1   Introduction

This report is the third release of population and migration statistics using linked administrative data. Linked administrative data is data already held by government for running public services, and has been analysed to provide:

- revised population and migration estimates for 2022
- provisional population and migration estimates for 2023[1]
- new experimental statistics on population and migration by nationality and residential and employment status[2]

Administrative data can be relatively current and wide-ranging and, when linked together, can provide evidence of people accessing services in Jersey. This evidence is used to estimate whether someone can be classified as resident or not at points in time. Using this method, population statistics have been produced from the start of 2016, and annual figures on migration, births and deaths from 2017. Where relevant, this report presents statistics from 2012 onwards, using a different estimation methodology.

The findings in this report are divided into four main sections. Each section looks at the population broken down in different ways, focusing on the number of people, and the factors contributing to changes over time. These sections are:

- Total population [Section 4]
- Population by age [Section 5]
- Population by residential and employment status [Section 7] (experimental statistics)[3]
- Population by self-declared nationality [Section 8] (experimental statistics)

This is the first time that nationality statistics for Jersey have been produced using linked administrative data. These statistics are experimental and are reported for those aged 20 years and older.

A new experimental method has been introduced to produce residential and employment status statistics which estimate probable eligibility. In other words, this method estimates the statuses that would likely be granted if every resident requested an updated status at each point in time. Section 9.5.2 Residential and employment status contains more information about this method.

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[1] See section 9.6 Provisional estimates for more detail.

[2] Experimental statistics give an opportunity to involve potential users and stakeholders in assessing their quality and suitability, while still providing useful information as long as that their nature is understood. You can read more in the guidance and interpretation of experimental statistics policy.
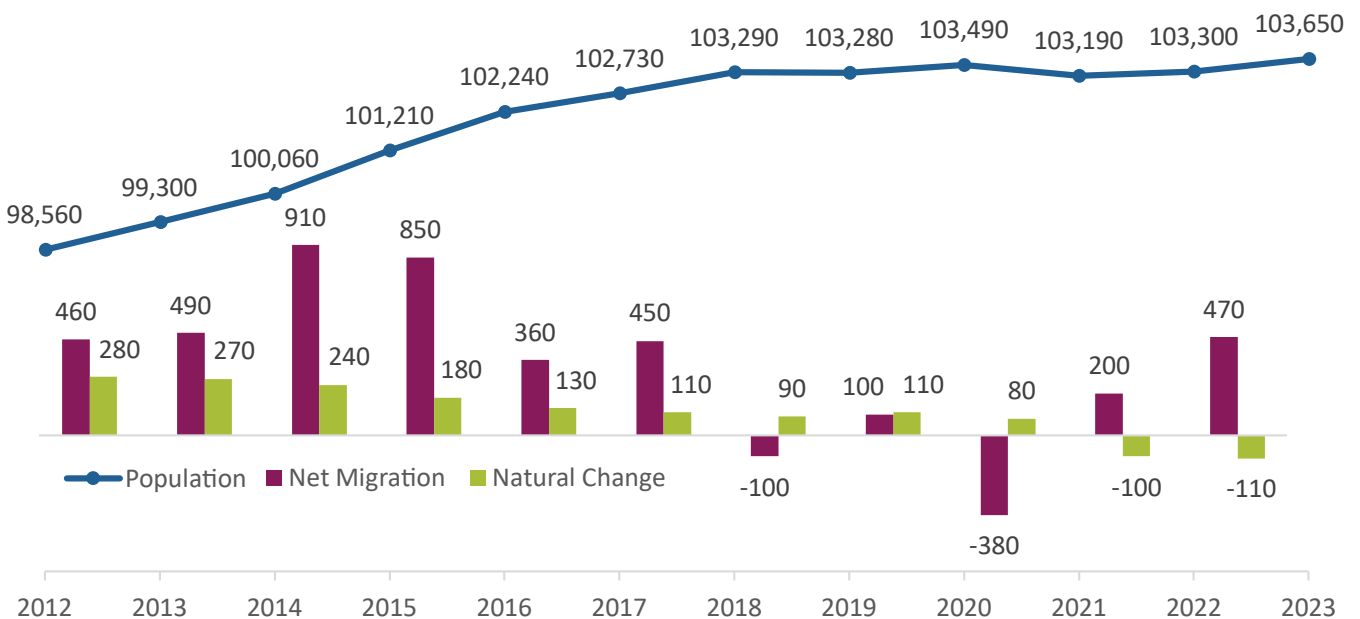
[3] A person's residential and employment status (also known as housing and work status) is one of the following: Entitled, Entitled for work, Registered, or Licensed, as per the Control of Housing and Work (Jersey) Law 2012.

2   Headlines

- The total population of Jersey at the end of 2023 is provisionally estimated to be 103,650, which is 350 higher than the revised total population at the end of 2022. [Section 4.1]
- Natural change remained negative in 2023, with 110 more deaths than births, after natural change fell below zero in 2022 for the first time since 1983. [Sections 4.2 and 4.3]
- Net migration increased from +200 in 2022 to +470 in 2023 (more immigration than emigration), with a lower level of emigration in 2023, compared to 2022, being the main contributor to the increase in net migration. [Sections 4.2 and 4.4]
- Without migration, the working age population would have fallen every year since 2012 (by an average of 230 people per year) due to ageing and deaths; with net migration, the working age population was relatively stable (1% decrease) over the last five years. [Sections 5.1 and 5.4]
- The number of over 64-year-olds grew by 12% between 2018 and 2023, while the number of under 16-year-olds fell by 5%. [Section 5.1]
- The number of people with Licensed status has increased by around 800 (38%) between 2018 and 2023, while the number of people with Registered status decreased by around 900 (15%). [Section 7.1]
- The number of people with Entitled status increased by 2% between 2018 and 2023, which was mainly due to the number of people gaining Entitled status being greater than the net outwards migration of Entitled people. [Sections 7.1 and 7.3]
- The number of people with a rest of world nationality (excluding Jersey, British, and European) increased by 150% between 2018 and 2023, from 1,720 to 4,300 people, while the number of people with a European nationality decreased by 7% from 16,740 to 15,610. [Section 8.1]
- The largest percentage increases were seen among the Kenyan and Filipino populations. [Section 8.1]
- Net migration among people with a rest of world nationality was +860 in 2023, which was over seven times higher than in 2020, with the steeper increase starting in 2021. [Section 8.4]

Figure 1: Despite negative natural change (more deaths than births), Jersey's population has increased over the last two years due to net migration

The population at the end of each year, annual natural change, and annual net migration between 2012 and 2023

3 Contents

4 Total population

4.1 Population size

The total population of Jersey at the end of 2023 is estimated to be 103,650. This was 350 higher than the revised total population at the end of 2022.

The population grew in each year between December 2012 and December 2018. It then remained relatively stable between December 2018 and December 2022 (which was close to when the UK left the EU and when the Covid-19 pandemic happened).

In the previous report, the 2022 population was provisionally estimated to be 103,200. This report revises the 2022 estimate to 103,300.[4]

Figure 2: The total population of Jersey was 103,650 people at the end of 2023

Total population size in December between 2012 and 2023
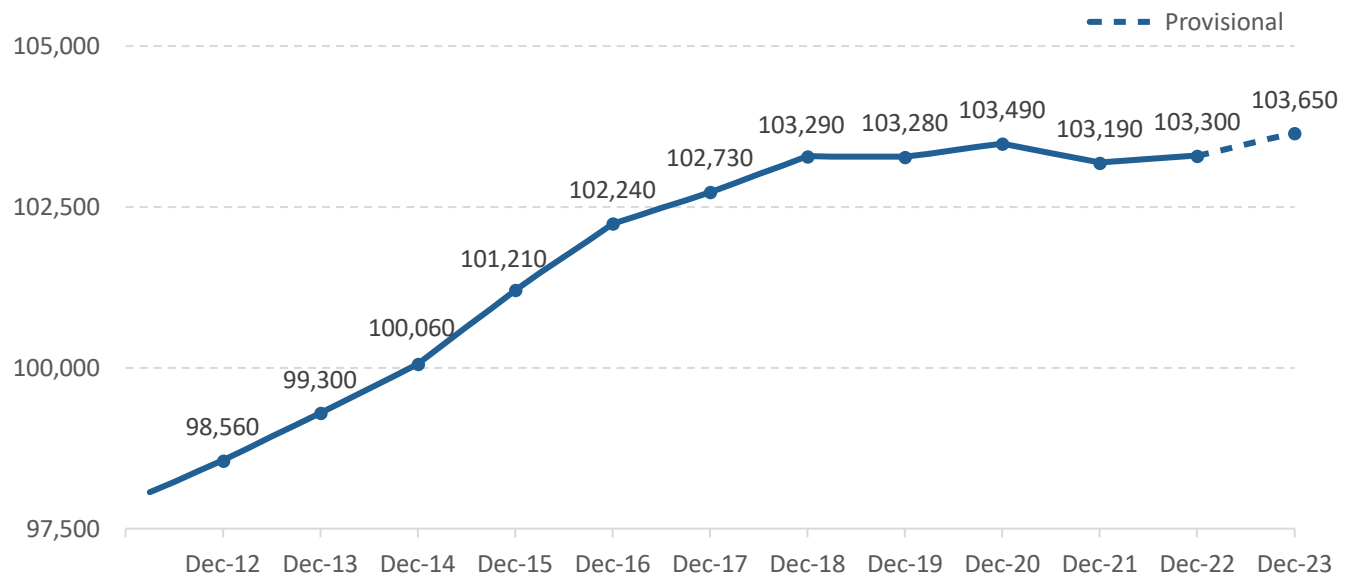
The estimates prior to 2016 use a different method and are only available for December of each year. This method is described in the Population and migration statistics, 2011 to 2021 report.

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[4] See Section 10 Revisions for more information about the revisions policy.

The population at the end of each quarter (March, June, September, and December) of each year is shown in Figure 3. There is typically a seasonal pattern with a larger population in the middle of the year, when there are more seasonal workers living in the Island.

The seasonal pattern was less prominent during 2020 but returned in 2021.

Figure 3: The seasonal pattern typically seen in Jersey's population size has returned after Covid-19
Total population size between 2016 and 2023

4.2   Natural change and net migration

The change in Jersey's resident population is made up of two components:

- natural change – the number of births minus the number of deaths
- net migration – the number of people arriving minus the number of people leaving

Natural change and net migration over the previous 12 months are shown in Figure 4. This shows:

- natural change remained negative in 2023 at -110 (more deaths than births), after it decreased below zero in 2022
- net migration increased from +200 in 2022 to +470 in 2023 (more immigration than emigration)
- the total population change in 2023 was an increase of +350[5]

Between 2017 and 2023, natural change was consistently close to zero, and net migration varied more year-to-year. As a result, the pattern of total change mostly followed net migration between 2017 and 2023.

In the previous report, net migration in 2022 was provisionally estimated to be +60. This report revises the 2022 estimate to +200, now that additional administrative data relating to this period have been received and estimates can be more accurate.

Figure 4: The total population increased by 350 people between the end of 2022 and the end of 2023
Rolling 12-month natural change, net migration, and total change between 2012 and 2023
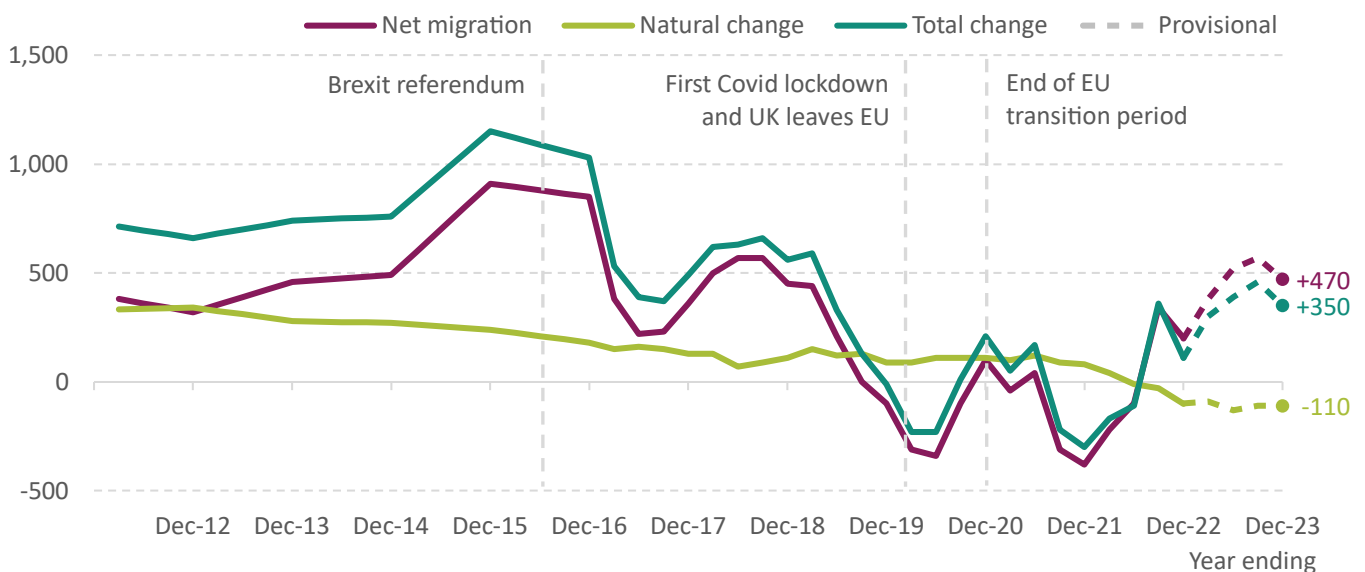
The estimates prior to 2017 use a different method and are only available for December of each year. This method is described in the Population and migration statistics, 2011 to 2021 report.

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[5] In some years, the published total change will not equal the net migration plus natural change. This is due to the way revisions are applied (see Section 9 Revisions for detailed explanation). In these years, a small administrative adjustment is needed to account for a few records whose historic statuses have been updated by new data and/or improved matching processes. The published population and migration statistics would not generally be revised for these small numbers of updates to individual records, in order to maintain a consistent back series for users.
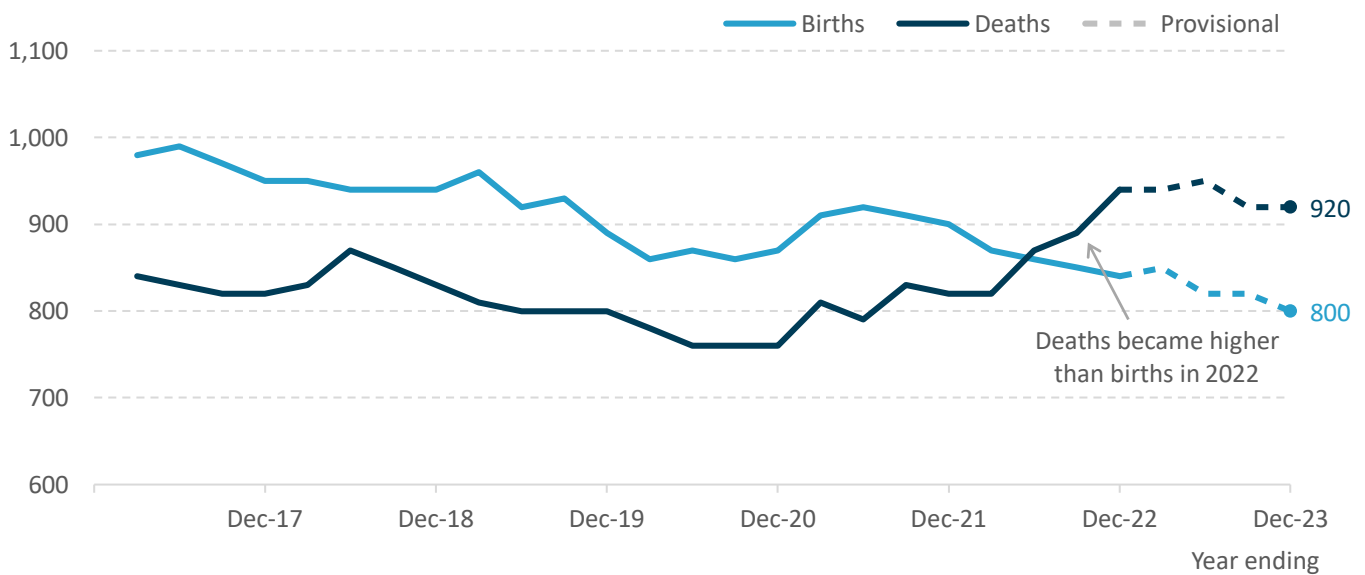
4.3 Births and deaths

Natural change is made up of births and deaths of Jersey residents.[6] The number of annual births and deaths can be seen in Figure 5 between 2017 and 2023.[7] This shows:

- deaths remained higher than births in 2023, as was seen in 2022, which was the first time that this had happened since 1983[8]
- there were 800 births of Jersey residents in 2023, a decline from 2018, where there were 940 births (a decrease of 15% over five years)
- there were 920 deaths of Jersey residents in 2023, which was very similar to 2022, but was an increase from 830 in 2018 (an increase of 11% over five years)

Figure 5: There were more deaths than births in 2023

Annual (12-month rolling total) births and deaths between 2017 and 2023

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[6] Numbers have all been rounded to the nearest 10 people. Therefore, the rounded natural change may not exactly equal the difference of rounded birth and death numbers.

[7] These figures are births and deaths of Jersey residents, with residency estimated from administrative data sources. These will differ from births and deaths figures produced on a different basis. See section 9.3 Births and deaths for details.

[8] Information on birth and death registrations from the Office of the Superintendent Registrar suggests that a negative natural change was last seen in Jersey in 1983. More information is available in the Superintendent Registrar Annual Statements.

4.4 Immigration and emigration

Migration is made up of immigration (people moving to live in Jersey) and emigration (Jersey residents leaving to live elsewhere). The annual immigration and emigration flows are shown in Figure 6. This shows:

- immigration and emigration were 4,220 and 3,750 people respectively in 2023, with a difference of +470 people (the 'net migration')[9]
- the lower level of emigration seen in 2023 compared to 2022 was the main contributor to the increase in net migration from +200 in 2022 to +470
- immigration was higher than emigration between 2017 and 2018, this pattern changed to higher or equal emigration between 2019 and 2021
- in 2022 and 2023 the historic pattern of higher immigration than emigration (and therefore positive net migration) returned

Figure 6: Immigration was 470 higher than emigration in 2023

Annual (12-month rolling total) immigration and emigration between 2017 and 2023

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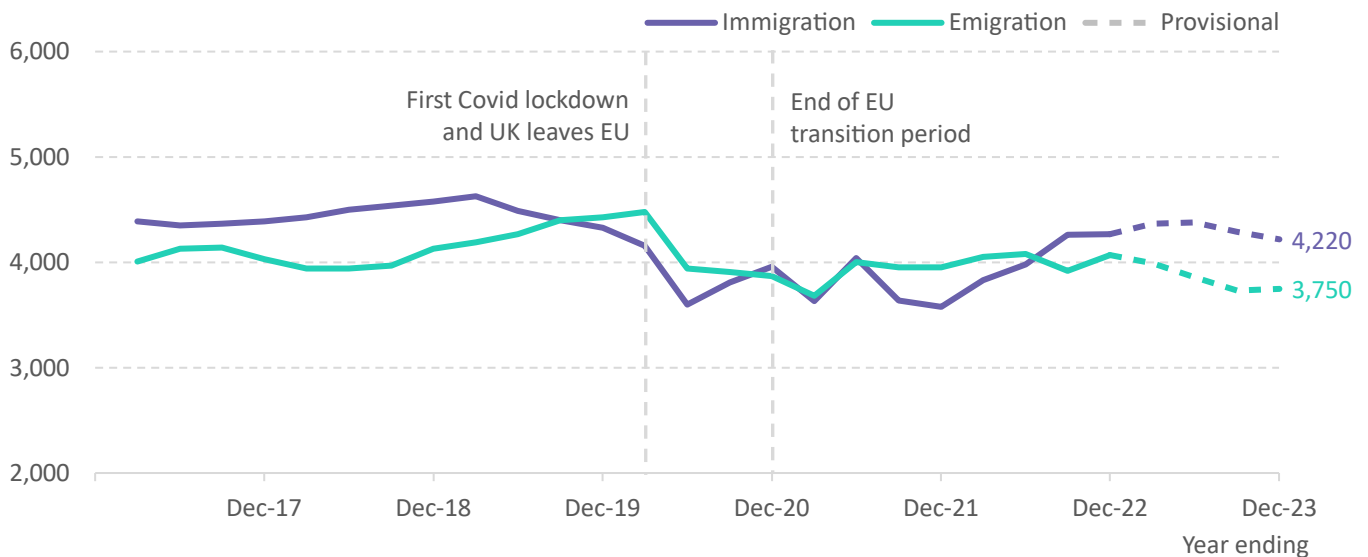
[9] Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 10. Therefore, rounded net migration may not equal the sum of rounded immigration and emigration.

5   Population by age

5.1   Population size by age

The population size is broken down into broad age categories in Table 1. The largest change in the five-year period between the end of 2018 and the end of 2023 was among the population aged over 64, which increased by 12%. The population aged under 16 decreased by 5% and the working age population remained similar, falling by 1%.

Table 1: The number of over 64-year-olds grew by 12% over five years

Population size by age at the end of 2018 and 2023

	People		Change	Percentage change
	Dec 2018	Dec 2023		
Under 16	16,570	15,730	-840	-5
16 to 64	68,730	67,770	-950	-1
Over 64	18,000	20,150	2,150	12
Total	103,290	103,650	360	0

Figures have been rounded to the nearest 10. Change has been calculated using unrounded figures.

5.2   Dependency ratio

The dependency ratio is the ratio of the size of the dependent (non-working age) population to the working age population.

The dependent age population is defined as the number of younger people (aged under 16 years) plus the number of older people (over 64 years). The working age population is those aged between 16 and 64 years. The old age dependency ratio is the number of over 64-year-olds divided by those who are aged 16 to 64 years.

The dependency ratio and old age dependency ratio are shown in Figure 7. This shows:

- the overall dependency ratio increased from 50.3% at the end of 2018 to 52.9% at the end of 2023
- the old age dependency ratio increased from 26.2% at the end of 2018 to 29.7% at the end of 2023
- the increase of the old age dependency ratio over 2017 to 2023 is the main contributor to the increase in the overall dependency ratio

Figure 7: The old age dependency ratio was the main contributor to the overall dependency ratio

The dependency ratio between the end of 2012 and the end of 2023
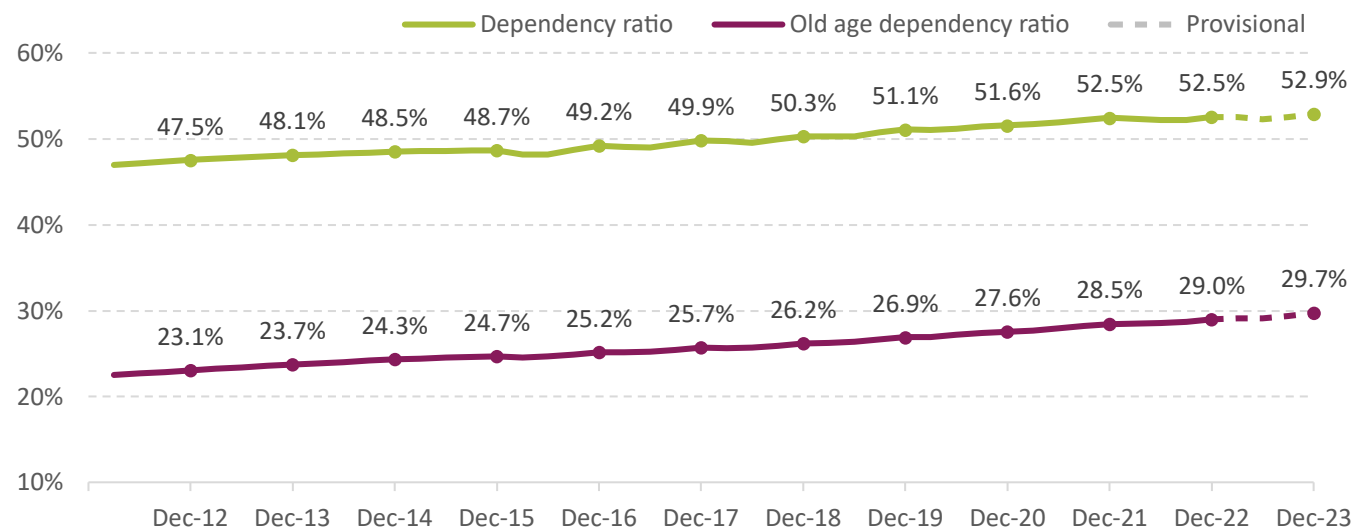
5.3   Population pyramids over time

The changing age structure of the population can be seen in more detail in the population pyramids in Figure 8.

In 2023, there were more females (10,940) than males (9,210) for those aged over age 64. For those aged 64 and younger, there were more males (42,320) than females (41,180).

Figure 8: The largest age group in 2023 was 55- to 59-year-olds: this cohort was the largest 10 years earlier, when they were 45- to 49-year-olds
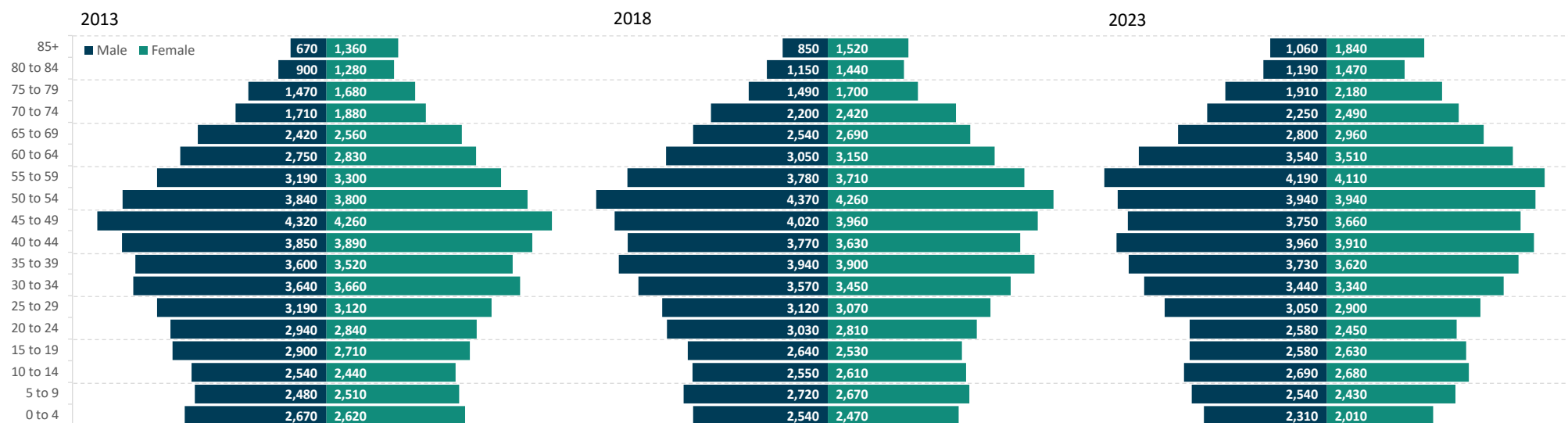
Population pyramids at the end of 2013, 2018, and 2023

	2013		2018		2023	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
85+	670	1,360	850	1,520	1,060	1,840
80 to 84	900	1,280	1,150	1,440	1,190	1,470
75 to 79	1,470	1,680	1,490	1,700	1,910	2,180
70 to 74	1,710	1,880	2,200	2,420	2,250	2,490
65 to 69	2,420	2,560	2,540	2,690	2,800	2,960
60 to 64	2,750	2,830	3,050	3,150	3,540	3,510
55 to 59	3,190	3,300	3,780	3,710	4,190	4,110
50 to 54	3,840	3,800	4,370	4,260	3,940	3,940
45 to 49	4,320	4,260	4,020	3,960	3,750	3,660
40 to 44	3,850	3,890	3,770	3,630	3,960	3,910
35 to 39	3,600	3,520	3,940	3,900	3,730	3,620
30 to 34	3,640	3,660	3,570	3,450	3,440	3,340
25 to 29	3,190	3,120	3,120	3,070	3,050	2,900
20 to 24	2,940	2,840	3,030	2,810	2,580	2,450
15 to 19	2,900	2,710	2,640	2,530	2,580	2,630
10 to 14	2,540	2,440	2,550	2,610	2,690	2,680
5 to 9	2,480	2,510	2,720	2,670	2,540	2,430
0 to 4	2,670	2,620	2,540	2,470	2,310	2,010

The 2013 population pyramid uses a different method to estimate the population size, as described in the Population and migration statistics, 2011 to 2021 report.

5.4   Factors contributing to population change by age

This section looks at the different factors that cause the age structure of the population to change. The age structure of the population is affected by migration (into and out of the Island) as well as internal effects such as births, deaths, and ageing. This analysis is broken down into three main age groups: aged under 16, aged between 16 and 64 years old (working age), and aged over 64 years.

The change in the population size of each age group is split into two components:

* net migration – the number of people arriving minus the number of people leaving
* net other effects – the number of births or people ageing into an age group, minus the number of deaths and people ageing out of the age group

When people are born, they join the under 16 age group. As people age, they leave their previous age group and join a new age group. There are also deaths among the three age groups (this mainly effects the over 64 age group, which had 84% of deaths between 2017 and 2023). The net effect of these factors is referred to as 'net other effects'.

Net migration is shown for each age group in Figure 9. This shows that net migration varied most year-to-year for the working age group. In 2023, total net migration was predominantly due to those of working age.

Figure 9: Net migration was close to zero in 2023 for those aged under 16 and aged over 64
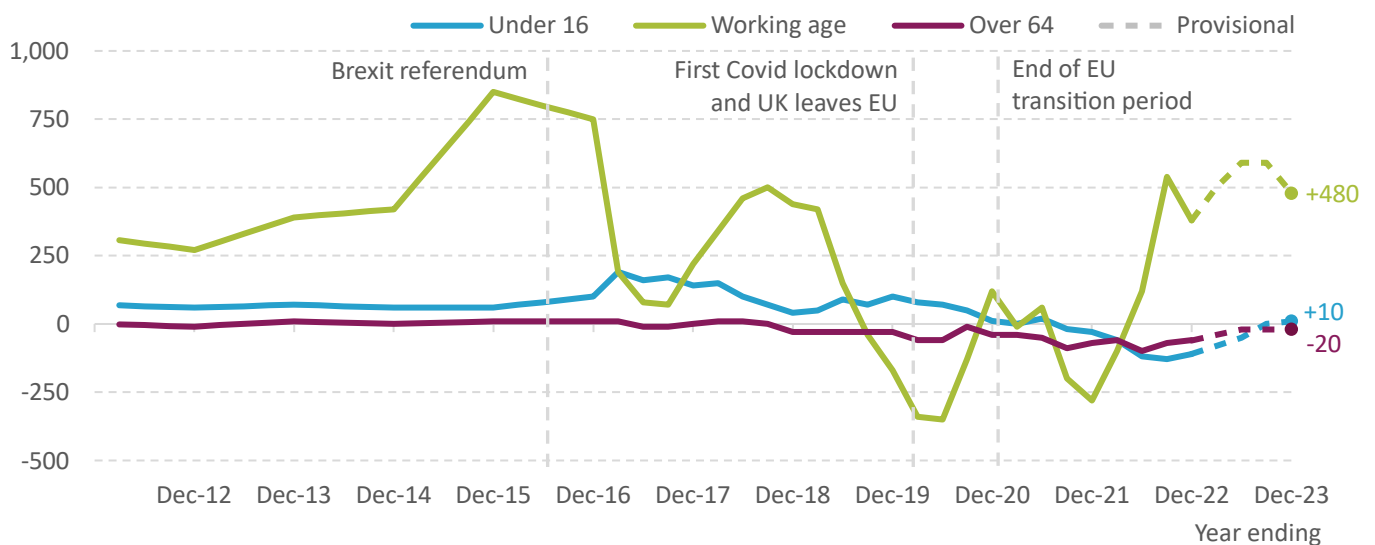Annual (12-month rolling total) net migration by age group between 2012 and 2023

Figure 10 to Figure 12 show the contributions of net migration, as well as net other effects, to the changes in the size of each age group.

5.4.1   Under age 16

Net migration among those under age 16 was close to zero in 2023. Between 2012 and 2020, net migration had been positive for this age group. This changed briefly between 2021 and 2022, when net migration was negative.

The net contribution of the other effects (births, ageing, and deaths) on the size of the under 16 group was negative in 2023, in other words more people reached age 16 than were born (there were very few deaths among this group). The negative contribution of other effects to population change (of 240 people) in 2023 was the largest it has been since 2012.

The total change of -5% over the five-year period 2018 to 2023 in the under 16 age group (see Table 1 in 5.1) was primarily driven by fewer people being born than the number reaching age 16.

Figure 10: Low or negative net migration, and fewer births, contributed to a reduction in the number of children over the last five years

Annual (12-month rolling total) net effects and total change between 2012 and 2023 for people aged under 16
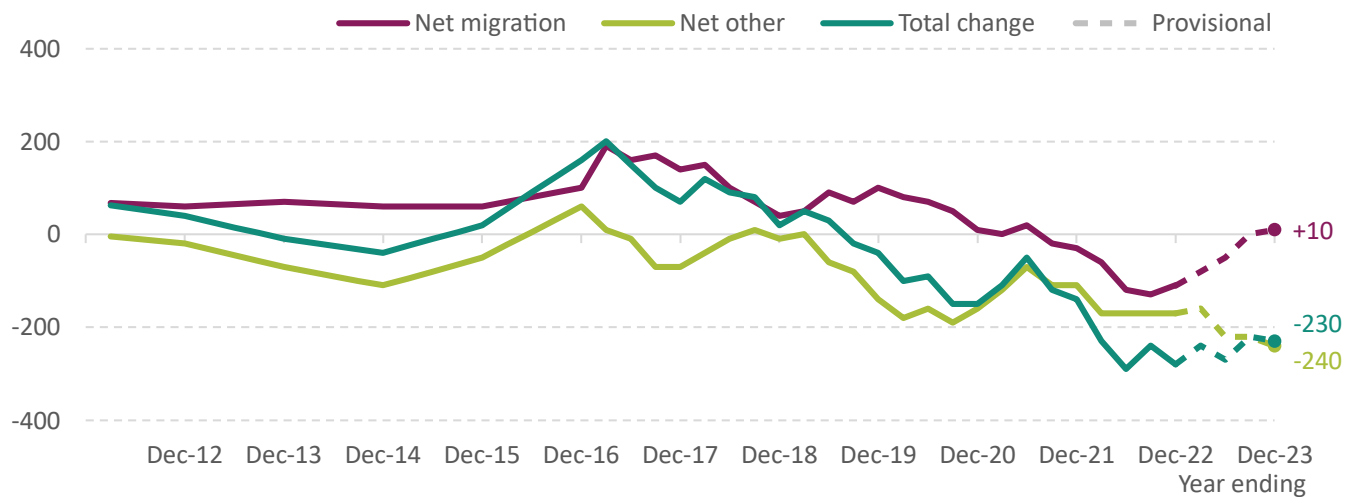
5.4.2 Working age

Net migration among working age people in 2023 remained similar to 2022, with 480 more people immigrating than emigrating. Between 2012 and 2018, net migration was above zero for this age group (in other words, more people inwardly migrated than outwardly migrated each year).

During 2019, net migration fell below zero, as more people of working age left Jersey than arrived, then briefly returned to low positive values at the end of 2020 before falling back below zero in 2021. In 2022, net migration then returned to being positive, with more people immigrating than emigrating.

The net of other effects (ageing and deaths) has been below zero for the 16- to 64-year-old group since at least 2012, i.e. the number of people reaching age 65 or dying among the 16- to 64-year-old group has been greater than the number of people reaching age 16. This means that the working age population would have fallen every year since 2012 in the absence of migration (by an average of 230 people per year).

The working age population was relatively stable during the five-year period 2018 to 2023 (a 1% decrease, see Table 1 in 5.1). This was because the periods of positive net migration for this age group helped to offset the reduction in the size of the group due to ageing and natural change.

Figure 11: The working age population would have fallen in every year between 2012 and 2023 in the absence of migration

Annual (12-month rolling total) net effects and total change between 2012 and 2023 for people of working age
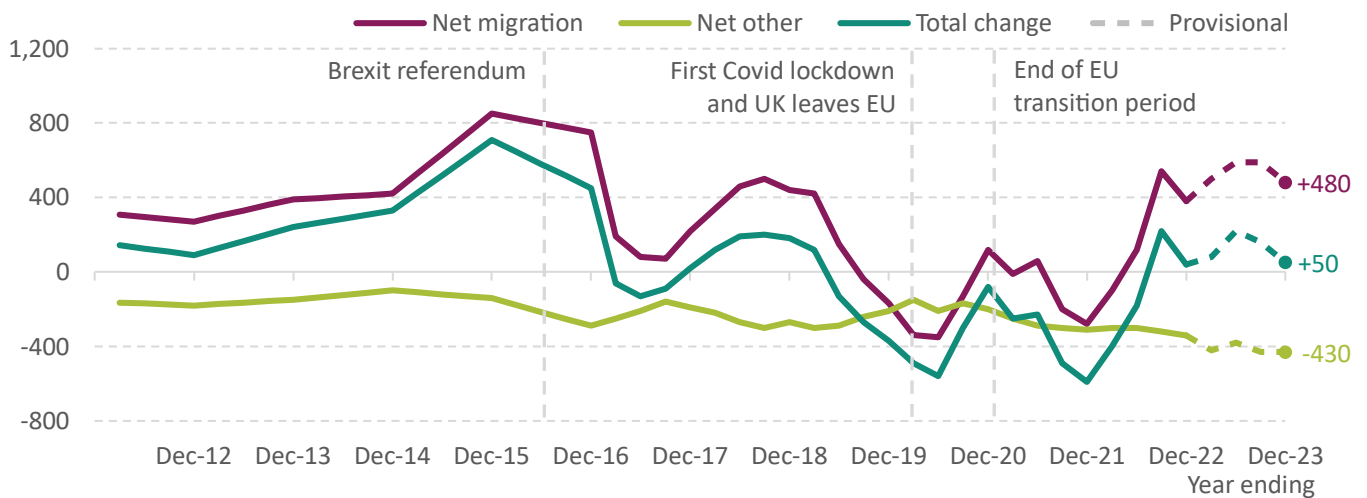
5.4.3 Over age 64

Net migration was close to zero among the aged over 64 group in 2023 and has been since 2012. This means that the changes in the size of this age group are predominantly driven by other effects (ageing and deaths).

The net impact of other effects (ageing and deaths) was an increase of 550 for the aged over 64 group in 2023, i.e. more people reached age 65 than died among the aged over 64 group. In every year between 2012 and 2023, more people became 65 years old than the number of over 64-year-olds who died. The number of residents aged over 64 years increased by 12% over five years (see Table 1 in 5.1).

Figure 12: The aged over 64 years population increased as more people aged into the group than died
Annual (12-month rolling total) net effects and total change between 2012 and 2023 for people aged over 64
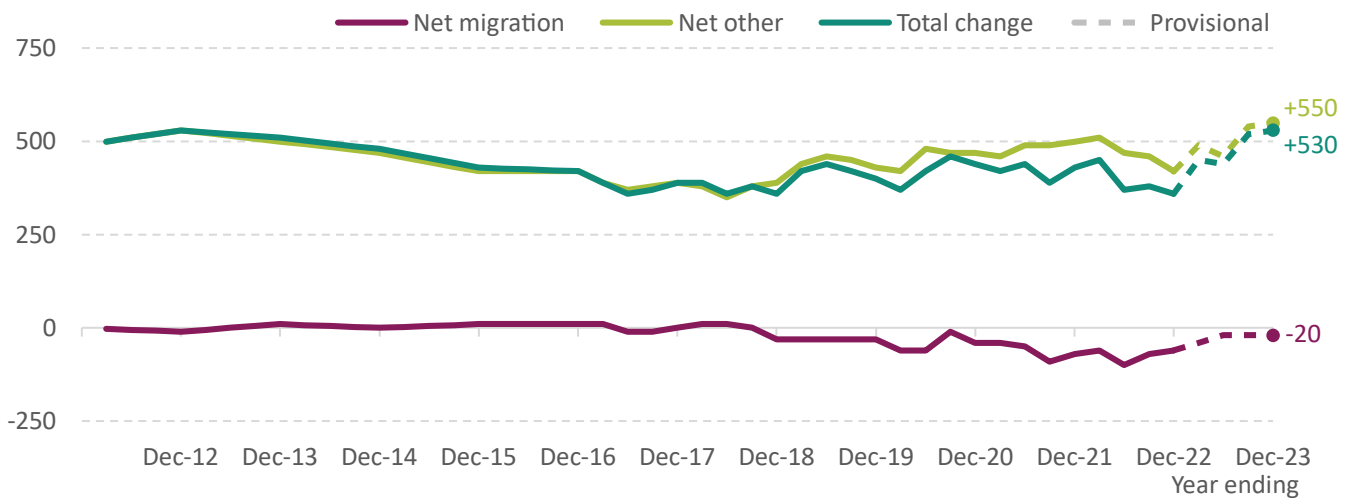
5.5   Migration rates by age

The sizes of the aged under 16 and working age populations have been affected by net migration as shown previously in Figure 10 and Figure 11. This section explores which groups of the population have the largest and smallest relative levels of migration and how this has changed over time.

Immigration and emigration rates have been used to compare migration of different groups. The immigration or emigration rates are the annual number of inwards or outwards migrants in a particular group per 1,000 people in that group. These rates are calculated over the preceding 12 months and use the population at the mid-point. This allows groups of different size to be meaningfully compared.

The working age population was over three times larger than the over 64 population in 2023, and over four times larger than the under 16 population, as shown previously in Table 1 in 5.1. Immigration and emigration rates per 1,000 people allow migration in these groups to be compared on a like-for-like basis.

The working age (16- to 64-year-old) group had the highest rates of immigration and emigration per 1,000 people. In 2023, for every 1,000 working age people, 54 immigrated in the year, and 47 emigrated in the year.

The next highest rates were among the under 16 population. In 2023, per 1,000 people under 16 years old, 23 immigrated in the year, and 22 emigrated in the year.

The lowest rates were among the over 64 population. In 2023, per 1,000 people over 64 years old, nine immigrated in the year, and 11 emigrated in the year.

Figure 13: 16- to 64-year-olds have the highest rates of immigration and emigration per 1,000 people
Immigration and emigration rates per 1,000 people by age group in 2023
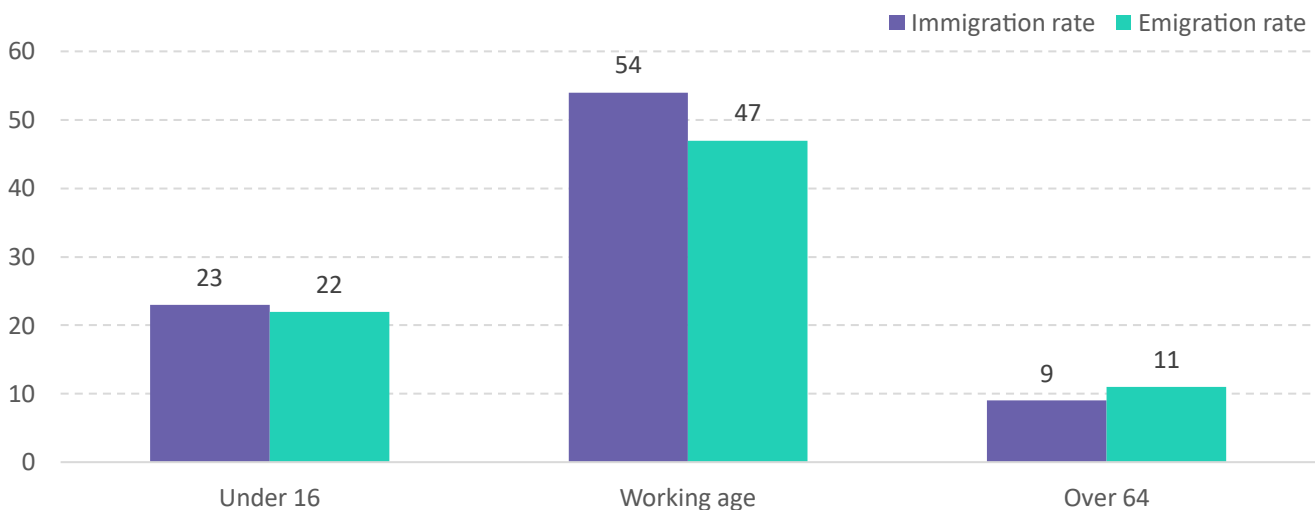
The immigration, emigration, and net migration rates per 1,000 people are shown over time in Figure 14 and show:

- immigration rates among those of working age decreased during 2020 and 2021 but have since returned to previous levels
- emigration rates among those of working age increased in 2019 but have since returned to pre-2019 levels
- immigration rates among those aged under 16 have decreased since 2017, and emigration rates in this age group showed a peak in 2022
- immigration and emigration rates have been relatively steady for over 64-year-olds since 2017, these both increased slightly in 2020 and 2021

Figure 14: Immigration rates among those of working age decreased in 2020 and 2021, while emigration rates among those of working age peaked in 2019

Immigration rate per 1,000 people by age group between 2017 and 2023
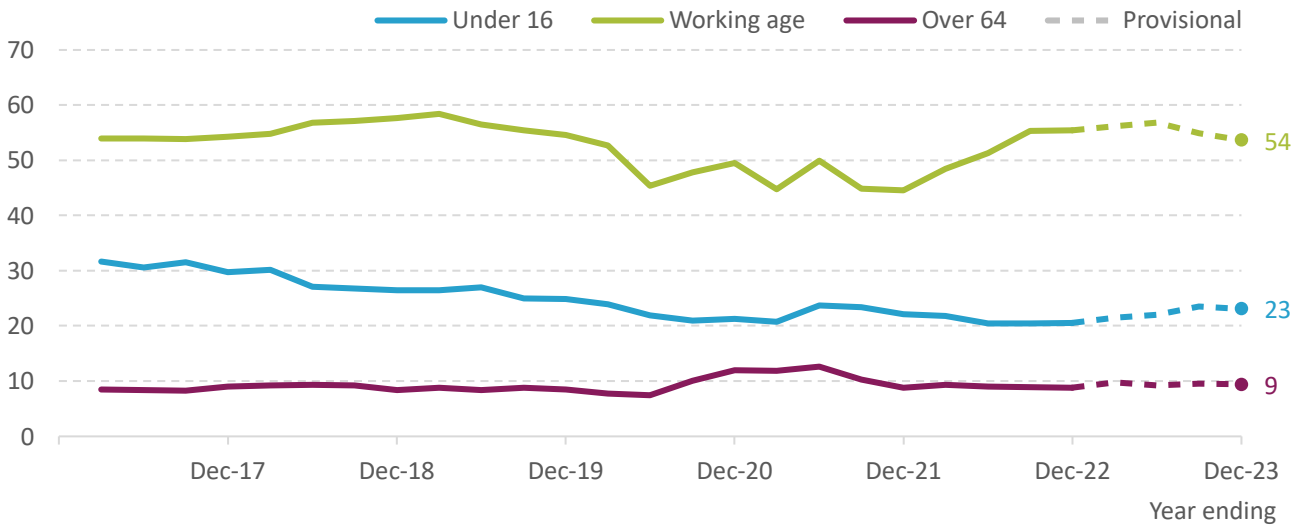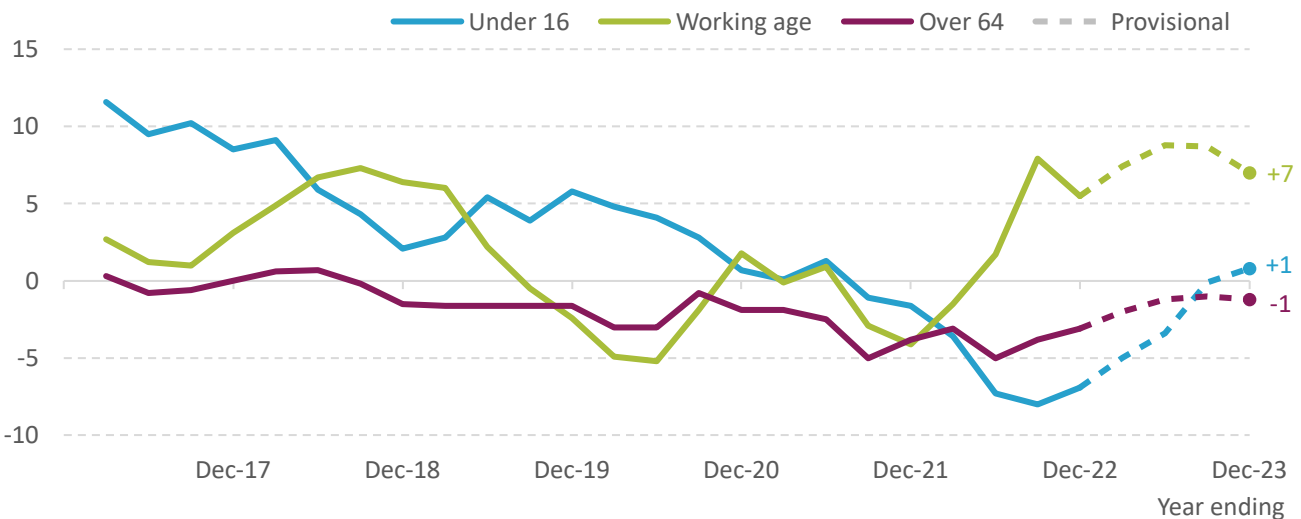

Emigration rate per 1,000 people by age group between 2017 and 2023
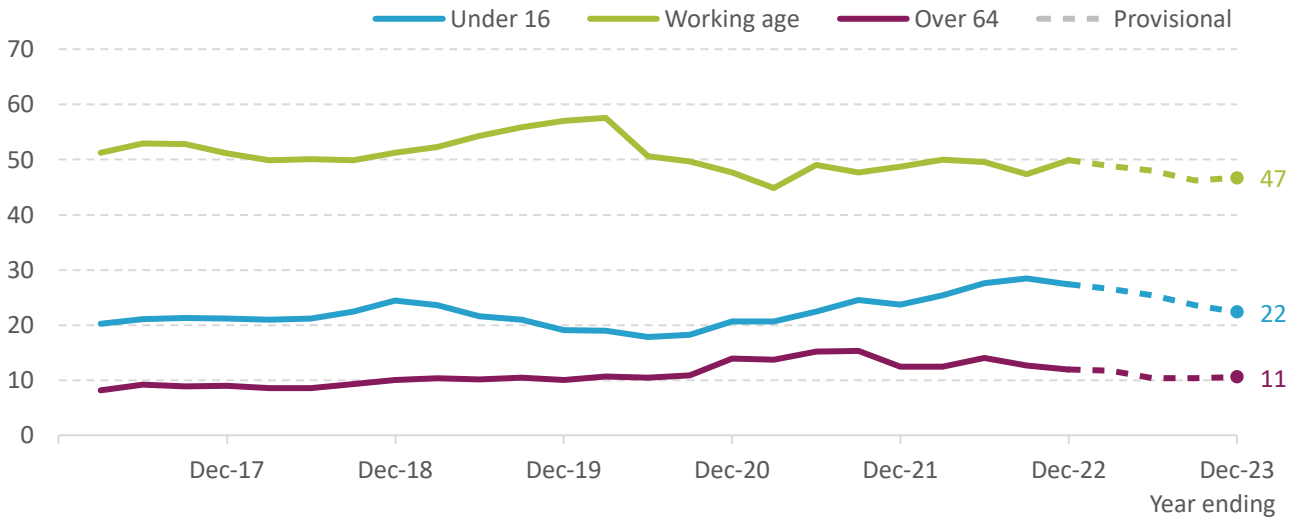
Net migration rate per 1,000 people by age group between 2017 and 2023

6   Note on experimental statistics in sections 7 and 8

Residential and employment statuses (such as Entitled, Registered, and Licensed) are analysed using data from Customer and Local Services (CLS).

New statuses are not always automatically granted to people by CLS when they become eligible, because Islanders will often need to provide some evidence before being granted the new status. In addition, many Islanders do not request an updated status when they become eligible for a new one. The status data from CLS has been adjusted by Statistics Jersey so that the statistics reflect probable eligibility. In other words, the adjusted statuses align more closely with those that would be granted if every resident had requested an updated residential and employment status at each point in time.

Self-declared nationality statistics are also reported using data from the CLS administrative system. Proof of nationality is not always required or provided by a person and in these cases the person's nationality is self-declared.

Residential and employment status and nationality statistics are reported here 'experimentally' to highlight that the methodology and figures are in the testing phase. The statistics potentially have a wider degree of uncertainty and should be interpreted with care. Publishing experimental statistics gives an opportunity to involve potential users and stakeholders in assessing their quality and suitability, while still providing useful information for users.

You can read more in the guidance and interpretation of experimental statistics policy. It is hoped that additional data sources will be able to improve the accuracy and confidence in the reporting of these characteristics in the future.

More information is available in the Data quality and methodology sections 9.5.2 Residential and employment status and 9.5.3 Self-declared nationality.

7 Population by residential and employment status

This section analyses the population by residential and employment status for those aged 20 years and older.[10]

7.1 Population size by residential and employment status

The number of people aged 20 years and older is broken down by residential and employment status in Table 2.

Table 2: Over the last five years, the number of people with Licensed status has increased by around 800, while the number of people with Registered status decreased by around 900

Population size aged 20 years and older by residential and employment status in 2023 and 2018

| | People | | Change | Percentage change |
	Dec 2018	Dec 2023		
Entitled	68,460	70,010	1,560	2
Entitled for work	5,980	5,730	-250	-4
Registered	5,980	5,080	-900	-15
Licensed	2,160	2,970	810	38
Total	82,570	83,790	1,220	1

Figures have been rounded to the nearest 10. Change has been calculated using unrounded figures.

The Entitled for work, Registered, and Licensed population sizes between 2017 and 2023 are shown in Figure 15.

The Registered population fell from 2017 to its lowest point at the end of 2021, increasing slightly since then. There is generally a seasonal pattern among the Registered population, with more people present in the middle of the year. This pattern was not seen during 2020 and 2021.

The size of the Licensed population increased steadily between 2017 and 2023.

Figure 15: The Registered population fell to its lowest point over the six-year period at the end of 2021

The Entitled for work, Registered, and Licensed population sizes between 2017 and 2023

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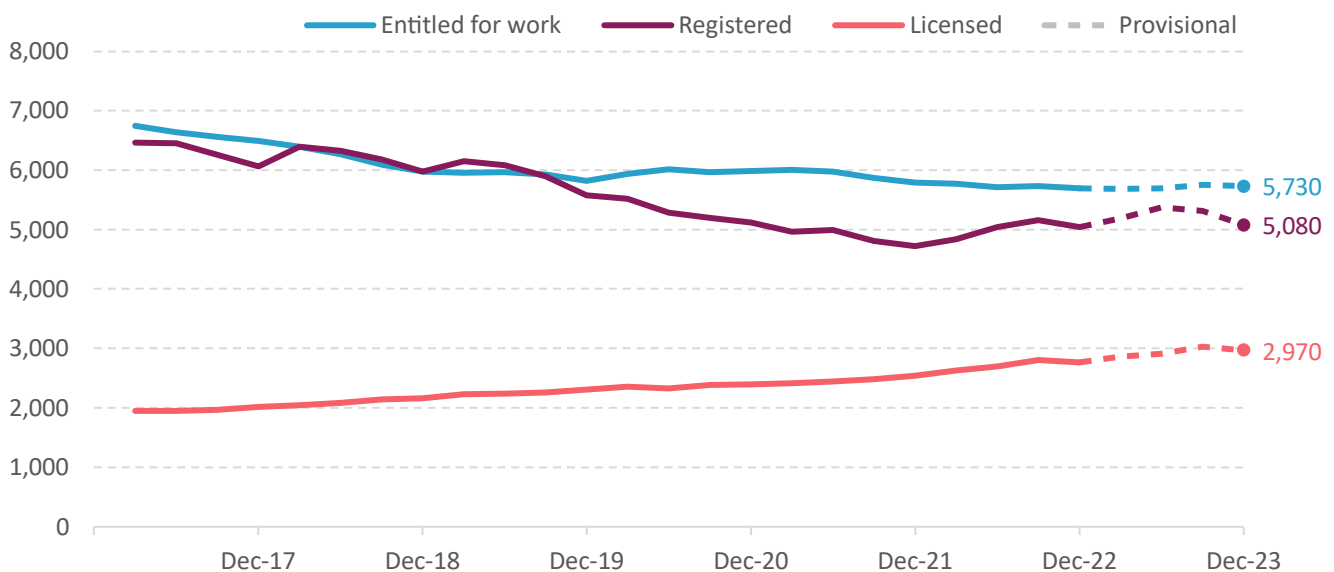
[10] Residential and employment statuses determine where people can work and live under the Control of Housing and Work (Jersey) Law 2012. There are 4 categories: Entitled, Entitled for work, Licensed, and Registered. These statistics cover those aged 20 and older. See section 9.5.2 Residential and employment status for information.

7.2   Age and sex profile for each residential and employment status

The number of males and females aged 20 years and older within each residential and employment status at the end of 2023 is shown in Table 3.

Table 3: The Registered and Licensed groups had more males than females, while the Entitled and Entitled for work groups had more females than males

Population aged 20 years and older, by sex and residential and employment status, at the end of 2023

	Male	Female	Total
Entitled	34,140	35,870	70,010
Entitled for Work	2,680	3,050	5,730
Registered	2,950	2,130	5,080
Licensed	1,640	1,330	2,970

Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 10. Totals may not equal the sum of individual parts.

The age and sex distributions for each residential and employment status in 2023 are are shown in Figure 16. The bordered outline shows the totals for each age and sex in the whole population, while the coloured area shows the totals for each status.

Figure 16: Most Entitled for work, Registered, and Licensed people are aged between 20 and 64

Population pyramids, by residential and employment status, at the end of 2023
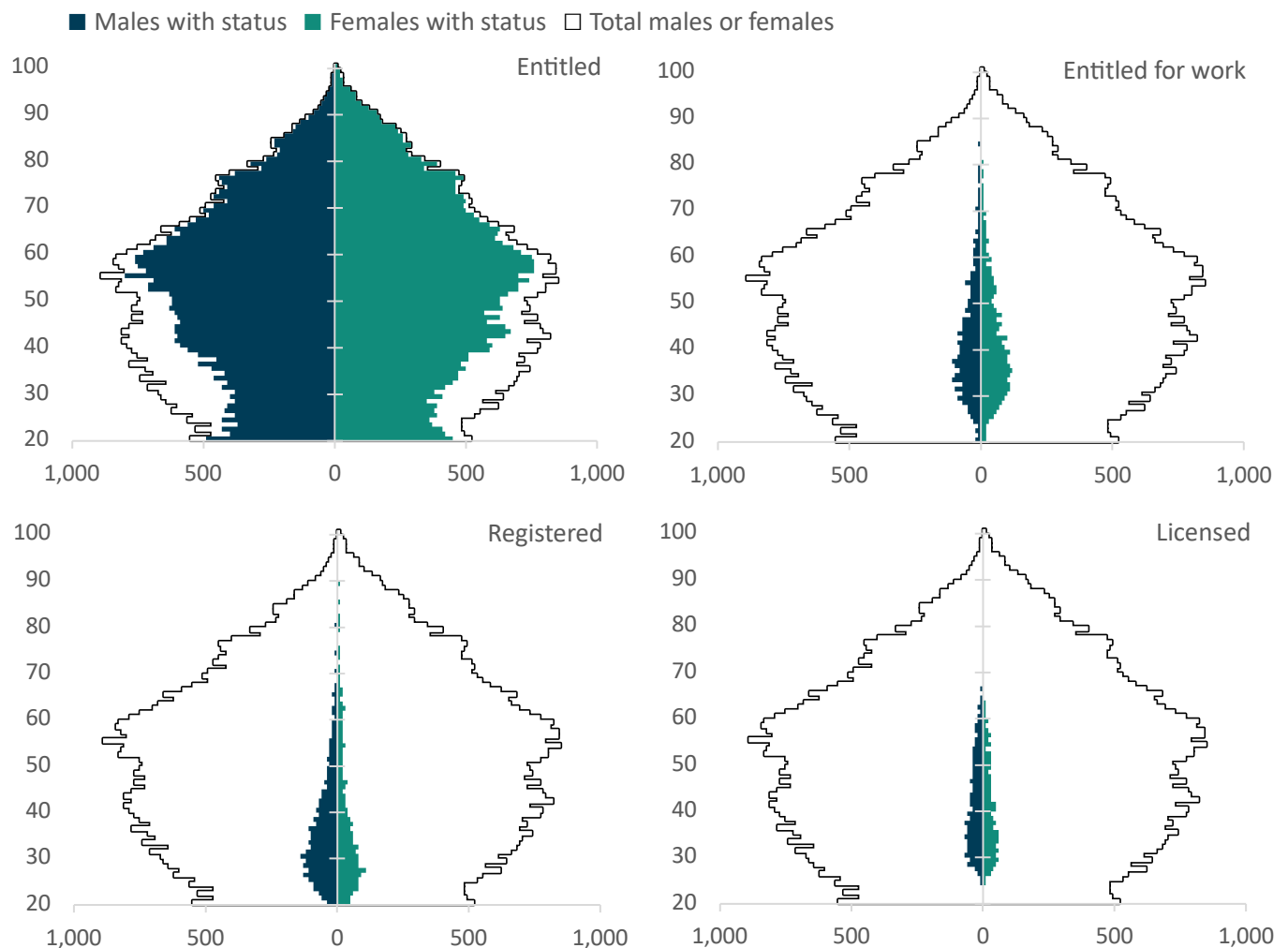
7.3   Factors contributing to population change by residential and employment status

This section looks at the different factors that cause the population size with each residential and employment status to change. This is affected by migration (into and out of the Island) as well as other effects such as people changing status, ageing, and deaths. This analysis is presented for those aged 20 years and older.[11]

The change in the population size of each residential and employment status group is split into three components:

- net migration – the number of people arriving minus the number of people leaving
- net transitions – the number of people transitioning to that status minus the number of people transitioning from that status
- net other effects – the number of people turning age 20 with that status minus the number of deaths

There are different ways people can transition from one status to another. For example, a person can go from Registered to Entitled for work after five years of continuous residency, or a person can go from Licensed to Registered when they are no longer employed in a Licenced role and do not yet have five years continuous residency. The sum of all the various transitions to and from a given status is captured in 'net transitions'.

When people reach age 20, they have been included in a particular status group. Most people reaching age 20 have Entitled status so ageing up mainly affects the Entitled group. Deaths among the four groups are also counted. Like ageing, deaths mainly affect the Entitled group because this group has the largest number of people over age 64. The net effect of these factors is referred to as 'net other effects'. This net other effect was relatively close to zero for all four statuses.

Net migration is shown for each residential and employment status in Figure 17. The Registered and Licensed groups had positive net migration in every year between 2017 and 2023, whereas this was negative in every year for the Entitled group. The Entitled for work group had slightly below zero net migration in every year.

Figure 17: Net migration was +860 for the Registered group but -760 for the Entitled group in 2023
Annual (12-month rolling total) net migration by residential and employment status between 2017 and 2023
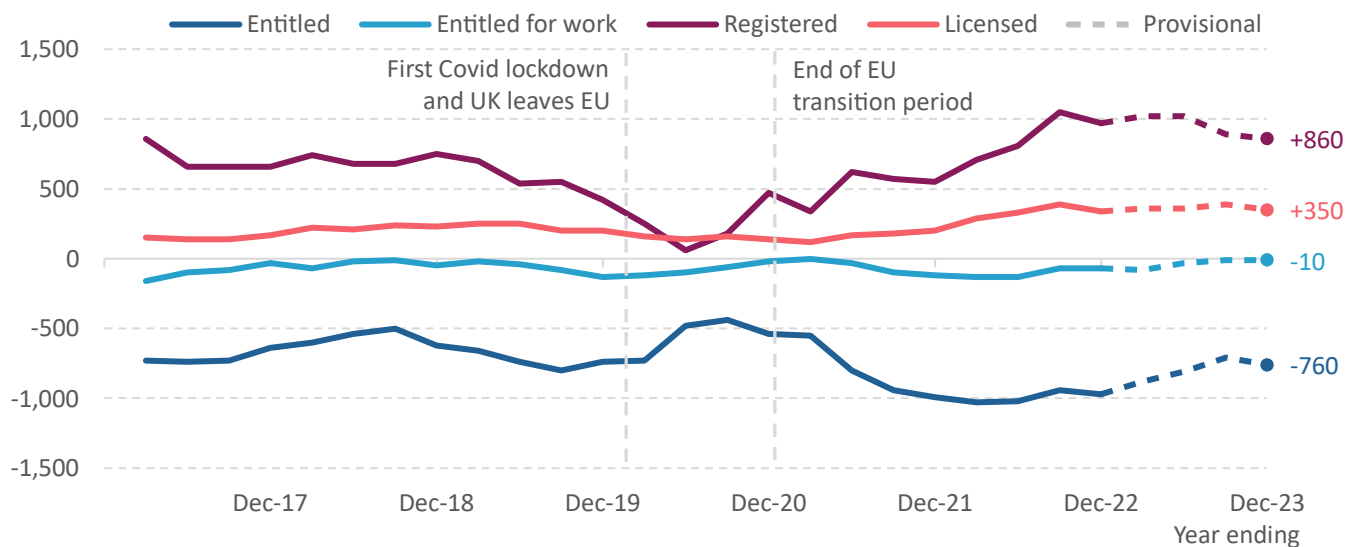

Figure 18 to Figure 21 show the contributions of net migration and net transitions, as well as net other effects, to the changes in the size of each residential and employment status group.

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[11] See section 9.5.2 Residential and employment status for information about why this analysis was done for those aged 20 and older.

7.3.1   Entitled status

Net migration was -760 within the Entitled group in 2023 (more people leaving than moving to Jersey). This was below zero in every year between 2017 and 2023, meaning the group would have decreased in size without other contributing factors.

The net transitions effect was +980 in 2023. This was above zero in every year between 2017 and 2023. This was mostly due to people transitioning from Entitled for work status.

The Entitled group increased in size by 2% over the five years from 2018 to 2023 (see Table 2 in 7.1). Total change was positive at the start of the period as the net number of people transitioning into this status was greater than the net migration out of this group. This difference had decreased towards the end of the period.

Figure 18: The Entitled population increased in size due to the number of people gaining Entitled status being greater than net outwards migration of Entitled people

Annual (12-month rolling total) net effects and total change between 2017 and 2023 for Entitled status
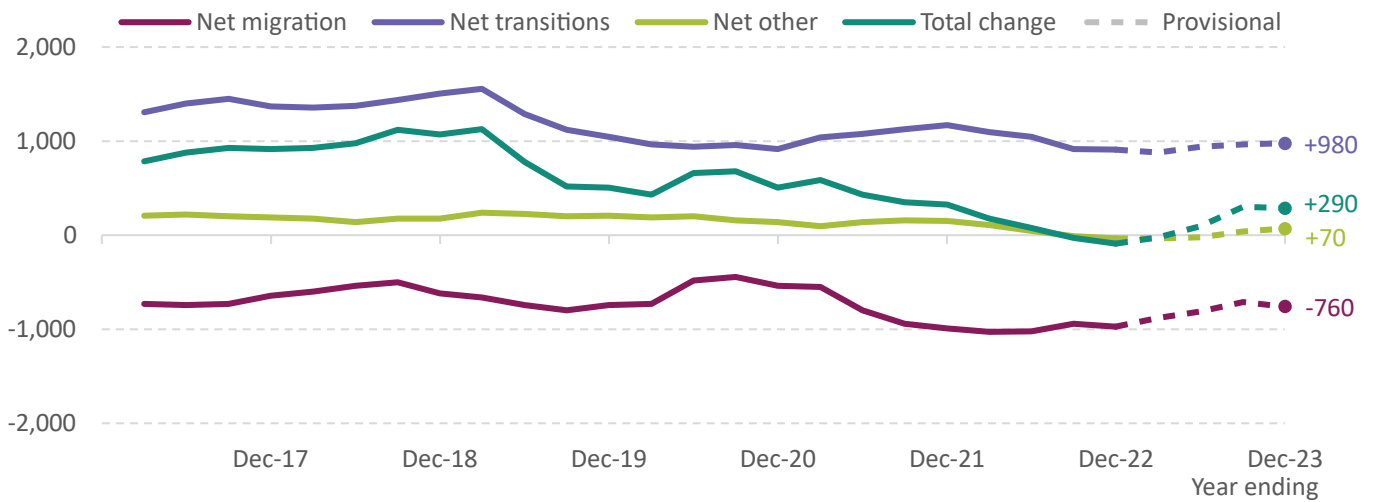
7.3.2   Entitled for work status

Net migration (the difference between the number of people with Entitled for work status moving to the Island minus the number leaving the Island) was around zero within the Entitled for work group in 2023.

The net transitions effect was also close to zero in 2023. This effect is predominantly the number of people moving to Entitled for work status from Registered status after being resident for five years, minus the number moving from Entitled for work status to Entitled status after being resident for 10 years. This will be affected by migration trends in the previous 10 years.

In 2018 for example, net transitions were very different, with 500 more people transitioning from this group than transitioning into this group, leading to the size of the group decreasing.

The Entitled for work group decreased in size by 4% (see Table 2 in 7.1) between 2018 and 2023 primarily due to this net transition effect over the five years.

Figure 19: People transitioning to and from Entitled for work status is the main reason for the change in the size of this group

Annual (12-month rolling total) net effects and total change between 2017 and 2023 for Entitled for work status
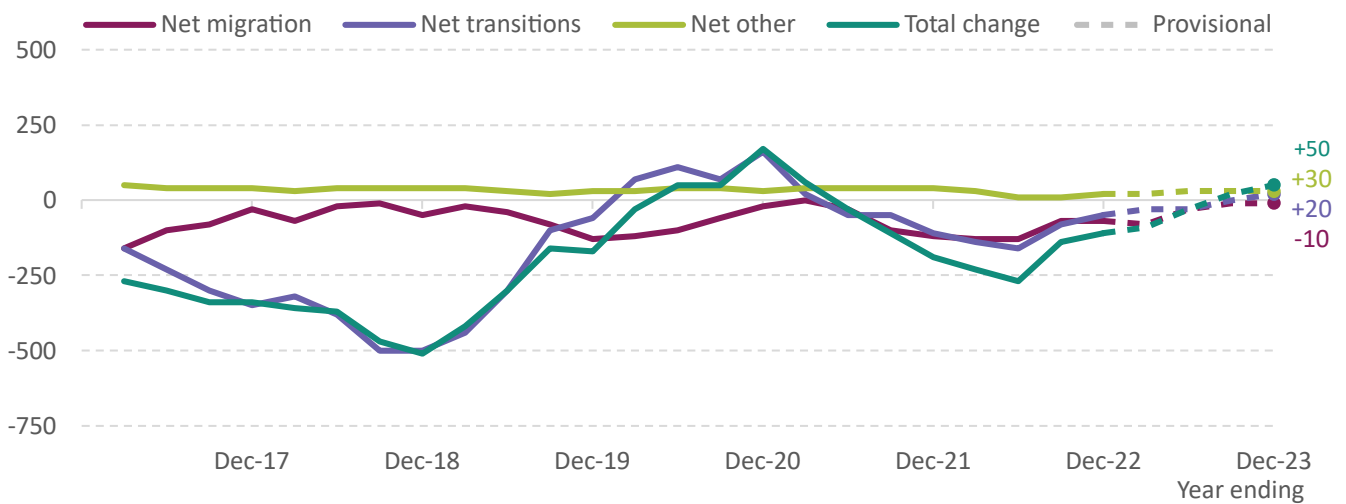
7.3.3 Registered status

In 2023, 860 more Registered people immigrated than emigrated. This level of net migration for the Registered population group was above zero in every year between 2017 and 2023, meaning the group would have increased in size without other factors. Net migration of Registered people was just above zero in the 12 months prior to June 2020, which was near when the first Covid lockdown happened and when the UK left the EU.

The impact of net transitions to and from other residential and employment status contributed a decrease to the size of this group each year between 2017 to 2023. In 2023, this net transition effect was -870. This was predominantly due to people transitioning from Registered to Entitled for work status.

The Registered group decreased in size by 15% over five years (see Table 2 in 7.1). At the start of the period, the net negative number of people transitioning (i.e. the number of people leaving this status over and above those moving into this status) was at a similar level to the net positive migration in this group (i.e. the number of people with Registered status arriving, over and above those leaving the Island), so the size of the group had little total change in 2018.

Lower levels of net migration between 2019 and 2021, along with the net negative transitions, led to the size of the group reducing during these years.

Net migration then increased in 2022 and 2023, and net transitions increased slightly too (becoming less negative). These changes resulted in the size of the Registered population increasing in 2022, and not changing in 2023.

Figure 20: Net migration levels among the registered population were lowest in 2019 and 2020
Annual (12-month rolling total) net effects and total change between 2017 and 2023 for Registered status
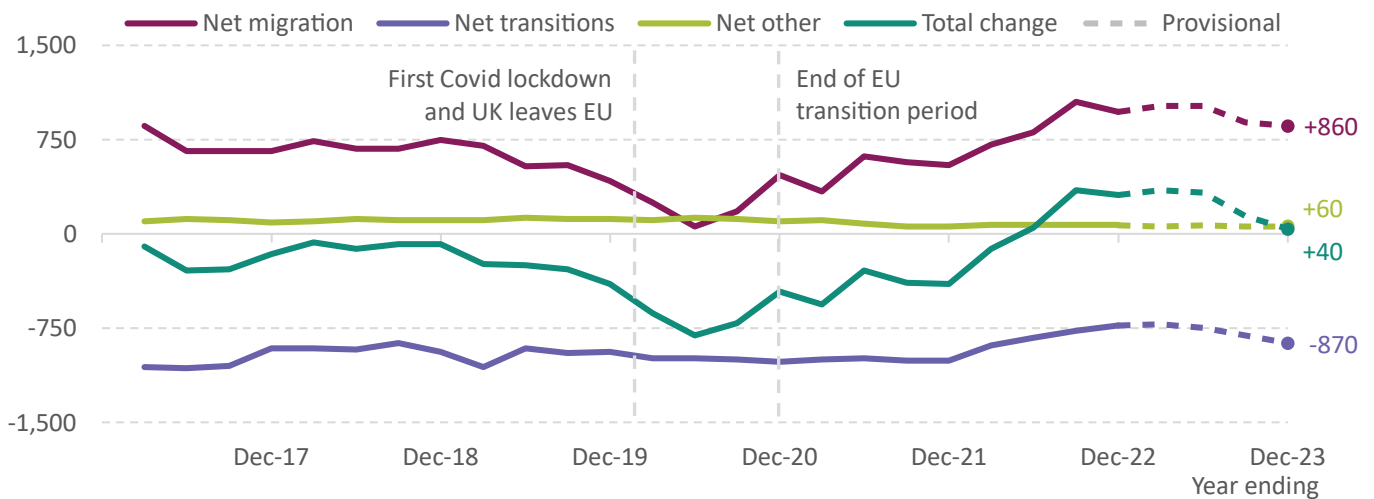
7.3.4 Licensed status

Among people with Licensed status, 350 more people migrated into Jersey in 2023 than migrated out over the same period. Net migration was +230 in 2018 and had fallen to +140 in 2020. Annual net migration of Licensed people was higher in 2023, compared to the previous five years.

In 2023, the number of people transitioning out of Licensed status was 130 more than the number transitioning in, contributing a reduction to the total change.

The Licensed group increased in size by 38% over the previous five years (see Table 2 in 7.1), as the positive effect of net migration was greater than the negative effect of people changing status.

Figure 21: The year 2023 saw the highest annual net migration of licensed people for over five years
Annual (12-month rolling total) net effects and total change between 2017 and 2023 for Licensed status
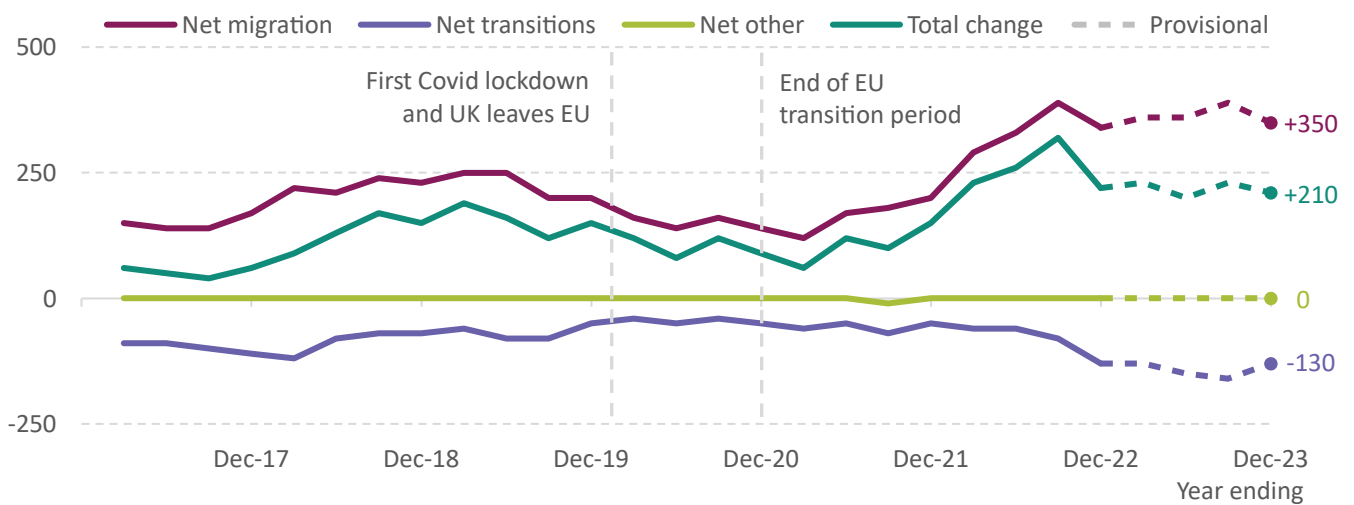
7.4 Migration rates by residential and employment status

The sizes of the Entitled, Registered, and Licensed populations have been particularly affected by net migration as shown previously in Figure 18, Figure 20, and Figure 21. This section explores which groups of the population have the largest and smallest relative levels of migration and how this has changed over time.

Immigration and emigration rates have been used to compare migration of different groups. The immigration or emigration rates are the annual number of inwards or outwards migrants in a particular group per 1,000 people in that group. These rates are calculated over the period 12-months prior and use the population at the mid-point. This allows groups of different sizes to be meaningfully compared.

For those aged 20 years and older, the Entitled population was over 11 times larger than the Entitled for work or Registered populations in 2023, and over 31 times larger than the Licensed population (Table 2 in 7.1). Immigration and emigration rates per 1,000 people allow migration in these groups to be compared on a like-for-like basis.

The Registered group had the highest rates of immigration and emigration per 1,000 people. In 2023, for every 1,000 people with Registered status, 375 immigrated in the year, and 216 emigrated in the year.

The next highest rates were among the Licensed population. In 2023, per 1,000 people with Licensed status, 219 immigrated in the year, and 99 emigrated in the year.

The second lowest rates were among the Entitled for work population. In 2023, per 1,000 people with Entitled for work status, 61 immigrated, and 62 emigrated.

The lowest rates were among the Entitled population. In 2023, per 1,000 people with Entitled status, 10 immigrated, and 21 emigrated.

Figure 22: People with Registered status have the highest rates of immigration and emigration per 1,000 people while people with Entitled status have the lowest rates

Immigration and emigration rates per 1,000 people by residential and employment status in 2023
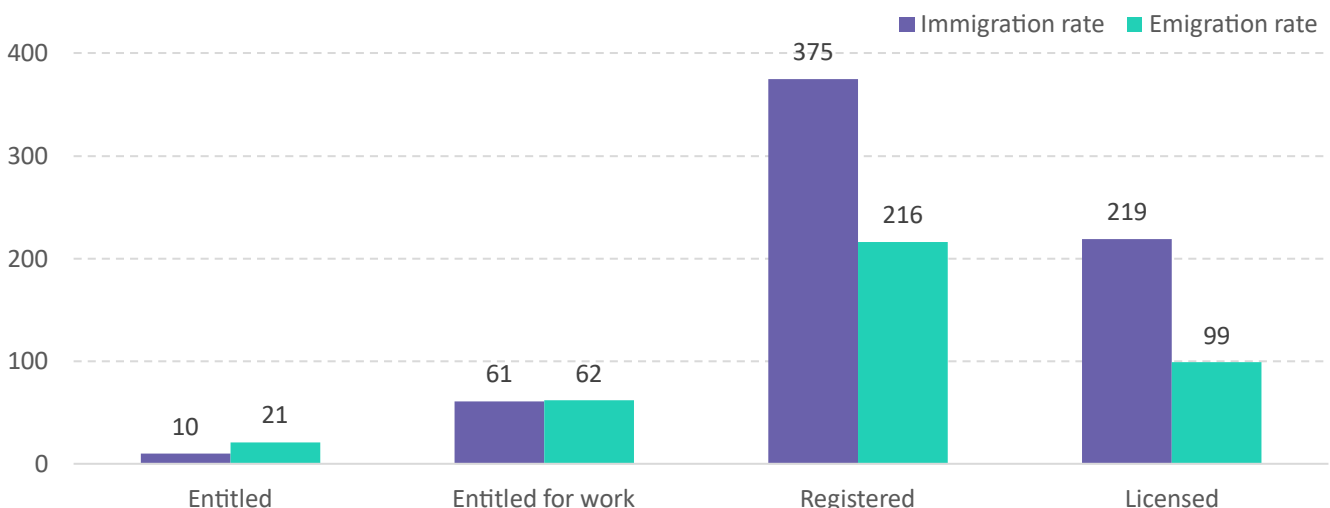
The immigration, emigration, and net migration rates per 1,000 people are shown over time in Figure 23:

- immigration rates among the Registered population were highest in 2022, while emigration rates among the Registered population were highest in 2020
- the changes seen in net migration among people with Licensed status between 2017 and 2023 were due to changing rates of immigration rather than emigration

Figure 23: Immigration rates among the Registered population were highest in 2022, while emigration rates among the Registered population were highest in 2020

Immigration rate per 1,000 people by residential and employment status between 2017 and 2023
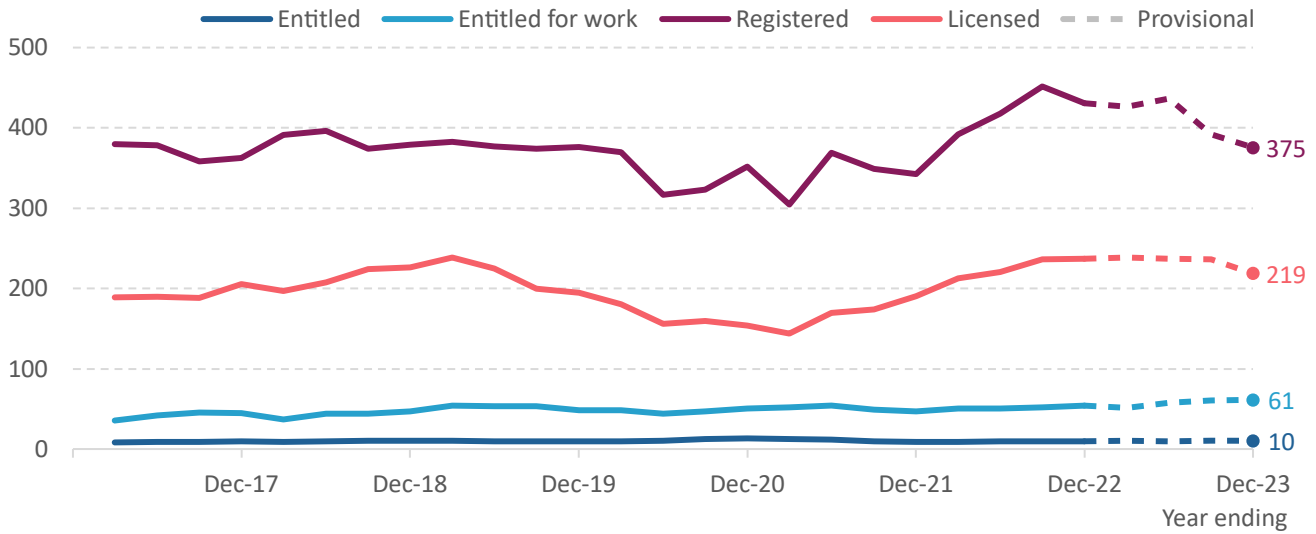
Emigration rate per 1,000 people by residential and employment status between 2017 and 2023
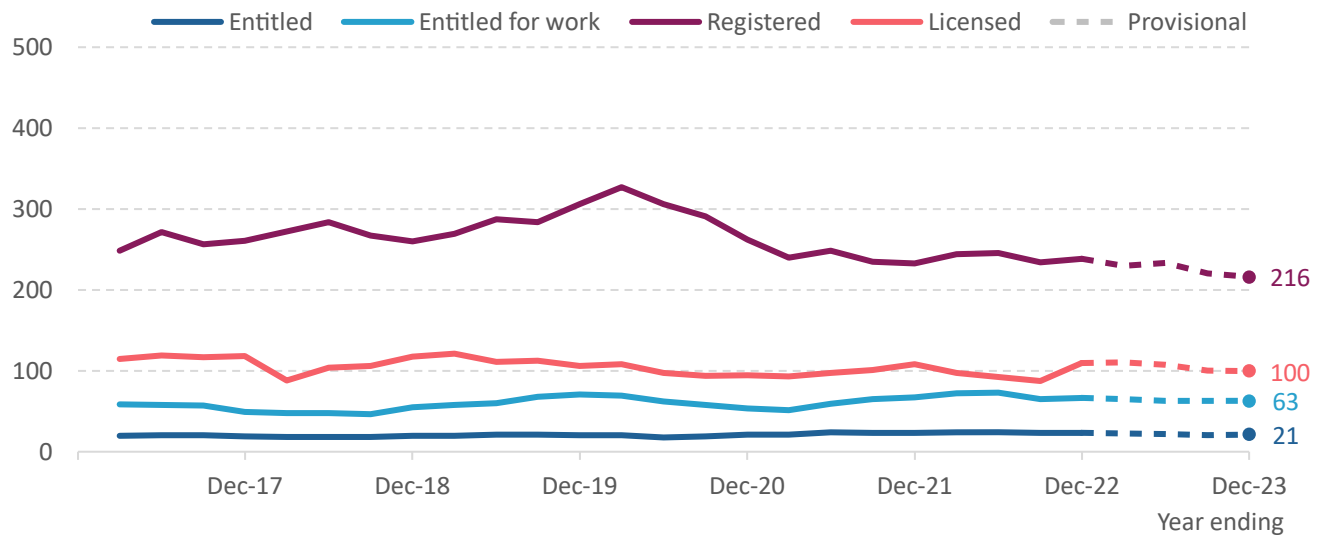
Net migration rate per 1,000 people by residential and employment status between 2017 and 2023
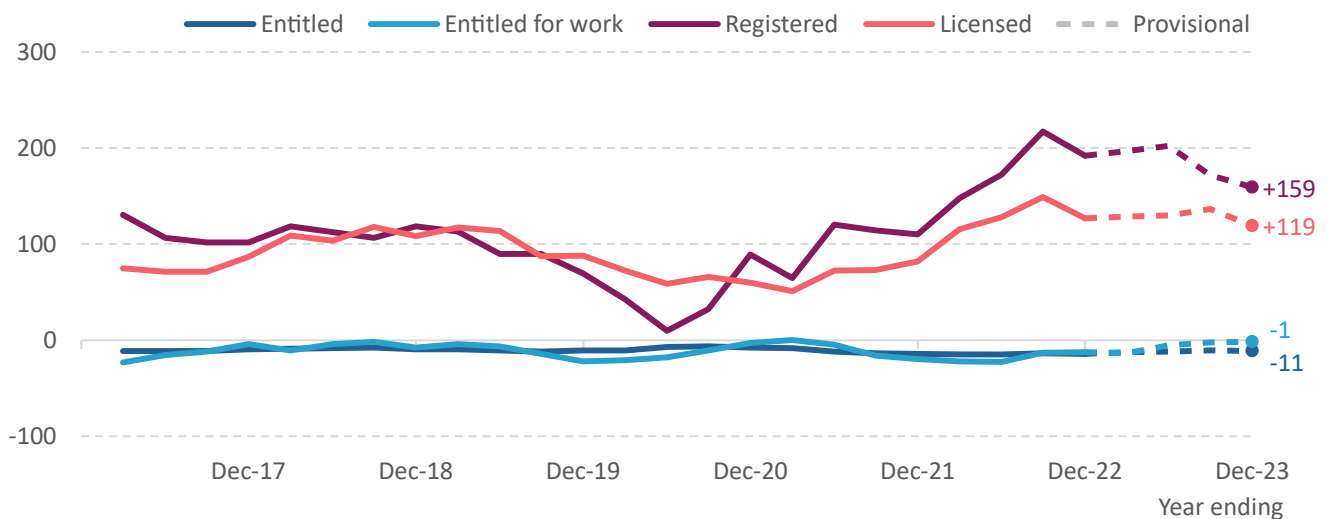
7.5   People moving to Entitled or Entitled for work status

For people moving to Entitled status, this is primarily people moving from Entitled for work status (83% in 2023), but also includes a small number of people moving from Licensed status (14%), and a small number from Registered status (3%).

For people moving to Entitled for work status, this is primarily people moving from Registered status (94% in 2023), but also includes a small number of people moving from Licensed status (6%).

The number of people moving to Entitled or Entitled for work status is shown in Figure 24. The number of people moving to:

- Entitled status was 980 during 2023, much lower than the peak year of 2018, where the number was 1,520
- Entitled for work status was 860, this has been relatively unchanged each year since 2017, except where it decreased in 2022

Figure 24: The number of people moving to Entitled status was highest in 2018

Annual (rolling 12-month) number of people joining Entitled status and people joining Entitled for work status
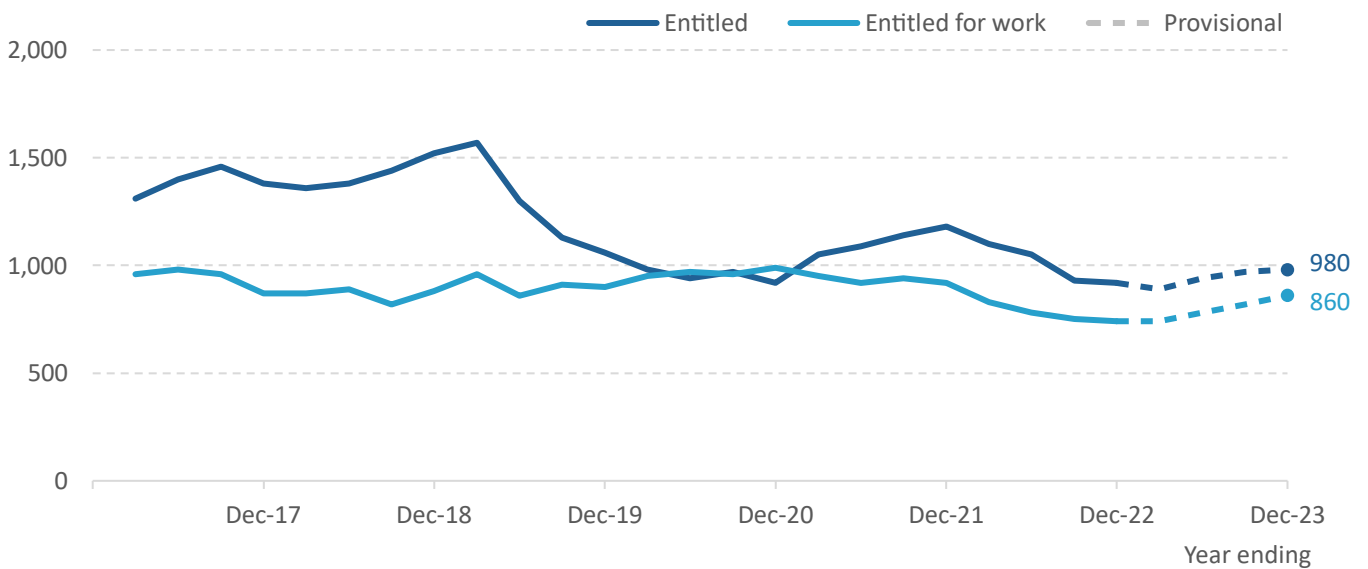
8 Population by self-declared nationality

This section analyses the population by self-declared nationality for those aged 20 years and older.[12]

8.1 Population size by self-declared nationality

The number of people aged 20 years and older in each nationality group are shown in Table 4.

The most notable change was for rest of world nationalities, which increased by 2,580 (150%) over the five years from the end of 2018 to the end of 2023.[13]

The number of people of Jersey or British nationality aged 20 years and older, at the end of 2023, remains similar to five years previously.

For those of a European nationality, the number of residents aged 20 years and older fell by 1,130 (7%) in the five-year period.

Table 4: The number of people with a rest of world nationality increased by 150% over five years
Population size aged 20 years and older by nationality in 2023 compared to 2018

	People			
	Dec 2018	**Dec 2023**	**Change**	**Percentage change**
Jersey or British	64,120	63,890	-230	0
European	16,740	15,610	-1,130	-7
Rest of world	1,720	4,300	2,580	150
Total	82,570	83,790	1,220	1

Figures have been rounded to the nearest 10. Change has been calculated using unrounded figures.

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[12] Nationality data is collected by Customer and Local Services. Proof of nationality is not always required and so this characteristic is considered 'self-declared'. The data does not differentiate between those with Jersey or British nationality and so these nationalities are reported together. These statistics cover those aged 20 and older. See section 9.5.3 Self-declared nationality for more information.

[13] The rest of world nationality group is all nationalities other than Jersey, British, and European.

8.2   The age and sex profile for each nationality

The age and sex distributions of the different nationality groups are shown in Figure 25. The bordered outline shows the totals for each age and sex in the whole population, while the coloured area shows this within each nationality.

Figure 25: The rest of world population is the youngest while the Jersey or British population is the oldest

Population pyramids, by nationality group, at the end of 2023
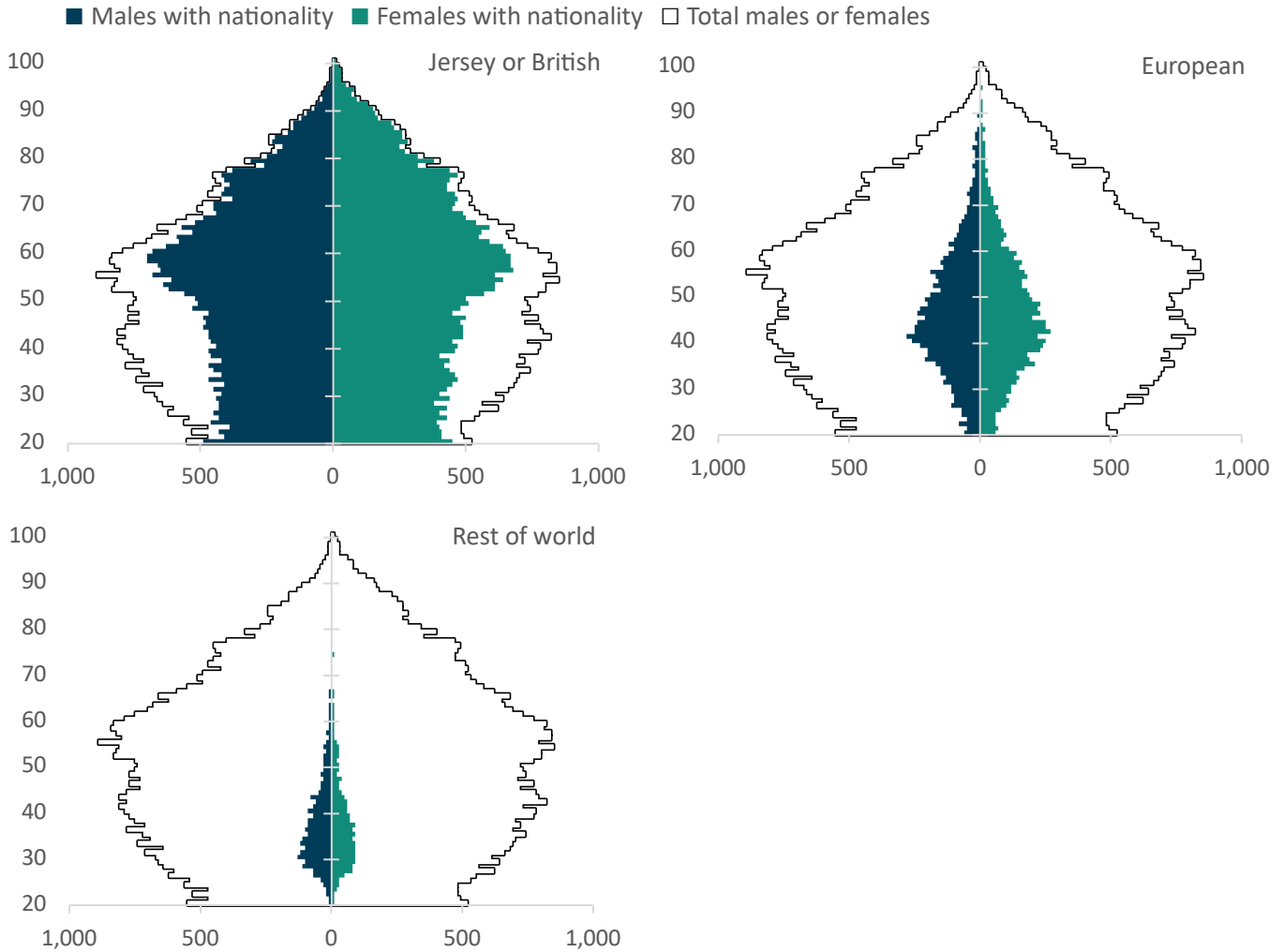
8.2.1   European nationalities in more detail

The population size by European nationalities is shown in Table 5.

Portuguese was the largest non-Jersey or British nationality in Jersey with 8,290 people aged 20 years and older at the end of 2023. This group was larger than the size of the remaining European nationality populations combined. The size of this group decreased by 4% between the end of 2018 and the end of 2023.

The next largest European nationality group was those with Polish nationality, with 2,480 people aged 20 years and older at the end of 2023. This group had decreased in size by 16% over the previous five years. The size of the group of people with Romanian nationality, with 1,120 people at the end of 2023, fell by a similar amount (14%) in the same period. The size of the population with French nationality also saw a 13% decrease.

The Republic of Ireland was the third largest non-Jersey or British nationality with 1,680 people at the end of 2023. This group had decreased by 4% in the previous five years.

In contrast, the population with other European nationalities saw a small increase (1%).

Table 5: The Polish and Romanian populations fell by 16% and 14% respectively in five years
Population sizes of European nationalities aged 20 years and older in 2023 compared to 2018

	People		Change	Percentage change
	Dec 2018	Dec 2023		
Portuguese	8,590	8,290	-300	-4
Polish	2,970	2,480	-490	-16
Republic of Ireland	1,760	1,680	-80	-4
Other European	1,510	1,520	10	1
Romanian	1,310	1,120	-190	-14
French	610	530	-80	-13

Figures have been rounded to the nearest 10. Change has been calculated using unrounded figures.

The population sizes of each of these European nationalities began decreasing at different times. Their population sizes from 2017 to 2023 are shown in Figure 26. This shows:

- the number of people with Portuguese or Romanian nationalities increased until 2019 and then began to decrease
- the size of the Polish, Republic of Ireland, and French populations have fallen at a steady rate since 2017
- the other European nationality groups stopped increasing in size in 2021

Figure 26: The Portuguese and Romanian populations began falling in 2019

Population size of the largest European nationality group between 2017 and 2023
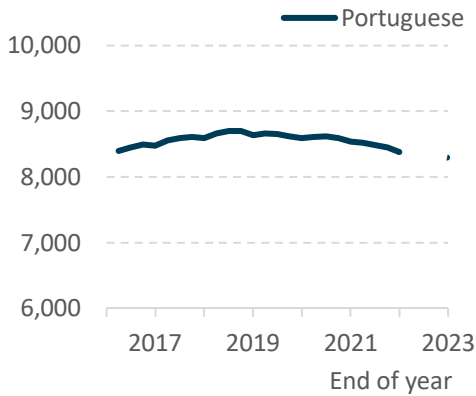
Population size of the medium-sized European nationality groups between 2017 and 2023
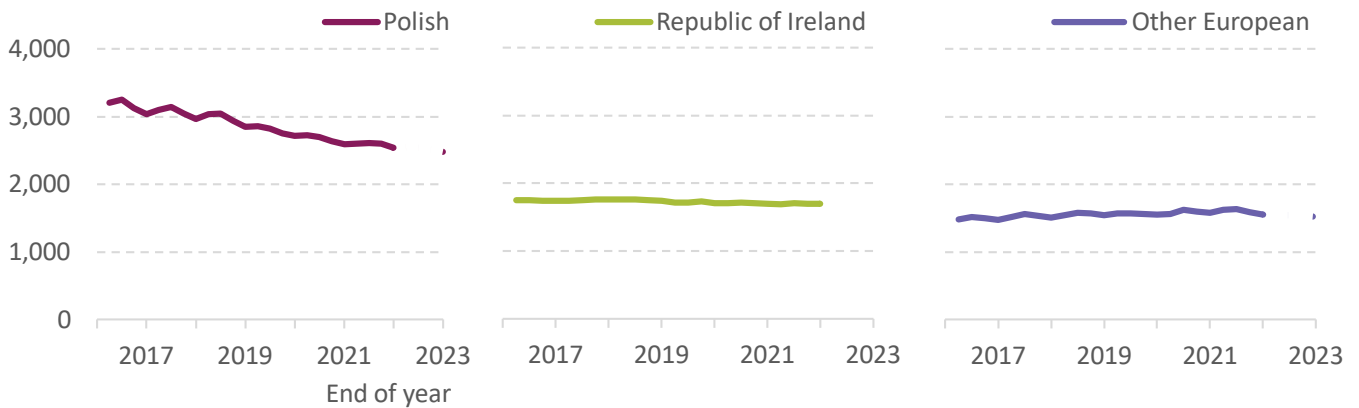
Population size of the smaller European nationality groups between 2017 and 2023
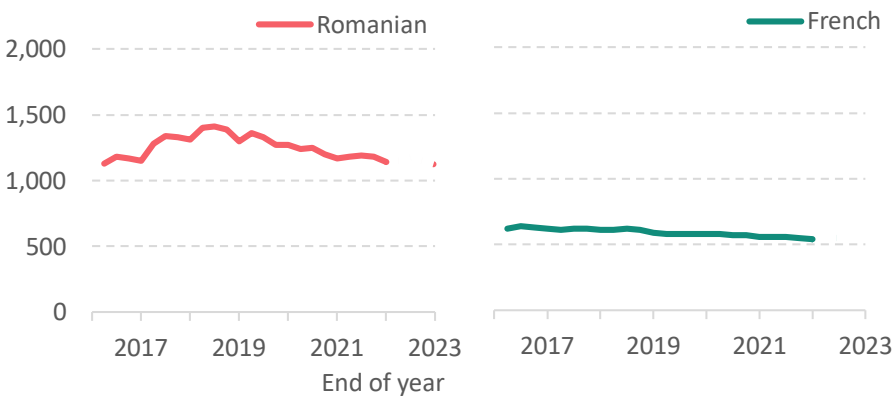
Other European includes all other European nationalities that are not shown separately. The dotted line segments are provisional estimates.

8.2.2   Rest of world nationalities in more detail

The population size by rest of world nationalities is shown in Table 6.

Filipino was the largest rest of world nationality in Jersey with 730 people aged 20 years and older at the end of 2023. The size of this group had increased by 590 people (429%) between the end of 2018 and the end of 2023.

The next largest rest of world nationality group was Kenyan, with 690 people aged 20 years and older. This group had increased in size by 600 people (718%) in the previous five years, making it the fastest growing nationality in the five-year period.

The Filipino and Kenyan groups had very few people in 2018 and so the large percentage increases were from relatively small initial sizes.

The South African, Indian, and Zimbabwean nationality groups were the next largest nationality groups in 2023, having all increased in size (by between 71% and 138%) since 2018. The population of nationalities from elsewhere in the world doubled over the same period.

Table 6: Kenyan and Filipino nationalities saw the largest percentage increase
Population sizes of rest of world nationalities aged 20 years and older in 2023 compared to 2018

| | People | | | |
	Dec 2018	Dec 2023	Change	Percentage change
Elsewhere in the world	910	1,800	890	98
Filipino	140	730	590	429
Kenyan	80	690	600	718
South African	300	500	210	71
Indian	190	320	140	74
Zimbabwean	110	250	140	138

Figures have been rounded to the nearest 10. Change has been calculated using unrounded figures.

Most of these population sizes began increasing particularly after 2020, when the UK left the EU. The population sizes are shown between 2017 and 2023 in Figure 27.

The exception to this was the South African population size, which has been increasing steadily since 2017.

Figure 27: The number of people with rest of world nationalities particularly increased after Brexit

Population size of the largest rest of world nationality group between 2017 and 2023
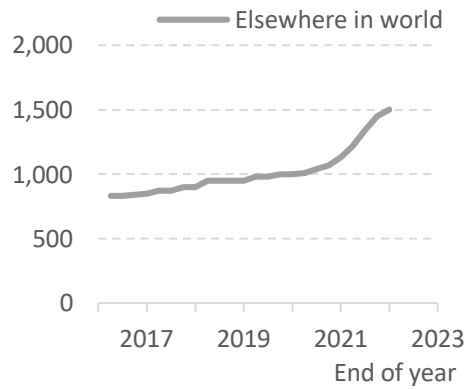
Population size of smaller rest of world nationality groups between 2017 and 2023
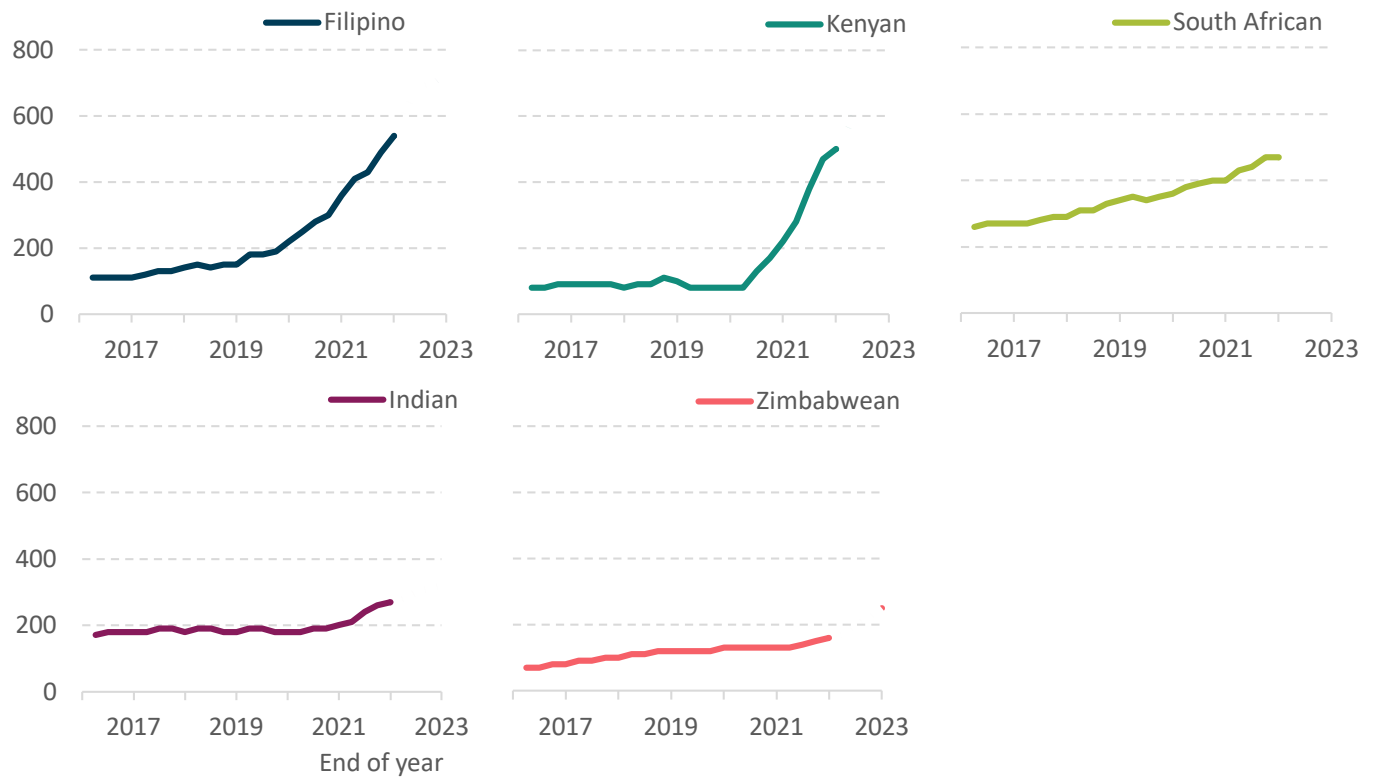
Elsewhere in world is all rest of world nationalities not shown separately. Dotted line segments are provisional estimates.

8.3 Population size by self-declared nationality **and** residential and employment status

The population of each nationality are made up of different proportions of people with the four residential and employment statuses. These proportions are shown in Figure 28, both at the end of 2018 and at the end of 2023.

Figure 28: The proportion of people with Romanian nationality that had Registered status fell from 59% to 21% over five years

The proportion of people aged 20 and older with each residential and employment status by nationality in 2018
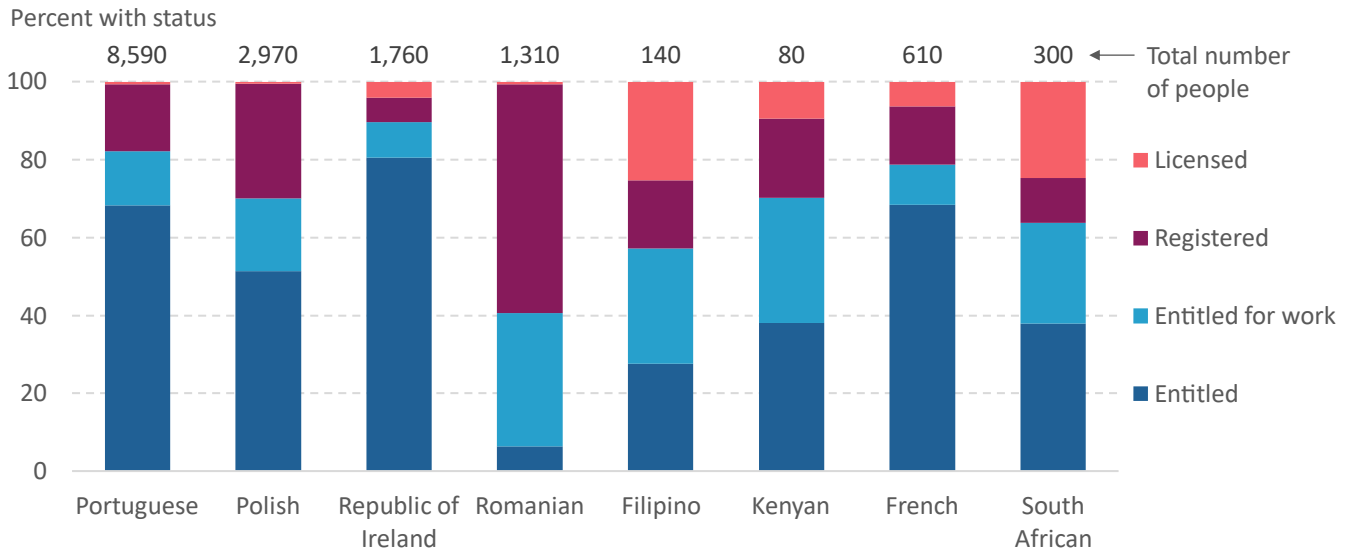
The proportion of people aged 20 and older with each residential and employment status by nationality in 2023
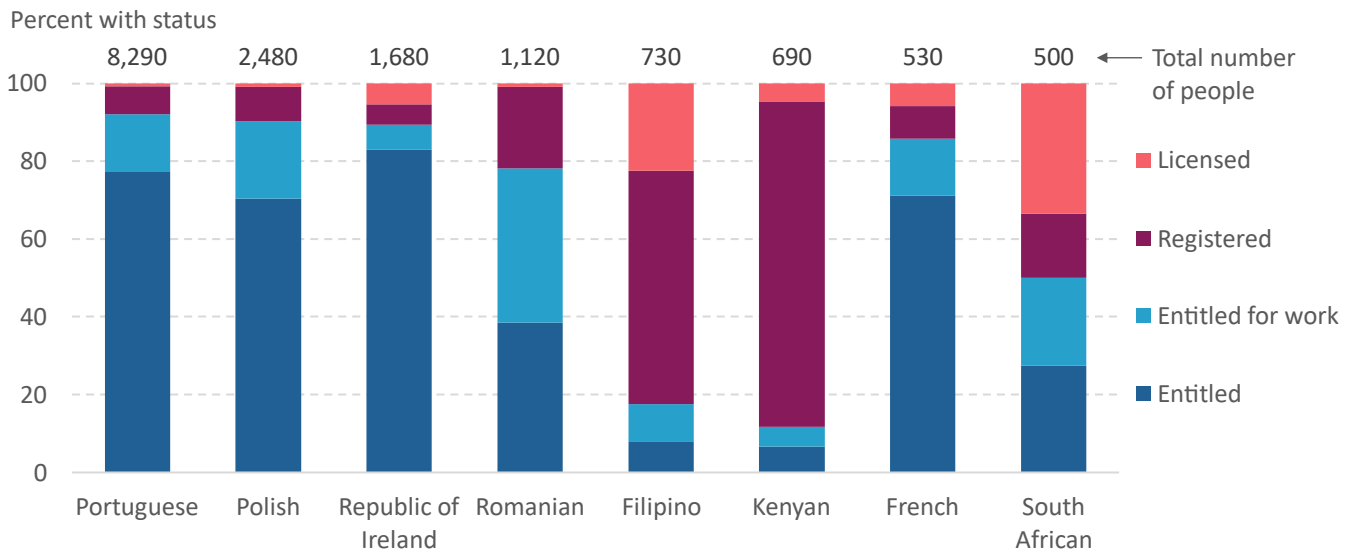
The Portuguese and Polish populations both had over 90% having either Entitled or Entitled for work status in 2023. These proportions had increased from 82% and 70% respectively since 2018.

The proportion of people with Romanian nationality that had Registered status fell from 59% in 2018 to 21% 2023. This is mostly due to people moving from Registered to Entitled for work status, but also partly due to net outwards migration of people with Romanian nationality that had Registered status.

The South African population had the highest proportion of Licensed people in 2023 (34%). This had increased from 25% in 2018.

Most people with Kenyan or Filipino nationality had Registered status in 2023 (84% and 60% respectively). This reflects the many new arrivals of Registered people to these groups which had very few people five years previously.

The proportions of people with Republic of Ireland and French nationalities having each residential and employment status remained relatively similar over the five-year period.

8.4 Factors contributing to population change by self-declared nationality

The population size of each nationality is mainly affected by migration. While people can change their self-declared nationality, for example by becoming naturalised as British citizens, this is not as common as people migrating.

8.4.1 Net migration by self-declared nationality

Net migration is broken down into nationality groups in Figure 29. This shows:

- net migration among people with Jersey or British nationality was -150 in 2023, and has been below zero (i.e. more emigration than immigration) since 2021
- net migration among people with a European nationality was -270 in 2023, this had been just above zero in 2017 and 2018, and has been below zero since 2019
- net migration among people with a rest of world nationality was +860 in 2023, this had been an average of 110 between 2017 and 2020, and then began increasing rapidly in 2021

Figure 29: Net migration among people with a rest of world nationality was seven times greater in 2023 than in 2020

Annual (12-month rolling total) net migration by nationality between 2017 and 2023
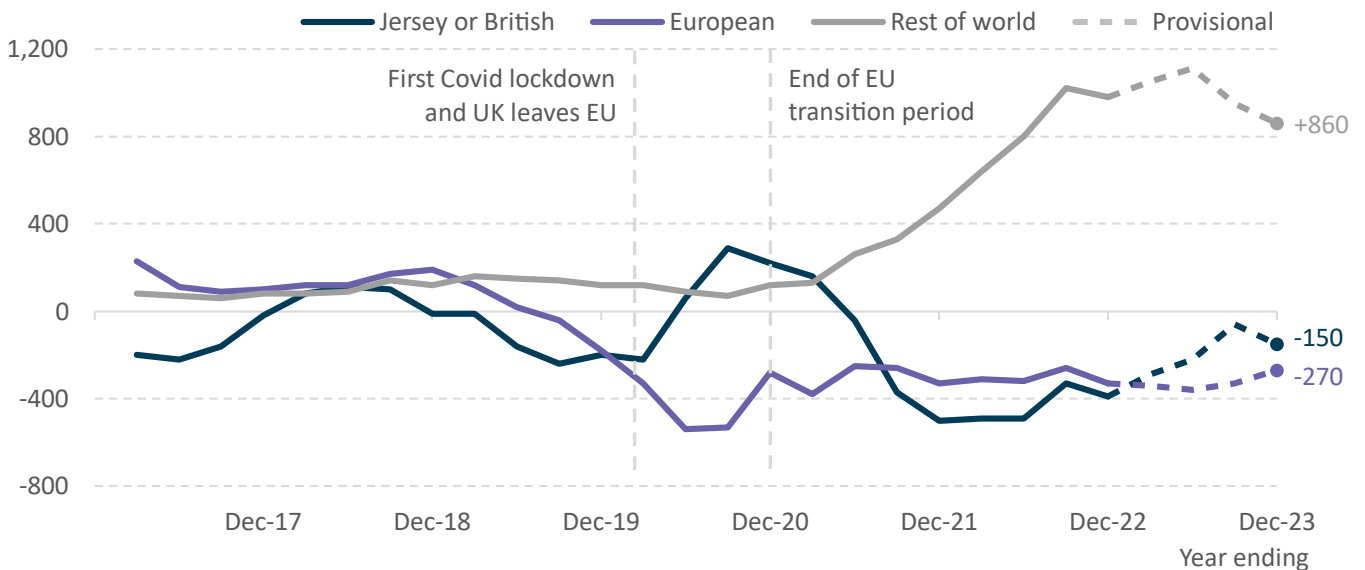
8.4.2   People moving to Entitled for work status by self-declared nationality

The number of people moving to Entitled for work status is broken down by self-declared nationality between 2017 and 2023 in Figure 30.[14]

The majority of people who moved to Entitled for work status between 2017 and 2023 were of a European nationality. The number peaked in 2020 when 680 people with a European nationality moved to Entitled for work status. In 2023, 490 people of European nationality moved to Entitled for work status.

There were 290 people with Jersey or British nationality moving to Entitled for work status in 2023. This is likely to be people with British, rather than Jersey, nationality.[15] This number steadily declined between 2017 and 2023.

There were very few people with a rest of world nationality moving to Entitled for work status between 2017 and 2023. There were only 80 such people in 2023.

Figure 30: There were 670 people with a European nationality that moved to Entitled for work status in 2020 (the largest number since 2017)

Rolling 12-month number of people moving to Entitled for work status by nationality between 2017 and 2023

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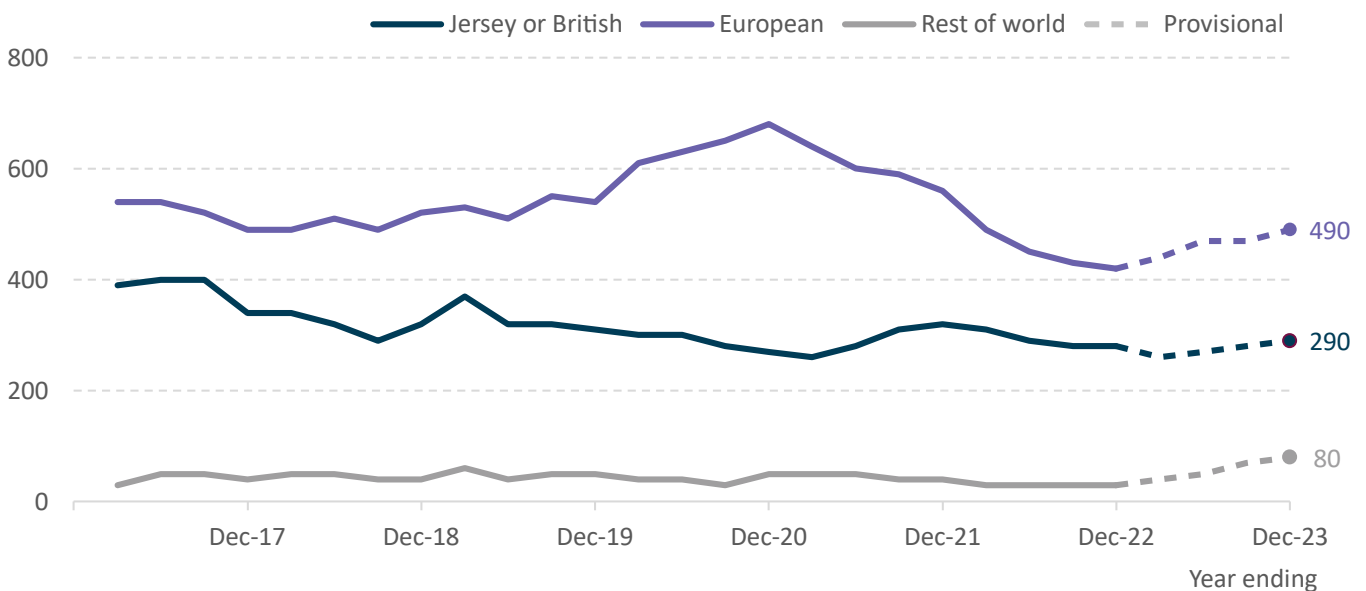
[14] Residential and employment status data has adjusted been adjusted by Statistics Jersey to reflect probable eligibility. See section 9.5.2 Residential and employment status for more information.
[15] The nationality data does not differentiate between those with Jersey or British nationality and so these nationalities cannot be analysed separately.

8.4.3   People moving to Entitled status by self-declared nationality

The number of people moving to Entitled status is broken down by nationality between 2017 and 2023 in Figure 31.

The number of people moving to Entitled status with Jersey or British nationality was similar to the number of people with a European nationality in each year between 2017 and 2023. The number of people in 2023 was 470 among those of Jersey or British nationality and 460 among those of a European nationality.

There were very few people with a rest of world nationality moving to Entitled status between 2017 and 2023. This was only 50 people in 2023.

Figure 31: The annual number of people moving to Entitled status with Jersey or British nationality has been similar to those with a European nationality over the last six years

Rolling 12-month number of people moving to Entitled status by nationality between 2017 and 2023
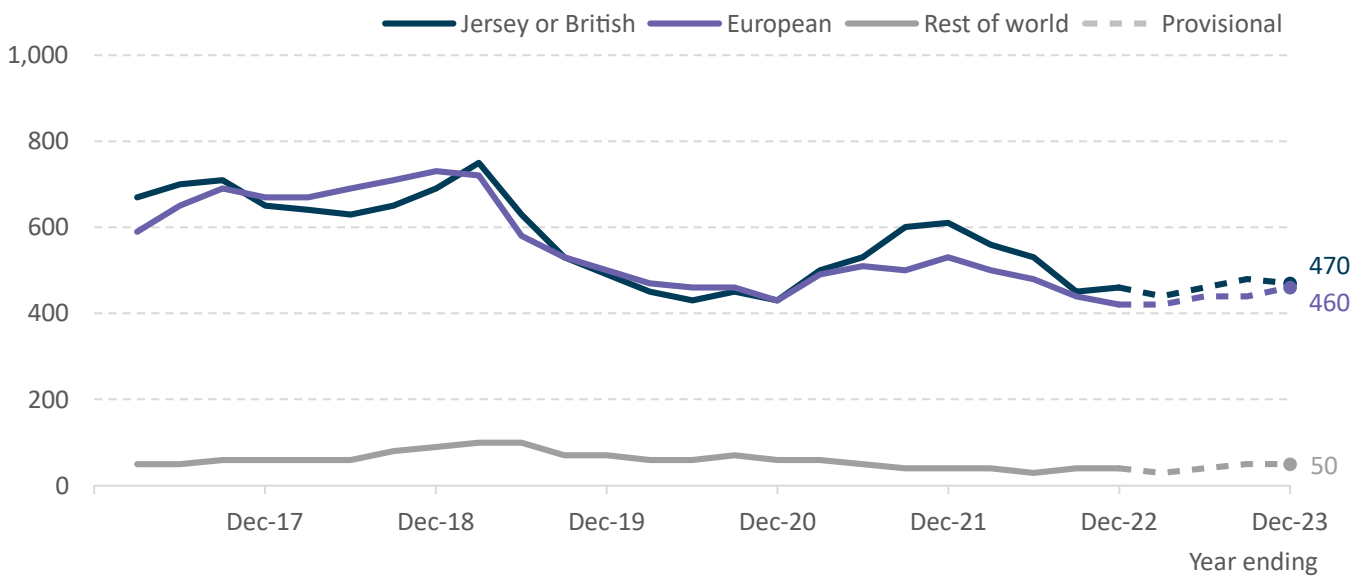
9 Data quality and methodology notes

9.1 Data sources

The Statistics and Census (Jersey) Law 2018 states that Statistics Jersey:

- must use administrative data wherever possible to produce statistics[16]
- can access administrative data from government departments to produce statistics
- must protect that data to make sure no individual identifiable data is shared outside of Statistics Jersey

The administrative data sources used by Statistics Jersey for the purposes of estimating population and migration are listed in Table 7.

Table 7: Sources used in producing population and migration statistics from administrative data

Data source	Department
Social security benefits and contributions	Customer and Local Services
ITIS payments	Revenue Jersey
Employer manpower returns	Customer and Local Services
HCS demographic and appointment data	Health and Community Services
Preschool health checks and immunisations	Public Health
School roll data	Children, Young People, Education and Skills
Highlands roll data	Children, Young People, Education and Skills
Student Finance	Children, Young People, Education and Skills
Youth service attendance	Children, Young People, Education and Skills
2021 Census data	Statistics Jersey (for evaluation purposes)

The data was linked by comparing the forename, surname, date of birth, and address fields of records across the data sources to create a person spine. This is described in more detail in the methodology and evaluation report.

9.2 Residency

9.2.1 Activity data

Interactions that individuals have with government services are referred to as 'activity'. Individuals are considered active in a quarter where they have activity such as:

- paying social security contributions
- receiving social security benefits (including receipt of pension to a Jersey address)
- attending GP or hospital appointments
- receiving vaccinations
- attending school or college
- attending university (receiving student finance)
- paying ITIS contributions
- applying for and collecting a registration card
- in prison

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[16] Statistics and Census (Jersey) Law 2018 Article 8, paragraph 2: 'for the purposes of a census, Statistics Jersey must, at such intervals as the Chief Statistician directs, analyse and link data collected for administrative purposes already in the possession of Statistics Jersey or readily obtainable by it.'

9.2.2 Residency estimation

The activity data is used to classify whether people are resident or not at different points in time using a set of rules. In these estimates, a person is classified as resident at the end of a quarter if they have:

- activity in at least one quarter **before** that point in time, and
- activity in at least one quarter **after** that point in time, and
- a gap of **less than four quarters between** the two closest quarters of activity on either side

Figure 32: Examples of activity patterns where a person would be classified as resident
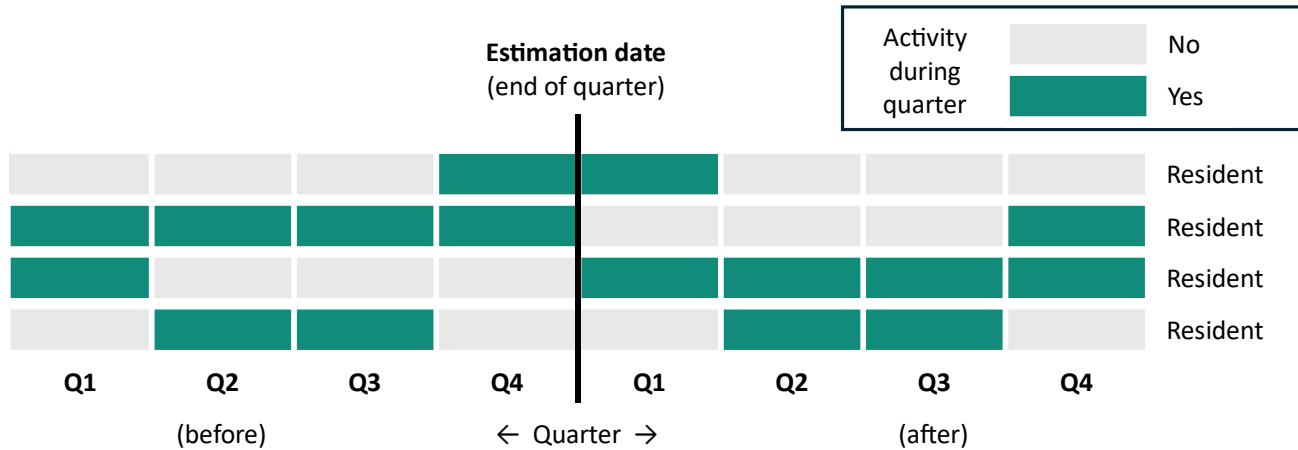
In contrast, a person is classified as **not** resident at the end of a quarter if they have a period of four consecutive quarters with no activity directly before, directly after, or spanning the quarter end of assessment (see Figure 33).

Figure 33: The activity patterns where a person is classified as **not** resident
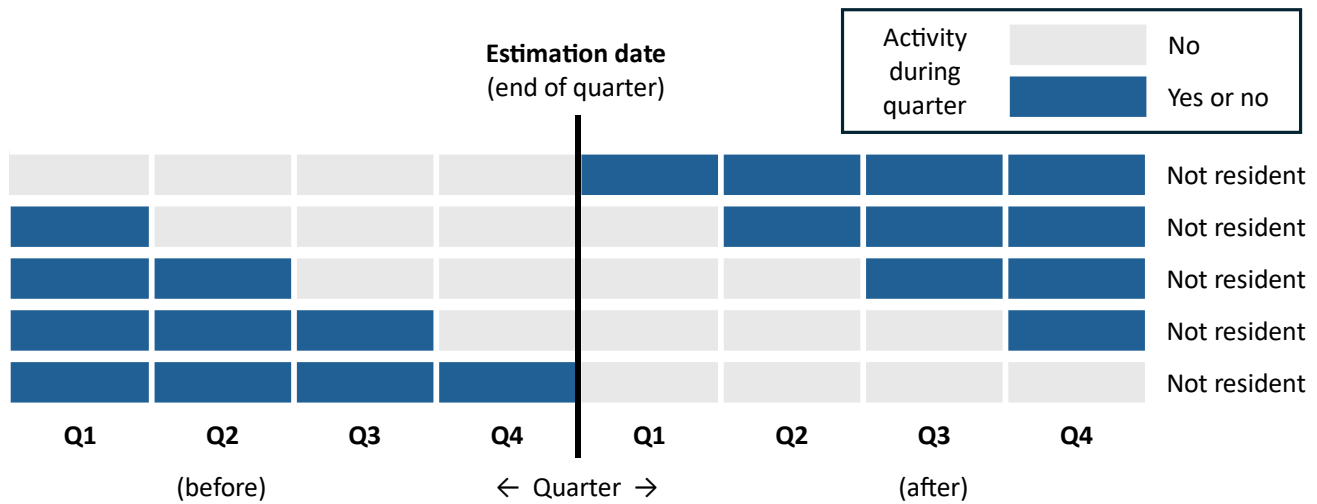
This way of estimating residency was evaluated against the 2021 Census dataset and was shown to overcount the number of residents by a small amount (0.4%). For further information on the evaluation of this method, see the original methodology and evaluation report, published in June 2023.[17]

The available activity data starts from the first quarter of 2015. As four quarters of prior data are required to estimate residency, the population can be estimated using this method starting from the first quarter of 2016.

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[17] The initial June 2023 report estimates were revised in November 2023. As a result, the overcount figure is slightly different to that published in the original methodology and evaluation report.

9.2.3   Length of residency

In these estimates, a person's length of residency is counted as the number of quarters that they are estimated to have been resident, at each quarter end. The residency period ends when a person is estimated to stop being resident, and restarts (from zero) if they are estimated to become resident again later.

This length of residency is not the same as any definition in legislation (such as the Control of Housing and Work (Jersey) Law 2012, which determines Islanders' residential and employment statuses). It should be noted that returning migrants will be counted as continuously resident if they appear in the activity data in consecutive years with gaps of three quarters or fewer – i.e. **annually returning seasonal workers are counted as continuously resident in these estimates**.

There will also likely be a small group of **people who interact very rarely with government services** listed in the data sources. Where these interactions have gaps of a year or more, these individuals **will not be counted as continuously resident**, but instead **will be included within the immigration and emigration statistics**.

For people who are estimated to have been continuously resident since at least the first quarter of 2016, when the first administrative data extends back to, Customer and Local Services (CLS) data on date of arrival was used to estimate when they arrived for their current period of residency.[18] This data was available for 99% of the population at the end of the first quarter of 2016.[19]

9.3   Births and deaths

These figures are births and deaths of people estimated to be resident in Jersey using the activity data method described above. Births and deaths registration data is used, as well as dates of birth and dates of death recorded in the various other data sources. Figures produced on a different basis, such as those reported by Public Health, or the Superintendent Registrar will vary slightly. For example:

- when people estimated to be resident die abroad, these will be included, even when the death was not registered in Jersey
- when babies are born in Jersey but are not estimated to be resident due to leaving soon afterwards, these are not included, even when the birth was registered in Jersey

The number of births and deaths are counted over each 12-month period to get the annual figure. This means that annual births and deaths estimates are first available from the first quarter of 2017 using this method.

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[18] CLS record people's dates of arrival and exit from the Island to create a 'movement history'. CLS will not always be notified of movements. Comparison with the 2021 Census showed that the number of people present on Island on census day according to the movement history held in CLS was 4% larger than the census.

[19] The 2021 Census, which asked Islanders what year they began their current period of residency, was used for a further 1% of the population where CLS data was not available. For the small number of people (less than 1%) who did not have data available from these sources: those age 18 or under at the end of the first quarter of 2016 were assumed they had been continuously resident since birth; everyone else was assumed to have become resident at some point in the last five years.

9.4   Migration

A person is counted as an immigrant in a quarter if they are estimated as resident at the end of the quarter but were not resident at the end of the previous quarter.

A person is counted as an emigrant in a quarter if they are estimated as not resident at the end of the quarter but were resident at the end of the previous quarter.

Figure 34: An example of inwards and outwards migration modelled by activity data
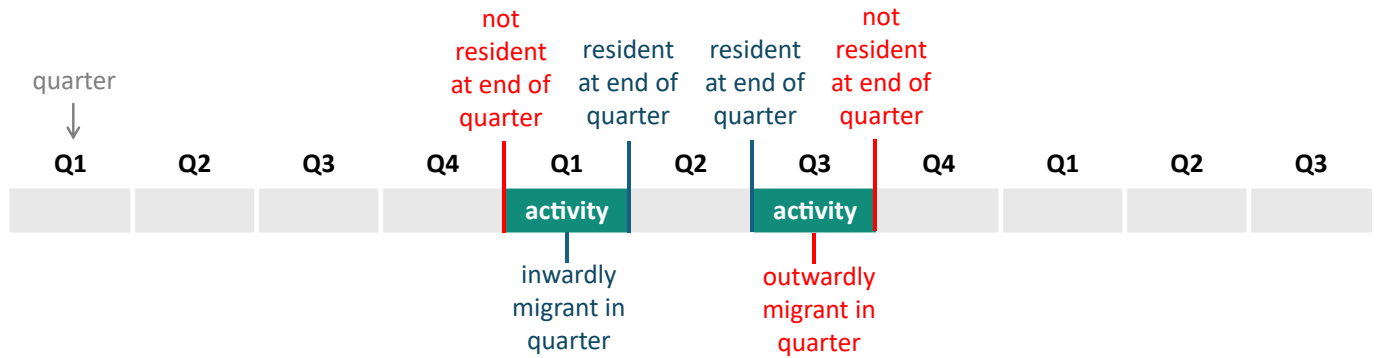
The number of immigrants and emigrants are counted over each 12-month period to get the annual figure. This means that annual migration estimates are first available from the first quarter of 2017 using this method.

9.5 Population characteristics

9.5.1 Age and sex

Different administrative data sources can sometimes have different dates of birth and sex for the same individual. There are various reasons for this, such as data inputting errors or omissions, or some systems being updated before others. In the case of sex, individuals may change their sex and it is possible that not all systems will hold the updated information.

For these population estimates, the 'best' (most likely) value for these characteristics is identified from the available sources. For each person, the most frequent (modal) value is taken from the latest records from each data source. In the event of ties, the value is taken from the data source believed to be more reliable.

The various data sources may define the sex characteristic differently, i.e. for some this may be 'sex at birth' and for others this may be 'gender identity'. Only 0.2% of respondents in the 2021 Census said that their gender identity was not the same as the sex they were registered at birth (9.2% preferred not to say), and so this is unlikely to have a large impact on the population statistics by sex.

Comparison of the model with the information collected in the census shows a high consistency between 'best' age (in years) and sex with that self-reported on the census. **Out of those who were resident in both the model and the census, 99% had both the same age and the same sex in both sources.**

The population estimates for each five-year age and sex group were also very similar when compared to the 2021 Census, all being within ± 3%. For males, the largest discrepancies were for 30- to 34-year-olds and 35- to 39-year-olds, where the population model overcounted by 3.0% relative to the census. For females, the largest discrepancies were for 55- to 59-year-olds and 60- to 64-year-olds, where the population model undercounted by 2.0% and 2.9%, respectively, relative to the census. A full comparison is shown in Figure 35.[20]

Figure 35: Comparison of the model and census population pyramids

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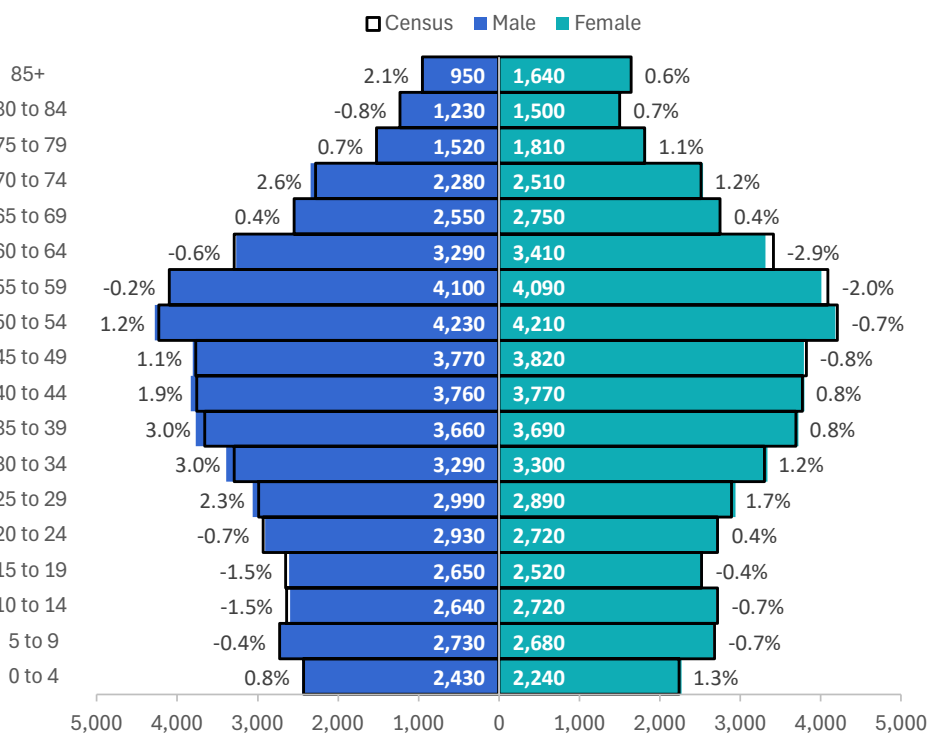
[20] The initial June 2023 population model estimates were revised in November 2023. As a result, some of the figures in Figure 35 are slightly different to those published in the original methodology and evaluation report.

9.5.2   Residential and employment status

Residential and employment statuses determine where people can work and live under the Control of Housing and Work (Jersey) Law 2012. There are four categories: Entitled, Entitled for work, Licensed, and Registered. More information about residential and employment statuses is available on the Government of Jersey website.

Registration cards are required by employers, landlords, and when buying property, to confirm a person's residential and employment status. Islanders request these from Customer and Local Services (CLS), and at the point in time of the request, they will be issued with an up-to-date status which is recorded in the administrative system.

Children and young people under age 16 do not have a residential and employment status. When they reach age 16, they may not yet have an updated status held on the administrative system, because they have not yet needed to request a registration card. The default status held on the system in these cases is Registered. For these reasons, **residential and employment status is only reported for those aged 20 years and older**.

The CLS administrative system currently holds a residential and employment status for 99% of people aged 20 years and older and who this residency estimation method counted as resident at the end of the first quarter of 2021. The residential and employment status was also self-reported in the 2021 Census. When compared, it was found that the two datasets held different statuses for 14% of the people in both datasets.

One reason for this is that CLS cannot always automatically grant people an updated status on the system when they become eligible, because Islanders will often need to provide some evidence of continuous residency before being granted the new status.[21] In addition, many Islanders do not request an updated status when they become eligible for a new one. For example:

- a pension age person who has lived in Jersey for 20 years, was retired and already owned a house when the Control of Housing and Work Law was introduced, might have never requested a registration card with Entitled status and would therefore be recorded on the system as Registered
- a working age person who has recently gained five years of continuous residency might not apply for Entitled for work status immediately if they are not changing their employment or leasing a new property

The residential and employment status in the 2021 Census dataset is self-declared, and therefore may be different to the status held in CLS for individuals for a number of reasons such as:

- respondents were not required to provide supporting evidence as they would when applying for a registration card
- respondents may have reported their length of continuous residency differently from how it is defined in the Control of Housing and Work Law

In comparing the two data sources, it was found that there were almost three times as many residents with Registered status in the CLS administrative source than was self-declared in the 2021 Census. This was particularly seen among people aged over 64 and working age people without employment.

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[21] CLS will usually already hold a lot of evidence of a person's residency in Jersey, such as social security contributions. However, this is not always comprehensive enough to confirm the full period and may require supporting documents such as a letter from their landlord or utility bills with a Jersey address to fill gaps in evidenced periods.

To make the residential and employment status statistics more useful to users, the statuses have been adjusted to reflect probable eligibility – i.e. the statuses that would likely be granted if everyone requested an updated status at each point in time. In other words, the statuses being reported here are those which would most closely reflect the practical situation for people if they wanted to change jobs or accommodation.

A number of steps were followed to achieve this:

1. for people that had been continuously resident for 10 years or more in the residency estimation method, Entitled status was assigned
2. for people with Registered status in the administrative data, who were continuously resident for between five and nine years in the residency estimation method, Entitled for work status was assigned
3. all other people were assigned the status given in the administrative data

The adjusted statuses may not reflect reality for every individual (for example, if someone comes to Jersey regularly for a summer season for five consecutive years or more, they will be counted as continuously resident in the population model and therefore adjusted to Entitled for work after five years).[22] The effect of this is estimated to be relatively small. At a population level, these adjustments make the reported statuses align more closely with if everyone were to request a new registration card at each point in time (for those aged 20 years and older).

The probable eligibility adjustments resulted in the populations of each residential and employment status aligning more closely with the 2021 Census, with the number of people holding different statuses in each dataset dropping from 14% to 3%. Figure 36 compares the sizes of these populations in the 2021 Census to the administrative data estimates both with and without the adjustments.

Residential and employment status statistics are reported 'experimentally' in this report, to highlight that the figures are in the testing phase and potentially have a wider degree of uncertainty. This gives an opportunity to involve potential users and stakeholders in assessing their quality and suitability, while still providing useful information, as long as that their nature is understood. You can read more in the guidance and interpretation of experimental statistics policy. It is hoped that additional data sources will be able to improve the accuracy and confidence in the reporting of this characteristic in the future.

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[22] This is because continuous residency in the residency estimation method is not the same as defined in the Control of Housing and Work (Jersey) Law 2012. For the purposes of issuing registration cards, the allowed length of gaps in evidenced periods is stricter, and the level of evidence required is higher than for the administrative data estimation method.

Statistics Jersey

Figure 36: The number people in the 2021 Census and administrative data estimates in the first quarter of 2021 by residential and employment status

Bars: Census   **Line:** Administrative data with adjustments   **Line:** Administrative data without adjustments
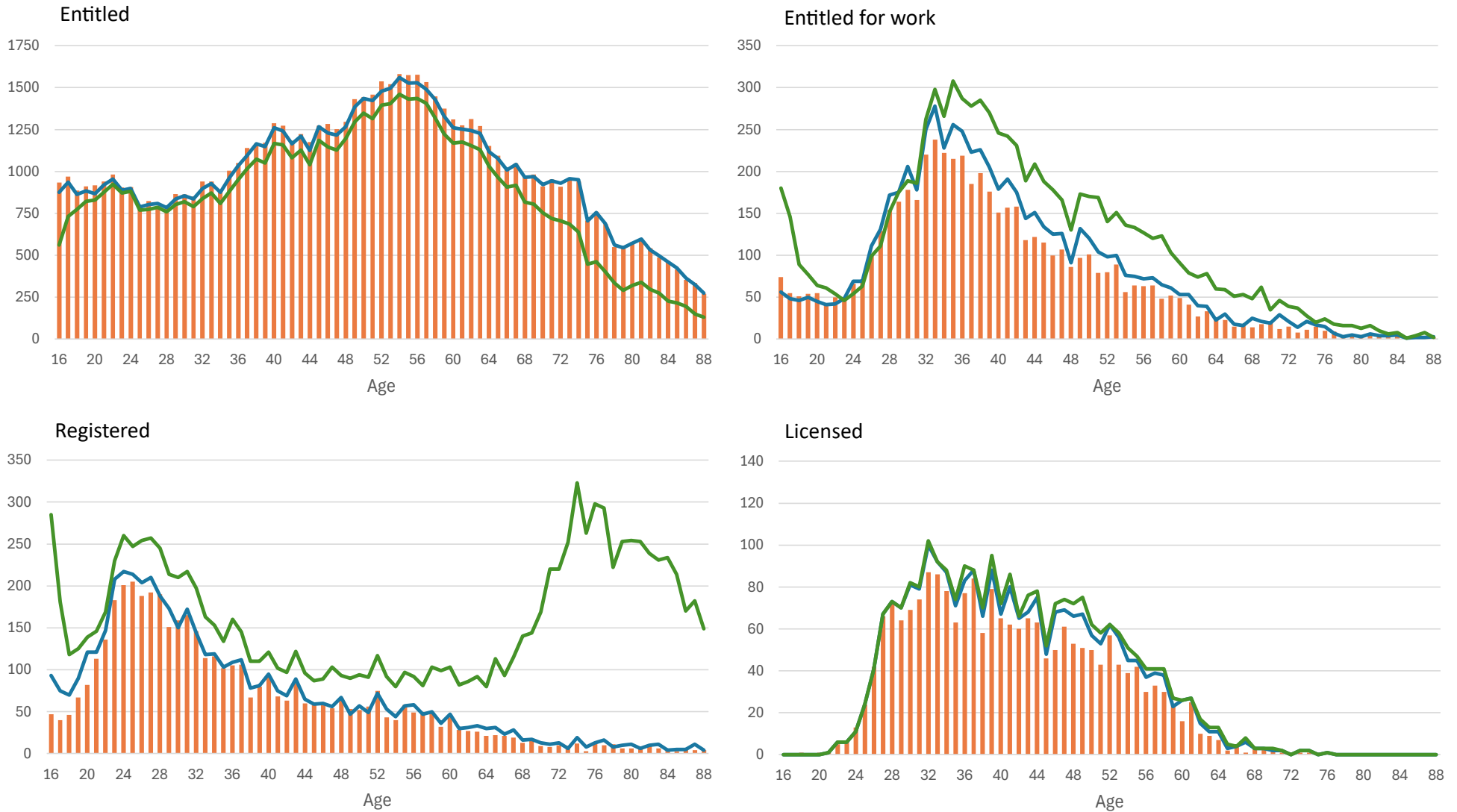
The vertical axes (number of people) have different scales on each chart.

9.5.3   Self-declared nationality

The current range of administrative data sources used for these statistics do not yet provide a reliable source of ethnicity or place of birth information for all population groups. However, self-declared nationality is held for most people in the Customer and Local Services (CLS) administrative system.

CLS collects information about the nationality of Islanders as part of its public function and statutory duties. Where proof of nationality is required or provided by a person, this will be used as part of the recording process, otherwise CLS rely on a self-declaration of the person's nationality.

Children born in Jersey after 2015 have not had their nationality recorded in the CLS administration system.

The nationality data does not differentiate between those with Jersey or British nationality. These nationalities are therefore reported together.

The nationality of people holding dual citizenship is whichever the person chose to provide to CLS.

Self-declared nationality is reported on for those aged 20 years and older, to align with the reporting age for residential and employment status. This data was available for 99% of people aged 20 years and older on the CLS system (that were estimated to be resident in Jersey at the end of 2022). For the few people aged over 20 where this was not available, nationality was imputed proportionally based on other residents of similar age.

Self-declared nationality statistics are reported 'experimentally' in this report, to highlight that the figures are in the testing phase and potentially have a wider degree of uncertainty. This gives an opportunity to involve potential users and stakeholders in assessing their quality and suitability, while still providing useful information, as long as that their nature is understood. You can read more in the guidance and interpretation of experimental statistics policy. It is hoped that additional data sources will be able to improve the accuracy and confidence in the reporting of this characteristic in the future.

9.6   Provisional estimates

9.6.1   Lag

There is often a lag in administrative data between when events happen and when they are recorded and available for use. This delay occurs because data collection, checking, and processing take time.

In addition, the estimation method used to produce population statistics ideally requires activity data for 12 months following the point of time of interest. This is particularly key for groups who do not interact frequently with government services and therefore require a longer view of their activity to understand if they are likely to have left the Island, or if they are simply not interacting frequently.

While the administrative data source lag is difficult to reduce, an estimation method that produces provisional population estimates with only three months of activity data following the point of interest has been developed. These provisional estimates will have more uncertainty but a smaller lag.

9.6.2   Provisional methodology

The provisional method produces four quarters (one year) of population and migration estimates. The earlier of these four estimates are more accurate than the later ones, due to having more activity data available. For example, when the provisional estimates are from the first quarter to the fourth quarter of 2023, the first quarter estimate will be the most accurate, while the fourth quarter will be least. On average, the fourth provisional population estimate has an error of ± 130 people (the mean absolute error).[23]

The first three months of activity data after a point in time is enough to be able to use the same set of rules as the full method for 98% of residents (on average). For the remaining people, an immigration or emigration probability is applied.[24] The probabilities are calculated based on what was seen over the previous two years for people with a matching age, residential and employment status, and activity pattern.

The provisional method could be applied using no activity data after the point in time of interest, by applying calculated probabilities to the whole population. This would reduce the lag further. However, evaluation of the trade-off between accuracy and lag indicated that waiting for the first three months of activity data significantly improved the accuracy, particularly of migration statistics.

Once the full 12 months of activity data is available, the provisional estimates will be revised in the subsequent release.

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[23] This error is calculated by comparing the provisional method to the final method (with all activity data available). This evaluation was done over the period 2019 to 2022 and excluded the first quarter of 2020 which was an outlier due to trends being significantly disrupted by the UK leaving the EU and the pandemic.

[24] On average between 2019 and 2022, the size of the remaining group is equivalent to about 6% of the population size (roughly 6,000 people). Out of this group, one third (roughly 2,000 people) was estimated to be resident.

10 Revisions

The population and migration estimates are being continuously improved through additional data, updates to the linking of datasets, and other incremental improvements. To provide a consistent experience for users, historic estimates will only be updated when this is beneficial: i.e. when there is a change that has practical significance.

As described in section 9.6, provisional estimates for the end of a particular year (e.g. December 2023) can be released approximately nine months later (e.g. September 2024). At this point in time, full activity data will have been received for the year prior to the provisional year (in this example 2022), and estimates for that prior year are revised.

10.1 Administrative adjustments

Once full activity data has been received relating to a particular year and the estimates have been revised, it is rare that further data would cause material changes to the estimates. Therefore to provide a consistent back series, revised estimates are generally not updated (see sections 10.3.2 and 10.3.3 for the exceptions).

However, additional data and/or improved matching can cause a small number of individual records to have updated statuses during the revised estimate years. In order to maintain consistency in the published revised estimates of population and migration, while also using the updated statuses of those records going forwards, an 'administrative adjustment' is applied to the year-on-year population change.

10.2 What has been revised in this report

This report revises the 2022 provisional statistics from the previous release. This is a planned revision of provisional estimates, as outlined in 10.3.1.

The experimental residential and employment status statistics in this report replace those originally published in the first release. The previous residential and employment status statistics were for immigration, emigration, and net migration of working age people (16- to 64-year-old). The new experimental methodology covers people aged 20 and older. This is a revision due to improved methods as outlined in 10.3.2.

10.3 Categories of revisions

10.3.1 Revisions of provisional estimates

Provisional estimates are published for the latest year in each release, which is 2023 in this report. Provisional estimates are sufficiently accurate to be helpful for users but have a wider degree of uncertainty due to having a limited set of available activity data (see 9.6 Provisional estimates). These will always be revised in a future publication once the full set of activity data becomes available.

10.3.2 Revisions due to improved methods

Revisions to historic population and migration estimates may be necessary when methods are improved, or new data sources are acquired, and this results in changes to historic estimates that have practical significance to users.

Experimental statistics are in the testing phase and potentially have a wider degree of uncertainty. These statistics are more likely to be revised in future for these reasons and this will be decided on a case-by-case basis. It will be clearly stated in future reports if there are any revisions to previously released experimental statistics.

10.3.3 Revisions due to errors

Revisions may also be necessary due to errors made by Statistics Jersey or data suppliers. Any such revisions will be clearly stated in future reports.

11 Data tables

The following data tables are summary datasets. For all available datasets, please see the www.opendata.gov.je website.

Data table 1: Total figures for December between 2012 and 2023

Year	Population	Net migration	Natural change	Administrative adjustment	Immigration	Emigration	Births	Deaths
2012	98,560	320	340	0	n/a	n/a	1,130	790
2013	99,300	460	280	0	n/a	n/a	1,030	750
2014	100,060	490	270	0	n/a	n/a	990	720
2015	101,210	910	240	0	n/a	n/a	1,020	780
2016	102,240	850	180	0	n/a	n/a	1,020	840
2017	102,730	360	130	0	4,390	4,030	950	820
2018	103,290	450	110	0	4,580	4,130	940	830
2019	103,280	-100	90	0	4,330	4,430	890	800
2020	103,490	100	110	0	3,960	3,870	870	760
2021	103,190	-380	80	0	3,580	3,950	900	820
2022	103,300	200	-100	10	4,270	4,070	840	940
2023	103,650	470	-110	0	4,220	3,750	800	920

Figures rounded to nearest 10. Rounded totals may not equal the sum of rounded individual parts. Data is not available for cells containing n/a.

Data table 2: Population in December by age and sex between 2012 and 2023

Year	By age			By sex		Total
	Under 16	Working age	Over 64	Male	Female	
2012	16,350	66,800	15,410	48,650	49,910	98,560
2013	16,350	67,040	15,920	49,060	50,240	99,300
2014	16,300	67,370	16,390	49,510	50,550	100,060
2015	16,320	68,080	16,820	50,150	51,060	101,210
2016	16,470	68,530	17,240	50,760	51,490	102,240
2017	16,550	68,550	17,630	51,020	51,710	102,730
2018	16,570	68,730	18,000	51,300	51,990	103,290
2019	16,530	68,350	18,400	51,270	52,010	103,280
2020	16,380	68,270	18,830	51,310	52,180	103,490
2021	16,240	67,690	19,260	51,230	51,960	103,190
2022	15,960	67,720	19,620	51,330	51,970	103,300
2023	15,730	67,770	20,150	51,530	52,120	103,650

Figures rounded to nearest 10. Rounded totals may not equal the sum of rounded individual parts.

Data table 3: Annual net migration by age and sex between 2012 and 2023

Year	By age			By sex		Total
	Under 16	Working age	Over 64	Male	Female	
2012	60	270	-10	200	120	320
2013	70	390	10	270	190	460
2014	60	420	0	290	200	490
2015	60	850	10	530	390	910
2016	100	750	10	500	350	850
2017	140	220	0	190	160	360
2018	40	440	-30	250	200	450
2019	100	-170	-30	-110	10	-100
2020	10	120	-40	-20	110	100
2021	-30	-280	-70	-140	-230	-380
2022	-110	380	-60	110	100	200
2023	10	480	-20	270	200	470

Figures rounded to nearest 10. Rounded totals may not equal the sum of rounded individual parts.

Data table 4: Population in December by residential and employment status between 2016 and 2023

Year	Entitled	Entitled for work	Registered	Licensed	Total
2016	66,470	6,830	6,220	1,950	81,470
2017	67,390	6,490	6,060	2,010	81,940
2018	68,460	5,980	5,980	2,160	82,570
2019	68,960	5,820	5,580	2,310	82,670
2020	69,480	5,990	5,120	2,390	82,980
2021	69,810	5,790	4,720	2,540	82,870
2022	69,720	5,690	5,040	2,760	83,200
2023	70,010	5,730	5,080	2,970	83,790

These figures are for those aged 20 and older. Figures rounded to nearest 10. Rounded totals may not equal the sum of rounded individual parts. Figures are experimental statistics.

Data table 5: Annual net migration by residential and employment status between 2017 and 2023

Year	Entitled	Entitled for work	Registered	Licensed	Total
2017	-640	-30	660	170	160
2018	-620	-50	750	230	300
2019	-740	-130	420	200	-250
2020	-540	-20	470	140	50
2021	-990	-120	550	200	-360
2022	-970	-70	970	340	270
2023	-760	-10	860	350	440

These figures are for those aged 20 and older. Figures rounded to nearest 10. Rounded totals may not equal the sum of rounded individual parts. Figures are experimental statistics.

Data table 6: Population in December by nationality between 2016 and 2023

Year	Jersey or British	European	Rest of world	Total
2016	63,660	16,300	1,500	81,470
2017	63,880	16,480	1,590	81,940
2018	64,120	16,740	1,720	82,570
2019	64,170	16,650	1,850	82,670
2020	64,580	16,420	1,980	82,980
2021	64,280	16,140	2,450	82,870
2022	63,920	15,850	3,440	83,200
2023	63,890	15,610	4,300	83,790

These figures are for those aged 20 and older. Figures rounded to nearest 10. Rounded totals may not equal the sum of rounded individual parts. Figures are experimental statistics.

Data table 7: Annual net migration by nationality between 2017 and 2023

Year	Jersey or British	European	Rest of world	Total
2017	-20	100	80	160
2018	-10	190	120	300
2019	-200	-180	120	-250
2020	220	-280	120	50
2021	-500	-330	470	-360
2022	-390	-330	980	270
2023	-150	-270	860	440

These figures are for those aged 20 and older. Figures rounded to nearest 10. Rounded totals may not equal the sum of rounded individual parts. Figures are experimental statistics.