



JERSEY OPINIONS & LIFESTYLE SURVEY REPORT 2016

| | Page |
|---|-----------|
| Introduction | 4 |
| Chapter 1 – Employment and work | 5 |
| Economic activity | 6 |
| Profession | 6 |
| Hours worked | 7 |
| Multiple jobs | 7 |
| Underemployment | 7 |
| Work-related stress and anxiety | 8 |
| Accidents at work | 8 |
| Work-related ill-health | 9 |
| Chapter 2 – Caring for children | 10 |
| Sharing parental leave | 11 |
| Taking parental leave | 12 |
| Childcare from friends and relatives | 13 |
| Chapter 3 – Health | 16 |
| General health | 17 |
| Longstanding illness, disability or infirmity | 17 |
| Social connections | 18 |
| Mental health | 19 |
| Drinking | 20 |
| Smoking | 24 |
| E-cigarettes | 25 |
| Quitting smoking | 26 |
| Chapter 4 – Crime and policing | 27 |
| Neighbourhood safety | 28 |
| Concern over crime | 28 |
| States of Jersey policing | 29 |
| Feedback on States of Jersey Police | 31 |
| Victims of prejudice or abuse | 32 |
| States of Jersey policing priorities | 33 |
| Chapter 5 – Transport and infrastructure | 34 |
| Cleanliness of facilities | 35 |
| Road conditions and roadworks | 35 |
| Travel to work | 37 |
| Bus use | 38 |
| Text My Bus service | 39 |
| Track My Bus online service | 39 |

| | Page |
|---|-----------|
| Chapter 6 – Culture and heritage | 42 |
| Attractions and events | 43 |
| Donations and volunteering | 45 |
| Chapter 7 – Internet | 46 |
| Accessing the internet | 47 |
| Twitter | 48 |
| Annex | |
| Definitions | 49 |
| Rounding | 49 |
| Low numbers | 49 |
| Response rates and weighting | 50 |
| Confidence intervals | 51 |

About the survey

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

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

The survey is a cross-departmental project. Individual departments ask for topics to be included 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.

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

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

A small number of core questions are asked each year to monitor aspects such as population demographics and economic activity on an annual basis.

Sample size and response rate

Around 3,300 households were selected at random to complete the survey in June and July 2016. In order to cover the entire adult population at random, the household member who next celebrated their birthday, and who was aged 16 years or over, was asked to complete the survey.

The response from the public was high, with 46% of eligible households completing the survey (over 1,400 respondents). Around a third of survey respondents completed the questionnaire online.

Weighting and confidence intervals

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

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

See Annex for more information on sampling, weighting and definitions used in this survey.

Further information

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

The Statistics Unit wishes to thank all the respondents who took the time to take part in this survey.

EMPLOYMENT AND WORK

HOURS WORKED

 **37 hours:** median average that workers were contracted to work per week


 **3 hours:** average that workers worked on top of their contracted hours

 **10 hours:** the average that senior managers worked on top of their contracted hours

ADDITIONAL JOBS


1 in 20 workers had at least one additional job



 **8** is the median hours spent by people working in their additional job(s)


UNDEREMPLOYMENT


1 in 8 workers were classed as underemployed as they would like to work longer hours




 **10** is the median hours that those who want to work longer would like to work


WORKPLACE WELLBEING

 **1 in 10** workers had taken time off for work-related stress or anxiety

 **53%** of workers that had taken time off for work-related stress / anxiety reported taking at least 6 days off

3% of workers said they had suffered an injury at work in 2015



 **5%** of workers had time off work as a result of other work-related ill health

Economic activity

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

Due to a higher tendency for working adults to respond to the survey, the economic activity rate continues to be slightly higher from this survey compared to the full population census figure seen in 2011 (Table 1.1). Nevertheless, the June 2016 manpower survey recorded the highest level of employment seen in the Island to date.

Table 1.1 Economic activity rates (working age adults, percent)

| | 2016 survey | 2011 Census |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Men (16-64 years) | 87 | 86 |
| Women (16-59 years) | 85 | 77 |
| All | 86 | 82 |

Profession

Table 1.2 “Which of the following best describes the work you do for your main job?”
(adults aged 16 years or over)

| | Percent |
|--|------------|
| Routine, semi-routine, manual or service occupation e.g. HGV or van driver, cleaner, porter, packer, sewing machinist, messenger, labourer, waiter/waitress, bar staff, postal worker, machine operative, security guard, caretaker, farm worker, catering assistant, receptionist, sales assistant | 16 |
| Technical or craft occupation e.g. motor mechanic, fitter, inspector, plumber, printer, tool maker, electrician, gardener | 9 |
| Clerical or intermediate occupation e.g. secretary, personal assistant, clerical worker, office clerk, call centre agent, nursing auxiliary, nursery nurse | 16 |
| Professional occupation (normally requiring a professional qualification) e.g. accountant, solicitor, medical practitioner, scientist, civil / mechanical engineer, teacher, nurse, physiotherapist, social worker, welfare officer, artist, musician, police officer (sergeant or above), software designer, fund administrator | 38 |
| Middle or junior manager e.g. office manager, retail manager, bank manager, restaurant manager, warehouse manager, publican | 13 |
| Senior manager (usually responsible for planning, organising and co-ordinating work) e.g. finance manager, chief executive | 10 |
| Total | 100 |

- one in six (16%) workers were employed in routine, semi-routine, manual or service occupations
- one in six (16%) workers worked in a clerical or intermediate profession
- almost two-fifths (38%) of workers worked in a professional occupation generally requiring a professional qualification

Hours worked

Table 1.3 Median contracted hours and median actual hours worked, by profession

| Profession | Contracted hours | Actual hours |
|---|------------------|--------------|
| Routine, semi-routine, manual or service occupation | 38 | 38 |
| Technical or craft occupation | 40 | 40 |
| Clerical or intermediate occupation | 35 | 36 |
| Professional occupation | 37 | 40 |
| Middle or junior manager | 37 | 40 |
| Senior manager | 35 | 45 |
| All workers | 37 | 40 |

How many hours are you contracted to work per week in your main job?

- workers reported being contracted to work a median¹ average of 37 hours per week in their main job
- men were contracted to work 2.5 hours per week longer than women (37.5 and 35.0 hours on average, respectively)

How many hours do you usually work per week in your main job?

- workers reported actually working an average of 40 hours per week (an additional 3 hours on top of the median average contracted hours)
- senior managers worked an additional 10 hours per week on average on top of their contracted hours

Multiple jobs

- more than one in twenty (7%) workers reported having at least one other job in addition to their main job
- the majority (87%) of those with multiple jobs had one additional job
- people spent an average (median) of 8 hours per week working in their additional job(s)

Underemployment

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

- one in eight (13%) workers were classed as 'underemployed', that is they would like to change their current working situation to work longer hours (the underemployment rate²)
- those wanting to work longer hours would prefer to work an average (median) of 10 additional hours per week

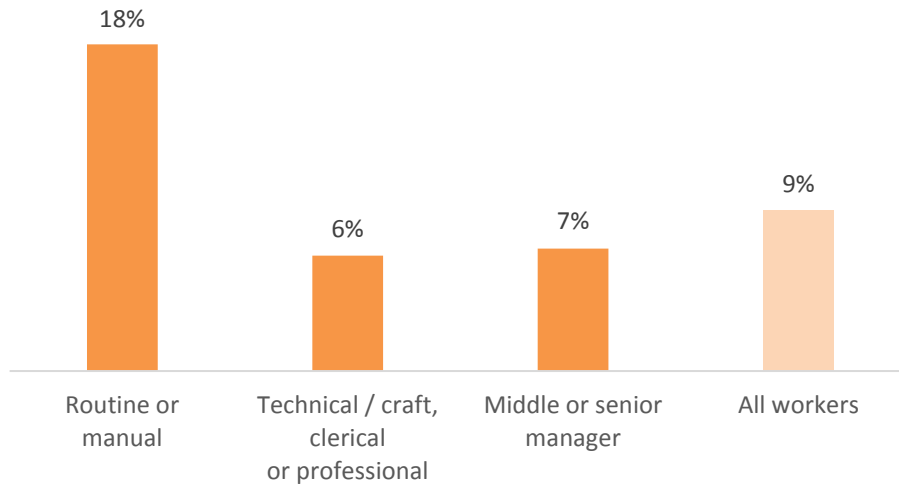
¹ Median average has been reported in this section to avoid a small number of extreme values affecting the results.

² Individuals who are working fewer hours than they would like or who would like to change their current working situation to work longer hours are classified as 'underemployed'

Work-related stress or anxiety

During 2015, did you have any time off work as a result of work-related stress or anxiety?

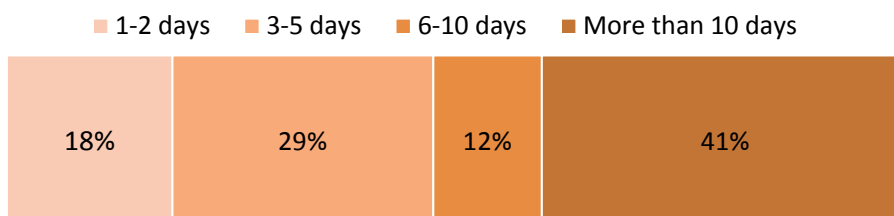
Figure 1.1 Percentage of workers that had taken time off work as a result of work-related stress or anxiety during 2015, by profession



- around one in ten workers had taken time off work for work-related stress or anxiety in 2015
- the proportion of workers in routine or manual occupations that had taken time off for work-related stress or anxiety was more than twice that for workers in other occupations
- there was no difference between the proportions of males and females that had taken time off for work-related stress or anxiety during 2015

How many days off work did you have in 2015 for work-related stress or anxiety?

Figure 1.2 Number of days taken off work for work-related stress or anxiety in 2015 (workers that reported taking time off)



- over half (53%) of workers that had taken time off for work-related stress or anxiety reported taking at least six days off work
- half (49%) of male workers reported taking more than 10 days off for work-related stress / anxiety compared to less than a third (31%) of females

Accidents at work

During 2015, did you have any accident resulting in injury at work, or in the course of your work?

- 3% of workers said they'd had an accident at work which resulted in injury during 2015
- almost one in ten (8%) workers in manual or technical / craft occupations said they had been injured at work in 2015
- 'lifting or moving heavy objects' accounted for around a quarter (27%) of work accidents

- the most commonly cited type of injury was ‘strain or sprain’ (64%), followed by ‘cuts, bruises or open wounds’ (22%)
- of the people who took time off work for their injury, 40% took five days or less and 60% took more than five days

Work-related ill-health

During 2015, did you have any time off work as a result of other work-related ill-health?

- 5% of workers said they’d had time off work as a result of other work-related ill-health
- the most common type of other work-related ill-health was ‘problems with muscles, bones or joints’, accounting for 82% of other ill-health reported, followed by ‘problems with breathing’ (12%)
- of the people that took time off work for other work-related ill-health, 40% took five days or fewer and 60% took more than five days

Overall, around one in eight workers (13%) had taken some time off work in 2015 for either stress, injury or ill-health that was work-related.

CARING FOR CHILDREN

SHARING PARENTAL LEAVE

87%
of adults



thought parental leave should be able to be **shared** between the mother and father



41%
of adults

thought parental leave should be able to be **shared** with the grandparents

LENGTH OF PARENTAL LEAVE

Of parents that took parental leave in the last 5 years...



Females

took an average of
14 weeks unpaid
15 weeks paid



Males

took an average of
2 weeks unpaid
1 week paid

2 out of **3** fathers did not take any parental leave

8 out of **10** parents who took leave would have liked to have **taken more**

CHILDCARE FROM FRIENDS AND RELATIVES

1 in **5**

households with children use **friends or relatives** to look after children while they work



Top 4 reasons why people used friends or family to provide childcare



59% prefer friends / relatives to look after children



45% cannot afford other childcare options



29% for emergencies / **sickness** cover

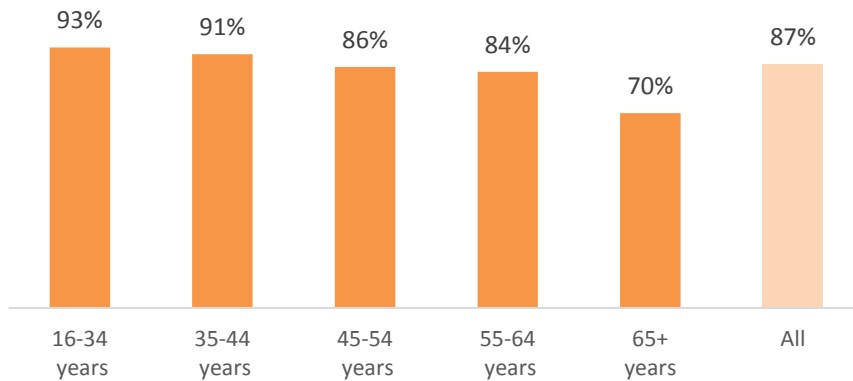


21% other options don't fit around work

Sharing parental leave

Do you think parents should be able to share their parental leave between them in any proportion they wish?

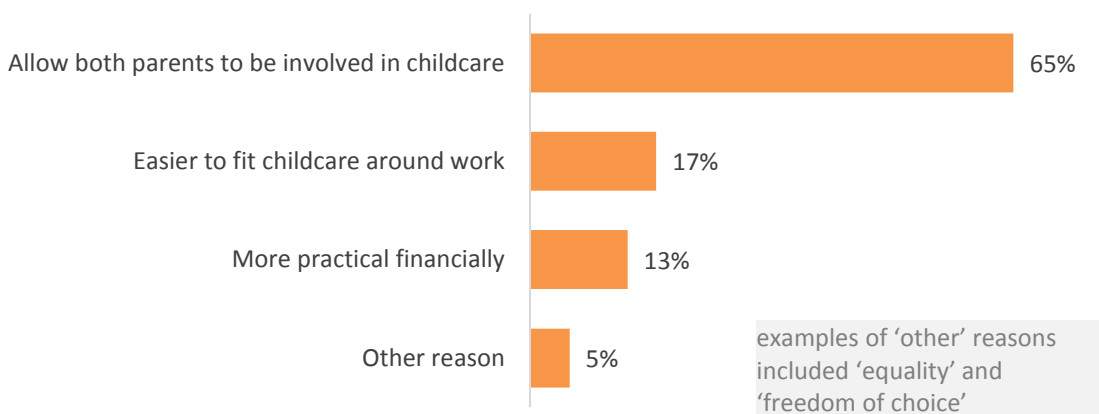
Figure 2.1 Proportion of adults who think parents should be able to share parental leave, by age



- the majority of adults (87%) felt that parents should be able to share parental leave
- the proportion of adults agreeing that parental leave should be shared ranged from 70% for those in the oldest age group to over 90% in the youngest age groups
- there was no significant difference in opinion by gender (84% of males and 89% of females felt parental leave should be shared)

Why should parents be able to share their parental leave?

Figure 2.2 Reasons why parents should be able to share parental leave



Do you think parents should be able to share their parental leave with the child's grandparent(s), if the grandparent(s) are in work?



the majority (59%) of adults disagreed that parental leave should be shared with the child's grandparents (41% agreed)

- there were no significant differences of opinion between the various age groups

Taking parental leave

Parents who had taken maternity, paternity or adoption leave in the last 5 years were asked a series of questions relating to their leave.

How many weeks maternity, paternity or adoption leave did you take?

Table 2.1 Average (mean) weeks of parental leave taken by parents in the last 5 years, by gender (excluding parents that did not take leave)

| | Paid leave | Unpaid leave | Total leave |
|------------|------------|--------------|-------------|
| Females | 14 | 15 | 29 |
| Males | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| All | 9 | 9 | 18 |

Numbers may not sum to totals due to rounding

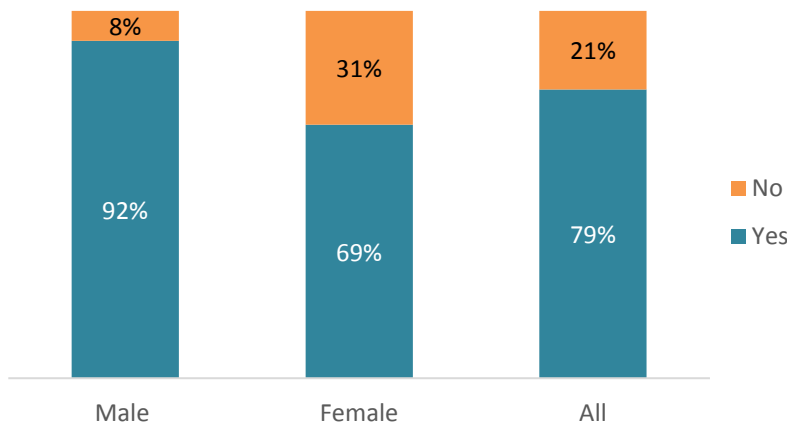
For parents who had taken parental leave in the last 5 years:

- the average (mean) length of parental leave taken was 9 weeks of paid leave and 9 weeks unpaid leave
- on average, male parents took a total of 2 weeks parental leave
- female parents took an average of 29 weeks parental leave

Around two-thirds of recent male parents said that they had not taken any parental leave.

Would you have liked to have taken more maternity, paternity or adoption leave?

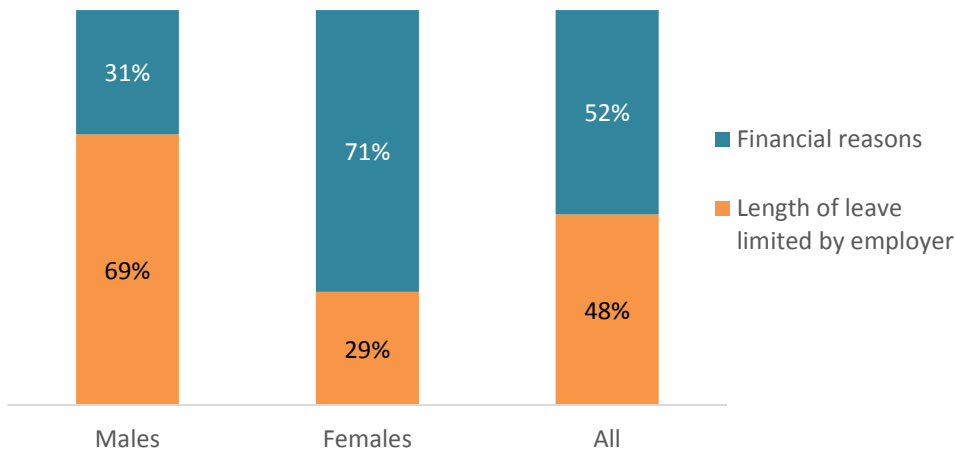
Figure 2.3 Would you have liked to have taken more maternity, paternity or adoption leave? by gender



- around 8 out of 10 parents who had taken parental leave in the last 5 years said that they would have liked to have taken more leave
- a greater proportion of male parents (92%) than female parents (69%) felt they would have liked to have taken more leave

What prevented you from taking more maternity / paternity / adoption leave?

Figure 2.4 Reasons preventing parents from taking more parental leave, by gender



- the reasons preventing parents from taking more leave were fairly evenly split between financial reasons (52%) and length of leave limited by employer (48%)
- the majority of males (69%) felt they were prevented from taking more leave due to the length of leave being limited by their employer whereas the majority of females (71%) cited financial reasons

Childcare from friends and relatives

Do any friends or relatives (such as grandparents) from another household regularly look after your children while the adults in your household work?



around one in five (22%) households with children said they used friends or relatives to look after their children while the adults in their household worked

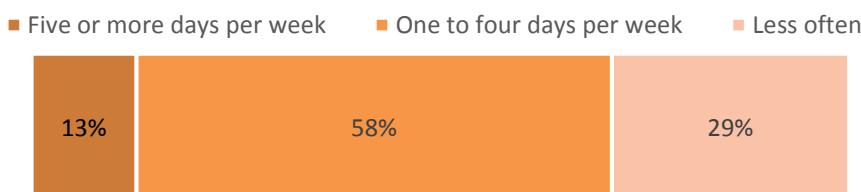
Do you give any payment to your friends or relatives for the childcare they provide whilst you are at work?



of the households whose friends / relatives looked after their children whilst they worked, around one in eight (12%) said they paid their friends or relatives for the childcare provided

During term-time how many days in a typical week do friends or relatives from another household help to look after your children while the adults in your household work?

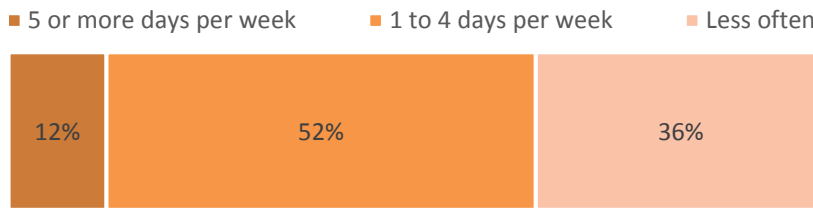
Figure 2.5 Frequency of childcare provided during term time by friends or relatives to working parents



2 – Caring for children

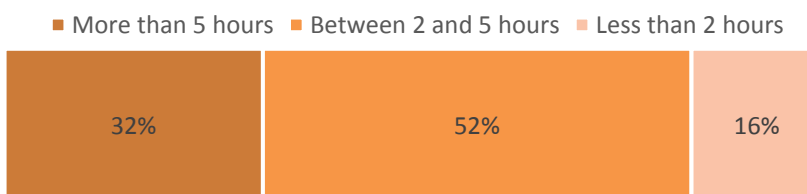
During school holidays how many days in a typical week do friends or relatives from another household help to look after your children while the adults in your household work?

Figure 2.6 Frequency of childcare provided during school holidays by friends or relatives to working parents



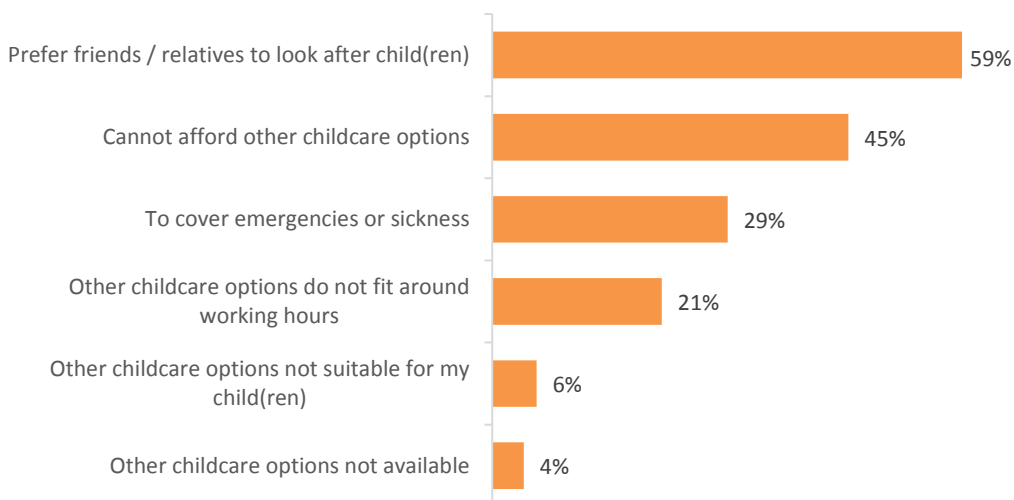
On a typical day when your friends / relatives help look after your children while you are at work, how long do they help for?

Figure 2.7 Number of hours per day provided by friends or relatives to working parents on a typical day



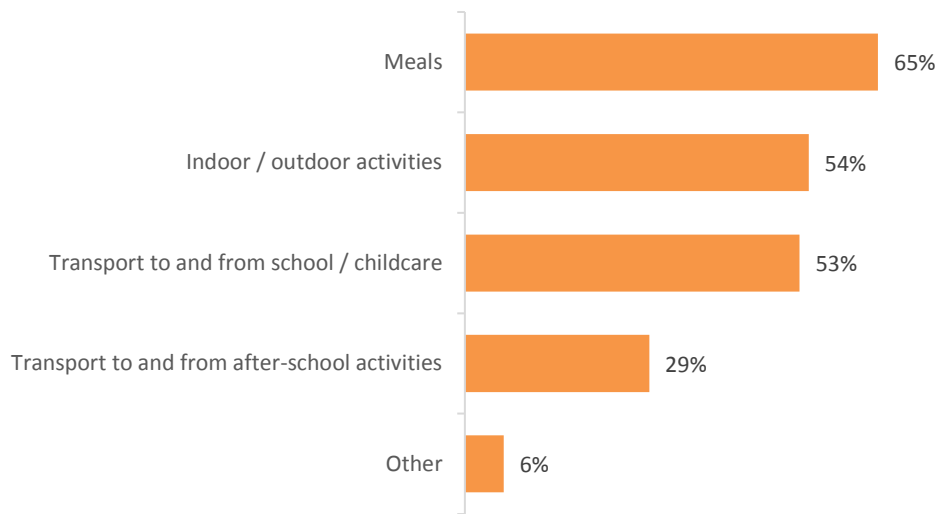
Which reasons best describe why friends or relatives from another household help to look after your children whilst you are at work?

Figure 2.8 Reasons why friends or relatives look after children of working parents (respondents were able to tick more than one option)



Which type of childcare do your friends or relatives provide for your children regularly?

Figure 2.9 Type of childcare provided by friends / relatives to working households
(respondents were able to tick more than one option)



HEALTH

GENERAL HEALTH



81% of adults
rated their health as either
good or **very good**



26% of adults
said they had a **longstanding**
illness, disability or **infirmity**

SOCIAL CONNECTIONS

85% of adults

had somebody in Jersey they
could count on to help
if they were in **trouble**



1 in 10 adults

rarely or never
socialised face to face
with someone outside their own household



MENTAL HEALTH

97%
agreed...

“...anyone can
have
mental
health
problems”



2 in 3

adults
agreed...

“...if I had a mental health
problem I'd feel
comfortable
talking with
a friend or family member”



DRINKING



18% of adults
reported **drinking more** than the
recommended **weekly limit** of
14 standard **alcoholic drinks**

1 in 8 adults
never drink
alcohol



SMOKING

1 in 5

adults
are smokers



1 in 6 adults

have used
e-cigarettes



1 in 3 smokers

have used **e-cigarettes**
to help cut down
the amount they smoke

daily smokers smoke on average
13 cigarettes a day

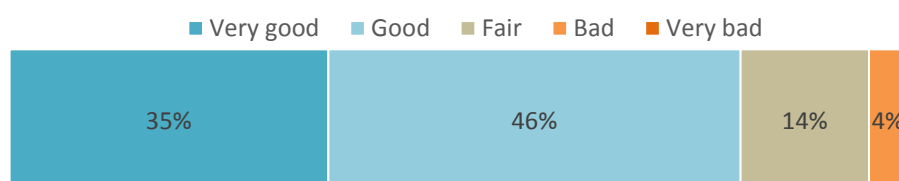
56%

over **half** of smokers had
wanted to **quit** in the last year

General health

How is your health in general?

Figure 3.1 Self-rated general health

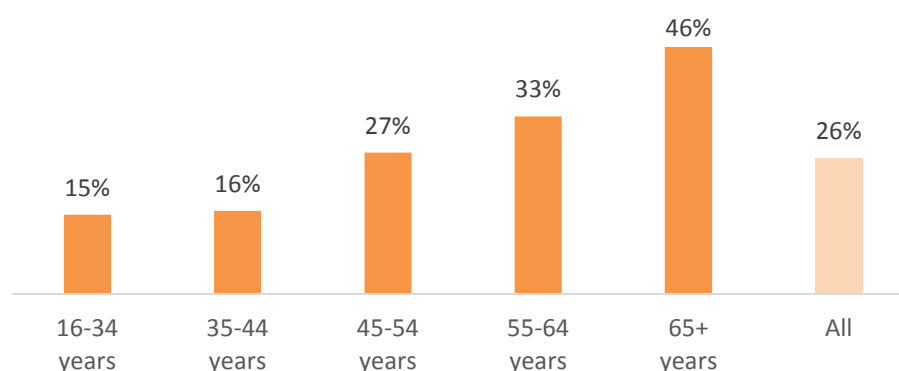


- eight out of ten (81%) adults rated their health as either good or very good

Longstanding illness, disability or infirmity

Do you have any longstanding illness, disability or infirmity (expected to last 12 months or more)?

Figure 3.2 Proportion of adults with a longstanding illness, disability or infirmity, by age



- around a quarter of adults reported having a longstanding illness, disability or infirmity
- the proportion of adults reporting a longstanding illness, disability or infirmity ranged from 15% of 16-34 year-olds to 46% of those aged 65 or over

Are your day-to-day activities limited because of your health problem or disability?

Table 3.1 Are your day-to-day activities limited because of your health problem or disability? by age (only those that had a longstanding illness, disability or infirmity), percent

| | 16-34 years | 35-44 years | 45-54 years | 55-64 years | 65+ years | All |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| Yes, limited a lot | 6 | 26 | 19 | 22 | 20 | 19 |
| Yes, limited a little | 39 | 44 | 46 | 49 | 51 | 46 |
| No | 55 | 30 | 35 | 29 | 29 | 35 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

- nearly two-thirds (65%) of adults with a health problem or disability said that it limited their day-to-day activities either a little or a lot
- over half (55%) of 16 to 34-year-olds said that their health problem or disability did not limit their day-to-day activities, compared to less than a third (29%) of those aged 55 and over

Social connections

If you were in trouble, do you have relatives or friends you can count on to help you whenever you need them?

Figure 3.3 If you were in trouble, do you have relatives or friends you can count on to help you whenever you need them?

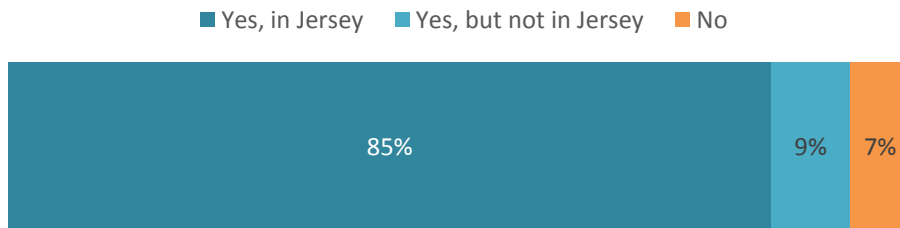
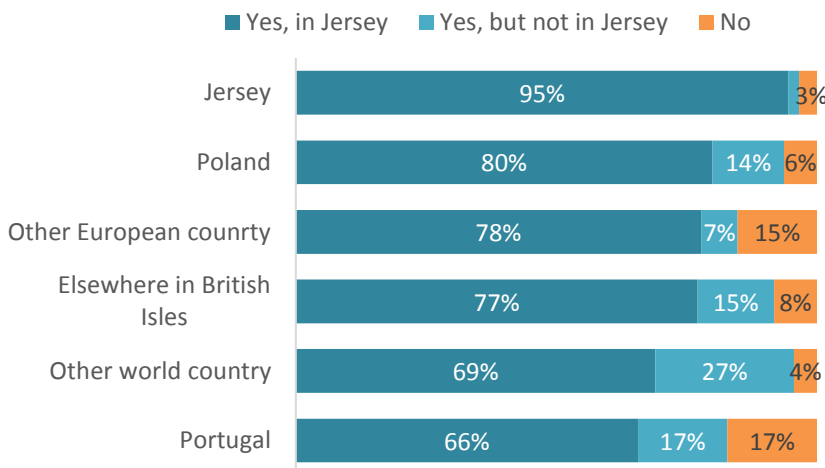


Figure 3.4 If you were in trouble, do you have relatives or friends you can count on to help you whenever you need them? by place of birth



- overall, 85% of Islanders said they had somebody in Jersey they could count on to help if they were in trouble
- one in ten (9%) Islanders had somebody outside of Jersey and a similar proportion (7%) had no friends or relatives either in Jersey or elsewhere to count on
- those born in Jersey were the most likely to have friends or relatives on the Island they could count on (95%), followed by those born in Poland (80%), whereas those born in Portugal were the least likely (66%)

How often do you socialise (face to face) with people outside of your household?

Figure 3.5 Frequency of socialising face to face with people outside the household

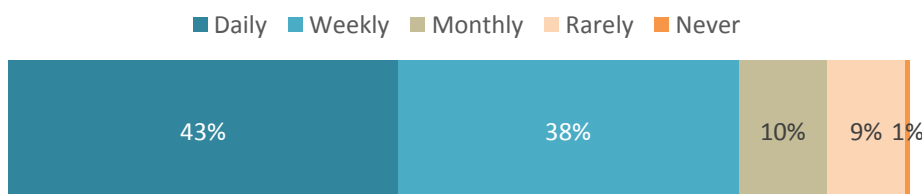
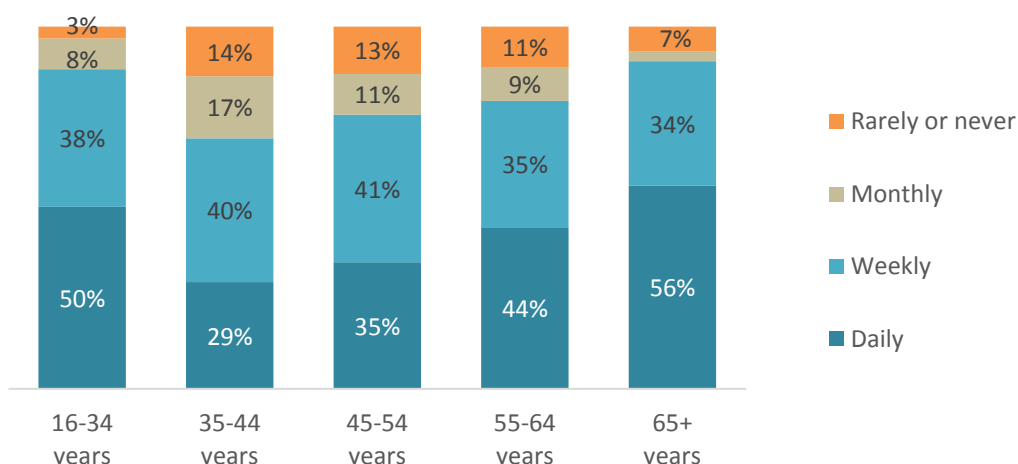


Figure 3.6 Frequency of socialising face to face with people outside the household, by age

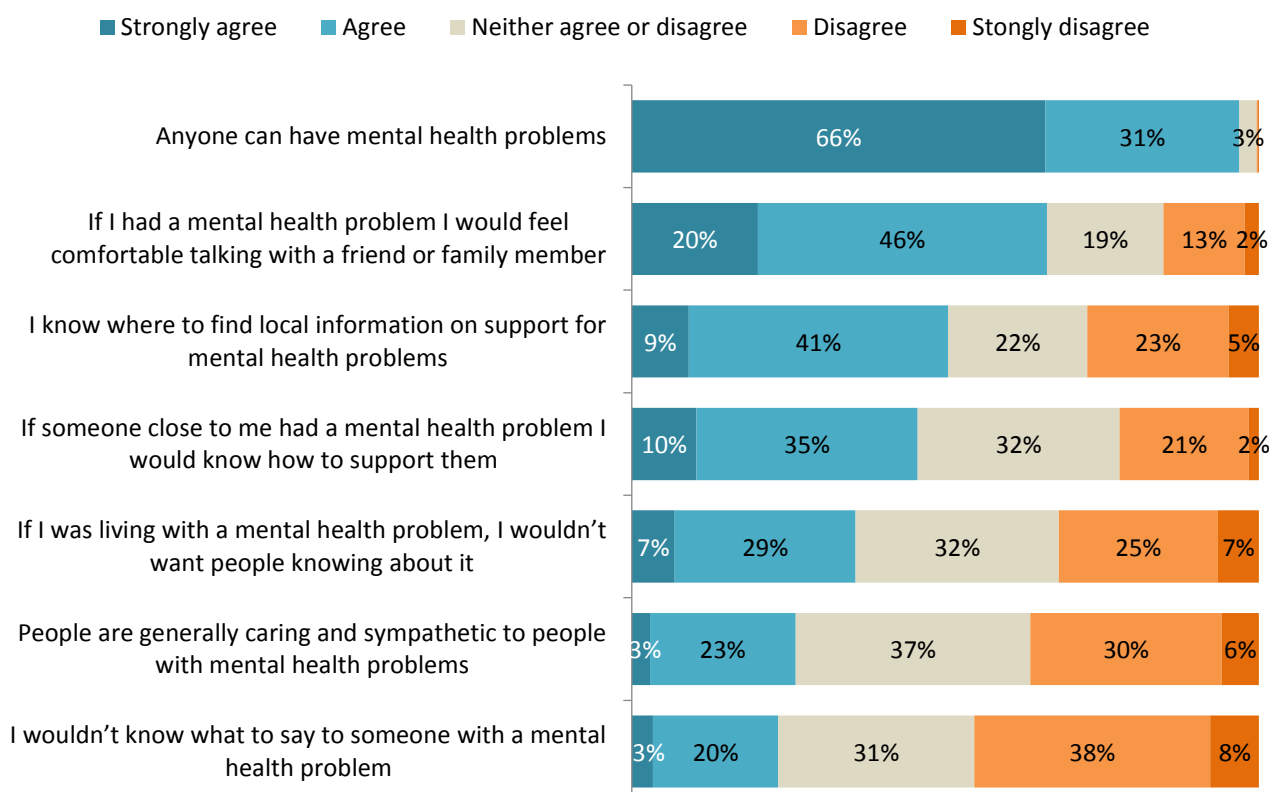


- overall, one in ten (10%) adults rarely or never socialised face to face with people outside their own household
- eight out of ten (81%) adults reported socialising face to face with people outside their own household at least weekly
- the youngest and oldest age groups socialised face to face the most frequently (around half socialised daily), and those aged 35 to 44 socialised the least frequently (less than a third socialised daily)

Mental health

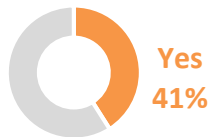
Respondents were asked to what extent they agreed or disagreed with a range of statements relating to mental health issues

Figure 3.7 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?



- the majority of adults (97%) agreed to some extent that ‘anyone can have mental health problems’
- two-thirds (66%) of adults said they would feel comfortable talking with a friend or family member if they had a mental health problem
- almost a quarter (23%) of adults agreed that they ‘wouldn’t know what to say to someone with a mental health problem’ and nearly half (46%) disagreed

Have you experienced one or more of the following in the past year – death of a loved one, a serious illness of a loved one, divorce or break-up, a traffic accident or crime?



four out of ten (41%) adults in Jersey had experienced one or more of these events in the last year

- the proportion of adults who had experienced one of these events decreased as income increased; ranging from half (50%) of adults living in households with incomes of £20,000 or less, to a third (33%) for those with a household income of over £85,000

Drinking

How often do you have a drink containing alcohol?

Figure 3.8 Frequency of drinking alcohol

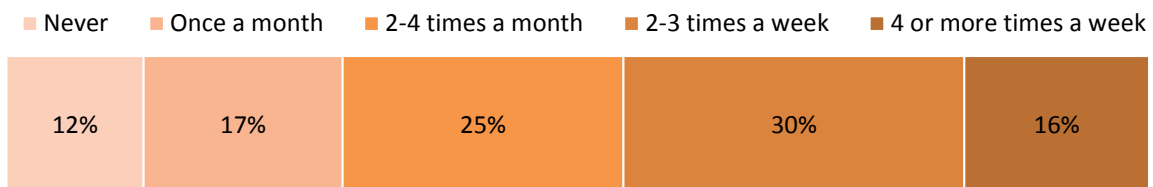


Table 3.2 How often do you have a drink containing alcohol? by age (percent)

| | 16-34 years | 35-44 years | 45-54 years | 55-64 years | 65+ years | All |
|------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| Never | 10 | 10 | 8 | 12 | 19 | 12 |
| Once a month or less | 20 | 23 | 14 | 10 | 18 | 17 |
| 2-4 times a month | 37 | 24 | 21 | 21 | 11 | 25 |
| 2-3 times a week | 28 | 30 | 32 | 33 | 28 | 30 |
| 4 or more times a week | 5 | 14 | 25 | 24 | 24 | 16 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

- one in eight (12%) adults never drank alcohol
- one in six (16%) adults reported drinking alcohol four or more times a week
- one in ten adults aged 16-34 years never drank alcohol compared to two in ten adults aged 65 and over
- a quarter of adults aged 45 and over reported drinking alcohol four or more times a week, compared to just 5% of adults aged 16-34 years
- the frequency of drinking alcohol has not changed significantly since this question was last asked in 2014

How many standard³ alcoholic drinks do you have on a typical day when you are drinking?

Figure 3.9 Number of standard alcoholic drinks consumed on a typical day when drinking

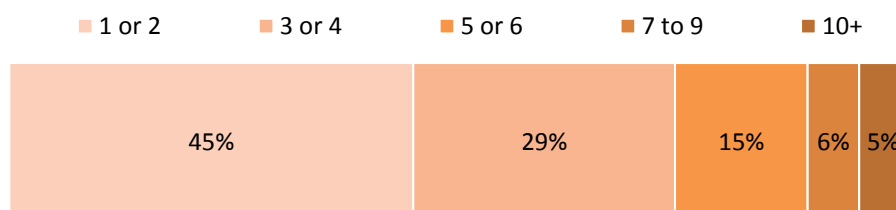


Table 3.3 Number of standard alcoholic drinks consumed on a typical day when drinking, by age (percent)

| | 16-34 years | 35-44 years | 45-54 years | 55-64 years | 65+ years | All |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| One or two | 36 | 45 | 41 | 46 | 70 | 45 |
| Three or four | 26 | 35 | 32 | 32 | 22 | 29 |
| Five or six | 19 | 13 | 18 | 13 | 5 | 15 |
| Seven to nine | 11 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 6 |
| Ten or more | 9 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 5 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

- one in twenty (5%) adults reported drinking 10 or more standard alcoholic drinks on a typical day when they are drinking
- the majority (70%) of adults aged 65 or over drank one or two standard alcoholic drinks on a typical day, compared to around a third (36%) of adults aged 16-34 years
- one in five (20%) adults aged 16-34 years drank seven or more standard alcoholic drinks on a typical day of drinking

How many standard alcoholic drinks do you have in a typical week?

Figure 3.10 Number of standard alcoholic drinks consumed in a typical week (excludes non-drinkers)

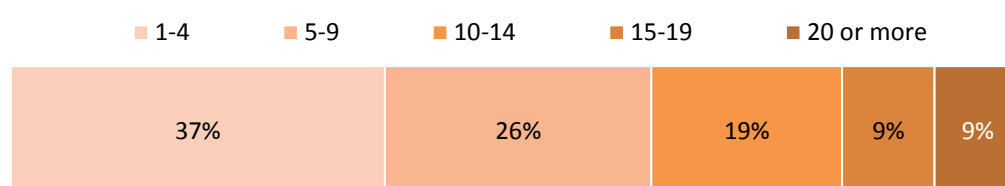


Table 3.4 Number of standard alcoholic drinks consumed in a typical week, by age (excludes non-drinkers)

| | 16-34 years | 35-44 years | 45-54 years | 55-64 years | 65+ years | All |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| One to four | 38 | 39 | 31 | 33 | 45 | 37 |
| Five to nine | 27 | 34 | 22 | 25 | 24 | 26 |
| Ten to fourteen | 23 | 11 | 22 | 20 | 15 | 19 |
| Fifteen to nineteen | 6 | 12 | 14 | 9 | 6 | 9 |
| Twenty or more | 7 | 5 | 11 | 13 | 10 | 9 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

³ A standard drink was described as half a pint of ordinary strength beer, or a small glass of wine. A standard glass of wine, a pint of ordinary strength beer, or half a pint of extra strength beer, was described as counting as 2 'standard alcoholic drinks'.

- nearly one in five (18%) adults reported drinking more than the recommended weekly limit of 14 standard alcoholic drinks
- a quarter (26%) of males drank more than the recommended weekly limit of 14 standard alcoholic drinks, compared to 9% of females
- the proportion of adults drinking more than 14 standard alcoholic drinks per week ranged from 13% for adults aged 16-34 years to 25% of adults aged 45-54 years; the differences between the other age groups were not statistically significant

How many alcohol-free days do you have in a typical week when you are drinking?

Current UK guidelines recommend having several alcohol-free days each week as a way to cut down for those who wish to drink less.

Figure 3.11 Number of alcohol-free days in a typical week when drinking (excludes non-drinkers)

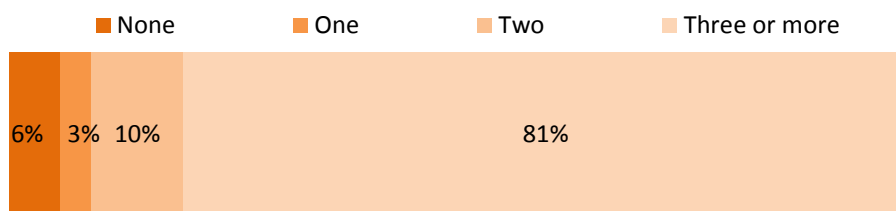


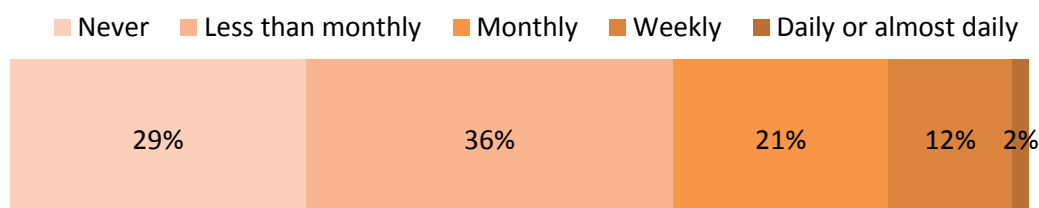
Table 3.5 Number of alcohol-free days reported in a typical week when drinking, by weekly alcohol consumption, excluding non-drinkers (percent)

| Number of Alcohol-free days | Weekly alcohol consumption | | | All |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|--------------------|------------|
| | 1 to 9 units | 10 to 14 units | More than 14 units | |
| None | 2 | 6 | 18 | 6 |
| One day | 2 | 6 | 9 | 3 |
| Two days | 5 | 19 | 24 | 10 |
| Three or more days | 91 | 69 | 49 | 81 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

- the majority of adults that drank alcohol (81%) had at least three alcohol-free days per week
- adults who drank more than the recommended weekly limit of 14 units per week were less likely to have alcohol-free days than those who drank within the guidelines (around one in six adults who drank more than the recommended limit reported having no alcohol-free days)

How often have you had six or more standard alcoholic drinks if female, or eight or more if male, on a single occasion in the last year?

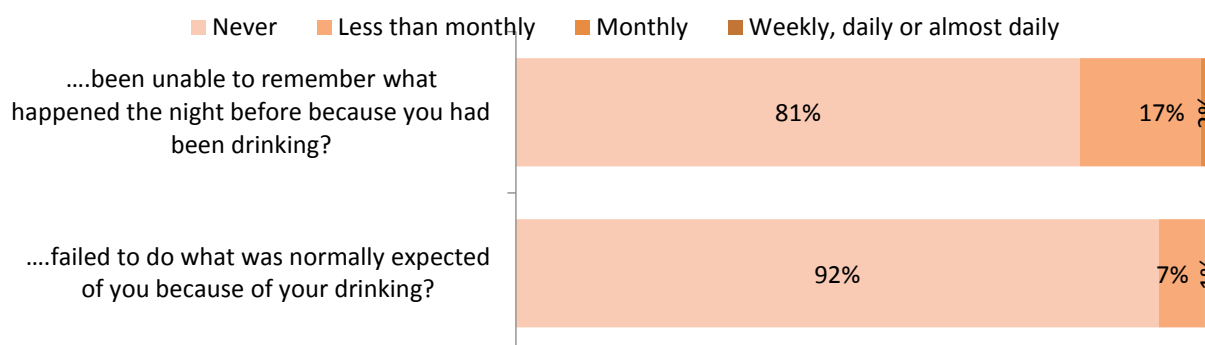
Figure 3.12 How often have you had six or more standard alcoholic drinks if female, or eight or more if male, on a single occasion in the last year? (excludes non-drinkers)



- one in seven (14%) adults who drank alcohol reported drinking six or more (for females) or eight or more (for men) units on a single occasion at least weekly

How often in the last year have you encountered the following due to your drinking?

Figure 3.13 “How often in the last year have you.....” (excludes non-drinkers)



- around one in a hundred (1%) adults who drank alcohol said they had encountered these situations on at least a weekly, daily or almost daily basis because of their drinking

Has a relative, friend, doctor, or other health worker been concerned about your drinking or suggested that you cut down?

Table 3.6 Has a relative, friend, doctor, or other health worker been concerned about your drinking or suggested that you cut down? by weekly alcohol consumption (percent)

| | 1 to 4 units | 5 to 9 units | 10 to 14 units | 15 to 19 units | 20 or more units | All |
|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|------------|
| No | 98 | 96 | 93 | 84 | 70 | 93 |
| Yes, but not in the last year | 2 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 12 | 3 |
| Yes, in the last year | ~ | 2 | 4 | 10 | 18 | 4 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

- as might be expected, the proportion of adults who said a friend, relative or health worker had been concerned about their drinking increased with the amount of alcohol consumed weekly
- nearly a third (30%) of adults who drank 20 or more units per week reported that somebody had been concerned about their drinking at some point in time
- looking just at adults who drank more than the recommended 14 units of alcohol per week, 22% said that someone had expressed concerns about their drinking at some point in time and 14% said this had happened in the last year

Smoking

Figure 3.14 Proportion of adults who smoke

■ Never smoked / don't smoke
 ■ Used to smoke occasionally but don't now
 ■ Used to smoke daily but don't now
■ Smoke occasionally but not everyday
 ■ Smoke daily

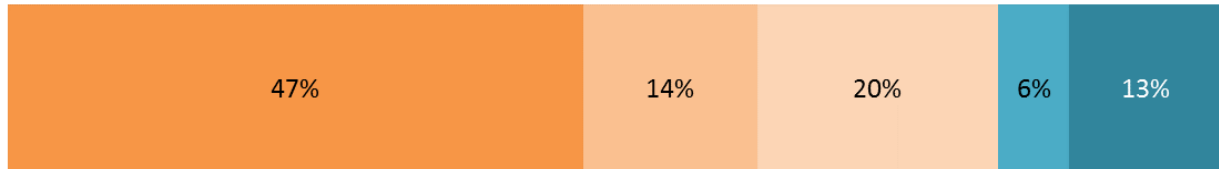


Table 3.7 Proportion of adults who smoke, by year (percent)

| Percent of responses | 2005 | 2007 | 2008 | 2010 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| I have never smoked / I don't smoke | 45 | 48 | 48 | 47 | 46 | 44 | 48 | 50 | 47 |
| I used to smoke occasionally but don't now | 12 | 15 | 15 | 13 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 14 |
| I used to smoke daily but don't now | 17 | 17 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 17 | 20 |
| I smoke occasionally but not everyday | 6 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 6 |
| I smoke daily | 19 | 14 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 14 | 12 | 13 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

- around one in five adults (19%) in Jersey are smokers
- a third of adults (34%) used to smoke (daily or occasionally) but have since given up
- the proportion of daily smokers has decreased from 19% in 2005 to 13% in 2016
- a smoking ban was introduced in Jersey in 2007⁴; the proportion of daily smokers has reduced marginally, but not significantly since this date

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

Table 3.8 Average number of cigarettes smoked per day (mean average, daily smokers only)

| | 2008 | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Men | 16 | 17 | 15 | 15 | 13 |
| Women | 13 | 14 | 13 | 11 | 12 |
| All daily smokers | 14 | 16 | 14 | 13 | 13 |

- daily smokers smoke on average 13 cigarettes per day
- the average (mean) number of cigarettes smoked by male daily smokers has reduced slightly from 16 per day in 2008 to 13 per day in 2016
- the number of cigarettes smoked by females each day has remained essentially unchanged since 2008
- adults who smoked 'occasionally' smoked on average three cigarettes per day

⁴ The Island-wide smoking ban was introduced in January 2007, prohibiting smoking in certain public places

Does anyone smoke regularly inside your home (for example household members, regular visitors)?

Table 3.9 Proportion of households containing a smoker, by households with children living or being looked after in the home

| | | Are there children in the home, or does someone in the household regularly look after children in the home? | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|---|------------|----------------|
| | | Yes | No | All households |
| Does anyone in the household smoke? | Yes | 10 | 13 | 12 |
| | No | 90 | 87 | 88 |
| All households | | 100 | 100 | 100 |

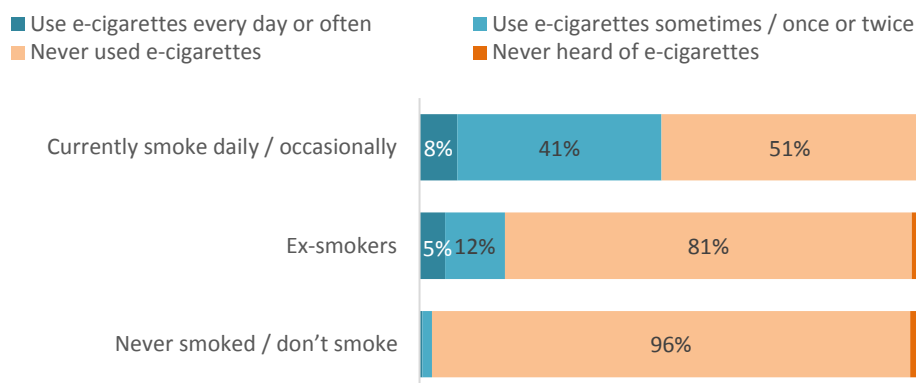
- one in eight households (12%) had someone who smoked regularly in the home, a proportion unchanged since 2014
- one in ten (10%) households with children living or being looked after in the household had somebody that regularly smoked in the home

E-cigarettes

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

Do you use electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes)?

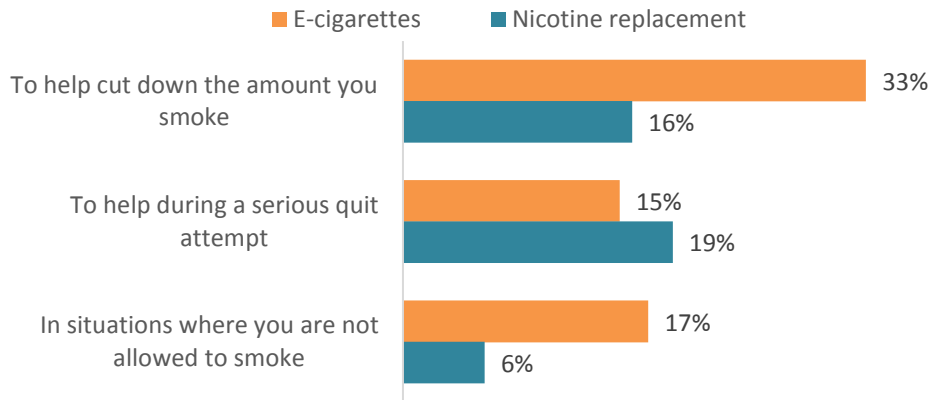
Figure 3.15 E-cigarette usage by smoking status



- overall 2% of adults had never heard of e-cigarettes and 82% had heard of them but never used them
- overall one in six (16%) adults have used e-cigarettes; one in eight (12%) adults had used them sometimes / once or twice and 4% used them every day or often
- around half (49%) of current tobacco smokers had used e-cigarettes to some extent, compared to around one in six ex-smokers (17%)

Have you used e-cigarettes / nicotine replacement products for any of the following reasons over the last year?

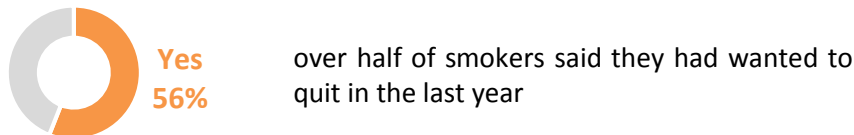
Figure 3.16 Proportion of current smokers that have used e-cigarettes / nicotine replacement for specific reasons over the last year



- one in three (33%) smokers had used e-cigarettes to help cut down the amount they smoke, and one in six (16%) had used nicotine replacement products for this purpose
- e-cigarettes were more widely used than nicotine replacement products in situations where smoking was not allowed (17% compared to 6% respectively)
- around one in ten smokers (11%) had used both e-cigarettes *and* nicotine replacement to help cut down the amount they smoked, and a similar proportion (13%) had used both methods during serious quit attempts

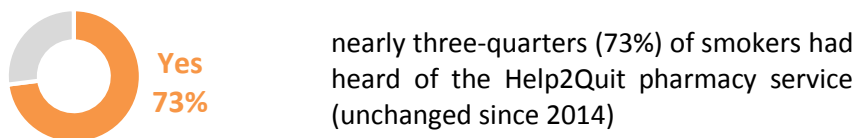
Quitting smoking

Have you wanted to quit smoking in the last year?



- the proportion of smokers wanting to quit has reduced from 67% in 2014 to 56% in 2016

Have you heard of the Help2Quit pharmacy service?



CRIME AND POLICING

CRIME AND SAFETY

9 out of 10 adults felt either **very** or **fairly safe** in their neighbourhood

4 out of 10 adults were **very** or **fairly worried** about being a victim of **digital crime**



POLICING IN JERSEY

8 out of 10 adults **agreed** “the States of Jersey Police do a good job of policing in Jersey”



Of adults that had contact with the States of Jersey Police in 2015:

9 out of 10 “.....the officer was **helpful, polite or listened** to what I had to say”



2 in 3 adults **agreed**....

“...the police are targeting the policing issues that matter most to the community”

POLICE PRIORITIES

Top 3 policing activities that should be given **very high** or **high** priority:



1 be ready to respond effectively in event of major incidents & emergencies



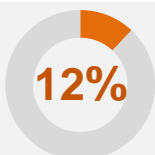
2 help protect vulnerable people



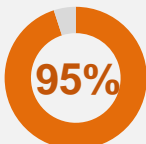
3 respond quickly and effectively when people need their help

DISCRIMINATORY ABUSE AND PREJUDICE

during 2015



of adults said they had **been the victim** of prejudice or abuse on the basis of either their **race, age, disability, religion** or **sexual orientation**

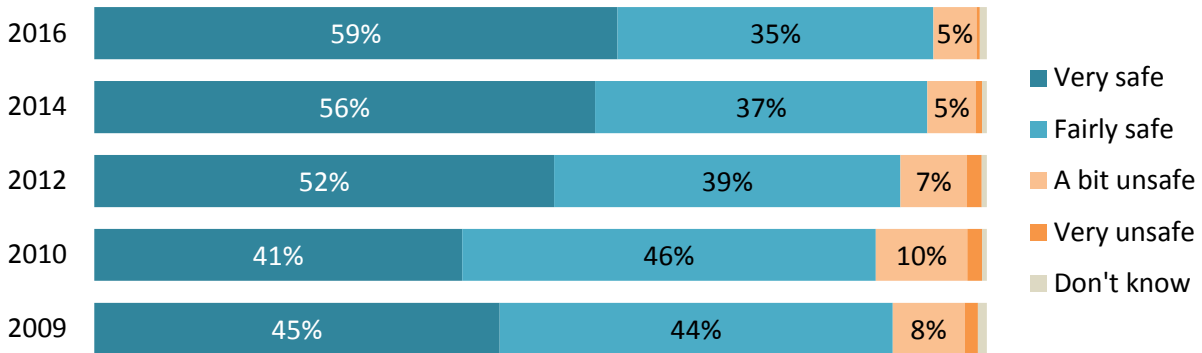


of victims of discriminatory prejudice or abuse **had not reported** the incident to the police

Neighbourhood safety

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

Figure 4.1 Perception of safety of neighbourhood, by year



- nine in ten (94%) people felt either very or fairly safe in their neighbourhood
- the proportion of people feeling very or fairly safe has not changed significantly since 2009 (around 90%)

Concern over crime

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

Figure 4.2 Proportion of adults who were very or fairly worried about becoming a victim of particular crimes in the next 12 months

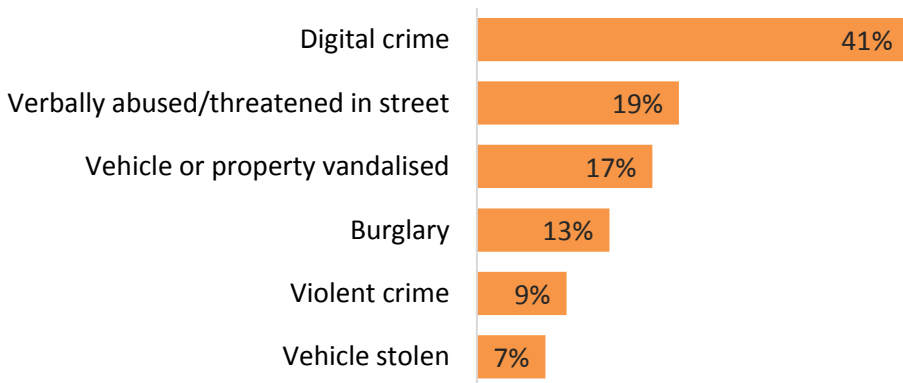


Figure 4.3 Proportion of adults who were very or fairly worried about becoming a victim of particular crimes in the next 12 months from 2007 to 2016

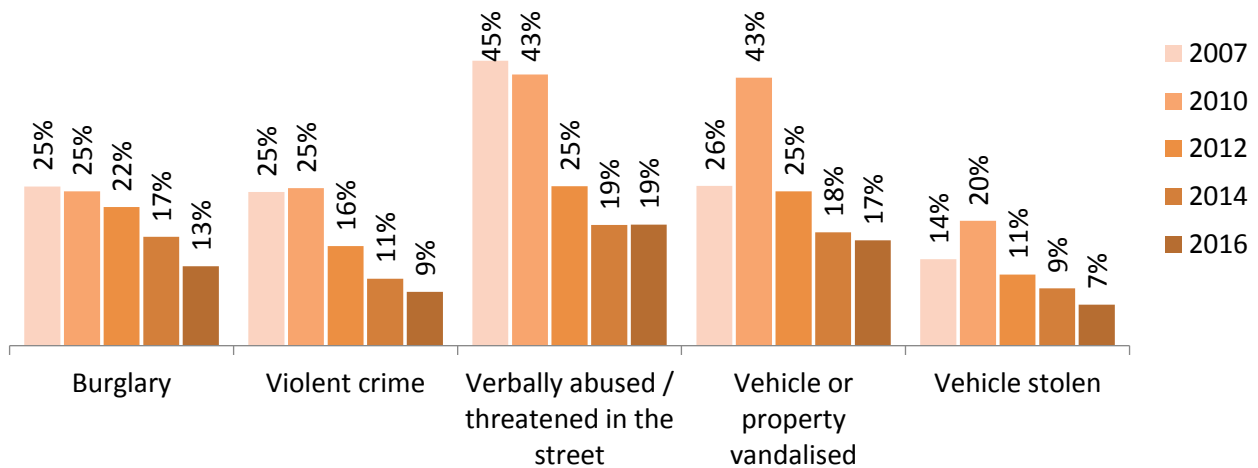
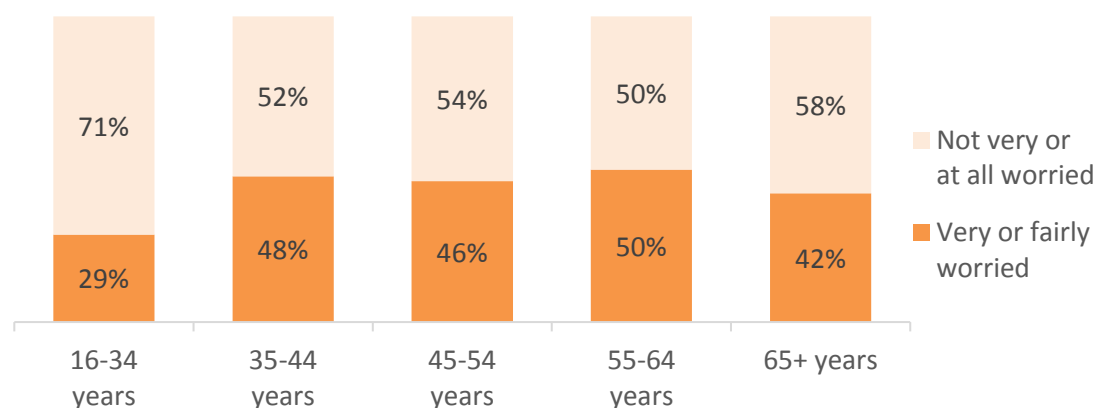


Figure 4.4 Proportion of adults who were very or fairly worried about becoming a victim of digital crime in the next 12 months, by age



- four in ten adults (41%) were very or fairly worried about being a victim of digital crime such as online fraud, cyber bullying or scams
- adults aged 16-34 years were the least worried about being a victim of digital crime (29%)
- around one in ten adults were worried about violent crime (9%) or having their vehicle stolen (7%)
- concern over various types of crime continued to show a reduction compared to previous years

States of Jersey policing

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

Table 4.1 Level of agreement or disagreement with statements about the States of Jersey Police

| | Strongly agree | Tend to agree | Tend to disagree | Strongly disagree | Don't know | Total |
|---|----------------|---------------|------------------|-------------------|------------|-------|
| States of Jersey Police are targeting the policing issues that matter most to the community | 11 | 52 | 14 | 5 | 18 | 100 |
| States of Jersey Police do a good job of policing Jersey | 20 | 62 | 8 | 3 | 8 | 100 |
| I am confident that the police would do a good job if I needed them | 24 | 55 | 10 | 3 | 7 | 100 |

- four-fifths (82%) of adults agreed at some level that the States of Jersey Police did a good job of policing in Jersey
- almost two-thirds (63%) of adults agreed at some level that the police were targeting the policing issues that matter most to the community
- the distribution of responses was not significantly different to that found in 2014

Which of the following sources of information influence what you think of the States of Jersey Police?

Figure 4.5 Sources of information that influence opinion of the States of Jersey Police (respondents were able to select more than one option)

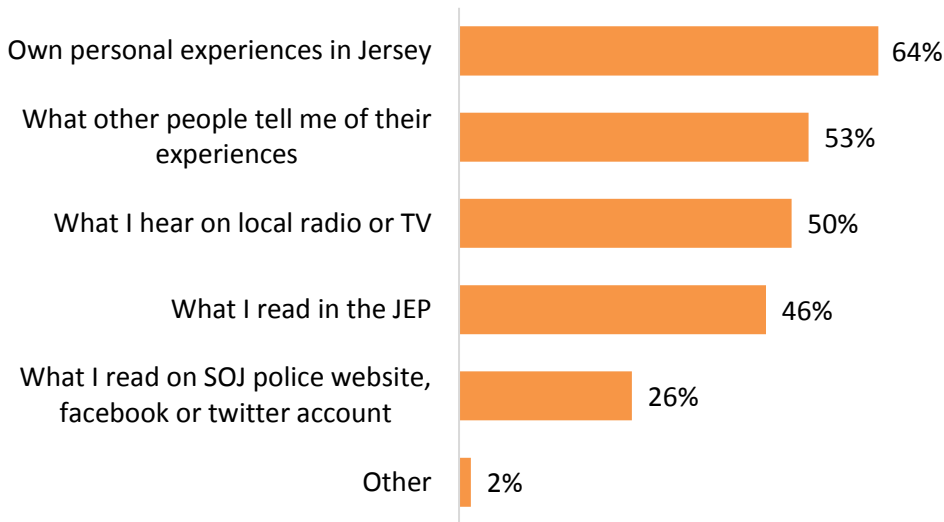
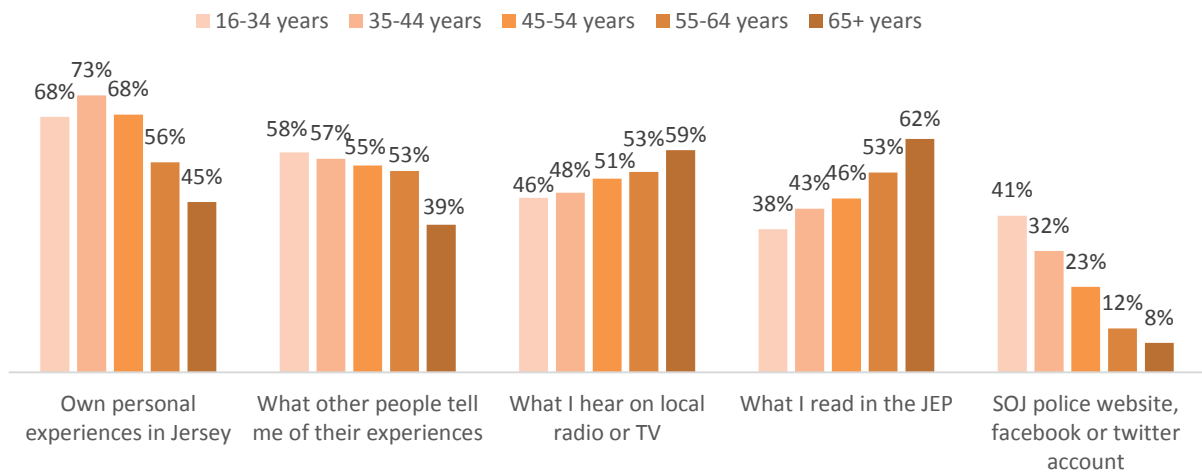


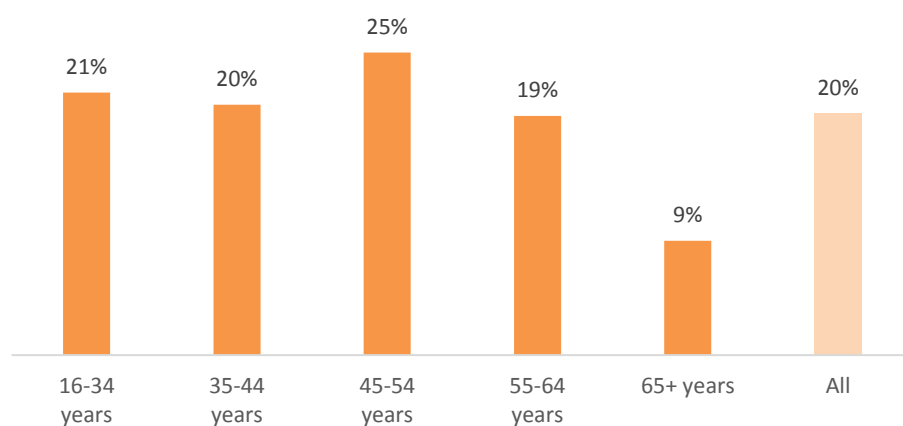
Figure 4.6 Sources of information that influence opinion of the States of Jersey Police, by age (respondents were able to select more than one option)



- the most popular source of information to influence opinion was ‘own personal experiences in Jersey’ (64%)
- around a quarter (26%) of adults were influenced by what they read on the States of Jersey website, Facebook or Twitter accounts
- older age groups were more likely to be influenced by the local television, radio and newspaper than younger age groups
- younger age groups were more likely than older age groups to be influenced by the police website and social media outlets

Did you have any contact with the States of Jersey Police in 2015?

Figure 4.7 Proportion of adults that had any contact with the States of Jersey Police in 2015, by age



- one in five (20%) adults reported having some contact with the States of Jersey Police in 2015
- a greater proportion of males (23%) than females (16%) reported having contact with the States of Jersey Police in 2015

Feedback on States of Jersey Police

Table 4.2 How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements.....
(adults that have had contact with the States of Jersey Police in 2015 – percentages)

| | Strongly agree | Tend to agree | Tend to disagree | Strongly disagree | Total |
|---|----------------|---------------|------------------|-------------------|-------|
| The officer was helpful | 65 | 24 | 7 | 4 | 100 |
| The officer was polite | 78 | 15 | 3 | 4 | 100 |
| The officer listened to what I had to say | 70 | 21 | 5 | 4 | 100 |
| The officer was impartial | 58 | 27 | 11 | 4 | 100 |
| The officer acted on what I told him/her | 60 | 24 | 9 | 7 | 100 |

- of the adults who had contact with the States of Jersey Police, around nine out of ten agreed at some level that the officer was either helpful, polite or listened to what they had to say
- one in six (16%) adults disagreed that the officer acted on what they told them and a similar proportion (15%) disagreed that the officer was impartial

Victims of prejudice or abuse

During 2015, do you believe you were a victim of prejudice or abuse on the basis of race, religion, disability, age or sexual orientation?

Table 4.3 “During 2015, do you believe you were a victim of prejudice or abuse on the basis of.....”

| | Yes | No, but witnessed | No | Total |
|-----------------------|-----|----------------------|----|-------|
| ...race | 6 | 6 | 88 | 100 |
| ...age | 5 | 3 | 92 | 100 |
| ...disability | 2 | 3 | 95 | 100 |
| ...religion | 2 | 3 | 95 | 100 |
| ...sexual orientation | 2 | 4 | 93 | 100 |

- around one in ten (12%) adults had been the victim of prejudice or abuse on the basis of either their race, age, disability, religion or sexual orientation
- around one in twenty (6%) adults had been the victim of prejudice or abuse on the basis of their race
- nearly a quarter (23%) of adults born outside of Jersey or the British Isles felt they had been a victim of prejudice /abuse on the basis of their race (compared to 2% of those born in Jersey or the British Isles)
- slightly greater proportions (8%) of adults under the age of 45 had been the victim of discriminatory prejudice or abuse on the basis of age than adults aged 45 and over (2%)

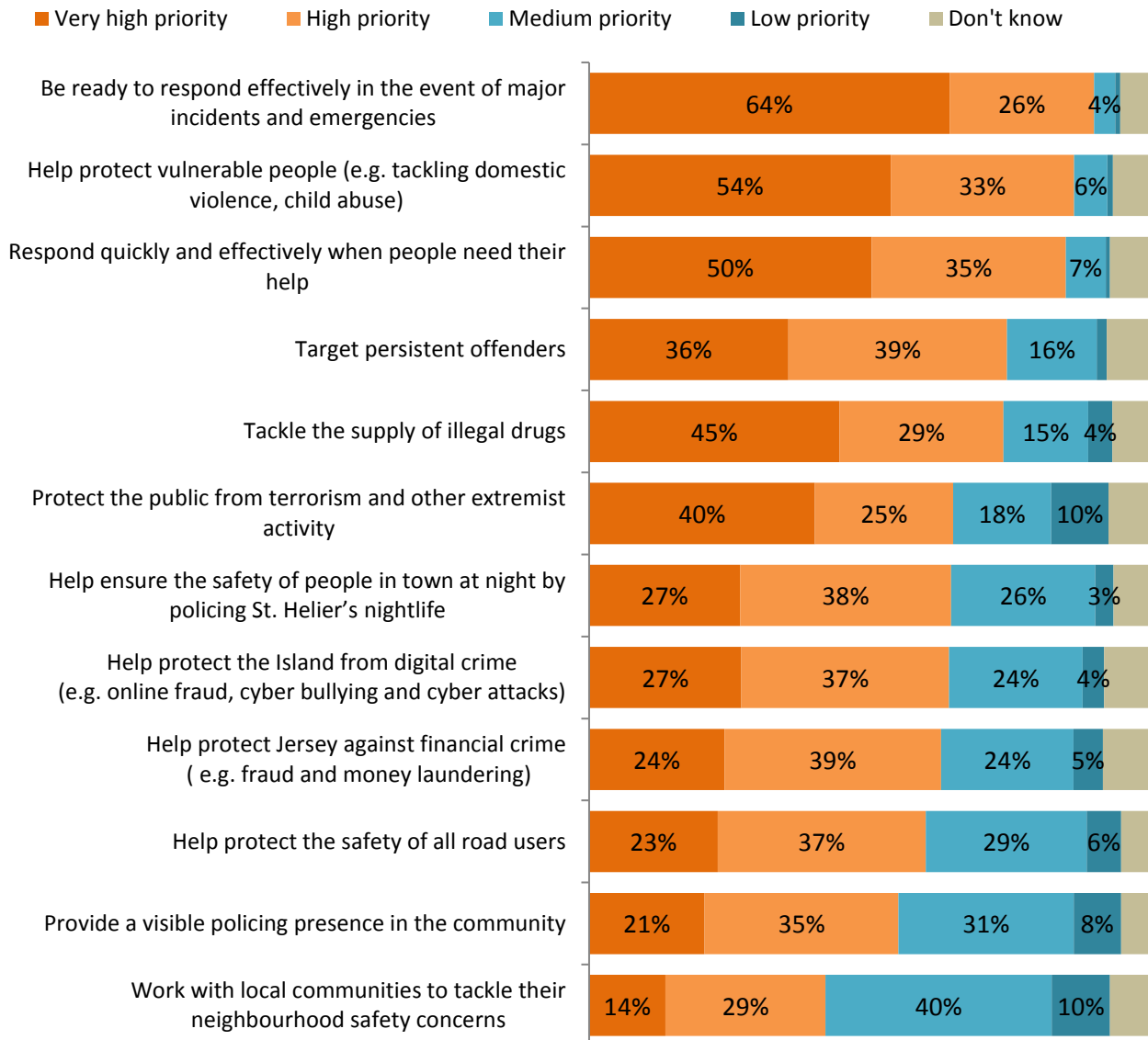
If you were a victim or you witnessed someone being a victim of prejudice or abuse did you report the incident(s) to the police?

- the majority (95%) of *victims* of such prejudice or abuse had not reported the incident to the police
- a similar proportion (93%) of *witnesses* to these incidents said they had not reported it
- the most commonly given reasons for not reporting the incidents were:
 - not considered important / serious enough (31%)
 - not considered a crime / police matter (15%)
 - no point, nothing would be done (13%)

States of Jersey policing priorities

The States of Jersey Police are currently focussing on the following objectives. What priority level do you consider each of these objectives to have?

Figure 4.8 Priority levels for States of Jersey Police objectives



- the three policing activities with the greatest proportions (around 90%) of people who felt they should be given either a very high or high priority were:
 - to be ready to respond effectively in the event of major incidents and emergencies
 - to help protect vulnerable people (e.g. tackling domestic violence, child abuse)
 - to respond quickly and effectively when people need their help

- the lowest priority was given to:
 - work with local communities to tackle their neighbourhood safety concerns (42% of people gave this high or very high priority)

TRANSPORT AND INFRASTRUCTURE

CLEANLINESS OF FACILITIES

66%

of adults

rated the cleanliness of public toilets as good or very good



9 out of 10

adults rated the cleanliness of the promenades, roads and pavements and town markets as good or very good

ROAD CONDITION AND ROADWORKS



62%

of adults rated the surfaces of main roads as good or very good

73%



of adults rated the surfaces of pavements in Jersey as good or very good

42%



of adults rated the response to repair of potholes on main roads as poor or very poor



55%

of residents would be prepared for road works to be carried out **at night** in their neighbourhood

TRAVEL TO WORK

Ways adults in Jersey typically travel to work:



Car: **56%**



Walk: **30%**



Bus: **5%**



Cycle: **5%**

BUS USE

1 in 3



adults aged 65+ were regular bus users (using the bus at least weekly)

28%

of adults said they **never** use the bus



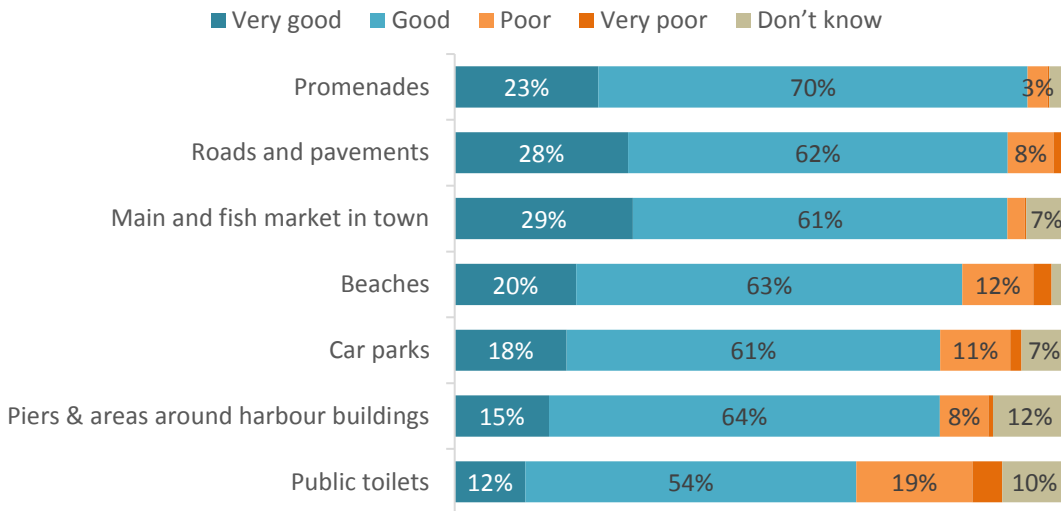
1 in 8

bus users had used the Track My Bus service

Cleanliness of facilities

How would you rate the following facilities in Jersey?

Figure 5.1 Ratings for cleanliness of various public facilities in Jersey (percentages)

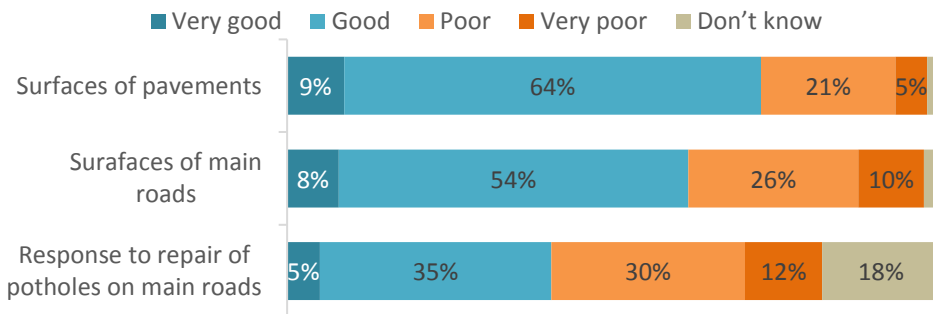


- the majority of residents were satisfied with the cleanliness of the promenades, roads and pavements and the town markets, with at least nine in ten (90%) rating them as either good or very good
- two-thirds (66%) of adults rated the cleanliness of public toilets in Jersey as good or very good

Road condition and roadworks

Respondents were asked to rate various aspects relating to road maintenance in Jersey

Figure 5.2 Ratings of aspects of road maintenance in Jersey



- seven out of ten (73%) adults rated the surfaces of pavements in Jersey as good or very good
- six out of ten (62%) rated the surfaces of main roads as good or very good
- four out of ten (42%) adults rated the response to repair of potholes on main roads as poor or very poor, and a similar proportion (40%) rated it as good or very good

Would you be prepared for road works to be carried out at night in your neighbourhood?



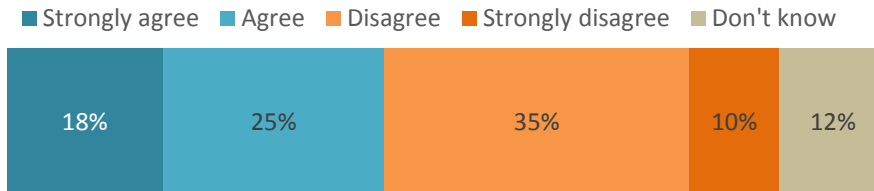
Yes
55%

just over half of residents said they would be prepared for road works to be carried out at night in their neighbourhood

- the proportion of residents prepared for roadworks to be carried out at night in their neighbourhood was not significantly different to when this question was asked in 2012 (when 53% answered yes)

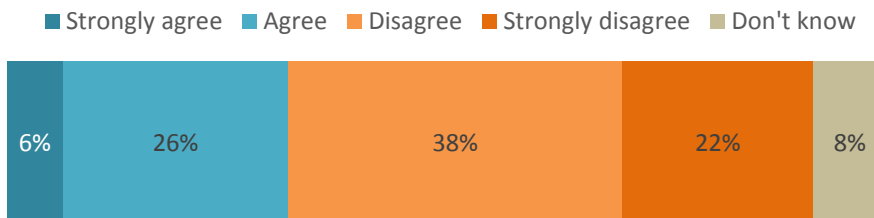
Respondents were asked how strongly they agreed or disagreed with statements relating to the timing of road works:

Figure 5.3 “I would prefer more road works and maintenance to be carried out at night to avoid traffic delays for most road users, even though it would be more expensive and less maintenance would be possible within the budget.”



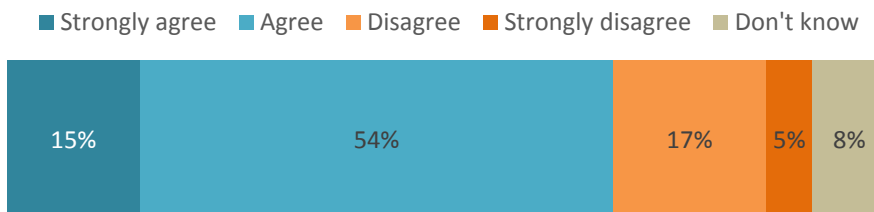
■ similar proportions agreed (43%) and disagreed (45%) at some level with this statement

Figure 5.4 “I think road closures for resurfacing works should be permitted during morning and peak hour traffic because despite the increased traffic disruption it reduces the cost and duration of the works.”



■ the majority (60%) of adults disagreed at some level with this statement and almost a third (32%) agreed at some level

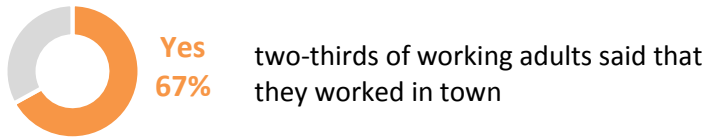
Figure 5.5 “I think resurfacing / road works should be carried out at weekends during daytime hours, to keep the duration of projects as short as possible”



■ nearly seven out of ten (69%) of adults agreed at some level that road works should be carried out at weekends during the daytime, to keep the duration as short as possible

Travel to work

Do you work in town?



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

Table 5.1 Usual mode of travel to work, 2009 – 2016
(excluding those who work from home or live at place at work)

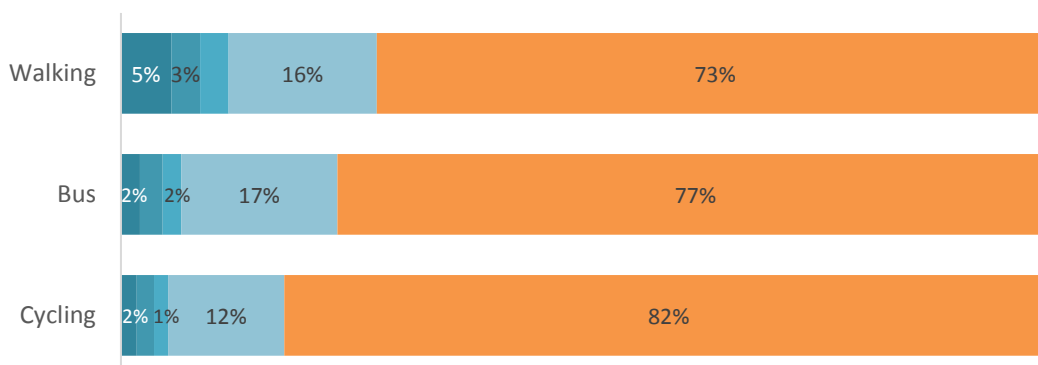
| | 2009 | 2011 ⁵ | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|------------------------------|------------|-------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Car or van on my own | 43 | 43 | 46 | 45 | 43 | 43 |
| Car or van with other people | 13 | 17 | 11 | 10 | 12 | 13 |
| Walk | 28 | 27 | 28 | 32 | 30 | 30 |
| Cycle | 7 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Motorbike / moped | 5 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| Bus | 3 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| Taxi | 1 | ~ | ~ | ~ | ~ | ~ |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

- in 2016 over half (56%) of people used a car or van to get to work
- methods of travelling to work have not changed significantly over the past seven years

If you usually travel to work by car, van or taxi, how often do you use any of these other ways to travel to work as the longest part of your journey?

Figure 5.6 Usual mode of travel to work

■ 2 or more times a week ■ Once a week ■ At least once a month ■ Occasionally ■ Never



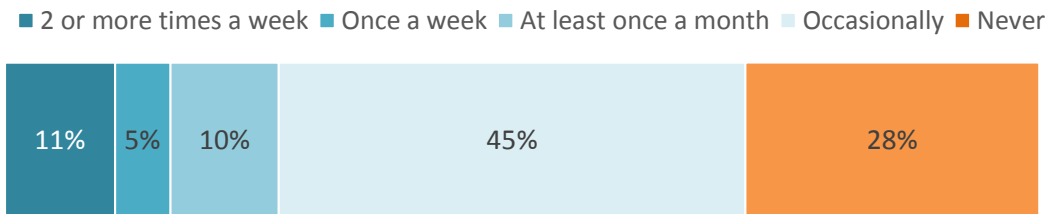
- over half (52%) of those who usually travelled to work by car, van or taxi never used one of three alternative methods of transport to get to work (a proportion unchanged from 2013)
- of those who travelled to work by car or van, over a quarter (27%) at least occasionally walked to work and less than a quarter (23%) at least occasionally took the bus

⁵ 2011 Census

Bus use

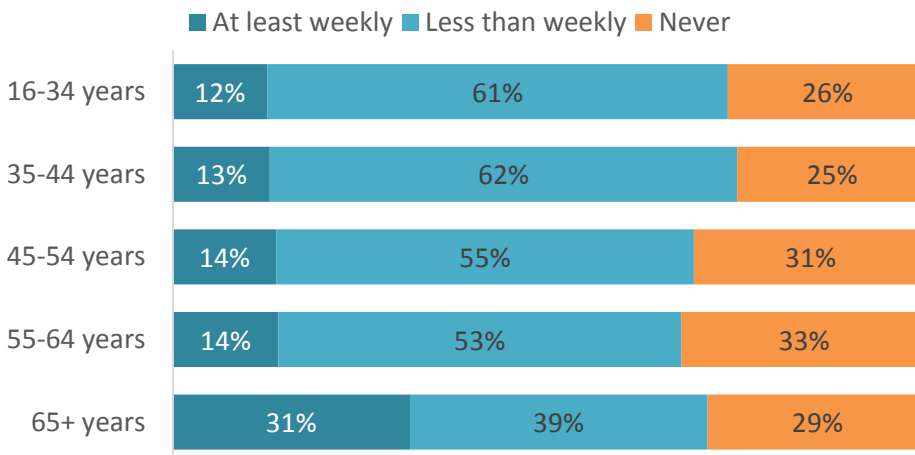
How often do you catch the bus?

Figure 5.7 Frequency of bus use



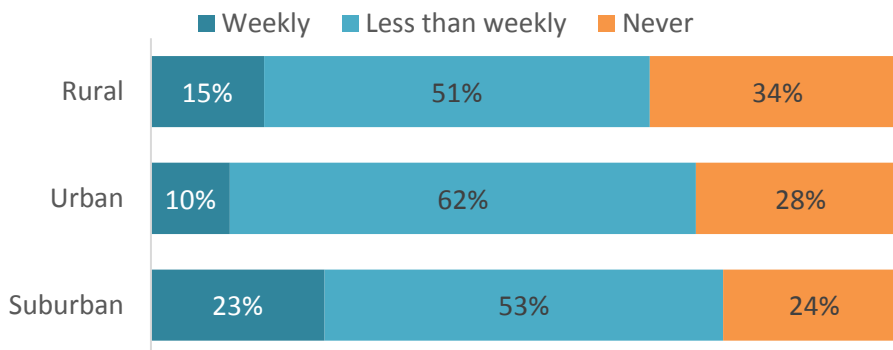
- seven out of ten (72%) adults reported using the bus at least occasionally
- nearly three in ten (28%) adults said they never used the bus
- the proportion of adults that never use the bus has reduced over the last 10 years, from nearly four in ten (38%) in 2006 to three in ten (28%) in 2016

Figure 5.8 Frequency of bus use, by age



- adults aged 65 and over were most likely to be regular bus users, with nearly a third (31%) using the bus at least weekly

Figure 5.9 Frequency of bus use, by parish location



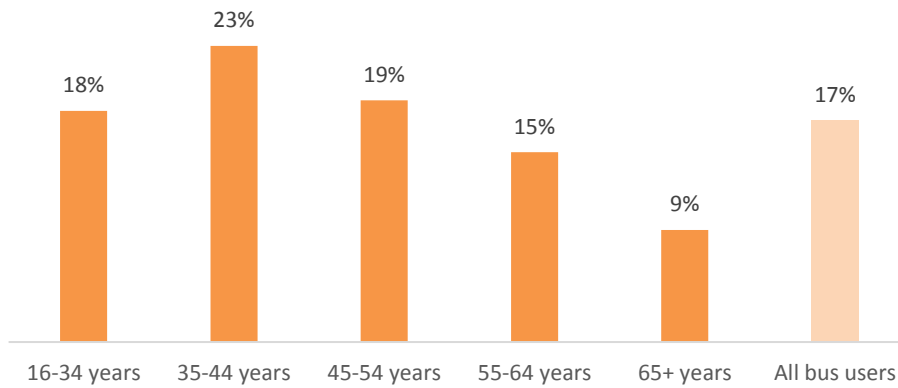
- adults living in suburban parishes (St Brelade, St Clement and St Saviour) were most likely to use the bus regularly, with nearly a quarter (23%) using it at least weekly
- a greater proportion of adults in the rural parishes never used the bus (34%), compared to those living in the urban (28%) and suburban (24%) areas

Text My Bus service

The Text My Bus service was launched in 2008 and enables users to find out the times of buses via text message on their mobile phone.

How often do you use the Text My Bus information service?

Figure 5.10 Proportion of bus users that use the Text My Bus information service 'at least occasionally', by age



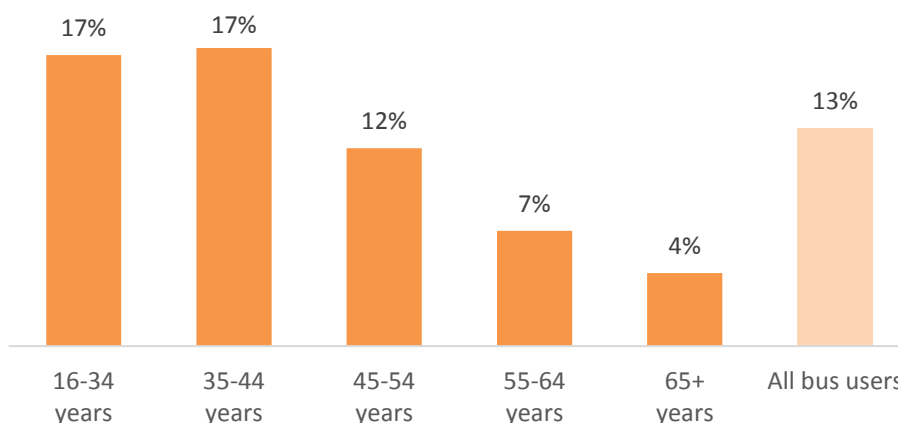
- around one in six (17%) bus users said they used the Text My Bus services at least occasionally
- of those that did use the Text My Bus service, the majority (86%) used it occasionally and the remainder (14%) used it once a month or more frequently
- bus users aged 65 or over were the least likely to use the service, with around one in ten (9%) doing so

Track My Bus online service

The Track My Bus online service was launched in February 2016. It enables users to find out the location of every bus running on the Island, from a smartphone, tablet, PC or laptop.

Have you used the Track My Bus information service introduced this year?

Figure 5.11 Proportion of bus users that have used the Track My Bus information service, by age



- overall, around one in eight (13%) bus users had used the Track My Bus online service
- the proportion of bus users that used the Track my bus (13%) service was less than, but not significantly different to, the proportion of users that used the Text my bus service (17%)
- as with the Text My Bus service, older bus users were less likely to use the Track My Bus online service than younger age groups

5 – Transport and infrastructure

- there was no significant difference by location of users; 15% of users in rural locations had used the service compared to 13% in urban and 11% in suburban locations
- greater proportions of male (17%) than female (9%) bus users had used Track My Bus

If you haven't used the Track My Bus information service, why is this?

Figure 5.12 Reasons why bus users have not used the Track My Bus information service (respondents were able to select more than one answer)

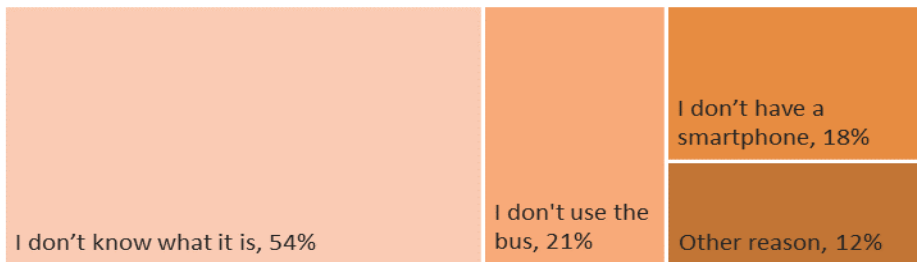
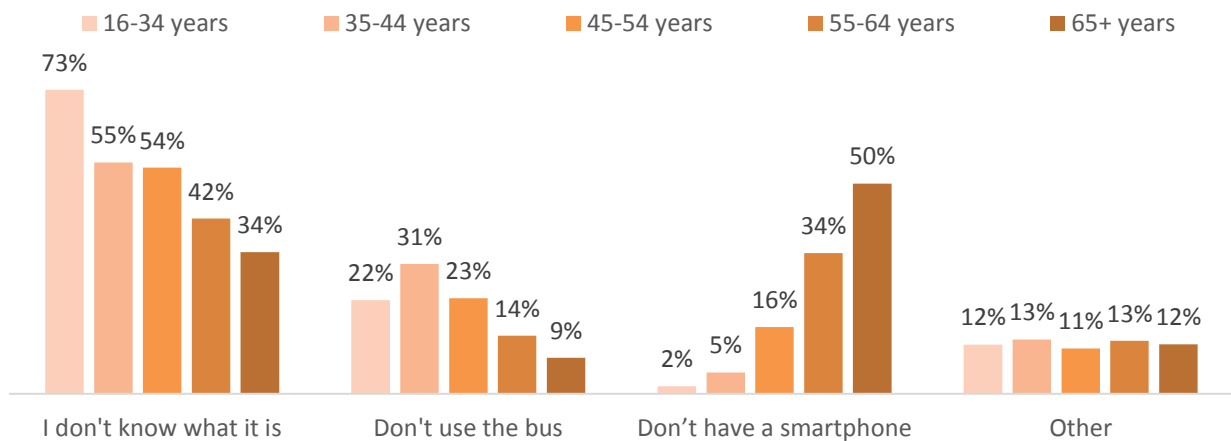


Figure 5.13 Reasons why bus users have not used the Track My Bus information service, by age (respondents were able to select more than one answer)



- 'I don't know what it is' was the most common (54%) reason given by bus users for not using the Track My Bus service
- one in five bus users had not used the service because they 'don't use the bus'; the majority of these respondents were occasional (less than monthly) bus users so had perhaps not used the bus and therefore not had occasion to use Track My Bus during the four-month period since its introduction
- the most common 'other' reasons given for not using the service were:
 - not needed / no need for it (59%)
 - prefer to use the timetable (12%)
 - technical reasons (e.g. no internet / 3G) (6%)
- the reasons for not using the Track My Bus service varied by age:
 - the main reason for 16-34 year-olds was not knowing what the service was
 - the main reason for those aged 65 and over was because they did not have a smartphone

If you have used the Track My Bus service, how useful did you find it?

Figure 5.14 User ratings for the usefulness of the Track My Bus online service

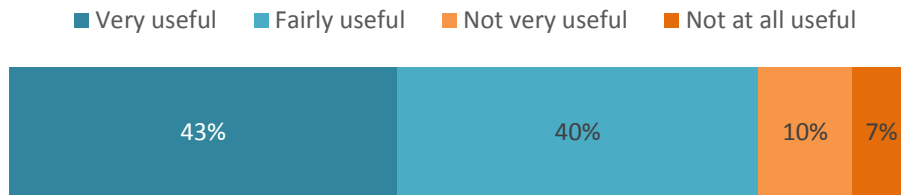
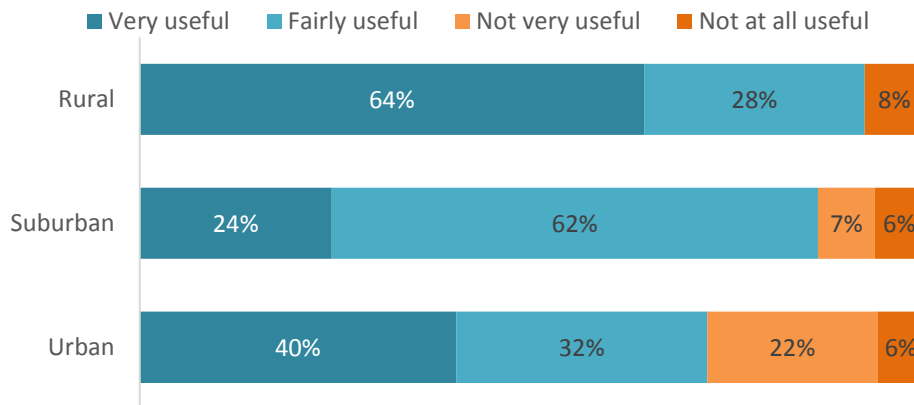


Figure 5.15 User ratings for the usefulness of the Track My Bus online service, by parish location



- the majority of users (83%) of the Track My Bus service rated the service as very or fairly useful
- one in six (17%) users felt it was not very or not at all useful, with the accuracy of the service being the most commonly cited reason as to why it was not useful
- more than nine out of ten (92%) users of the service in rural parishes rated the service as useful or very useful, compared to seven out of ten (72%) in urban areas

CULTURE & HERITAGE

ATTRACTIONS AND EVENTS



60% of adults
said they'd visited
places related to
Jersey's heritage
in the last 12 months

25% of adults

said they'd taken part in a
heritage-orientated
event or activity in the
last 12 months



56% of adults

have been to a
rock or pop music
festival
either in Jersey or elsewhere



79% of adults

have **never** been to a
contemporary
dance performance
either in Jersey or elsewhere



48% of adults

have been to an
art gallery or
art exhibition
either in Jersey or elsewhere

HERITAGE DONATIONS AND VOLUNTEERING



1 in 10 adults

have volunteered their
time to help a heritage
organisation

49% of adults said they.....

“..... haven't volunteered but
would consider it in the future ”

1 in 4
adults....

“.....would be interested in
volunteering opportunities to
create a heritage exhibition,
event or talk ”

36% of adults

have donated money
to a heritage organisation



Attractions and events

In the last 12 months have you visited any of these places?

Table 6.1 Places visited relating to Jersey's heritage in the last 12 months
(respondents were able to select more than one answer)

| | Percent |
|--|---------|
| A heritage attraction site | 43 |
| A historic fortification site | 39 |
| An archaeological site | 23 |
| A historic place of worship (as a visitor) | 19 |
| A local history studies centre | 12 |
| The Jersey Archive website to do historic research | 5 |
| <i>None of the above</i> | 40 |

- six out of ten (60%) adults *had* visited at least one place relating to Jersey's heritage in the last 12 months

Which of the following heritage-oriented events or activities have you attended or participated in over the past 12 months?

Table 6.2 Heritage-oriented events or activities attended or participated in over the past 12 months
(respondents were able to select more than one answer)

| | Percent |
|---|---------|
| A heritage exhibition or display | 17 |
| Organised historical walk or tour | 6 |
| Living history re-enactment or event | 6 |
| A heritage educational programme or event | 6 |
| A heritage talk or workshop | 6 |
| Other heritage event or activity | 3 |
| <i>None of the above</i> | 75 |

- a quarter (25%) of adults *had* attended or participated in at least one heritage-oriented event or activity in the past 12 months

Have you ever been to any of these events or places, in Jersey or elsewhere?

Figure 6.1 Have you ever been to any of these events or places in Jersey or elsewhere?

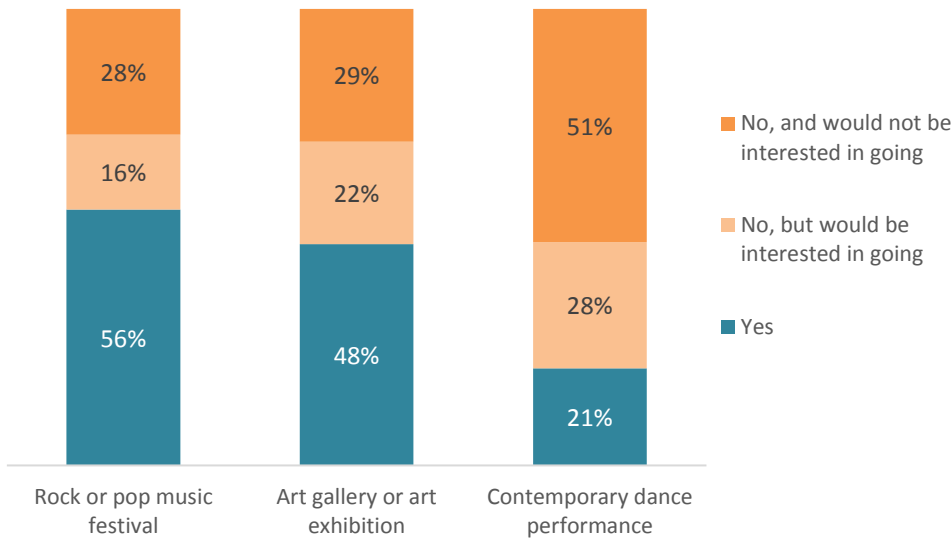
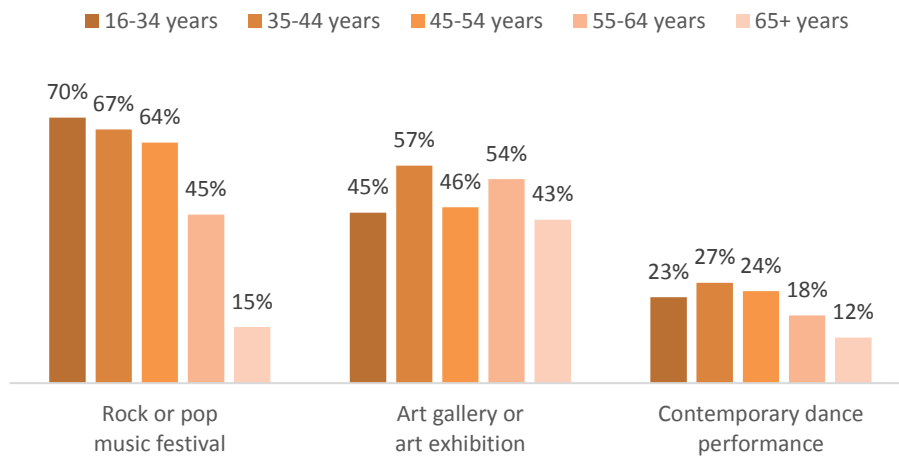


Figure 6.2 Proportion of adults that have ever been to any of these events or places in Jersey or elsewhere, by age



- over half (56%) of adults in Jersey said they had been to a rock or pop music festival (in Jersey or elsewhere) at some point
- around one in six (16%) adults had never been to a rock or pop music festival but would be interested in going
- the majority of adults (79%) had never attended a contemporary dance performance, however over a quarter (28%) said they would be interested in going
- by age, the proportion of adults that had attended a rock or pop music festival ranged from 15% of those aged 65 and over to 70% for 16-35 year olds
- around one in ten (11%) adults aged 65 or over said they hadn't attended, but would be interested in going, to a rock or pop music festival and one in six (17%) would be interested in going to a contemporary dance performance or art gallery / exhibition

Donations and volunteering

Have you ever volunteered your time to help a heritage organisation?

Table 6.3 Have you ever volunteered your time to help a heritage organisation?

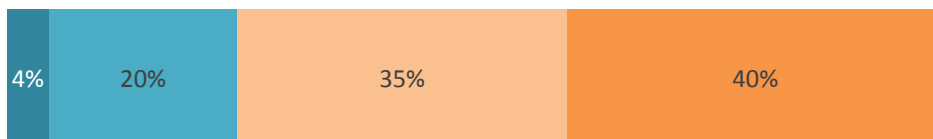
| | Percent |
|--|------------|
| Yes, in the last 12 months | 4 |
| Yes, between 1 and 3 years ago | 2 |
| Yes, more than 3 years ago | 3 |
| No, but I'd consider it in the future | 49 |
| No, and I wouldn't consider it in the future | 42 |
| Total | 100 |

- around one in ten (9%) adults have volunteered their time to help a heritage organisation
- half of adults (49%) hadn't volunteered, but would consider it in the future

How interested would you be in volunteering opportunities where you could be involved with creating a heritage exhibition, event or a talk?

Figure 6.3 How interested would you be in volunteering opportunities where you could be involved with creating a heritage exhibition, event or a talk?

■ Very interested ■ Quite interested ■ Not very interested ■ Not at all interested



- a quarter (24%) of adults said they would be interested in volunteering opportunities to create a heritage exhibition, event or talk

Have you ever donated any money to a heritage organisation in Jersey?

Table 6.4 Have you ever donated any money to a heritage organisation in Jersey?

| | Percent |
|--|------------|
| Yes, in the last 12 months | 19 |
| Yes, between 1 and 3 years ago | 11 |
| Yes, more than 3 years ago | 6 |
| No, but I'd consider it in the future | 33 |
| No, and I wouldn't consider it in the future | 31 |
| Total | 100 |

- more than a third (36%) of adults have donated money to a heritage organisation in Jersey in the past
- a similar proportion (33%) haven't donated but would consider doing so in the future

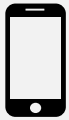
INTERNET

WAYS OF ACCESSING THE INTERNET

Adults in Jersey accessed the internet in the following ways:



78% Home computer or laptop



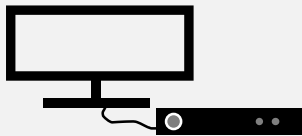
69% Smartphone



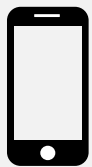
59% Tablet



43% Work computer or laptop

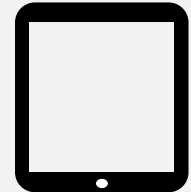


22% Internet-enabled TV or games console



Use of smartphones has increased from **59%** in 2013 to **69%** in 2016

Use of tablets has increased from **48%** in 2013 to **59%** in 2016



TWITTER



1 in 5 adults in Jersey said they used Twitter



Jersey Stats Unit
@JsyStats

The proportion of adults that use Twitter increased from **13%** in 2012 to **20%** in 2016



Jersey Stats Unit
@JsyStats

Younger adults were more likely to use Twitter: **31%** of 16-34 year-olds compared to just **3%** of adults aged 65+



Accessing the internet

Which of the following do you use to access the internet?

Figure 7.1 Ways of accessing the internet (respondents could select more than one option)

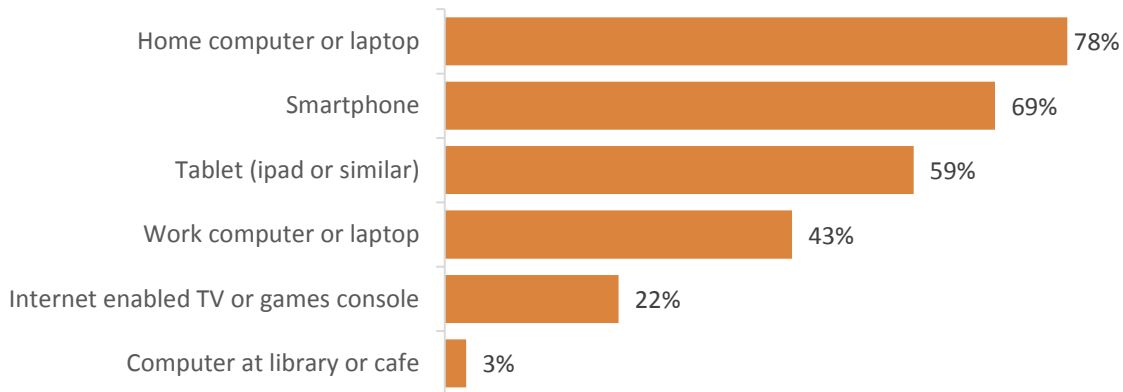


Figure 7.2 Ways of accessing the internet, by age (respondents could select more than one option)

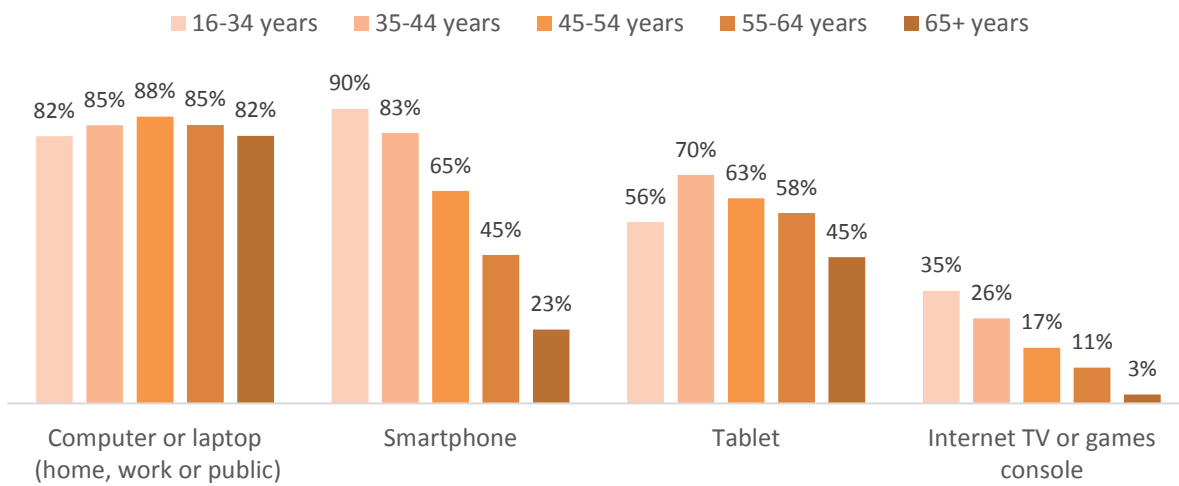
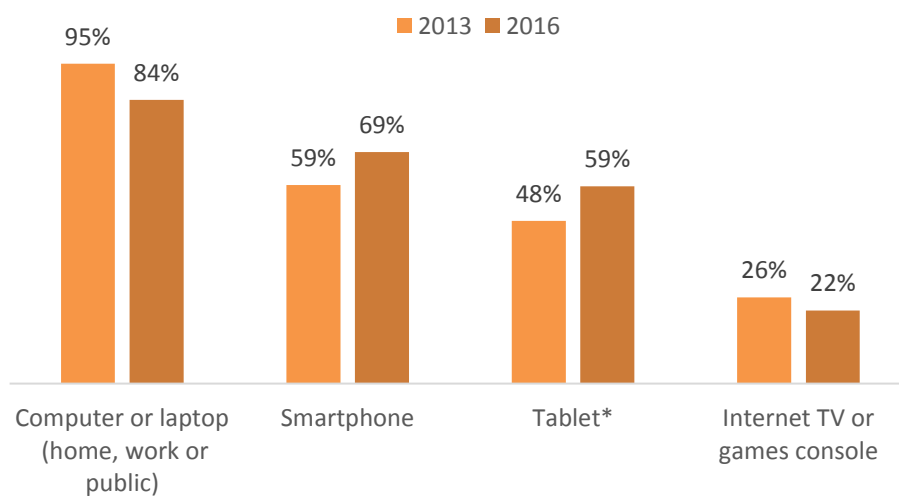


Figure 7.3 Ways of accessing the internet in 2013 and 2016 (respondents could select more than one option)



*for 2013 'Mobile device eg. ipad or similar' has been combined with 'e-reader eg. Kindle' to allow comparison with 2016

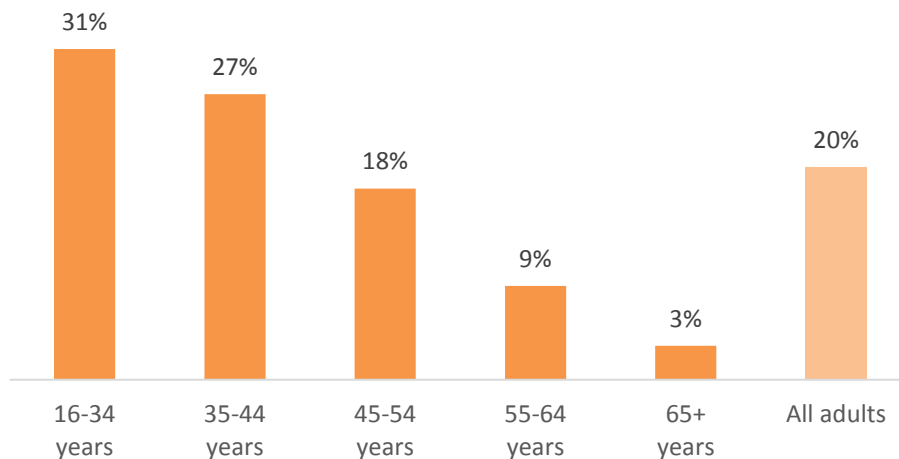
7 – Internet

- the most frequently used way of accessing the internet was via a computer or laptop at home, with about eight out of ten (78%) internet users using this method
- around two-thirds (69%) of adults that accessed the internet used a smartphone
- over the last three years, the proportion of internet users using a computer or laptop to access the internet has reduced, whereas the proportions using smartphones or tablets has increased
- the devices used to access the internet varied by age, for example:
 - nine out of ten internet users aged 16-34 years used a smartphone to access the internet, compared to two in ten aged 65 and over
 - the proportion of internet users that used internet-enabled TVs or games consoles decreased as age increased

Twitter

Do you use Twitter?

Figure 7.4 Proportion of adults that use Twitter, by age



- one in five (20%) adults in Jersey said they used Twitter
- there was a clear age trend, ranging from 31% of adults in the youngest age group using Twitter to just 3% in the oldest age group
- the proportion of adults in Jersey that use Twitter has increased over the last four years (from 13% in 2012 to 20% in 2016)

Definitions

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

For results published by tenure:

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

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

- **Urban** includes St Helier
- **Suburban** includes St Brelade, St Clement and St Saviour
- **Rural** includes Grouville, St John, St Lawrence, St Martin, St Mary, St Ouen, St Peter, St Saviour and Trinity

Rounding

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

Low numbers

'-' signifies a blank cell

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

Response rates and weighting

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

The overall response to the 2016 survey was 45% - which is good for a voluntary survey. However, the proportion of young adults who respond to surveys of this kind is often low. To avoid over- or under-representation of these, and other, sub-groups of the population, the survey responses are weighted in proportion with the known whole population.

The response profile of this postal survey was compared against Census data from 2011 (just those aged 16 or over and living in private households to correspond with the target population for this survey). The age profiles are shown in Table A1. As was expected, fewer younger people and more older people responded to the survey than their expected proportions in the total population. However, the table also shows that, overall, the differences are not large, with the largest weighting factor (i.e. the ratio of the proportion of that age category in the sample to that in the total population) being close to 2. The small weighting factors of Table A1 are good for a survey of this nature.

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

| | 2016 survey | | 2011 Census* | | Implied weighting factor |
|--------------|-------------|------------|---------------|------------|--------------------------|
| | Respondents | Percent | Population | Percent | |
| Unspecified | 34 | 2 | - | - | 1.00 |
| 16-34 | 164 | 11 | 23,825 | 30 | 2.61 |
| 35-44 | 192 | 13 | 15,410 | 19 | 1.44 |
| 45-54 | 283 | 19 | 15,428 | 19 | 0.98 |
| 55-64 | 334 | 23 | 11,581 | 15 | 0.62 |
| 65+ | 462 | 31 | 13,562 | 17 | 0.53 |
| Total | 1469 | 100 | 79,806 | 100 | 1.00 |

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 2011 population data, resulting in, for example, women aged 16–34 years living in owner-occupied accommodation having a weight of 2.30, whilst men aged 65 or over living in States, parish or housing trust rental accommodation had a weight of 0.63.

The resulting age and gender profiles after weighting are shown in Tables A2 – A4. All the results used in this report, apart from childcare, are based on these three-dimensional weighted responses. Childcare 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** survey response

| | Percent | |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| | 2016 survey | Census 2011* |
| 16-34 | 30 | 30 |
| 35-44 | 19 | 19 |
| 45-54 | 19 | 19 |
| 55-64 | 14 | 15 |
| 65+ | 17 | 17 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |

* aged 16 or over and living in private households

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

| | Percent | |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| | 2016 survey | Census 2011* |
| Men | 49 | 49 |
| Women | 51 | 51 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |

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

| | Percent | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| | 2016 survey | Census 2011* |
| Owner occupied | 58 | 58 |
| Qualified rent | 17 | 17 |
| Social rent | 12 | 12 |
| Non-qualified accommodation | 13 | 12 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |

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

After weighting, the parish profile of the survey respondents was very similar to the Census distribution of residents of private households (Table A5).

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

| Parish | Percent | |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| | 2016 survey | Census 2011* |
| Grouville | 5 | 5 |
| St. Brelade | 10 | 11 |
| St. Clement | 10 | 9 |
| St. Helier | 37 | 35 |
| St. John | 2 | 3 |
| St. Lawrence | 6 | 6 |
| St. Martin | 3 | 4 |
| St. Mary | 1 | 2 |
| St. Ouen | 4 | 4 |
| St. Peter | 5 | 5 |
| St. Saviour | 14 | 13 |
| Trinity | 3 | 3 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |

Confidence intervals

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 this survey.

Under the sampling design implemented (simple random sampling without replacement⁶) 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:

$p \pm 1.96s.e(p)$ 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 ± 2.5 percentage points.

This means that for a question which gives a result of 50%, the 95 percent confidence interval is 47.6% to 52.4%. Rounding to zero decimal places, the result can be more simply considered as $50 \pm 2\%$.

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

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

- Age-band: between $\pm 4\%$ (age 65+ years) and $\pm 8\%$ (age 16 – 34yrs)
- Gender: $\pm 3\%$ for females and $\pm 4\%$ for males
- Tenure: Owner-occupiers $\pm 3\%$; Non-qualified accommodation $\pm 10\%$
- Parish: urban (St Helier) $\pm 5\%$
semi-urban: St Brelade, St Clement and St Saviour $\pm 4\%$
rural: (all other parishes) $\pm 4\%$

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.

⁶ In fact, the sampling design incorporated stratification by parish, with proportional allocation to the strata. The full estimated variance calculation under this design produces confidence intervals 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.