

Jersey's Resident Population 2009

Statistics Unit: www.gov.je/statistics

Headlines

- The resident population of Jersey at the end of 2009 is estimated as 92,500.
- During 2009 the resident population of Jersey increased by some 600.
- Natural growth, the excess of births over deaths, accounted for 250 of this increase; net inward migration accounted for the remainder.
- The level of net inward migration in 2009 was below that of each of the previous three years and was at a similar level to that seen in 2005.

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 the change since the last census which needs to be measured; each annual change is calculated from data on births and deaths and from annual census-level information on education, health and employment (see Notes).

Table 1: Estimates of Jersey's resident population: 2000- 2009¹.

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	89,400	+1,000
2007	90,900	+1,500
2008 (<i>r</i>)	91,900	+1,000
2009 (<i>p</i>)	92,500	+600

(*p*) provisional; (*r*) revised.

Change in Jersey's resident population is 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).

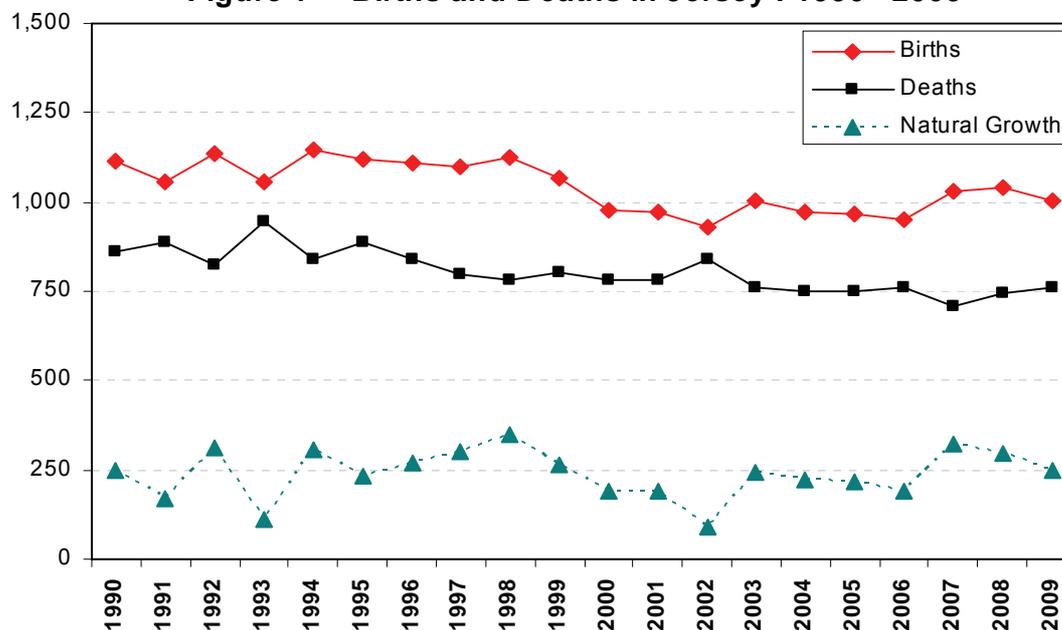
The increase of 600 in the resident population for 2009 is the result of both natural growth and net migration **into** the Island during that year.

¹ Numbers presented in Table 1 refer to the end of each year and are shown rounded to the nearest 100 to reflect the level of uncertainty.

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; as Figure 1 indicates, there can be considerable year-to-year variations.

Figure 1 - Births and Deaths in Jersey : 1990 - 2009



The natural growth of the population in 2009 was 250. This figure is marginally above the long-term mean natural growth (240 per annum over the period 1990-2008) but is similar to that of the preceding 5-year period (2004-2008).

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
2008	11.3	8.1
2009	10.9	8.2

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

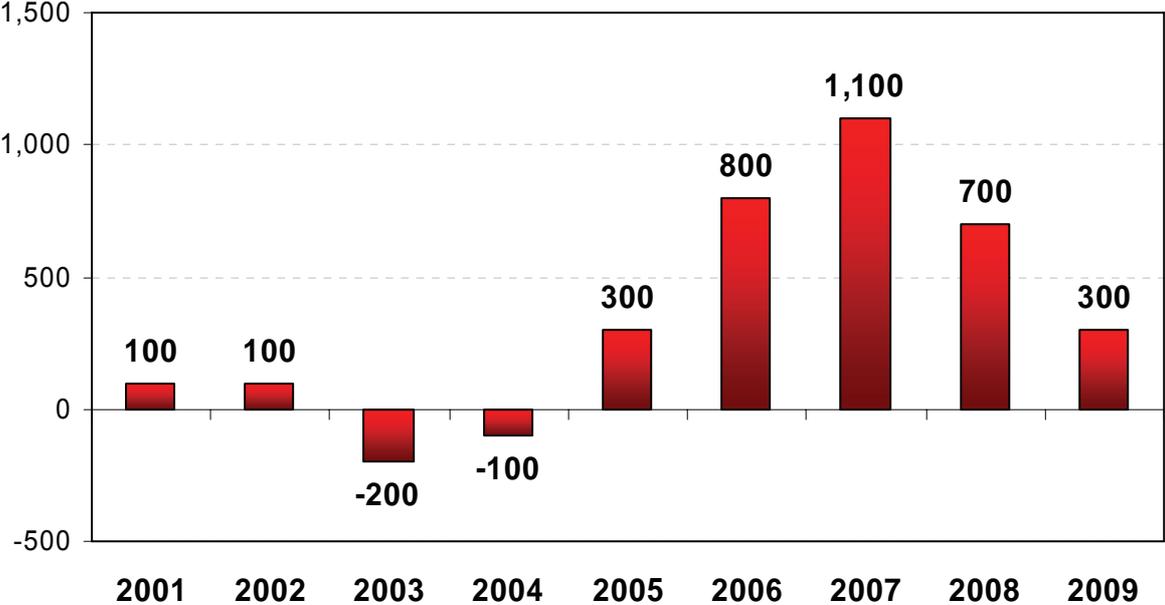
In 2009 both the CBR and CDR were marginally below the means of the preceding five-year period (11.1 and 8.3, respectively).

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). The net migration in a given calendar year is thus the difference between two much greater numbers, those people arriving minus those people leaving.

As Figure 2 shows, the period from 2001 to 2004 was characterised by small levels of net migration, firstly inward and then outward². The subsequent three-year period from 2005 to 2007 saw increasing levels of net inward migration, reflecting the improvement in the Island’s economy in these years, whilst 2008 saw a slightly reduced level of net inward migration compared with the previous two years, again reflecting the relative performance of the Island’s economy³.

Figure 2 - Net migration 2001 - 2009
(net inward migration is above the axis, net outward migration below)



In 2009, the level of net inward migration was below that of each of the preceding three years and was at a similar level to that seen in 2005.

Adults are estimated to account for more than three-fifths of the net inward migration in 2009. J-category households (employees and dependents) are estimated to account for less than 20% of the net migration in 2009.

² Net migration numbers shown in Figure 2 are rounded to the nearest 100 to reflect the level of uncertainty.

³ Jersey Gross Value Added (GVA) and Gross National Income (GNI) 2008: Statistics Unit, September 2009.

Population Density

The population density of Jersey is approximately double that of England and almost 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 †	92,500	116	800
Guernsey	62,274	63	990
Isle of Man	80,058	572	140
UK	61,383,000	242,910	250
England	51,446,000	130,422	390

* Population figures for other jurisdictions are from:
Guernsey Annual Population Bulletin, figure for 31st March 2009;
Isle of Man Census, April 2006;
UK Office for National Statistics, mid-year estimates for 2008.

† If the 2 km² of the St Helier reclamation site are included in the total area of Jersey, the population density is 780 per km².

The population density of the Channel Islands lies between the level of Mauritius and Barbados (around 600 per km²) and that of the Maldives, Bermuda and Malta (more than 1,000 per km²)⁴.

⁴ Source: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division: The 2008 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:

$$\text{Net migration} =$$

- 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.

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 2009: provisional information provided by the Office of the Superintendent Registrar;
 - Labour Force: Jersey Labour Market at December 2009, 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 Table 1 refer to the end of each calendar year.