

1 Introduction

This report is one of a collection of reports on Jersey's 2024 population. The population and migration statistics in these reports are produced using linked administrative data. Administrative data is data already held by public authorities for running public services, and has been analysed in this report to provide statistics on the population by nationality and work permits.

This is the first time that work permit statistics for Jersey have been produced using linked administrative data, which has been able to provide information such as the proportion of people with Registered status who have temporary work permits.

Additional population and migration statistics can be found in the related reports:

- [total population, with age and sex breakdowns](#)
- [population by residential and employment status](#)

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

In this report, nationality and work permit statistics are reported 'experimentally' to highlight that the methodology and figures are in the testing phase. These statistics potentially have a wider degree of uncertainty and should be interpreted with care. Publishing experimental statistics gives an opportunity to involve users and stakeholders in assessing their quality and suitability, while still providing useful information for users.

You can read more in [our experimental statistics policy](#).

2 Headlines

- The number of people with a rest of world nationality (excluding Jersey, British, and European) increased by 172% between 2019 and 2024, from 1,850 to 5,030 people, while the number of people with a European nationality decreased by 7% from 16,650 to 15,550. [Section [4.1](#)]
- The largest percentage increases were seen among the Kenyan and Filipino populations. [Section [4.1](#)]
- Net migration among people with a rest of world nationality was +730 in 2024, which was over six times higher than in 2020, with the steeper increase starting in 2021. [Section [4.4](#)]
- Following Brexit, the number of residents with temporary work permits increased from 80 people at the end of 2020 to 1,740 at the end of 2024 – most of whom had a rest of world nationality. [Sections [5.1](#) and [5.3](#)]
- Almost all people with a temporary work permit had Registered status (98%): accounting for 32% of the Registered population in 2024. [Section [5.2](#)]

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4 Population by self-declared nationality

Self-declared nationality statistics are analysed using data from Employment, Social Security and Housing (ESSH). Proof of nationality is not always required by or provided to ESSH by a person. Where a person has provided their nationality, it is self-declared.

This section analyses the population by self-declared nationality for those aged 20 years and over.¹

4.1 Population size by self-declared nationality

The number of people aged 20 years and over in each nationality group are shown in [Table 1](#).

The most notable change was for rest of world nationalities, which increased by 3,180 (172%) over the five years from the end of 2019 to the end of 2024.²

The number of people of Jersey or British nationality aged 20 years and over, at the end of 2024, remained similar to five years previously.

For those of a European nationality, the number of residents aged 20 years and over fell by 1,100 (7%) in the five-year period.

Table 1: The number of people with a rest of world nationality increased 172% over five years

Population size aged 20 years and over by nationality in 2024 compared to 2019

	Population		Population change	
	Dec 2019	Dec 2024	Number	Percentage
Jersey or British	64,170	64,350	+180	0
European	16,650	15,550	-1,100	-7
Rest of world	1,850	5,030	+3,180	+172
Total	82,670	84,930	+2,260	+3

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

¹ Nationality data is collected by Employment, Social Security and Housing. Proof of nationality is not always required and so this characteristic is considered 'self-declared'. The data does not differentiate between those with Jersey or British nationality and so these nationalities are reported together. These statistics cover those aged 20 and over. See the [Methodology and quality report](#) for more information.

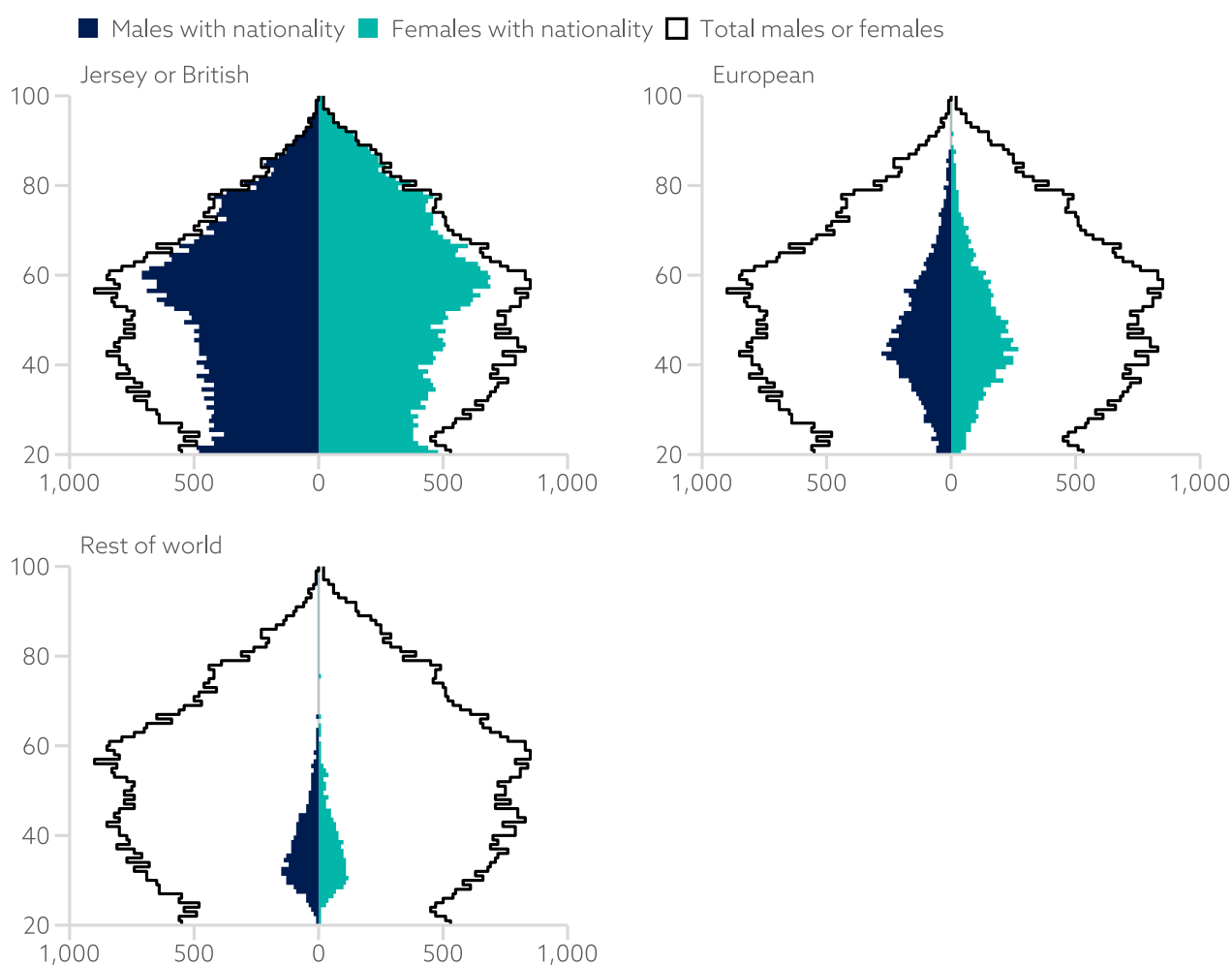
² The rest of world nationality group is all nationalities other than Jersey, British, and European.

4.2 The age and sex profile by nationality

The age and sex distributions of the different nationality groups are shown in [Figure 1](#). The bordered outline shows the totals for each age and sex in the whole population, while the coloured area shows this within each nationality.

Figure 1: The rest of world population is the youngest while the Jersey or British population is the oldest

Population pyramids, by nationality group, at the end of 2024



4.2.1 European nationalities in more detail

The population size by European nationalities is shown in [Table 2](#).

Portuguese or Madeiran was the largest non-Jersey or British nationality in Jersey with 8,190 people aged 20 years and over at the end of 2024.³ This group was larger than the size of the remaining European nationality populations combined. The size of this group decreased by 5% between the end of 2019 and the end of 2024.

The next largest European nationality group was those with Polish nationality, with 2,450 people aged 20 years and over at the end of 2024. This group had decreased in size by 14% over the previous five years. The size of the group of people with Romanian nationality, with 1,130 people at the end of 2024, fell by a similar amount (13%) in the same period. The size of the population with French nationality also saw a 13% decrease.

The Republic of Ireland was the third largest non-Jersey or British nationality with 1,730 people at the end of 2024. This group was a similar size to five years prior.

The population size with other European nationalities was also similar to five years prior.

Table 2: The Polish and Romanian populations fell by 14% and 13% respectively in five years
Population sizes of European nationalities aged 20 years and over in 2024 compared to 2019

	Population		Population change	
	Dec 2019	Dec 2024	Number	Percentage
Portuguese or Madeiran	8,630	8,190	-430	-5
Polish	2,850	2,450	-390	-14
Republic of Ireland	1,740	1,730	-10	-1
Other European	1,540	1,530	-20	-1
Romanian	1,300	1,130	-170	-13
French	590	510	-80	-13

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

³ Portuguese nationality includes people from Madeira, which is an autonomous region of Portugal.

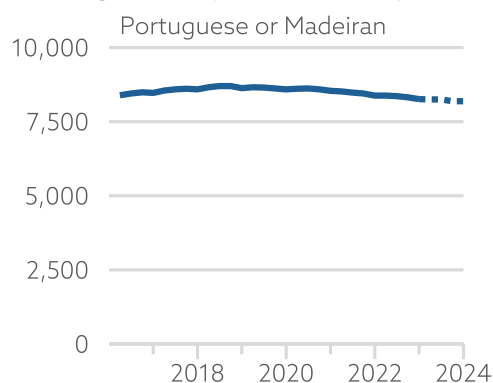
The population sizes of each of these European nationalities began decreasing at different times. Their population sizes from 2017 to 2024 are shown in [Figure 2](#). This shows:

- the number of people with Portuguese or Madeiran, or Romanian nationalities increased until 2019 and then began to decrease
- the size of the Polish and French populations have fallen at a steady rate since 2017

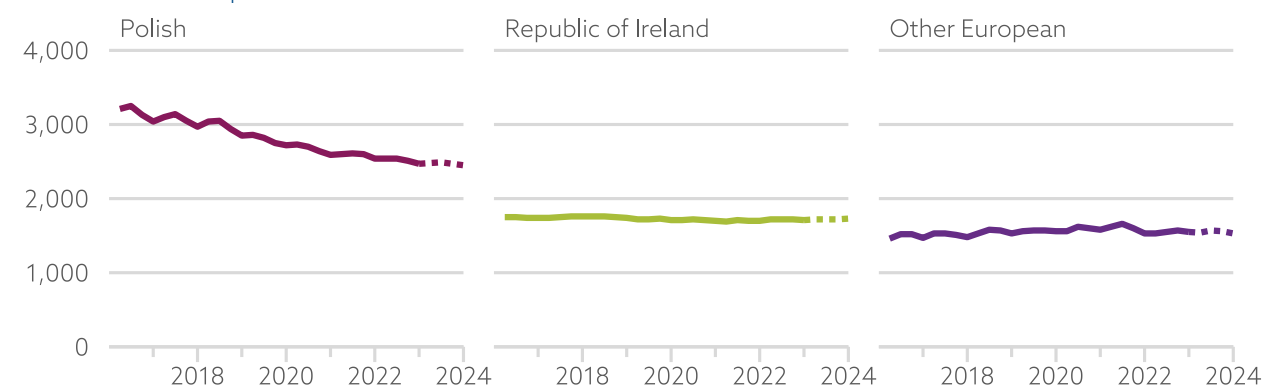
Figure 2: The Portuguese or Madeiran and Romanian populations began falling in 2019

Population size of the European nationality groups between 2017 and 2024

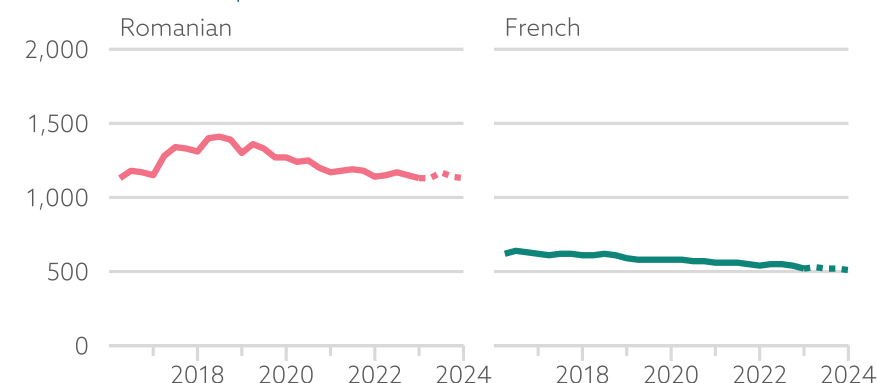
The largest European nationality



Medium size European nationalities



Smaller sized European nationalities



Other European includes all other European nationalities that are not shown separately. The dotted line segments are provisional estimates.

4.2.2 Rest of world nationalities in more detail

The population size by rest of world nationalities is shown in [Table 3](#).

Filipino was the largest rest of world nationality in Jersey with 920 people aged 20 years and over at the end of 2024. The size of this group had increased by 770 people (502%) between the end of 2019 and the end of 2024.

The next largest rest of world nationality group was Kenyan, with 800 people aged 20 years and over. This group had increased in size by 700 people (703%) in the previous five years, making it the fastest growing nationality in the five-year period.

The Filipino and Kenyan groups had very few people in 2019 and so the large percentage increases were from relatively small initial sizes.

The South African, Indian, and Zimbabwean nationality groups were the next largest nationality groups in 2024, having all increased in size (by between 60% and 174%) since 2019. The population of nationalities from elsewhere in the world doubled over the same period.

Table 3: Kenyan and Filipino nationalities saw the largest percentage increases over five years
Population sizes of rest of world nationalities aged 20 years and over in 2024 compared to 2019

	Population		Population change	
	Dec 2019	Dec 2024	Number	Percentage
Elsewhere in the world	950	2,070	+1,120	+118
Filipino	150	920	+770	+502
Kenyan	100	800	+700	+703
South African	340	540	+200	+60
Indian	190	370	+180	+97
Zimbabwean	130	340	+220	+174

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

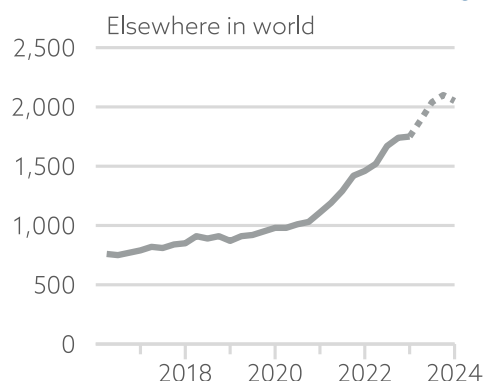
Most of these population sizes began increasing particularly after 2020, when the UK left the EU. The population sizes are shown between 2017 and 2024 in [Figure 3](#).

The exception to this was the South African population size, which has been increasing steadily since 2017.

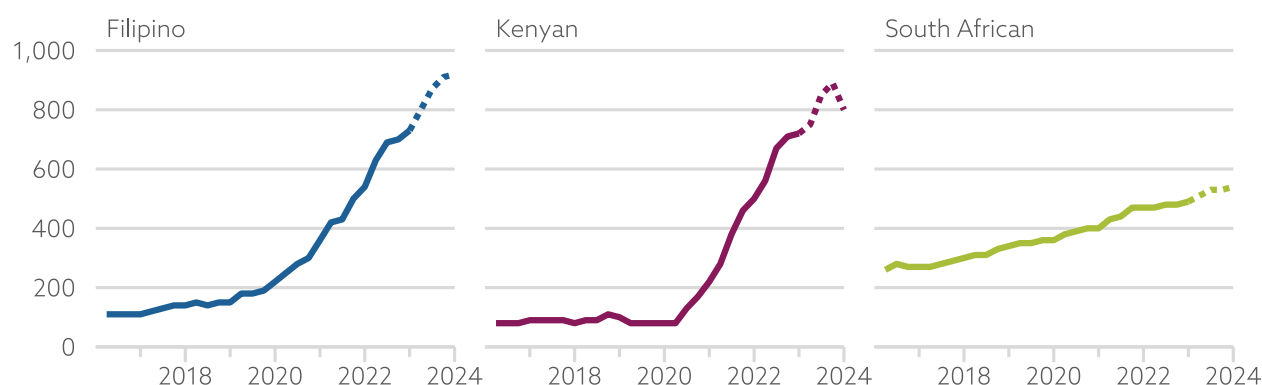
Figure 3: The number of people with rest of world nationalities particularly increased after Brexit

Population size of the rest of world nationality groups between 2017 and 2024

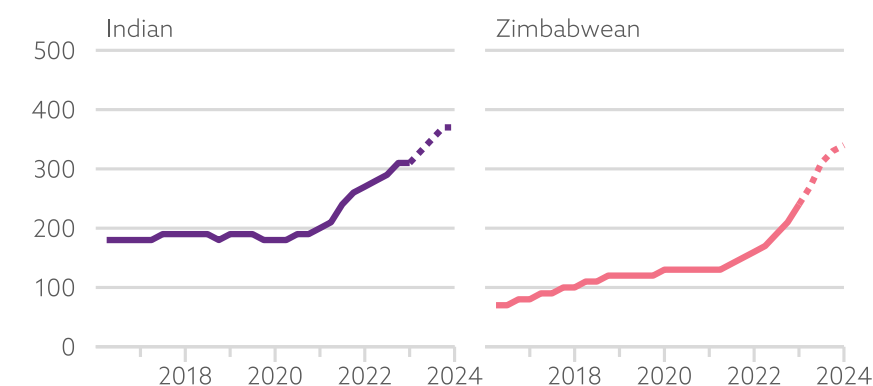
The other rest of world nationalities group



Medium sized rest of world nationalities



Smaller sized rest of world nationalities



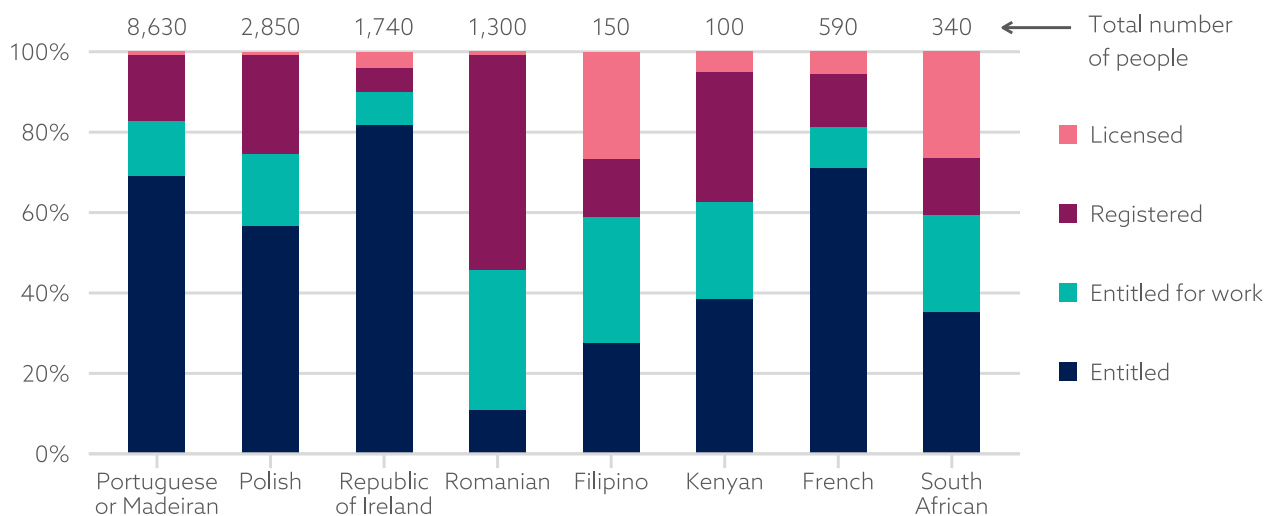
Elsewhere in world is all rest of world nationalities not shown separately. Dotted line segments are provisional estimates.

4.3 Population size by self-declared nationality and residential and employment status

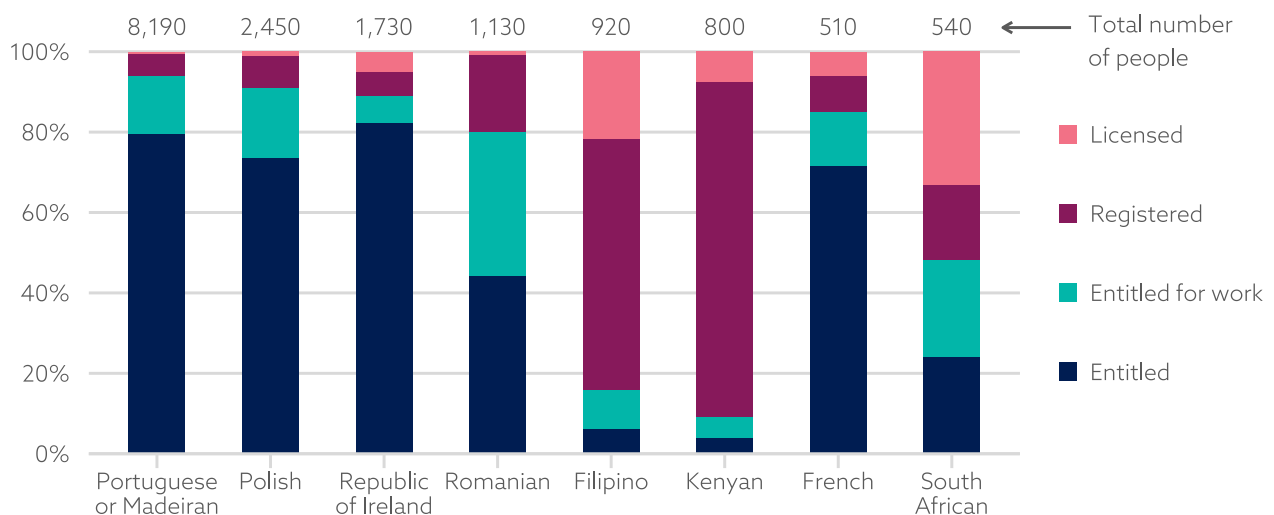
The population of each nationality are made up of different proportions of people with the four residential and employment statuses. These proportions are shown in [Figure 4](#), both at the end of 2019 and at the end of 2024.

Figure 4: The proportion of people with Romanian nationality that had Registered status fell from 53% to 19% over five years

The proportion of people aged 20 and over with each residential and employment status by nationality in 2019



The proportion of people aged 20 and over with each residential and employment status by nationality in 2024



The Portuguese or Madeiran, and Polish populations both had over 90% having either Entitled or Entitled for work status in 2024. These proportions had increased from 83% and 75% respectively since 2019.

The proportion of people with Romanian nationality that had Registered status fell from 53% in 2019 to 19% 2024. This is mostly due to people moving from Registered to Entitled for work status, but also partly due to net outward migration of people with Romanian nationality that had Registered status.

The South African population had the highest proportion of Licensed people in 2024 (33%) out the 8 nationalities in [Figure 4](#). This had increased from 26% in 2019.

Most people with Kenyan or Filipino nationality had Registered status in 2024 (83% and 62% respectively). This reflects the many new arrivals of Registered people to these groups which had very few people five years previously.

The proportions of people with Republic of Ireland and French nationalities having each residential and employment status remained relatively similar over the five-year period.

4.4 Factors contributing to population change by self-declared nationality

The population size of each nationality is mainly affected by migration. While people can change their self-declared nationality, for example by becoming naturalised as British citizens, this is not as common as people migrating.

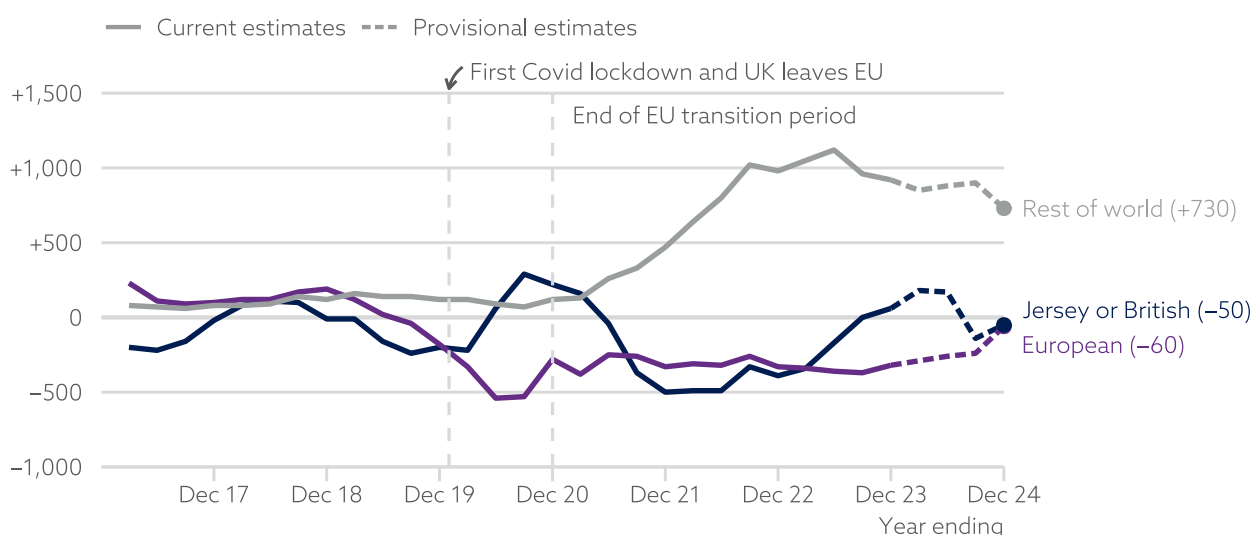
4.4.1 Net migration by self-declared nationality

Net migration is broken down into nationality groups in [Figure 5](#). This shows:

- net migration among people with Jersey or British nationality was -50 in 2024, increasing from the more negative levels in 2021 and 2022
- net migration among people with a European nationality was -60 in 2024, this had been just above zero in 2017 and 2018, and has been below zero since 2019
- net migration among people with a rest of world nationality was +730 in 2024, this had been an average of 110 between 2017 and 2020, and then began increasing rapidly in 2021

Figure 5: Net migration among people with a rest of world nationality was six times greater in 2024 than in 2020

Annual (12-month rolling total) net migration by nationality between 2017 and 2024



4.4.2 People moving to Entitled for work status by self-declared nationality

The number of people moving to Entitled for work status is broken down by self-declared nationality between 2017 and 2024 in [Figure 6](#).⁴

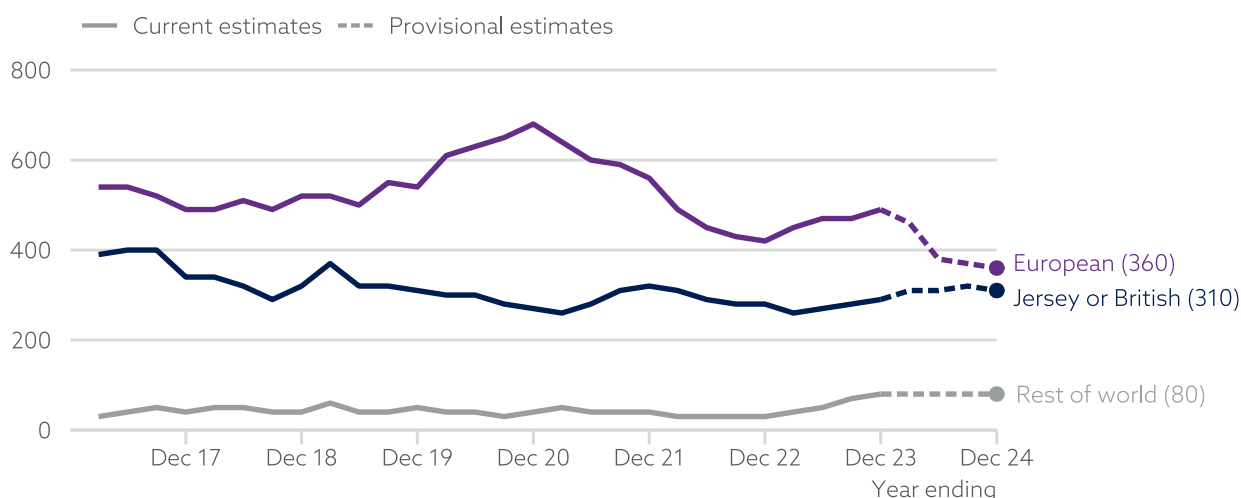
The majority of people who moved to Entitled for work status between 2017 and 2024 were of a European nationality. The number peaked in 2020 when 680 people with a European nationality moved to Entitled for work status. In 2024, 360 people of European nationality moved to Entitled for work status.

There were 310 people with Jersey or British nationality moving to Entitled for work status in 2024. This is likely to be people with British, rather than Jersey, nationality.⁵ This number was similar to five years prior.

There were very few people with a rest of world nationality moving to Entitled for work status between 2017 and 2024. There were only 80 such people in 2024, which was a greater number than seen in previous years.

Figure 6: There were 670 people with a European nationality that moved to Entitled for work status in 2020 (the largest number since 2017)

Annual (12-month rolling total) number of people moving to Entitled for work status by nationality between 2017 and 2024



⁴ Residential and employment status data has been adjusted by Statistics Jersey to reflect probable eligibility. See the [Methodology and quality report](#) for more information.

⁵ The nationality data does not differentiate between those with Jersey or British nationality and so these nationalities cannot be analysed separately.

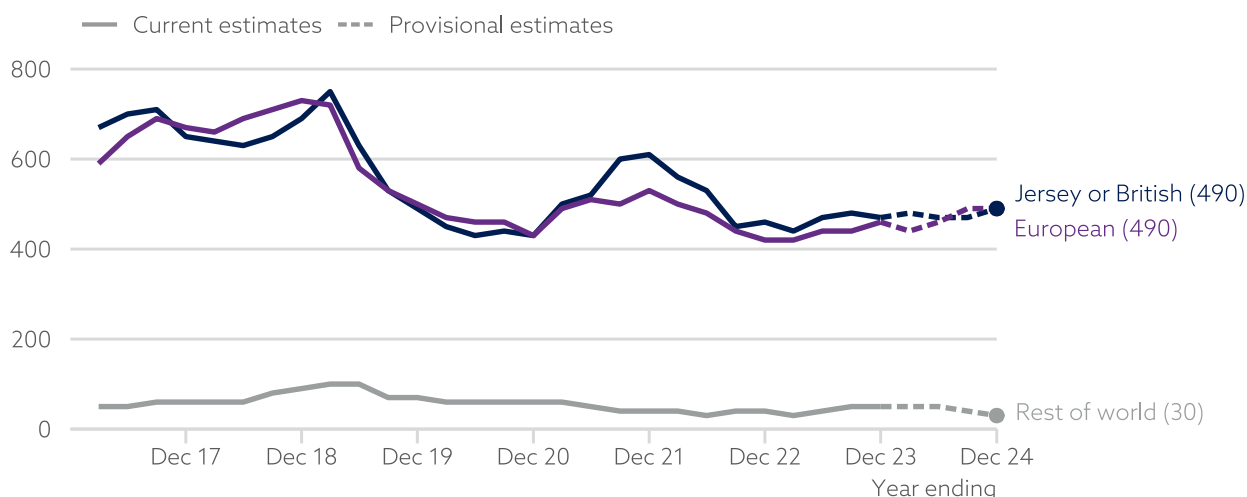
4.4.3 People moving to Entitled status by self-declared nationality

The number of people moving to Entitled status is broken down by nationality between 2017 and 2024 in [Figure 7](#).

The number of people moving to Entitled status with Jersey or British nationality was similar to the number of people with a European nationality in each year between 2017 and 2024. The number of people in 2024 was 490 among those of Jersey or British nationality and the same number among those of a European nationality.

There were very few people with a rest of world nationality moving to Entitled status between 2017 and 2024. This was only 30 people in 2024.

Figure 7: The annual number of people moving to Entitled status with Jersey or British nationality has been similar to those with a European nationality over the last six years
Annual (12-month rolling total) number of people moving to Entitled status by nationality between 2017 and 2024



5 Population by work permit type

This section analyses the population of people in Jersey under the work permit scheme.

The data is new in this report and comes from the Jersey Customs and Immigration Service (JCIS), which issues work permits to individuals who need immigration permission to enter or stay in Jersey for employment. In some cases, immigration permissions can be granted by the UK Home Office instead. These individuals are not included in the JCIS dataset and therefore their work permit status will not appear in these statistics.

People who are not British or Irish nationals must have immigration permission to live and work in Jersey. Employers apply for work permits on their behalf. These permits are different from residential and employment statuses, which determine which properties people can rent or buy, and which jobs people can do. More information is available on the [Government of Jersey website](#) or in the [Methodology and quality report](#).

There are two main types of work permit, which are explained below.

Long-term work permits

Long-term work permits (previously called skilled work permits) allow people to live and work in Jersey for longer periods of time than temporary work permits. This was the most common type of work permit in Jersey prior to 2021. People with these permits can bring dependants with them to live and work in Jersey.

As new residents in the island, people coming to Jersey on a long-term work permit will have Registered status by default, but their employer can apply for them to have Licensed status instead. Spouses of those with Licensed status will be given Entitled for work status. At the end of 2024, 63% of Jersey residents with a long-term work permit had Licensed status.

Temporary work permits

Temporary work permits allow people to live and work in Jersey for shorter periods of time (typically up to nine months). This has been the most common type of work permit issued in Jersey since 2021.⁶ People with these permits must take regular periods of absence from the Island and their time spent in Jersey does not count towards eligibility for indefinite leave to remain. They cannot bring dependants with them.

The mandatory periods of absence mean residents with temporary work permits will not be considered continuously resident under the definition in the Control of Housing and Work Law and so they cannot move from Registered to Entitled for work status. Almost all people with temporary work permits have Registered status (98% at the end of 2024).

⁶ Following Brexit, people of European nationalities need a work permit to live and work in Jersey, where previously they did not. This increase in the number of temporary work permits is likely because many jobs were filled by European migrants prior to Brexit, though this cannot be verified in this report due to a lack of available data.

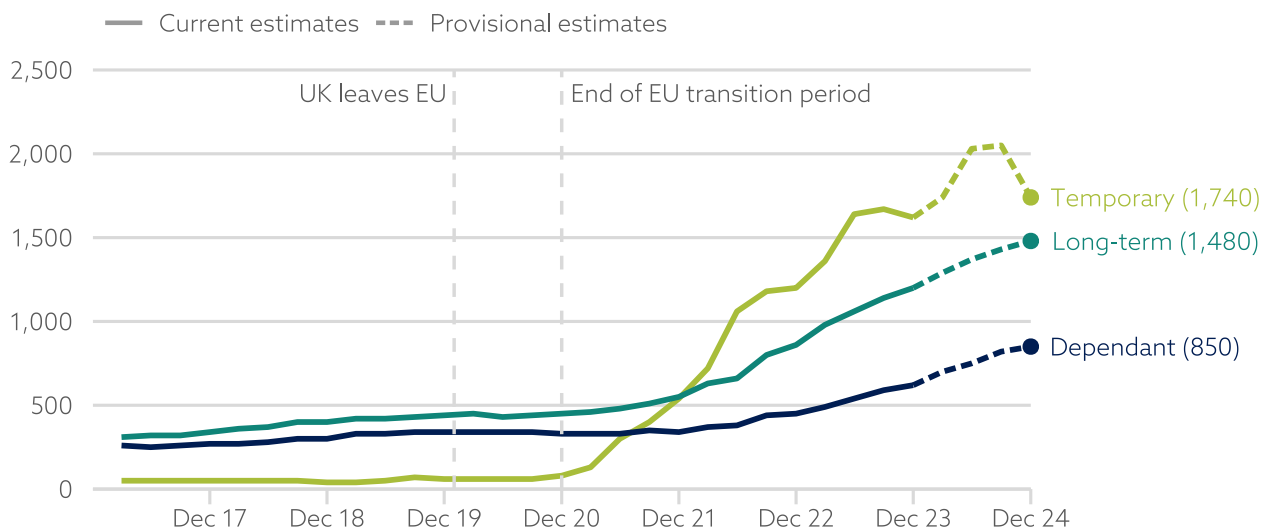
5.1 Population by work permit type

The number of residents in Jersey with each type of permit is shown in [Figure 8](#). This also includes those who are dependants of a person with a long-term work permit.

The [work permit policy](#) was expanded following Brexit, when it became more challenging to employ EU nationals. To enable employers to recruit from across the world, new routes for temporary and skilled workers were introduced across a wider range of sectors and roles.

Figure 8: The number of residents with temporary work permits increased from 80 people at the end of 2020 to 1,740 at the end of 2024

Population with temporary or long-term work permits, or dependants, between 2017 and 2024



Unlike other residents, people with temporary work permits must take mandatory periods away from Jersey before they can return. The number of residents who do not have a temporary work permit, and therefore do not need to take regular periods away from the Island, is slightly lower than before Brexit.

Figure 9: The total number of Jersey residents has increased since Brexit but the number excluding those on temporary work permits has decreased

Total population and population excluding those on temporary work permits, between 2017 and 2024

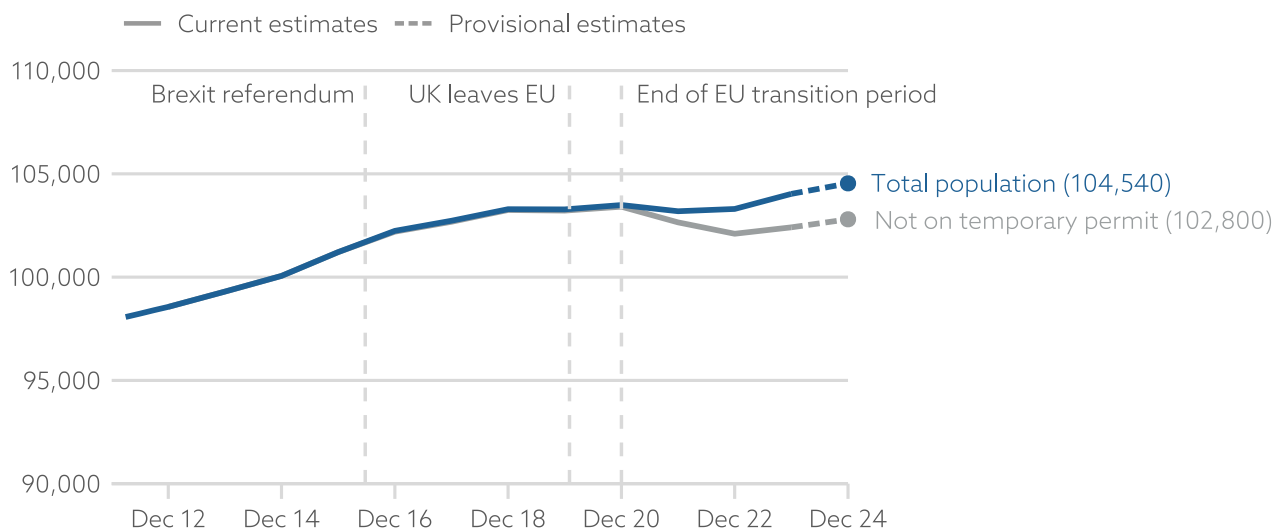
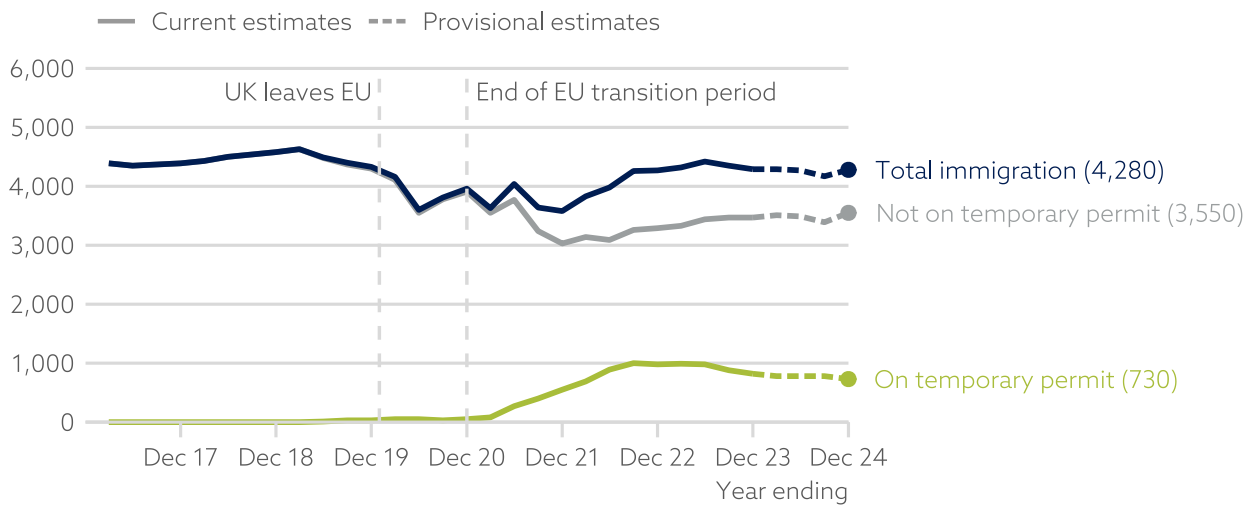
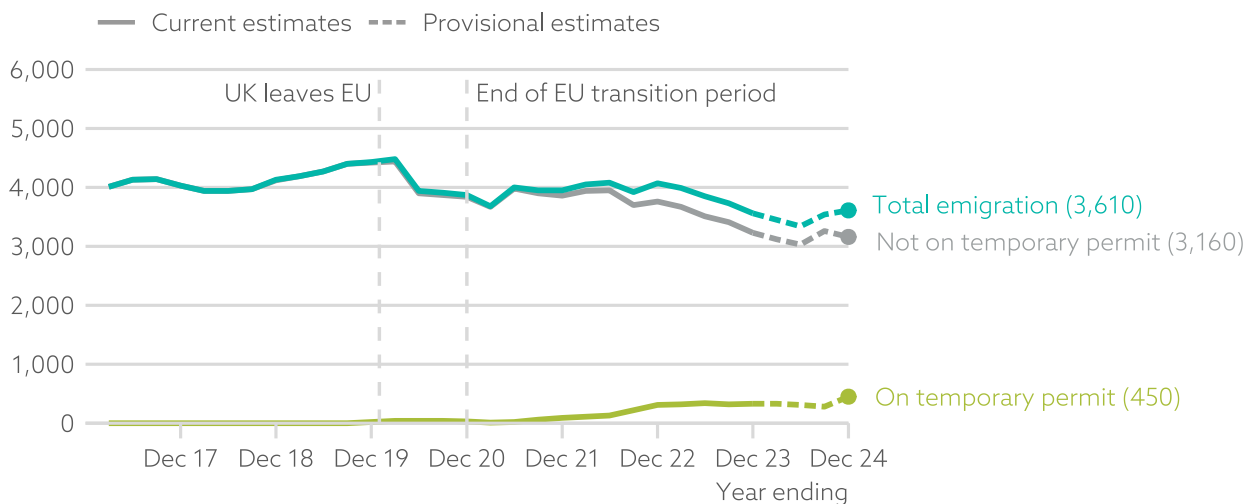


Figure 10: Due to increasing immigration of people with temporary work permits, +280 of the total net migration of +670 in 2024 was of people holding such permits

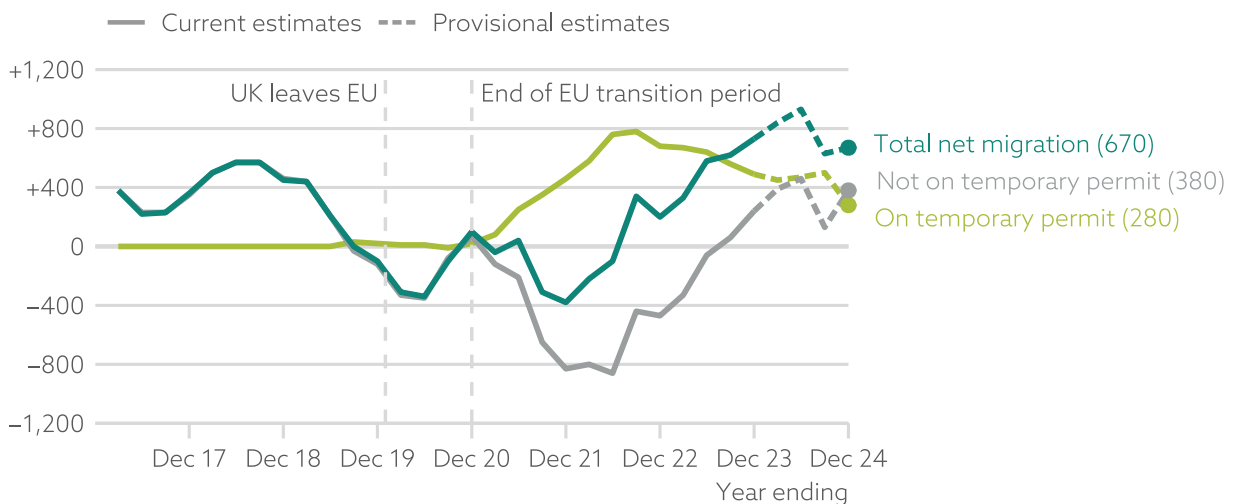
Immigration broken down by those on temporary work permits and those not, between 2017 and 2024



Emigration broken down by those on temporary work permits and those not, between 2017 and 2024



Net migration broken down by those on temporary work permits and those not, between 2017 and 2024



5.2 Population by work permit type and residential and employment status

Figure 11 shows the total number of people with Registered status and how many of these people do or do not also have a temporary work permit. While the total number with Registered status has increased since 2021, this has been driven by the increasing number who also have temporary work permits.

The number without a temporary work permit has decreased since 2021. This means that fewer people among the Registered population could feasibly gain Entitled for work status than before Brexit.

Figure 11: Over the last few years, increasing numbers of people with Registered status have a temporary work permit

The number of people with Registered status, with and without a temporary work permit, between 2017 and 2024

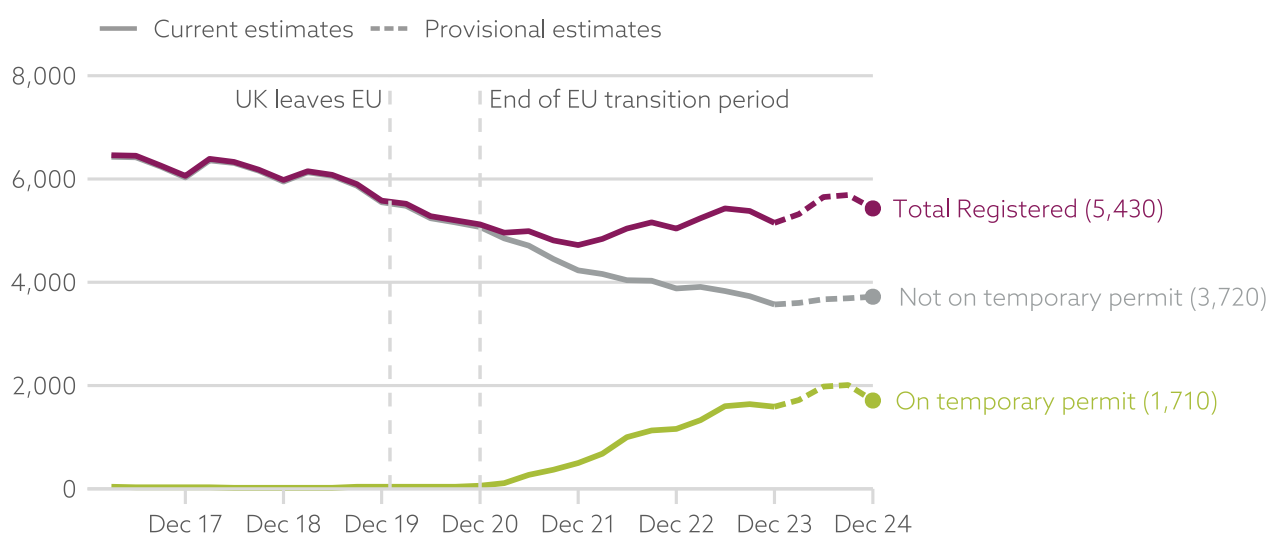
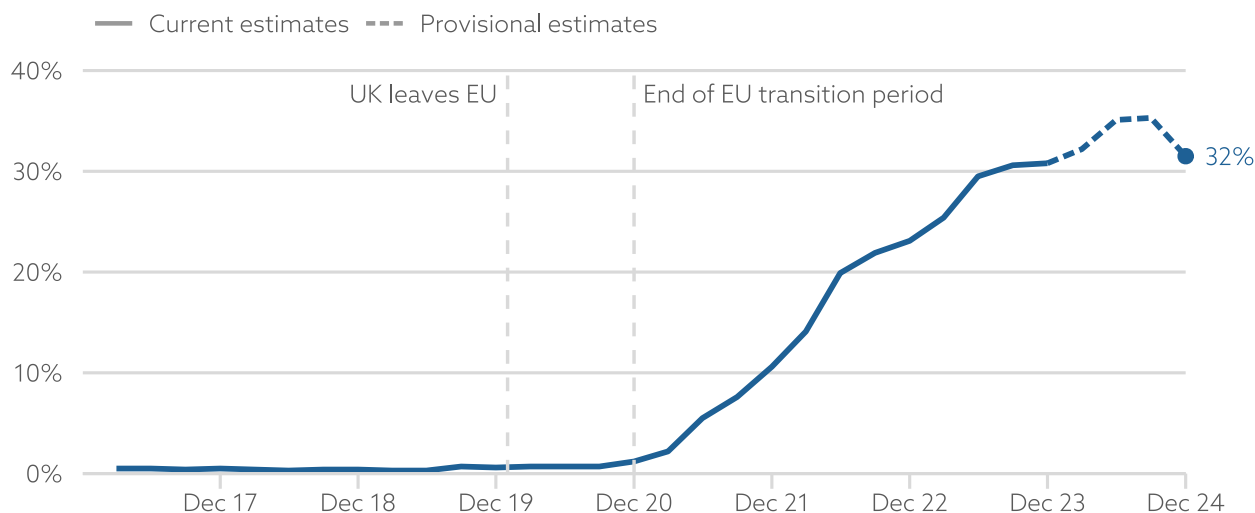


Figure 12 shows the proportion of the Registered population that had a temporary work permit. This increased from 1% at the end of 2020 to 32% at the end of 2024.

Figure 12: A third (32%) of the Registered population had a temporary work permit in 2024, a large increase from 1% in 2020

Proportion of the Registered population that had a temporary work permit between 2017 and 2024

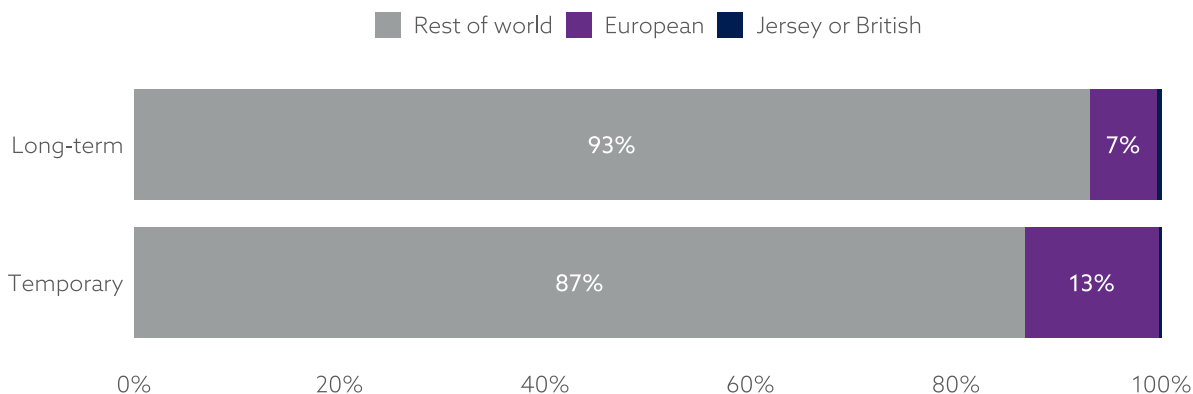


5.3 Population by work permit type and self-declared nationality

Most residents with long-term or temporary work permits are of a rest of world nationality. As a proportion this was 93% for long-term permits and 84% for temporary permits at the end of 2024.⁷

Figure 13: Most residents with long-term or temporary work permits had a rest of world nationality at the end of 2024

Proportion of residents aged 20 and over having each nationality by work permit type at the end of 2024



⁷ A very small number of people with work permits have the Jersey or British nationality in the linked ESSH dataset (<0.5%). This is likely due to the data quality of the nationality data or linkage error within the administrative data method, since people with a Jersey or British nationality do not need work permits to live and work in Jersey.

6 Data tables

The following data tables are summary datasets. For all available datasets, please see the www.opendata.gov.je website.

Data table 1: Population aged 20 years and over in December by nationality between 2016 and 2024

Year	Jersey or British	European	Rest of world	Total
2016	63,660	16,300	1,500	81,470
2017	63,880	16,480	1,590	81,940
2018	64,120	16,740	1,720	82,570
2019	64,170	16,650	1,850	82,670
2020	64,580	16,420	1,980	82,980
2021	64,280	16,140	2,450	82,870
2022	63,920	15,850	3,440	83,200
2023	64,240	15,590	4,290	84,120
2024	64,350	15,550	5,030	84,930

These figures are for those aged 20 and over. Figures rounded to nearest 10. Rounded totals may not equal the sum of rounded individual parts. Figures are experimental statistics.

Data table 2: Annual net migration of those aged 20 years and over by nationality between 2017 and 2024

Year	Jersey or British	European	Rest of world	Total
2017	-20	100	80	160
2018	-10	190	120	300
2019	-200	-180	120	-250
2020	220	-280	120	50
2021	-500	-330	470	-360
2022	-390	-330	980	270
2023	60	-320	920	660
2024	-50	-60	730	620

These figures are for those aged 20 and over. Figures rounded to nearest 10. Rounded totals may not equal the sum of rounded individual parts. Figures are experimental statistics.

Data table 3: Population in December by work permit type or dependant visa between 2017 and 2024

Year	Temporary work permit	Skilled work permit	Dependant visa
2016	50	300	260
2017	50	340	270
2018	40	400	310
2019	60	440	340
2020	80	450	330
2021	540	550	340
2022	1,200	860	450
2023	1,620	1,210	620
2024	1,740	1,480	850

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

Data table 4: Population in December with Registered status, broken down into those with and without a temporary work permit, between 2017 and 2024

Year	Registered	Registered and temporary permit	Registered and no temporary permit
2016	6,220	40	6,180
2017	6,060	30	6,030
2018	5,980	20	5,950
2019	5,580	40	5,550
2020	5,120	60	5,070
2021	4,720	500	4,230
2022	5,040	1,160	3,880
2023	5,150	1,590	3,570
2024	5,430	1,710	3,720

These figures are for those aged 20 and over. Figures rounded to nearest 10. Rounded totals may not equal the sum of rounded individual parts. Figures are experimental statistics.