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Introduction

This report is one of a collection covering Jersey's population at the end of 2025. The statistics are produced using linked administrative data, which is information held by public authorities for delivering services.

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](#)

Linked administrative data provides timely, wide-ranging evidence of individuals accessing services in Jersey and is used to determine whether someone was resident or not at specific points in time. More information on the methods used is available in the [Methodology and quality report](#).

Things you need to know

Nationality statistics are based on self-declared information recorded by Employment, Social Security and Housing (ESSH). Proof of nationality is not always required or provided, so where nationality is recorded, it reflects what the person has declared.

The data does not differentiate between those with Jersey or British nationality and so these nationalities are reported together. Similarly, Portuguese and Madeiran are reported together as Portuguese or Madeiran.

This report includes all people aged 16 and over. Numbers in [last year's report](#) only included people aged 20 and over and are therefore not comparable to the numbers in this report.

Where this report refers to 'adults', it means people aged 16 years and over, and where it refers to 'children' it means people aged under 16 years. There were 89,270 adult Jersey residents at the end of 2025, compared to 15,220 children.

[Work permits](#) in this report are based on Jersey Customs & Immigration Service (JCIS) data. This includes long-term work permits, temporary work permits, and dependant visas for partners and children of those with a long-term work permit.

People with temporary work permits must take regular short periods of absence from the Island and their time spent in Jersey does not count towards eligibility for indefinite leave to remain or Entitled for work status. The current population modelling methodology treats recurring temporary work permit holders as continuously resident between these absences and they are therefore not repeatedly counted as emigrants and immigrants. However, this continuous residency is not counted when estimating their residential and employment status.

[Residential and employment statuses](#) in this report are based on Employment, Social Security and Housing (ESSH) data, but have been adjusted by Statistics Jersey to better reflect probable eligibility. These adjusted statuses may differ from the status recorded by ESSH, as people do not always request an updated status when they become eligible.

The data does not differentiate between those with Permanent Entitled and Entitled and so these statuses are reported together. Similarly, it does not differentiate between Licensed and Licensed lease only and so these are reported together too. This report also includes numbers for Registered status, which was renamed to Standard status following an update to the law on 14 September 2026.

The statistics in this report are in the testing phase and are classified as [experimental statistics](#) and are therefore not [Tier 1 statistics](#).

Numbers have been rounded independently. As a result, year-on-year changes may not match the difference between the rounded current and previous numbers, and totals may not equal the sum of the rounded parts.

Main points

- Between 2020 and 2025, the non-European adult population rose by 3,570 (177%) from 2,020 to 5,590, while the European (excluding Jersey or British) population fell by 1,590 (9%) from 16,820 to 15,240.
- The largest percentage increases between 2020 and 2025 were among the Kenyan (1,065%) and Filipino (367%) nationalities, partly reflecting their small populations in 2020.
- Net migration among the non-European population was +500 in 2025, over four times higher than in 2020, following a sharp rise from 2021.
- After Brexit, residents with temporary work permits increased from 80 at the end of 2020 to 1,890 at the end of 2025, mostly among those with non-European nationalities.
- The total population has increased by 1,000 between 2020 and 2025; however, when excluding those on temporary work permits, it has decreased by 810.
- Almost all temporary work permit holders had Registered status (99%), accounting for 35% of the Registered population in 2025.

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Population by self-declared nationality

Adult population by self-declared nationality

Table 1: The non-European adult population increased by 177% over five years

Population of adults by nationality in 2020 and 2025

Nationality	Population		Population change	
	Dec 2020	Dec 2025	Number	Percentage
Jersey or British	68,260	68,440	+180	0
European	16,820	15,240	-1,590	-9
Non-European	2,020	5,590	+3,570	+177
Total	87,100	89,270	+2,170	+2

Source: Statistics Jersey • Created with Datawrapper

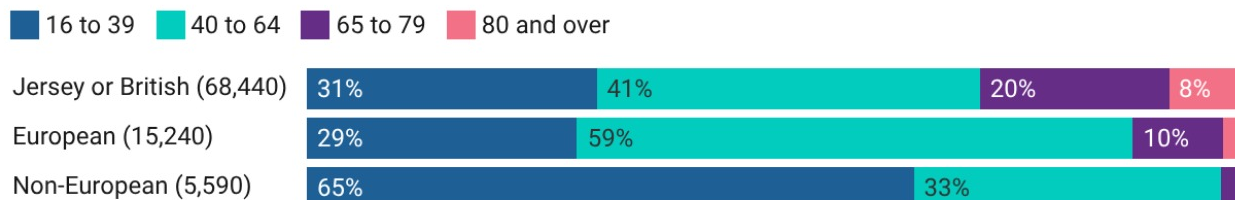
Between 2020 and 2025, among adults:

- the most notable change was for non-European nationalities, which increased by 3,570 (177%)
- the number of people with Jersey or British nationalities remained stable
- those with European nationalities (excluding Jersey or British) fell by 1,590 (9%) in the five-year period

The age and sex profile by nationality

Figure 1: The non-European population is the youngest while the Jersey or British population is the oldest

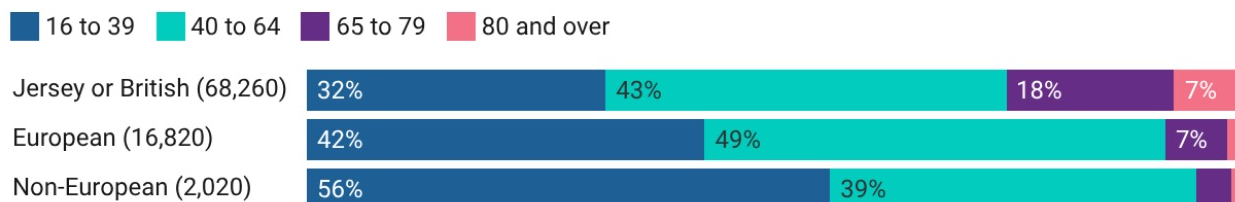
The proportion of adults in each age group by nationality in 2025



Source: Statistics Jersey • Created with Datawrapper

Figure 1: The non-European population is the youngest while the Jersey or British population is the oldest

The proportion of adults in each age group by nationality in 2020



Source: Statistics Jersey • Created with Datawrapper

European nationalities in more detail

Table 2: The Portuguese or Madeiran population fell by 820 (9%) over five years

European adult population in 2020 and 2025

Nationality	Population		Population change	
	Dec 2020	Dec 2025	Number	Percentage
Portuguese or Madeiran	8,850	8,040	-820	-9
Polish	2,790	2,380	-410	-15
Irish	1,740	1,750	+10	+1
Other European	1,580	1,480	-100	-6
Romanian	1,280	1,080	-210	-16
French	590	520	-70	-12

Other European means all European nationalities not shown separately in this table.

Source: Statistics Jersey • Created with Datawrapper

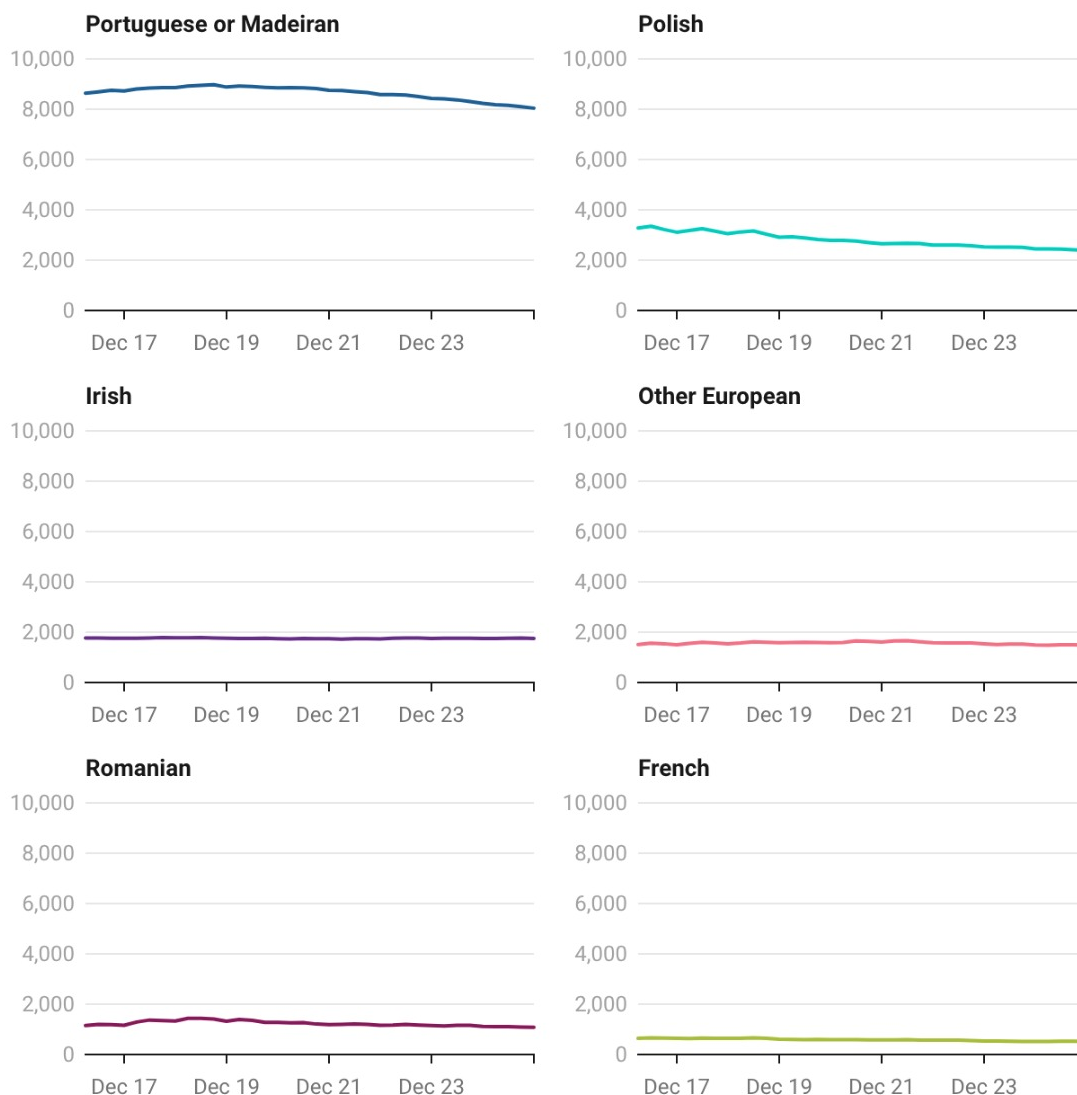
Portuguese or Madeiran was the largest non-Jersey or British nationality in Jersey, with 8,040 adults at the end of 2025. This was larger than the remaining European nationality groups shown combined, despite falling by 9% since 2020.

The Polish population was the next largest, at 2,380 people, and fell by 15% over five years. The Romanian population fell by 16% to 1,080 and the French population fell by 12% to 520 people.

Irish was the third largest non-Jersey or British nationality, with 1,750 people in 2025, similar to five years earlier.

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

European adult population between 2017 and 2025

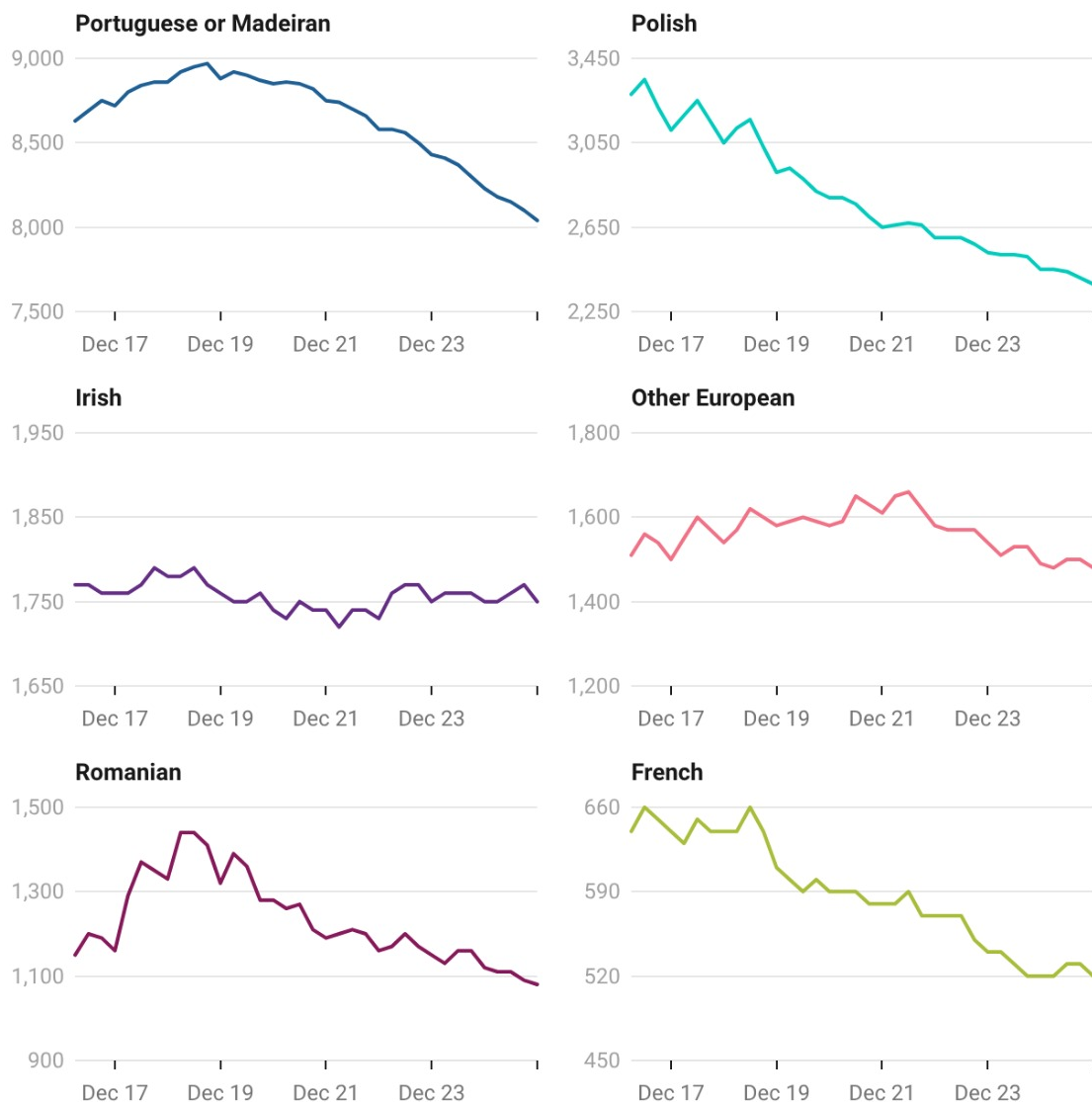


2025 numbers are currently provisional estimates. Other European means all European nationalities not shown separately in this chart.

Source: Statistics Jersey • Created with Datawrapper

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

European adult population between 2017 and 2025



Other European means all European nationalities not shown separately in this chart.

Source: Statistics Jersey • Created with Datawrapper

The population of these European nationalities began decreasing at different times. The number of people with Portuguese or Madeiran, or Romanian nationalities increased until 2019 and then began to decrease, while the Polish population has fallen at a steady rate since at least 2017.

Non-European nationalities in more detail

Table 3: Kenyan and Filipino nationalities saw the largest percentage increases over five years

Non-European adult population in 2020 and 2025

Nationality	Population		Population change	
	Dec 2020	Dec 2025	Number	Percentage
Other non-European	1,030	2,220	+1,190	+115
Filipino	220	1,040	+810	+367
Kenyan	80	940	+860	+1 065
South African	370	550	+180	+48
Zimbabwean	130	430	+300	+225
Indian	190	420	+230	+126

Other non-European means all non-European nationalities not shown separately in this table.

Source: Statistics Jersey • Created with Datawrapper

Filipino was the largest non-European nationality in Jersey, with 1,040 adults at the end of 2025. This population increased by 810 people (367%) over five years.

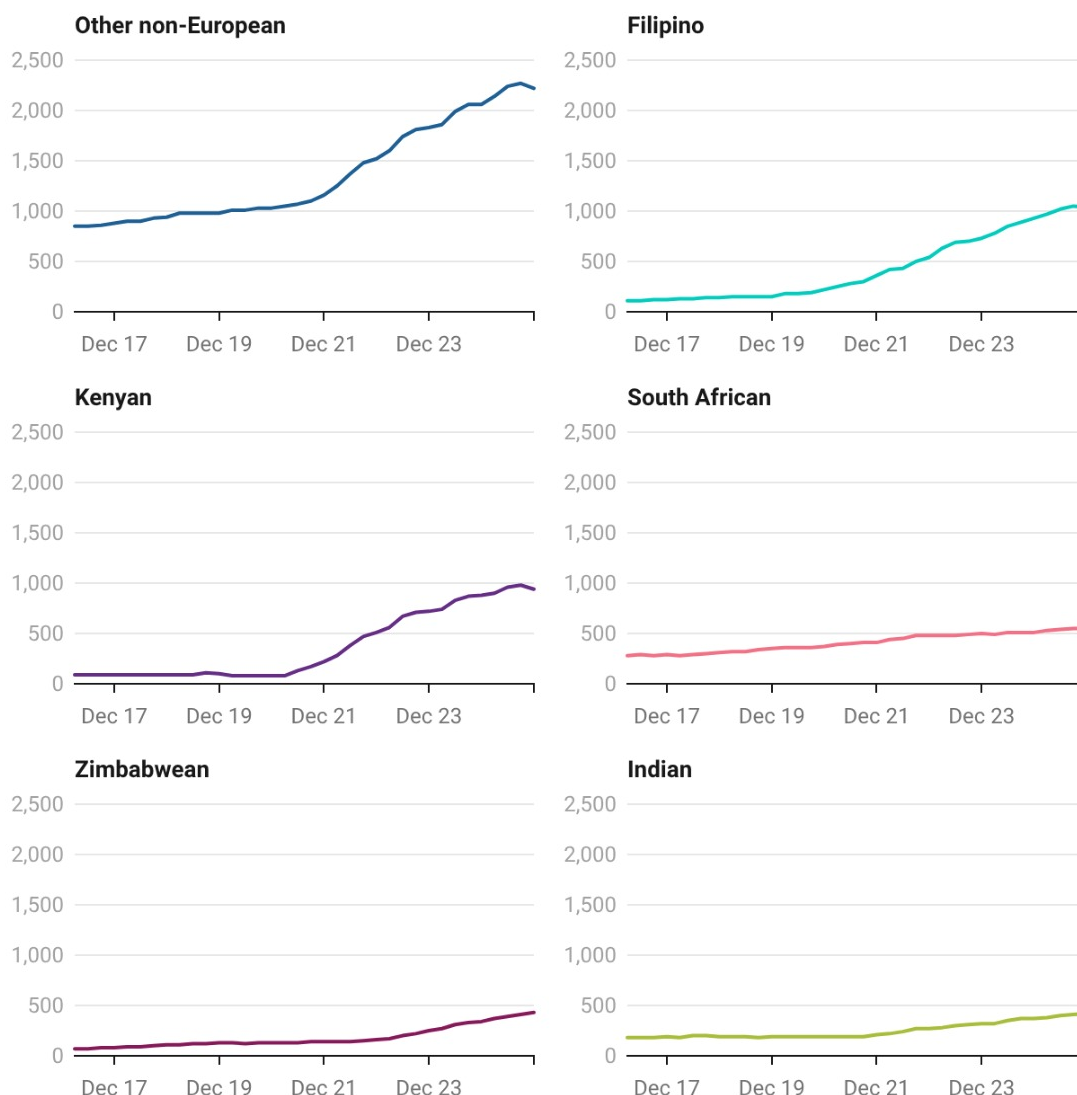
Kenyan was the next largest population, with 940 people. This was also the fastest growing nationality, having increased by 860 people (1,065%) since 2020.

The large percentage increases for Filipino and Kenyan nationalities partly reflect their small populations in 2020.

South African, Zimbabwean and Indian were the next largest populations in 2025, each increasing by 48%, 126%, and 225% since 2020. Other non-European nationalities have more than doubled over the same period.

Figure 3: The number of adults with non-European nationalities notably increased after Brexit

Non-European adult population between 2017 and 2025

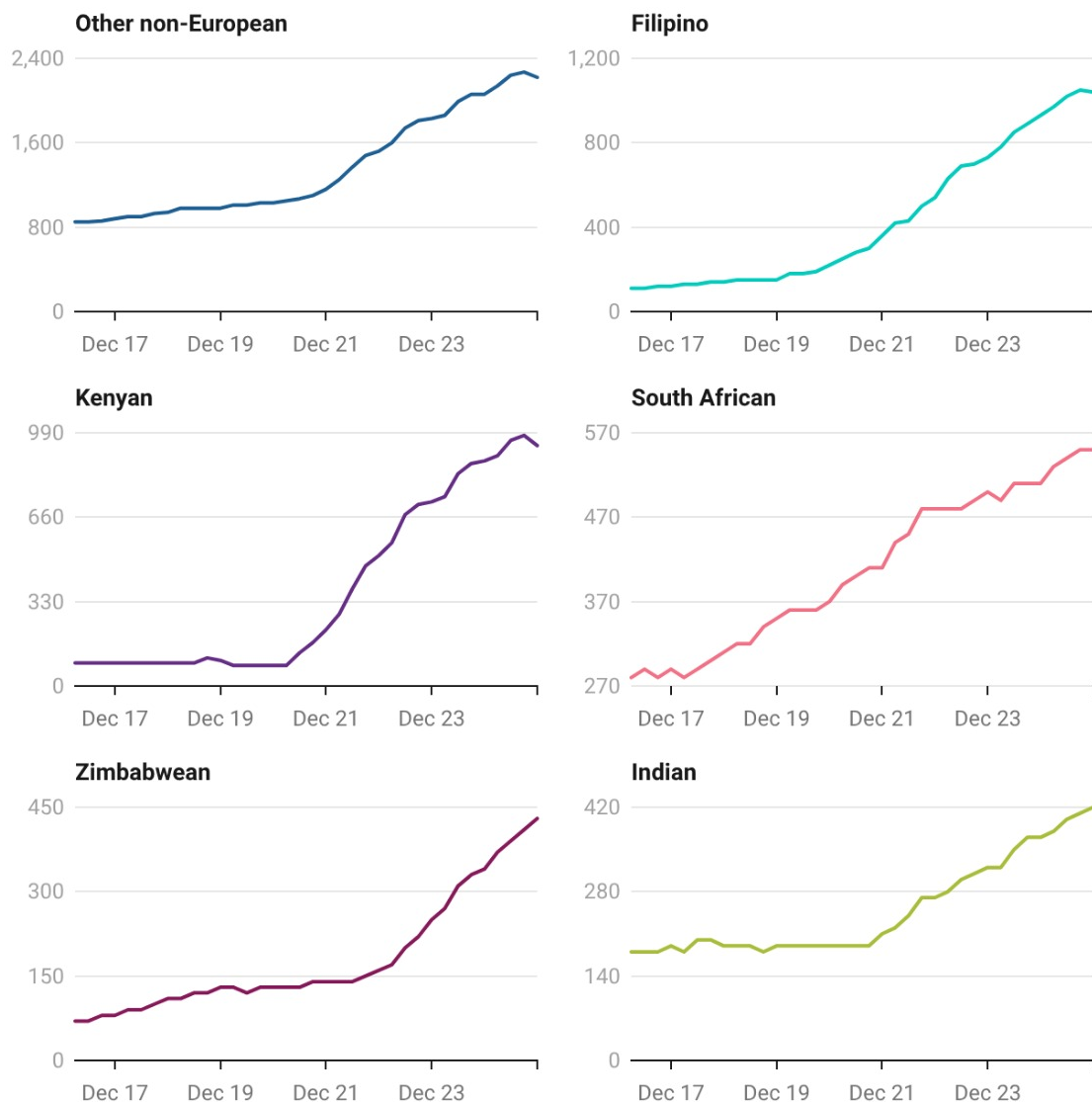


2025 numbers are currently provisional estimates. Other non-European means all non-European nationalities not shown separately in this chart.

Source: Statistics Jersey • Created with Datawrapper

Figure 3: The number of adults with non-European nationalities notably increased after Brexit

Non-European adult population between 2017 and 2025



Other non-European means all non-European nationalities not shown separately in this chart.

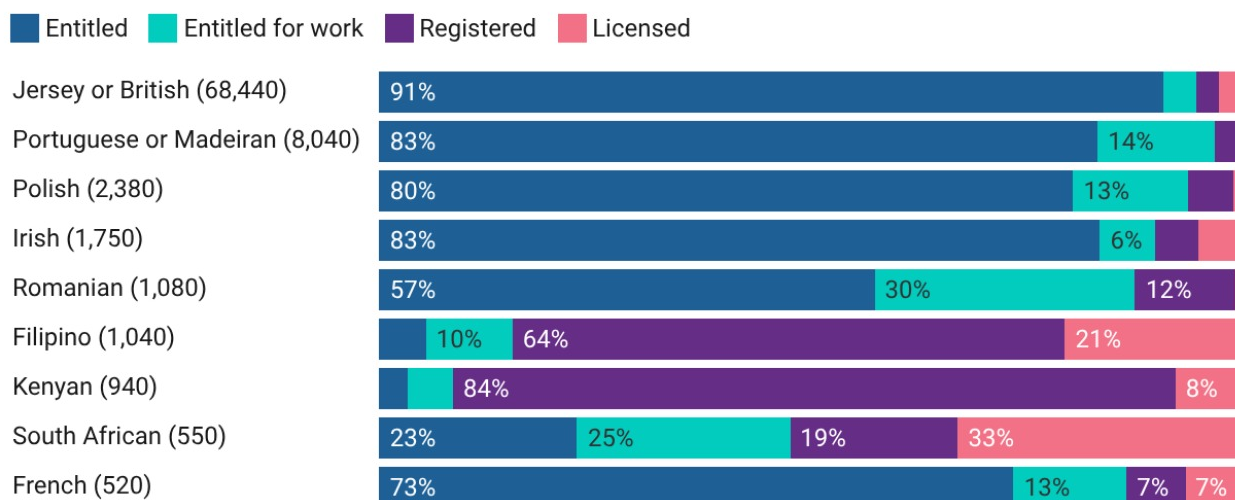
Source: Statistics Jersey • Created with Datawrapper

Most of these populations began increasing particularly after 2020, when the UK left the EU. The exception to this was the South African population, which has been increasing steadily since 2017.

Adult population by self-declared nationality and residential and employment status

Figure 4: The proportion of people with Romanian nationality that had Registered status fell from 43% to 12% over five years

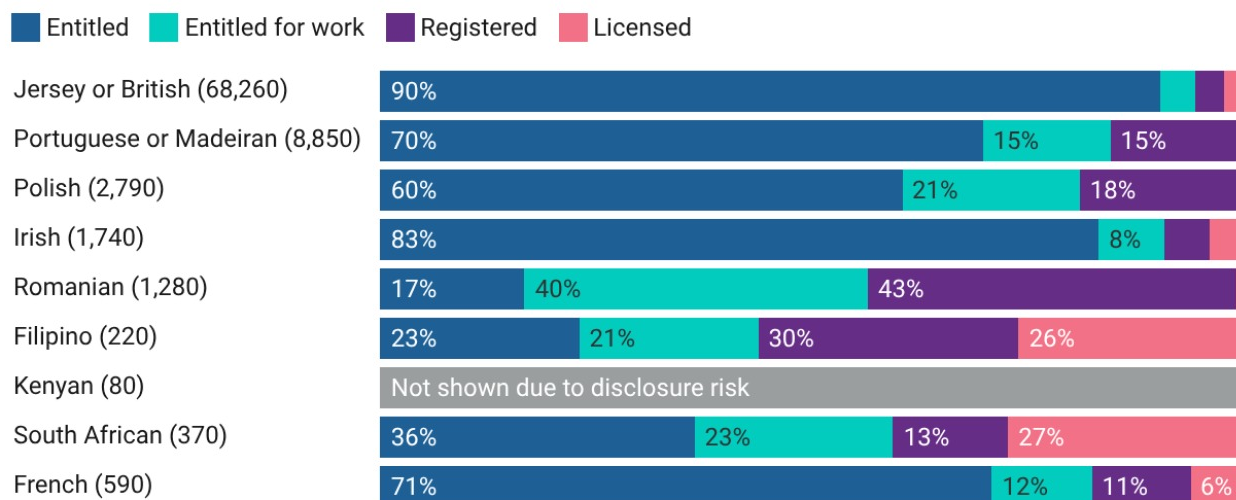
The proportion of adults with each residential and employment status by nationality in 2025



Source: Statistics Jersey • Created with Datawrapper

Figure 4: The proportion of people with Romanian nationality that had Registered status fell from 43% to 12% over five years

The proportion of adults with each residential and employment status by nationality in 2020



Source: Statistics Jersey • Created with Datawrapper

In 2025, around 95% of Portuguese or Madeiran and Polish residents had Entitled or Entitled for work status, up from 84% and 81% respectively in 2020.

Among Romanian residents, the proportion with Registered status fell from 43% in 2020 to 12% in 2025, mainly as people moved to Entitled for work status and partly due to net outward migration.

The South African population had the highest proportion with Licensed status out of any nationality in 2025 (33%), up from 27% in 2020.

Most Kenyan and Filipino residents had Registered status in 2025 (84% and 64% respectively), reflecting recent arrivals to groups that were much smaller five years earlier.

The status profiles of Irish and French residents remained relatively similar over the five-year period.

Factors contributing to population change by self-declared nationality

The population 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.

Net migration by self-declared nationality

Figure 5: Net migration among adults with a non-European nationality has decreased since the peak in 2023

Annual (12-month rolling total) net migration by nationality between 2017 and 2025

— Current estimates - - Provisional estimates

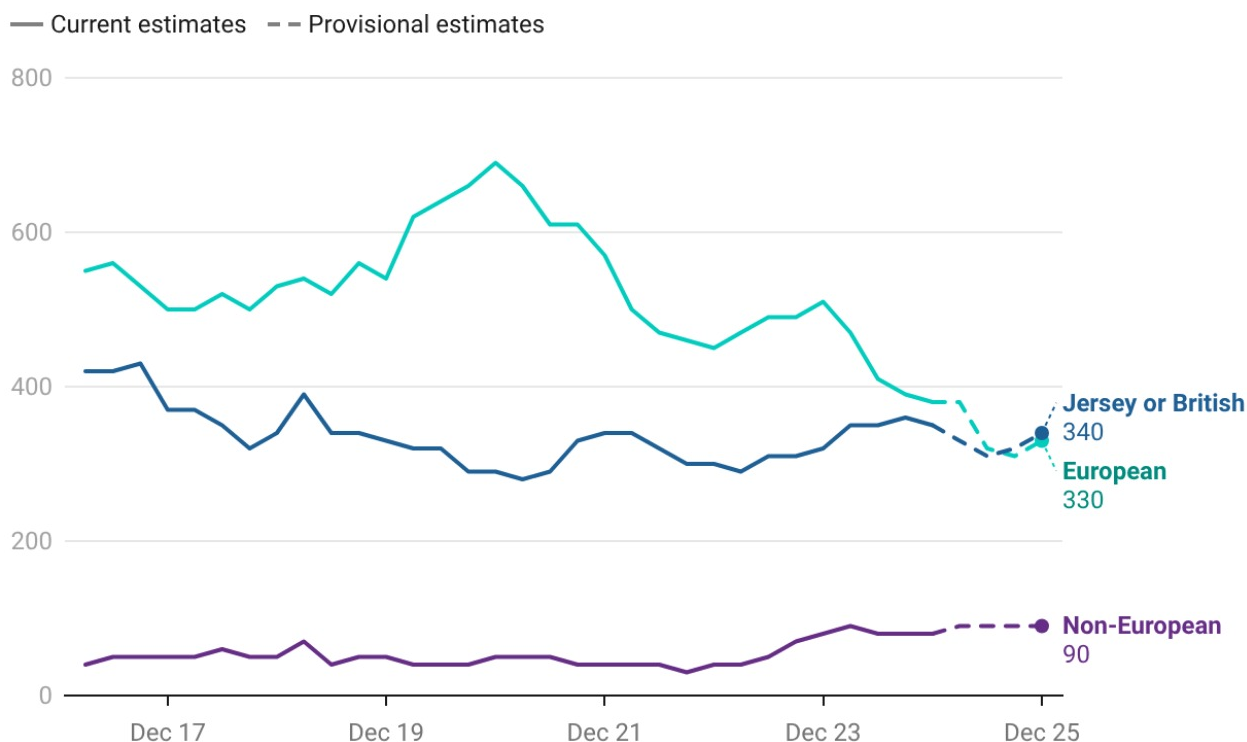


Source: Statistics Jersey • Created with Datawrapper

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

Figure 6: The annual number of adults with a European nationality moving to Entitled for work status fell for a second consecutive year

Annual (12-month rolling total) number of people moving to Entitled for work status by nationality between 2017 and 2025



These numbers show people moving to a residential status from another. They do not include those reaching age 16 and being assigned their first status.

Source: Statistics Jersey • Created with Datawrapper

A large proportion of people moving to Entitled for work status between 2017 and 2025 had a European nationality. The number peaked at 690 in 2020 and was 330 in 2025.

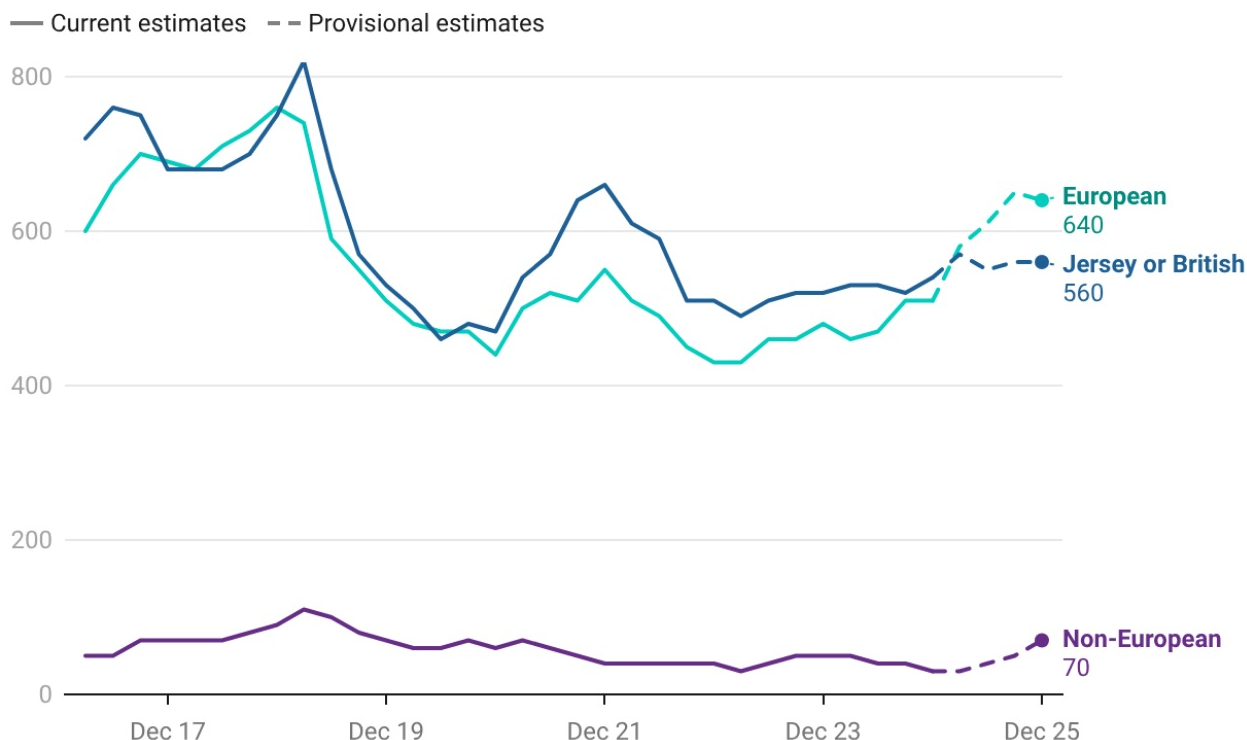
In 2025, there were 340 people with Jersey or British nationality that moved to Entitled for work status, similar to five years earlier. These were likely to be people with British nationality born outside of Jersey.

Fewer people with non-European nationality moved to Entitled for work status between 2017 and 2025, although the 2025 figure of 90 was higher than five years prior.

People moving to Entitled status by self-declared nationality

Figure 7: The annual number of adults moving to Entitled status with a European nationality increased in 2025

Annual (12-month rolling total) number of people moving to Entitled status by nationality between 2017 and 2025



These numbers show people moving to a residential status from another. They do not include those reaching age 16 and being assigned their first status.

Source: Statistics Jersey • Created with Datawrapper

Between 2017 and 2025, similar numbers of people with Jersey or British and European nationalities moved to Entitled status. In 2025, there were 640 adults with a European nationality moving to this status.

For Jersey or British nationality, the equivalent figure was 560. These were likely to be adults with British nationality born outside of Jersey.

Fewer people with non-European nationality moved to Entitled status over this period, with 70 people moving in 2025.

Population by work permit type

This section uses data from Jersey Customs and Immigration Service (JCIS) to analyse people living in Jersey with work permits.

[Work permits](#) are issued to people who need immigration permission to work in Jersey. They are different from residential and employment statuses, which affect access to housing and employment.

The statistics in this section distinguish between three main types of immigration permission:

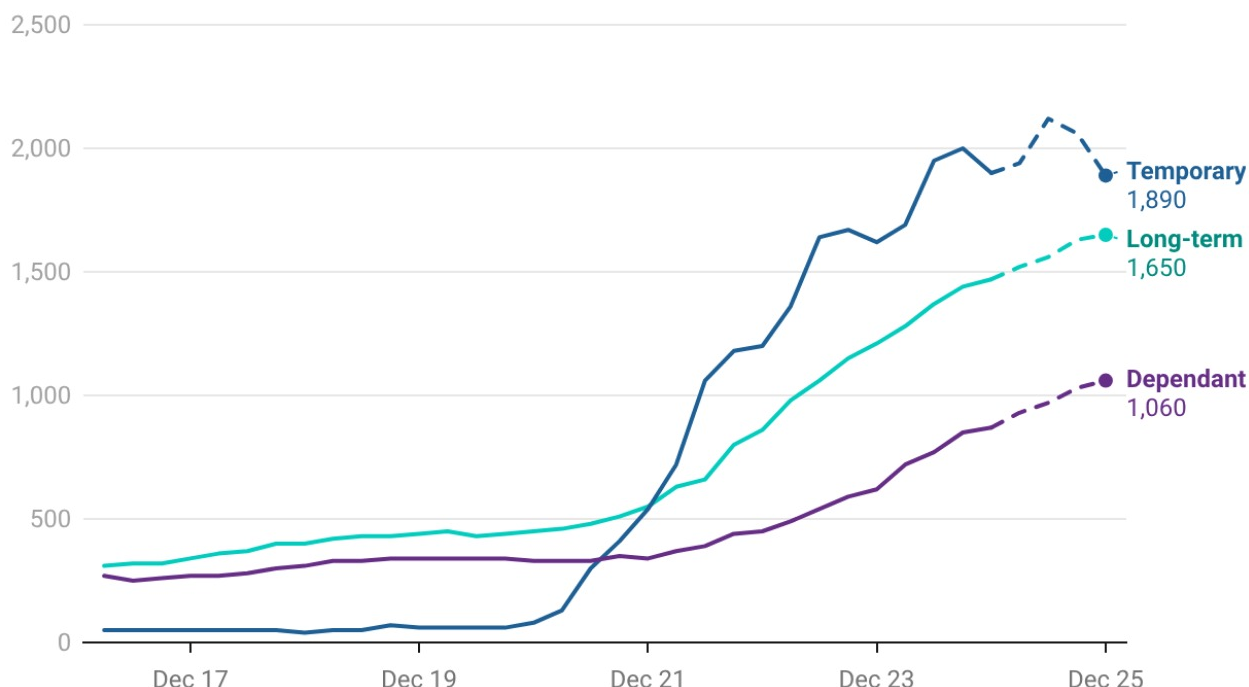
- Long-term work permits – allow people to live and work in Jersey for longer periods, and allow them to bring dependants provided those dependants are granted dependant visas
- Temporary work permits – allow people to live and work in Jersey for shorter periods, usually up to nine months, but they cannot bring dependants
- Dependant visas – allow partners or children of long-term work permit holders to live and work in Jersey (they do not need a separate work permit)

Adult population by work permit type

Figure 8: The number of residents with temporary work permits increased from 80 people at the end of 2020 to 1,890 at the end of 2025

Population with temporary or long-term work permits, or dependants, between 2017 and 2025

— Current estimates - - Provisional estimates



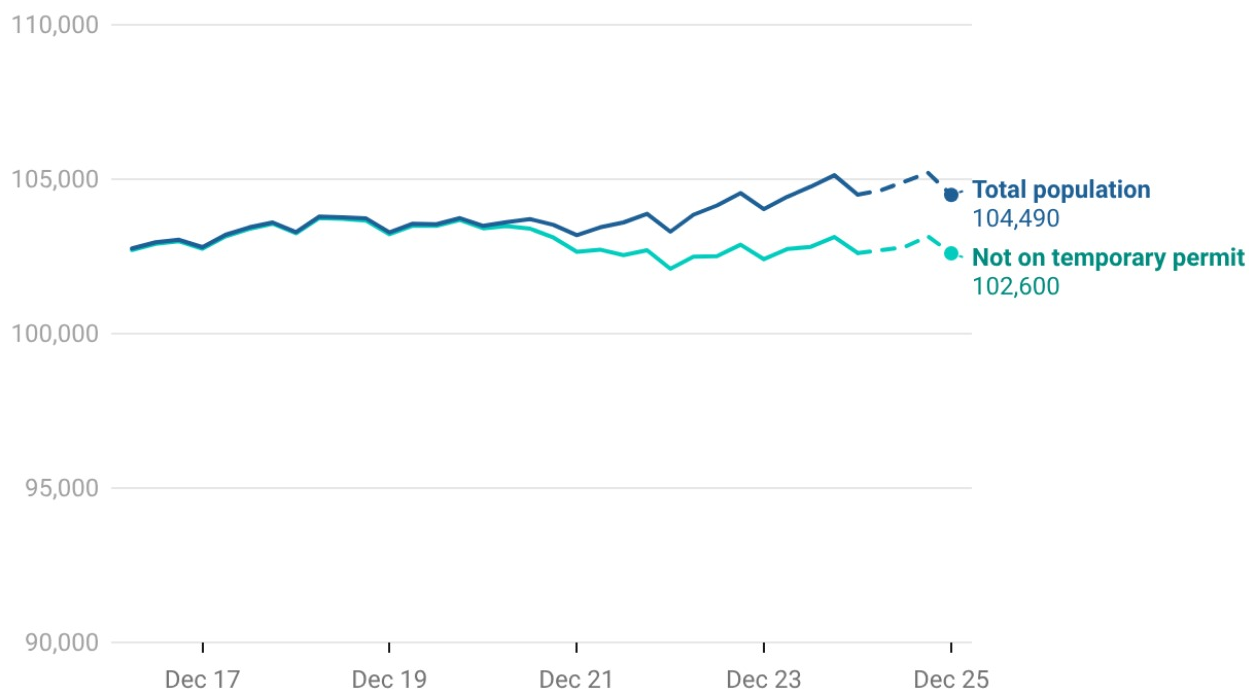
Source: Statistics Jersey • Created with Datawrapper

The work permit policy was expanded after Brexit, when it became more challenging to employ EU nationals. [New routes for temporary and skilled workers](#) were introduced so employers could recruit from across the world.

Figure 9: The total population has increased since Brexit; however, it has decreased when excluding those on temporary work permits

Total population and excluding those on temporary work permits between 2017 and 2025

— Current estimates - - Provisional estimates

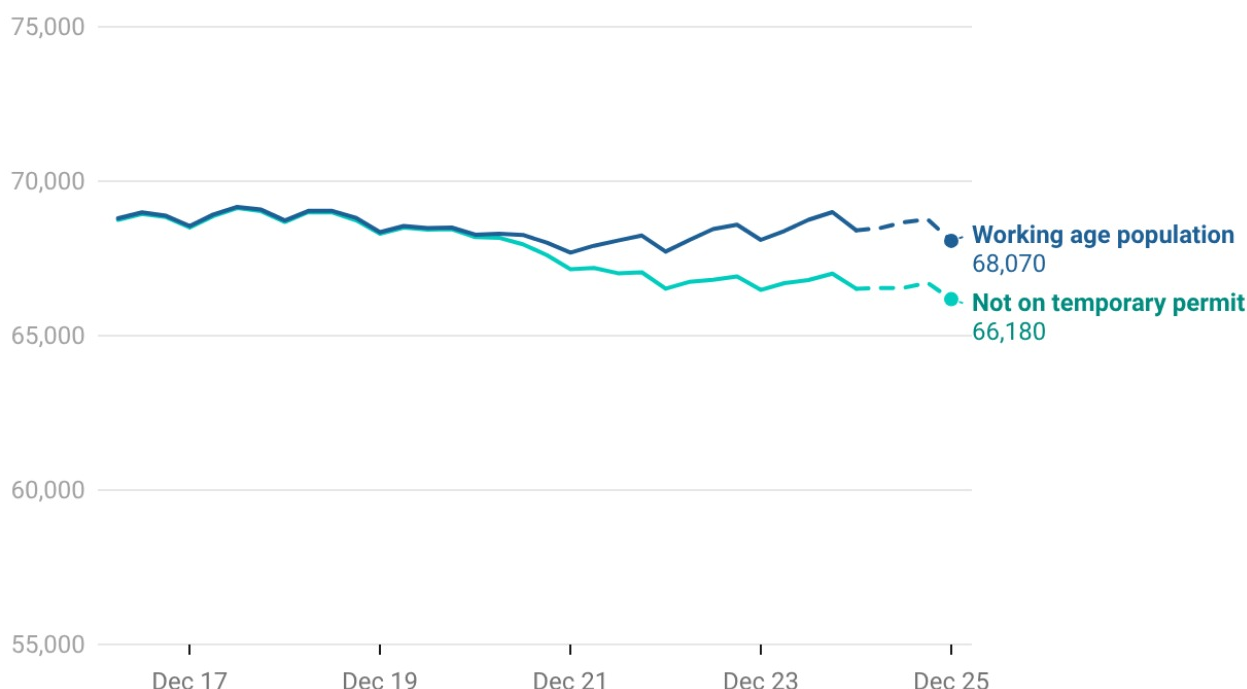


Source: Statistics Jersey • Created with Datawrapper

Figure 9: The working age population remained relatively stable since Brexit; however, it has decreased when excluding those on temporary work permits

Working age population and excluding those on temporary work permits between 2017 and 2025

— Current estimates - - Provisional estimates



Source: Statistics Jersey • Created with Datawrapper

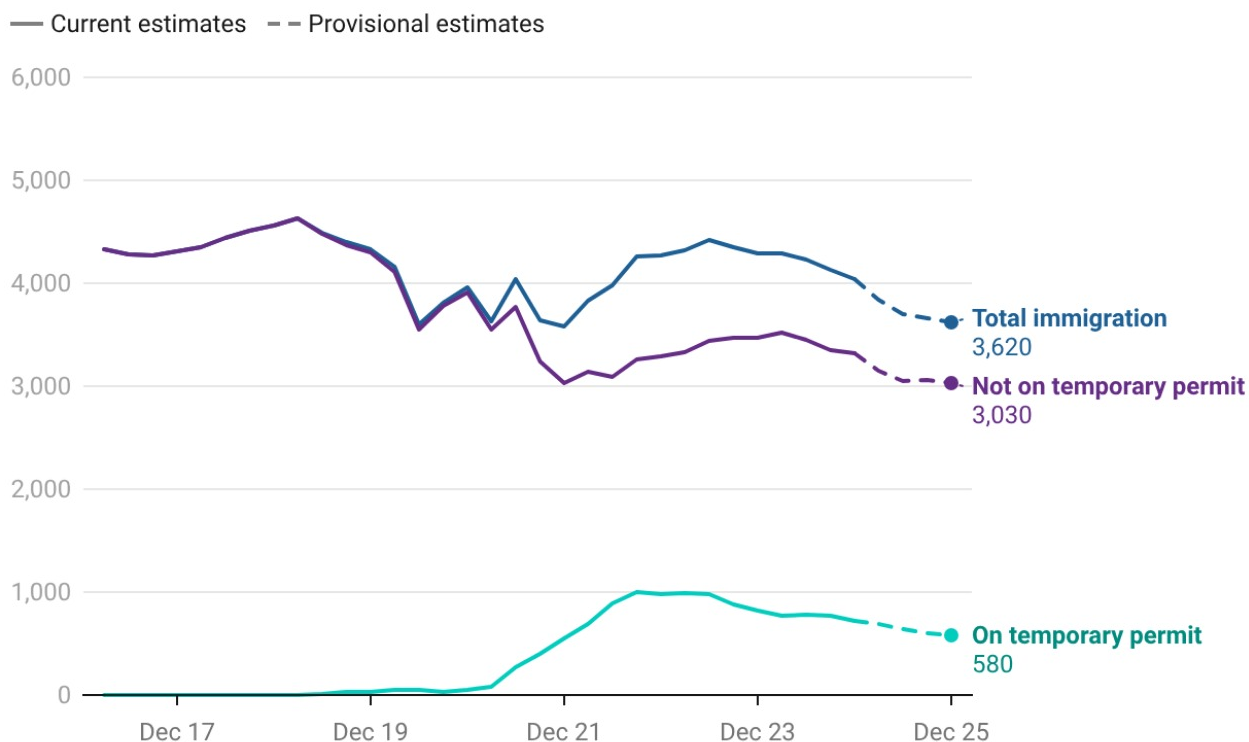
The total population has increased by 1,000 between 2020 and 2025. However, when excluding those on temporary work permits, it has decreased by 810.

The working age population has decreased by 200 between 2020 and 2025. However, when excluding those on temporary work permits, it has decreased by 2,010.

People with temporary work permits must take mandatory periods away from Jersey before they can return, and their time spent in Jersey does not count towards qualifying for indefinite leave to remain or Entitled for work status.

Figure 10: Immigration of temporary work permit holders has decreased since 2023

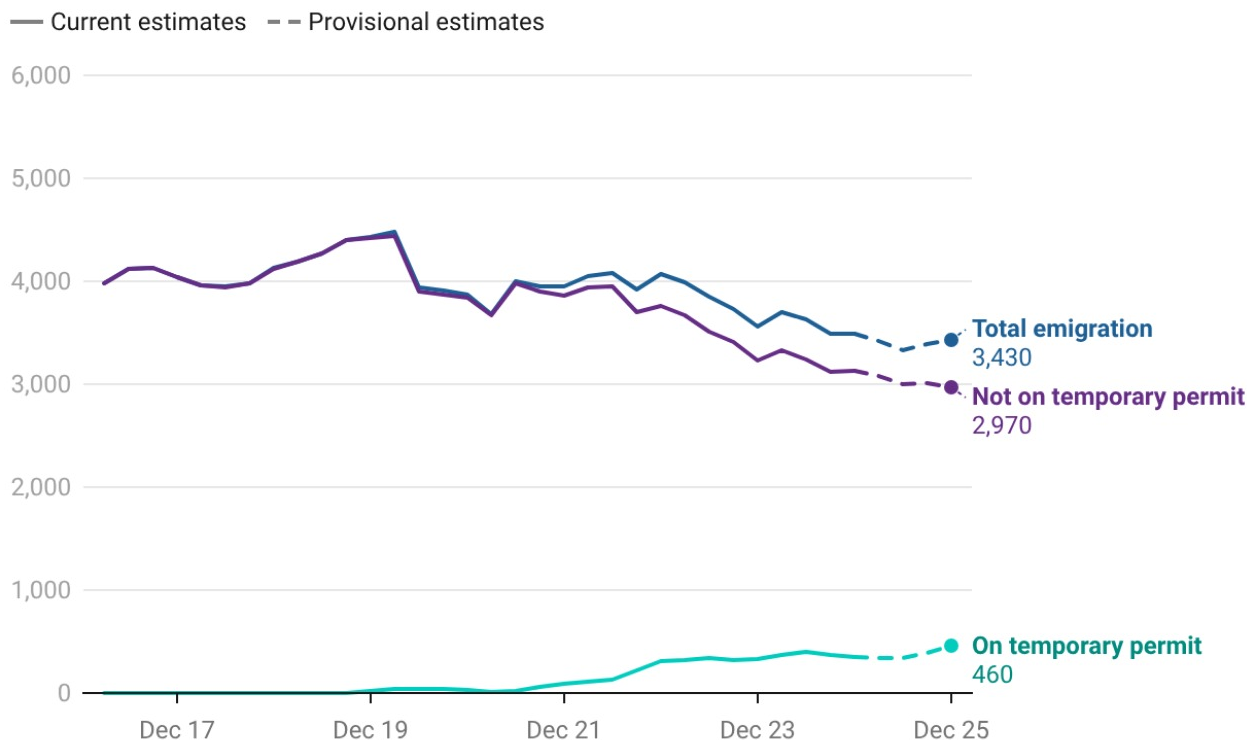
Immigration broken down by those on temporary work permits and those not, between 2017 and 2025



Source: Statistics Jersey • Created with Datawrapper

Figure 11: Emigration of those not on a temporary work permit has decreased post Brexit from 2020 to 2025

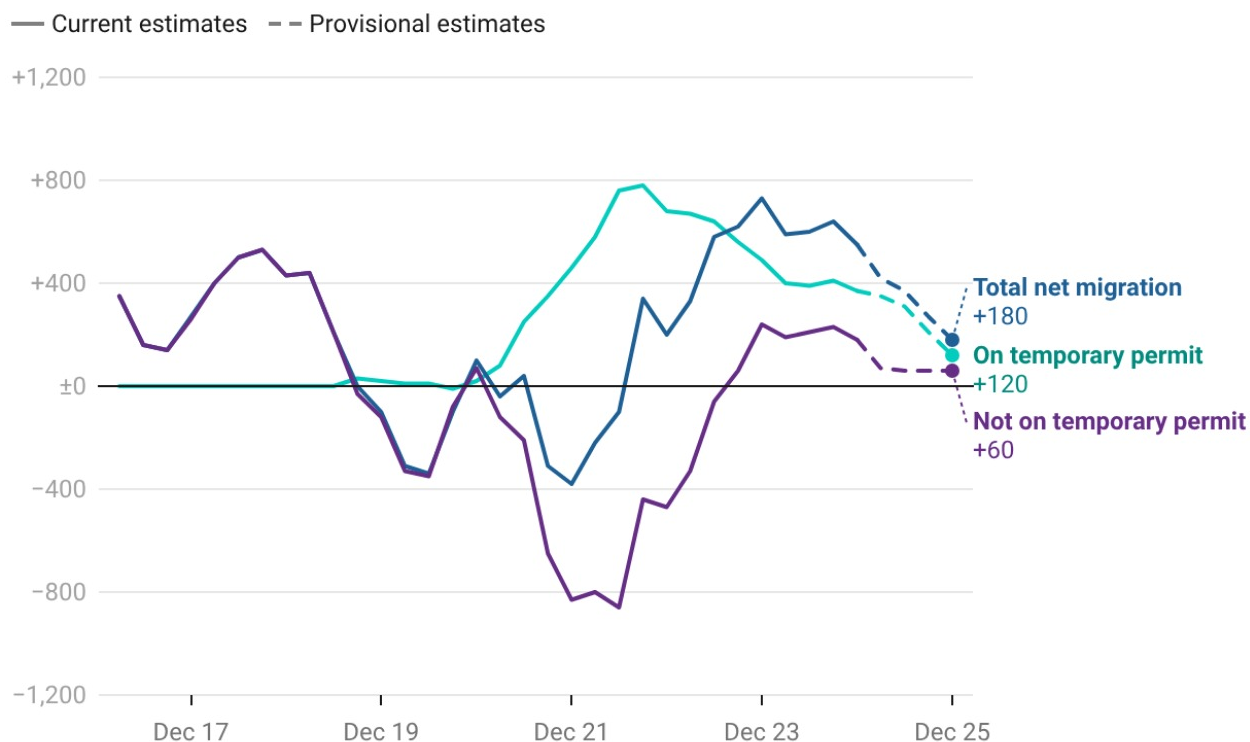
Emigration broken down by those on temporary work permits and those not, between 2017 and 2025



Source: Statistics Jersey • Created with Datawrapper

Figure 12: Those on temporary work permits accounted for +120 out of +180 total net migration in 2025

Net migration broken down by those on temporary work permits and those not, between 2017 and 2025

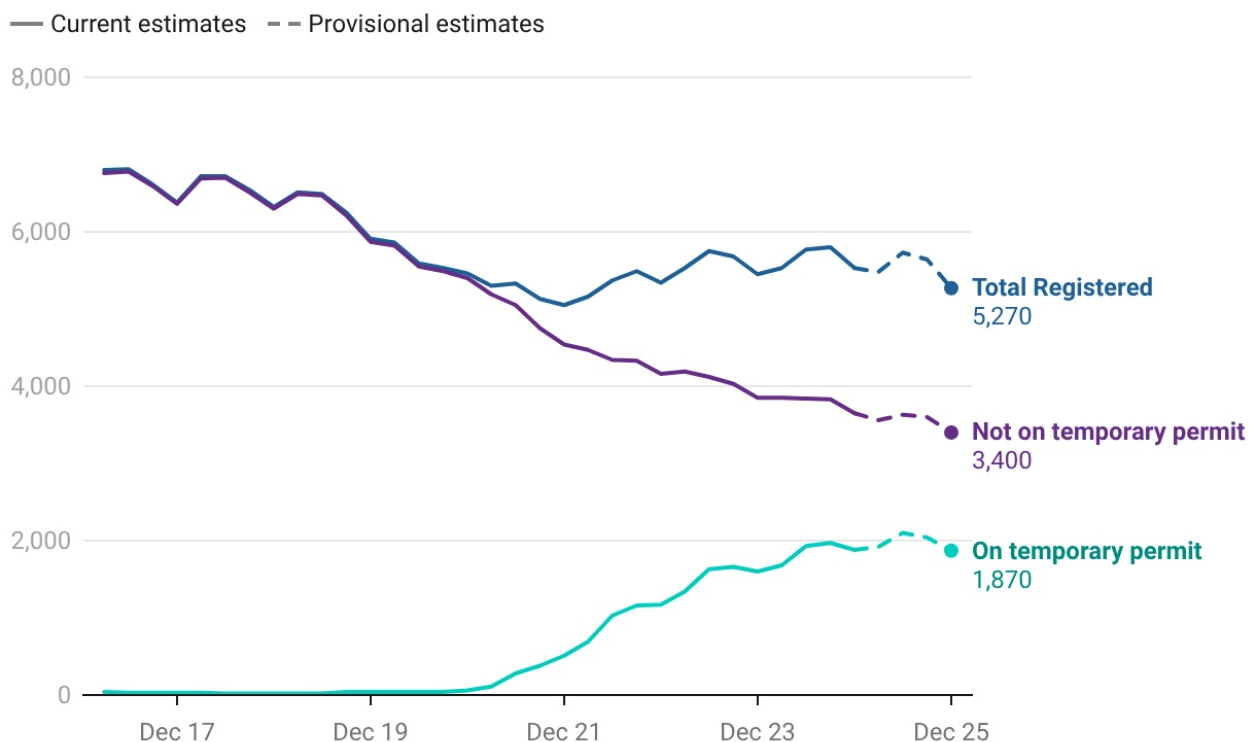


Source: Statistics Jersey • Created with Datawrapper

Population by work permit type and residential and employment status

Figure 13: 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 2025



Source: Statistics Jersey • Created with Datawrapper

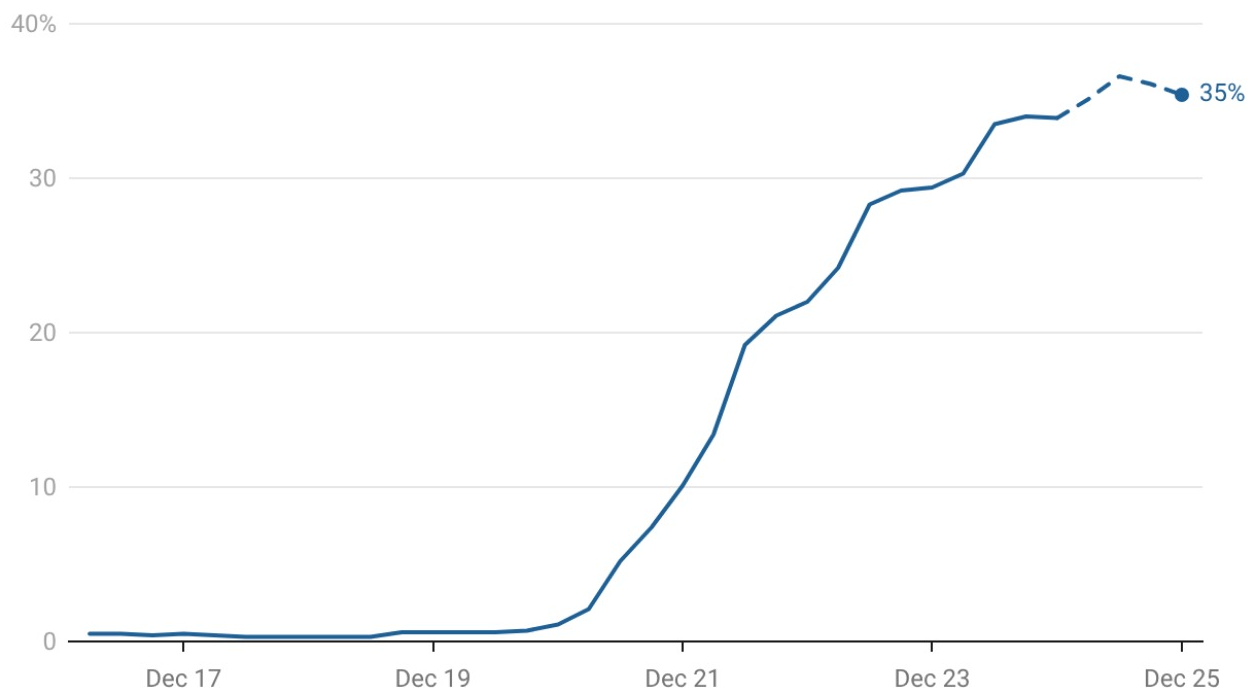
While the total population with Registered status has increased slightly since 2021, an increasing number also have temporary work permits.

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 14: Around a third (35%) of the Registered population had a temporary work permit in 2025, a large increase from 1% in 2020

Proportion of the Registered adult population that had a temporary work permit between 2017 and 2025

— Current estimates - - Provisional estimates

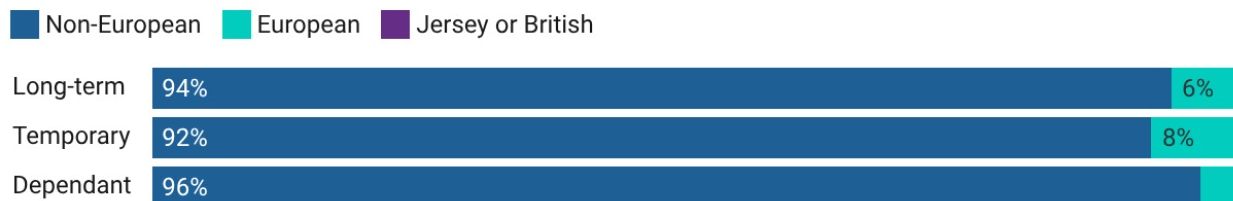


Source: Statistics Jersey • Created with Datawrapper

Adult population by work permit type and self-declared nationality

Figure 15: Non-European nationalities accounted for 94% of long-term permit holders and 92% of temporary permit holders at the end of 2025

Proportion of adult residents by work permit type or dependant visa having each nationality at the end of 2025



People with a British passport do not need a work permit or dependant visa to live and work in Jersey. Where the chart shows a small percentage of these, this is likely due to a limited number of errors within, or linkage between, administrative sources. Dependants under the age of 16 are not included.

Source: Statistics Jersey • Created with Datawrapper

Revisions

The population estimation method requires 12 months of activity data after the reference date to help distinguish between individuals who have left the Island and those who remain resident but have limited recent activity. This introduces considerable lag in publishing accurate population and migration estimates.

Provisional population and migration estimates are therefore produced for the prior year with a reduced set of activity data to provide more timely information. These provisional estimates will be revised and replaced with final estimates in the following year's report, when the full set of data has become available.

More information about provisional estimates and the revisions policy can be found in the [Methodology and quality report](#).

Data sources and methods

Population and migration estimates are produced annually using linked administrative data. The latest of these estimates are for the year 2025.

Administrative data is data collected by the government for the purposes of running services such as education, health, and social security benefits.

For detailed information on how population estimates are calculated from linked administrative data see the latest [Methodology and quality report](#).

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](#)

Downloadable datasets for these statistics are available on [Open Data](#).

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