

## Bulletin 2: Households and housing

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

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

### Dwellings

The 2021 census identified 48,610 private dwellings<sup>1</sup> and 162 communal establishments in Jersey.

### Vacant dwellings

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

St Helier had the highest number of vacant dwellings (1,741), whilst St Peter and St Brelade had the highest proportion of vacant dwellings, each with a vacant rate of 10%.

Table 1: Number of private dwellings, and vacant dwellings, by parish

	Total dwellings		Vacant dwellings	Vacant rate (%)
	Number	%		
Grouville	2,352	5	159	7
St Brelade	4,938	10	510	10
St Clement	4,434	9	411	9
St Helier	19,152	39	1,741	9
St John	1,272	3	78	6
St Lawrence	2,442	5	161	7
St Martin	1,761	4	160	9
St Mary	759	2	50	7
St Ouen	1,754	4	93	5
St Peter	2,403	5	247	10
St Saviour	5,901	12	305	5
Trinity	1,442	3	112	8
<b>ALL</b>	<b>48,610</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,027</b>	<b>8.3</b>

There was no requirement for householders to provide reasons for properties being vacant. However, some information was provided by householders contacting the Census Office, or recorded by census field staff when visiting addresses that had not returned a census form.

Dwellings could be vacant for a range of reasons, for example: being between tenants, for sale, second / holiday homes, being built or undergoing renovation (see [Definitions](#) for more information).

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

## Bedrooms and persons per dwelling

Excluding those living in communal establishments, 101,188 people were living in 44,583 dwellings in 2021, representing an average of 2.27 persons per dwelling. This ratio has been declining over the last five decades as can be seen in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Number of persons per private dwelling 1971 - 2021

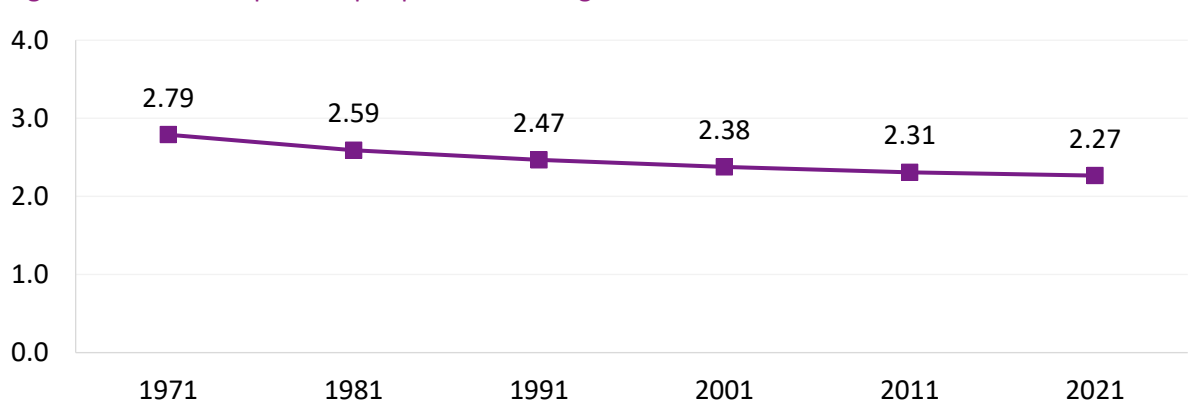


Table 2 shows the number of persons and bedrooms per occupied dwelling, broken down by parish. Overall in Jersey there were 2.47 bedrooms per dwelling, which was essentially unchanged compared with 2011 (2.46 bedrooms per dwelling).

St Helier had the lowest number of persons per dwelling whilst the country parishes such as St Mary, St John, St Ouen and Trinity had, on average, a higher number of persons per dwelling. These differences should be considered alongside information on the size of the dwelling; St Helier dwellings had, on average, fewer than 2 bedrooms per dwelling, whilst St Mary dwellings had, on average just over 3 bedrooms per dwelling.

Table 2: Number of occupied private dwellings, persons per dwelling and bedrooms per dwelling in 2021

	Occupied private dwellings	Persons living in private dwellings	Persons per private dwelling	Mean number of bedrooms per dwelling
Grouville	2,193	5,313	2.42	2.90
St Brelade	4,428	10,502	2.37	2.85
St Clement	4,023	9,902	2.46	2.72
St Helier	17,411	35,099	2.02	1.91
St John	1,194	3,010	2.52	3.10
St Lawrence	2,281	5,490	2.41	2.87
St Martin	1,601	3,902	2.44	2.99
St Mary	709	1,812	2.56	3.15
St Ouen	1,661	4,185	2.52	2.99
St Peter	2,156	4,985	2.31	2.68
St Saviour	5,596	13,659	2.44	2.63
Trinity	1,330	3,329	2.50	3.04
<b>ALL</b>	<b>44,583</b>	<b>101,188</b>	<b>2.27</b>	<b>2.47</b>

The number of bedrooms by tenure is shown in Table 3. Over four-fifths (82%) of dwellings had one, two or three bedrooms, essentially unchanged from 2011 (82%).

The majority of rental accommodation had either one or two bedrooms, with two-thirds (66%) of non-qualified accommodation having one bedroom. In contrast, almost seven out of ten (69%) owner-occupier households had three or more bedrooms.

**Table 3: Number of bedrooms in occupied private dwellings by tenure, percent\***

Tenure	One	Two	Three	Four	Five or more	Total
Owner occupied	9	22	39	21	8	100
Qualified rent	40	35	18	6	2	100
Social housing rent <sup>2</sup>	44	34	20	3	0	100
Non-qualified accommodation	66	22	9	2	1	100
<b>All households</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>100</b>

\*Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding

### Overcrowding and under-occupation

Using the 'Bedroom Standard'<sup>3</sup> measure of over-crowding, 1,783 households could be classed as 'overcrowded', having fewer bedrooms than required by the standard. This represents 4% of all households (see Table 4).

Around a quarter of households were under-occupying their accommodation (11,782 households). This means they had at least two bedrooms more than they needed, as measured by the Bedroom Standard. The majority of these (89%) were owner-occupier households.

It should be noted that the Bedroom Standard pairs people within households who could notionally share a bedroom (see footnote 3). Therefore, where households are 'under-occupying' their accommodation, it does not necessarily mean that bedrooms are unused in practice.

**Table 4: Overcrowding and under-occupation by tenure**

Tenure	Compared with Bedroom Standard				Total
	over-crowded <sup>+</sup>	at standard	1 above standard	under-occupied*	
Owner occupied	347	4,589	8,400	10,534	23,870
Qualified rent	559	6,326	2,882	972	10,739
Social housing rent <sup>2</sup>	273	4,370	1,072	111	5,826
Non-qualified accommodation	604	2,879	500	165	4,148
<b>All households</b>	<b>1,783</b>	<b>18,164</b>	<b>12,854</b>	<b>11,782</b>	<b>44,583</b>

<sup>+</sup> One or more bedrooms below standard

\* Two or more bedrooms above standard

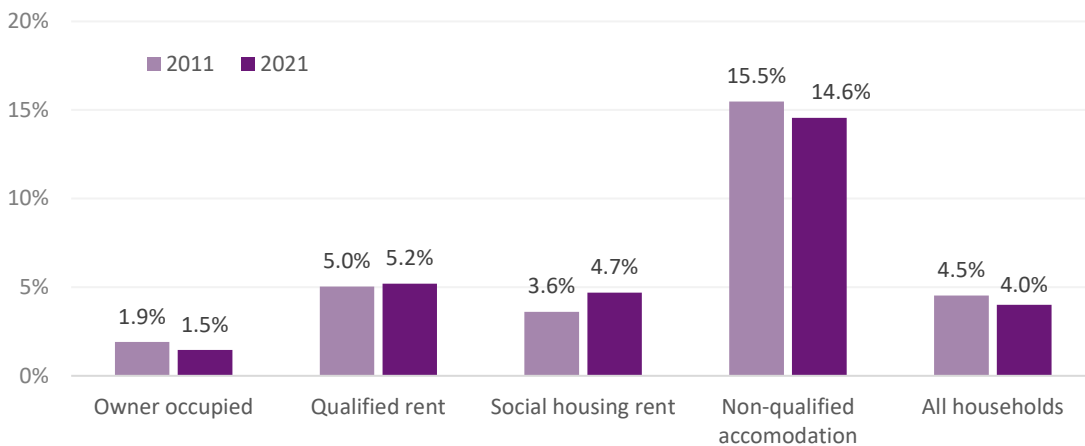
<sup>2</sup> Social housing rent includes Andium homes (previously States housing), housing trust and parish rent

<sup>3</sup> The 'Bedroom Standard' (UK Housing Overcrowding Bill, 2003) defines the number of bedrooms that would be required by the household, where a separate bedroom is allowed for each married or cohabiting couple, any adults aged 21 or over, pairs of adolescents aged 10-20 of the same sex and pairs of children under 10 years. Unpaired persons of 10-20 years are notionally paired with a child under 10 of the same sex.

The proportion of households considered to be ‘overcrowded’ by the Bedroom Standard in 2011 and 2021 are shown in Figure 2. The proportion of households classed as ‘overcrowded’ decreased marginally over the 10-year period, from 4.5% in 2011 to 4.0% in 2021.

This measure of overcrowding was highest for households living in non-qualified accommodation (14.6% in 2021).

Figure 2: Proportion of households considered to be ‘overcrowded’ by the Bedroom Standard, by tenure (percent), 2011 and 2021

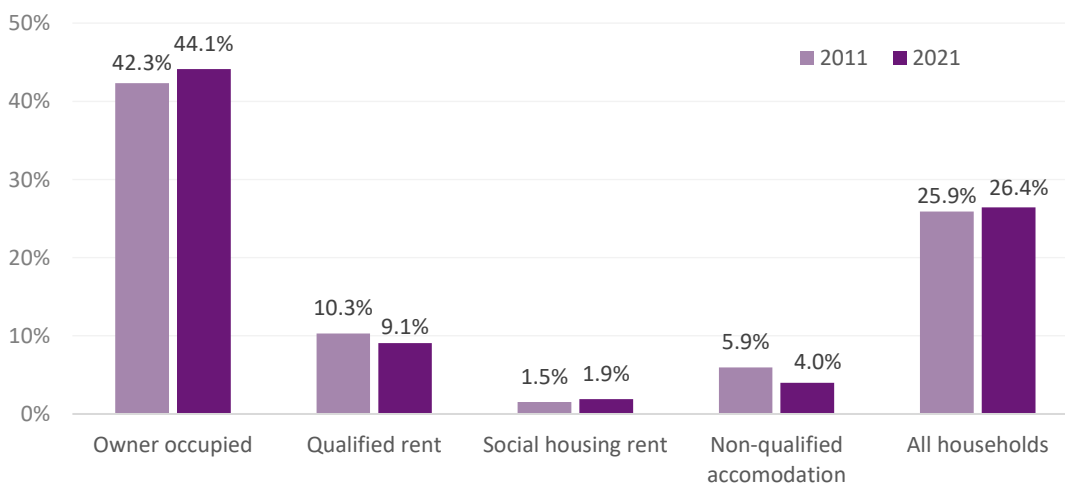


Around one in three hundred (0.3%) Jersey households had at least two fewer bedrooms than they required by the Bedroom Standard.

The proportion of households considered to be ‘under-occupied’ by the bedroom standard was essentially unchanged over the 10-year period (25.9% in 2011 and 26.4% in 2021), see Figure 3.

The rate of under-occupation was highest for owner-occupied households, with the proportion increasing from 42.3% in 2011 to 44.1% in 2021. Decreases were seen in the rate of under-occupied dwellings in ‘qualified rental’ and ‘non-qualified accommodation’.

Figure 3: Proportion of households considered to be ‘under-occupied’ by the Bedroom Standard, by tenure (percent), 2011 and 2021



## Property types

Table 5 provides a breakdown of the types of dwellings in Jersey (excluding vacant dwellings). Almost a third of occupied dwellings (14,009 dwellings) were flats in purpose-built blocks, an increase of 19% compared with 2011. The number of flats that were part of converted houses decreased by 11% (a reduction of 564 dwellings).

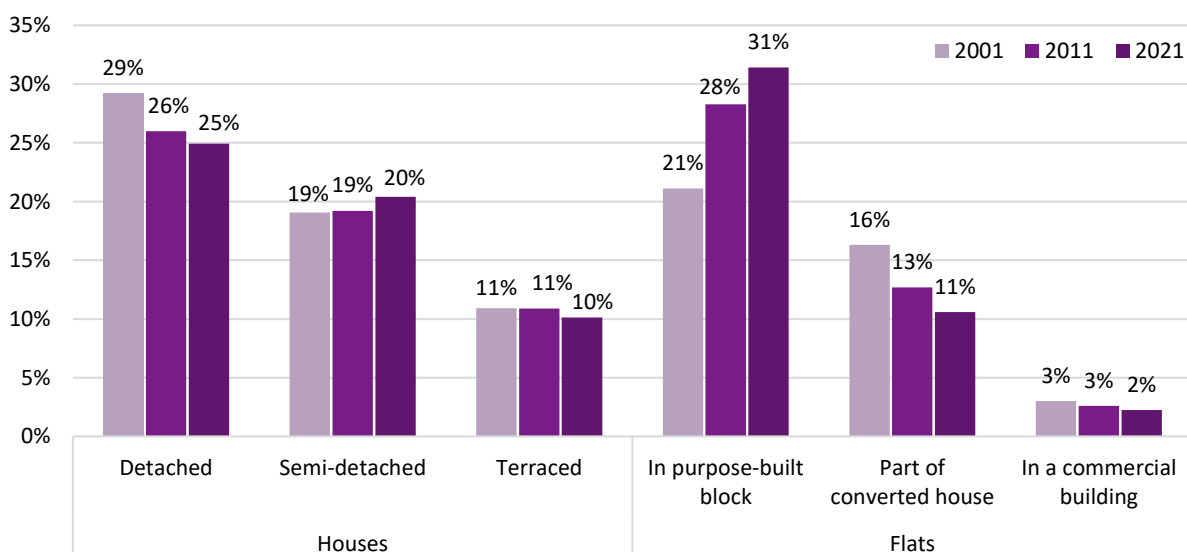
The number of semi-detached houses increased by 14% over the 10-year period, whilst the number of detached houses increased by 3%. The number of terraced houses was essentially unchanged over the period. There were 124 temporary structures<sup>4</sup>, such as tents, boats or Portakabins™.

Table 5: Property types in 2021 and 2011, excluding vacants

	Property type	Number of dwellings		Change	% change
		2011	2021		
House	Detached	10,808	11,115	+307	+3%
	Semi-detached	7,990	9,097	+1,107	+14%
	Terraced	4,528	4,517	-11	0%
Flat	Purpose built block	11,759	14,009	+2,250	+19%
	Part of converted house	5,278	4,714	-564	-11%
	In a commercial building	1,080	1,007	-73	-7%
Temporary structure	Tent, boat or Portakabin™	152	124	-28	-18%
<b>All (excluding vacants)</b>		<b>41,595</b>	<b>44,583</b>	<b>+2,988</b>	<b>+7%</b>

Figure 4 shows the proportion of each property type over the last 20 years, as measured by the census.

Figure 4: Proportion of each property type\*, as measured by census, 2001 to 2021, (excluding vacants)



\*For presentation purposes, temporary structures (~0% of dwellings in each year) are not shown

<sup>4</sup> Includes only those temporary structures occupied on census night.

The proportion of detached houses has declined over the last 20 years. Around a quarter (25%) of occupied dwellings in 2021 were detached houses, a slight decrease compared to 2011.

The increase in the proportion of purpose-built flats over the 20-year period is apparent, whilst the proportion of flats that were part of converted houses has declined.

Overall, in 2021 just over half (55%) of occupied dwellings were houses, and just under half (44%) were flats. This was essentially unchanged from 2011 (56% were houses and 44% were flats).

## Household tenure

The census asked householders to identify the tenure by which they occupied their dwelling.

Table 6 provides detail on the number of households in each tenure category in 2011 and 2021.

The number of households in qualified private rental increased by almost two-fifths (38%) over the 10-year period. Households occupying 'other non-qualified accommodation' decreased by over two-fifths (42%) over the period. Decreases were also seen for households in 'staff, service or tied accommodation' and 'lodgers living in private households' (down 14% and 20% respectively).

**Table 6: Household tenure in 2021 and 2011, excluding vacants**

	Number of dwellings		Change 2011-2021	Percentage change
	2011	2021		
Owner-occupied	22,574	23,870	+1,296	+6%
Social housing rent <sup>2</sup>	5,656	5,826	+170	+3%
Qualified private rent	7,806	10,739	+2,933	+38%
Staff, service or tied accommodation	1,274	1,095	-179	-14%
Registered lodging house	652	700	+48	+7%
Lodger paying rent in private household	1,070	857	-213	-20%
Other non-qualified accommodation	2,563	1,496	-1,067	-42%
<b>All (excluding vacants)</b>	<b>41,595</b>	<b>44,583</b>	<b>+2,988</b>	<b>+7%</b>

Figure 5 compares the household tenure distribution in 2011 with that of 2021.

The proportion of households owning the property that they occupy (54%) was essentially unchanged compared with 2011. The proportion of households in qualified rental properties has increased, from just under a fifth (19%) in 2011 to just under a quarter (24%) in 2021.

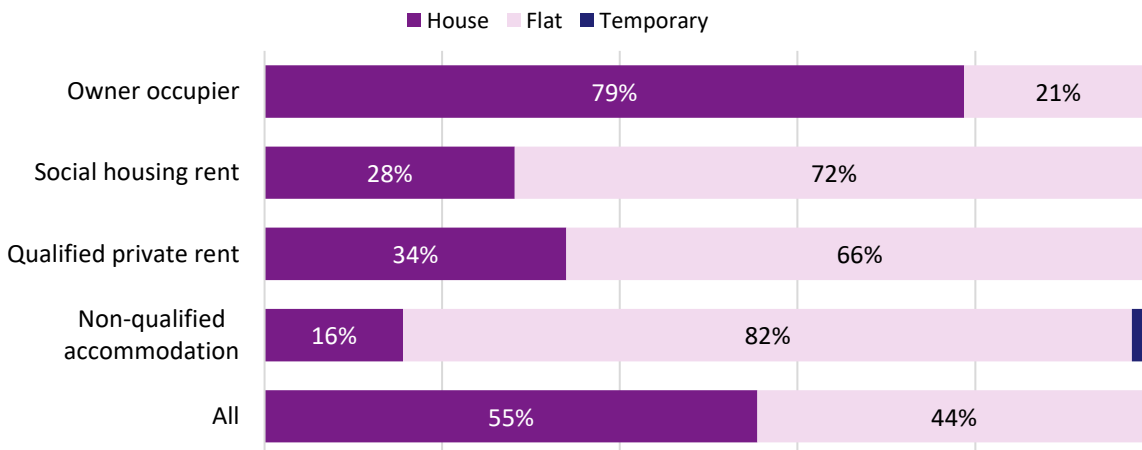
In contrast, the proportion of households occupying ‘other non-qualified accommodation’ has decreased from 6% in 2011 to 3% in 2021.

Figure 5: Household tenure in 2011 and 2021, excluding vacants



Figure 6 illustrates how property types varied by tenure category. The majority of non-qualified accommodation (82%) and social housing rental properties (72%) were flats. Almost four-fifths (79%) of owner-occupied dwellings were houses.

Figure 6: Household tenure by property type, percent (excluding vacants)



## Household structure

Each private household was categorised into a household structure, according to the number of residents, their age and relationships.

Comparison with 2011 (see Table 7) indicates a slight decrease in 'adult couple' households (16% in 2011 down to 15% in 2021) and a corresponding increase in 'single adult' households (18% in 2011 up to 19% in 2021).

The proportion of unrelated persons living together decreased slightly from 3% in 2011 to 2% in 2021.

**Table 7: Household structure, 2011 and 2021 compared**

Household structure	2011 percent*	2021 percent	Households 2021
Single adult	18	19	8,603
Couple (adult)	16	15	6,884
Single parent (with dependent children)	4	4	1,703
Single parent (all children 16 years or more)	4	4	1,983
Couple with dependent children	18	18	7,887
Couple with children (all children 16 years or more)	7	8	3,614
Couple (one pensioner)	3	3	1,331
Single pensioner	12	12	5,463
Two or more pensioners	9	9	4,135
Two or more unrelated persons	3	2	789
Other	5	5	2,191
<b>All private households</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>44,583</b>

\* for comparison purposes, 2011 data has been re-categorised according to the updated household classification used in 2021.



Over two-fifths (41%) of 'single parent with dependent children' households were living in social housing rent (see Table 8). Over a quarter (29%) were living in qualified rental accommodation. In contrast, over four-fifths (83%) of 'two or more pensioner' households lived in owner-occupied accommodation.

**Table 8: Household type by tenure of accommodation, percent**

<b>Household type</b>	<b>Owner Occupied</b>	<b>Social housing rent</b>	<b>Qualified rent</b>	<b>Non-qualified accommodation</b>	<b>All tenures</b>
Single adult	32	13	36	19	<b>100</b>
Couple (adult)	54	3	30	13	<b>100</b>
Single parent <i>(with dependent children)</i>	23	41	29	7	<b>100</b>
Single parent <i>(all children 16 years or above)</i>	47	29	20	4	<b>100</b>
Couple with dependent children	58	9	24	9	<b>100</b>
Couple with children <i>(all children 16 years or above)</i>	70	11	15	4	<b>100</b>
Couple (one pensioner)	74	9	15	2	<b>100</b>
Single pensioner	57	26	15	2	<b>100</b>
Two or more pensioners	83	8	8	1	<b>100</b>
Two or more unrelated persons	36	3	41	21	<b>100</b>
Other	53	8	26	12	<b>100</b>
<b>All private dwellings</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>100</b>

## Communal establishments

Communal establishments provide managed residential accommodation such as care homes, hospitals and registered hotels and larger guest houses.

The 2021 census identified 162 communal establishments, 34 of which were vacant on census day (the majority of vacant communal establishments being closed hotels). The number of communal establishments vacant on census day was similar to that seen in the 2011 census (31 vacant establishments).

A total of 2,079 residents were living in communal establishments on Census Day. The number of people living in each establishment type is given in Table 9.

**Table 9: Residents of communal establishments, 2011 and 2021 (including vacants)**

*Visitors (people staying less than one month in Jersey) have not been included*

Type of communal establishment	2011*		2021	
	Establishments	Residents	Establishments	Residents
Care home (with nursing)	17	583	15	629
Care home (without nursing)	14	374	16	328
Children's home	5	20	8	15
Other medical or care establishment	10	55	6	30
Hotel, large guest house or B&B, campsite or youth hostel*	87	452	91	565
Homeless hostel or temporary shelter	4	76	6	93
Staff communal establishment	10	168	19	272
Detention	1	115	1	147
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>1,843</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>2,079</b>

*Guest houses with capacity for fewer than 10 visitors were classified as private dwellings.*

*\*Some smaller establishments of managed accommodation for independent living were classified as private dwellings in 2021; for comparative purposes 2011 figures have been restated to enable like-for-like comparison.*

## Acknowledgements

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

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## Notes

### Pandemic context

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

### Who was included

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

### Fieldwork

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

- Non-responding households were sent a reminder letter, then a replacement questionnaire, before being visited, multiple times where required, until the end of June.

### Data processing

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

### Methodological changes for the 2021 Census

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

### Undercount

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

### Validation and quality assurance

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

## Definitions

### Bedrooms

The number of bedrooms for use by each private household. This included all bedrooms built or converted for use as bedrooms, even if not currently used as bedrooms.

### Census Day

Census Day in 2021 was on Sunday 21 March. Specifically, Census Day referred to midnight on Census Day (midnight between 21 and 22 March).

### Communal establishment

An establishment providing managed residential accommodation such as care homes, hospitals and registered hotels and larger guest houses (generally those with capacity for ten or more guests). Smaller guest houses and bed and breakfast establishments (with capacity for fewer than ten guests) were enumerated as private dwellings.

### Derelict buildings

A building was considered derelict if there were no signs that it was undergoing renovation or conversion work and the roof was partly or completely missing or the floors, staircases or entrance doors were missing. Derelict buildings were not included in the census.

### Dwelling

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

### Holiday accommodation and second residences

These are properties that are generally not occupied all of the time. These were enumerated in the same way as any other residential property. They were classed as vacant if the residents usually lived elsewhere and were not staying at the property on census day.

### Household

One person living alone or a group of people (not necessarily related) living at the same address who share cooking facilities and share a living room or sitting room or dining area.

### Household structure

Households were categorised into 11 groups according to the age and relationships of the household members:

- Single adult
- Couple (adult)
- Single parent (with dependent children)
- Single parent (all children 16 years or more)
- Couple with dependent children
- Couple with children (all children 16 years or more)
- Couple (one pensioner)
- Single pensioner
- Two or more pensioners
- Two or more unrelated persons
- Other (includes for example professional house-share households, families living with unrelated persons such as au-pairs or lodgers, or other related persons such as grandparents or aunts).

The classification of households has been amended slightly for 2021, therefore for comparative purposes 2011 data has been restated using the updated 2021 coding rules.

### Lodgers

Lodgers were enumerated as a separate household if they did not share the household's cooking facilities or living space.

### Residents

People were classed as residents if they lived or were intending to live in Jersey for one month or more. People who were usually resident in Jersey, but not present on census day (temporarily absent), were also included.

Also included were those:

- at university or boarding school
- absent on business or living away from home whilst working
- on holiday or travelling for less than one year
- staying, or expecting to stay, in an establishment such as a hospital or care home for less than six months
- absent on military service
- in prison for less than six months

Persons who were staying, or expecting to stay, in a residential establishment such as a hospital or care home for six months or more; or were in prison, convicted and sentenced to six months or more, or waiting to be sentenced, were enumerated at their communal establishment.

### Temporary or mobile structures

Mobile or temporary structures such as caravans, mobile homes and boats which were occupied on census day were enumerated as normal private dwellings.

### Vacant accommodation

Vacant private dwellings were identified in several ways, for example:

- householders phoning or emailing the census helpline to notify that a dwelling was vacant on Census Day
- paper census forms posted back to the Census Office indicating a vacant property
- by census field staff when visiting addresses that had not returned a census form. Field staff would have assessed whether a dwelling was vacant based on visual inspection or, sometimes, from information provided by neighbours, landlords etc.

Due to the various means in which vacant dwellings were reported or identified, the reason for vacancy and the internal state of the accommodation (whether habitable or inhabitable) was not always known.

Vacant accommodation included:

- existing accommodation, with or without furniture, which was not occupied on census day
- accommodation that was being converted, improved or renovated and not occupied at the time of the census
- new accommodation, ready for occupation but not yet occupied

Vacant accommodation did not include:

- Accommodation where the residents were temporarily out of the Island (for less than 12 months)
- Derelict buildings (see definition)

Reasons for properties being vacant included: being between tenants or for sale, second / holiday homes, being built or undergoing renovation, resident deceased or in care.

Further analysis on the reasons why properties were vacant on Census Day will be published in a future bulletin. In the 2011 Census, such information was available for around half of vacant properties (see the [2011 Census Report](#) for more information).

### Visitors

People who were staying in Jersey on Census Day, and were staying in the Island or intending to stay in the Island for less than one month, were classed as visitors.

**Appendix I: Household type by tenure – dwellings in Jersey 2021, number of households (excluding vacants)**

<b>Household type</b>	<b>Owner occupied</b>	<b>Social Rental</b>	<b>Qualified rental</b>	<b>Staff or service accom.</b>	<b>Registered lodging house</b>	<b>Private lodging</b>	<b>Other non-qualified accom.</b>	<b>All</b>
Single adult	2,780	1,120	3,070	440	330	330	530	<b>8,600</b>
Couple (adult)	3,710	230	2,070	210	140	180	340	<b>6,880</b>
Single parent (with dependent children)	380	700	490	10	20	30	60	<b>1,700</b>
Single parent (all children 16 years or above)	930	580	390	20	10	10	40	<b>1,980</b>
Couple with dependent children	4,580	690	1,920	160	100	140	290	<b>7,890</b>
Couple with children (all children 16 years or above)	2,530	410	550	60	10	30	30	<b>3,610</b>
Couple (one pensioner)	980	120	200	10	~	~	10	<b>1,330</b>
Single pensioner	3,090	1,440	820	30	20	30	30	<b>5,460</b>
Two or more pensioners	3,430	330	330	10	~	10	30	<b>4,140</b>
Two or more unrelated persons	280	20	320	80	20	30	40	<b>790</b>
Other	1,170	190	580	70	30	60	100	<b>2,190</b>
<b>All</b>	<b>23,870</b>	<b>5,830</b>	<b>10,740</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>44,580</b>

\*cells have been independently rounded to the nearest 10

~ indicates a positive number less than 10