average 65-79 year-olds had the quickest uptake of the first dose of the vaccine, with half of this group having the vaccine by 3 days after they were eligible according to their age (Table 2)
- those in younger age groups were generally slower on average to take-up the vaccine than older age groups
- those aged 80 and over had the highest proportion vaccinated as of the end of 2022; this group was slower to take-up the first dose (6 days) than those aged 65-79 (3 days)

Figure 3: Cumulative proportion having had first dose, by days after their age group was eligible, broken down by age group (excluding persons who had received a vaccine prior to their age eligibility)



⁹ Of those aged 5 and over who were resident in Jersey throughout 2020 and 2021.

¹⁰ The analysis doesn't distinguish those people in priority groups versus those not, for those who received the vaccine after their age eligibility.

By ethnicity

Of all persons 12 and over who were resident in Jersey throughout 2020 and 2021:

- 87% were vaccinated with first and second doses and 53% tested positive on a PCR
- there was a notable difference in proportions of individuals vaccinated with first and second doses across ethnicities, where those of White Romanian ethnicity had the lowest proportion vaccinated (60%) and those of Asian ethnicity had the highest proportion (94%)
- those of White Romanian ethnicity had the highest proportion that tested positive on a PCR (61%)

Figure 4: Proportion of persons (12 and over) double vaccinated and proportion that tested positive on a PCR, by ethnicity

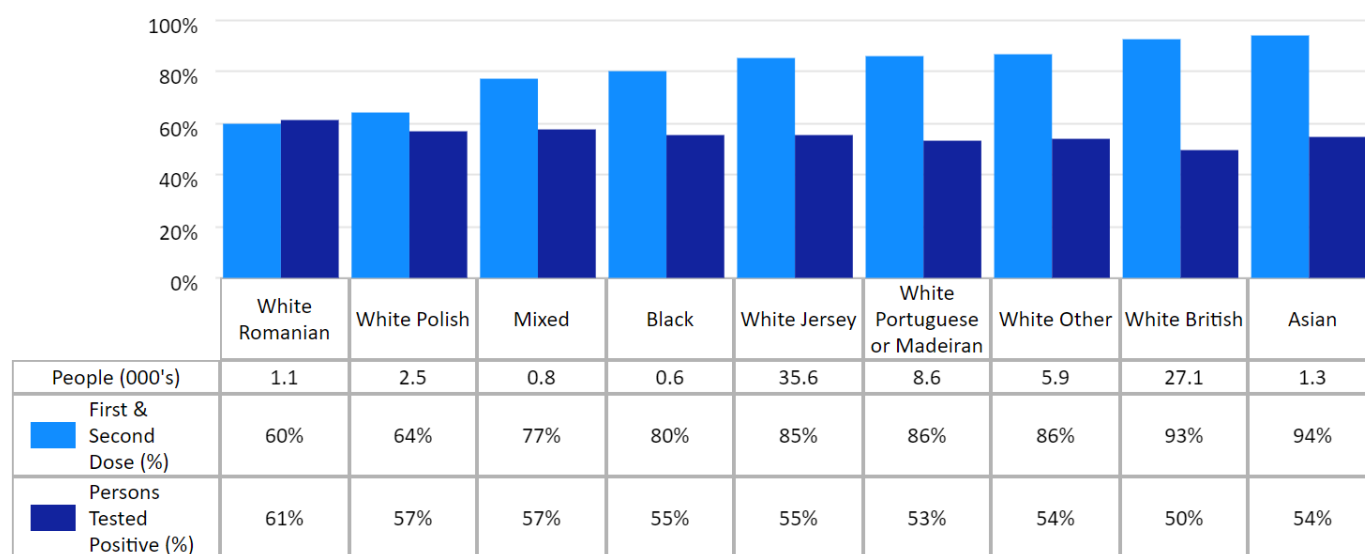
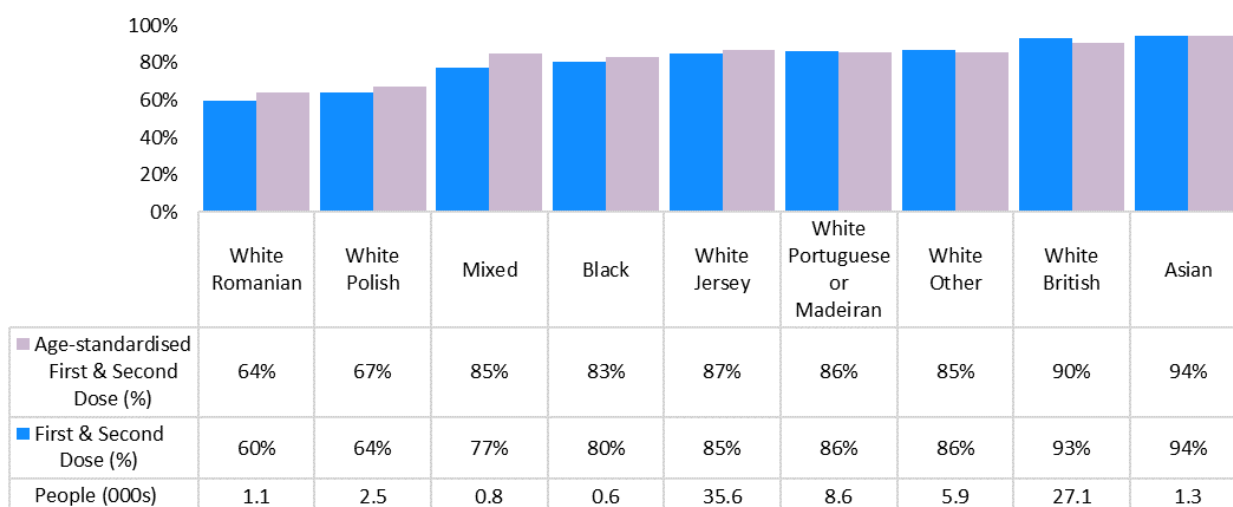


Figure 5 shows the proportion of people vaccinated with first and second doses by ethnicity when standardised for age, a method that allows different demographic groups to be compared even if they have different age profiles.¹¹ Those of White Romanian (64%) and White Polish (67%) ethnicities still had the lowest proportion of individuals vaccinated, and those of Asian ethnicity still had the highest, showing that the patterns seen by ethnicity were not related to different age profiles of the ethnic groups.

Figure 5: Age-standardised proportion of persons (12 and over) double vaccinated, by ethnicity



¹¹ The data was adjusted to present all ethnicities as if they have the same proportions of people in different age groups. This allows like for like comparisons between ethnicities without age being a contributing factor. Each ethnicity group was standardised so that the proportions in each age group were equivalent to those of the total population aged 12 and over who were resident throughout 2020 and 2021.

Days until vaccine uptake by ethnicity

This analysis gives further insight into whether certain population groups were slower or faster to take up their first dose when they became eligible according to their age.¹²

It is important to note that for some population groups, people were eligible for vaccination prior to their general age group eligibility, such as those living or working in care homes.

Table 3 shows:

1. The proportions¹³ who were vaccinated with the first dose by the end of 2022.
2. The proportions that received the first dose prior to their age eligibility date.
3. The proportions that received the first dose by the end of 2022, excluding those who were vaccinated before their age eligibility date.
4. The number of days until half the population had taken up the first dose of the vaccine, including those who were vaccinated before their age eligibility date.
5. The number of days until half the population had taken up the first dose of the vaccine, excluding those who were vaccinated before their age eligibility date.

Around a quarter (24%) of those of White British ethnicity had their first vaccine prior to day 0 (the first day that they became eligible by age group), compared to over 1 in 12 (8%) of those of White Romanian ethnicity. Those of White British ethnicity may have had a larger proportion of people working or living in care homes or with an underlying health condition which put them at high risk, for these reasons, a higher proportion of this group may have been eligible earlier than their age eligibility date.

Table 3: Days until half the population took up the first dose of the vaccine, by ethnicity

Ethnicity	Proportion vaccinated (first dose)			Days until half (50%) of population group received first dose	
	% of group receiving first dose, by end 2022	% of group receiving first dose before their age eligibility date	% receiving first dose (excluding those vaccinated before their age eligibility date)	<i>Including</i> those receiving first dose before their age eligibility date	<i>Excluding</i> those receiving first dose before their age eligibility date
Asian	96	22	94	8	11
White British	94	24	92	3	6
White Other	88	20	85	6	11
White Portuguese or Madeiran	88	21	85	11	18
White Jersey	87	20	84	7	12
Black	82	21	78	18	34
Mixed	80	14	77	17	24
White Polish	66	10	62	38	59
White Romanian	63	8	60	57	89
All ethnicities	89	21	85	6	11

¹² Vaccines were rolled out by priority groups following the advice of the Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation – see earlier section on ‘Pandemic timeline of vaccinations and PCR tests’.

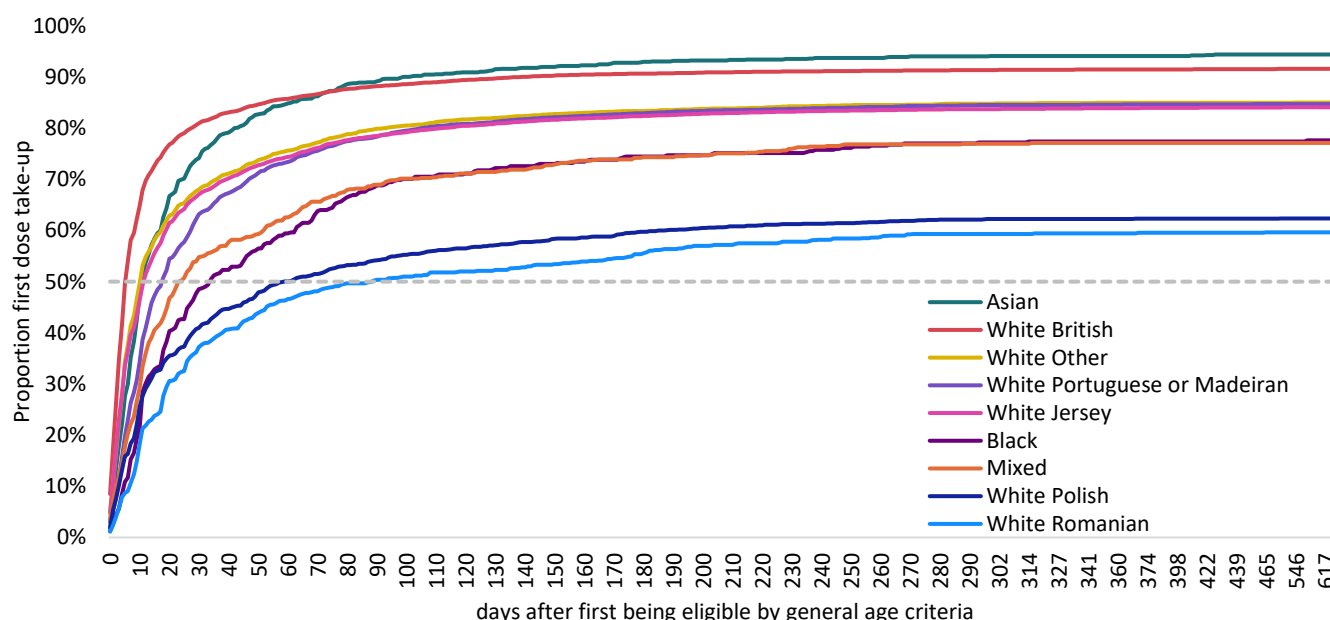
¹³ Of those aged 12 and over who were resident in Jersey throughout 2020 and 2021.

Figure 6 shows the cumulative proportion¹⁴ of first dose take-up for those who received the first vaccine post-age eligibility date, by the number of days from the beginning of their *age group eligibility*.¹⁵

Of those aged 12 and over who received the first vaccine on or after their age eligibility date who were resident in Jersey throughout 2020 and 2021:

- on average those of White British ethnicity had the quickest take-up of the first dose of the vaccine, with half of this ethnic group having the vaccine by 6 days after they became eligible according to their age
- those of Asian ethnicity had the highest proportion vaccinated as of the end of 2022, however this group was slower to take-up the first dose (11 days until half the population had taken-up) than those of White British ethnicity (6 days)
- those of White Romanian ethnicity had the lowest proportion vaccinated as of the end of 2022 and on average were the slowest to take-up the vaccine, with half of this ethnic group having the vaccine by 89 days after they became eligible according to their age

Figure 6: Cumulative proportion having had the first dose, by days after their age group was eligible, broken down by ethnicity (excluding persons who had received a vaccine prior to their age eligibility)



¹⁴ Of those aged 12 and over who were resident in Jersey throughout 2020 and 2021.

¹⁵ The analysis doesn't distinguish those people in priority groups versus those not for those who received the vaccine after their age eligibility.

By tenure

Of all persons aged 12 and over who were resident in Jersey throughout 2020 and 2021:

- 87% were vaccinated with first and second doses and 53% tested positive on a PCR
- those in Lodging accommodation had the lowest proportion of individuals vaccinated with first and second doses (77%)
- those in Owner-occupied accommodation had the highest proportion of individuals vaccinated with first and second doses (91%)

Those living in communal establishments have been included in the section 'By household type'.

Figure 7: Proportion of persons (12 and over) double vaccinated and proportion that tested positive on a PCR, by tenure

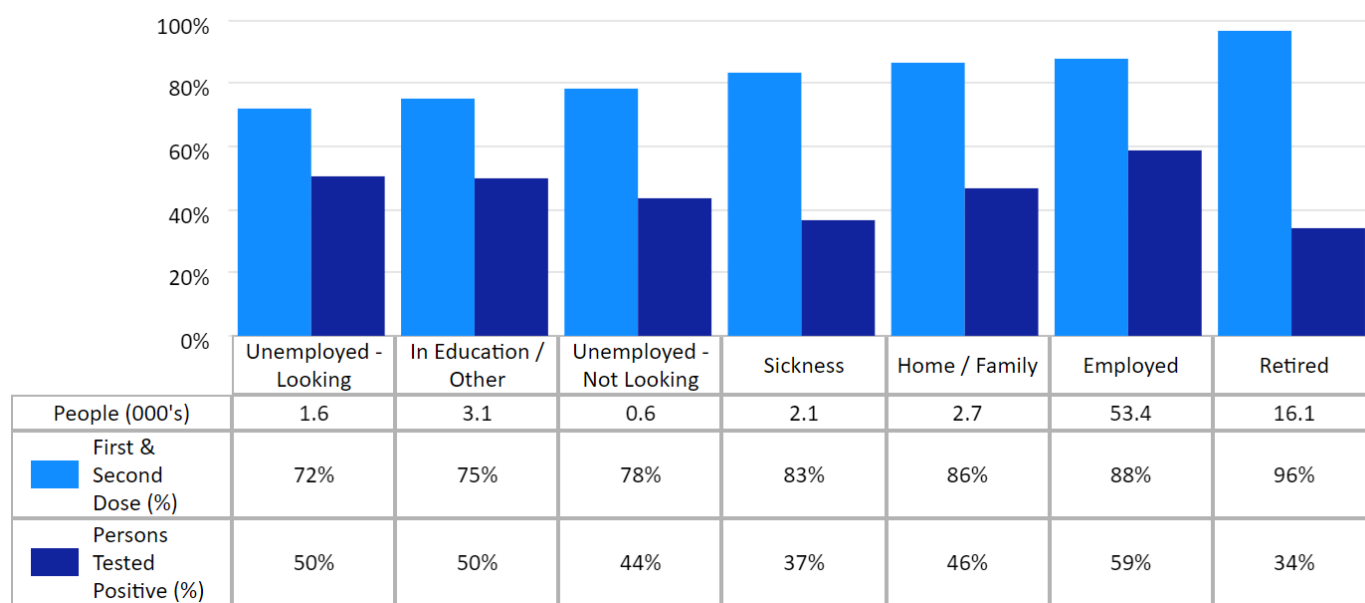


By employment type

Of all adults 16 and over who were resident in Jersey throughout 2020 and 2021:

- 89% were vaccinated with first and second doses and 52% tested positive on a PCR
- those Unemployed and looking for a job had the lowest proportion of individuals vaccinated with first and second doses (72%)
- those Retired had the highest proportion of individuals vaccinated with first and second doses (96%) and the lowest proportion that tested positive on a PCR (34%)
- those Employed had the highest proportion of individuals that tested positive on a PCR (59%)

Figure 8: Proportion of persons (16 and over) double vaccinated and proportion that tested positive on a PCR, by employment type

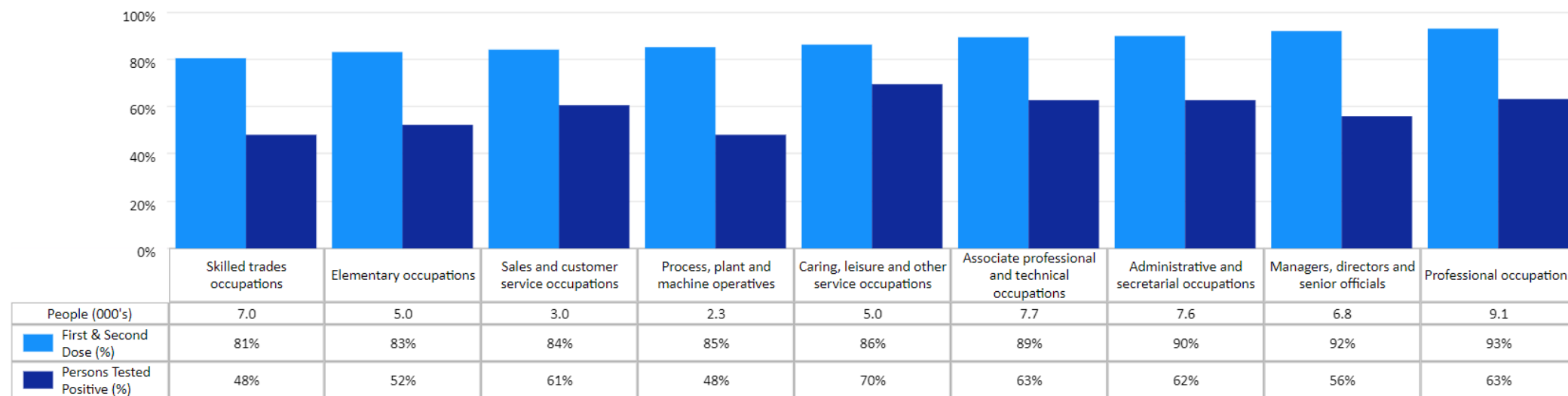


By occupation

Of all adults working at the time of the census that were resident in Jersey throughout 2020 and 2021:

- 88% were vaccinated with first and second doses and 59% tested positive on a PCR
- those working in Skilled trades occupations had the lowest proportion of individuals vaccinated with first and second doses (81%)
- those working in Professional occupations had the highest proportion of individuals vaccinated with first and second doses (93%)
- those employed in Caring, leisure and other service occupations had the highest proportion of individuals that tested positive on a PCR (70%)

Figure 9: Proportion of working adults (16 and over) double vaccinated and proportion that tested positive on a PCR, by occupation

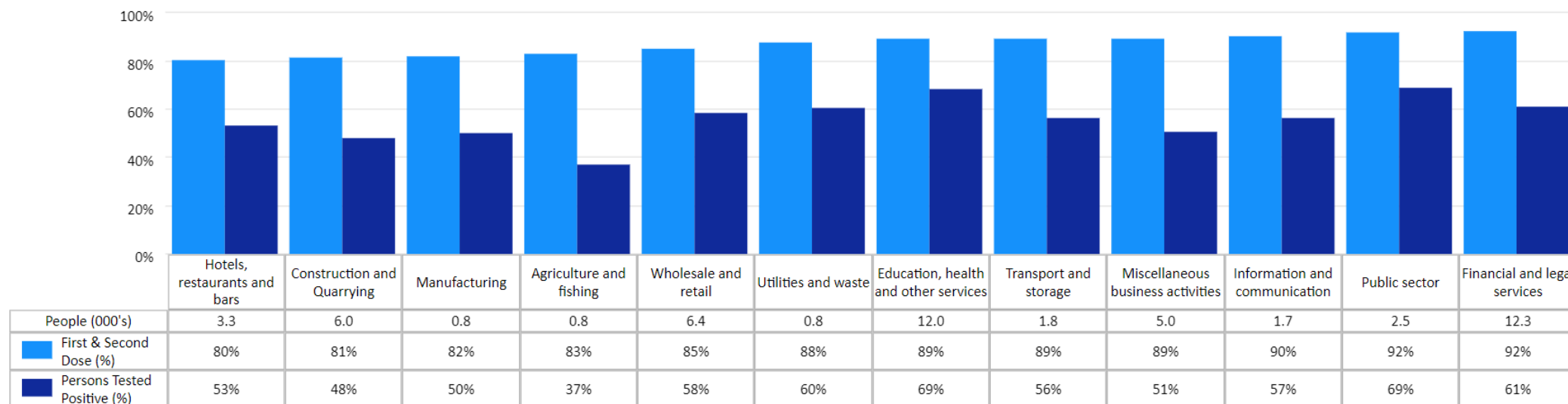


By industry

Of all adults working at the time of the census that were resident in Jersey throughout 2020 and 2021:

- 88% were vaccinated with first and second doses and 59% tested positive on a PCR
- those working in Hotels, restaurants and bars (80%) and in Construction and quarrying (81%), had the lowest proportions of individuals vaccinated with first and second doses
- those working in Financial and legal services, and in the Public sector, had the highest proportion of individuals vaccinated with first and second doses (92%)
- those working in Agriculture and fishing (37%) had the lowest proportion of individuals that tested positive on a PCR
- those working in the Public sector and in Education, health and other services had the highest proportion of individuals that tested positive on a PCR (69%)

Figure 10: Proportion of working adults (16 and over) double vaccinated and proportion that tested positive on a PCR, by industry

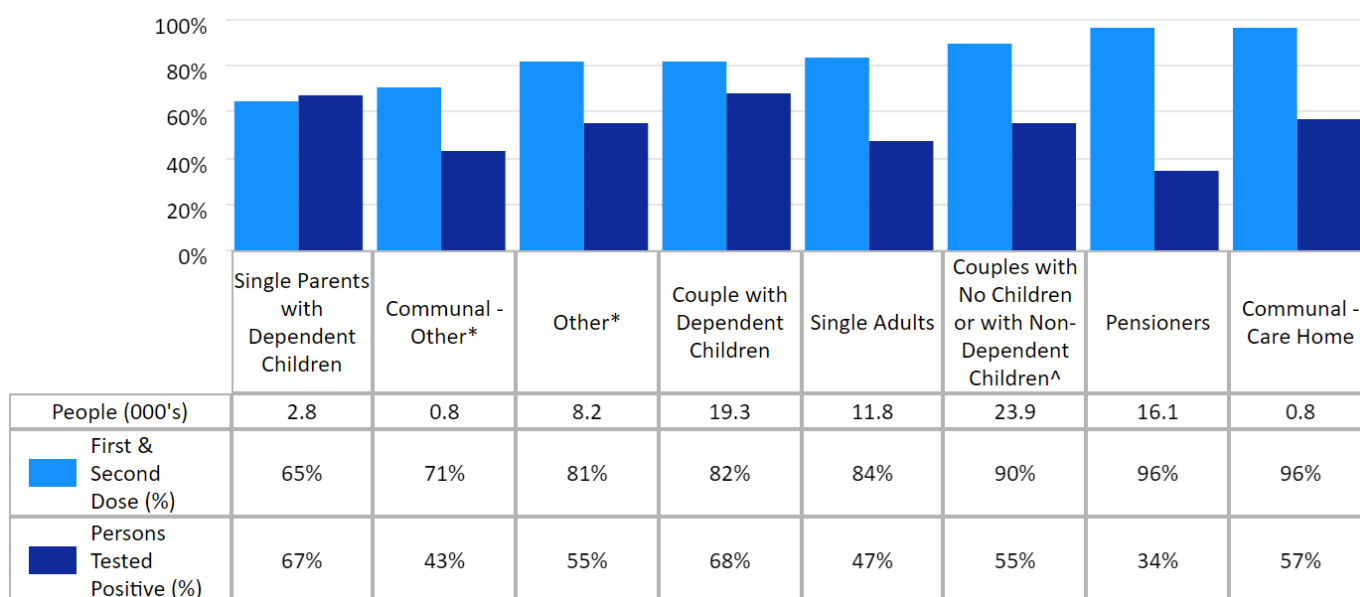


By household type

Of all persons 12 and over who were resident in Jersey throughout 2020 and 2021:

- 87% were vaccinated with first and second doses and 53% tested positive on a PCR
- there was a notable difference in proportions of individuals vaccinated with first and second doses across household types, where those living in households made up of single parents with dependent children had the lowest proportion (65%); and those living in Care homes, and Pensioners, had the highest proportions (96%)
- those living in other types of communal accommodation that were not care homes had the second lowest proportion of individuals vaccinated with first and second doses (71%)
- pensioners had the lowest proportion of individuals that tested positive on a PCR (34%)
- those living in households with dependent children had the highest proportion of individuals that tested positive on a PCR (68% for couples and 67% for single parents with dependent children)

Figure 11: Proportion of persons (12 and over) double vaccinated and proportion that tested positive on a PCR, by household type



* 'Communal – Other' includes children's homes, other medical care facilities, hotels, hostels, communal staff accommodation, and detention centres and 'Other' is any other type of household not listed that is not a communal establishment.

^ All members of household aged 16 years or over.

Days until vaccine uptake by household type

This analysis gives further insight into whether certain population groups were slower or faster to take up their first dose when they became eligible according to their age.¹⁶

It is important to note that for some population groups, people were eligible for vaccination prior to their general age group eligibility. For example, those living in care homes would have been eligible for vaccination prior to their general age eligibility and so a high proportion (79%) were already vaccinated prior to 'day 0' (the first day that they became eligible by age group).

Table 4 shows:

1. The proportions¹⁷ who were vaccinated with the first doses by the end of 2022.
2. The proportions that received the first dose prior to their age eligibility date.
3. The proportions that received the first dose by the end of 2022, excluding those who were vaccinated before their age eligibility date.
4. The number of days until half the population had taken up the first dose of the vaccine, including those who were vaccinated before their age eligibility date.
5. The number of days until half the population had taken up the first dose of the vaccine, excluding those who were vaccinated before their age eligibility date.

Table 4: Days until half the population took up the first dose of the vaccine, by household type

Household type	Proportion vaccinated (first dose)			Days until half (50%) of population group received first dose	
	% of group receiving first dose, by end 2022	% of group receiving first dose before their age eligibility date	% receiving first dose (excluding those vaccinated before their age eligibility date)	<i>Including those receiving first dose before their age eligibility date</i>	<i>Excluding those receiving first dose before their age eligibility date</i>
Communal - Care Home	97	79	85	0	23
Pensioners	97	22	96	2	3
Couples with No Children or with Non-Dependent Children	91	23	88	5	10
Single Adults	86	25	81	7	15
Couple with Dependent Children	85	16	83	11	16
Other*	84	19	80	11	18
Communal – Other*	74	15	70	29	47
Single Parents with Dependent Children	72	16	66	35	64
All household types	89	21	85	6	11

* 'Communal – Other' includes children's homes, other medical care facilities, hotels, hostels, communal staff accommodation, and detention centres and 'Other' is any other type of household not listed that is not a communal establishment.

^ All members of household aged 16 years or over.

¹⁶ Vaccines were rolled out by priority groups following the advice of the Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation – see earlier section on 'Pandemic timeline of vaccinations and PCR tests'.

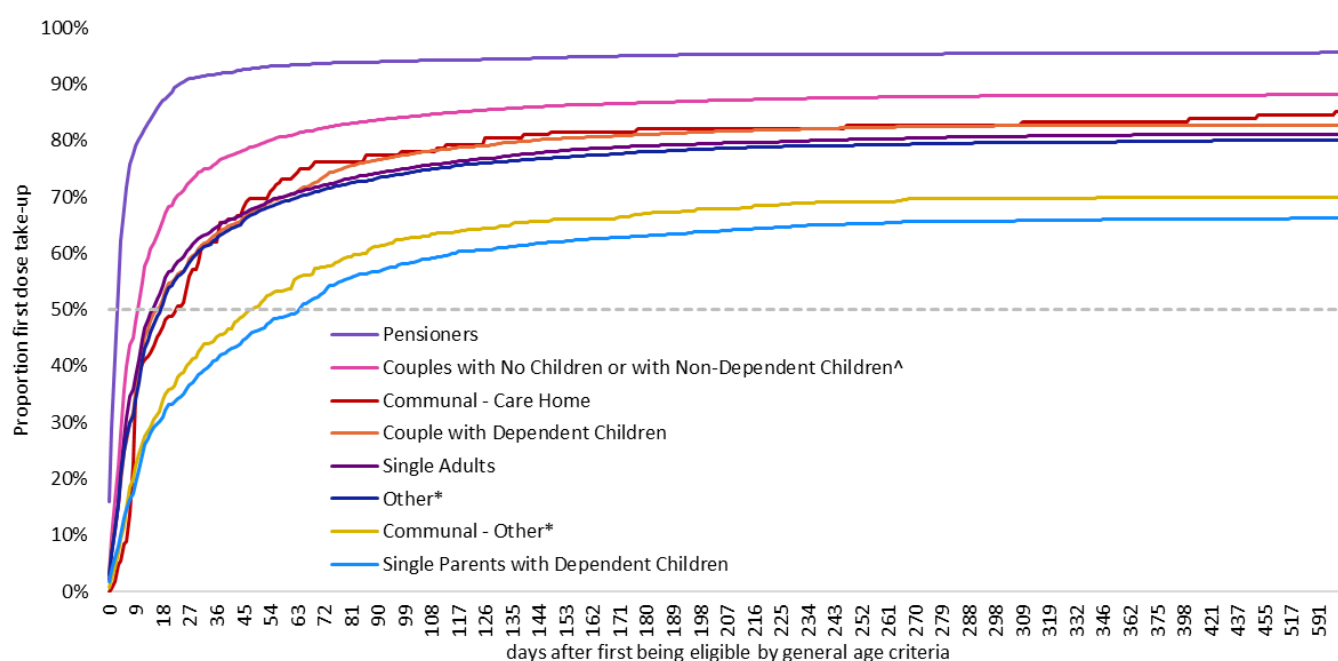
¹⁷ Of those aged 12 and over who were resident in Jersey throughout 2020 and 2021.

Figure 12 shows the cumulative proportion¹⁸ of first dose take-up for those who received the first vaccine post-age eligibility date, by the number of days from the beginning of their *age group eligibility*.¹⁹

Of those aged 12 and over who received the first vaccine post-age eligibility date and who were resident in Jersey throughout 2020 and 2021:

- those in households made up of pensioners (not in communal establishments) had the quickest take-up of the first dose of the vaccine, with half having the vaccine by 3 days after they were eligible according to their age
- those in households made up of single parents with dependent children had the lowest proportion vaccinated by the end of 2022 and were the slowest to take-up the vaccine with half of this household type having the vaccine by 64 days after they were eligible, according to their age

Figure 12: Cumulative proportion having had first dose, by days after their age group was eligible, broken down by household type (excluding persons who had received a vaccine prior to their age eligibility)



* 'Communal – Other' includes children's homes, other medical care facilities, hotels, hostels, communal staff accommodation, and detention centres and 'Other' is any other type of household not listed that is not a communal establishment.

[^] All members of household aged 16 years or over.

¹⁸ of those aged 12 and over who were resident in Jersey throughout 2020 and 2021.

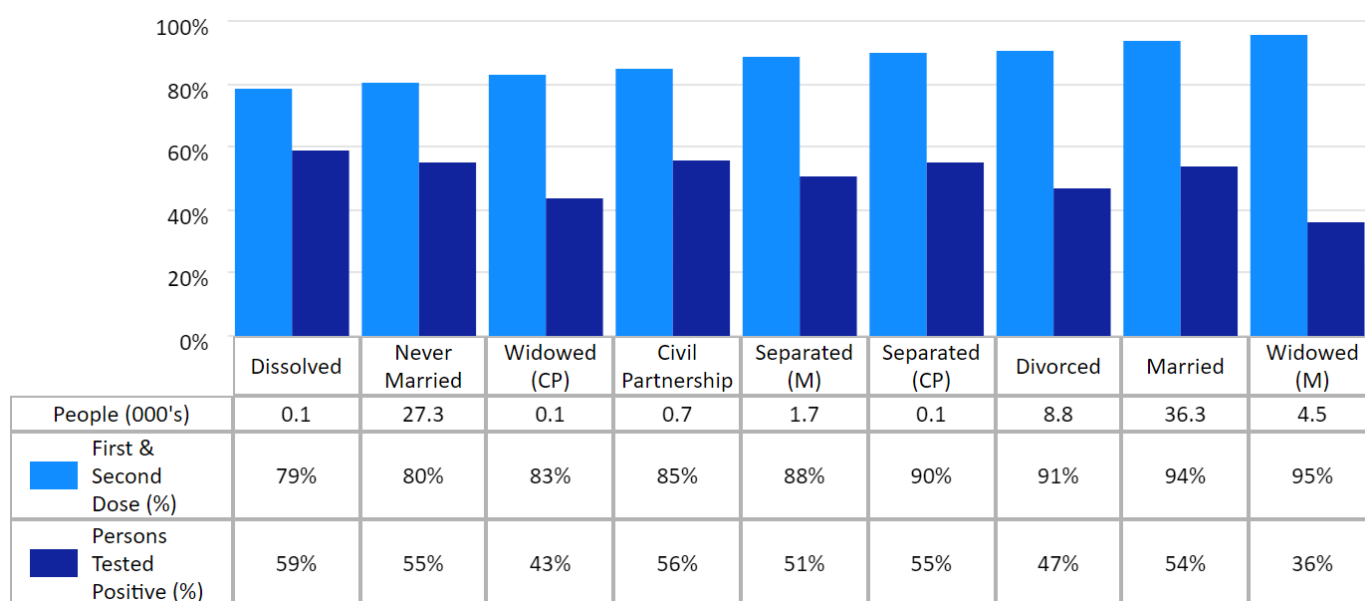
¹⁹ The analysis doesn't distinguish those people in priority groups versus those not for those who received the vaccine after their age eligibility.

By marital status

Of all adults 16 and over who were resident in Jersey throughout 2020 and 2021:

- 89% were vaccinated with first and second doses and 52% tested positive on a PCR
- those whose marital status was Dissolved (79%) or Never married (80%) had the lowest proportions of individuals vaccinated with first and second doses
- those whose status was Widowed had the highest proportion of individuals vaccinated with first and second doses (95%), and the lowest proportion that tested positive on a PCR (36%) – a contributing factor to this is likely to be that those who were widowed tended to be older than those in other marital status categories

Figure 13: Proportion of persons (16 and over) double vaccinated and proportions that tested positive on a PCR, by marital status

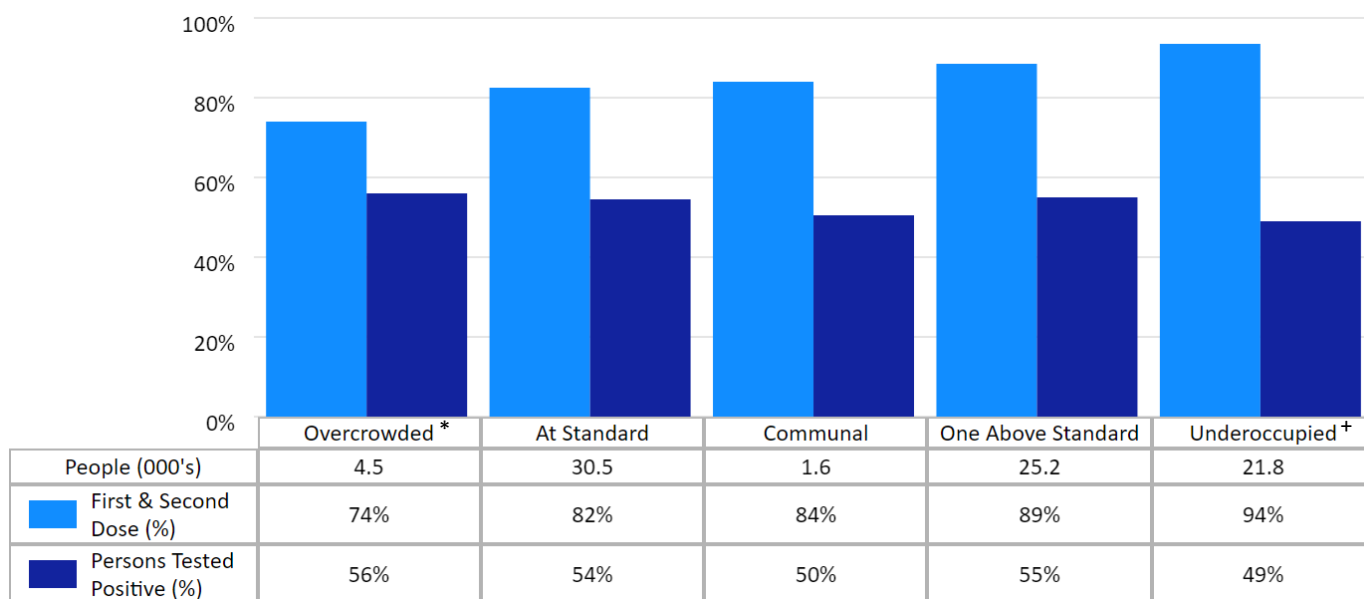


By overcrowding

Of all persons 12 and over who were resident in Jersey throughout 2020 and 2021:

- 87% were vaccinated with first and second doses and 53% tested positive on a PCR
- those living in Overcrowded households according to the 'Bedroom Standard'²⁰ had the lowest proportion of individuals vaccinated with first and second doses (74%)
- those living in Underoccupied households according to the 'Bedroom Standard' had the highest proportion of individuals vaccinated with first and second doses (94%)

Figure 14: Proportion of persons (12 and over) double vaccinated and proportion that tested positive on a PCR, by overcrowding group



*Two bedrooms or more above standard

⁺One or more bedrooms below standard

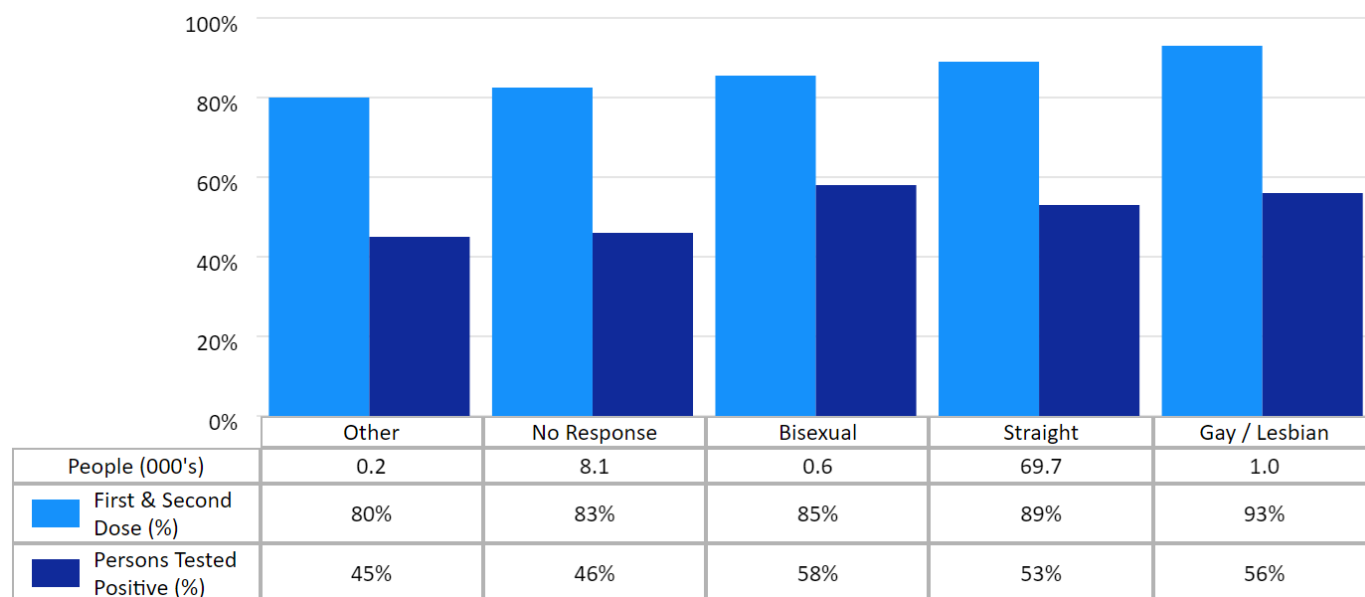
²⁰ The 'Bedroom Standard' (UK Housing Overcrowding Bill, 2003) defines the number of bedrooms that would be required by the household, where a separate bedroom is allowed for each married or cohabiting couple, any adults aged 21 or over, pairs of adolescents aged 10-20 of the same sex and pairs of children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

By sexual orientation

Of all adults 16 and over who were resident in Jersey throughout 2020 and 2021:

- 89% were vaccinated with first and second doses and 52% tested positive on a PCR
- those reporting sexual orientation as Other had the lowest proportion of individuals vaccinated with first and second doses (80%)
- those reporting sexual orientation as Gay / lesbian had the highest proportion of individuals vaccinated with first and second doses (93%)
- those reporting sexual orientation as Bisexual had the highest proportion that tested positive on a PCR (58%)

Figure 15: Proportion of persons (16 and over) double vaccinated and proportion that tested positive on a PCR, by sexual orientation



By education

Of all adults 16 and over who were resident in Jersey throughout 2020 and 2021:

- 89% were vaccinated with first and second doses and 52% tested positive on a PCR
- there was no noticeable trend in the proportions vaccinated and increasing educational qualifications, however, there was an increasing trend in the proportions testing positive on a PCR by increasing educational qualifications
- those with the highest level of educational qualifications being At or above degree had the highest proportion of individuals vaccinated with first and second doses (92%) and the highest proportion of individuals that tested positive on a PCR (58%)
- those with no educational qualifications had the second highest proportion of individuals vaccinated with first and second doses (90%) and lowest proportion that tested positive on a PCR (41%)

Figure 16: Proportion of persons (16 and over) double vaccinated and proportion that tested positive on a PCR, by level of education



Appendix 1: Data tables

Table 5: Percent of persons double vaccinated and tested positive on a PCR by age group

Group / Characteristic	Persons Tested Positive (%)	First & Second Dose (%)	People (000's)	Key: (pp difference from total)	
80+	32%	97%	4.9	>= 3 pp	>= 3 pp
75-79	31%	97%	3.2		
70-74	34%	96%	4.6	<= 3 pp	<= 3 pp
65-69	38%	96%	5.0		
60-64	46%	95%	6.1		
55-59	51%	93%	7.5		
50-54	54%	92%	7.8		
40-49	61%	88%	14.1		
30-39	63%	82%	12.8		
18-29	58%	79%	11.6		
16-17	62%	70%	2.0		
12-15	72%	52%	4.0		
5-11	74%	10%	7.2		
0-4	47%	1%	3.6		
Total	55%	78%	94.4		

Table 6: Percent of persons (12 and over) double vaccinated and tested positive by year residency commenced

Group / Characteristic	Persons Tested Positive (%)	First & Second Dose (%)	People (000's)	Key: (pp difference from total)	
Prior to 1980	45%	94%	28.8	>= 3 pp	>= 3 pp
1980-1989	56%	88%	11.1		
1990-1999	58%	85%	13.5	<= 3 pp	<= 3 pp
2000-2009	60%	77%	17.6		
2010-2015	58%	84%	6.7		
Post 2015	55%	84%	5.9		
Total	53%	87%	83.5		

Table 7: Percent of persons (12 and over) double vaccinated and tested positive by census characteristics

Variable	Group / Characteristic	Persons Tested Positive (%)	First & Second Dose (%)	People (000's)	Key: (pp difference from total)
Ethnicity	Asian	54%	94%	1.3	>= 3 pp
	White British	50%	93%	27.1	<= 3 pp
	White Other	54%	86%	5.9	<= 3 pp
	White Portuguese or Madeiran	53%	86%	8.6	
	White Jersey	55%	85%	35.6	
	Black	55%	80%	0.6	
	Mixed	57%	77%	0.8	
	White Polish	57%	64%	2.5	
	White Romanian	61%	60%	1.1	
Health Status	1-VeryGood	57%	84%	36.9	
	2-Good	53%	88%	32.3	
	3-Fair	46%	90%	10.6	
	4-Poor	41%	89%	3.0	
	5-VeryPoor	35%	87%	0.8	
Sex	F	56%	88%	42.7	
	M	50%	86%	40.8	
Parish	St. Mary	52%	91%	1.5	
	St. Martin	52%	91%	3.2	
	St. John	54%	90%	2.5	
	Trinity	52%	90%	2.6	
	Grouville	51%	90%	4.3	
	St. Lawrence	54%	89%	4.5	
	St. Peter	52%	89%	4.3	
	St. Brelade	53%	89%	8.8	
	St. Ouen	51%	88%	3.3	
	St. Clement	56%	87%	8.0	
	St. Saviour	55%	85%	11.3	
	St. Helier	53%	84%	29.3	
Tenure	Owner Occupied	53%	91%	47.7	
	Qualified Rent	55%	83%	18.2	
	Staff	51%	81%	1.5	
	Social Rent	51%	79%	10.1	
	Non Qualified	54%	78%	2.2	
	Lodging	51%	77%	2.3	
Household Type	Communal - Care Home	57%	96%	0.8	
	Pensioners	34%	96%	16.1	
	Other Couples*	55%	90%	23.9	
	Single Adults	47%	84%	11.8	
	Couple with Dependent Children	68%	82%	19.3	
	Other	55%	81%	8.2	
	Communal - Other	43%	71%	0.8	
	Single Parents with Dependent Children	67%	65%	2.7	
Overcrowding	Underoccupied	49%	94%	21.8	
	One Above Standard	55%	89%	25.2	
	Communal	50%	84%	1.6	
	At Standard	54%	82%	30.5	
	Overcrowded	56%	74%	4.5	
	Total	53%	87%	83.5	

* Couples with no children or with non-dependent children (all aged 16 years and over)

Table 8: Percent of persons (16 and over) double vaccinated and tested positive by census characteristics

Variable	Group / Characteristic	Persons Tested Positive (%)	First & Second Dose (%)	People (000's)	Key: (pp difference from total)	
Education	At Or Above Degree	58%	92%	19.4	>= 3 pp	>= 3 pp
	None	41%	90%	16.9	<= 3 pp	<= 3 pp
	Below Degree	56%	88%	10.5		
	GCSE (<5)	51%	86%	7.0		
	NVQ123	56%	86%	9.0		
	Other	46%	86%	0.7		
	GCSE (5+) / A-level	53%	86%	16.0		
Employment Type	Retired	34%	96%	16.1		
	Employed	59%	88%	53.4		
	Home / Family	46%	86%	2.7		
	Sickness	37%	83%	2.1		
	Unemployed - Not looking	44%	78%	0.6		
	In Education / Other	50%	75%	3.1		
	Unemployed - looking	50%	72%	1.6		
Occupation	Professional occupations	63%	93%	9.1		
	Managers, directors and senior officials	56%	92%	6.8		
	Administrative and secretarial occupations	62%	90%	7.6		
	Associate professional and technical occupations	63%	89%	7.7		
	Caring, leisure and other service occupations	70%	86%	5.0		
	Process, plant and machine operatives	48%	85%	2.3		
	Sales and customer service occupations	61%	84%	3.0		
	Elementary occupations	52%	83%	5.0		
	Skilled trades occupations	48%	81%	7.0		
Commute Method	NA	39%	90%	26.2		
	Other	37%	88%	0.2		
	Passenger	58%	86%	5.0		
	Take Self	60%	88%	41.2		
	WFH	53%	89%	7.1		
Industry	Financial and legal services	61%	92%	12.3		
	Public sector	69%	92%	2.5		
	Information and communication	57%	90%	1.7		
	Miscellaneous business activities	51%	89%	5.0		
	Education, health and other services	69%	89%	12.0		
	Transport and storage	56%	89%	1.8		
	Utilities and waste	60%	88%	0.8		
	Wholesale and retail	58%	85%	6.4		
	Agriculture and fishing	37%	83%	0.8		
	Manufacturing	50%	82%	0.8		
	Construction and Quarrying	48%	81%	6.0		
	Hotels, restaurants and bars	53%	80%	3.3		
Marital Status	Widowed (M)	36%	95%	4.5		
	Married	54%	94%	36.2		
	Divorced	47%	91%	8.8		
	Separated (CP)	55%	90%	0.1		
	Separated (M)	51%	88%	1.7		
	Civil Partnership	56%	85%	0.7		
	Widowed (CP)	43%	83%	0.1		
	Never Married	55%	80%	27.4		
	Dissolved	59%	79%	0.1		
Sexual Orientation	Gay / Lesbian	56%	93%	1.0		
	Straight	53%	89%	69.7		
	Bisexual	58%	85%	0.6		
	No Response	46%	83%	8.1		
	Other	45%	80%	0.2		
	Total	52%	89%	79.5		

Appendix 2: Data sources and quality

Data sources

- 2021 Census – all characteristics, including age, are as of the 21 March 2021 Census.²¹ The exception is for the ‘Days until vaccine uptake’ analyses where age is as of the first vaccine eligibility date according to age priority groups.
- The categorisation of people as resident through 2020 and 2021 is based on a linked administrative data system and residency model. The residency model has been developed using multiple administrative data sources by the Statistics Jersey Covid Recovery Insights Project Team.²² The administrative datasets have been securely shared and processed in line with relevant data governance framework and documentation, and in accordance with the Statistics and Census (Jersey) law, 2018 and the Data Protection (Jersey) law, 2018.
- COVID-19 vaccinations – data supplied by Public Health to Statistics Jersey and matched to the linked administrative data system. This includes vaccinations from the beginning of the roll-out in December 2020 to the end of 2022. The roll-out of the COVID-19 vaccine in Jersey was aligned to the vaccination programme roll-out in the UK following the advice of the Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation (JCVI). The local vaccine programme followed the JCVI advised priority groups or tiers to prioritise when individuals in the population were able to access a vaccination.
- PCR COVID-19 test data – data supplied by Public Health to Statistics Jersey and matched to the linked administrative data system. This includes all PCR test data for Jersey from when testing began in February 2020 to the end of 2022.

²¹ The 2021 Census was run during the COVID-19 pandemic; as such, a number of restrictions were in place. See www.gov.je/census for further information on the operations, methodology, and reports of the census. Each census bulletin, and the full report, include notes on quality assurance and methodology.

²² Further information on the linked administrative data system and residency modelling can be found in the attached report. [R PopulationAndMigrationMethodologyAndEvaluation 20230616 SJ.pdf \(gov.je\)](#)

Data quality notes

Vaccination and PCR test data were matched to the linked administrative data system (including to census information) using a matching algorithm that utilises names, dates of birth, and unique references ('URN' for test data and 'SSN' for vaccination data if resident in Jersey).

Almost all vaccination records (99%) were successfully matched to an individual within the linked administrative data system, and 96% were matched to a census record. The data quality of administrative datasets can be variable. Poor data quality (such as inconsistency of formatting, lack of comprehensiveness) in key linking fields such as name or date of birth fields can increase the difficulty of matching across datasets and will increase the likelihood of mismatches being made. However, manual inspection of 1,000 matched records in the linked administrative data system indicated that 99.9% of record links were matched correctly by the matching process.

Jersey residency in 2020 and 2021 has been estimated using the linked administrative data system residency model.²³ It is estimated that 97% of those identified as resident in the model at 31 March 2021 were recorded as present in the census at 21 March 2021.

The majority of characteristic data, including age, reflects what was recorded in the 2021 Census, and not at time of vaccination or test (except for the 'Days until vaccine uptake' analyses where age eligibility is as of the first vaccine eligibility date according to age). Using a single point in time for the analysis allows for consistency between different variables of interest and allows proportions to be calculated at an individual level. Using the census enables analyses by a wide range of characteristics that were not available in the administrative datasets or were not available with sufficient data quality (for example ethnicity, occupation, household type and so on).

²³ Further information on the linked administrative data system and residency modelling can be found in the attached report. [R PopulationAndMigrationMethodologyAndEvaluation 20230616 SJ.pdf \(gov.je\)](#)