

Jersey's Resident Population 2007

Statistics Unit: www.gov.je/statistics



Headlines

- The resident population of Jersey at the end of 2007 is estimated as 90,800.
- During 2007 the resident population of Jersey increased by about 1,400.
- Net inward migration accounted for most (almost four-fifths) of this increase; natural growth, the excess of births over deaths, accounted for the remainder.
- The number of private households resident in Jersey at the end of 2007 is estimated as 37,900.

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 year and are shown to the nearest 100 to reflect the level of uncertainty.

Table 1: Estimates of Jersey's resident population: 2000- 2007.

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	88,400	+700
2006 (r)	89,400	+1,000
2007 (p)	90,800	+1,400

(p) provisional; (r) revised.

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

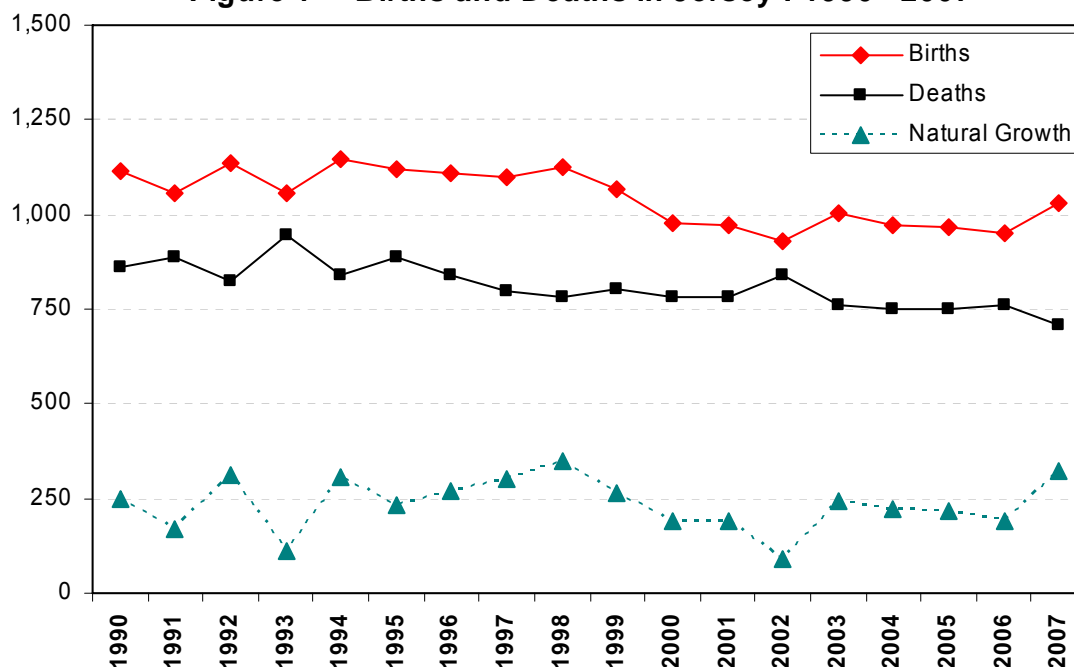
- **Natural growth** (the excess of births over deaths);
- **Net migration** (which may be inward or outward in a given year).

The increase of 1,400 in the resident population for 2007 is the result of both 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.

Figure 1 - Births and Deaths in Jersey : 1990 - 2007



2007 saw the highest number of births recorded in Jersey for almost a decade, whilst the number of deaths was the lowest for more than 50 years¹. As a result, the natural growth of some 320 more births than deaths in 2007 was the highest since 1998.

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.

Table 2: Crude birth rate (CBR) and crude death rate (CDR) for 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
2006	10.6	8.5
2007	11.3	7.8

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

¹ In 1952 there were 667 deaths recorded in Jersey.

Both the CBR and the CDR can be subject to volatility in any given year (Table 2). Nevertheless, the CBR for Jersey in 2007 was slightly above the average for the preceding five-year period, whilst the CDR was below that of the same period and continued the downward trend apparent since the 1990's.

Net Migration

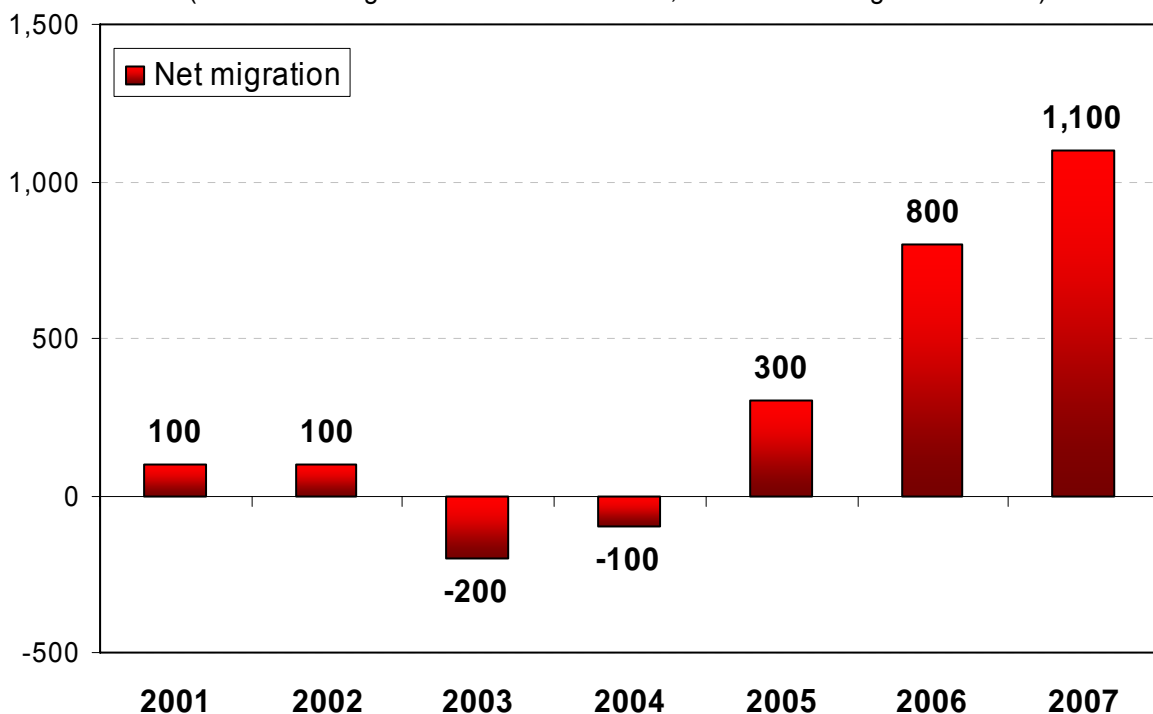
Net migration into or out of the Island is the result of the “ebb and flow” of people in both directions. The 2001 Census indicated that this movement was around 2,500 persons per year in **each** direction (*excluding* the annual movement of short-term seasonal workers present in the Island for less than one year). The net migration in a given calendar year is thus the difference between two much greater numbers, those people arriving less those leaving.

As Figure 2 shows, 2001 and 2002 were characterised by small net inward migration of around 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, reflecting an improvement in the Island's economy, both 2005 and 2006 saw relatively larger levels of net inward migration of about 300 and 800 people per year², respectively. In 2007, the level of net inward migration increased still further, to some 1,100 people, the highest level of net migration seen for at least seven years.

Figure 2 - Net migration 2001 - 2007

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



² The net migration figure for 2006 has been revised upward (from 700) as a result of more recent information relating to employment at that year-end.

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 2007, it is estimated that the number of such non-qualified adults had decreased to about 8,500, representing fewer than one in eight of the total resident adult population.

The main cause of the decrease 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 April 2007 this had been reduced to 12 years.

Resident households

A total of 35,552 private households³ were recorded by the 2001 Jersey Census and the average household size was 2.38. The 2007 round of the Housing Needs Survey⁴ enabled estimation of an updated figure for average household size of 2.33. If it is assumed that the proportion of individuals living in communal establishments has been approximately constant between 2001 and 2007, then the number of private households resident in Jersey at the end of 2007 is estimated as 37,900.

Population Density

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

Table 3: Population density of Jersey and other jurisdictions.

	Population *	Area (km ²)	Density (per km ²)
Jersey †	90,800	116	780
Guernsey	61,029	63	970
Isle of Man	80,058	572	140
UK	60,587,000	242,910	250
England	50,763,000	130,422	390

* Population figures for other jurisdictions are from: Guernsey Social Security Department, 2004; Isle of Man Census, April 2006; UK Office for National Statistics, mid-year estimates for 2006.

† If the 2 km² of the St Helier reclamation site are included in the total area of Jersey, the population density is 770 per km².

The population density of the Channel Islands is between the level of Mauritius and Barbados (600-700 per km²) and that of the Maldives (1,000 per km²), Bermuda (1,200 per km²) and Malta (1,300 per km²). The population densities of Hong Kong and Singapore (about 6,400 per km²) are more than eight times that of Jersey⁵.

³ Private households do not include individuals who are living in communal establishments such as old people's and nursing homes.

⁴ Jersey's Housing Assessment: report on the 2007 Housing Needs Survey: Statistics Unit, April 2007.

⁵ Source: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division: The 2006 Revision Population Database.

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:

$$\text{Net migration} =$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \Delta \text{ (Non-locally qualified and j-category) Labour Force} \\ & + \Delta \text{ school-age children (and associated non-economically active parents)} \\ & + \Delta \text{ pre-school children (and associated non-economically active parents)} \\ & + \Delta \text{ non-economically active adults not associated with children.} \end{aligned}$$

In the above equation the change in the non-locally qualified workforce includes: the net migration of short-term workers (having less than 5 years residency, as defined under the Regulation of Undertakings and Development Law, RUDL), the reclassification as “locally qualified” (under RUDL) of workers attaining 6-years of residency (though remaining non-qualified under the Housing Law) and the outward migration of “locally qualified” workers who had not yet attained residentially qualified status under the Housing Law.

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 2007: Superintendent Registrar;
 - Labour Force: Jersey Labour Market at December 2007, 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 inward migrant households into the Island.

As a consequence of the manner in which the above data are compiled, population estimates in Table1 refer to the end of each calendar year rather than mid-March, which has been traditionally used for the Jersey Census.