

Jersey population projections

2025 to 2080

Tier 1 and supporting statistics

This report contains Tier 1 statistics, as designated under the Statistics and Census (Jersey) Law 2018.

Tier 1 statistics are those identified as essential for decision-making in Jersey, meeting the highest standards of quality, integrity, and continuity. These statistics have the Tier 1 logo in the footer of the page.

It also contains supporting statistics in [section 6](#), which provide additional context or analysis but are not designated Tier 1. These statistics do **not** have the Tier 1 logo in the footer of the page.

For more information about Tier 1 statistics and the criteria they meet, visit stats.je/tier-1-statistics/.

1 Introduction

This report provides data on the projected future size and structure of Jersey's resident population that would arise for particular scenarios of migration, and assumptions of fertility and mortality.

The projections use the 2024 population figures from the latest Jersey [Population and migration statistics report](#) as a baseline. The projection model uses this baseline population and projects the population forwards year by year, by adding births, subtracting deaths and adjusting for inward and outward migration. Some changes have been made in the methodology since the previous projections report, which are described in more detail in [section 4](#), and in a separate [explainer document](#):

- an updated set of the five net migration scenarios
- an updated mid-range fertility assumption
- the addition of four alternative assumptions for both fertility and life expectancy

It is important to note that the projections are not forecasts and so will differ from the actual future outcomes. Changes to these assumptions will impact the results, therefore the findings should be considered an estimate based on recent trends to inform decision making. For more on this please see the separate [methodology document](#).

2 Headlines

- With annual net migration of +400, and mid-range fertility and mortality assumptions, the total population is projected to be fairly stable in size until around 2050, before beginning to decline.
- A net migration of around +700 per year would be needed to maintain a stable size of working age population in the long term, for mid-range fertility and life expectancy assumptions.
- For all net migration scenarios projected (up to +800 per year), the number of people aged under 16 will decrease from 2024.
- Natural change will continue to decline for all the projected migration scenarios.
- For all migration scenarios, the number of people aged 65 and over will be around, or greater than, 28,000 by 2040, an increase of 36% from 20,600 at the end of 2024.
- For all migration scenarios, the number of people aged 80 years and over will be more than 11,000 by 2050, almost double the number estimated at the end of 2024 (5,770).
- With annual net migration of +400, the dependency ratio, the number of non-working age people for every 100 people of working age, will rise from 52.4 at the end of 2024 to 60.9 by 2040.

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4 Scenarios and assumptions

Population change is driven by three components: migration, births, and deaths, therefore population projections are driven by assumptions about future net migration, fertility, and life expectancy. The future of these is uncertain therefore projections may differ from what actually happens.

A range of projections have been produced using different assumptions for fertility and life expectancy, and different net migration scenarios, to show the future population and its age structure under different situations.

A total of 125 projection scenarios have been produced consisting of all the possible combinations of five assumptions each for fertility, and life expectancy, and five different net migration scenarios. The full range of projection scenarios are available in the [projections data explorer](#) and on [Open Data](#) for users who want that detail. This report includes the outputs using the middle three assumptions for mortality and fertility and these are used to give an indication of the sensitivity of the projections to the underlying assumptions.

4.1 Summary of changes since previous projections

The methodology behind the projections in this report has changed since the [previous projections report](#). Statistics Jersey engaged with key internal users of the projections about the proposed improvements in the leadup to this report. The changes are broadly summarised by:

- an updated set of five net migration scenarios
- an updated mid-range fertility assumption
- the addition of four alternative assumptions for both fertility and life expectancy

Together, these updated and additional scenarios produce a variety of the potential outcomes for Jersey’s population, with the mid-range fertility and life expectancy assumptions being most reflective of recent trends. More details of the changes to methodology can be found in a separate [explainer document](#).

4.2 Migration scenarios

Net migration has averaged approximately +400 over the last 10 years. The mid-range net migration scenario used in previous population projection has been updated to reflect this. Four alternative migration scenarios are provided at consistent intervals (200 apart) above and below +400.

Table 1: Comparison of previous and updated migration scenarios

Previous	Updated
-100	Net nil
Net nil	+200
+325	+400
+700	+600
+1,000	+800

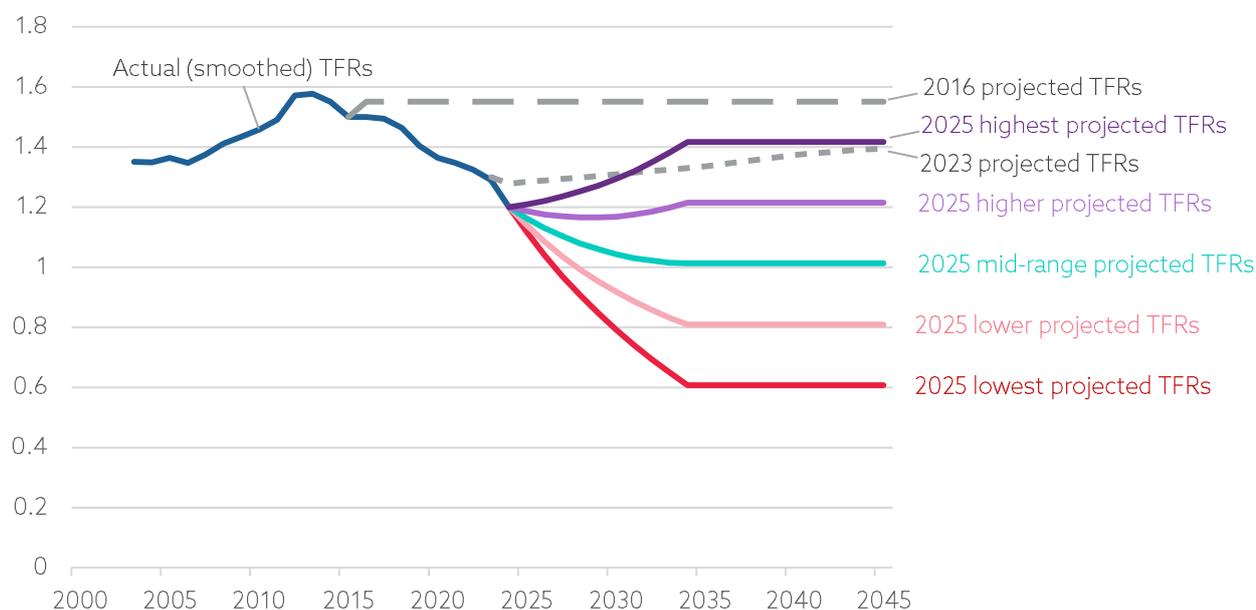
Projections using two of the previous migration scenarios (+325 and +700) have also been produced to enable comparisons with previous projections. These are available in [supplementary tables](#) and on [Open Data](#).

4.3 Fertility assumptions

Updated assumptions have been produced using trends in Jersey's fertility rates over the last 10 years (2014 to 2024).¹ The fertility assumptions are summarised below using the period total fertility rate (TFR): the expected number of children a woman would have in her life if she experienced that year's age-specific fertility rates throughout her childbearing years. The replacement rate for Jersey is 2.1.²

The mid-range fertility assumption chosen for these population projections assumes the total fertility rate will continue the observed downward trend in the short term and stabilise at 1.01 by 10 years into the projected period (2034). This is lower than the mid-range assumption used in the previous population projections reports – see Figure 1.

Figure 1: Historic total fertility rate for Jersey, and five projected fertility assumptions



Lowering the mid-range fertility assumption has a significant impact on the population projections. For example, in the 2023 projections the +325 net migration scenario resulted in a roughly stable working age population size over the period 2025 to 2080. In the 2025 projections, net migration would need to be roughly +700 a year to maintain a broadly stable working age population.

Two alternative ('higher' and 'lower' in Figure 1) fertility assumptions are used in this report to reflect a range of possibilities for Jersey's future fertility. These assume a 20% lower or higher total fertility rate than the mid-range assumption (0.81 and 1.21 respectively) is achieved 10 years into the projection period (by 2034).

There are also two further fertility assumptions ('highest' and 'lowest' in Figure 1) available in the [Projections data explorer](#) and [Open Data](#).

¹ For more detail on the changes to fertility assumptions, see the [methodology document](#), and the associated [explainer document](#).

² The replacement rate is the TFR at which women have enough babies for each generation to exactly replace itself, so that population levels are sustained in the long term (assuming mortality rates remain constant and zero net migration).

4.4 Life expectancy assumptions

Recent trends in Jersey suggest that life expectancy will continue increasing in the long term.³ The mid-range assumption chosen assumes life expectancy will reach 86.2 after 30 years from the 2024 projection base year (by 2054) and continue rising from there. This corresponds to the average annual increases of 0.1 years in life expectancy observed over the last 10 years.

The lower and higher alternative assumptions used in this report apply 10% lower or higher mortality rates. This results in life expectancies of 85.3 and 87.1 by 2054, respectively.

See the separate [methodology document](#) for further information on the assumptions for net migration, fertility, and life expectancy.

³ The mortality assumptions are summarised using the period life expectancy at birth: the expected lifespan of a person if they experienced that year's age-specific mortality rates throughout their life.

5 Population projections outputs

The outputs focus on the effect that changing net migration scenarios has on the size of the population and various population subgroups. Different fertility and life expectancy assumptions are also presented to provide an indication of the sensitivity associated with each projection scenario, and to highlight which has more impact on a given population subgroup. See the [projections data explorer](#) for all scenarios.

5.1 Total population

The overall population size of Jersey is an important factor for future planning. At the end of 2024, the population was [provisionally estimated to be 104,540](#).

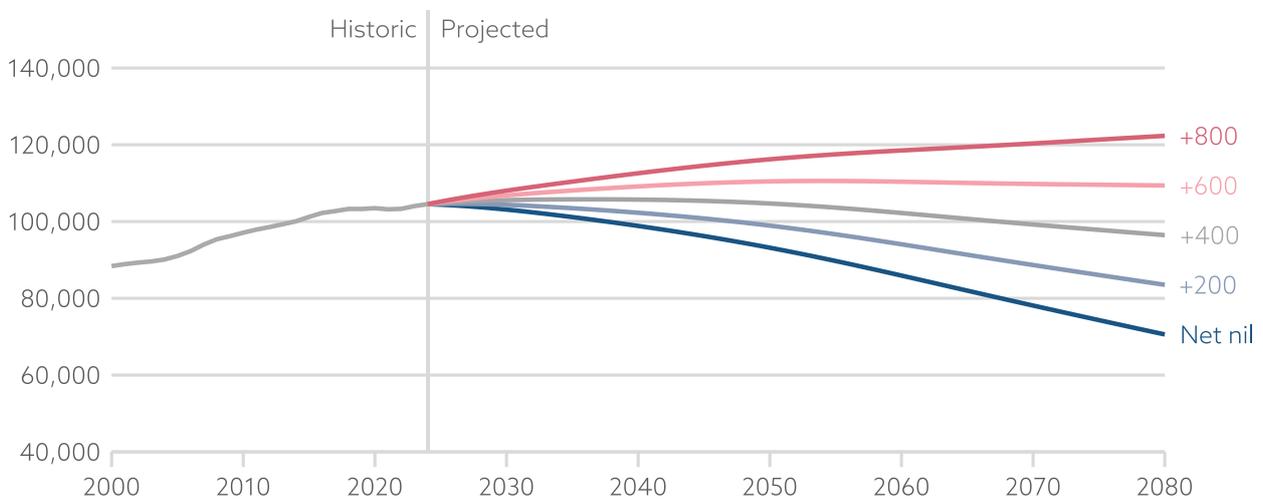
5.1.1 Net migration scenarios

The choice of net migration scenario impacts on the total population size more than the fertility and life expectancy assumptions. The total population size for the different net migration scenarios is shown in Figure 2 and Table 2. The mid-range fertility and life expectancy assumptions are used for these.

The +400 net migration scenario best reflects recent net migration trends (over the last 10 years). This scenario projects an increase in population up to 2040, when the population would reach 105,720, followed by a decrease to a population size of 96,460 by 2080.

Figure 2: The population is projected to marginally increase until 2040 for a +400 net migration scenario

Total population for different net migration scenarios with mid-range fertility and life expectancy assumptions



Data between 2000 and 2010 have been modelled to provide additional context but are not Tier 1 Statistics.

Table 2: Total population for different migration scenarios

Net migration	2024*	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080
+800	104,540	108,050	112,580	116,220	118,520	120,350	122,330
+600	104,540	106,820	109,150	110,460	110,370	109,790	109,400
+400	104,540	105,580	105,720	104,700	102,230	99,230	96,460
+200	104,540	104,350	102,290	98,940	94,080	88,670	83,520
Net nil	104,540	103,120	98,860	93,180	85,930	78,110	70,590

*Baseline figure from latest population estimates.

5.1.2 Sensitivity to fertility and life expectancy assumptions

The total population size for the +400 net migration scenario, for a range of fertility and life expectancy assumptions, is shown in Figure 3 and Table 3. This shows the combined effect of applying alternative fertility and life expectancy assumptions.

The higher end of the range is projected by choosing higher fertility and life expectancy assumptions (20% and 10% above the mid-range assumptions respectively). This scenario projects an increase in population until 2050, when it will be 108,250, followed by a decrease to a population of 105,050 by 2080.

The lower end of the range is projected by choosing lower fertility and life expectancy assumptions (20% and 10% below the mid-range assumptions respectively). This scenario projects a maximum population of 105,240 in 2030, after which it decreases to 88,320 by 2080.

The difference in projected total population size between the higher and lower end of the sensitivity range was 3,660 people in 2040, increasing to 16,730 people by 2080.

The other net migration scenarios will have their own sensitivity ranges when applying the highest and lowest fertility and life expectancy assumptions. These scenarios can be viewed using the population projections data explorer, and the data tables are available on [Open Data](#).

Figure 3: Under the higher fertility and lower mortality assumptions, the population is projected to increase until 2050, for a +400 net migration scenario

The sensitivity range of the total population for the +400 net migration scenario, which shows the combined effect of alternative fertility and life expectancy assumptions

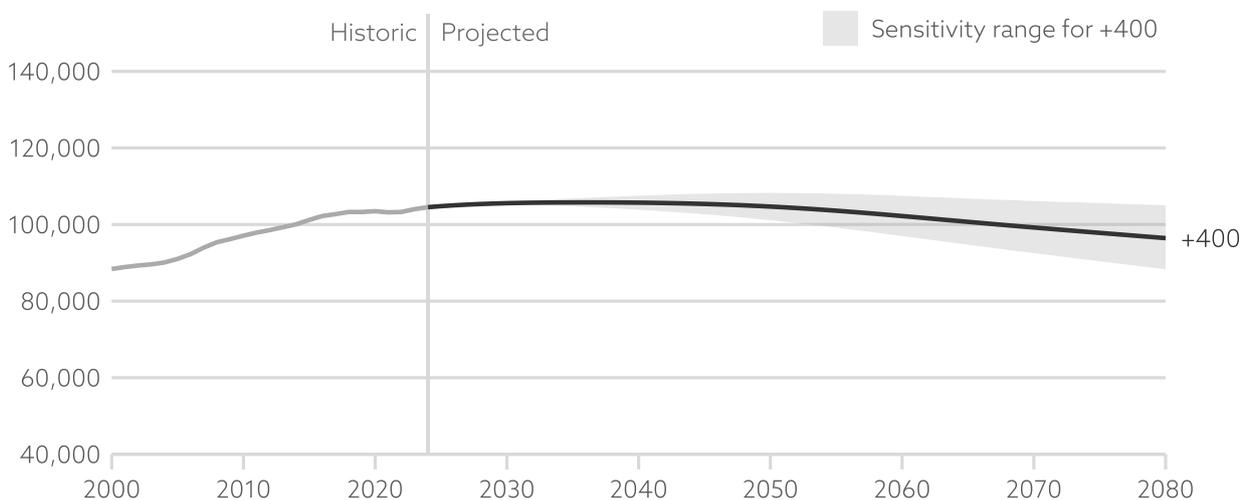


Table 3: Total population for +400 net migration scenario and sensitivity ranges

Sensitivity range	2024*	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080
Higher	104,540	105,930	107,540	108,250	107,500	106,150	105,050
Mid-range	104,540	105,580	105,720	104,700	102,230	99,230	96,460
Lower	104,540	105,240	103,880	101,130	97,010	92,540	88,320

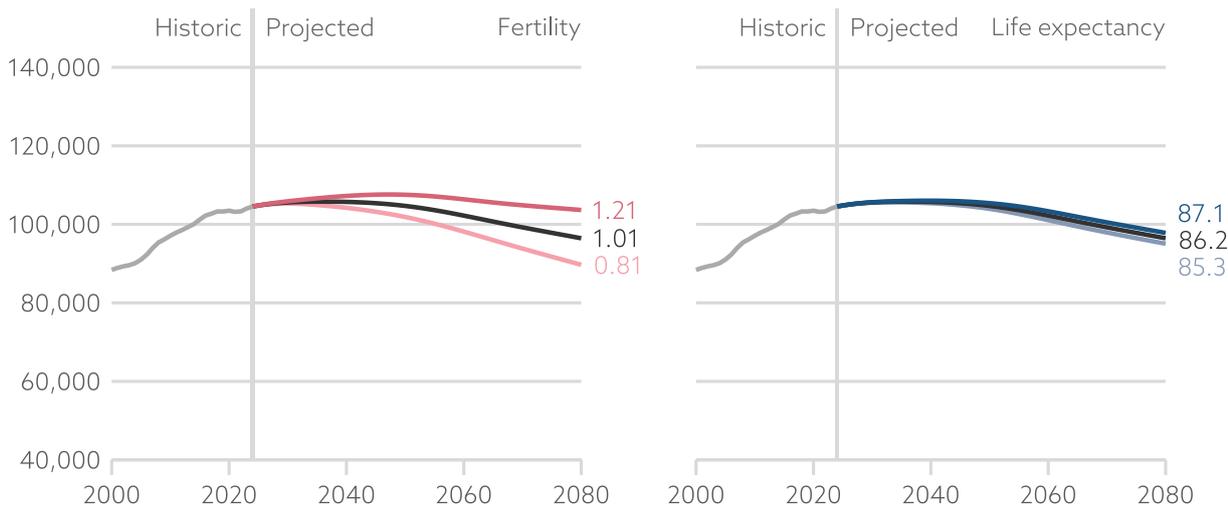
*Baseline figure from latest population estimates

The effect of changing only the fertility or life expectancy assumptions for the +400 net migration scenario is shown in Figure 4, Table 4 and Table 5 to better illustrate their respective impacts.

The choice of fertility assumption has a much larger impact on the total population projections than the choice of life expectancy assumption over the period 2025 to 2080.

Figure 4: Fertility sensitivity assumptions have a larger impact on total population projections than life expectancy assumptions

The total population for the +400 net migration scenario with alternative fertility (left) and life expectancy (right) assumptions



Fertility assumptions are summarised by the stable period total fertility rates from 2034 onwards, 10 years after the base year. Life expectancy assumptions are summarised by the period life expectancy values in 2054, 30 years after the base year, when the alternative mortality rates reach their maximum difference from the mid-range assumption.

Table 4: Total population for +400 net migration with alternative fertility assumptions

Period total fertility rate (from 2034)	2024*	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080
1.21	104,540	105,870	107,230	107,540	106,380	104,860	103,660
1.01	104,540	105,580	105,720	104,700	102,230	99,230	96,460
0.81	104,540	105,300	104,210	101,880	98,150	93,830	89,700

Table 5: Total population for +400 net migration with alternative life expectancy assumptions

Period life expectancy (in 2054)	2024*	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080
87.1	104,540	105,640	106,030	105,400	103,340	100,510	97,820
86.2	104,540	105,580	105,720	104,700	102,230	99,230	96,460
85.3	104,540	105,530	105,390	103,950	101,080	97,930	95,070

*Baseline figure from latest population estimates

5.2 Working age population

For the purposes of this report, working age adults are considered as those aged 16 to 64 inclusive, to align with the UK Office for National Statistics labour market statistics. It is important to note that future changes to pension age, the education system, as well as changes in societal behaviour, will potentially influence the proportion of the population who would be classed as "working age". The size of the working age population is a good indicator of the size of the workforce. At the end of 2024, the working age population was [provisionally estimated to be 68,530](#).

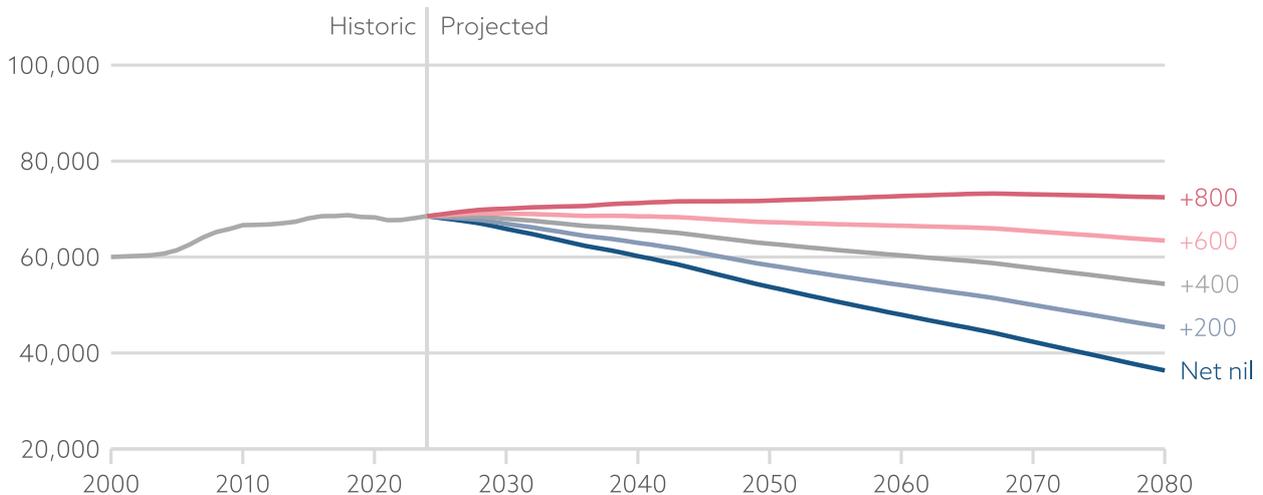
5.2.1 Net migration scenarios

Net migration is the biggest determining factor in the size of the working age population. The working age population size for the different migration scenarios is shown in Figure 5 and Table 6.

The +400 net migration scenario (with mid-range fertility and life expectancy assumptions) projects a decrease in the working age population over the period 2026 to 2080, falling to a working age population of 54,410. Figure 5 shows that a net migration of around +700 per year would be needed to maintain a stable working age population until 2080 when using these fertility and life expectancy assumptions.

Figure 5: A net migration of around +700 would be required to maintain a stable working age population for mid-range fertility and migration assumptions

Working age population for different net migration scenarios with mid-range fertility and life expectancy assumptions



Data between 2000 and 2010 have been modelled to provide additional context but are not Tier 1 Statistics.

Table 6: Working age population for different net migration scenarios

Net migration	2024*	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080
+800	68,530	70,080	71,240	71,760	72,720	73,070	72,450
+600	68,530	69,030	68,480	67,270	66,530	65,390	63,430
+400	68,530	67,970	65,720	62,770	60,350	57,710	54,410
+200	68,530	66,920	62,950	58,280	54,170	50,030	45,380
Net nil	68,530	65,870	60,190	53,780	47,980	42,340	36,360

*Baseline figure from latest population estimates.

5.2.2 Sensitivity to fertility and life expectancy assumptions

The working age population size for the +400 net migration scenario, for a range of fertility and life expectancy assumptions, is shown in Figure 6 and Table 7. This shows the combined effect of the alternative fertility and life expectancy assumptions.

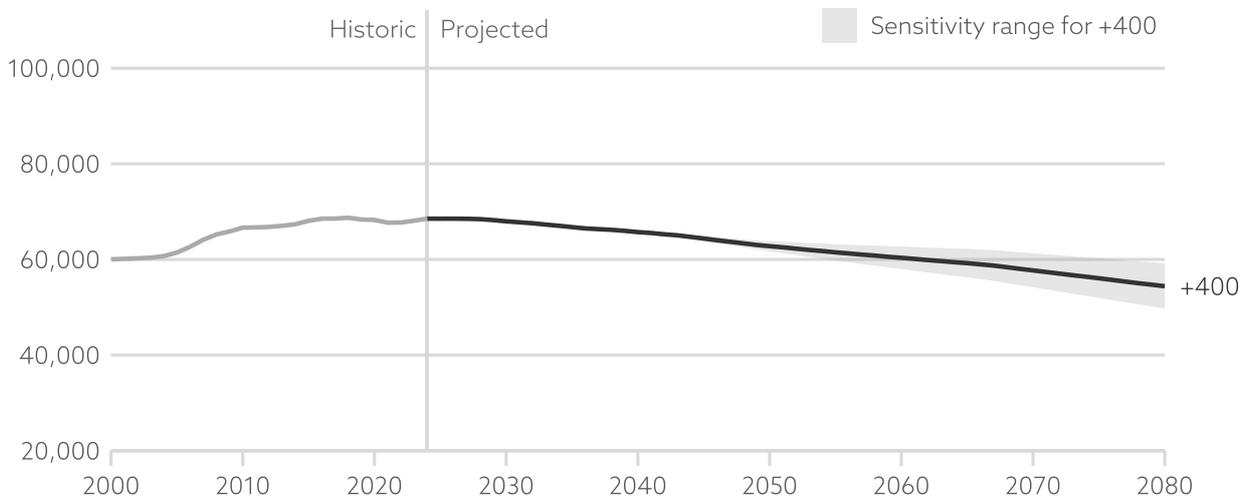
The higher end of the range is projected by choosing higher fertility and life expectancy assumptions (20% and 10% above the mid-range assumptions respectively). In this scenario, the working age population falls to 59,210 by 2080.

The lower end of the range is projected by choosing lower fertility and life expectancy assumptions (20% and 10% below the mid-range assumptions respectively). In this scenario, the working age population falls to 49,760 by 2080.

The difference between the higher and lower end of the projection sensitivity range remains very small until the year 2040 at 430 people. From this point on, the births projected for the fertility assumptions begin reaching working age. This leads to an increasingly larger difference between the higher and lower ends of the projection range, growing to 9,450 people by 2080.

Figure 6: For the +400 net migration scenario, the working age population is projected to decrease until 2080, even for the higher fertility and life expectancy assumptions

The sensitivity range of the working age population for the +400 net migration scenario, which shows the combined effect of alternative fertility and life expectancy assumptions



Data between 2000 and 2010 have been modelled to provide additional context but are not Tier 1 Statistics.

Table 7: Working age population for +400 net migration scenario and sensitivity range

Sensitivity range	2024*	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080
Higher	68,530	67,990	65,930	63,840	62,710	61,290	59,210
Mid-range	68,530	67,970	65,720	62,770	60,350	57,710	54,410
Lower	68,530	67,950	65,500	61,700	58,000	54,170	49,760

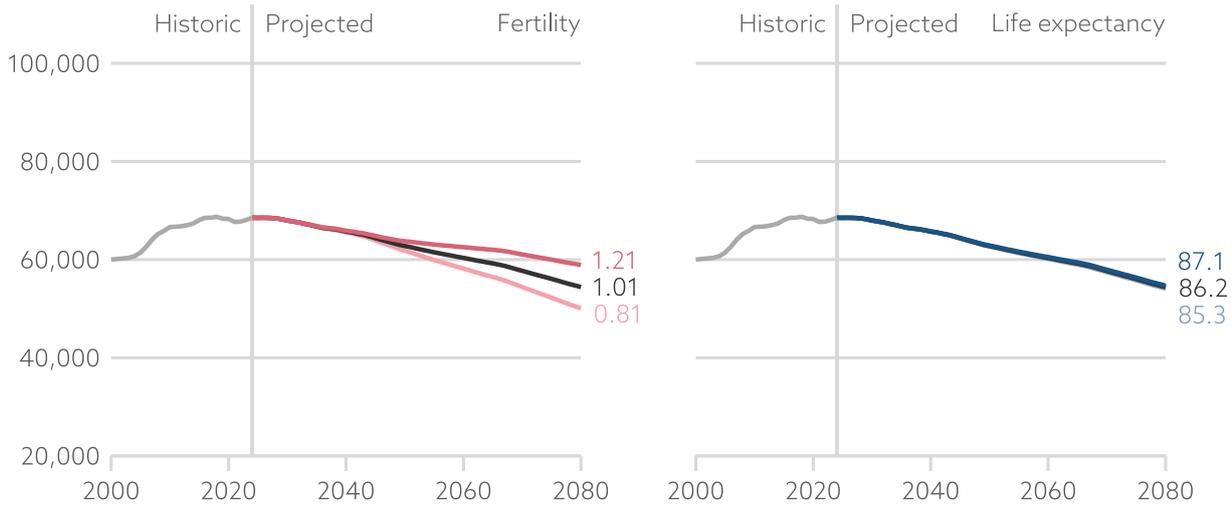
*Baseline figure from latest population estimates

The effect of changing only the fertility or life expectancy assumptions for the +400 net migration scenario is shown in Figure 7, Table 8 and Table 9.

The choice of fertility assumption affects the size of the working age population from 2040 onwards. In contrast, the choice of life expectancy assumption has very little effect over the period 2025 to 2080.

Figure 7: The choice of fertility assumption begins to impact the working age population as the births generated under the assumptions reach working age

The working age population for the +400 migration scenario with alternative fertility (left) and life expectancy (right) assumptions



Fertility assumptions are summarised by the stable period total fertility rates from 2034 onwards, 10 years after the base year. Life expectancy assumptions are summarised by the period life expectancy values in 2054, 30 years after the base year, when the alternative mortality rates reach their maximum difference from the mid-range assumption.

Table 8: Working age population for +400 net migration with alternative fertility assumptions

Period total fertility rate (from 2034)	2024*	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080
1.21	68,530	67,990	65,880	63,750	62,540	61,060	58,920
1.01	68,530	67,970	65,720	62,770	60,350	57,710	54,410
0.81	68,530	67,960	65,550	61,800	58,180	54,410	50,060

Table 9: Working age population for +400 net migration with alternative life expectancy assumptions

Period life expectancy (in 2054)	2024*	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080
87.1	68,530	67,980	65,760	62,870	60,520	57,940	54,690
86.2	68,530	67,970	65,720	62,770	60,350	57,710	54,410
85.3	68,530	67,970	65,670	62,670	60,170	57,460	54,110

*Baseline figure from latest population estimates

5.3 Population aged 65 and over

The size of the population aged 65 and over is an important consideration when planning the provision of services for a jurisdiction, such as the old age pension and the provision of health and care services. At the end of 2024, the size of this population was [provisionally estimated to be 20,600](#).

5.3.1 Net migration scenarios

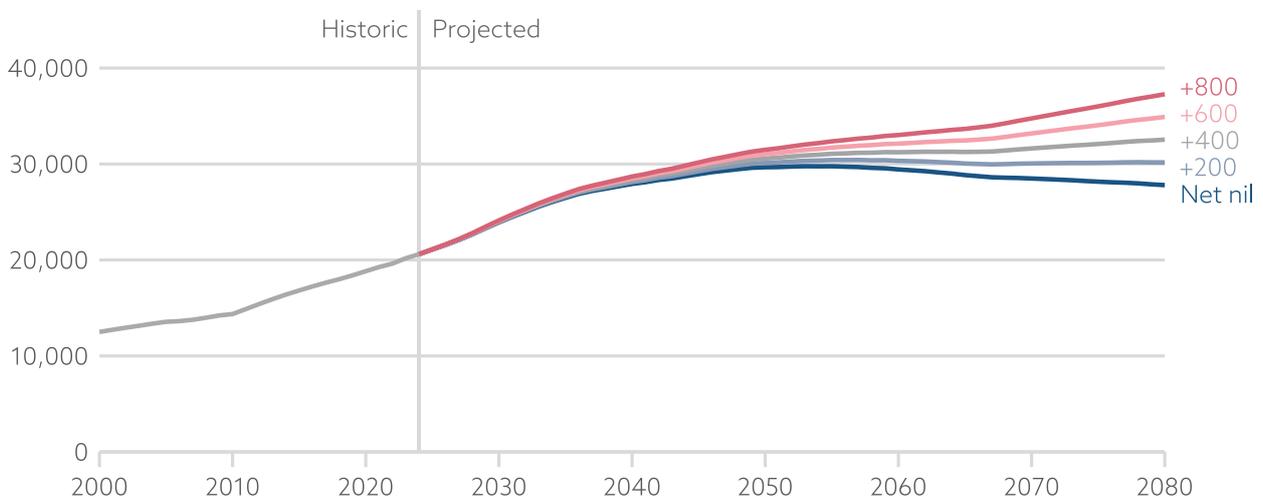
The choice of net migration scenario does not materially impact the size of the population aged 65 and over until around 2050. This is because immigration is largely made up of working age people with very few aged 65 and over. Therefore, the impact of changing net migration scenarios is not fully realised until the relatively younger inward migrants being projected age into the population aged 65 and over.

The +400 net migration scenario projects an increase of the population aged 65 and over to 28,310 by 2040, and to 32,540 by 2080 (see Figure 8 and Table 10).

When combined with the mid-range fertility and life expectancy assumptions, the net nil migration scenario is the only net migration scenario that projects the population aged 65 and over to peak and begin decreasing during the 2025 to 2080 period.

Figure 8: Changing the net migration scenario doesn't have much impact until 2050 for the population aged 65 and over

Population aged 65 and over for different net migration scenarios with mid-range fertility and life expectancy assumptions



Data between 2000 and 2010 has been modelled to provide additional context but are not Tier 1 Statistics.

Table 10: Population aged 65 and over for different net migration scenarios

Net migration	2024*	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080
+800	20,600	24,120	28,700	31,480	33,020	34,750	37,280
+600	20,600	24,070	28,500	31,030	32,120	33,190	34,910
+400	20,600	24,020	28,310	30,570	31,230	31,620	32,540
+200	20,600	23,970	28,120	30,120	30,330	30,060	30,170
Net nil	20,600	23,920	27,930	29,660	29,440	28,490	27,800

*Baseline figure from latest population estimates.

5.3.2 Sensitivity to fertility and life expectancy assumptions

The population aged 65 and over for the +400 net migration scenario, for a range of fertility and life expectancy assumptions, is shown in Figure 9 and Table 11. This shows the combined effect of alternative fertility and life expectancy assumptions.

The higher end of the range is projected by choosing higher fertility and life expectancy assumptions (20% and 10% above the mid-range assumptions respectively). In this scenario, the size of the population aged 65 and over increases to 33,960 by 2080.

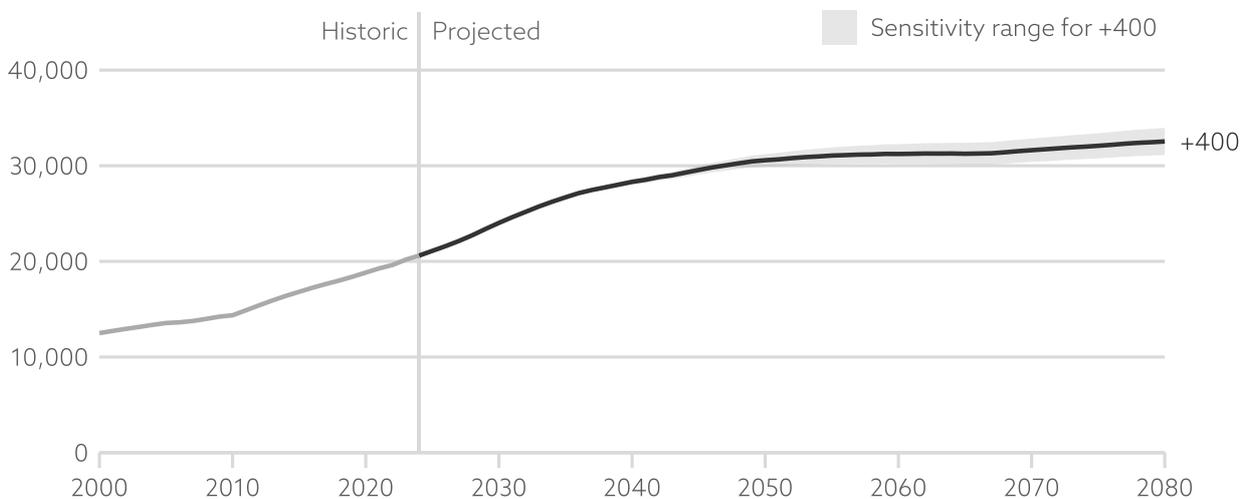
The lower end of the range is projected by choosing lower fertility and life expectancy assumptions (20% and 10% below the mid-range assumptions respectively). In this scenario, the size of the population aged 65 and over increases to 31,120 by 2080.

For both the higher and lower end of the sensitivity range for +400 net migration scenario, the size of the age 65 and over population is projected to increase over the whole of the 2025 to 2080 period.

The sensitivity range is narrow with a difference of just 560 people between the higher and lower end of the range in 2040.

Figure 9: The population aged 65 and over is not very sensitive to a change in fertility or life expectancy assumptions

The sensitivity range of the population aged 65 and over for the +400 net migration scenario, which shows the combined effect of alternative fertility and life expectancy assumptions



Data between 2000 and 2010 have been modelled to provide additional context but are not Tier 1 Statistics.

Table 11: Population aged 65 and over for +400 net migration scenario and sensitivity range

Sensitivity range	2024*	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080
Higher	20,600	24,070	28,580	31,210	32,250	32,840	33,960
Mid-range	20,600	24,020	28,310	30,570	31,230	31,620	32,540
Lower	20,600	23,970	28,020	29,900	30,190	30,400	31,120

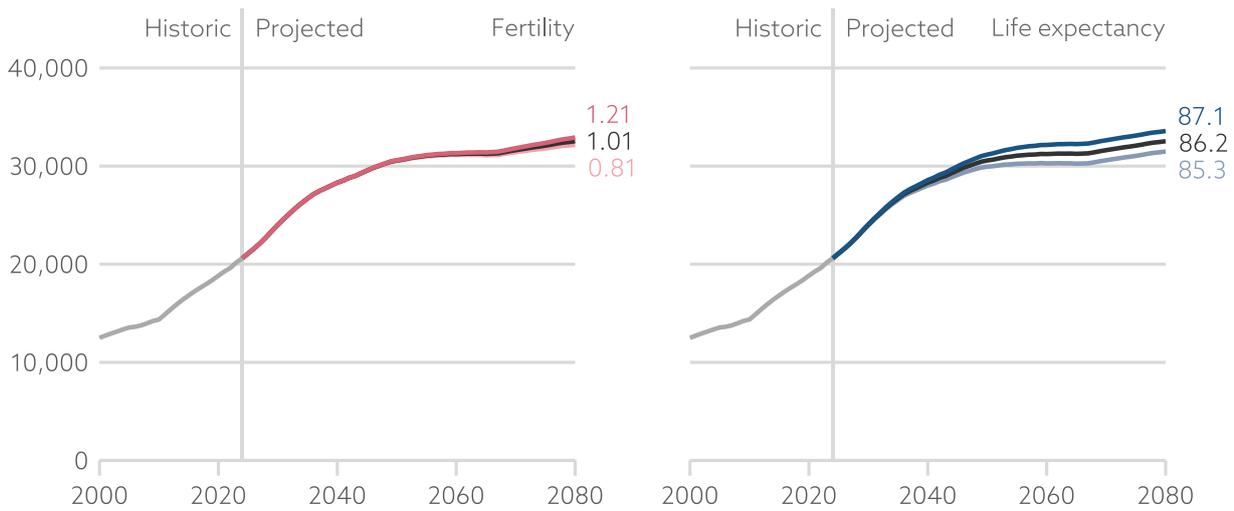
*Baseline figure from latest population estimates

The effect of changing only the fertility or life expectancy assumptions for the +400 net migration scenario is shown in Figure 10, Table 12 and Table 13.

The size of the population aged 65 and over is affected by the choice of life expectancy assumption, particularly from 2050 onwards. In contrast, the choice of fertility assumption has very little effect over the 2025 to 2080 period.

Figure 10: Choice of life expectancy assumption has more impact on the population aged 65 and over than fertility assumption, over the range of these projections

The population aged 65 and over for +400 net migration scenario with alternative fertility (left) and life expectancy (right) assumptions



Fertility assumptions are summarised by the stable period total fertility rates from 2034 onwards, 10 years after the base year. Life expectancy assumptions are summarised by the period life expectancy values in 2054, 30 years after the base year, when the alternative mortality rates reach their maximum difference from the mid-range assumption.

Table 12: Population aged 65 and over for +400 net migration with alternative fertility assumptions

Period total fertility rate (from 2034)	2024*	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080
1.21	20,600	24,020	28,320	30,610	31,320	31,830	32,920
1.01	20,600	24,020	28,310	30,570	31,230	31,620	32,540
0.81	20,600	24,020	28,300	30,540	31,130	31,420	32,170

Table 13: Population aged 65 and over for +400 net migration with alternative life expectancy assumptions

Period life expectancy (in 2054)	2024*	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080
87.1	20,600	24,070	28,570	31,180	32,160	32,640	33,570
86.2	20,600	24,020	28,310	30,570	31,230	31,620	32,540
85.3	20,600	23,970	28,030	29,940	30,280	30,600	31,490

*Baseline figure from latest population estimates

5.4 Population aged 80 and over

The size of the population aged 80 and over is an important factor in respect of the provision of services in a jurisdiction. This is particularly relevant in respect of planning Government expenditure on old age pension and the provision of health and care services. At the end of 2024, this was [provisionally estimated to be 5,770](#).

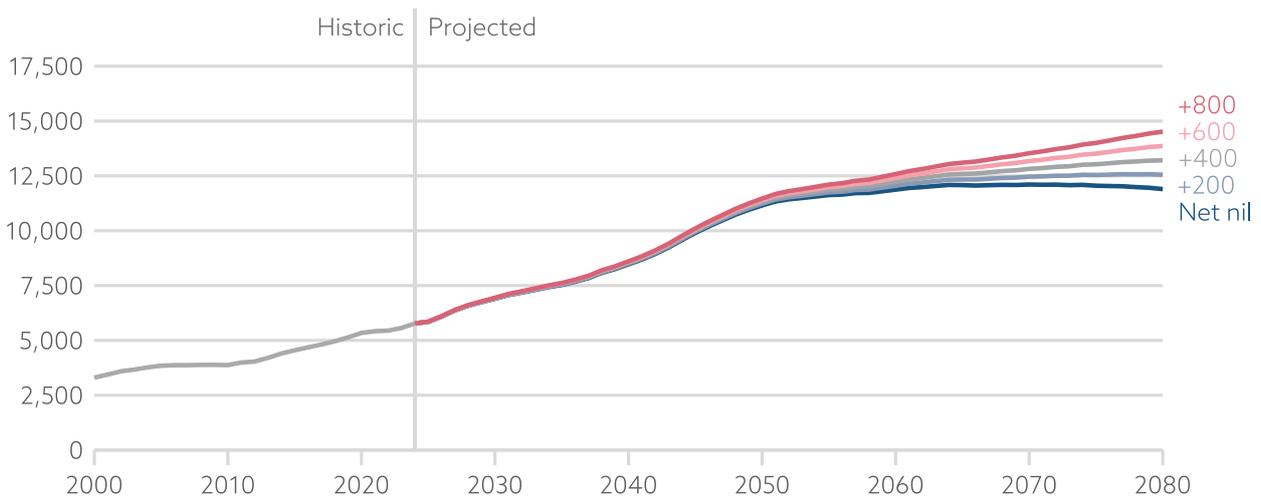
5.4.1 Net migration scenarios

The choice of net migration scenario is not particularly important in determining the size of the population aged 80 and over until around 2060. The size of the population aged 80 and over for the different net migration scenarios is shown in Figure 11 and Table 14.

The +400 net migration scenario, combined with mid-range fertility and life expectancy assumptions, projects an increase to 8,540 by 2040 and 13,210 by 2080.

Figure 11: For all migration scenarios, the population aged 80 and over increases considerably until 2050

Population aged 80 and over for different migration scenarios with mid-range fertility and life expectancy assumptions



Data between 2000 and 2010 has been modelled to provide additional context but are not Tier 1 Statistics.

Table 14: Population aged 80 and over for different net migration scenarios

Net migration	2024*	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080
+800	5,770	6,940	8,610	11,470	12,580	13,530	14,520
+600	5,770	6,930	8,570	11,390	12,410	13,180	13,860
+400	5,770	6,920	8,540	11,310	12,230	12,820	13,210
+200	5,770	6,910	8,510	11,230	12,050	12,460	12,550
Net nil	5,770	6,900	8,470	11,150	11,870	12,110	11,900

*Baseline figure from latest population estimates.

5.4.2 Sensitivity to fertility and life expectancy assumptions

The size of the population aged 80 and over for the +400 net migration scenario, for a range of fertility and life expectancy assumptions, is shown in Figure 12 and Table 15. This shows the combined effect of alternative fertility and life expectancy assumptions.

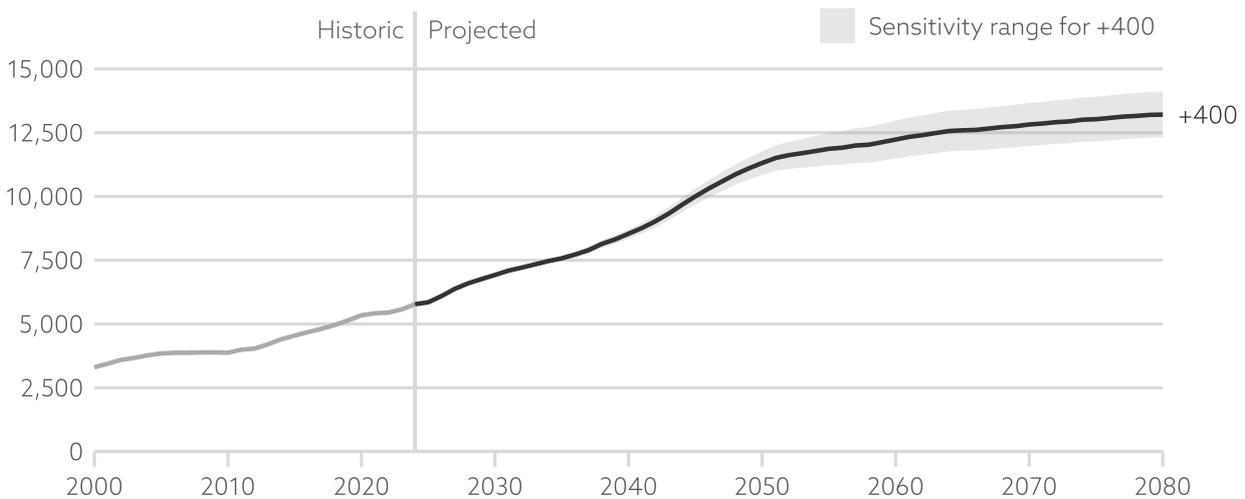
The higher end of the range is projected by choosing higher fertility and life expectancy assumptions (20% and 10% above the mid-range assumptions respectively). In this scenario, the size of the population aged 80 and over increases to 14,120 by 2080.

The lower end of the range is projected by choosing lower fertility and life expectancy assumptions (20% and 10% below the mid-range assumptions respectively). In this scenario, the size of the population aged 80 and over increases to 12,310 by 2080.

In both the higher and lower end of the sensitivity range for the +400 net migration scenario, the size of the population aged 80 and over is projected to increase over the whole period.

Figure 12: Population aged 80 and over is projected to increase over the period, for both sensitivity ranges

The sensitivity range of the population aged 80 and over for +400 net migration scenario, which shows the combined effect of alternative fertility and life expectancy assumptions



Data between 2000 and 2010 have been modelled to provide additional context but are not Tier 1 Statistics.

Table 15: Population aged 80 and over for +400 migration scenario and sensitivity range

Sensitivity range	2024*	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080
Higher	5,770	6,950	8,720	11,770	12,970	13,660	14,120
Mid-range	5,770	6,920	8,540	11,310	12,230	12,820	13,210
Lower	5,770	6,890	8,350	10,840	11,490	11,980	12,310

*Baseline figure from latest population estimates

5.5 Population aged under 16

The size of the younger age population, particularly those of compulsory school age is an important consideration for the planning of future education and childcare facilities and resources. At the end of 2024, the size of the population aged under 16 was [provisionally estimated to be 15,410](#).

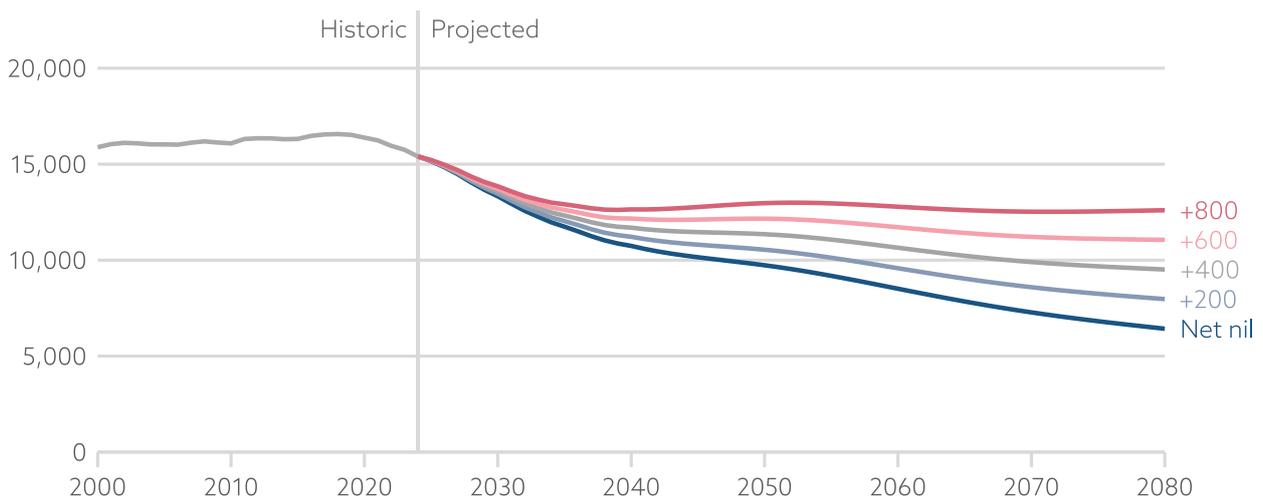
5.5.1 Net migration scenarios

Net migration is a large determining factor in the future size of the population aged under 16. This is due to both adults migrating to Jersey and having children, and children migrating to the Island. The size of the population aged under 16 for the different net migration scenarios is shown in Figure 13 and Table 16.

The +400 net migration scenario, combined with mid-range fertility and life expectancy assumptions, projects a decrease in the size of the population aged under 16 to 11,690 by 2040 and a further decrease to 9,510 by 2080.

Figure 13: For all net migration scenarios projected, the number of people aged under 16 will decrease from 2024

Population aged under 16 for different migration scenarios with mid-range fertility and life expectancy assumptions



Data between 2000 and 2010 has been modelled to provide additional context but are not Tier 1 Statistics.

Table 16: Population aged under 16 for different net migration scenarios

Net migration	2024*	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080
+800	15,410	13,850	12,640	12,970	12,780	12,520	12,600
+600	15,410	13,720	12,170	12,160	11,720	11,210	11,060
+400	15,410	13,590	11,690	11,350	10,650	9,900	9,510
+200	15,410	13,460	11,220	10,540	9,580	8,590	7,970
Net nil	15,410	13,330	10,740	9,730	8,510	7,280	6,430

*Baseline figure from latest population estimates.

5.5.2 Sensitivity to fertility and life expectancy assumptions

The size of the population aged under 16 years for the +400 net migration scenario, for a range of fertility and life expectancy assumptions, is shown in Figure 14 and Table 17. This shows the combined effect of alternative fertility and life expectancy assumptions. The upper end of this range is given by the higher fertility and life expectancy assumptions; the lower end is given by the lower fertility and life expectancy assumptions.

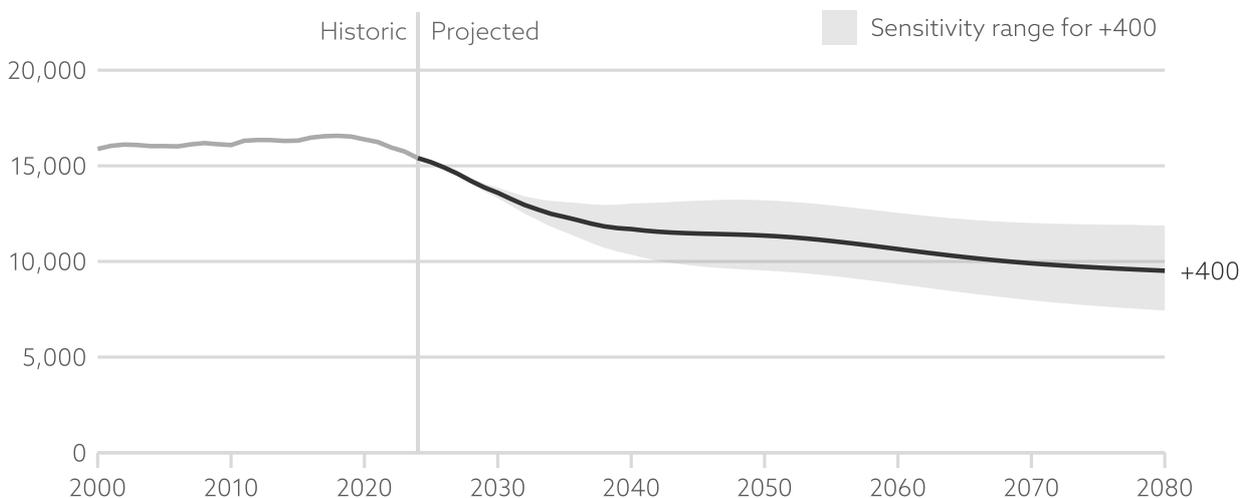
The higher end of the range is projected by choosing higher fertility and life expectancy assumptions (20% and 10% above the mid-range assumptions respectively). In this scenario, the size of the population aged under 16 decreases to 11,880 by 2080.

The lower end of the range is projected by choosing lower fertility and life expectancy assumptions (20% and 10% below the mid-range assumptions respectively). In this scenario, the size of the population aged under 16 decreases to 7,440 by 2080.

In both the higher and lower end of the sensitivity range for the +400 net migration scenario, the size of the population aged under 16 is projected to decrease over the whole period.

Figure 14: The population aged under 16 for the +400 net migration scenario decreases even when combined with the highest fertility and life expectancy assumptions

The sensitivity range of the population aged under 16 for the +400 net migration scenario, which shows the combined effect of alternative fertility and life expectancy assumptions



Data between 2000 and 2010 have been modelled to provide additional context but are not Tier 1 Statistics.

Table 17: The population aged under 16 for +400 net migration scenario and sensitivity range

Sensitivity range	2024*	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080
Higher	15,410	13,860	13,030	13,200	12,540	12,010	11,880
Mid-range	15,410	13,590	11,690	11,350	10,650	9,900	9,510
Lower	15,410	13,310	10,360	9,530	8,820	7,970	7,440

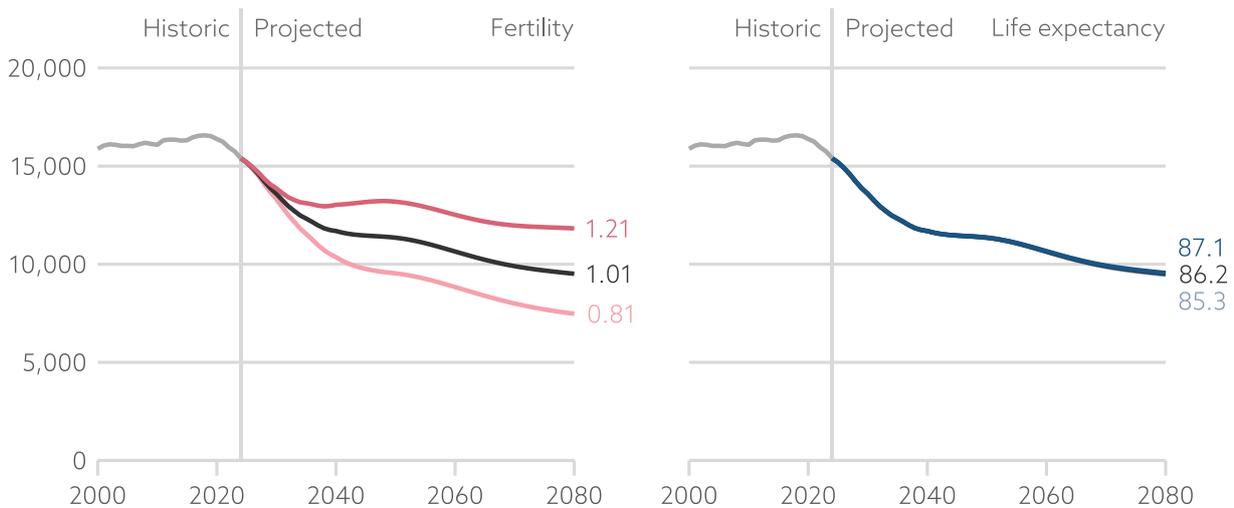
*Baseline figure from latest population estimates

The effect of changing only the fertility or life expectancy assumptions for the +400 net migration scenario is shown in Figure 15, Table 18 and Table 19.

The choice of fertility assumption has a large effect on the size of the population aged under 16 over the period 2025 to 2080. In contrast, the choice of life expectancy assumption has very little effect over the same period.

Figure 15: The choice of fertility assumption has a large impact on the population aged under 16 over the projected period

The population aged under 16 for the +400 net migration scenario with alternative fertility (left) and life expectancy (right) assumptions



Fertility assumptions are summarised by the stable period total fertility rates from 2034 onwards, 10 years after the base year. Life expectancy assumptions are summarised by the period life expectancy values in 2054, 30 years after the base year, when the alternative mortality rates reach their maximum difference from the mid-range assumption.

Table 18: Population aged under 16 for +400 net migration with alternative fertility assumptions

Period total fertility rate (from 2034)	2024*	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080
1.21	15,410	13,860	13,030	13,190	12,520	11,970	11,830
1.01	15,410	13,590	11,690	11,350	10,650	9,900	9,510
0.81	15,410	13,310	10,360	9,540	8,840	8,000	7,470

Table 19: Population aged under 16 for +400 net migration with alternative life expectancy assumptions

Period life expectancy (in 2054)	2024*	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080
87.1	15,410	13,590	11,700	11,360	10,670	9,930	9,560
86.2	15,410	13,590	11,690	11,350	10,650	9,900	9,510
85.3	15,410	13,590	11,690	11,340	10,630	9,870	9,470

*Baseline figure from latest population estimates

5.6 Births

The number of projected births is a key indicator for the size of upcoming cohorts entering early childhood and offers insight for anticipating future demand on maternity, early years, and family support services. In the [2024 population and migration estimates report](#), the number of births to residents in 2024 was provisionally estimated to be 730.⁴

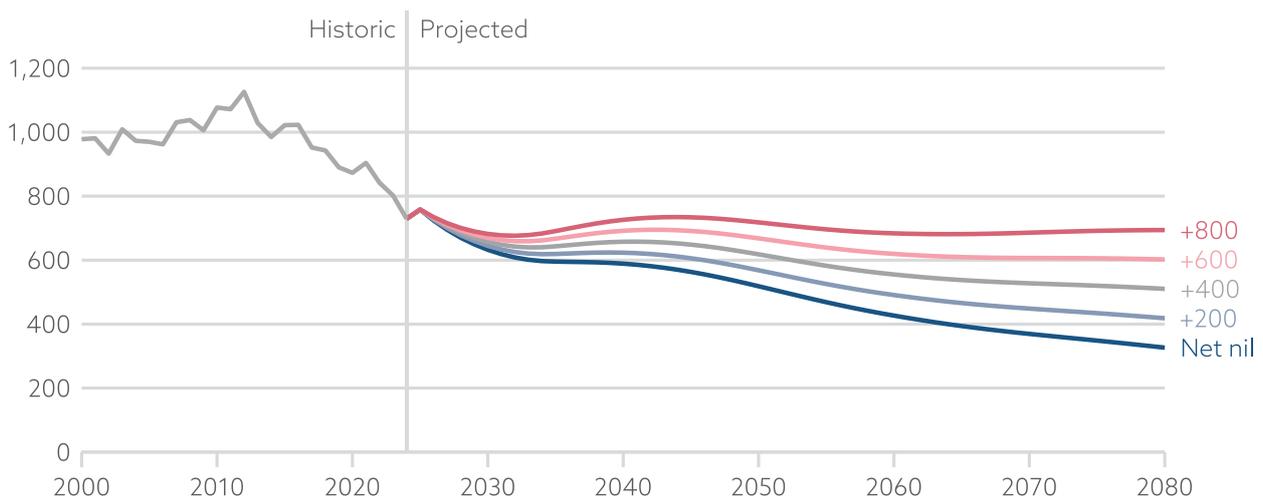
5.6.1 Net migration scenarios

Net migration is a large determining factor in the number of births. This is due to both adults migrating to Jersey and having children and children migrating to the Island. The annual number of births for the different migration scenarios is shown in Figure 16 and Table 20.

The +400 net migration scenario, combined with mid-range fertility and life expectancy assumptions, projects a decrease in the number of births from 730 in 2024 to 660 births in 2040 and 510 in 2080.

Figure 16: The number of births each year remains relatively stable for the +800 net migration scenario but decreases for all other net migration scenarios

Annual number of births for different net migration scenarios with mid-range fertility and life expectancy assumptions



Data between 2000 and 2010 has been sourced from Public Health Intelligence but are not currently Tier 1 Statistics.

Table 20: Annual number of births for different net migration scenarios

Net migration	2024*	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080
+800	730	680	730	720	680	690	690
+600	730	670	690	670	620	610	600
+400	730	660	660	620	560	530	510
+200	730	640	620	570	490	450	420
Net nil	730	630	590	520	430	370	330

*Baseline figure from latest population estimates.

⁴ The numbers of actual and registered births in Jersey are reported by the Office of the Superintendent Registrar in their annual report. [The 2024 report](#) is available online.

5.6.2 Sensitivity to fertility and life expectancy assumptions

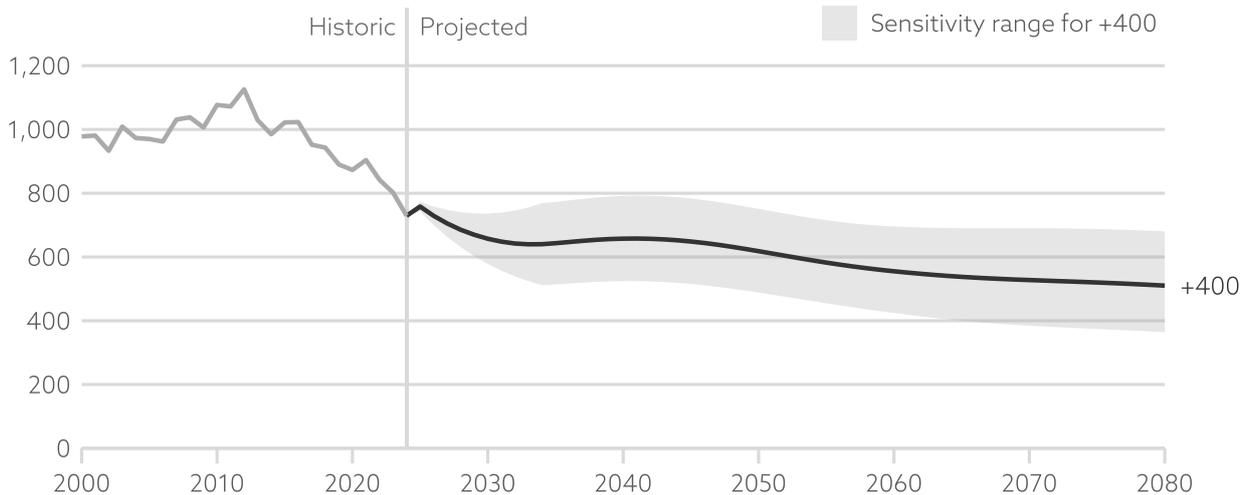
The number of births in the +400 net migration scenario, for a range of fertility and life expectancy assumptions, is shown in Figure 17 and Table 21. This shows the combined effect of alternative fertility and life expectancy assumptions.

The higher end of the range is projected by choosing higher fertility and life expectancy assumptions (20% and 10% above the mid-range assumptions respectively). In this scenario, the number of births per year remains relatively stable, being 790 by 2040, and 680 by 2080.

The lower end of the range is projected by choosing lower fertility and life expectancy assumptions (20% and 10% below the mid-range assumptions respectively). In this scenario, the number of births per year is projected to decrease to 520 by 2040 and 360 by 2080.

Figure 17: The projected number of births is highly sensitive to the choice of fertility assumption

The sensitivity range of the annual number of births for the +400 net migration scenario, which shows the combined effect of alternative fertility and life expectancy assumptions



Data between 2000 and 2010 has been sourced from Public Health Intelligence but are not currently Tier 1 Statistics.

Table 21: Annual number of births for +400 net migration scenario and sensitivity range

Sensitivity range	2024*	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080
Higher	730	740	790	750	700	690	680
Mid-range	730	660	660	620	560	530	510
Lower	730	580	520	490	420	380	360

*Baseline figure from latest population estimates

5.7 Deaths

The projected number of deaths is an important consideration for anticipating future demand on health and end-of-life care. In the [2024 Population and migration estimates report](#), the number of deaths in 2024 was provisionally estimated to be 880.⁵

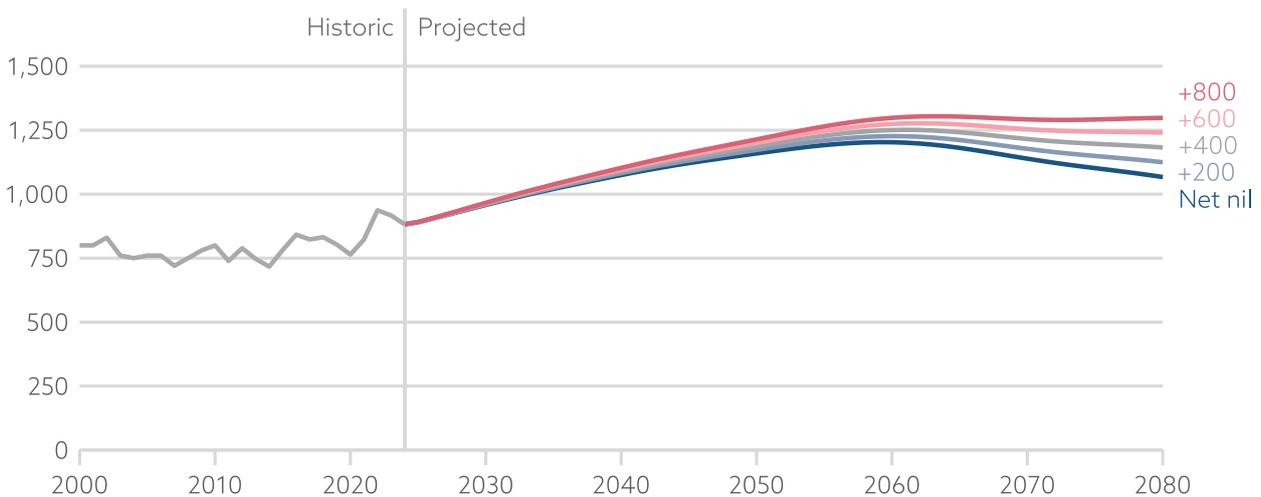
5.7.1 Net migration scenarios

Net migration is a small determining factor in the number of deaths in the longer-term. This is because some of the people migrating to Jersey remain in Jersey until they die. The annual number of deaths for the different net migration scenarios is shown in Figure 18 and Table 22.

The +400 net migration scenario, combined with mid-range fertility and life expectancy assumptions, projects an increase in the number of deaths per year from 880 in 2024 to 1,250 in 2060 before then decreasing to 1,180 in 2080.

Figure 18: Annual number of deaths is projected to increase in all net migration scenarios until 2060

Annual number of deaths for different migration scenarios with mid-range fertility and life expectancy assumptions



Data between 2000 and 2010 has been sourced from Public Health Intelligence but are not currently Tier 1 Statistics.

Table 22: Annual number of deaths for different migration scenarios

Net migration	2024*	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080
+800	880	970	1,100	1,210	1,300	1,290	1,300
+600	880	960	1,100	1,200	1,270	1,250	1,240
+400	880	960	1,090	1,190	1,250	1,220	1,180
+200	880	960	1,080	1,170	1,230	1,180	1,120
Net nil	880	960	1,070	1,160	1,200	1,140	1,070

*Baseline figure from latest population estimates.

⁵ The numbers of actual and registered deaths in Jersey are reported by the Office of the Superintendent Registrar in their annual report. [The 2024 report](#) is available online.

5.7.2 Sensitivity to fertility and life expectancy assumptions

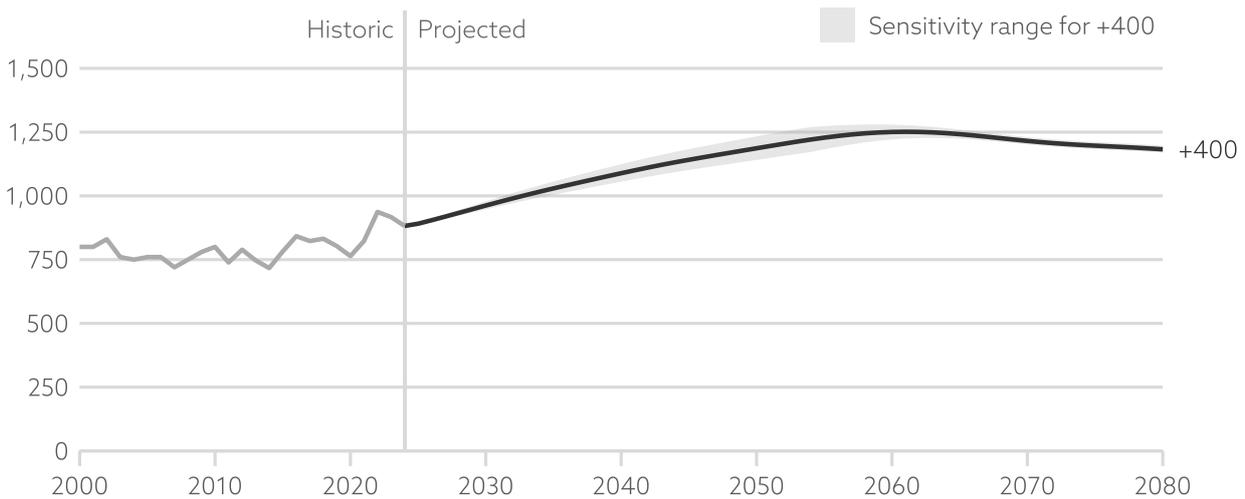
The number of deaths in the +400 net migration scenario, for a range of fertility and life expectancy assumptions, is shown in Figure 19 and Table 23. This shows the combined effect of alternative fertility and life expectancy assumptions.

The higher end of the range is projected by choosing higher fertility and life expectancy assumptions (20% and 10% above the mid-range assumptions respectively). The lower end of the range is projected by choosing lower fertility and life expectancy assumptions (20% and 10% below the mid-range assumptions respectively).

The sensitivity range is narrow, showing the number of deaths is not very sensitive to the fertility or life expectancy assumptions. The widest part of the range is around the year 2050, when the higher end is 1,230, and lower end is 1,140, a difference of only 90 deaths per year.

Figure 19: The combined effect of fertility and life expectancy assumptions on the +400 net migration scenario projection is small

The sensitivity range of the annual number of deaths for the +400 net migration scenario, which shows the combined effect of alternative fertility and life expectancy assumptions



Data between 2000 and 2010 has been sourced from Public Health Intelligence but are not currently Tier 1 Statistics.

Table 23: Annual number of deaths for the +400 net migration scenario and sensitivity range

Sensitivity range	2024*	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080
Higher	880	980	1,120	1,230	1,280	1,230	1,200
Mid-range	880	960	1,090	1,190	1,250	1,220	1,180
Lower	880	950	1,060	1,140	1,220	1,200	1,170

*Baseline figure from latest population estimates

The choice of life expectancy assumption has the largest effect on the number of deaths per year, with the largest variation seen in the 2025 to 2060 period. The choice of fertility assumption has very little impact over the period 2025 to 2080.

5.8 Natural change

Projected natural change, the difference between births and deaths, is a fundamental contributor to population growth or decline, and is therefore central to understanding future demographic pressures. In the [2024 population and migration estimates report](#), natural change was provisionally estimated at -150 people in 2024.

5.8.1 Net migration scenarios

Net migration is a small determining factor in the number of deaths in the longer-term. The projected annual natural change for the different net migration scenarios is shown in Figure 20 and Table 24.

The +400 net migration scenario, combined with mid-range fertility and life expectancy assumptions, projects a decrease in natural change to -430 by 2040 and -670 by 2080. The projections of annual natural change for all net migration scenarios reach their minimum for the 2025 to 2080 projection period between 2060 and 2070.

Figure 20: Natural change will continue to decline for all net migration scenarios

Annual natural change for different net migration with mid-range fertility and life expectancy assumptions

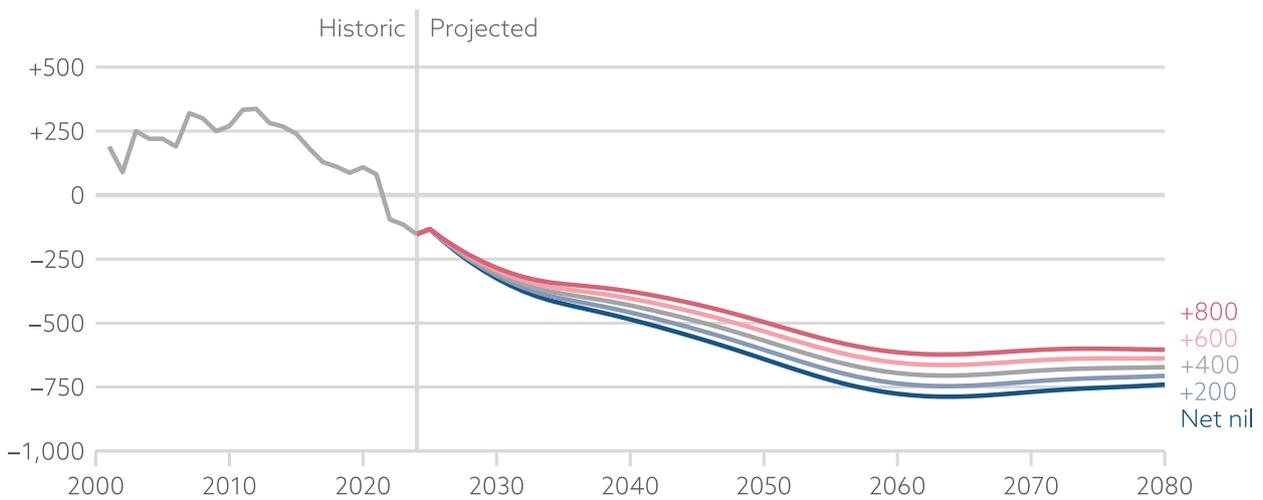


Table 24: Annual natural change for different net migration scenarios

Net migration	2024*	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080
+800	-150	-280	-380	-500	-610	-610	-600
+600	-150	-290	-400	-530	-650	-650	-640
+400	-150	-300	-430	-570	-700	-690	-670
+200	-150	-320	-460	-600	-740	-730	-710
Net nil	-150	-330	-490	-640	-780	-770	-740

*Baseline figure from latest population estimates.

5.8.2 Sensitivity to fertility and life expectancy assumptions

The level of natural change in the +400 net migration scenario, for a range of fertility and life expectancy assumptions, is shown in Figure 21 and Table 25. This shows the combined effect of alternative fertility and life expectancy assumptions.

The higher end of the range is projected by choosing higher fertility and life expectancy assumptions (20% and 10% above the mid-range assumptions respectively). The lower end of the range is projected by choosing lower fertility and life expectancy assumptions (20% and 10% below the mid-range assumptions respectively).

In both the higher and lower end of the sensitivity range for +400 net migration, natural change is projected to decrease during the period 2025 to 2060 and then stabilise.

At the lower end of the sensitivity range for the +400 net migration scenario, natural change is projected to decrease to -850 by 2060 and then increase slightly to -810 by 2080. At the higher end of the range, natural change is projected to decrease to -530 by 2060 and then increase slightly to -510 by 2080.

Figure 21: Natural change for +400 net migration decreases up to 2060 even when combined with the highest fertility and life expectancy assumptions

The sensitivity range of the annual number of deaths for the +400 net migration scenario, which shows the combined effect of alternative fertility and life expectancy assumptions

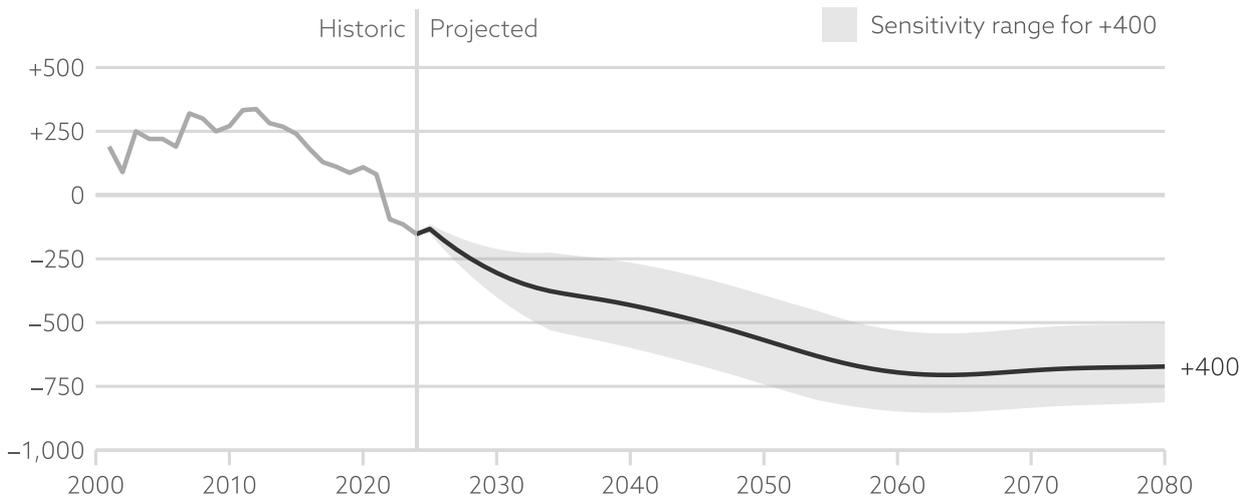


Table 25: Annual number of deaths for the +400 net migration scenario and sensitivity range

Sensitivity range	2024*	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080
Higher	-150	-210	-260	-390	-530	-520	-510
Mid-range	-150	-300	-430	-570	-700	-690	-670
Lower	-150	-400	-600	-740	-850	-830	-810

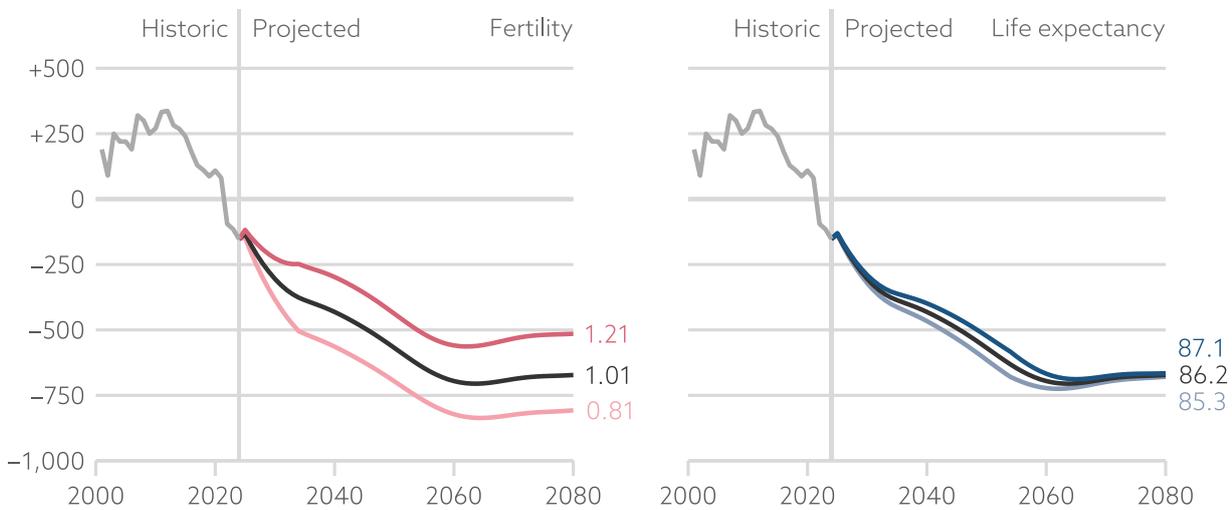
*Baseline figure from latest population estimates

The effect of changing only the fertility or life expectancy assumptions for the +400 net migration scenario is shown in Figure 22, Table 26 and Table 27.

The projected natural change is largely affected by the choice of fertility assumption for the period 2025 to 2080. Increases in fertility affect the total number of births over the period. In contrast, projected natural change is only slightly affected by the choice of life expectancy assumption, mostly during the period 2025 to 2060. Increases in life expectancy only delay increases in the projected annual number of deaths.

Figure 22: Fertility assumptions have a larger impact than life expectancy assumptions on projected natural change

The annual natural change for the +400 net migration scenario with alternative fertility (left) and life expectancy (right) assumptions



Fertility assumptions are summarised by the stable period total fertility rates from 2034 onwards, 10 years after the base year. Life expectancy assumptions are summarised by the period life expectancy values in 2054, 30 years after the base year, when the alternative mortality rates reach their maximum difference from the mid-range assumption.

Table 26: Natural change for +400 net migration with alternative fertility assumptions

Period total fertility rate (from 2034)	2024*	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080
1.21	-150	-230	-300	-440	-560	-530	-510
1.01	-150	-300	-430	-570	-700	-690	-670
0.81	-150	-380	-560	-700	-820	-820	-810

Table 27: Natural change for +400 net migration with alternative life expectancy assumptions

Period life expectancy (in 2054)	2024*	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080
87.1	-150	-290	-400	-520	-670	-680	-670
86.2	-150	-300	-430	-570	-700	-690	-670
85.3	-150	-320	-470	-610	-720	-700	-680

*Baseline figure from latest population estimates

5.9 Dependency ratio

The dependency ratio is the ratio of the number of dependent (non-working age) population per 100 working age population.

The dependently aged population is defined here as the number of people aged under 16 plus the number aged 65 and over. The working age population is those aged between 16 and 64 years inclusive.

In the [2024 population and migration estimates report](#), the dependency ratio was provisionally estimated to be 52.5 dependants per 100 people of working age at the end of 2024.

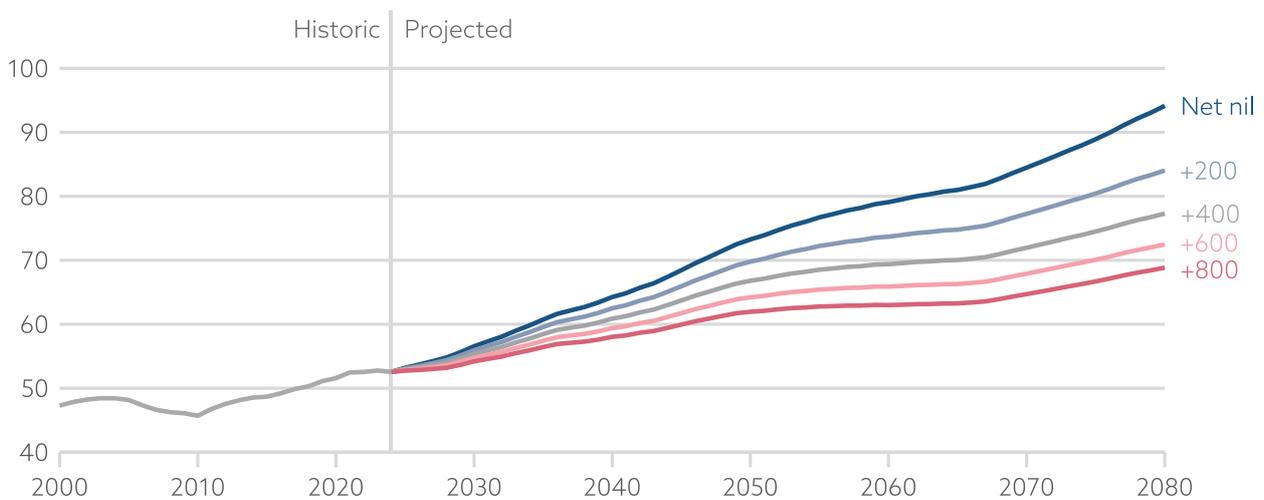
5.9.1 Net migration scenarios

Net migration is a key determining factor in the dependency ratio. The projected dependency ratio for the different migration scenarios is shown in Figure 23 and Table 28.

The +400 net migration scenario, combined with mid-range fertility and life expectancy assumptions, projects an increase in the dependency ratio to 60.9 dependently aged people per 100 people of working age by 2040, further increasing to 77.3 by 2080.

Figure 23: The dependency ratio increases for all projected net migration scenarios reaching as high as 94.1 for the net nil migration scenario

Dependency ratio for different net migration scenarios with mid-range fertility and life expectancy assumptions



Data between 2000 and 2010 has been modelled to provide additional context but are not Tier 1 Statistics.

Table 28: Dependency ratio for different net migration scenarios

Net migration	2024*	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080
+800	52.5	54.2	58.0	61.9	63.0	64.7	68.8
+600	52.5	54.7	59.4	64.2	65.9	67.9	72.5
+400	52.5	55.3	60.9	66.8	69.4	72.0	77.3
+200	52.5	55.9	62.5	69.8	73.7	77.3	84.0
Net nil	52.5	56.5	64.2	73.3	79.1	84.5	94.1

*Baseline figure from latest population estimates.

5.9.2 Sensitivity to fertility and life expectancy assumptions

The dependency ratio in the +400 net migration scenario, for a range of fertility and life expectancy assumptions, is shown in Figure 24 and Table 29. This shows the combined effect of alternative fertility and life expectancy assumptions.

The upper end of the sensitivity range is given by the choosing life expectancy and fertility assumptions that result in the highest dependency ratio. In this scenario, the dependency ratio is projected to increase to 63.1 dependently aged people to every 100 working age people by 2040 and further increase to 80.9 by 2080.

The lower end of the sensitivity range is given by the choosing life expectancy and fertility assumptions that result in the lowest dependency ratio. In this scenario, the dependency ratio is projected to increase to 58.6 dependently aged people to every 100 working age people by 2040 and further increase to 74.5 by 2080.

In both the higher and lower end of the sensitivity range for +400 net migration, the dependency ratio is projected to increase over the period 2025 to 2080.

Figure 24: The dependency ratio sensitivity range for +400 net migration scenario is small, with a difference of 6.4 dependently aged people per 100 working aged people at its widest
The dependency ratio sensitivity range for the +400 net migration scenario, which shows the combined effect of alternative fertility and life expectancy assumptions

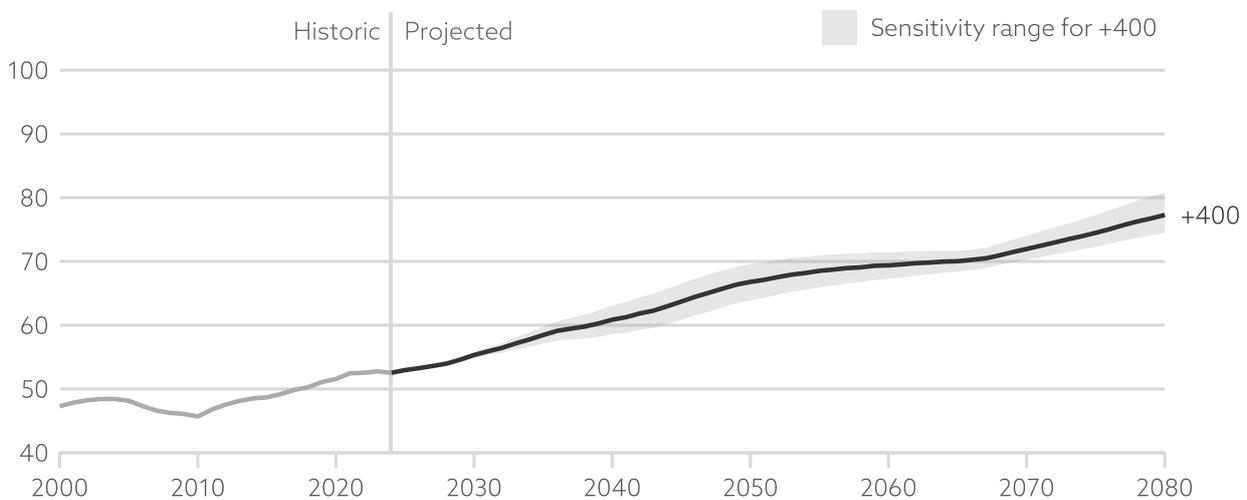


Table 29: Dependency ratio for the +400 net migration scenario and sensitivity range

Sensitivity range	2024*	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080
Higher	52.5	55.8	63.1	69.6	71.4	74.0	80.9
Mid-range	52.5	55.3	60.9	66.8	69.4	72.0	77.3
Lower	52.5	54.9	58.6	63.9	67.3	70.3	74.5

*Baseline figure from latest population estimates

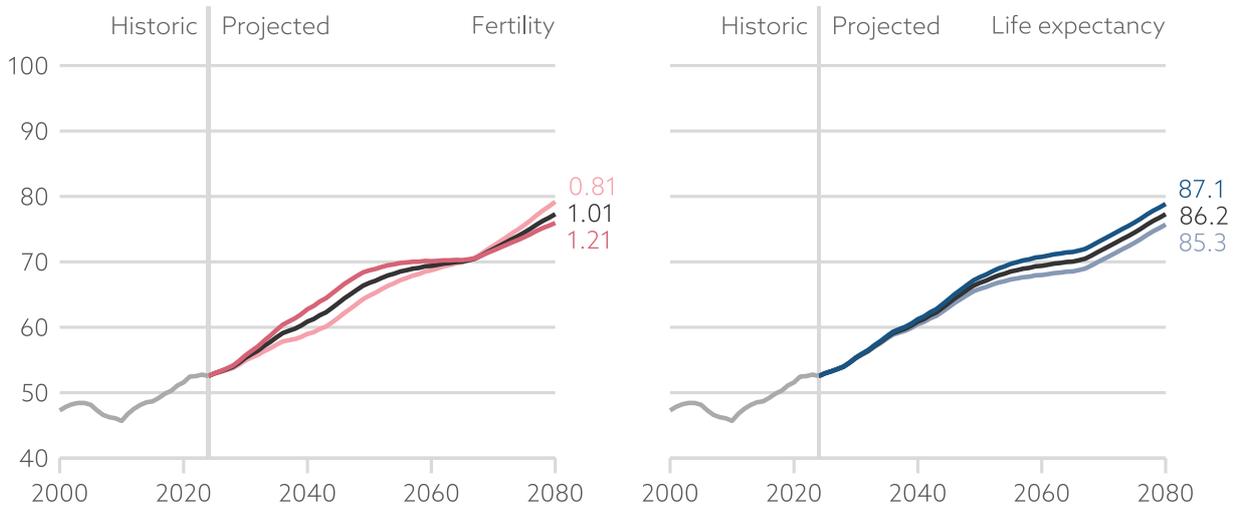
The effect of changing only the fertility or life expectancy assumptions for the +400 net migration scenario is shown in Figure 25, Table 30 and Table 31.

The dependency ratio is initially larger for the higher fertility assumption until 2070. This is because more births result in a larger population aged under 16. This changes after 2070, when enough projected births have reached working age to offset the larger size of the population aged under 16. The opposite is true for the lower fertility assumption.

The higher life expectancy assumption results in a larger population aged 65 and over and therefore a larger dependency ratio.

Figure 25: Higher fertility assumptions result in a larger projected dependency ratio until 2070 and a lower projected dependency ratio afterwards

The dependency ratio for the +400 net migration scenario with alternative fertility (left) and life expectancy (right) assumptions



Fertility assumptions are summarised by the stable period total fertility rates from 2034 onwards, 10 years after the base year. Life expectancy assumptions are summarised by the period life expectancy values in 2054, 30 years after the base year, when the alternative mortality rates reach their maximum difference from the mid-range assumption.

Table 30: Dependency ratio for +400 net migration with alternative fertility assumptions

Period total fertility rate (from 2034)	2024*	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080
1.21	52.5	55.7	62.8	68.7	70.1	71.7	75.9
1.01	52.5	55.3	60.9	66.8	69.4	72.0	77.3
0.81	52.5	54.9	59.0	64.8	68.7	72.5	79.2

Table 31: Dependency ratio for +400 net migration with alternative life expectancy assumptions

Period life expectancy (in 2054)	2024*	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080
87.1	52.5	55.4	61.2	67.7	70.8	73.5	78.9
86.2	52.5	55.3	60.9	66.8	69.4	72.0	77.3
85.3	52.5	55.3	60.5	65.9	68.0	70.4	75.7

*Baseline figure from latest population estimates

5.10 Old age dependency ratio

The old age dependency ratio is the number of people aged 65 years and over per 100 people aged 16 to 64 (the working age population).

In the [2024 population and migration estimates report](#), the old age dependency ratio was provisionally estimated to be 30.1 old age dependants per 100 people of working age at the end of 2024.

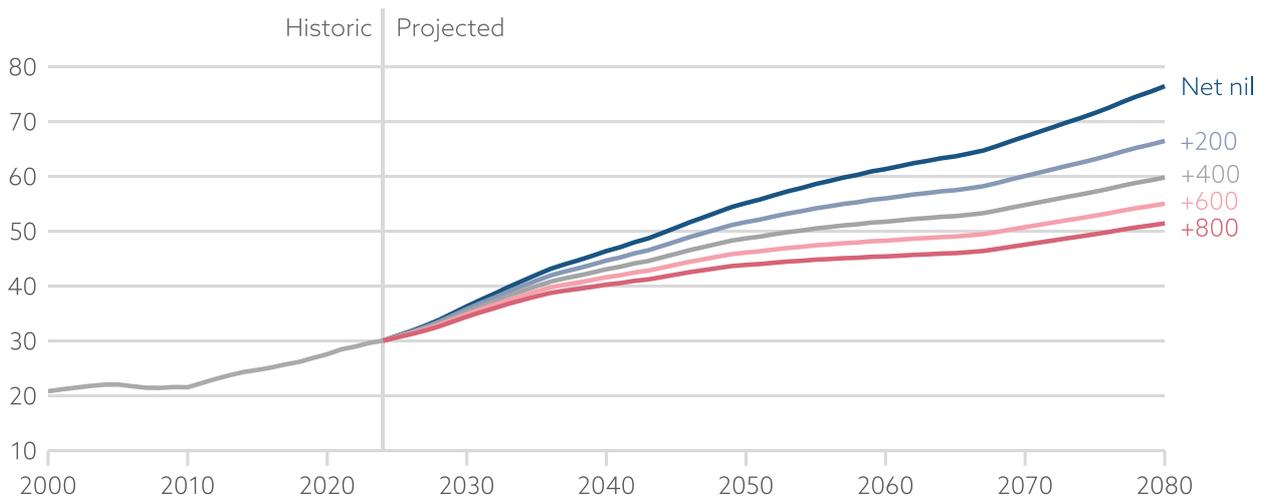
5.10.1 Net migration scenarios

Net migration is a key determining factor of the old age dependency ratio. The projected old age dependency ratio for the different net migration scenarios is shown in Figure 26 and Table 32.

The +400 net migration scenario combined with mid-range fertility and life expectancy assumptions projects an increase of the old age dependency ratio to 43.1 old age dependants per 100 people of working age by 2040, and to almost double from the baseline figure in 2024 by 2080, with 59.8 old age dependents per 100 working age people.

Figure 26: The old age dependency ratio increases for all net migration scenarios when combined with mid-range fertility and life expectancy assumptions

Old age dependency ratio for different net migration scenarios with mid-range fertility and life expectancy assumptions



Data between 2000 and 2010 has been modelled to provide additional context but are not Tier 1 Statistics.

Table 32: Old age dependency ratio for different net migration scenarios

Net migration	2024*	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080
+800	30.1	34.4	40.3	43.9	45.4	47.6	51.4
+600	30.1	34.9	41.6	46.1	48.3	50.8	55.0
+400	30.1	35.3	43.1	48.7	51.7	54.8	59.8
+200	30.1	35.8	44.7	51.7	56.0	60.1	66.5
Net nil	30.1	36.3	46.4	55.2	61.3	67.3	76.5

*Baseline figure from latest population estimates.

5.10.2 Sensitivity to fertility and life expectancy assumptions

The old age dependency ratio for the +400 net migration scenario, for a range of fertility and life expectancy assumptions, is shown in Figure 27 and Table 33. This shows the combined effect of alternative fertility and life expectancy assumptions.

The higher end of the range is projected by choosing the lower fertility and higher life expectancy assumptions (20% below and 10% above the mid-range assumptions respectively). In this scenario, the old age dependency ratio is projected to increase to 65.9 by 2080.

The lower end of the range is projected by choosing the higher fertility and lower life expectancy assumptions (20% above and 10% below the mid-range assumptions respectively). In this scenario, the old age dependency ratio is projected to increase to 54.4 by 2080.

The sensitivity range is very narrow until 2050, showing the dependency ratio is not very sensitive to the fertility or life expectancy assumptions until 2050.

Figure 27: The old age dependency ratio increases for both the higher and lower end of the sensitivity range for +400 net migration

The sensitivity range of the old age dependency ratio for the +400 net migration scenario, which shows the combined effect of alternative fertility and life expectancy assumptions

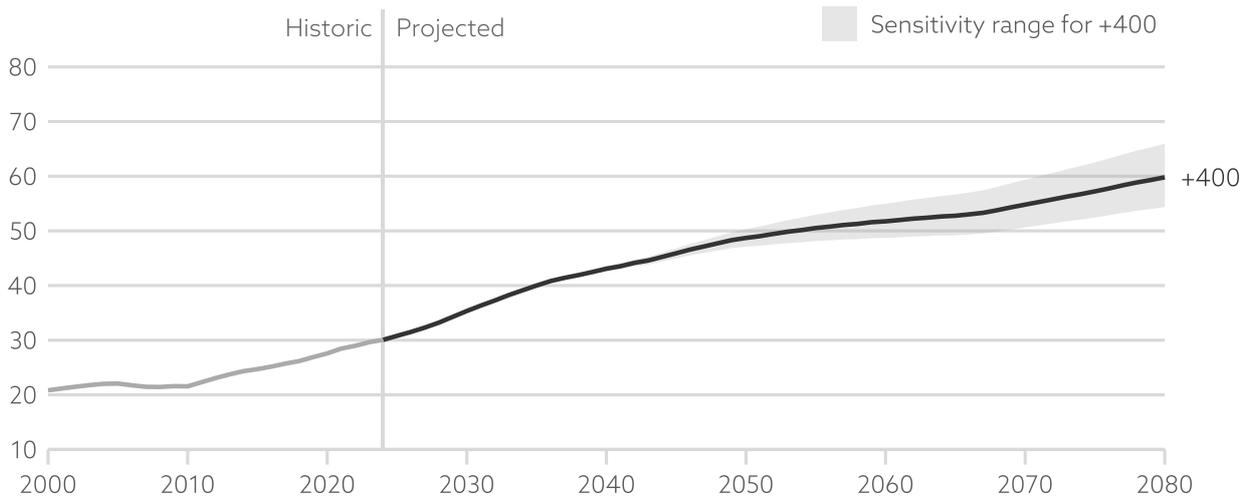


Table 33: Old age dependency ratio for +400 net migration scenario and sensitivity range

Sensitivity range	2024*	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080
Higher	30.1	35.4	43.6	50.3	55.0	59.4	65.9
Mid-range	30.1	35.3	43.1	48.7	51.7	54.8	59.8
Lower	30.1	35.3	42.6	47.1	48.7	50.6	54.4

*Baseline figure from latest population estimates

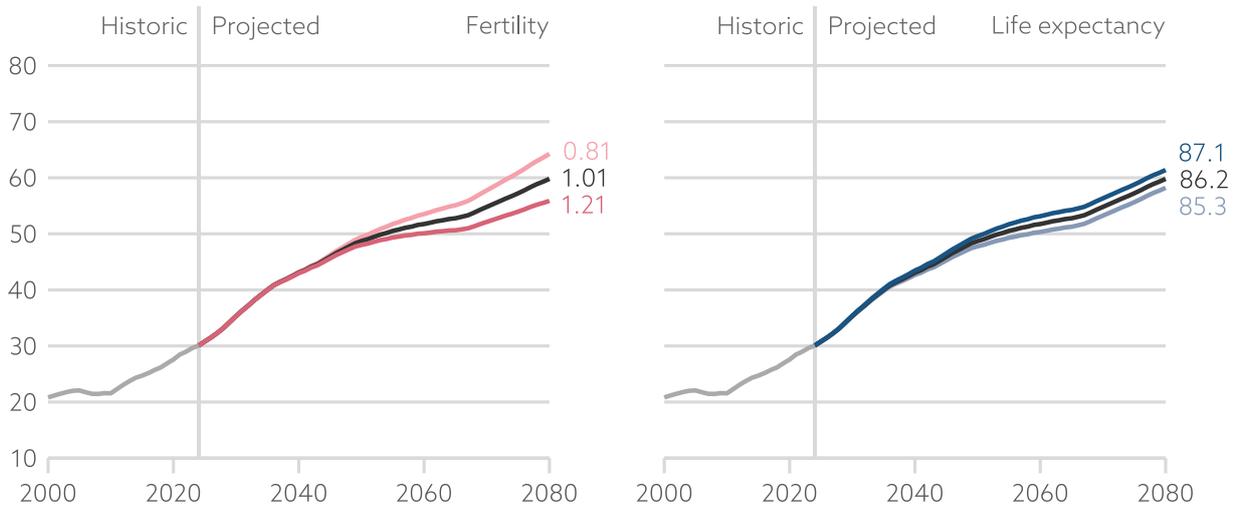
The effect of changing only the fertility or life expectancy assumptions separately for the +400 net migration scenario, is shown in Figure 28, Table 34 and Table 35.

The choice of fertility assumption starts having a material impact on the old age dependency ratio from 2050, when the first births for the chosen assumption reach working age. The old age dependency ratio is lower for the higher fertility assumption as more births eventually result in a larger working age.

The choice of life expectancy assumption has a smaller impact on the old age dependency. A higher life expectancy assumption results in a larger number of people aged 65 and over, and therefore a higher old age dependency ratio.

Figure 28: The choice of fertility assumption has a larger impact on the projected old age dependency ratio than choice of life expectancy assumption from 2050 onwards

The old age dependency ratio for +400 net migration scenario with alternative fertility (left) and life expectancy (right) assumptions



Fertility assumptions are summarised by the stable period total fertility rates from 2034 onwards, 10 years after the base year. Life expectancy assumptions are summarised by the period life expectancy values in 2054, 30 years after the base year, when the alternative mortality rates reach their maximum difference from the mid-range assumption.

Table 34: Old age dependency ratio for +400 net migration with alternative fertility assumptions

Period total fertility rate (from 2034)	2024*	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080
1.21	30.1	35.3	43.0	48.0	50.1	52.1	55.9
1.01	30.1	35.3	43.1	48.7	51.7	54.8	59.8
0.81	30.1	35.3	43.2	49.4	53.5	57.8	64.3

Table 35: Old age dependency ratio for +400 net migration with alternative life expectancy assumptions

Period life expectancy (in 2054)	2024*	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080
87.1	30.1	35.4	43.5	49.6	53.1	56.3	61.4
86.2	30.1	35.3	43.1	48.7	51.7	54.8	59.8
85.3	30.1	35.3	42.7	47.8	50.3	53.2	58.2

*Baseline figure from latest population estimates

6 Supporting statistics

The remainder of this report contains supporting statistics, which provide additional context or analysis but are **not** designated as [Tier 1 statistics](#).

6.1 Residential and employment statuses

These statistics are about the projected population size broken down by [residential and employment statuses](#), which determine where people can work and live. This section focusses on the period 2025 to 2040. This period was deemed to be most useful for users because these projections are particularly sensitive to changes in policy (such as changes to rules for eligibility).

The length of residency required to move from Registered to Entitled for work status is five years. At 10 years of residency, people can move from Entitled for work or Licensed to Entitled status. These statuses apply only to those aged 16 and older.

Residential statuses can sometimes be kept when a person leaves the Island and returns, and there are other conditions that grant eligibility, such as for Entitled for work status when married to a person with Entitled, Entitled for work, or Licensed status.

In these projections, a fixed number of people are assumed to immigrate to Jersey per year with Entitled or Entitled for work status or be under the age of 16.

The remaining number of immigrants that are required to achieve the scenario's net migration levels in each year (after taking into account projected emigration) are distributed among Registered, Licensed, Entitled for work status, or under the age of 16, according to the proportions seen in recent years.

For more on these assumptions please see section 2.6.1 in the separate [methodology document](#).

6.2 Registered population

The size of the Registered population is a good indicator of the number of inward migrants to the Island in the previous five years who have remained resident. At the end of 2024, the Registered population was provisionally estimated to be 5,750. The figures presented in this section are for the Registered population aged 16 and over.⁶

⁶ In the most recent [Population and migration report](#), residential and employment status figures were reported for ages 20 and over. Therefore, the figures shown here will differ from in that report.

6.2.1 Net migration scenarios

Net migration is the biggest determining factor in the size of the Registered population. The Registered population size for the different migration scenarios is shown in Figure 29 and Table 36.

The +400 net migration scenario (with mid-range fertility and life expectancy assumptions) projects the size of the Registered population will increase up to 6,570 by 2030, then remain at a similar level until 2040 when it will be 6,410.

The +200 net migration scenario (with mid-range fertility and life expectancy assumptions) best maintains the current size of the Registered population in the shorter term, rising slightly to 5,850 by 2030. This scenario has a more pronounced decrease than the +400 net migration scenario in the longer term, with the size of the Registered population falling to 5,290 by 2040.

Figure 29: The Registered population is roughly maintained up to 2030 with +200 net migration, whereas with +400 net migration it is maintained up to 2040

Registered population for different net migration scenarios with mid-range fertility and life expectancy assumptions

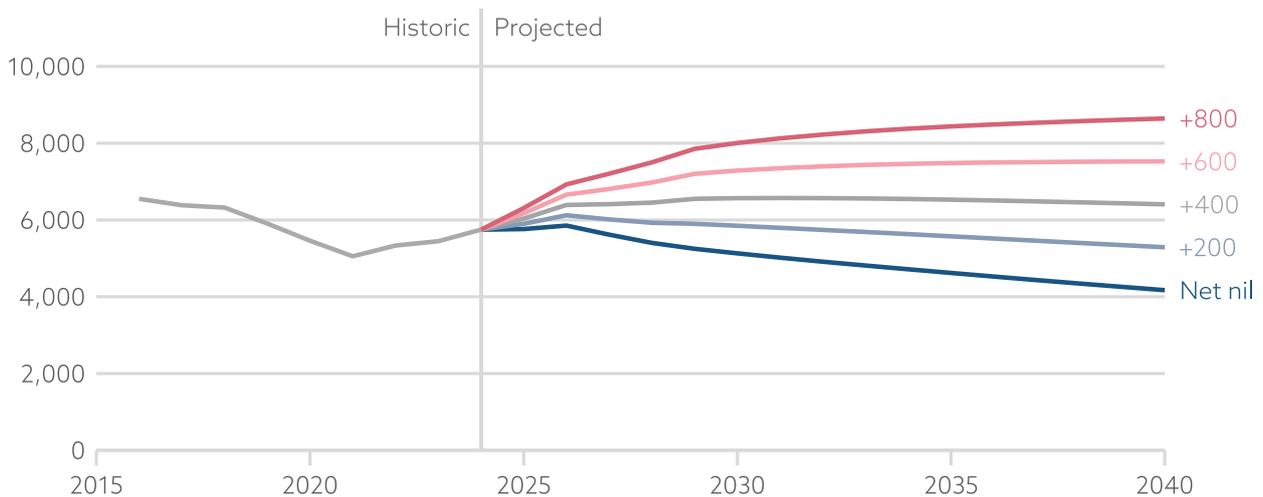


Table 36: Registered population for different net migration scenarios

Net migration	2024*	2030	2035	2040
+800	5,750	8,010	8,440	8,640
+600	5,750	7,290	7,480	7,530
+400	5,750	6,570	6,530	6,410
+200	5,750	5,850	5,570	5,290
Net nil	5,750	5,130	4,620	4,170

*Baseline figure from latest population estimates.

6.3 Licensed population

The size of the Licensed population is a good indicator of the number of essentially employed migrants to the Island. At the end of 2024, the Licensed population was provisionally estimated to be 3,250. These figures are for the Licensed population aged 16 and over.⁷

6.3.1 Net migration scenarios

Net migration is the biggest determining factor in the size of the Licensed population. The Licensed population size for the different migration scenarios is shown in Figure 30 and Table 37.

The +400 net migration scenario (with mid-range fertility and life expectancy assumptions) projects a small initial increase in the size of the Licensed population reaching 3,410 by 2030. After this, the size of the Licensed population begins to decrease reaching similar levels to 2024 by 2040 (3,210 people).

Figure 30: The Licensed population is projected to remain relatively stable for the +400 net migration scenario

Licensed population for different net migration scenarios with mid-range fertility and life expectancy assumptions

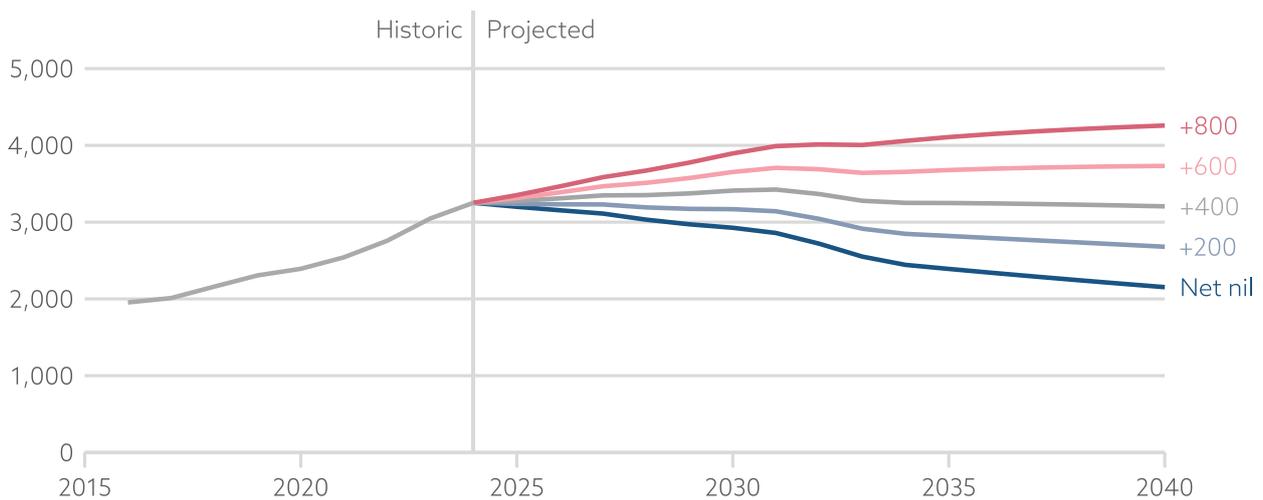


Table 37: Licensed population for different net migration scenarios

Net migration	2024*	2030	2035	2040
+800	3,250	3,900	4,110	4,260
+600	3,250	3,650	3,680	3,730
+400	3,250	3,410	3,250	3,210
+200	3,250	3,170	2,820	2,680
Net nil	3,250	2,930	2,390	2,150

*Baseline figure from latest population estimates.

⁷ In the most recent [Population and migration report](#), residential and employment status figures were reported for ages 20 and over. Therefore, the figures shown here will differ from in that report.