

Jersey Resident Population 2015 Estimate



Statistics Unit: www.gov.je/statistics

Introduction

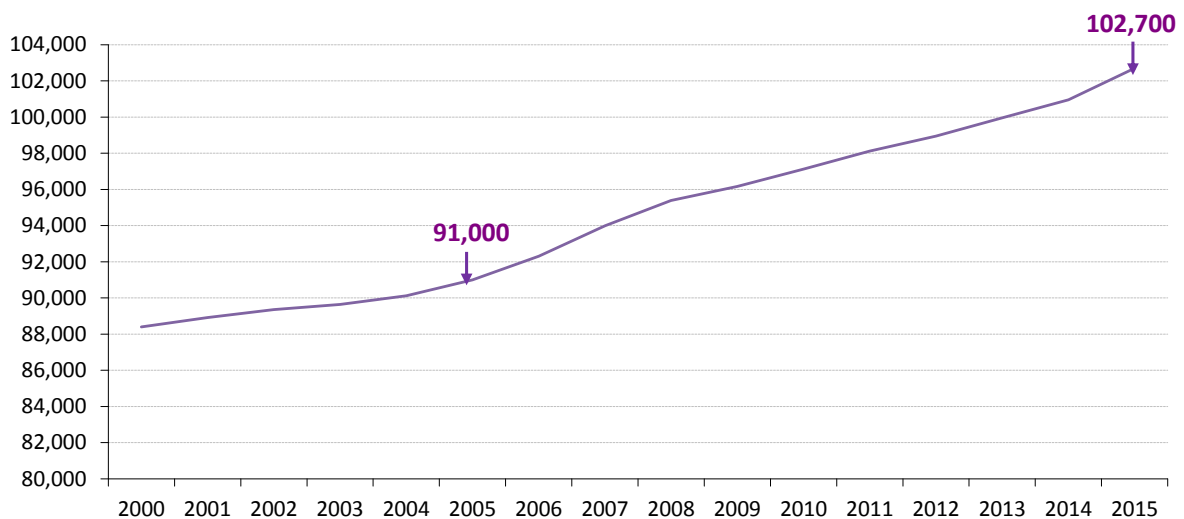
The 2011 Jersey Census was held on 27 March 2011¹ and measured the total resident population of the Island to be 97,857.

The census provides a **baseline** count of the resident population in 2011. The **change** in the resident population in each subsequent year is estimated using data on the numbers of births and deaths in Jersey, information on school and pre-school populations, and employment information (see Appendix).

Headlines

- the resident population of Jersey at the end of 2015 is estimated as **102,700**
- during the year 2015 the resident population increased by 1,700 persons:
 - **net inward migration** accounted for 1,500 of the annual increase
 - **natural change** (births minus deaths) accounted for 220 of the annual increase
- **net inward migration** in 2015 was the highest for at least 15 years
- the total net inward migration in 2015 was comprised of approximately:
 - 400 net inward 'licensed' (formerly j-category) employees² and their dependents
 - 1,100 net inward 'registered' (formerly non-qualified) employees² and their dependents
- the resident population has increased by 11,700 over the last 10 years (see Figure 1)
- net inward migration has accounted for three-quarters (75%) of the increase in the resident population over the last 10 years

Figure 1 - Total resident population from year-end 2000 to year-end 2015



¹ Report on the 2011 Jersey Census; States of Jersey Statistics Unit.

² As defined by the Control of Housing and Work (Jersey) Law, 2012

Resident population

The estimates of Jersey's resident population for each year since 2000 are shown in Table 1.

Table 1 - Jersey's resident population, 2000 - 2015³.

Year end	Resident population
2000	88,400
2001	88,900
2002	89,300
2003	89,600
2004	90,100
2005	91,000
2006	92,300
2007	94,000
2008	95,400
2009	96,200
2010	97,100
2011	98,100
2012	99,000
2013	<i>Not available⁴</i>
2014	101,000 ^r
2015	102,700

^r revised

The total resident population has increased by 11,700 during the last 10 years, from year-end 2005 to year-end 2015.

³ Numbers presented in Table 1 have been rounded to the nearest 100.

⁴The basis of the information historically collated through the 'Manpower Survey' by the Population Office, and used by the Statistics Unit for the population update methodology, changed under the introduction of the Control of Housing and Work Law 2012 (CHWL). The implementation of CHWL resulted in a delay in the availability of the data for December 2013, as well as challenges in equivalence to the data for December 2012. As a consequence, analysis for the two years 2013 and 2014 was combined into one period.

Change in resident population

The change in Jersey's resident population is due to:

- **Natural growth:** the number of births minus the number of deaths
- **Net migration:** the difference between large numbers of people moving both into and out of the Island, i.e. the number of people arriving minus those people leaving

Table 2 shows the total annual change in the Island's resident population from 2001 to 2015 and the contributions from natural growth and from net migration⁵.

The average total increase in the resident population during the latest three-year period (2012 to 2015), at 1,200 per year, is three times that at the start of the previous decade (2001-2003, 400 per year) and slightly below the level seen during the middle of that decade (2006-2008, 1,500 per year).

It is apparent from Table 2 that net inward migration has been greater than natural growth in each year throughout the period from 2001 to 2015, except for calendar year 2003.

Table 2 - Change in Jersey's resident population, 2001 to 2015

Calendar year	Natural growth	Net INWARD migration	Total change
2001	190	300	500
2002	90	300	400
2003	250	0	300
2004	220	300	500
2005	220	700	900
2006	190	1,100	1,300
2007	320	1,400	1,700
2008	300	1,100	1,400
2009	250	500	800
2010	270	700	900
2011	390	600	1,000
2012	360	500	900
2013 & 2014 combined ⁴	610	1,400	2,000
2015	220	1,500	1,700

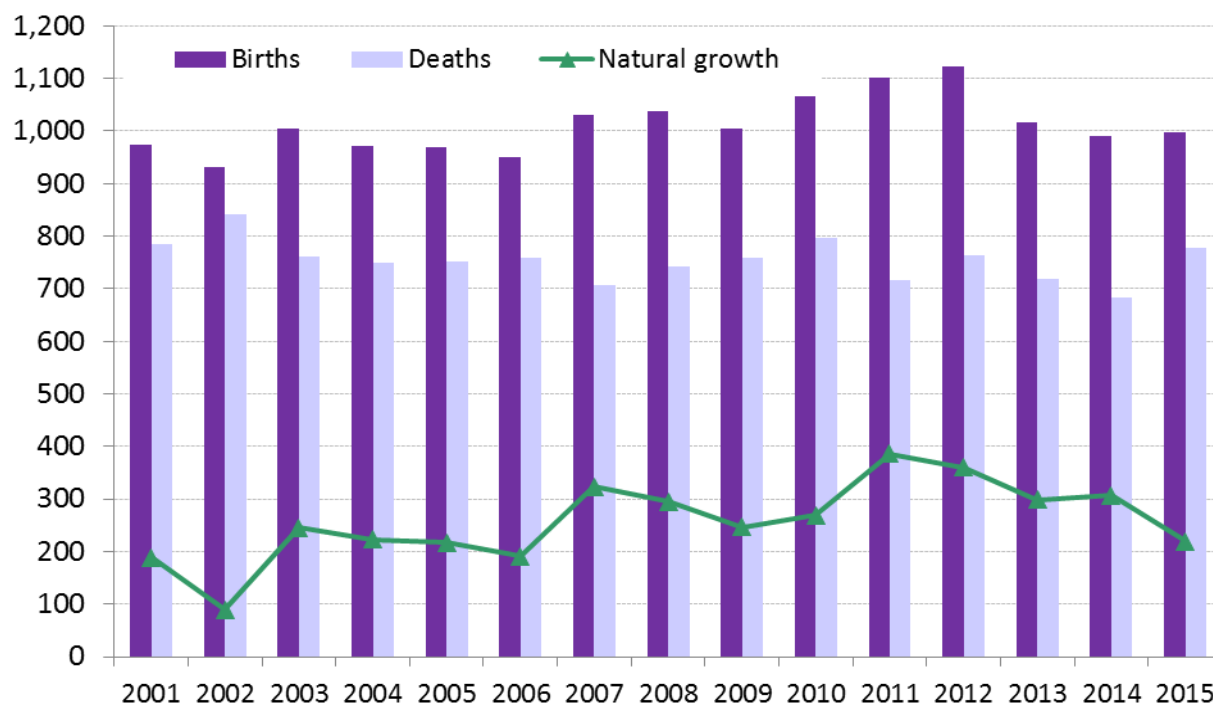
⁵ Numbers shown for the total annual change and annual net migration have been rounded independently to the nearest 100; the natural growth has been rounded to the nearest 10; hence components may not sum to totals.

Natural growth

The natural growth in 2015 was comprised of 997 births and 778 deaths⁶.

Figure 2 shows the numbers of births and deaths in the Island and the natural growth for each year from 2001 to 2015.

Figure 2 – Births, deaths and natural growth, 2001 to 2015



Natural growth rose to almost 400 per year in both 2011 and 2012, representing the highest level of natural growth seen in the Island for at least 30 years.

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. As Table 3 shows, the crude birth rate in 2015 was lower than in any of the preceding 14 years. However, it is worth highlighting that the *actual number of births* in a particular year (shown in Figure 2) depends on both the crude birth rate and the size of the population.

Table 3 - Crude birth rate (CBR) and crude death rate (CDR), 2001 to 2015

Year	CBR	CDR	Year	CBR	CDR
2001	10.9	8.8	2009	10.5	7.9
2002	10.4	9.4	2010	11.0	8.2
2003	11.2	8.5	2011	11.2	7.3
2004	10.8	8.3	2012	11.3	7.7
2005	10.6	8.3	2013	10.2	7.2
2006	10.3	8.2	2014	9.8	6.8
2007	11.0	7.5	2015	9.7	7.6
2008	10.9	7.8			

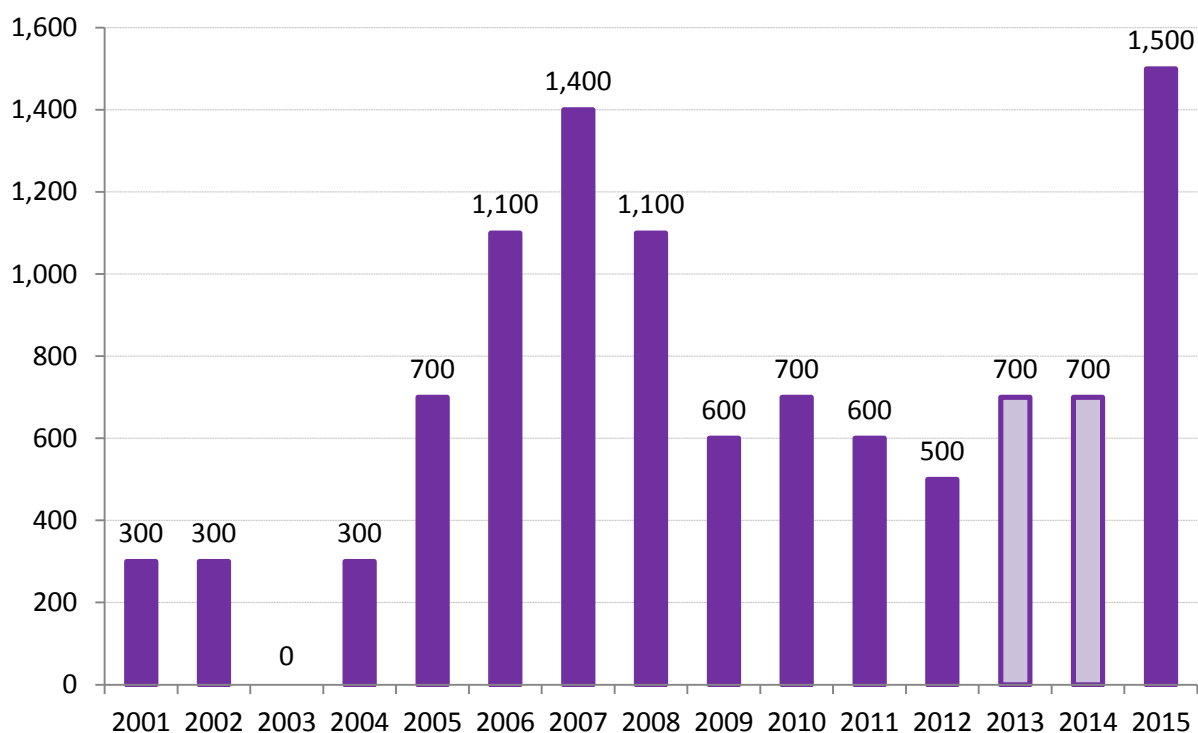
CBR and CDR are in units of: per 1,000 residents per annum

⁶ Provisional figures of births and deaths in calendar year 2015 from the Office of the Superintendent Registrar.

Net Migration

Net migration in 2015 is estimated at 1,500 persons into the Island⁷ (see Figure 3).

Figure 3 – Net migration of people INTO the Island per annum, 2001 to 2015



From Figure 3 it is apparent that:

- net migration was inward for each year of the period from 2001 to 2015, with the exception of 2003 which saw essentially nil net migration
- **net inward migration** in 2015, estimated at 1,500 persons into the Island, was the highest for at least 15 years

The net inward migration in 2015 was comprised of approximately:

- 400 net inward 'licensed' (formerly 'j' category) employees⁸ and their dependents
- 1,100 net inward 'registered' (formerly non-qualified)⁸ employees and their dependents.

Over the 10-year period from year-end 2005 to year-end 2015, net inward migration accounted for 8,800 of the total increase in the resident population of 11,700.

Hence, net inward migration has accounted for three-quarters (75%) of the increase in the Island's resident population during the last 10 years.

⁷ Sensitivity analyses indicate that the estimate of net migration for 2015 has an uncertainty of approximately +/- 300.

⁸ As defined by the Control of Housing and Work (Jersey) Law, 2012.

Methodology

1. The net annual 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* by:

- Δ 'Registered' (formerly non-qualified) employees + estimate of associated non-economically active adults
- + Δ 'Licensed' (formerly 'j' category) employees + estimate of associated non-economically active adults
- + net migration of pre-school children
- + net migration of school-age children

The impact of the change in the 'Registered' (formerly non-qualified) workforce on the change in overall population in the methodology takes into account:

- the net migration of employees having less than five years continuous residency, as defined under the *Control of Housing and Work (2012) Law (CHWL)*
 - the reclassification to 'locally qualified' ('Entitled to work' under CHWL) of employees who had attained five years of continuous residency
 - the outward migration of 'locally qualified' ('Entitled to work') workers who had not yet attained 'Entitled' status under CHWL
2. The principal sources of data for estimating changes in Jersey's resident population are:
 - Census 2011: constitutes the baseline for the total resident population and is the source of information for identifying migrant characteristics, particularly distributions of length of stay and the household structure and economic activity rates of inward migrants
 - Births, Marriages and Deaths; Office of the Superintendent Registrar
 - Labour Market in December of each calendar year: data collected by the Population Office under the Control of Housing and Work (2012) Law; and statistics compiled by the Statistics Unit
 - data on the migration of pre-school and school-age children from the Departments of Health and Social Services and of Education, Sport and Culture, respectively

Sensitivity analyses

The methodology used since 2001 for estimating annual net migration and population levels makes use of several administrative data sources covering the size, and change, in the workforce and in school, and pre-school populations.

The methodology has historically also made use of three estimation factors:

- the number of non-economically active adults associated with economically active migrants
- the proportion of migrants who leave prior to staying in the Island for five years
- the proportion of migrants who leave after five years but before gaining full residential qualifications

The numerical values of these estimation factors have been derived from census information. Over time these values could potentially change given varying economic and socio-economic conditions. To quantify the effect of potential changes in the values of the estimation factors, sensitivity analyses have been conducted in order to examine the impact on the resulting population and migration estimates.

An additional factor unique to the methodology for 2013 and 2014 has been required to compensate for the introduction of the Control of Housing and Work (Jersey) Law (CHWL). CHWL introduced additional reporting requirements for businesses and affected the equivalence between the manpower data sets obtained from the Manpower surveys from December 2012 to December 2014. Further analyses were performed to identify and quantify the likely extent of this issue, based on inspecting the results of adjusting an additional empirical factor.

The combined sensitivity testing of the original and additional estimation factors has been used to derive an appropriate range to apply to the population level and migration estimates. The sensitivity analyses indicate that the estimates of total population and annual net migration have an uncertainty of approximately +/- 300. The estimates should therefore be considered to be 'moderately robust'.

Statistics Unit

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