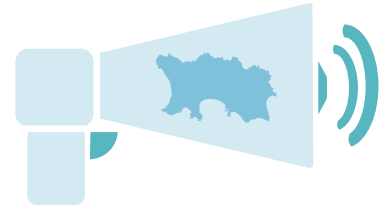


Statistics
Jersey



JERSEY
OPINIONS
& LIFESTYLE
SURVEY
REPORT
2023



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Introduction

About the survey

This report presents the results of the 2023 Jersey Opinions and Lifestyle Survey (JOLS), formerly known as the Jersey Annual Social Survey. The Jersey Annual Social Survey was launched in 2005 and was renamed as the Jersey Opinions and Lifestyle Survey in 2016.

The survey collects detailed information on a wide range of topics on an annual basis, particularly the opinions and behaviours of the resident population. It provides everyone in the Island with a better understanding of social issues in Jersey, primarily so that policy decisions can be made from a more informed standpoint.

The survey is a cross-departmental project. Individual departments and other bodies ask for topics to be included to meet their priorities. These requests are assessed by Statistics Jersey with the assistance of an advisory panel, with the final decision on the topics and questions to be included made by the Chief Statistician. Statistics Jersey independently runs the survey, undertakes the analysis, and publishes the results. This approach reduces the number of times households are contacted for information and is a less costly way of collecting data. It also provides a richer dataset to allow more interesting and informative analysis.

Questions are included in the survey for one of three distinct purposes:

- to provide benchmark data to measure change
- to provide information to assist the development of policy
- to gauge public opinion

A small number of core questions are asked each year to monitor population demographics and economic activity.

Sample size and response rate

Over 4,000 households were selected at random to complete the survey in June and July 2023. In order to cover the entire adult population at random, the household member who next celebrated their birthday, and who was aged 16 years or over, was asked to complete the survey. Respondents were able to complete the survey by post or online.

Over 1,500 people completed the survey questionnaire, a response rate of 37%.

Weighting and confidence intervals

Statistical weighting techniques have been used to compensate for different patterns of non-response from different sub-groups of the population. The survey results can therefore be considered broadly accurate and representative of Jersey's population. All analysis presented in this report uses weighted responses.

However, as with all sample surveys there is an element of statistical uncertainty in looking at very small changes or differences. With the survey methodology used, we can be 95% confident that the sample percentages presented in this report accurately represent the whole population percentage to ± 2.5 percentage points. Therefore, the report focuses on *significant* findings, for example where differences between groups of the population are at least 10 percentage points.

See [Annex](#) for more information on sampling, weighting and definitions used in this survey.

Further information

For further information about Statistics Jersey and access to all our publications visit www.gov.je/statistics

Thank you to everyone that took the time to complete this survey

MONEY MATTERS

1 in **3** households
had difficulty
coping financially



77% of **single**
parent families had
difficulty coping
financially



14% of households thought their financial
situation had **improved** over the last year

52% thought it had got **worse**



Over half of **adults** said the **cost**
of an adult **dentist appointment**
stopped them from attending



1 in **4** households have gone
without enough heating
to keep their home warm in the last year
because of a shortage of money

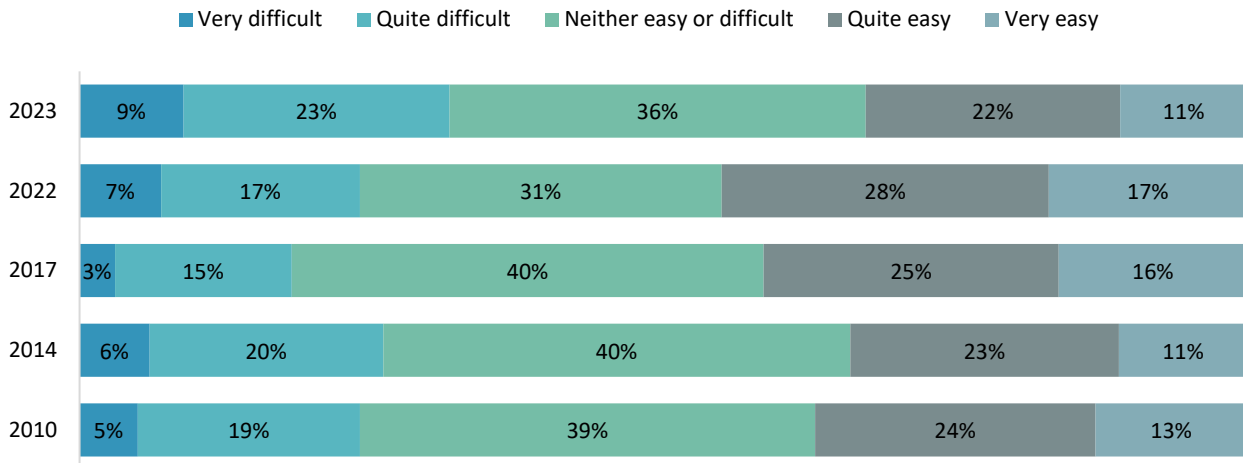


Chapter 1: Money matters

Coping financially

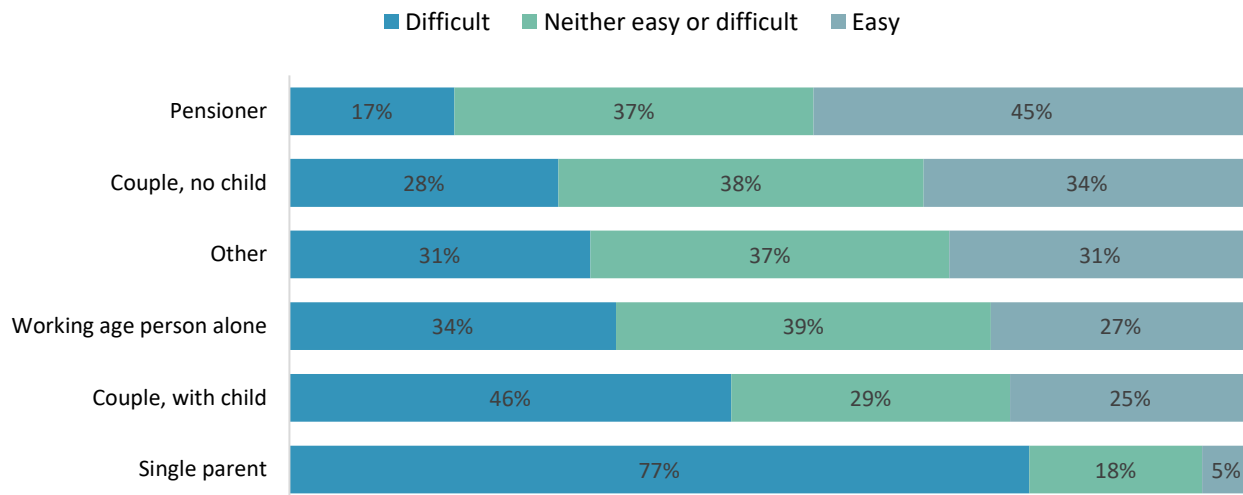
As a household, how easy or difficult do you find it to cope financially?

Figure 1.1 Proportion of households that find it easy or difficult to cope financially, by year



- almost a third (31%) of households in 2023 reported having difficulty coping financially¹; up from a quarter of households (24%) in 2022

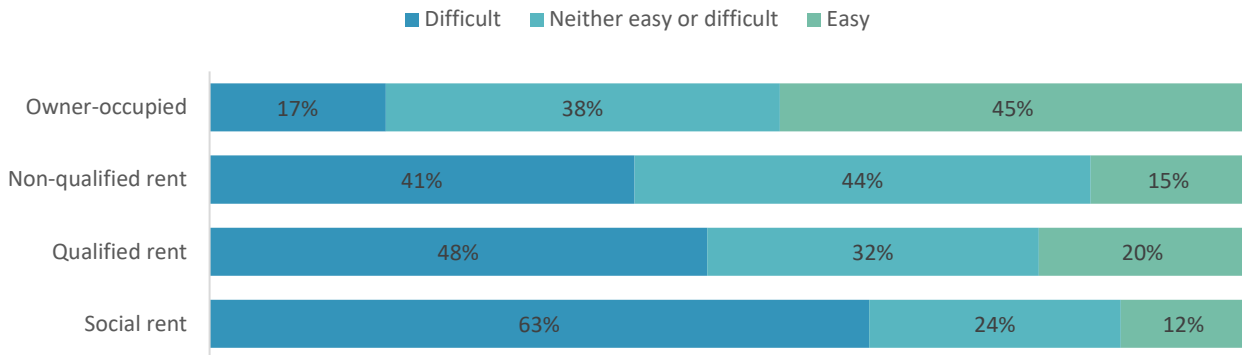
Figure 1.2 Proportion of households that find it easy or difficult to cope financially, by household type



- around one in six (17%) pensioner households found it difficult to cope financially, while just less than half (45%) found it easy
- over three quarters (77%) of single parent households said they had difficulty, making them the household type that had the most difficulty coping financially
- households with children (51%) had greater difficulty coping than those without children (26%)
- the proportion of each household type that found it difficult to cope financially has increased since 2022

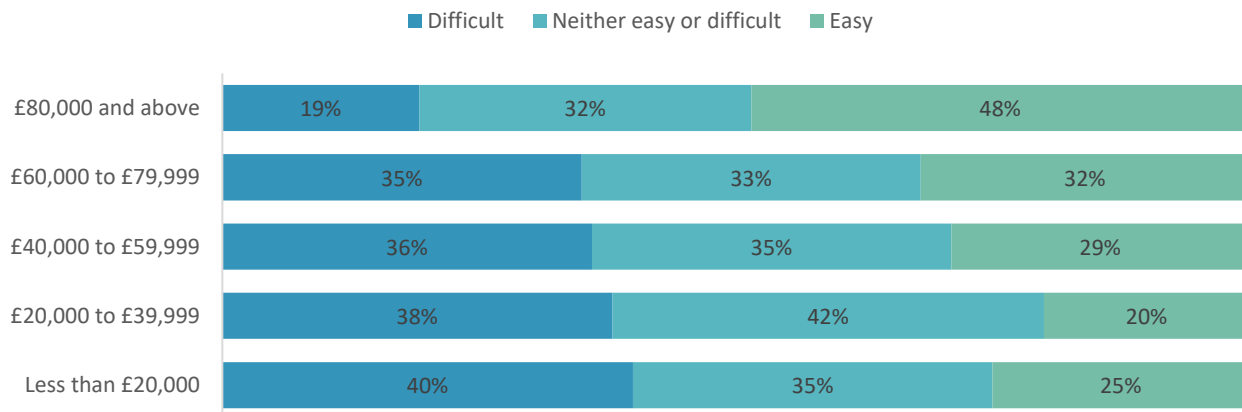
¹ Numbers throughout this report have been independently rounded so individual numbers may not sum to totals

Figure 1.3 Proportion of households that find it easy or difficult to cope financially, by property type



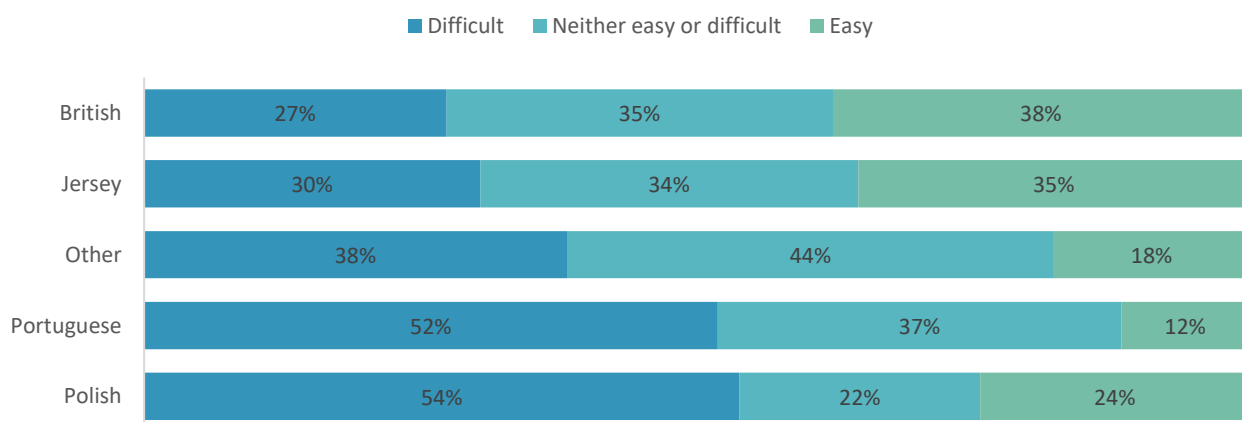
- under one fifth (17%) of owner-occupiers had difficulty coping financially, while 45% found it easy
- of households in social rental accommodation, six in ten (63%) found it difficult to cope financially and one in eight (12%) found it easy
- all of the above types of tenure found it more difficult to cope financially than in 2022

Figure 1.4 Proportion of households that find it easy or difficult to cope financially, by gross income



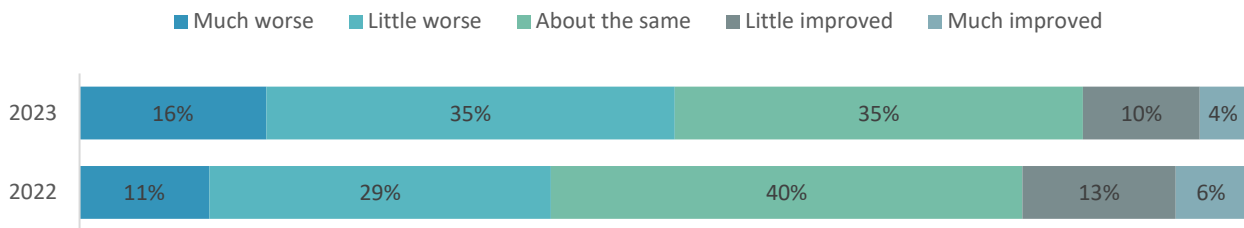
- the proportion of households who found it difficult to cope financially decreased as income increased

Figure 1.5 Proportion of households that find it easy or difficult to cope financially, by ethnicity



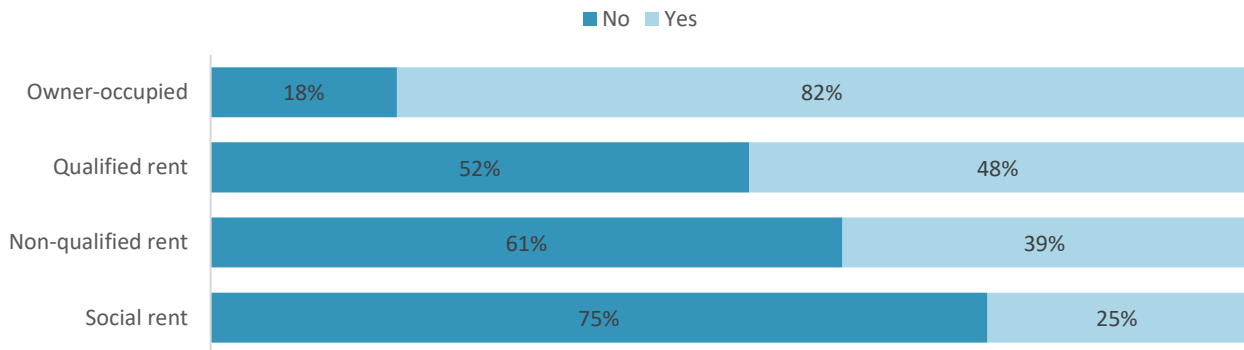
- more than half of Portuguese (52%) and Polish (54%) households found it difficult to cope financially, compared to one quarter (27%) of British households

Figure 1.6 Comparing back to one year ago, how would you describe your household’s financial situation today?



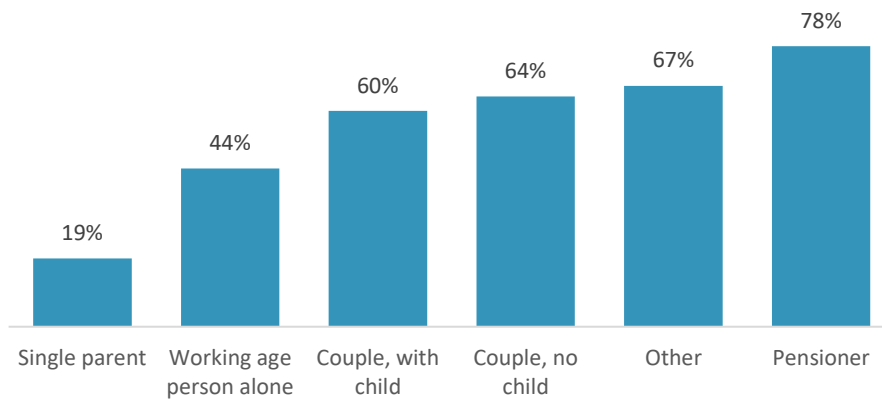
- over half (52%) of households thought their financial situation had worsened over the last year, compared to one in seven (13%) who thought it had improved
- the proportion of households who thought their financial situation had worsened over the last year has increased from 28% in 2017 to 40% in 2022, and now 52% in 2023
- two thirds (68%) of single parent households felt their financial situation had worsened over the last year, compared to just less than half (46%) of households with pensioners

Figure 1.7 Could your household afford an unexpected, but necessary, expense of £1,250?



- overall, over a third (36%) said that they would not be able to afford an unexpected, but necessary, household expense of £1,250
- three quarters (75%) of those in social rental accommodation said they could not afford such an unexpected expense, compared to less than one in five (18%) in owner-occupied accommodation
- less than half (48%) of households earning less than £20,000 a year could afford an expense, compared with four fifths (80%) of households earning more than £80,000 a year

Figure 1.8 Household can afford an unexpected, but necessary, expense of £1,250, by household type

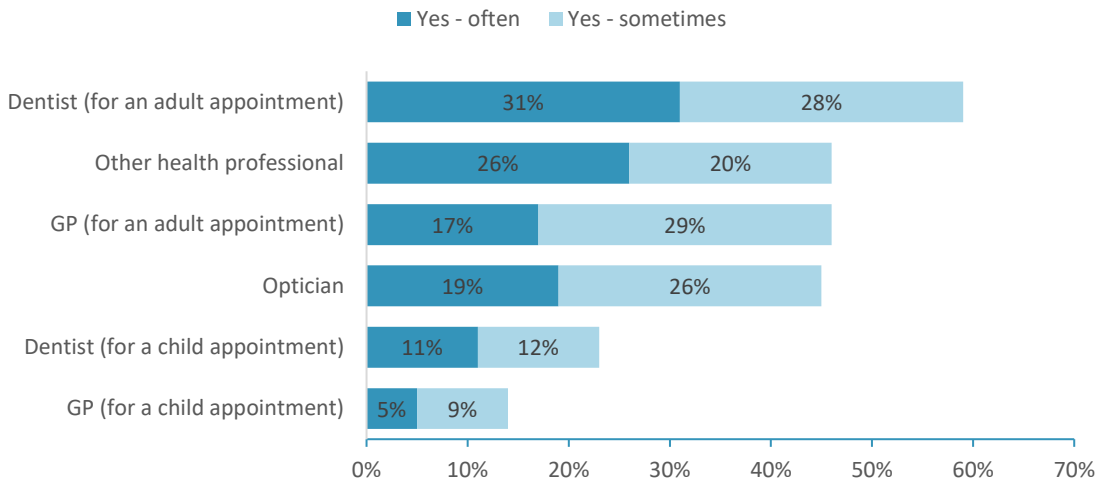


- four out of five (81%) single parent households said they could not afford such an unexpected expense

Difficulties paying

Households that reported they did not know / were not applicable were excluded from this analysis.

Figure 1.9 Does the cost of any of the following stop you from going to the...?



- over half (58%) of adults said that the cost of an adult dentist appointment stopped them from attending compared to just under half (49%) in 2022
- a higher proportion of households said that the cost of an optician would stop them going in 2023 (45%) than in 2022 (34%)
- the results to this question were similar to 2022 for the other health professionals

In the last 12 months, has your household been in arrears for the following (i.e. unable to pay on time)?

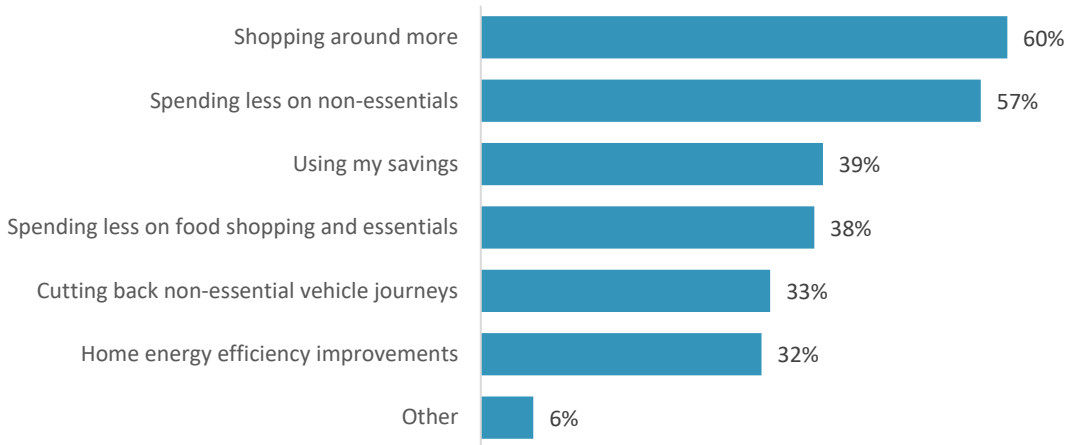
Table 1.1 Percentage of households in arrears for the following bills

	Yes	No
Electricity, gas or oil bills	6	94
Mortgage or rent payments for your home	4	96
Hire purchase or other loan payments	4	96
Parish rates	4	96
Water bill	4	96

- overall, one in ten (10%) Jersey households had been in arrears for at least one of the listed bills
- the proportions in arrears were similar to the results in 2017 and 2022, but have increased from 2% for water bills and from 4% for electricity, gas or oil bills since 2022
- those in non-qualified (14%) or social rental (13%) accommodation, as well as single parent households (18%) and those with children (11%) were most likely to be in arrears for electricity, gas or oil bills
- those in social rental accommodation (13%) and single parent households (19%) were most likely to be in arrears for mortgage or rental payments
- 1% of owner-occupiers said that they were in arrears for mortgage payments

Measures taken to deal with the increase in the cost of living

Figure 1.10 Which of these, if any, are you doing because of the increases in the cost of living?
(Respondents could choose more than one)



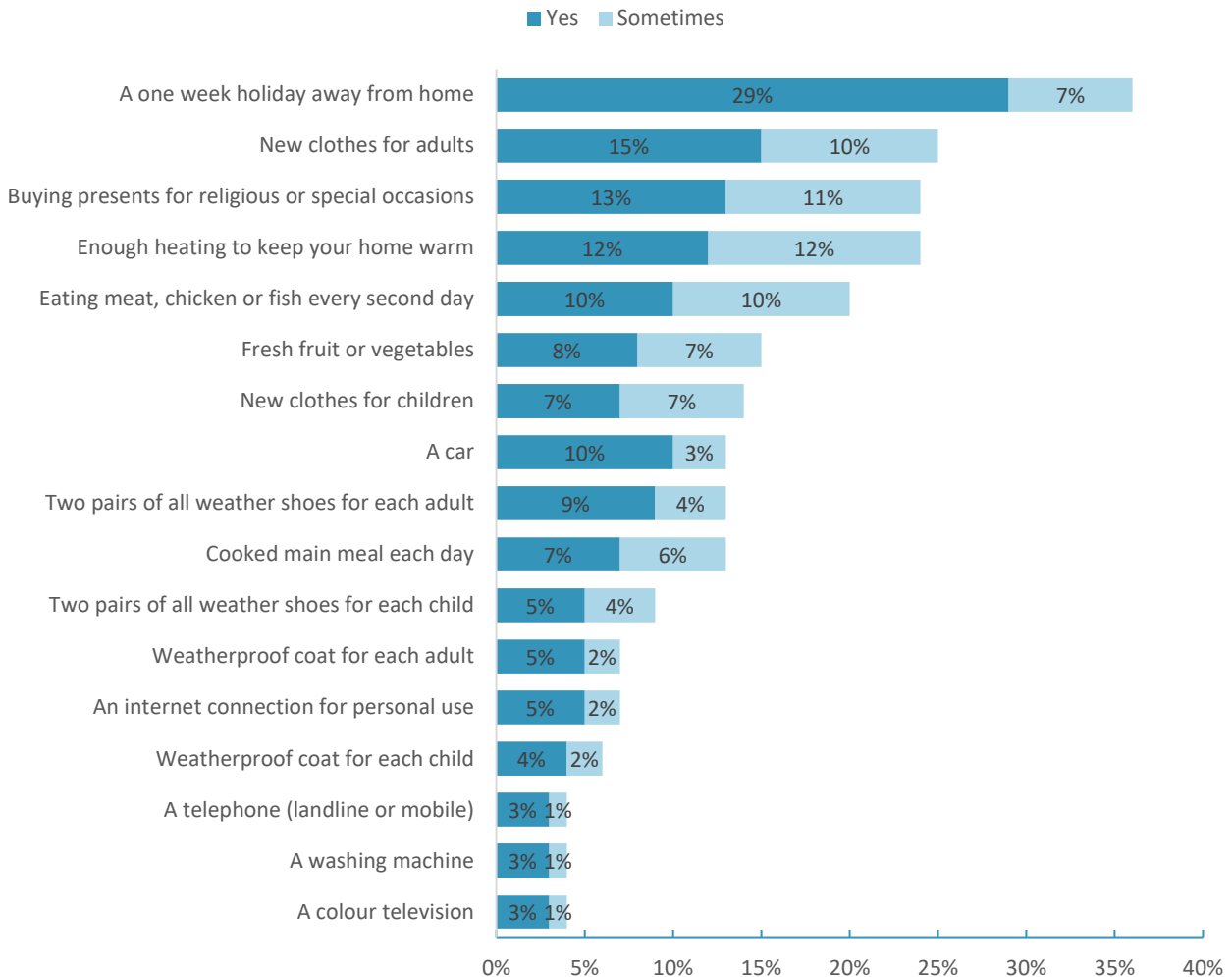
- the main measures taken by six in ten households to deal with the increase in the cost of living were to shop around more (60%) and to spend less on non-essentials (57%)
- one in seven households (15%) said that they had not taken any of the above measures
- almost six in ten (58%) single parent households said that they had spent less on food shopping and essentials, compared to a quarter (26%) of pensioner households
- almost three quarters of couples with children (72%) said they had spent less on non-essentials
- four in ten households (41%) with children had made energy efficiency improvements in their home, whilst less than a third (29%) of those households without children had done so

Going without

Households that reported they did not want or need particular items were excluded from this analysis.

Has your household gone without the following because of a shortage of money over the last 12 months?

Figure 1.11 Proportion of households that have gone without particular items because of a shortage of money over the last 12 months

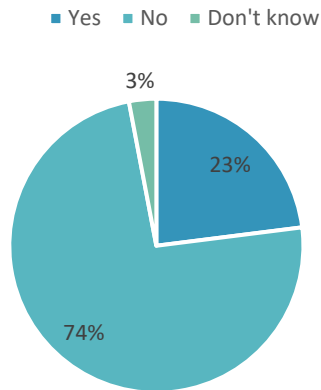


- overall, over a third (35%) of households had gone without at least one of the listed items because of a shortage of money over the last 12 months
- almost a quarter (23%) of households had gone without enough heating to keep their home warm
- the combined proportions are mainly similar to those reported in 2022, but with higher proportions responding 'yes' rather than 'sometimes'
- the largest increases compared to 2022 are for those going without meat, chicken or fish every second day (up from 12% to 20%), and those going without sufficient heating (up from 20% to 23%)

Borrowing

Have you had to borrow more money or use more credit than usual in the last month, compared to a year ago?

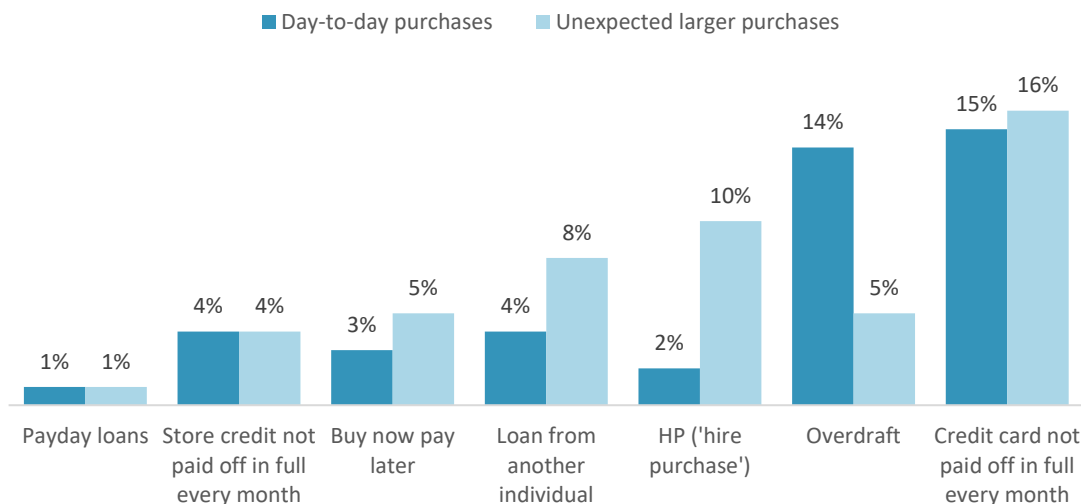
Figure 1.12 Proportion of households borrowing more or using more credit



- almost a quarter of households (23%) had borrowed more money or used more credit compared to the previous year
- households with children (39%) were more likely to have borrowed more or used more credit than those without children (18%)
- those living in social rental accommodation (38%) were more likely to have borrowed more or used more credit than other types of tenure, with owner-occupiers being least likely (15%)

Please indicate whether you have used the following as a way of borrowing money in the last year?

Figure 1.13 Proportion of households using each (respondents could choose more than one)

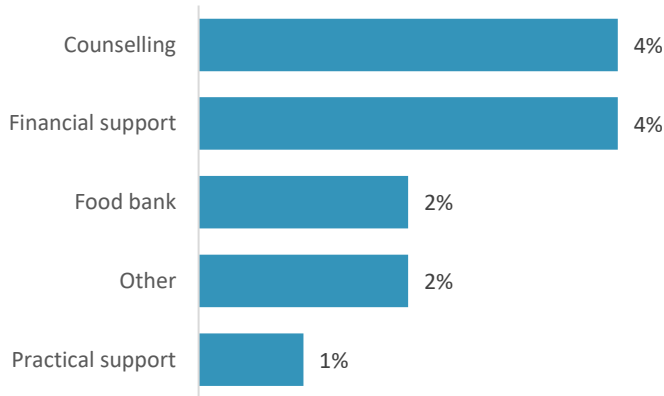


- for both day-to-day and larger unexpected purchases, credit cards were the main way of borrowing
- one in seven households (14%) had used an overdraft facility to pay for day-to-day purchases in the last year, but this was a lesser used way of borrowing for unexpected larger purchases
- hire purchase was the second most used way of borrowing (10%) for larger unexpected purchases

Charity support

In the last 12 months, have you been supported by local charities or voluntary groups in any of the following ways?

Figure 1.14 Proportion of households that have been supported by local charities or voluntary groups (Respondents could select more than one option)



- one in ten (10%) households had been supported by a local charity or voluntary group; the same proportion as in 2022
- consistent with other results in this section, single parent households were much more likely than other household types to have received financial support (18%), counselling (12%) and support from a food bank (12%)
- one in seven (14%) of those in social rental accommodation had received financial support

EMPLOYMENT & PENSIONS

One in seven employees (**14%**) reported they would prefer to **work longer hours** if given the opportunity



Employees were **contracted** to work a **37 hour week** on average (median)



but **usually worked** an average of **40 hours**

One in ten workers (**10%**) reported having at least **one other job** in addition to their main job...

...the median **average hours** worked in their additional job was **8 hours**



Two thirds (66%) of adults are **worried** about their **standard of living** in retirement



...this increased to **84%** of **single parent** households

Over a quarter (28%) of retired adults felt they did **not** have **enough income and savings** for their **retirement**



Half (48%) of adults did **not** feel they had an **adequate occupational pension**



Chapter 2: Employment & pensions

Economic activity

The economic activity rate gives the proportion of people in employment or actively seeking employment as a percentage of all those of working age (16 to 64-years-old).

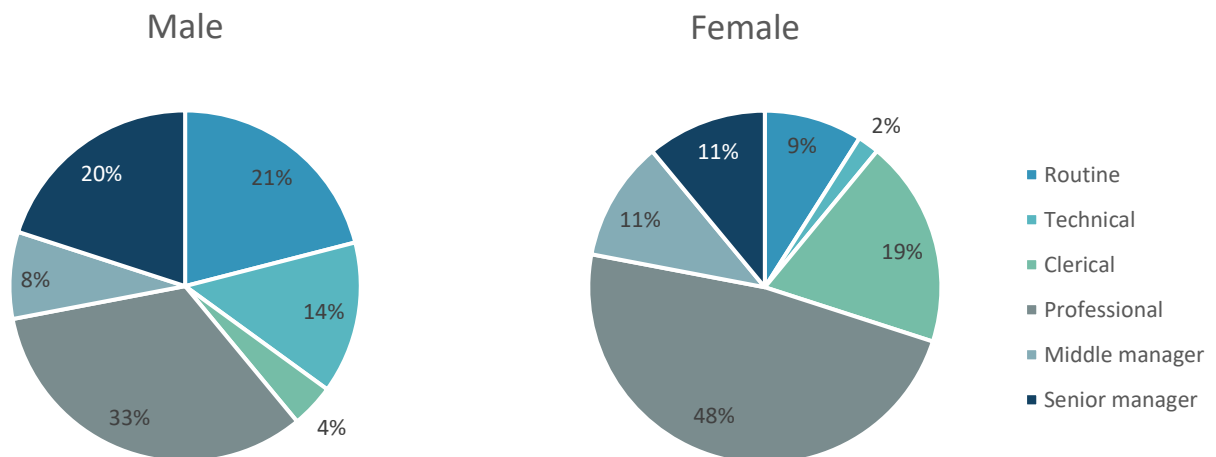
- nearly nine out of ten (89%) working age adults were economically active
- the proportion of economically active adults has increased since 2022 (86%)
- the economic activity rate from this survey continued to be slightly higher than the rate from the full population census, indicating that there may be a bias due to the higher tendency for working adults to respond to the JOLS survey

Table 2.1 Economic activity rates (working age adults)

	2023 survey	2022 survey	2021 census
Men (16-64 years)	91%	87%	88%
Women (16-64 years)	88%	85%	79%

Profession

Figure 2.1 Proportion of working people in different occupations (male and female aged 16 years or older)



- a significantly higher percentage of males (20%) were *senior managers* compared to females (11%)
- almost half (48%) of working females were employed in *professional occupations*
- about one in 10 females (9%) were employed in routine, semi-routine, manual or service occupations, compared to one in five males (21%)

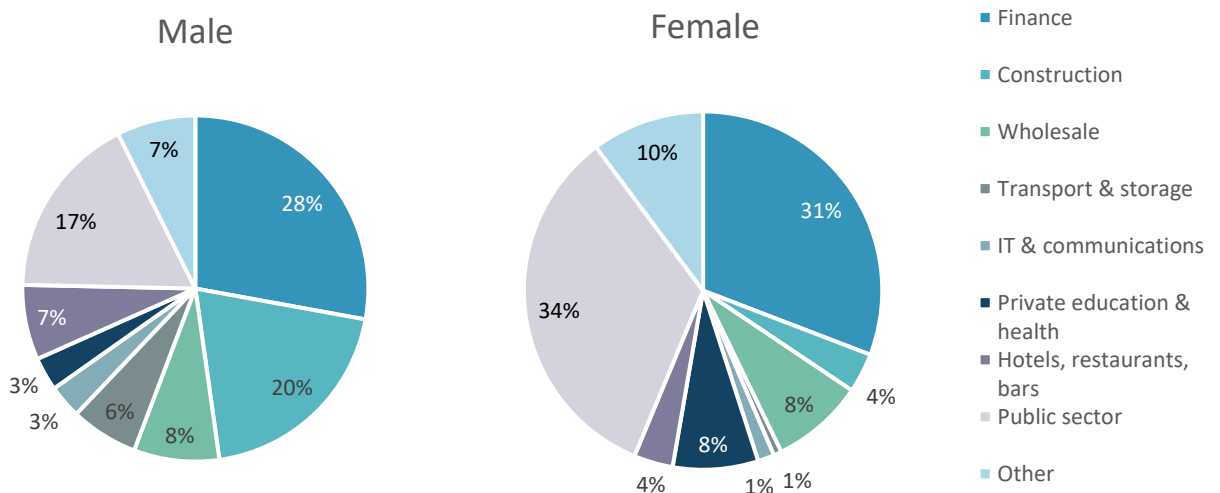
Table 2.2 Occupational level by gender

	Male	Female
Routine, semi-routine, manual or service occupation e.g. HGV or van driver, cleaner, porter, packer, sewing machinist, messenger, labourer, waiter / waitress, bar staff, postal worker, machine operative, security guard, caretaker, farm worker, catering assistant, receptionist, sales assistant	68%	32%
Technical or craft occupation e.g. motor mechanic, fitter, inspector, plumber, printer, tool maker, electrician, gardener	89%	11%
Clerical or intermediate occupation e.g. secretary, personal assistant, clerical worker, office clerk, call centre agent, nursing auxiliary, nursery nurse	18%	82%
Professional occupation (normally requiring a professional qualification) e.g. accountant, solicitor, medical practitioner, scientist, civil / mechanical engineer, teacher, nurse, physiotherapist, social worker, welfare officer, artist, musician, police officer (sergeant or below), software designer, fund administrator	42%	58%
Middle or junior manager e.g. office manager, retail manager, bank manager, restaurant manager, warehouse manager, publican	45%	55%
Senior manager (usually responsible for planning, organising and co-ordinating work) e.g. finance manager, chief executive	66%	34%

- more than four fifths (82%) of adults working in a *clerical or intermediate occupation* were female
- on the other hand, 89% of adults working in a *technical or craft occupation* were male
- while there were nearly equal proportions of both genders working as a *middle or junior manager*, two thirds (66%) of *senior managers* were male

Industry

Figure 2.2 Proportion of workers in different industries (male and female aged 16 years or older)



- a significantly higher percentage of males (20%) were employed in *construction & tradesmen* compared to females (4%)
- a third (34%) of working females were employed in *public sector* compared to under a fifth (17%) of males
- very few females, less than 1%, worked in *transport & storage*

Table 2.3 Industry by gender

	Male	Female
Finance (<i>including legal & insurance</i>)	48%	52%
Construction & tradesmen	86%	14%
Wholesale & retail	49%	51%
Transport & storage (<i>including Jersey Airport, Harbours, Post</i>)	90%	10%
Information & communication services (<i>including IT, telecom</i>)	68%	32%
Private education or private health	29%	71%
Hotels, restaurants and bars	67%	33%
Public sector (<i>including teaching and medical staff</i>)	35%	65%
Other	43%	57%

- equal proportions of males and females worked in the *finance* and *wholesale & retail* industries
- around nine in ten adults working in *construction & tradesmen* (86%) and *transport & storage* (90%) were male
- on the other hand, around two thirds (65%) of adults working in the *public sector* were female

Hours worked

Table 2.4 Median contracted hours and usual hours worked by employees, by profession

	Contracted Hours	Usual Hours
Technical or craft occupation	40	40
Routine, semi-routine, manual or service occupation	38	38
Clerical or intermediate occupation	35	35
Professional occupation	37	40
Middle or junior manager	37	40
Senior manager	37	43
All	37	40

- people working for an employer reported being contracted to work a median average of 37 hours per week in their main job, but usually worked a median average of 40 hours per week
- males working for an employer reported being contracted to work a median average of 38 hours a week, compared to females who reported 35 hours a week
- males reported usually working a median average of 40 hours a week compared to females who reported 38 hours a week
- analysis of both contracted and usual hours worked showed little difference between the different age groups: the exception being those aged 65 years or over that showed a lower median average for both contracted (28) and usual (30) hours worked

Multiple jobs

Do you currently do any other paid employment, in addition to your main job, for more than 3 hours per week?

Table 2.5 Proportion of working adults who reported having at least one other job in addition to their main job, by year

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2022	2023
7%	7%	7%	7%	9%	7%	9%	10%

- one in ten (10%) workers reported having at least one other job in addition to their main job
- the median average of hours worked in additional jobs was 8.0 (an increase from 6.8 in 2022)
- for those who reported they worked additional jobs, 79% reported working one additional job, while 21% reported working two or more

Underemployment

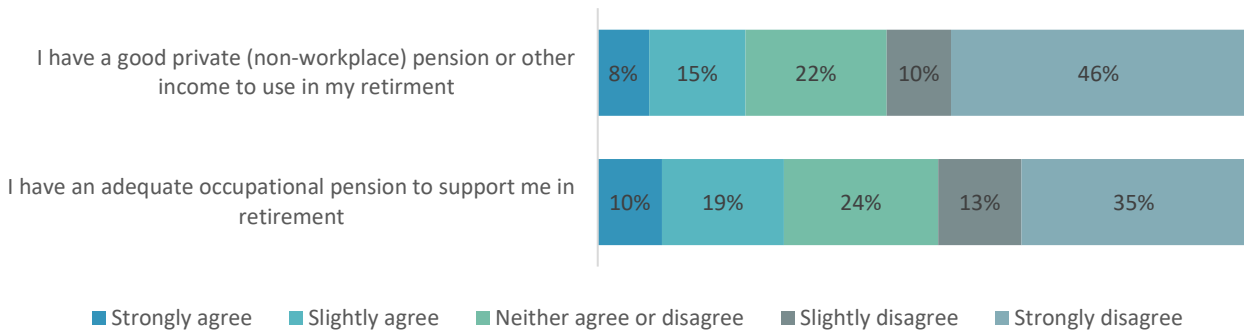
Would you prefer to work longer hours at your current basic rate of pay if you were given the opportunity?

- one in seven (15%) workers reported that they would prefer to work longer hours if given the opportunity (an increase from 11% in 2022)
- workers preferring to work longer hours reported wanting to work a median average of 10.0 additional hours
- a quarter (25%) of adults working in *routine, semi-routine, manual or service occupations* would prefer to work longer hours, compared to 6% of *senior managers*

Pensions

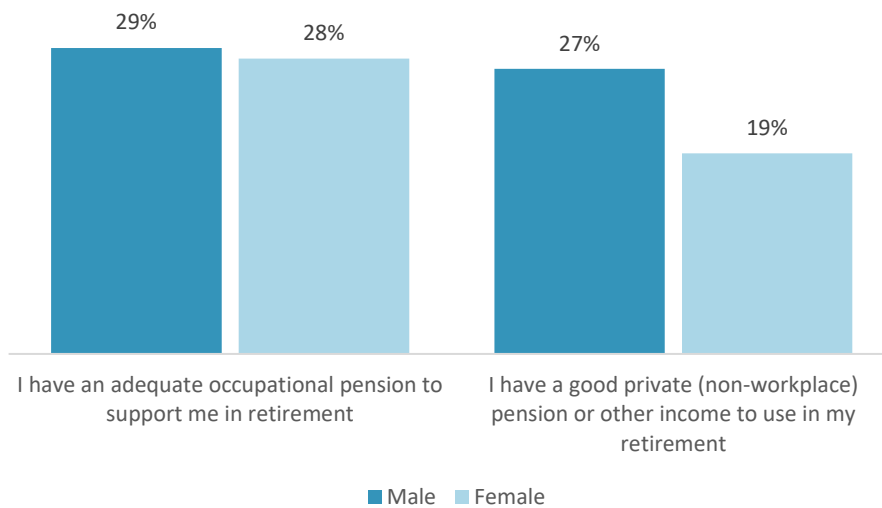
Respondents were asked how much they agree or disagree with some statements regarding their current or future pension arrangements and how worried they are about their financial situation in retirement.

Figure 2.3 How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements?



- almost half (48%) did not feel they have an adequate occupational pension to support them in their retirement, an increase from 39% in 2015²
- just over half (55%) did not feel they have a good private (non-workplace) pension or other income, compared to 48% in 2015

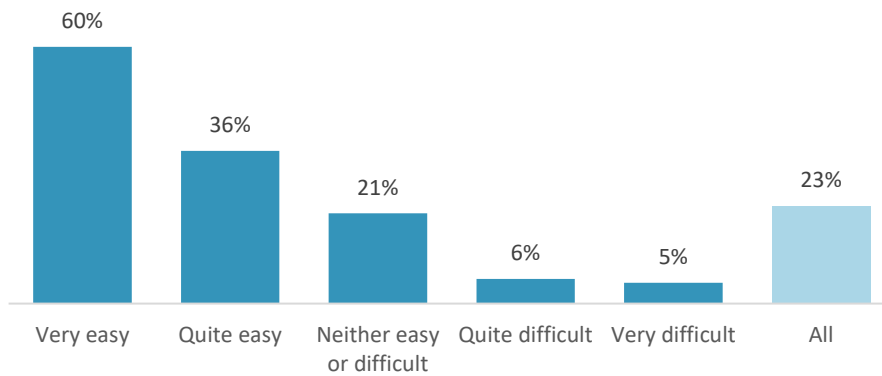
Figure 2.4 Proportion of adults who agree with the following statements, by gender



- over a quarter (27%) of males feel they have a good private (non-workplace) pension, compared to a fifth (19%) of females
- similar proportions of males and females agree they have an adequate occupational pension

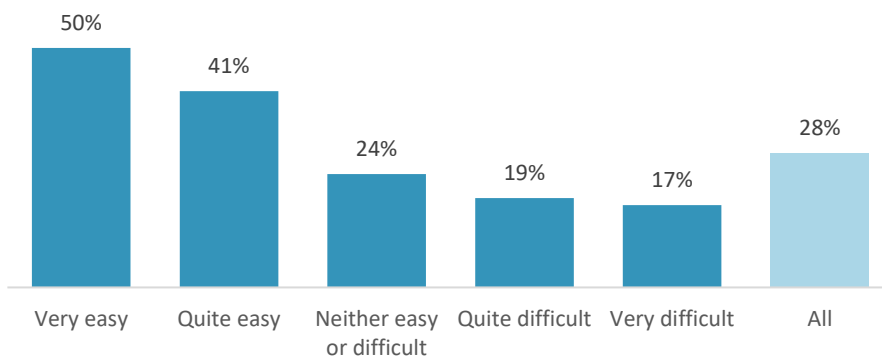
² In 2015, the statement was “I have a good occupational pension”

Figure 2.5 Proportion of adults who agree they have a good private (non-workplace) pension or other income for their retirement, by how well they cope financially



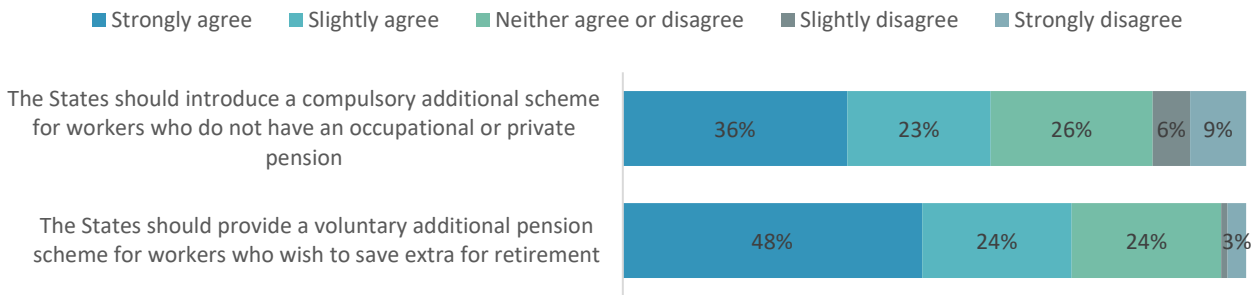
- three fifths (60%) of adults who find it very easy to cope financially have a good private (non-workplace) pension, compared to one in twenty (5%) who find it very difficult to cope financially

Figure 2.6 Proportion of adults who agree they have an adequate occupational pension to support them in retirement, by how well they cope financially



- half (50%) of adults who find it very easy to cope financially have an adequate occupational pension, compared to fewer than one in five (17%) who find it very difficult to cope financially

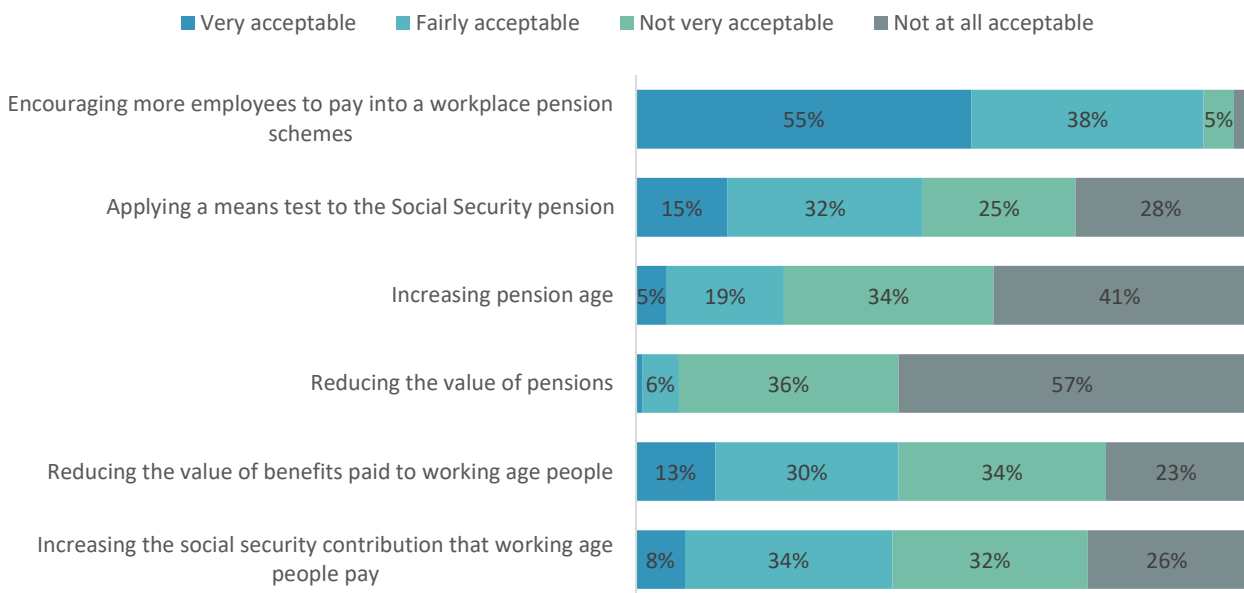
Figure 2.7 How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements?



- nearly three quarters (72%) agreed the States should provide a *voluntary* additional pension scheme for workers to save extra for retirement
- three fifths (59%) of adults agreed the States should introduce a *compulsory* additional scheme for workers who do not have an occupational or private pension
- eight out of ten (82%) of those aged 16 to 34-years-old agreed the States should introduce a *voluntary* scheme, compared to two thirds (66%) of those aged 35 to 44-years-old
- single parent households were less likely to agree (42%) to the compulsory scheme than a couple with no dependent children (66%)

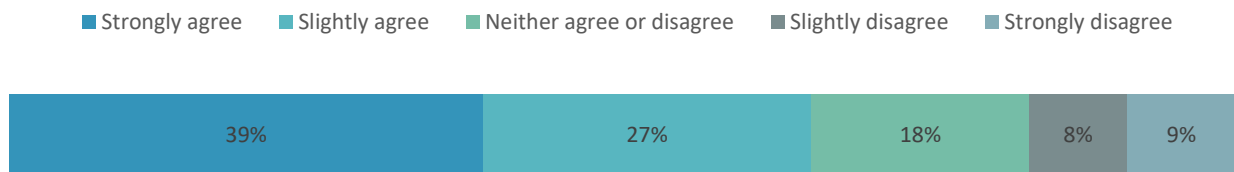
As the population of Jersey ‘ages’, the Social Security pension and benefits system will need to adapt to stay sustainable. Respondents were asked how acceptable the adaptations would be to them.

Figure 2.8 How acceptable would each of the following be to you?



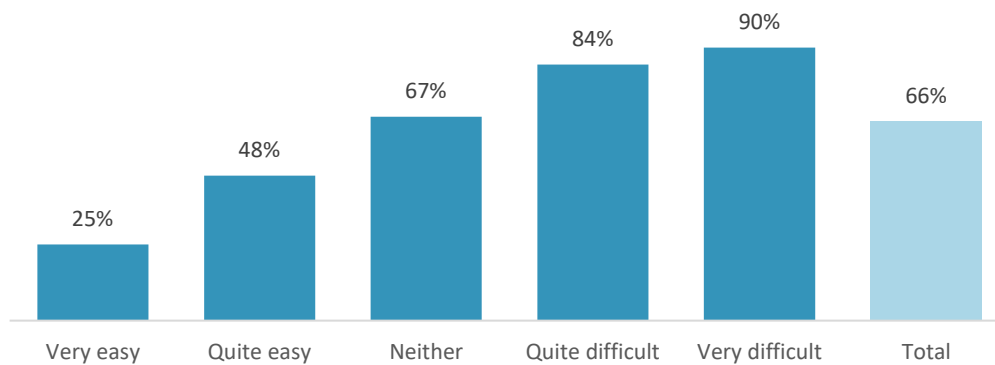
- *reducing the value of pensions* was the least acceptable option with over nine out of ten (93%) adults reporting this as not very or not at all acceptable
- three out of four (75%) people felt *increasing pension age* was not very or not at all acceptable
- the most acceptable statement was *encouraging more employees to pay into a workplace pension scheme*, 93% reported this as very or fairly acceptable

Figure 2.9 “I am worried about my standard of living in retirement”



- two thirds (66%) of adults are worried about their standard of living in retirement, an increase from 52% in 2015 when this question was last asked
- more than eight out of ten (84%) single parent households are worried about their standard of living in retirement, compared to just over two thirds (69%) of couples with dependent children
- over four fifths (84%) of adults who live in non-qualified rental properties are worried about their standard of living in retirement, compared to over half (57%) of those in owner-occupied properties
- seven out of ten (70%) females are worried about their standard of living in retirement, compared to three out of five (61%) males

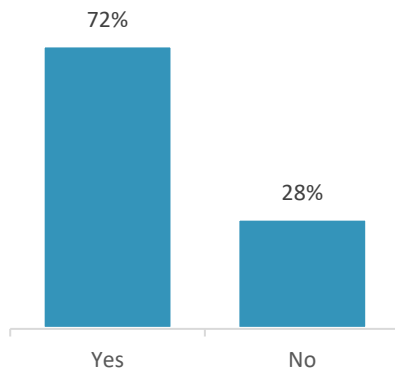
Figure 2.10 Adults who agreed with the statement “I am worried about my standard of living in retirement”, by how easily they cope financially



- nine out of ten (90%) adults who find it very difficult to cope financially were worried about their standard of living in retirement, compared to a quarter (25%) who found it very easy to cope financially
- over four fifths (86%) of those who describe their households financial situation as being much worse compared to a year ago were worried about their standard of living in retirement, compared to less than half (47%) of those who describe their finances as much improved

Those adults who are retired, were asked two further questions regarding their income in retirement and any regrets they may have.

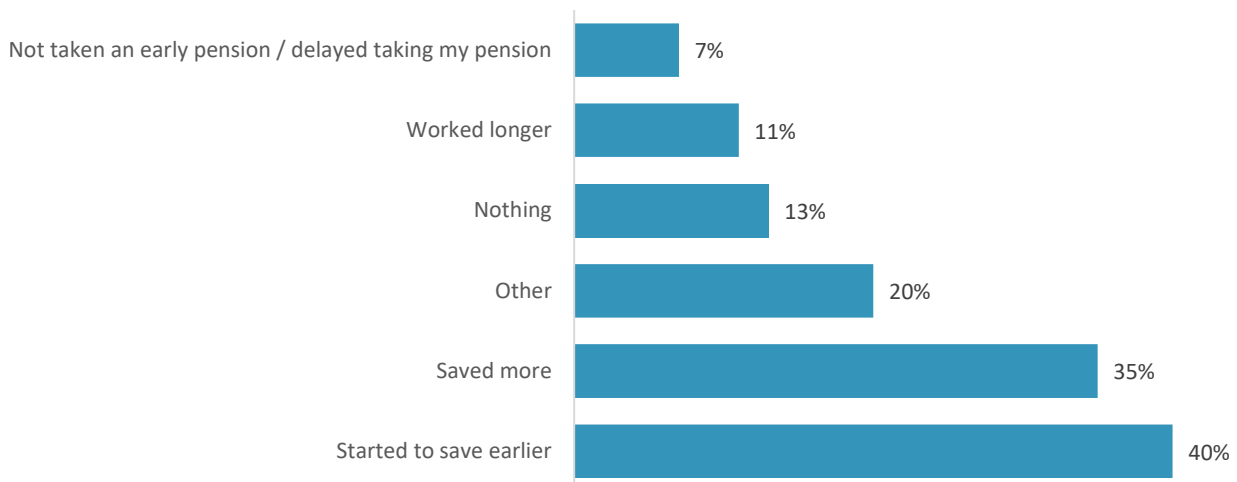
Figure 2.11 Do you feel you have enough income and savings for your retirement?



- nearly three out of four (72%) retired adults reported having enough income and savings in their retirement
- eight out of ten (81%) retired adults, living in owner-occupied properties, reported having enough income in their retirement, compared to just over a quarter (28%) of those living in social rental properties

Those answering no to “Do you feel you have enough income and savings for your retirement?” were then asked the following question.

Figure 2.12 What (if anything) do you wish you had done to have enough money in retirement?



- for those that feel they do not have enough income and savings for your retirement, two fifths (40%) wish they had started to save earlier and a third (35%) wished they had saved more
- just under a third (29%) of those living in social rental properties wish they had saved more, compared to one in fifteen (7%) that live in owner-occupied properties
- for those selecting “other”, the most common wishes were “*having a better pension*”, “*been able to work longer, but couldn’t due to ill health*”, “*did not earn enough to save*”, and “*didn’t account for the current cost of living situation*”

HIGHER EDUCATION & LIFELONG LEARNING

77% of adults think that higher education opportunities in the island should **be increased**



Nearly eight out of ten (**79%**) adults feel it's **likely** their children will go on to **higher education**

95% of those who find it **easy to cope financially** think it's **likely** their children will go on to **higher education**



62% of those who find it **very difficult to cope financially** think it's **likely** their children will go on to **higher education**

Two thirds (**62%**) agreed that Jersey is the **right place**



to build their **career and life**

61% of those that find it very difficult to cope financially **disagreed** that Jersey was the **right place** to build their career and life



57% of adults plan to **live in Jersey permanently**



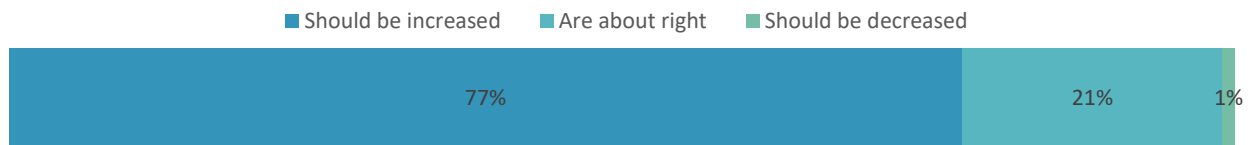
17% of adults plan to **leave Jersey to live elsewhere**

Chapter 3: Higher education & lifelong learning

Higher education

For this chapter, higher education refers to a college or university course taken after completing Years 12 and 13 (sixth form).

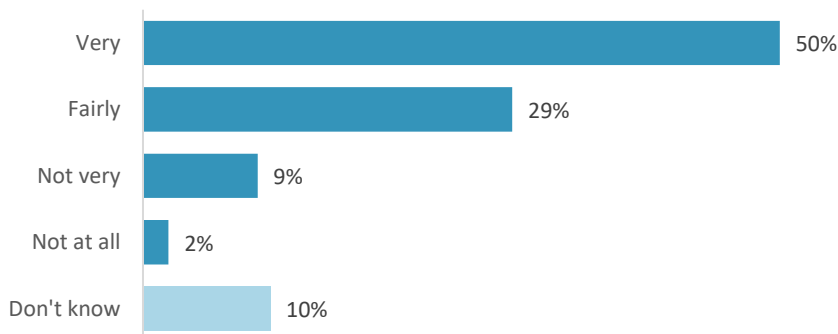
Figure 3.1 Do you think that opportunities for Jersey young people to do a higher education course here on the Island...? (excluding those that selected “Don’t know”)



- three quarters (77%) of adults think the higher education opportunities in the island should be increased, one in five (21%) people feel they are about right
- nearly eight out of ten (80%) adults aged 16 to 34-years-old, think the higher education opportunities on the Island should be increased, compared to just under three quarters (71%) of adults aged 65 years or over
- seven out of ten (71%) of those that find it very easy to cope financially think the higher education opportunities on the island should be increased compared to nine out of ten (92%) of those that find it very difficult
- one in six (16%) of respondents to the question selected “don’t know”; these were not presented in Figure 3.1

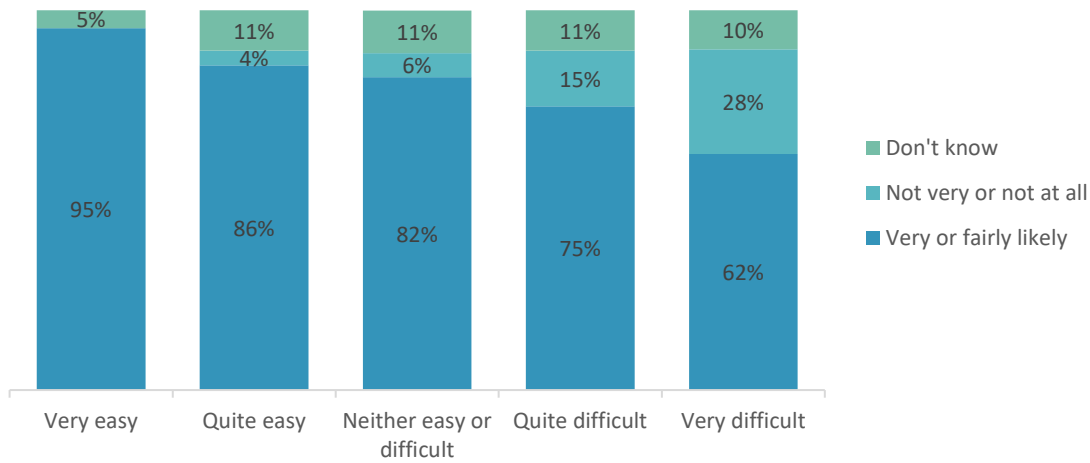
Households with school-aged children were asked how likely any of their children will go to higher education.

Figure 3.2 How likely do you think it is that any of your children who are at school will go on to higher education?



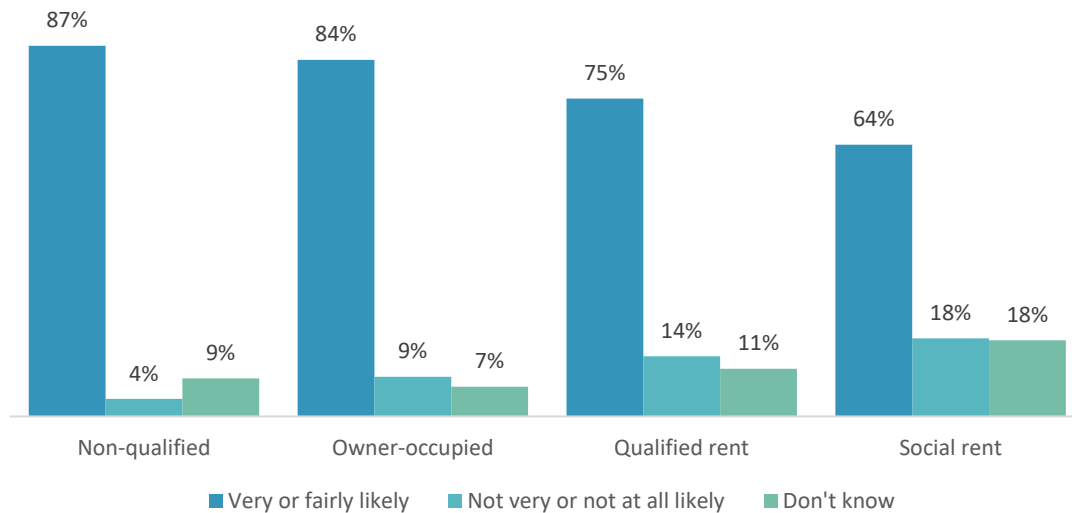
- four fifths (79%) of adults feel it is very or fairly likely any of their children will go on to higher education
- one in ten (11%) feel it’s not very or at all likely their children will go onto higher education

Figure 3.3 How likely do you think it is that any of your children who are at school will go on to higher education?, by how well they cope financially



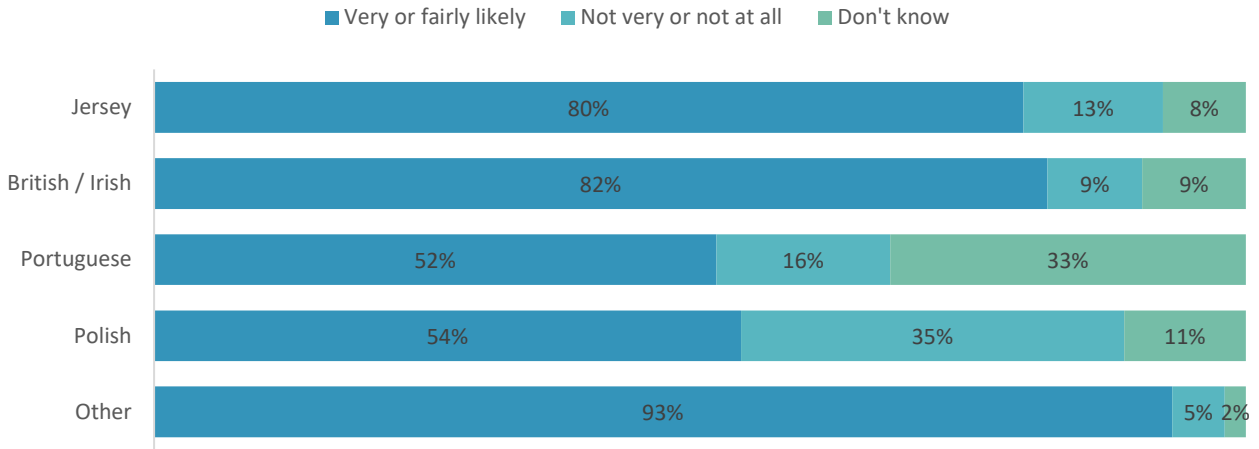
- more than nine out of ten (95%) people who find it very easy to cope financially, think it's very or fairly likely their children would go on to higher education, compared to three fifths (62%) of those finding it very difficult to cope financially

Figure 3.4 How likely do you think it is that any of your children who are at school will go on to higher education?, by tenure



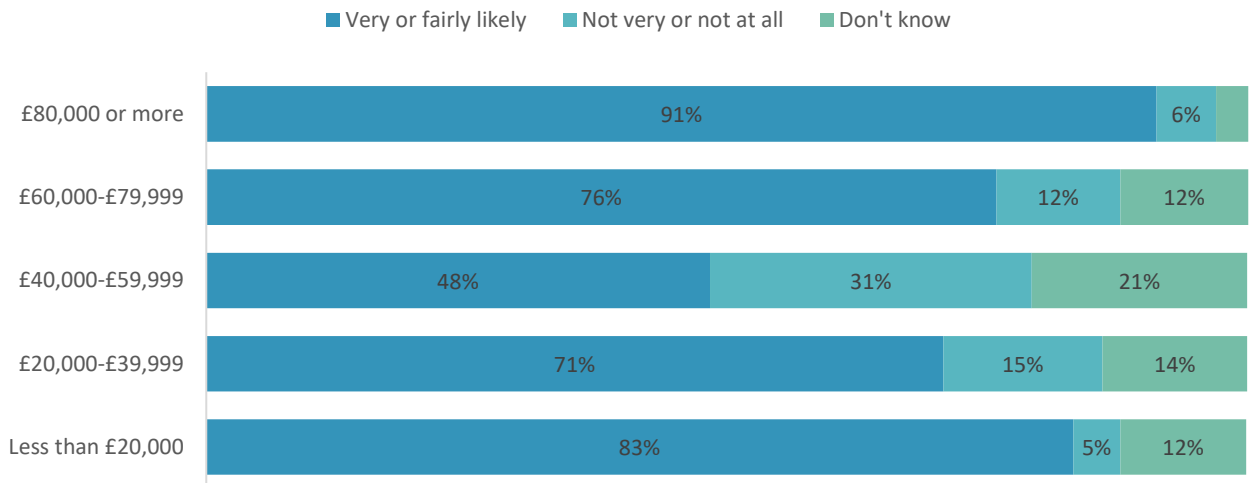
- nearly nine out of ten (87%) adults of those living in non-qualified accommodation felt it was very or fairly likely that any of their children would go on to higher education, compared to just over six out of ten (64%) adults living in social rent accommodation

Figure 3.5 How likely do you think it is that any of your children who are at school will go on to higher education?, by ethnicity



- adults who identified as Jersey or British / Irish ethnicity were more likely to say it was *very or fairly likely* that their children will go on to higher education than Portuguese or Polish ethnicities

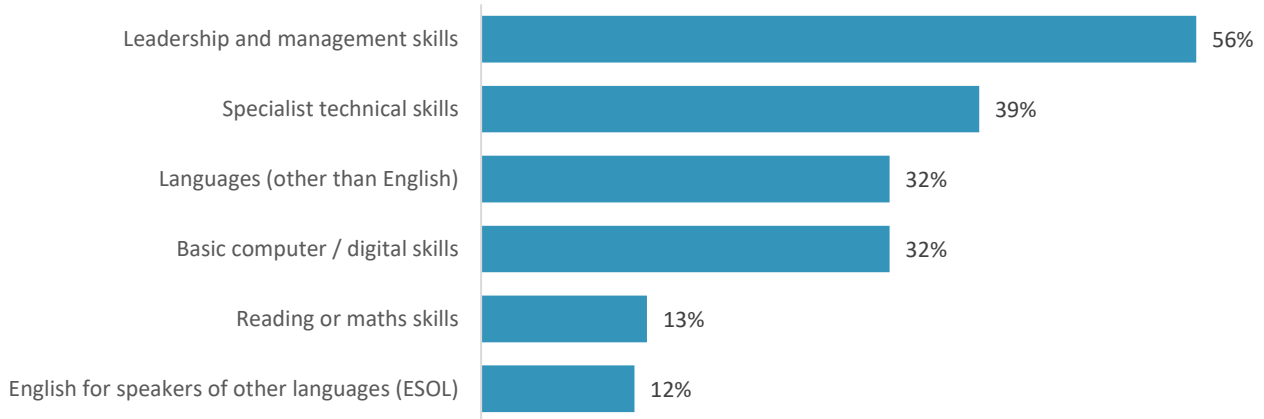
Figure 3.6 How likely do you think it is that any of your children who are at school will go on to higher education?, by gross income



- adults with a household income in the middle income bands had the lowest belief that their children will go on to higher education

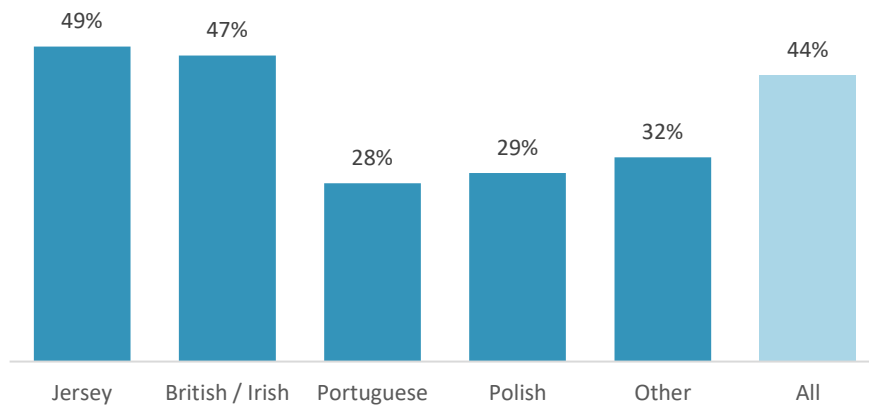
Lifelong learning

Figure 3.7 In relation to your work / career, do you feel you would benefit from training in any of the following...? (Excludes respondents who selected 'none')



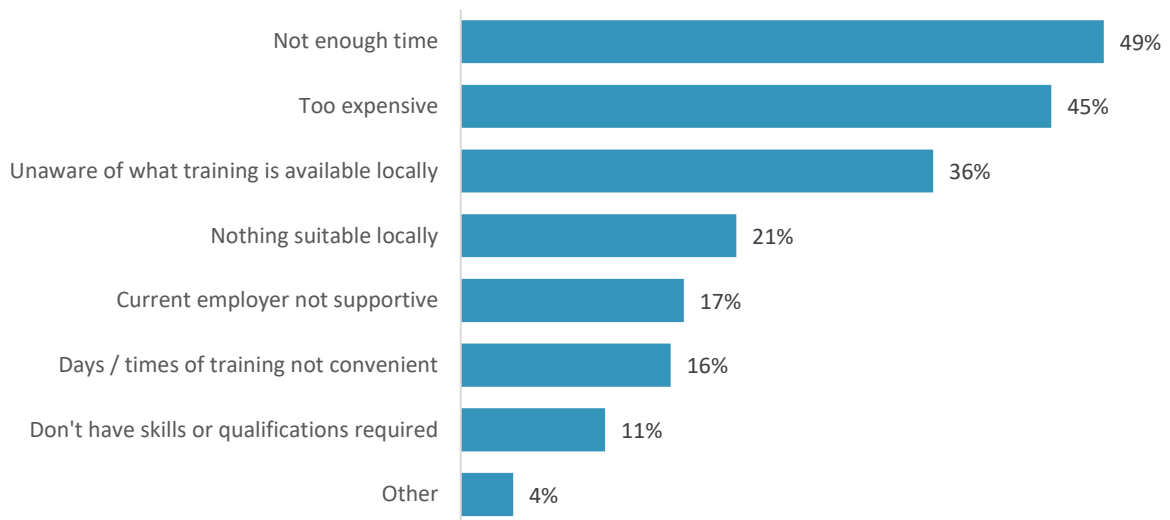
- nearly half (48%) of adults felt that they wouldn't benefit from any form of training
- of those people who did feel they would benefit from training, over half (56%) would benefit from leadership and management skills training
- two fifths (40%) of adults who find it very easy to cope financially, felt they would benefit from training, compared to three out of four people (72%) that find it very difficult to cope financially

Figure 3.8 Proportions of adults who don't feel they would benefit from any training in relation to their work / career, by ethnicity



- around half of adults who identified as Jersey and British / Irish felt they would not benefit from any training in relation to their career

Figure 3.9 What is preventing you from having the training?

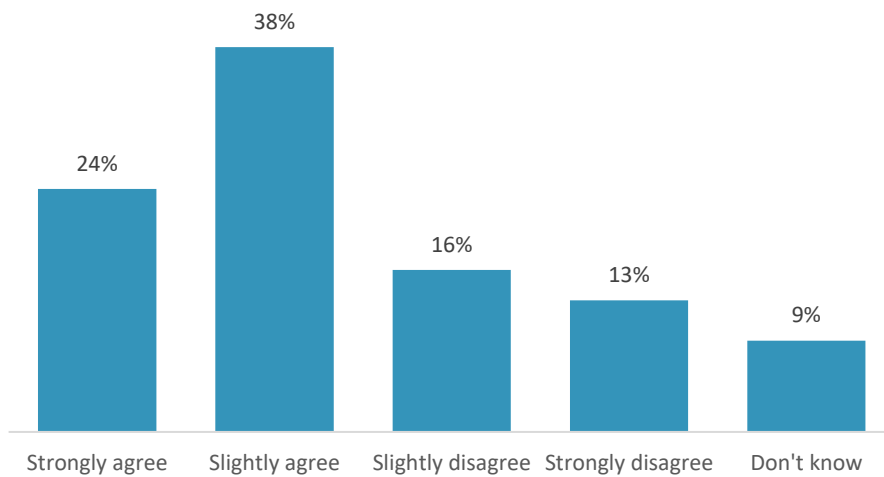


- time and expense were the most frequently selected reasons for people not taking up training

Future plans in Jersey

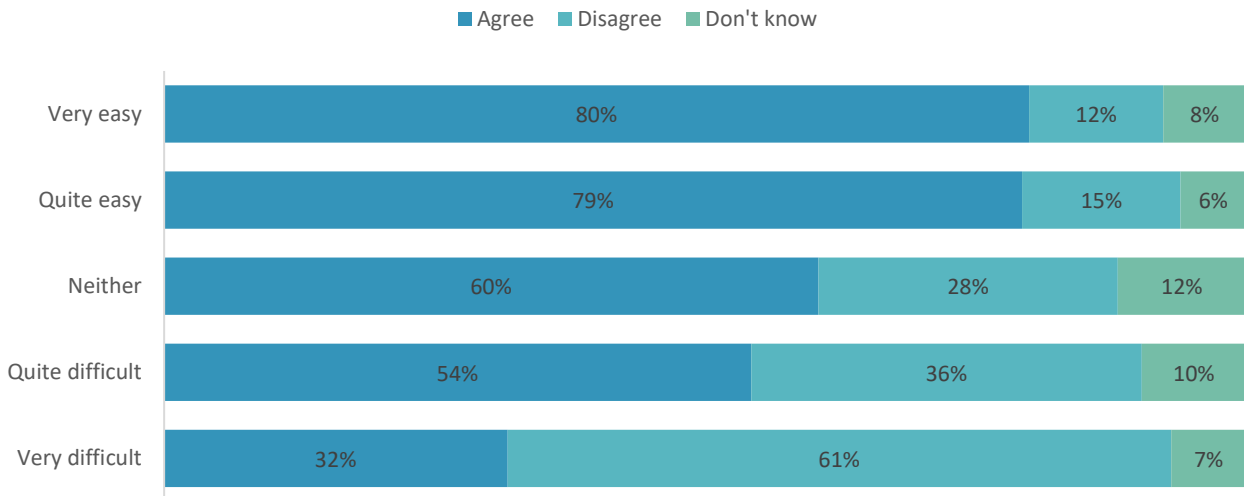
Adults were asked to what extent they agreed or disagreed that Jersey was the right place to build their career and life and what their future plans were.

Figure 3.10 How much do you agree or disagree that Jersey is the right place to build your career and life?



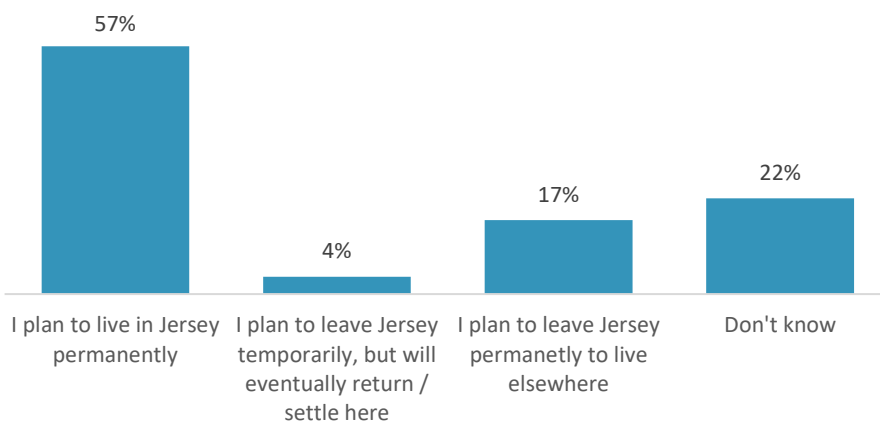
- three fifths (62%) agreed that Jersey is the right place to build their career and life
- those aged 35 to 44-years-old were most likely to agree that Jersey was the right place for their career and life with two thirds (67%) of them agreeing, compared to over half (59%) of those aged 65 years or more

Figure 3.11 How much do you agree or disagree that Jersey is the right place to build your career and life?, by how easily they cope financially



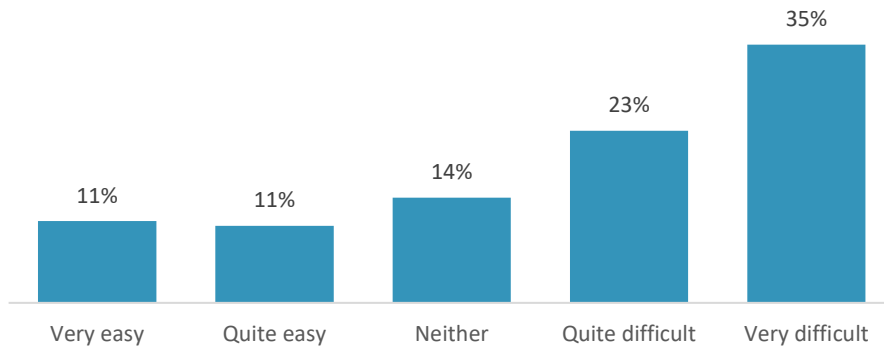
- eight out of ten (80%) adults who find it very easy to cope financially agreed that Jersey was the right place to build their career and life, compared to a third (32%) of those that find it very difficult to cope financially

Figure 3.12 To the best of your knowledge, which of the following best describes your future plans?



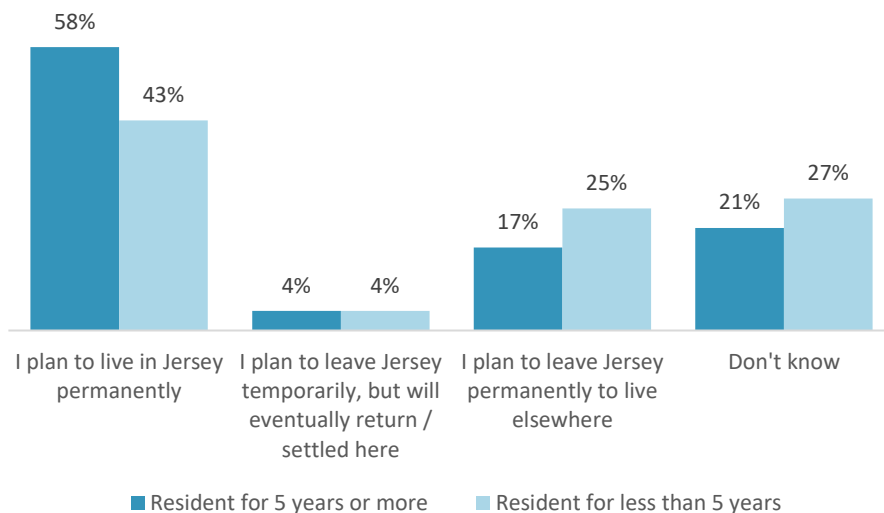
- around six out of ten (57%) adults plan to live in Jersey permanently
- nearly one in five (17%) reported they plan to leave Jersey permanently to live elsewhere
- a quarter (25%) of 16 to 34-year-olds planned to leave Jersey permanently, compared to 3% of those aged 65 years or older

Figure 3.13 Proportion of adults planning to leave Jersey permanently to live elsewhere, by how easily they cope financially



- a third (35%) of those planning to leave Jersey permanently, find it very difficult to cope financially, compared to one in ten (11%) who find it very easy

Figure 3.14 To the best of your knowledge, which of the following best describes your future plans?, by length of time they have been resident



- over half (58%) of respondents who have been resident for 5 years or more, plan to live in Jersey permanently, compared to just over two fifths (43%) of those that have lived in Jersey less than 5 years
- a quarter (25%) of those that have lived in Jersey less than 5 years, plan to permanently leave Jersey to live elsewhere, compared to under a fifth (17%) of those that have lived in the island for 5 years or more

HEALTH



75% of adults
rated their health as either
good or very good



32% of adults
said they had a
longstanding **physical** or
mental health condition

One in five (21%)
adults were **obese,**
very obese or
morbidly obese



One in three (32%)
adults had eaten **5 or**
more portions of
fruit or vegetables

15% of adults
were smokers



33% of adults
said they used to
smoke, but don't
now



50% of
16 to 34-year-olds
had used
e-cigarettes



One quarter (25%) of adults had **declined** a
vaccine in the last 3 years...



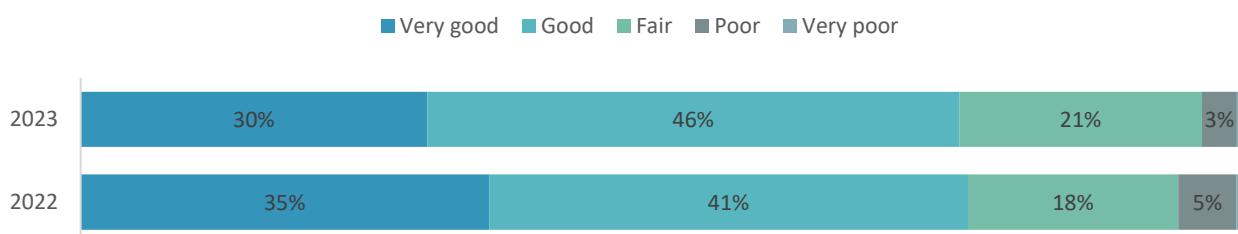
...more than **half (54%)** of these cited they did so
because they were **worried about the side**
effects

Chapter 4: Health

General health

How is your health in general?

Figure 4.1 Self-rated general health



- three quarters (75%) described their health as good or very good; the same proportion as in 2022, but with fewer claiming their health to be very good
- the proportions of adult males and females describing their health as good or very good were the same
- the proportion of adults describing their health as very good generally decreased with age, but those aged 45 to 54-years-old were most likely to consider their health to be very good (35%)

Figure 4.2 Self-rated general health, by gross household income

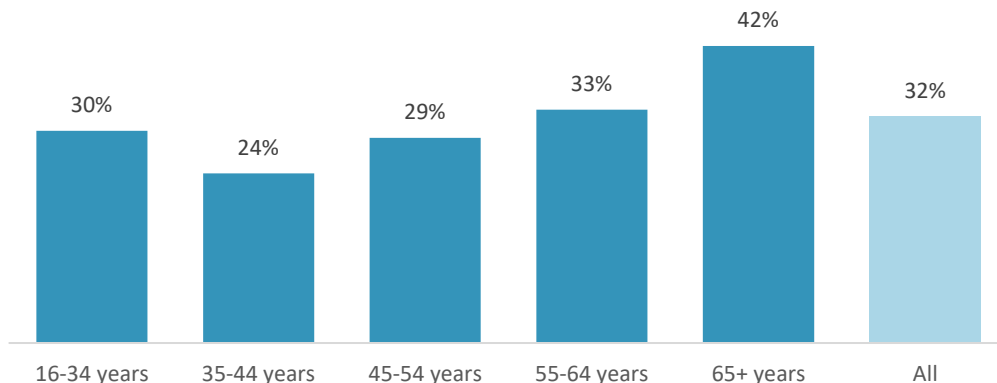


- the proportion of adults reporting their health as good or very good increased with household income; 54% of adults living in households earning less than £20,000 a year reported their health as good or very good compared to 89% of those with an annual household income of £80,000 or more

Longstanding conditions

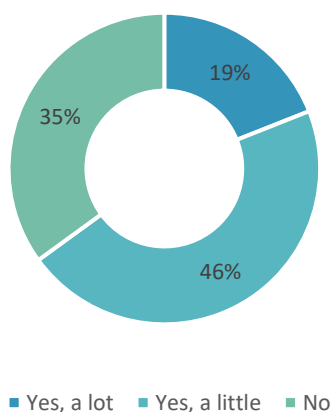
Do you have any physical or mental health conditions or illnesses lasting or expected to last for 12 months or more?

Figure 4.3 Proportion of adults with a longstanding physical or mental health condition or illness, by age



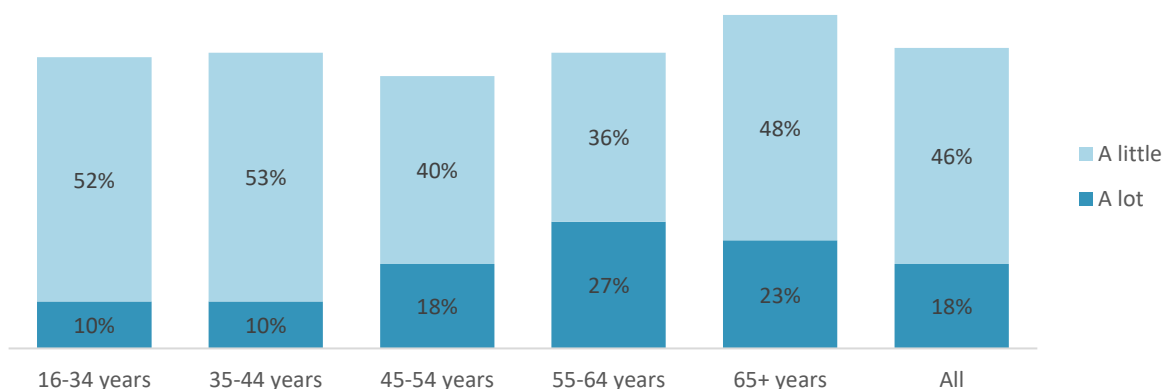
- a third (32%) of adults reported having a longstanding physical or mental health condition: a slightly higher proportion than in 2022 (29%)
- greater proportions of older people reported that they had a longstanding physical or mental health condition or illness; 42% of adults aged 65 years or over, compared to 30% of 16 to 34-year-olds
- a greater proportion of females (37%) reported having a physical or mental health condition than males (27%), with the proportion of females increasing from 32% in 2022

Figure 4.4 Proportion of adults whose day-to-day activities are limited by their health problem or disability (of adults with a longstanding condition or illness)



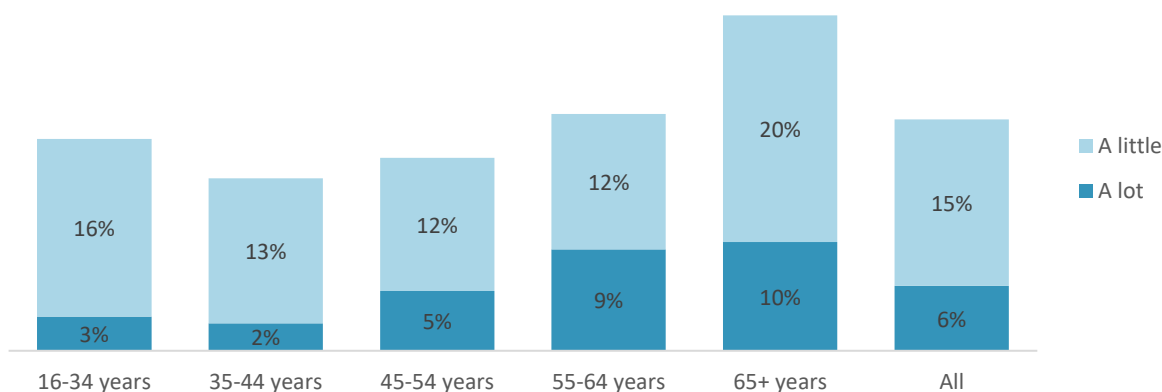
- almost two thirds (65%) of adults with a physical or mental health condition or illness said that it limited their day-to-day activities either a little or a lot; the same proportion as in 2022
- day-to-day activities were more likely to be impacted for those on lower incomes; 86% of adults with a longstanding condition in households earning less than £20k said their condition limited their activities a little or a lot compared to less than half (44%) of those earning £80k or over

Figure 4.5 Percentage of people that were limited in their day-to-day activities because of their condition or illness, by age (of adults with a longstanding condition or illness)



- the percentage of adults whose day-to-day activities were limited by their illness or condition increased with age; 62% of 16 to 34-year-olds compared to 71% of adults aged 65 years or over
- those aged 35 to 44-years-old reported the biggest increase in their day-to-day activities being limited compared with 2022; under half (44%) in 2022 to almost two thirds in 2023 (63%)
- adults aged 55 to 64-years-old reported the biggest decrease in their day-to-day activities being limited; down from three quarters (75%) in 2022 to less than two thirds (63%) in 2023

Figure 4.6 Proportion of all adults who have a longstanding condition and their day-to-day activities are limited, by age



- overall, one in five (21%) adults had a longstanding condition which limited their day-to-day activities
- greater proportions of older people reported they had a longstanding condition which limited their day-to-day activities; 30% of adults aged 65 years or over, compared to 15% of 35 to 44-year-olds

Body mass index (BMI)

The self-reported height and weight of respondents was used to calculate their Body Mass Index (BMI), an indicator of whether a person’s weight is healthy. BMI is calculated by dividing a person’s weight in kilograms by the square of their height in metres. For example: a person 1.75 metres tall with a mass of 65 kilograms has a BMI of

$$65 / (1.75 \times 1.75) = 21.2$$

The classification of a person’s weight status in terms of BMI values is shown in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1 Descriptive classifications of BMI values

Classification	BMI range
underweight	< 18.5
normal weight	18.5 – 24.9
overweight	25.0 – 29.9
obese	30.0 – 34.9
very obese	35.0 – 39.9
morbidly obese	≥ 40

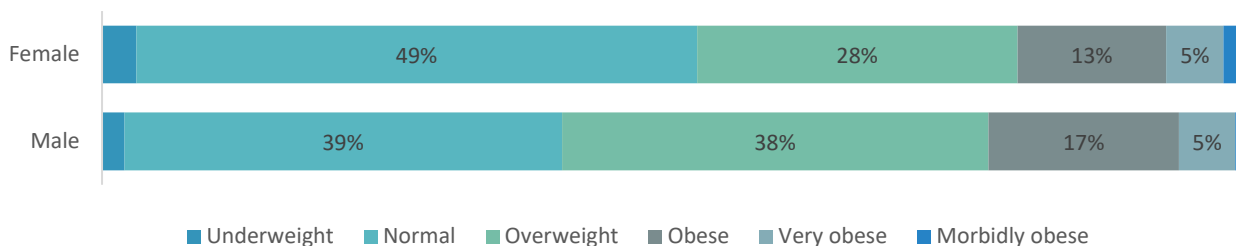
It should also be noted that there is academic evidence to suggest that using self-reported height and weight to look at the distribution of BMI amongst populations can lead to an underestimation of actual rates of obesity. Self-reported BMI has been found to be lower than measured BMI more frequently for overweight and obese people, and this under-estimation tends also to be more common in women than men – particularly overweight or obese women.

Table 4.2 Distribution of BMI category, by year

BMI classification	2008	2010	2013	2015	2017	2019	2023
underweight	3%	2%	2%	1%	2%	3%	2%
normal	53%	48%	51%	47%	50%	47%	44%
overweight	32%	34%	32%	37%	32%	33%	33%
obese	9%	11%	11%	10%	11%	12%	15%
very obese	2%	4%	4%	2%	3%	3%	5%
morbidly obese	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	2%	1%

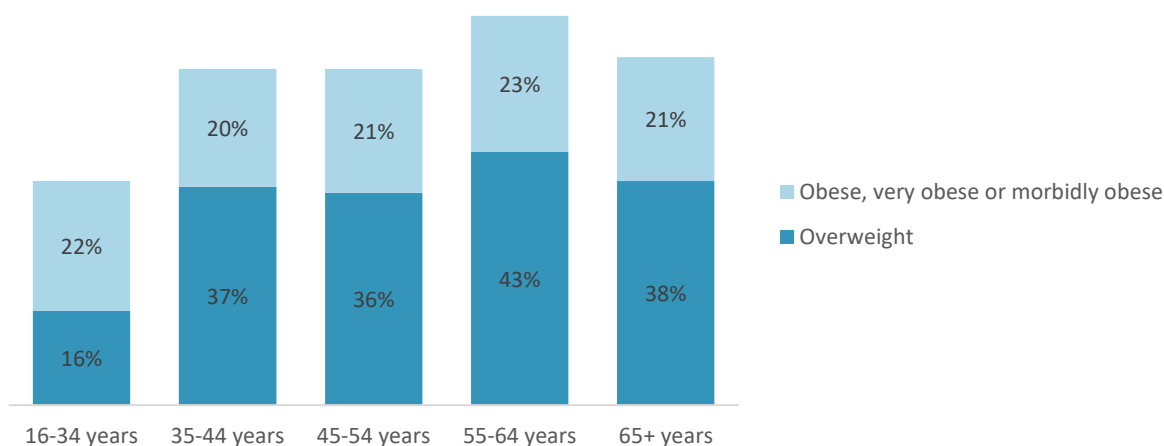
- since 2008 the proportion of adults classified as *normal weight* has decreased from 53% to 44%, whilst the proportion classified as *obese, very obese or morbidly obese* has increased from 12% to 21%
- a third (33%) of adults were in BMI category *overweight*, and one fifth (21%) were *obese, very obese or morbidly obese*

Figure 4.7 Distribution of BMI category, by sex



- a higher proportion of males were *overweight* compared to females, with this proportion for both sexes increasing since 2022
- half of those (49%) who met the recommended daily level of physical activity were *overweight* compared to six in ten (60%) of those who fell below the recommended level

Figure 4.8 Proportion of adults who are overweight, obese, very obese or morbidly obese, by age

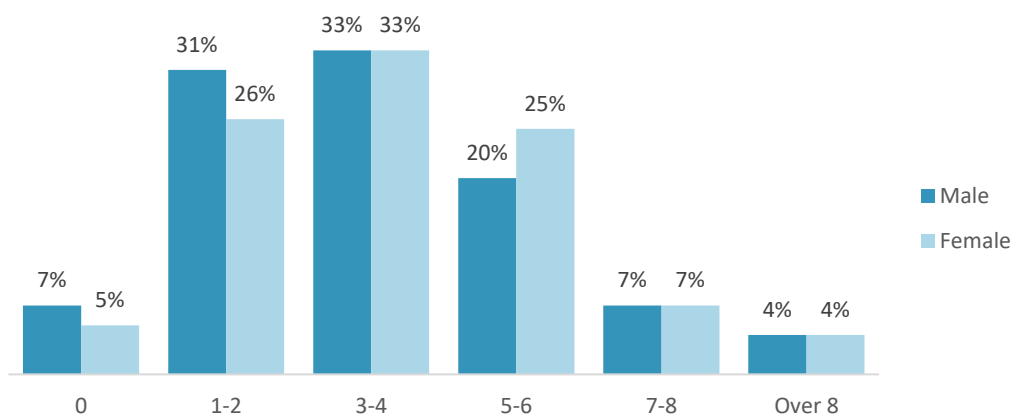


- adults aged 55 to 64-years-old were most likely to have a BMI over 25, with two thirds (66%) *overweight, obese, very obese or morbidly obese*

Diet

Portions of fruit and vegetables

Figure 4.9 How many portions of fruit and vegetables have you eaten in the last 24 hours?



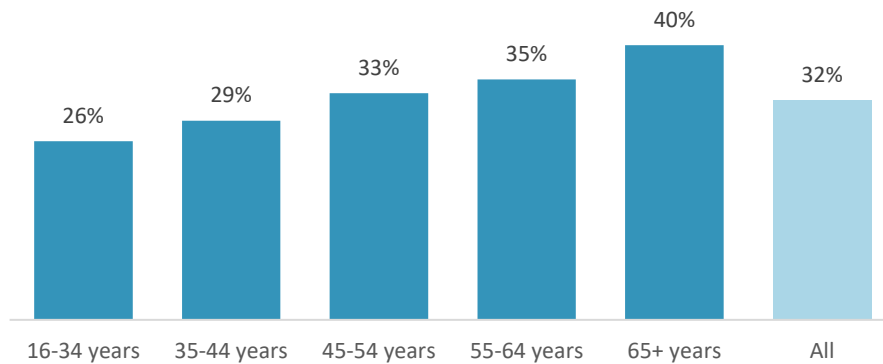
- slightly less than a third (32%) of adults had eaten 5 or more portions of fruit or vegetables in the previous 24 hours. This was fairly similar to previous years (see Table 4.3)

Table 4.3 Portions of fruit and vegetables eaten in the last 24 hours, 2013 to 2023

	2013	2015	2017	2019	2023
0 portions	5%	4%	6%	4%	6%
1 - 4 portions	59%	60%	63%	61%	62%
5+ portions	36%	37%	31%	35%	32%

- overall, the mean number of portions eaten by all adults was 3.7
- 6% of adults had eaten no fruit or vegetables the previous day
- males (28%) were less likely than females (36%) to eat at least the recommended daily portions of fruit and vegetables the previous day

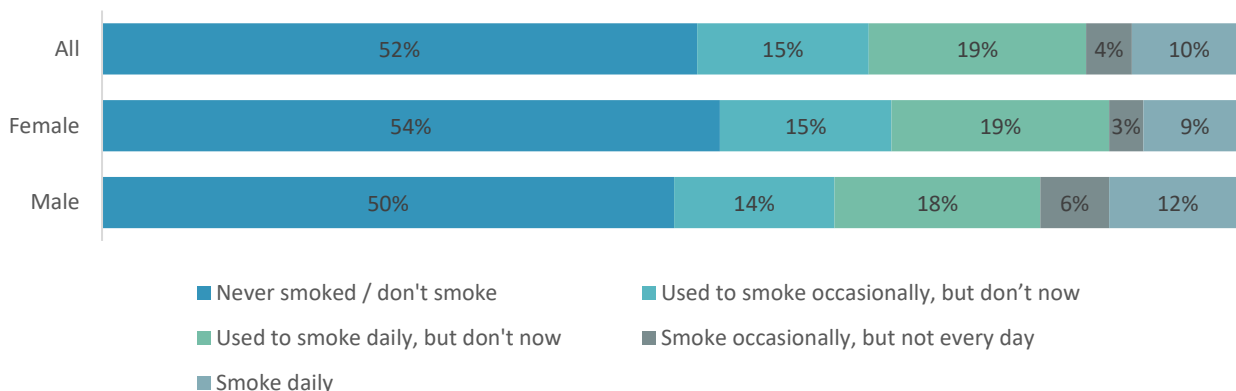
Figure 4.10 Proportion of adults eating at least the recommended number of daily portions of fruit and vegetables, by age group



- the proportion of adults eating the recommended daily minimum increased with age from a quarter (26%) of those aged 16 to 34-years-old to four in ten (40%) of those aged 65 or over
- over four in ten (43%) of those who found it very easy to cope financially ate the recommended daily minimum portion of fruit and vegetables compared to less than a quarter (23%) of those who found it very difficult to cope financially
- there were some differences in response to this question between ethnic groups, with only one in five (20%) of those of Portuguese ethnicity eating the recommended minimum number of portions compared to over a third (36%) of those classifying themselves to be of Jersey ethnicity
- four in ten (42%) of adults who met the daily recommended level of physical activity ate the recommended daily portion of fruit and vegetables in the previous 24 hours compared to less than a quarter (23%) of adults not meeting the recommended level of physical activity

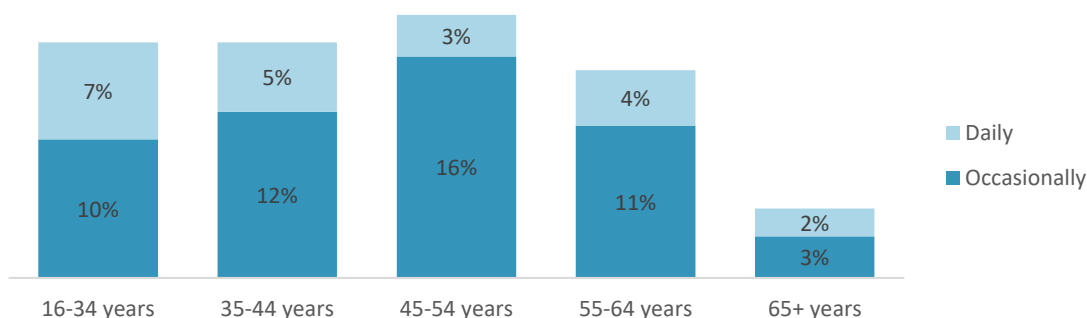
Smoking

Figure 4.11 Frequency of smoking among adults, by sex



- over half (52%) of adults had never smoked: a similar proportion for both males and females
- a third (33%) of adults used to smoke (daily or occasionally) but have since given up
- males (18%) were more likely than females (12%) to be current smokers

Figure 4.12 Proportion of adults who smoke occasionally or daily, by age



- the proportion of smokers reduced for the older age groups; almost a fifth of those aged under 55 currently smoked compared to one in twenty (5%) of adults aged 65 or over

Table 4.4 Percentage of adults who smoke, by year

Percent of responses	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2022	2023
I have never smoked / I don't smoke	44	48	50	47	52	53	53	53	50	52
I used to smoke occasionally but don't now	15	15	14	14	13	17	13	14	16	15
I used to smoke daily but don't now	18	19	17	20	19	15	20	15	19	19
I smoke occasionally but not everyday	6	5	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	4
I smoke daily	16	14	12	13	11	10	11	13	10	10
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

- around one in seven (15%) of adults in Jersey were smokers; a proportion unchanged since 2018 but a decrease since 2013 (22%)
- a third (33%) of adults used to smoke (daily or occasionally) but have since given up; a similar proportion going back to 2013

If you smoke, how much do you smoke on average?

Table 4.5 Average number of cigarettes/roll ups smoked per day, by sex (mean average, daily smokers only)

	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2022 ³	2023 ³
Men	16	17	15	15	13	15	12	12
Women	13	14	13	11	12	11	11	10
All daily smokers	14	16	14	13	13	13	12	11

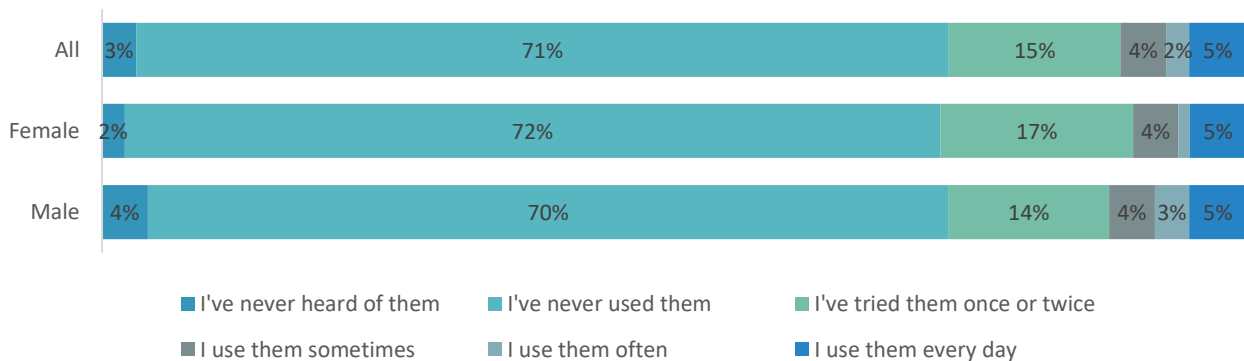
- daily smokers smoked on average 12 cigarettes / roll ups per day
- adults who smoked occasionally smoked on average 2 cigarettes / roll ups per day; the same as in 2022
- for those who smoked daily, men smoked an average of 12 cigarettes / roll ups per day compared to 10 for women
- for those who smoked occasionally, both males and females smoked an average of 2 cigarettes / roll ups per day
- the average number of cigarettes / roll ups smoked by both males and females each day has decreased since 2008

E-cigarettes

E-cigarettes are battery-powered vaporisers which simulate tobacco smoking by heating a liquid solution to produce nicotine and water vapour.

Do you use electronic cigarettes (“e-cigarettes”)?

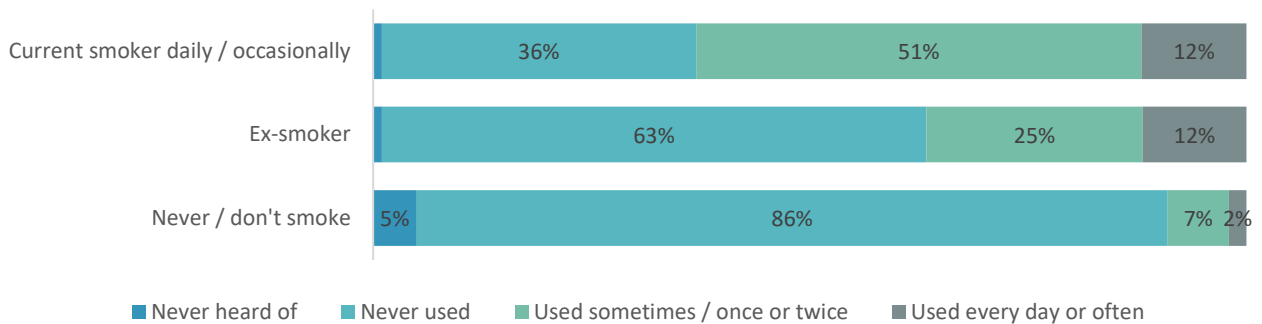
Figure 4.13 Frequency of e-cigarette usage among adults



- 3% of adults had never heard of e-cigarettes and 71% had heard of them but had never used them
- over a quarter (26%) currently used or had tried e-cigarettes; up from just under a fifth (19%) in 2022
- a quarter (26%) of both males and females had used e-cigarettes, with 5% being daily users
- half (50%) of those aged 16 to 34-years-old had used e-cigarettes; a far higher proportion than other age groups – of these, more than a quarter (29%) had never smoked cigarettes

³ 2022 and 2023 figures refer to both cigarettes and roll ups; previous years only refer to cigarettes therefore caution should be taken when comparing years

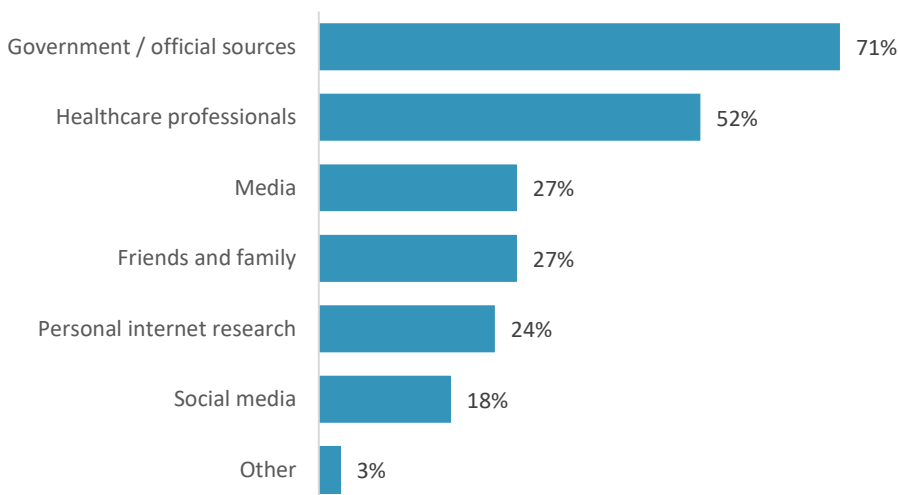
Figure 4.14 Frequency of e-cigarette usage among adults, by smoking status



- by smoking status, 63% of current tobacco smokers had used e-cigarettes to some extent, compared to 36% of ex-smokers and 9% of those who had never smoked

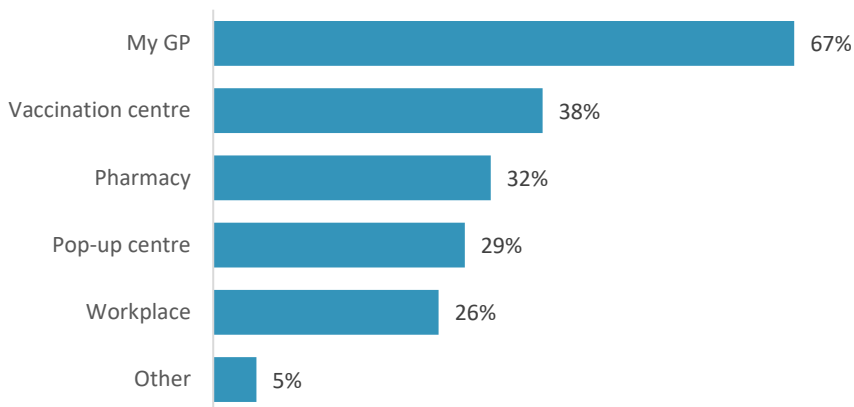
Vaccinations

Figure 4.15 Which of these are your main sources of information about vaccines?
(Respondents could select more than one option)



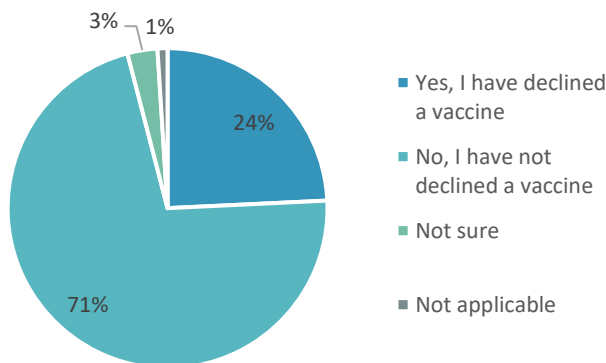
- more than two thirds (71%) of adults cited the government / official sources their main sources of information about vaccinations
- nearly a third (32%) of 16 to 34-year-olds cited social media as one of their main sources of information about vaccines, compared to 7% of adults aged 65 years or over

Figure 4.16 If you had a choice, at what kind of place would you prefer to get a vaccine for yourself? (Respondents could select more than one option)



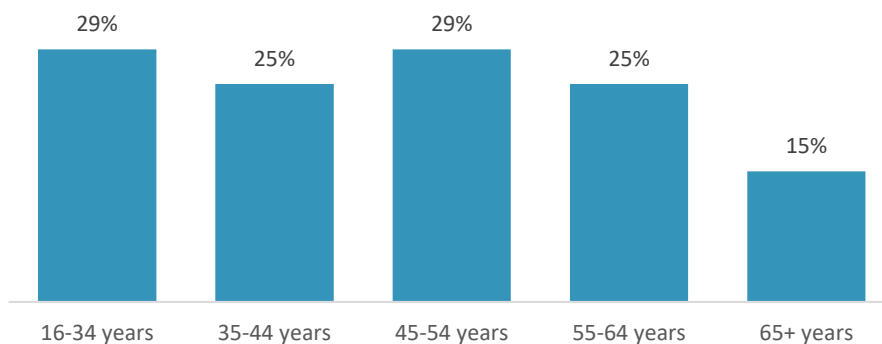
- two thirds (67%) of adults cited their GP as their preferred place to get a vaccine for themselves
- one fifth (21%) of 16 to 34-year-olds cited a pharmacy as their preferred place to get a vaccine, compared to two fifths (38%) of adults aged 65 years or over

Figure 4.17 In the past 3 years, have you declined a vaccine offered to you?



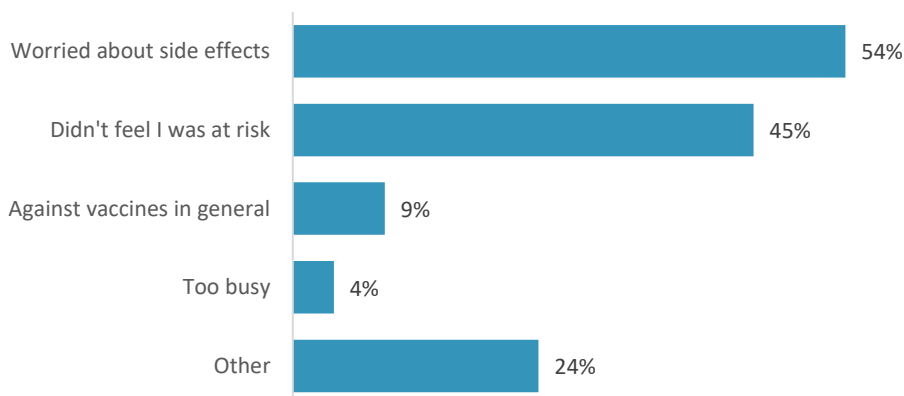
- one quarter (24%) of adults had declined a vaccine in the last 3 years
- one in five (20%) males had declined a vaccine, compared to 28% of females

Figure 4.18 Proportion of adults who have declined a vaccine in the last 3 years, by age group



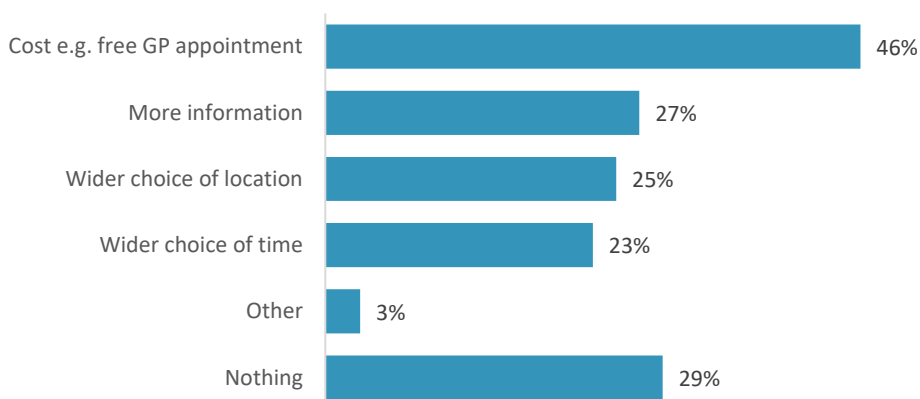
- adults aged 65 or older were less likely to have declined a vaccine than other age groups

Figure 4.19 Why did you decline the vaccine(s) offered to you? (of adults who had declined a vaccine)



- more than half (54%) of adults who declined a vaccine said they did so because they were worried about the side effects
- the proportion of adults who declined a vaccine because they are against vaccines in general increased with age; from 6% of 16 to 34-year-olds to 19% of adults aged 65 years or over

Figure 4.20 Which of the following would make it easier or encourage you to receive a vaccine?



- nearly half (46%) of adults cited cost measures e.g. free GP appointments would make it easier or encourage them to receive a vaccine
- of adults who had declined a vaccine in the past 3 years, more than half (56%) stated that nothing would make it easier or encourage them to receive a vaccine

PHYSICAL EXERCISE



55% of adults met the recommended weekly **physical activity** guidelines



37% of adults with a household income of under £20,000 met the activity guidelines...



...compared to **66%** with a household income of £80,000 or more

- More free time
 - Lower cost
 - Better facilities
- were the top 3 things that would **encourage** adults to do **more physical activity**



1 in **4** adults had participated in organised sport in the previous 4 weeks



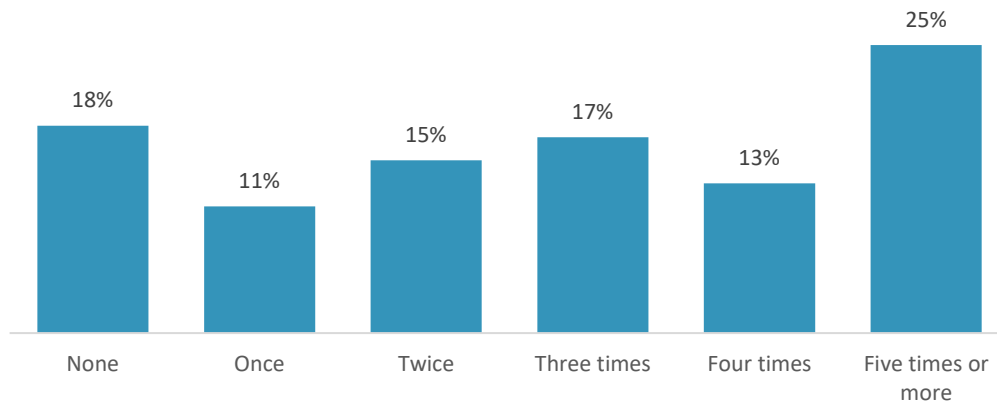
One in five (21%) adults had **volunteered** in sport in the last 12 months



Chapter 5: Physical exercise

Physical activity guidelines

Figure 5.1 Number of times in a typical week doing at least moderate activity for 30 minutes or longer

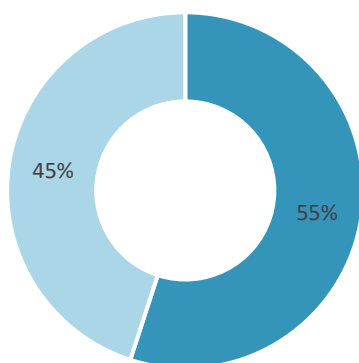


Physical activity guidelines⁴ indicate that adults aged 19 and over should aim for at least:

- 150 minutes of moderate aerobic activity (such as cycling or walking) in bouts of 10 minutes or more, each week
Or
- 75 minutes of vigorous aerobic physical activity (such as running or a game of singles tennis) each week
Or
- a mixture of moderate and vigorous aerobic activity which equates to 150 minutes of moderate intensity activity (a general rule of thumb is that 1 minute of vigorous activity provides the same health benefits as 2 minutes of moderate intensity activity)

Figure 5.2 Recommended weekly time spent doing physical activity

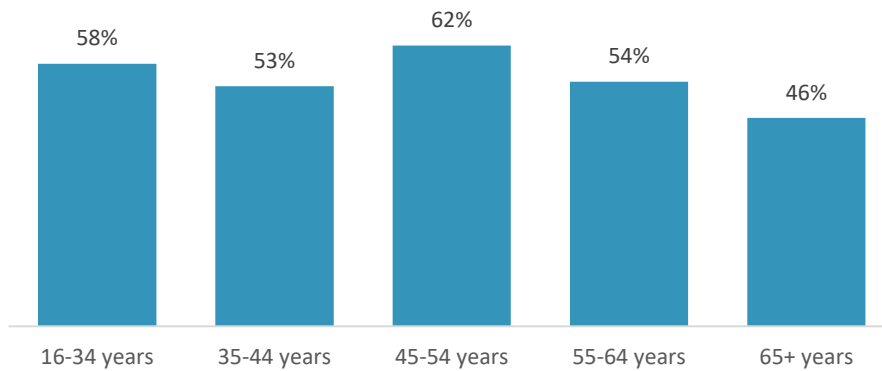
■ Above recommended level ■ Below recommended level



- just over half (55%) of Jersey adults reported doing at least the equivalent of 150 minutes of moderate exercise per week
- on average, adults in Jersey did the equivalent of 180 minutes of moderate exercise per week

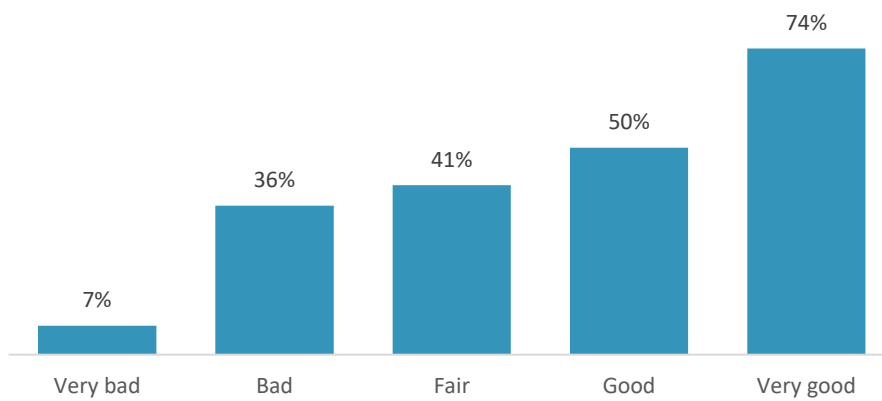
⁴ Public Health England and NHS, see www.gov.uk and www.nhs.uk

Figure 5.3 Proportion of adults who meet the recommended weekly time of physical activity, by age



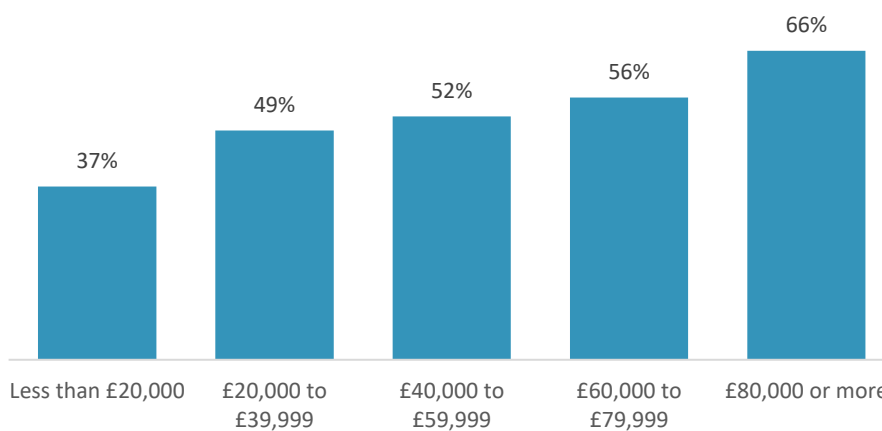
- fewer than half (46%) of adults aged 65 years or over met the minimum weekly activity guidelines

Figure 5.4 Proportion of adults who meet the recommended weekly time of physical activity, by self-reported health



- three quarters (74%) of adults who describe themselves as in very good health are also physically active for at least the minimum recommended guideline of 150 minutes per week. This compares to one in fifteen (7%) adults who describe themselves as in very bad health

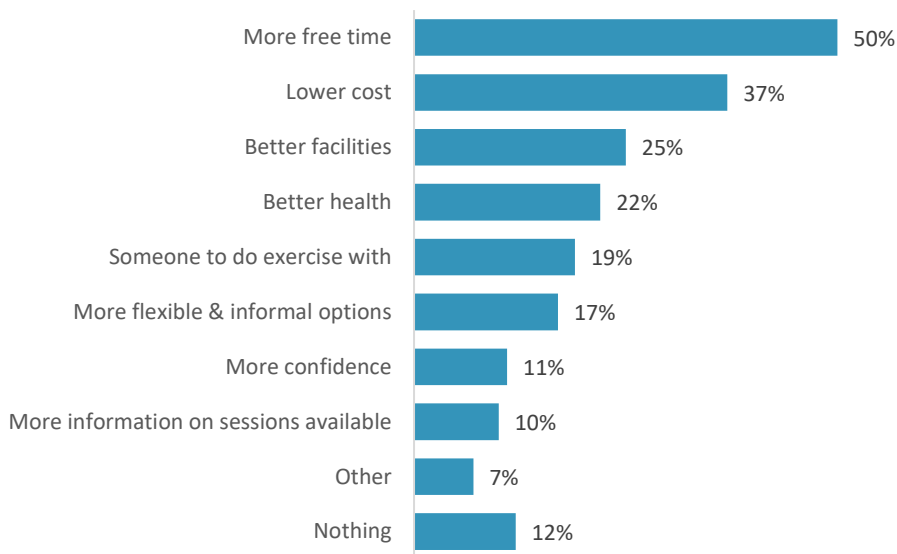
Figure 5.5 Proportion of adults who meet the recommended weekly time of physical activity, by household income



- two thirds (66%) of adults with a household income of £80,000 or more met the minimum activity guidelines. This compares to just over a third (37%) of adults with a household income of under £20,000

Physical activity encouragement

Figure 5.6 What would encourage you to do more sports or physical activity?

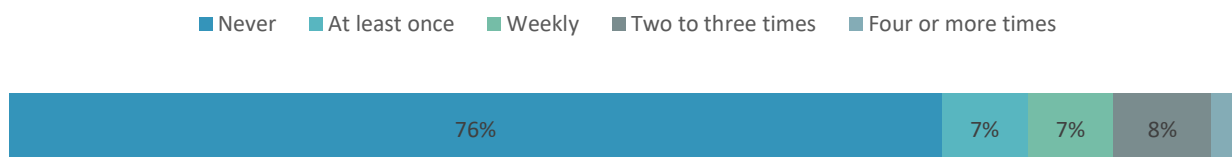


- half (50%) of adults stated having *more free time* would encourage them to do more physical activity
- over half (56%) of 16 to 34-year-olds cited *lower cost* would encourage them to do more physical activity, compared to one fifth (19%) of adults aged 65 years or over
- one in seven (14%) of females cited *more confidence*, compared to 7% of males

Organised sport

Thinking about the last 4 weeks, how often have you participated in sport with an organised sport club, group or organisation?

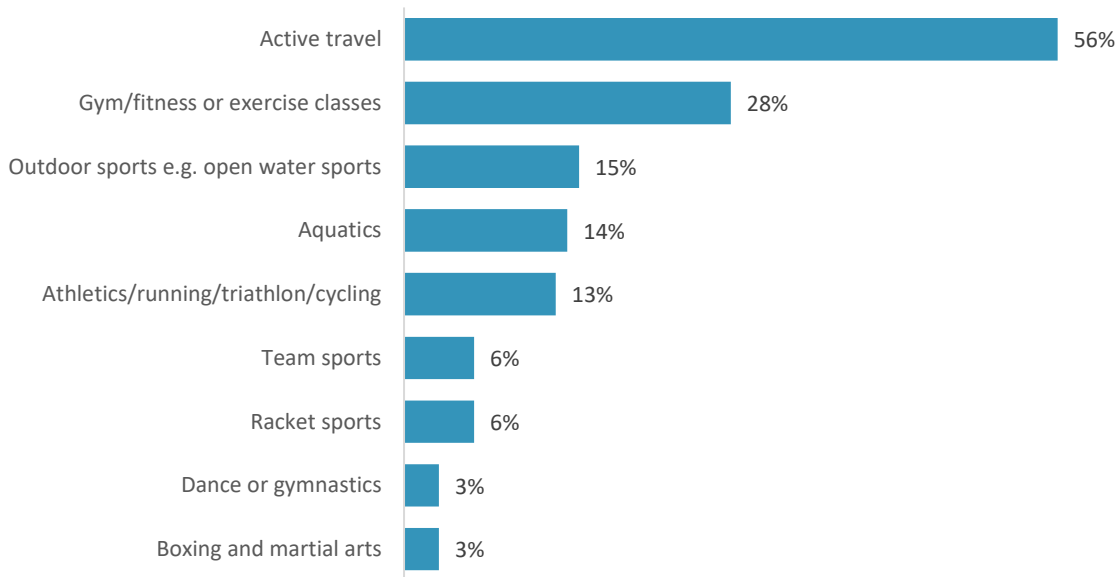
Figure 5.7 How often have you participated in organised sport in the last 4 weeks?



- three quarters (76%) of adults had not participated in organised sport in the previous 4 weeks
- a third (36%) of adults in very good health had participated in organised sport in the last 4 weeks, compared to 6% of adults in bad health

Types of physical activity

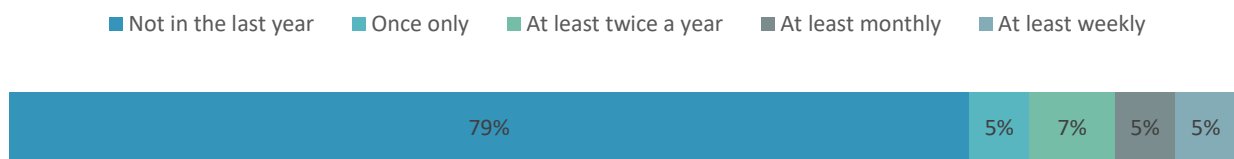
Figure 5.8 In the last 4 weeks, have you taken part in any of the following activities on one or more occasion?



- over half (56%) of adults had taken part in active travel at least once in the last 4 weeks
- one in ten (10%) males had taken part in team sports in the last 4 weeks, compared to one in fifty (2%) females
- around one in twenty (6%) females had taken part in dance or gymnastics in the last 4 weeks, compared to fewer than 1% of males

Volunteering in sport

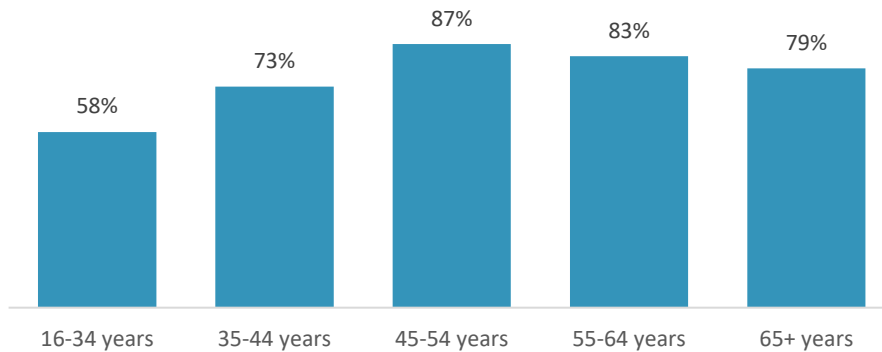
Figure 5.9 In the last 12 months, approximately how often have you volunteered or given your time to help with sports, exercise activities or dance?



- one in five (21%) adults in Jersey had volunteered in sports, exercise or dance in the last 12 months
- this ranged from one in four (26%) 16 to 34-year-olds to one in seven (14%) aged 65 years or over

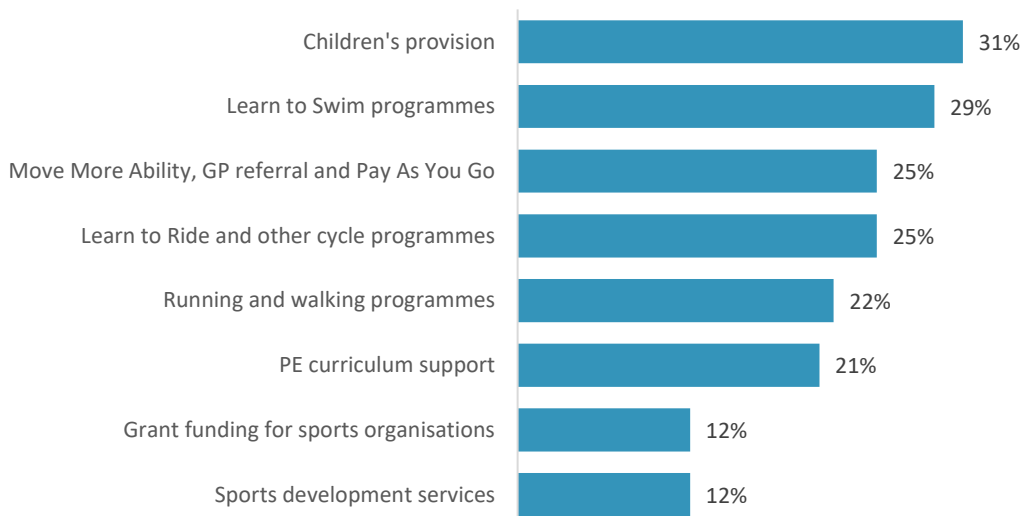
Knowledge of Jersey Sport provisions

Figure 5.10 Proportion of adults who know where to find information about sport and physical activities, by age



- overall, three quarters (74%) of adults in Jersey knew where to find information about sport and physical activities

Figure 5.11 Are you aware of any of the following services and opportunities that Jersey Sport provides to Islanders?



- overall, three fifths (58%) of adults were aware of at least one service or opportunity that Jersey Sport provides to Islanders

WELLBEING

Around two-thirds of adults scored **highly or very highly** for...
feeling **satisfied** with their life (**66%**)
feeling their life is **worthwhile** (**70%**)
feeling **happy** (**65%**)



Over a quarter
(**28%**) of adults
had high levels of
anxiety



38% of adults
felt **relaxed** often
or all of the time



84% of adults
socialised face to
face at least weekly



A quarter (**25%**)
reported feeling
lonely often or some
of the time



41% of 16 to 34-year-olds said they felt **lonely**
often or some of the time...



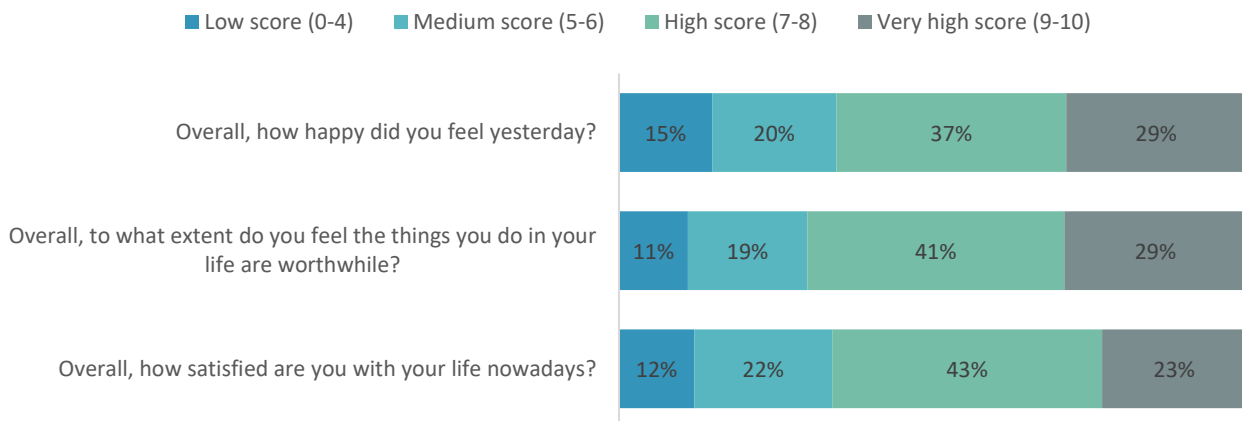
... compared to **16%** of adults aged 65 and over

Chapter 6: Wellbeing

Personal wellbeing

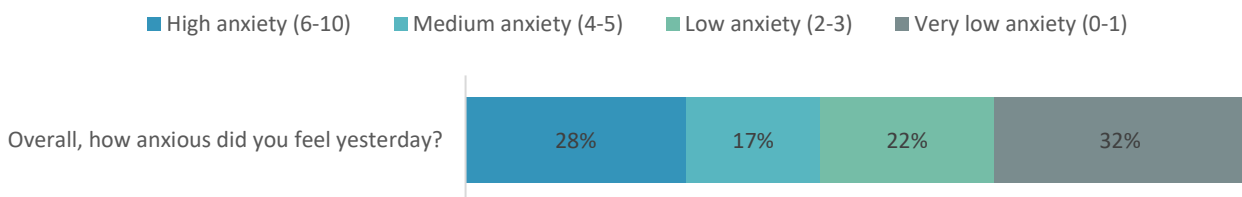
Respondents were asked questions about their general wellbeing. Respondents scored themselves between zero and ten, with ten being ‘completely’ and zero being ‘not at all’. The scores have been grouped into broader categories using thresholds developed by the Office of National Statistics (ONS).

Figure 6.1 Scores out of ten for wellbeing measures, where ten is ‘completely’ and zero is ‘not at all’



- approximately two thirds of adults scored seven out of ten or more for happiness, feeling worthwhile and life satisfaction
- while scores for life satisfaction and feeling worthwhile have remained stable since 2022, the proportion of adults with a high or very high score in happiness has decreased from 71% in 2022 to 65% in 2023
- the percentages of adults reporting very high scores for happiness (29%), feeling worthwhile (29%) and life satisfaction (23%) were slightly less than those reported in the UK⁵ (33%, 33% and 25% respectively)

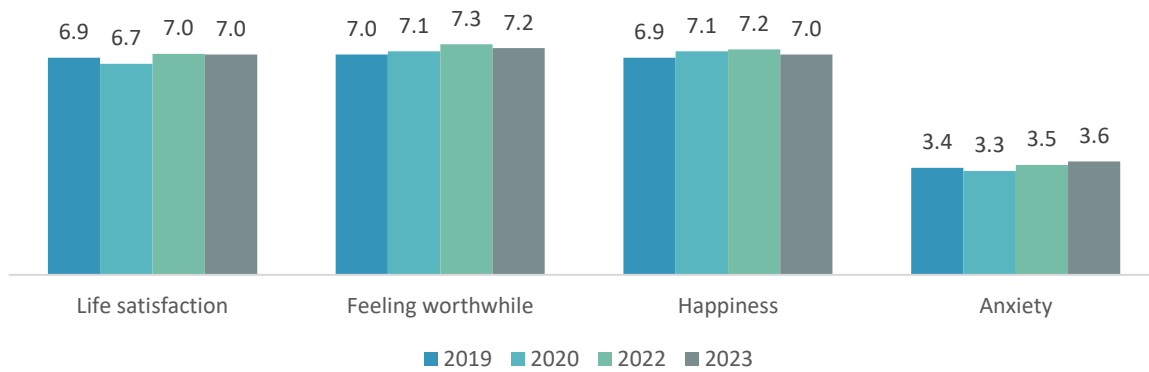
Figure 6.2 Overall, how anxious did you feel yesterday? Where ten is ‘completely’ and zero is ‘not at all’



- over a quarter (28%) of adults scored their level of anxiety as high, a similar proportion to 2022
- a third (34%) of females scored their level of anxiety as high, compared to 23% of males

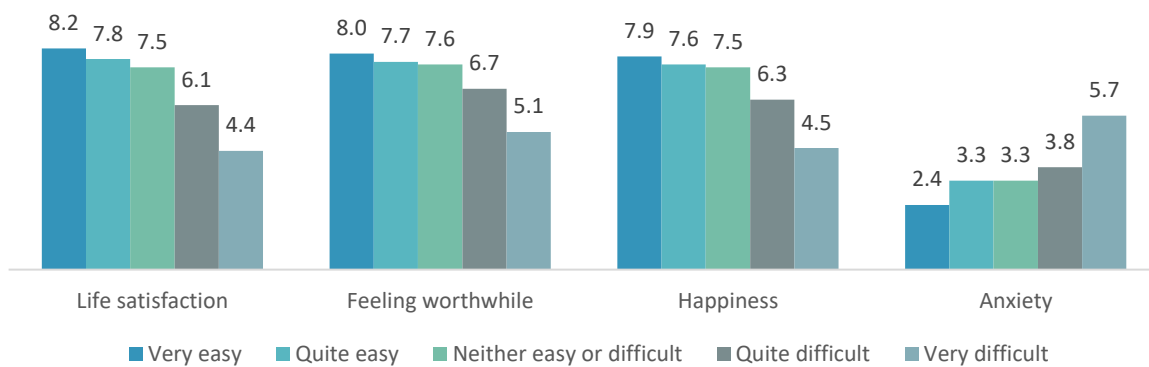
⁵ [Quality of life in the UK - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://ons.gov.uk)

Figure 6.3 Average (mean) scores out of ten for wellbeing measures in 2019 to 2023



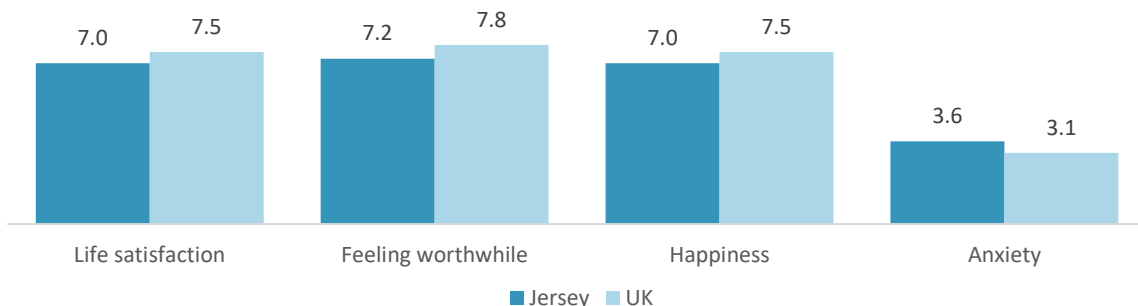
- average scores for wellbeing have remained stable since 2019

Figure 6.4 Average (mean) scores out of ten for wellbeing measures, by ability to cope financially



- overall, adults who found it *quite difficult* or *very difficult* to cope financially reported lower scores for life satisfaction, feeling worthwhile and happiness, and higher scores for anxiety
- by tenure, adults living in owner-occupied accommodation reported higher wellbeing scores for life satisfaction, feeling worthwhile and happiness, than those in other tenure categories
- adults in social rental (4.0) and qualified rental (4.1) properties reported higher levels of anxiety than owner-occupied (3.2)

Figure 6.5 Average (mean) scores out of ten for wellbeing measures in the UK and Jersey, 2023



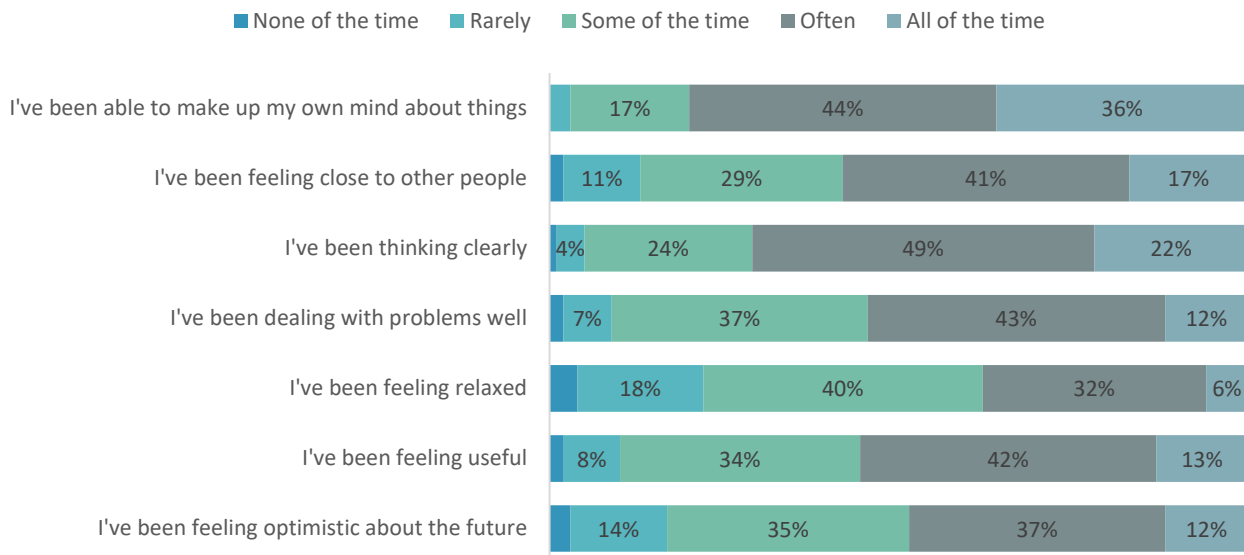
- Jersey’s average (mean) scores were lower than the UK for life satisfaction, feeling happy and worthwhile, and higher for anxiety⁶

⁶ [Personal well-being in the UK - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://ons.gov.uk/personal-well-being-in-the-uk)

Thoughts and feelings

Respondents were asked to tick which option best describes their experience of each statement over the last two weeks.

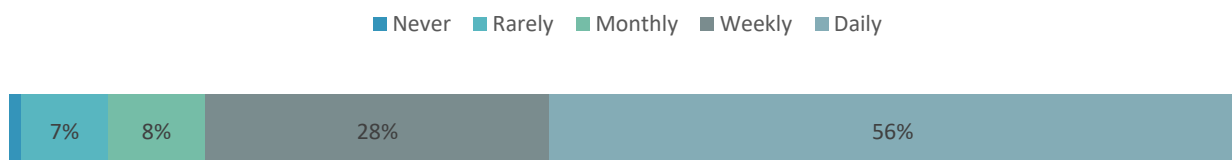
Figure 6.6 Over the last 2 weeks, which option best describes your experience?



- one in five (21%) adults have felt relaxed rarely or none of the time over the previous two weeks; two in five (38%) felt relaxed often or all of the time
- around half (48%) felt optimistic about the future often or all of the time

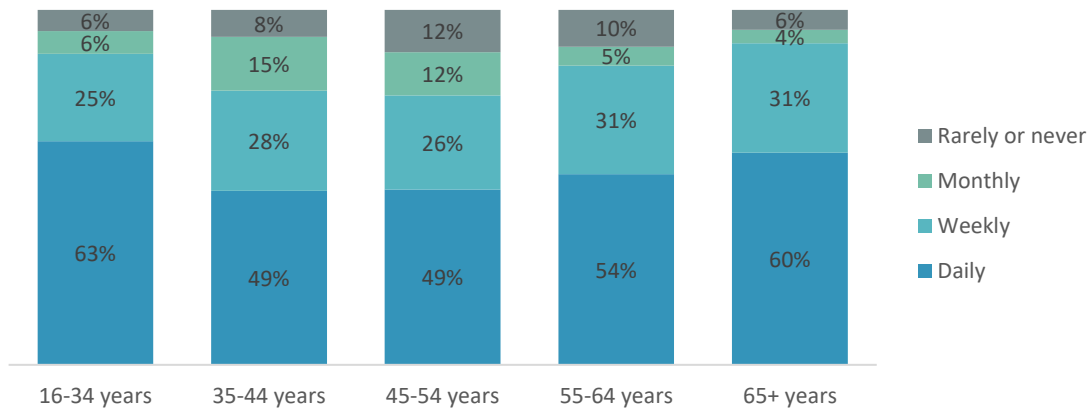
Social connections

Figure 6.7 Frequency of socialising face to face with people outside your household



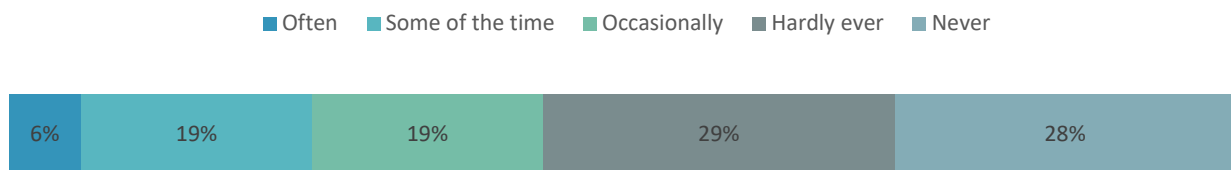
- the proportion of adults who socialise face to face with people outside their household on a daily basis has increased from 42% in 2022 to 56% in 2023
- fewer than one in ten (7%) adults rarely or never socialised face to face with people outside their household

Figure 6.8 Frequency of socialising face to face with people outside your household, by age



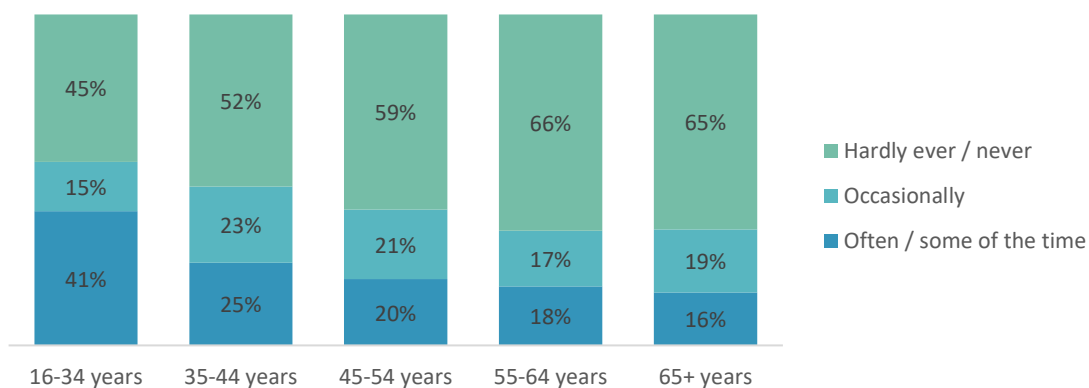
- the youngest age group (16 to 34-year-olds) socialised the most where more than three fifths (63%) socialised daily
- adults aged 35 to 54-years-old socialised the least frequently: less than half (49%) socialised daily
- the proportion of adults socialising daily has increased across all age groups

Figure 6.9 Frequency of feeling lonely



- one quarter (25%) of adults said they felt lonely often or some of the time

Figure 6.10 Frequency of feeling lonely, by age



- by age, two fifths (41%) of 16 to 34-year-olds said they felt lonely some of the time or often, compared to fewer than a fifth (16%) of adults aged 65 years or over
- one in five (19%) adults who socialised daily outside their household said they felt lonely often or some of the time, compared to half (48%) who rarely socialised outside their household
- one third (34%) of adults with longstanding illness felt lonely often or some of the time, compared to one fifth (20%) of those without a longstanding illness

EMERGENCY SERVICES

18% of adults had contact with an ambulance crew in the last 12 months



Over nine out of ten (**94%**) of adults rate their care received from the ambulance service as **good** or **very good**



6% of adults reported having had a fire in their home



A quarter (**25%**) of household fires were caused by **unattended cooking**



and **cooking with hot oil**

Nearly **three quarters (72%)** of households that have a **fuel burning appliance**, also have a **carbon monoxide detector**



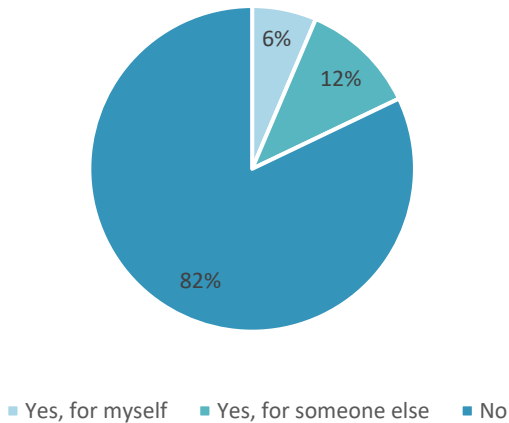
Households were more likely to have **smoke** or **carbon monoxide detectors** in the **hallway (84%)** or the **landing (67%)**

Chapter 7: Emergency services

Jersey Ambulance Service

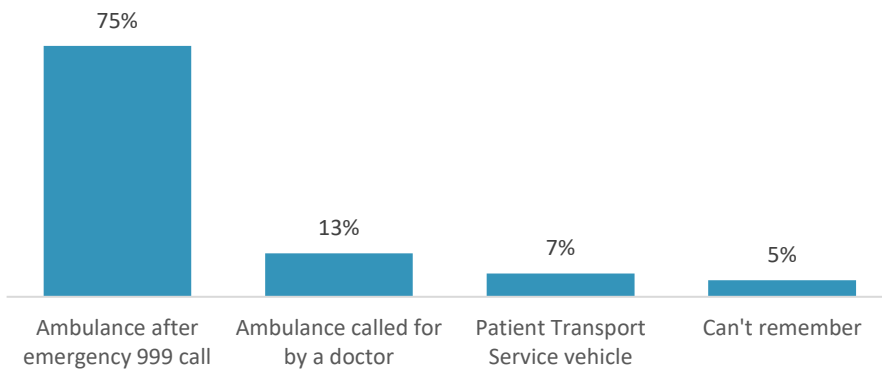
Respondents were asked about their most recent experience of the Jersey Ambulance Service. This included emergency and urgent ambulances and Patient Transport Services.

Figure 7.1 In the last 12 months, have you had contact with an ambulance crew?



- about one in five (18%) adults have had contact with an ambulance crew in the last 12 months

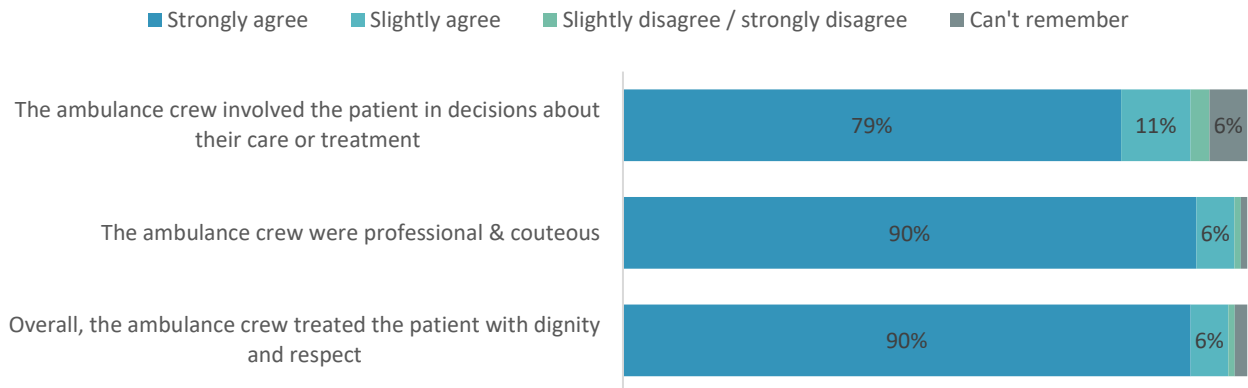
Figure 7.2 Adults who have had contact with an ambulance crew in the last 12 months, by where they had contact



- three quarters (75%) of those who had contact with an ambulance crew in the last 12 months, had been in an ambulance following an emergency 999 call

Ambulance crew

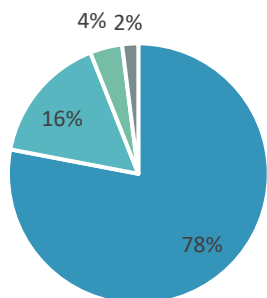
Figure 7.3 Respondents who have had contact with an ambulance crew were asked how much they agreed or disagreed with the following statements



- nearly all (96%) adults agreed the ambulance crew treated the patient with dignity and respect and also were professional and courteous

Ambulance crew advice

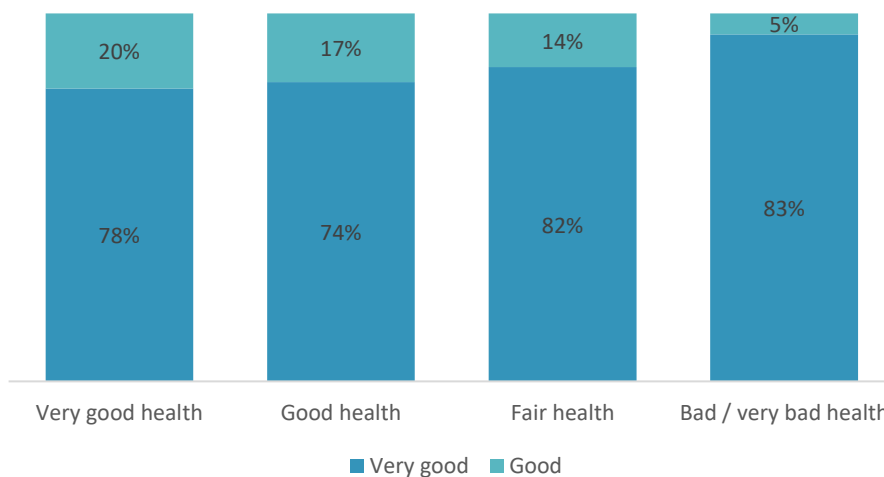
Figure 7.4 Overall, how would you rate the care received from the ambulance service?



- overall, more than nine out of ten (94%) adults rated their care as very good or good

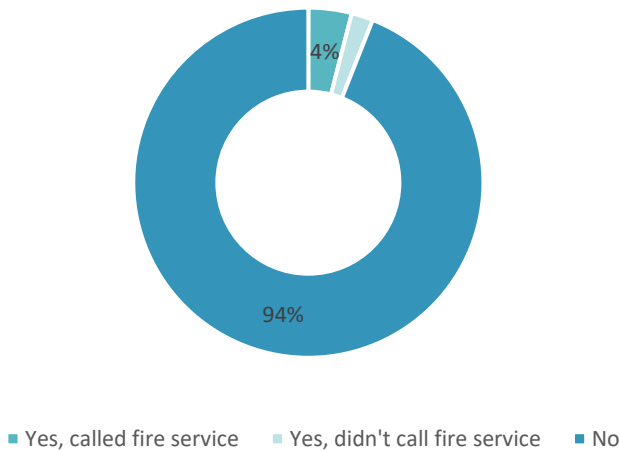
Legend: Very good (dark blue), Good (medium blue), Fair (light blue), Poor or very poor (grey)

Figure 7.5 Proportion of adults rating the care they received from the ambulance service as good or very good, by self-rated health



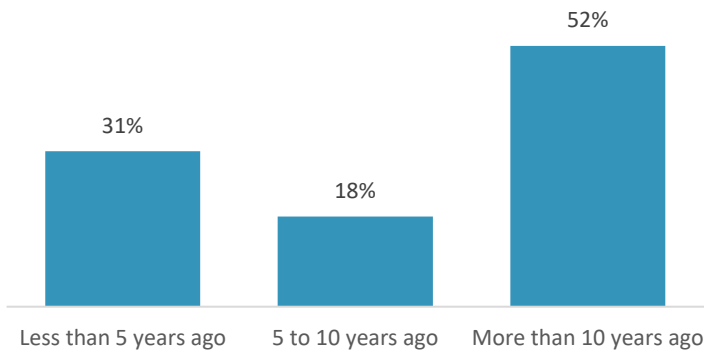
Fires in the home

Figure 7.6 Have you ever had a fire in your home?



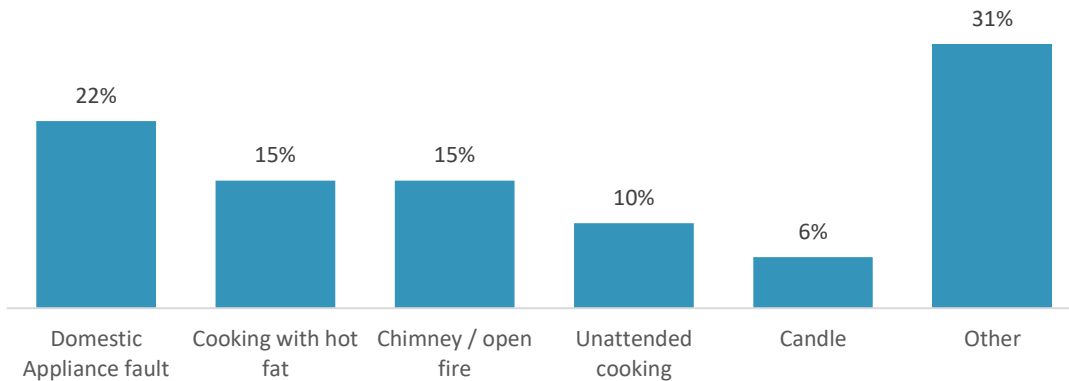
- around one in fifteen (6%) of adults reported having had a fire in their home
- 8% of those in social rental properties reported having had a fire in their home, compared to 3% of those in qualified rental properties

Figure 7.7 When was the last fire in your home?



- around half (52%) of people who have had a fire in their home reported it was more than 10 years ago
- a third (31%) of fires in people homes have occurred within the last 5 years

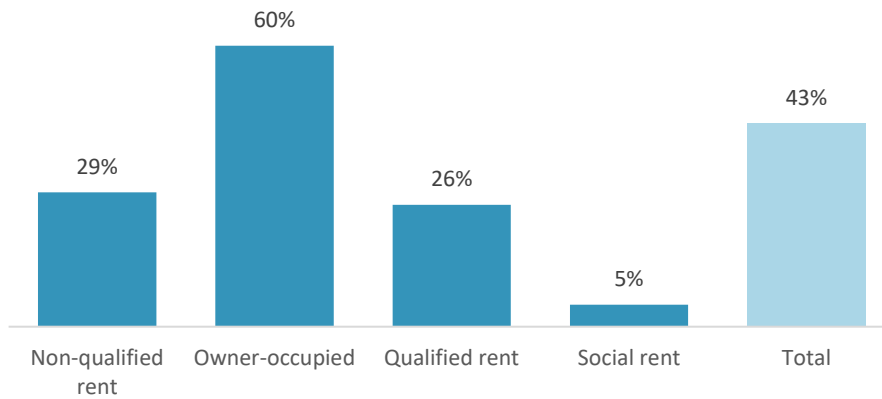
Figure 7.8 What was the last fire in your home caused by?



- a quarter (25%) of household fires were caused by *unattended cooking* and *cooking with hot fat or oil*
- *chimney / open fire* and *candle* were not options in the questionnaire, but were frequently given as *other* causes so have been added to Figure 7.8

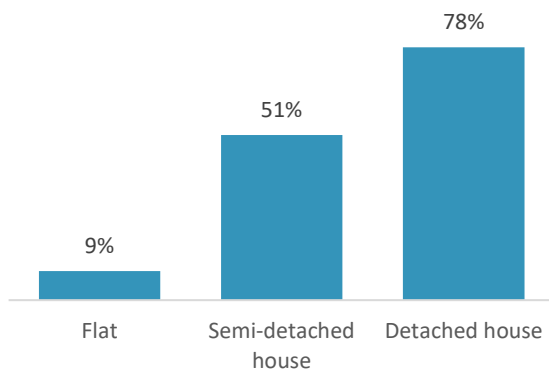
Respondents were asked if they have any fuel burning appliances in their home that burns gas, oil, coal or wood?

Figure 7.9 Households who reported they had fuel burning appliances in their home, by tenure



- just over two fifths (43%) of adults reported having a fuel burning appliance in their home
- three out of five (60%) households with a fuel burning appliance lived in owner-occupied properties
- only 5% of those living in social rental properties reported having a fuel burning appliance in their home

Figure 7.10 Households who reported they had fuel burning appliances in their home, by property type

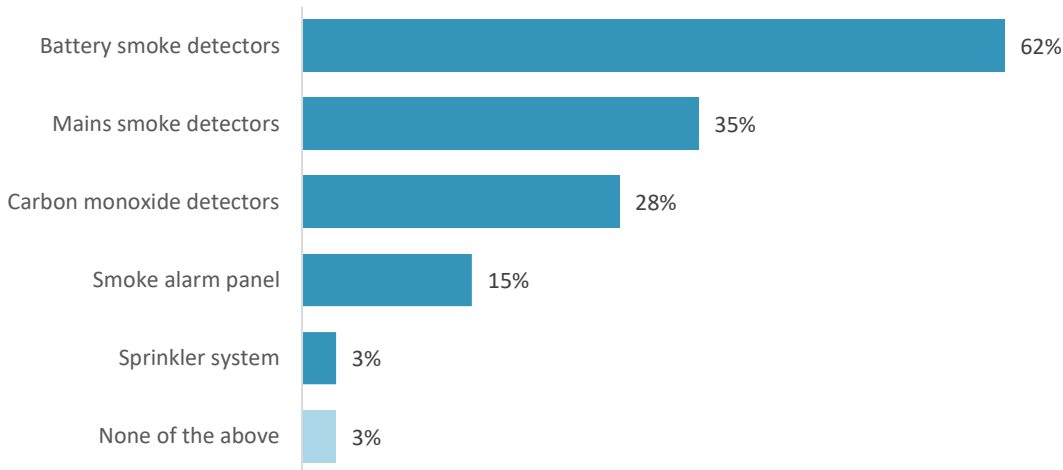


- fewer than one in ten (9%) flats had a fuel burning appliance, compared to eight out of ten (78%) detached homes

Fire safety measures

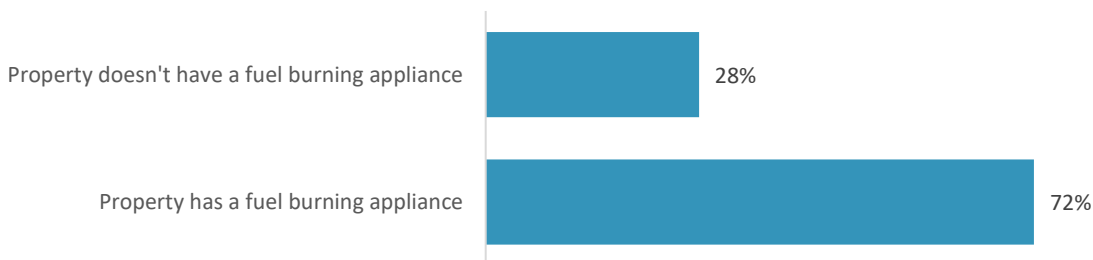
Respondents were asked which fire safety measures they have in their homes. They could pick more than one option.

Figure 7.11 What, if any, fire safety measures do you have in your home?

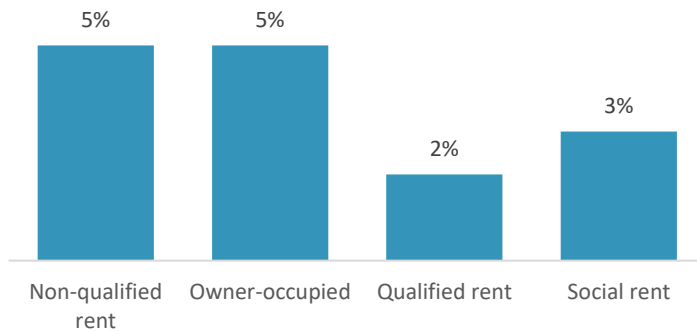


- one in thirty (3%) households had no safety measures at all
- *battery operated smoke detectors* remained the most popular fire safety measure with around two thirds of households (62%) having them
- almost all (97%) households had either a battery or a mains smoke detector, or a carbon monoxide detector

Figure 7.12 Proportion who reported property having a carbon monoxide (CO) detector, by whether the property has a fuel burning appliance

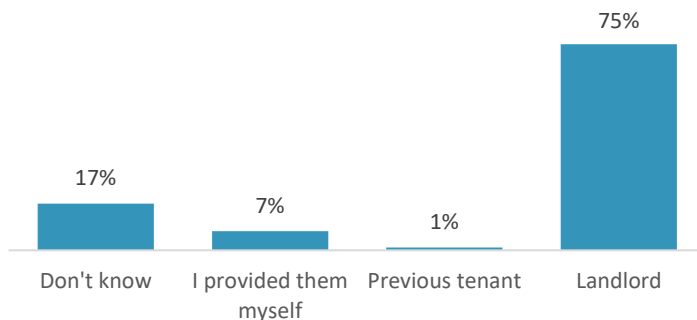


- nearly three quarters (72%) of households that have a fuel burning appliance, also have carbon monoxide detectors, an increase from 42% in 2019

Figure 7.13 Proportion of households without a smoke or carbon monoxide detector, by tenure

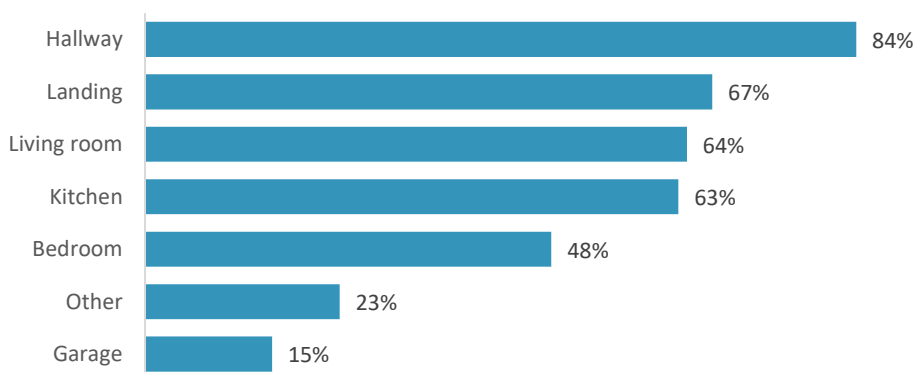
- qualified rental properties had the lowest proportion (2%) without a smoke or carbon monoxide detector

Figure 7.14 If you live in rented accommodation and have smoke and / or carbon monoxide detectors fitted, who installed them?



- one in fourteen (7%) rented households installed the fire safety measures in their homes themselves
- around three quarters (75%) of households with smoke or carbon monoxide detectors reported the landlord installed them

Figure 7.15 In which rooms do you have smoke detectors or carbon monoxide detectors fitted?



- households in Jersey were most likely to have smoke or carbon monoxide detectors in the hallway (84%) or the landing (67%)
- three fifths (64%) of households had a detector in the living room and a similar proportion having a detector in the kitchen (63%)
- of *other* rooms where households reported having detectors, the most frequently mentioned were utility room, boiler room and attic / loft

GETTING INVOLVED

60% of 16 to 34-year-olds felt the **social and recreational activities** available were **good or very good**...



...compared with **85%** of those aged 65 years or older

77% of adults agreed that **arts & culture** are an **essential** part of community life



A quarter (**24%**) of adults are a member of **Jersey Heritage**

61% of adults feel it is **likely** the Government would be prepared to protect people, if a **new contagious disease** spreads



Two thirds (66%) of adults **do not trust** the Government to listen to people's views before taking decisions



Under a third (28%) of adults believed that if many people complained about a **public service** that is working badly, it is **likely** it would be **improved**

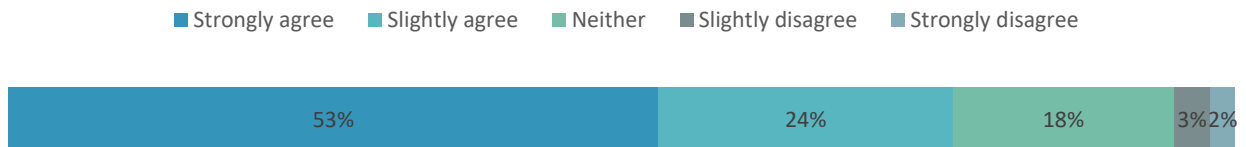


Chapter 8: Getting involved

Arts and heritage

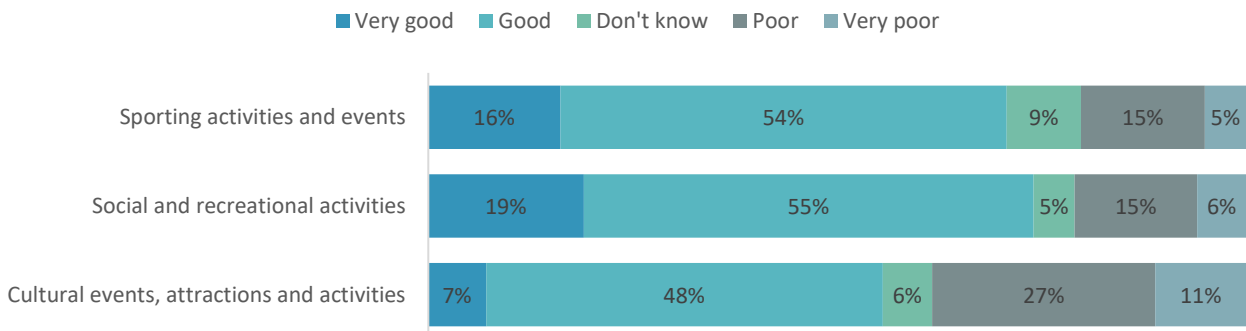
Adults were asked their views on arts and culture in Jersey, leisure activities and Jersey Heritage.

Figure 8.1 To what extent do you agree that arts and culture are an essential part of community life?



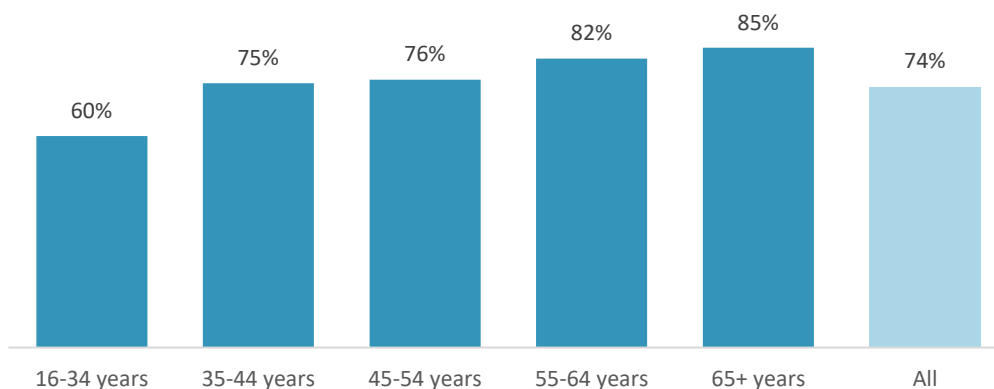
- over three quarters (77%) of adults agreed that arts and culture are an essential part of community life

Figure 8.2 How do you rate the range of the following leisure activities available in Jersey?



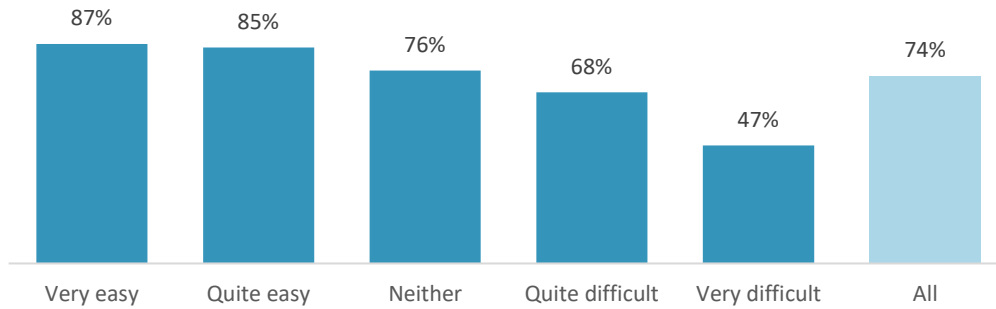
- around three quarters of adults rated social and recreational activities (74%) and sporting activities and events (70%) in Jersey as good or very good
- around half (55%) of adults felt cultural events, attractions and activities were good or very good

Figure 8.3 Proportion of adults rating social and recreational activities either very good or good, by age



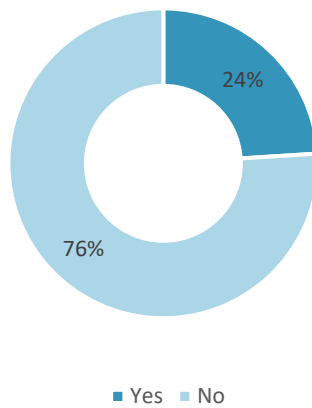
- nearly two thirds (60%) of adults aged 16 to 34-years-old felt the social and recreational activities in Jersey were good or very good, compared to more than eight out of ten (85%) of those aged 65 years or older

Figure 8.4 Proportion of adults rating social and recreational activities either very good or good, by how easily they cope financially



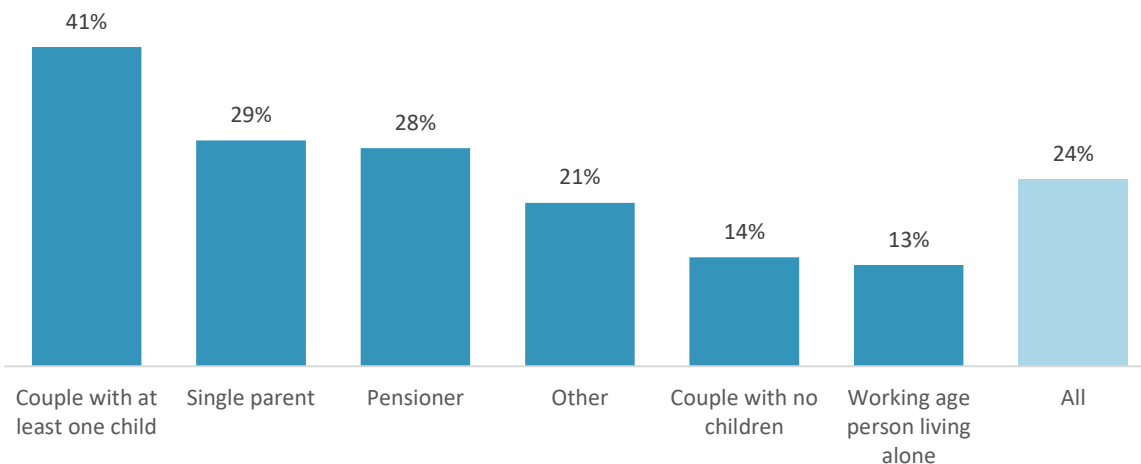
- nearly nine out of ten (87%) adults who find it very easy to cope financially rated the social and recreational activities as good or very good, compared to less than half (47%) who find it very difficult

Figure 8.5 Proportion of adults who are a member of Jersey Heritage



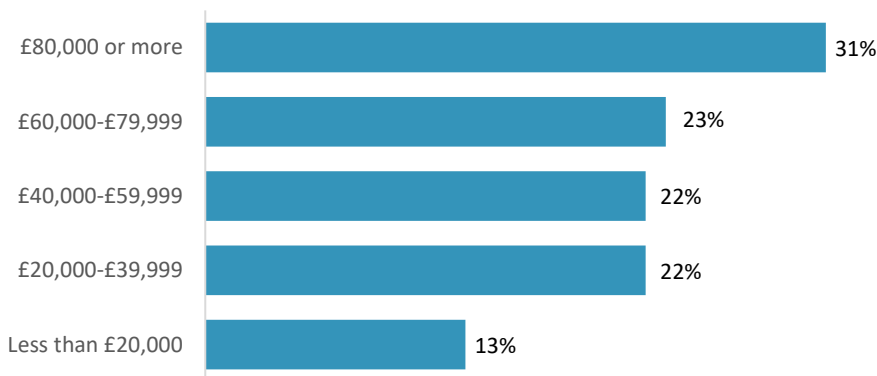
- a quarter (24%) of adults are a member of Jersey Heritage
- one in five (21%) of males were Jersey Heritage members, compared to over one in four (27%) were female
- a third (30%) of adults who live in owner-occupied properties were members of Jersey Heritage, compared to about one in five (18%) who live in social rental properties

Figure 8.6 Proportion of adults who are a member of Jersey Heritage, by household type



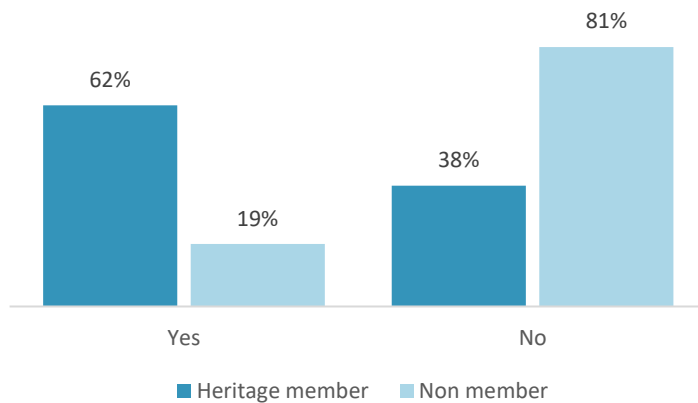
- two fifths (41%) of Jersey Heritage members live in a couple household with at least one dependent child
- over a third (37%) of people with children in their household have a Jersey Heritage membership, compared to a fifth (19%) of those that don't have children in the household

Figure 8.7 Proportion of adults who are a member of Jersey Heritage, by gross income



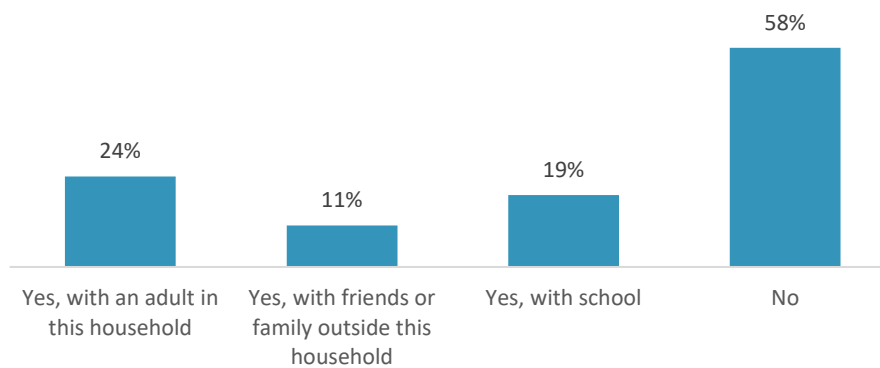
- just under a third (31%) of those with a gross income of £80,000 or more are members of Jersey Heritage, compared to around one in ten (13%) of those that have a gross income of less than £20,000

Figure 8.8 Have you visited Jersey Museum in the last 12 months?, by Heritage member status



- a third (30%) of adults had visited Jersey Museum in the last 12 months
- two thirds (62%) of those that had visited Jersey Museum were members of Jersey Heritage, compared to one in five (19%) of visitors who were not members

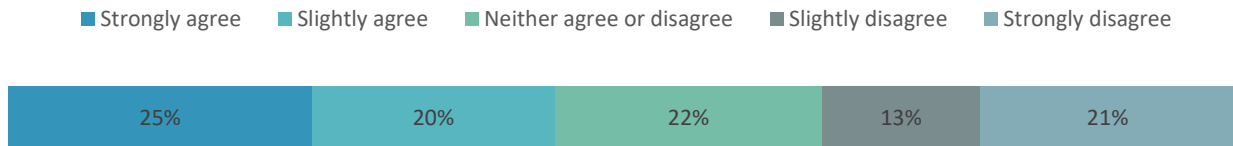
Figure 8.9 Have any children in your household visited Jersey Museum in the last 12 months?



- over half (58%) of adults reported their children have not visited Jersey Museum in the last 12 months
- a fifth (19%) of adults reported their children had visited Jersey Museum in the last 12 months with school

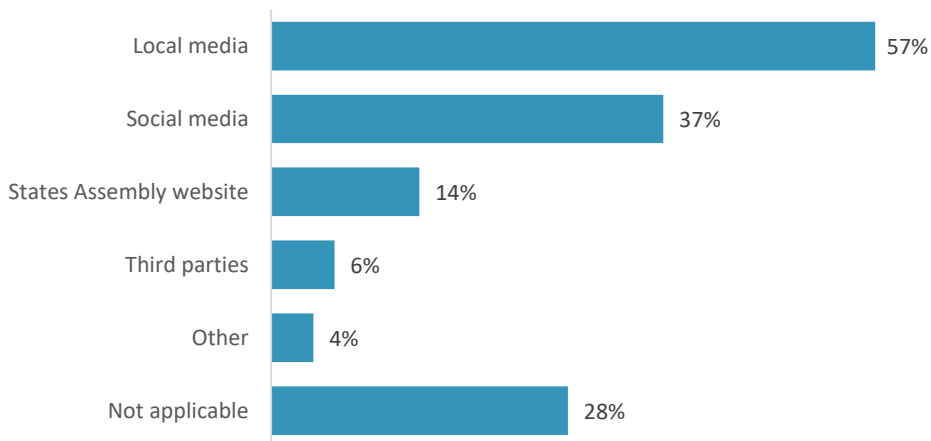
States Assembly

Figure 8.10 “I am confident I can describe the difference between the States Assembly and the Government of Jersey”



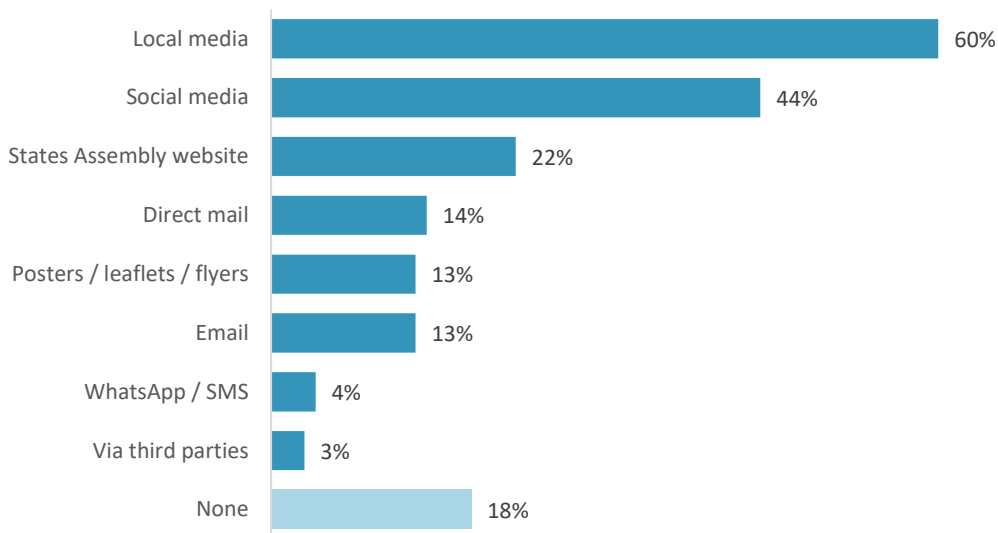
- just under half (45%) of adults agreed they can describe the difference between the States Assembly and the Government of Jersey, compared to a third (34%) who disagreed
- more men (51%) than women (39%) agreed with the statement

Figure 8.11 From which of the following sources have you found out information about the States Assembly?



- local media was the most commonly cited source, with over half (57%) of adults using it to find out information about the States Assembly
- around a quarter (28%) of adults did not currently find out about the States Assembly; this varied from 17% of adults aged 65 years or older to 40% of 16 to 34-year-olds

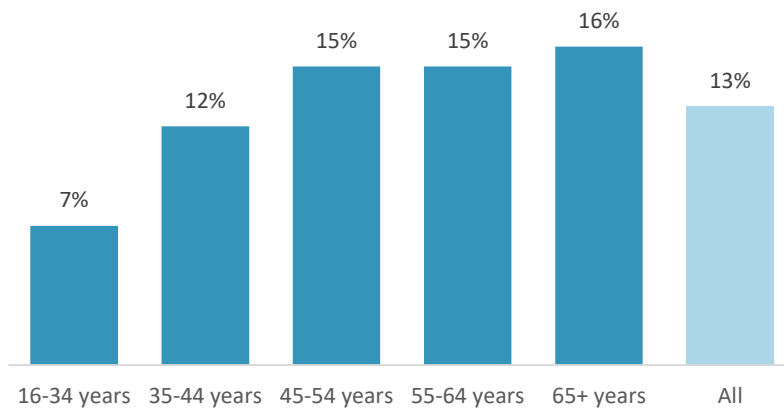
Figure 8.12 Through which channels would you like to find out information about the States Assembly?



- local media (60%) was the most cited channel where people would like to find out information about the States Assembly, followed by social media (44%)

Contact with the States Assembly

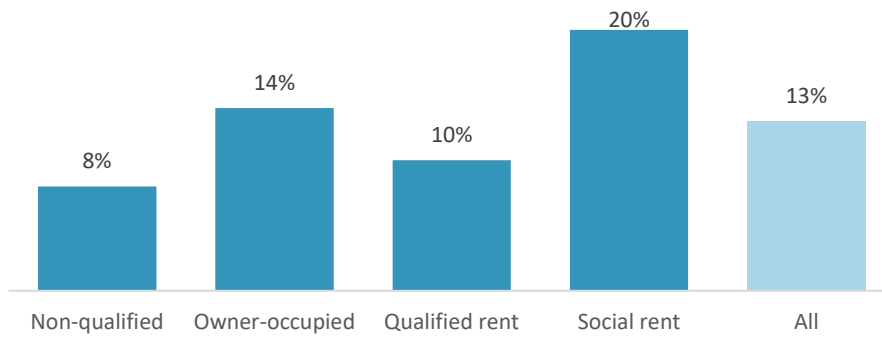
Figure 8.13 In the last 12 months, have you contacted a States Member?, by age



- overall, around one in eight (13%) adults had contacted a States Member in the last 12 months
- the proportion of adults who had contacted a States Member increased with age
- around one in twelve (8%) St Helier residents had contacted a States Member, compared to around one in six (17%) residents of rural parishes⁷

⁷ See methodology for definition of parish types

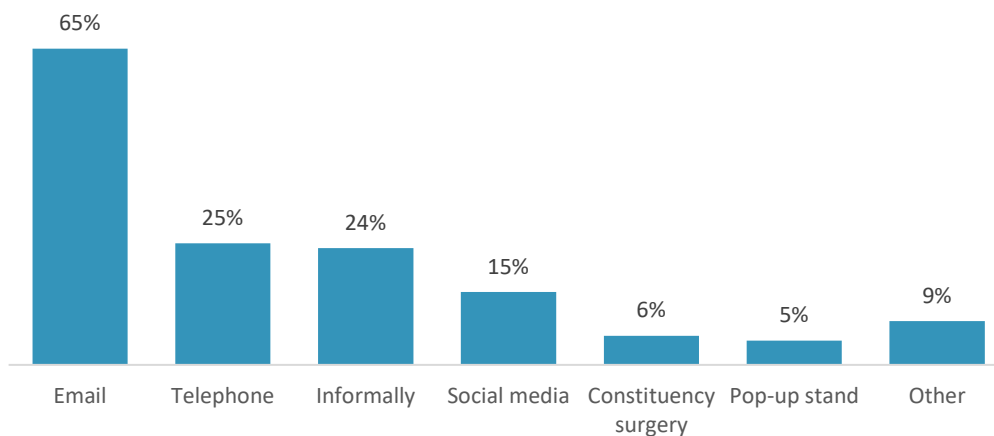
Figure 8.14 In the last 12 months, have you contacted a States Member?, by tenure



- one fifth (20%) of those living in social rental contacted a States Member in the last 12 months, compared to one in seven (14%) of those in owner-occupied properties

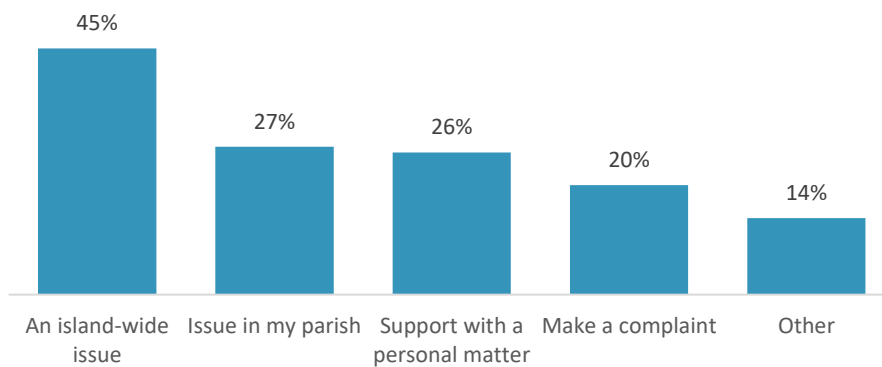
Respondents who answered that they had contacted a States Member were then asked a series of questions.

Figure 8.15 Via which channel did you contact them?



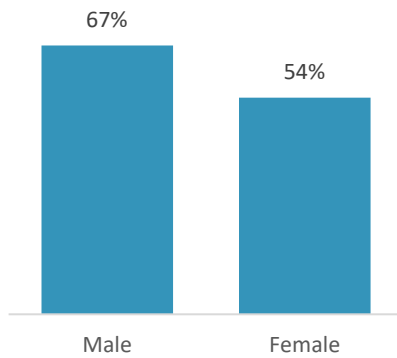
- around two thirds (65%) contacted a States Member via email

Figure 8.16 What was your reason for contacting them?



- just under half (45%) contacted a States Member to express an opinion about an island-wide issue
- a quarter (26%) of adults contacted a States Member for support with a personal matter
- one fifth (20%) of adults contacted a States Member to make a complaint

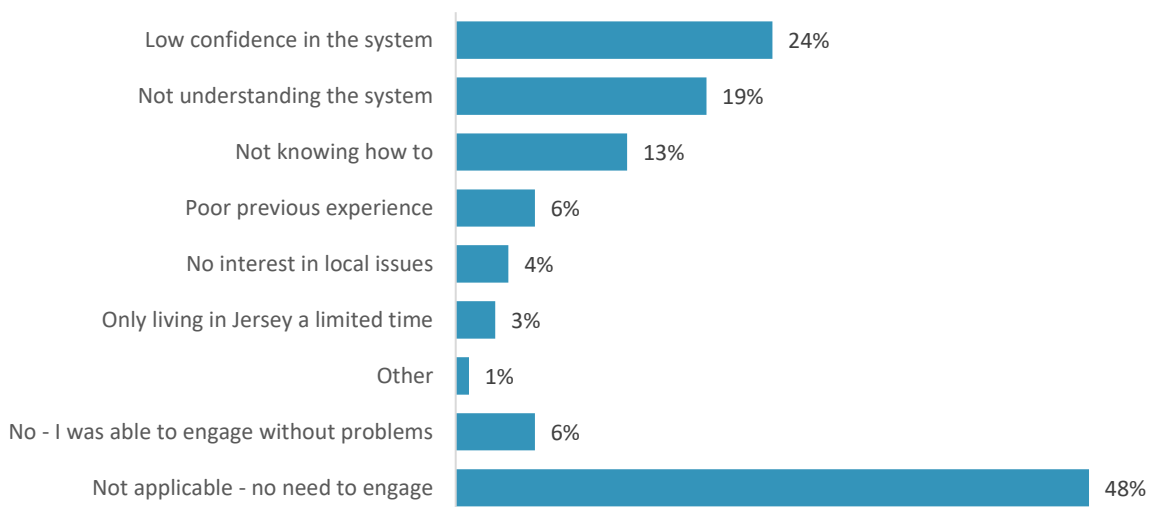
Figure 8.17 Proportion who were satisfied with the level of response they received, by gender



- overall, three fifths (61%) were satisfied with the level of response
- 64% of residents in rural parishes were satisfied with the level of response, compared with 59% of St Helier residents

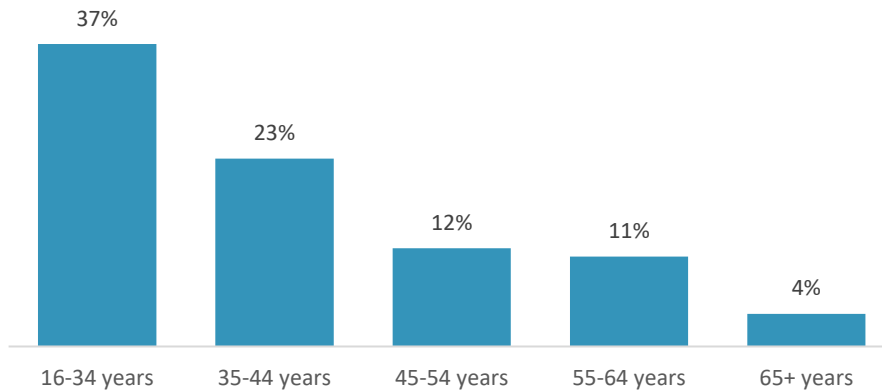
All adults were asked the following question.

Figure 8.18 Has anything prevented you from engaging with the States Assembly and/or its Members over the last 12 months?



- a quarter (24%) of adults stated that *low confidence in the system* had prevented them from engaging with the States Assembly, while a further fifth (19%) cited *not understanding the system*

Figure 8.19 Proportion of adults who cited *not understanding the system* had prevented them from engaging with the States Assembly and/or its Members in the last 12 months, by age

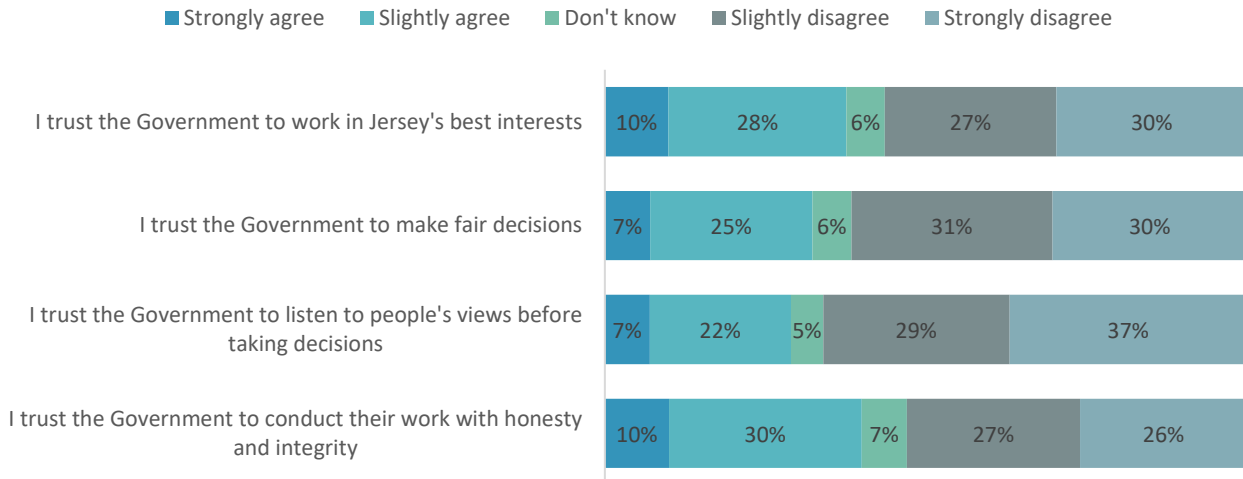


- the proportion of adults who cited *not understanding the system* as a barrier to engagement decreased with age
- a similar trend was seen with the proportion of adults who cited *not knowing how to* as a barrier to engagement, with 26% of 16 to 34-year-olds citing this as a reason compared to 4% of adults aged 65 years or older

Trust in Government

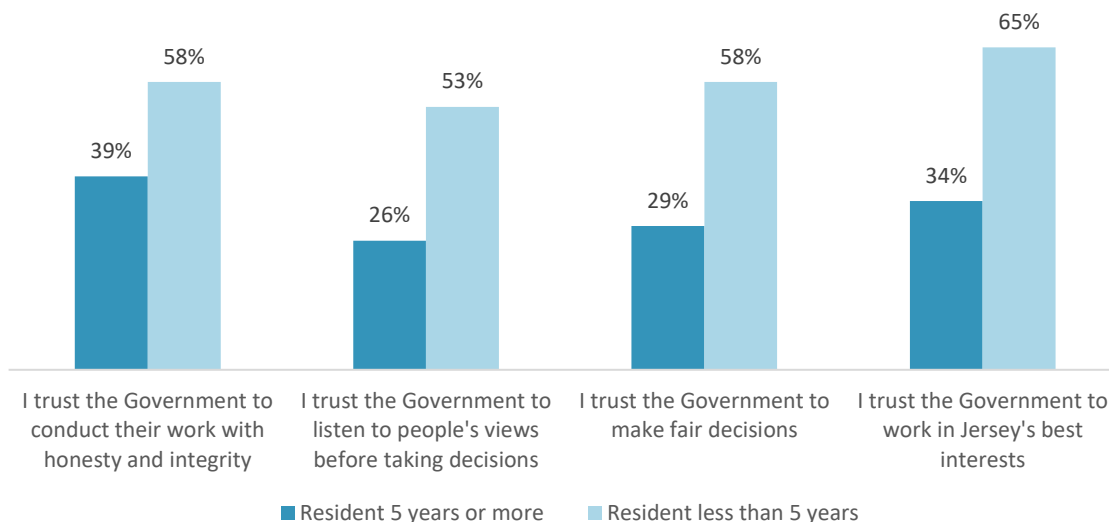
In the following statements, “the Government” includes Government of Jersey departments & employees, and the Council of Ministers

Figure 8.20 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements



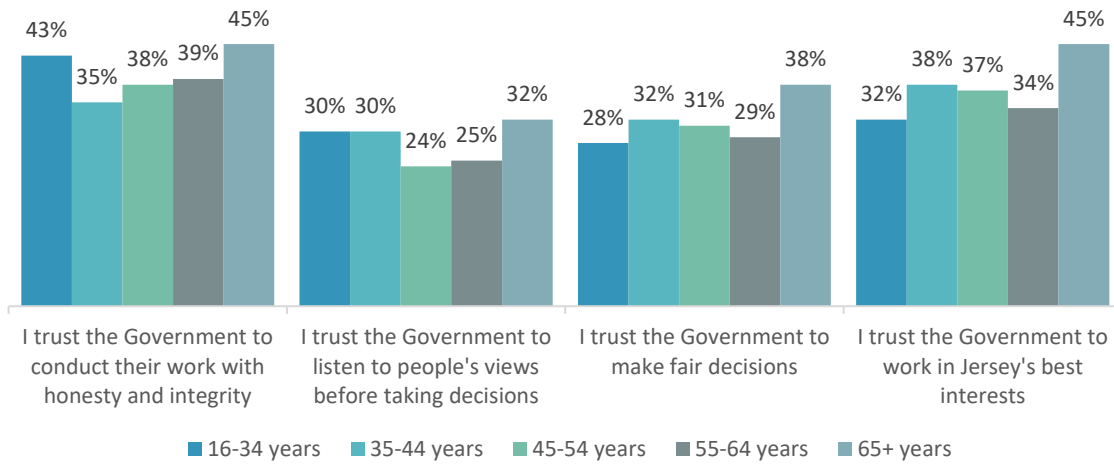
- less than a third (29%) of adults reported they trusted the *Government to listen to people’s views before taking decisions*
- two fifths (38%) trust the Government to work in Jersey’s best interests
- two thirds (61%) disagree with the statement “*I trust the Government to make fair decisions*”

Figure 8.21 Proportion of adults who agree with the following statements, by how long they have been resident in Jersey



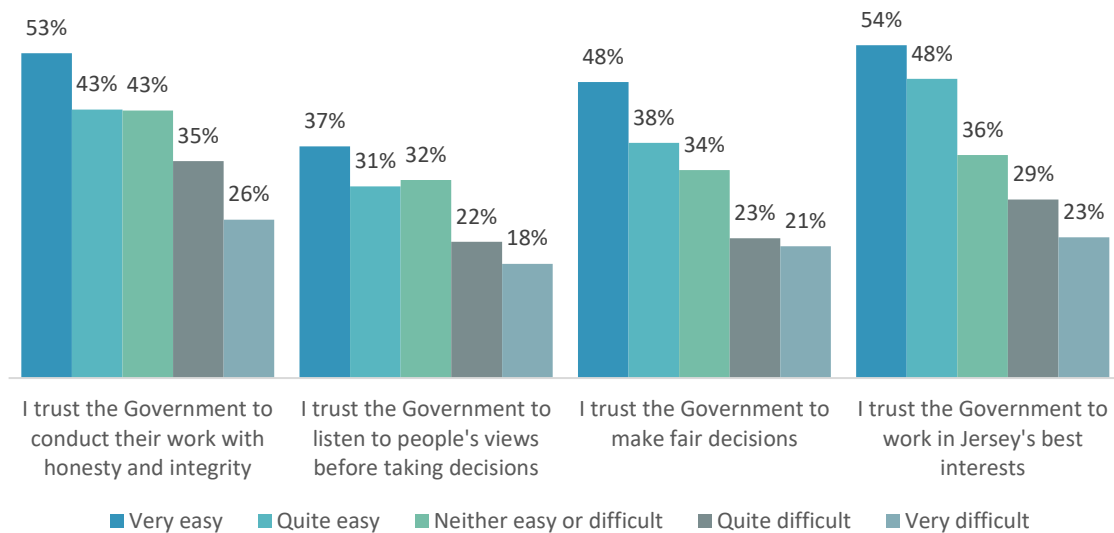
- for all four statements, those that have been resident in Jersey less than five years were more likely to trust the Government, compared to those that have lived in Jersey for more than five years

Figure 8.22 Proportion of adults who agree with the following statements, by age



- overall, adults aged 65 years or over were most likely to agree with the statements

Figure 8.23 Proportions of people who agree with the following statements, by how easy they cope financially



- for each statement there was a significant correlation between the level of trust in Government and the ability to cope financially

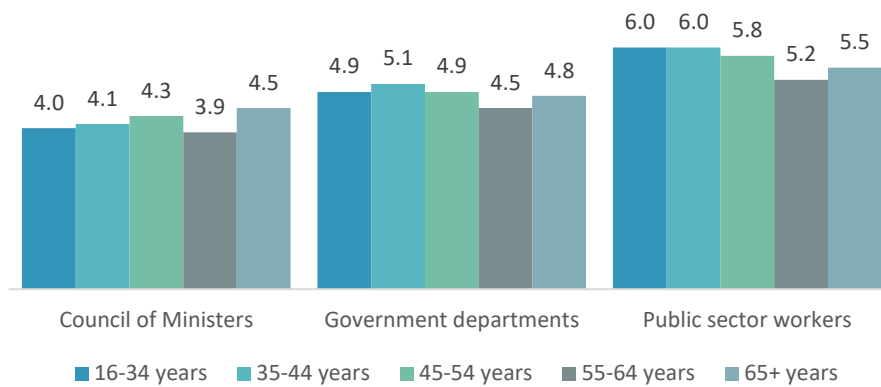
People were asked to score on a scale of 1 to 10 how much they trust the following civic institutions, with 1 being not at all and 10 being completely.

Figure 8.24 Average (mean) score of how much people trust the following institutions



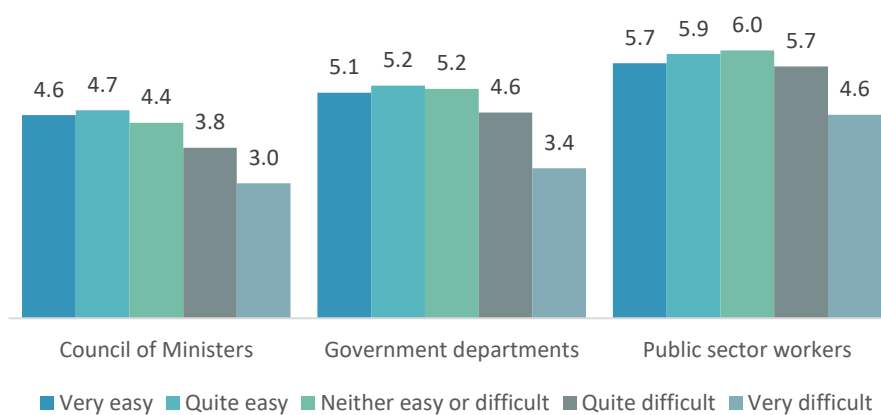
- public sector workers were scored as the most trustworthy, with mean average score of 5.7

Figure 8.25 Average (mean) score of how much people trust the following institutions, by age



- for all three institutions, those aged 55 to 64 years-old had the lowest level of trust than the other ages groups

Figure 8.26 Average (mean) score of how much people trust the following institutions, by how easy they cope financially



- for all institutions, there was a decrease in levels of trust as people found it more difficult to cope financially

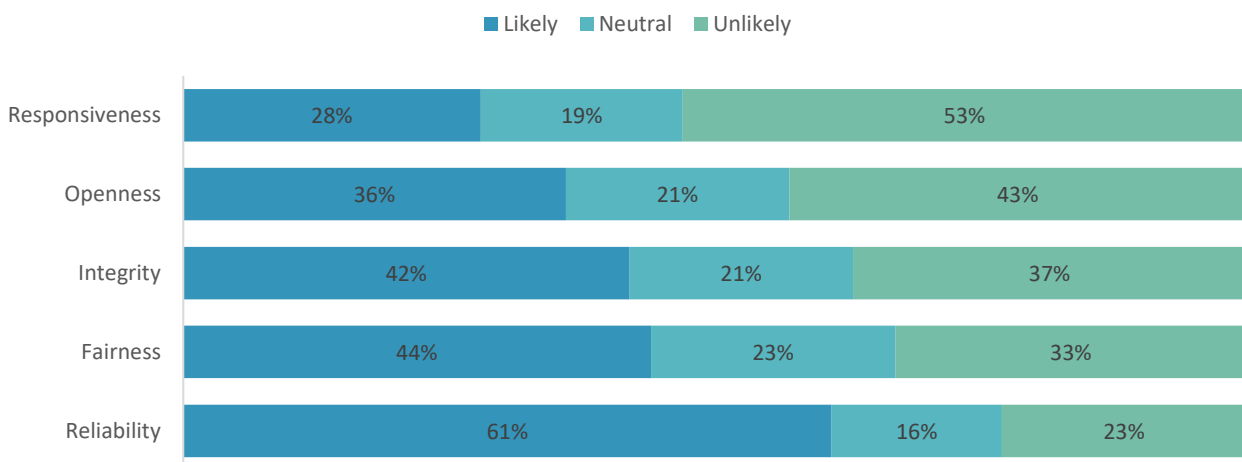
Drivers of trust

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) research has identified five drivers of trust in public institutions: integrity, responsiveness, reliability, openness and fairness. In the 2023 Jersey Opinion and lifestyle survey, five scenarios were given, one for each of the five drivers, where people were asked how likely or unlikely they believed the situations would happen in Jersey. The five scenarios were as follows:

- **Responsiveness:** “If many people complained about a public service that is working badly, how likely or unlikely do you think it is that it would be improved?”
- **Openness:** “If a decision affecting your community is to be made by the government, how likely or unlikely do you think it is that you would have the opportunity to voice your views?”
- **Integrity:** “If a government employee were offered money by a citizen or firm for speeding up access to a public service, how likely or unlikely do you think it is that they would refuse it?”
- **Fairness:** “If a government employee has contact with the public in the area where you live, how likely or unlikely is it that they would treat all people equally?”
- **Reliability:** “If a new serious contagious disease spreads, how likely or unlikely do you think it is that government institutions will be prepared to protect people’s life?”

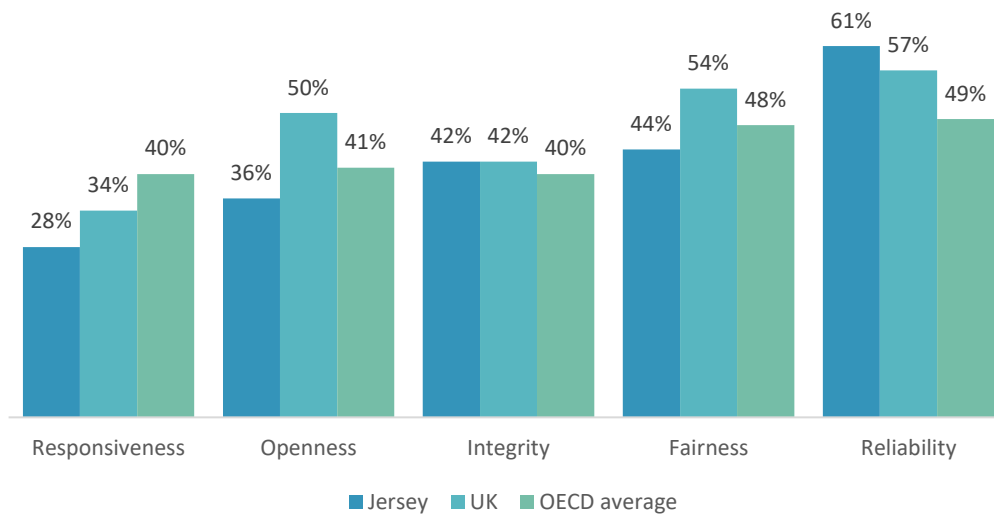
Respondents were asked to score on a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being *very unlikely* and 10 being *very likely*. The “likely” category represents scores of 6 to 10, “neutral” represents scores of 5 and “unlikely” represents scores of 1 to 4.

Figure 8.27 Proportions of adults scoring likely, neutral and unlikely for each scenario



- three fifths (61%) of adults said it was likely that government institutions would be prepared to protect people’s lives if a new contagious disease spreads
- on the other hand, fewer than a third (28%) of adults believed it is likely that if many people complained about a public service that is working badly, it would be improved

Figure 8.28 Proportions of adults who scored each scenario as “likely” in Jersey, compared with the UK and the OECD average⁸



In respect of the five drivers of Trust, when compared to the average across the OECD and the UK, Jersey adults:

- scored both the reliability and integrity scenarios more positively (i.e. a positive outcome to the scenario was perceived as more likely to occur in Jersey)
- scored the responsiveness, openness and fairness scenarios more negatively (i.e. a negative outcome was perceived as more likely to occur in Jersey)

⁸ [ONS Trust in Government, 2022](#)

YOUR RIGHTS, ROLES AND RELATIONSHIPS

58% of adults agreed **marriage and civil partnerships** should become a **protected characteristic**



51% of adults agreed **religion** should become a **protected characteristic**



28% of 16 to 34-year-olds have a **religion...**



...compared to **57%** of adults aged 65 and over



One in two (54%) adults agreed **men and women** are treated **equally** within the workplace



61% of adults said it is **very seriously wrong** for a group of men to **cat call** at a woman walking past

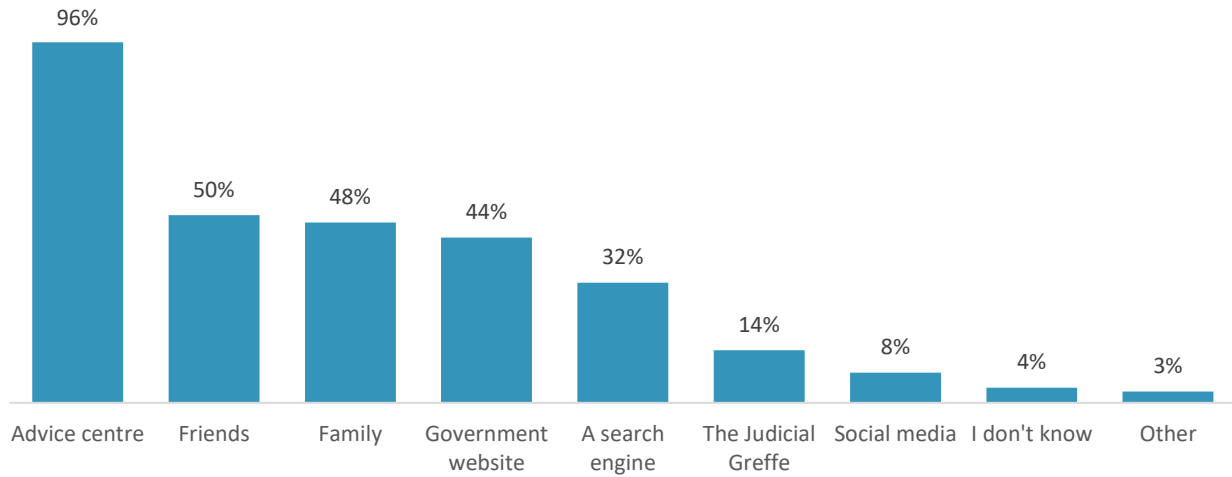


66% of adults said it is **very seriously wrong** for a man to make **sexual comments or jokes** in the workplace

Chapter 9: Your rights, roles and relationships

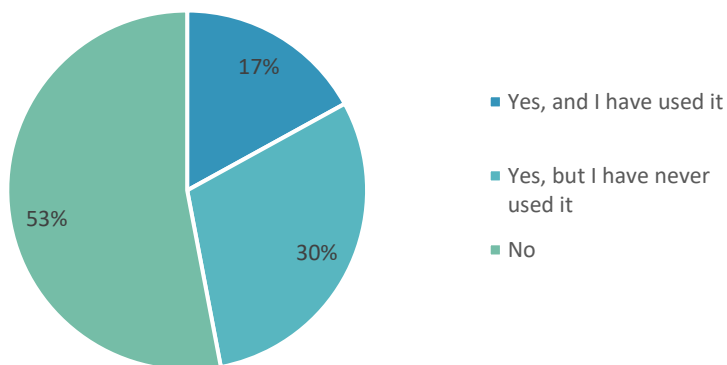
Legal information

Figure 9.1 If you had a legal problem, where would you seek information before consulting a lawyer?



- nearly all (96%) adults stated they would seek information at an advice centre such as Citizen's Advice or JACS before consulting a lawyer
- around half of adults would ask friends (50%) or family (48%), while two fifths (44%) would use a government website such as gov.je or Jerseylaw.je

Figure 9.2 Are you aware of Jerseylaw.je?

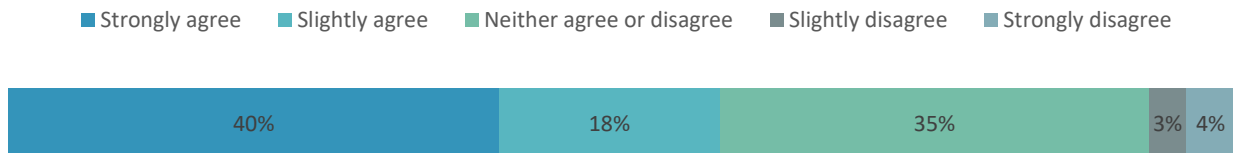


- just under half (47%) of adults were aware of Jerseylaw.je
- 51% of males had heard of Jerseylaw.je compared to 43% of females

Protected characteristics

Jersey’s Discrimination Law protects people from being unfairly treated on the grounds of the following ‘protected characteristics’: race, sex, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, age and disability. The survey asked Islanders for their thoughts on extending this list of protected characteristics in Jersey’s Law.

Figure 9.3 To what extent do you agree that marriage and civil partnerships should become a protected characteristic in Jersey law?



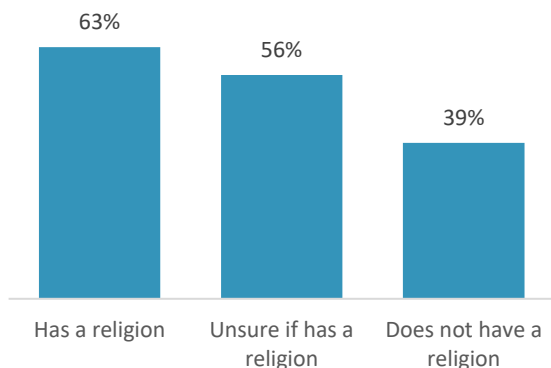
- three out of five (58%) adults agreed that marriage and civil partnerships should become a protected characteristic, compared to 6% who disagreed
- there was no difference in levels of agreement between adults who were single, cohabiting or married

Figure 9.4 To what extent do you agree that religion should become a protected characteristic in Jersey law?



- half (51%) of adults agreed that religion should become a protected characteristic, compared to 14% who disagreed
- 46% of males and 55% of females agreed that religion should become a protected characteristic

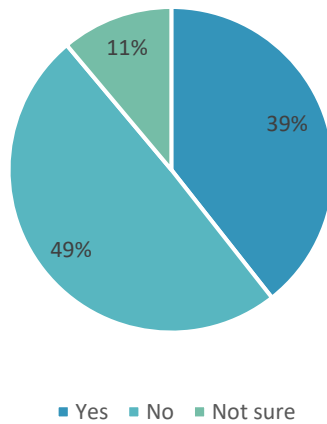
Figure 9.5 Proportion of adults who agree that religion should become a protected characteristic, by religious status



- more than three fifths (63%) of adults who regard themselves as having a religion agreed that religion should become a protected characteristic, compared to two fifths (39%) of those who do not have a religion

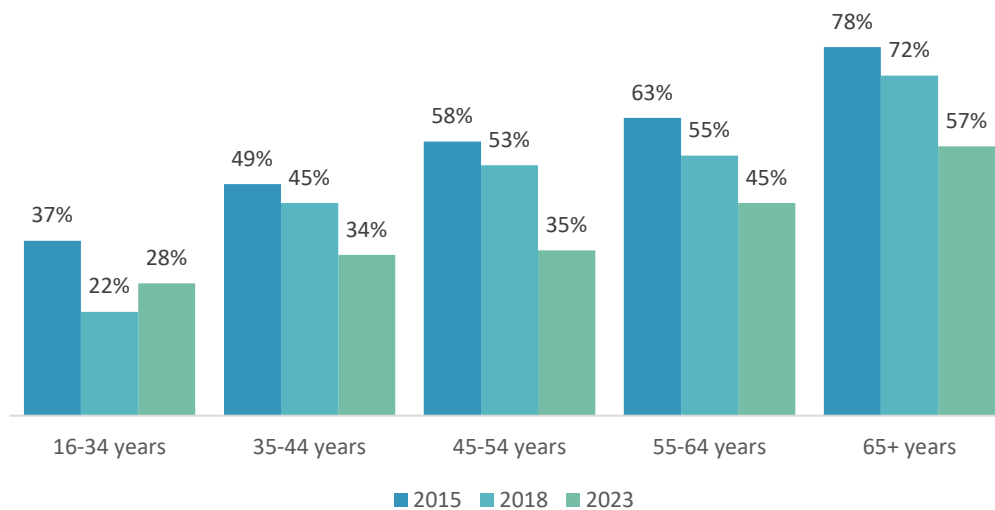
Religion

Figure 9.6 Do you regard yourself as having a religion?



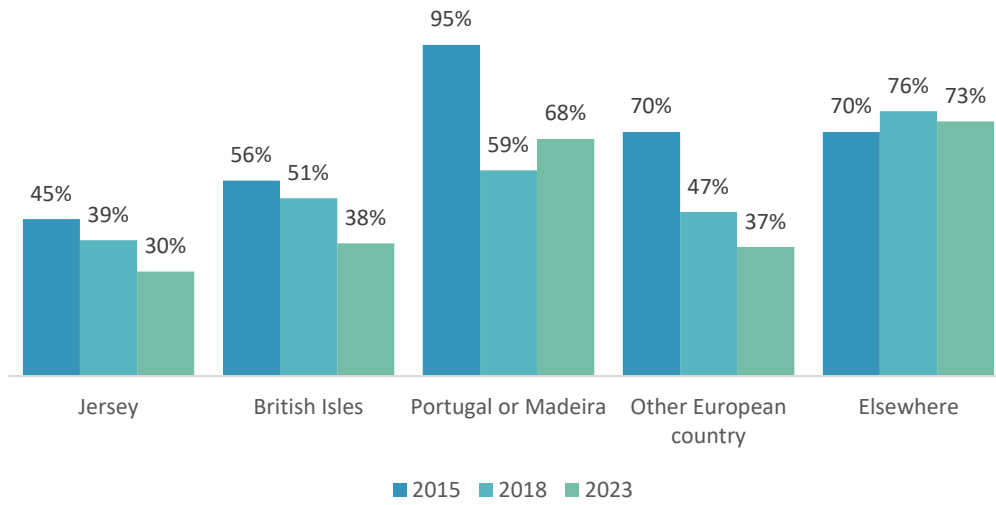
- overall, two fifths (39%) of adults regarded themselves as having a religion; this is a decrease since 2018 when 47% of adults regarded themselves as having a religion
- slightly more women (41%) than men (37%) regarded themselves as having a religion
- those who reported having a religion were invited to specify which one: the majority (93%) specified 'Christian' or a denomination of Christianity

Figure 9.7 Proportion of adults who regard themselves as having a religion, by age



- the proportion of adults who regarded themselves as having a religion increased with age
- the proportion of adults aged 35 years and over who regard themselves as having a religion has been slowly declining since 2015

Figure 9.8 Proportion of adults who regard themselves as having a religion, by place of birth

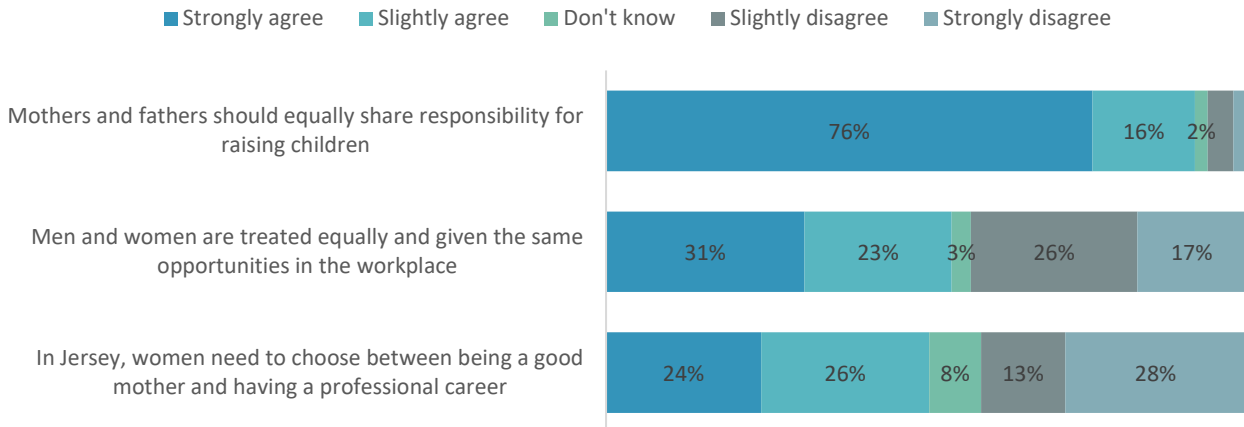


- adults born in Portugal or Madeira were more likely than other European places of birth to regard themselves as having a religion
- the proportion of adults born in Jersey and the British Isles who regard themselves as having a religion has slowly been declining since 2015

Gender roles and relationships

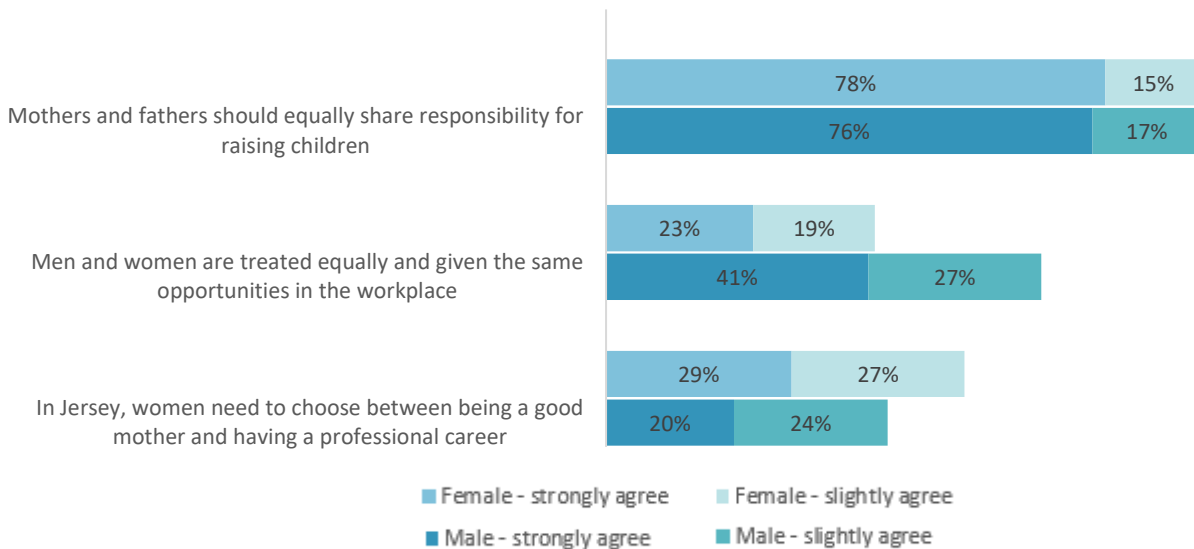
In October 2022, an independent taskforce was launched to examine the existing legal framework protecting women and girls in Jersey. Linked to this, a series of questions were asked in this survey to investigate the attitudes of islanders regarding gender roles and stereotypical behaviour.

Figure 9.9 How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements?



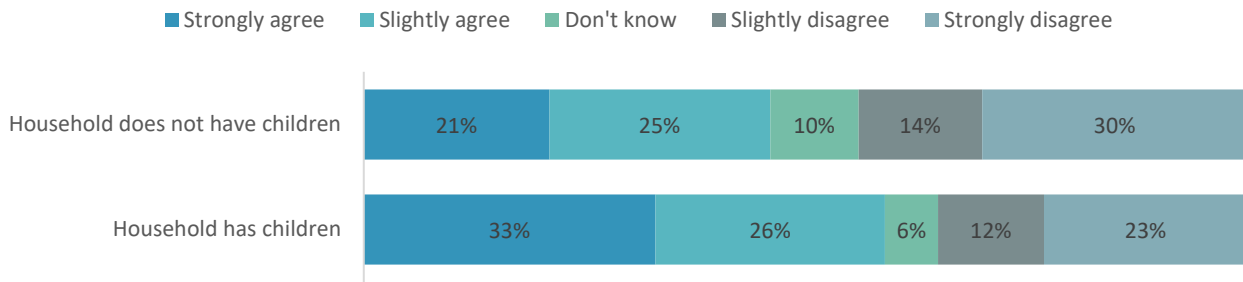
- more than nine out of ten (93%) adults agreed that *mothers and fathers should equally share responsibility for raising children*
- half (50%) of adults agreed that *women need to choose between being a good mother and having a career*, compared to 41% who disagreed

Figure 9.10 Proportion of adults who agree with each statement, by gender



- there was no difference in the proportion of males and females who agreed *mothers and fathers should equally share responsibility for raising children*
- while two thirds (67%) of men agreed that *men and women are treated equally and given the same opportunities in the workplace*, only two fifths (41%) of women agreed with the statement
- while more than half (56%) of women agreed that *women need to choose between being a good mother and having a career*, only two fifths (44%) of men agreed with the statement

Figure 9.11 “In Jersey, women need to choose between being a good mother and having a professional career”, by whether household has children

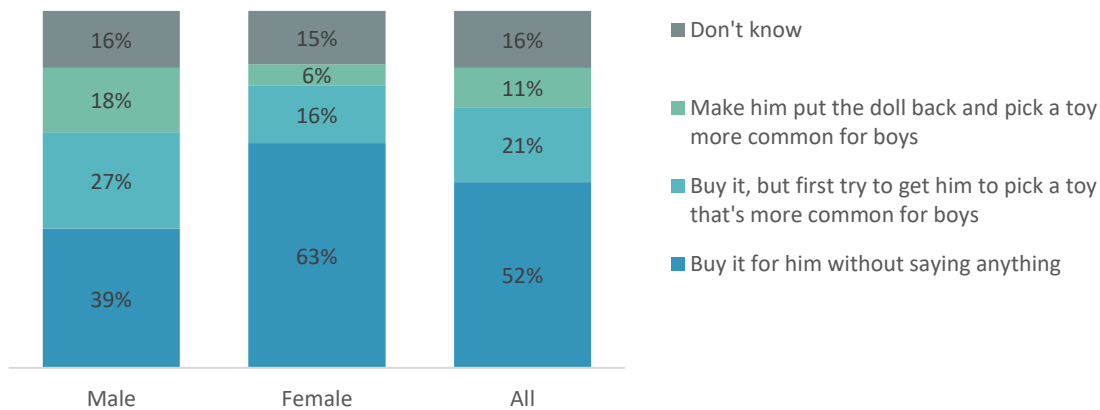


- three fifths (60%) of adults living in households with children agreed that *women need to choose between being a good mother and having a career*, compared to 47% of adults living in households without children

The survey included a question designed to measure whether people held stereotypical views on gender roles. The scenario asked respondents what they would do if they took a 3-year-old boy to a shop to buy a toy and he picked up a princess doll. It is suggested that those who would ‘make him put it back and pick a toy more common for boys’ are more likely to hold stereotypical views on gender roles⁹.

Figure 9.12 Response to princess doll scenario, by gender

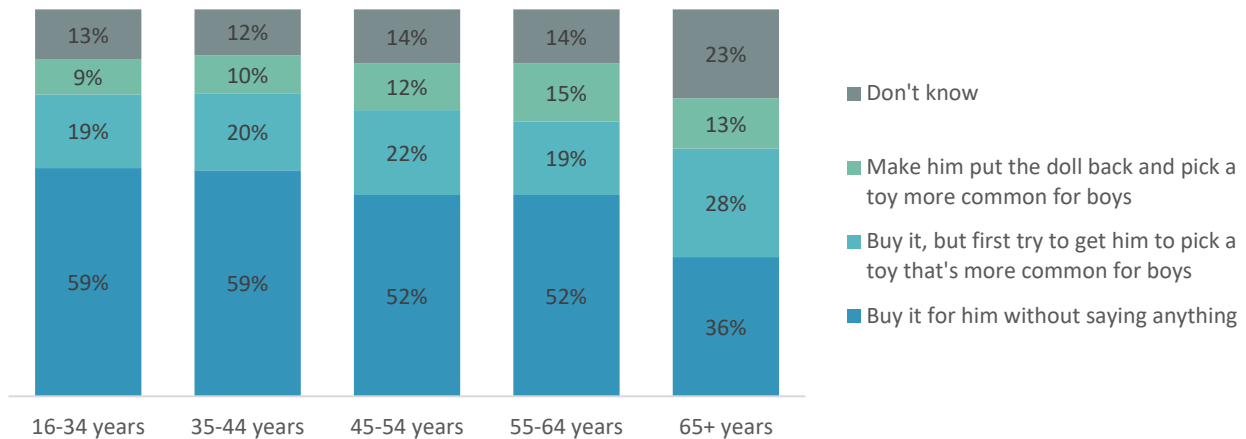
Full question: *Imagine you are taking a 3-year-old boy to a shop to buy a toy. When you get there he picks a princess doll. Please indicate which of the following phrases best describes what you would do.*



- three fifths (63%) of women would buy the doll for the 3-year-old boy without saying anything, compared to two fifths (39%) of men

⁹ [Scottish Social Attitudes Survey 2019](#)

Figure 9.13 Response to princess doll scenario, by age



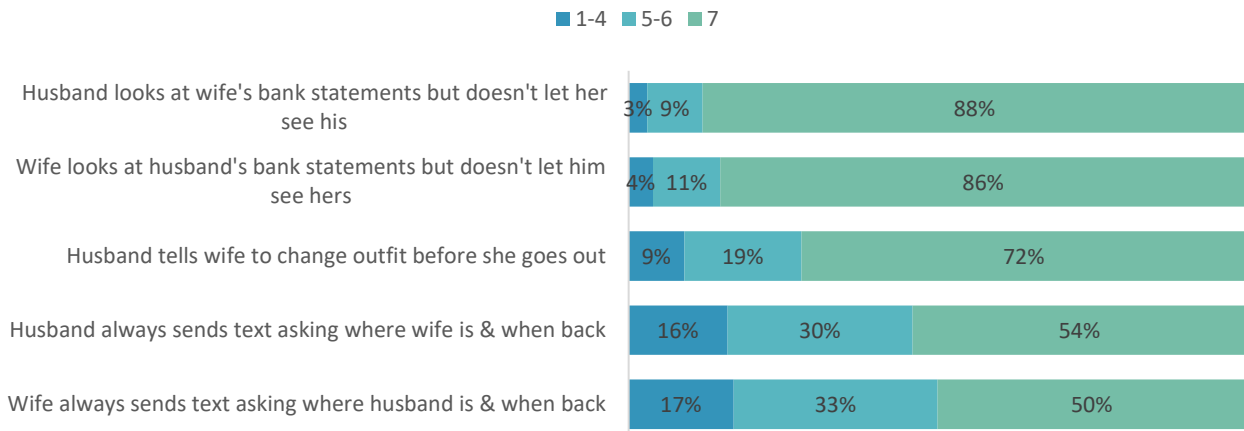
- three fifths (59%) of 16 to 44-year-olds would buy the doll for the 3-year-old boy without saying anything, compared to less than two fifths (36%) of adults aged 65 years or over

The survey also asked about a number of scenarios to assess attitudes towards controlling behaviour within relationships. The survey asked respondents to select on a scale from 1 to 7, where 1 is *not wrong at all* and 7 is *very seriously wrong*, what they thought about the behaviour of the people in the situations described. The scenarios were adapted from the Scottish Social Attitudes Survey¹⁰, and were phrased as follows:

- Imagine a married couple who both work full time and earn similar salaries. The man insists on looking at his wife's bank statements every month, but he does not let her see his own.
- A woman is getting ready for a night out. When her husband sees she is dressed up more than usual, he tells her he doesn't like her going out looking like that and tells her to change.
- A man sends his wife a number of texts throughout the evening, asking her where she is, who she's with and when she's going to get home.
- Imagine a married couple who both work full time and earn similar salaries. The woman insists on looking at her husband's bank statements every month, but she does not let him see her own.
- A woman sends her husband a number of texts throughout the evening, asking him where he is, who he's with and when he's going to get home.

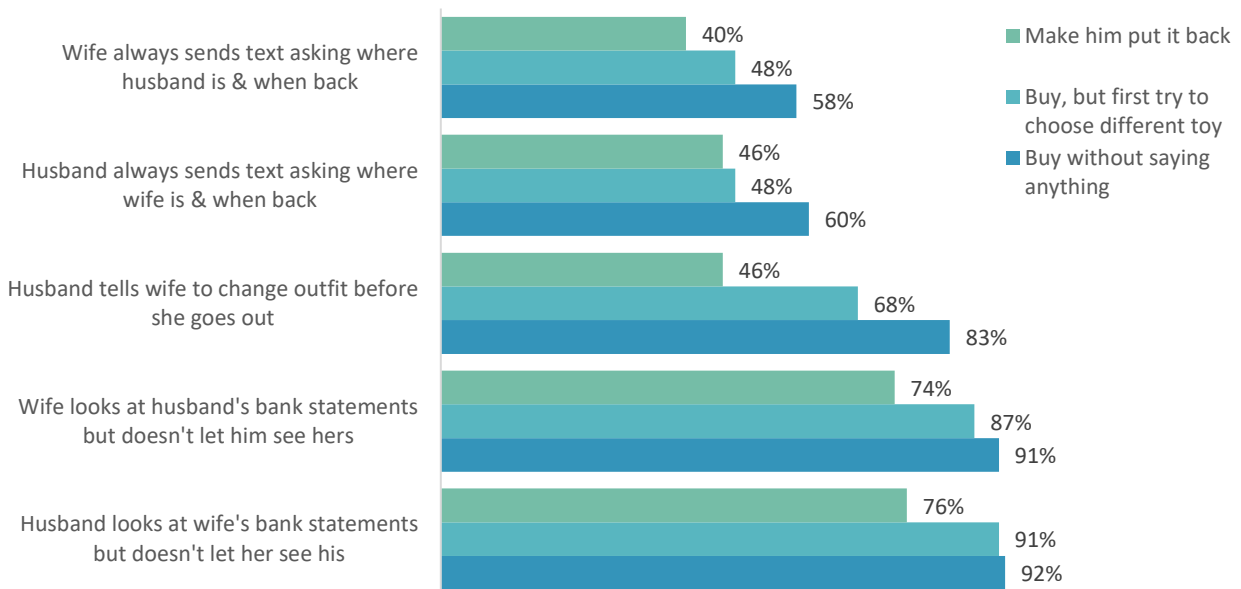
¹⁰ [Scottish Social Attitudes Survey 2019](#)

Figure 9.14 What do you think about the behaviour of the people in these situations?
(1 = not wrong at all; 7 = very seriously wrong)



- the scenarios that involved one person insisting on viewing their partner's bank statement every month but refusing to let them see their own had lower levels of acceptability than the scenarios that involved sending texts
- there was little difference in the scores between the scenarios when the husband and wife swapped positions

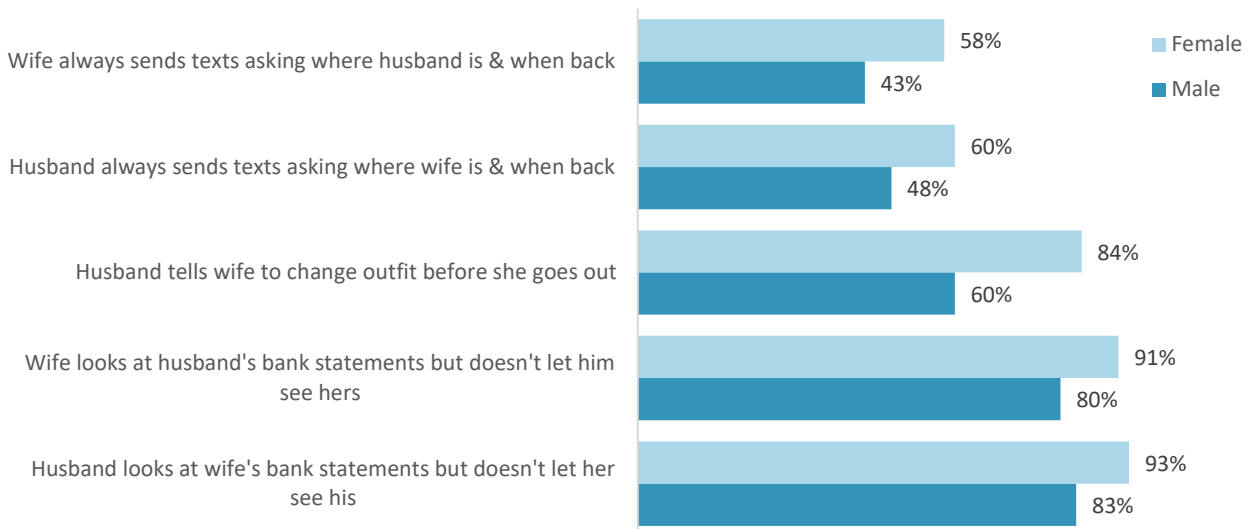
Figure 9.15 Proportion of adults who said the behaviour in each scenario was *very seriously wrong*¹¹, by what they would do if a 3-year-old boy chose a princess doll



- adults who would make the 3-year-old boy put the doll back were less likely to rate each of the scenarios as *very seriously wrong*

¹¹ Ratings of 7 out of 7 were classified as *very seriously wrong*

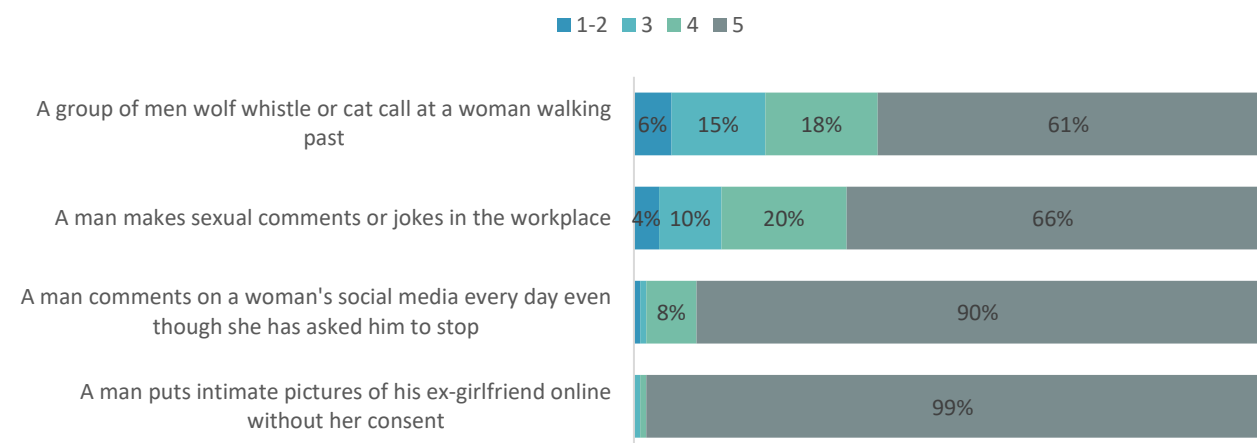
Figure 9.16 Proportion of adults who said the behaviour in each scenario was *very seriously wrong*, by gender



- women were more likely than men to say the behaviour was *very seriously wrong* for each scenario
- more than four fifths (84%) of women thought it was *very seriously wrong* for a husband to tell his wife to change her outfit before she goes out, compared to three fifths (60%) of men; this scenario had the largest difference between the two genders

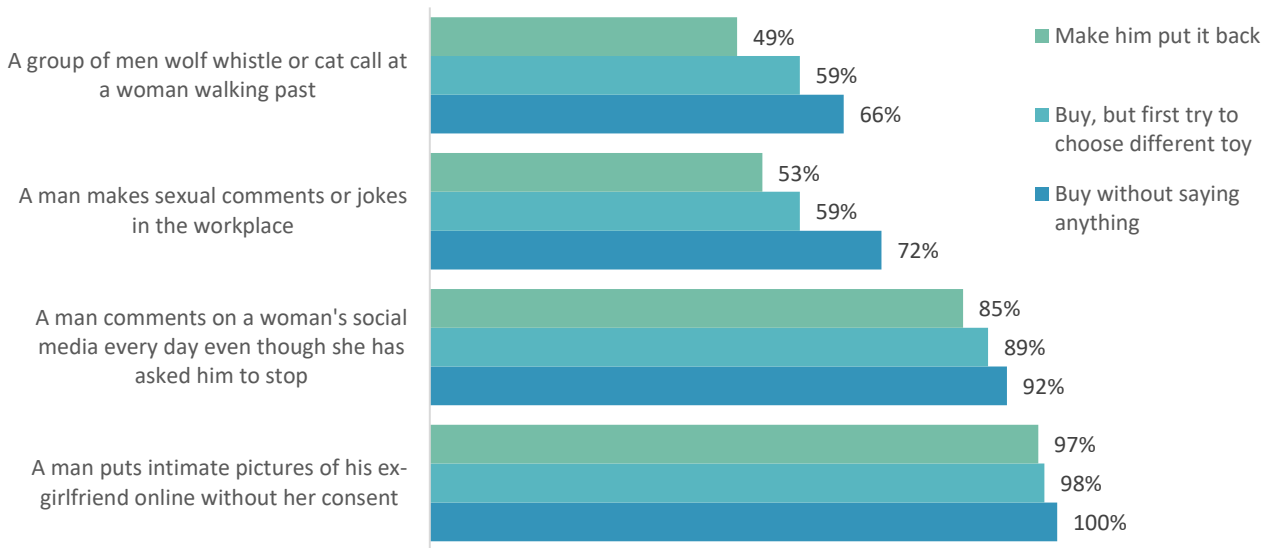
The survey asked four final questions about more general situations involving men and women.

Figure 9.17 What do you think about the man's behaviour in these situations? (1 = not wrong at all; 5 = very seriously wrong)



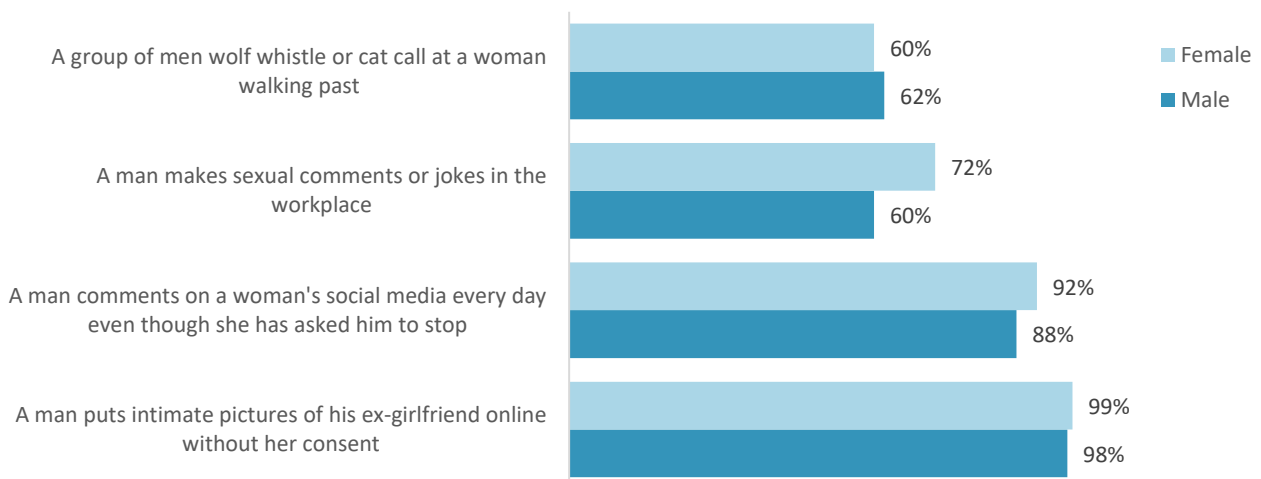
- three fifths (61%) of adults thought it was *very seriously wrong* for a group of men to wolf whistle or cat call a woman walking past
- a fifth (21%) of adults gave a score of 1, 2 or 3 to the scenario where a group of men wolf whistle at a woman walking past, while 14% gave those scores to a man making sexual comments in the workplace
- nearly all (99%) adults said it was *very seriously wrong* for a man to put intimate pictures of his ex-girlfriend online without her consent

Figure 9.18 Proportion of adults who said the behaviour in each scenario was *very seriously wrong*¹², by what they would do if a 3-year-old boy chose a princess doll



- adults who would make the 3-year-old boy put the doll back were less likely to rate each of the scenarios as *very seriously wrong*

Figure 9.19 Proportion of adults who said the behaviour in each scenario was *very seriously wrong*, by gender



- women were more likely than men to say the behaviour was *very seriously wrong* in three out of four scenarios
- however, men (62%) were slightly more likely than women (60%) to say that a group of men catcalling at a woman was *very seriously wrong*
- around three quarters (72%) of women thought it was *very seriously wrong* for a man to make sexual comments or jokes in the workplace, compared to three fifths (60%) of men; this scenario had the largest difference between the two genders

¹² Ratings of 5 out of 5 were classified as *very seriously wrong*

YOUR HOUSING

88% of adults were satisfied with the **quality of water** where they live



7% of households would consider **renting** out their **spare bedrooms**



91% of households had access to at least one form of **green space**



97% of owner-occupied properties had access to **green space...**



... compared to **67%** of **non-qualified** properties

89% of flats use **electricity** to heat their home ...



... compared to **33%** of **detached homes**



50% of households currently using **gas** anticipate replacing it with **electricity**

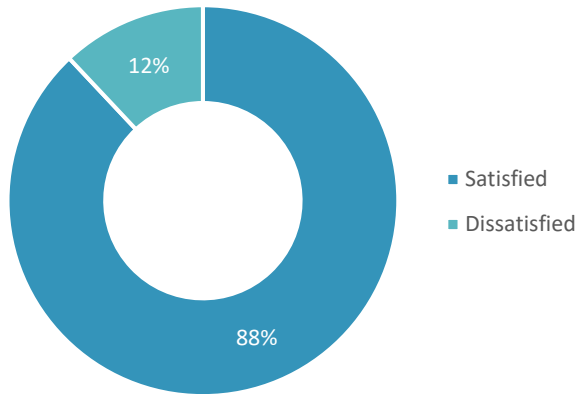


Chapter 10: Your housing

Your housing

In the area where you live, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the quality of water?

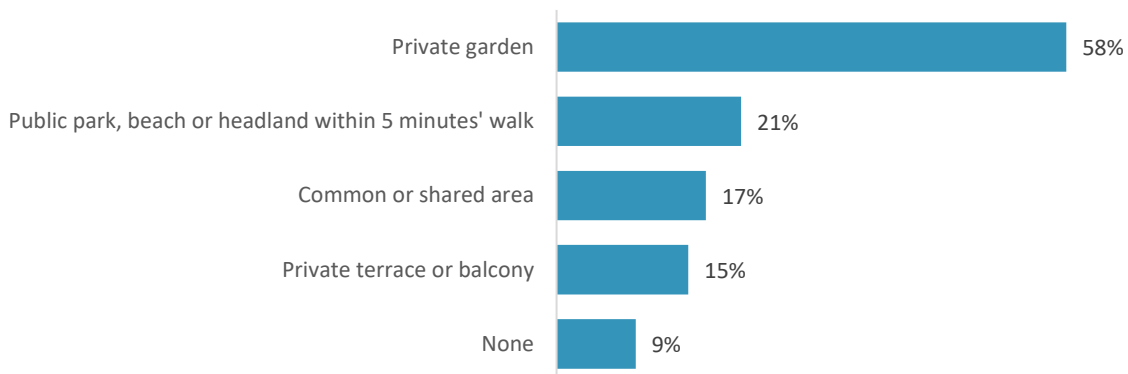
Figure 10.1 Satisfaction with water quality



- around nine in ten (88%) adults were satisfied with their local water quality; this is unchanged from 2022

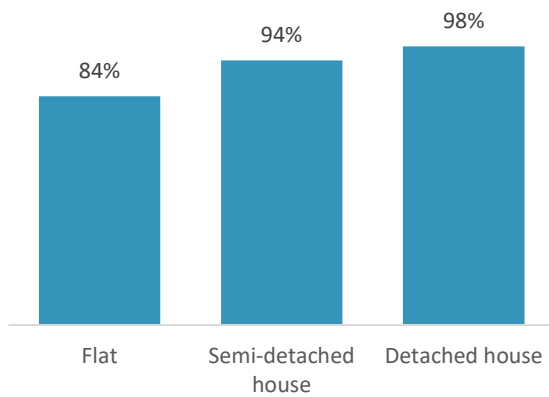
Is there any open or green space near your accommodation which can be accessed by your household?

Figure 10.2 Proportion of households with access to green space



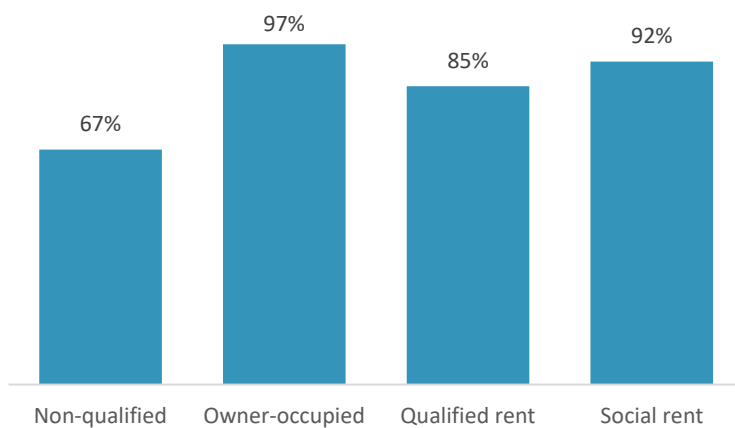
- overall, nine in ten (91%) households had access to at least one form of green space
- over 90% of rural and suburban households had access to green space, compared to 84% of St Helier households
- more than nine in ten (96%) of pensioner households had access to green space, compared to eight in ten (80%) of working age people who live alone

Figure 10.3 Proportion of households with access to green space, by property type



- around four fifths (84%) of adults living in a flat had access to green space, compared to nearly all (98%) adults living in a detached house

Figure 10.4 Proportion of households with access to green space, by tenure



- two thirds (67%) of adults living in non-qualified properties had access to green space, compared to nearly all (97%) living in owner-occupied properties

Internet access

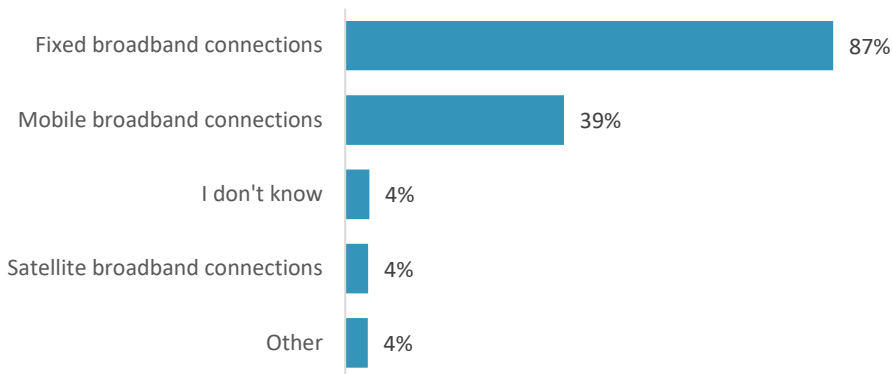
Figure 10.5 Proportion of households that have access to the internet at home, by tenure



- overall, 96% of households had access to the internet at home; essentially unchanged since 2022

Households that had access to the internet at home were asked what types of connections they used

Figure 10.6 What types of internet connections are used at home?
(Respondents could select more than one option)

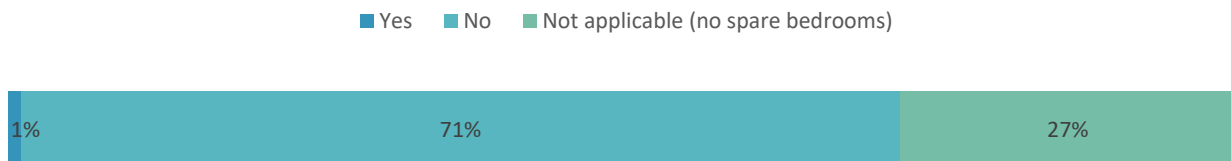


- nine in ten (87%) Jersey households had their internet provided by *fixed broadband connections*

Rent-a room-scheme

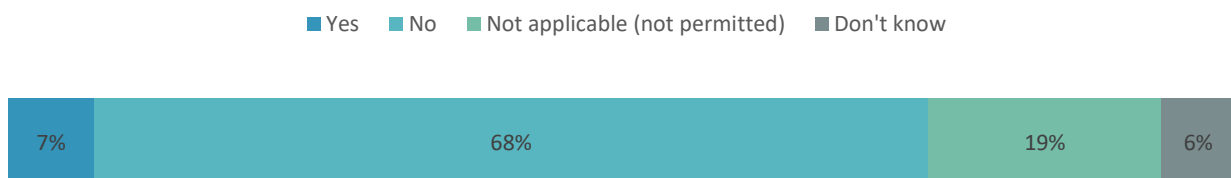
At the start of 2023, the Government of Jersey introduced a new income tax exemption for households who let out a room in their home using a ‘rent-a-room’ arrangement.

Figure 10.7 Do you currently rent out one or more spare bedrooms in your home?



- overall, 1% of households currently rent out one or more spare bedrooms
- nearly all (92%) households who rent out a spare bedroom lived in a house (as opposed to a flat or bedsit), with an average of 4 bedrooms in the home
- more than three quarters (77%) of households who rent out a spare bedroom lived in an owner-occupied property

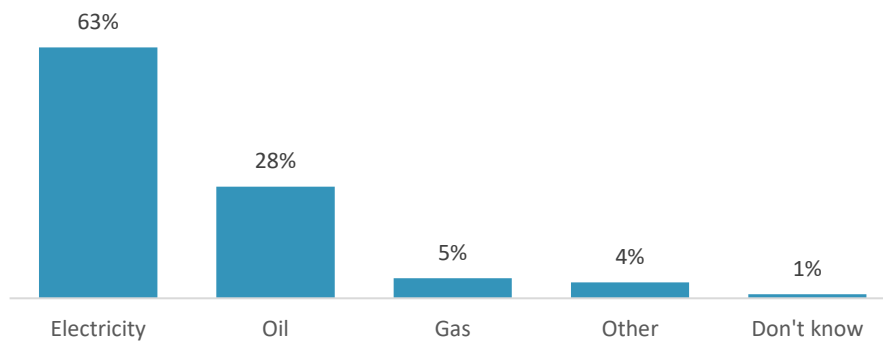
Figure 10.8 Would you consider renting out any of the spare bedrooms in your home?



- overall, one in fifteen (7%) of households would consider renting out the spare bedrooms in their home; they had similar characteristics to households who are already renting out a spare bedroom

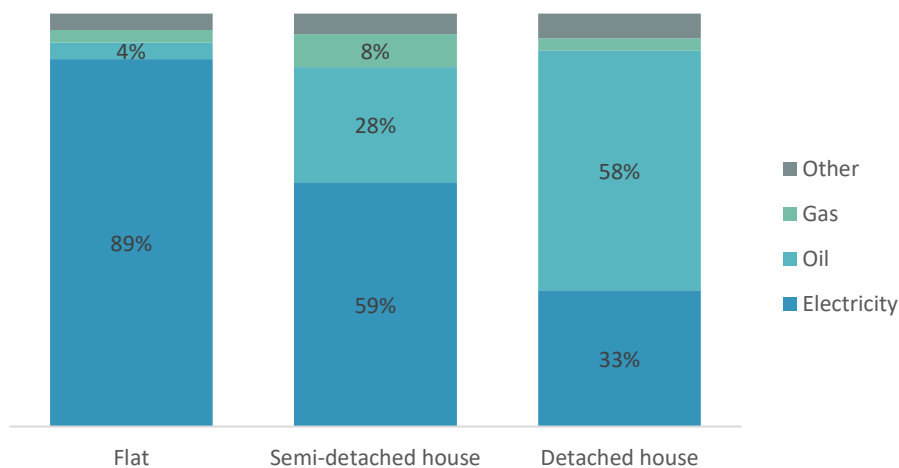
Heating

Figure 10.9 What is the main fuel type to heat your home?



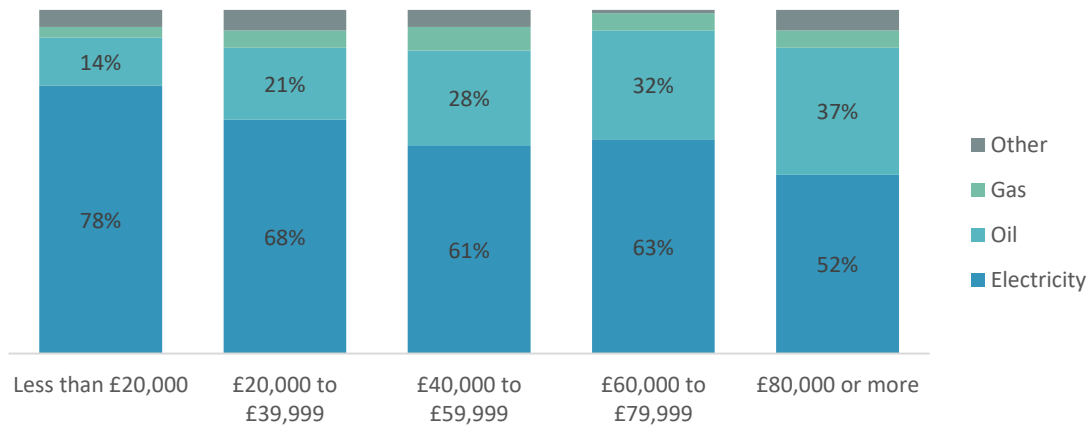
- around three in five (63%) households used electricity as the main fuel type to heat their home

Figure 10.10 Main fuel type used to heat the home, by property type



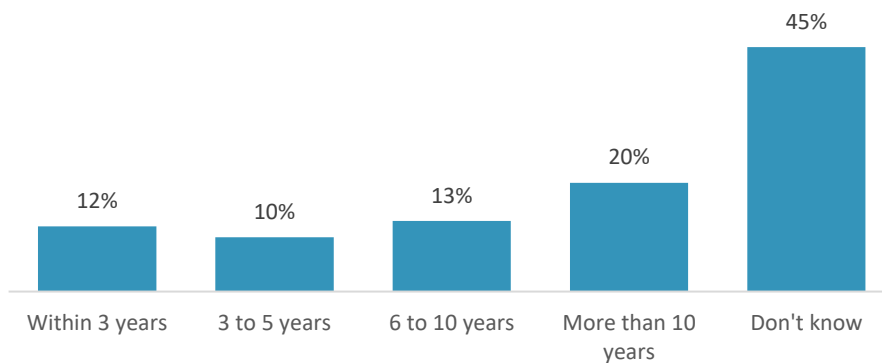
- the majority (89%) of adults living in flats used electricity as the main fuel type to heat their home; this compared to a third (33%) of adults living in a detached house
- nearly all adults living in social rented properties (94%) used electricity as the main fuel type, compared to less than half (49%) of owner-occupiers
- more than three quarters (78%) of households in St Helier use electricity as their main fuel type, compared to less than half (46%) of households in rural parishes

Figure 10.11 Main fuel type used to heat the home, by household income



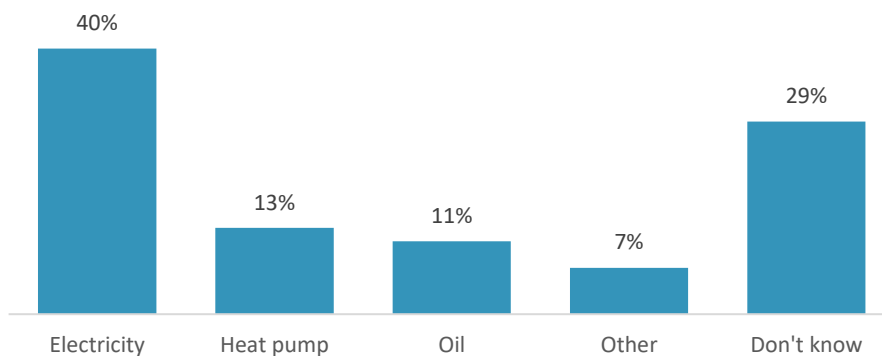
- the proportion of households using electricity as their main fuel type decreased with household income; in contrast, the proportion of households using oil increased with income

Figure 10.12 When do you anticipate looking to replace the main heating source in your home? (excluding respondents who answered not applicable)



- approximately one third (35%) of households anticipate replacing their heating source within the next 10 years

Figure 10.13 What do you anticipate replacing the main heating source in your home with?



- two in five (40%) households anticipate replacing their heating source with electricity
- half (50%) of households currently using gas as their main fuel type to heat their home anticipate replacing their heating source with electricity, compared to one fifth (20%) who anticipate replacing it with another gas heating source

TRANSPORT

91% of detached homes had **private off-street parking**...



...compared to **37% of flats**

7% of households owned a **hybrid vehicle**



4% of households owned a **fully-electric vehicle**



1 in 3 (35%) households are likely to switch to a **fully-electric vehicle** by 2030...



...**69%** of adults cited the **up front cost** as a barrier to doing so



52% of adults travelled to work by **car or van**...

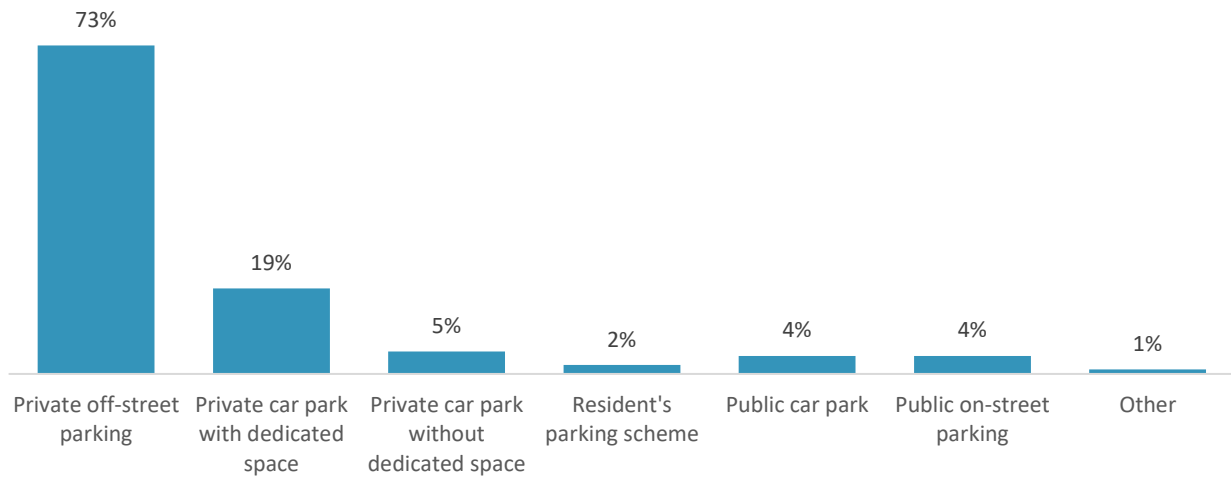


...while **34%** of adults **walked, ran or cycled**

Chapter 11: Transport

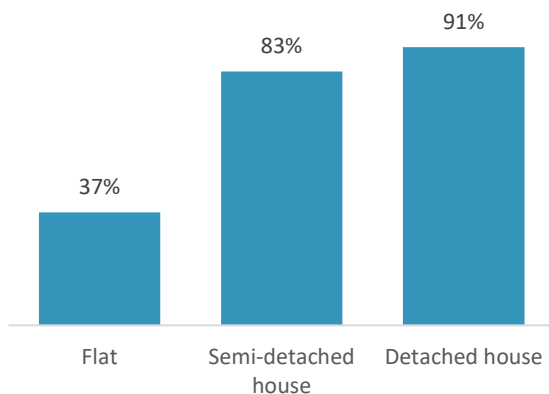
Parking

Figure 11.1 Where do you usually park your car(s) or van(s) overnight? (for households who own at least one car) (respondents could select more than one answer)



- nine in ten (89%) households parked their cars in private, dedicated spaces such as in a driveway, garage or private car park with a dedicated space
- one in fourteen (7%) households parked their cars in public parking spaces such as in a public car park or in public on-street parking
- eight out of ten (79%) owner-occupied households parked their cars in private off-street parking compared to two out of ten (22%) social rental households

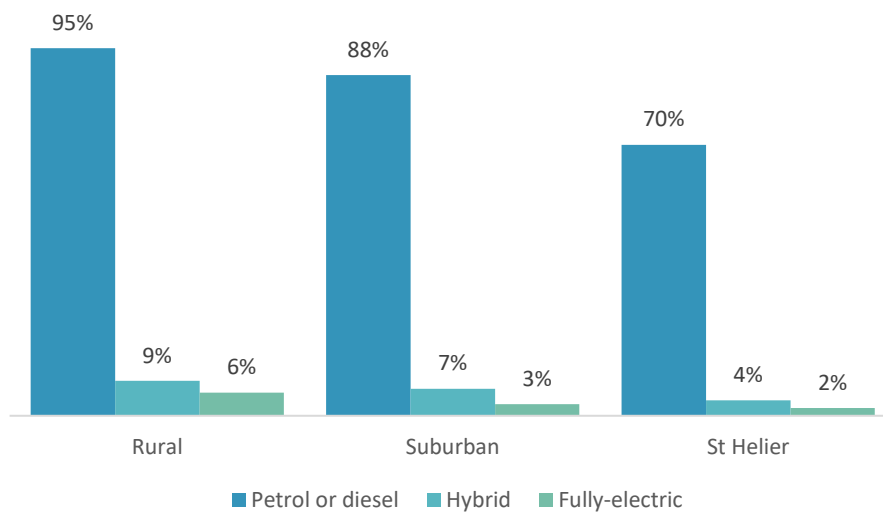
Figure 11.2 Proportion of households with private off-street parking, by property type



- fewer than four in ten (37%) flats had private off-street parking, compared to nine out of ten (91%) detached homes

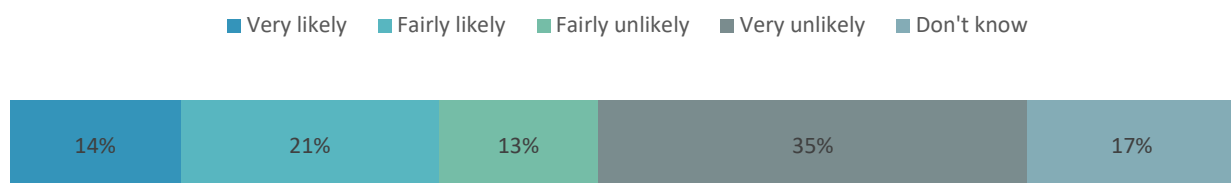
Electric vehicles

Figure 11.3 Proportion of households owning each car or van type, by parish type, (includes households without a vehicle and households could select more than one option)



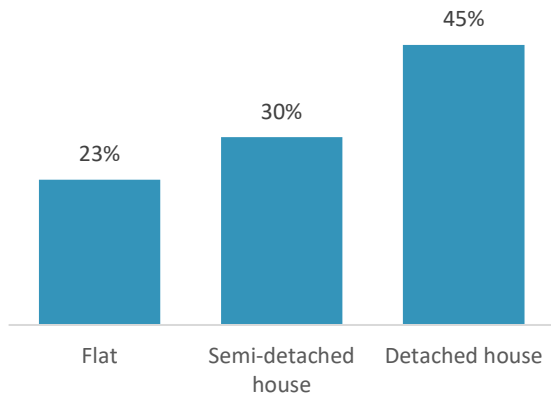
- overall, nine out of ten (88%) households owned a car or van
- around three quarters (73%) of St Helier households owned at least one car or van, compared to 93% of suburban households and 98% of rural households
- more than four fifths (84%) of Jersey households owned a petrol or diesel vehicle, while 7% owned a hybrid vehicle and 4% owned a fully electric vehicle

Figure 11.4 How likely is your household to switch at least one of your petrol / diesel cars or vans to a fully electric car or van in the next 7 years (by 2030)? (only households who own a petrol / diesel vehicle)



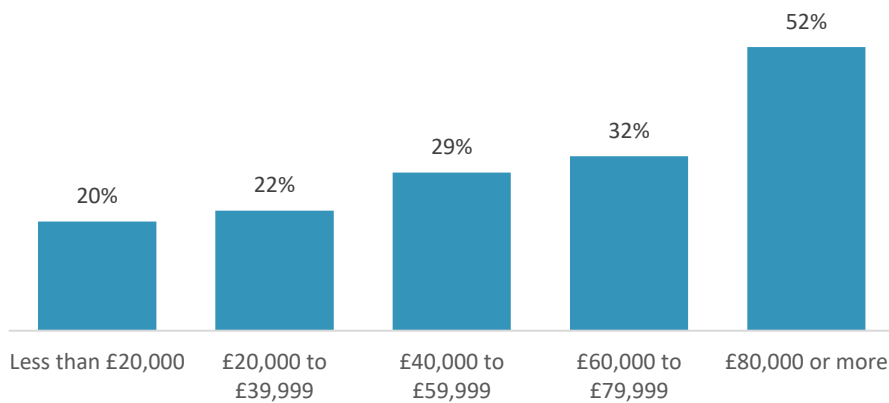
- one third (35%) of households said they were *very likely* or *fairly likely* to switch to a fully electric vehicle by 2030, compared with half (48%) who said they were *fairly unlikely* or *very unlikely*
- two in five (40%) of rural households were *very likely* or *fairly likely* to switch to a fully electric vehicle by 2030, compared to 29% of St Helier households

Figure 11.5 Proportion of households who are *very likely* or *fairly likely* to switch to a fully electric vehicle by 2030, by property type



- around a quarter (23%) of households living in flats were *very likely* or *fairly likely* to switch to a fully electric vehicle by 2030, compared to 45% of households living in a detached house

Figure 11.6 Proportion of households who are *very likely* or *fairly likely* to switch to a fully electric vehicle by 2030, by household income



- the proportion of households who answered they were *very likely* or *fairly likely* to switch to a fully electric vehicle by 2030 increased with household income

Figure 11.7 When do you expect to make the switch to a fully electric car or van?

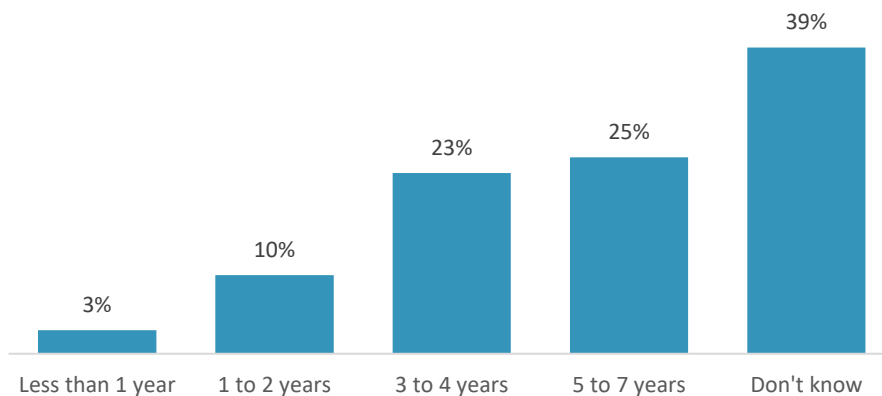
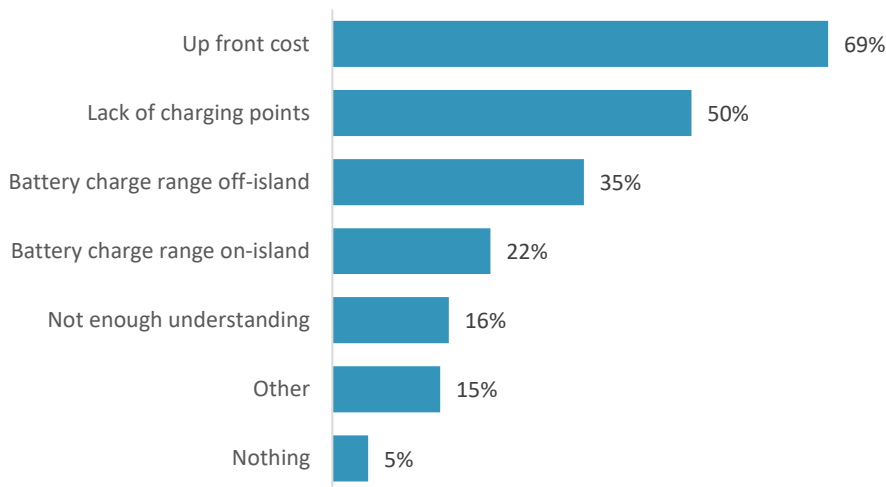
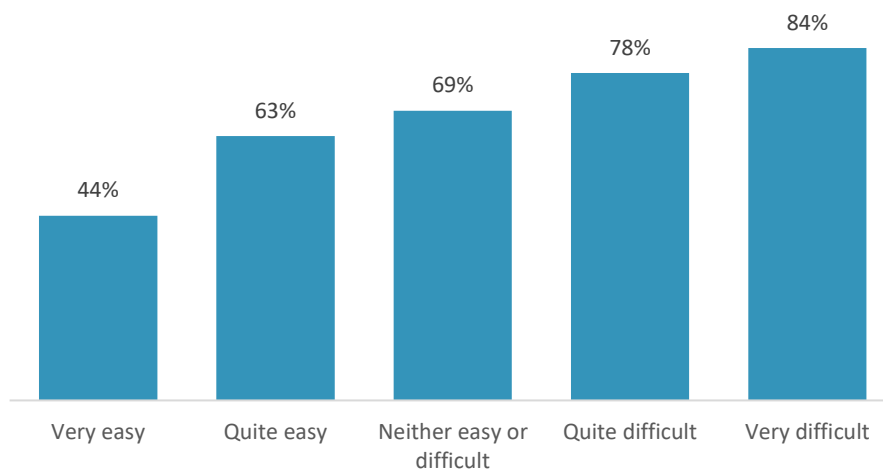


Figure 11.8 What would prevent you from switching to a fully electric car or van in the next 7 years?



- the most common reason cited was the up front cost, with two thirds (69%) of adults stating this would prevent them from switching to a fully electric vehicle
- the main concerns in the 'other' category related to the production, disposal and sustainability of batteries used in electric vehicles

Figure 11.9 Up front cost would prevent you from switching to a fully electric car or van in the next 7 years, by ability to cope financially

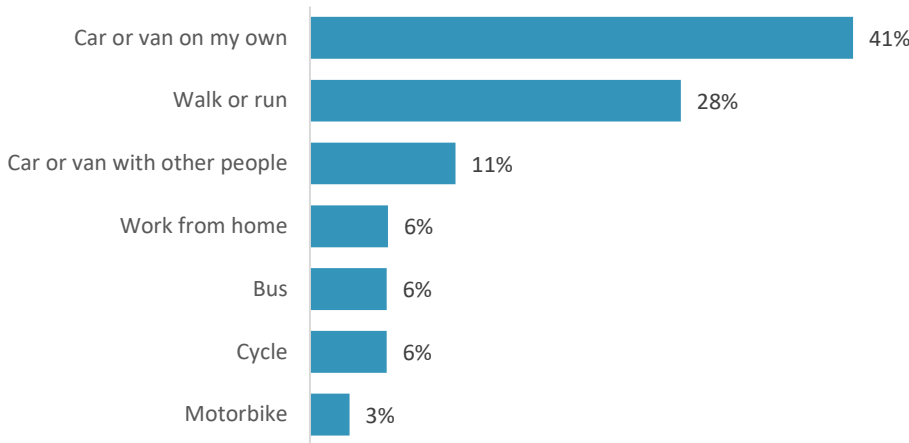


- adults were more likely to cite that up front cost would prevent them from switching to a fully electric vehicle as their ability to cope financially decreased
- around two thirds (66%) of owner-occupier households cited up front cost as a barrier to switching, compared to three quarters (77%) of social rental households

Travel to work

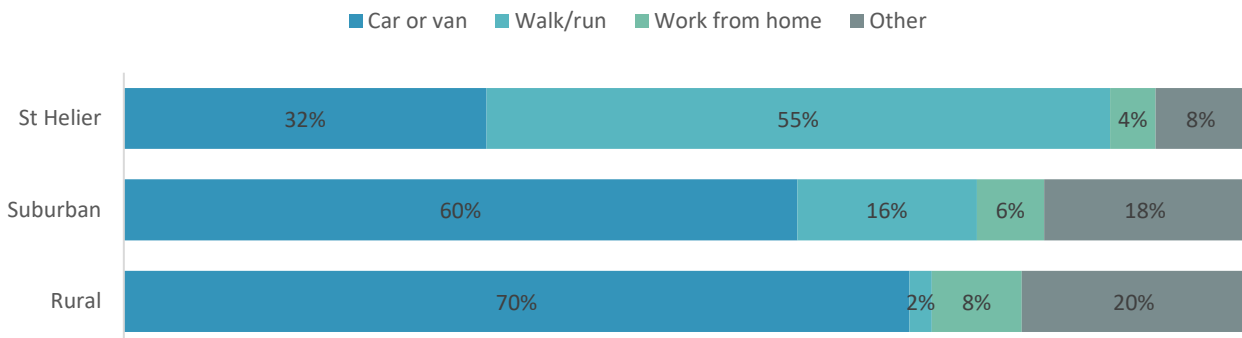
Working adults were asked how they usually travel to work.

Figure 11.10 How do you usually travel to work (on a typical day)?



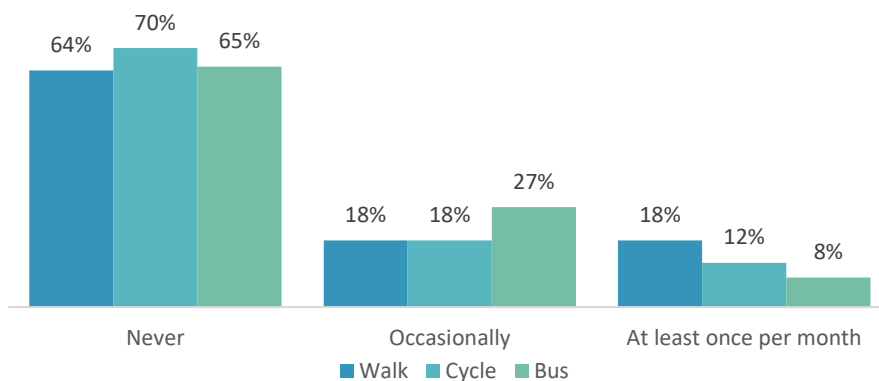
- half (52%) of adults travelled by car or van for the longest part of their journey
- a third (34%) of adults travelled to work using an active mode of transport such as walking or cycling

Figure 11.11 How do you usually travel to work (on a typical day)?, by parish type



- for adults living in St Helier, over half (55%) walked/ran to work and a third (32%) travelled by car
- for adults living in rural parishes, more than two thirds (70%) of adults travelled to work by car compared to 2% who walk to work

Figure 11.12 How often do you use other ways to travel to work as the longest part or distance of your journey? (Workers that normally travel by car or motorbike)



Methodology

Definitions

This survey is completed by persons aged 16 years or over, so where any of the terms 'Islander', 'adult', 'public', 'residents', 'population' or 'people' are used it refers to this age group, unless otherwise specified.

For results published by tenure:

- **social rent** includes States, housing trust and parish rental accommodation
- **private rent** includes sheltered/disabled accommodation
- **non-qualified accommodation** includes non-qualified 'rented' accommodation, registered lodging houses, private lodging arrangements and staff or service accommodation

To ensure that results are robust, parishes other than St Helier have been grouped together by location as follows:

- **suburban** includes St Brelade, St Clement and St Saviour
- **rural** includes Grouville, St John, St Lawrence, St Martin, St Mary, St Ouen, St Peter and Trinity

Rounding

Numbers are rounded to the nearest integers. All calculations are independently rounded and so totals in tables may not necessarily sum to the corresponding row or column totals, and charts may not sum to the corresponding text.

Low numbers

'-' signifies a blank cell

'~' is used where a value is positive, but less than 0.5%

Response rates and weighting

The rationale behind running a large random survey is that the results and inferences drawn will be representative of the overall population. Nevertheless, it is essential to check the profile of those who completed the form against other available population data to verify that the respondents do indeed reflect the population as a whole.

The overall response to the 2023 survey was 37%. However, the proportion of young adults who respond to surveys of this kind is often lower than the total response rate. To avoid over- or under-representation of these, and other, sub-groups of the population, the survey responses are weighted in proportion with the known whole population.

The response profile of this survey was compared against Census data from 2021 (just those aged 16 years or over and living in private households to correspond with the target population for this survey). The age profiles are shown in Table A1. As was expected, fewer younger people and more older people responded to the survey than their expected proportions in the total population. However, the table also shows that, overall, the differences are not large, with the largest weighting factor (i.e. the ratio of the proportion of that age category in the sample to that in the total population) being close to 3. The small weighting factors of Table A1 are good for a survey of this nature.

Weighting

Table A1 – Age profile of **unweighted** survey response

	2023 survey		2021 Census*		Implied weighting factor
	Respondents	Percent	Population	Percent	
Unspecified	26	2	-	-	1.00
16-34 years	155	10	21,798	26	2.61
35-44 years	204	13	14,630	17	1.25
45-54 years	248	16	15,794	19	1.13
55-64 years	343	23	14,704	17	0.75
65 years or over	538	36	17,816	21	0.57
Total	1514	100	84,742	100	1.00

* aged 16 years or over and living in private households

Looking at response distributions for sex and tenure indicated that the responses should be weighted across the three dimensions of age, sex and tenure. This was possible using the Census 2021 population data. This resulted in, for example, women aged 16-34 years living in owner-occupied accommodation having a weight of 2.42, while men aged 65 years or over living in States, parish or housing trust rental accommodation had a weight of 0.71.

The resulting age and sex profiles after weighting are shown in Tables A2 – A4. All the individual results used in this report are based on these three-dimensional weighted responses. Household attribute questions, such as central heating, are weighted just by tenure. This is due to the nature of the questions being asked at a household rather than at an individual level.

Weighted responses rates

Table A2 – Age profile of **weighted** survey response

	Percent	
	2023 survey	Census 2021*
16-34 years	26	26
35-44 years	17	17
45-54 years	19	19
55-64 years	17	17
65 years or over	21	21
Total	100	100

* aged 16 years or older and living in private households

Table A3 – Sex profile of **weighted** survey response

	Percent	
	2023 survey	Census 2021*
Men	49	49
Women	51	51
Total	100	100

* aged 16 years or older and living in private households

Table A4 – Tenure profile of **weighted** survey response

	Percent	
	2023 survey	Census 2021*
Owner-occupied	58	58
Qualified rent	23	23
Social rent	12	12
Non-qualified accommodation	8	8
Total	100	100

* aged 16 years or older and living in private households

After applying the three-dimensional weighting, other demographic variables were analysed, to see how the profile of sample respondents compared with known information on the full Island population.

The parish profile of the weighted survey respondents was similar to the Census distribution of residents of private households (Table A5).

Table A5 – Parish profile of **weighted** survey response

	Percent	
Parish	2023 survey	Census 2021*
Grouville	6	5
St Brelade	10	11
St Clement	9	10
St Helier	38	35
St John	3	3
St Lawrence	5	5
St Martin	4	4
St Mary	2	2
St Ouen	3	4
St Peter	4	5
St Saviour	13	13
Trinity	3	3
Total	100	100

* aged 16 or over and living in private households

Confidence intervals – proportions

The principle behind a sample survey is that by asking questions of a representative subset of a population, conclusions can be drawn about the overall population without having to approach every individual. Provided the sample is representative, the results will be unbiased and accurate. However, the sample results will always have an element of statistical uncertainty, because they are based on a sample and not the entire population.

While non-sampling uncertainty cannot be easily quantified, the sampling uncertainty can be quantified. Sampling theory means that the statistical uncertainty on any result for the full population, derived from a sample survey, can be calculated; this is done below for this survey.

Under the sampling design implemented (simple random sampling without replacement¹³) the standard error on the estimate of a population proportion p is:

$$s. e(p) = \sqrt{\frac{p(1-p)(1-f)}{n-1}}$$

Where:

n is the total number of respondents

f is the sampling fraction, equal to $\frac{n}{N}$, where N is the number of adults in the Island

The 95% confidence interval on any proportion p is then given by:

$p \pm 1.96s. e(p)$ and attains a maximum for $p = 0.5$, i.e. 50%.

Adults

Using these formulae, the statistical uncertainty on results in this report which refer to the whole adult population is ± 2.5 percentage points.

This means that for a question which gives a result of 50%, the 95% confidence interval is 47.5% to 52.5%.

Put another way, it is 95% likely that a result published for the overall population is within $\pm 2.5\%$ of the true population figure.

For sub-samples of the population, e.g. by age band or residential qualification, the sampling fractions within each sub-category will vary. Nevertheless, the above formalism applies, and gives the following maximum confidence intervals for proportions (expressed as a range of percentage points) to be assigned to published results:

- all adults: $\pm 2\%$
- age group: between $\pm 4\%$ (age 65+ years) and $\pm 8\%$ (age 16-34 years)
- sex: $\pm 3\%$ for females and $\pm 4\%$ for males
- tenure: owner-occupiers $\pm 3\%$; qualified rent $\pm 6\%$; social rent $\pm 8\%$;
non-qualified accommodation $\pm 12\%$
- parish: St Helier $\pm 4\%$
suburban: St Brelade, St Clement and St Saviour $\pm 4\%$
rural: (all other parishes) $\pm 5\%$

¹³ In fact, the sampling design incorporated stratification by parish, with proportional allocation to the strata. The full estimated variance calculation under this design produces confidence intervals that are the same as those reported in this annex (derived using the simpler formalism), within the accuracy of percentage point ranges quoted to zero decimal places.

As a result of the confidence intervals described above, results for the full population which show small changes or differences, e.g. of 1 or 2 percentage points, should be treated with some caution, as the differences will not be significant with respect to the confidence intervals attached to each single value.

However, for larger differences, of 5 percentage points or more, the chance that such a difference is due to sampling (rather than being a true measure of a difference or change in the overall population) is small. Since this report focuses on larger differences, there can be confidence that the results presented, and inferences drawn, do indeed reflect the views or behaviour of the overall population.

Households

For analysis done on a household level, such as total household income, the confidence interval is based on the number of households, rather than the number of people. When calculating this using the above formulae, N is the number of households in Jersey. n is still the total number of respondents, as each person has responded for their household.

This gives a 95% confidence interval of $\pm 2.5\%$. That is, it is 95% likely that a result published for all households is within $\pm 2.5\%$ of the true figure.

As with sub-samples of the adult population, sub-samples of all households can have varying sampling fractions for each sub-category. The same method applies, which gives the following 95% confidence intervals for proportions (expressed as a range of percentage points) to be assigned to published results:

- all households: $\pm 2\%$
- tenure: owner-occupiers $\pm 3\%$; qualified rent $\pm 6\%$; social rent $\pm 8\%$;
non-qualified accommodation $\pm 12\%$; NOT owner-occupiers $\pm 4\%$
- parish: St Helier $\pm 4\%$: suburban: St Brelade, St Clement and St Saviour $\pm 4\%$;
rural: (all other parishes) $\pm 4\%$

Confidence intervals – means

Some of our analysis is based on the mean values of numeric values, rather than percentages of the population. The standard error for means is calculated using this formula:

$$s.e.(Q) = \sqrt{\frac{(1-f) \sum_{r=1}^n W_r (x_r - \bar{x})^2}{(n-1) \sum_{r=1}^n W_r}}$$

Where:

n is the total number of respondents

f is the sampling fraction, equal to $\frac{n}{N}$, where N is the number of adults in the Island

$\sum_{r=1}^n ()$ is the sum of the specified values for each respondent, from the 1st to the n^{th}

x_r is the r^{th} score; that is, the score for a particular respondent

W_r is the r^{th} weight; that is, the weight for a particular respondent

\bar{x} is the mean score for the population

The 95 percent confidence interval on the sample mean is then given by: $\bar{x} \pm 1.96 \times s.e.(Q)$

Means

All adults:

- contracted hours / hours worked: ± 1 hour
- paid holidays: ± 1 day
- positive wellbeing scores: ± 0.1
- anxiety wellbeing score: ± 0.2
- trust in institutions: ± 0.1
- relationship scenarios: ± 0.1

By age group:

- by age group – wellbeing scores: ± 0.2 to 0.5
- by age group – trust in institutions: ± 0.2 to 0.4
- by age group – relationship scenarios: ± 0.1 to 0.3

By parish type

- by parish type – trust in institutions: ± 0.2