Population and migration

Total population: December 2024

1 Introduction

This report is one of a collection of reports on Jersey's population at the end of 2024. 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 to provide in this report:

- revised population and migration estimates for 2023
- provisional population and migration estimates for 2024[1]
- breakdowns of the population by age and sex

Further detailed population statistics can be found in the additional reports on:

- population by residential and employment status
- population by nationality and work permits

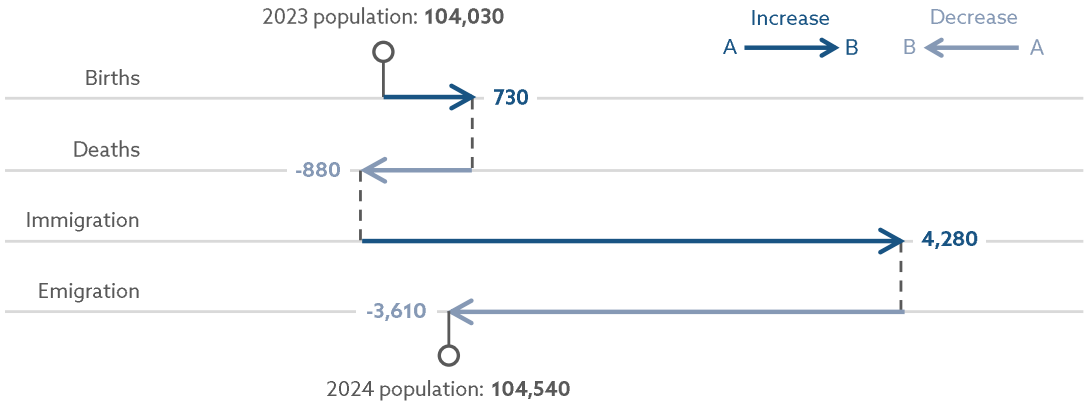
Administrative data can be relatively current and wide-ranging and, when linked together, can provide evidence of people accessing services in Jersey. This evidence is used to estimate whether someone can be classified as resident or not at points in time. More information on how these statistics were produced is available in the Methodology and quality report.

2 Headlines

- The total population of Jersey at the end of 2024 is provisionally estimated to be 104,540, which is 510 higher than at the end of 2023. [Section 4.1]
- The provisional population estimate for the end of 2023, published a year ago, has been revised upwards by 380 and the revised estimate is 104,030.[1] [Sections 4.1 and 6]
- Natural change remained negative in 2024, with 150 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 was +670 in 2024 (more immigration than emigration). [Sections 4.2 and 4.4]
- Without migration, the working age population would have fallen every year since 2012 (by an average of 240 people per year) due to ageing and deaths [Sections 5.1 and 5.5]
- The population aged 65 years and over grew by 12% between 2019 and 2024, while the number of under 16-year-olds fell by 7%. [Section 5.1]

Figure 1: Population growth in 2024 resulted mostly from net migration

Components of population change from year end 2023 to year end 2024



[1] See the Methodology and quality report for more information about provisional estimates and the revisions policy.

3 Contents

4 Total population

4.1 Population size

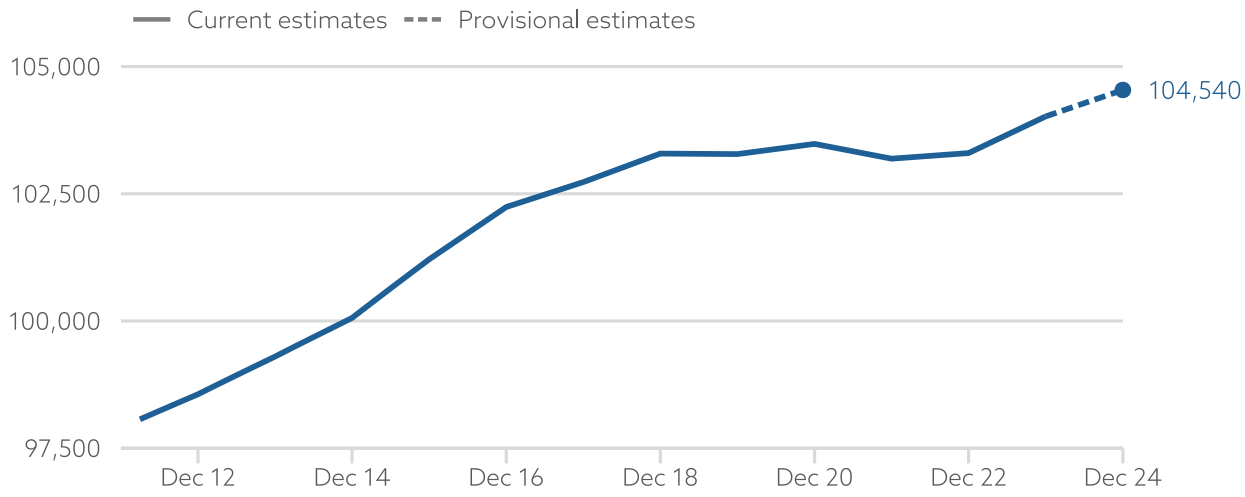
The total population of Jersey at the end of 2024 is provisionally estimated to be 104,540. This was 510 higher than the revised total population at the end of 2023.

The updated estimate for the population size at the end of 2023 is 104,030. In the previous report, the 2023 population was provisionally estimated to be 103,650 and so this is an upwards revision of 380.[2]

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).

Figure 2: The total population of Jersey is provisionally estimated to be 104,540 people at the end of 2024

Total population size in December between 2012 and 2024



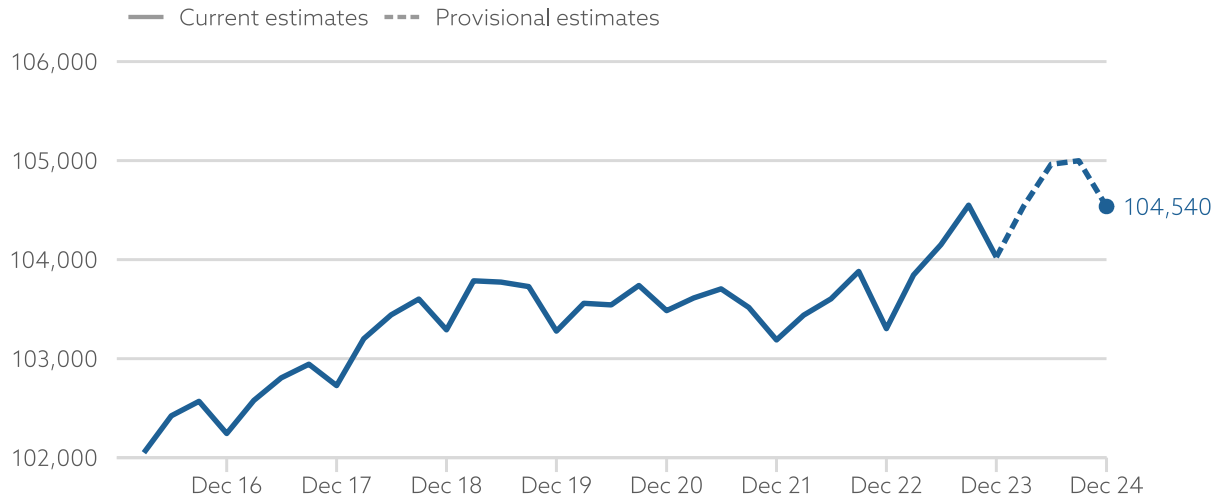
The estimates prior to 2016 use a different method and are only available for December of each year. This method is described in the Population and migration statistics, 2011 to 2021 report.

[2] Section 6 contains more information about the revisions in this report. See also the Methodology and quality report 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 the COVID-19 pandemic

Total population size between 2016 and 2024



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:

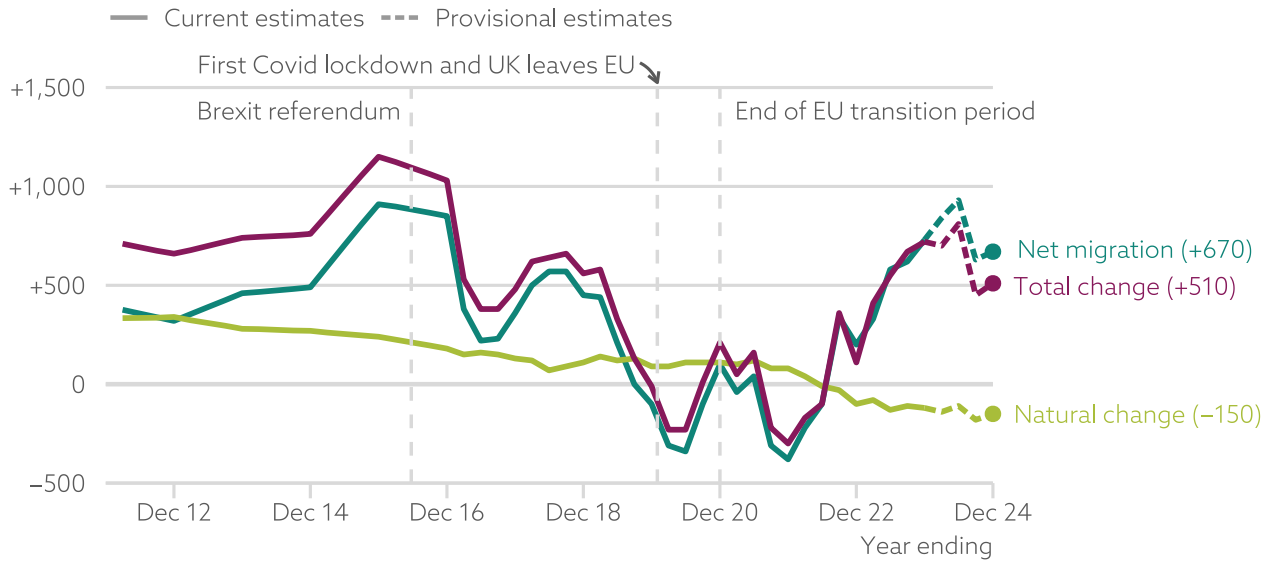
- natural change remained negative in 2024 at -150 (more deaths than births)
- net migration was +670 in 2024 (more immigration than emigration) and the revised estimate was +730 for 2023
- the total population change in 2024 was an increase of +510

Between 2017 and 2024, natural change was consistently close to zero, and net migration varied more year-to-year. As a result, total change mostly followed net migration between 2017 and 2024.

In the previous report, net migration in 2023 was provisionally estimated to be +470. This report revises the 2023 estimate to +730, now that additional administrative data relating to this period have been received and estimates can be more accurate. See Methodology and quality report for details on provisional estimates and revisions.

Figure 4: The total population increased by 510 people between the end of 2023 and the end of 2024

Rolling 12-month natural change, net migration, and total change between 2012 and 2024



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.

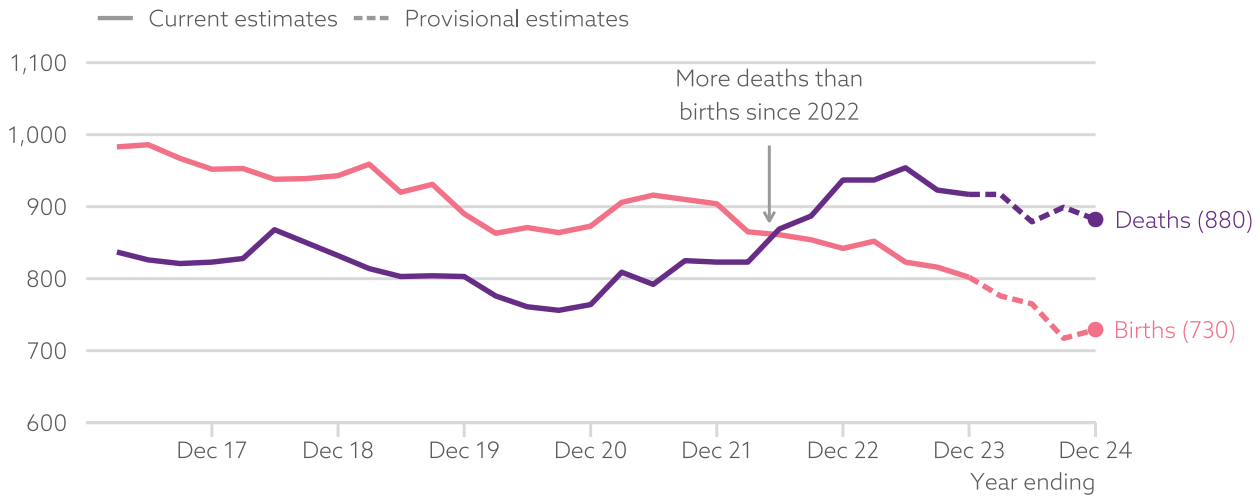
4.3 Births and deaths

Natural change is made up of births and deaths of Jersey residents.[3] The number of annual births and deaths can be seen in Figure 5 between 2017 and 2024.[4] This shows:

- there were more deaths than births in 2024, as has been seen since 2022, which was the first time that this had happened since 1983[5]
- there were 730 births of Jersey residents in 2024, a decline from 2019, where there were 890 births (a decrease of 18% over five years)
- there were 880 deaths of Jersey residents in 2024, which was similar to 2023, but was an increase from 800 in 2019 (an increase of 9% over five years)

Figure 5: There were 150 more deaths than births in 2024

Annual (12-month rolling total) births and deaths between 2017 and 2024



[3] 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.
[4] 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 the Methodology and quality report for details.
[5] Information on birth and death registrations from the Superintendent Registrar Annual Statement 2021 suggests that a negative natural change was last seen in Jersey in 1983.

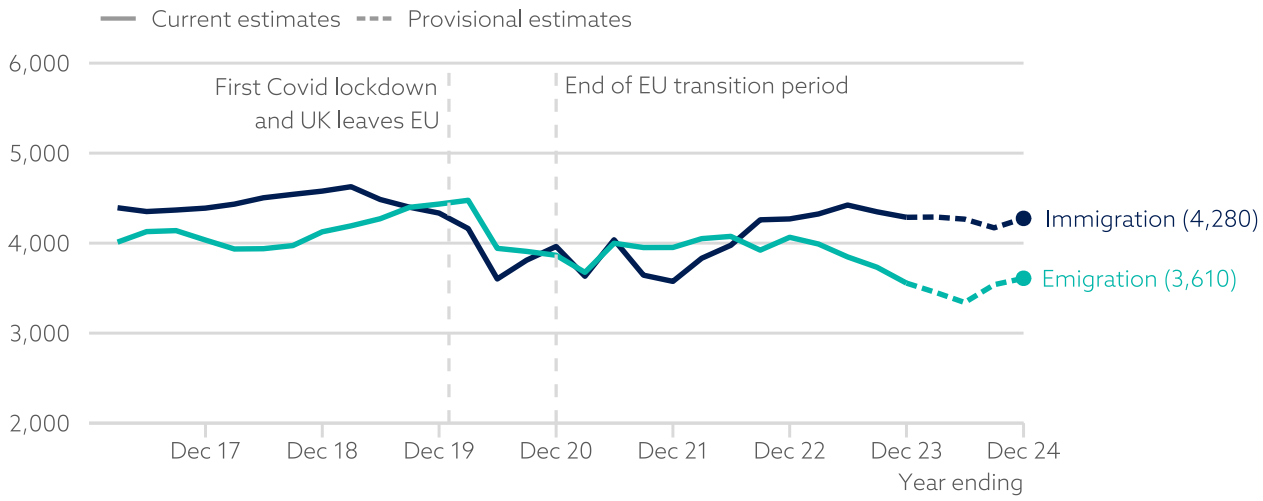
4.4 Immigration and emigration

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

- immigration and emigration were 4,280 and 3,610 people respectively in 2024, with a difference of +670 people (the 'net migration')[6]
- the levels of immigration and emigration were similar in 2024 to the levels in 2023
- immigration was higher than emigration during 2017 and 2018, this pattern changed to higher or equal emigration between 2019 and 2021
- the historic pattern of higher immigration than emigration (and therefore positive net migration) has returned since 2022

Figure 6: Immigration was 670 higher than emigration in 2024

Annual (12-month rolling total) immigration and emigration between 2017 and 2024



[6] 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 2019 and the end of 2024 was among the population aged 65 years and over, which increased by 12%. The population aged under 16 decreased by 7% and the aged 16 to 64 population remained about the same.

Table 1: The number of people aged 65 and over grew by 12% over five years

Population size by age at the end of 2019 and 2024

	Population		Population change	
	Dec 2019	**Dec 2024**	**Number**	**Percentage**
Under 16	16,530	15,410	-1,120	-7
16 to 64	68,350	68,530	+180	0
65 and over	18,400	20,600	+2,210	+12
Total	**103,280**	**104,540**	**+1,260**	**+1**

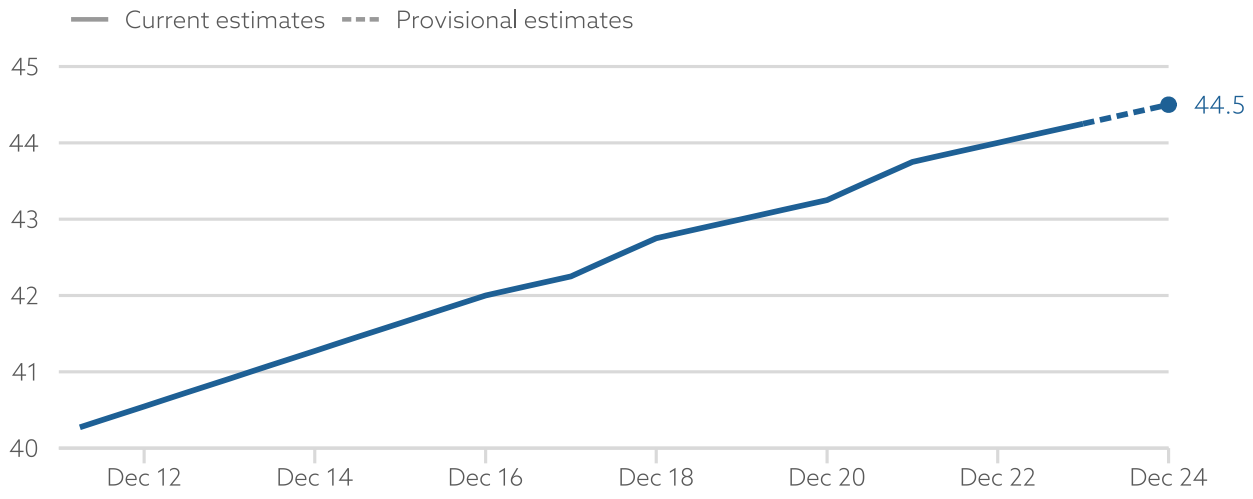
Figures have been rounded to the nearest 10. Change has been calculated using unrounded figures.

5.2 Average age

The median age of the Jersey population is shown in Figure 7. The median age has been steadily increasing since 1981.[7] In 2024, the median age was 44.5 years. In other words, half of residents were aged under 44 and a half years, and the other half were aged over 44 and a half years.

Figure 7: The median age increased over the last 10 years from 41.3 in 2014 to 44.5 in 2024

The median age between 2012 and 2024



[7] This is shown in the Jersey 2021 Census report (page 17).

5.3 Dependency ratio

The dependency ratio is the ratio of the size of the dependent (non-working age) population to the working age population. This is expressed as a percentage: in other words, the number of dependently aged people per 100 people of working age.

The dependent age population is defined as the number of younger people (aged under 16 years) plus the number of older people (65 years and over). The working age population is those aged between 16 and 64 years inclusive.

The old age dependency ratio is the number of people 65 years and over divided by those who are aged 16 to 64 years.

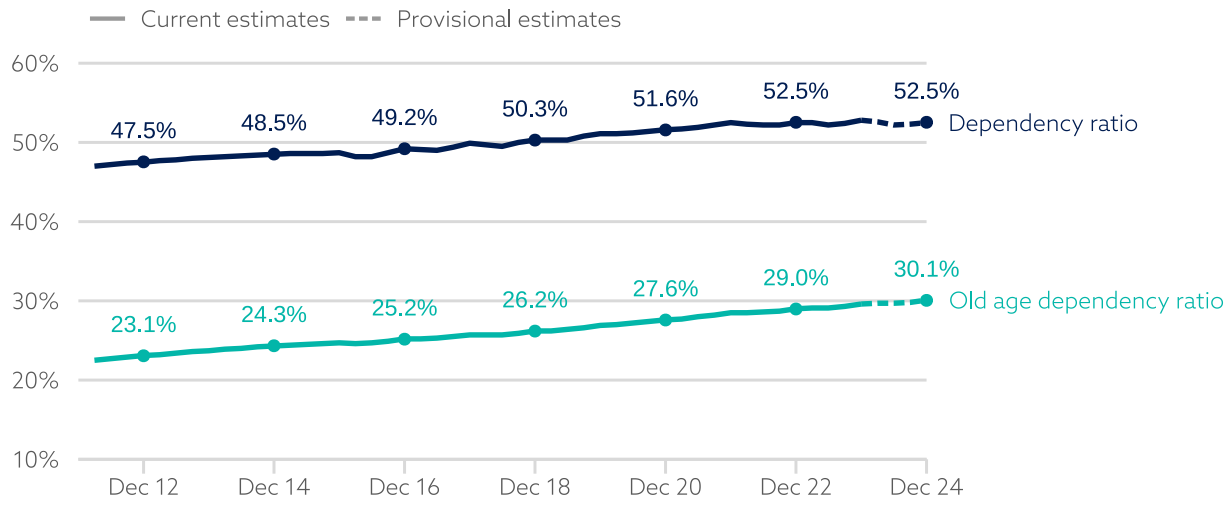
The dependency ratio and old age dependency ratio are shown in Figure 8. This shows:

- the overall dependency ratio increased from 48.5% at the end of 2014 to 52.5% at the end of 2024: in other words, for every 100 people of working age there were 52.5 dependently aged people
- the old age dependency ratio increased from 23.1% at the end of 2014 to 30.1% at the end of 2024: in other words, for every 100 people of working age there were 30.1 people aged 65 and over
- the increase of the old age dependency ratio over 2014 to 2024 is the main contributor to the increase in the overall dependency ratio

For context, the overall dependency ratio in the UK at mid-year 2023 was 59.3% (greater overall dependency) and the old age dependency ratio was 30.2% (similar old age dependency).[8]

Figure 8: The old age dependency ratio was the main contributor to the overall dependency ratio

The dependency ratio and old age dependency ratio between 2012 and 2024



[8] These figures were calculated on the same basis using the Estimates of the UK population by age, Mid-2023, Office for National Statistics dataset. Mid-2024 estimates were not available at the time of publication.

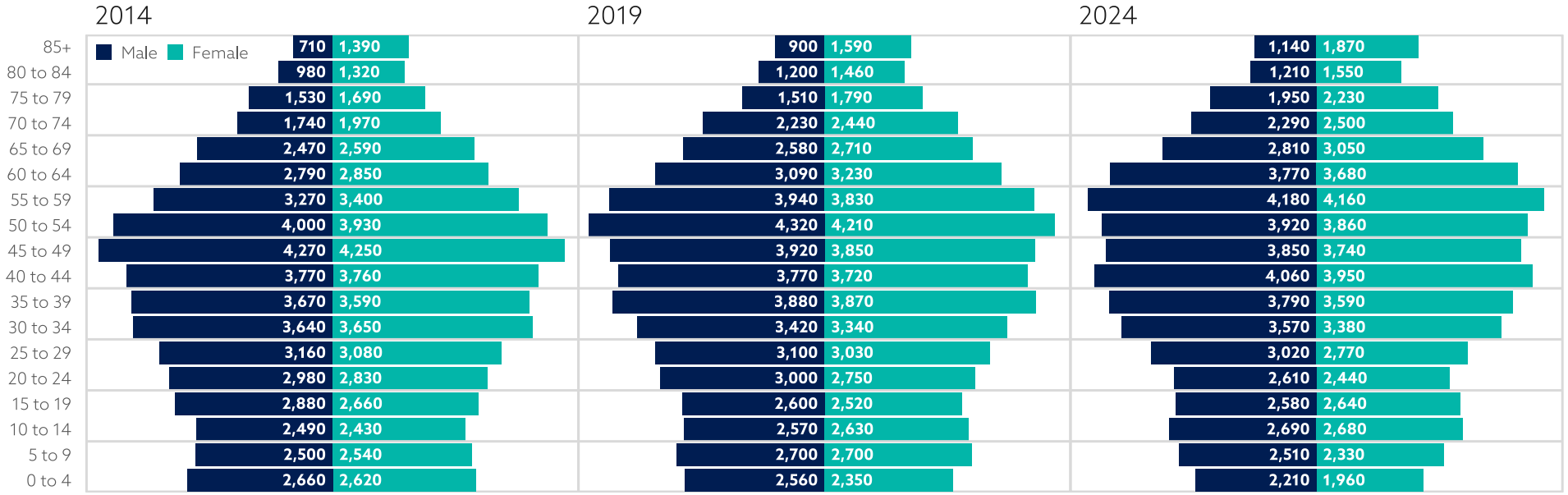
5.4 Population pyramids over time

The changing age structure of the population can be seen in more detail in the population pyramids in Figure 9. In 2024:

- the largest age group in 2024 was 55- to 59-year-olds: this cohort was the largest 10 years earlier, when they were 45- to 49-year-olds
- there were 3,010 people aged 85 years and over, increasing from 2,110 in 2014, representing an increase of 43%
- there were more males (42,750) than females (41,190) for those aged 64 and under, whereas for those aged 65 and over, there were more females (11,200) than males (9,400)

Figure 9: The largest age group in 2024 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 2014, 2019, and 2024



The 2014 population pyramid uses a different method to estimate the population size, as described in the Population and migration statistics, 2011 to 2021 report.

5.5 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 65 years and over.

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 65 and over age group, which had 84% of deaths between 2017 and 2024). The net effect of these factors is referred to as 'net other effects'.

Net migration is shown for each age group in Figure 10. This shows that net migration varied most year-to-year for the working age group. In 2024, total net migration was predominantly due to those of working age.

Figure 10: Net migration among those aged 16 to 64 in 2024 was +750 but relatively closer to zero for those aged under 16 and 65 and over

Annual (12-month rolling total) net migration by age group between 2012 and 2024

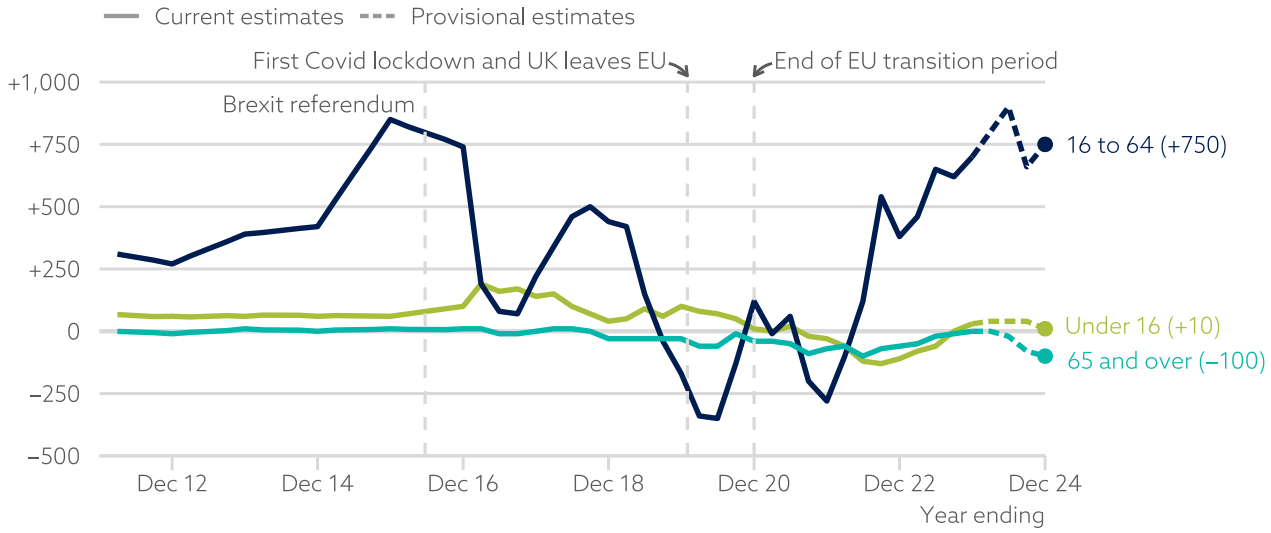


Figure 11 to Figure 13 show the contributions of net migration, as well as net other effects, to the changes in the size of each age group.

5.5.1 Under 16

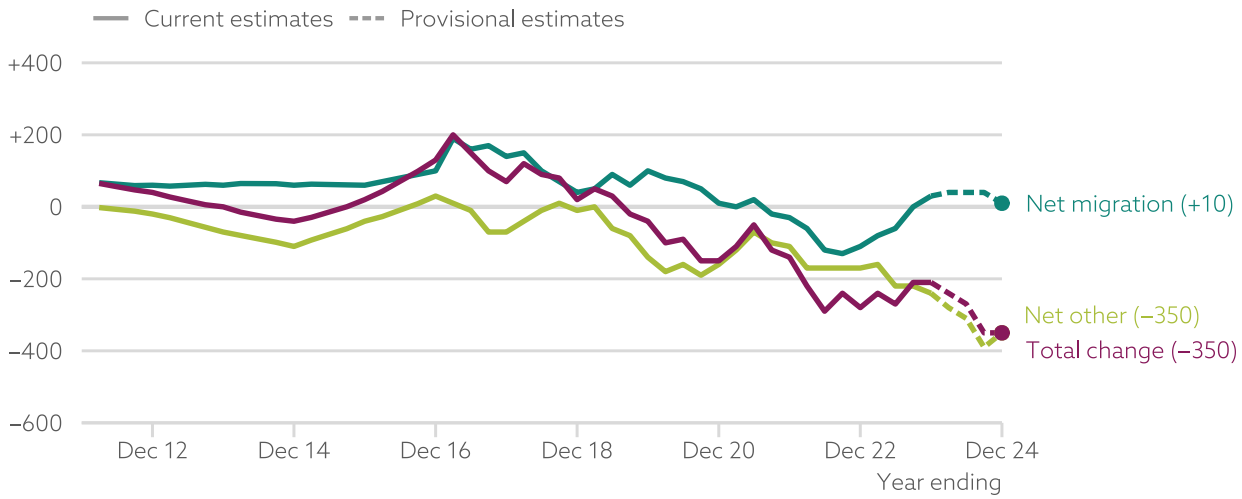
Net migration among those under age 16 was close to zero in 2023. Between 2012 and 2020, net migration was positive for this age group. This changed briefly between 2021 and 2022, when net migration was negative.

The net contribution of the other effects (births, ageing, and deaths) on the size of the under 16 group was negative in 2024, 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 -350 people) in 2024 was the largest it has been during the period 2012 to 2024.

The total change of -7% over the five-year period 2019 to 2024 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 11: 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 2024 for people aged under 16



5.5.2 16 to 64

Net migration among working age people in 2024 remained similar to the revised 2023 figure, with 750 more people immigrating than emigrating in 2024, compared to 700 in 2023. 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).

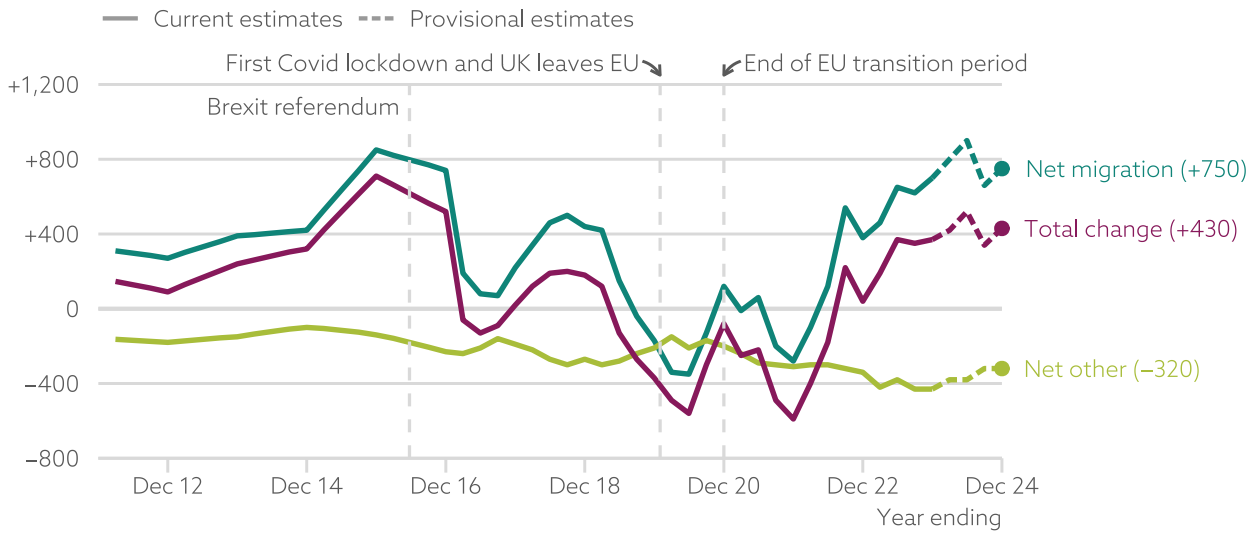
During 2019, net migration fell below zero, as more people of working age left Jersey than arrived, then briefly returned to low positive values at the end of 2020 before falling back below zero in 2021. In 2022, net migration then returned to being positive, with more people immigrating than emigrating. The period 2019 to 2021 included the events of the UK leaving the EU and the COVID-19 pandemic.

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 240 people per year).

The working age population did not change notably over the five-year period 2019 to 2024 (see Table 1 in 5.1). This was because the recent period of positive net migration for this age group helped to offset the prior period of negative net migration and the net decreasing effect of ageing and deaths.

Figure 12: The working age population would have fallen in every year between 2012 and 2024 in the absence of migration

Annual (12-month rolling total) net effects and total change between 2012 and 2024 for people of working age



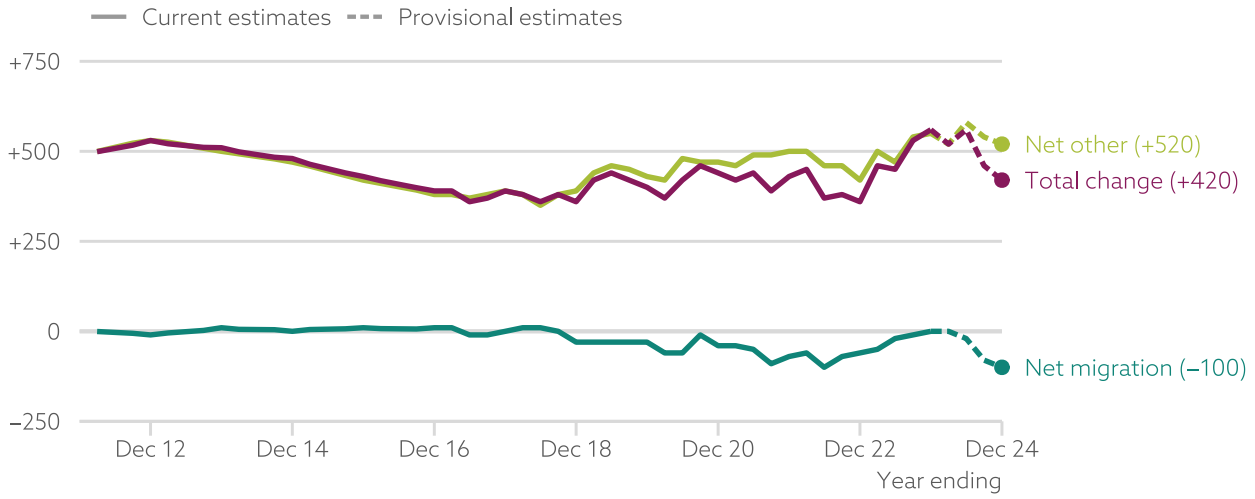
5.5.3 65 and over

Net migration was -100 among the aged 65 and over group in 2024 and has been slightly negative or close to zero 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 520 for the aged 65 and over group in 2024. In other words, more people reached age 65 than died among this group. This was seen in every year between 2012 and 2024. The number of residents aged 65 and over increased by 12% over the five years leading up to 2024 (see Table 1 in 5.1).

Figure 13: The population aged 65 and over increased as more people aged into the group than died

Annual (12-month rolling total) net effects and total change between 2012 and 2024 for people aged 65 and over



5.6 Migration rates by age

The sizes of the aged under 16 and 16- to- 64 populations have been affected by net migration as shown previously in Figure 11 and Figure 12. This section explores which groups have the largest and smallest levels of migration relative to their population size 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 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 65 and over population in 2024, and over four times larger than the under 16 population, as shown in Table 1. Immigration and emigration rates per 1,000 people allow migration in these groups to be compared on a like-for-like basis.

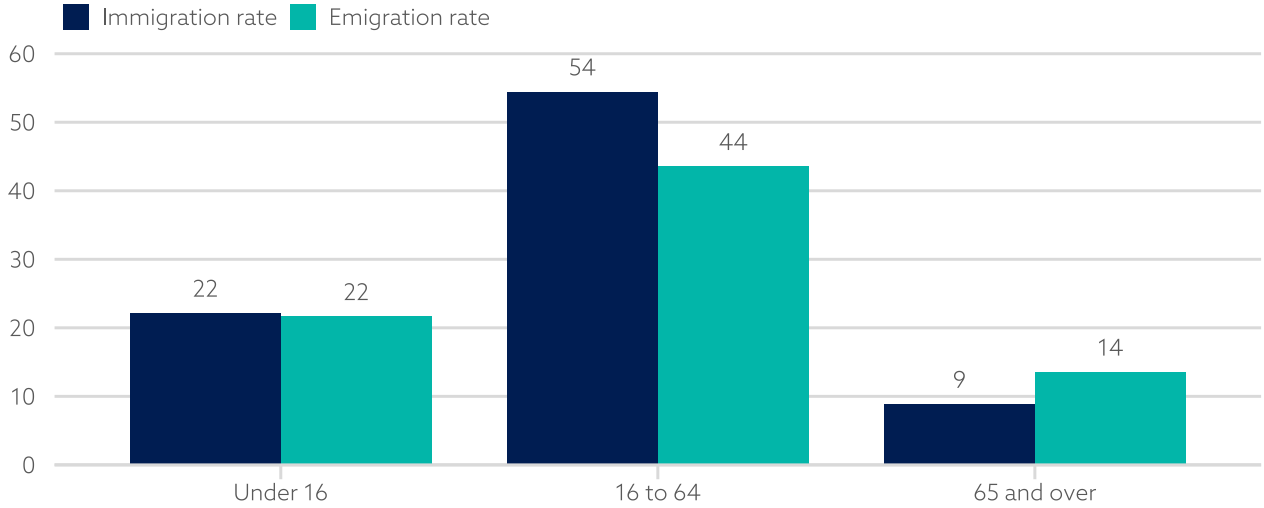
The working age (16- to 64-year-old) group had the highest rates of immigration and emigration per 1,000 people. In 2024, for every 1,000 working age people, there were 54 inward migrants in the year, and 44 outward migrants.

The next highest rates were among the under 16 population. In 2024, per 1,000 people under 16 years old, there were 22 inward migrants in the year, and the same number of outward migrants.

The lowest rates were among the 65 and over population. In 2024, per 1,000 people 65 years and over, there were 9 inward migrants in the year, and 14 outward migrants.

Figure 14: 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 2024

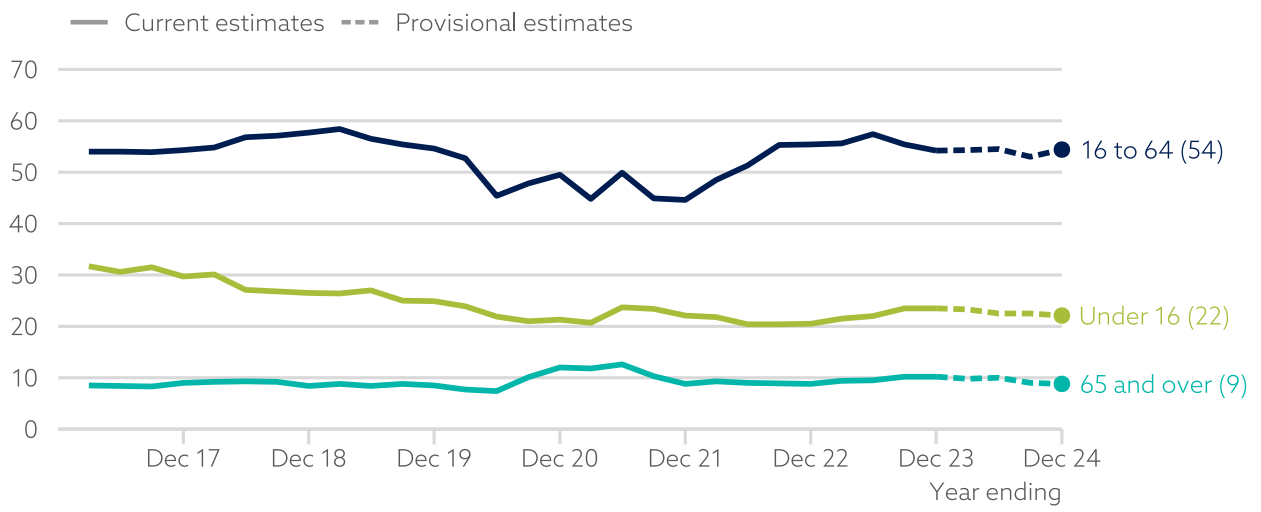


The immigration, emigration, and net migration rates per 1,000 people are shown over time in Figure 15 and show:

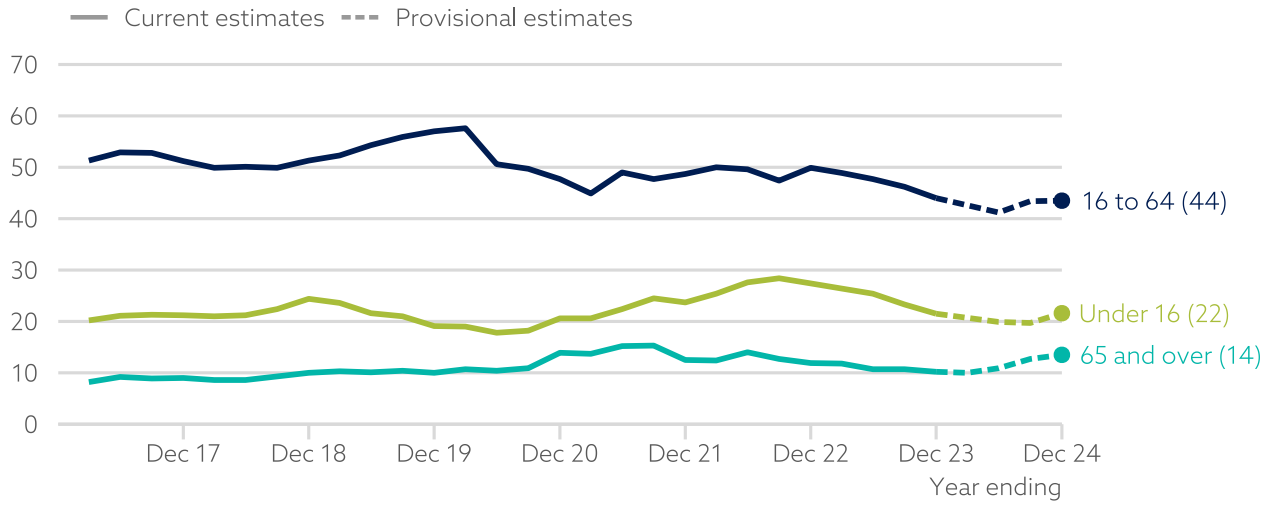
- immigration rates among those of working age decreased during 2020 and 2021 but have since returned to previous levels of around 55 people per 1,000 working age residents
- emigration rates among those of working age increased in 2019, around the time when the UK left the EU and the COVID-19 pandemic, but have since returned to pre-2019 levels or lower
- 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 65 and over-year-olds since 2017, at around 10 per 1,000 residents aged 65 and over; these both increased slightly in 2020 and 2021

Figure 15: Immigration rates among those of working age decreased in 2020 and 2021, while emigration rates among those of working age peaked in 2019

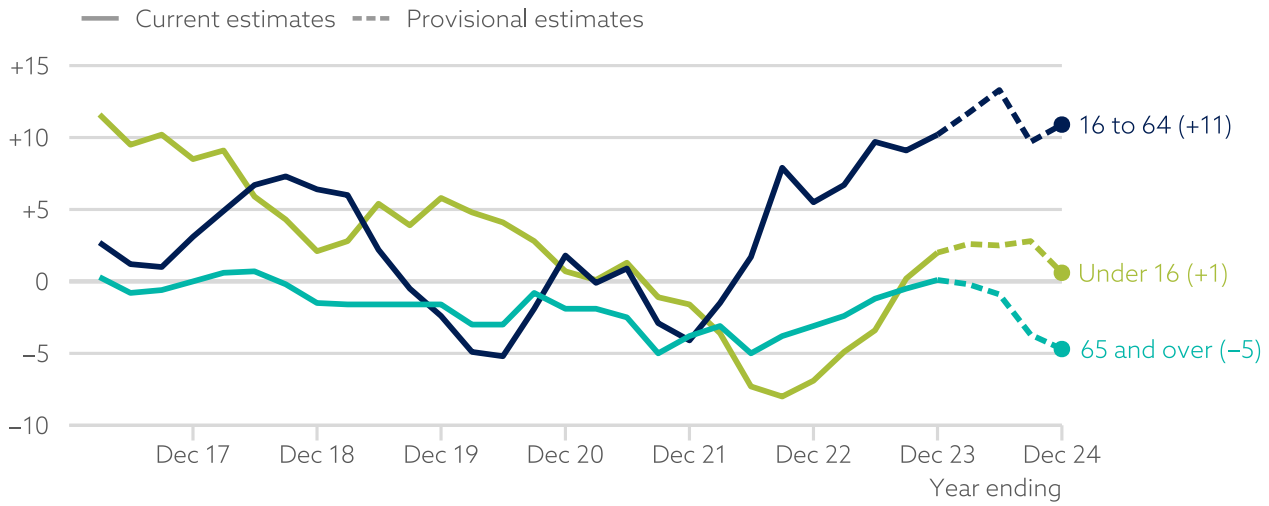
Immigration rate per 1,000 people by age group between 2017 and 2024



Emigration rate per 1,000 people by age group between 2017 and 2024



Net migration rate per 1,000 people by age group between 2017 and 2024



6 Revisions

Full estimates of population size can be produced once a full set of administrative data is received for both the full year in question and the subsequent 12 months. This introduces considerable lag in publishing accurate population and migration estimates.

Therefore, a method has been devised whereby in the autumn of a particular year, provisional estimates for each of the previous year's four quarters can also be produced. Provisional year estimates are produced with a shorter lag, in response to user need, but are known to have wider uncertainty. The balance of user need for timeliness and accuracy of estimates was considered when establishing the provisional estimation timing. These estimates are produced with less activity data than is normally needed to use the full method for estimating population and migration for all residents.

Despite this, for 98% of residents there is enough activity data by autumn following the year in question, to produce estimates using the rules from the full method. For the remaining 2%, the probability of immigration or emigration is calculated by looking at the migratory patterns of similar population groups over the previous two years. These rules and probabilities can then be used to estimate provisional year estimates. More information on revisions and adjustments is published in the Methodology and quality report.

Once all the required activity data is available in the following year, the provisional figures can be revised. The revisions made to the provisional population and migration values published in the 2023 Population and migration report are shown in Table 2. There have been no other revisions in this report.

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 the Methodology and quality report for more information).

Table 2: The provisional estimates in publications and the subsequently revised values

Type	Publication date	Population	Net migration	Natural change	Admin adjustment
Provisional	25 September 2024	103,650	+470	-110	n/a
Revised	24 September 2025	104,030	+730	-120	n/a
Revision		*+380*	*+260*	*-10*	*+110*

7 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 2024

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	104,030	730	-120	110	4,290	3,560	800	920
2024	104,540	670	-150	0	4,280	3,610	730	880

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 2024

Year	By age			By sex		
	Under 16	16 to 64	65 and over	Male	Female	Total
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	15,750	68,100	20,180	51,680	52,350	104,030
2024	15,410	68,530	20,600	52,150	52,390	104,540

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 2024

Year	By age			By sex		
	Under 16	16 to 64	65 and over	Male	Female	Total
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	30	700	0	350	390	730
2024	10	750	-100	530	140	670

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