

Introduction

This report presents an estimate of the total resident population of Jersey at the end of 2019.

The 2011 census provided a baseline count of the resident population in 2011¹. The **change** in the resident population in each subsequent year is estimated using data on numbers of births and deaths in Jersey, information on school and pre-school populations, and employment information (see Notes).

Estimates of the population size by age and sex are also provided in this report (see Table 4). These have been produced by applying the age-sex distributions of population projections² to the estimate of the total population.

Due to the methodology which uses the change in sub-populations to estimate the change in the size of the total population from the baseline of the 2011 Census, the estimates become less robust the further from the census year. Therefore, these figures should be considered 'moderately robust'. Sensitivity analyses have indicated that the uncertainties around the estimate in net migration (and therefore in the total population size) are approximately +/- 400.

Following the passing of the Statistics and Census (Jersey) Law, 2018, Statistics Jersey is conducting ongoing work to develop a methodology using administrative data sources to measure the size and structure of the resident population more accurately.

A traditional census is being planned to take place in Jersey in 2021.

Summary

- the resident population of Jersey **at year-end 2019** is estimated as **107,800**
- during 2019 the resident population increased by around 1,100 persons:
 - **net inward migration** accounted for 1,000 of the annual increase
 - **natural growth** (births minus deaths) accounted for 90 of the annual increase
- **natural growth** in 2019 was the lowest since 2002
- the total net inward migration in 2019 was comprised of approximately:
 - 500 net inward 'licensed' (formerly j-category) employees³ and their dependents
 - 500 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 four-fifths (80%) of the increase in the resident population over the last 10 years

¹ Report on the 2011 Jersey Census, States of Jersey Statistics Unit

² Population Projections, 2016 report, net +1,000 migration scenario

³ As defined by the Control of Housing and Work (Jersey) Law, 2012

Jersey Resident Population, 2019 Estimate

Total population size

Jersey's resident population increased by 11,700⁴ over the 10-year period to 2019, see Figure 1 and Table 1.

Figure 1: Total resident population at year-end, 2000 to 2019



Table 1: Jersey's resident population, 2000 – 2019⁴

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	100,000 ⁵
2014	101,000
2015	102,700
2016	104,200
2017	105,600
2018	106,700 ^r
2019	107,800 ^p

p: provisional; r: revised

⁴ Numbers are independently rounded to the nearest 100; rounded numbers will not always sum to the rounded total.

⁵ There was a delay in the availability of one of the main sources of data necessary for the population estimation methodology in 2013. Consequently, analysis for the two years 2013 and 2014 was combined into one period and the two-year change was published in June 2015. The population estimate for 2013 given here is a rounded average of the unrounded year-end 2012 and 2014.

Jersey Resident Population, 2019 Estimate

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 annual change in the Island's resident population from 2001 to 2019 and the contributions from natural growth and from net migration.

The average increase in the resident population during the latest four-year period (2016 to 2019 inclusive), at 1,300 per year, is around four times that at the start of the previous decade (2001 to 2004: 400 per year) and similar to that seen during the middle of that decade (2005 to 2008: 1,300 per year).

Net inward migration has been greater than natural growth in each year throughout the period from 2001 to 2019, except for calendar year 2003.

Table 2: Change in Jersey's resident population, 2001 to 2019

Calendar year	Natural growth	Net inward migration	Total annual 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	800
2013 ⁵	300	700	1,000
2014 ⁵	310	700	1,000
2015	220	1,500	1,700
2016	200	1,300	1,500
2017	130	1,200	1,400
2018	100	1,100	1,200
2019	90	1,000	1,100

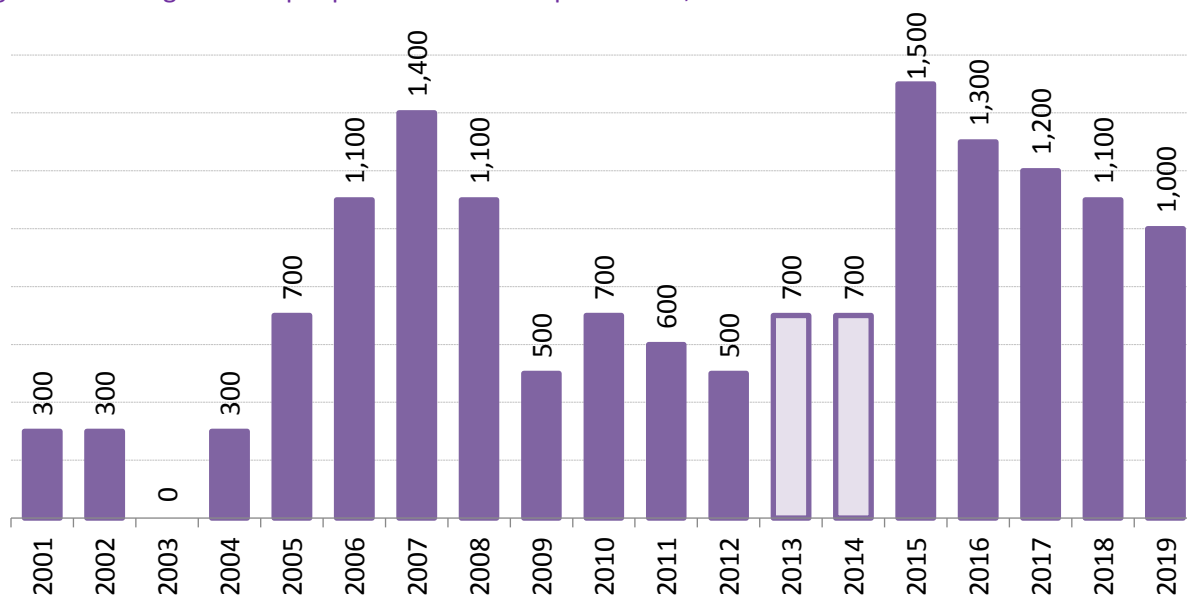
Net inward migration and total annual change numbers have been independently rounded to the nearest 100; natural growth numbers have been independently rounded to the nearest 10; numbers may not sum due to rounding.

Jersey Resident Population, 2019 Estimate

Net Migration

Net migration in 2019 is estimated at 1,000 persons **into** the Island⁶ (see Figure 2).

Figure 2: Net migration of people **into** the Island per annum, 2001 to 2019



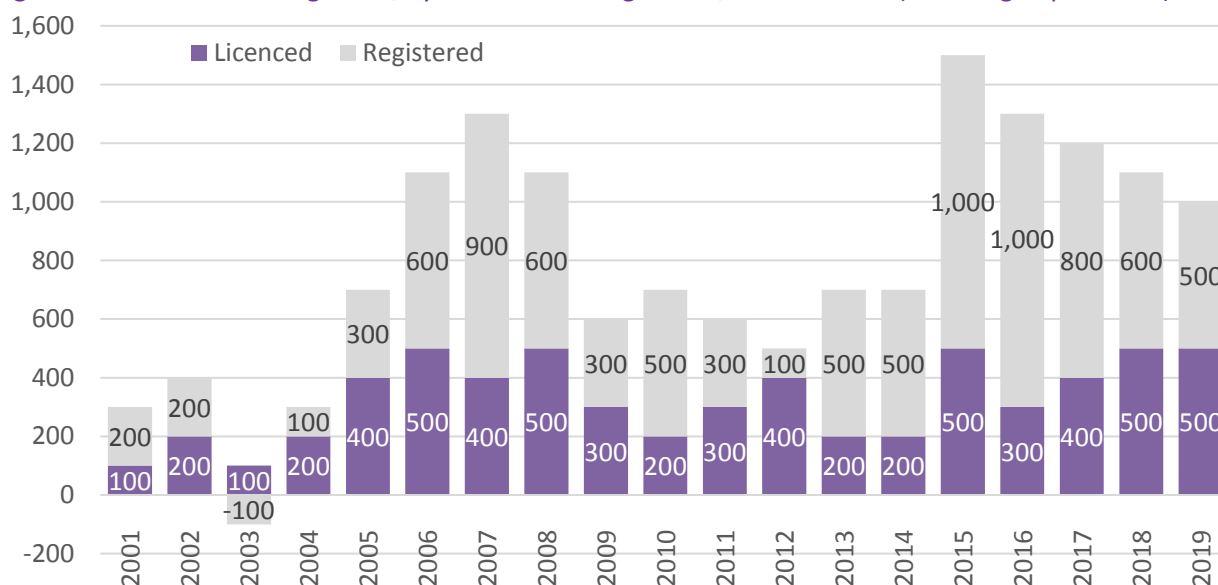
As Figure 2 shows:

- net migration was inward for each year of the period from 2001 to 2019, with the exception of 2003 which saw essentially nil net migration
- **net inward migration** has decreased from a peak of 1,500 in 2015 to 1,000 in 2019
- over the 10-year period from year-end 2008 to year-end 2019, the population has increased by 11,700, four-fifths (80%) of the increase being from net inward migration (9,300)

The net inward migration in 2019 was comprised of approximately:

- 500 net inward ‘licensed’ (formerly ‘j’ category) employees⁷ and their dependents
- 500 net inward ‘registered’ (formerly non-qualified)⁷ employees and their dependents (see Figure 3)

Figure 3: Estimated net migration, by licensed and registered, 2001 to 2019 (including dependents)



⁶ Sensitivity analyses indicate that the estimate of net migration for 2019, and total population size, has an uncertainty of approximately +/- 400

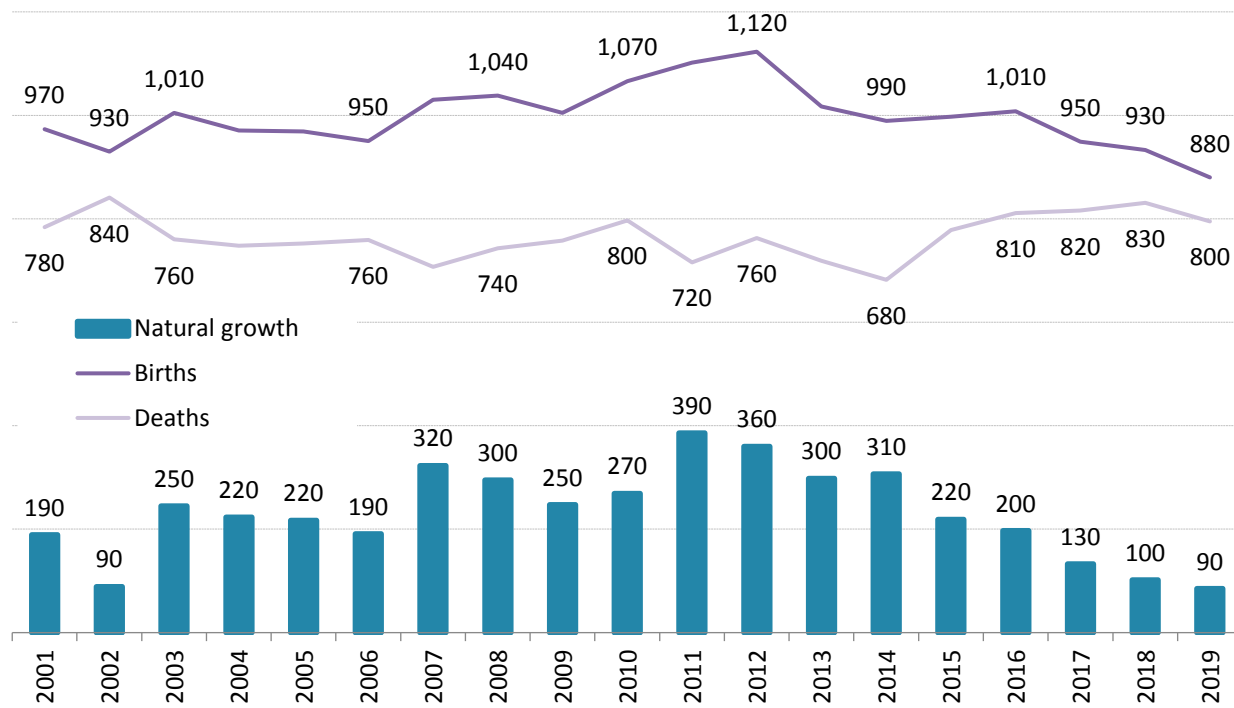
⁷ As defined by the Control of Housing and Work (Jersey) Law, 2012

Jersey Resident Population, 2019 Estimate

Natural growth

Figure 4 shows the numbers of births and deaths in the Island and the natural growth for each year from 2001 to 2019.

Figure 4: Births, deaths and natural growth, 2001 to 2019



Natural growth has declined since its peak of almost 400 in 2011 to around 90 in 2019.

The crude birth rate (CBR) and crude death rate (CDR) are calculated 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 2019 was lower than in any of the preceding 18 years.

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 2019 (per 1,000 residents per annum)

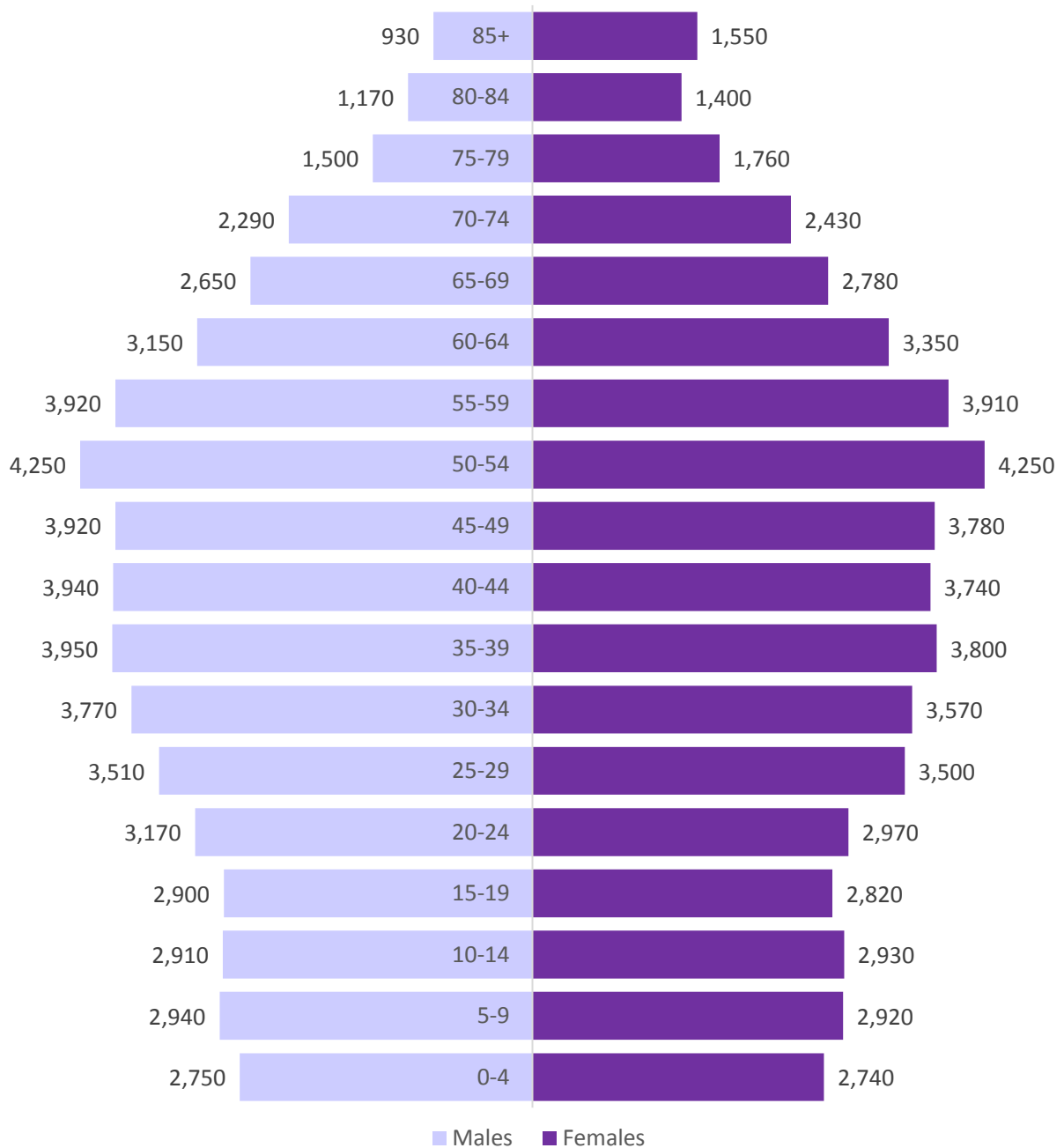
Year	CBR	CDR	Year	CBR	CDR
2001	10.9	8.8	2010	11.0	8.2
2002	10.4	9.4	2011	11.2	7.3
2003	11.2	8.5	2012	11.3	7.7
2004	10.8	8.3	2013	10.2	7.2
2005	10.6	8.3	2014	9.8	6.8
2006	10.3	8.2	2015	9.7	7.6
2007	11.0	7.5	2016	9.7	7.8
2008	10.9	7.8	2017	9.0	7.7
2009	10.5	7.9	2018	8.7	7.8
			2019	8.2	7.4

Jersey Resident Population, 2019 Estimate

Population by age and sex, year-end 2019

Estimates of the number of people in each age and sex group have been produced by applying the age-sex distributions of the population projections⁸ to the estimate of the total population.

Figure 5: Population by age and sex, year-end 2019



⁸ Population Projections, 2016 report, net +1,000 migration scenario

Notes

Methodology

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 'Licensed' (formerly 'j' category) employees + estimate of associated non-economically active adults
- + Δ 'Registered' (formerly non-qualified) 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 'Entitled to work' (under CHWL) of employees who had attained five years of continuous residency
- the outward migration of 'Entitled to work' workers who had not yet attained 'Entitled' status under CHWL

Data sources

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 Statistics Jersey
- data on the migration of pre-school and school-age children from the Departments of Health and Community Services and of Children, Young People, Education and Skills, respectively
- population projections, published by Statistics Jersey in 2016

Annex

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 pre-school and 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 +/- 400. The estimates should therefore be considered to be 'moderately robust'.