

1 Introduction

This report is one of a collection of reports on Jersey's 2024 population. The population and migration statistics in these reports are produced using linked administrative data. Administrative data is data already held by public authorities for running public services, and has been analysed in this report to provide statistics on the population by residential and employment status.

Additional population and migration statistics can be found in the related reports:

- [total population, with age and sex breakdowns](#)
- [population by nationality and work permits](#)

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. More information on how these statistics were produced is available in the [Methodology and quality report](#).

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

You can read more in [our experimental statistics policy](#).

2 Headlines

- In 2024, Entitled status made up 83% of the population aged 20 and over. For Entitled for work status this was 7%; Registered status, 6%, and Licensed status made up 4%. [Section [4.1](#)]
- The number of people with Entitled status increased by 2% between 2019 and 2024, which was mainly due to the number of people gaining Entitled status being greater than the net outward migration of Entitled people. [Sections [4.1](#) and [4.3](#)]
- Net migration was +960 among people with Registered status but -810 for those with Entitled status in 2024. [Sections [4.3.1](#) and [4.3.3](#)]
- The number of people with Licensed status increased by 41% over the previous five years, as the positive effect of net migration for people with this status was greater than the negative effect of people changing from Licensed status to another residential status. [Sections [4.1](#) and [4.3.4](#)]

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4 Population by residential and employment status

Residential and employment statuses (such as Entitled, Registered, and Licensed) are analysed using data from Employment, Social Security and Housing (ESSH).

New statuses are not always automatically granted to people by ESSH 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 ESSH 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.

More information is available in the [Methodology and quality report](#).

This section analyses the population by residential and employment status of those aged 20 and over.¹

4.1 Population size by residential and employment status

[Table 1](#) shows the number of people aged 20 and over by residential and employment status.

Table 1: Over the last five years, the number of people with Licensed status increased by 41%
Population size aged 20 years and over by residential and employment status in 2019 and 2024

	Population		Population change	
	Dec 2019	Dec 2024	Number	Percentage
Entitled	68,960	70,430	+1,470	+2
Entitled for work	5,820	5,810	-10	0
Registered	5,580	5,430	-150	-3
Licensed	2,310	3,250	+950	+41
Total	82,670	84,930	+2,260	+3

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

[Table 2](#) shows the number of people in December 2024 by residential and employment status as a percentage of the population aged 20 and over.

Table 2: Around one in twenty (6%) people aged 20 years and over had Registered status
Population size of each residential and employment status as a percentage of the population aged 20 and over, December 2024

Percentage of population aged 20 and over	
Entitled	83
Entitled for work	7
Registered	6
Licensed	4

¹ 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. These statistics cover those aged 20 and over. See the [Methodology and quality report](#) for information.

The Entitled for work, Registered, and Licensed population sizes between 2017 and 2024 are shown in [Figure 1](#). The largest group, those with Entitled status, is not shown.

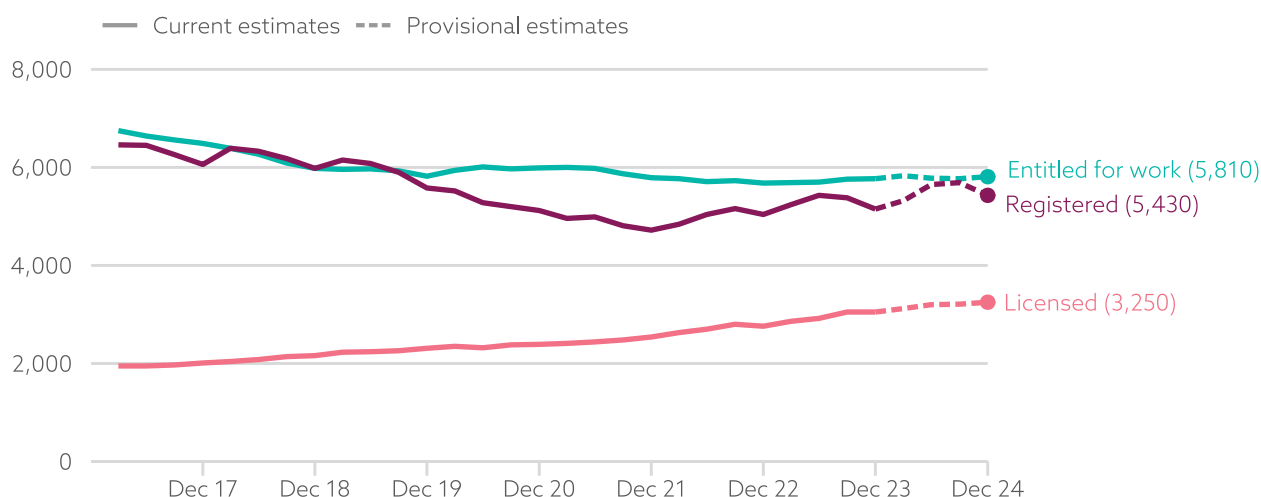
The Registered population fell from 2017 to its lowest point at the end of 2021, increasing slightly since then. There is generally a seasonal pattern among the Registered population, with more people present in the middle of the year. This pattern was not seen during 2020 and 2021 due to coronavirus (COVID-19).

The size of the Licensed population increased steadily between 2017 and 2024.

The size of the Entitled group (not shown) increased by about 1,000 people per year in 2017 and 2018. This rate of increase steadily declined until 2022, when it did not change. The increase has returned afterwards, although at a slower rate than before.

Figure 1: The Registered population has been steadily increasing since December 2021

The Entitled for work, Registered, and Licensed population sizes between 2017 and 2024



4.2 Age and sex profile for each residential and employment status

The number of males and females aged 20 years and over within each residential and employment status at the end of 2024 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

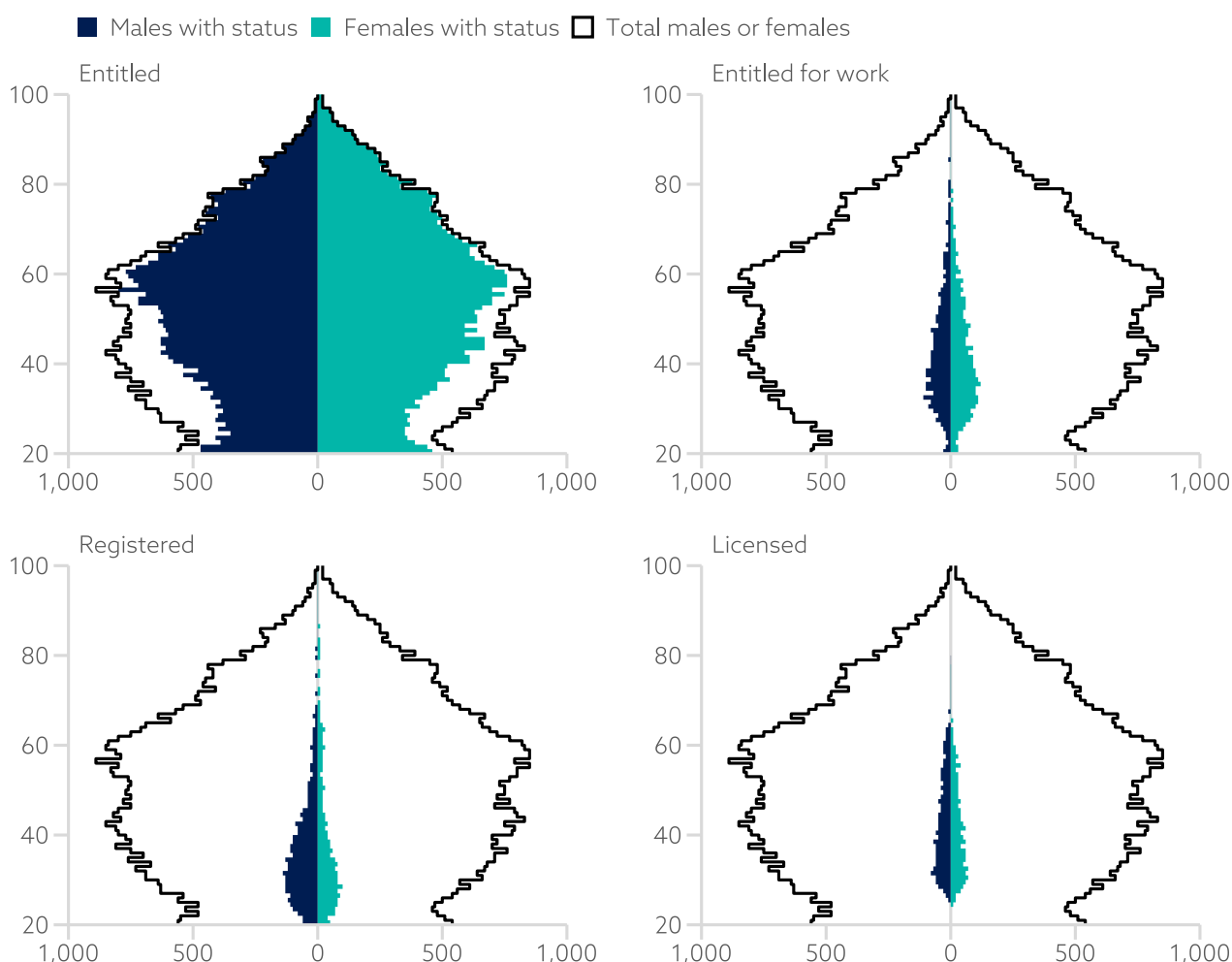
Population aged 20 years and over, by sex and residential and employment status, at the end of 2024

	Number			Percentage of total	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Entitled	34,430	36,010	70,430	49	51
Entitled for work	2,710	3,100	5,810	47	53
Registered	3,300	2,130	5,430	61	39
Licensed	1,730	1,530	3,250	53	47

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 2024 are shown in [Figure 2](#). 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 2: Most Entitled for work, Registered, and Licensed people are between age 20 and 64
Population pyramids, by residential and employment status, at the end of 2024



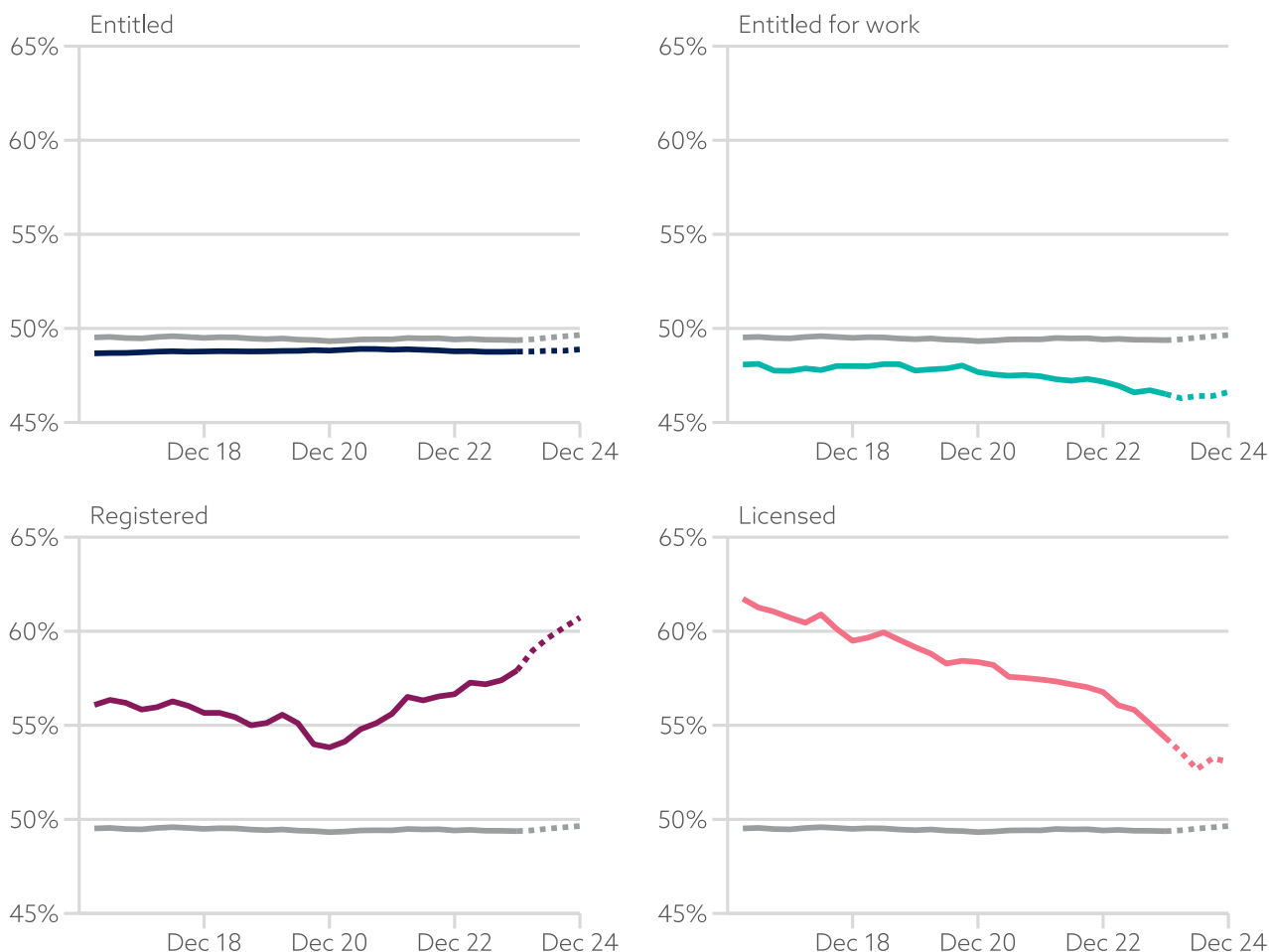
The proportion of the total number of people in each residential and employment status group that were male is shown in [Figure 3](#) as a percentage over time.

The Registered group was made up of around 55% males between 2017 and 2020. After the beginning of 2021, this proportion increased, reaching 61% by the end of 2024. The trend was the opposite in the Licensed group, having steadily decreased from 61% at the end of 2017 to 53% at the end of 2024.

The proportion in the Entitled group that were male was 49% at the end of 2024 and had not changed much over the period. The Entitled for work group was 46% male at the end of 2024, having decreased slightly since 2020.

Figure 3: The proportion of people with Registered status that were male increased over five years while the proportion with Licensed status decreased

The proportion of the population that were male by residential and employment status, compared to the average for all people aged 20 and over, between 2017 and 2024



Coloured lines show the proportion in each residential status while grey lines show average proportion for all people aged 20 years and over. Dotted lines are provisional estimates.

4.3 Factors contributing to population change by residential and employment status

This section looks at the different factors that cause the population size within 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 over.²

The change in the population 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 Licensed role and do not yet have five years of continuous residency. The sum of all the various transitions to and from a given status is captured in 'net transitions'.

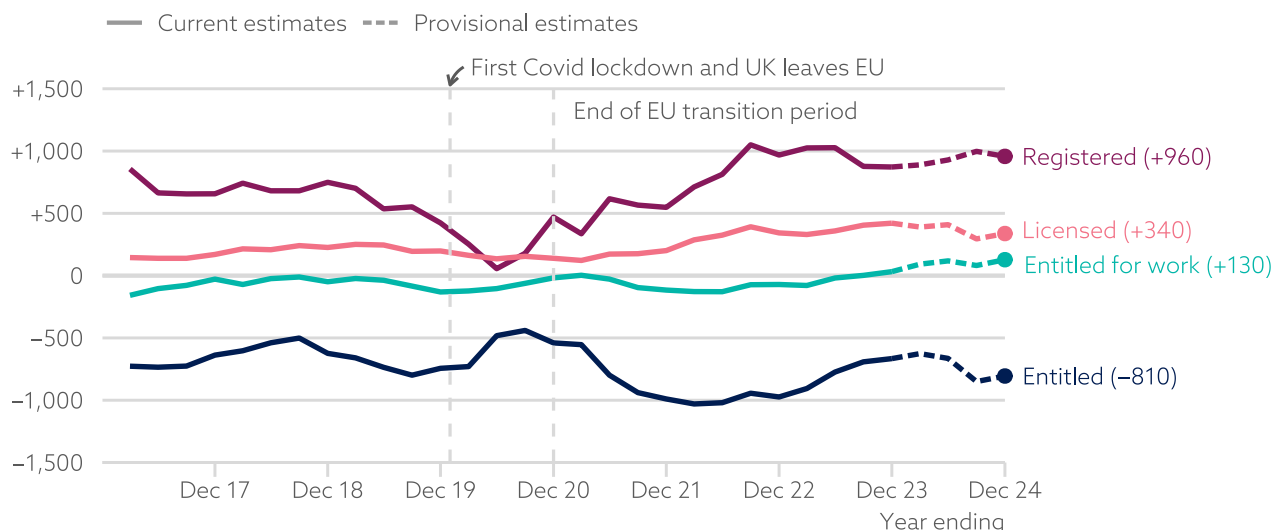
When people reach age 20, they have been included in a particular status group. Most people reaching age 20 have Entitled status, so ageing up mainly affects the Entitled group. Deaths among the four groups are also counted. Like ageing, deaths mainly affect the Entitled group because this group has 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.

² See the [Methodology and quality report](#) for information about why this analysis was done for those aged 20 and over.

Net migration is shown for each residential and employment status in [Figure 4](#). The Registered and Licensed groups had positive net migration in every year between 2017 and 2024, whereas this was negative in every year for the Entitled group. The Entitled for work group had net migration slightly above zero in 2024 but slightly negative net migration in every year prior to this.

Figure 4: Net migration was +960 among people with Registered status but -810 for those with Entitled status in 2024

Annual (12-month rolling total) net migration by residential and employment status between 2017 and 2024



[Figure 5](#) to [Figure 8](#) 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.

4.3.1 Entitled status

Net migration was -810 within the Entitled group in 2024 (more people leaving than moving to Jersey). This was below zero in every year between 2017 and 2024, meaning the group would have decreased in size without other contributing factors.

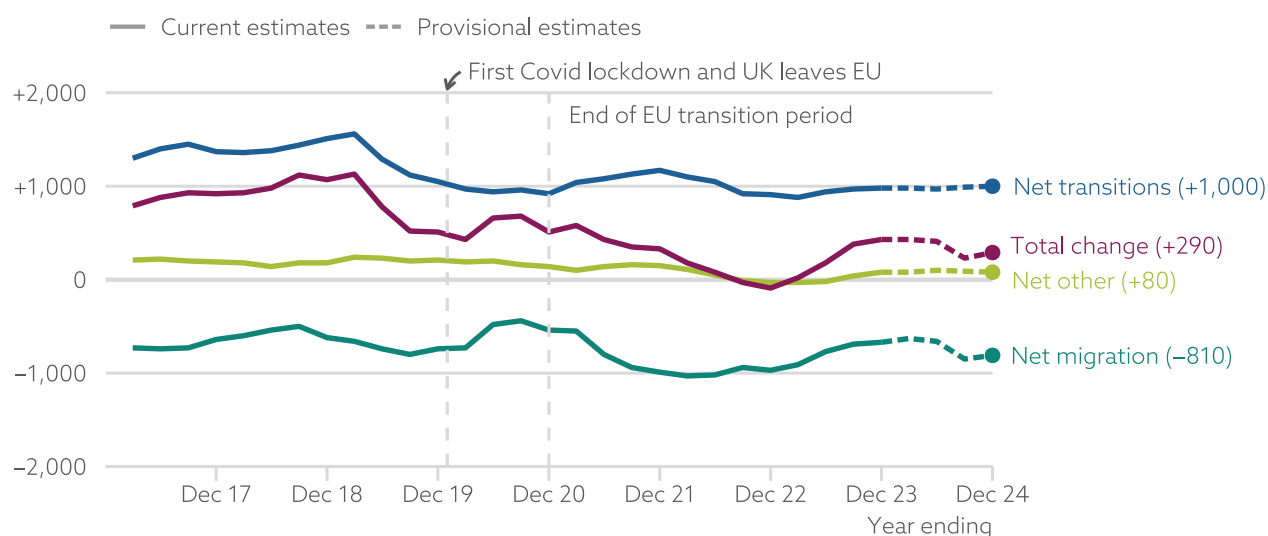
Negative net migration within this group is expected to some degree, because there are relatively few people that immigrate with Entitled status. In other words, it is usually rarer for previous long-term residents to return than current long-term residents to leave.

The net transitions effect was +1,000 in 2024. This was above zero in every year between 2017 and 2024. 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 2019 to 2024 (see [Table 1 in 4.1](#)). 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. The annual total change decreased to zero in 2022 before returning to positive levels afterwards (+290 in 2024).

Figure 5: The Entitled population increased in size due to the number of people gaining Entitled status being greater than net outward migration of Entitled people

Annual (12-month rolling total) net effects and total change between 2017 and 2024 for Entitled status



4.3.2 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 +130 within the Entitled for work group in 2024.

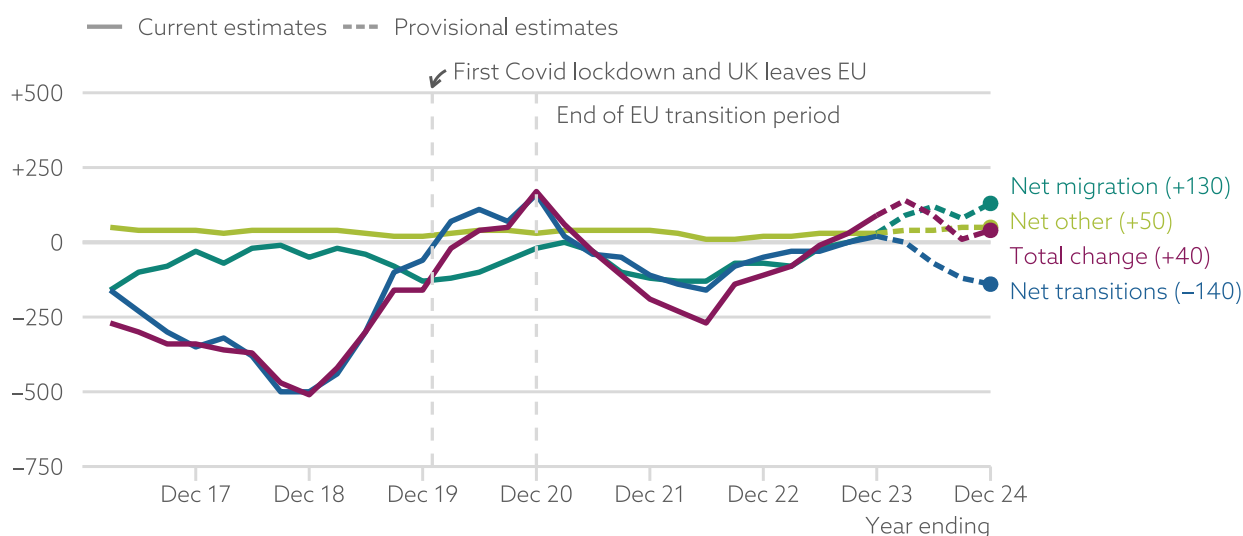
The net transitions effect was -140 people in 2024. This effect is predominantly the number of people moving to Entitled for work status from Registered status after being resident for five years, minus the number moving from Entitled for work status to Entitled status after being resident for 10 years. This will be affected by migration trends in the previous 10 years.

In 2018 for example, net transitions were more negative, with 500 more people transitioning from this group than transitioning into this group, leading to the size of the group decreasing. Whereas in 2020, this effect was +160, leading to the size of the group increasing.

The Entitled for work group remained similar in size between 2019 and 2024 (see [Table 1](#) in [4.1](#)) primarily due to this net transition effect over the five years.

Figure 6: 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 2024 for Entitled for work status



4.3.3 Registered status

In 2024, 960 more Registered people immigrated than emigrated (net migration). Net migration was above zero for the Registered population in every year between 2017 and 2024, meaning the group would have continually increased in size without other factors.

In each of the last five years, between 700 and 1,000 people transitioned from Registered status to other residential and employment statuses (predominantly to Entitled for work). In 2024, this net transition effect was -730.

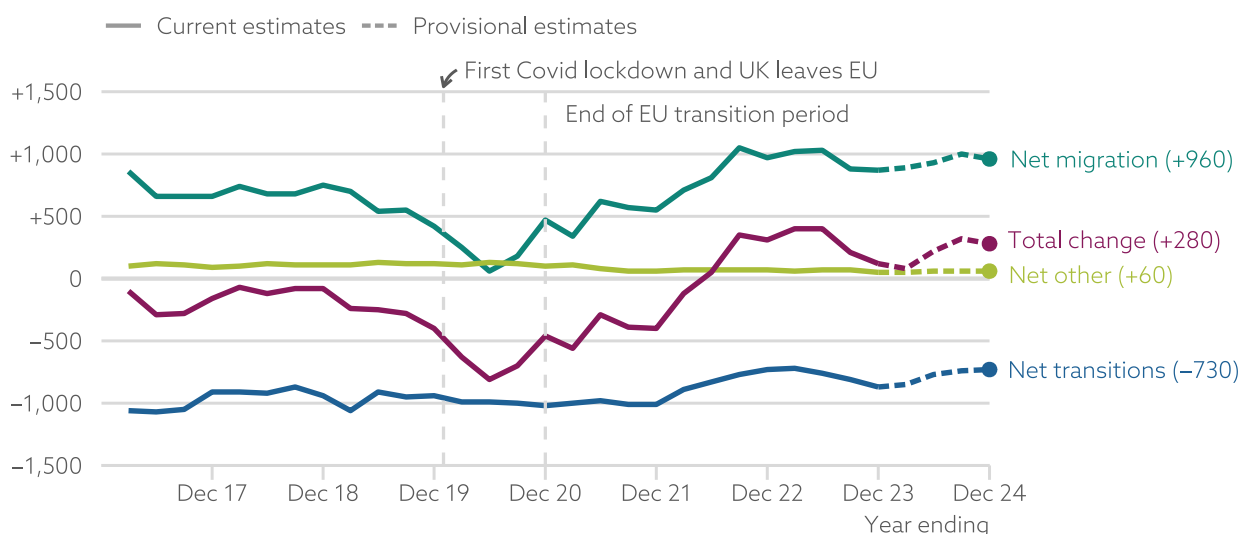
Net migration of Registered people was just above zero in the 12 months prior to June 2020, which was near when the first COVID-19 lockdown happened and when the UK left the EU.

Due to this lower net migration, between 2019 to 2021, the number of people transitioning out of this group by becoming Entitled for work was large enough to offset the net inward migration to this group, resulting in a reduction in the number of people with Registered status during that period.

However, from 2022 to 2024, net migration has increased again, and has more than offset the transition effect, resulting in an increase in the number of people with Registered status in this period.

Figure 7: Net migration among the Registered population was lowest in 2019 and 2020

Annual (12-month rolling total) net effects and total change between 2017 and 2024 for Registered status



4.3.4 Licensed status

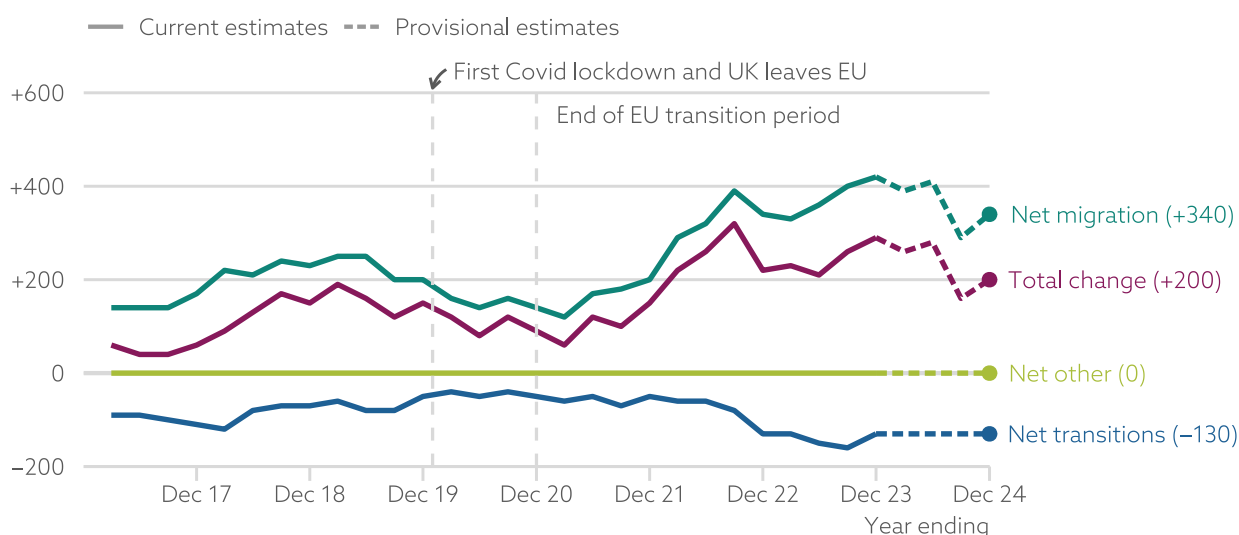
Among people with Licensed status, 340 more people migrated into Jersey in 2024 than migrated out over the same period. Net migration was +230 in 2018 and had fallen to +140 in 2020. Annual net migration of Licensed people was higher after 2022, compared to the previous years.

In 2024, 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 from 2,310 to 3,250 (41% increase) over the previous five years (see [Table 1 in 4.1](#)), as the positive effect of net migration was greater than the negative effect of people changing status.

Figure 8: 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 2024 for Licensed status



4.4 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 5](#), [Figure 7](#), and [Figure 8](#). This section explores which groups 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 inward or outward 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.

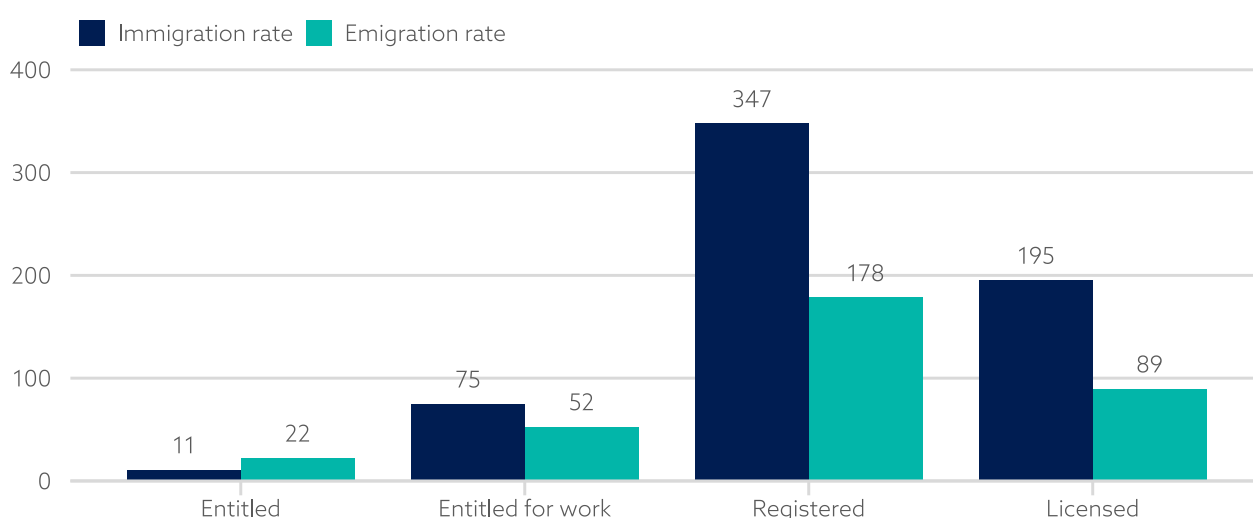
For those aged 20 years and over, the Entitled population was over 12 times larger than the Entitled for work or Registered populations at the end of 2024, and over 21 times larger than the Licensed population ([Table 1](#) in [4.1](#)). Immigration and emigration rates per 1,000 people allow migration 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 2024, for every 1,000 people with Registered status, there were 347 inward migrants in the year, and 178 outward migrants. The next highest rates were among the Licensed population. In 2024, per 1,000 people with Licensed status, there were 195 inward migrants in the year, and 89 outward migrants.

The second lowest rates were among the Entitled for work population. In 2024, per 1,000 people with Entitled for work status, 75 immigrated, and 52 emigrated. The lowest rates were among the Entitled population. In 2024, per 1,000 people with Entitled status, 11 immigrated, and 22 emigrated.

Figure 9: 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 2024

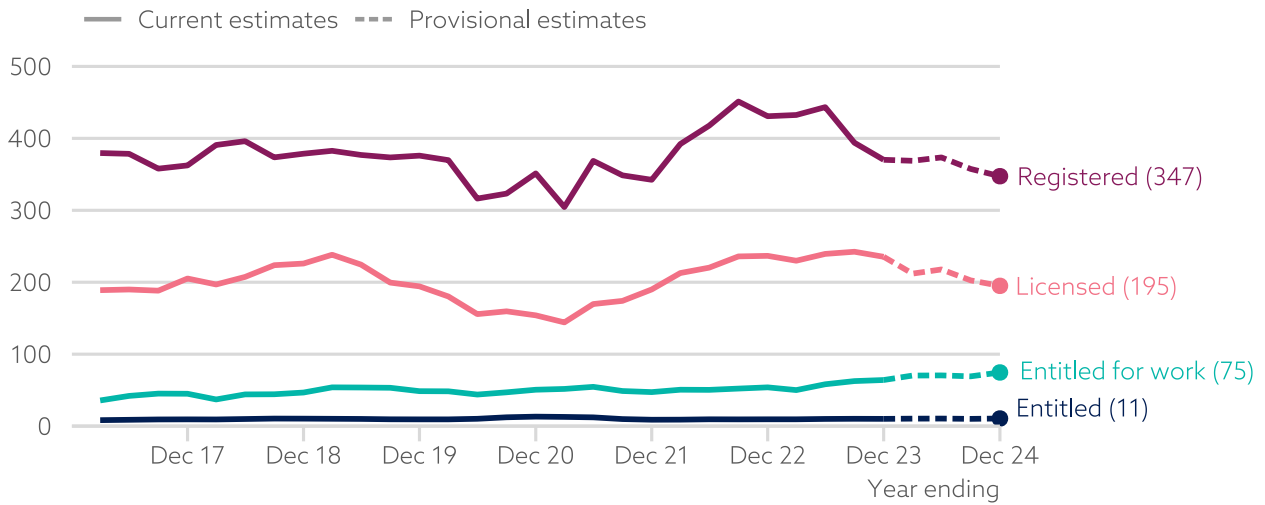


Immigration, emigration, and net migration rates per 1,000 people are shown over time in [Figure 10](#):

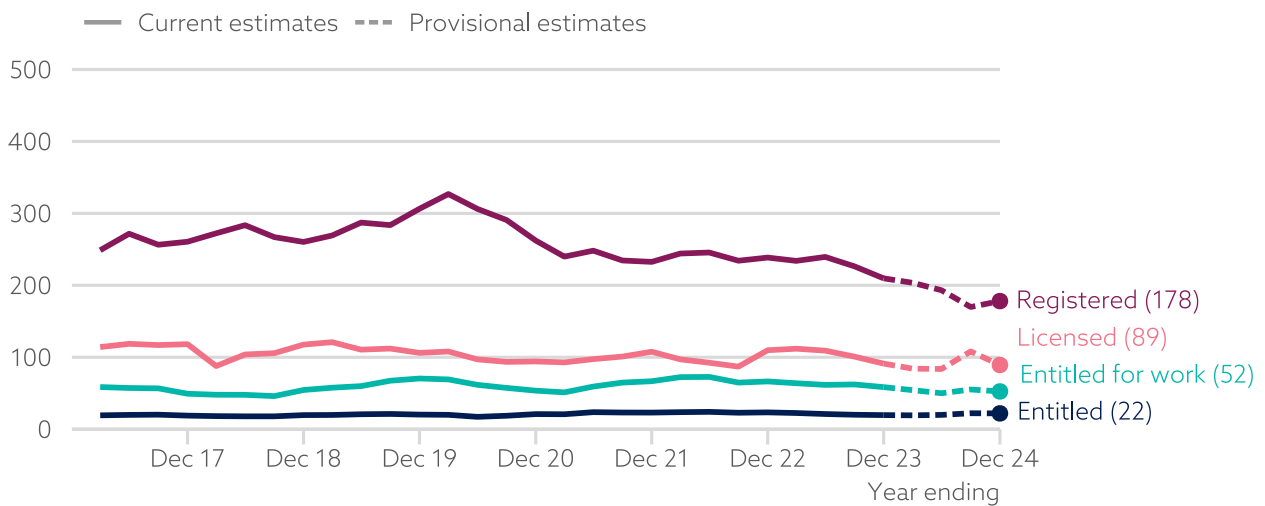
- immigration rates among the Registered population were highest in 2022, while emigration rates among the Registered population were highest in 2020
- the changes seen in net migration among people with Licensed status between 2017 and 2024 were due to changing rates of immigration rather than emigration

Figure 10: Immigration rates among the Registered population were highest in 2022, while emigration rates among the Registered population were highest in 2020

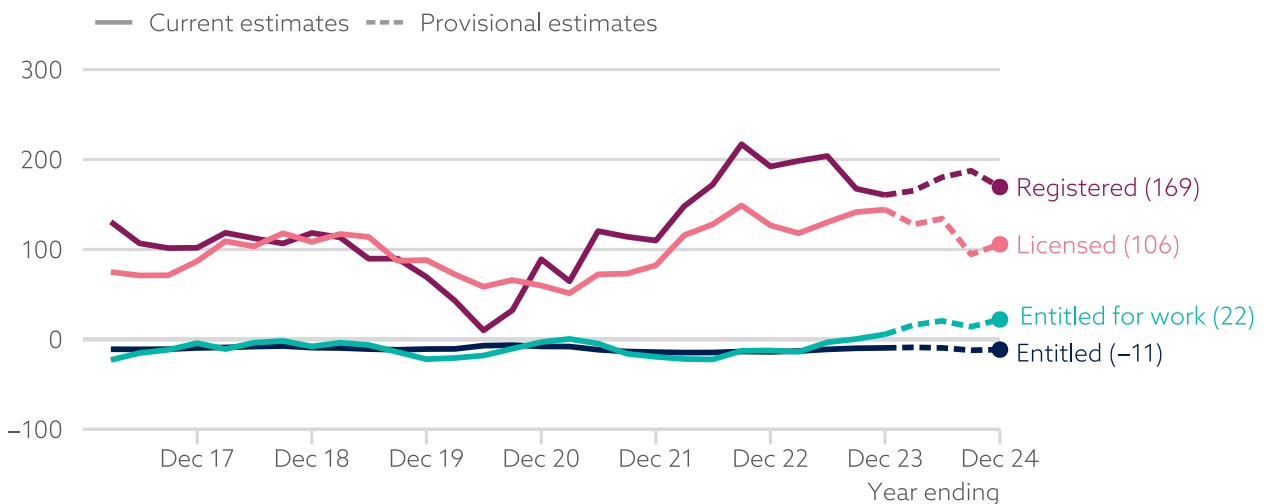
Immigration rate per 1,000 people by residential and employment status between 2017 and 2024



Emigration rate per 1,000 people by residential and employment status between 2017 and 2024



Net migration rate per 1,000 people by residential and employment status between 2017 and 2024



4.5 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 2024), but also includes a small number of people moving from Licensed status (14%), and a small number from Registered status (3%).

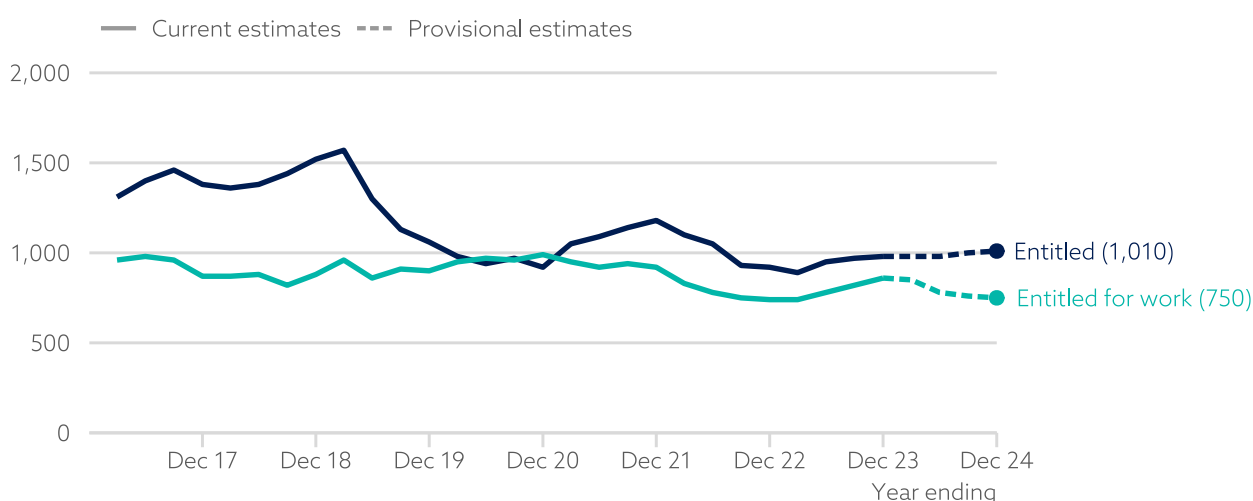
For people moving to Entitled for work status, this is primarily people moving from Registered status (89% in 2024), but also includes a small number of people moving from Licensed status (10%).³

The number of people moving to Entitled or Entitled for work status is shown in [Figure 11](#). The number of people moving to:

- Entitled status was 1,010 during 2024, much lower than the peak year of 2018, where the number was 1,520
- Entitled for work status was 750, lower than the peak seen in 2020 where the number was 990

Figure 11: The number of people moving to Entitled status was highest in 2018

Annual (12-month rolling total) number of people joining Entitled status and joining Entitled for work status between 2017 and 2024



³ There are also a very small number (<0.5%) that transition from Entitled to Entitled for work status. These may be legitimate but rare changes in status may be due to data quality.

5 Data tables

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

Data table 1: Population in December by residential and employment status between 2016 and 2024

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	70,150	5,770	5,150	3,050	84,120
2024	70,430	5,810	5,430	3,250	84,930

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

Data table 2: Annual net migration by residential and employment status between 2017 and 2024

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	-670	30	870	420	660
2024	-810	130	960	340	620

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