

Jersey's Resident Population 2005

Headlines

- During 2005 the resident population of Jersey increased by about 500; almost half (220) of this increase was due to natural growth, the excess of births over deaths.
- After two years of outward migration, 2005 saw net inward migration of 270 people, driven by increased employment of j-category staff.
- The resident population of Jersey at the end of 2005 is estimated as 88,200.
- Natural growth accounts for 88% of the increase in the resident population over the last 5 years.

Resident population estimate

The Jersey Census provides a measure of the Island's total resident population; the most recent Census, conducted in March 2001, recorded 87,186 residents.

To produce an updated estimate of the resident population it is only the change since the last census which needs to be measured. This change is calculated from data on births and deaths and from annual subject-specific census information on education, health and employment (see Notes). Numbers presented in Table 1 refer to the end of each calendar year and are shown to the nearest 100 to reflect the level of uncertainty in the estimates.

Table 1: Estimates of Jersey's resident population: 2000 - 2005.

Year end	Resident population	Annual change
2000	87,100	
2001	87,400	+300
2002	87,600	+200
2003	87,600	0
2004	87,700	+100
2005 (p)	88,200	+500

(p) provisional.

Changes in Jersey's resident population are due to two main processes:

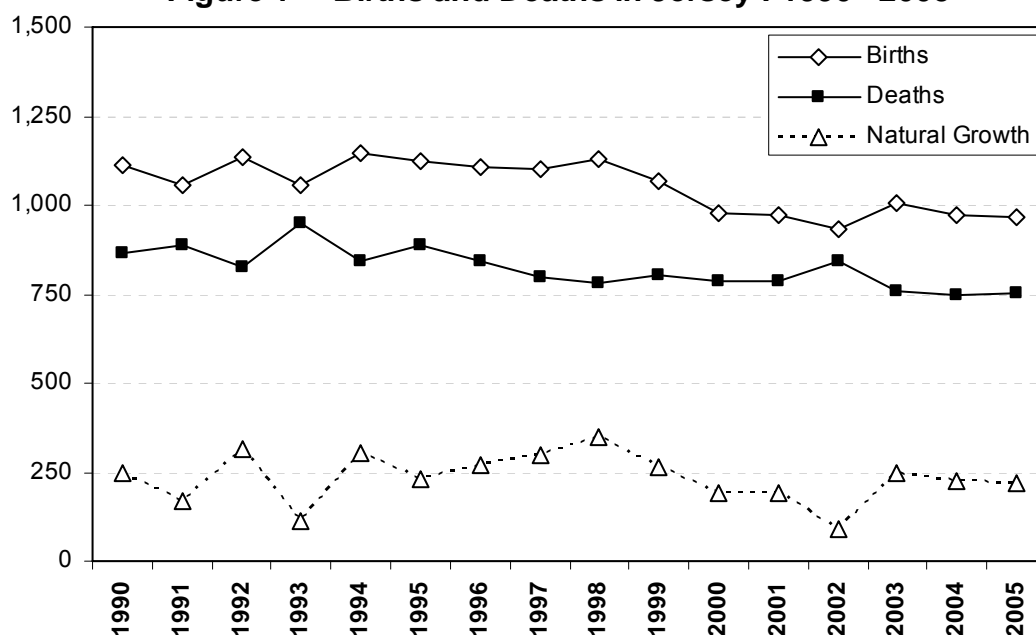
- **Natural growth** (the excess of births over deaths);
- **Net migration** (which may be inward or outward in a given year).

The increase of 500 in the resident population for 2005 is the result of increases from natural growth and net migration **into** the Island during that year.

Natural growth

Births and deaths in Jersey are recorded by the Superintendent Registrar. Natural growth is defined as the excess of live births over deaths and has averaged about 230 in Jersey since 1990; however, as Figure 1 indicates, there are considerable year-to-year variations. In 2005 there were 220 more births than deaths in Jersey. Over the 5-year period since 2000, natural growth has accounted for 88% of the overall increase (1,100) in the Island's resident population.

Figure 1 - Births and Deaths in Jersey : 1990 - 2005



The crude birth rate (CBR) and crude death rate (CDR) are defined, respectively, as the number of live births and the number of deaths per 1,000 residents per annum. Both the CBR and the CDR can be subject to volatility in any given year, but the CBR has been essentially stable since 2000, at a lower level than that observed in the early 1990s, whilst the CDR has continued on a downward trend (Table 2).

Table 2: Crude birth rate (CBR) and crude death rate (CDR) in Jersey.

Year end	CBR	CDR
1991	12.6	10.5
1996	13.0	9.9
2000	11.2	9.0
2001	11.1	9.0
2002	10.6	9.6
2003	11.5	8.7
2004	11.1	8.5
2005	11.0	8.5

Figures for CBR and CDR are per 1,000 residents per annum.

Net Migration

Net migration into or out of the Island is the result of the “ebb and flow” of people in both directions. The 2001 Census indicated that this movement was around 2,500 persons per year in **each** direction (*excluding* the annual movement of some 4,000 short-term seasonal workers present in the Island for less than one year).

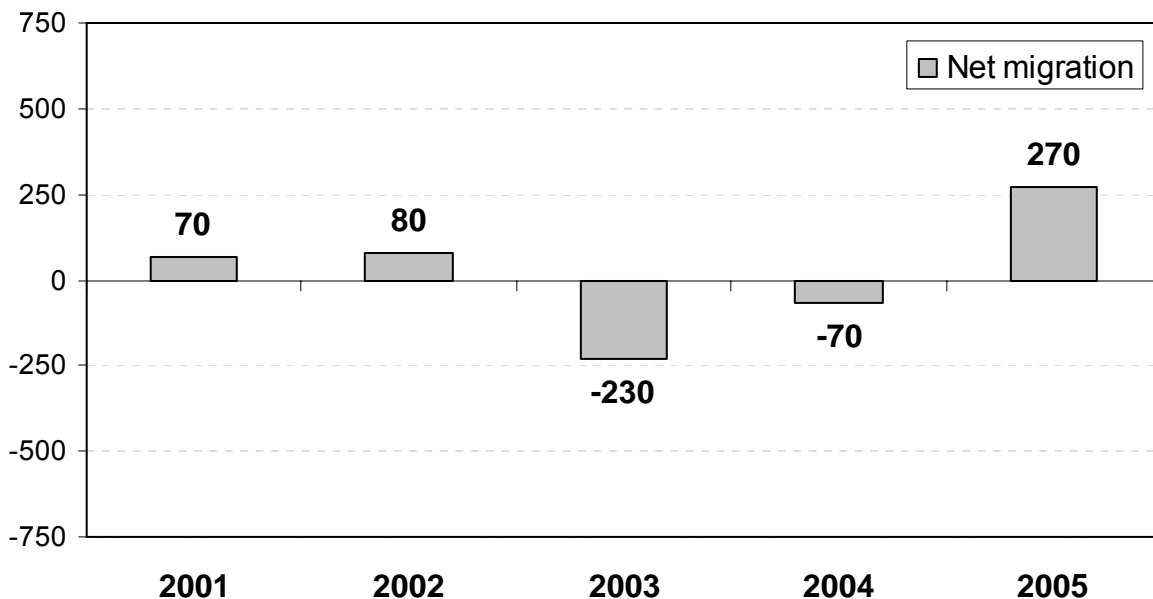
The net migration in a given calendar year is therefore the difference between two much greater numbers, those arriving less those leaving.

As Figure 2 shows, 2001 and 2002 were characterised by small net inward migration of less than 100 persons per year, reflecting the general stability of the labour market during this period. In contrast, 2003 and 2004 saw net outward migration, reflecting the falls in private sector employment seen in those years.

Driven by increased employment in the private sector, 2005 saw net inward migration of around 270 people. This net inward migration is largely attributable to the increase of 100 j-category employees seen in 2005, together with their associated family members. Indeed, net migration of children (aged 15 and under) accounted for more than half of overall net inward migration.

Figure 2 - Net migration 2001 - 2005

(net inward migration is above the axis, net outward migration below)



Residential qualification status

At the time of the 2001 Jersey Census, the number of adults who were not residentially qualified (in their own right) under the Housing regulations was 15,300, representing 21% of the total resident adult population.

At the end of 2005 it is estimated that the number of such non-qualified adults had fallen to about 9,700 and represented about 14% of the total resident adult population.

The main cause of the fall in the number, and hence proportion, of non-residentially qualified people has been the series of reductions in the period of residency required to attain qualified status, as stipulated by the Housing regulations. At the time of the 2001 Census the residency period was 19 years; by May 2005 this had been reduced to 14 years.

Smaller contributing factors to the reduction in the proportion of non-qualified adults since 2001 have been more children gaining qualified status at age 16 than qualified adults dying and an overall net outward migration of non-qualified people during the 5-year period.

Population Density

The population density of Jersey is approximately double that of England but about 20% less than Guernsey (see Table 3).

Table 3: Population density of Jersey and other jurisdictions.

	Population *	Area (km ²)	Density (per km ²)
Jersey †	88,200	116	760
Guernsey	59,807	63	950
Isle of Man	76,315	572	130
UK	58,789,000	242,910	240
England	49,139,000	130,422	380

* Population figures for jurisdictions other than Jersey are from the corresponding 2001 Censuses.

† If the 2 km² of the St Helier reclamation site are included in the total area of Jersey, the population density is 740 per km².

Notes:

1. The net change (represented by the symbol Δ) in the resident population between any two points in time is defined as:

$$\Delta \text{ population} = \text{Natural growth (live births – deaths)} + \text{Net migration}$$

where Net migration is estimated as:

Net migration =

- Δ (Non-locally qualified and j-category) Labour Force
- + Δ school-age children (and associated non-economically active parents)
- + Δ pre-school children (and associated non-economically active parents)
- + Δ non-economically active adults not associated with children.

Implicit in the above equation is the assumption that the change in the non-locally qualified workforce (defined in terms of the 5-year rule specified by the Regulation of Undertakings and Development Law, RUDL) accounts for the net migration of short-term workers (having less than 5 years residency), the reclassification as “locally qualified” (under RUDL) of workers attaining 6 years of residency (though remaining non-qualified under the Housing regulations) and the outward migration of “locally qualified” workers who had not yet attained residentially qualified status.

For a detailed description of the methodology see the publication: ***“Methodology to produce an annual estimate of Jersey’s resident population”***: States of Jersey Statistics Unit, June 2005.

2. The principal sources of data for estimating changes in Jersey’s resident population are:

- Births, Marriages and Deaths in 2005: statement – R.C. 24/2006; presented to the States by the Minister for Home Affairs;
- Labour Force: The Jersey Labour Market, States of Jersey Statistics Unit;
- data from the Education, Sport and Culture Department and the Department of Health and Social Services for the net migration of school-age and pre-school children, respectively;
- Census 2001 data for the household composition and economic activity rates of new arrivals into the Island.

As a consequence of the manner in which the above data are compiled, population estimates in Table 1 refer to the end of each calendar year rather than mid-March, which has been traditionally used for the Jersey Census.

In addition to the above sources, the annual numbers of new registrants with the Social Security Department provided a complementary cross-check on the number and origin of newly arrived non-locally qualified workers.