States of Jersey

Statistics Unit

Jersey Annual Social Survey 2009

Contents

Key Findings

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY RATE: was 86% in 2009, with the rate for women, 82%, continuing to be greater than at the time of the Census 2001.

ILO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE in the summer of 2009 was 2.7%.

PRE-SCHOOL AGED CARE: Two-thirds (67%) of pre-school aged children were attending childcare setting during term-time, rising to nine in ten (90%) of those aged three years and over.

YOUTH SERVICE: Nearly three-quarters (70%) of households with school-aged children reported not attending a youth project or centre. The most frequent reason offered was “Not interested” (31%), with a fifth (21%) saying they “Don’t know enough about it”.

LIBRARY SERVICE: Nearly half (45%) of the adult population had used at least one service offered by the Jersey library over the previous year.

CULTURE: Around half of adults reported attending the theatre (56%), a musical or opera (50%) or a concert or musical (50%) in Jersey at least once in the previous year. Half (53%) said they would make a trip outside of the Island specifically to attend a cultural event.

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY: There has been no significant change in the proportion of adults (49%) meeting or exceeding the recommended physical activity level of 30 minutes or longer of at least moderate intensity activity, 5 times a week or more.

GENERAL HEALTH: There has been no significant difference in people’s self-rating of health since 2008. Over four-fifths (85%) of adults in Jersey rated their health as “Good” or better.

SMOKING: A fifth (19%) of adults were current smokers. This is not significantly different from the previous three years.

MENTAL HEALTH: Around a sixth (15%) of the population had a “High GHQ-12” score, which can indicate possible difficulties with depression or anxiety.

HOUSING STANDARDS: Around one in twelve households (8%) do not have access to private, or shared, green or open space near their accommodation. This rises to a quarter (23%) of those living in non-qualified accommodation.

CYCLING: Over half (54%) never cycle, whilst only one in ten (11%) cycle several times a week or more. Over a third (35%) of those who cycle at least several times a week “Never” wear a helmet. “More cycle routes” would encourage two-fifths (39%) of adults to cycle more often.

CARERS: One in ten (9%) adults reported providing unpaid help and support to a family member, friend, partner or neighbour who has physical or learning disability, a physical illness or mental health difficulties, is frail, or who has alcohol or drug related problems. One in a hundred (1%) reported spending 10 hours a day or more in this role.

BREAST-FEEDING: Four-fifths (79%) felt it is acceptable for a mother to breast-feed her child in “a public open space such as a park, beach, town bench”. Three-fifths (58%) felt this was acceptable in “any public place”.

POLICE: The top three priorities the public identified for the Police service were 1. Responding quickly to emergency calls; 2. Tackling the neglect or abuse of children or other vulnerable people; 3. Patrolling areas where crime or anti-social behaviour are a problem.

NEIGHBOURHOOD SAFETY: Nine in ten people (89%) consider their neighbourhood to be "Very" or "Fairly" safe.

ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR: Nearly a third (31%) thought anti-social behaviour (ASB) was "a little" or "very much" a problem in their neighbourhood. This rose to 46% for those living in St. Helier. The majority of suggestions on how to tackle ASB involved "More police patrols / police presence". Around half (52%) had experienced ASB in Jersey at least once in the previous 12 months.

FERRIES: Around half (51%) of Islanders report taking the ferry to France in the previous year. Three-fifths (61%) felt the ferry was "Quite" or "Very" poor value for private vehicle drivers, and "Cost" was chosen most frequently as the most important factor when booking a ferry service.

MOVING HOUSE: The distribution in terms of size and type of properties planning on being vacated or required over the next two years was similar to that found by the Housing Needs Survey 2007, with a greater demand compared to supply particularly for 2-, 3- bed owner occupier properties, but greater supply compared to demand for rental properties.

GETTING TO WORK: Although three-fifths (56%) get to work by car, there was a slight increase in people walking to work from 22% in 2008 to 28% in 2009.

BUS USE: Nearly two-fifths (38%) of Islanders "Never" travel by bus. Those aged 65 years and over are more likely to be "Regular" bus users.

SAFETY in PARKS: Jersey Parks received high ratings from the public for safety during daylight hours, with around 1% or less feeling unsafe. After dark, between 2 - 4% felt unsafe in each park.

CLEANLINESS: The improvement seen from 2007 to 2008 in public toilet cleanliness in the Island has continued to be seen in JASS 2009.

STREET LIGHTING: One sixth (15%) of Islanders felt there was too much street lighting in Jersey: three-quarters (73%) thought there was not too much. Half (52%) were in favour of turning off street lights in some streets after 1 a.m., three-quarters (79%) were in favour of dimming them to reduce light pollution, costs and energy use.

PENSIONS: Making earnings above the ceiling (£42,480 in 2009) subject to social security contributions, and increasing the percentage paid in social security contributions, were the two choices identified as the most acceptable options for helping to safeguard the future of the Jersey pension.

WORK ACCIDENTS: Around 3% of workers report having had one or more days off work in the previous year as a result of accidents at work.

PRIMARY HEALTHCARE: Half (51%) of adults said that the cost of going to the GP is "Expensive and therefore I only go when I really have to". For nearly one in ten (8%) the cost is "So expensive that it stops me from going". For over four-fifths (85%), the cost of going to the dentist is a concern and half (51%) said that the cost actually stops them going.

Introduction

This report presents the results of the 2009 Jersey Annual Social Survey (JASS).

JASS was launched in 2005 to provide the means to collect and analyse detailed information on a wide range of social issues on an annual basis. It aims to provide everyone in the Island with a better understanding of social issues, and in particular for policy to be made from a more informed standpoint. JASS is now an annual feature of the official statistics that are produced in Jersey.

The survey has a set of core questions, asked every year, along with a range of different topics requested by States Departments.

JASS is a result of close cross-departmental working. Individual departments ask for topics to be covered to meet their priorities, whilst the States of Jersey Statistics Unit 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.

The core questions cover population demographics, economic activity and household structure and are aimed at ensuring that change in key Census variables can be monitored annually.

The additional topics covered in 2009 include: Health; Public services, Ferry services to France; States of Jersey Police Service; Pensions; Anti-social behaviour; Carers; Education; and Culture. The findings for each of these topics are reported in the individual chapters in the body of the report.

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

- to provide benchmark data to measure change (for example: health status, ratings of public services, educational qualifications of Islanders);
- to provide information to assist the development of policy (for example social policies, pensions and Jersey-France ferry services); and
- to gauge public opinion (for example views on breast-feeding in public places, primary healthcare costs).

Around 3,300 households were selected at random to complete the survey in July 2009. In order to cover the entire adult population, the household member who next celebrated their birthday and was aged 16 years or over was asked to complete the form.

The response from the public was extremely high, with over 54% of sampled households completing and returning the forms. This means that the results from the survey are both representative and accurate. However, as with all sample surveys there is an element of statistical uncertainty in looking at very small changes or differences (see Annex A). Therefore, the report focuses on *significant* findings where the results are robust, for example where differences between groups of the population are at least 10 percentage points.

JASS can only work with the help of all those who completed the forms, due to whom the survey has been a success. **The Statistics Unit wishes to thank all the respondents.**

Notes

The target population for the survey is those aged 16 years or over, so where any of the terms ‘adult’, ‘public’, ‘residents’, ‘population’ or ‘people’ is used it refers to this age group, unless specified otherwise.

Category Definitions

For results published by tenure:

- “States/Parish rent” includes “housing trust rent”
- “Private rent” includes “sheltered/disabled accommodation”.
- “Non-qualified accommodation” includes non-qualified rented accommodation, registered lodging houses and private lodging arrangements.

Rounding

Numbers are rounded to nearest integers. All calculations are independently rounded and so aggregates of cell values in published tables may not necessarily sum to corresponding row or column totals or combinations of cells.

Low numbers

“-“ signifies a blank cell
“~” is used where a value is positive, but less than 0.5%

Confidence intervals

With the survey methodology used, we can be 95% confident that population percentages are accurate to ± 2.3 percentage points. Where analysis is done by gender, percentages are accurate to ± 3.4 percentage points. Please see Annex for more details.

Weighting

Even with the very high response rate, it is important to ‘weight’ responses to ensure that the responses as a whole are fully representative of the Island’s population. See Annex for more details. All analysis presented in this report uses weighted responses.

Further information

For further information about the Statistics Unit and access to all our publications, please see www.gov.je/statistics.

Chapter 1 – Jersey's Population

Place of Birth & Ethnicity

The breakdown of Jersey's resident population by place of birth (Table 1.1) has not changed significantly from previous JASS reports. About half (50%) of the adult population were born in Jersey, with another two-fifths (39%) having been born elsewhere in the British Isles.

This year, as in 2008, a category for those born in Poland was explicitly included, and this found that approximately 2% of the Island's residents at the time of the survey were born in Poland. However with the fairly low numbers of responses in this category, there is a degree of uncertainty on the percentage figure, which can be more confidently established through combining numbers with future surveys.

Table 1.1 Place of birth

	JASS 2009	Census 2001	Census 2001
	Percentage	Percentage	Number
Jersey	50	45	31,952
Elsewhere in British Isles	39	42	30,001
Portugal/Madeira	4	7	4,916
Poland*	2	-	-
Other European country	2	3	2,181
Other World country	2	3	2,472
Total	**100**	**100**	**71,522**

**not an explicit category in Census 2001*

JASS 2009 also included a question on ethnicity, which found that 42% of Jersey residents considered themselves as 'Jersey', whilst 47% said they were 'British'. Around 2% identified themselves as 'Polish', 2% as 'Irish', and 4% as 'Portuguese or Madeiran'. Other ethnicities, such as 'Indian' and 'Mixed' were represented in smaller proportions.

Economic Activity

Table 1.2 Employment status *(percentages)*

	JASS 2009	**Census 2001**
Economically Active		
Working for an employer	61	58
Self employed, employing others	5	4
Self employed, not employing others	4	4
Unemployed, looking for work	2	1
Economically Inactive		
Retired	17	16
Homemaker	4	8
Unable to work due to long-term sickness / disability	3	3
Full-time education	2	4
Unemployed, not looking for work	1	~
Other	1	1
Total	**100**	**100**

The **economic activity rate** gives the proportion of those in employment, or actively seeking employment, as a percentage of *all* those of working age (between 16 and 64 years for men, and 16 and 59 for women, inclusive).

The economic activity rate has continued to be slightly greater than that found in the 2001 Census through each JASS survey over the last 5 years. The increase has been mainly in the female activity rate, from 76% in 2001 to 82% in 2009.

Table 1.3 Economic activity rates *(percentages)*

	JASS 2009	**JASS 2008**	**JASS 2007**	**JASS 2006**	**JASS 2005**	**Census 2001**
Men	90	89	89	88	88	87
Women	82	81	79	80	78	76
All	**86**	**85**	**85**	**84**	**83**	**82**

Focussing on those people above retirement age, Table 1.4 shows the proportions that are still working; these were not significantly different to those found in 2008.

Table 1.4 Percentage of people above 'retirement age' who are still working

	Percent still working
Men aged 65 years and over	13
Women aged 60 years and over	17
Women aged 65 and over	9

Unemployment rate, 2009

The International Labour Organisation's (ILO) unemployment rate is a globally comparable figure which measures the proportion of unemployed people in the entire work force. In 2001, the ILO unemployment rate for Jersey was 2.1% (from the Census). In July 2009, JASS found that **2.7%** of the workforce was unemployed, indicating that unemployment in Jersey continues to be low (compared to other jurisdictions, such as the UK, where it was measured at 7.9% in the three months to July 2009).

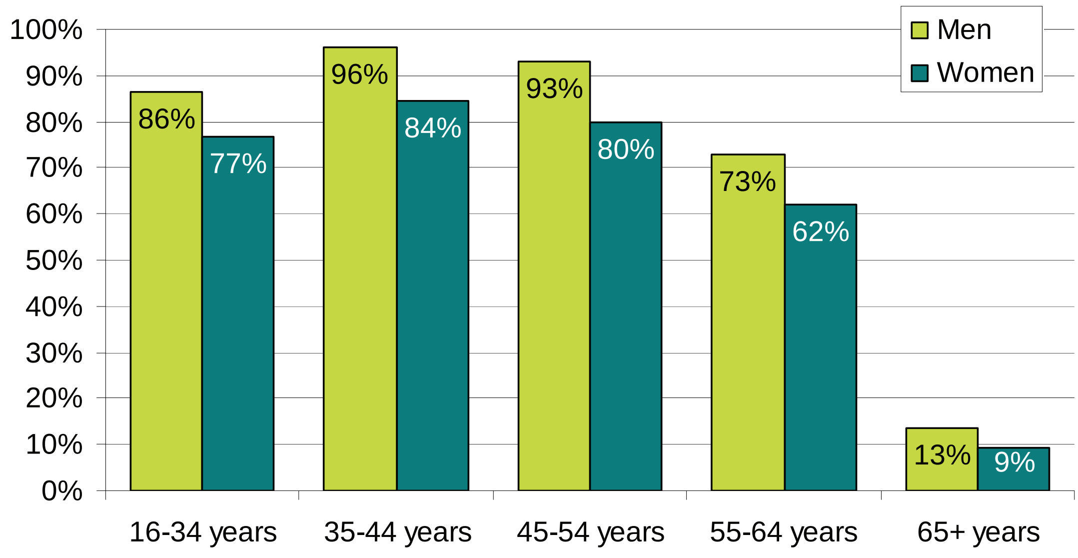
Non-economically active

About one in seven (14%) people were found to be of working age and not economically active (i.e. not working, and not actively looking for work), with a difference by gender: 11% of working age males (16 – 64 years) compared to 22% of working age females (16 – 59 years) were found to be not currently economically active.

Employment by age and gender

As was seen in previous JASS surveys, a lower proportion of women in each age category are working, compared to men, as shown in Figure 1.1.

Figure 1.1 Percent in employment by age and gender



Employment by industry

The definitive analysis of employment by industrial sector is provided in the six-monthly Labour Market report (see www.gov.je/statistics), which is compiled from company returns (indeed it is a census of all companies and the self-employed).

As has been found historically, JASS 2009 again shows that men dominate sectors such as 'Construction', 'Agriculture', 'Transport and communications' and 'Electricity, gas and water', accounting for around nine in ten of the workforce in each.

Women make up a higher proportion of the 'Public sector' and 'Private education and health', forming nearly two-thirds (61%) and four-fifths (85%) of these workforces respectively.

Financial services was shown to be made up of around half (50%) women and half (50%) men, as was the Wholesale and retail sector. Table 1.5 shows the distribution of the genders across all industry sectors.

Table 1.5 Distribution of the genders within industrial sectors.

	Percent of sector by gender	
	Men	**Women**
Agriculture & fishing	84	16
Construction & tradesmen	87	13
Electricity, gas and water	91	9
Financial services	50	50
Hotels, restaurants and bars	39	61
Private education and health	15	85
Public sector	39	61
Transport and communications	79	21
Wholesale and retail	51	49
Other	50	50
All sectors	**52**	**48**

Hours of work

The average number of hours worked by full-time workers (defined as working 25 hours a week or more, not including overtime and meal breaks) was 39 hours per week. Taking into account part-time workers (defined as working less than 25 hours a week), the overall average reduces to 37 hours per week.

There is a higher percentage (16%) of working women who work part-time compared to men, of whom only 3% work less than 25 hours a week. These findings are not significantly different to those found in JASS 2008.

Table 1.6 Hours of work: proportion of each gender who work part-time

	Men	Women	Both
Percentage working less than 25 hours a week	3	16	9
Percentage working 25 hours a week or more	97	84	91

Type of employment

The survey asked respondents about the type of work they did in their job. Response choices included routine or manual occupations, technical and craft occupations, professional occupations and management roles. Table 1.7 outlines the distribution of employment types by gender.

Table 1.7 Type of employment by gender (*percentages*)

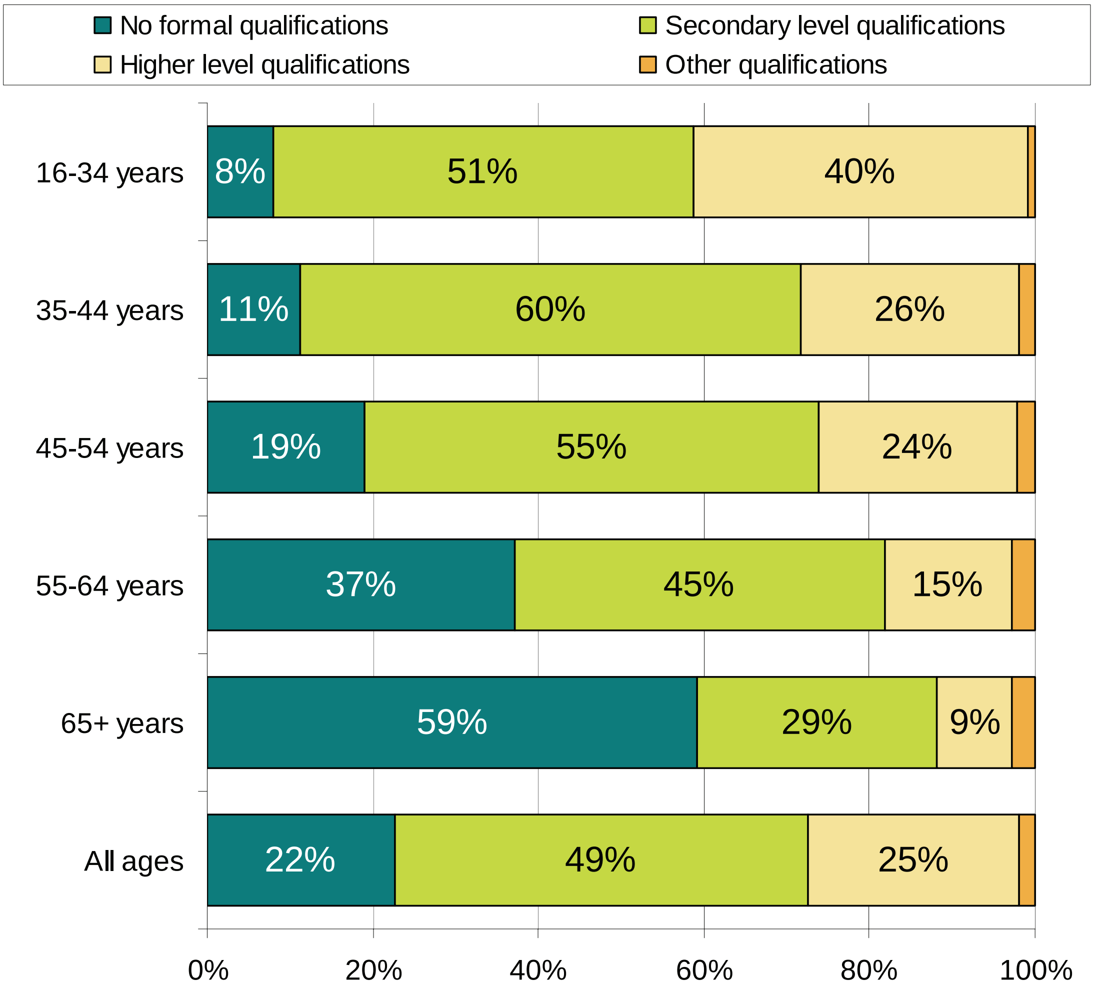
	Men	Women	Both
Senior manager: *e.g. finance manager , chief executive*	16	5	11
Middle or junior manager: *e.g. office manager, retail manager, bank manager, restaurant manager, publican*	12	12	12
Professional occupation: *e.g. accountant, solicitor, medical practitioner, teacher, nurse, social worker, police officer (sergeant or above), software designer, fund administrator*	34	37	35
Clerical or intermediate occupation: *e.g. secretary, personal assistant, clerical worker, call centre agent, nursery nurse, nursing auxiliary*	6	29	17
Technical or craft occupation: *e.g. electrician, motor mechanic, plumber, printer*	14	2	8
Routine or semi-routine, manual or service occupation: *e.g. HGV/van driver, cleaner, porter, labourer, bar staff, postal worker, machine operative, farm worker, sales assistant, receptionist*	17	15	16
Totals	**100**	**100**	**100**

Educational Qualifications

JASS 2009 asked respondents to identify their highest level of academic achievement, and the responses were grouped into 3 main categories: ‘Secondary level qualifications’ (such as GSCEs, GNVQs, A-Levels and O-Levels), ‘Higher level qualifications’ (gained in higher education establishments, including higher level diplomas, first or higher degrees), and finally ‘No formal qualifications’. for those who do not possess academic educational qualifications. It is important to note that this question did not include professional qualifications, for example those gained through employment, but rather focussed on academic examinations. Where only professional qualifications were given, these were classified into an equivalent academic level where possible.

It was found that almost a quarter (22%) of people had 'No formal qualifications' and a similar proportion (25%) had 'Higher level qualifications'. Half of people (49%) had achieved 'Secondary level qualifications'. These proportions are not significantly different to those found in JASS 2007 and 2008. As in previous years, the distribution was found to be similar for men and women, although looking into the distribution by age shows that older generations are more likely to have 'No formal qualifications' (see Figure 1.2).

Figure 1.2 Educational qualifications by age



Comparing back to Census 2001 data (see Table 1.12) shows a reduction in people of working age with no formal qualifications, decreasing from one in three people in 2001 to around one in five in 2009. However the difference is largely attributable to the age distribution of educational qualification. In the 8 years from 2001 to 2009, older age-groups with the associated higher proportion of no formal qualifications gradually fall out of the 'working age' category, to be replaced with those in younger age-groups with higher proportions of those with academic qualifications.

Table 1.8 also compares this data for the working age population (males aged 16 - 65 years, females aged 16 – 59 years) with that found in the 2008 Labour Force Survey for the UK. *It should be noted that there are differences in the question* *structures, with the Labour Force Survey being administered by an interviewer with a higher level of detail required in the response.*

Table 1.8 Highest educational qualification attainment for the working age population, Jersey 2009 and 2001 compared with UK

	Jersey 2009	Census 2001	UK 2008*
Higher level	30	12	31
Secondary level	53	47	57
No formal qualifications	15	34	12
Other	2	6	~

**data from Office of National Statistics, 2008 Labour Force Survey. 'Other' qualifications were distributed amongst other categories*

The survey section on degree subject and year was completed by, and therefore relevant to, around a quarter (23%) of all respondents. Grouping the year of graduation shows that nearly a quarter (23%) of Jersey graduates graduated within the previous five years.

Table 1.9 Which year did you graduate, by gender

How long ago respondent graduated*	Men	Women	Both genders
0-4 years	17	28	23
5-9 years	24	28	26
10-14 years	21	19	20
15-19 years	12	10	11
20-30 years	10	8	9
30+ years	16	7	12
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**

**NB those with more than one degree were asked to respond with the graduation year and subject of only their most recent degree. Graduation year for each respondent was then grouped into the above categories*

In terms of the subject of the degree, the most common degree held by Jersey residents is "Business and administrative studies", with nearly a fifth (18%) indicating that their most recent degree was in this field. Nearly one in ten (9%) responded that "Education" was their most recently obtained degree, whilst the next three most commonly held degree subjects were "Law" (8%), "Subjects allied to medicine" (7%) and "Engineering and technology" (6%).

Accommodation and overcrowding

Whilst a small proportion (3%) reported living in bed-sit accommodation, around a third of respondents lived in each of the remaining categories, with 36% in a flat or maisonette, 31% in a semi-detached or terraced house, and 31% in a detached house or bungalow.

Respondents were asked to give the number of children and adults living in the household, and also the number of bedrooms. From this, a measure of overcrowding can be calculated. More than two persons per bedroom can be considered to indicate 'over-crowded' accommodation[1].

JASS 2009 found that a very small proportion (1%) of households would be considered as 'overcrowded' using this definition. Further analysis indicates that the 'overcrowded' households according to this definition, tended to be in non-qualified accommodation, although care should be taken in interpreting such cross-analysis due to the small sample numbers involved for this group.

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[1] *Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, Great Britain. 2004. "The Impact of Overcrowding on Health & Education: A Review of Evidence and Literature." Office of the Deputy Prime Minister Publications.*

Chapter 2 – Early years, childcare and young people

Preschool childcare

Nurseries attached to primary schools have in the past provided free early years education for the children attending that setting. The Nursery Education Fund came into effect in September 2009. It means that all children, in the year before they start school, are funded for 20 hours of nursery education during term-time, if they are in a registered day nursery or preschool.

Around one in eight households (12%) reported having preschool aged children living in the household. Those respondents who had preschool children living in their household were asked a number of questions about their child(ren)'s attendance at various preschool settings during term-time at July 2009, as well as their planned attendance from September 2009.

Table 2.1 focuses on the *proportion* of preschoolers who attend each preschool setting, for at least some time, over a typical term-time week, and shows how this changes between July and September 2009.

Table 2.1 Percent of preschoolers who do attend (July), or plan to attend (Sept), each of the childcare settings in a typical term-time week

Average (mean) weekly hours	All ages		Children aged 3 years or above		Children under 3 years	
	July	Sept	July	Sept	July	Sept
Nursery attached to a primary school	15	27	**29**	**47**	4	11
Registered day nursery or preschool (not attached to a primary school)	35	31	**52**	**23**	**20**	**37**
Day care in private home	20	16	13	6	25	25
Any of the above childcare settings	67	69	**90**	**71**	**47**	**67**

For those children aged 3 years or above at the time of the survey, a number of them would likely to be beginning school in the September, which is the likely explanation for the reduction in the proportion of this group of children attending any of the childcare settings (from 90% in July down to 71% in September).

For this cohort of preschoolers the table shows a shift whereby in July more of the group were attending a registered day nursery (52%) than an attached nursery (29%), whilst in September more of them plan to attend an attached nursery (47%) rather than a registered day nursery (23%).

Looking at the younger preschoolers - those under three years of age - there is an overall increase in the proportion of this particular cohort of children attending any childcare settings from July (where half, 47%, typically attend at least one childcare setting) to September (where two-thirds, 67%, plan to attend at least one childcare setting).

Table 2.2 reports the average (mean) number of hours that preschoolers typically spend in a term-time week at each type of preschool setting, and also the time at the setting that their parents are planning they will spend from September. The table shows a small increase from the July 2009 average to the September 2009 planned average for attendance at nurseries attached to primary schools, and a decrease in average hours spent at day care in a private home. These changes are particularly true for those children aged 3 years or above, showing that this cohort will be spending on average more hours at nurseries attached to a primary school, and less at day care in private home settings in the coming Autumn term compared to the previous Summer term.

Whilst there is a slight reduction in average hours spent in a typical week at any childcare setting for those children aged 3 years or above from July, 21.7 hours, to September, 19.5 hours, (perhaps due to a number of this age-group who will be starting school), an increase was seen in the average number of hours that the younger preschoolers (those aged under 3 years) would be attending a childcare setting, from 12.6 hours in July to 17.6 hours in September.

Table 2.2 Average (mean) number of hours per week that preschoolers attend (July) or plan to attend (Sept) in each preschool setting

Average (mean) weekly hours	All ages		Children aged 3 years or above		Children under 3 years	
	July	Sept	July	Sept	July	Sept
Nursery attached to a primary school	3.6	6.8	7.3	12.2	0.6	2.3
Registered day nursery or preschool (not attached to a primary school)	7.7	7.7	10.5	6.7	5.3	8.6
Day care in private home	5.4	3.8	3.9	0.7	6.7	6.4
Any of the above childcare settings	16.7	18.5	21.7	19.5	12.6	17.6

Day care outside of term-time

Seven out of ten (70%) of all preschoolers do not attend day care in a typical week outside of term time. The proportion is similar for those aged three years or over (72%) and those aged under three years (68%).

School-aged care

A quarter (25%) of households reported having school-aged children (aged between 5 and 16 years) in their household. Table 2.3 shows the proportion of school-aged children who use various outside-of-school facilities (respondents were able to tick more than one facility).

Around half (51%) of 8 to 11 year olds and one in eight (12%) 15 to 16 year olds were reported to use at least one of the facilities.

Table 2.3 Percent of school-aged children attending each of the following outside-of-school facilities

Outside-of-school facility	7 years or under	8 – 11 years	12 – 14 years	15 – 16 years	**All ages**
Breakfast clubs	3	3	1	-	**2**
After school clubs	13	19	10	5	**13**
Playcare	2	2	-	-	**1**
Activity clubs	24	34	16	8	**23**
"Education, Sport & Culture" (ESC) Activity clubs	12	22	14	6	**15**
Any of the above facilities	42	51	26	12	**47**
None of the above facilities	58	49	74	88	**63**

Youth projects/centres

Selecting only those households with children either at primary or secondary school, JASS 2009 found that in nearly a fifth (18%) of these households, one or more of the children attended a youth project or centre. Another eighth (12%) reported that this was not applicable to them, whilst nearly three-quarters (70%) said that no, the young people in their household did not attend a youth project or centre.

With regards to the reasons behind why young people in the households did not attend youth projects or centres, the most common reason was that they were "not interested", cited by over a third (36%) of the relevant households. Being "too busy" was a reason given by a fifth (20%), whilst "not knowing enough about it" was chosen by nearly a quarter (24%) of the relevant households.

"Not having enough money" and "not being able to get to one" were the two least commonly chosen reasons for why young people did not attend a youth project/centre.

Table 2.4 Reasons why young people aged between 9 and 25 years do not attend youth projects/centres *(respondents were able to tick more than one option)*

Reason	Percent of respondents
Not interested	31
Don't know enough about it	21
Too busy	17
Feel too old	8
I don't know	7
Not enough money	5
Not able to get to one	1
Other reason	10*

**Respondents ticking 'other' were given the opportunity to specify the reason. Around 4% gave the reason either that they were working full time or at university, whilst 1% explained that they felt the child was too young. 2% described the other activities in which they were involved.*

Chapter 3 – Careers, Culture and Sport

"Careers Jersey"

"Careers Jersey" was recently formed by bringing together two different careers services: the "Jersey Careers Service", provided by Education, Sport and Culture, and "Adult Careers", provided by Social Security. JASS 2009 found that nearly two-fifths (37%) of Islanders had heard of "Careers Jersey". This rose to nearly two-thirds (64%) of those in full-time education, but remained at around 40% for those who classified themselves as "Unemployed, looking for work". There was found to be no significant difference across the age-groups in awareness of "Careers Jersey".

When asked more specifically about careers services used, around one tenth (11%) of people identified that they had used one of the services at some point in the last 3 years. The most frequently used service by this subgroup of people was the States Careers Services website: two-fifths (41%) of those who have used one of the careers services said they had used the website. In effect, this translates to around 4% of the total adult population of Jersey using the States Careers Services website within the last 3 years.

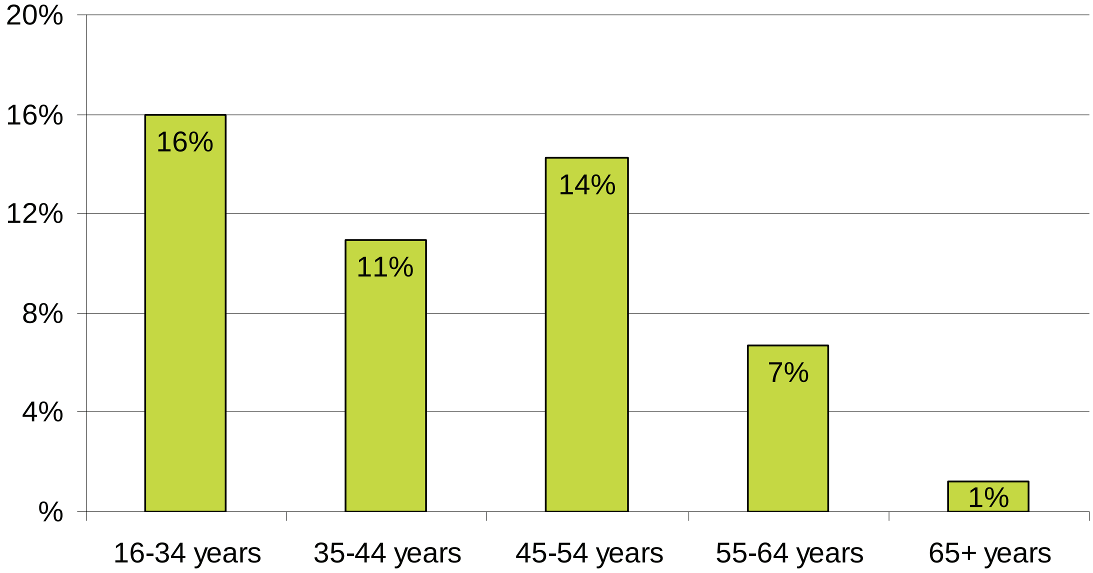
Table 3.1 breaks down the subgroup of people who report using at least one of the careers services to show the proportion who use each service.

Table 3.1 Percent of adults who have used the following services provided by the States Careers Service in the last 3 years

Service	Percentage of all adults	Percentage of those adults who have used at least one service within the last 3 years
Careers advice over the phone	1	9
One-to-one careers advice	3	26
Help with CVs, letters of applications or interviews	1	14
Guidance on education or training	3	31
Information on courses or careers	4	34
The States Careers Services website	4	41
None of the above services	89	n/a

As perhaps might be expected there is a slight downward trend as age increases, with higher proportions of the younger age-groups having accessed at least one of the services offered by the States Careers services over the last 3 years, as shown in Figure 3.1.

Figure 3.1 Percent of each age-group who have used at least one of the services provided by the States Careers Service within the last 3 years



Those people who have *not* used the States Careers Services in the last three years were asked to tick the reasons why not. The majority, nearly three-quarters (73%) of cases, said that they had had no need. A quarter (27%) were not aware of the services, whilst a small proportion said that they used other sources of information (7%). Very few people thought that the services were just available to those still in education (2%) or to those who are unemployed (2%).

Jersey Library

Respondents were asked to indicate which (if any) of the services offered by Jersey Library they had used over the last 12 months. Nearly half (45%) of the adult population have used at least one service offered by the Jersey Library over the last 12 months.

Table 3.2 Percent of adults who have used each library service over the last 12 months

Service	Percentage reporting having used the service in the last 12 months
Town Library at Halkett Place	41
Les Quennevais Branch library	7
Jersey Library online services	6
The Home Library service	<1
The Mobile Library service	2
The Library Service by email, phone, letter or fax	2
At least one of the above services	**45**

Whilst there is no clear trend by age, there is a small but significant difference by gender whereby 49% of women and 41% of men have used at least one of the above services over the last 12 months. The proportion using the library rose to three-quarters (77%) of those in full-time education, compared to 45% for the population in general, and was found to be higher for those with higher academic qualifications (51%) compared to those with no formal qualifications (31%).

Attending events run by the Library service

Around 6% reported having attended an event run by the Library service (such as talks, presentations, author visits or story times) over the last 12 months. Again, a higher proportion of women (9%) than men (2%) reported doing so. A fifth (20%) of home-makers had attended an event over the last 12 months, compared to 6% of the general population.

Cultural activities and events

Attending cultural events

Respondents were asked about their attendance at a variety of cultural activities and events in Jersey over the last 12 months. They were asked to indicate the frequency with which they attended each type of activity or event (see Table 3.3). Going to the cinema was the most popular cultural activity, with three-quarters (74%) of adults attending the cinema at least once over the previous 12 months. Over two-fifths (44%) had attended the cinema three or more times over the previous year.

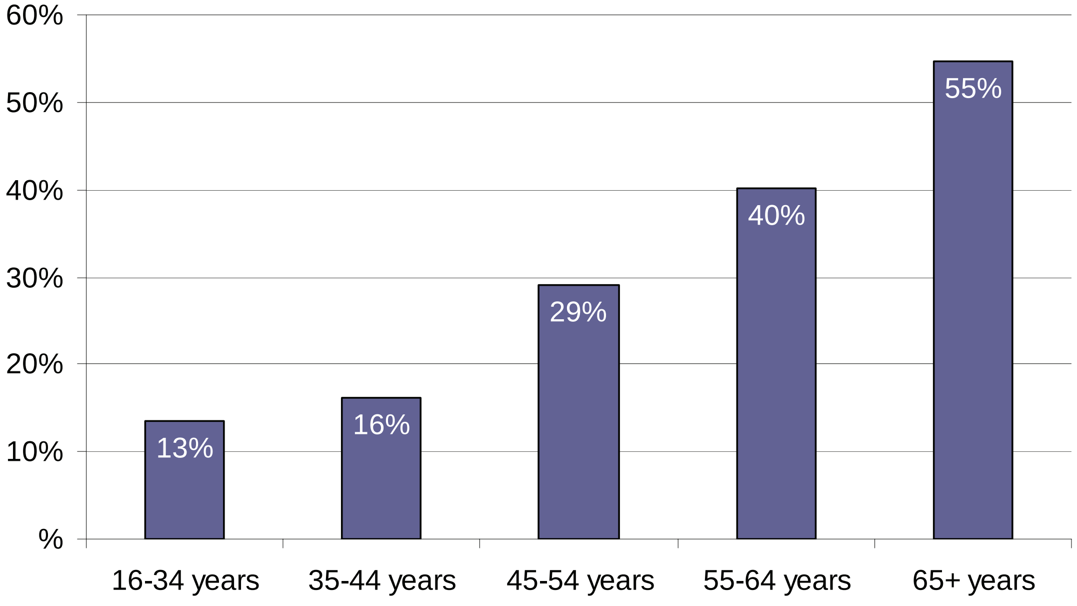
Table 3.3 Percent of adults attending each genre of activity or event, shown at two levels of frequency of attendance

Activity or event	Percent attending **at least once** over last 12 months	Percent attending **3 or more times** over last 12 months
Cinema	74	44
Theatre (including plays, pantomime)	56	15
Musical / Opera / Operetta	50	10
Concert / Musical performance	50	10
Exhibitions (eg. arts, crafts, photography)	47	9
Open-air festival event	42	5
Ballet / Dance	16	3
Other	12	5
***At least one** of the above activities/event*	*87*	

There was a clear age trend seen in frequency of cinema attendance, with nearly a fifth (18%) of 16-34 year olds attending the cinema ten or more times in the previous year, compared to just one in twenty (6%) of those aged 55-64 years going to the cinema this often. Figure 3.2 shows this age trend in terms of the proportion of each age-group who did not attend the cinema over the previous 12 months.

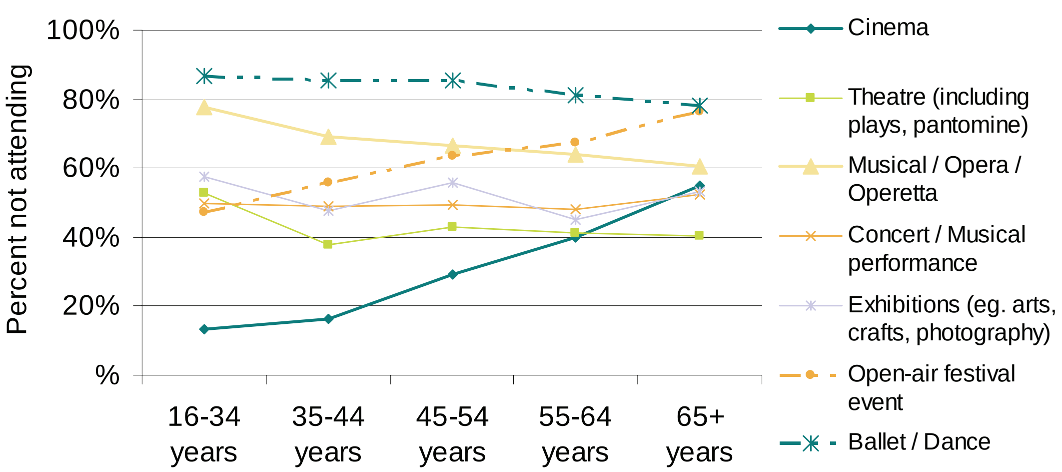
A similar trend was seen for the proportions of each age-group attending an open-air festival/event over the last 12 months, increasing in steady increments at each age-group from 47% of 16-34 year olds having not attended such an event, up to 77% of those aged 65 years and over.

Figure 3.2 Percent of each age-group who did **not** attend the cinema over the previous 12 months



Opposite trends were seen across the age-groups for the proportions who had *not* attended ballet, theatre and opera, although the difference between the youngest and oldest age-categories was much smaller. These trends are displayed in full in Figure 3.3.

Figure 3.3 Proportions of each age-group reporting that they had **not** attended the type of cultural event or activity over the last 12 months



Taking part in cultural activities

JASS 2009 also asked about participation (rather than attendance) at cultural activities in Jersey over the last 12 months. Whilst nearly two-fifths (37%) report that they have read fiction over the previous year, much smaller proportions have taken part in other activities such as painting, drawing or photography (11%), playing a musical instrument (6%), dance/ballet (3%) or drama (3%); (see Table 3.4).

Table 3.4 In the past 12 months, have you taken part in any of the following activities in Jersey? *(percentages)*

	Yes	No
Reading fiction	37	63
Art or craft activity (eg. painting, drawing, photography)	11	89
Playing a musical instrument or singing in a choir	6	94
Drama or other stage performance	3	97
Dance / ballet	3	97
Other*	3	97
***Any* of above**	**43**	**57**

**Those choosing 'Other' were able to specify what 'Other' activity. Half of the comments described sporting activities the respondent was involved in, whilst another sizeable proportion of the 'Other' group wrote 'reading non-fiction'.*

The main gender difference found was for reading fiction, whereby only a third (33%) of men, compared to two-fifths (42%) of women indicated that they had read fiction during the previous year. There was no age trend found for this particular activity.

In terms of educational qualification, those with higher level of academic qualification were found to be more than twice as likely to have taken part in at least one of the activities listed in Table 3.4 over the previous 12 months, with nearly three-fifths (58%) doing so, compared to a quarter (24%) of those without any formal academic qualifications.

Cultural events in Jersey

A number of statements regarding cultural events in Jersey were offered to respondents for them to rate how much they agreed or disagreed with them. Figure 3.4 gives the results, including those who chose that the statement is "Not applicable to me".

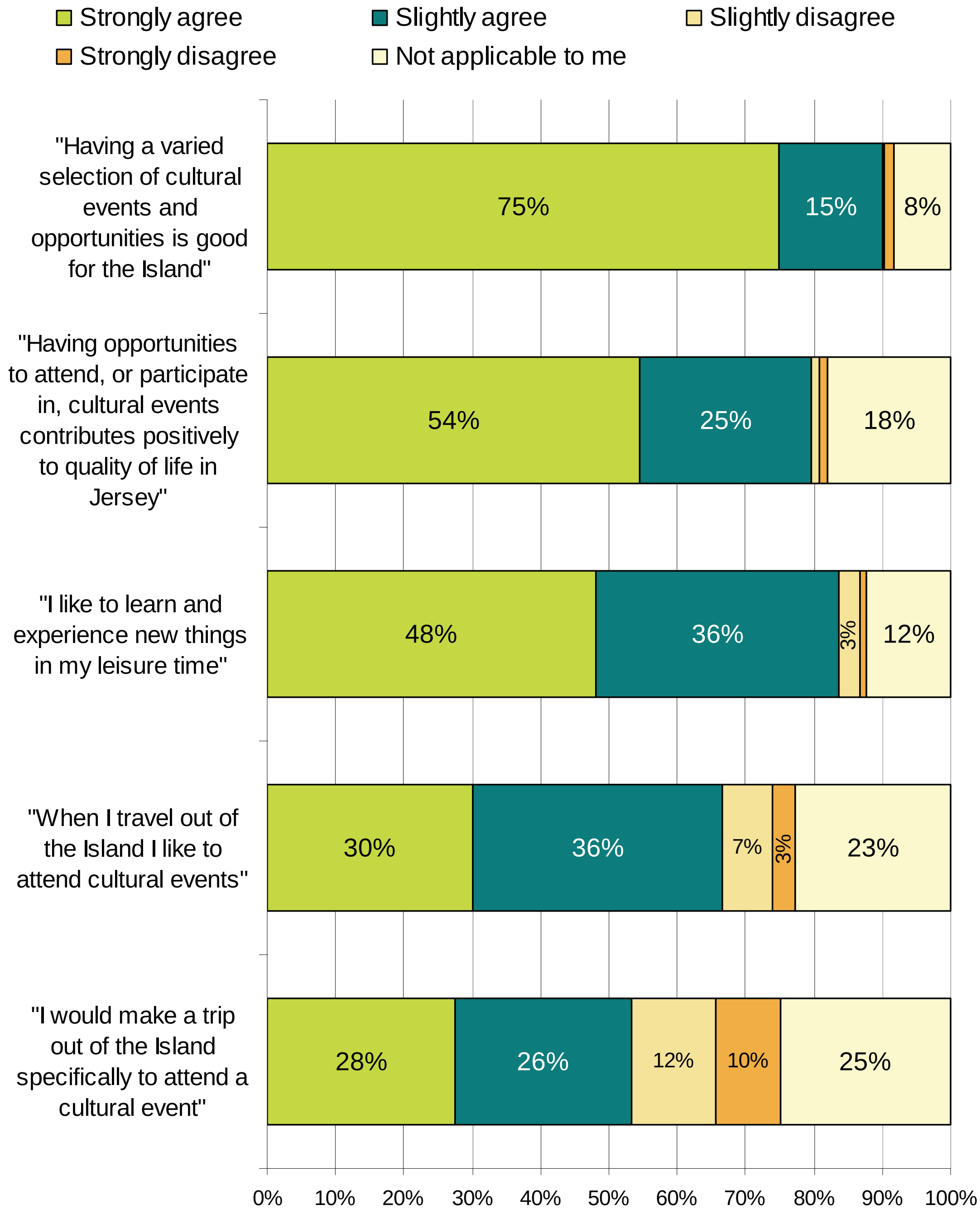
As can be seen from Figure 3.4, around nine out of ten people (90%) "slightly" or "strongly" agreed that "having a varied selection of cultural events and opportunities is good for the Island", whilst one in a hundred (1%) strongly disagreed with this statement. Nearly one in ten (8%) felt that this was not applicable to them.

Slightly fewer (84%) indicated that they "like to learn and experience new things in my leisure time", again with around one in eight (12%) saying that this was not applicable to them.

A slightly lower percentage (80%) "slightly" or "strongly" agreed that "having opportunities to attend, or participate in, cultural events contributes positively to quality of life in Jersey", although over half (54%) *strongly* agreed with this statement.

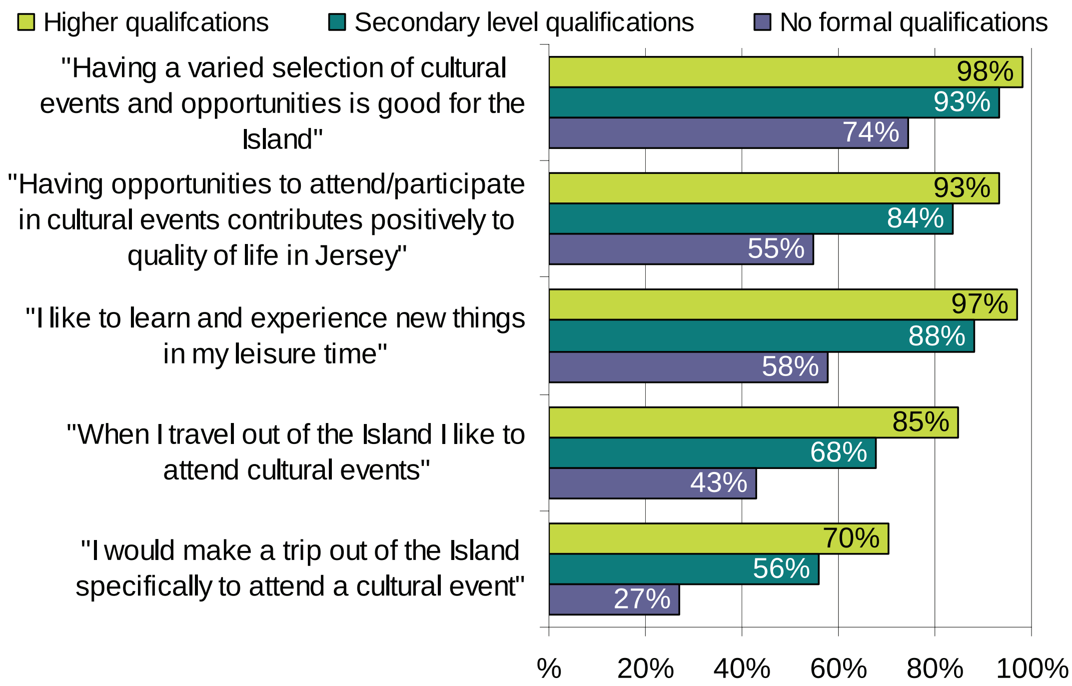
Around two-thirds (67%) "slightly" or "strongly" agreed that they like to attend cultural events when they travel outside of the Island, and around half (53%) would make a trip *specifically* to attend a cultural event. About a quarter of people felt that these statements were not applicable to them.

Figure 3.4 How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements about cultural events?



Cross-analysing the statements by the highest obtained academic qualification of the respondent shows a trend whereby those with higher and secondary level qualifications are more likely to agree with each statement than those with no formal qualifications. The trend is illustrated in Figure 3.5 which shows for example that whilst over nine out of ten (93%) people with higher academic qualifications slightly or strongly agree that “having opportunities to attend or participate in cultural events contributes positively to quality of life in Jersey”, just over half (55%) of those with no formal qualifications would agree.

Figure 3.5 Percentage who "Strongly agree" or "Slightly agree" with each statement about culture, by academic qualifications of respondent



Finally, respondents were asked to indicate what reasons prevented them from attending more cultural events in Jersey. Whilst the majority (62% in total) were either not interested (17%) or did not have enough time (45%), a considerable proportion identified not having enough money (28%), not having enough information (21%) and the range of cultural events being offered not being wide enough (15%) as reasons why they did not attend more events.

The full list of reasons is given in Table 3.5. Respondents were able to tick more than one reason, therefore the percentages do not sum to 100. Looking at the results by gender showed almost one in four (22%) men said that they were "Not interested" in attending more cultural events in Jersey, compared with one in eight (13%) women.

Table 3.5 What reasons prevent you from attending more cultural events in Jersey?

	Percent of respondents
Not enough time	45
Not enough money	28
Not enough information about events happening	21
Not interested in cultural events	17
Range of cultural events currently offered in Jersey not wide enough	15
No-one to go with	10
It is difficult to get to and from cultural events	7
I feel out of place in a gallery, theatre or other venue	4
Other reason	5
Did not answer question	*6*

Sports participation and activity levels

The UK government recommended physical activity level for adults is 30 minutes or longer, of at least moderate intensity activity, 5 times a week or more[2]. In 2007, JASS found that 52% of adults in Jersey met, or exceeded, this recommended activity level. JASS 2009 has found no significant change in this indicator at 49%.

Nearly half of adults in Jersey (47%) undertake moderate intensity sport or activity at a sports club, or using public facilities, for 30 minutes or longer, at least once in a typical week.

Table 3.6 How many times in a typical week do you normally undertake the following? *(percentages)*

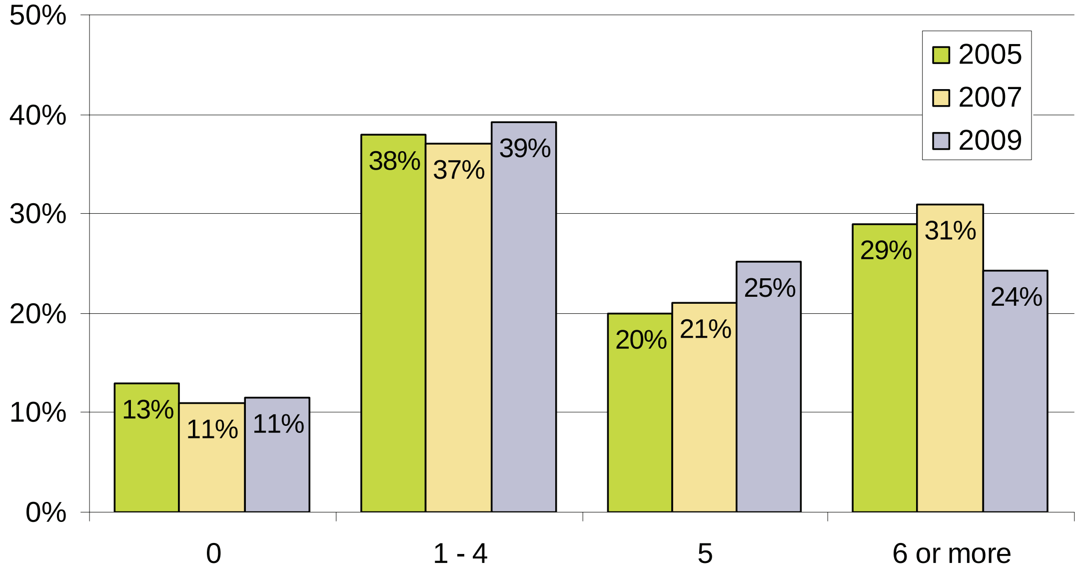
	None	Once	Twice	Three times	Four times	Five or more times	**Total**
Moderate intensity sport or physical activity whilst at a sports club or using public facilities, for 30 minutes or longer?	53	14	13	11	4	5	**100**
Any other moderate physical activity for 30 minutes or longer?	14	9	16	17	10	32	**100**
Total frequency of sport (adding together organised and independent activity sessions for each individual), **for 30 minutes or longer in a typical week**	**11**	**4**	**11**	**13**	**11**	**49**	**100**

Figure 3.6 shows there is no significant change in the frequencies with which people undertake sport (organised or independently) in a typical week over the period from 2005, through 2007, to 2009.

The total episodes of physical activity over a week was found to show a similar distribution for men and women, but showed a trend by age whereby around one in twenty (6%) 16-34 year olds reported doing *no* moderate physical activity in a typical week compared to one in four (25%) of those aged 65 years and over.

[2] At least 5 a week: Evidence on the impact of physical activity and its relationship to health – A report from the Chief Medical Officer. The Department of Health, 2004. Available at: www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_4080994

Figure 3.6 Number of periods of organised or independent physical activity greater than 30 minutes in a typical week, comparing years 2005, 2007 and 2009



As well as asking for number of episodes of moderate physical activity, JASS 2009 also asked respondents for a self-rating of how physically active they felt they were. One in six (16%) considered themselves “Very physically active” whilst nearly three-fifths (58%) felt themselves to be “Fairly physically active”. Only one in twenty (4%) said that they were “Not at all physically active”.

In line with the age trend seen for actual frequency of physical activity over a typical week, there was a trend towards higher proportions of the younger age-groups considering themselves to be “Very physically active” compared to older age-groups, whilst the proportions of each age-group that rated themselves as “Fairly” or “Not very” physically active remained fairly stable, as seen in Table 3.7.

Table 3.7 How physically active would you say you are, by age *(percentages)*

	16-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 yrs or more	**All ages**
Very physically active	20	15	14	14	14	**16**
Fairly physically active	56	56	64	64	54	**58**
Not very physically active	22	26	18	18	21	**22**
Not at all physically active	2	3	4	4	11	**4**
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Chapter 4 – Health and Lifestyle

General Health

Respondents were asked to rate their general health and were given five options. Comparing the results found in 2009 back to 2007 when the same question was asked, shows no significant difference in people's self-rating of their health (see Table 4.1). Over four-fifths (85%) of adults in Jersey rated their health as "Good" or better.

Table 4.1 In general, how would you rate your health? *(Percentages)*

	2007	2009
Excellent	16	14
Very Good	39	37
Good	32	34
Fair	10	12
Poor	3	3
Total	**100**	**100**

Self-rating of health worsens towards the older age-groups, as Table 4.2 shows. Only around two-thirds (69%) of those aged 65 years or more considered their health to be "Good" or better.

Table 4.2 Percent of adults who rated their health as "Good" or better* by age

	"Good" or better*
16 – 34 years	91
35 – 44 years	89
45 – 54 years	88
55 – 64 years	80
65 years or more	69
All ages	**85**

**"Good" or better includes: "Excellent", "Very Good" and "Good". Other options to choose from were: "Fair" and "Poor"*

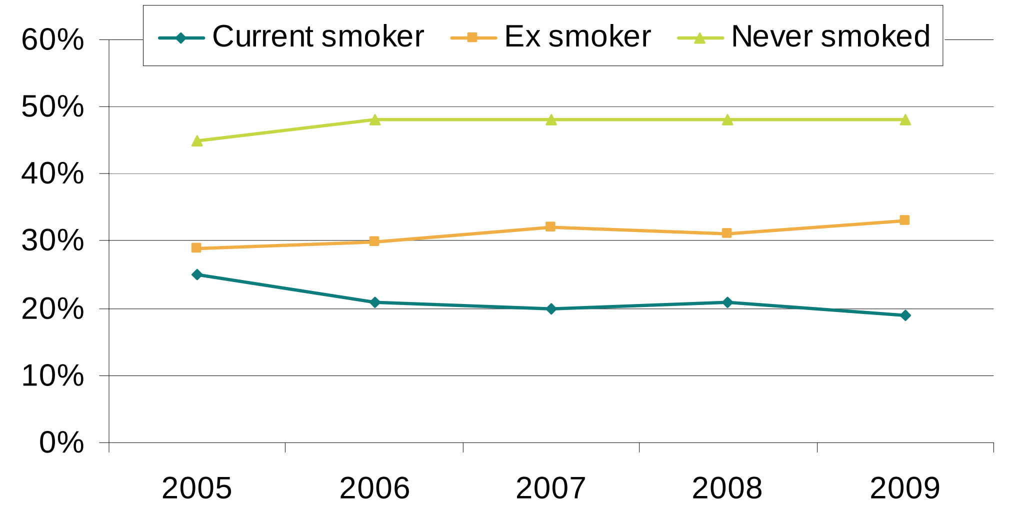
Smoking

With regards to smoking status, JASS 2009 found nearly a fifth (19%) of adults were current smokers. A third (33%) were ex-smokers and the remaining 48% reported that they have never smoked. Table 4.3 compares this with previous years' findings, and Figure 4.1 shows the slight downwards trend in percentage of current smokers from 2005 to 2009. Whilst year to year the change has not been significant, there has been a small downwards trend, which can be explored in future years of JASS.

Table 4.3 Smoking status, by year

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Current smoker	25	21	20	21	19
Ex smoker	29	30	32	31	33
Never smoked	45	48	48	48	48
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

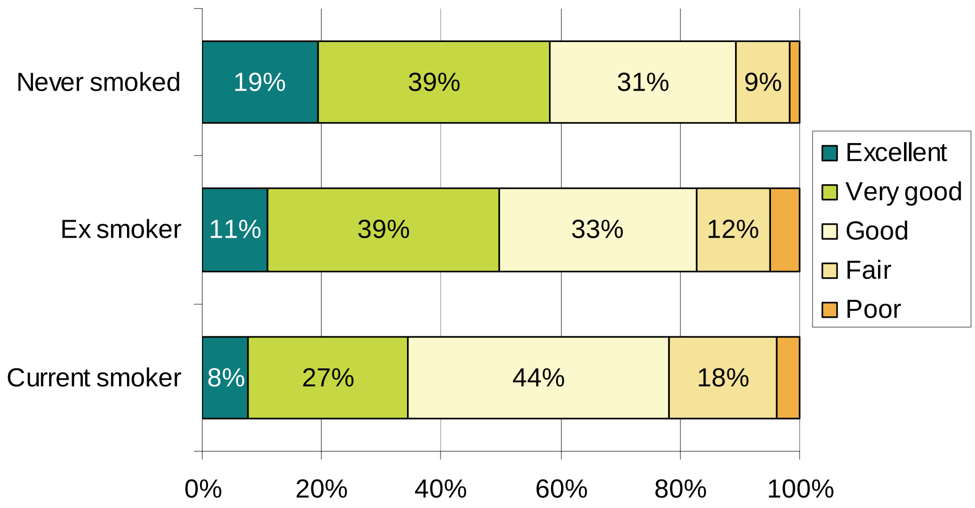
Figure 4.1 Smoking status by year *(percentages)*



The proportions of men and women who are current smokers are similar, but a quarter (25%) of 16 to 24 year olds are current smokers, compared to just one in ten (11%) of those aged 65 years or over.

Cross-analysing general health status with smoking status shows how one fifth (19%) of those who have never smoked consider their health “Excellent” compared to under a tenth (8%) of those who are current smokers. Similarly, two-fifths (39%) of those who have never smoked consider their health as “Very good” whilst only a quarter (27%) of those who are current smokers would rate their health as “Very good”.

Figure 4.2 Self-rating of general health, by smoking status *(percentages)*



Mental Health

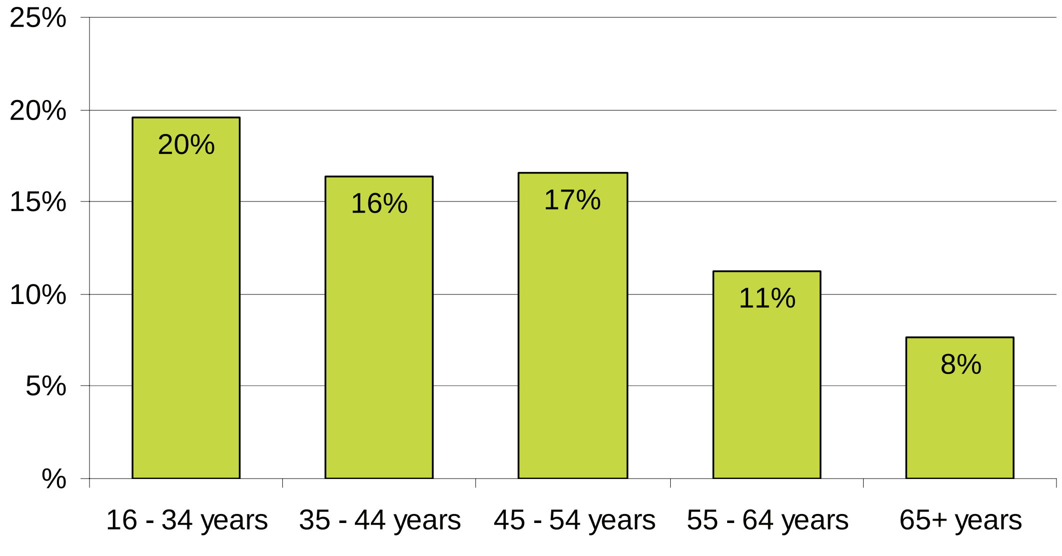
A series of twelve questions, known as the “General Health Questionnaire” (GHQ-12), and reproduced in JASS, sought to explore Islanders’ mental health, looking at various symptoms of anxiety and depression. The GHQ-12 includes questions such as “In the past four weeks have you lost much sleep over worry: not at all, no more than usual, rather more than usual, a lot more than usual?” and “In the past four weeks have you been able to concentrate: more than usual, same as usual, less than usual, much less than usual?”. Respondent’s answers to the set of 12 questions can be scored to give a GHQ-12 score which can be used as an indicator of mental health. For further information on the scoring method please see Annex B.

JASS 2009 found that 15% of the population had a score of 4 or more on the GHQ-12 set of questions (labelled in this report as a “high GHQ-12” score), indicating possible difficulties with depression or anxiety. This is not significantly different from that found in JASS 2005, where 18% of the population were found to have a score of 4 or more.

Three-fifths of adults (59%) scored zero on this set of questions - indicating no significant problems in areas such as losing sleep over worry or feeling unhappy and depressed, whilst another eighth (13%) scored just one out of a maximum of twelve. The average (mean) score was 1.5.

There were no significant differences found by gender (14% of men were found to have a high GHQ-12, compared to 16% of women). However, looking at the scores by age shows a trend, as can be seen in Figure 4.2. One fifth (20%) of adults aged 16-34 years had a high GHQ-12 score compared to under a tenth (8%) of adults aged 65 years and over.

Figure 4.2 Percent with high GHQ-12 by age



Further trends were noted with regards to the standard and type of accommodation and the GHQ-12 score of the resident – see under section “Housing standards”.

Housing standards

As Table 4.4 displays, a fifth of households (20%) live in an urban area, close to a busy road, whilst another one in ten (10%) live in a similarly urban area but close to a less busy road. A third (33%) report living in suburban areas, with 20% close to a busy road and 13% near a less busy road. The final group of households (37%) live in a rural setting, with a sixth (17%) in a rural area but near a busy road, whilst a fifth of all households (20%) live in a rural area near less busy roads.

Table 4.4 Which of the following locations best describes the area in which you live?

	Percent
Urban area, close to a busy road	20
Urban area, close to a less busy road	10
Suburban area, close to a busy road	20
Suburban area, close to a less busy road	13
Rural area, close to a busy road	17
Rural area, close to a less busy road	20
Total	**100**

Two-thirds of people (68%) report being “Very satisfied“ with their accommodation, whilst an additional 22% are “Slightly satisfied”. Overall therefore, nine out of ten people are satisfied at some level with their accommodation. However, around one in ten report being either “Slightly” (7%) or “Very” (3%) dissatisfied with their accommodation.

Satisfaction with accommodation was found to vary by type and tenure of accommodation, as Figures 4.3 and 4.4 show.

Figure 4.3 How satisfied are you with your accommodation, by type of accommodation

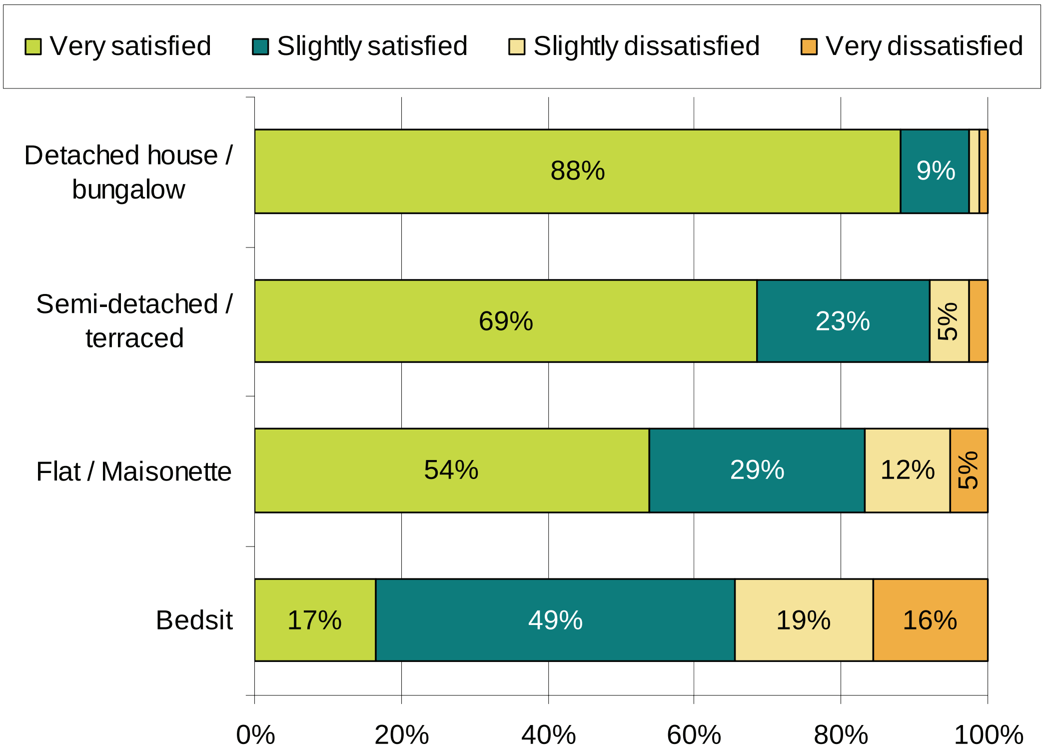
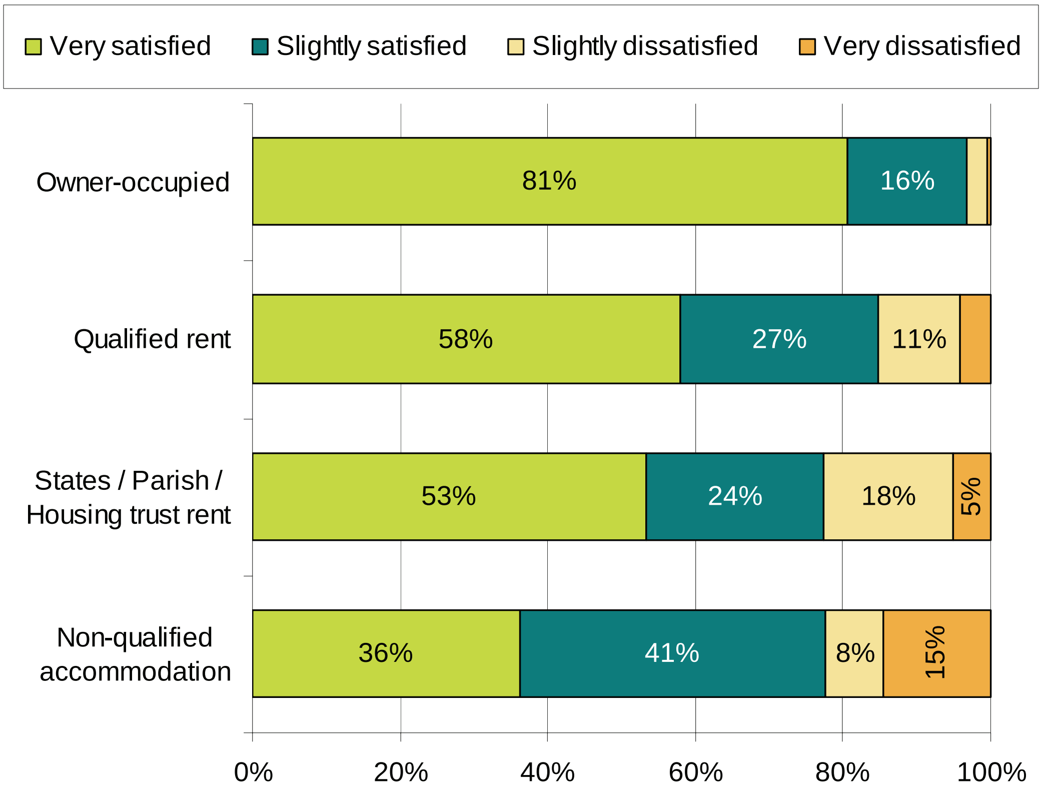


Figure 4.4 How satisfied are you with your accommodation, by tenure of property



Only one in twenty (6%) of people consider the state of repair of their home to be "Poor" whilst another quarter (25%) feel it is "Adequate". Over two-thirds (68%) say that their home is in a "Good" state of repair.

Those in non-qualified accommodation rate the state of repair of their accommodation the poorest, with a fifth (21%) of this tenure reporting it to be "Poor", compared to just 2% of those in owner-occupied accommodation, 7% of those in qualified rental properties and 12% of those in States, Parish or Housing trust rental properties.

Green space

Respondents were asked to identify what type of open or green space was available to them, for their use, near their accommodation. Table 4.5 shows how nearly three-fifths (59%) of households have access to a private garden. However, nearly one in ten (8%) of households report that they do not have access to open or green space near their accommodation.

Table 4.5 Is there any open or green space near your accommodation which can be accessed by your household?

(respondents were able to tick more than one option)	Percent
Yes, private garden	59
Yes, private terrace/balcony	14
Yes, common/shared area	18
Yes, public park, beach, headland etc within easy walking distance	37
No	8

Nearly a quarter (23%) of households in non-qualified accommodation reported *not* to have any nearby open or green space, nor a private or shared open area for their use.

Three-quarters (75%) of owner-occupied properties were reported to have a private garden, compared to nearly half (46%) of qualified rental properties, a third (30%) of non-qualified accommodation and around a third (35%) of States/Parish/Housing trust rent accommodation.

Health and housing

Just over one in twenty (7%) considered that their health problems, or the health problems of someone in the household, had been made worse by their housing situation.

This was particularly true for those in bed-sit accommodation, a fifth (21%) of whom said that they felt their health problems had been made worse by their housing situation. In terms of household tenure, whilst a very small proportion (3%) of owner-occupiers considered someone in the household's health had worsened due to their housing situation, this rose to around one in eight of non-qualified households (13%), qualified rental households (14%) and States/Parish/Housing trust rental households (13%).

In terms of mental health, JASS 2009 found that a third (33%) of those who reported the state of repair of their accommodation to be "Poor" had a high GHQ-12 score, indicating possible problems with anxiety or depression – compared to only 22% of those who said the state of repair of their home was "Adequate", and only 11% of those who felt the state of repair of their home was "Good".

Walking

Nearly three-fifths (59%) of adults report walking for more than 10 minutes every day, with another 29% walking for this long several times a week. Fewer than one in twenty (3%) said they walk for more than 10 minutes just twice a year or less (see Table 4.6).

Table 4.6 How often do you walk for more than 10 minutes?

	Percent
Every day	59
Several times a week	29
Once a week	7
Once or twice a month	2
Once or twice a year	<1
Never	2

Those who rated themselves as in "Excellent" health were more likely to walk for more than 10 minutes every day: two-thirds (67%) of this group did, compared to just two-fifths (44%) of those who rated their health as "Poor".

Respondents were asked how long their walks usually lasted. Responses have been grouped into 10 minute intervals, and Table 4.7 shows how about a quarter (23%) walk for between 10 and 19 minutes, another quarter (25%) between 20 and 29 minutes, another quarter (25%) between 30 and 39 minutes and the final quarter (27%) for 40 minutes or more. One in six walkers (16%) reported walking for an hour or more.

Table 4.7 On average, how often do your walks usually last, in minutes *(respondents' answers have been grouped)*

	Percent
10 – 19 minutes	23
20 – 29 minutes	25
30 – 39 minutes	25
40 – 49 minutes	10
50 – 59 minutes	1
60 minutes or more	16

The most frequently chosen reasons for walking for more than 10 minutes were to walk to and from the shops, and to walk for pleasure. Table 4.8 lists the reasons which were available for respondents to choose from, and the percent of respondents who chose each option. For one in ten people, walking was identified as their main form of transport.

Table 4.8 When you walk for more than 10 minutes, what are the purpose(s) of the journey usually?

	Percent
For pleasure/dog walking	43
To and from the shops	43
To and from work	32
As exercise, for health reasons	28
To accompany children or other people	13
To visit friends	16
Main form of transport	10
To and from school or college	4
Other	5

Cycling

Just over half of adults (54%) report that they never cycle, whilst only one in ten (11%) cycle several times a week or more (see Table 4.9).

Table 4.9 How often do you cycle?

	Percent
Every day	3
Several times a week	8
Once a week	5
Once or twice a month	10
Once or twice a year	19
Never	54

There is a marked age trend for frequency of cycling, with under half (45%) of 16-34 year olds saying that they never cycle, compared to two-thirds (67%) of 55-64 years olds, and nearly nine in ten (88%) of those aged 65 and over.

With regards to the reasons given why respondents usually cycle, nearly two-thirds (65%) gave the reason "Recreation / for pleasure", whilst two-fifths (40%) said they cycled "As exercise / for health reasons" (see Table 4.10). Cycling was said to be the "Main form of transport" for just one in twenty (5%) of adults.

Table 4.10 For what purpose do you usually cycle?

	Percent
Recreational / for pleasure	65
As exercise / for health reasons	40
Commuting (work, school or college)	20
To get somewhere other than work or school (eg. visiting friends, shopping/errands)	17
Main form of transport	5
Sport (racing, training, part of an event)	4

Although half of the population said they never cycle, those that do were asked if they wear a cycle helmet. A third (34%) of cyclists said that they "Always" wear a helmet, a tenth (11%) that they "Usually" do, and the remaining 54% of cyclists say that they "Rarely" or "Never" wear a cycle helmet.

Over a third (35%) of those who cycle "Every day" or "Several times a week", say that they "Never" wear a cycle helmet.

What would encourage Islanders to cycle more?

JASS 2009 sought to find out what might encourage people in Jersey to cycle more, and gave a range of suggestions as well as allowing respondents to write in their own suggestions. The suggestions, and the percentage who felt each would encourage them to cycle more, are given in Table 4.11. The most frequently chosen encouragement was "More cycle routes" (two-fifths, 39% chose this). For nearly two-fifths (38%), "Nothing" would encourage them to cycle more, 15% because they already cycle as much as possible but 23% for another reason. The most common reasons given here were age, health problems and having no interest. Also, some comments (equating to around 2% of adults) indicated that nothing would encourage them to cycle more, as they had concerns about the traffic, or felt that cycling was dangerous.

Table 4.11 What would encourage you to cycle more?

	Percent
More cycle routes	39
Nothing - other reason	23
Nothing - cycle as much as possible	15
Changing facilities at work	14
Buses willing to carry bikes (uphill journeys)	9
More covered cycle parking	8
Expensive public parking	7
Higher costs of motoring	6
Shared bike schemes	3
More traffic congestion	3
Other reason	15

Whilst having more cycle routes was the most frequently chosen encouragement for most people, of those who said that they “Never” cycle, only a quarter (28%) said that this would encourage them to cycle more, whereas over two-fifths (43%) of this group said that “nothing” would encourage them to cycle more often.

Accidents whilst cycling or walking

Just over one in twenty (7%) people reported having had an accident whilst walking or cycling in the last 5 years, 2% whilst cycling and 5% whilst walking.

For those who had an accident in the last 5 years whilst walking, the two main reported causes were a “Motor vehicle (e.g. car or van)” – the cause of the accident for two-fifths (41%) and “Own lack of attention or care” (32%).

Similarly for those involved in cycle accidents in the last 5 years, the three most frequently reported causes were a “Motor vehicle (e.g. car or van)” – the cause of the accident for nearly half (48%), “Own lack of attention or care” (15%), and “Road conditions” (12%).

Carers

JASS 2009 defined a carer as “someone who provides unpaid help and support to a family member, friend, partner, or neighbour, who has a physical or learning disability, a physical illness or mental health difficulties, is frail, or who has alcohol or drug related problems”.

Almost one in ten adults (9%) said that they were carers, by this definition. This ranged from one in twenty (5%) 16-34 year olds reporting that they were carers, to one in eight (13%) of those aged 55 years and above. JASS 2009 found that two-thirds (65%) of carers are women.

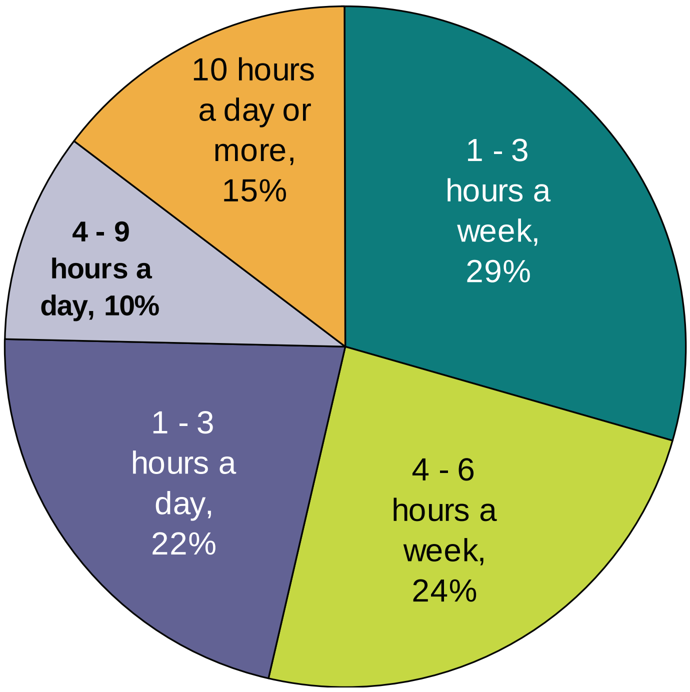
JASS 2009 asked how many hours carers spend in their role in a typical week. Table 4.12 shows the percent of the adult population who spend different amounts of time in a caring role in a typical week.

Table 4.12 Percent of whole adult population spending time each week as a carer

	Percent
Spending 1-3 hours a week as a carer	3
Spending 4-6 hours a week as a carer	2
Spending 1-3 hours a day as a carer	2
Spending 4-9 hours a day as a carer	1
Spending 10 hours a day or more as a carer	1
Spending at least 1 hour a week as a carer	**9**

Focussing *just* on carers, Figure 4.5 shows the distribution of how many hours carers spend in their caring role in a typical week.

Figure 4.5 How many hours in a typical week do you spend as a carer?



Over half of people (57%) being cared for were aged 75 years or more (see Table 4.13), whilst one in eight were under 18 years of age.

Table 4.13 What age-group is the person(s) for whom you care for?

	Percent
Under 18 years	13
Aged 18 – 64 years	23
Aged 65 – 74 years	15
Aged 75 years or over	57

A fifth (19%) of carers said that they had been in a caring role, for the person for whom they are currently caring, for 10 years or more. Nearly a third (30%) of carers had been such for between 5 – 10 years, another quarter (23%) for between 3 – 4 years. A fifth (22%) had been a carer for 1 – 2 years whilst the remaining 6% had been in a caring role for less than 12 months.

In terms of the tasks which carers carry out, JASS 2009 found that carers tended to carry out multiple tasks for the cared for person. Table 4.14 indicates the percent of carers who reported carrying out each type of task for a family member, friend, partner or neighbour with needs. Shopping and domestic tasks were the two most frequently identified areas of help given.

Table 4.14 What tasks do you carry out as a carer? *(respondents were able to tick more than one option)*

	Percent
Shopping	63
Domestic tasks	61
Support for attending appointments	52
Help with finance matters	51
Dealing with letters and phone calls	49
Personal care	40
Holidays	26
Other*	12

**Respondents were able to specify tasks not already given. The majority of 'other' responses were outings, company and emotional support.*

JASS 2009 asked about the main condition of the person being cared for, and found that for over half (54%) it was being "Elderly", whilst a third (36%) had a "Physical disability". One in twenty (5%) cared-for persons had a mental health issue, and a similar proportion were reported to have drug/alcohol problems.

Table 4.15 What is the main condition of the person(s) you are caring for? *(respondents were able to tick more than one option)*

	Percent
Elderly	54
Physical disability	36
Learning disability (including autism)	13
Dementia	10
Mental health illness	5
Drug/alcohol problems	5
Other	10

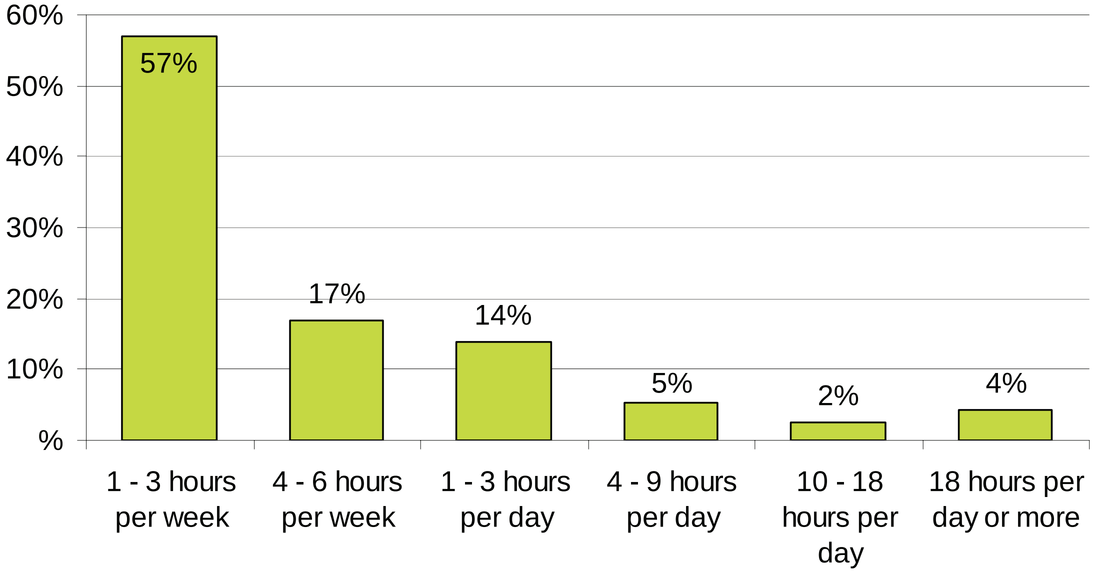
Finally in this section, carers were asked about the impact that being a carer had had on their own life. Respondents were again able to tick more than one option, or to specify any additional impacts which were not already listed. Over a third (35%) of carers said that being a carer brought about "No noticeable change" to their life. However, nearly half (46%) said that being a carer led to "Less personal time", whilst two-fifths (38%) indicated that they had "Increased stress" as a result of being a carer. A quarter (24%) reported "Loss of social life / increased isolation" as an impact of their caring role.

Table 4.16 What impact has being a carer had on your life? *(respondents were able to tick more than one option)*

	Percent
Less personal time	46
Increased stress	38
No noticeable change to my life	35
Loss of social life / increased isolation	24
Reduced income / smaller pension	7
Gave up paid work	6
Reduced working hours	4
Poorer health	4
Moved back to Jersey	1
Other	4

Although the numbers are small and therefore care should be taken in further breaking down of the data, it is interesting to see how the proportion of carers who feel that their caring has "No noticeable change to my life" changes with each level of time commitment, see Figure 4.6.

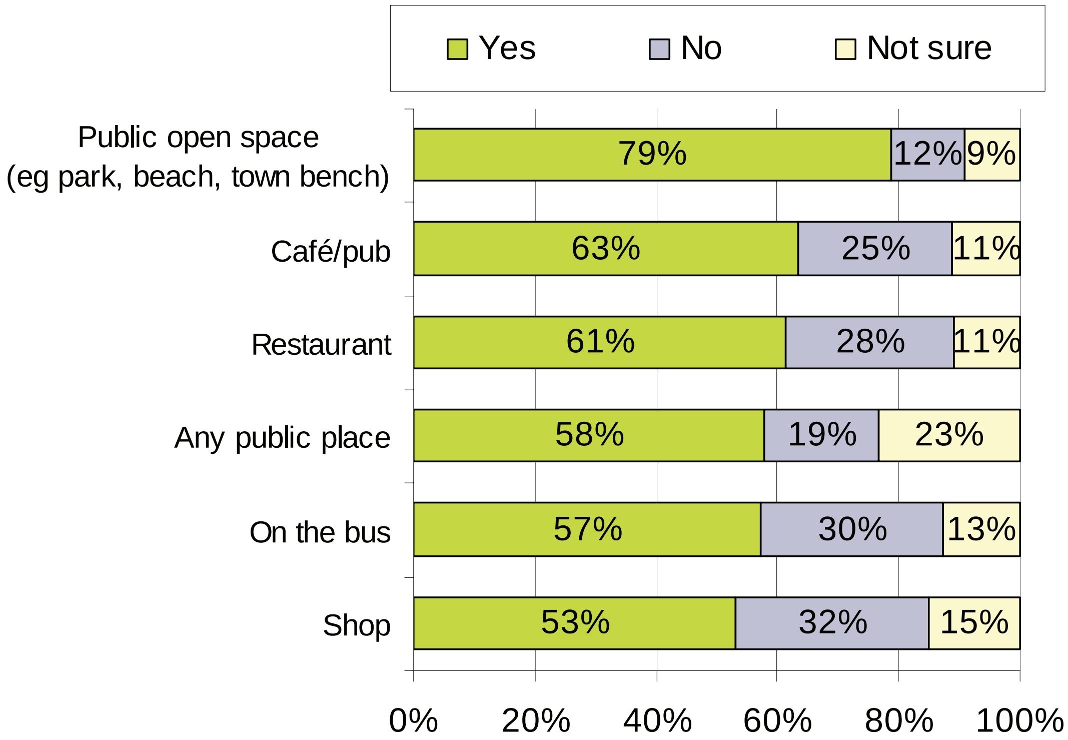
Figure 4.6 Proportion of carers (broken down by their level of time commitment to caring) who report that their caring role results in "no noticeable change to my life"



Breast-feeding in public places?

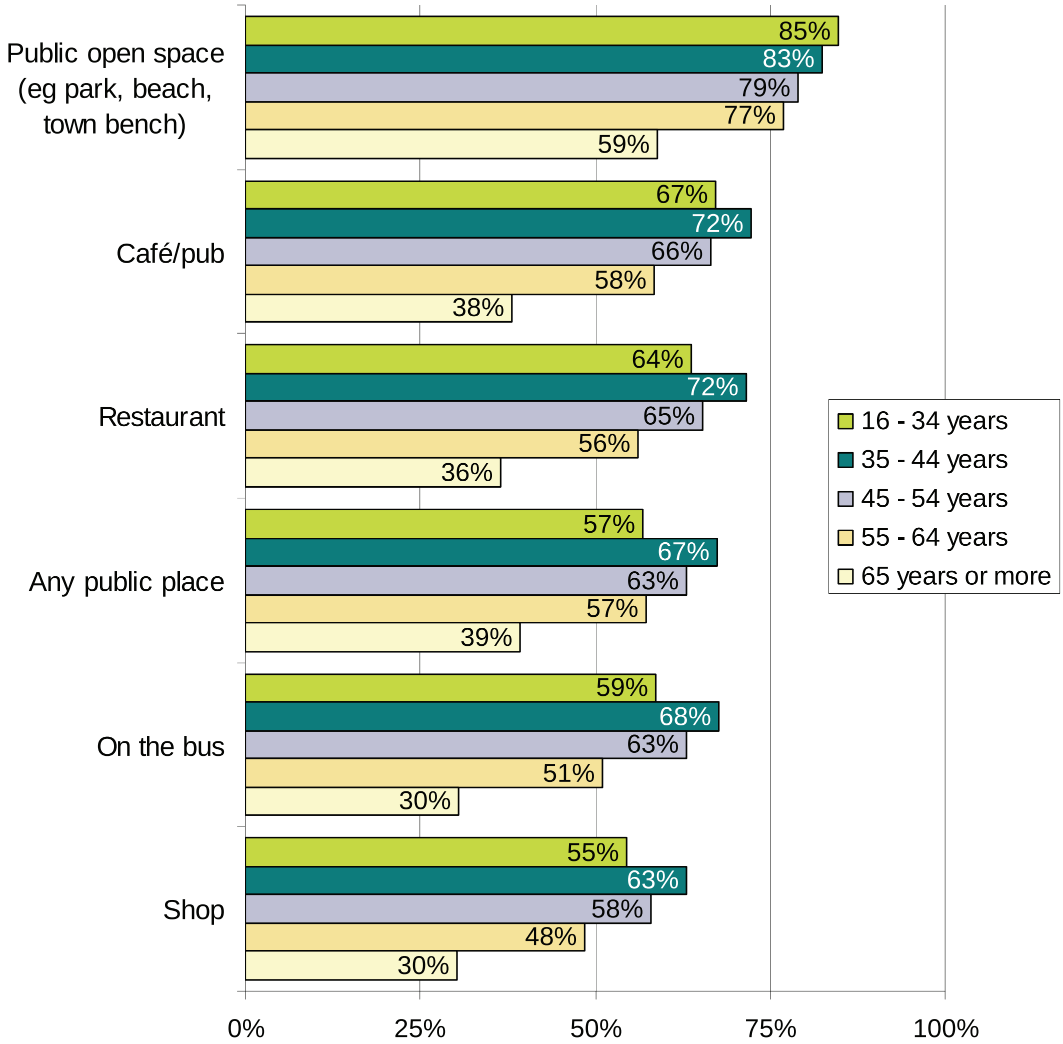
JASS 2009 asked respondents whether it was acceptable for a mother to breast-feed her child in various public places. Figure 4.7 illustrates the responses, including those who were "Not sure".

Figure 4.7 Is it acceptable for a mother to breast-feed her child in the following locations? *(percentages)*



Both men and women showed similar attitudes towards breast-feeding in public, but an age trend was observed whereby higher proportions of those aged 65 years and over were either "Not sure" or felt it was *not* acceptable for a mother to breast-feed her child in each location, compared to the proportions in other age categories, and particularly the younger age groups.

Figure 4.8 Percent of each age-group who agree that it **is** acceptable for a mother to breast-feed her child in each location

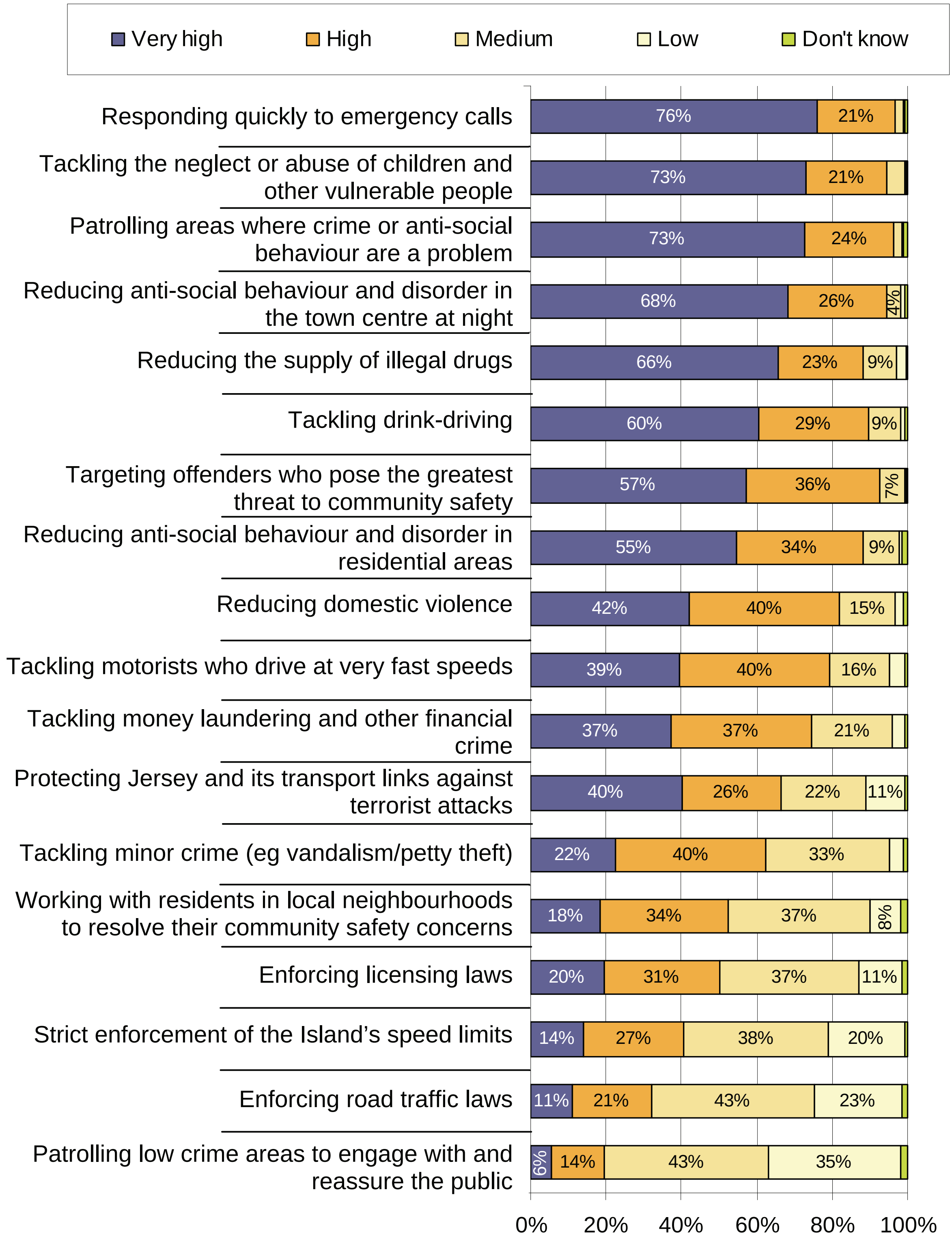


Chapter 5 - The States of Jersey Police

What should the priorities be?

JASS 2009 included a comprehensive list of eighteen police duties and services and asked the public to prioritise each into “Very high”, “High”, “Medium” and “Low” priority. Respondents were also able to choose the option “Don’t know”.

Figure 5.1 What priority level should the States of Jersey Police give the following?



As Figure 5.1 shows, the public prioritised these duties and services into those with a very high level of “Very high” and “High” priority (“Responding quickly to emergency calls” and “Patrolling areas where crime or anti-social behaviour are a problem”), down to those with a lower level of “Very high” and “High” priority (“Enforcing road traffic laws” and “Patrolling low crime areas to engage with and reassure the public”).

In order to analyse the order of priorities by age, gender or other demographic variables, the data was simplified into a ‘priority score’ for each of the functions. The score was calculated by adding 4 points for every percent of “Very high priority” responses, 3 points for every percent of “High priority” responses, 2 points for every percent of “Medium priority” responses and 1 point for every percent of “Low priority response”. No points were added for “Don’t know” responses. In this way, the maximum priority score, if 100% of respondents marked a function as “Very high priority” would be 400. The minimum, if 100% of respondents chose “Don’t know” would be zero.

The data in Figure 5.1, using this scoring method, translates into the scores seen in Table 5.1. Care should be taken in interpreting small differences between priority scores, in particular differences of less than 10 points; however the order and to some degree the magnitude of the score can be useful tool in investigating differences between age groups and genders.

Table 5.1 Which priority level should the States of Jersey Police give the following?

(for scoring method see text)	‘Priority score’
Responding quickly to emergency calls	371
Tackling the neglect or abuse of children and other vulnerable people	367
Patrolling areas where crime or anti-social behaviour are a problem	366
Reducing anti-social behaviour and disorder in the town centre at night	360
Reducing the supply of illegal drugs	350
Tackling drink-driving	348
Targeting offenders who pose the greatest threat to community safety	349
Reducing anti-social behaviour and disorder in residential areas	339
Reducing domestic violence	319
Tackling motorists who drive at very fast speeds	313
Tackling money laundering and other financial crime	307
Protecting Jersey and its transport links against terrorist attacks	295
Tackling minor crime (eg. vandalism / petty theft)	278
Working with residents in local neighbourhoods to resolve their community safety concerns	259
Enforcing licensing laws	255
Strict enforcement of the Island's speed limits	233
Enforcing road traffic laws	217
Patrolling low crime areas to engage with and reassure the public	187

Looking at the priority scores by gender shows little difference for men and women in the priority level they gave each function of the Police service, with just small differences in the order of priorities to the population as a whole – highlighted in Table 5.2 below.

Table 5.2 Which priority level should the States of Jersey Police give the following (scores – for scoring method see text), by gender

(Scores with a greater than 10 percentage point difference between men and women have been highlighted)	'Priority score' given by men	'Priority score' given by women	% diff (women – men)
Responding quickly to emergency calls	366	375	+3
Patrolling areas where crime or anti-social behaviour are a problem	368	363	-1
Reducing anti-social behaviour and disorder in the town centre at night	358	362	+1
Tackling the neglect or abuse of children and other vulnerable people	357	376	+5
Reducing the supply of illegal drugs	341	359	+5
Tackling drink-driving	337	357	+6
Targeting offenders who pose the greatest threat to community safety	346	351	+1
Reducing anti-social behaviour and disorder in residential areas	339	339	0
Reducing domestic violence	308	330	+7
Tackling motorists who drive at very fast speeds	303	323	+6
Tackling money laundering and other financial crime	303	311	+3
Protecting Jersey and its transport links against terrorist attacks	**273**	**315**	**+14**
Tackling minor crime (eg. vandalism / petty theft)	278	278	0
Working with residents in local neighbourhoods to resolve their community safety concerns	253	265	+5
Enforcing licensing laws	243	266	+9
Strict enforcement of the Island's speed limits	**215**	**249**	**+15**
Enforcing road traffic laws	**203**	**230**	**+13**
Patrolling low crime areas to engage with and reassure the public	179	193	+7

The order of priorities by age (Table 5.3), based on the 'priority score' given in the scoring method described above, shows some differences. The top three priorities, with some variation in order, are the same for ages 16 – 54 years:

- "Responding quickly to emergency calls"
- "Tackling the neglect or abuse of children and other vulnerable people"
- "Patrolling areas where crime or anti-social behaviour are a problem"

For those aged 55 years or more, the following two issues move into the top three priorities

- "Reducing anti-social behaviour and disorder in the town centre at night"
- "Reducing the supply of illegal drugs"

Table 5.3 Which priority level should the States of Jersey Police give the following, by age? *(priority rank, based on priority score. For scoring method see text)*

Priority rank (1 – highest)	**All ages**	16-34 yrs	35-44 yrs	45-54 yrs	55-64 yrs	65+ yrs
Responding quickly to emergency calls	**1**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**3**	**3**
Patrolling areas where crime or anti-social behaviour are a problem	**2**	**3**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**5**
Reducing anti-social behaviour and disorder in the town centre at night	**3**	**5**	**4**	**4**	**2**	**1**
Tackling the neglect or abuse of children and other vulnerable people	**4**	**2**	**1**	**3**	**5**	**4**
Reducing the supply of illegal drugs	**5**	8	**5**	**5**	**4**	**2**
Tackling drink-driving	6	**4**	7	8	8	8
Targeting offenders who pose the greatest threat to community safety	7	6	6	7	6	7
Reducing anti-social behaviour and disorder in residential areas	8	9	8	6	7	9
Reducing domestic violence	9	7	9	10	10	12
Tackling motorists who drive at very fast speeds	10	11	10	9	9	6
Tackling money laundering and other financial crime	11	10	11	11	11	10
Protecting Jersey and its transport links against terrorist attacks	12	12	12	12	12	11
Tackling minor crime (eg. vandalism / petty theft)	13	13	13	13	13	13
Working with residents in neighbourhoods to resolve community safety concerns	14	14	14	14	14	16
Enforcing licensing laws	15	15	15	15	15	15
Strict enforcement of the Island's speed limits	16	16	16	16	16	14
Enforcing road traffic laws	17	17	17	17	17	17
Patrolling low crime areas to engage with and reassure the public	18	18	18	18	18	18

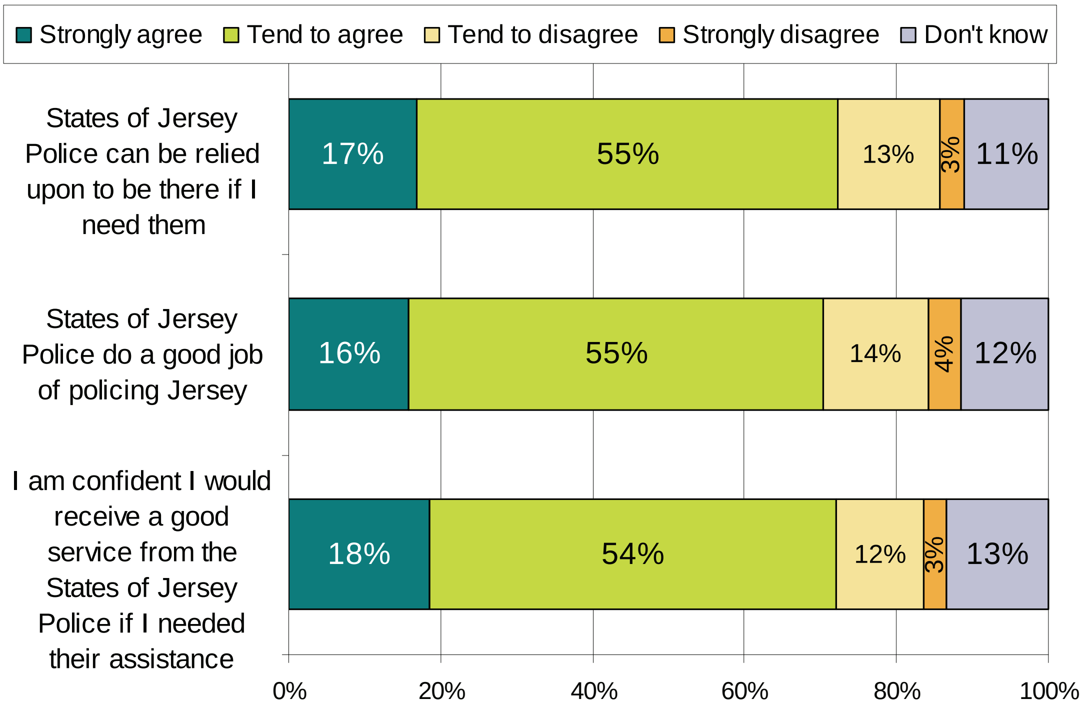
States of Jersey Police performance

Respondents were offered a number of statements regarding different aspects of the performance of the States of Jersey Police. It is worth noting that around one in eight people answered "Don't know" to each of these statements, as shown in Figure 5.2.

Nearly three-quarters (72%) of Islanders agree at some level that:

- the "States of Jersey Police can be relied upon to be there if I need them";
- they are "confident I would receive a good service from the States of Jersey Police if I needed their assistance";
- the "States of Jersey Police do a good job of policing Jersey".

Figure 5.2 How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the States of Jersey Police?



Similar distributions were seen by gender and across the age-groups, although higher proportions of those aged 65 years and over were noted to "Strongly agree" with each of the statements, compared to other age-groups.

The statement "I am confident I would receive a good service from the States of Jersey Police if I needed their assistance" was also asked in JASS 2007. No significant change in the distribution of responses was seen between the two years.

The two sub-groups of respondents – those that agreed that the "States of Jersey Police do a good job of policing Jersey" and those that disagreed, can be further investigated in terms of the levels of priority which they gave the various roles of the police service.

Table 5.4 gives the top 5 priorities for these two groups, illustrating that there are some differences, with those who are less positive about the police doing a "good job of policing Jersey" giving greater priority to the three roles which focus on anti-social behaviour.

Table 5.4 The top five priorities, using the priority scoring method described in the text, and ranked, for those people who agree versus those who disagree with the statement “The States of Jersey Police do a good job of policing Jersey”

Priority (1 = highest)	“Agree”	“Disagree”
1	**Responding quickly to emergency calls**	**Patrolling areas where crime or anti-social behaviour are a problem**
2	**Tackling the neglect or abuse of children and other vulnerable people**	**Responding quickly to emergency calls**
3	**Patrolling areas where crime or anti-social behaviour are a problem**	**Reducing anti-social behaviour and disorder in the town centre at night**
4	**Reducing anti-social behaviour and disorder in the town centre at night**	**Tackling the neglect or abuse of children and other vulnerable people**
5	Reducing the supply of illegal drugs	Reducing anti-social behaviour and disorder in residential areas

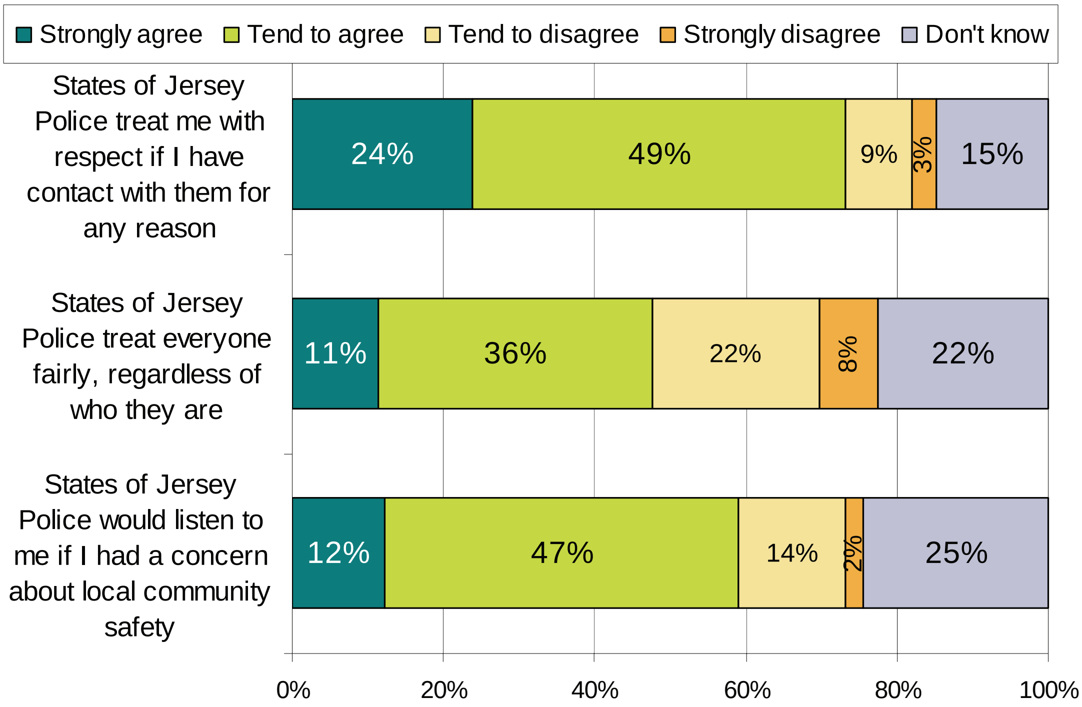
Police-Public relationship

Figure 5.3 shows the responses to a set of statements around the relationship between the public and the police. Again, nearly three-quarters (73%) felt that the States of Jersey Police would treat them with respect if for any reason they had contact with them. One in ten (9%) said that they “Tend to disagree” that this would be the case, whilst around one in six (15%) responded that they “Don’t know”.

Half of adults (48%) felt that the Police treat everyone fairly, regardless of who they are – nearly a quarter (22%) said that they “Don’t know”, whilst the same proportion said that they “Tend to disagree”.

A quarter (25%) responded “Don’t know” to the statement “States of Jersey Police would listen to me if I had a concern about local community safety”, whilst nearly three-fifths (59%) agreed.

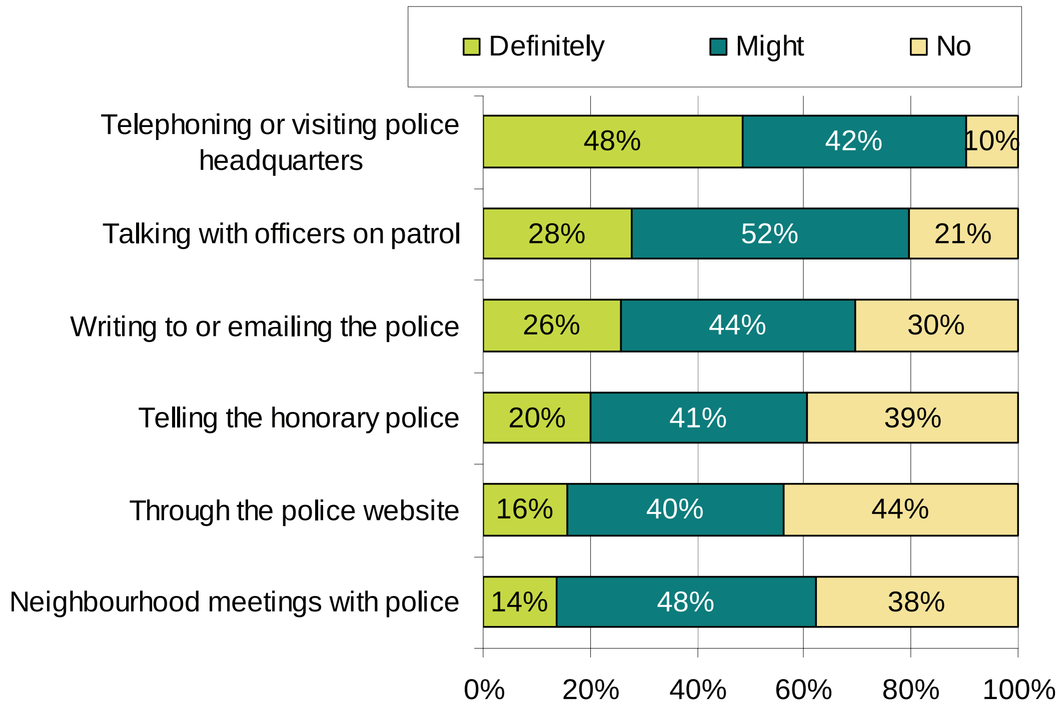
Figure 5.3 How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements about States of Jersey Police?



Communicating with the police

JASS 2009 asked respondents to identify which modes of communication they would prefer to use when raising non-emergency policing issues affecting their neighbourhood. Telephoning or visiting police headquarters was the most popular method of communication (see Figure 5.4), with nine in ten people saying they might, or would definitely, use this method to raise issues.

Figure 5.4 Would you prefer to raise non-emergency policing issues affecting your neighbourhood with States of Jersey Police through the following methods?



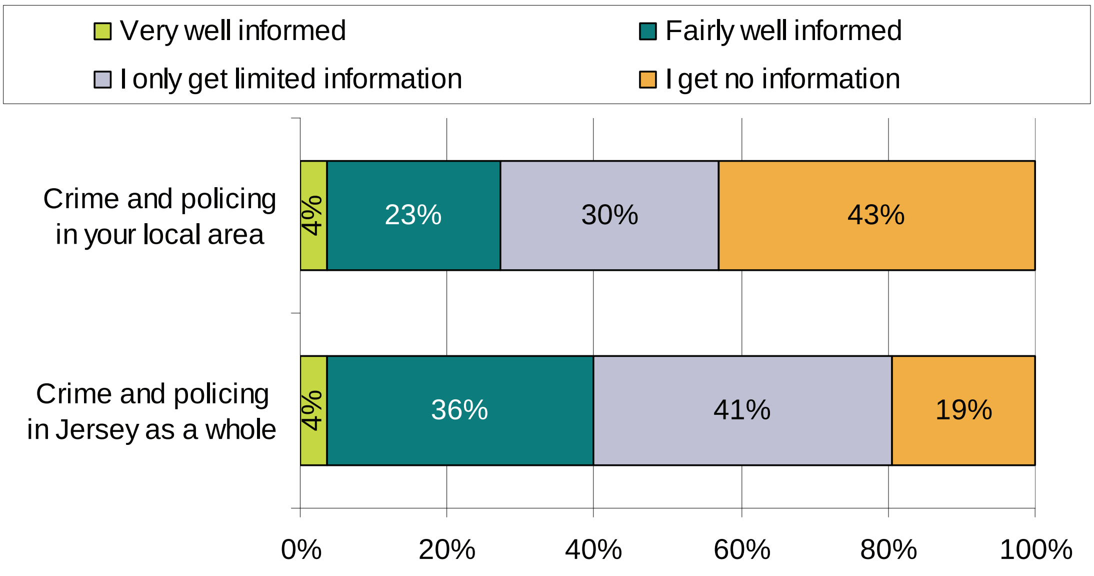
The least preferred method was through the police website: although one in six (16%) said that they would "Definitely" use this method and another two-fifths (40%) said they "Might", just over two-fifths (44%) said they would **not** communicate non-emergency policing issues through the police website.

However, as perhaps might be expected, there was a clear age trend, with younger age-groups showing a greater preference for this mode of communication, with nearly three-quarters (74%) of those aged 16 - 34 years saying they would "Definitely", or "Might", use the police website to communicate issues to the police, compared to two-fifths (38%) of those aged 55 - 64 years, and one-fifth (20%) of those aged 65 years and over.

Figure 5.5 shows how well informed the public feel they are about a) crime and policing in their local area; and b) crime and policing in Jersey as a whole. A small percentage (4%) feel they are "Very well informed" on both aspects, and a quarter (23%) are "Fairly well informed" about crime and policing in their local area, with 36% being "Fairly well informed" about crime and policing in Jersey as a whole.

However, nearly a third (30%) said that they "Only get limited information" about crime and policing in their local area, with another two-fifths (43%) reporting that they get no information. This compares to two-fifths (41%) saying that they get limited information about policing in Jersey as a whole and one-fifth (19%) reporting that they get no information.

Figure 5.5 How well informed are you about crime and policing in your local area, and in Jersey as a whole?



Respondents were then asked to tick the methods through which they would prefer to find out about policing in Jersey and their neighbourhood. Table 5.5 gives the results of this question.

Table 5.5 In addition to the information in Jersey's news media, would you be interested in finding out about policing in Jersey and your neighbourhood by any other methods?

	Percent
Yes – by receiving information leaflets / newsletters to my home	58
Yes – by looking at the police website	31
Yes – by talking with officers on duty in my neighbourhood	23
Yes – by going to local meetings attended by the police	15
Yes – by another method	1
No – I have enough information already	*20*

As Table 5.5 shows, a fifth of adults (20%) feel that they have enough information. Nearly three-fifths (58%) would be interested in receiving information leaflets or newsletters delivered to their home.

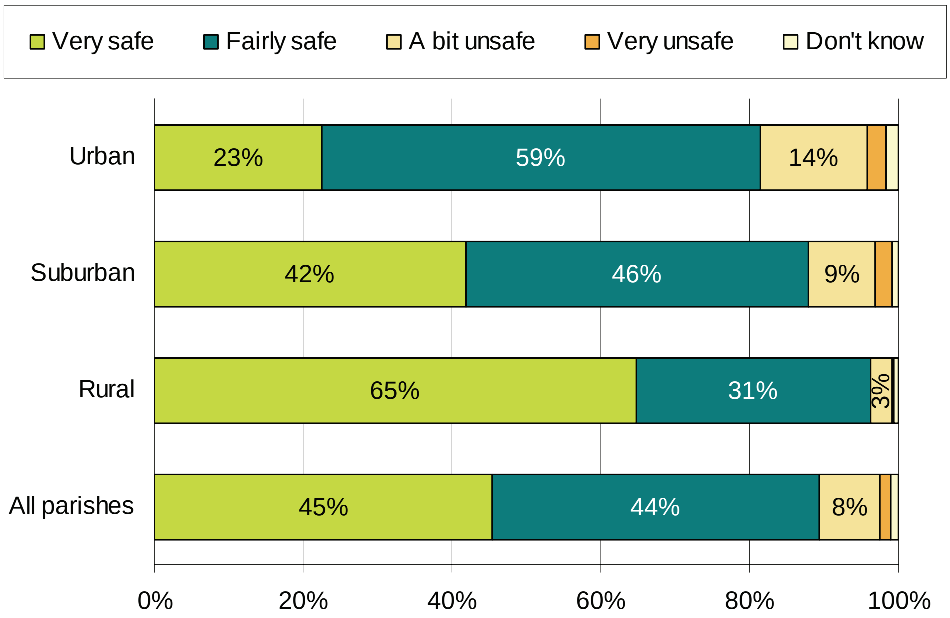
Neighbourhood safety

How safe or unsafe Islanders consider their neighbourhood to be was found to vary depending on which parish type they resided in. For example, a quarter (23%) of those in St. Helier said they felt "Very safe", with another three-fifths (59%) feeling "Fairly safe". One in seven (14%) St. Helier residents said they felt "A bit unsafe".

People in suburban parishes (defined in this report as St. Clement and St. Saviour) considered their neighbourhoods to be safer, with two-fifths (42%) feeling "Very safe" and a similar proportion (46%) feeling "Fairly safe". One in ten people (9%) from suburban parishes felt "A bit unsafe" in their neighbourhood.

Finally, those in the rural parishes (this category includes St. Mary, St. John, Trinity, St. Lawrence, St. Brelade, St. Peter, Grouville, St. Ouen, St. Martin) felt the safest in their neighbourhood, with nearly two-thirds (65%) feeling "Very safe" and an additional 31% feeling "Fairly safe". Fewer than one in twenty (3%) felt "A bit unsafe".

Figure 5.6 How safe or unsafe do you consider your neighbourhood to be (within 5 minutes walk of your home?)

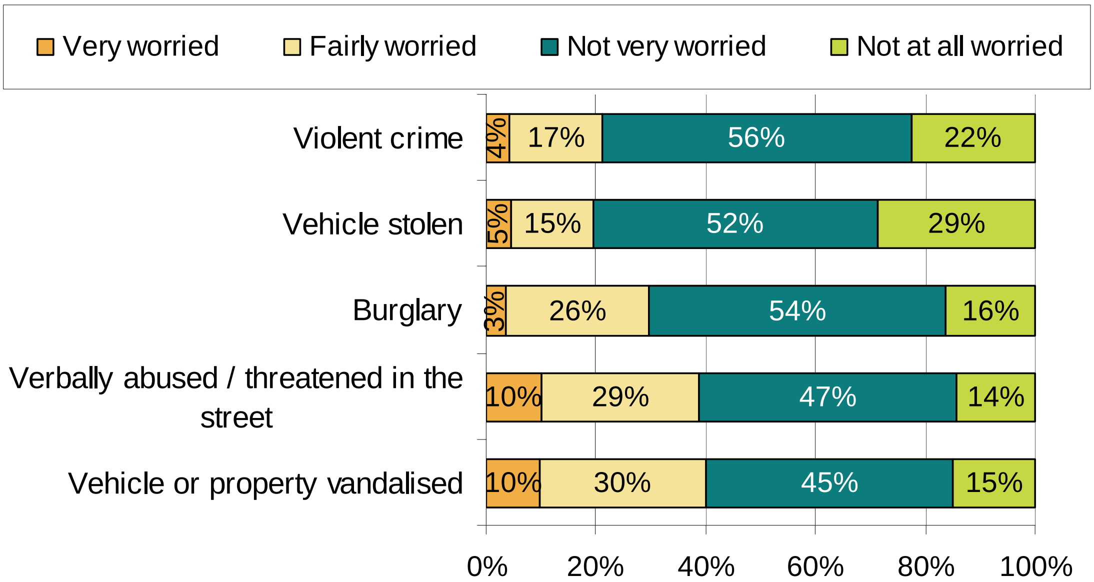


Overall, although the proportions of people feeling “Very” or “Fairly” safe was not significantly different to what was found in 2005, there was an increase in the proportion of those saying that they felt “Very” safe, from 35% in 2005 to 45% in 2009.

Concerns about crime

Three-fifths of adults are not worried that they will be a victim of having their vehicle or property vandalised (60%), or of being verbally abused or threatened in the street (61%) in the next 12 months. Just under three-quarters (70%) are not worried about being burgled, and four-fifths are not worried about having their vehicle stolen or being a victim of violent crime in the next 12 months. However, one in ten are “Very worried” that their vehicle or property will be vandalised in the next 12 months, and another 30% are “Fairly worried” about these crimes.

Figure 5.7 How worried are you that you might become a victim of the following in the next 12 months?



Analysing concerns by parish of residence showed that those in St. Helier and the suburban parishes were more worried about being a victim of violent crime than those in rural parishes. For example, over a quarter (28%) of St. Helier residents were either “Very” or “Fairly” worried, along with a quarter (25%) of suburban parish residents, compared to just 14% of those from rural parishes.

The question can be compared with JASS 2007, as illustrated in Figure 5.8.

It should be noted that there was a slight change in wording around the crime of vandalism:
“How worried are you that you might become a victim of…”
2007: …“Vandalism” …
2009: …“Vehicle or property vandalised”… in the next 12 months
The increased specificity of the question could have influenced responses to the question.

Figure 5.8 How worried are you that you might become a victim of the following in the next 12 months? *(percent of respondents who are "Very" or "Fairly" worried about each crime)*

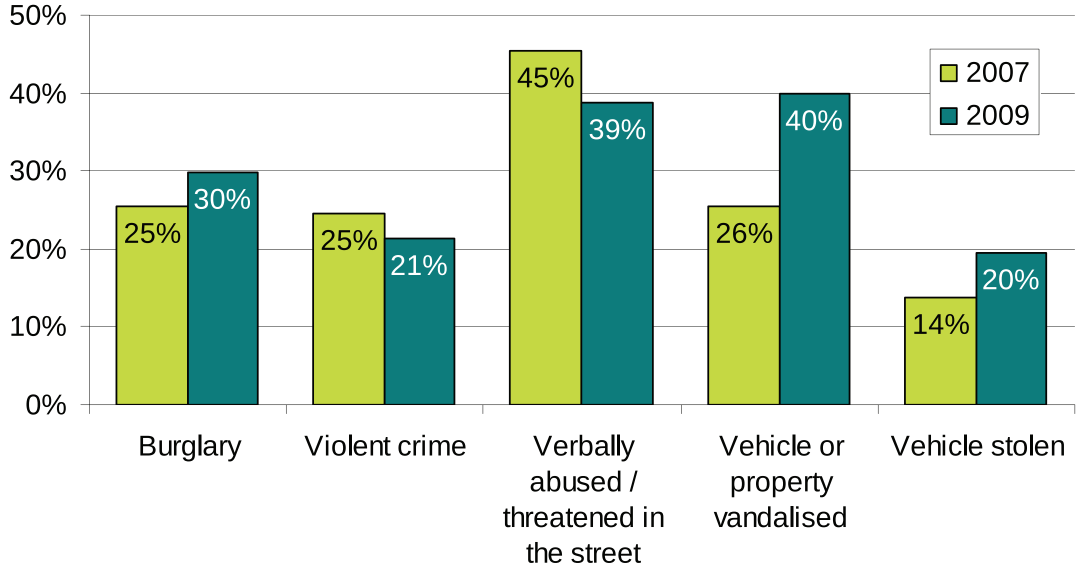


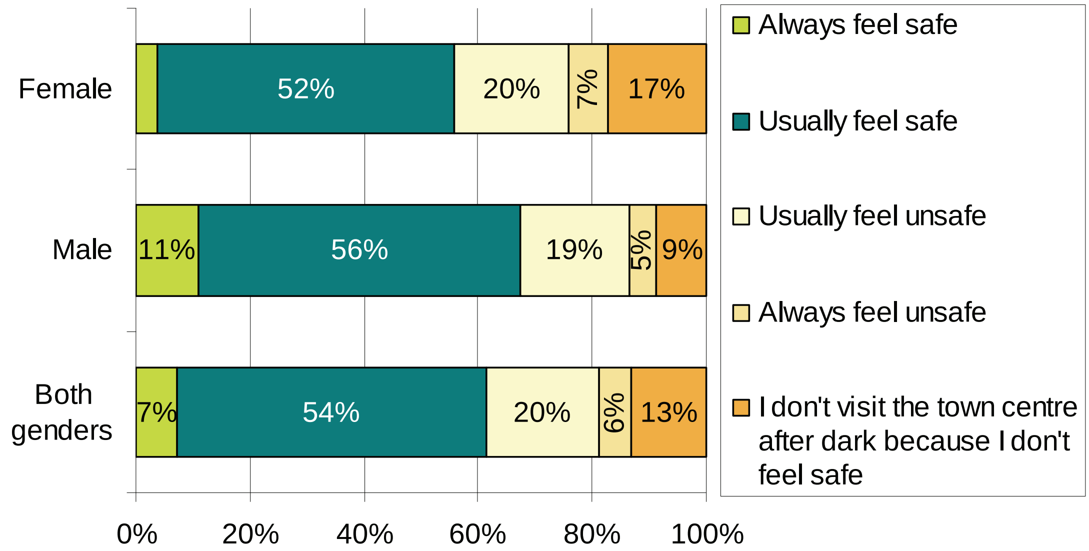
Figure 5.8 shows the slight increase in concern for vehicle theft, from around one in seven (14%) being "Very" or "Fairly" worried in 2007 to one in five (20%) in 2009. However, people appear slightly less concerned about being verbally abused or threatened in the street in 2009, with just under half (45%) being "Very" or "Fairly" worried in 2007, down to two-fifths (39%) in 2009. Differences of five percentage points or less should not be considered significant (see Annex for further details on sampling error).

St. Helier Town Centre

JASS 2009 sought to explore how safe Islanders felt in the town centre after dark. Around a fifth (19%) of Islanders reported that they do not visit the town centre after dark because they have no need to. Taking this group, who do not have a need to visit the town centre after dark, out of the remaining analysis on perception of safety in town, it was found that over half (54%) of those that do, or would, visit the town centre after dark "Usually feel safe", and another 7% said that they "Always feel safe". However, one in five (20%) said that they "Usually feel unsafe", and one in twenty (6%) "Always feel unsafe" in the town centre after dark.

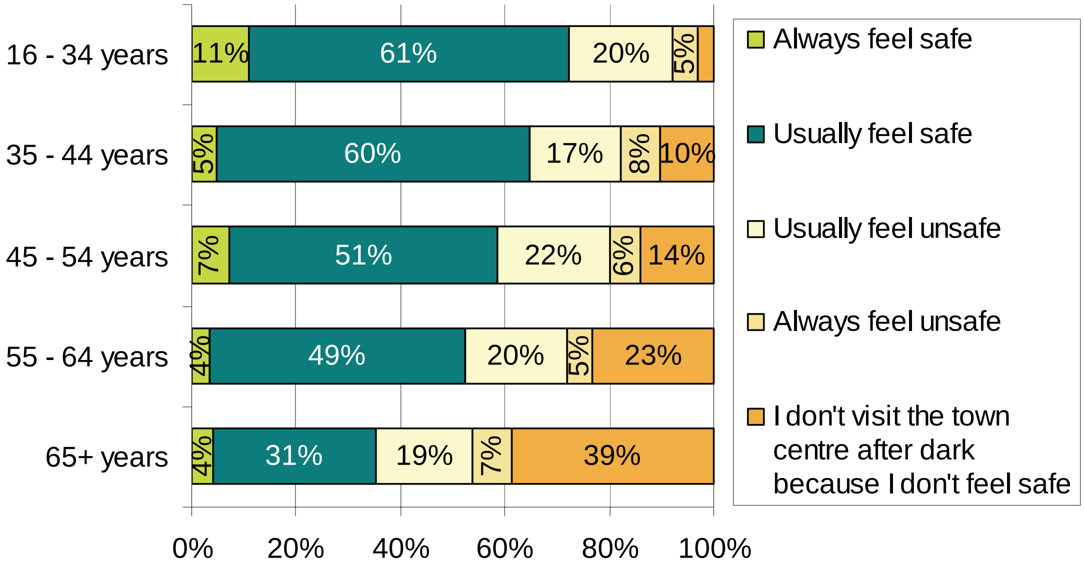
Figure 5.9 shows the different distribution in safety perceptions by gender, with more men (11%) feeling "Always" safe compared to just 4% of women. In fact, whilst 9% of men "Don't visit the town centre after dark because I don't feel safe", this is much higher in women, where 17% chose this response.

Figure 5.9 How safe or unsafe do you feel when visiting St. Helier town centre at night, by gender *(percentages of responses, excluding those who do not visit the town centre because they have no need)*



An age trend can also be seen whereby older age-groups have higher proportions who “don’t visit the town centre after dark because I don’t feel safe”, and corresponding smaller proportions who “Always” or “Usually” feel safe, as Figure 5.10 shows.

Figure 5.10 How safe or unsafe do you feel when visiting St. Helier town centre at night, by age (percentages of responses, excluding those who do not visit the town centre because they have no need)



Chapter 6 - Anti-social behaviour

... in your neighbourhood

JASS 2009 included a set of questions about anti-social behaviour that respondents had experienced in the past twelve months. Due to the subjective nature of anti-social behaviour, no definition was given in order to allow respondents to judge for themselves what they considered as anti-social behaviour. "Neighbourhood" was defined as "within a 5 minutes walk of your home".

Over half of Islanders (57%) reported "Never" having experienced anti-social behaviour within their neighbourhood over the previous twelve months. One in seven (14%) reported one occurrence of anti-social behaviour in their neighbourhood over the previous year whilst over one in six (18%) had experienced it between two and five times. Table 6.1 shows the frequency with which anti-social behaviour has been experienced in people's neighbourhoods, split down by parish of residence.

Table 6.1 How many times have you personally experienced anti-social behaviour in your neighbourhood (within 5 minutes walk of your home) in the last 12 months? By parish group *(percentages)*

	All parishes	Urban*	Suburban*	Rural*
Never	57	**38**	**54**	**72**
Once	14	19	12	12
2 – 5 times	18	**25**	**20**	**12**
6 – 10 times	4	5	6	1
About once a month over the past 12 months	3	6	4	1
About once a week or more	4	7	4	2
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

**"Urban" = St. Helier; "Suburban" = St. Saviour & St. Clement; "Rural" = St. Ouen, St. Brelade, Trinity, St. Peter, St. Martin, St. Lawrence, St. John, Grouville, St. Mary*

Those in rural parishes are least likely to have experienced anti-social behaviour in their neighbourhood over the previous 12 months, with nearly three-quarters (72%) responding that they never had, compared with around two-fifths (38%) of those living in St. Helier.

Figure 6.1 highlights how young people (aged 18 years or under) are more often reported to have been involved in anti-social behaviour in "Suburban" parishes compared to "Town". In contrast, young adults were more likely to be identified as being involved in anti-social behaviour within the neighbourhood in "Town", compared to "Suburban" parishes.

However, the chart also shows how young people (aged 18 years and under) are the most frequently involved age-group in anti-social behaviour in all parish neighbourhoods.

Figure 6.1 Who was involved in the anti-social behaviour in your neighbourhood? By parish group *(Respondents were able to tick more than one age category)*

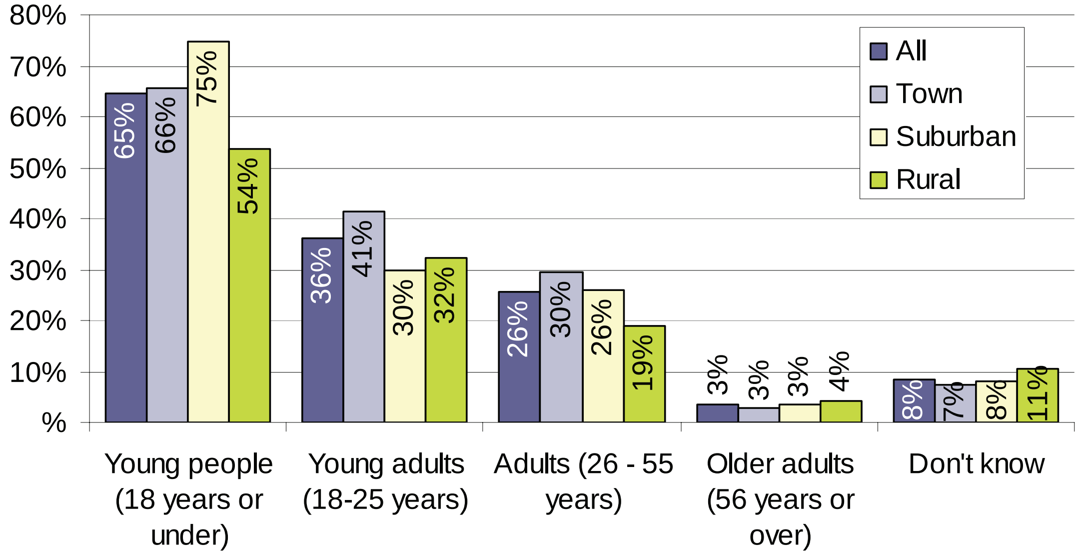


Figure 6.2 illustrates how inconsiderate behaviour and drinking are the two most frequently identified types of anti-social behaviour occurring in Islander's neighbourhoods, with "Inconsiderate behaviour" being a more common type than "Drinking" in suburban neighbourhoods, but "Drinking" being perhaps slightly more common than "Inconsiderate behaviour" in urban neighbourhoods.

When asked whether anti-social behaviour was a particular problem in their neighbourhood, two-thirds (66%) said it was not. This varied from four-fifths (81%) of those in rural neighbourhoods considering anti-social behaviour not to be a problem in their neighbourhood, to three-fifths (62%) of those in suburban neighbourhoods, to half (48%) of those in urban neighbourhoods. Figure 6.3 showing the parish trend.

Figure 6.2 What type of anti-social behaviour did you experience in your neighbourhood? By parish group *(Respondents were able to tick more than one type of behaviour)*

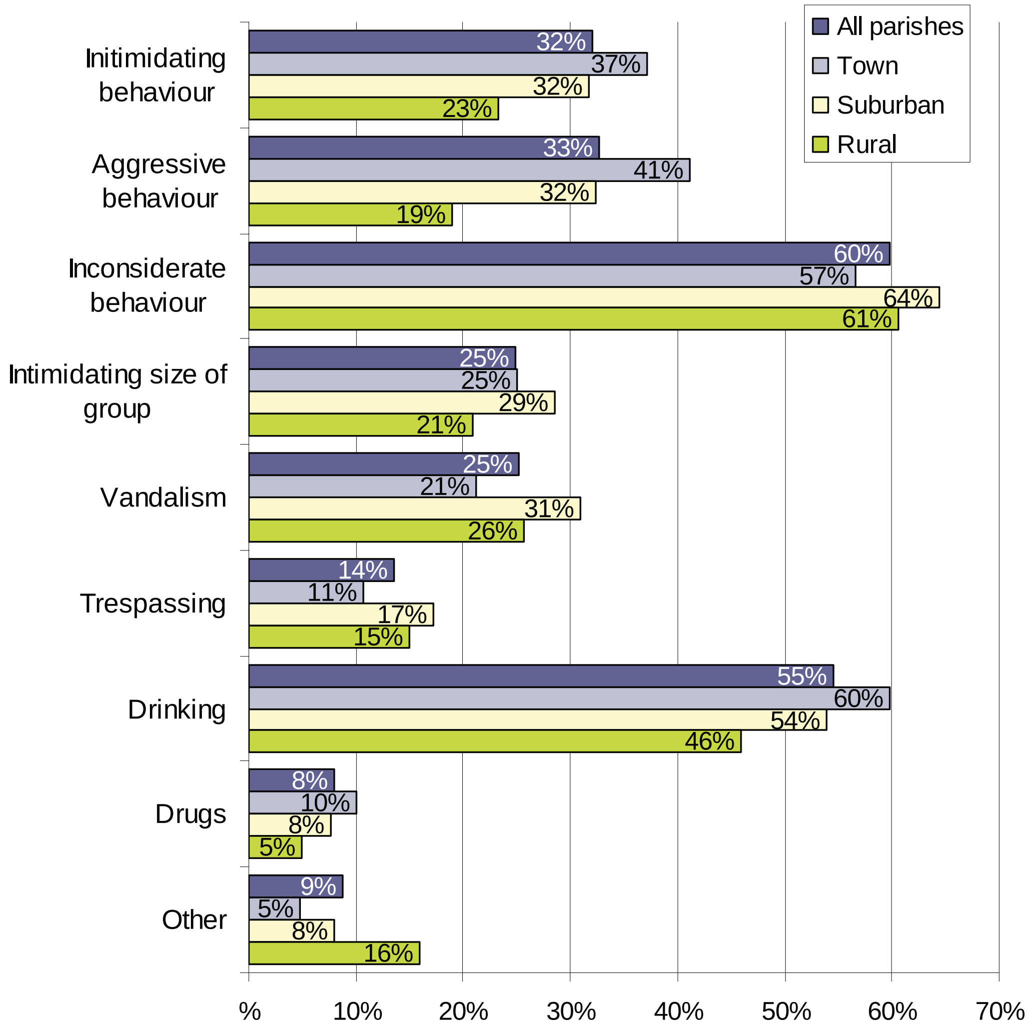
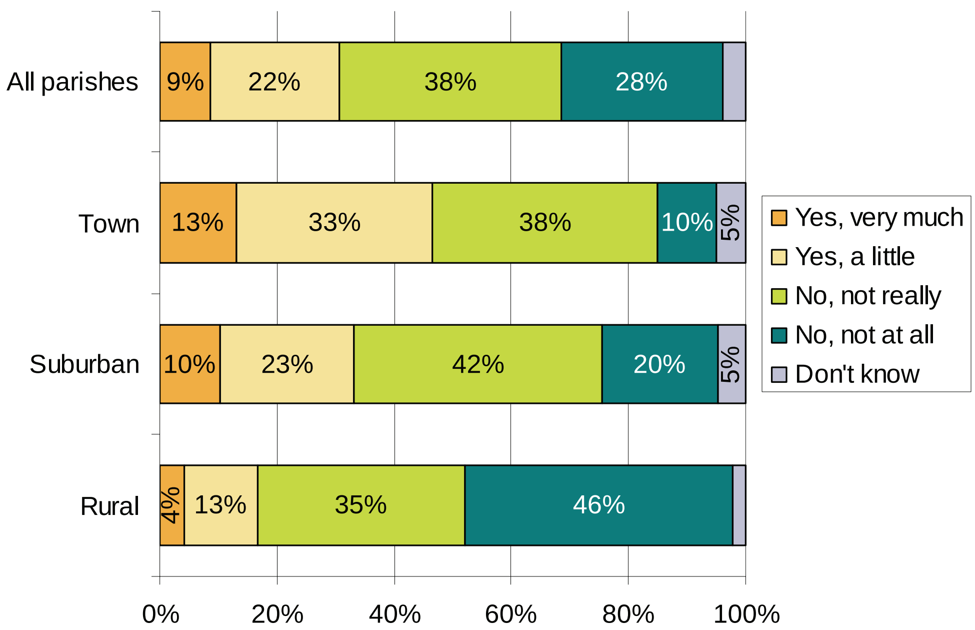


Figure 6.3 Do you think anti-social behaviour is a particular problem in your neighbourhood (within 5 minutes walk of your home)?



An open question asked for ideas on how anti-social behaviour could be tackled in the respondents' neighbourhoods. Over 350 suggestions were made, and these were analysed by categorising into main themes. Three-fifths (61%) of these suggestions could be categorised into the theme "More police patrols / police presence". Another eighth (12%) could be grouped into the theme "More parental responsibility, control or education". "Increased youth facilities" made up 6% of the suggestions, whilst 5% regarded "Harsher punishments" as a way of tackling anti-social behaviour.

... elsewhere in Jersey

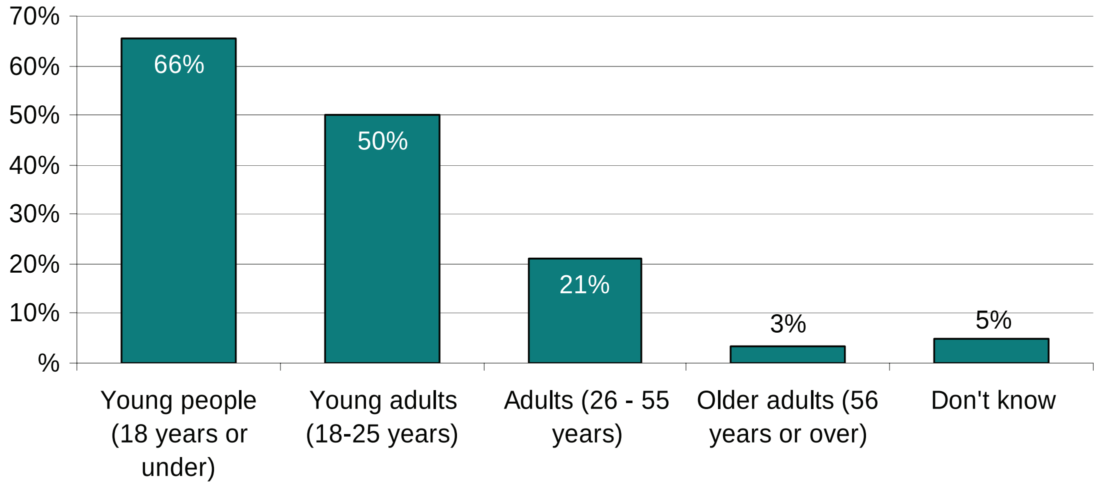
Around half (48%) of Islanders had "Never" personally experienced anti-social behaviour elsewhere in Jersey over the previous 12 months. A higher proportion of women had "Never" experienced anti-social behaviour compared to men, as Table 6.2 shows.

Table 6.2 How many times have you personally experienced anti-social behaviour elsewhere in Jersey in the past twelve months? *(percentages)*

	All	Men	Women
Never	48	**43**	**52**
Once	14	13	15
2 – 5 times	27	31	24
6 – 10 times	5	7	3
About once a month over the past 12 months	3	3	3
About once a week or more	3	4	2
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**

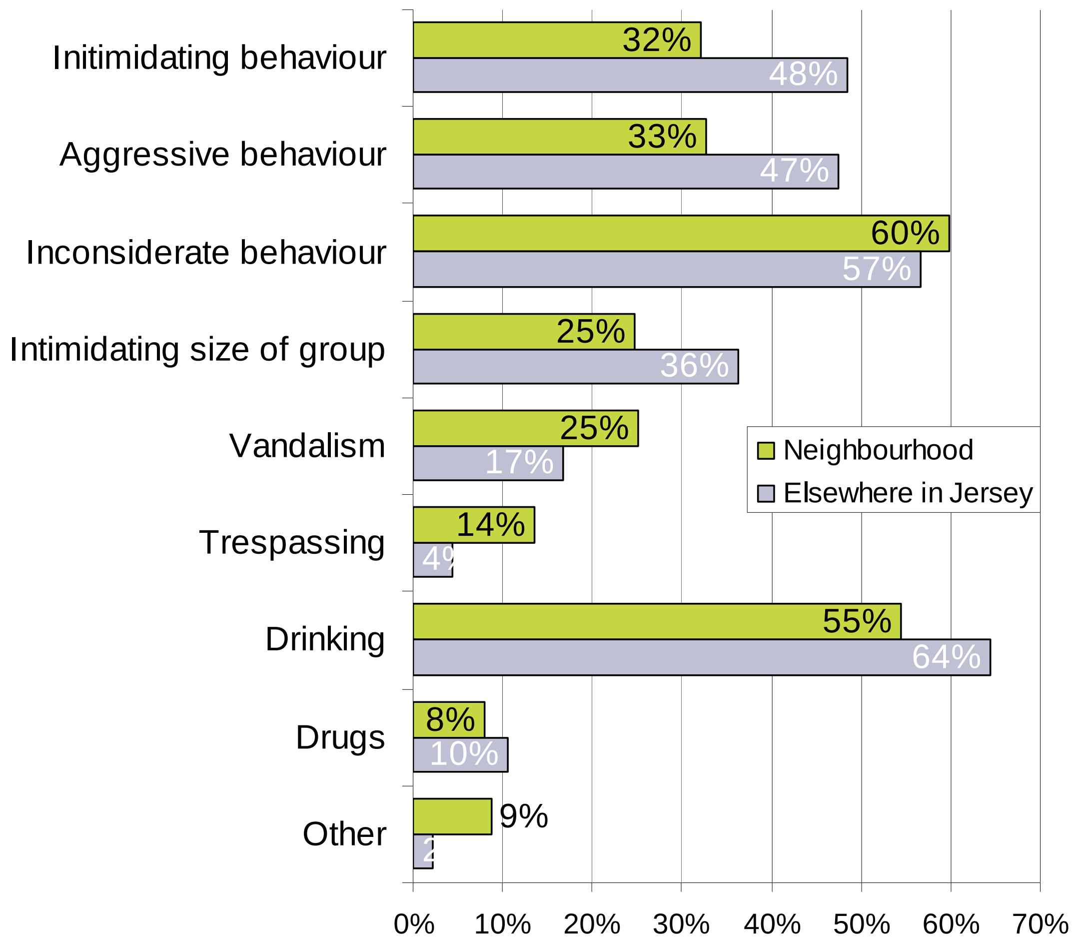
In terms of 'who' was involved in the anti-social behaviour being experienced elsewhere in Jersey, two-thirds (66%) identified young people being involved (aged 18 years or under), half (50%) identified young adults (18 – 25 years) being involved. One fifth (21%) identified adults aged 26 – 55 years being involved. Respondents were able to tick more than one age-category, so the percentages do not sum to 100%.

Figure 6.4 Who was involved in the anti-social behaviour you experienced elsewhere in Jersey? *(percent of respondents)*



Finally, with regards to the type of anti-social behaviour experienced elsewhere in Jersey, a different pattern was seen to that experienced in people's neighbourhoods. Figure 6.5 compares types of anti-social behaviour seen in the neighbourhood against that elsewhere in Jersey and shows that "Inconsiderate behaviour" and "Drinking" are the two most frequently identified types of anti-social behaviour, both at a neighbourhood level and elsewhere in Jersey. "Drinking" was the top most frequently identified type of anti-social behaviour elsewhere in Jersey, but not at neighbourhood level.

Figure 6.5 What type of anti-social behaviour did you experience in your neighbourhood and elsewhere in Jersey? *(percent of respondents)*



Tackling anti-social behaviour

More than half (54%) said they would *not* be interested in initiatives to tackle anti-social behaviour in their community. Of those who had previously identified that anti-social behaviour was "Very much" a problem in their neighbourhood, a quarter (25%) said that they *would* be interested in becoming involved in initiatives to tackle it, while over two-fifths (44%) said they would not. Nearly a third (31%) were not sure.

Table 6.3 gives the reasons why people would not be interested in becoming involved in community based initiatives to tackle anti-social behaviour.

Table 6.3 Why would you **not** like to be involved in community based initiatives to tackle anti-social behaviour? *(respondents were able to tick more than one option)*

	Percent
No time	42
Too old	22
Don’t know enough about it	21
Don’t have the right skills	18
Not interested	11
Fear	9
Other*	8

**Respondents were able to specify what other reason. Common reasons given here included health reasons, that it was the job of the police, that the respondent was unaware of any in their area, and that the respondent’s job already involved an element of tackling anti-social behaviour*.

Two-fifths (42%) of those who would not be interested in being involved in community initiatives said that this was because of having no time, while another fifth (22%) felt that they were too old. A similar proportion (21%) said that they didn’t know enough about it, or that they didn’t have the right skills (18%).

Chapter 7 - Jersey-France ferry route

JASS 2008 explored people's attitudes and opinions of the Jersey – UK ferry route. JASS 2009 asked a similar set of questions but this time focussing on the Jersey – France route. Where respondents were asked about frequency of travel, they were asked to count one return journey as two trips.

Table 7.1 shows the frequency with which Islanders report using each type of ferry over the 12 months prior to being surveyed. Looking at total ferry trips, whether car or passenger ferry, half (49%) of Islanders had not taken the ferry to France over the previous 12 months. A quarter (25%) had made one or two trips to France by ferry, and another 13% three to four trips over the previous 12 months. Fewer than one in twenty (3%) had taken the ferry to or from France eleven or more times in the previous 12 month period.

Table 7.1 In the last 12 months, how many times have you travelled between France and Jersey by car ferry? (count each return journey as TWO trips)

Number of trips by ferry	Car ferry	Passenger ferry	Total ferry trips
None	57	81	49
1 - 2	23	14	25
3 - 4	10	3	13
5 - 6	5	1	6
7 – 11	3	~	4
11 or more	2	~	3
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**

A third (33%) of those who went to France by ferry in the preceding 12 months did not take their car with them, whilst over two fifths (45%) took their car with them every time. The remaining fifth (22%) took their car some of the times they went to France by ferry. The more frequent ferry users were more likely to take their car with them. Of those having had seven or more trips to France over the previous year, only around one in twenty (5%) said that they had never taken their car with them.

JASS 2009 asked respondents to give one or more reasons why they did not use the car ferry to go to France in the preceding 12 months. Half (53%) explained that it was because they did not travel to France. Of the remainder, the two most frequently chosen reasons why the car ferry was not used to go to France was that a car was not needed (chosen by 50% of remaining respondents) and cost (chosen by 38% of remaining respondents). Table 7.2 outlines all the reasons, excluding those who did not travel to France, and the percent of respondents who chose each.

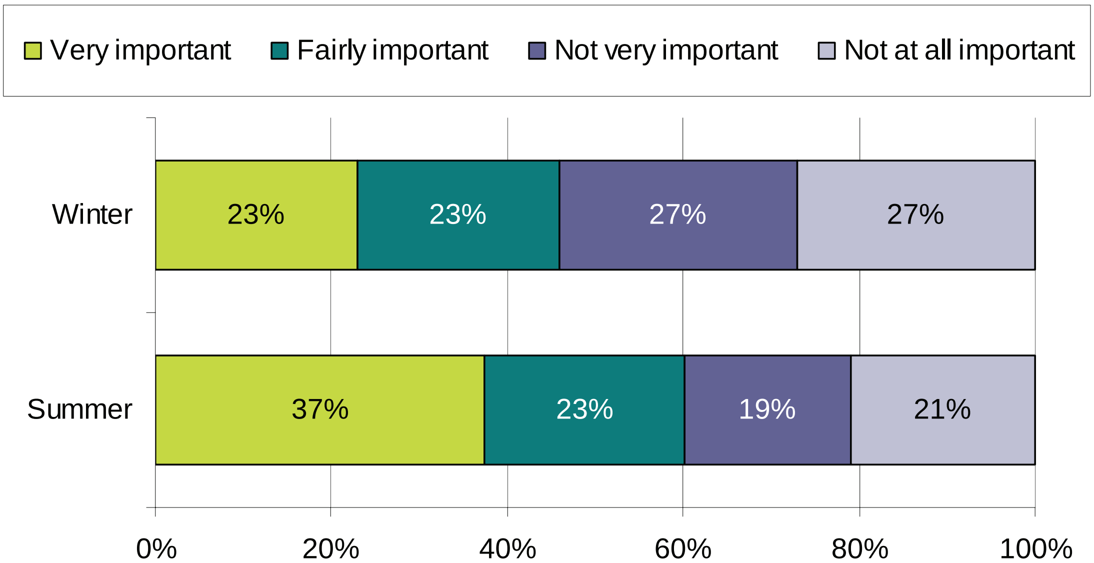
Table 7.2 On the occasions in the last 12 months that you did not use the car ferry to go to France, please indicate why *(respondents were able to tick more than one response, and those who responded 'did not travel to France' have been excluded)*

	Percent
I did not need to take my car	50
Cost of the fare	38
I chose to travel by passenger only boat	18
Inconvenient times of services	7
Reliability of the service	5
The sailings I wanted were unavailable	4
Frequency of the service	3
My vehicle was overweight / too large	1
Other	7

Taking the car

Nearly two-fifths (37%) indicated that it was "Very important" to be able to take their vehicle to France in summer, and another quarter (23%) that it was "Fairly important". However, it was "Not very" or "Not at all" important for two-fifths (40%) of Islanders to be able to take their vehicle to France in summer. Figure 7.1 compares this with opinions on being able to take a car to France in the winter, where people are more evenly split with nearly half (46%) identifying that this is "Fairly" or "Very" important to them.

Figure 7.1 How important is it to you to be able to take your vehicle to France in summer and winter?



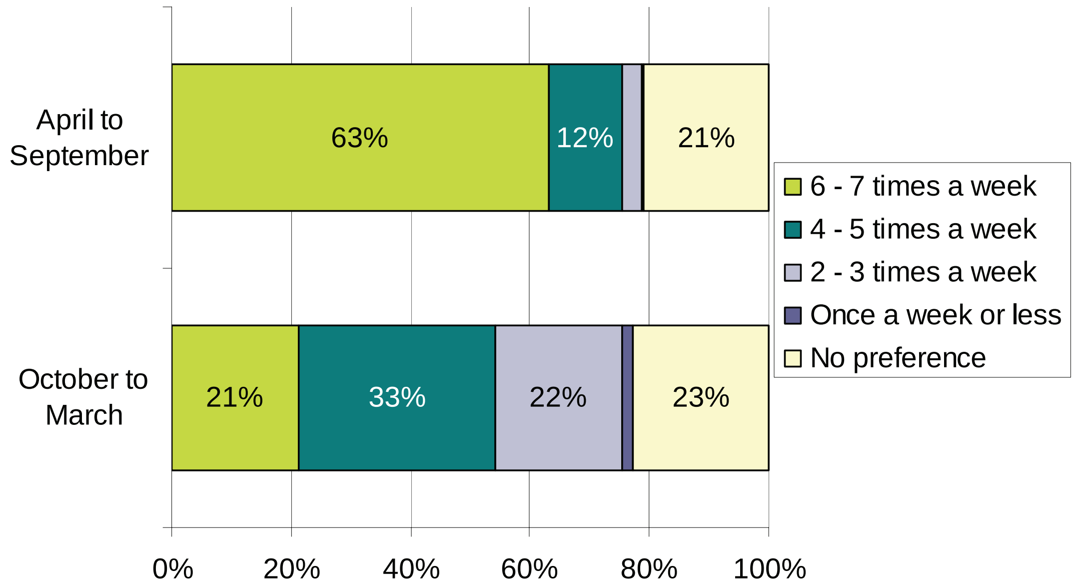
Taking a large vehicle (such as a motor home, trailer or small freight vehicle) was found to be "Very important" for one in ten people (9%) and "Fairly important" for a similar proportion (10%). For a fifth (22%), this was "Not very important" and for the remaining three-fifths (59%) it was "Not at all important".

Frequency of ferry service to France

Two-thirds of people (63%) considered that the car ferry service to France should operate six to seven times a week between April and September, whilst one in eight (12%) felt it should run 4 -5 times a week. A fifth (21%) had no preference (see Figure 7.2).

Between the months October to March it was a different picture, with only a fifth (21%) considering that the car ferry to France should run six to seven times, a third (33%) four to five times a week and another fifth (22%) two to three times a week. Again, around a fifth (23%) had no preference as to the ferry frequency in the winter months.

Figure 7.2 In the following months, how frequently should the **car** ferry service to France operate?



Cost of ferry service to France

JASS 2009 asked respondents to rate the cost of the Jersey to France ferry fares for foot passengers and private vehicle drivers. Table 7.3 shows the findings, with more positive ratings given for the cost of ferry fares for foot passengers than for private vehicle drivers. A third (34%) considered the cost for foot passengers to be “Quite” or “Very” poor value, compared to three-fifths (61%) who considered the cost for private vehicle drivers to be “Quite” or “Very” poor value.

Table 7.3 How do you rate the cost of current Jersey-France ferry fares for foot passengers and private vehicle drivers? (*percentages*)

	Foot passengers	Private vehicle drivers
Very good value	3	1
Quite good value	17	7
Average	46	31
Quite poor value	22	33
Very poor value	12	28
Total	**100**	**100**

The ratings were found to be similar for those who had taken the ferry over the previous 12 months, compared to those that hadn't.

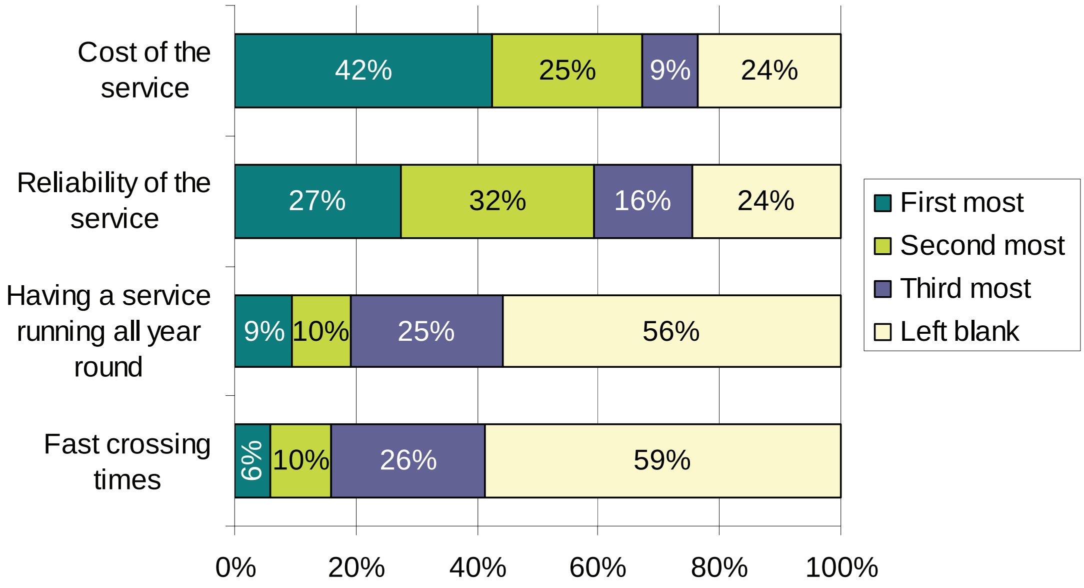
Important factors when booking a ferry to France

Respondents were offered four factors to rank in order of importance, to do with booking a ferry service to France. These were:

- Fast crossing times
- Reliability of the service
- Cost of the service
- Having a service running all year round

Respondents were able to choose their top three factors and rank them in order of importance. As Figure 7.3 shows, cost of the service, followed by reliability, are rated to be the two most important factors, with two-fifths (42%) considering "Cost of the service" to be the top most important factor, and another quarter (25%) that it is the second most important factor.

Figure 7.3 What is important to you when booking a Jersey – France ferry trip?



There was no difference in order of importance of the four factors when responses were analysed by whether or not the respondent had taken the ferry in the previous 12 months.

Chapter 8 – Moving house

A full Housing Needs Survey (HNS) was last run in 2007 by the States of Jersey Statistics Unit in order to identify potential housing requirements for the period 2008 – 2012. This comprehensive report is available from the Statistics Unit. JASS 2009 included a short section aiming to provide a brief update. JASS 2009 asked whether members of the respondent's household were planning to move house over the next two years, and if so, what tenure, size and location of property they would be looking for.

Supply

A quarter (25%) of households reported that at least one member of the household was planning to move house in the next two years. The majority of these (88%) indicated that **all** members would be leaving the current accommodation. The distribution of these vacated properties, which become the potential 'supply' of homes over the next two years can be seen in Table 8.1. As can be seen, two-fifths (43%) of the potential supply found by JASS 2009 are flats or maisonettes, and around a quarter (27%) are semi-detached or terraced houses, with another quarter (23%) being detached houses or bungalows.

Table 8.1 Types of properties potentially being vacated in the next 2 years

	Percent
Bed-sit	7
Flat or maisonette	43
Semi-detached or terraced house	27
Detached house or bungalow	23
Total	**100**

Also interesting to note is the size and tenure of properties being vacated, as shown in Table 8.2. Around a third of properties (31%), where there are plans for them to be vacated, are "Owner-occupied" tenure, with a similar proportion of "Qualified rental" (29%) and "Non-qualified accommodation" (33%) being vacated.

Table 8.2 Percentage distribution of size and tenure of properties potentially being vacated in the next 2 years

Number of bedrooms	Owner occupied	Qualified rental	States/Parish/ Housing trust rental	Non - qualified accomm.	**All tenures**
One	5	8	2	14	**29**
Two	8	12	3	9	**32**
Three	10	6	2	8	**25**
Four	6	2	-	2	**10**
Five or more	3	1	-	-	**4**
All sizes	**31**	**29**	**7**	**33**	**100**

Demand

Households with at least one member planning to move in the next two years were asked about the requirements of the new home(s). The majority (86%) reported needing one new home, but 14% of households planning to move reported that they would require two new homes (for example two adult children may separately plan to move to a property each).

Looking at all the new homes households are planning to move to, and the requirements of these, equates to the potential 'demand' for accommodation over the next two years. Excluding those who were not yet sure where they were planning to move to, over three-quarters (79%) of this potential demand is for accommodation in Jersey, compared to 21% looking to move "Elsewhere".

Focussing just on those properties required in Jersey – i.e. the potential demand for accommodation in Jersey – shows that over half (56%) were planning to purchase their new property, and the remainder (44%) plan to rent.

Looking back at Table 8.2 highlights how there is a mismatch between this tenure distribution of demand with the distribution in the potential supply, where only 31% of the potential supply will be owner-occupied. A similar situation was found in the Housing Needs Survey 2007 which found greater potential supply (compared to demand) for *rental* properties of all sizes, but greater demand (compared to supply) for 2-, 3- and 4-bed *owner-occupied* properties.

Just one in twenty of these new homes (6%) will be created by households joining with other households (for example two people living alone moving in together).

Table 8.3 provides the breakdown of the potential demand by current Jersey householders who are looking to move within Jersey, by number of bedrooms and whether the household hope to buy or rent a property.

Table 8.3 Size and tenure of properties potentially being required in the next 2 years

Number of bedrooms	Buy	Rent	**All tenures**
One	4	18	**22**
Two	23	17	**39**
Three	20	9	**30**
Four	6	2	**8**
Five or more	1	0	**1**
All sizes	**54**	**46**	**100**

Comparison with HNS 2007

The distribution of size and tenure of properties found in JASS 2009, both for potential supply and potential demand, were found to be similar to the distributions found in HNS 2007, as Table 8.4 summarises. Additional supply patterns from households where the sole householder has either died or moved into residential care were combined with the JASS data, following the same methodology as was used to obtain total potential supply distributions in the Housing Needs Survey 2007 analysis. Similarly, known patterns of in-migrant accommodation needs were combined with the JASS data to obtain the final 'potential demand' distributions.

Table 8.4 Comparing size and tenure of potential supply and demand found in JASS 2009 and HNS 2007

Potential Supply (percent)	JASS (HNS)		
Number of bedrooms	Buy	Rent	**All tenures**
One	5 (4)	26 (26)	31 (31)
Two	9 (9)	22 (26)	31 (35)
Three	12 (12)	14 (12)	26 (24)
Four	6 (4)	3 (2)	9 (6)
Five or more	3 (3)	1 (1)	4 (4)
All sizes	34 (32)	66 (68)	100

Potential Demand (percent)	JASS (HNS)		
Number of bedrooms	Buy	Rent	**All tenures**
One	5 (4)	18 (15)	23 (19)
Two	22 (19)	18 (17)	40 (36)
Three	18 (23)	11 (10)	29 (32)
Four	5 (9)	1 (2)	7 (10)
Five or more	1 (2)	0 (0)	1 (2)
All sizes	52 (57)	48 (43)	100

In addition, with regards to supply versus demand, JASS 2009 found a similar pattern to that found to HNS 2007, with greater potential *supply* (compared to demand) for rental properties of all sizes.

There was also greater potential *supply* (compared to demand) for *owner-occupied* properties of one and five bedrooms. However, as was found in HNS 2007, the potential demand for owner-occupied two and three bedroom households was greater than the potential supply.

Retirement accommodation

Households which were planning to move home in the next two years were asked whether they would like the new home to be a retirement home. Of all the new homes that were being planned, less than one in ten (9%) were anticipated as being a “retirement home”. One in eight (13%) were not yet sure, and the remaining 79% of new homes were not required to be retirement homes.

All respondents were asked about their plans for retirement, in terms of where they would like to live. Lifelong homes were defined in the survey as homes for people over 55 to buy, or to rent, designed to accommodate both ‘fit’ and ‘less able’ people in a socially supportive and stimulating environment which enables them to live independently for as long as possible in their own home. Respondents were offered a range of options (outlined in Table 8.5) and were asked which they would like to live in when they retire.

As Table 8.5 shows, there is a strong age trend with younger age-groups less sure about where they will live when they retire. However, fewer than one in five (18%) of those aged 65 years and over considered downsizing, whilst three-fifths (58%) were looking to stay in their existing home, with suitable modifications.

Table 8.5 When you retire, where would you like to live? By age (*percentages*)

	16 – 34 yrs	35 – 44 yrs	45 – 54 yrs	55 – 64 yrs	65+ yrs	**All ages**
Stay in your neighbourhood, with suitable modifications to your existing home (if required)	12	16	29	47	58	**28**
Stay in your neighbourhood, but downsize to a purpose built 'lifelong' home	7	6	11	14	12	**9**
Downsize to a 'lifelong' home elsewhere in the Island	5	11	10	12	5	**8**
Live with relatives	1	0	1	0	1	**1**
Move away from the Island	13	14	13	7	2	**11**
Don't know	62	53	37	21	21	**44**
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Leaving the Island

Those households where members were planning on moving out of the Island in the next two years were asked to give the reasons. Table 8.6 shows the distribution of reasons, with the most frequently identified reason, by half (48%), being "Unable to afford to buy property". A third (33%) said that they were "Unable to wait to be residentially qualified under the Housing Law".

Table 8.6 If anyone in your household is planning on moving out of the Island in the next 2 years, what are the reasons? *(respondents were able to tick more than one option)*

	Percent
Unable to afford to buy property	48
Unable to wait to be residentially qualified under the Housing Law	33
Unable to afford rent	28
Seeking employment off-Island	27
To be nearer family	23
Other*	32

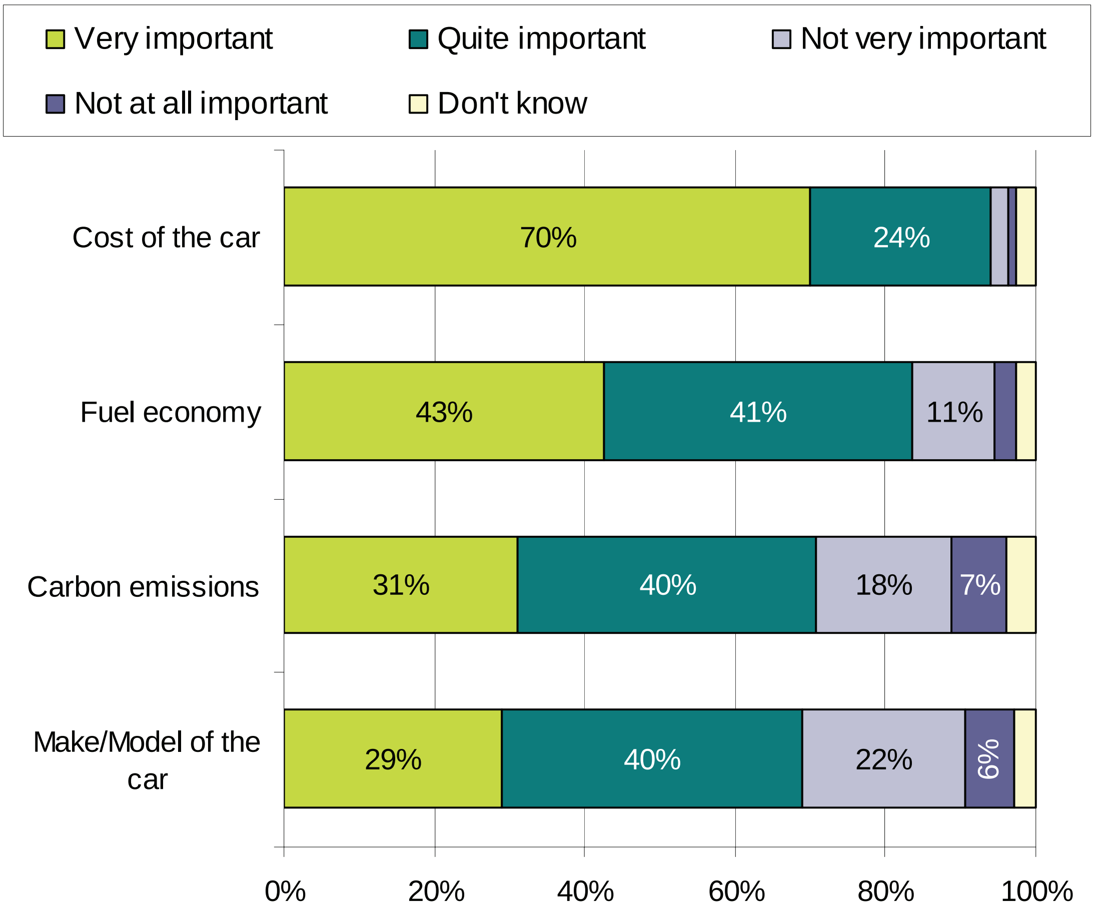
**The main three other reasons specified were: "Further education", "Jersey is too expensive", "To start a new life"*

Chapter 9 – Travel and Public Services

Buying a new car

Factors which influence the choice of which new car to purchase were explored, with the aim to explore whether fuel economy or carbon emissions were important factors. The results (see Figure 9.1) show that "Cost of the car" is by far the most important factor, with seven out of ten (70%) indicating that this is a "Very important" factor. In contrast, about three out of ten (31%) indicated that the car's level of carbon emissions was a "Very important" factor when considering which car to purchase.

Figure 9.1 How important are the following factors to you when buying a new car?



Getting to work

JASS 2009 showed a slight increase in the proportion of people walking to work, with over a quarter (28%) in 2009 compared to under a quarter (22%) in 2008. Nearly three-fifths (57%) travel to work by car, 43% on their own and 13% with other people. Fewer than one in twenty (3%) use the bus to get to work (see Table 9.1).

Table 9.1 How do you usually travel to work the majority of the time?

	Percent	Percent excluding those who do not travel to work	Percent excluding those who do not travel to work (JASS 2008)
Car or van on my own	30	43	60
Car or van with other people	9	13	
Walk	19	28	22
Cycle	5	7	8
Motorbike / moped	3	5	5
Bus	2	3	5
Taxi	~	1	~
I work from home / I live at place of work	3		
I do not work	28		
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**

Reducing car use

JASS 2009 asked respondents what might cause them to use the car less than their current level of use. "More convenient bus routes" was the most frequently chosen factor, by over a third (35%) of people, followed closely by "Higher petrol prices" (32%) and "Living closer to work" (32%). A quarter (24%) said that "Nothing" would reduce their level of car use.

Table 9.2 Would any of the following cause you to use your car less than you currently do? *(respondents were able to tick more than one option)*

	Percent
More convenient bus routes	35
Higher petrol prices	32
Living closer to work	32
Increased congestion on the roads	28
Nothing	24
Cheaper buses	22
Higher parking charges	22
Suitable car-share schemes	5
Other*	6

**respondents were encouraged to specify the 'Other' reason. A number explained that they do not drive anyway, and the most frequent other reason given was "More frequent buses"*

Bus travel

Despite just 3% using the bus to get to work, one in ten people (10%) report that they “Regularly” use the bus, with just over half (52%) “Sometimes” using the bus. Nearly two-fifths (38%) of Islanders “Never” travel by bus.

Regular bus use increases in those aged 65 years and over, with a sixth (17%) of this age group “Regularly” travelling by bus, compared to fewer than one in ten (9%) of those aged 16 – 44 years.

Table 9.3 How often do you travel by bus?

	16 – 34 years	35 – 44 years	45 – 54 years	55 – 64 years	65 years or more	**All ages**
Regularly	9	9	5	10	17	10
Sometimes	55	52	53	48	49	52
Never	37	39	42	42	34	38
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

A third of Islanders (33%) would like to see “Better facilities for baby buggies” on Jersey buses, a quarter would like the buses to be “More wheelchair friendly” (26%) and have “More luggage space” (28%).

Three-fifths (60%) would be happy for the seating on buses to be reduced in order to provide additional facilities such as more room for wheelchair users, baby buggies or luggage space, but one in eight (13%) would not. Around a quarter (27%) were not sure about reducing seating capacity for these purposes.

A quarter of people responded that they would be prepared to pay higher bus fares for “More frequent buses” (27%), or for “More convenient routes” (24%). A third (34%) were prepared to pay higher bus fares for “Extended hours on select routes, i.e. early morning or late evening”, whilst just one in ten (9%) would pay higher fares for “Improved onboard facilities”. However, over a third (36%) said that they would *not* be prepared to pay higher bus fares.

Walking

Two-fifths (40%) of people agreed that over the previous two weeks there had been journeys when they could have walked rather than gone by car. Table 9.4 shows that the three most frequently chosen reasons for taking the car when the journey could have been walked were that they had “Things to carry” (64%), it was “Faster” (52%) or “More convenient” (52%). For a fifth (20%) of people, “Habit” was the reason that they took the car.

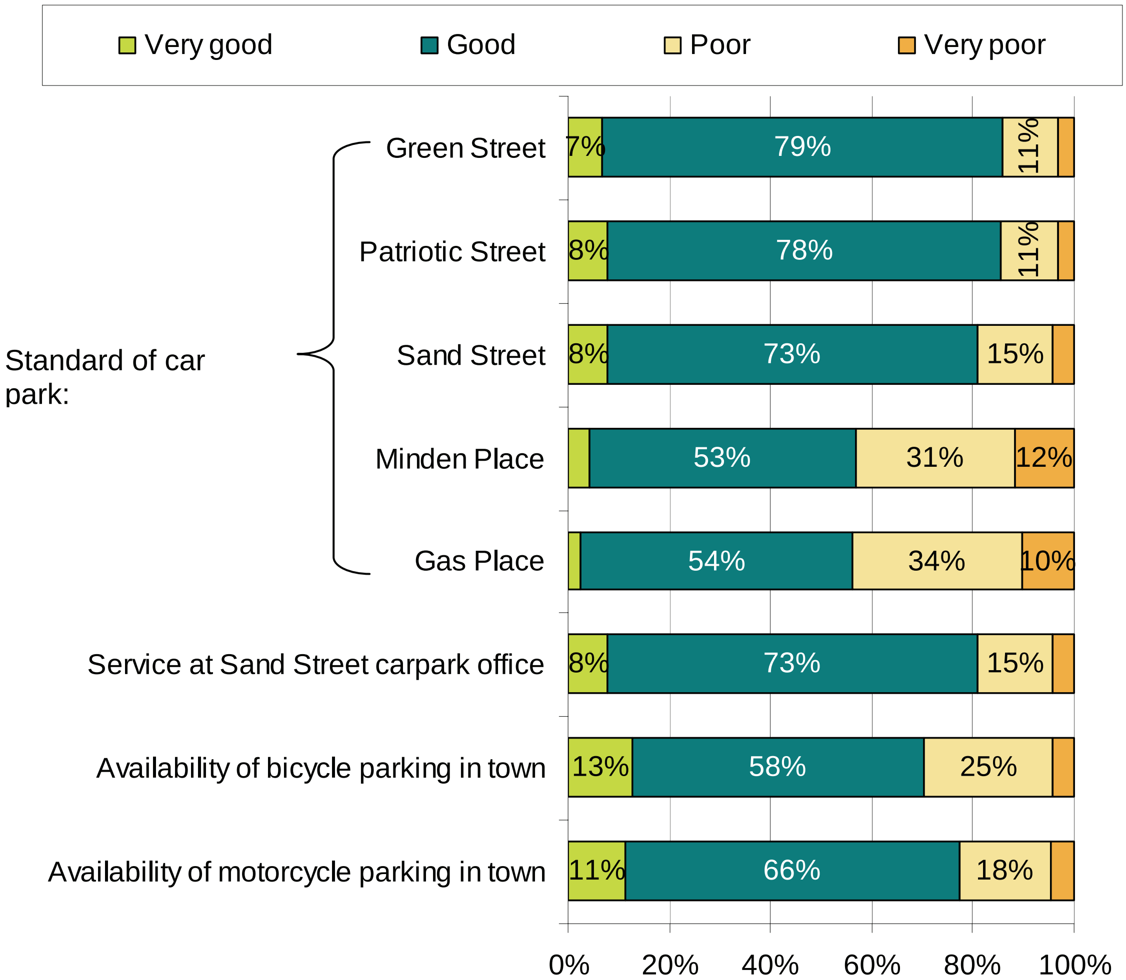
Table 9.4 What were the reasons for going by car, for those journeys in the last 2 weeks where you could have walked? *(respondents were able to tick more than one option)*

	Percent
Things to carry	64
Faster	52
Convenience	52
Habit	20
Health problems	7
Other	6

Parking facilities in Town

Figure 9.2 gives Islanders' ratings of the parking facilities in town, excluding those who didn't give a rating. The top rated car parks were Green Street (86% rated this as "Good" or "Very good"), Patriotic Street (86%) and Sand Street (81%). Minden Place and Gas Place had the lowest ratings, with just over half (around 56%) having rated these as "Good" or "Very good".

Figure 9.2 How do you rate the following parking facilities in town?



Parks and gardens

Table 9.5 shows the frequency with which the public visit various parks in Jersey.

Table 9.5 In the last 12 months, how often have you visited the following parks?

	Never	Less than monthly	Monthly	Weekly	Daily or almost daily	**Total**
Howard Davis Park	52	35	6	4	2	**100**
Millbrook ("Coronation") Park	59	30	8	2	1	**100**
Sir Winston Churchill Park	75	22	2	1	-	**100**
Gorey Gardens	70	23	4	2	1	**100**

Safety

JASS 2009 asked respondents to rate how safe they felt, both in daylight hours and after dark, in various parks and gardens. Table 9.6 provides the complete results of this set of questions, whilst Figures 9.3 and 9.4 exclude those who do not use the park or garden, to allow comparisons of safety ratings by park users only.

As can be seen, very few people consider any of the parks or gardens listed to be unsafe during daylight hours. After dark there are more safety concerns, with one in five (21%) people who rated safety at Howard Davis park after dark either feeling "Not very" or "Not at all" safe, and a third (35%) of those who rated safety at Sir Winston Churchill Park after dark feeling "Not very" or "Not at all" safe.

Table 9.6 In the last 12 months, how safe have you felt when visiting the following areas in daylight / after dark?

Daylight hours	Don't use	Very safe	Quite safe	Not very safe	Not at all safe	**Total**
Howard Davis Park	50	40	9	-	-	**100**
Millbrook ("Coronation") Park	56	35	8	-	-	**100**
Sir Winston Churchill Park	72	19	7	1	-	**100**
Gorey Gardens	68	27	5	-	1	**100**
St. Aubin's sea front	22	65	12	-	-	**100**
After dark	Don't use	Very safe	Quite safe	Not very safe	Not at all safe	**Total**
Howard Davis Park	81	6	9	3	1	**100**
Sir Winston Churchill Park	89	3	5	3	1	**100**
Gorey Gardens	84	7	7	1	1	**100**
St. Aubin's sea front	43	31	24	1	1	**100**

Figure 9.3 Safety ratings of parks, **during daylight hours**
(excluding those who responded "Don't use")

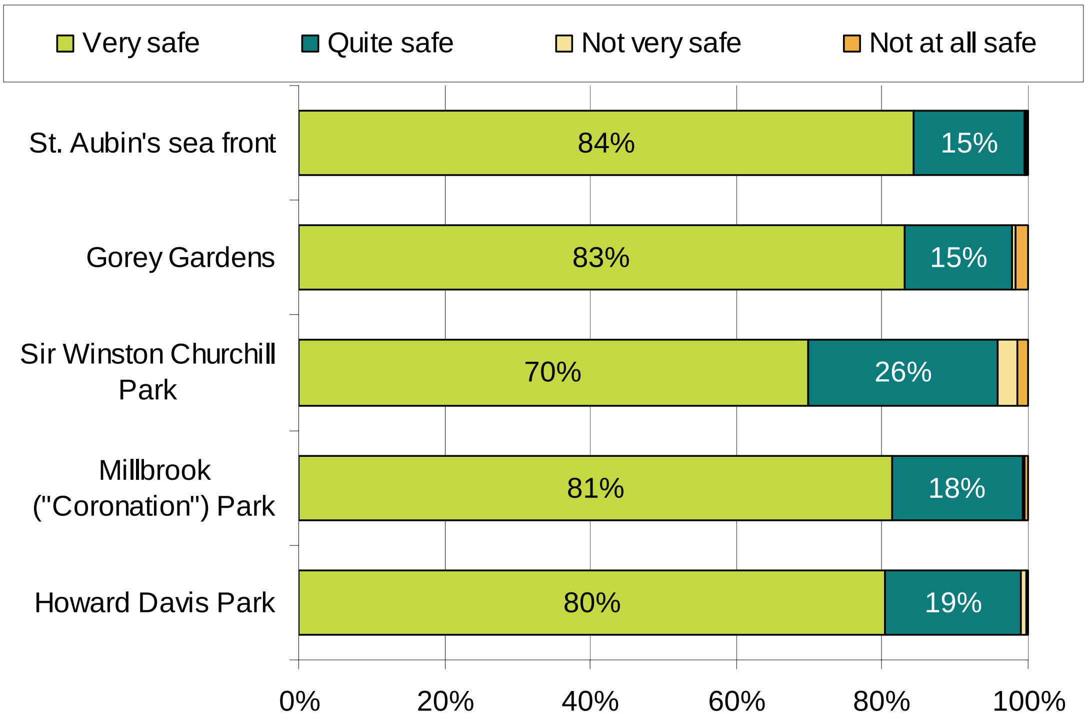
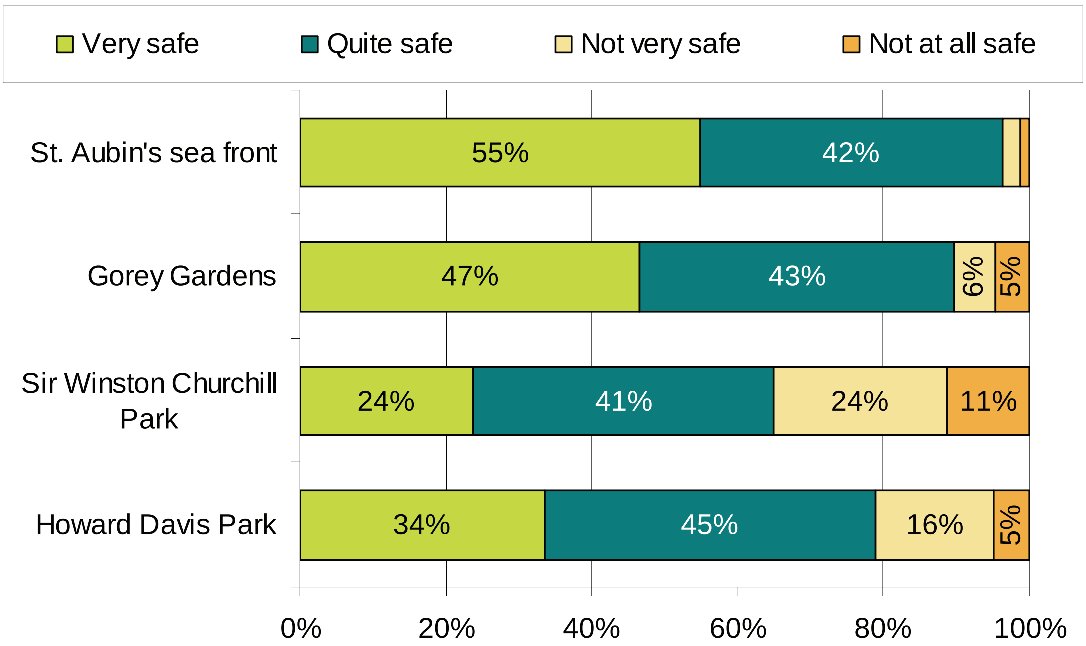


Figure 9.4 Safety ratings of parks, **after dark**
(excluding those who responded "Don't use")



Play equipment

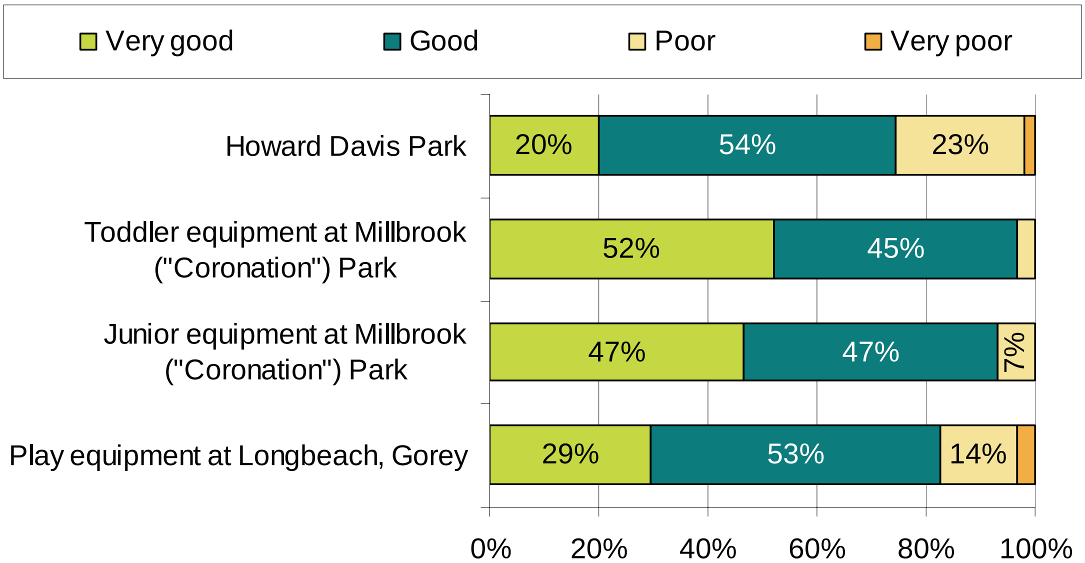
Table 9.7 outlines the ratings of play facilities in a number of parks, whilst Figure 9.5 illustrates these ratings excluding those who do not use the park.

Table 9.7 How would you rate the quality of play equipment provided in the following locations?

	Don't use	Very good	Good	Poor	Very poor	**Total**
Howard Davis Park	76	5	13	6	1	**100**
Toddler equipment at Millbrook ("Coronation") Park	66	18	15	1	-	**100**
Junior equipment at Millbrook ("Coronation") Park	67	15	16	2	-	**100**
Play equipment at Longbeach, Gorey	78	6	12	3	1	**100**

People who use the facilities at Millbrook are very positive about them, with over nine in ten people rating them as "Good" or "Very good". However, nearly a quarter of those who rated the play facilities at Howard Davis Park felt them to be "Poor".

Figure 9.5 Ratings given to various play equipment facilities, excluding those who "Do not use" the facility



Public service ratings

Table 9.8 shows cleanliness ratings given by Islanders for different public services.

Table 9.8 How do you rate the following in Jersey?

	Very good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Don't know	**Total**
Cleanliness of roads and pavements	23	62	12	2	1	**100**
Cleanliness of public toilets	13	56	17	4	10	**100**
Cleanliness of main and fish markets in town	30	64	2	-	4	**100**
Cleanliness of promenades	22	69	6	-	3	**100**

Several of these questions were included in previous years of JASS. The ratings were translated into a score, by giving 2 points for each percent of "Very good" response, 1 point for each percent of "Good" response, minus 1 point for each percent of “Poor” and minus 2 points for each percent of “Very poor”. The maximum achievable score would therefore be 200, and the lowest possible score -200. The same scoring method was used for the results of JASS 2009 and Table 9.9 compares the available data. An improvement in scores was seen from 2008 in particular in the “Cleanliness of roads and pavements” and “Cleanliness of public toilets”, although the (already high) score for the “Cleanliness of main and fish markets in town” remained similar.

Table 9.9 Comparison with JASS 2007 and 2008 (for scoring method see text)

Scores	2009	2008	2007
Cleanliness of roads and pavements	91	71	55
Cleanliness of public toilets	57	45	10
Cleanliness of main and fish markets in town	121	118	Not asked

With regards to road repairs and signage (see Table 9.10), similar proportions considered the “Response to repair of pot holes on main roads” to be “Very good” or “Good” (44%) compared to those who considered this to be “Poor” or “Very poor” (41%). There was more agreement on the “Standard of road markings on the Island’s main roads”, with three-quarters (76%) considering these to be “Very good” or “Good”; even so, one in five Islanders thought these to be “Poor” or “Very poor”.

Table 9.10 How do you rate the following in Jersey?

	Very good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Don’t know	**Total**
Response to repair of pot holes on main roads	6	38	31	11	14	**100**
Standard of road markings on the Island's main roads	8	68	17	3	4	**100**
Direction signs to help find your way around the Island by road	9	56	24	5	5	**100**

Finally, two-thirds (66%) thought that the “Direction signs to help find your way around the Island by road” were either “Very good” or “Good”. In contrast a quarter (24%) thought them to be “Poor” and one in twenty (5%) considered Jersey’s direction signs to be “Very poor”.

Public street lighting

The majority of Islanders (73%) felt that there was **not** too much street lighting in Jersey, although nearly one in six (15%) said that there was. The remaining 12% answered neutrally on this topic.

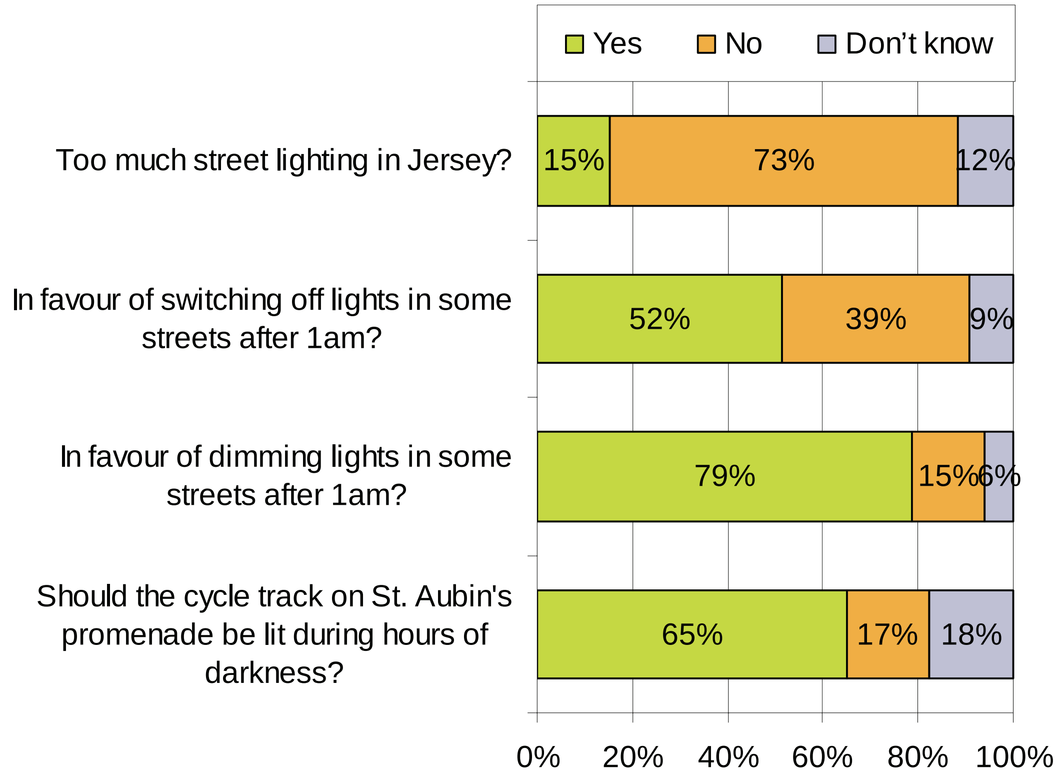
Respondents were asked whether, in order to save energy, to reduce light pollution and to reduce costs, they would be in favour of switching off lights in some streets after 1 o’clock in the morning. Half (52%) of Islanders would be in favour of this, whilst two-fifths (39%) were against the idea, and 9% remained neutral.

A follow-up question suggested, again in order to save energy, to reduce light pollution and to reduce costs, lights could be dimmed in some streets after 1 o’clock in the morning. This was more popular, with over three-quarters (79%) being in favour and one in six (15%) against; just 6% remained neutral.

Finally, when asked whether the cycle track along St. Aubin's promenade should be lit during the hours of darkness, two-thirds (65%) felt that it should be, whilst one in six (17%) disagreed. A fairly large proportion (18%) remained neutral on this topic. There was no significant difference in the distribution of these proportions between those who cycled several times a week or more and those who said that they have "Never" cycled in the last 12 months.

The distributions for these questions are summarised in Figure 9.6.

Figure 9.6 Proportion of respondents in favour, or not, of public street lighting suggestions



Chapter 10 – Pensions

Jersey's social security pension scheme will face challenges over the coming decades, due to the ageing of the population. Difficult decisions will have to be made in this regard. Five options, outlined below, were offered to respondents, who were asked to rate how acceptable or unacceptable each was to them.

The five options were:
A. Reducing the value of the Jersey social security pension (a full pension after 45 years' contributions is currently £173 per week; it currently increases each year in line with Jersey's Index of Average Earnings)
B. Increasing the age at which the full Jersey social security pension is first paid (generally at present this is 65 years, but some women can obtain it at 60 years)
C. Means test the pension (i.e. if someone already had income from other sources above a set level, then the amount of Jersey social security pension they received would be reduced, depending on their income)
D. Increasing the percentage paid in social security contributions to fund the pension (currently employees contribute 5.2% plus an extra 0.8% for health contributions; employers contribute 5.3% plus an extra 1.2% for health contributions)
E. Making any earnings over £42,480 (2009 value) subject to social security contributions (currently, neither employers nor employees pay social security contributions on workers' earnings above this figure)

Figure 10.1 shows the results of this set of questions, in order of acceptability. The two most 'acceptable' options were E (making any earnings over £42,480, 2009 value, subject to social security contributions) and D (increasing the percentage paid in social security contributions). It should be noted that considerable proportions chose "Not sure" to answer these questions, and even the most acceptable option E gained support from around only half of people (52%). One in five rated this same option as unacceptable.

At the other end of the acceptability ratings, A (reducing the value of the Jersey social security pension) was considered to be "Unacceptable" or "Very unacceptable" by three-fifths (61%) of adults.

Subsequently, JASS 2009 asked respondents to identify which two of the five options, if they had to, they would choose. A similar result was obtained, as Table 10.1 shows, with the highest proportion (42%) choosing E *(making any earnings over £42,480, 2009 value, subject to social security contributions)* as their first choice, and the highest proportions choosing E and D *(increasing the percentage paid in social security contributions)* as their second choice.

Figure 10.1 How acceptable or unacceptable are the following options?

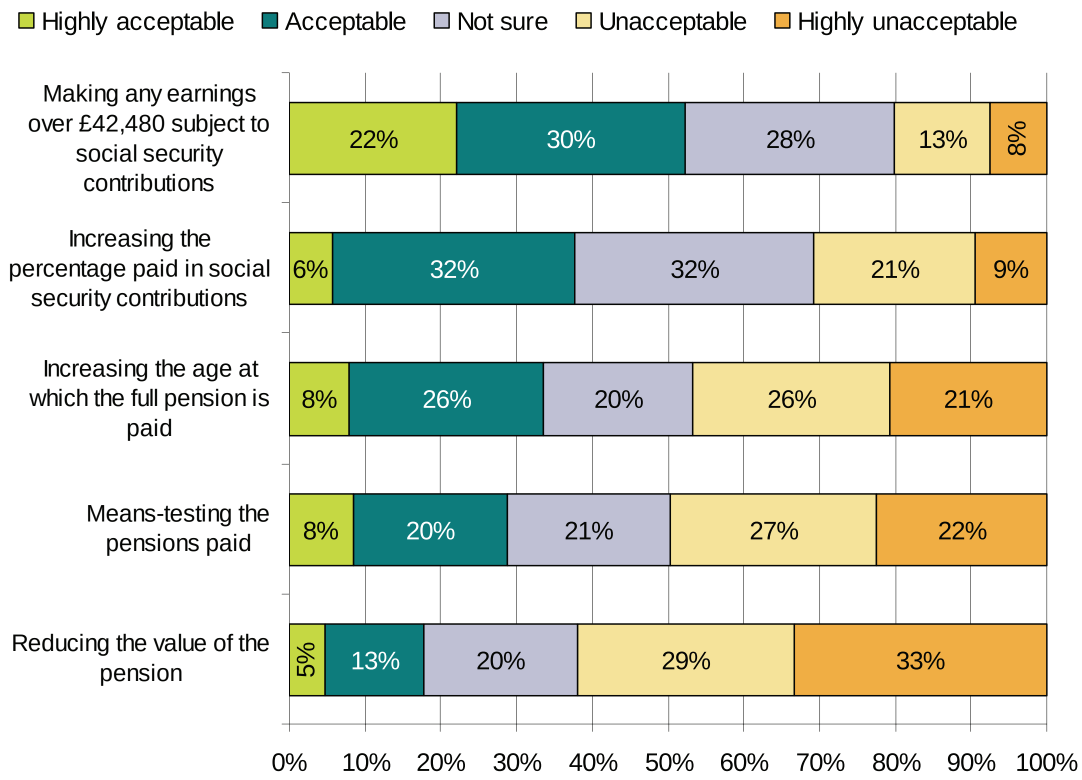


Table 10.1 If you **had** to choose two of the following five options, which two would it be? *(percentages)*

	First choice	Second choice
A. Reducing the value of the pension	4	3
B. Increasing the age at which the full Jersey social security pension is first paid	15	14
C. Means test the pension	20	20
D. Increasing the percentage paid in social security contributions	19	**31**
E. Making any earnings over £42,480 (2009 value) subject to social security contributions	**42**	**32**

"Reducing the value of the pension" was favoured as one of the two choices by just 7%, whereas "Making any earnings over £42,480 subject to contributions" was chosen either first or second by nearly three-quarters (73%) of people.

In order to analyse the preferences further, for example to see if older age-groups favour different options to younger age-groups, a scoring system was used, whereby an option was given 2 points for each percent who chose it as their first choice, and 1 point for each percent who chose it as their second choice. Therefore, for option A in Table 10.1, the score achieved was (4*2) + (3*1) = 11.

Using this scoring method, a pattern was seen through the age-groups, whereby for those aged below 45 years the two most preferred options were E *(making any earnings over £42,480, 2009 value, subject to social security contributions)* and C *(means test the pension)*. For those aged 45 years or over, D *(increasing the percentage paid in social security contributions)* replaced C as the second most preferred option (see Table 10.2).

Table 10.2 Preference score for each option, by age *(see text for scoring method, top 2 options in each age-group are highlighted)*

	16–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–54 yrs	55–64 yrs	65+ yrs
A. Reducing the value of the pension	21	12	7	4	7
B. Increasing the age at which full Jersey social security pension first paid	48	40	42	34	56
C. Means test the pension	**72**	**71**	64	45	35
D. Increasing the percentage paid in social security contributions	53	65	**69**	**88**	**87**
E. Making any earnings over £42,480 subject to social security contributions	**106**	**112**	**118**	**129**	**115**

Paying additional contributions

Nearly two-thirds (64%) of people indicated that if the percentage paid in social security contributions to fund the pension is increased, this should be paid for by *both* the employee and the employer. Nearly a third (31%) thought that this should be paid for by just the employer, whilst one in twenty (5%) felt that the employee should pay these additional contributions.

Nearly two-fifths (39%) of those working for an employer indicated that the employer only should pay such additional contributions, compared to less than 1% of those who are self-employed who employ others (i.e. are employers themselves).

A similar pattern was seen (see Table 10.3) when respondents were asked who should pay the additional contributions if the earnings over £42,480 (2009 value) were made subject to social security contributions. Just under three-quarters (70%) thought that both employer and employee should pay, whilst nearly a fifth (18%) thought that the responsibility for paying should lie solely with the employer. However, in this case of increasing the ceiling on contributions being paid, one in eight (12%) felt that just the employee should pay.

Table 10.3 If the following additional social security contributions are required, who should pay?

	If percentage paid in contributions is increased	If earnings above £42,480 (2009 value) are subject to contributions
Employer	31	18
Employee	5	12
Both employer and employee	64	70
Total	**100**	**100**

Current pension arrangements

In addition to any entitlement to the Jersey social security pension, respondents of JASS 2009 were asked to indicate whether they had any other pension arrangements in place. Over a quarter (28%) did not indicate that they had any other pension arrangement, whilst nearly half (48%) responded that they had an occupational or employer's pension, and over a quarter (27%) had a private or personal pension. One in seven (14%) reported that they had a social security pension from another country. There was some variation by age, see Table 10.4.

Table 10.4 Please indicate any pension arrangements you currently have, in addition to any entitlement to the Jersey social security pension *(respondents were able to tick more then one option. The percentage who did not tick any of the three options have been included)*

	16 – 34 years	35 – 44 years	45 – 54 years	55 – 64 years	65+ years	**All ages**
Occupational pension	52	51	50	47	37	**48**
Private/personal pension	21	35	37	29	17	**27**
Social security pension from another country	6	11	9	14	38	**14**
None of above ticked	33	21	24	27	34	**28**

Attitudes towards a voluntary additional pension scheme, whereby employees, employers and the government (through tax relief) all contribute, were explored. Whilst a sixth (17%) said that they were already in a scheme, and a third (32%) had already retired, of the remainder who answered the question, three-quarters (74%) said that they would participate in such a scheme.

Although a quarter (27%) were not sure whether such a scheme should be made compulsory, of the remainder who expressed an opinion, just under three-quarters (71%) felt that it should be.

Chapter 11 – Work related accidents

Those who have worked in the last 12 months were asked whether they had had any accidents at work, or in the course of their work, which resulted in injury. Overall, around one in twenty workers (6%) responded that they had, with slightly higher proportions of those in "Routine" or "Technical" type occupations reporting an injury whilst at work in the last 12 months, see Table 10.5.

Table 10.5 Have you had any accidents at work, or in the course of your work, which resulted in injury? By occupation type *(excluding those who have not worked in the last 12 months)*

	Yes	No	**Total**
Routine*, semi-routine, manual or service occupations, such as HGV or van driver, cleaner, porter, packer, labourer, waiter, machine operative, caretaker, receptionist or sales assistant.*	10	90	**100**
Technical *or craft occupations such as motor mechanic, fitter, inspector, plumber, printer, tool maker, electrician, gardener*	11	89	**100**
Clerical or intermediate occupations *e.g. secretary, personal assistant, clerical worker, office clerk, call centre agent, nursing auxiliary, nursery nurse*	1	99	**100**
Professional *(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 above), software designer, fund administrator*	5	95	**100**
Middle manager *e.g. office manager, retail manager, bank manager, restaurant manager, warehouse manager, publican*	6	94	**100**
Senior manager *(usually responsible for planning, organising and co-ordinating work) e.g. finance manager - chief executive*	4	96	**100**
All occupations	**6**	**94**	**100**

Although 6% report having an accident over the last 12 months resulting in an injury at work, only half had at least one day off in the last 12 months due to accidents at work (see Table 10.6).

Table 10.6 In the last 12 months, how much time have you had off work because of accidents at work?

	Percent
No time off work	96
Less than one day	1
1 – 3 days	1
4 or more days	2
Don't know	-
Total	**100**

One in eight (12%) people who have worked in the previous 12 months reported suffering from an illness, disability, or other physical or mental problem that was caused or made worse by their job, or by work they have done in the past. Fewer than one in ten have had time off work as a result of such an illness in the last 12 months, as seen in Table 10.7.

Table 10.7 In the last 12 months, how much time have you had off work because of an illness, disability, or other physical or mental problem that was caused or made worse by your job, or by work you have done in the past?

	Percent
No time off work	91
Less than one day	1
1 – 3 days	2
4 or more days	6
Don't know	-
Total	**100**

Chapter 12 – Primary healthcare

GP visits

JASS 2009 found that the average (median) number of times that an adult had visited a GP (for themselves only) over the previous 12 months was 3, ranging from an average of 2 visits in the last 12 months for 16–54 years olds, to 3 visits for 55–64 year olds, to an average of 4 visits for those aged 65 years and over. Looking at the number of times by gender shows that the average (median) number of times that men had visited a GP over the previous 12 months was 2, compared to an average of 3 for women.

Home visits were much less frequent, with only 7% having had at least one GP home visit over the previous 12 months. The majority of these had just had one visit over the year long period, but 1% reported having 6 or more GP home visits over the previous 12 months.

Respondents were asked how much they paid the last time they saw the GP. For those whose last visits were surgery appointments, the average (median) paid was £32. For home visits, the average (median) paid was £55.

In terms of opinions of the cost of visiting a GP, fewer than one in twenty (4%) feel that it is "Good value for money". Under a sixth (15%) indicated that it was "About right", whilst over half (51%) reported that the cost of visiting a GP was "Expensive and therefore I only go when I really have to". For nearly a tenth (8%), the cost of visiting a GP was "So expensive that it stops me from going" (see Table 11.1).

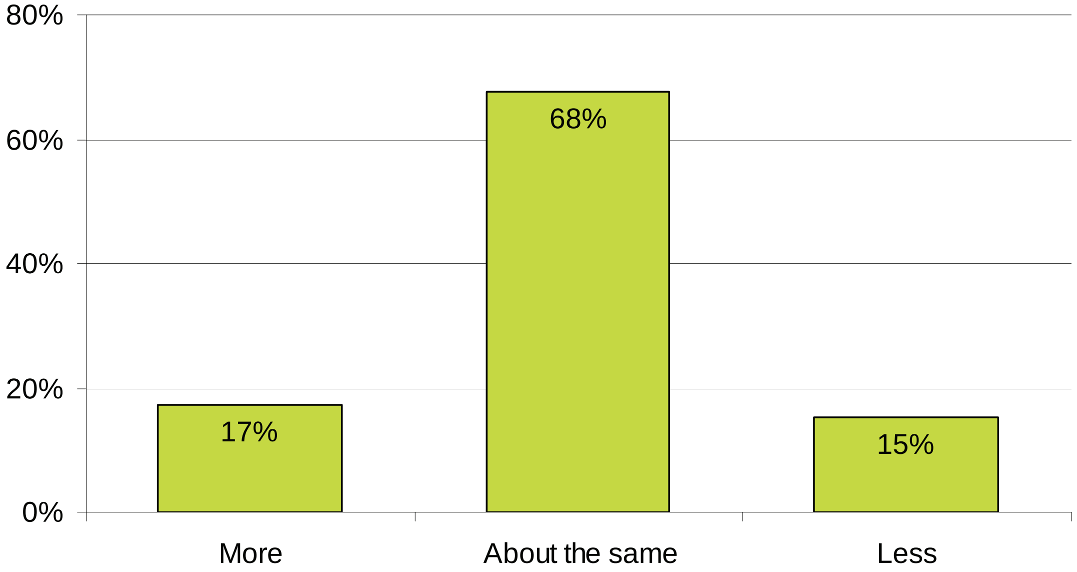
Table 11.1 Do you think that the cost of visiting a GP is…?

	16-34 yrs	35-44 yrs	45-54 yrs	55-64 yrs	65 yrs or more	**All ages**
Good value for money	2	4	4	6	7	4
About right	12	13	16	19	18	15
Expensive but worth it	20	18	20	25	33	22
Expensive and therefore I only go when I really have to	54	57	55	46	39	51
So expensive that it stops me from going	12	8	5	4	3	8
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Prescriptions

The average (median) number of prescription items had over the last 12 months was two. Figure 11.1 shows the number of prescription items people have had, compared to the previous 12 months. For two-thirds (68%), they had had the same number of prescription items in the last 12 months compared to the previous 12 months. Similar proportions had had "more" (17%) and "less" (15%) prescription items, compared to the year before.

Figure 11.1 How does the number of prescription items you have had in the last 12 months compare with the previous 12 months?



Westfield, 65+ health plan

A fifth (22%) of those aged 65 years or over reported being a member of the "65+ health scheme", also known as "Westfield", which provides subsidised dental, optical and chiropody services.

Other Health professionals

Respondents were asked to report how many times they had visited various health professionals over the previous 12 month period. The responses have been grouped into frequencies, as shown in Table 11.2. Over a third (35%) had not visited the dentist in the previous 12 months, with nearly half (46%) of those aged 16 – 34 years being in this category.

Table 11.2 How many times have you visited the **dentist** in the last 12 months? *(percentages)*

	16-34 yrs	35-44 yrs	45-54 yrs	55-64 yrs	65 yrs or more	**All ages**
None	46	29	31	26	35	**35**
Once	24	29	29	24	21	**26**
Twice	18	24	21	27	25	**22**
Three or four times	6	12	14	19	15	**12**
Five or more times	5	6	4	4	4	**5**
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Nearly half (49%) had not visited the optician in the last 12 months. Another two-fifths (41%) had visited the optician once (see Table 11.3).

Table 11.3 How many times have you visited the **optician** in the last 12 months? *(percentages)*

	16-34 yrs	35-44 yrs	45-54 yrs	55-64 yrs	65 yrs or more	**All ages**
None	59	59	40	36	31	48
Once	31	29	50	57	54	41
Twice	7	8	7	6	11	8
Three or four times	2	3	2	1	3	2
Five or more times	1	-	1	-	1	1
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Finally, although very small proportions of the younger age-groups reported visiting a chiropodist in the previous 12 months, nearly a third (31%) of those aged 65 or over have visited one at least once, see Table 11.4.

Table 11.4 How many times have you visited the **chiropodist** in the last 12 months? *(percentages)*

	16-34 yrs	35-44 yrs	45-54 yrs	55-64 yrs	65 yrs or more	**All ages**
None	97	93	93	85	69	90
Once	3	4	3	7	10	5
Twice	-	-	2	4	4	1
Three or four times	-	1	1	3	6	2
Five or more times	-	1	1	2	10	2
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Respondents were also asked to identify visits to other health professionals. Around one in twenty (4%) reported visiting a physiotherapist over the previous 12 months and just less than this (3%) a chiropractor. Other health professionals were mentioned, but in too small numbers to be analysed robustly.

For those who had visited a physiotherapist in the previous 12 months, the average (median) number of times to have visited was 5. For those who had attended a chiropractor, the average (median) number of times was 4.

Cost of visits to health professionals

For over four-fifths (85%), the cost of the dentist is a concern, and half (51%) said that the cost actually stops them going.

Fewer reported that the cost of the optician is a concern (38%), but a fifth (19%) said that the cost stops them going to the optician.

A fifth (18%) are concerned about the cost of the chiropodist, and a sixth (16%) reported that the cost stops them going.

Table 11.5 summarises the responses to the questions around the cost of different healthcare types.

Table 11.5 Does the cost of these types of healthcare: a) concern you and b) stop you from going?

Health professional	costs…	Yes	No	Don't know	Total
Dentist	concern you?	85	12	3	**100**
	stop you going?	51	47	2	**100**
Optician	concern you?	38	48	14	**100**
	stop you going?	19	73	8	**100**
Chiropodist	concern you?	18	26	55	**100**
	stop you going?	16	43	41	**100**
Physiotherapy*	concern you?	48	52		**100**
	stop you going?	14	86		**100**
Chiropractor*	concern you?	71	29		**100**
	stop you going?	36	64		**100**

**Only those respondents who specifically added these health professions to the list to comment on gave an opinion, so the counts for these responses are low*

Pharmacist advice

Two-thirds (65%) of adults reported *not* having asked their pharmacist for advice on health-related issues (including how to manage medicines) in the previous year. Women were slightly more likely to have asked their pharmacist for advice than men, as Table 11.6 shows.

Table 11.6 How many times in the last year have you asked your pharmacist for advice on health-related issues, including how to manage your medicines?

	Men	Women	All
None	72	59	**65**
1 – 4 times	24	35	**30**
5 – 9 times	3	5	**4**
10 or more times	1	1	**1**
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**

Annex A – Response and sampling issues

Response rates

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 JASS 2009 was extremely good, with a response rate of 54% - for a voluntary postal survey this is excellent. However, the proportion of young adults who respond to surveys of this kind is often low. To avoid over- or under-representation of views of these, and other, sub-groups of the population, the survey responses are weighted in proportion with whole population data.

The response profile of this postal survey was compared against Census data from 2001, and the age profiles are shown in Table A1. As was expected, fewer younger people and a greater number of older people responded to the JASS postal survey than their proportions in the total population would imply. 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 less than 3. The small weighting factors of Table A1 are good for a survey of this nature.

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

	JASS 2009		2001 Census		
	Number of respondents	**Percentage**	**Number aged 16 or over**	**Percentage**	**Implied weighting factor**
Unspecified	55	-	-	-	
16-34	225	13	22,816	32	2.5
35-44	339	19	14,909	21	1.1
45-54	373	21	12,478	17	0.8
55-64	337	19	8,989	13	0.7
65+	489	28	12,330	17	0.6
Total	**1818**	**100**	**71,522**	**100**	1.0

Looking at response distributions for gender and tenure indicated that the responses should be weighted across the three dimensions of age, gender and tenure. This was possible using the Census 2001 population database, resulting in for example women aged 16–34 years living in owner-occupied accommodation having a weight of 1.8, whilst men aged 35-44 years living in States rental accommodation had a weight of 2.0.

The resulting age and gender profiles after weighting are shown in Tables A2 and A3. All the results used in this report, apart from the housing needs analysis in Chapter 8 – “Moving house” are based on these three-dimensionally weighted responses. Chapter 8 housing needs analysis is based on the data weighted just by tenure, due to the nature of the questions being at a household rather than at an individual level.

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

	Percentages	
	JASS 2009	Census 2001
16-34	32	32
35-44	21	21
45-54	17	17
55-64	13	13
65+	17	17
Total	**100**	**100**

Table A3 – Gender profile of *weighted* JASS survey response

	Percentages	
	JASS 2009	Census 2001
Men	48	49
Women	52	51
Total	**100**	**100**

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

After weighting, the Parish profile of the survey respondents was very similar to the Census distribution (Table A4).

Table A4 – Parish profile of weighted JASS survey response

	Percentages	
Parish	**JASS 2009**	**Census 2001**
Grouville	6	5
St. Brelade	10	12
St. Clement	10	9
St. Helier	33	32
St. John	4	3
St. Lawrence	6	5
St. Martin	4	4
St. Mary	2	2
St. Ouen	5	4
St. Peter	4	5
St. Saviour	14	14
Trinity	3	3
Total	**100**	**100**

On first sight, comparing the profile of residential (housing) qualifications of respondents to the Census suggests a considerable, statistically significant, difference. However, since the last Census there have been a series of changes in the housing regulations such that by the time of JASS 2009 the period of residency required to attain qualified status had been reduced from 19 years to 11 years. As a result of this, it has been possible to update the overall profile of residential qualifications to 2009. Against the updated profile, the residential qualification profile of the response is sufficiently representative.

Table A5 – Residential qualification profile of weighted JASS survey response

	Percentages		
	JASS 2009	**Census 2001**	**Updated profile**
a-h	84	77	87 ± 1%
j and k	6	2	3%
Yes – unsure which category	1	n/a	
Not residentially qualified	9	21	10 ± 1%
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**

Sampling Issues

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 then 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.

Sampling theory means that the statistical uncertainty on any result for the full population, derived from a sample survey, can be quantified; this is done below for JASS 2009.

Under the sampling design implemented (simple random sampling without replacement[3]) 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 households in the Island.

The 95 percent confidence interval on any proportion p is then given by: $p \pm 1.96 s.e.(p)$ and attains a maximum for $p = 0.5$, i.e. 50%.

Using these formulae, the statistical uncertainty on results in this report which refer to the full population is ± 2.3 percentage points.

[3] Strictly speaking the sampling design incorporated stratification by Parish, with proportional allocation to the strata. The full estimated variance calculation under this design produces confidence intervals which 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.

This means that for a question which gives a result of 50%, the 95 percent confidence interval is 47.7% to 52.3%. Rounding to zero decimal places, the result can be more simply considered as 50 ± 2 %.

Put another way, it is 95% likely that a result published for the overall population is within ± 2% 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:

- Age-band: between ±4% (age 65+ years) and ±7% (age 16– 34yrs).
- Gender: ± 3%.
- Tenure: Owner-occupiers ± 3%; Non-qualified accomm. ± 9%
- Parish: urban (St Helier) ± 4%;
  semi-urban (St Saviour ± 6%; St Brelade ± 7%; and St Clement ± 7%);
  others between ± 9% (St Lawrence) and ± 16% (St Mary).
- Industry of employment: due to low numbers in certain categories, there is particular statistical uncertainty for Agriculture and fishing (±21%); Hotels, restaurants and bars (±16%); and Electricity, gas and water (±26%); between ±5% and ±13% for other sectors.

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 to be 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.

Annex B – General Health Questionnaire

Table B1 shows the scoring for each question of the set of GHQ-12 questions included in JASS. Each respondent's GHQ-12 score was found by summing their score for each individual question, giving a total out of 12. A GHQ-12 score of 4 or greater is considered to be indicative of possible mental health issues such as anxiety or depression.

Table B1 The General Health Questionnaire questions included in JASS 2009, along with the score each response was awarded

	Not at all	No more than usual	Rather more than usual	A lot more than usual
Lost much sleep over worry?	0	0	1	1
Felt constantly under strain?	0	0	1	1
Felt you could not overcome your difficulties?	0	0	1	1
Been feeling unhappy and depressed?	0	0	1	1
Been losing confidence in yourself?	0	0	1	1
Been thinking of yourself as a worthless person?	0	0	1	1

	More than usual	Same as usual	Less than usual	Much less than usual
Been able to concentrate?	0	0	1	1
Felt you were playing a useful part in things?	0	0	1	1
Felt capable of making decisions?	0	0	1	1
Been able to enjoy your normal activities?	0	0	1	1
Been able to face up to your problems?	0	0	1	1
Been feeling reasonably happy, all things considered?	0	0	1	1