

Chapter 1: Total Population

- Total Resident Population
- Natural Increase: (Births - Deaths)
- Undercount
- Population density
- Parish populations

Total Resident Population

The total resident population of Jersey on the night of Sunday 11 March 2001 was **87,186**.

This figure:

- includes persons normally resident who were temporarily absent from the Island; there were 4,075 such persons on Census night;
- excludes short-term visitors (who numbered 1,078).

Since the previous Census (10 March 1996) the Island's resident population increased by 2,036 persons. This increase constitutes a rise of almost 2.4% over the five-year period, and represents an average annual growth rate of 0.47% per year.

The total resident population as recorded by Censuses from 1981 to 2001 is presented in Table 1.1.

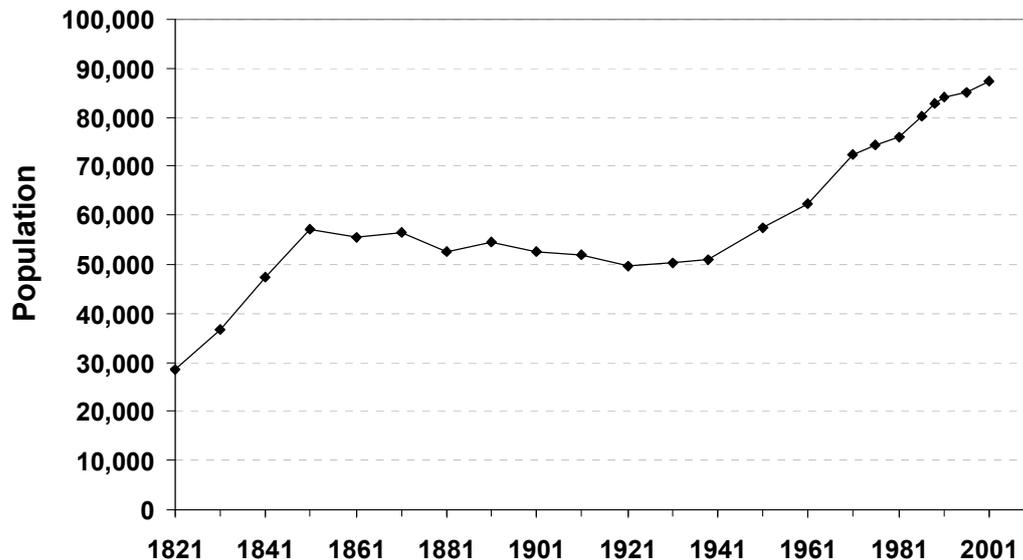
Table 1.1: Total Resident Population 1981-2001.

	Resident Population	Inter-censal Change	Average annual growth rate, %
1981	76,050
1986	80,212	4,162	1.07
1989	82,809	2,597	1.07
1991	84,082	1,273	0.77
1996	85,150	1,068	0.25
2001	87,186	2,036	0.47

The annual growth rate of the resident population over the most recent inter-censal period, 1996-2001, was less than half that recorded during the 1980's.

The population of Jersey from 1821 to 2001 (as recorded by Census) is shown in Figure 1.1. The data-points from 1981 to 2001 are for the total resident population (i.e. excluding short-term visitors but including temporarily absent residents); those from 1961 to 1976 exclude visitors but include an *estimate* of the number of absent residents. Population figures from 1821 to 1951 include visitors but exclude residents who were temporarily absent.

Figure 1.1 - Jersey's Population 1821-2001



Two periods of rapid growth are apparent in the twentieth century: the post-war “baby-boom”; and the 1980’s, which constituted a period of substantial net inward migration.

Natural Increase

Between the 1996 and 2001 Censuses, there were 5,392 live births and 4,015 deaths recorded. Thus, the natural population increase (defined as the excess of live births over deaths) for the inter-censal period was 1,377. Natural increase, therefore, constituted slightly more than two-thirds (68%) of the recorded increase in total resident population.

For the ten-year period between the 1991 and 2001 Censuses, the natural increase was 2,506 and therefore represented 81% of the overall change in resident population for this longer period.

Birth and Death rates

The crude birth rate (CBR) is defined as the number of live births per 1,000 resident population; the crude death rate (CDR) is defined similarly.

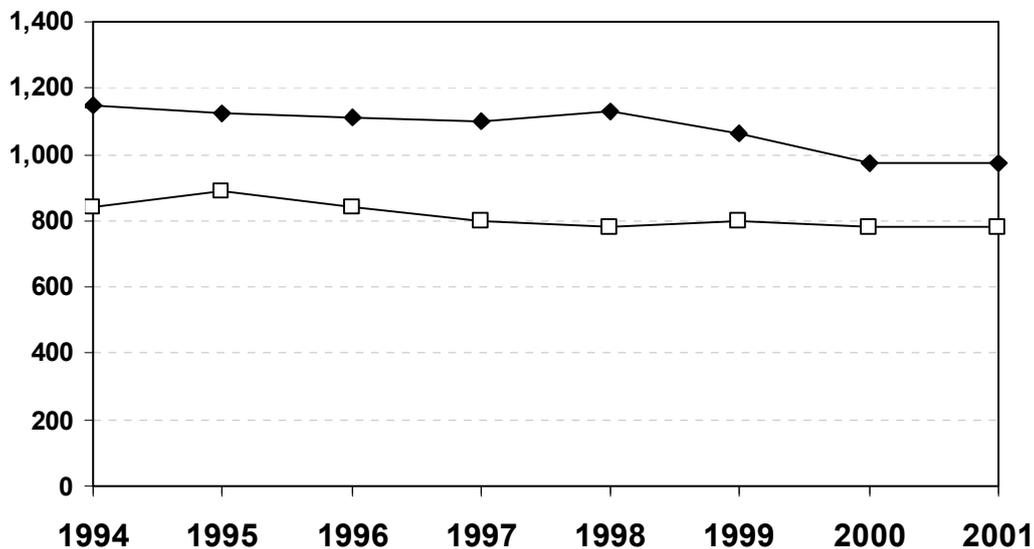
CBR provides a coarse measure of fertility, and has been determined historically for Jersey on a five-year (quinary) basis. Over the 1990’s, the CBR declined slightly from 13.1 per 1,000 in the first part of the decade (1990-94) to 12.8 for the latter part (1995-1999). The corresponding figures for the 1980’s were 11.6 (1980-84) and 12.4 (1985-89). The single-year figures for 2000 and 2001 were 11.2 and 11.1, respectively.

Birth rates are susceptible to a range of factors, including cyclical effects (due to peaks and troughs propagating forward in time) and prevailing socio-economic conditions and developments. Nevertheless, the long-term trend in Jersey's CBR throughout the twentieth century was that of a gradual decline: from roughly 20 per 1,000 population in the early 1900's, to approximately 15 in the 1950's, to the current levels between 11 and 13. A significant peak occurred (reaching 19 per 1,000) in the early 1960's – the "baby-boom".

The quinary death rate has undergone a gradual decline over the past twenty years: during the 1980's the rate reduced from 11.8 per 1,000 population (1980-84) to 10.5 (1985-89); the reduction continued during the 1990's, from 10.4 (1990-1994) to 9.5 (1994-99). The single-year figures for both 2000 and 2001 were 9.0 per 1,000 population.

The annual number of live births and recorded deaths for the period 1994-2001 is shown in Figure 1.2.

Figure 1.2 - Number of live births and recorded deaths



Undercount

The 2001 Census was the first for which a quantitative study of under-enumeration was conducted. The size of the undercount was estimated and expressed as a percentage of the total resident population. Furthermore, a post-enumeration sample survey resulted in the classification of the dwelling units identified as vacant at the time of the Census.

There were four principal categories of under-enumeration which potentially contributed to the undercount:

- named households not returning census forms before the final dispatch date (referred to as "outstandings");
- persons possessing no identifiable permanent abode ("homeless");
- dwelling units categorised as unoccupied by enumerators at the time of the census ("vacants");
- dwelling units not found ("undiscovered") during the census process.

Outstandings: after multiple attempts at enumeration, including written notification, slightly fewer than 200 named households did not return forms; multiplying by the average number of persons per enumerated private household (2.38) yields a contribution to the undercount of 470 persons. With no actual contact having been made by an enumerator, it was not possible to pursue these households further.

Homeless: contact was made with various groups, including the homeless shelters, representing individuals not in a dwelling on Census night. Persons in the shelters were enumerated. The number of people sleeping outside on any given night was estimated to range from 25 to 45 between winter and summer months; on the night of the Census, the contribution to the undercount was estimated to be 35 persons.

Vacants: 2,065 dwelling units were categorised by enumerators as being unoccupied at the time of the Census. Through follow-up enumeration and examination of public records, reasons for vacancy were found for almost half of this total. For the remainder, a post-enumeration sample survey was conducted in September 2001, which enabled the 2,065 vacant dwellings to be classified as follows:

Temporarily vacant (awaiting new owners or tenants, or occupant in hospital)	30%
Being re-built, renovated or refurbished	26 %
Empty long term (overseas owner; owner resident elsewhere in Jersey; resident owner on long-term holiday; staff accommodation for financial institution)	12 %
Occupant in care (nursing home) or recently deceased	8 %
For sale	7 %
Seasonal staff accommodation (farms, hotels)	6 %
Occupied on census night (persons <u>not</u> recorded)	5 %
Derelict (not habitable)	5 %

(Percentages do not add up to 100 due to rounding to the nearest whole number).

In the context of the undercount, some 110 “vacant” dwellings were estimated to be actually occupied at the time of the census. Scaling by the average number of persons per private household yields a contribution to the undercount of approximately 260 persons.

Undiscovered: despite comprehensive efforts to locate all dwelling units in the Island, including contacting Parish officials and postal experts, the possibility remained for the existence of undiscovered dwelling units. It was anticipated that such units could predominantly occur in the residentially non-qualified private lodging sector. Assuming an undiscovered proportion of (2.5 ± 1.0) % for such units implied a contribution to the undercount of 75 persons.

A group traditionally under-enumerated in global population censuses is that comprising minority cultural and ethnic communities. For the Jersey Census of 2001, comprehensive on-going contact was made with organisations and prominent individuals from such groups, as well as using translators at the individual level, in order to ensure the inclusion of all members of the Island community.

Total Undercount

The total undercount, estimated as the aggregate of the above components, was:

840 ± 100 persons

and thus constituted a little less than 1% of the enumerated total resident population.

It is worth reaffirming that the undercount of 840 persons is not included in the figure for the total resident population (of 87,186) since the people comprising the undercount have not provided the required information. This approach has been the practice in every Jersey Census since 1821.

The small size of the undercount indicates the high coverage of the 2001 Census and compares very favourably to the level estimated for the 1996 Jersey Census (between 1 and 1½ %) and to that occurring in other national censuses (2% for the UK Census of 1991; 1.2% for the USA in 2000; 1.6% for Australia in 1996).

Population Density

The figures for total resident population and the area of the Island (116.2 km², *excluding the St Helier reclamation site*) give an overall population density for Jersey of 750 persons per km². The density was thus 2.4% greater than that determined by the 1996 Census, simply reflecting the inter-censal population change.

If, however, the area of the soon to be populated reclamation site (2 km²) is included in the total land area, then the population density at the time of the 2001 Census was 738 per km², and represents only a 0.7% increase from the 1996 figure.

Jersey's overall population density of 750 persons per km² may be compared to that of approximately 950 per km² for Guernsey and 133 per km² for the Isle of Man (both from 2001 Censuses).

In order to provide further context on this quantity, figures¹ for 1999 show that the population density of the UK was 246 per km², while that of Hong Kong was 6,628 per km². Jurisdictions with magnitudes of population density comparable to the Channel Islands included Barbados (629 per km²), Bahrain (910 per km²) and Bermuda (1,128 per km²).

Parish Populations

As Table 1.2 indicates, almost one-third (32%) of the Island's total population lived in St Helier.

St Helier and the neighbouring suburban Parishes of St Clement and St Saviour together accounted for more than half (55%) of the total population but constituted less than a fifth (19%) of the total land area.

St Helier had the highest² population density (3,292 per km²); Trinity had the lowest (221 per km²). The population density of the suburban Parishes St Clement and St Saviour was almost four times that of the other non-urban Parishes.

¹ Source: The Economist: World in Figures (2002 Edition).

² This figure excludes the reclamation site in the land area of St Helier; if the reclamation site is included, the population density of St Helier was 2,671 per km².

Table 1.2: Parish Population and Density.

Parish	Population 2001 Census	Percent of total	Area (km ²)	Population Density (persons per km ²)
St Helier	28,310	32	*8.6	3,292
St Saviour	12,491	14	9.3	1,343
St Brelade	10,134	12	12.8	792
St Clement	8,196	9	4.2	1,951
Grouville	4,702	5	7.8	603
St Lawrence	4,702	5	9.5	495
St Peter	4,293	5	11.6	370
St Ouen	3,803	4	15.0	254
St Martin	3,628	4	9.9	366
Trinity	2,718	3	12.3	221
St John	2,618	3	8.7	301
St Mary	1,591	2	6.5	245
JERSEY	87,186	100	116.2	750

(Parishes are ordered by size of population. Percentages do not sum to 100 due to rounding to the nearest whole number. * means excluding the reclamation site).

The population of the Parishes as recorded by each of the last three Censuses is presented in Table 1.3.

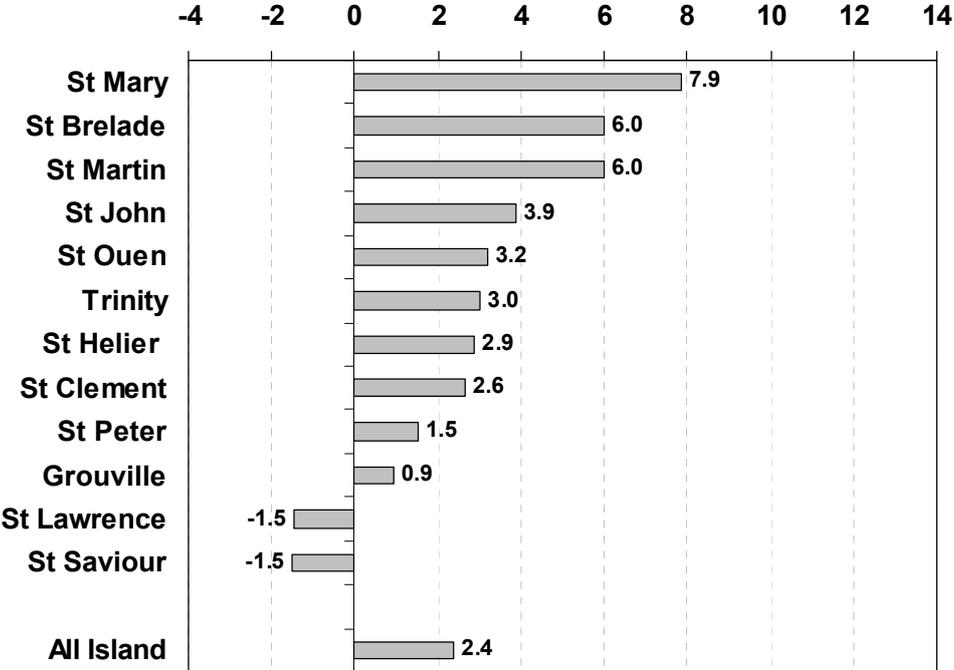
Table 1.3: Parish Population: 1991-2001.

Parish	1991	1996	2001
Grouville	4,297	4,658	4,702
St Brelade	9,331	9,560	10,134
St Clement	7,393	7,986	8,196
St Helier	28,123	27,523	28,310
St John	2,440	2,520	2,618
St Lawrence	4,561	4,773	4,702
St Martin	3,258	3,423	3,628
St Mary	1,449	1,475	1,591
St Ouen	3,612	3,685	3,803
St Peter	4,231	4,228	4,293
St Saviour	12,747	12,680	12,491
Trinity	2,640	2,639	2,718
JERSEY	84,082	85,150	87,186

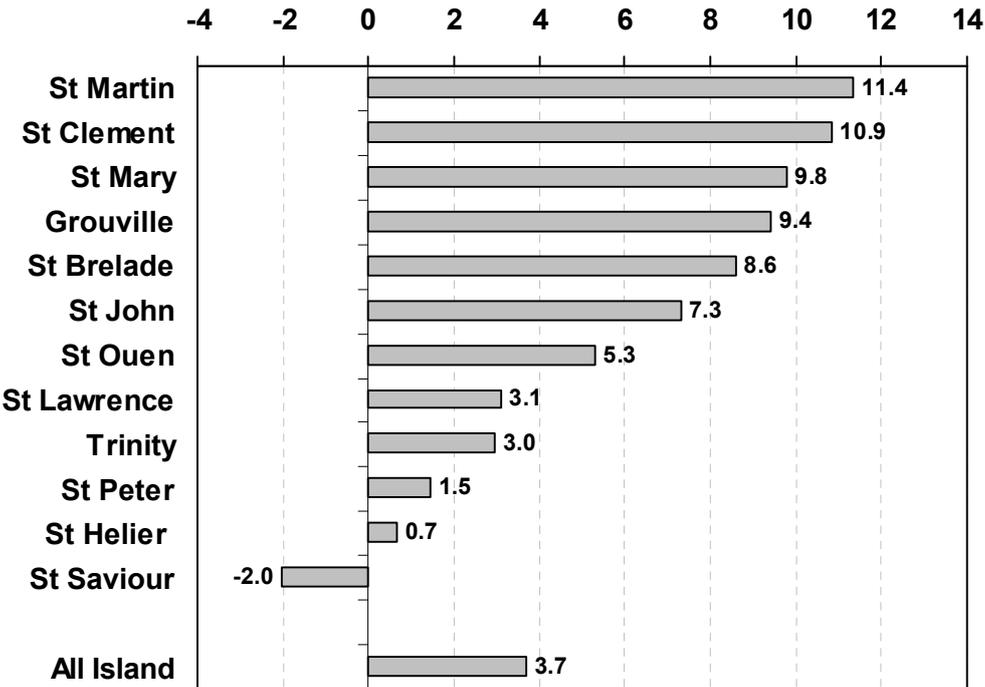
(Parishes are ordered alphabetically).

The change in the population of each Parish is presented in Figure 1.3a for the last five years (1996-2001) and in Figure 1.3b for the last ten years (1991-2001).

**Figure 1.3a - Percentage change in Parish population
1996-2001**



**Figure 1.3b - Percentage change in Parish population
1991-2001**



The east-coast Parishes of St Clement and St Martin have each experienced more than a 10% growth in population over the last decade; St Mary and Grouville have shown almost as large an increase.

The Parishes of St Lawrence and St Saviour have both experienced small decreases in population over the last five years; St Saviour is the only Parish to show a decrease over the longer ten-year period.

It is worthy of note that the population of St Helier increased by only 0.7% between 1991 and 2001, a rate of increase that was a fifth that of the Island as a whole. Moreover, the population of St Helier was lower in 2001 than it was more than a century earlier, standing at 29,133 in 1891.