

## Population and migration statistics update 2022

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### Introduction

Statistics Jersey produce population and migration statistics using administrative data (data that is already held by government for running public services). Administrative data is relatively current and wide-ranging and, when linked together, can provide evidence of people in Jersey accessing services. This can in turn determine whether someone can be classified as resident or not at points in time. The new linked administrative data methodology was first used to provide the estimates for the population from 2017 to 2021 given in the report 'Population and migration statistics, 2011 to 2021'.

This report is the first update to the initial release, providing:

1. provisional estimates of the 2022 population, using an experimental methodology,<sup>1</sup> and,
2. updates to the population and migration estimates for the period 2019 – 2021 inclusive, as improved methods and data have enabled more accurate estimation.

### Headlines

- Jersey's population has remained relatively stable from the end of 2018 to the end of 2022.
- The population at the end of 2022 is provisionally estimated to be 103,200, unchanged from 2021.

In 2022:

- There were more deaths than births, which was the first year that this occurred since 1983
- Inward migration returned to the higher levels seen in 2017 and 2018, which was before Brexit and the Covid pandemic period, during which Jersey saw lower inward migration
- Outward migration also increased after lower levels during 2019 and 2020, to slightly higher levels than those seen in 2017 and 2018
- The changes in inward and outward migration resulted in net migration being +60 (that is around 60 more people inwardly migrating than outwardly migrating)
- Net migration for those with Registered status<sup>2</sup> was 850 *inwards* (i.e. 850 more people with registered status arrived than left in 2022), which was the largest figure since the previous peak in 2018 (720)
- Net migration for those with Entitled or Entitled for work status<sup>3</sup> was over 900 outward (more people leaving the island than moving to the island), similar to 2021 and notably higher than 2017 to 2020 inclusive, where it averaged 480 more people with this status leaving than arriving in each calendar year

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<sup>1</sup> See the 'Methodology' section for the implications of this experimental methodology.

<sup>2</sup> A person's housing and work status (also known as residential and employment status) is one of the following: Entitled, Entitled for work, Registered, or Licensed, as per the Control of Housing and Work (Jersey) Law 2012.

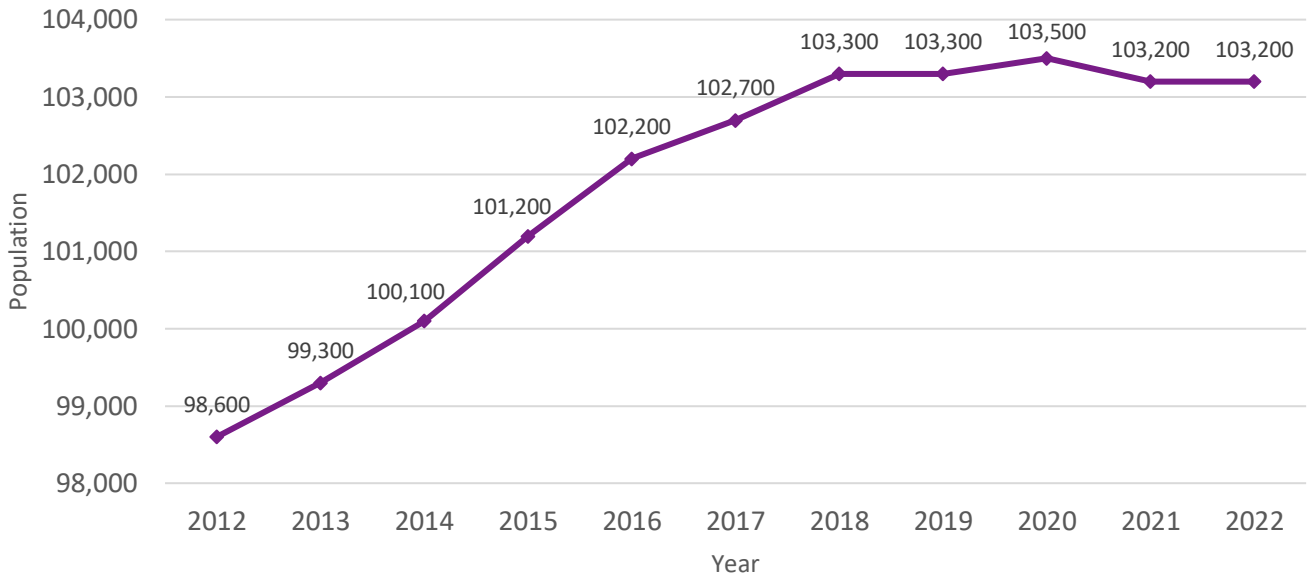
<sup>3</sup> It should be noted that outward migrants with 'Entitled or Entitled for work' status will include residents who inwardly migrated with Registered status five to nine years previously and does not solely reflect long-term residents leaving Jersey.

## Total population size

The total population size between 2012 to 2022 can be seen in Figure 1. This shows:

- Jersey's population increased from 98,600 at the end of 2012 to 103,300 at the end of 2018
- Jersey's population has remained relatively stable from the end of 2018 to the end of 2022

Figure 1: Total population size at year end between 2012 and 2022<sup>4</sup>



<sup>4</sup> All numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100.

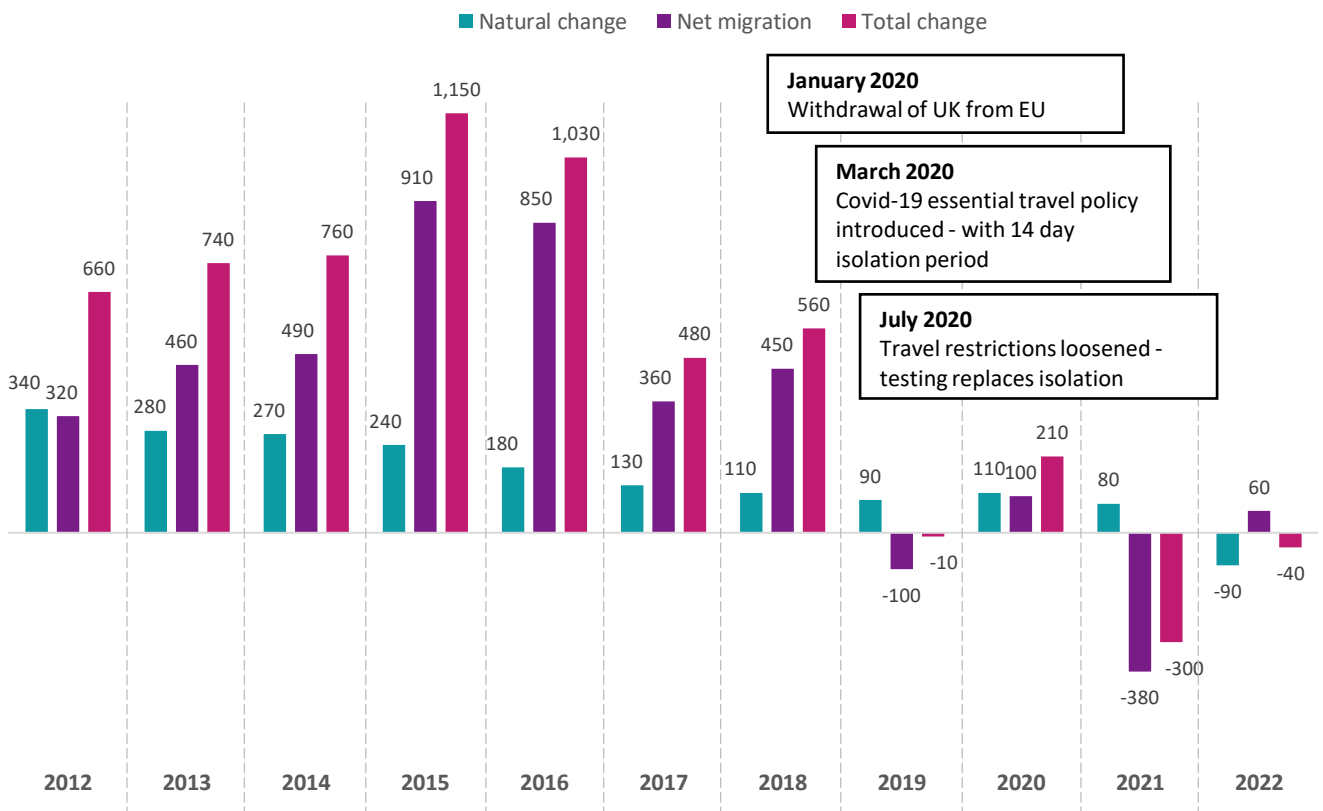
## Population change

The change in Jersey's resident population is made up of two components:

- **natural change** – the number of births minus the number of deaths
- **net migration** – the difference between people moving into and out of Jersey, specifically, the number of people arriving minus the number of people leaving

The contribution of natural change and net migration to the annual population change is shown in Figure 2.

*Figure 2: Natural change, net migration, and total change in population size by year between 2011 and 2022 (All numbers have been independently rounded to the nearest 10 and therefore may not sum to the rounded totals)*



## Natural change

There were more births than deaths in every year between 2012 and 2021, so natural change contributed an increase to population change for those years. This changed in 2022, where there were 90 more deaths than births, contributing a *decrease* to the population change.

Information on birth and death registrations from the Office of the Superintendent Registrar suggests that a negative natural change was last seen in Jersey in 1983.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>5</sup> *ID SIR Annual Statement 2022.pdf (gov.je)*. It should be noted that 'registered' births and deaths in Jersey (i.e. babies born in Jersey and registered in the year of interest) will be a different number to the actual births and deaths of Jersey residents during a year.

## Net migration

Figure 2 shows net migration increased from -380 (net outward) in 2021 to +60 (small net inward) in 2022. Figure 3 breaks this down by housing and work status.

### Net migration by housing and work status

- More working age people (910) with Entitled or Entitled for work status<sup>2</sup> left Jersey in 2022 than the number that entered, a similar level to 2021 (940). These two most recent years (2021 and 2022) showed higher net outward migration of Entitled or Entitled for work people than in the previous four years.
- Net migration for people with Registered status was at the highest in 2022 compared to the previous five years that data is available for,<sup>6</sup> and almost three times higher than in 2019 and 2020. In 2022, 850 more people with Registered status moved to Jersey than the number that left.
- Net migration for people with Licensed status was also at its highest in 2022 compared to the previous five years, with 300 Licensed status people moving to Jersey over and above the number that left.
- There continues to be smaller net migration of those of non-working age than those of working age.

It should be noted that outward migrants with Entitled or Entitled for work status will include residents who inwardly migrated with Registered status five to nine years previously and does not solely reflect long-term residents leaving Jersey.

Figure 3: Net migration by housing and work status between 2017 and 2022<sup>7</sup>



<sup>6</sup> The linked administrative data method has sufficient data to produce population and migration statistics by residential status from 2017 onwards.

<sup>7</sup> All numbers have been independently rounded to the nearest 10 and therefore may not sum to the rounded totals.

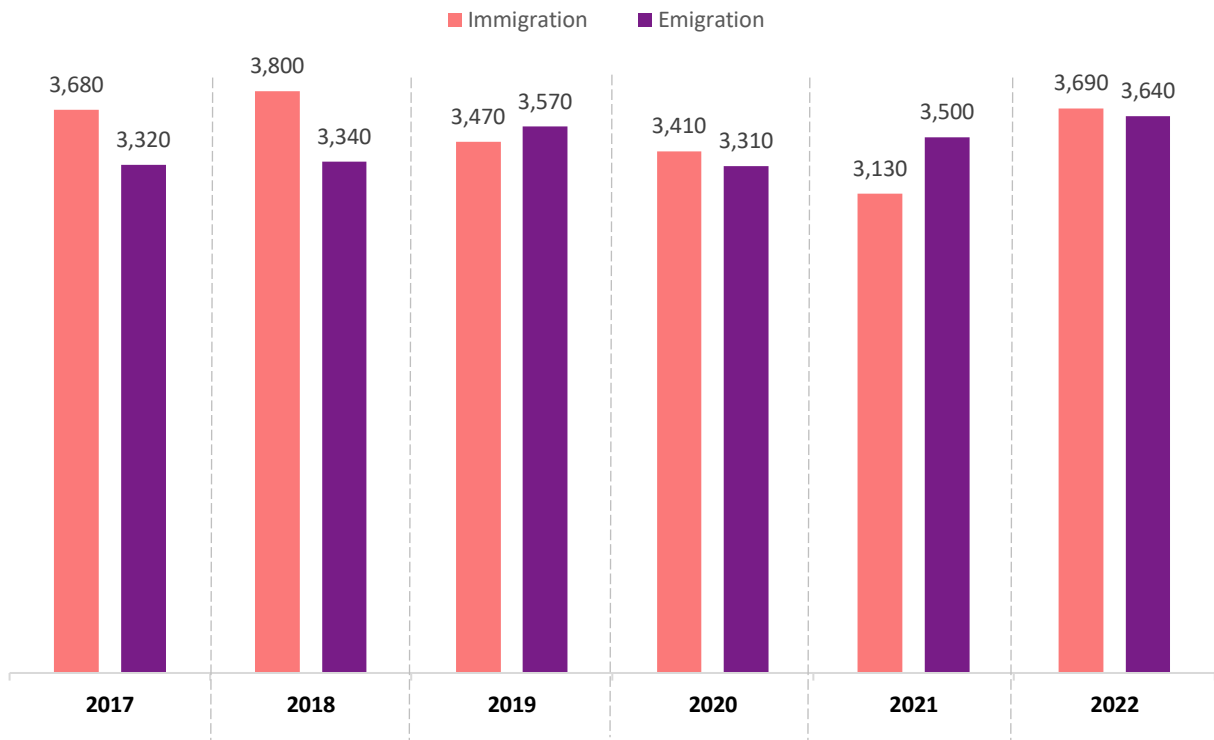
## Inward and outward migration flows

Net migration is made up of immigration (people moving to be resident in Jersey), and emigration (Jersey residents leaving Jersey to live elsewhere). The administrative data method allows analysis of inward and outward migration flows. This was not possible under the previous estimation methodology.<sup>8</sup>

The annual inward and outward migration of people who stay at least until the end of the calendar year in which they arrived is provided in Figure 4. This shows:

- Inward migration was relatively high in 2017 and 2018 (3,740 on average), lower for the years 2019 to 2021 (3,340 on average), and in 2022 returned to a similar level (3,690) to that seen prior to 2019
- Outward migration fluctuated between 3,310 and 3,570 over the years from 2017 to 2021, and was slightly higher in 2022 at 3,640

Figure 4: The number of people immigrating and emigrating between 2017 and 2022,<sup>9</sup> excluding those who leave before the end of the calendar year in which they arrived



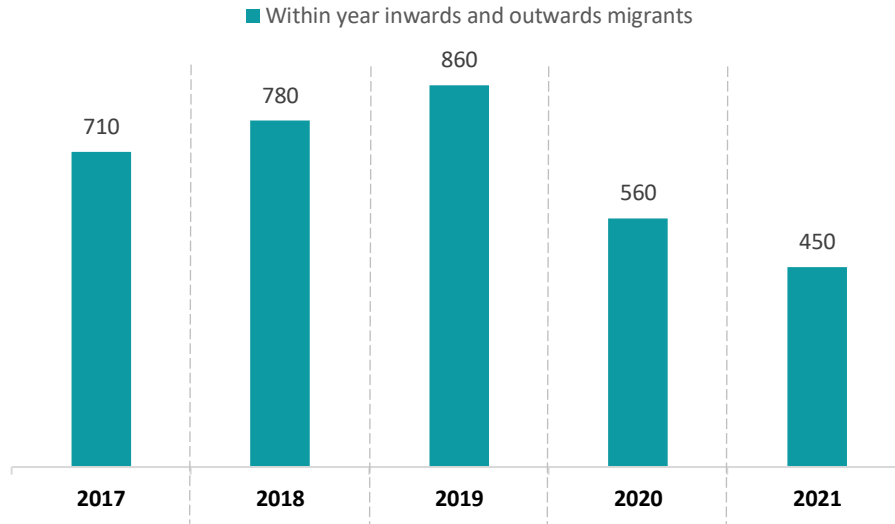
<sup>8</sup> If a resident left Jersey but returned *within* the subsequent four quarters, they would be counted as continuously resident and therefore would not be counted as outwardly or inwardly migrating. Regularly returning seasonal workers could therefore be counted as continuously resident by the current model. In contrast, people arriving in Jersey would not be counted by the model as inwardly migrating, resident, or outwardly migrating, if they were present in Jersey for less than two quarters and did not return within the next four quarters. Very short-term seasonal workers who don't return the following year would not be counted as resident by the model. Inwards and outwards migration flows can be broken down to either include or exclude residents who leave before the end of the calendar year in which they arrive. See the 'Methodology' section for more details.

<sup>9</sup> All numbers have been independently rounded to the nearest 10 and therefore may not sum to the rounded totals.

**Within-year migrants**

As well as migrants who arrive in a calendar year and stay until at least the end of that calendar year, there are also a number of people who inwardly migrate but leave again before the end of the calendar year in which they arrive. This group are shown in Figure 5. The size of this group of within-year migrants cannot be estimated for 2022 due to the slightly different methodology used for the most recent year.<sup>10</sup>

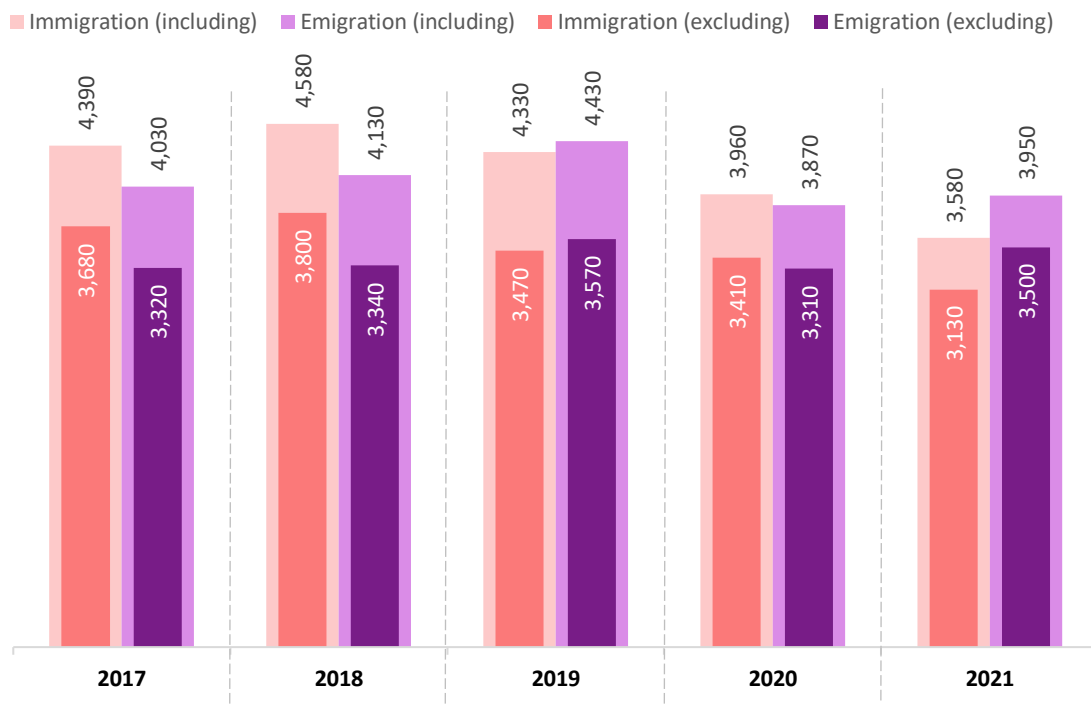
Figure 5: The number of inward migrants who also outwardly migrate within the same calendar year, 2017 to 2021



**Total migration flows**

Summing together the data presented in Figure 4 and Figure 5 shows the total flow of inward and outward migration, including those who arrive and leave within the same calendar year, see Figure 6.

Figure 6: The total inward and outward migration flows between 2017 and 2021, including and excluding migrants who arrive and leave within the same calendar year.<sup>11</sup>



<sup>10</sup> See the 'Methodology' section for an explanation of the methodology used for the most recent year.

<sup>11</sup> All numbers have been independently rounded to the nearest 10 and therefore may not sum to the rounded totals.

### Inward and outward migration flows by housing and work status

Figure 7 shows the number of people moving to Jersey between 2017 and 2022, who stay beyond the end of the calendar year in which they arrive, and is broken down by their housing and work status. The largest inward flows were seen for people with Registered status. This group represents 47% of total inward migration during the years 2017 to 2022 inclusive.

*Figure 7: The number of people inwardly migrating between 2017 and 2022, by housing and work status,<sup>12</sup> excluding those who leave again before the end of the calendar year in which they arrived*

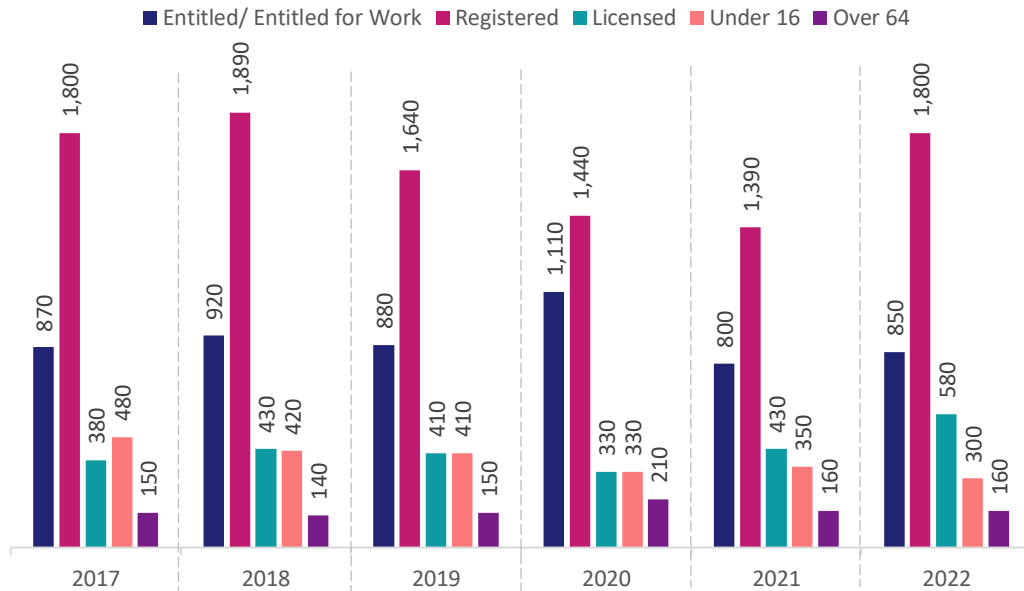
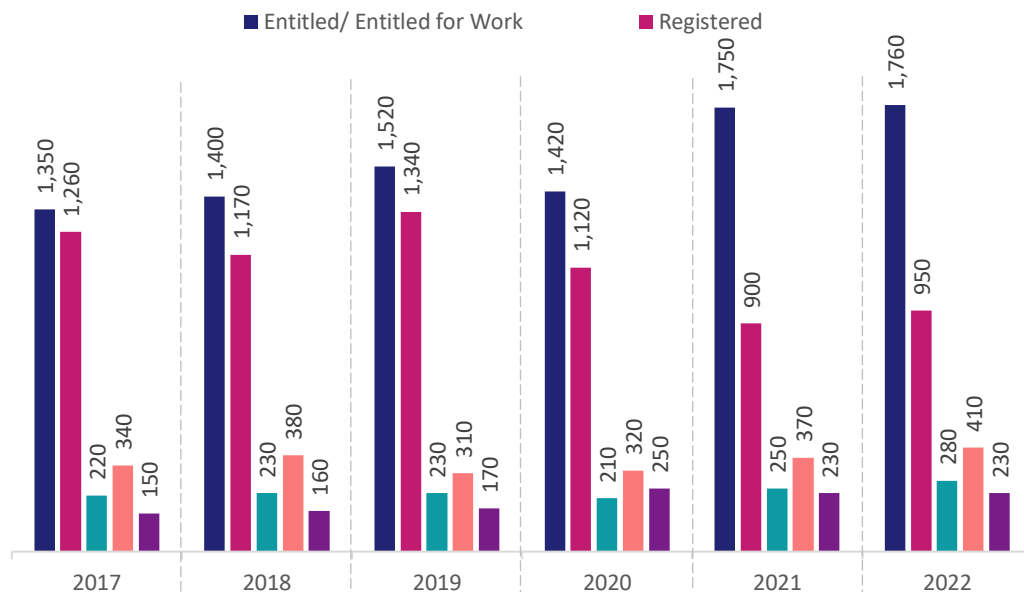


Figure 8 shows the same information for outward migration. These figures exclude the within-year migrants (who inwardly migrate but also leave again before the end of the calendar year in which they arrive). The largest outward flows were seen for people with Entitled or Entitled for work status. This group represents 44% of total outward migration during the years 2017 to 2022 inclusive.

*Figure 8: The number of people outwardly migrating between 2017 and 2022, by housing and work status,<sup>12</sup> excluding those who arrived in the same calendar year in which they left*

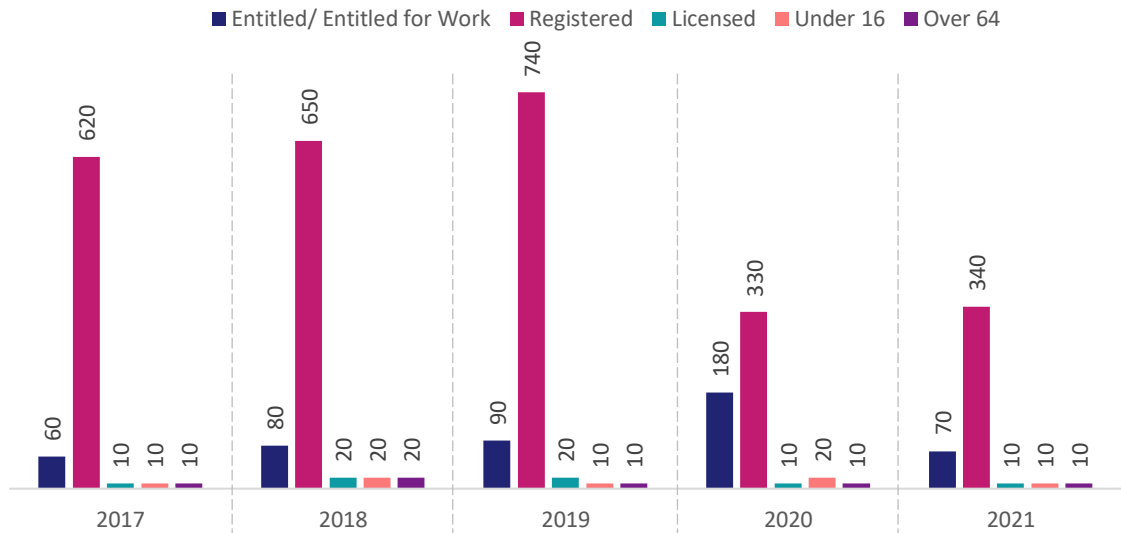


<sup>12</sup> All numbers have been independently rounded to the nearest 10 and therefore may not sum to the rounded totals.

### Within year migrants by housing and work status

Figure 9 shows that the majority of ‘within-year’ migrants, who arrive and leave within the same calendar year,<sup>13</sup> are those with Registered housing and work status. The number of within-year migrants decreased from an average of 790 between 2017 and 2019 to an average of 500 between 2020 and 2021.

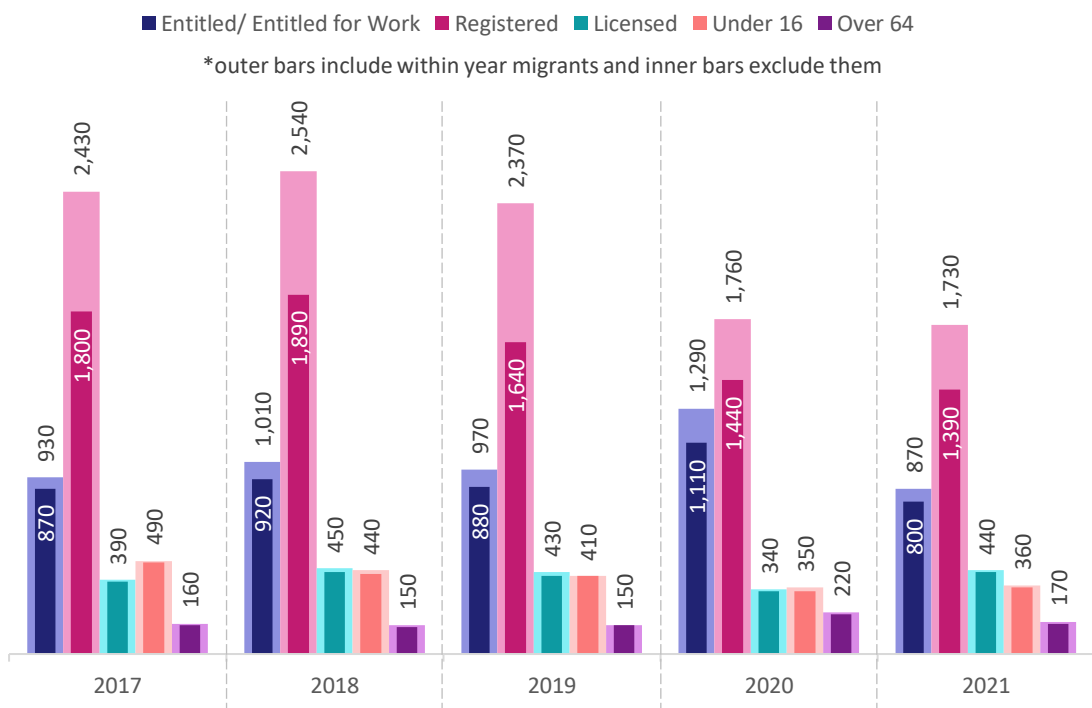
Figure 9: The number of inward migrants who also outwardly migrate within the same calendar year, 2017 to 2021, by housing and work status<sup>12</sup>



### Total migration flows by housing and work status

Summing together inward migrants who arrive and stay beyond the end of the calendar year and those who arrive and leave within each calendar year gives the total inwards migration flows, as shown in Figure 10.

Figure 10: The number of people inwardly migrating between 2017 and 2021, by housing and work status,<sup>12</sup> including those who arrived and left within the same calendar year



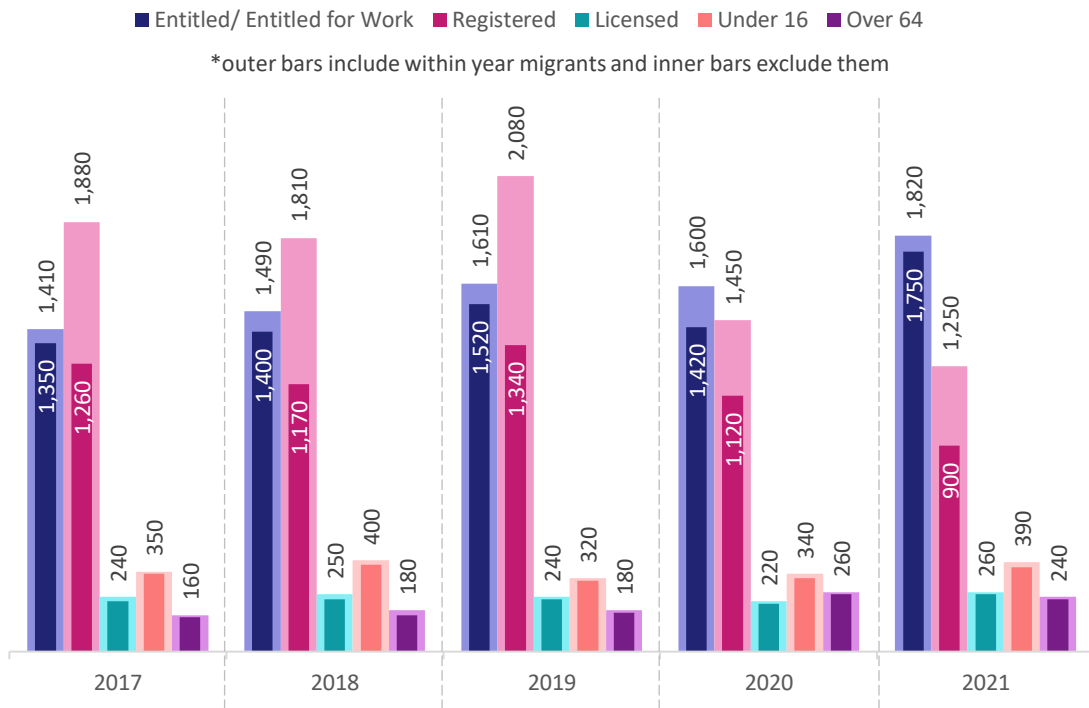
<sup>13</sup> To be classified as a within-year migrant, a person would need to arrive and leave within the same calendar year, and have evidence of being resident in at least two quarters of the year.



For example, in 2021, the number of inwardly migrating people with Registered status was 1,730, of which, 1,390 remained residents until at least the end of the calendar year.

Similarly, summing together outwards migrants who were present at the beginning of the calendar year and those who arrive and leave within each calendar year gives the total outwards migration flows, as shown in Figure 11.

*Figure 11: The number of people outwardly migrating between 2017 and 2021, by housing and work status,<sup>12</sup> including those who arrived and left within the same calendar year*



For example, in 2021, the number of outwardly migrating people with Registered status was 1,250, of which, 900 had been resident from at least the beginning of the calendar year.

## Population pyramids over time

Population pyramids show the breakdown of the population by age and sex. Three of these, at five yearly intervals, are shown in Figure 12. These show how the population ‘bulge’ for people aged 40 to 49 years in 2012 moves upwards over time, and how the bars depicting the older age groups are increasing in size (the ‘ageing population’).

Figure 12: The population pyramids at the end of 2012, 2017, and 2022<sup>14</sup>



<sup>14</sup> All numbers have been independently rounded to the nearest 10 and therefore may not sum to the rounded totals.

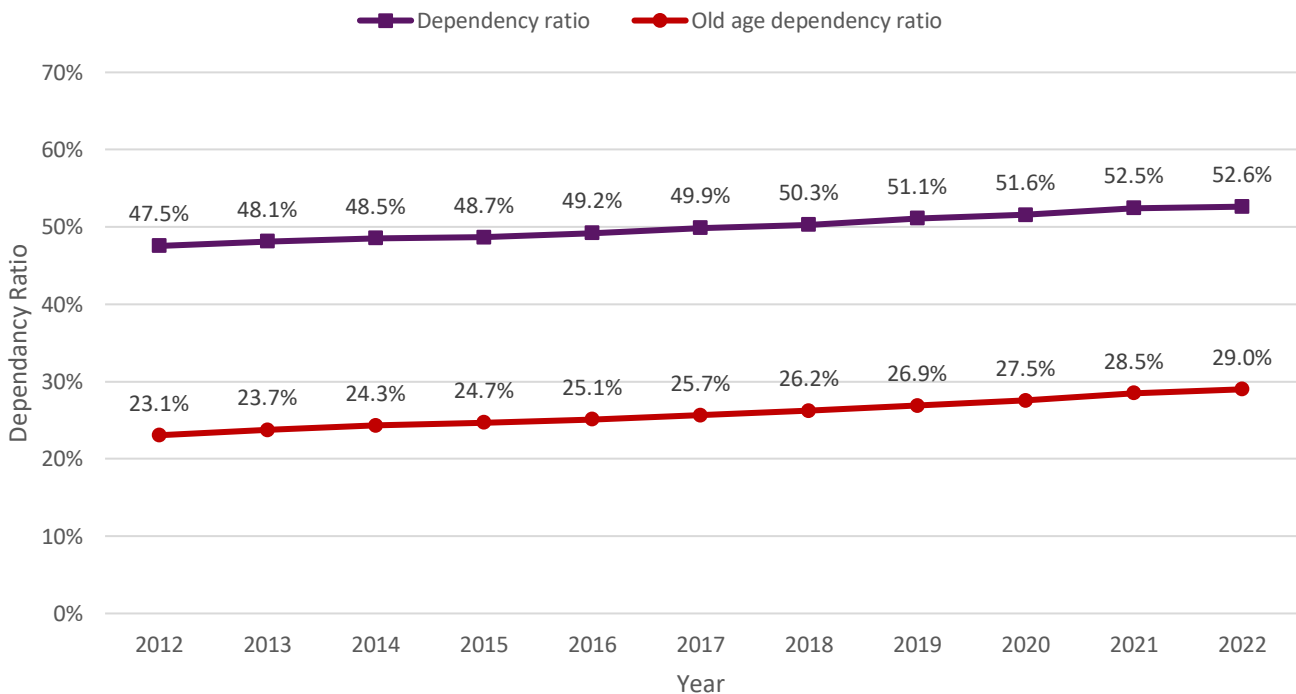
## Dependency ratio

The dependency ratio is the ratio of the dependent population to the working age population. The dependent population is defined as the number of children (15 years or younger) plus the number of older persons (65 years or over).<sup>15</sup> The working age population is defined as those who are 16 to 64 years old.

The old age dependency ratio is the number of older persons (65 years or over) divided by those who are 16 to 64 years old.

The parallel trends of old age dependency with overall dependency ratio in Figure 13 show that the increase in the old age dependency ratio over 2012 to 2022 is the main contributor to the increase in the overall dependency ratio.

Figure 13: The dependency ratio between the end of 2012 and the end of 2022



Statistics Jersey  
24 November 2023

<sup>15</sup> The dependency ratio in Jersey is measured differently to the standard definition which usually categorises 15-year-olds within the working age population. This is done so that Jersey uses the same definition to the ONS and so that Jersey's figures are comparable with historic figures produced by Statistics Jersey. This can have a minor implication when comparing to dependency ratios reported by other countries.

## Methodology

The methodology for producing estimates between 2011 and 2021 is described in '[Population and migration statistics from administrative data – methodology and evaluation report](#)'. Improvements to the matching process and data quality since publication of '[Population and migration statistics, 2011 to 2021](#)' have been integrated for this report, leading to a revision of population and migration statistics between 2019 to 2021 inclusive.

The published statistics (up to and including year-end 2018) were joined to the revised dataset (from 2019 to 2021 inclusive) at individual record level, to create a coherent and consistent series of residency status for every person at each quarter and year end. The joining method assumed the published residency status of each individual record at year-end 2018 and joined this to the revised status of each individual record at the end of quarter one, 2019.

A new methodology has been designed to produce initial year-end population estimates prior to the availability of the full dataset that is required for the methodology described in '[Population and migration statistics from administrative data – methodology and evaluation report](#)'. This enables provisional year-end population estimates to be produced with a reduced lag (within 9-12 months of the point of interest). This new methodology is considered experimental and is likely to be improved over time. This report uses this experimental method to produce year-end 2022 statistics, using administrative data up to and including the first quarter of 2023.

The new methodology produces provisional estimates with a limited set of activity data by using a combination of methods. For some records, available activity data clearly indicated they were resident at year-end, and so a rules-based method was used in those circumstances. For other records, where available activity data was not definitive, an inward and outward migration probability was assigned based on their available activity pattern. The probabilities were calculated from those seen for people who had a matching pattern of activity data and demographic characteristics in the previous year.

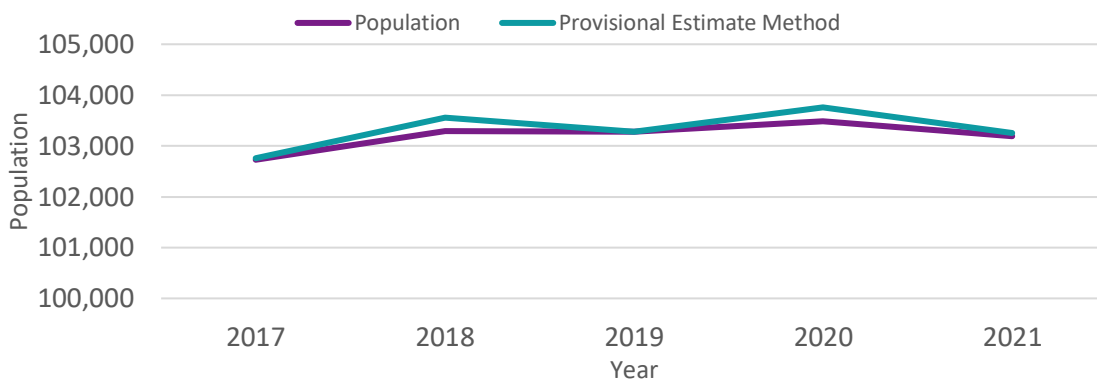
Due to the estimation method, it is not possible to produce the full set of granular population and migration statistics that are possible once the full dataset is available.

## Accuracy of the estimates

The linked administrative data methodology, using a full year of data following each calendar year end, was evaluated against the 2021 census. This indicated that the total population estimated by linked administrative data differed from the traditional census approach by less than 200 people.

The new, reduced dataset, methodology for provisional estimates was applied to historical activity data between 2017 and 2021 to evaluate the quality of the outputs. The provisional estimates, produced by the new method with a reduced dataset are compared to the outputs from the method produced using the full dataset in Figure 14.

*Figure 14: Provisional estimates method compared to the actual population between 2017 and 2021*



This indicates population estimates using the reduced dataset method to give provisional estimates within 9 – 12 months of the period of interest can be considered accurate to within +/- 300 people (relative to an estimate produced with the full administrative dataset method), with the level of accuracy depending on the validity of the assumption that each year's migration pattern closely reflects that of the previous year.

Housing and work status of residents and migrants has been estimated using the best available information at each point in time for each record. The data sources are employer manpower returns and social security data. Evaluation against the 2021 census indicated this method was 96% consistent with the housing and work status self-reported by residents. Estimates by housing and work status in this report can therefore be considered sufficiently robust.

## Revisions

Improvements to the matching process and data quality since publication of '[Population and migration statistics, 2011 to 2021](#)' have been integrated, leading to a revision of population and migration statistics in 2019 to 2021 inclusive. This ensures the most accurate data is available to users. In the future, as the administrative data linkage methodology matures, it is expected that revisions would be applied to only the most recent one to two years of data.

The outputs of the experimental methodology which produces the most recent (2022) year-end population and migration statistics are considered to be sufficiently accurate to be helpful for users. However, it should be noted that these will be revised in a future publication using the full dataset methodology. Please see [Statistics Jersey's experimental statistics policy](#).

## Data sources

The following administrative data sources were used to create the population estimates in this report.

*Table 1: Data sources for the administrative data population model*

<b>Data source</b>	<b>Department</b>	<b>Activity data<sup>16</sup></b>
Social Security benefits and contributions	Customer and Local Services	Yes
ITIS payments	Revenue Jersey	Yes
Employer manpower returns	Customer and Local Services	Yes
HCS demographic and appointment data	Health and Community Services	Yes
Preschool health checks and immunisations	Public Health	Yes
School roll data	Children, Young People, Education and Skills	Yes
Highlands roll	Children, Young People, Education and Skills	Yes
Student Finance	Children, Young People, Education and Skills	Yes
Youth service attendance	Children, Young People, Education and Skills	No
2021 Census data	Statistics Jersey	No

<sup>16</sup> Some data sources were linked but were not used as activity data for the purpose of determining residency in the administrative data population model. More details are provided in the methodology and evaluation report.

## Appendix A – Data tables

Table 2: Total population size, natural change, net migration, and total change in population<sup>17</sup>

Year	Total population at year end	Natural change in year	Net migration in year	Total change in year
2011	97,900	330	400	730
2012	98,600	340	320	660
2013	99,300	280	460	740
2014	100,100	270	490	760
2015	101,200	240	910	1,150
2016	102,200	180	850	1,030
2017	102,700	130	360	480
2018	103,300	110	450	560
2019	103,300	90	-100	-10
2020	103,500	110	100	210
2021	103,200	80	-380	-300
2022	103,200	-90	60	-40

Table 3: Immigration and emigration flows during each year between 2017 and 2022

Year	Excluding people who arrive and leave within the same calendar year		Within-year migration <sup>18</sup>	Including people who arrive and leave within the same calendar year	
	Immigration	Emigration		Immigration	Emigration
2017	3,680	3,320	710	4,390	4,030
2018	3,800	3,340	780	4,580	4,130
2019	3,470	3,570	860	4,330	4,430
2020	3,410	3,310	560	3,960	3,870
2021	3,130	3,500	450	3,580	3,950
2022	3,690	3,640	n/a <sup>19</sup>	n/a <sup>19</sup>	n/a <sup>19</sup>

<sup>17</sup> Negative values of natural change indicate more people died than were born. Negative values of net migration indicate more people outwardly migrated than inwardly migrated.

<sup>18</sup> Within-year migrants are those who inwardly migrate but also leave again before the end of the calendar year in which they arrive.

<sup>19</sup> Due to the provisional estimation method used, it is not possible to produce the full set of granular population and migration statistics that are possible once the full dataset is available.

Table 4: Net migration by housing and work status between 2017 and 2022<sup>17</sup>

Year	Entitled/ Entitled for work	Registered	Licensed	Under 16	Over 64	Total
2017	-490	540	160	140	0	360
2018	-480	720	200	40	-30	450
2019	-640	300	180	100	-30	-100
2020	-310	310	120	10	-40	100
2021	-940	480	180	-30	-70	-380
2022	-910	850	300	-110	-70	60

Table 5: The number of people inwardly migrating between 2017 and 2022, by housing and work status, and year (excluding those who inwardly and outwardly migrate within the same calendar year)

Year	Entitled/ Entitled for work	Registered	Licensed	Under 16	Over 64	Total
2017	870	1,800	380	480	150	3,680
2018	920	1,890	430	420	140	3,800
2019	880	1,640	410	410	150	3,470
2020	1,110	1,440	330	330	210	3,410
2021	800	1,390	430	350	160	3,130
2022	850	1,800	580	300	160	3,690

Table 6: The number of people outwardly migrating between 2017 and 2022 by housing and work status, and year (excluding those who inwardly and outwardly migrate within the same calendar year)

Year	Entitled/ Entitled for work	Registered	Licensed	Under 16	Over 64	Total
2017	1,350	1,260	220	340	150	3,320
2018	1,400	1,170	230	380	160	3,340
2019	1,520	1,340	230	310	170	3,570
2020	1,420	1,120	210	320	250	3,310
2021	1,750	900	250	370	230	3,500
2022	1,760	950	280	410	230	3,640

Table 7: The number of people who inwardly migrate within a calendar year and outwardly migrate before the end of the year between 2017 and 2021 by housing and work status

Year	Entitled/ Entitled for work	Registered	Licensed	Under 16	Over 64	Total
2017	60	620	10	10	10	710
2018	80	650	20	20	20	780
2019	90	740	20	10	10	860
2020	180	330	10	20	10	560
2021	70	340	10	10	10	450



*Table 8: The number of people inwardly migrating between 2017 and 2022, by housing and work status, and year (including those who inwardly and outwardly migrate within the same calendar year)*

Year	Entitled/ Entitled for work	Registered	Licensed	Under 16	Over 64	Total
2017	930	2,430	390	490	160	4,390
2018	1,010	2,540	450	440	150	4,580
2019	970	2,370	430	410	150	4,330
2020	1,290	1,760	340	350	220	3,960
2021	870	1,730	440	360	170	3,580

*Table 9: The number of people outwardly migrating between 2017 and 2021 by housing and work status, and year (including those who inwardly and outwardly migrate within the same calendar year)*

Year	Entitled/ Entitled for work	Registered	Licensed	Under 16	Over 64	Total
2017	1,410	1,880	240	350	160	4,030
2018	1,490	1,810	250	400	180	4,130
2019	1,610	2,080	240	320	180	4,430
2020	1,600	1,450	220	340	260	3,870
2021	1,820	1,250	260	390	240	3,950

*Table 10: The population broken down by broad age bands and the dependency ratio between 2012 and 2022*

Year	Under 16	Working age	Over 64	Dependency ratio	Old age dependency ratio
2012	16,400	66,800	15,400	47.5%	23.1%
2013	16,300	67,000	15,900	48.1%	23.7%
2014	16,300	67,400	16,400	48.5%	24.3%
2015	16,300	68,100	16,800	48.7%	24.7%
2016	16,500	68,500	17,200	49.2%	25.1%
2017	16,500	68,600	17,600	49.9%	25.7%
2018	16,600	68,700	18,000	50.3%	26.2%
2019	16,500	68,400	18,400	51.1%	26.9%
2020	16,400	68,300	18,800	51.6%	27.5%
2021	16,200	67,700	19,300	52.5%	28.5%
2022	16,000	67,600	19,600	52.6%	29.0%

Table 11: The year end population broken down by age, sex, and year

Age	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0 to 4	2,630	2,640	2,670	2,620	2,660	2,620	2,640	2,550	2,630	2,530	2,620	2,490	2,540	2,470	2,560	2,350	2,460	2,260	2,410	2,190	2,340	2,100
5 to 9	2,500	2,450	2,480	2,510	2,500	2,540	2,550	2,630	2,620	2,670	2,680	2,700	2,720	2,670	2,700	2,700	2,710	2,650	2,690	2,630	2,600	2,490
10 to 14	2,540	2,490	2,540	2,440	2,490	2,430	2,520	2,470	2,520	2,500	2,570	2,530	2,550	2,610	2,570	2,630	2,610	2,680	2,640	2,690	2,680	2,720
15 to 19	2,890	2,640	2,900	2,710	2,880	2,660	2,790	2,660	2,720	2,600	2,620	2,570	2,640	2,530	2,600	2,520	2,610	2,530	2,560	2,540	2,600	2,570
20 to 24	2,970	2,920	2,940	2,840	2,980	2,830	3,010	2,800	3,070	2,830	3,010	2,780	3,030	2,810	3,000	2,750	2,890	2,710	2,780	2,580	2,590	2,490
25 to 29	3,200	3,140	3,190	3,120	3,160	3,080	3,220	3,150	3,270	3,160	3,180	3,120	3,120	3,070	3,100	3,030	3,030	2,970	3,060	2,900	3,090	2,910
30 to 34	3,600	3,620	3,640	3,660	3,640	3,650	3,690	3,610	3,660	3,560	3,610	3,500	3,570	3,450	3,420	3,340	3,400	3,360	3,360	3,330	3,360	3,330
35 to 39	3,600	3,520	3,600	3,520	3,670	3,590	3,750	3,690	3,830	3,820	3,890	3,830	3,940	3,900	3,880	3,870	3,820	3,740	3,740	3,590	3,770	3,570
40 to 44	4,020	3,970	3,850	3,890	3,770	3,760	3,780	3,720	3,740	3,650	3,770	3,660	3,770	3,630	3,770	3,720	3,820	3,770	3,860	3,870	3,900	3,830
45 to 49	4,250	4,280	4,320	4,260	4,270	4,250	4,220	4,210	4,230	4,160	4,170	4,030	4,020	3,960	3,920	3,850	3,830	3,810	3,720	3,670	3,740	3,650
50 to 54	3,700	3,770	3,840	3,800	4,000	3,930	4,130	4,050	4,240	4,200	4,280	4,260	4,370	4,260	4,320	4,210	4,250	4,210	4,190	4,120	4,080	4,010
55 to 59	3,090	3,160	3,190	3,300	3,270	3,400	3,440	3,470	3,540	3,530	3,660	3,640	3,780	3,710	3,940	3,830	4,080	3,960	4,120	4,060	4,130	4,140
60 to 64	2,740	2,830	2,750	2,830	2,790	2,850	2,780	2,890	2,830	2,910	2,940	2,990	3,050	3,150	3,090	3,230	3,240	3,300	3,310	3,350	3,430	3,440
65 to 69	2,300	2,450	2,420	2,560	2,470	2,590	2,590	2,680	2,620	2,680	2,550	2,700	2,540	2,690	2,580	2,710	2,560	2,750	2,600	2,770	2,680	2,810
70 to 74	1,700	1,860	1,710	1,880	1,740	1,970	1,730	1,980	1,880	2,140	2,080	2,300	2,200	2,420	2,230	2,440	2,340	2,520	2,350	2,510	2,270	2,490
75 to 79	1,430	1,640	1,470	1,680	1,530	1,690	1,550	1,760	1,510	1,740	1,490	1,700	1,490	1,700	1,510	1,790	1,510	1,820	1,650	1,960	1,820	2,100
80 to 84	830	1,250	900	1,280	980	1,320	1,040	1,320	1,060	1,360	1,100	1,420	1,150	1,440	1,200	1,460	1,240	1,500	1,210	1,480	1,190	1,450
85+	670	1,290	670	1,360	710	1,390	750	1,450	800	1,460	810	1,480	850	1,520	900	1,590	950	1,660	1,000	1,720	1,040	1,760