Population and migration statistics, 2011 to 2021

Introduction

The census is carried out every 10 years and gives us a full picture of the size and makeup of the resident population in Jersey. The most recent census was on 21st March 2021.

Annual estimates of the size of Jersey's population and net migration have been produced by Statistics Jersey since 2003. These were produced using aggregated employment information together with estimates of migration behaviours. The estimates of migration behaviours were based on census information and were recalculated every 10 years. As such, they reflected the patterns of migration in the decade prior to the most recent census.

The population estimates were sufficiently robust in the years just after a census where there was stability in migration patterns. However, during periods of considerable change, such as during Brexit (the UK leaving the EU) and the Covid-19 pandemic, using parameters based on a historic point in time could not provide suitably robust estimates of the population.

An alternative way of producing population and migration statistics involves using administrative data (data that is already held by government for running public services). Administrative data is more 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.

Statistics Jersey have developed a new population model which uses administrative data held by Government of Jersey to estimate quarterly population and migration statistics for the period year end 2016 to year end 2021 inclusive.

This new method has been developed to provide more accurate and granular information on population and migration in Jersey than previous estimation methods have been able to.

A full population series giving the end of year population from 2011 to 2021 inclusive has been produced and is reported here. A hybrid method was used for the period year end 2011 to year end 2016 which was not covered by the available administrative data. See the *'Methodology'* section for brief details. Full information on the methodology is provided in the report 'Population and migration statistics from administrative data – methodology and evaluation report'.

The administrative data method for estimating population and migration provides:

- more accurate annual population estimates than previous methodology[1]
- information on inward and outward migration flows on a quarterly and annual basis
- more granular breakdowns of population and migration estimates by age, sex, and housing and work status

[1] *For more details see 'Population and migration statistics from administrative data – Methodology and evaluation report'.*

Headlines

- Jersey's population increased from 97,900 at the end of 2011 to 103,100 at the end of 2021.
- More births than deaths were seen in each year from 2011 to 2021, though this natural change was seen to reduce over the decade from 330 in 2011, to 120 in 2021.
- From 2011 to 2018 inclusive, Jersey had net inward migration, averaging 530 per year.
- During the three years 2019 to 2021 inclusive, net migration was outwards (more people outwardly migrating than inwardly migrating), with an average of 180 people leaving each year over and above those arriving. This was the period which included the events of Brexit and the Covid-19 pandemic.
- Across the decade from 2011 to 2021, average net migration was positive at 340 people per year.

The administrative data methodology enables more granular reporting for the period from the beginning of 2017 to the end of 2021, and shows:

- The inward and outward migration flows were, on average, around four thousand people moving in each direction each year between 2017 and 2021.
- More working age people with Entitled or Entitled for Work status left Jersey than the number that entered in every year between 2017 and 2021, with an average net outward migration of 580 people per year.
- More working age people with Registered status moved to Jersey than the number that left in every year between 2017 and 2021. Between 2017 and 2018, the average was 630 inward per year, before dropping to an average of 260 inward per year between 2019 and 2020 (after Brexit and during the first year of the pandemic). This then increased to a net inward migration of those with Registered status of 520 in 2021.

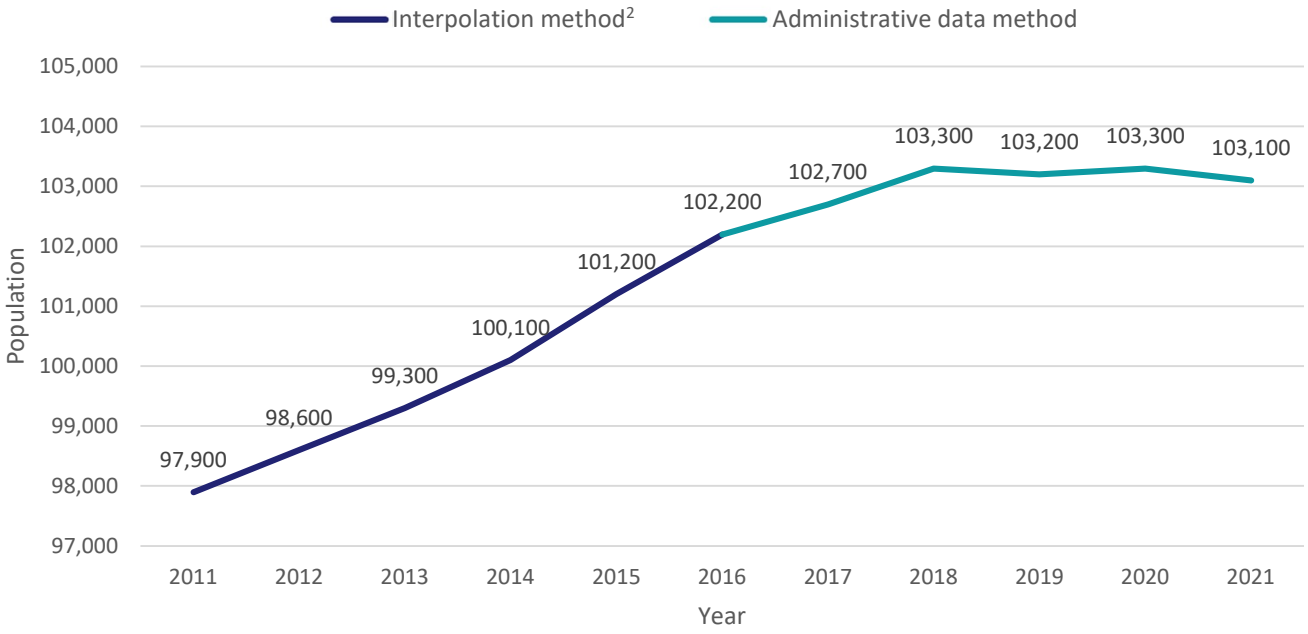
Total population size

Administrative data was available to estimate the population for the period year end 2016 to year end 2021. To produce a complete population series for the decade an interpolation method[2] was used for the period 2011 to 2016. This method applied known births and deaths and the annual pattern of net migration, as estimated by the previous population estimation method, to interpolate population size by age and sex between the 2011 census and the year end 2016 population (as estimated by the administrative data method).

The resulting 2011 to 2021 series can be seen in Figure 1. This shows:

- Jersey's population increased from 97,900 at the end of 2011 to 103,100 at the end of 2021
- the increase between 2011 to 2018 averaged 770 additional Jersey residents per year
- between 2018 and 2021, there was very little change in the population size
- across the decade, the population increased by 520 people each year on average

Figure 1: Total population size between 2011 and 2021[3]



[2] *This interpolation method used known values of natural change and estimates of net migration as auxiliary information. The method is described in the 'Methodology' section of this report.*

[3] *All numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100.*

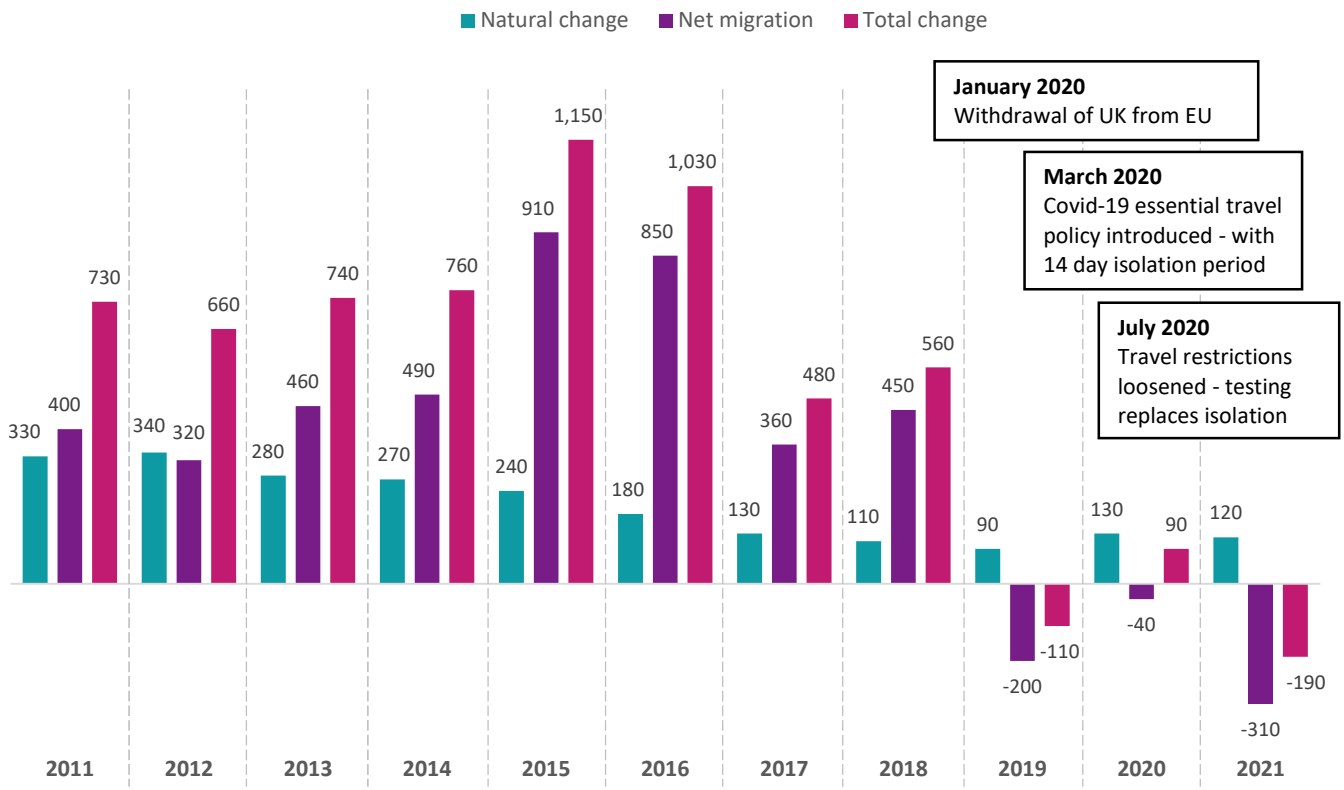
Population change

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 2021[4]



As seen in Figure 2, there have been more births than deaths in every year, although the difference (the 'natural change') decreased from 330 (more births than deaths) in 2011 to 120 in 2021.

There was a large variability in net migration between 2011 and 2021:

- the largest annual net migration was 910 net inward migration in 2015
- the lowest was 310 net outward migration in 2021

Between the start of 2011 and the end of 2014, the average (mean) annual net migration was 420 net inward migration. This increased to an average of 880 annual net inward migration during 2015 and 2016. Annual net migration then decreased during 2017 and 2018, when the average annual net migration was 400 net inwards. From the start of 2019 to the end of 2021, net migration was outwards, with an average of 180 per year.

Net migration was the largest contributor to population growth between the start of 2011 and the end of 2018. From the start of 2019 to the end of 2021, this was no longer the case and net migration was outwards.

[4] *All numbers have been independently rounded to the nearest 10 and therefore may not sum to the rounded totals.*

Net migration

The administrative data population model enables analysis of migration to and from Jersey in more detail for the years 2017 to 2021, for example by housing and work status for those of working age.[5,6]

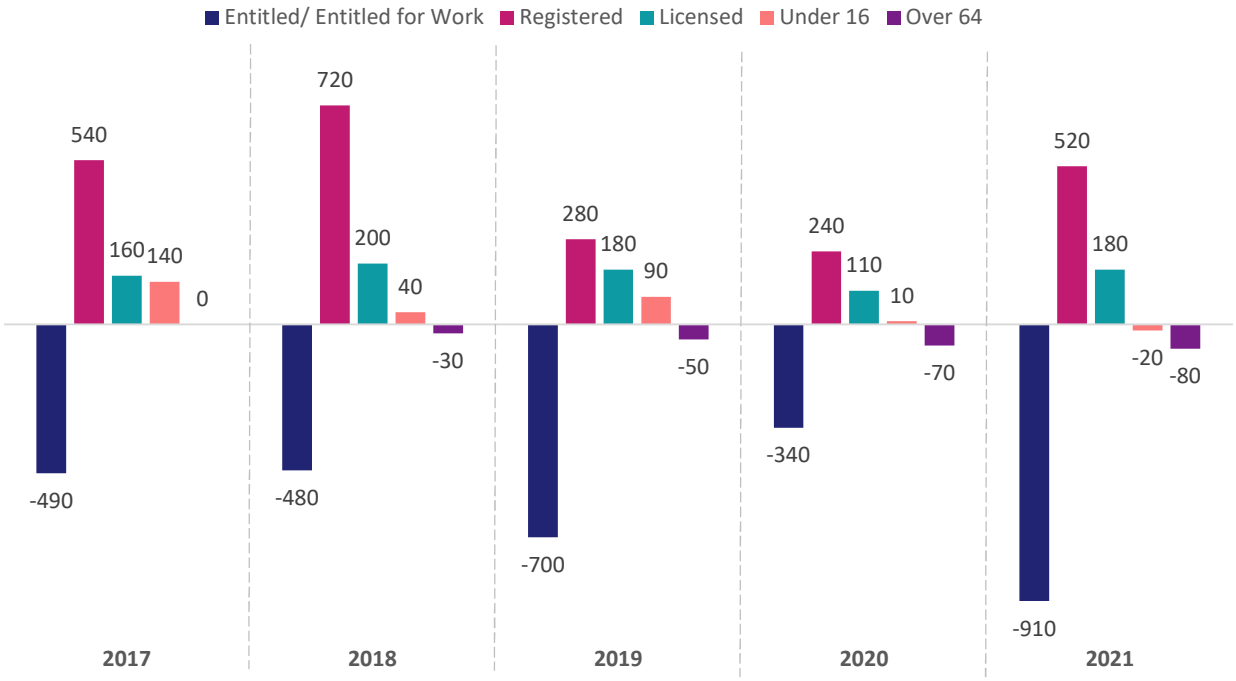
Net migration by housing and work status

Figure 3 shows the annual net migration by housing and work status between 2017 and 2021:

- more working age people with 'Entitled or Entitled for Work' status left Jersey than the number that entered in every year between 2017 and 2021 inclusive, with an average net outward migration of 580 people per year
- more working age people with Registered status moved to Jersey than the number that left, in every year between 2017 and 2021 inclusive, with an average net inward migration of 460 people per year
- more working age people with Licensed status moved to Jersey than left in every year between 2017 and 2021 inclusive, with an average net inward migration of 170 people per year
- there was very little net migration among the under 16 and over 64 population

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 2021[7]



[5] *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. These are described on the Residential and employment statuses page of gov.je.*

[6] *Comparison with the 2021 Census showed that the administrative data for housing and work status was sufficiently accurate for working age people who were Entitled/ Entitled for Work (grouped together), Registered, or Licensed. People under 16 and over 64 are grouped separately.*

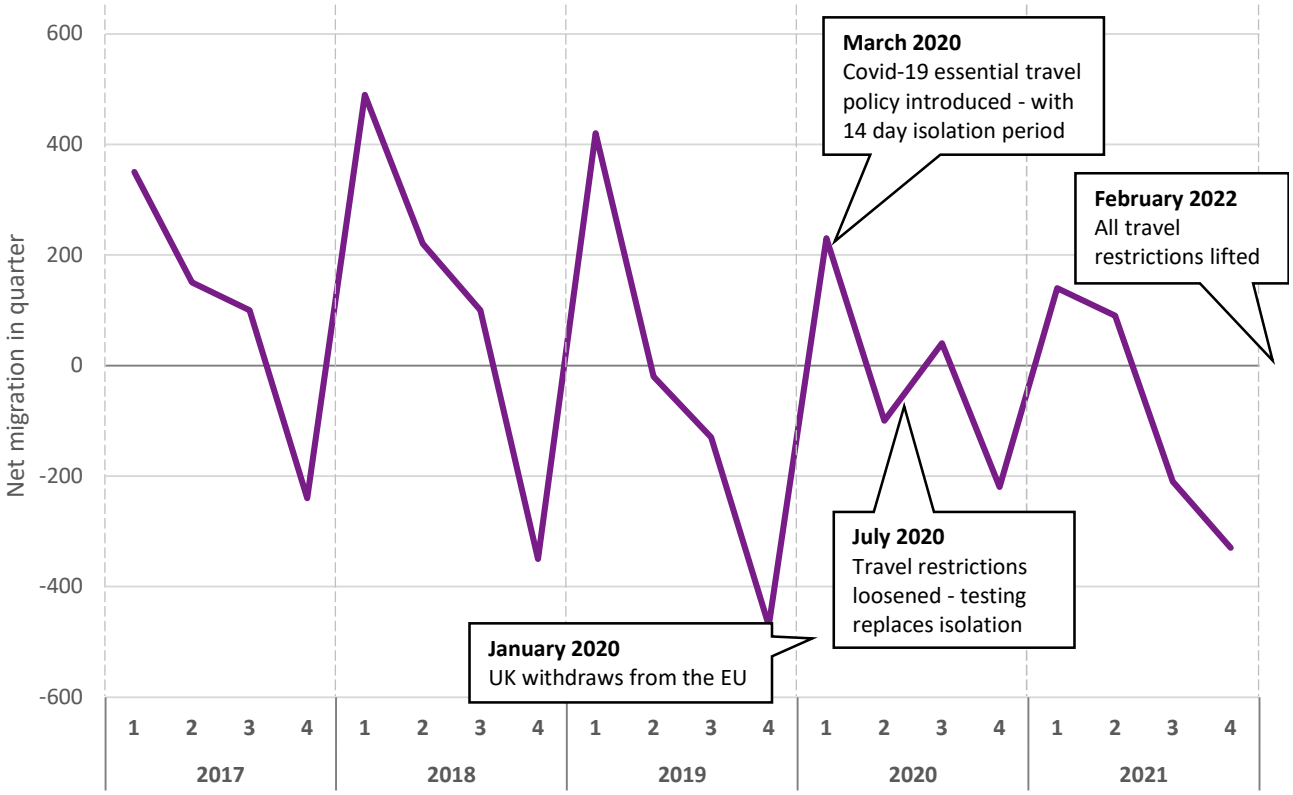
[7] *All numbers have been independently rounded to the nearest 10 and therefore may not sum to the rounded totals.*

Quarterly pattern of total net migration

The administrative data methodology (available for years 2017 to 2021) enables migration to be viewed on a quarterly basis, highlighting seasonal patterns. These quarterly estimates are currently considered to be experimental statistics because they are subject to greater methodological uncertainty than the annual estimates.[8] Figure 4 shows the net migration by quarter between 2017 and 2021:

- from 2017 to 2019 there was a regular seasonal pattern of net migration, peaking in the first quarter, and being at its lowest in the final quarter of each year
- during the period of 2020 to 2021, this typical seasonal pattern was no longer apparent (the events of Brexit and the Covid-19 pandemic happened during this period)

Figure 4: Quarterly net migration during 2017 to 2021[9]



[8] *Experimental statistics are statistics produced by Statistics Jersey that are in the testing phase and not yet fully developed. Users should be aware that experimental statistics will potentially have a wider degree of uncertainty. Further explanation can be found in the 'Quality of the estimates' section of this report and the guidance on Experimental Statistics.*

[9] *All numbers have been independently rounded to the nearest 10 and therefore may not sum to the rounded totals.*

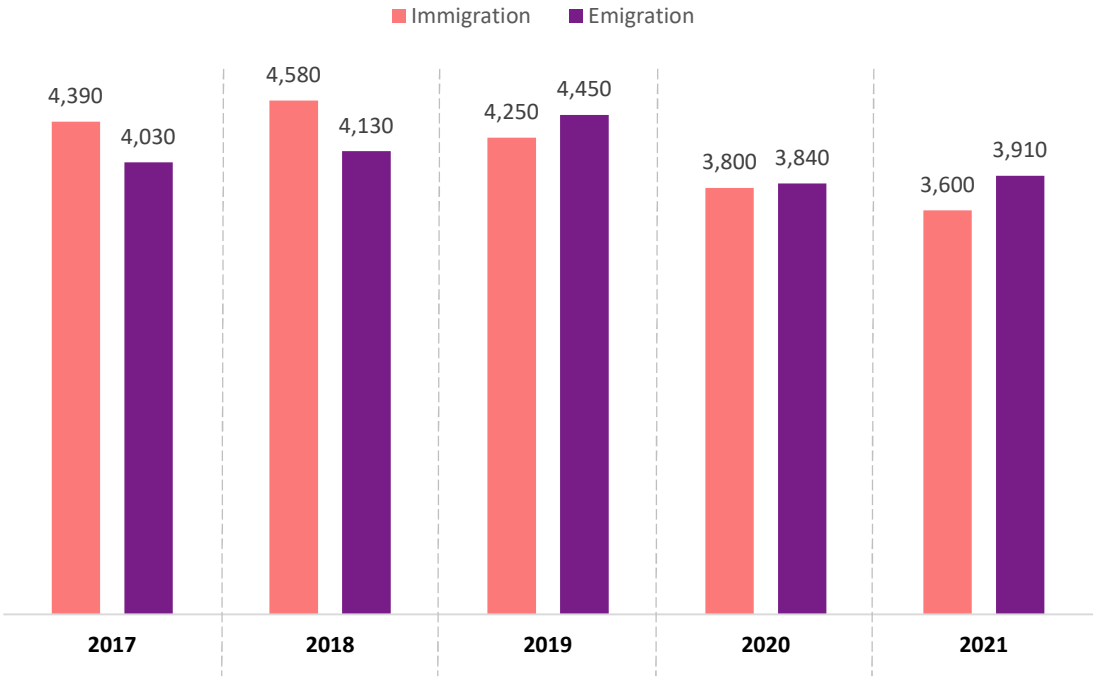
Inward and outward migration flows

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 by inward and outward migration flows. This was not possible under the previous estimation methodology.[10]

The annual inward and outward migration between 2017 and 2021 is shown in Figure 5:

- the average number of people migrating to Jersey during the years 2017 to 2021 was 4,120 per year
- the average number of people migrating from Jersey during the years 2017 to 2021 was 4,070 per year

Figure 5: The number of people immigrating and emigrating between 2017 and 2021[11]



[10] *Under the administrative data method, 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. Regular 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. See the 'Methodology' section for more details.*

[11] *All numbers have been independently rounded to the nearest 10 and therefore may not sum to the rounded totals.*

Inward and outward migration by housing and work status

Figure 6 shows the number of people moving to Jersey to live between 2017 and 2021 and is broken down by their housing and work status. Figure 7 shows the same information for outward migration:

- the largest inward and outward flows were seen for people with Registered status, with an average of around 2,500 inwardly migrating and 1,900 outwardly migrating during the years 2017 to 2019 inclusive
- migration of people with Registered status represents 52% of total inward migration and 41% of total outward migration during the years 2017 to 2021 inclusive

Figure 6: The number of people inwardly migrating between 2017 and 2021, by housing and work status[12]

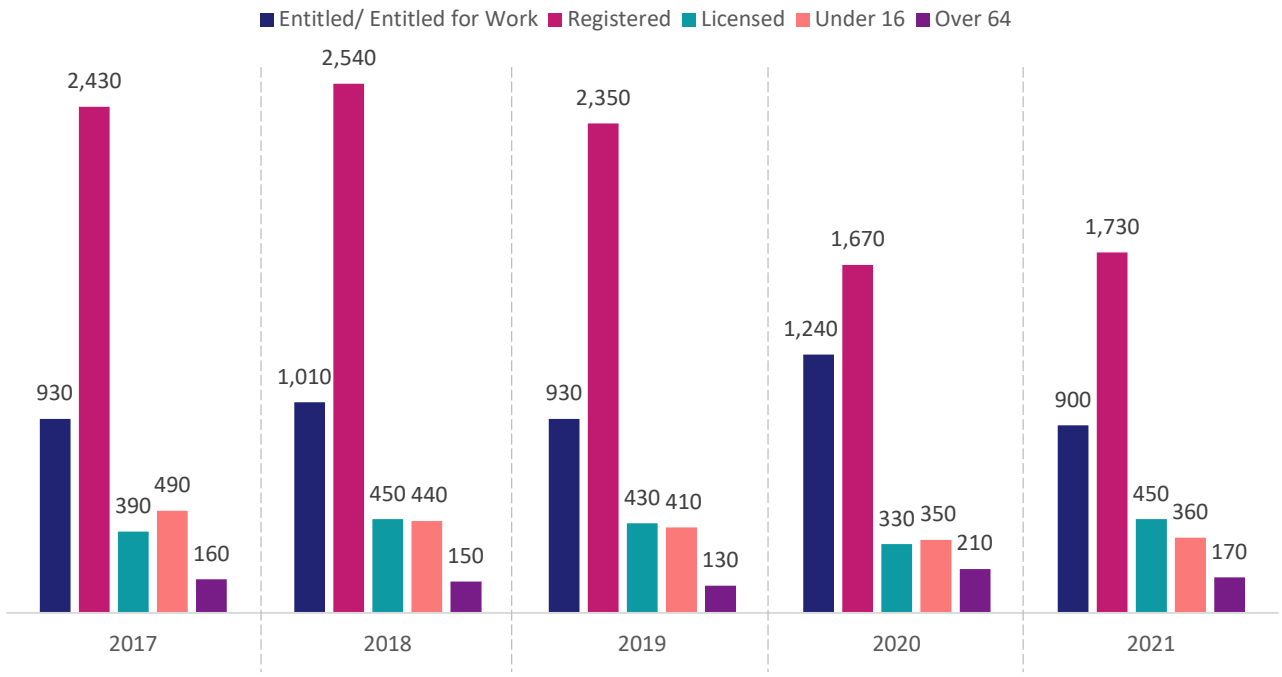
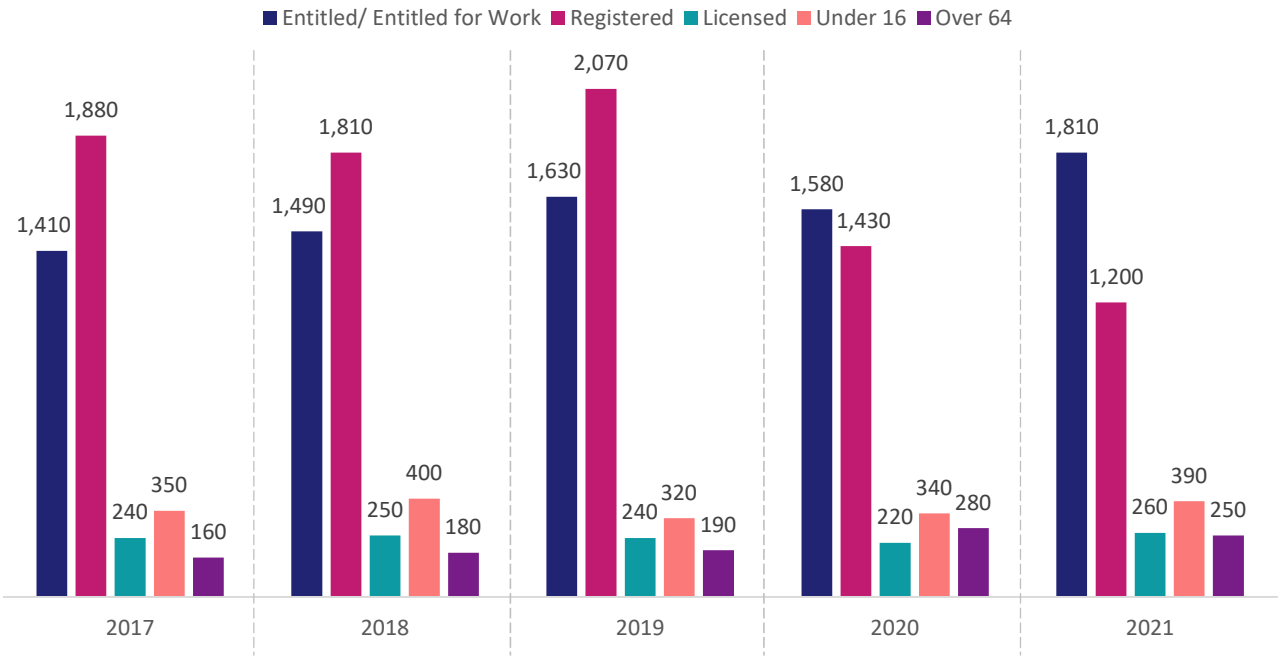


Figure 7: The number of people outwardly migrating between 2017 and 2021, by housing and work status[12]



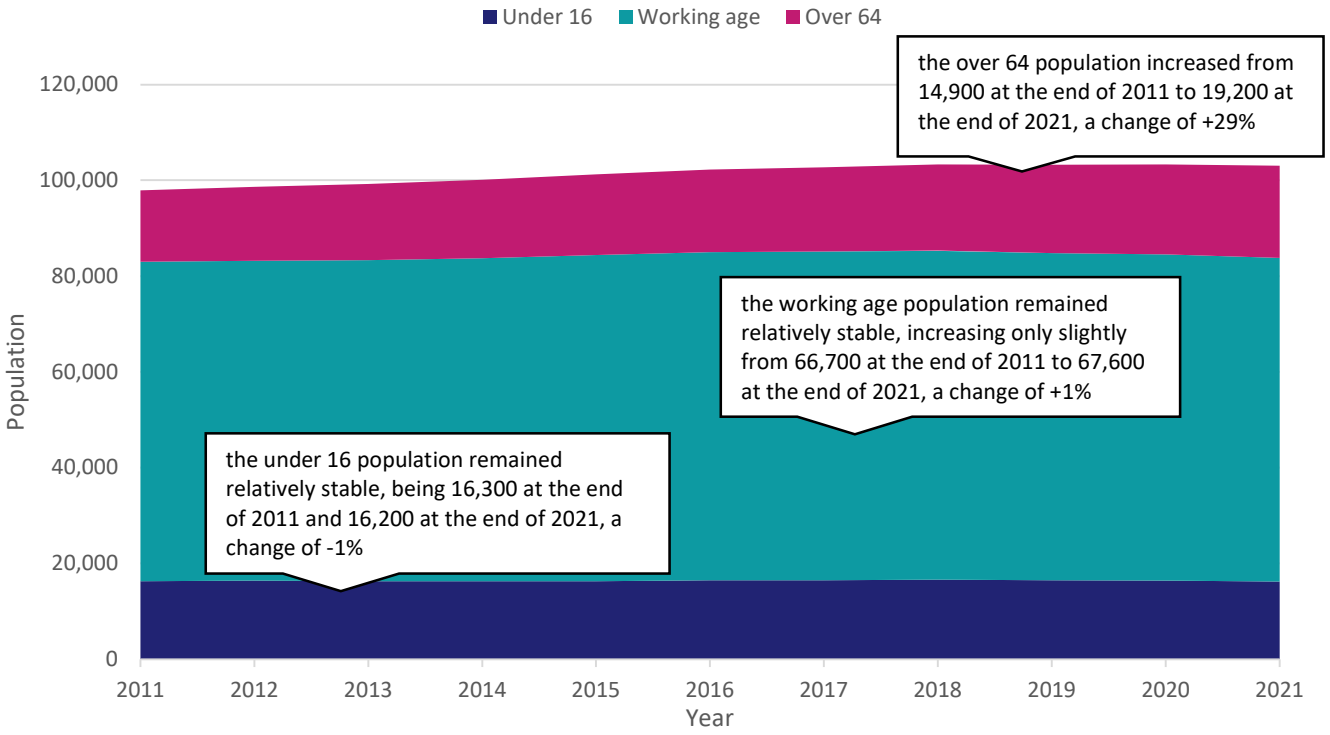
[12] *All numbers have been independently rounded to the nearest 10 and therefore may not sum to the rounded totals.*

Age profile

As was reported in the 2021 census,[13] the age profile of Jersey's population has changed between 2011 and 2021. The population estimates can be used to show age profile changes by year, see Figure 8:

- the size of the under-16-years population and working age population have remained broadly unchanged over the period
- the size of the over-64-years population increased from 14,900 at the end of 2011 to 19,200 at the end of 2021
- the dependency ratio steadily increased in each year between end of year 2011 and end of year 2021, from 46.8% to 52.5% (see Figure 13 in the *'Appendix A'* section)[14,15]

Figure 8: The population size of under 16s, working age, and over 64s between the end of 2011 and the end of 2021 [16]



[13] *Statistics Jersey, Census 2021 - Bulletin 1*

[14] *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). The working age population is defined as those who are 16 to 64 years old.*

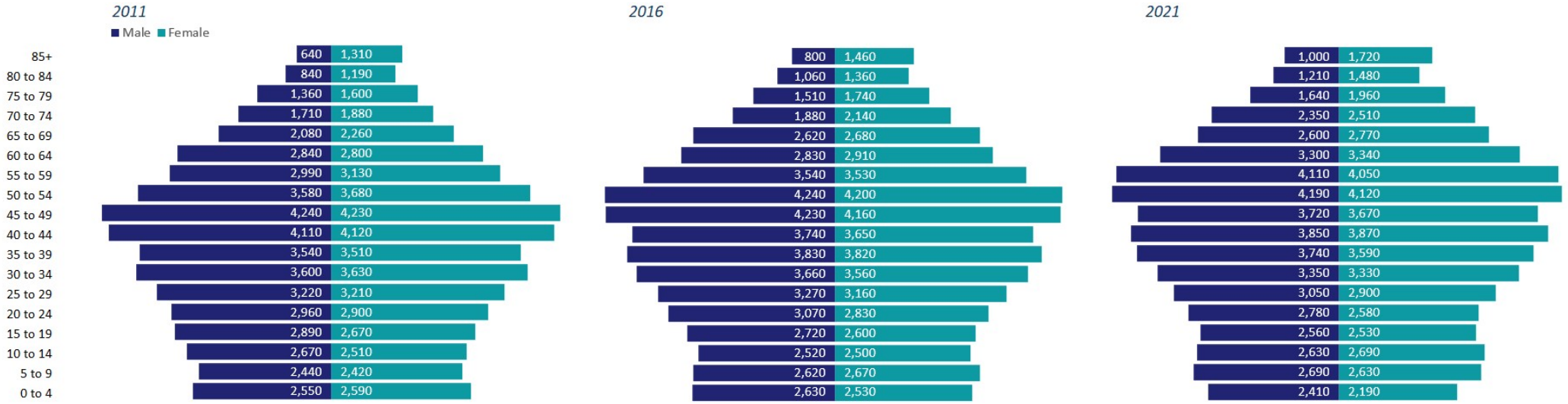
[15] *The dependency ratio in Jersey is measured differently to the standard definition which usually categorises 15-year-olds within the working age population. This is done so that Jersey uses the same definition as the ONS and so that these figures use the same definition as historic figures produced by Statistics Jersey. This can have a minor implication when comparing to dependency ratios reported by other countries.*

[16] *All numbers have been independently rounded to the nearest 100 and therefore may not sum to the rounded totals.*

Population pyramids

Whilst the previous section shows the annual changes in broad age groups, the estimates can also be used to produce population pyramids, which show the breakdown of the population by age and sex in graphical form. Three of these, at five yearly intervals, are shown in Figure 9. These show how the population 'bulge' for people aged 40 to 49 years in 2011 moves upwards over time, and how the bars depicting the older age groups are increasing in size (the 'ageing population').

Figure 9: The population pyramids at the end of 2011, 2016, and 2021[17]



Statistics Jersey
16 June 2023

[17] *All numbers have been independently rounded to the nearest 10 and therefore may not sum to the rounded totals.*

Methodology

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

Data source	Department	Activity data[18]
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

Data sources from other departments were securely shared with Statistics Jersey. The information was processed to create two different datasets. The first was a pseudonymised[19] dataset where each record represented one (and only one) person who interacted with at least one government service since 2015. This is called the 'person spine'.

The second was a pseudonymised dataset of all interactions of people with government services since 2015, which can be linked to the person spine through a Statistics Jersey identifier.

To achieve this, data was processed in a series of stages:

1. Data upload, cleanse, and standardisation
2. Names, dates of birth, addresses, and unique identifiers used to link records across the different datasets
3. Linked records relating to unique individuals each given a unique Statistics Jersey identifier
4. Rules applied to the characteristics held across multiple source data to create a 'best estimate' of fields such as housing and work status, age, and sex[20]
5. Create the pseudonymised person spine
6. Create the pseudonymised set of activity data from across data sources
7. Patterns in activity data used to assign residency at each quarter end for all records in the person spine

For further details on the methodology, please see the full evaluation and methodology report published separately by Statistics Jersey: 'Population and migration statistics from administrative data – Methodology and evaluation report'.

[18] 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.
[19] Pseudonymisation refers to removing or replacing information that identifies individuals and keep that information separate. As such, names and addresses are removed from the person spine; and dates of birth and dates of death are replaced with the year and quarter of birth and death events.
[20] There are sometimes discrepancies in the information within different data sources. The 'best estimate' produces a single value for each characteristic.

Definition of residency

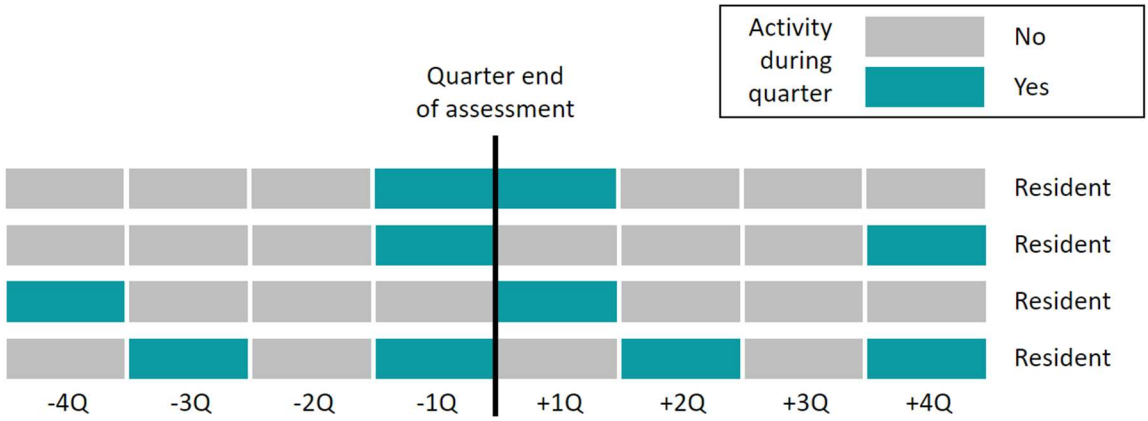
Step 7 assigns residency to each person at the end of each quarter based on their patterns of activity in the datasets. These interactions with Government of Jersey indicate that a person was present in Jersey.

In this model, a person is classified as resident at the end of a quarter if they have:

- activity in at least one quarter before that point in time, **and**
- activity in at least one quarter after that point in time, **and**
- a gap of less than 4 quarters between the two closest quarters of activity on either side of the point in time (see Figure 10)

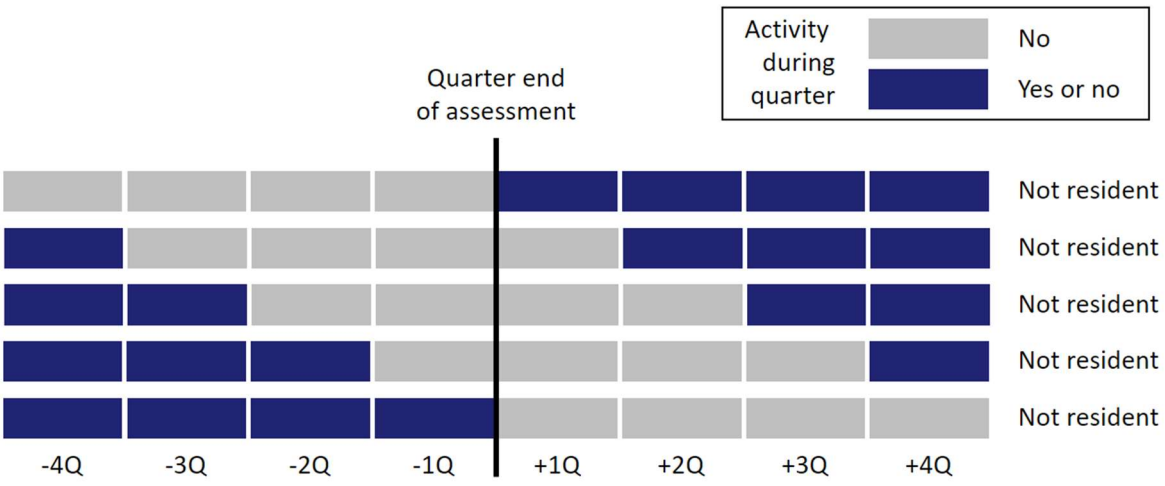
Under this method, it should be noted that seasonal workers will be counted as continuously resident if they appear in the activity data with gaps of three quarters or less, and if they have activity in Jersey during the same quarter in consecutive years – i.e. annually returning seasonal workers.

Figure 10: Examples of activity patterns in which a person is defined to be resident in Jersey at a particular quarter end



In contrast, a person is classified as not resident if they have a period of four consecutive quarters with no activity directly preceding, directly following, or spanning the quarter end of assessment (see Figure 11).

Figure 11: The activity patterns in which a person is classified as not resident in Jersey at a particular quarter end



Methodology for year end 2011 to year end 2015 population estimates

The full set of administrative data required to produce population estimates was not available for the period 2011 to 2015 inclusive, so a separate interpolation method was used to provide a continuous population series back to 2011.

The starting population sizes for each single-year-of-age and sex cohort are estimated at the end of 2010 by applying small adjustments to the results of the 2011 Census, which took place on 27th March 2011. The adjustments were to remove births and deaths that happened in 2011, and remove the estimated population change due to migration in the first three months of 2011. The population sizes for each single-year-of-age and sex cohort were available at year end 2016 from the first output of the administrative data population model. The natural change for each single-year-of-age and sex cohort over the period 2011 to 2016 inclusive was known from birth and death registrations.

The total net migration of each single-year-of-age and sex cohort between end 2010 and end 2016 was calculated as the difference between the 2016 and 2010 population estimates, and the known natural changes over this period, taking into account the ageing of the cohorts over the time.[21] This net migration over the six-year period was distributed across each year in proportion according to the pattern of annual net migration estimated in historic population estimates.[22,23]

[21] The initial end of year population sizes of 0-year-old cohorts between 2011 and the end of 2015 were estimated as the number of births minus the number of deaths among 0-year-olds in each year.

[22] Total annual net migration during this period was reported by the Jersey Resident Population 2016 Estimate publication.

[23] There is one additional assumption that cohorts with negative net migration during this period had a constant rate of net migration and therefore these cohorts are not included in the proportional distribution of net migration.

Quality of the estimates

The annual population and migration estimates represent the best estimates of the population for the period 2011 – 2021. These replace the previous 'Annual population estimates' for this period published by Statistics Jersey. The quality of these estimates is summarised below and detailed in the publication 'Population and migration statistics from administrative data: Methodology and evaluation report'.

Total population size accuracy

The percentage difference between the total population size at the end of the first quarter 2021, as produced by the administrative data method, and the 2021 Jersey Census, which took place on 21st March 2021, was 0.14%.

For context, the Office for National Statistics have defined a set of quality standards for their UK population estimates from administrative data which includes a requirement for their total population estimation to be within +/-0.15% of the UK final census counts.[24]

Age and sex subpopulation size accuracy

It is important to also evaluate the overcounts or undercounts of population estimates for each age group and sex when compared to the 2021 Census. The percentage value of the overcounts and undercounts of each age group and sex subpopulation were all within +/- 3.1% when compared to the 2021 Jersey Census.[25] These percentages are shown in Figure 12. Overall, there is strong similarity with the census population numbers.

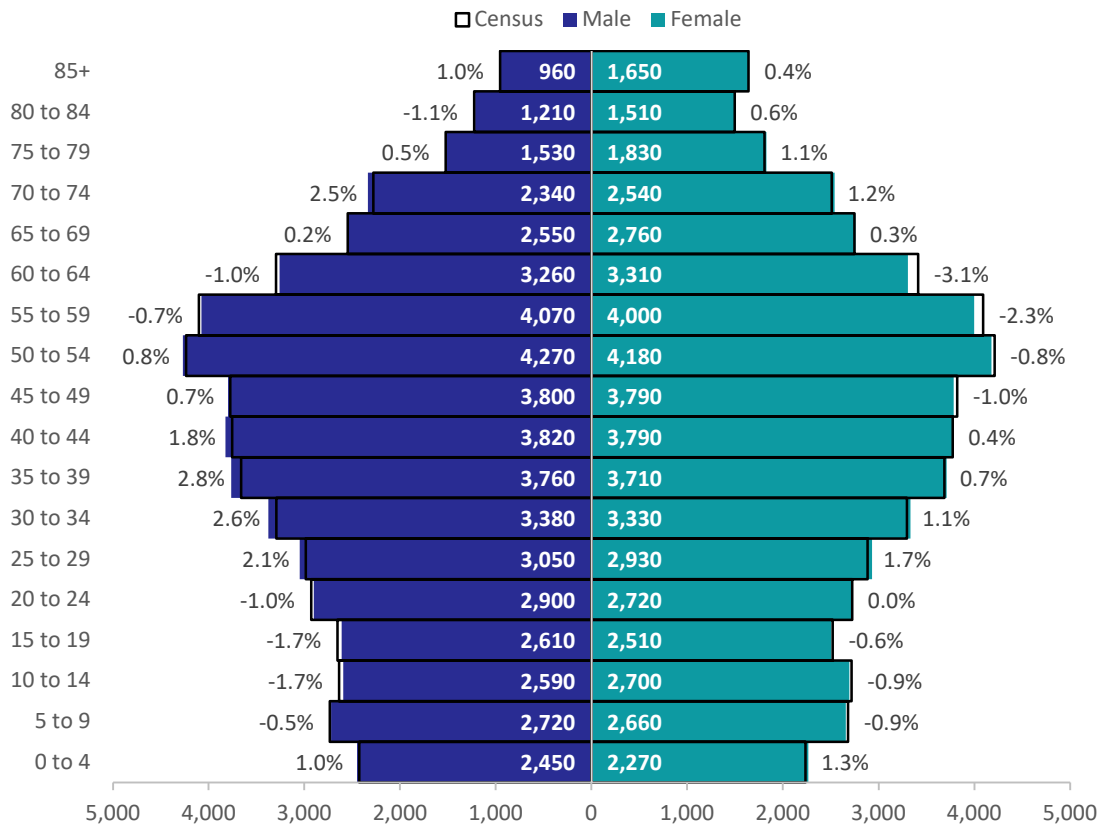
For males in Jersey, the largest discrepancies in the subpopulation sizes were for 30 to 34-year-olds and 35 to 39-year-olds, where the administrative data method overcounted the population by 2.6% and 2.8% respectively, relative to the Jersey Census.

For females, the largest discrepancies were for 55 to 59-year-olds and 60 to 64-year-olds, where the administrative data method undercounted by 2.3% and 3.1% respectively, relative to the Jersey Census.

[24] *Beyond 2011: Options Report 2*

[25] *Although the ONS do not have defined quality standards for age group and sex subpopulation overcounts or undercounts, they do have a defined quality standard for Local Authority population size estimates in the UK. This standard requires all UK Local Authority subpopulation estimates to fall between +/- 3.8%, and that 97% of the subpopulation estimates fall between +/- 3.0%.*

Figure 12: The population pyramid at the end of quarter one 2021, compared to the census, with the % difference between the model and the census for each cohort



Relevance of the definition of residency

The definition of whether someone is classified as resident at a point in time or not in the administrative data population model is different to the census definition of whether someone was counted as resident. The census asked people to self-report as resident in Jersey if:

1. they were staying or intending to stay in Jersey for at least one month
2. they were usually resident in Jersey, but temporarily away on Census Day for up to one year

As described in the *'Methodology'* section, in the administrative data population model, a person is classified as resident if they interact with the specified government services (see Table 1) with a particular pattern.[26]

These different methods of classifying someone as resident will inevitably lead to some differences in the counts, particularly for some population groups. As Figure 12 shows, however, there is strong agreement between the census and the administrative data model counts.

[26] *Specifically, people will be classified as resident if don't have a period of four consecutive quarters with no activity directly preceding, directly following, or spanning the point in time of interest.*

Potential sources of bias

Individuals who are resident in Jersey but have rare or no interaction with the administrative data sources collected will not be represented in the population statistics produced using the administrative data model. An example of this would be unemployed and healthy individuals who are not registered with CLS as actively seeking work or in need of benefits. Another example would be older married women who still contribute and receive benefits via their husband's social security number and do not regularly interact with health services.

Timeliness

The current lag of five and a half quarters, from the point in time being estimated to the publication of estimates being possible, is a compromise between the need for up-to-date population statistics and the increased accuracy that the longer timescale allows. The current choice of model (pattern of activity that is used to determine if someone should be classified as resident or not at a point in time) requires four quarters of activity data following the estimation date. This data has sufficient quality for the purposes of the model one and half quarters later.[27] Future changes to the model will aim to produce accurate statistics within smaller time scales.

Experimental quarterly statistics

The quarterly population and migration estimates are currently considered to be experimental. This is because the seasonal pattern in net migration was found to be sensitive to the choice of the particular pattern of activity that was used to determine residency. The administrative data model cannot yet give a high level of accuracy over the exact date of a person migrating (in particular, whether a person outwardly migrates during their last quarter of activity or during the following quarter). Despite this challenge, the quarterly migration statistics give a useful indication of the seasonal pattern, as long as users are mindful of their limitations.

[27] One and a half quarters is the length of time required for the activity data to become available to Statistics Jersey. The data must first be processed by the relevant departments, including data quality assurance.

Appendix A

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).[28] The working age population is defined as those who are 16 to 64 years old. The dependency ratio between the end of 2011 and the end of 2021 is shown in Figure 13.

Figure 13: The dependency ratio between the end of 2011 and the end of 2021

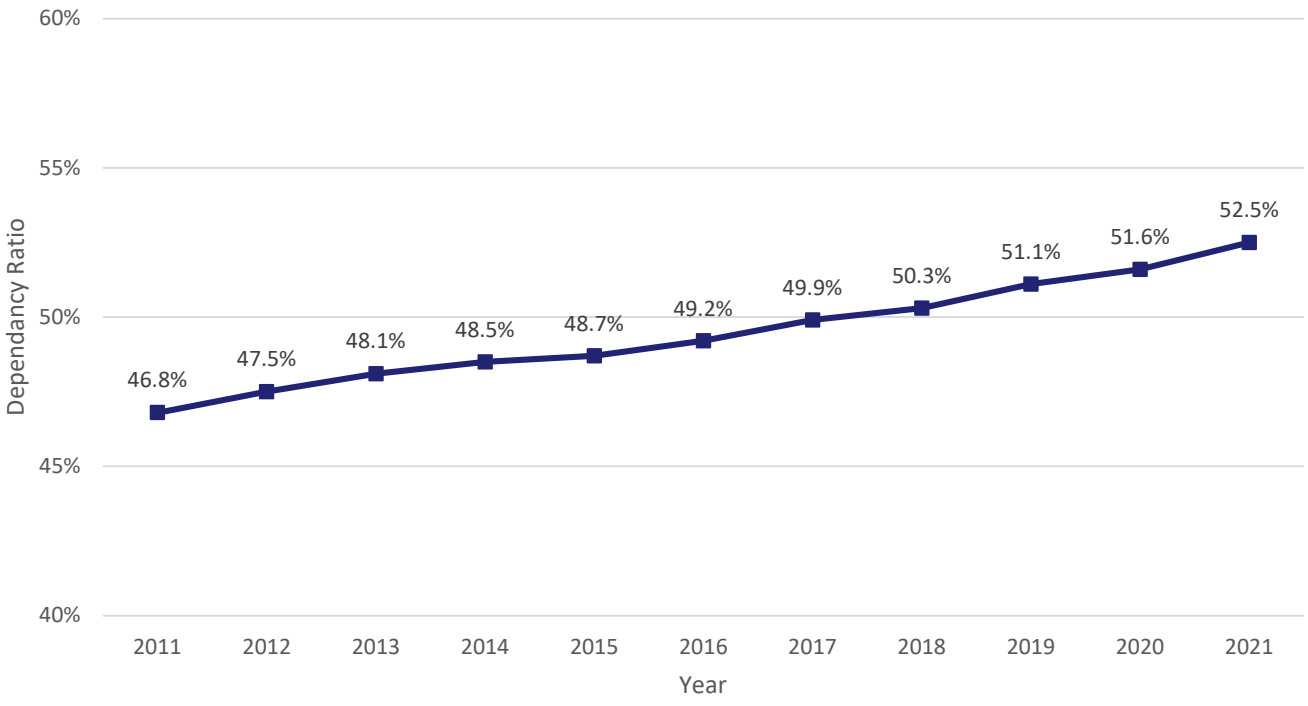


Table 2: Total population size, natural change, net migration, and total change in population, between 2011 and 2021

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	103,200	90	-200	-110
2020	103,300	130	-40	90
2021	103,100	120	-310	-190

[28] *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.*

Table 3: Net migration by housing and work status between 2017 and 2021 year

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	-700	280	180	90	-50	-200
2020	-340	240	110	10	-70	40
2021	-910	520	180	-20	-80	-310

Table 4: The number of people inwardly migrating between 2017 and 2021, by housing and work status, and year

Year	Entitled/ Entitled for Work	Registered	Licensed	Under 16	Over 64	Total
2017	1,410	1,880	240	350	160	4,390
2018	1,490	1,810	250	400	180	4,580
2019	1,630	2,070	240	320	190	4,250
2020	1,580	1,430	220	340	280	3,800
2021	1,810	1,200	260	390	250	3,600

Table 5: The number of people outwardly migrating between 2017 and 2021 by housing and work status, and year

Year	Entitled/ Entitled for Work	Registered	Licensed	Under 16	Over 64	Total
2017	930	2,430	390	490	160	4,030
2018	1,010	2,540	450	440	150	4,130
2019	930	2,350	430	410	130	4,450
2020	1,240	1,670	330	350	210	3,840
2021	900	1,730	450	360	170	3,910

Table 6: The population size of under 16s, working age, and over 64s between the end of 2011 and the end of 2021

Year	Under 16	Working age	Over 64	Dependency ratio
2011	16,300	66,700	14,900	46.8%
2012	16,400	66,800	15,400	47.5%
2013	16,300	67,000	15,900	48.1%
2014	16,300	67,400	16,400	48.5%
2015	16,300	68,100	16,800	48.7%
2016	16,500	68,500	17,200	49.2%
2017	16,500	68,600	17,600	49.9%
2018	16,600	68,700	18,000	50.3%
2019	16,500	68,300	18,400	51.1%
2020	16,400	68,100	18,800	51.6%
2021	16,200	67,600	19,200	52.5%

Appendix B

Table 7: The year end population broken down by age, sex, and year

	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021	
Age	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	2,550	2,590	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
5 to 9	2,440	2,420	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
10 to 14	2,670	2,510	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	2,630	2,690
15 to 19	2,890	2,670	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	2,590	2,520	2,610	2,530	2,560	2,530
20 to 24	2,960	2,900	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	2,990	2,750	2,880	2,710	2,780	2,580
25 to 29	3,220	3,210	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	3,090	3,030	3,020	2,960	3,050	2,900
30 to 34	3,600	3,630	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	3,380	3,350	3,350	3,330
35 to 39	3,540	3,510	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	3,860	3,810	3,730	3,740	3,590
40 to 44	4,110	4,120	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	3,810	3,760	3,850	3,870
45 to 49	4,240	4,230	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	3,810	3,800	3,720	3,670
50 to 54	3,580	3,680	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	4,310	4,210	4,240	4,200	4,190	4,120
55 to 59	2,990	3,130	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	4,060	3,950	4,110	4,050
60 to 64	2,840	2,800	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	3,220	3,220	3,290	3,300	3,340
65 to 69	2,080	2,260	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	2,700	2,550	2,740	2,600	2,770
70 to 74	1,710	1,880	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	2,220	2,440	2,330	2,520	2,350	2,510
75 to 79	1,360	1,600	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	1,640	1,960
80 to 84	840	1,190	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	1,450	1,240	1,500	1,210	1,480
85+	640	1,310	670	1,290	670	1,360	710	1,390	750	1,450	800	1,460	810	1,480	850	1,520	900	1,580	940	1,650	1,000	1,720