

Bulletin 1: Population characteristics

A census of the population of Jersey was held on 21 March 2021.

The total resident population of Jersey on 21 March 2021 was 103,267.

This figure:

includes 2,205 residents of Jersey who were absent from the Island on Census Day; and

excludes 480 short-term visitors to the Island who were present on Census Day.

At the time of the 2021 census, Jersey had several restrictions in place in respect of travel, commerce and social events as a result of the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic. Please see the [notes](#) for further details of these restrictions.

The effects of the travel restrictions are apparent; the number of short-term visitors (480) is around a quarter of that recorded at the 2011 Census (2,052). The number of Jersey residents absent from the Island on Census Day 2021 was around a third of that recorded at the 2011 Census (2,205 persons compared with 6,061 respectively).

Change over time

The 2011 Census reported a resident population of 97,857. The change in the census measures of the Island's resident population between 2011 and 2021 is broken down in Table 1.

Table 1: Contribution to change between 2011 and 2021 census measures

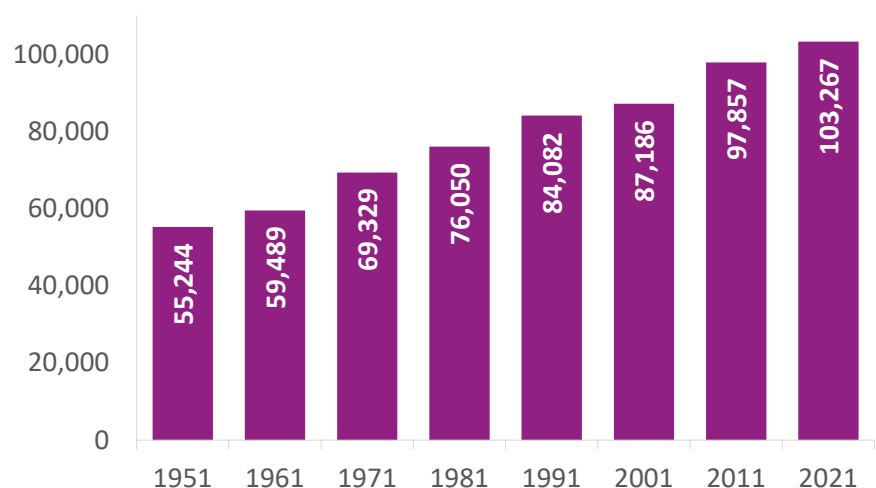
Numbers are rounded to the nearest 100 to reflect the accuracy of these estimates

	Contribution to change
Natural growth (excess of births over deaths)	2,100
Net migration (<i>into</i> the Island)	3,300
Total change in census measures 2011 – 2021	5,400

The resident population increased by 5,400 between 2011 and 2021, corresponding to an increase of 5.5% over 10 years.

The resident population of Jersey has been increasing over the last 70 years (see Figure 1).

Figure 1: Resident population 1951 - 2021



Dwellings

The 2021 Census identified 48,610 private dwellings¹ and 162 communal establishments in Jersey.

The number of private dwellings in Jersey increased by 9% (3,912 dwellings) in the 10 years since the 2011 Census (which recorded 44,698 dwellings).

Vacant dwellings

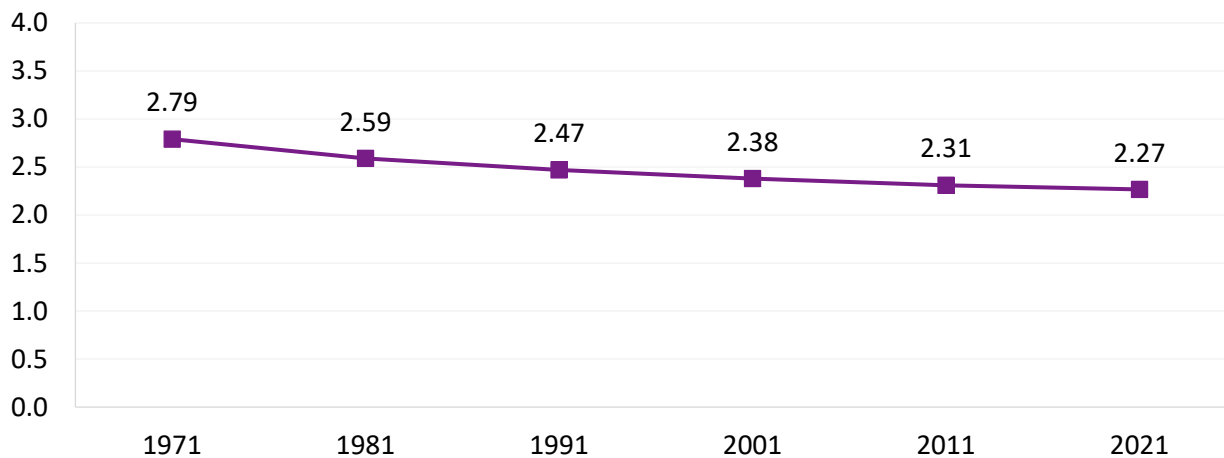
A total of 4,027 private dwellings were identified as vacant on Census Day, corresponding to a vacant rate of 8.3%.

Both the number and proportion of vacant properties has increased in 2021 compared to 2011. The 2011 Census recorded 3,103 vacant dwellings – a vacant rate of 6.9%.

Persons per dwelling

Excluding those living in communal establishments, 101,188 people were living in 44,583 dwellings in 2021, representing an average of 2.27 persons per dwelling. This ratio has been declining over the last five decades as can be seen in Figure 2.

Figure 2: Number of persons per private dwelling 1971 - 2021



¹ Private dwellings as measured by the census are not necessarily separate physical dwellings; in the census separate dwellings were identified where the occupants shared a living space and a cooking area and may not necessarily correspond to a dwelling with a separate entrance. For example, a lodger in a private household was counted as living in a separate dwelling if there was a separate living space and cooking facilities for their use.

Population by parish

Table 2 shows the distribution of the population by parish. St Helier accounted for over a third (35%) of the total population of Jersey in 2021, followed by St Saviour (13%) and St Brelade (11%). The smallest parish in terms of population size was St Mary.

Table 2: Population and population density by parish

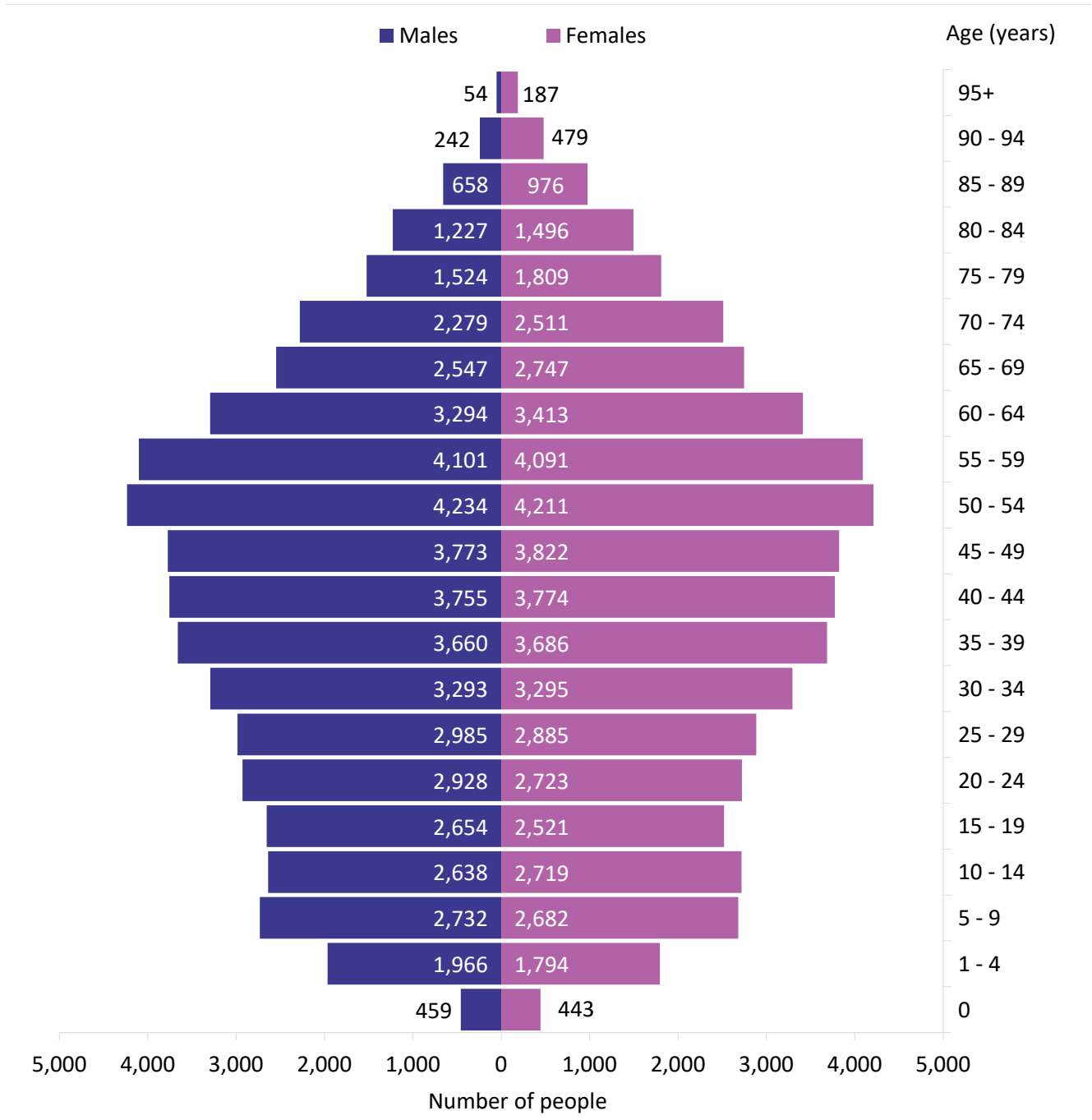
	2021 population	% of total	2021 density (person/km²)	2011 population	% change population
Grouville	5,401	5	658	4,866	11
St Brelade	11,012	11	830	10,568	4
St Clement	9,925	10	2,262	9,221	8
St Helier	35,822	35	3,716	33,522	7
St John	3,051	3	332	2,911	5
St Lawrence	5,561	5	566	5,418	3
St Martin	3,948	4	384	3,763	5
St Mary	1,818	2	277	1,752	4
St Ouen	4,206	4	274	4,097	3
St Peter	5,264	5	448	5,003	5
St Saviour	13,904	13	1,498	13,580	2
Trinity	3,355	3	267	3,156	6
TOTAL	103,267	100	859	97,857	6

The greatest percentage changes in population between 2011 and 2021 were seen for Grouville (11%), St Clement (8%) and St Helier (7%). Notably small increases in population during this decade were seen in St Saviour (2%), St Ouen (3%) and St Lawrence (3%).

Age and sex

Figure 3 illustrates the number of people by age group and sex.

Figure 3: The population structure of Jersey



There were 25 people aged 100 years or over at the time of the census, the majority of whom were female.

Working age population

As Table 3 shows, 68,055 people were aged between 16 and 64 years of age. This is the OECD definition of working age and provides an internationally comparable measure of potential workforce size.

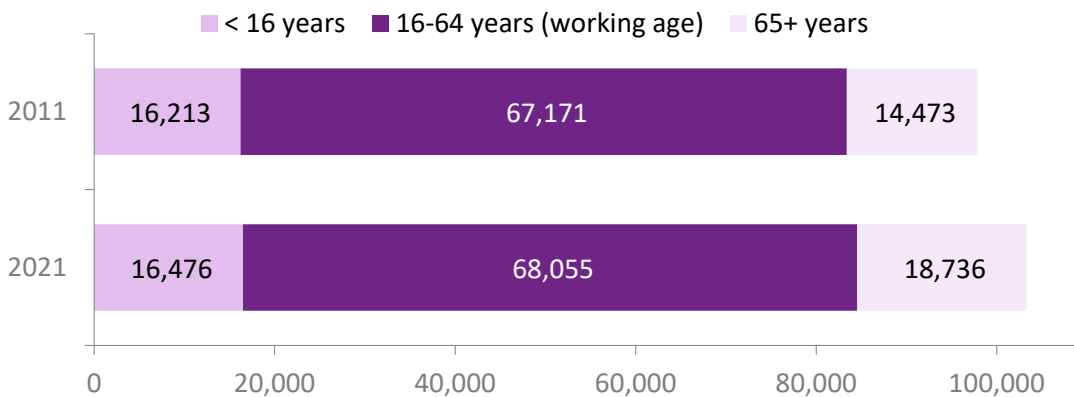
The dependency ratio for Jersey (the ratio of those outside of working age to those of working age) was 52%; this ratio has increased from 46% in 2011.

Table 3: Working age population of Jersey

	Males	Females	All
Under 16 years	8,340	8,136	16,476
16-64 years (working age)	34,132	33,923	68,055
65+	8,531	10,205	18,736
Total	51,003	52,264	103,267
Dependency ratio	49%	54%	52%
Percent at working age	67%	65%	66%

Figure 4 shows the change in each age group over the last 10 years. The number of residents aged 16-64 was essentially unchanged between 2011 and 2021 (increasing by 1%), whilst the number of people aged 65 and over increased by over a quarter (29%).

Figure 4: Working age population, 2011 and 2021 compared



Gender identity

A new question on gender identity was introduced for the 2021 census. The question was voluntary and only asked of adults aged 16 or over. Around one in ten adults (9.2%) chose not to answer the question.

There were 189 adults (0.2% of the adult population) who reported that their gender was not the same as the sex they were registered at birth.

Table 4: Is your gender the same as the sex you were registered at birth? (adults aged 16 or over)

	Persons	Percent
Yes	78,576	90.5
No	189	0.2
Prefer not to say	8,026	9.2
All adults	86,791	100

Sexual orientation

A question on sexual orientation was asked for the first time in the 2021 census. The question was voluntary and only asked of adults aged 16 or over. Around one in ten adults (10.7%) chose not to answer this question.

The majority of adults (87%) stated that they identified as straight or heterosexual, whilst 2.0% identified as either gay, lesbian or bisexual. A further 0.2% of the adult population stated another sexual orientation.

The proportion of adults identifying as either lesbian, gay or bisexual in Jersey in 2021 (2.0%) was lower than that estimated for the UK in 2019² (2.7%).

Table 5: Sexual orientation, (adults aged 16 or over)

	Persons	Percent
Straight / heterosexual	75,513	87.0
Gay or lesbian	1,106	1.3
Bisexual	640	0.7
Another sexual orientation	203	0.2
Prefer not to say	9,329	10.7
All adults	86,791	100

² Office for National Statistics, [Annual Population Survey 2019](#)

Place of birth

In 2021, half (50%) of Jersey residents were born in Jersey. Nearly a third (29%) were born in the British Isles³, 8% were born in Portugal / Madeira and 3% were born in Poland.

Table 6: Jersey's population by place of birth

	Persons	Percent	Change 2011-2021
Jersey	51,274	50	+2,621
British Isles	29,598	29	-625
Portugal / Madeira	8,280	8	+1,249
Poland	2,808	3	-325
Ireland (Republic)	1,642	2	-238
France	733	1	-124
Other European country	3,493	3	+1,204
Elsewhere in the world	5,439	5	+1,648
Total	103,267	100	5,410

Of the people who reported being born in an 'other European country' or 'elsewhere in the world', the top 10 most frequent countries of birth are shown in Table 7. The largest change was seen for people born in Romania which increased by 875 people since 2011.

Table 7: Place of birth in 'other European country' or 'elsewhere in the world': most frequently cited countries

Place of birth	Persons	Change 2011-2021
Romania	1,338	+875
South Africa	934	+363
India	410	+85
The Philippines	396	+228
Germany	371	+15
Zimbabwe	350	+221
Venezuela	345	+185
Australia	296	-7
Thailand	267	+52
United States of America	227	+34

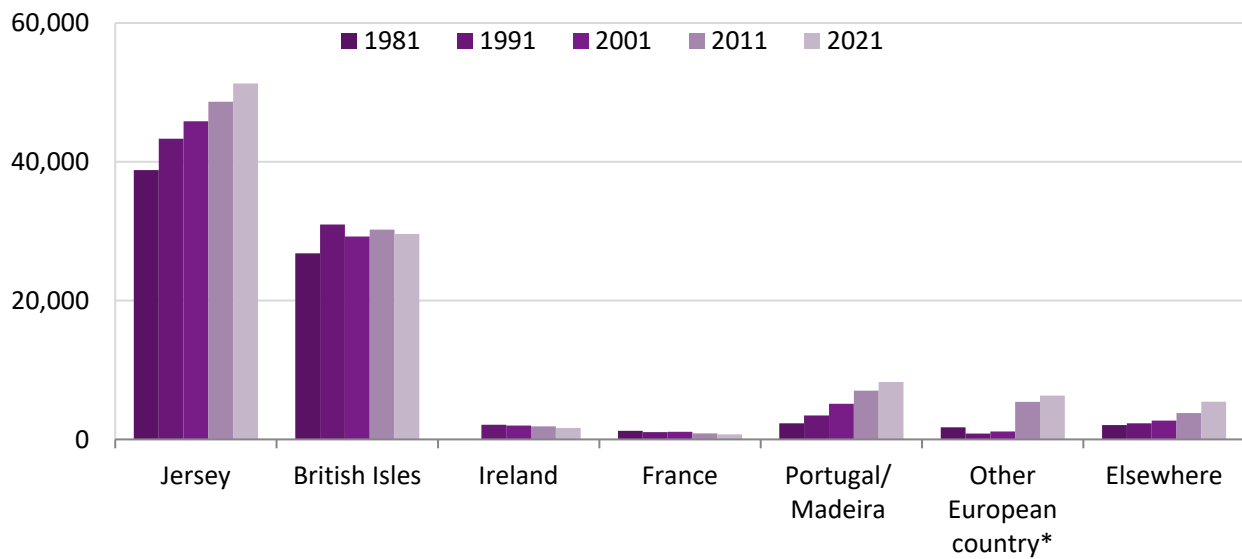
³ Including England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and other Channel Islands

Changes over time

As Figure 5 illustrates, the number of Jersey residents who were born in Jersey has increased throughout the last four decades. Although at a lower level, the number of Jersey residents who were born in Portugal / Madeira has also been increasing over the same time period.

In the last two decades there has been an increase in the number of Jersey residents who were born in other European countries. In the latest 10-year period this was largely due to an increase in people born in Romania, whilst in the 10 years to 2011 the increase was predominantly driven by people born in Poland.

Figure 5: Place of birth of Jersey residents over the last four decades, as measured by census



*Includes Poland so that comparisons with previous census data can be made

The proportion of Jersey-born residents (50%) was essentially unchanged in the latest 10-year period (see Table 8).

Over the last four decades the proportion of Jersey-born residents has declined, despite the ongoing increase in the number of Jersey-born residents. This is a result of concurrent increases in non-Jersey born residents.

Table 8: Place of birth of Jersey residents over the last four decades, as measured by census (percent, rounded to the nearest integer)

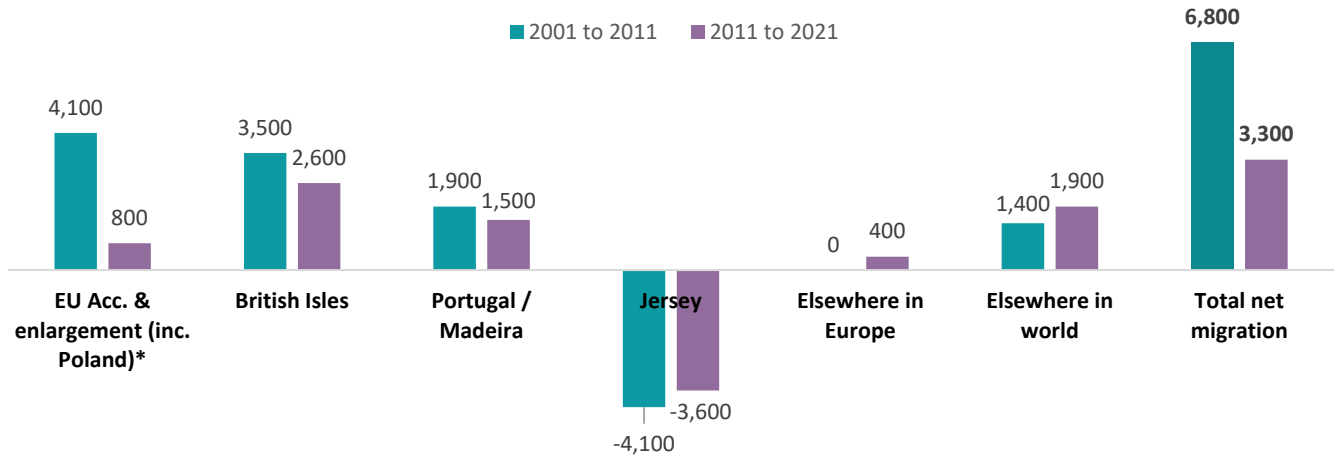
	1981	1991	2001	2011	2021
Jersey	53	52	53	50	50
British Isles	37	37	34	31	29
Portugal / Madeira	3	4	6	7	8
France	2	1	1	1	1
Elsewhere	5	6	7	11	13
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Net migration

Figure 6: Net migration, by place of birth, 2001 to 2011 and 2011 to 2021

(net inward migration is above the axis, net outward migration below)

Numbers are rounded to the nearest 100 to reflect the accuracy of these estimates.



*EU Accession (2004): Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia; Cyprus and Malta; and Enlargement (2007): Bulgaria, Romania.

Between 2011 and 2021 there was total net migration of 3,300 people into Jersey. This has reduced from the figure of 6,800 that was observed in the previous census period (2001 to 2011).

In the most recent 10-year period, there was substantially reduced net migration from EU Accession countries (in particular from Poland) and small increases were observed in migration from elsewhere in Europe and the rest of the world. Migration from the British Isles was the largest positive contributor to overall net migration, while there was a net loss of 3,600 Jersey-born individuals.

The Appendix provides more detail on the year of arrival of residents by place of birth.

Ethnicity

While place of birth is informative, a person's self-reported ethnicity can give a different perspective. For example, someone born outside of Jersey who has lived in the Island for many years might consider themselves of 'Jersey' ethnicity. On the other hand, someone else born in Jersey but with parents from outside of the Island may consider their parental or cultural heritage to be the key influence in defining their ethnicity.

The 2021 Census asked residents of Jersey to identify which ethnic category they felt best described themselves. Fewer than half (44%) of Jersey residents considered their ethnicity to be 'Jersey', whilst almost a third considered themselves to be 'British'.

About one in eleven (9%) Jersey residents considered themselves to be Portuguese or Madeiran: representing almost 1,500 more people than those who were born in Portugal or Madeira.

See Table 9 for a breakdown of the ethnicity of Jersey residents in 2021 and 2011.

Table 9: Ethnicity of Jersey residents, 2021 and 2011

		2021	Percent	2011	Change 2011-2021
White	Jersey	45,849	44.4	45,379	+470
	British	31,534	30.5	31,974	-440
	Irish	2,199	2.1	2,324	-125
	French	692	0.7	841	-149
	Polish	3,080	3.0	3,273	-193
	Portuguese / Madeiran	9,739	9.4	8,049	+1,690
	Romanian*	1,427	1.4	454	+973
	South African*	716	0.7	326	+390
	Other	3,737	3.6	2,951	+786
Asian	Indian	632	0.6	377	+255
	Thai	267	0.3	200	+67
	Chinese	190	0.2	182	+8
	Other	853	0.8	456	+397
Black	African	764	0.7	256	+508
	Caribbean	145	0.1	85	+60
	Other	66	0.1	38	+28
Mixed	Black and White	449	0.4	692	+685
	White and Asian	503	0.5		
	Other**	425	0.4		

*These were not listed as separate options on the 2011 form and were contained in the "other white" write-in option

**Includes the 'Mixed – Asian and Black' category (approximately 10 people)

Residential / employment status

Only people over the age of 15 years are eligible to have a residential / employment status, and consequently this section refers to the 86,791 residents who were aged 16 or over on Census Day.

Over four-fifths (86%) of adults had Entitled status, meaning they had lived in Jersey for at least 10 years, could buy, lease or sell any property and work for any employer. A further 2% had Licensed status through being essentially employed.

Some 6% of adults were Entitled for work, meaning they had lived in Jersey for 5 years immediately before their status was granted⁴, were restricted in buying and leasing property but could work for any employer.

Approximately one in twenty adults (5%) had Registered status and therefore did not qualify under any of the other categories (see Table 10).

Table 10: Residential / employment status of residents

	Persons	Percent
Entitled	74,681	86
Licensed	2,106	2
Entitled for work	5,454	6
Registered	4,550	5
Total	86,791	100

Comparison with 2011 is only broadly comparable due to the changes in residential housing qualifications implemented in July 2013 under the Control of Housing and Work (Jersey) Law 2012.⁵

In 2011, 16% of the adult population did not have residential housing qualifications. The proportion of adults with the equivalent status in 2021 has decreased to 11%. (people either Registered or Entitled for work).

Table 11 provides the breakdown of each residential category by place of birth. It shows for example that the majority of Licensed residents were born in the British Isles. The majority of residents born in Poland and Portugal / Madeira had Entitled status (68% and 75% respectively).

The largest shift in residential status by place of birth in 2021 compared to 2011 was seen for residents born in Poland. In 2021 the majority (68%) had Entitled status, compared to 4% in 2011 who were “locally qualified”⁶.

⁴ Or is married to or the civil partner of someone who is Entitled, Entitled to work or Licensed.

⁵ The residential qualifications applicable at the time of the 2011 Census were through the Regulation of Undertakings and Development (Jersey) Law 1973.

⁶ Possessing either a-h or k-category residential qualifications

Table 11: Residential qualifications of adults by place of birth

	Jersey	British Isles	Ireland	Poland	Portugal/ Madeira	Other European country	Elsewhere in the world	All
Entitled	37,300	23,360	1,450	1,850	6,010	2,060	2,660	74,680
Entitled for work	30	2,130	70	400	1,060	890	880	5,450
Licensed	~	1,150	40	20	60	170	670	2,110
Registered	30	1,470	50	470	920	860	760	4,550
Total	37,360	28,110	1,620	2,730	8,040	3,970	4,970	86,790

(Numbers have been independently rounded to the nearest 10. The symbol '~' indicates a value less than 10.)

Length of residence

Table 12 shows the number of residents by their year of arrival in Jersey. It should be noted that the numbers represent those arriving in the Island in each year and remaining in Jersey, and will not include any who have since left the Island.

In 2021, three-quarters (75%) of residents had lived in the Island for more than 10 years.

Table 12: Number of residents by year that their current period of residence in Jersey began

	Arrived in Jersey*	Percent	Whole population	Percent
Prior to 1980	10,924	20%	30,174	29%
1980 - 1989	6,175	11%	11,642	11%
1990 - 1999	7,604	14%	14,471	14%
2000-2009	11,467	21%	19,320	19%
2010	1,172	2%	2,063	2%
2011	1,386	3%	2,278	2%
2012	1,128	2%	2,084	2%
2013	1,154	2%	2,048	2%
2014	1,300	2%	2,150	2%
2015	1,598	3%	2,504	2%
2016	1,576	3%	2,494	2%
2017	1,592	3%	2,441	2%
2018	1,922	4%	2,777	3%
2019	2,026	4%	2,864	3%
2020	2,289	4%	3,112	3%
2021 (up to 21 March)	635	1%	845	1%
Total	53,948	100%	103,267	100%

*not including those born in Jersey and continuously resident since birth – but including returning Jersey-borns.

Further detail of the place of birth, age, sex and residential qualifications by year of arrival can be found in the Appendix.

Recent arrivals

People whose most recent period of residence in Jersey began after 2015 are considered for the purposes of this report to be ‘recent arrivals’. This section describes the characteristics of this group who arrived in Jersey during the five years prior to Census Day.

Two-fifths (41%) of recent arrivals were born in the British Isles – see Table 13. Around one in five (21%) were born “Elsewhere in the world”.

Similar proportions of recent arrivals, around one in eight, were born in Portugal / Madeira (13%) or “other European countries” (12%).

Table 13: Place of birth of recent arrivals, 2016 to 2021

	Persons	Percent
Jersey	453	5
British Isles	4,148	41
Portugal / Madeira	1,310	13
Poland	573	6
Ireland (Republic)	130	1
France	130	1
Other European country	1,198	12
Elsewhere in the world	2,098	21
Total	10,040	100

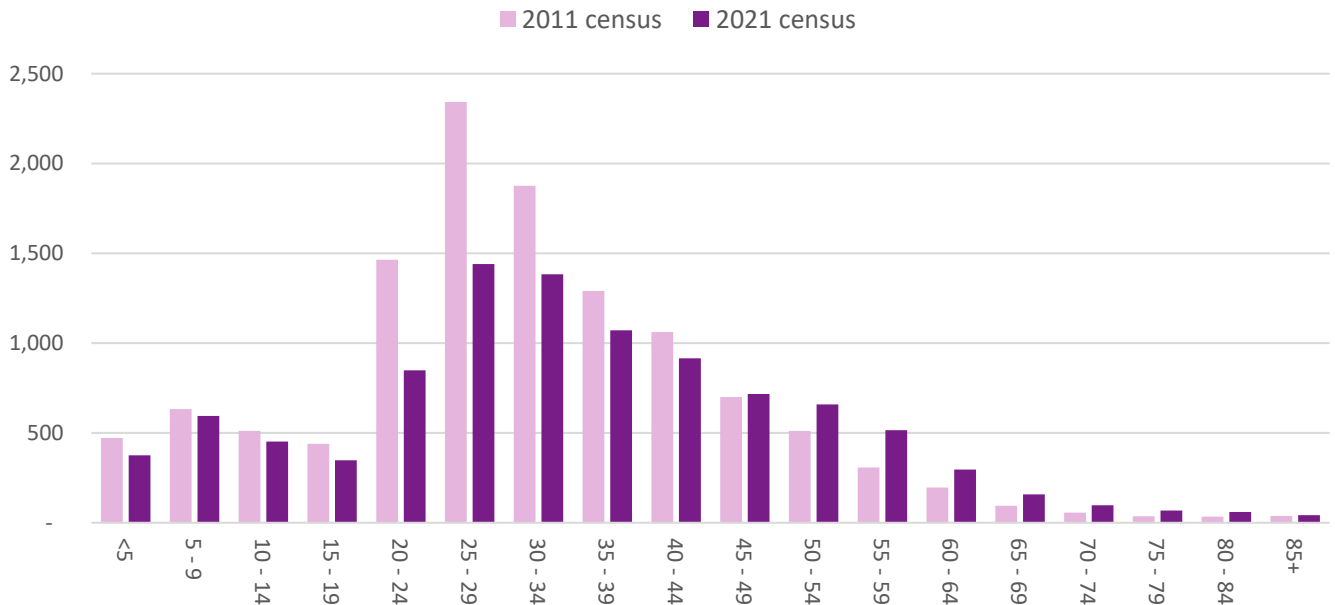
Around half (53%) of recent arrivals had Registered status (Table 14). Around 1,500 people with Licensed status (essential employees) had moved to Jersey in the five years prior to Census Day.

Table 14: Residential qualifications of recent arrivals 2016 to 2021 (aged 16 or over)

	Persons	Percent
Entitled	1,058	12
Entitled for work	1,487	17
Licensed	1,499	18
Registered	4,500	53
Total	8,544	100

Figure 7 shows the age profile of recent arrivals at the 2011 and 2021 censuses. The reduction in the number of recent arrivals aged 20 to 34 years in 2021 compared with 2011 is apparent (down 35%). At the 2021 Census around half (54%) of recent arrivals were below 35 years, compared to almost two-thirds of recent arrivals (64%) at the 2011 census.

Figure 7: Age profile of recent arrivals (within 5 years of census), 2011 and 2021 censuses



Acknowledgements

The 2021 Jersey census project was undertaken by Statistics Jersey. We would like to thank everyone who has been involved in delivering the Jersey Census, particularly Islanders for responding so positively; the field staff who supported Islanders who needed help; and the members of the census office team.

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Notes

Pandemic context

- The 2021 Census was run during the Covid-19 pandemic; as such, a number of restrictions were in place.
- At the time of the census all travel destinations were classified Red under Jersey's Safer Travel Policy. This had been introduced for UK destinations on 22 December 2020, and for all other destinations on 16 January 2021.
- This meant that all arrivals had to isolate for ten days and be PCR tested on arrival and at days five and ten. The return to a Red, Amber, Green classification for UK regions only, with differing restrictions, occurred on 26 April 2021. International destinations, including the Republic of Ireland, remained classified Red.
- The restriction preventing household mixing was lifted on 15 March 2021.
- Eat-in hospitality re-opened on 22 February 2021, with drinks-only hospitality re-opening on 2 April 2021.
- The recommended public health guidance at the time of the census was to work from home whenever possible, although this was not a legal requirement.

Who was included

- Information was collected for everyone who was resident in Jersey on Census Day (Sunday 21 March 2021). A resident included anyone who was staying or intending to stay in Jersey for at least one month. People who were usually resident in Jersey, but temporarily away on Census Day, were also included.
- Limited information was also obtained for visitors (anyone intending to stay for less than one month) who were present in the Island on Census Day.
- People living in households, temporary accommodation, those without a permanent address, as well as people living in communal establishments such as hotels, care homes and the hospital were all included in the census.

Fieldwork

- Four separate address lists were matched and combined to produce an initial list of all residential addresses in the Island. The lists used were: the Jersey Land and Property Index (JLPI), the Jersey Postal Address File (PAF), Jersey Parish Rates address list, Jersey Electricity list of residential dwellings.
- The resulting list was verified by census staff in advance of the census in late 2020 – i.e. all addresses were visited and checked, including identifying unlisted and temporary properties. If there was any doubt as to whether a dwelling should be included (e.g. properties under construction) they were left in the address list.
- Any new addresses added to the JLPI in the intervening period between the address checking fieldwork and Census Day were also added to the address list. This resulted in a list of over 50,000 residential addresses.
- The majority of questionnaires were delivered by post, with around 4,000 hand-delivered by census enumerators. The hand-delivered questionnaires were targeted to "hard to reach" addresses identified during the address checking fieldwork. This included dwellings such as lodging houses and flats with shared mailboxes.
- Non-responding households were sent a reminder letter, then a replacement questionnaire, before being visited, multiple times where required, until the end of June.

Data processing

- The 2021 Census was carried out entirely on-Island, including processing and validation of the census returns.
- This approach allowed use of local knowledge and expertise throughout the entire census project and, particularly, enabled follow up of non-responding households to continue for several months after Census Day.
- Completed paper questionnaires were posted back to Statistics Jersey.
- Questionnaires were bar-coded to speed up the processing of the returns; bespoke software, designed in-house, was used to process the returns and to ensure data-entry and validation was efficient and accurate; vigorous quality assurance processes were put in place to maximise data quality.

Methodological changes for the 2021 Census

- An online completion option was available for the first time. All households received a paper questionnaire containing a unique Household Access Code to complete the census online. 31% of households completed their census online.
- The majority of census questionnaires were delivered by Jersey Post, rather than by Census Enumerators. This meant that a much smaller census field team was engaged on and around Census Day, and there was minimal household contact as part of our Covid-safe measures.

Undercount

- The 2021 Jersey census has incorporated the undercount into the census results. Jersey moved to this “one number” approach for the first time in 2011. (UK moved to this approach in 2001).
- 256 households failed to return a census questionnaire in 2021 and were classified as “Undercount” households; such households represented 0.5% of the total number of households.
- Reported numbers for 2021 represent all residents living in Jersey in 2021, including the small undercount
- Non-responding households are included by identifying the number and characteristics of such households and subsequently amending the census results.
- Administrative data, additional information collected by field staff and the application of statistical techniques were used to compile sufficient information on the characteristics of non-responding households to enable their inclusion.

Validation and quality assurance

- A rigorous process of quality assurance took place, for example: internal consistency checks (eg. children older than parents), identifying duplicate households or people, ensuring visitors staying overnight at other addresses had been included at their usual residence, identifying outliers and missing data. In some instances households were contacted by phone to provide missing information.
- A careful process of validation was carried out against available administrative sources, to ensure the final reported census numbers were consistent with the known populations of:
 - births
 - preschool age
 - school age
 - working age
 - pension age
- Validation was also carried out on an individual level using administrative data sources through a process of automated and manual matching. Datasets used included:
 - Birth registrations (CLS / Office of the Superintendent Registrar)
 - Pre-school children (Dept of Health and Community Services)
 - School-age children (Dept of Children, Young People, Education and Skills)
 - Social Security registrations and contributions (Customer and Local Services, CLS)
 - Manpower returns (Population Office)

Amendments

Table 6 corrected 26 May 2021 for minor typographical error

Appendix – Detailed Data Tables

A1. Population by age and sex

<i>Age (years)</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>All</i>	<i>Age (years)</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>All</i>
0	459	443	902				
1	469	381	850				
2	479	482	961	0-4	2,425	2,237	4,662
3	500	461	961				
4	518	470	988				
5	557	532	1,089				
6	483	496	979				
7	558	518	1,076	5-9	2,732	2,682	5,414
8	548	571	1,119				
9	586	565	1,151				
10	543	554	1,097				
11	542	521	1,063				
12	526	547	1,073	10-14	2,638	2,719	5,357
13	532	556	1,088				
14	495	541	1,036				
15	545	498	1,043				
16	540	514	1,054				
17	551	513	1,064	15-19	2,654	2,521	5,175
18	494	489	983				
19	524	507	1,031				
20	540	515	1,055				
21	570	524	1,094				
22	603	570	1,173	20-24	2,928	2,723	5,651
23	610	532	1,142				
24	605	582	1,187				
25	579	505	1,084				
26	587	566	1,153				
27	599	583	1,182	25-29	2,985	2,885	5,870
28	609	598	1,207				
29	611	633	1,244				
30	637	633	1,270				
31	620	635	1,255				
32	685	707	1,392	30-34	3,293	3,295	6,588
33	691	686	1,377				
34	660	634	1,294				
35	719	665	1,384				
36	693	759	1,452				
37	756	759	1,515	35-39	3,660	3,686	7,346
38	761	727	1,488				
39	731	776	1,507				
40	797	798	1,595				
41	758	802	1,560				
42	722	742	1,464	40-44	3,755	3,774	7,529
43	760	730	1,490				
44	718	702	1,420				

<i>Age (years)</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>All</i>	<i>Age (years)</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>All</i>
45	761	733	1,494				
46	731	762	1,493				
47	743	731	1,474	45-49	3,773	3,822	7,595
48	740	761	1,501				
49	798	835	1,633				
50	833	814	1,647				
51	802	834	1,636				
52	906	844	1,750	50-54	4,234	4,211	8,445
53	839	856	1,695				
54	854	863	1,717				
55	858	881	1,739				
56	875	844	1,719				
57	827	850	1,677	55-59	4,101	4,091	8,192
58	790	784	1,574				
59	751	732	1,483				
60	724	695	1,419				
61	666	703	1,369				
62	660	716	1,376	60-64	3,294	3,413	6,707
63	661	678	1,339				
64	583	621	1,204				
65	540	600	1,140				
66	511	545	1,056				
67	543	542	1,085	65-69	2,547	2,747	5,294
68	458	537	995				
69	495	523	1,018				
70	456	485	941				
71	458	515	973				
72	460	475	935	70-74	2,279	2,511	4,790
73	454	522	976				
74	451	514	965				
75	346	379	725				
76	358	425	783				
77	305	400	705	75-79	1,524	1,809	3,333
78	267	295	562				
79	248	310	558				
80	269	319	588				
81	292	311	603				
82	248	308	556	80-84	1,227	1,496	2,723
83	220	280	500				
84	198	278	476				
85	188	234	422				
86	157	204	361				
87	126	214	340	85-89	658	976	1,634
88	101	174	275				
89	86	150	236				
90	80	129	209				
91	56	108	164				
92	48	110	158	90-94	242	479	721
93	29	66	95				
94	29	66	95				
95+	54	187	241	95+	54	187	241
All ages	51,003	52,264	103,267	All ages	51,003	52,264	103,267

A2. Population by place of birth and year when present period of residence began

(excluding the 49,319 persons who were born in Jersey and have been continuously resident since birth)

Numbers have been independently rounded to the nearest 10. The symbol '~' indicates a value less than 10.

	<1980	1980-1989	1990-1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Jersey	280	240	270	40	20	40	40	30	40	40	60	50	40
British Isles	8,660	4,330	4,240	560	540	430	460	430	500	540	560	550	410
Ireland (Republic)	380	310	430	40	40	30	30	30	20	20	20	20	30
Poland	~	~	~	30	90	130	140	250	300	260	220	160	120
Portugal / Madeira	610	860	1,970	250	200	190	170	180	210	190	290	310	160
Other European country	560	180	260	60	60	40	40	50	60	80	110	140	140
Elsewhere in the world	440	260	420	90	100	90	110	100	100	150	150	200	140
Total	10,920	6,180	7,600	1,050	1,050	950	990	1,060	1,220	1,280	1,410	1,430	1,030
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*	Total
Jersey	50	60	50	50	60	50	50	70	80	90	140	30	1,960
British Isles	490	610	470	500	560	620	620	660	760	830	980	300	29,600
Ireland (Republic)	20	20	20	20	20	30	30	30	20	20	30	~	1,640
Poland	100	80	70	70	70	140	100	110	110	110	100	40	2,810
Portugal / Madeira	210	240	220	200	240	280	290	280	290	210	230	20	8,280
Other European country	160	220	160	160	160	260	220	200	300	270	290	60	4,230
Elsewhere in the world	150	160	150	160	170	210	270	260	370	500	530	180	5,440
Total	1,170	1,390	1,130	1,150	1,300	1,600	1,580	1,590	1,920	2,030	2,290	640	53,950

*Up to 21 March 2021

A3. Population by age (years) and year when present period of residence began (including those born in Jersey)

Numbers have been independently rounded to the nearest 10. The symbol '~' indicates a value less than 10.

Year	Age (years)															All
	<10	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	
< 1980	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	1,860	2,570	3,250	3,740	3,740	3,790	3,800	7,430	30,170
1980-1989	~	~	~	~	~	2,250	2,850	850	290	1,020	1,610	1,260	630	420	460	11,640
1990-1999	~	~	~	2,980	3,490	1,060	310	760	1,600	1,720	1,100	650	330	210	270	14,470
2000-2009	~	3,270	4,460	1,530	350	710	1,870	2,240	1,700	1,240	840	490	270	160	190	19,320
2010	~	990	60	50	60	180	200	170	110	100	60	50	10	~	10	2,060
2011	720	300	80	60	80	200	240	170	130	110	70	50	20	30	30	2,280
2012	990	90	70	40	80	160	200	130	110	70	60	30	20	10	20	2,080
2013	960	80	50	40	90	180	180	120	130	60	70	40	20	10	20	2,050
2014	940	90	50	40	110	210	200	160	100	80	60	40	20	20	20	2,150
2015	1,000	90	60	60	190	260	230	160	130	130	70	50	20	20	30	2,500
2016	1,080	100	60	90	190	240	200	160	110	100	70	40	20	20	20	2,490
2017	1,010	90	60	90	210	210	200	180	110	90	90	40	30	10	30	2,440
2018	1,040	110	60	140	260	290	240	170	150	130	80	60	30	20	20	2,780
2019	1,040	100	80	200	310	270	180	170	170	140	90	70	20	20	20	2,860
2020	1,040	50	80	270	370	290	200	190	140	140	120	80	50	20	70	3,110
2021*	260	20	20	60	100	90	60	40	40	60	60	10	10	~	~	850
Total	10,080	5,360	5,180	5,650	5,870	6,590	7,350	7,530	7,600	8,450	8,190	6,710	5,290	4,790	8,650	103,270

*Up to 21 March 2021