1 Introduction

Administrative data, information collected by public authorities as part of their everyday operations, is increasingly being used by Statistics Jersey to produce population and migration statistics. By drawing on administrative sources, Statistics Jersey aims to improve the regularity, coverage, and efficiency of its population and migration estimates.

This report outlines the methodology used to produce population and migration estimates from administrative data held by Statistics Jersey.

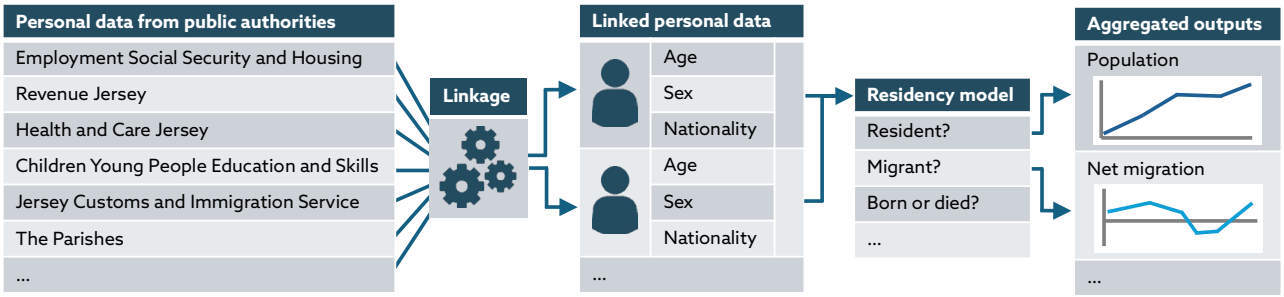
1.1 Summary of method

To produce population and migration estimates, Statistics Jersey collects data about individuals from multiple public authorities, such as Employment, Social Security and Housing; Revenue Jersey; and Children, Young People, Education and Skills.

These datasets are then linked at an individual level to create a statistical person register that contains information about each person such as age, sex, and nationality. The statistical person register is pseudonymised before analysis (identifiable information such as names are removed).

The datasets also include records of people's interactions with public authorities over time such as receiving social security benefits, making Income Tax Instalment Scheme (ITIS) payments, or attending a school in Jersey. These interactions are used to estimate when people have been resident, inwardly or outwardly migrated, been born, or died. These individual estimates are then aggregated to create outputs for population and migration estimates.

Figure 1: The administrative data method



1.2 Developments since the previous report

1.2.1 New data sources

Andium Homes tenancy data and Driver and Vehicle Standards (DVS) data have been integrated into the linked administrative data system. These two data sources add activity data, which is used to estimate whether people are resident in Jersey at different points in time.

Recent changes to the processing of Class 2 contributions data affected their reliability as a timely source of evidence of residency, so for this analysis, they were not included in the list of activity data used to model residency.

The net effect of adding Andium Homes data and DVS data and removing Class 2 data would be fewer than 100 additional residents if it was applied at the date of the 2021 Census. These changes to data sources have been applied to the revised population estimates for 2024 and the current 2025 provisional estimates. Previously published historical estimates will not be revised, in line with our policy on revisions due to new data sources or improved methods described in section 4.2.

1.2.2 Residential status and self-declared nationality ages

In previous reports, residential statuses were only included for people aged 20 and over. Since then, a reassessment of data quality has indicated that residential status can be reported for younger age groups. Residential status is now reported for people aged 16 and over, aligning with the age at which residents are legally required to hold a registration card. Nationality is now also reported for people aged 16 and over for consistency.

1.2.3 User engagement about accuracy and timeliness

We engaged with users to better understand their needs regarding the timeliness and quality of the provisional estimates. Due to the delay between events occurring and administrative data becoming available, estimates become more accurate as more time passes. However, greater accuracy comes at the cost of later publication. Users generally felt that the current approach, whereby provisional estimates for the year are published nine months after the year end and then revised the following year, strikes an appropriate balance between these competing considerations.

1.2.4 Improving provisional estimates

We investigated methods to improve the accuracy of provisional estimates to reduce the size of subsequent revisions. These included:

- applying past migration averages with limited or no grouping by characteristics as a baseline
- using a nearest neighbour model which predicts migration probabilities based on the outcomes of similar observations in the data
- using a gradient boosting model which identifies patterns and relationships in the data to improve migration predictions
- using the existing algorithm which assigns migration probabilities based on patterns observed over the previous three years among people with similar characteristics

The nearest neighbours model performed similarly to the existing method. The gradient boosting method showed a slight improvement over the existing method but it was difficult to interpret the predictions due to it being a semi-black-box model. Given the modest performance gains, the reduced explainability, and costs associated with implementation, we concluded that adopting a new method was not justified at this time. However, these approaches may be explored further in the future.

1.2.5 Estimating uncertainty of estimates

Work was undertaken to assess whether a reliable measure of uncertainty could be produced for these estimates. This assessment considered several known sources of uncertainty within the administrative data system. These can be grouped into five broad categories:

Conceptual uncertainties

These arise from differences between the concepts being measured and the data available to measure them. Examples include differing definitions of residency across data sources, or limitations in the suitability of data for a particular purpose, such as self-reported nationality, where only one can be recorded, rather than evidenced nationality status (which could include dual nationality).

Source data errors

These describe issues in the data quality of the administrative data sources themselves. Examples include incorrectly recorded or missing values, such as date of birth.

Integration errors

These can be introduced during the linking of datasets. Examples include records being linked to the wrong individual, differences in linkage success rates across demographic groups, selecting a value for an individual's characteristics where conflicting information exists across sources, and the imputation of missing values to create a complete dataset.

Modelling errors

These arise where the set of rules or 'methods' used to estimate someone's residency from patterns in their activity data over time misclassify their residency. Some misclassification is unavoidable as observed activity patterns do not perfectly reflect residency. The degree of error could also change over time as trends diverge from the 2021 census against which the model was calibrated.

Many of these error sources are quite complex to quantify in terms of their impact, and their interactions complicates the task further. Outputs from an evaluation exercise are included in section 3.6 and provide information on how close the outputs were consistent with the 2021 Census, giving confidence in the overall approach of use of administrative data sources to estimate the population and migration statistics. We also include information on the average revision of provisional estimates, to support interpretation of the likely accuracy of provisional estimates.

1.2.6 Historical revision of 2- to 4-year-olds

Updated preschool health data identified an additional 200 children between the ages of 2 and 4 who were resident during the period 2016 to 2017. The benefits of making small, historic, revisions to population estimates as new data is received do not usually outweigh the benefit of maintaining a consistent long-term series. However, in this instance, consultation with key users, particularly those working in education, indicated that this particular revision would be beneficial to include.

As a result of the change to 2- to 4-year-olds, there is also a small revision of the total population and migration numbers for those years. The population estimates have been revised in the years 2016 and 2017, and the migration estimates have been revised between 2016 and 2018. This is a revision due to new data sources or improved methods as detailed in section 4.3.2 and our revisions policy.

1.2.7 Statistical disclosure control

The statistical disclosure control arrangements for this publication have been revised following a review of the balance between data utility and confidentiality protection. In previous releases, counts less than ten were suppressed and all remaining counts were rounded to the nearest ten. In this publication, these measures continue to be applied within the report and data explorer dashboard to maintain readability. For downloadable Open Data datasets, counts are now published without rounding, although values below ten remain suppressed. This approach has been adopted to enhance the accessibility of the published data while continuing to apply appropriate safeguards to protect confidentiality.

2 Contents

3 Methodology and quality

3.1 Data sources

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

- must use administrative data wherever possible to produce statistics[1]
- can access administrative data from public authorities 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 1. More information on administrative sources is available on stats.je.

Table 1: Sources used to produce population and migration statistics from administrative data

Data source	Department/Organisation
First used in 2022 estimates report	
Social Security benefits and contributions	Employment, Social Security and Housing
Employer manpower returns	Employment, Social Security and Housing
ITIS payments	Revenue Jersey
Health appointment data	Health and Care Jersey
Preschool health checks and immunisations	Health and Care Jersey
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
2021 Census data	Statistics Jersey (for evaluation purposes)
First used in 2024 estimates report	
Work permits and visas	Jersey Customs and Immigration Service
Dog licences	The Parishes
First used in 2025 estimates report	
Andium Homes tenancy data	Andium Homes
Driver and vehicle data	Driver and Vehicle Standards

The data is linked by comparing forename, surname, date of birth, and address fields across sources to create a statistical person register. The register is pseudonymised before analysis (identifiable information such as names are removed). Further details are in the original Methodology and evaluation report.

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

3.2 Notable updates to reporting and methodology

The administrative data methodology is under constant development and is improved and updated in each report to better meet user needs. Notable updates are listed in Table 2.

Table 2: Notable updates to population and migration statistics methodology

Report year	Publication date	Changes to report content	Changes to methods and data
2022	24 November 2023	First publication using administrative data.	
2023	25 September 2024	Addition of section on residential and employment status and self-declared nationality (experimental).	Improved provisional estimate methodology facilitating earlier publication.
2024	24 September 2025	Addition of section on work permits (experimental). Content split out into three statistical reports and a methodology document to improve accessibility.	Additional datasets (dog licences and work permits and visas) integrated, improving estimates of residency and reportable characteristics.
2025	23 September 2026	Updated the presentation from PDFs to interactive web pages to improve user experience, making content easier to find, navigate, and share. Updated the age range of residential status and nationality reporting from aged 20 and over to aged 16 and over.	Additional datasets (Andium Homes tenancy and Driver and Vehicle Standards) integrated, improving estimates of residency. Class 2 contributions data no longer included due to changes in data processing. Revised population estimates between 2016 and 2017, and migration between 2016 and 2018, due to updated data on 2-to-4 year olds.

3.3 Residency

3.3.1 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 pension to a Jersey address)
- attending GP, hospital appointments, or receiving vaccinations
- attending school, college, or university (receiving student finance)
- making ITIS payments
- applying for and collecting a registration card
- applying for a dog licence
- in prison
- buying a vehicle and registering the change of ownership
- being a listed tenant in an Andium Homes property

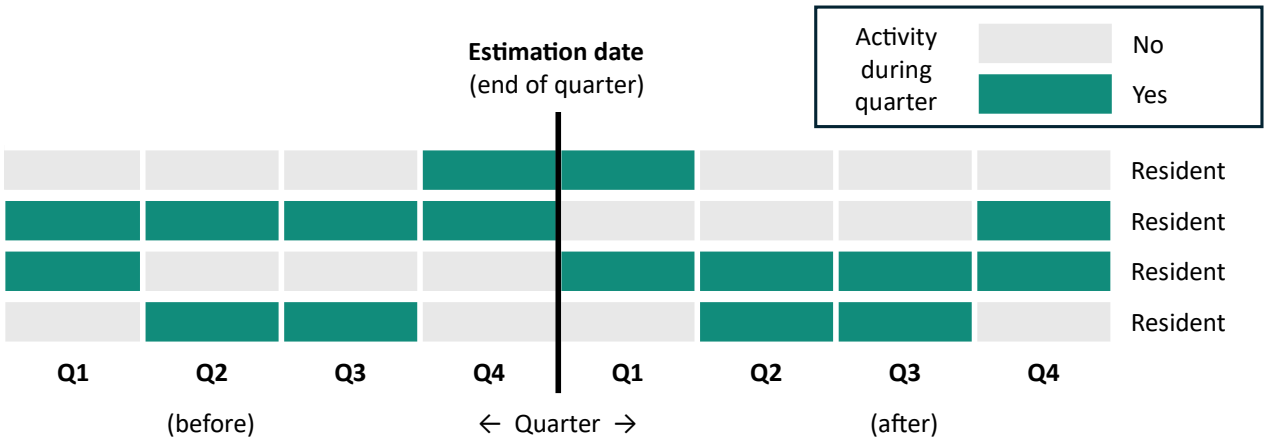
This activity data is used to classify whether people were resident in Jersey at different points in time.

3.3.2 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:

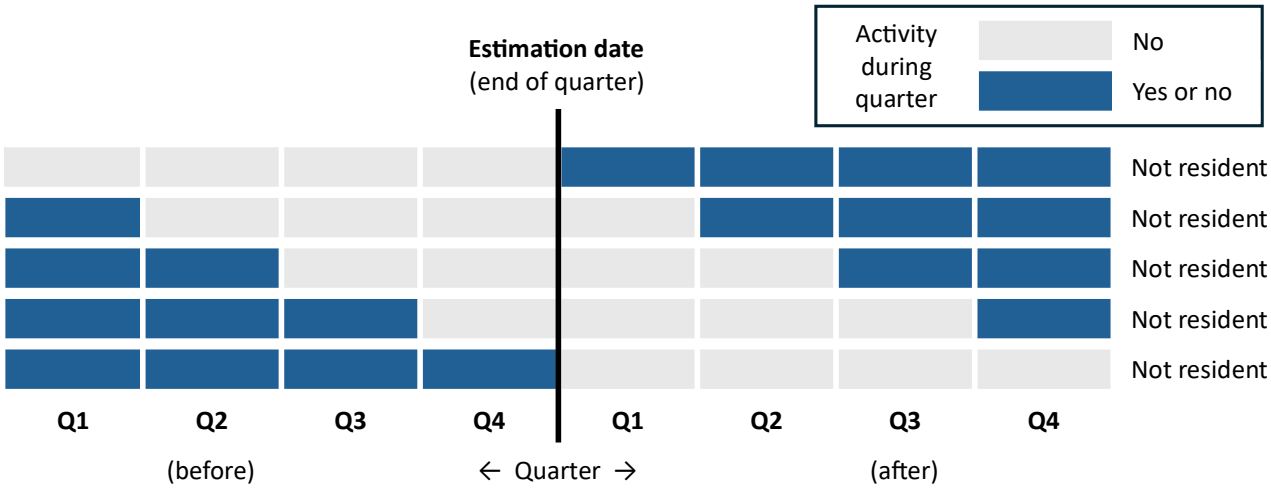
- activity in at least one quarter **before** that point in time, and
- activity in at least one quarter **after** that point in time, and
- a gap of **less than four quarters between** the two closest quarters of activity on either side

Figure 2: 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 3).

Figure 3: 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.[2]

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.

[2] 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.

3.3.3 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 may also 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, Employment, Social Security and Housing (ESSH) data on date of arrival was used to estimate when they arrived for their current period of residency.[3] This data was available for 99% of the population at the end of the first quarter of 2016.[4]

3.4 Births and deaths

These numbers 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. Numbers produced on a different basis, such as those reported by Public Health Intelligence, 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.

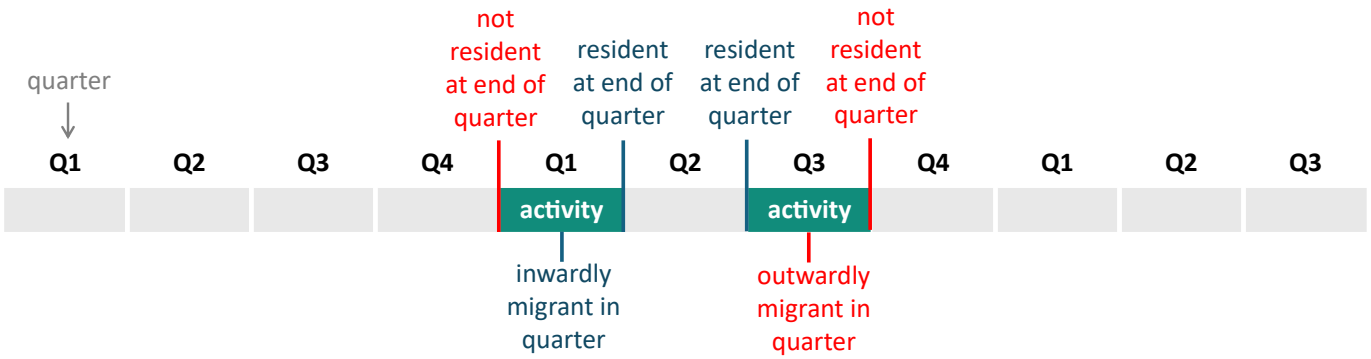
[3] ESSH record people's dates of arrival and exit from the Island to create a 'movement history'. ESSH will not always be notified of movements. Comparison with the 2021 Census showed that the number of people present on Island on census day according to the movement history held in ESSH was 4% larger than the census.
[4] 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 ESSH data was not available. For the small number of people (less than 1%) who did not have data available from these sources: those aged 18 or under at the end of the first quarter of 2016 were assumed to have been continuously resident since birth; everyone else was assumed to have become resident at some point in the last five years.

3.5 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 4: 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.

3.6 Population characteristics

3.6.1 Age and sex

Different administrative data sources can sometimes have different dates of birth, and different 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. For example, the recorded sex for an individual may be updated in a single data system and not be reflected across all systems data is collected from.

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 in each data source.

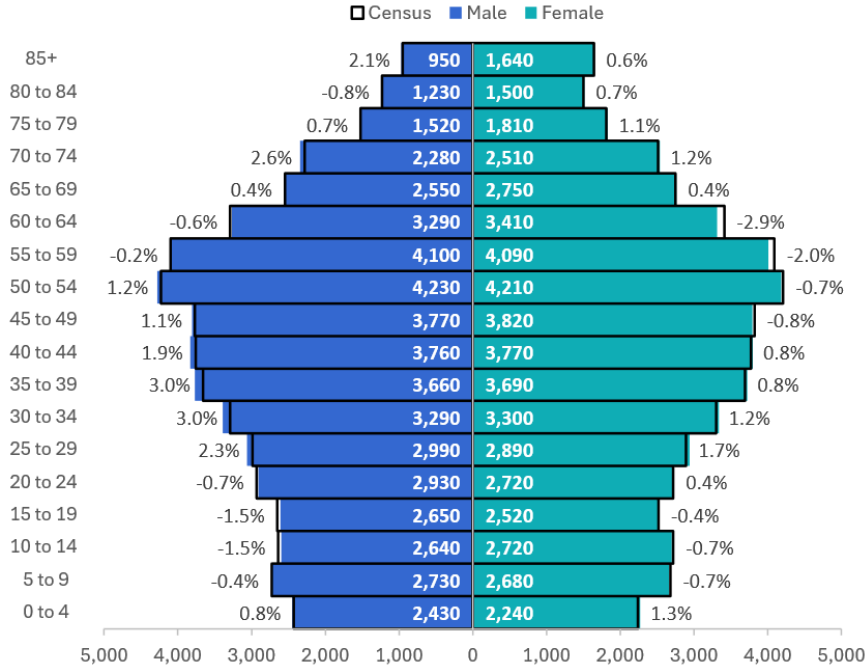
The various data sources may define the sex characteristic differently, i.e. for some this may be 'sex at birth' and for others this may be 'gender identity'. Only 0.2% of respondents in the 2021 Census said that their gender identity was not the same as the sex they were registered at birth (9.2% preferred 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 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 5.[5]

Figure 5: Comparison of the model and census population pyramids



3.6.2 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. In 2025, there were four categories: Entitled, Entitled for work, Licensed, and Registered. Some changes introduced in September 2026 have included a relabelling of 'Registered' to 'Standard'. 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 Employment, Social Security and Housing (ESSH), 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 are not required to hold registration cards and so they may not yet have an updated status held on the administrative system, which often shows 'Registered' as the default status.

The ESSH administrative system currently holds a residential and employment status for 99% of people aged 16 years and over 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 ESSH 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

[5] The initial June 2023 population model estimates were revised in November 2023. As a result, some of the numbers in Figure 5 are slightly different to those published in the original Methodology and evaluation report.

continuous residency before being granted the new status.[6] 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

[6] ESSH 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.

The residential and employment status in the 2021 Census dataset is self-declared, and therefore may be different to the status held in ESSH 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

Comparison of the two data sources showed that there were almost three times as many residents recorded with Registered status in the ESSH administrative data as self-declared in the 2021 Census. This difference was most evident among people aged 65 and over and working-age people who were not employed.

To make the residential and employment status statistics more useful, statuses were adjusted to reflect probable eligibility. That is, the status a person would likely hold if they requested an updated registration card at each point in time. This approach is intended to better reflect people's practical ability to change employment or accommodation.

For people not on temporary work permits, the following adjustments were applied:

1. People estimated to have been continuously resident for 10 years or more were assigned Entitled status
2. People with Registered status in the administrative data who were estimated to have been continuously resident for five to nine years were assigned Entitled for Work status

All other people retained the status recorded in the administrative data.

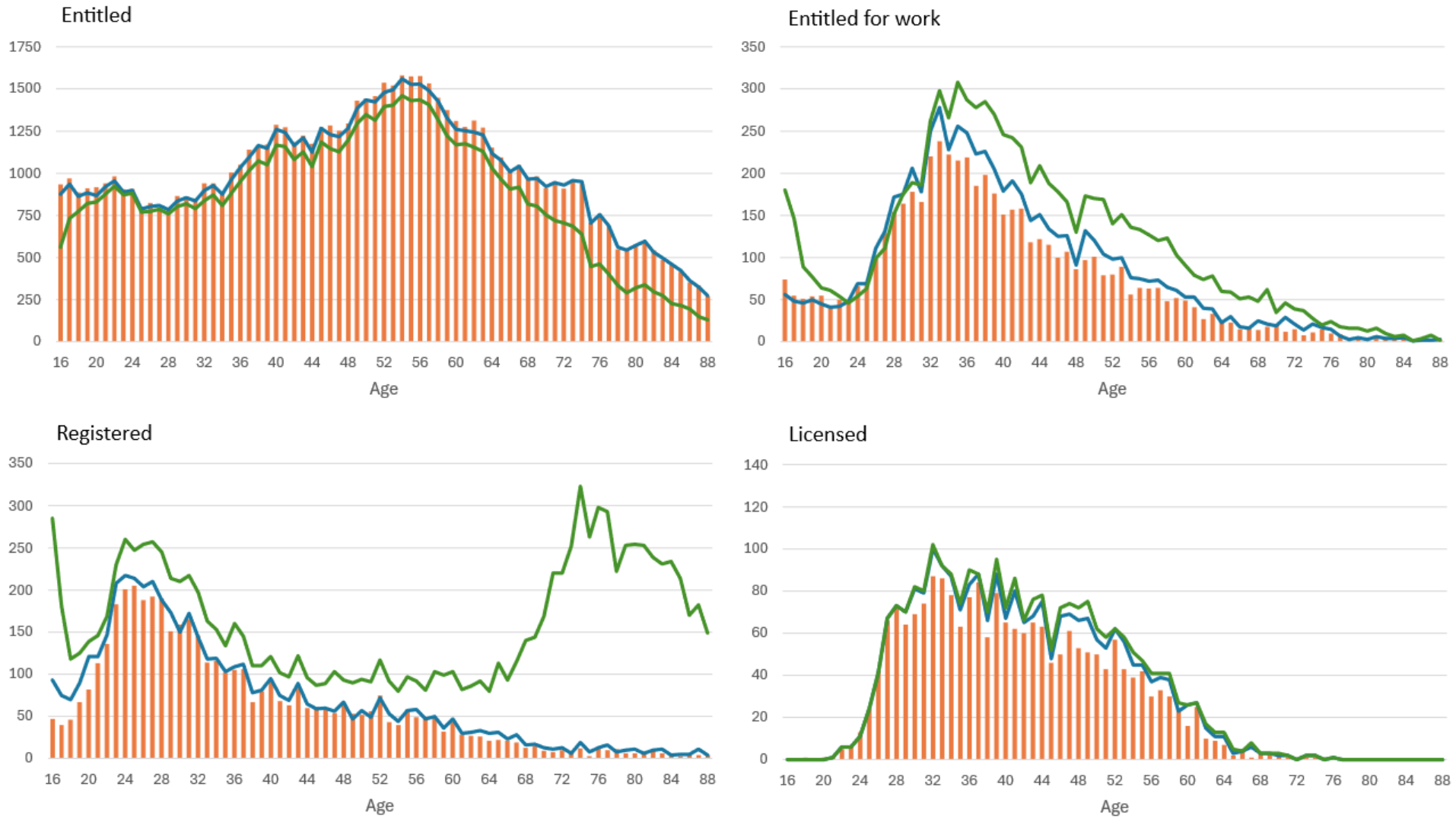
These adjustments may not be accurate for every individual. For example, someone returning to Jersey each summer for five consecutive years could be counted as continuously resident and have their status adjusted to Entitled for work, unless they were on a temporary work permit. However, the overall impact of such cases is estimated to be small.

At a population level, the adjustments brought the residential and employment status distributions much closer to those reported in the 2021 Census, reducing the proportion of people with differing statuses between the two datasets from 14% to 3%. Figure 6 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', to highlight that the numbers 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 experimental statistics policy.

Figure 6: The number people in the 2021 Census and administrative data estimates in March 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.

3.6.3 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 Employment, Social Security and Housing (ESSH) administrative system.

ESSH 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 ESSH rely on a self-declaration of the person's nationality.

It should also be noted that:

- children born in Jersey after 2015 have not had their nationality recorded in the ESSH administration system
- the nationality data does not differentiate between those with Jersey or British nationality and therefore these nationalities are reported together
- the nationality of people holding dual citizenship is whichever the person chose to provide

Self-declared nationality is reported on for adults aged 16 years and over, to align with the reporting age for residential and employment status. This data was available for 99% of adults on the ESSH system. For the few adults where this was not available, nationality was imputed proportionally based on other residents of similar age.

Self-declared nationality statistics are reported 'experimentally', to highlight that the numbers 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 experimental statistics policy.

3.6.4 Work permit type

People not of British or Irish nationality need immigration permission to live and work in Jersey. Work permits allow people needing immigration permission to enter or remain in Jersey for work under the Immigration (Work Permits) (Jersey) Rules 1995. Information about work permits and visas is collected by the Jersey Customs and Immigration Service (JCIS) and shared securely with Statistics Jersey.

People with a European Union nationality did not need immigration permission to live and work in Jersey or UK prior to Brexit on 31 January 2020. Immigration permissions can also be granted by the UK Home Office. In these cases, these individuals are not included in the JCIS dataset and therefore their work permit status will not appear in the statistics.

The work permits policy is different from the Control of Housing and Work (Jersey) Law 2012 which applies separately. More information about this policy is available on the Government of Jersey website. The following is a brief overview. There are two main types of work permit.

Long-term work permits

Long-term work permits (previously known as skilled work permits) typically:

- can be issued for up to three years and can be renewed without needing to leave the Island
- allow people to accrue time towards indefinite leave to remain[7]
- are available for people employed in any industry
- allow people to bring dependants with them
- allow employers to apply for people to have Licensed status

Temporary work permits

Temporary work permits typically:

- can be issued for periods of up to 9 or 12 months
- do not allow people to accrue time towards indefinite leave to remain[7]
- require people to take periods of absence from Jersey which means they cannot gain five years of continuous residency needed to obtain Entitled for work status[8]
- are available for people employed in the agriculture, construction, fishing, or hospitality industries
- do not allow people to bring dependants with them
- do not allow employers to apply for people to have Licensed status and therefore they will have Registered status as new residents in the Island

[7] Indefinite leave to remain gives permanent immigration permission to live and work in the UK and Islands. This requires five years of continuous residency in the UK or Islands and a citizenship test. The Control of Housing and Work (Jersey) Law 2012 will still apply separately.
[8] This is under the definition of continuous residency to the Control of Housing and Work (Jersey) Law 2012. This definition is different to the definition used for the population estimates in this report.

3.7 Provisional estimates

3.7.1 Timeliness

Administrative data is subject to a time lag between when events occur and when they are recorded, checked, processed, and made available for analysis.

In addition, the population estimation method ideally requires 12 months of activity data after the reference date, particularly for people who interact infrequently with government services. This longer observation period helps distinguish between individuals who have left the Island and those who remain resident but have limited recent activity.

3.7.2 Provisional methodology

While delays in the underlying administrative data are difficult to reduce, a separate method has been developed to produce provisional population estimates using only three months of activity data after the reference date. These estimates can be produced more quickly but are subject to greater uncertainty.

Using three months of activity data after the reference date allows the same rules as the full method to be applied to around 98% of residents. For the remainder, immigration and emigration probabilities are assigned based on patterns observed over the previous two years among people with similar age, residential and employment status, and activity profiles.[9]

As a result, the provisional method is most accurate when migration trends are stable and less accurate during periods of change. Although estimates could be produced without any activity data after the reference date by applying probabilities to the entire population, evaluation showed that waiting for three months of data substantially improves accuracy.

The provisional method produces four quarterly population and migration estimates. Accuracy decreases for more recent quarters because less activity data is available. For example, in a set of provisional estimates covering each quarter in 2023, the first quarter estimate is the most accurate and the fourth quarter the least.

As of this report, three years of provisional estimates have since been revised. The fourth quarter (most uncertain) provisional population estimate has shown an average error of ± 190 people (the mean absolute error). See section 4 Revisions for more information about the error rate.

Provisional estimates are revised once the full 12 months of activity data after the reference date become available.

[9] On average between 2019 and 2023, around 6% of the population (approximately 6,000 people) fell into the probability-based group, of whom about one-third (around 2,000 people) were estimated to be resident.

4 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 3.7.2, provisional estimates for the end of a particular year (e.g. December 2024) can be released approximately nine months later (e.g. September 2025). At this point in time, full activity data will have been received for the year prior to the provisional year (in this example 2023), and estimates for that prior year are revised. Such provisional estimates and their subsequent revisions, in this report and previous reports, are shown in Table 3.

Revisions to the population estimates may not equal the sum of the revisions to net migration and natural change because the population revisions include an administrative adjustment (see 4.1 for more information).

Table 3: The provisional estimates in publications and the subsequently revised values

Year	Type	Publication date	Population	Net migration	Natural change	Admin adjustment
2022	Provisional	24 November 2023	103,150	+60	-90	-
	Revised	25 September 2024	103,300	+200	-110	-
	Revision	-	*+150*	*+140*	*-20*	*+10*
2023	Provisional	25 September 2024	103,650	+470	-110	-
	Revised	24 September 2025	104,030	+730	-120	-
	Revision	-	*+380*	*+260*	*-10*	*+110*
2024	Provisional	24 September 2025	104,540	+670	-150	-
	Revised	23 September 2026	104,500	+550	-160	-
	Revision	-	*-30*	*-110*	*-10*	*+80*

Numbers have been rounded independently. As a result, revisions may not match the difference between the rounded provisional and revised numbers.

A summary of the extent of the revisions is shown in Table 4. It should be noted that there have only been three provisional estimates that have subsequently been revised and so the typical error rate of these estimates is not yet known with great accuracy. The evaluation of these provisional estimates is a work in progress.

Table 4: A summary of the provisional estimate revisions from the 2022 and 2024 reports

Type	Population	Net migration	Natural change
Average revision	±190	±170	±10
Largest revision	+380	+260	-20

Average revision is calculated as the mean of the absolute values of the revisions.

4.1 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 4.3.2 and 4.3.3 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.

The 2024 revised population estimate includes an administrative adjustment of +90. This is, in part, due to the inclusion of driver and vehicle registration data and Andium Homes tenancy data which was integrated into the system during 2026, together with the removal of Class 2 contributions as activity data. This resulted in a small number of people being identified as resident in 2024 that were not identified in the previous report. Since this increase is not due to migration or natural change, this is counted as an administrative adjustment.

4.2 Revisions in population and migration reports

Population and migration reports typically include revisions of the provisional statistics from the previous years' release. These are planned revisions of provisional estimates, as outlined in section 4.3.1. These revisions are shown in Table 3 on the previous page. There are three categories of revisions in the population and migration statistics as described below. For more general information about revisions, please see the Statistics Jersey revisions policy.

4.3 Categories of revisions

4.3.1 Revisions of provisional estimates

Provisional estimates are published for the latest year in each release. 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 3.7.2 Provisional methodology). These will always be revised in a future publication once the full set of activity data becomes available.

4.3.2 Revisions due to new data sources or improved methods

Revisions to historic population and migration estimates may be necessary when new data sources are acquired, or methods are improved, 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.

4.3.3 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.