

Report on the Jersey Annual Social Survey 2005

States of Jersey Statistics Unit
www.gov.je/statistics



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Introduction

This report presents the results of the 2005 Jersey Annual Social Survey (JASS).

JASS was launched in 2005 in order to provide the means to collect and analyse detailed information on a wide range of social issues on an annual basis. This is an important step forward in the provision of official social statistics about Jersey as it allows everyone in the Island to have a better understanding of social issues and for policy to be made from a more informed standpoint.

The survey has a set of core questions, which will be asked every year, along with a range of different topics determined by Departmental needs. The core questions cover population demographics, economic activity and household structure and are aimed at ensuring that change in key censuses variables can be monitored annually. The topics covered in 2005 include leisure activity, health and lifestyle, pension provision, policing, transport and quality of public services. The findings for each of these topics are reported in the individual chapters in the rest of the report.

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 run the survey, undertake the analysis and publish the results. This approach reduces the number of times households are contacted for information and is also a less costly way of collecting data. It also provides a richer dataset which means more interesting and informative analysis can be undertaken.

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

- to provide benchmark data to measure change (for example: health status in chapter 2; pension planning in chapter 5; and views on public services in chapter 7);
- to provide information to assist the development of policy (for example what would encourage people to use different forms of transport in chapter 4); and
- to gauge public opinion (for example views on a smoking ban in chapter 2 or views on new forms of gambling in chapter 4).

Over 3,500 households were selected at random to complete the survey in September 2005. In order to cover the entire population, the household member aged 16 or over who next celebrates a birthday was asked to complete the form. The response from the public was tremendous with 50% completing the forms. This means the results from the survey are representative and accurate (as is explained further in Annex A). However, as with all sample surveys there is an element of uncertainty in looking at very small changes or differences (see Annex A). That is why in going through the report the focus is on significant findings, for example where differences between groups of the population are in the order of 10 percentage points and thus the results are certainly robust.

The 2005 JASS was conducted in part to see if such an approach to gathering social statistics could work in Jersey. With the help of all those who completed the forms the survey has been a success; and the Statistics Unit wishes to thank to all the respondents. As a result the survey will now run on an annual basis with new topics

in 2006 and a fresh sample of households (as one of the benefits of co-ordinating surveys of households means that the Statistics Unit can ensure that households are not repeatedly sampled for different surveys).

In 2006 the survey will move to a new place in the annual statistics calendar with the survey being undertaken in June and results out by the end of the year.

Topics for the 2006 survey are likely to include Sunday trading, childcare, energy and water use and saving, waste and recycling as well as more on health and transport. In future surveys subjects included in the 2005 round will be revisited in order to assess change and new topics covered to meet the information needs that are then current.

JASS is part of the ongoing work to develop official statistics in Jersey. More information on official statistics can be found at www.gov.je/statistics.

Notes

Throughout this report the following notation is used:

0 signifies a cell whose value is positive but less than 0.5

- signifies a blank cell

Throughout the report the majority of tables show percentages of the population, which are inferred from the survey results. To assist clarity for small tables the percentage symbol (%) is included in the table cells, however for larger tables it is not. All tables are clearly headed as containing percentages where appropriate.

The target population for the survey is those aged 16 and over, so where the term “adults” is used it refers to this age group.

Some key findings

- In September 2005 unemployment as measured by the International Labour Organisation definition was 2.2%.
- 93% of people enjoy good or fairly good health, although 19% have some form of long-term illness.
- The average 16 to 24 year old male is 1.79m tall and weighs 76kg; the average for 45 to 54 year old man is 1.77m and 86kg.
- 13% of the adult population are obese with a further 1% morbidly obese.
- One in five adults smokes daily, rising to over a quarter of females aged 16-34.
- Three-quarters of adults support a ban on smoking in enclosed workspaces.
- Half of the population exercise at the level recommended to maintain good health, but 13% of the population do not exercise at all.
- The average length of car journeys made on Jersey is 3.3; miles for bicycle journeys it is 3.2 miles.
- On average households in Jersey own twice as many cars (1.4) as bikes (0.7).
- A third of car users said nothing would make them use the car less, whilst more frequent service, lower fares and across Island routes would encourage people to use the bus more.
- Nine out of ten adults never or only occasionally gamble, with the favourite form of gambling being lotteries. Only 1% gambles daily.
- Two thirds (64%) do not favour the introduction of new forms of gambling.
- A third of 16-24 year olds have given no thought to their income in retirement.
- Nearly nine out of ten people (85%) believe their neighbourhood is safe or fairly safe; 27% think the same for St Helier town centre after dark.
- The three most important neighbourhood problems are: anti-social behaviour by young people, speeding motorists and vandalism and graffiti. Island-wide the top three problems are: people dealing in drugs, anti-social behaviour by young people and street violence and disorder.
- In terms of being rated as good or very good, the top three public services were: cleanliness of beaches, library service and the cleanliness of pavements & roads. Management of road works, Island-wide recycling bins and the condition of roads received the highest proportions of poor or very poor.

Chapter 1 – Demographics

One of the strengths of JASS is that by asking the same set of demographic questions each year it is possible to understand some demographic changes in a timelier manner than a census would allow. So whilst variables like age and gender will tend to be used to ensure the sample is representative, it is possible to use JASS to examine changes in key areas such as economic activity and other aspects of the population such as country of birth¹. Annex A looks at the profile of the sample in relation to age, gender, parish and residential qualifications in the context of ensuring that the sample (1,824 completed questionnaires, representing a response rate of about 50%) is representative of the whole population of adults aged 16 and over.

Place of birth

More than half (52%) of all respondents were Jersey born, and almost two-fifths (38%) were born elsewhere in the British Isles, in both cases similar proportions to those recorded for adults by the 2001 Census.

Table 1.1 - Profile of place of birth

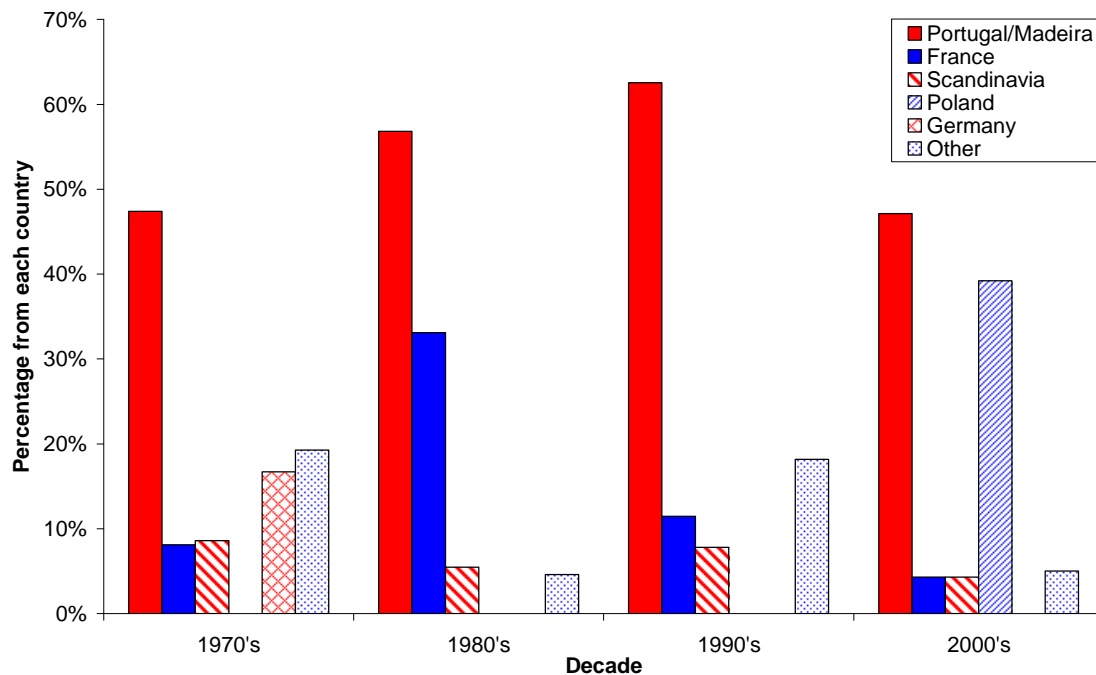
Place of birth	JASS		Census 2001	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Jersey	950	52%	31,952	45%
Elsewhere Britain Isles	695	38%	30,001	42%
Portugal/Madeira	63	3%	4,916	7%
Other European	70	4%	2,181	3%
Elsewhere World	43	2%	2,472	3%
Total	1,824	100%	71,522	100%

The JASS survey reported a lower proportion of people born in Portugal/Madeira but a slightly higher proportion of people born elsewhere in Europe. This is reflecting a developing trend of people from Eastern European countries coming to Jersey to work replacing, to a certain extent, some of those who may have historically come from Portugal or Madeira.

To get an understanding of the change it is interesting to look at the country of birth and decade of arrival for those people who were born in Europe but not in the UK or Ireland, for ease referred to as “Other Europeans” (chart 1.1). Whilst the sample numbers for each decade are quite small the overall picture is quite apparent. Throughout the 1970’s, 1980’s and 1990’s a half to two thirds of “Other Europeans” arriving in Jersey were from Portugal/Madeira, with a relatively small proportion of people from France, Scandinavia and other countries. The 1970’s was the last decade when people arrived from countries France, Italy and Germany in any numbers. However the significant change comes in the current decade with the proportion arriving from Portugal/Madeira falling to below a half (47%) of all “other Europeans” and those born in Poland make up four in ten (40%).

¹ In tables, unspecified responses i.e. where an answer was not given, are not shown, unless significant. As such some columns do not sum to the overall sample total.

Chart 1.1 Country of birth of people living in Jersey but born in Other European countries (not UK or Ireland)



Economic Activity

Employment status

Table 1.2 - Profile of employment status

	JASS		Census 2001	
	Value	Percentage	Value	Percentage
Working for an employer	1,062	58%	41,476	58%
Self employed, employing others	83	5%	2,797	4%
Self employed, not employing others	73	4%	2,809	4%
Unemployed, looking for work	27	1%	1,022	1%
Retired	334	18%	11,674	16%
Homemaker	92	5%	6,018	8%
In full time education	84	5%	3,115	4%
Unable to work due to long term sickness/disability	60	3%	2,118	3%
Other	6	0%	493	1%
Total	1,824	100%	71,522	100%

The proportions of each category of employment (table 1.2) were similar for JASS and the 2001 Census, though with marginally more retirees in the JASS sample and fewer people who considered themselves as homemakers, although this may simply be a self classification issue.

Within the accuracy of this survey, the proportion of economically active² adults of working age (women/men aged 16-59/64 years respectively) was similar to that recorded by the 2001 Census, for both genders and overall (Table 1.3).

Table 1.3 - Economic activity rates (percentages)

	JASS	Census 2001
Men	88%	87%
Women	78%	76%
Total	83%	82%

One feature of employment where JASS does provide a new measure is the extent to which people continue to work beyond normal retirement age (the issue is also covered in chapter 5 – Pensions, in relation to people planning to carry on working). As table 1.4 shows around one in ten of males and females continue to work beyond what has historically been their retirement age.

Table 1.4 - Percentage of people above “retirement age” who are still working

	Percentage
Women aged 60 and over	13%
Women aged 65 and over	6%
Men aged 65 and over	9%

Unemployment rate

The internationally comparable measure of unemployment is the proportion of unemployed people (i.e. seeking work or waiting to take up a job) of all those who are economically active³.

This JASS survey measured Jersey’s ILO unemployment rate to be 2.2% in the third quarter of 2005, a similar level to that recorded by the 2001 Census (2.1%). However, Jersey’s economy underwent both a downturn and recovery in the interim between these two point measures.

JASS now provides the means for unemployment in Jersey to be measured annually, and thus the effect of changes in the Island’s economy on unemployment can be monitored on a more frequent basis.

² The economically active population comprises people who were either: in employment at any time during the week prior to the survey; unemployed but seeking work or waiting to take up a job; intending to seek work but temporarily sick. This definition of “economically active” conforms with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition and includes employees, the self-employed and the unemployed. The non-economically active population includes the remaining categories of table 1.2.

³ From Jersey’s perspective, the ILO definition of unemployment includes both “registered” and “non-registered” unemployed people.

Employment by industry and hours worked

The six-monthly Labour Market report provides the definitive breakdown of employment in Jersey by sector. Nevertheless, the proportions shown in table 1.5 are generally in line with those reported for June 2005, except for under-representation of the Hotels, restaurants and bars sector.

The classification of industries used here is slightly different from that used in the Labour Market report in that everyone working in education and health (private and public sector) has been combined with the public sector to form a group called "Public sector and all health and education". This sector also includes a small number of people who are working in sheltered employment.

Table 1.5 - Employment by industrial sector

Sector	Number	Percentage
Agriculture and fishing	25	2%
Construction and tradesmen	116	10%
Electricity, gas, water and manufacturing	15	1%
Finance	348	29%
Hotels, restaurants and bars	64	5%
Other services	95	8%
Public sector and all Health and Education	281	23%
Transport and communications	63	5%
Wholesale and retail	161	13%
Not specified	51	4%

As table 1.6 shows, a higher proportion of women work part-time (defined here as working 20 or fewer hours per week). The sectors with the highest proportions of part-time workers are the Public sector and all Health and Education, Other services and Wholesale and retail (table 1.7). Since the definition of part-time differs here from that used in the Labour Market report, the percentages by sector are thus different although the sectors with the highest levels remain the same. The Labour Market report is based on returns from all companies and thus is the more accurate.

However, data collected via JASS does mean that average hours worked by sector and overall can be calculated; this topic is not covered in the Labour Market report. These are presented in tables 1.8 and 1.9 below.

Table 1.6 - Percentage of part-time workers by gender

	Part-time
Male	3%
Female	15%
Total	9%

Part time is defined as people working 20 hours a week or fewer.

Table 1.7 - Percentage of part time workers by industrial sector

Sector	Part-time
Agriculture and fishing	7%
Construction and tradesmen	2%
Electricity, gas, water and manufacturing	-
Finance	7%
Hotels, restaurants and bars	8%
Other services	11%
Public Sector and all Health and Education	14%
Transport and communications	6%
Wholesale and retail	9%
Not specified	8%
Total	9%

Part time is defined as people working 20 hours a week or fewer.

People working full-time worked an average of 39 hours per week, with those working in Agriculture and fishing and Hotels, restaurants and bars working the longest hours at 51 and 47 respectively. The average of hours worked for all across sectors follows the same pattern as for full-time, with the exception that the Public sector and all health and education is lower, reflecting the higher proportion of part time workers.

Table 1.8 - Average hours worked by gender

	Part-time	Full-time	Total
Male	15	42	41
Female	16	35	32
Total	16	39	36

Part time is defined as people working 20 hours a week or fewer.

Table 1.9 - Average hours worked by industrial sector

Sector	Part-time	Full-time	Total
Agriculture and fishing	17	51	47
Construction and tradesmen	15	42	41
Electricity, gas, water and manufacturing	-	37	37
Finance	17	37	35
Hotels, restaurants and bars	15	47	43
Other services	11	40	36
Public Sector and all Health and Education	15	37	34
Transport and communications	18	40	39
Wholesale and retail	16	38	36
Total	16	39	36

Part time is defined as people working 20 hours a week or fewer.

Marital Status

The marital status of respondents to JASS was similar, overall, to that of the 2001 Census, though with a slightly lower proportion of married people and a slightly greater proportion of divorced people.

Table 1.10 - Profile of marital status

	JASS		Census 2001	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Married	697	38%	31,390	44%
Single	571	31%	21,542	30%
Divorced	205	11%	6,021	8%
Re-married	150	8%	5,664	8%
Widowed	145	8%	4,978	7%
Separated	56	3%	1,927	3%
Total	1,824	100%	71,522	100%

Households

Tenure

As Table 1.11 shows, JASS recorded a higher proportion of owner occupiers than the 2001 Census, but lower proportions of people living in private rental and tied (staff/service) accommodation. These differences will almost certainly be down to sampling/response rather than indicate any significant change over such a short period.

Table 1.11 - Households by tenure

Tenure	JASS		Census 2001	
	Value	Percentage	Value	Percentage
Unspecified	19	1%		
Owner occupied	1,089	60%	18,031	51%
States/Parish rent*	273	15%	5,017	14%
Private rent	259	14%	7,857	22%
Registered lodging house	91	5%	1,269	4%
Lodger paying rent	67	4%	1,539	4%
Staff/service	27	1%	1,700	5%
Other	-	-	149	0%
Total	1,824	100%	35,562	100%

* including Housing trust rent

Property type

About two-thirds of respondents were living in houses and about a third in bedsits/flats. Reflecting the quarterly report on the Jersey house prices, 3-bedroom houses constituted the largest component of the property market.

Table 1.12 - Property type by number of bedrooms (percentages)

Property type	Number of bedrooms					Total
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five or more	
Bedsit	3	0	0	0	0	3
Flat/maisonette	14	14	2	0	0	31
Semi-detached/terraced house	1	6	19	5	1	31
Detached house/bungalow	1	5	14	10	4	34
Total	20	25	35	15	5	100

The mean number of bedrooms per household was 2.6, or looked at another way (table 1.13) on average there is 1 bedroom per person in each household.

Table 1.13 - Average number of people per bedroom by household type

	Average number of people per bedroom
Couple (both not pensioners)	0.9
Couple (with one pensioner)	0.8
Couple with at least one dependent child	1.3
Person living alone (not pensioner)	0.8
Person living alone (pensioner)	0.7
Singe parent with at least one dependent child	1.1
Three or more adults with at least one dependent child	1.3
Two or more adults (all not pensioners)	1.1
Two or more pensioners	0.9
Two pensioners and three or more adults	1.1
Other	1.1
Overall average number of people per bedroom	1.0

Household structure

Overall the breakdown of households by household type (table 1.14) does not indicate any significant change from the last census. There are a higher proportion of couples without children and fewer pensioners living alone, but future year's data will be needed to determine if this is really a trend.

Table 1.14 - Type of private households.

Household Type	JASS		Census 2001	
	Number of households	Percentage of all households	Number of households	Percentage of all households
Couple with at least one dependent child	344	19	7,011	20
Couple (both not pensioners)	412	23	6,438	18
Couple (with one pensioner)	65	4	1,056	3
Single parent and at least one dependent child	89	5	1,374	4
Person living alone (not pensioner)	272	15	5,713	16
Person living alone (pensioner)	161	9	4,115	12
Two or more pensioners	131	7	2,811	8
Other	347	19	7,044	19
Total	1,824	100	35,562	100

Other includes couples and single people with children at home aged over 15, households containing adult siblings or elderly adult relatives and house shares.

Chapter 2 – Health

General Health

Overall most people in Jersey enjoy good health, with 70% reporting their health as good and 23% as fairly good. These proportions are the same by gender, with the exception of the 16-24 year old group where 33% of women compared to 15% of men report their health as fairly good and 64% of young women reporting good health compared to 85% of men. By age, the proportion reporting health as fairly good rather than good increases gradually as table 2.1 shows.

Table 2.1 - Health assessment by age group (percentages)

Age group	Fairly Good	Good	Not good
16-24	26	72	1
25-34	17	79	4
35-44	16	80	4
45-54	17	72	11
55-64	27	63	9
65-74	31	57	13
75+	43	44	14
All	23	70	7

Whilst age is a major factor in determining people's health, life-style also plays a major role. For example, compared to the 70% for the whole population only 60% of daily smokers report their health as good, the same percentage as obese people. However, this is higher than underweight females, a group where less than 50% report their health as good.

Of the major housing tenure groups the only major departure from the overall population averages occurs for those living in States/Parish rental where the proportion reporting good health is 53%, with 33% reporting fairly good and 15% not good.

Health and diet play an important role in general health. Although the survey can not analyse causal effects, it does show that 39% of those reporting their health as not good eat less than 5 portions of fruit and vegetables a day compared with 28% of those with good health. Similarly 43% of people with poor health take no exercise compared to 8% with good health.

Whilst for many health is not a problem, nearly 2 in 10 report some form of long-term health problem. Of these just over a third are retired, a further third report that the health problem has not affected their choice of job, the remaining third have difficulty working or face a limited choice of jobs.

For people with long-term health problems the most frequently reported problem is getting out, cited by around two in five (41%), followed by having a social life (30%), although 39% reported no serious difficulties. Nearly two-thirds (65%) of those with long-term health problems say they have to spend more money on medical costs and a quarter (27%) of this group say they do likewise on transport.

Medical Costs and Usage

There is little evidence that doctor costs prevent large sections of the population seeking help when needed, with only 4% saying costs are so high that they don't go (table 2.2). This proportion increases somewhat amongst younger adults with 6% of 16 to 24 year olds and 7% of 25 to 34 year olds saying costs prevent them from visiting a doctor. Compared to 38% in the whole population, over half of those aged 65 and over believe costs to be either good value, expensive but worth it or about right. About half (51%) of all adults say that the cost of visiting a doctor means they only go when they really have to.

Table 2.2 - Views on Doctor costs

	Percentage
Good value for money	3%
About right	12%
Expensive but worth it	23%
Expensive so I only go when I really have to	51%
So expensive that it prevents me from going	4%
Exempt through HIE	4%
Don't know	2%

Looking at the number of times people have visited the doctor in the past 12 months, also shows that most people do go when they need to (tables 2.3 and 2.4) given that, as noted above 70% report have good health, overall 84% have seen a doctor at least once. Around 9% of people called the doctor to their home in the past 12 months. Only 4% have called the doctor out on more than one occasion.

Table 2.3 - Frequency of visits to Doctor in past 12 months by age (percentages)

Age group	Number of visit to a doctor						
	0	1	2	3	4 or 5	6 to 10	10 or more
16-24	16	10	36	10	19	7	3
25-34	15	20	26	15	10	10	4
35-44	18	22	26	13	10	9	2
45-54	19	16	23	8	15	12	6
55-64	13	17	14	12	20	15	9
65-74	9	8	11	13	26	22	11
75+	15	5	9	11	27	21	12
All	16	16	23	12	16	12	6

Table 2.4 - Percentage of people calling Doctor to home by health status

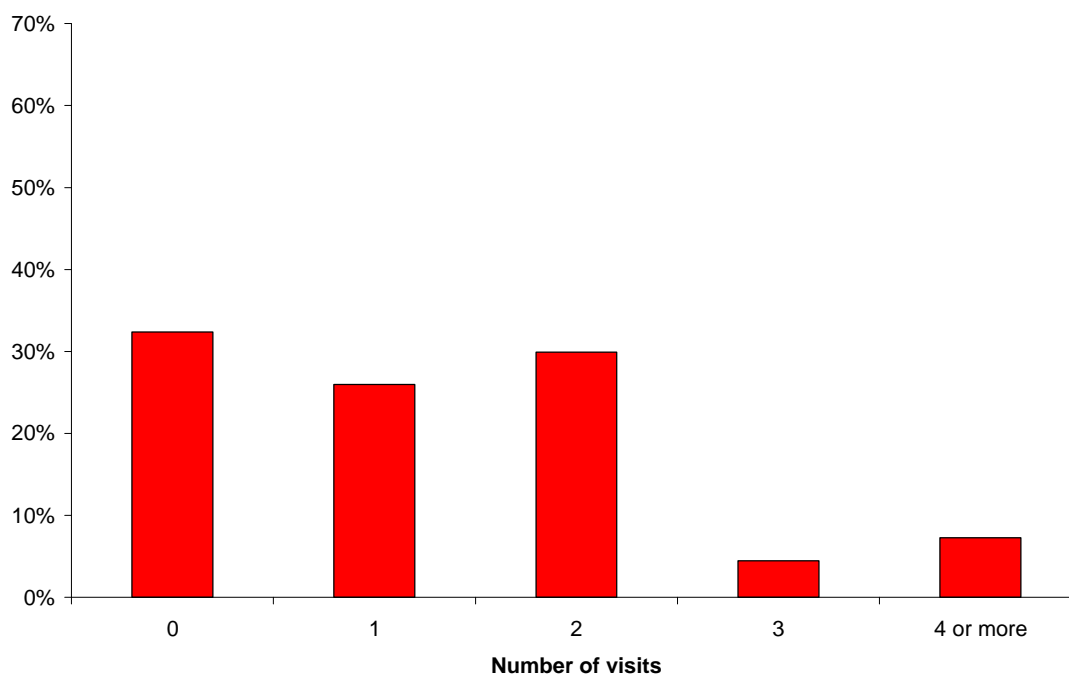
Health status	Number of home visits			
	0	1	2	3 or more
Good	97%	2%	0%	1%
Fairly Good	82%	12%	4%	2%
Not Good	71%	8%	9%	12%
All	92%	5%	2%	2%

There are contrasting views on dentist and optician costs (tables 2.5 and 2.6).

Overall 88% say that the cost of going to a dentist is a concern and for 38% cost prevents them from going, perhaps partly explaining why a third of the adult population has not been to the dentist in the past 12 months and a further 26% only once (chart 2.2).

Table 2.5 - Views on Dentist costs (percentages)

Dentist cost a concern	Cost stops me from going			Total
	No answer	No	Yes	
No	6%	6%	0%	12%
Yes	26%	23%	38%	88%
Total	32%	30%	38%	100%

Chart 2.1 - Frequency of dentist visits in past 12 months (percentages)

As may be expected, fewer respondents answered the questions relating to optician costs and use but with 1,260 doing so the findings are still robust. For half the population costs are a concern but only prevent 16% of people from going as frequently as they think they should.

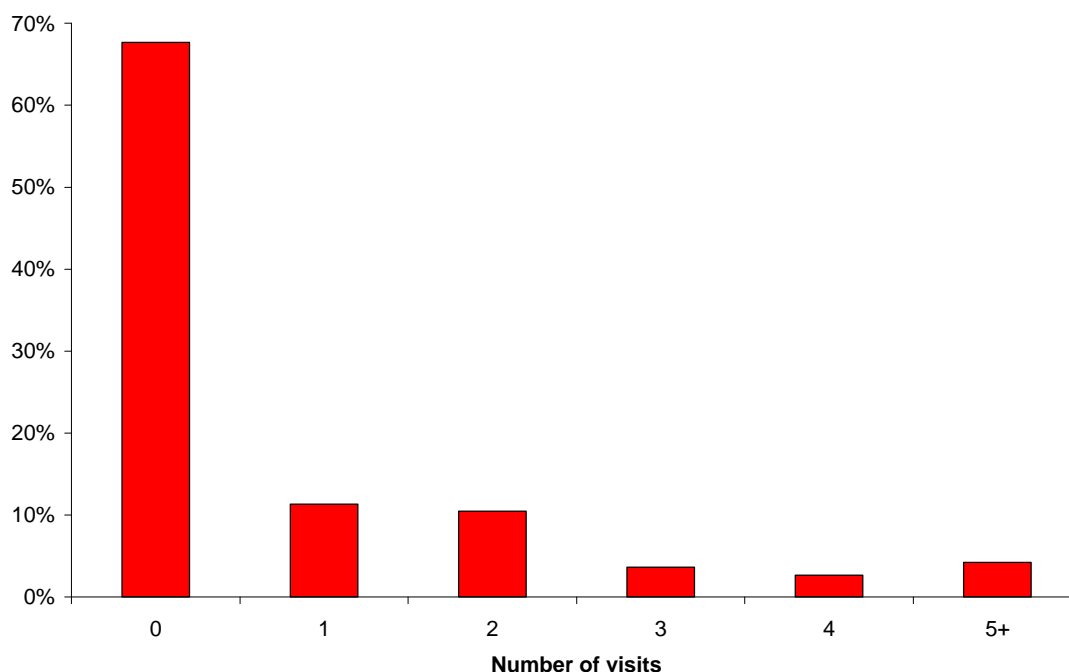
Table 2.6 - Views on Optician costs (percentages)

Optician costs a concern	Cost stops me from going			Total
	No answer	No	Yes	
No	18%	32%	0%	51%
Yes	20%	13%	16%	49%
Total	38%	45%	17%	100%

Whilst there is very little difference in views on dentist costs by age, some difference does emerge on optician costs. Nearly 60% of those aged under 45 say optician's costs are not a concern, whilst the reverse is true for the older age groups with about 60% saying costs are a concern.

Nearly 7 out of 10 of the population have not asked a pharmacist for medical advice in the past 12 months (chart 2.2), a figure that is fairly constant by age and health status.

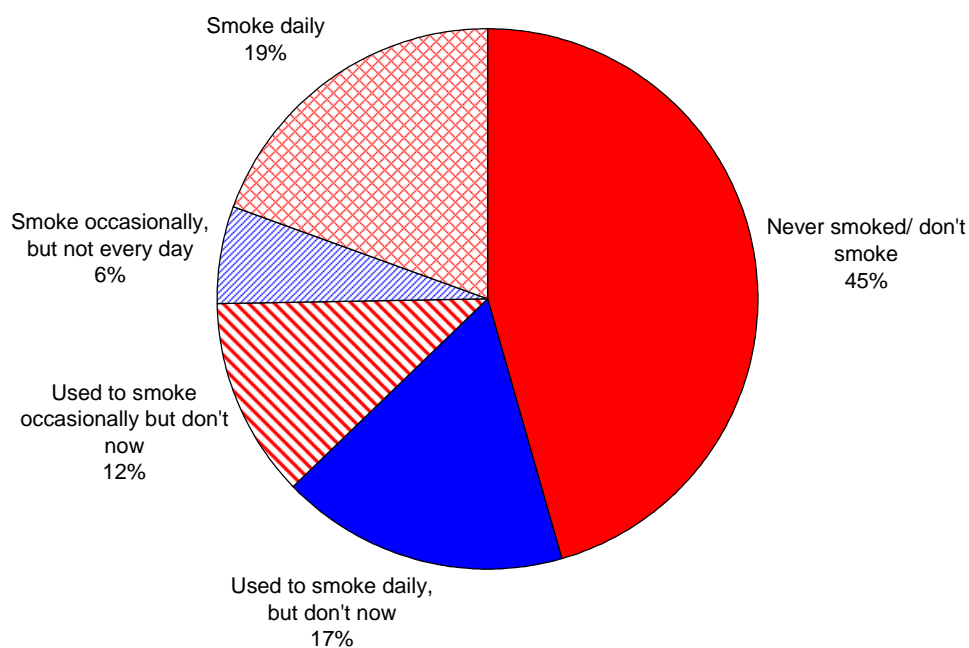
Chart 2.2 - Frequency of times medical advice sought from pharmacists in past 12 months (percentages)



Smoking

Nearly 1 in 5 (19%) of the population smoke daily, with about the same proportion (17%) being former daily smokers who have now given up (chart 2.3). Nearly half (45%) of the population have never smoked.

Chart 2.3 Smoking status (percentages)



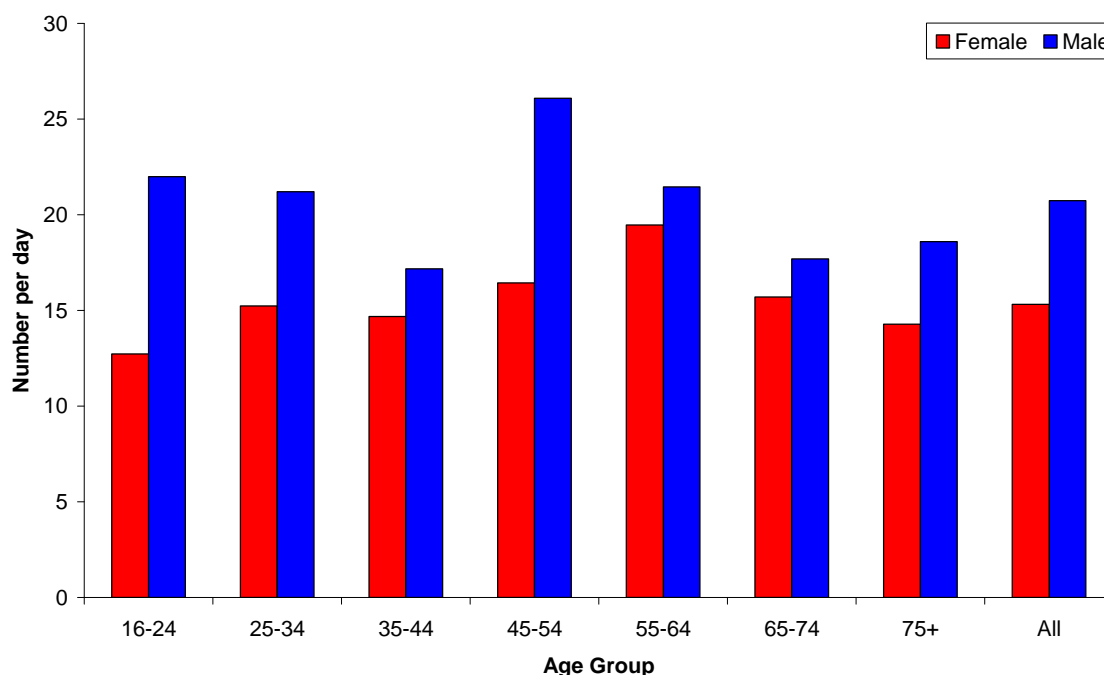
As table 2.7 shows, smoking rates are slightly higher than average amongst younger women with a quarter (26% and 27% respectively) of those aged 16 to 24 and 25 to 34 smoking daily. In addition more of both 16 to 24 year old males and females smoked occasionally (15% and 12%) than the overall population (6%).

Table 2.7 - Smoking status by age and gender (percentages)

Age group	Never smoked/ don't smoke	Used to smoke daily, but don't now	Used to smoke occasionally but don't now	Smoke occasionally, but not every day	Smoke daily
Female					
16-24	51	5	7	12	26
25-34	44	9	12	8	27
35-44	45	15	14	5	21
45-54	46	21	5	6	23
55-64	36	22	18	5	18
65-74	57	20	12	3	8
75+	56	18	19	1	7
All females	46	15	12	6	21
Male					
16-24	59	-	7	15	19
25-34	47	10	10	8	24
35-44	51	13	9	7	19
45-54	42	26	11	4	17
55-64	38	29	17	1	15
65-74	28	39	16	1	16
75+	37	35	21	1	7
All males	44	20	12	6	17
Total	45	17	12	6	19

Whilst a greater percentage of younger people smoke it is middle aged regular smokers who tend to smoke more (chart 2.4): 45 to 54 year old males who smoke daily smoke more than 25 per day on average and females aged 55 to 64 smoke most at just under 20 per day. Overall males tend to smoke more than females, although amongst occasional smokers the rates are identical at about 15 cigarettes per week.

Chart 2.4 Average number of cigarettes smoked per day by daily smokers



Around three quarters (77%) of daily smokers would like to give up and nearly a half (47%) of daily smokers have made a serious attempt to stop smoking in the past 12 months. Around half of all regular smokers who wish to give up (50%) know that a service is available in Jersey to help them stop smoking, a proportion that is fairly constant across age and gender groups apart from the youngest males amongst whom awareness is low at 20%.

Overall a third of people are greatly concerned about inhaling other peoples smoke with a further quarter worrying quite a lot about it (table 2.8). Younger people tend to worry less with three in five of 16 to 24 year olds worrying a little or not at all compared to two in five of the whole population. Lifelong non-smokers are more concerned about inhaling others smoke, with 44% being greatly concerned compared to 30% of ex-smokers and 4% of current smokers. Current smokers make up 70% of those who say they are not at all concerned.

Table 2.8 - People's concern about inhaling other people's smoke (percentages)

Age group	Concerned about inhaling other people's smoke				
	A great deal	Quite a lot	A little	Not at all	Don't know
16-24	19	19	37	24	1
25-34	25	27	24	18	6
35-44	28	28	24	1	4
45-54	32	23	21	19	4
55-64	42	15	21	18	4
65-74	39	22	21	11	7
75+	32	25	20	15	8
Total	30	23	24	18	5

Three quarters (74%) of people support a ban on smoking in public places and enclosed workspaces such as offices, shops, pubs and restaurants, whilst two in ten (19%) opposed a ban and 7% didn't know. Looking at views on a ban by smoking status shows that 86% of non-smokers support a ban whilst for smokers it is much closer with just under half (48%) opposing a ban and 40% supporting one.

Table 2.9 - Views on smoking ban in public places and enclosed workspaces by gender (percentages)

Support Ban	Age group							All
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	
Female								
No	33	20	15	20	17	11	7	19
Yes	58	70	77	75	76	80	84	73
Don't know	9	10	8	5	7	9	9	8
Male								
No	33	18	19	16	22	15	14	19
Yes	63	76	77	76	74	79	79	75
Don't know	4	6	4	8	4	6	7	6

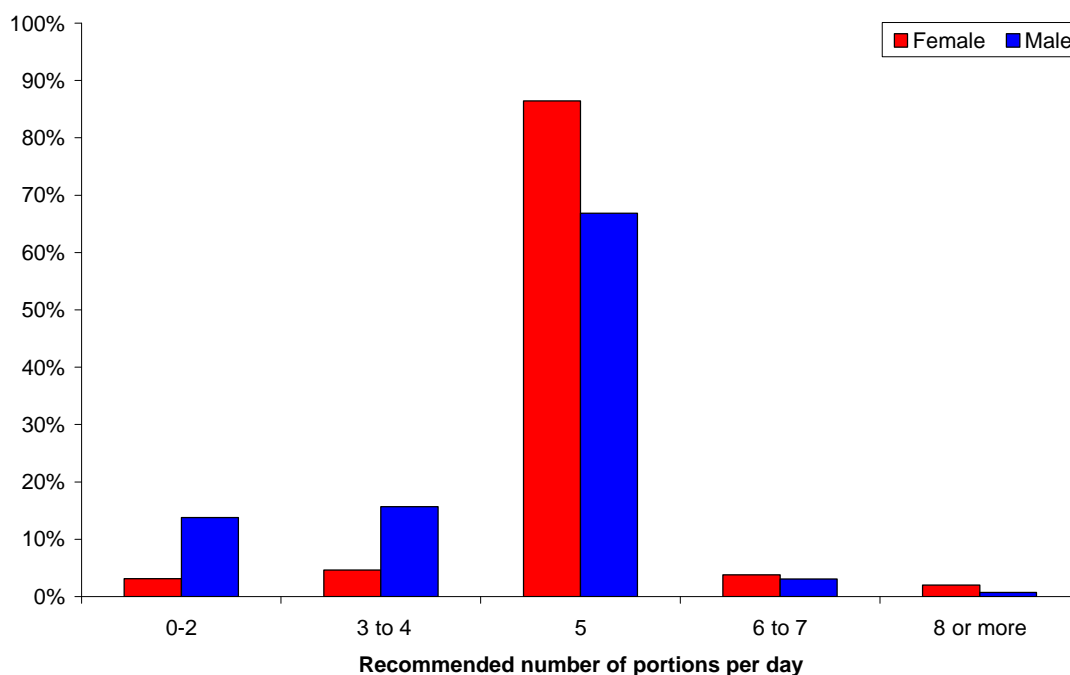
As table 2.9 shows there is no difference in views on a ban by gender, but a small difference by age, with fewer of the youngest supporting a ban but slightly more than average for the oldest age groups.

Of those who support a smoking ban, 12% favour some form of exemption. Assuming that those who don't want a ban would support an exemption if a ban was introduced then around 27% (just over a quarter) favour some form of exemption. Views were fairly evenly split on what places should have some form of exemption with offices, pubs/nightclubs (i.e. not serving food), pubs/ restaurants (serving food) and dedicated areas each supported by about a quarter of those naming a place to be exempt.

Diet

Nearly eight out of ten people (78%) know health experts recommend that they should eat 5 portions of fruit and vegetables a day, with 4% thinking that it is more than 5 (in fact these people are correct as well as 5 is the minimum level). About one in ten (8%) think that the recommended level is between nought and two and about the same proportion (9%) think the correct level is between three and four portions a day.

Chart 2.5 Number of portions of fruit and vegetables recommended per day by gender (percentages)



In general, women know the recommendation better than men, with 30% of males thinking the correct level is four or less, compared to just 8% of women (chart 2.5). By age group the recommended level is most understood amongst the youngest with 85% of 16 to 24 year old males and 91% of equivalent females saying the level is five, compared to 57% of males aged over 75 and 69% of the oldest females.

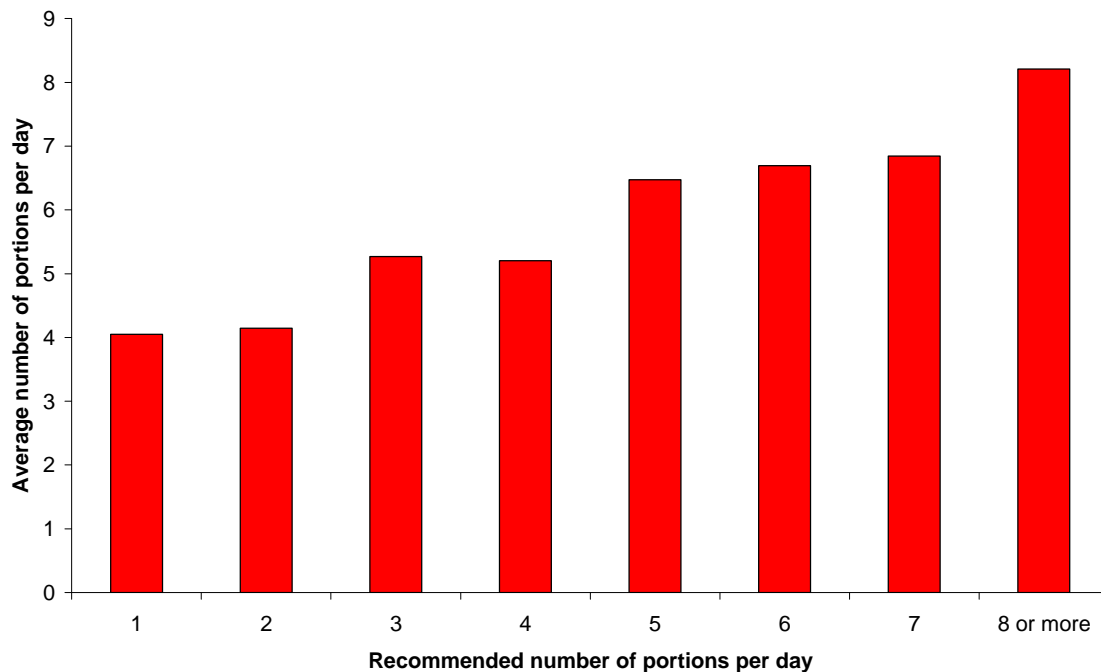
Often there is of course a difference between theory and practise and this is shown in actual consumption of fruit and vegetables. So whilst over 80% know they should eat five (or more) portions a day in reality 70% actually achieve it, although 55% of people eat six or more⁴. Overall whilst women do generally eat more portions a day than men the difference is quite small. Equally whilst more of the youngest tend to eat fewer portions; again overall there is little real difference by age (table 2.10).

⁴ In comparison with the UK, were around 25% of the population eat five or more portions a day this level is high, so whilst it may reflect a real difference it is possible that the questions on portions of fruit and vegetables consumed may have encouraged over reporting when the answers were combined, compared to detailed one to one interviews in the UK.

Table 2.10 - Number of portions of fruit and vegetables and fruit juice consumed per day by age (percentages)

Age group	Number of portions of fruit and vegetables eat per day				
	0-2	3 to 4	5	6 to 7	8 or more
16-24	13	26	16	26	20
25-34	13	21	18	25	22
35-44	8	20	15	32	25
45-54	9	18	13	29	30
55-64	6	17	16	24	36
65-74	8	21	11	26	34
75+	11	20	17	26	27
All	10	20	15	28	27

Chart 2.6 - Average portions of fruit and vegetables consumed by estimate of recommended number



Knowing the recommended number of portions a day does not make that much difference to the average number of portions actually consumed as chart 2.6 shows⁵. On average all those thinking that the recommended limit is three or over actually eat five, whilst the average number of portions for those who think the recommendation is two portions or less, is still four.

⁵ Doing a simple regression analysis between knowledge of portions recommended and number of portions eaten suggests that algebraically the number of portions eaten = $3.3 = 0.62 \times \text{estimate of number of portions recommended}$.

Weight

On average males and females have pretty much the same view of their weight with just under a half thinking their weight is about right and about 40% thinking they are a bit overweight (table 2.11).

Table 2.11 - Perception of weight by gender (percentages)

	Female	Male
Underweight	3	3
About the right weight	46	46
A little overweight	39	43
Very overweight	11	7
Don't know	1	1

However, by calculating a Body Mass Index⁶ (BMI) it is possible to see how accurate the perceptions are as shown in table 2.12. This shows that 90% of women compared to 73% of men who think they are the right weight actually are (having a normal BMI value). In contrast 31% of women and 11% of men who believe they are overweight are in fact about the right weight.

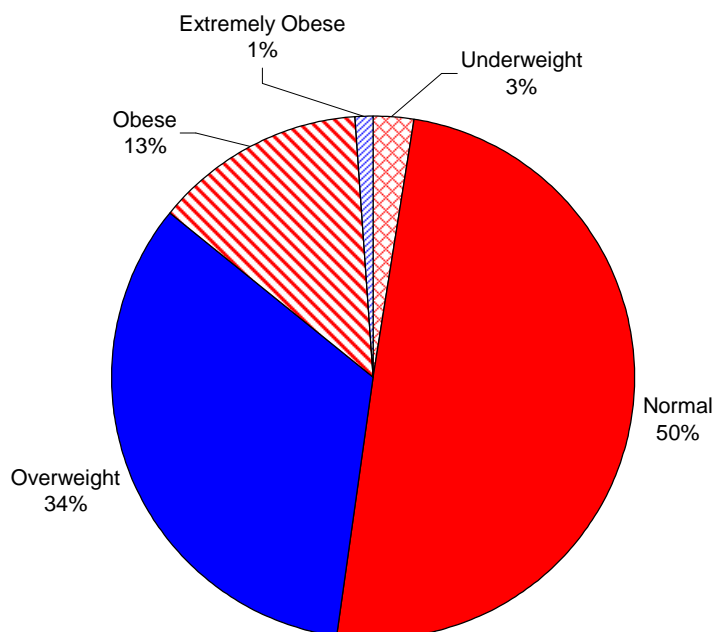
Table 2.12 - Perception of weight against actual BMI by gender (percentages)

Weight perception	Actual BMI group				
	Underweight	Normal	Overweight	Obese	Extremely obese
Female					
Underweight	54	43	-	2	-
About the right weight	3	90	6	0	-
A little overweight	-	31	56	13	-
Very overweight	-	1	10	77	13
Not sure about my weight	10	80	10	-	-
All females	3	56	26	13	1
Male					
Underweight	11	85	5	-	-
About the right weight	2	73	24	1	-
A little overweight	-	11	71	18	0
Very overweight	-	-	18	76	5
Not sure about my weight	-	72	28	-	-
All males	1	42	43	13	0

Half (50%) the population have a BMI which classifies them as normal (chart 2.7), whilst a third (34%) are overweight. At the extremes about one in eight people (13%) are obese, with 3% underweight and 1% extremely (morbidly) obese.

⁶ The Body Mass Index (BMI) is the most widely used index of obesity among adults aged 16 and over. The BMI standardises weight for height and is calculated as weight(kg)/height(m²). Underweight is defined as a BMI of below 18.5, Normal between 18.5 and 25, Overweight 25 to 30, Obese 30 to 40 and Extremely (Morbidly) obese 40 or greater. The definition for Underweight varies; we have taken the above definition from the World Health Organisation Regional Office for Europe.

Chart 2.7 - Percentages in each BMI group



Looking at BMI by age and gender (table 2.13) the most noticeable differences are the overall proportion of men who are overweight compared to women and that the proportion of men who are overweight aged 16 to 24 is around half (20%) the level seen in the rest of men. Actual obesity levels are the same in men and women at 13%, peaking for the 45 to 54 age group from both genders.

Another noticeable difference in BMI is evident in housing qualifications with 33% and 13% of people a-h qualified being respectively overweight and obese compared to 25% and 8% of non-residentially qualified people.

Table 2.13 - BMI group by age and gender (percentages)

Female	Age Group							Total
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	
Underweight	7	4	2	2	3	3	6	3
Normal	68	62	54	54	43	47	58	56
Overweight	15	20	30	26	41	31	24	26
Obese	7	14	12	18	12	18	12	13
Extremely Obese	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1
All females	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Male	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	Total
Underweight	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Normal	69	47	33	35	40	35	42	42
Overweight	19	41	53	44	44	49	46	43
Obese	8	9	13	19	14	15	11	13
Extremely Obese	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	0
All males	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

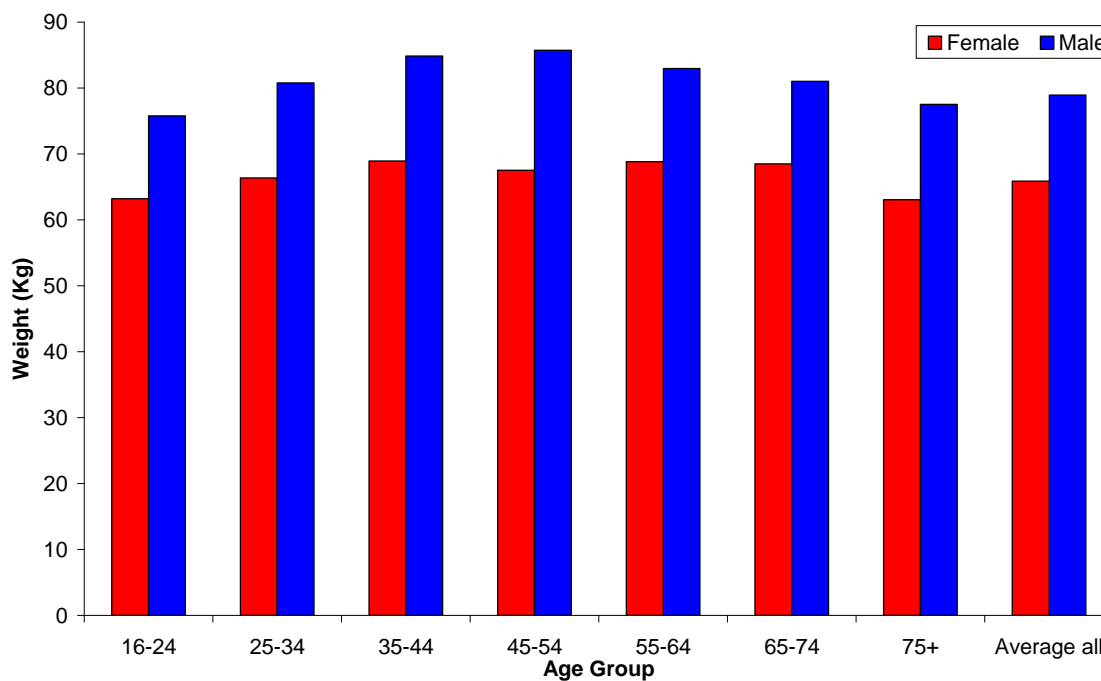
One weakness in using BMI's is that people who undertake a lot of sport are more likely to have higher muscle to fat ratio and because muscle is heavier than fat can be classed as overweight when in fact they are less exposed to many of the health risks associated with being overweight, (for example Mike Tindall the Gloucester and England rugby player has a BMI of nearly 30). However, by looking at BMI by activity it is possible to estimate the proportion of people who may have a potentially misleading BMI index. Taking people who report being very physically active and have a BMI of 25-27 shows that around 5% of females and 13% of males who are classed as overweight but are unlikely to face the same health risks.

Table 2.14 shows that whilst older males and females tend to be a little bit shorter than their younger equivalents, a greater difference occurs in weight (also shown in chart 2.8) where middle age men weigh up to 10kg more than both the youngest and oldest men. For women the difference is less but is still up to 5kg.

Table 2.14 - Average height weight and BMI group by age and gender

Age group	Average Height (meters)		Average Weight (kg)		BMI Number		BMI Group	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
16-24	1.65	1.79	63.20	75.80	23.25	23.56	Normal	Normal
25-34	1.64	1.79	66.39	80.81	24.56	25.36	Normal	Overweight
35-44	1.65	1.79	68.95	84.84	25.47	26.59	Overweight	Overweight
45-54	1.63	1.77	67.51	85.70	25.41	27.25	Overweight	Overweight
55-64	1.63	1.77	68.85	82.94	25.82	26.46	Overweight	Overweight
65-74	1.62	1.75	68.49	81.03	26.05	26.38	Overweight	Overweight
75+	1.60	1.74	63.05	77.52	24.60	25.72	Normal	Overweight
All	1.62	1.76	65.90	78.93	24.96	25.50	Normal	Overweight

Chart 2.8 - Average weight by age group

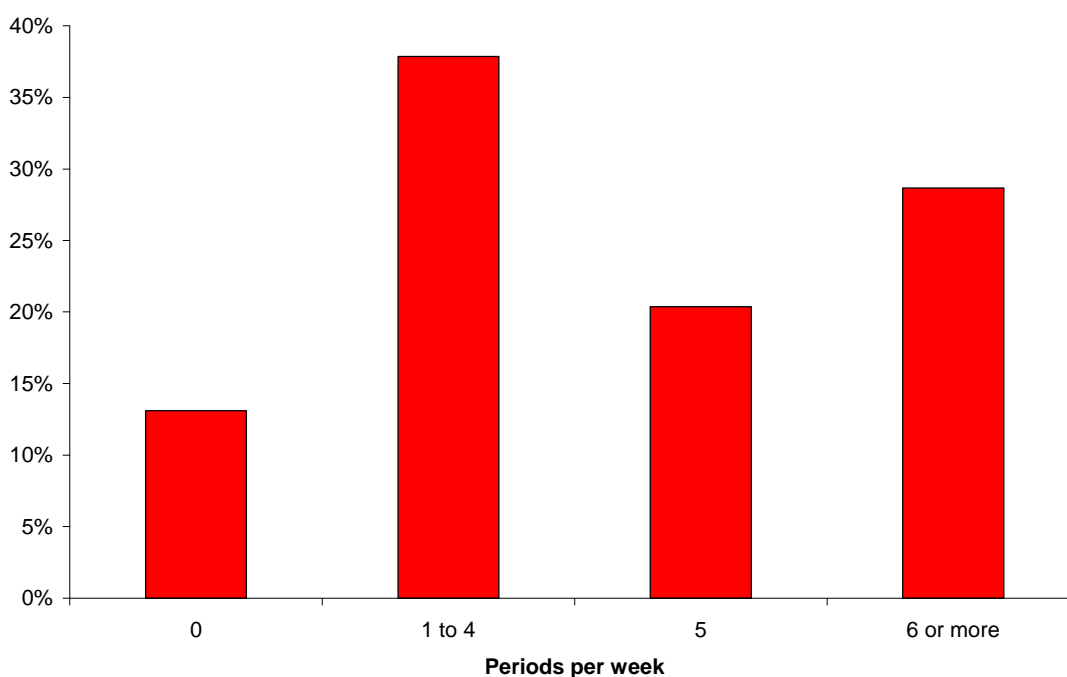


Chapter 3 – Leisure

Physical activity

Health experts recommend that people should undertake at least 30 minutes of physical activity at least 5 times a week and as chart 3.1 below shows; nearly half of adults do so with two in ten (20%) doing 5 periods and nearly three in ten (29%) six or more. However, about one in eight people (13%) undertake no physical activity and over a third (38%) only one to four periods a week.

Chart 3.1 - Number of periods of organised or independent physical activity greater than 30 minutes per week (percentages)



There is virtually no difference in physical activity by gender but, as table 3.1 shows, there is when it comes to an individual's own assessment of how active they are, with more females considering themselves not very active and more males very active. In both these instances, taking one to four periods of activity as "not very" and six or more as "very", their own assessment concurs more closely to the official guidelines than the corresponding groups.

Table 3.1 - Own assessment of physical activity by gender (percentages)

	Female	Male	All
Not at all physically active	5	4	4
Not very physically active	33	25	29
Fairly physically active	54	56	55
Very physically active	8	15	11

In terms of daily activity health experts recommend that everyone should undertake 30 minutes of moderate activity daily. Overall about a quarter did not know what the correct figure was. Of those who did know (table 3.2) six out of ten knew that 30 minutes was the recommended figure, with in general a greater proportion of older people knowing the correct figure than younger ones.

Table 3.2 - Number of minutes of recommend exercise (percentages)

Age group	under 20 minutes	20 or 25 minutes	30 minutes	35 to 50 minutes	60 minutes and over
16-24	3	25	48	10	14
25-34	3	24	63	3	7
35-44	4	21	62	3	10
45-54	3	17	66	4	10
55-64	4	18	58	6	15
65-74	5	14	54	7	21
75+	7	12	71	1	9
Total	4	20	60	5	11

Not all leisure activities involve exercise and as tables 3.3a and 3.3b show the most frequent activity is reading, with over half of females (54%) and nearly half of males (46%) reading daily. The next most popular pastime is walking in countryside or parks which 54% of women and 46% of men do at least once a week.

In contrast men cycled more frequently with 26% doing so at least weekly compared to 13% of females, and men also undertook surfing or water sports more: 12% weekly compared to 4% of women. Indeed, on average, more men are on the water at least weekly than go to the cinema or attend church.

Table 3.3a - Frequency leisure activities undertaken by females (percentages)

	Every day	A few times a week	Once a week	Once/twice a month	Once/twice a year	Never/ no entry
Reading	54	23	8	4	2	9
Cycling	2	6	5	11	17	59
Walking in the countryside or parks	13	22	19	19	9	17
Keep fit	2	13	10	8	10	56
Cinema/theatre	1	1	8	28	34	29
Going to the beach	3	19	19	20	17	22
Attending church/prayer group or similar	1	3	8	6	12	71
Surfing, sailing water sports	0	1	3	5	11	79
Swimming	1	9	11	19	23	38
Playing sport	1	7	6	8	12	67
Attending club/society	1	5	9	7	5	73
Other	2	3	2	1	1	91

Table 3.3b - Frequency leisure activities undertaken by males (percentages)

	Every day	A few times a week	Once a week	Once/twice a month	Once/twice a year	Never/ no entry
Reading	46	20	5	5	3	21
Cycling	7	11	8	12	14	48
Walking in the countryside or parks	11	19	17	17	9	27
Keep fit	3	12	4	5	7	70
Cinema/theatre	0	1	4	28	28	39
Going to the beach	4	12	14	23	17	30
Attending church/prayer group or similar	0	3	5	3	11	77
Surfing, sailing water sports	3	4	5	10	12	67
Swimming	4	7	5	18	21	45
Playing sport	2	15	14	10	8	51
Attending club/society	1	6	10	11	7	65
Other	3	4	1	1	0	91

Use of parks

On average four in ten (40%) of the population use public parks at sometime during the year (table 3.4). The most used parks are those in town with nearly 50% of people visiting People's Park at some point in the year and 60% using Howard Davis Park. However, very few people are very regular users of the parks with only 3% using them weekly or more frequently. Residents of St Helier and St Saviour made most use of the parks listed with those living in Grouville and St Mary the least use.

Table 3.4 - Frequency of visits to parks (percentages)

	Daily	Once a week	More than once a week	Once or twice a month	Once or twice a year	Never
Howard Davis Park	1	4	2	10	40	42
Sir Winston Churchill	0	1	0	3	23	73
Coronation Park	0	2	2	10	29	58
People's Park	0	2	1	7	36	54
St Andrew's Park	0	1	1	5	17	77
Average	0	2	1	7	29	61

Table 3.5 shows that the reason people go to parks is very age dependent and as such shows that parks meet the different needs of all age groups. Nearly half (49%) of the youngest group visit parks for entertainment, whilst on average a similar percentage of the next two age groups (41% for 25 to 34 year olds and 57% for 35 to

44 year olds) take children to play in parks. As people get older, parks are used more for walking (nearly a third of the four remaining age groups), relaxing and, specifically for the over 75 year olds, looking at plants.

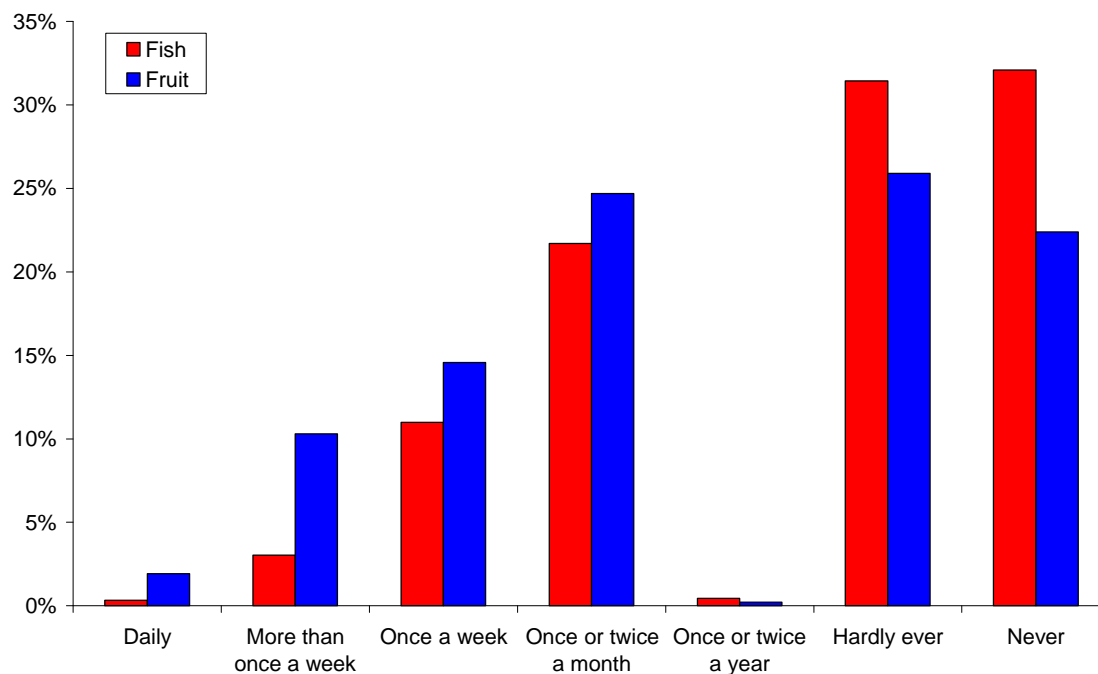
Table 3.5 - Reason park visited by age (percentages)

Age group	As a shortcut	For entertainment	To look at plants	To sit and relax	To take children to play	To walk
16-24	8	49	-	19	12	12
25-34	6	26	-	16	41	11
35-44	4	15	2	8	57	14
45-54	6	21	9	15	20	29
55-64	6	14	16	12	21	32
65-74	9	11	15	16	21	28
75+	9	9	23	26	4	28
Total	6	23	6	14	31	19

Use of markets

More people use the fruit and vegetable market than the fish market with 27% using the former at least weekly and 14% using the latter (chart 3.2). Nearly two-thirds of adults are very infrequent or non-users of the fish market compared to just over half for the fruit and vegetable market.

Chart 3.2 - Frequency of visits to markets (percentages)



Buying fresh produce was the main reason for visiting the markets, 42% of fish market customers and 34% of fruit market. Around 15% of people each said their main reason was buying local, the wide selection and to support local markets. The speciality shops at the fruit market were the main reason for 6% of shoppers.

The main reasons given for not using the market relates to location with nearly a quarter (24%) saying that difficulty in parking puts them off using and a further quarter (29%) saying that the location is not convenient. By parish (table 3.6) more than four in ten (over 40%) of residents of Grouville, St Martin and St Peter say parking puts them off using, whilst for six out of ten residents (60%) of St Ouen and Trinity the location in general is the main reason for not using. In general the cost of produce at the market is not seen as a problem, only 6% overall say it is, but this rises to 12% and 14% respectively for residents of St Helier and St Clement.

Chart 3.3 - Main reason for not using markets, non-users only (percentages)

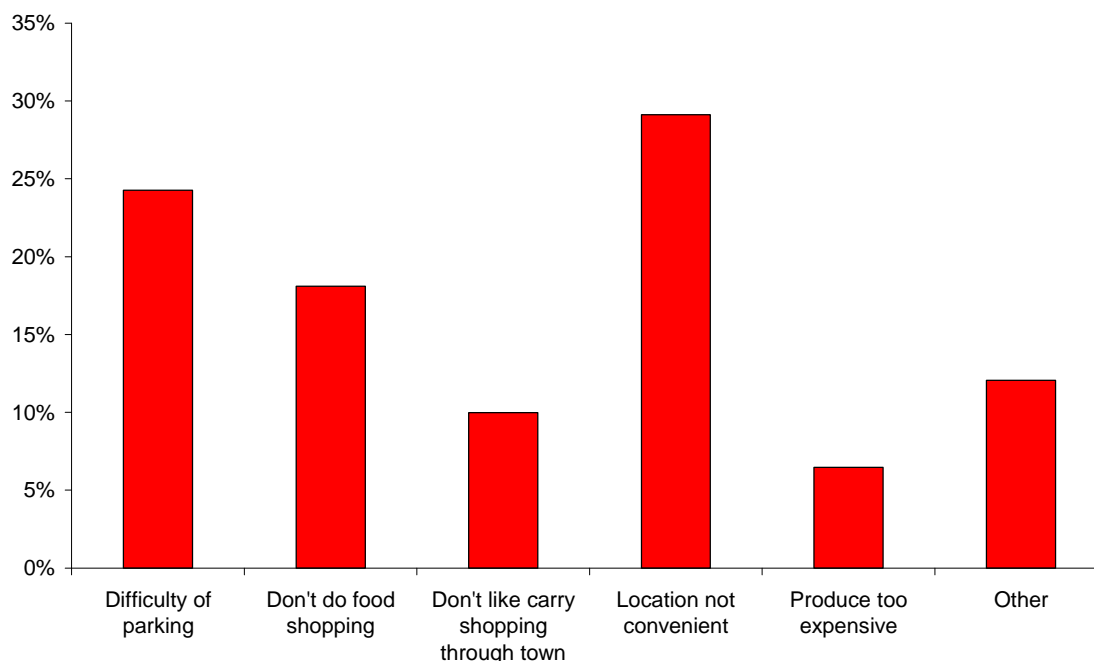


Table 3.6 - Main reason for not using markets by parish, non-users only (percentages)

Parish	Difficulty of parking	Don't do food shopping	Don't like carry shopping through town	Location not convenient	Produce too expensive	Other
Grouville	46	5	4	12	4	29
St Brelade	14	33	10	36	-	8
St Clement	19	12	12	27	14	15
St Helier	21	22	15	21	12	10
St John	39	29	-	19	5	7
St Lawrence	26	5	6	43	-	20
St Martin	43	13	9	30	-	4
St Mary	12	21	12	34	-	21
St Ouen	17	4	12	60	4	3
St Peter	43	4	4	43	4	3
St Saviour	17	22	11	22	8	20
Trinity	40	-	-	60	-	-
All	24	18	10	29	6	12

Use of library

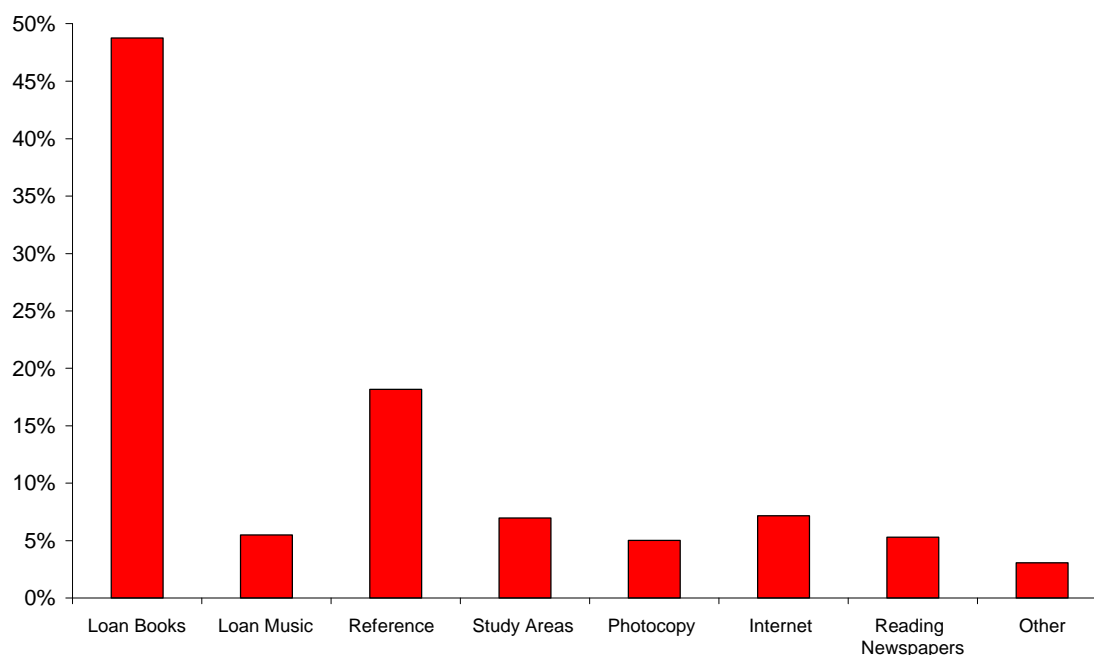
Overall, slightly more women (56%) than men (44%) have a States of Jersey library card. Despite this, the frequency of visits to libraries does not vary much by gender. The town library is the most used (table 3.7) with nearly a quarter of adults using it on a monthly basis, about the same percentage as for residents of St Brelade who use Les Quennevais.

Table 3.7 - Timing of last visit to libraries (percentages)

Library	Within last week	Within last month	Within last year	More than a year ago	Never
Town	10%	14%	20%	33%	24%
Les Quennevais	1%	1%	4%	12%	82%
Mobile	0%	1%	2%	10%	88%

Nearly half of all users (49%) use libraries to borrowing books (chart 3.4), with the next most popular service being reference facilities (18%).

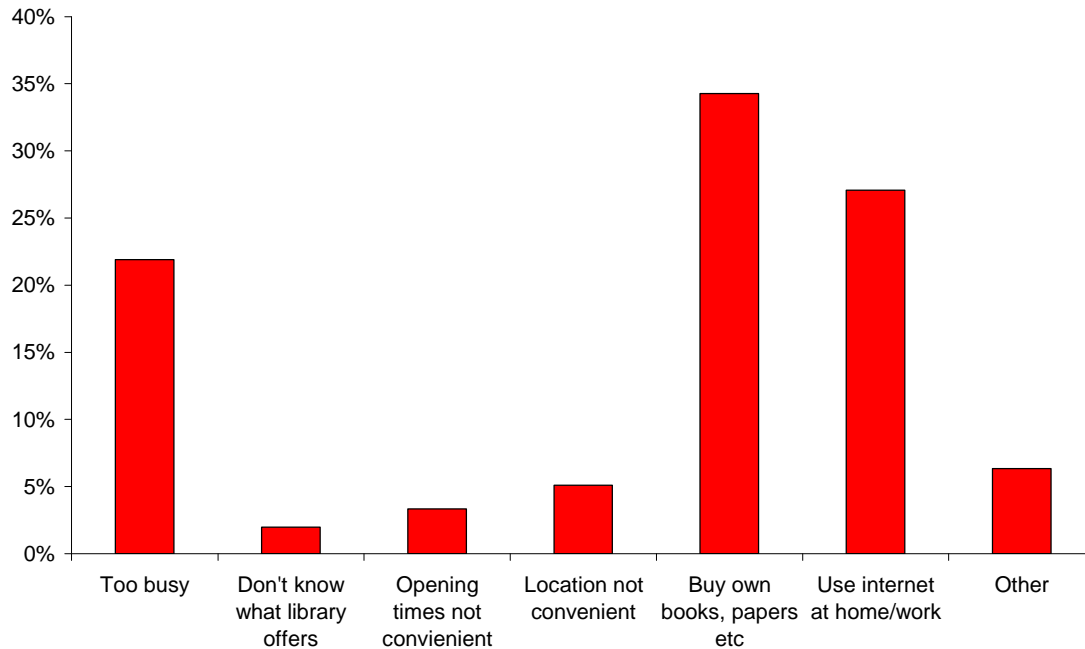
Chart 3.4 - Facilities used at libraries (percentages)



Just under 10% of people use the internet at libraries. However, the fact that people have internet at home/work is a reason given by a quarter (27%) of non-users why they don't use the library. Other main reasons (chart 3.5) are that people buy their own books and papers (34%) or are too busy (22%).

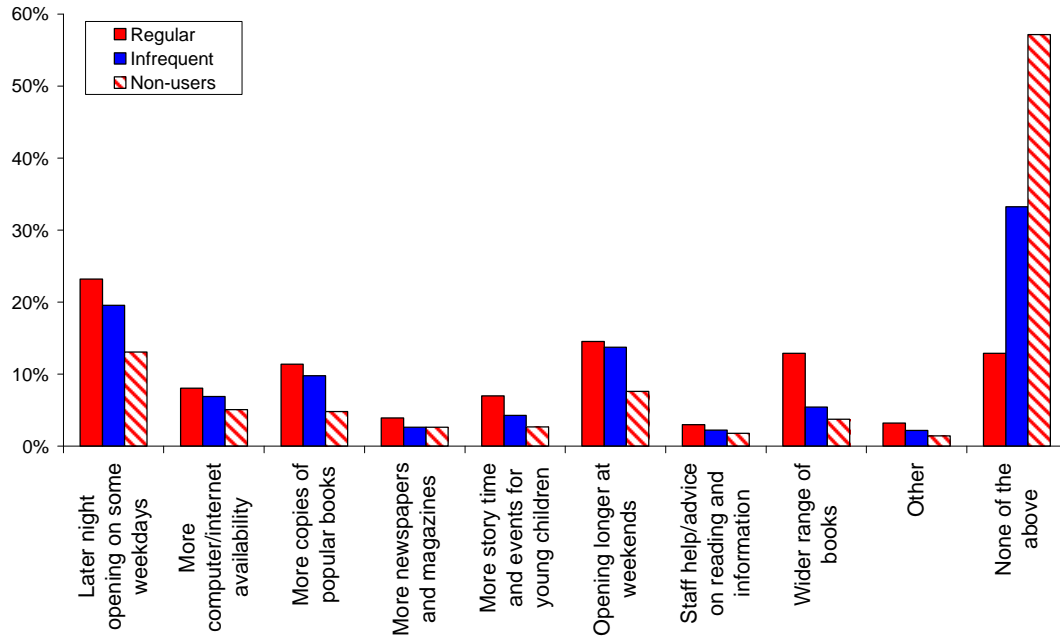
A third (33%) of infrequent library users and well over a half (57%) of non-users say that no improvements in library services will cause them to use the library more (chart 3.6).

Chart 3.5 - Reasons why non-frequent users do not use libraries (percentages)



However, regular library users are more positive about what changes would make them use the library service more with 23% saying late night opening and 15% weekend opening would increase their use of libraries, compared to 13% saying nothing will. Over 10% of regular users say that a wider selection of books or more copies of popular books would be a welcome improvement. Longer opening hours in evenings and weekends is the key improvement that infrequent and non-users would like to see.

Chart 3.6 - Improvements that would increase frequency of library use (percentages)

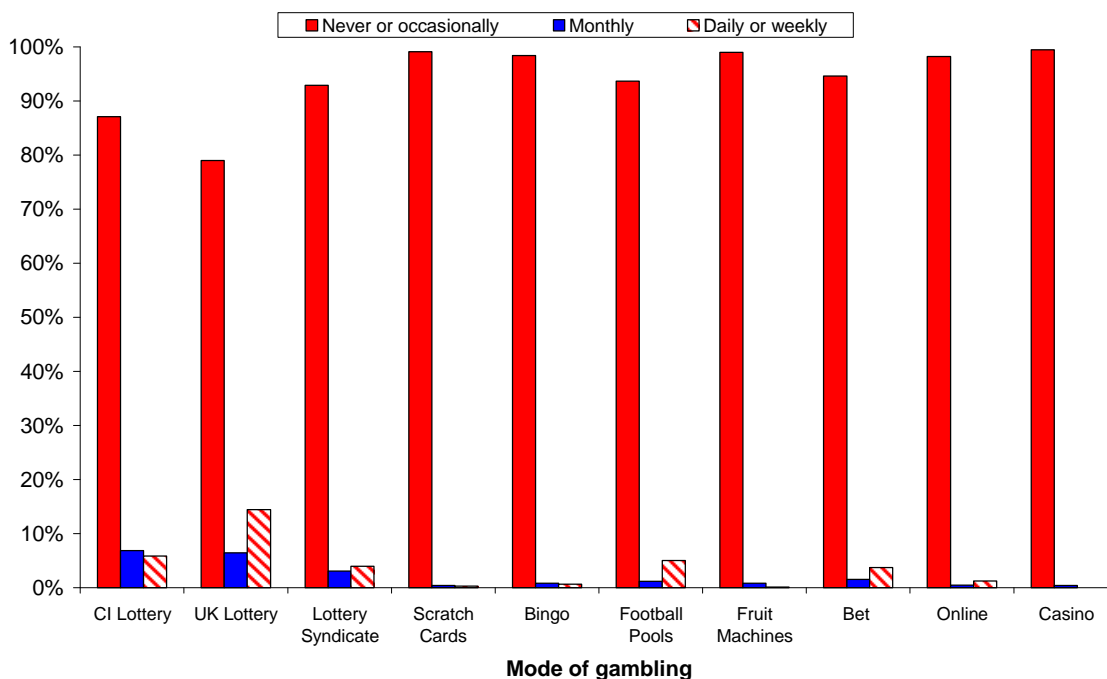


The improvements people would most like to see at Les Quennevais library are longer opening hours at weekends and evenings (both supported by 23%). Whilst more copies of books and a wider range would encourage people to use the mobile library more.

Gambling

Most people in Jersey hardly ever gamble. In fact with the exception of the Channel Island and UK lotteries more than nine out of ten adults (over 90%) never or only occasionally gamble (chart 3.7). The most popular forms of gambling are the lotteries with 13% of adults playing the Channel Island lottery monthly or more frequently and 20% playing the UK lottery to the same frequency. On a weekly or more frequent basis the most popular forms of gambling, after playing the lotteries, are doing the football pools by 5% of people and betting on horses (4%).

Chart 3.7 - Frequency of gambling by type (percentages)



A third of people have no opinion on gambling controls in Jersey (table 3.8). Of those who did express an opinion 54% (corresponding to 40% of the whole population) believe gambling controls in Jersey are a little or much too tight.

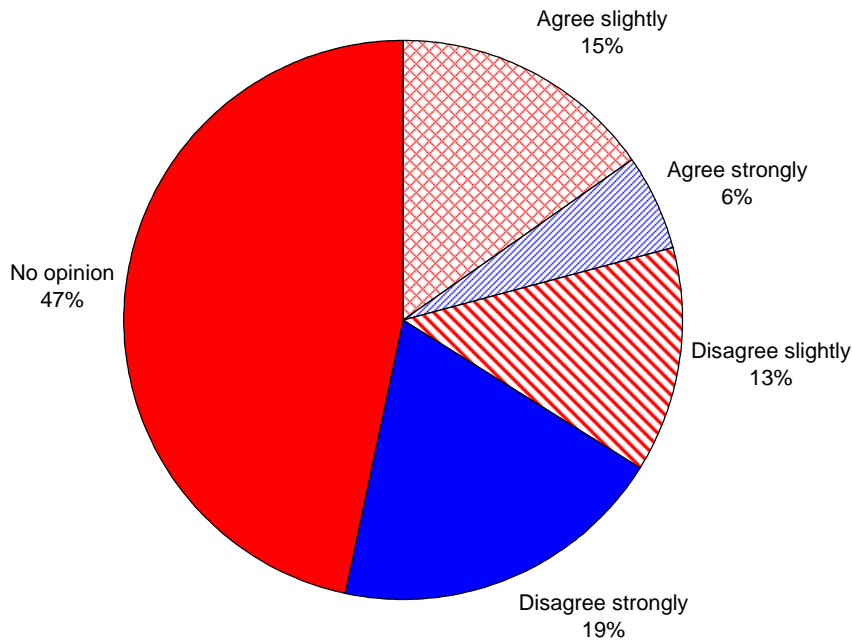
Table 3.8 - Views on Jersey gambling controls (percentages)

	Female	Male	Total
Much too loose	2%	3%	3%
A little too loose	3%	3%	3%
Just about right	25%	25%	24%
A little too tight	20%	20%	20%
Much too tight	12%	24%	17%
No opinion	38%	25%	32%

Perhaps reflecting the general lack of interest in gambling in Jersey highlighted by low participation rates, nearly half of people have no opinion of whether fruit

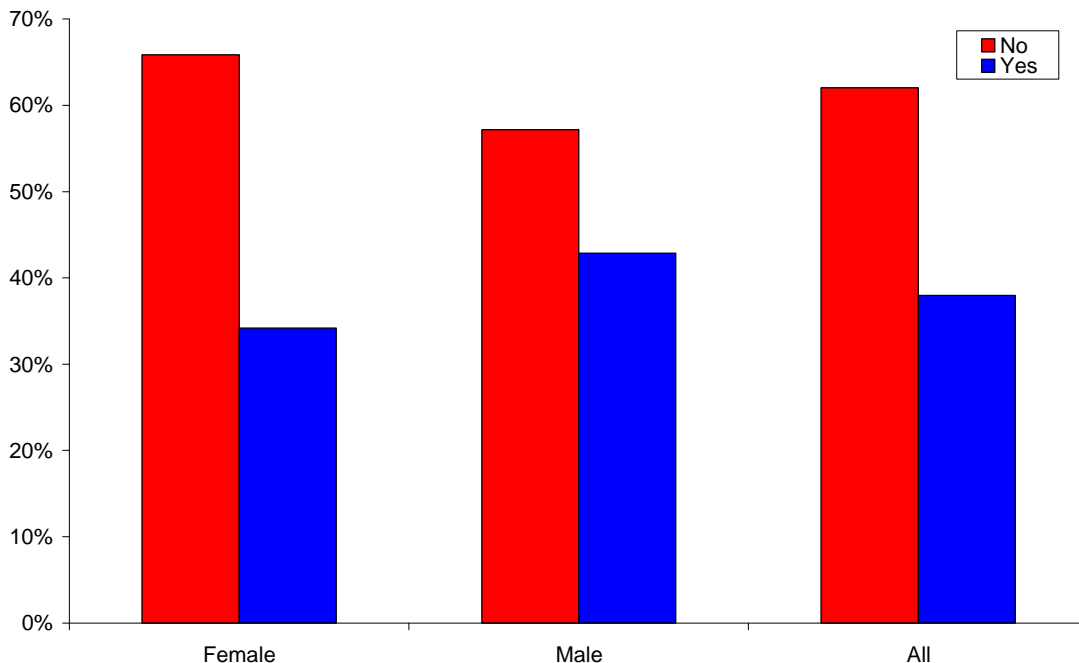
machines should be allowed in bars (chart 3.8). Of those expressing an opinion, 60% (or 32% of the whole population) disagree.

Chart 3.8 - Views on fruit machines being in bars (percentages)



As chart 3.9 shows around two-thirds (62%) of adults do not support the idea of other forms of gambling being introduced in Jersey. Men tend to be more supportive with 43% in favour compared to 34% of women. The most popular form of new gambling were a casino (often with the proviso of high class or well controlled), favoured by 22% and easier access to UK lottery (12%).

Chart 3.9 - Support other forms of gambling in Jersey (percentages)



Chapter 4 – Travel and Transport

Length of journeys by purpose and mode

Almost 5,000 separate journeys, relating to journeys made on a weekday in the previous 24 hours were recorded by means of a travel diary included in the survey. The average length of journey (table 4.1) was 2.8 miles, with shopping trips (which includes people working in town walking to shops) being slightly shorter, on average, than social journeys and trips to or for work. Going home relates to all journeys made where final destination is home, not just return journeys from work.

Table 4.1 - Average length of journey by purpose

	Number of journeys recorded	Average distance (miles)
Go home	1,439	2.9
Social/Other	1,289	3.1
To/For work	1,282	2.7
Shopping	491	2.2
School run	360	2.5
Other	7	0.7
All	4,868	2.8

Table 4.2 shows that the average length of journey made by car, at 3.3 miles, was only about one tenth of a mile greater than that made by bicycle or by bus. The average length of journey made on foot was almost a mile.

Table 4.2 - Average length of journey by mode

	Number of journeys recorded	Average distance (miles)
Car/Van	3,442	3.3
Walk	1,016	0.9
Bicycle	138	3.2
Bus	132	3.2
Motorbike	103	3.3
Taxi	37	4.0
All	4,868	2.8

The average distance travelled to work by respondents who said that it was too far to walk or cycle was about 4 miles.

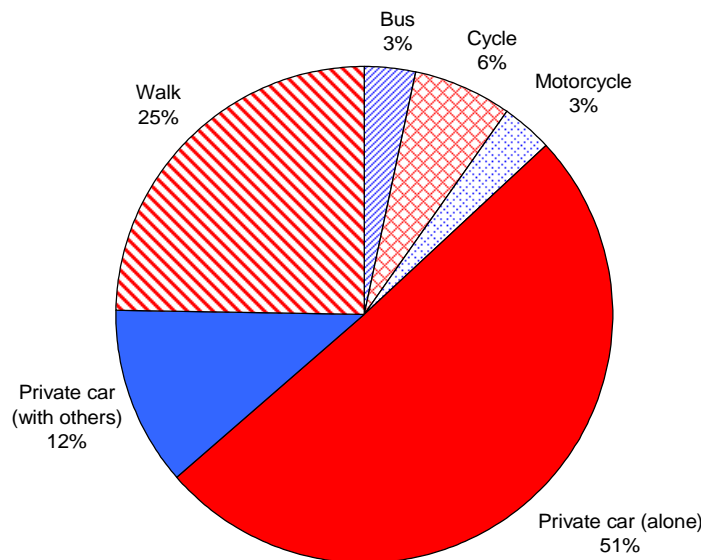
Travel to work

Half (50%) of all people travelling to work usually did so by car on their own (chart 4.1). People travelling by car with more than one person (excluding school children, and hence potentially taking a vehicle off the road) accounted for only about one in eight (12%) of workers.

A quarter (25%) of all people usually walked to work, but only 3% of people usually travelled to work by bus and about 4% cycled. One difference from the census is the lack of people in the survey saying they worked mainly from home or other forms (normally living adjacent to place of work). Each of these groups accounted for around 5% of people travelling to work in the 2001 census but less than 1% combined in the survey. At this stage it is unclear if the large change in people working from home is definitional (i.e. semi retired people not completing the travel diary as they may have thought it didn't apply to them), a sampling issue or an actual structural change. The lower number of people living close to work may well reflect the lower response rate in the Hotels sector as described in chapter 1.

Further work will be needed to understand these differences. However, if these classes of travel to work are excluded from the census analysis and the other modes scaled up, it suggests that, whilst the overall proportion using cars is about the same, more people are travelling to work alone in cars (up from 48% to 51%) and less with others (16% to 12%) than 4 years ago and more people are cycling (3% to 6%).

Chart 4.1 - Transport used to travel to work



About half (52%) of workers who lived in St Helier usually walked to work, as did a third (35%) of those who lived in St Saviour (table 4.3). The western parishes (notably St Brelade and St Peter) had a significantly higher proportion of people who cycled to work than the eastern parishes (Grouville and St Clement), reflecting the ease of access to cycle routes from the west of the Island.

Table 4.3 - Travel to work by mode by parish (parish percentages)

Parish	Bus	Cycle	Motor cycle	Private car (alone)	Private car (with others)	Walk
Grouville	1	4	-	81	11	1
St Brelade	4	12	1	63	14	5
St Clement	8	4	2	51	19	15
St Helier	3	4	3	32	6	52
St John	2	6	11	61	20	-
St Lawrence	4	10	6	68	9	3
St Martin	14	3	3	65	17	-
St Mary	-	3	-	71	21	5
St Ouen	-	2	3	78	15	-
St Peter	-	12	1	63	9	12
St Saviour	4	8	5	36	12	35
Trinity	3	11	5	63	18	-
All	3	6	3	51	12	25

Note: excludes people working from home which as discussed above accounted for less than 1% in this survey.

Number of vehicles per household

The average number of cars available for use by households (table 4.4) was slightly higher than the figure recorded by the 2001 census (1.34). The average number of vans per household was similar to that of the census.

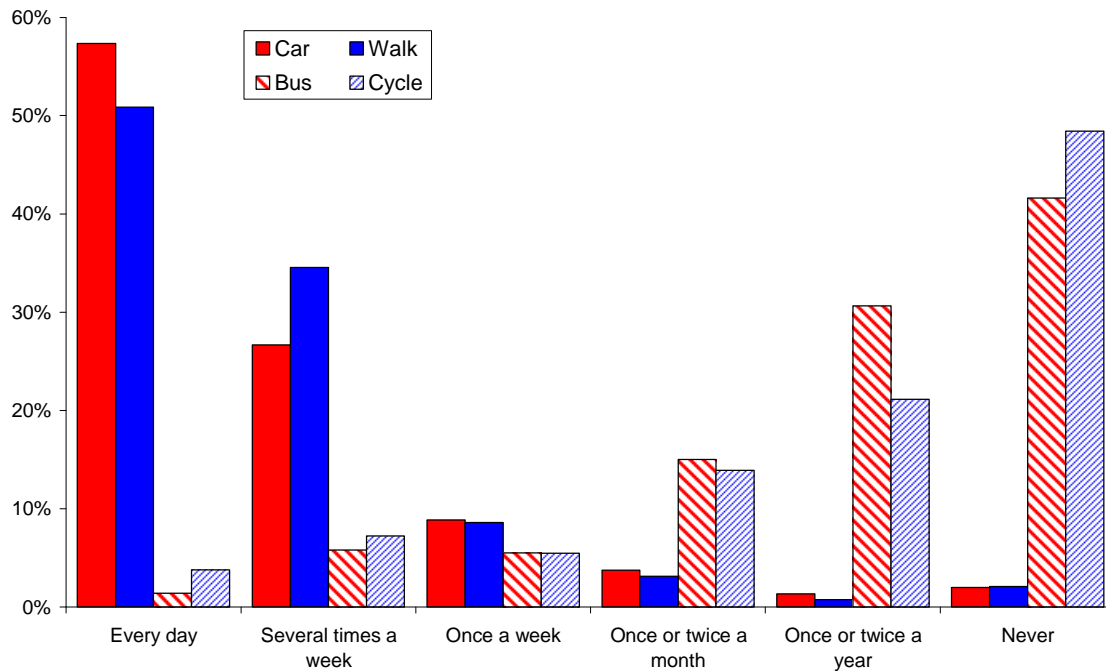
Table 4.4- Average number of vehicles per household

	Average number per household
Car	1.42
Van	0.12
Motorbike	0.18
Bicycle	0.71

Mode of Travel

Most adults (84%) travelled by car either every day or several times a week with a similar proportion (85%) walking for more than 10 minutes with such frequency (chart 4.2). In contrast, almost half of adults (48%) never cycled, and about two-fifths (42%) never travelled by bus.

Chart 4.2 - Frequency of travel by mode



Travel by car

Purpose of journeys

Car journeys were made for shopping (57%) and social visits (58%) with the greatest frequency (table 4.5), followed by travel to/from work (48%). About two-fifths of all respondents (and of car users) said that the car was their main form of transport. However, some caution is needed in interpreting the figure for main form of transport, as 3% of car users said only that the car was the main form of travel, whilst the other 36% also listed the other purposes for which they used the car. In addition some frequent car users simply listed journey types and not “main form”.

Table 4.5 - Purpose⁷ of journeys by car (percentage using car for each purpose)

Work	School	Shops	Visit friends	Social	Main form	Other
48%	19%	57%	50%	58%	39%	5%

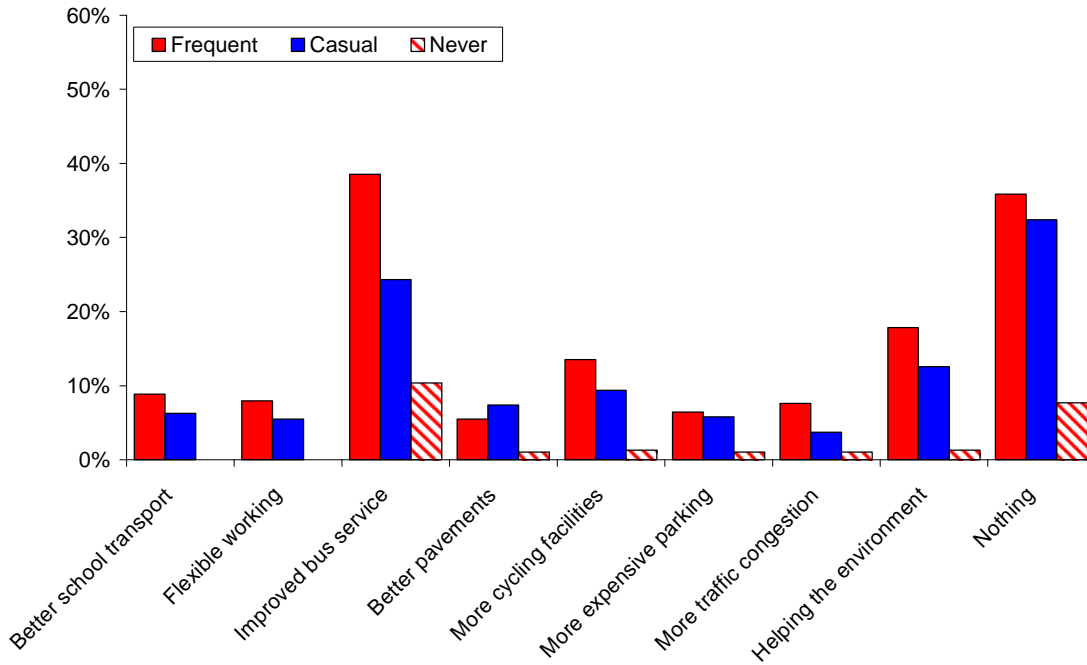
Using the car less

Chart 4.3 shows that almost two-fifths (39%) of frequent⁸ car users said that “improved bus services” would encourage them to use the car less. About a quarter

⁷ In tables 4.6 to 4.9 people have said why they use a mode of transport when they do, as such the proportions saying they use a particular mode, particularly bus and cycle for work, will be higher than that reported in chart 4.3 and table 4.4, which reports the regular or most used mode of transport to work.

(24%) of casual car users expressed the same opinion. However, about a third (36%) of frequent and casual (32%) car users said that nothing would encourage them to use the car less, twice as many as said they would do something to help the environment.

Chart 4.3 - Reasons for encouraging less car use



Bus use

Purpose of journeys

About 5% of people who ever used the bus said it was their main form of transport, (table 4.6), corresponding to only about 3% of all adults. Travelling on a night out was the most common reason given for taking the bus, by nearly half (44%) of bus users (table 4.6).

Table 4.6 - Purpose of journeys by bus (percentage using bus for each purpose)

Work	School	Shops	Accompany	Friends	Main form	Night out	Other
14%	2%	18%	5%	15%	5%	44%	12%

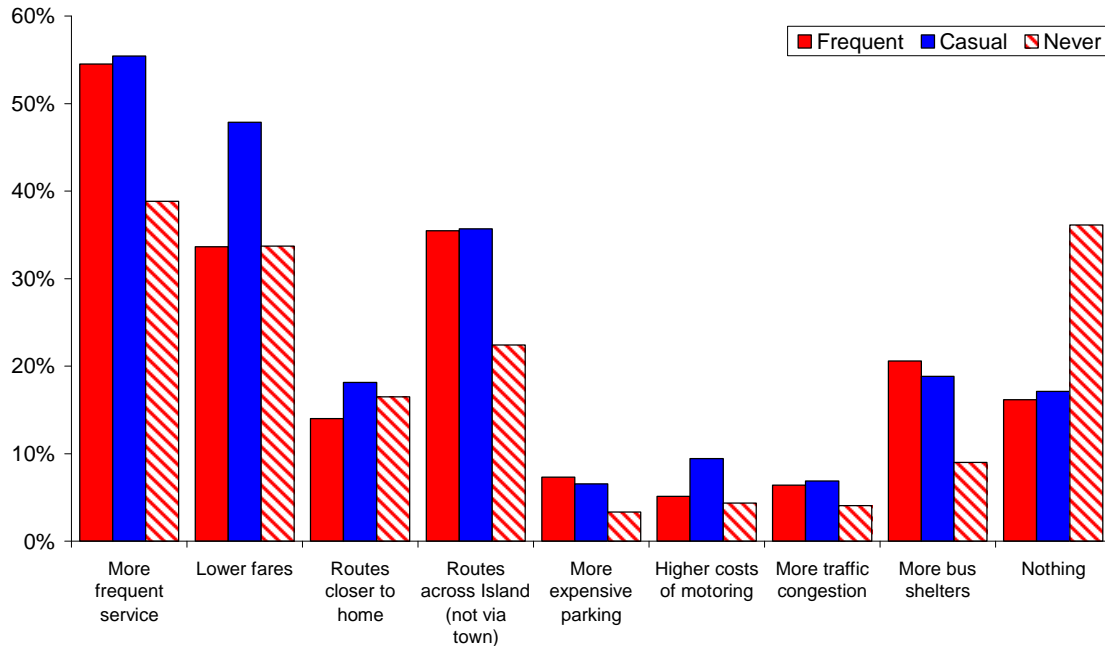
As shown in chart 4.4, more than half (55%) of both frequent and casual bus users, and almost 40% of those who never used the bus, said that more frequent services would encourage them to use the bus more. Lower fares and routes going across

⁸ Frequent car users are defined as those travelling by car every day or several times a week. Casual users are defined as travelling either once a week or once or twice a month. The same designations for “Frequent” and “Casual” users are applied in subsequent sections on walking, buses and cycling.

the Island were also given as significant reasons for encouraging greater bus use, specifically both would encourage around 40% of casual users to use the bus more.

A third (36%) of people who never travelled by bus said that nothing would encourage them to do so. As for encouraging people to use cars less or cycle more (covered below), higher motoring costs, more congestion or more expensive parking were not in general seen as factors that would encourage people to use the bus more.

Chart 4.4 - Reasons to encourage more bus use



Cycling

Purpose of journeys

Cycling for pleasure (71%) and exercise (40%) were the most common reasons given for cycling (table 4.7). Only about 3% of cyclists said that it was their main form of transport, corresponding to less than 2% of all adults.

Table 4.7 - Purpose of journeys by bicycle (percentage using bike for each purpose)

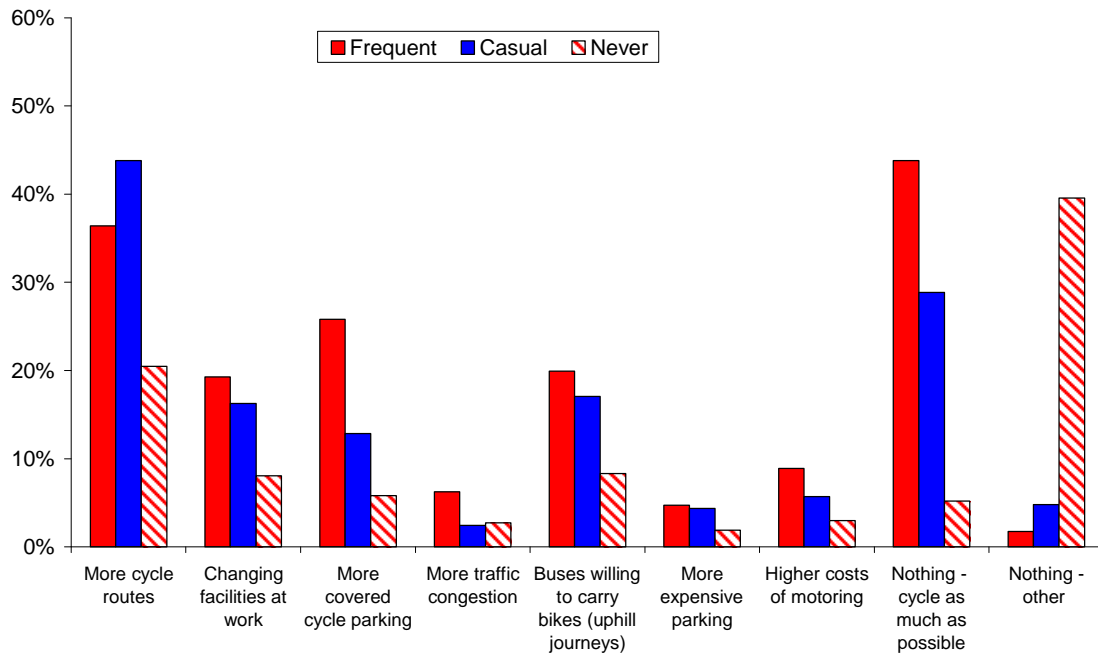
Work	School	Shops	Main form	Friends	Pleasure	Exercise	Other
15%	2%	10%	3%	10%	71%	40%	3%

More cycle routes was the most cited development to encourage greater cycling by frequent (36%) and casual (44%) cyclists (chart 4.5). A fifth (20%) of non-cyclists also said that this would encourage them to cycle more.

More covered cycle parking, changing facilities at work and buses to carry bikes were given by frequent and casual cyclists as significant reasons which would encourage

more cycling, supported by around 20% of frequent and casual cyclists. More than 40% of frequent cyclists and almost 30% of casual cyclists said that they already cycled as much as possible, whilst almost two-fifths (40%) of non-cyclists said that nothing would encourage them to cycle.

Chart 4.5 - Reasons to encourage more cycling



Walking

Purpose of journeys

Walking to the shops, for pleasure and as exercise were the main reasons people walked for more than 10 minutes (table 4.8). About 10% of people said it was their main form of transport.

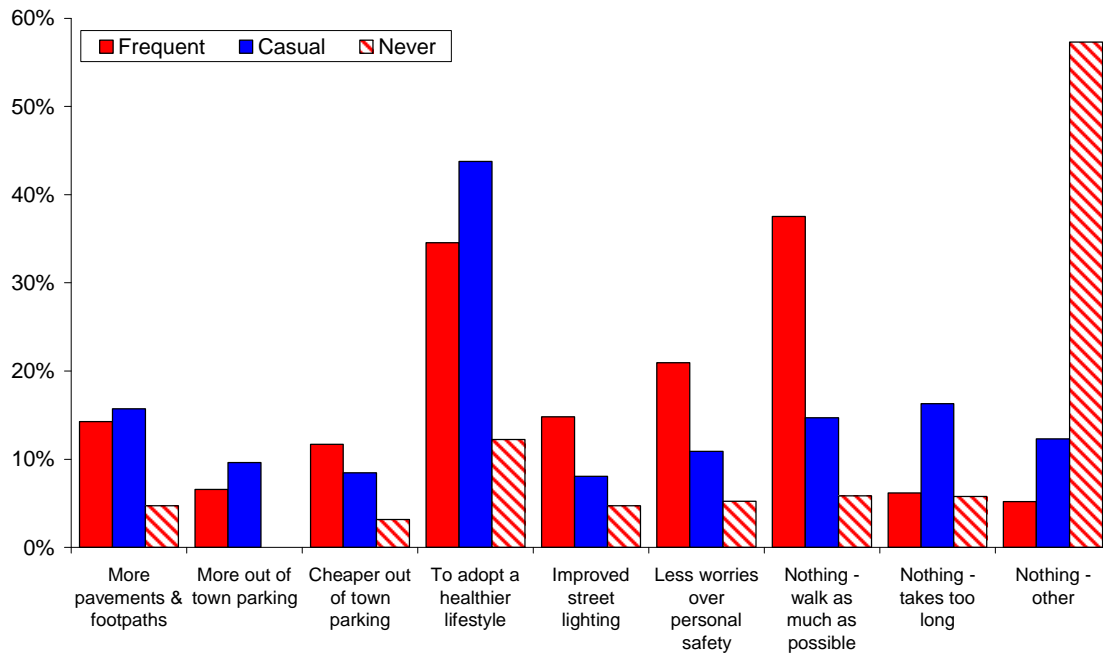
Table 4.8 - Purpose of walking journeys of more than 10 minutes (percentage walking for each purpose)

Work	School	Shops	Accompany	Friends	Pleasure	Exercise	Main form	Other
28%	6%	50%	13%	22%	49%	36%	10%	9%

Walking more

To adopt a healthier lifestyle was the most common reason given by two-fifths (44%) of casual walkers for walking more. However, almost 40% of frequent walkers said that they already walked as much as possible, whilst nearly three-fifths (57%) of non-walkers said that nothing would encourage them to walk more.

Chart 4.6 - Reasons to encourage more walking



Boats

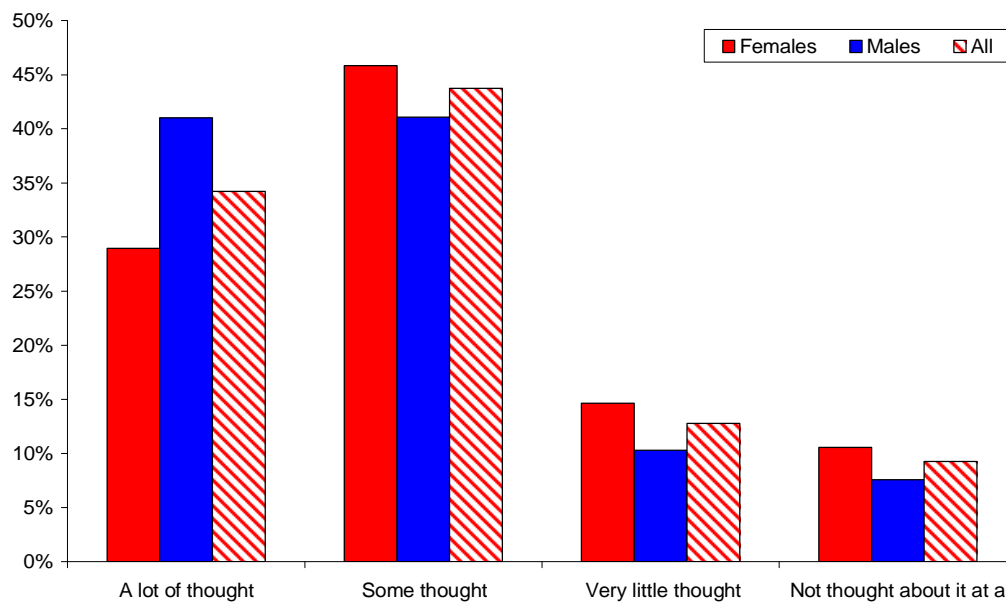
Just under one in ten (8%) of adults own one or more private pleasure boats⁹. Half of the craft were propelled by outboard engine and about a quarter each by sail or inboard engine.

About 6% of people had been deterred from buying a pleasure boat due to lack of mooring space. A further 6% had been partially deterred.

⁹ Excluding canoes, sailboards and jet skis.

Chapter 5 – Pensions

Chart 5.1 - Thought given to income in retirement (percentages)



As chart 5.1 shows, the majority of working or retired people (78%) have given a lot or some thought to their sources of income in retirement. In general more men have thought a lot about the issue (41% compared to 29% for women). However, almost one in ten adults (9%) have given the subject no thought.

Amongst the youngest adults a third (33%) have not thought about pensions, a far higher percentage than in other age groups (table 5.1) with the next highest being those aged over 75, perhaps on the basis that having reached old age without thinking about it, maybe its too late! The proportion of people thinking a lot about future income increases steadily with age, peaking at 52% for those closest to retirement age.

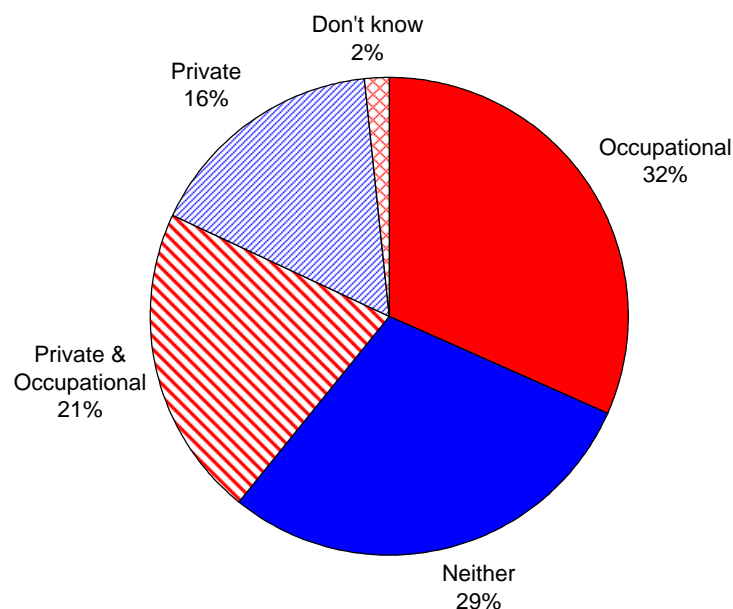
Table 5.1 - Thought given to income in retirement by age (percentages)

	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	Total
A lot of thought	10	17	35	45	52	48	32	34
Some thought	46	52	47	41	34	37	40	44
Very little thought	12	20	14	9	9	10	12	13
Not thought about it at all	33	10	4	5	5	5	15	9

Two thirds (69%) of working or retired adults have either an occupation or private pension, 32% having just an occupational pension and 16% just a private pension.

However, as chart 5.2 illustrates, this means that a third of adults do not have either an occupational or private pension.

Chart 5.2 - Percentage of working or retired adults with private and occupational pensions



The proportion of working adults without occupational or private pensions is considerably above average for those employed in the Agriculture and fishing sector and Hotels, restaurants and bars where over half (52% in each sector) have neither type of pension (table 5.2). However, workers in the Agriculture sector have the second highest proportion of private pensions (37%) exceeded only by those working in Construction and trades (46%). Occupational pensions are most prevalent in the Public and all Education and Health sector where more than half (54%) have one and a further 28% have an occupational and private pension. However, the Finance and Manufacturing and electricity, gas and water sectors have the highest proportions of people with both private and occupational pensions at around 40%.

Table 5.2 - Percentage of working adults with private and occupational pensions by sector of employment

	Private & Occupational	Private	Occupational	Neither
Agriculture and fishing	4	37	7	52
Construction and tradesmen	15	46	14	25
Electricity, gas, water and manufacturing	42	12	41	5
Finance	37	16	38	8
Hotels, restaurants and bars	12	28	9	52
Public Sector and all Health and Education	28	7	54	11
Transport and communications	23	24	34	19
Wholesale and retail	10	26	23	41
Other Services	34	16	19	31

As chart 5.2 illustrated just over 60% of the population do not have a private pension. Table 5.3 shows the breakdown of reasons given why this is the case. A quarter (25%) don't have a private pension because they are relying on their social security (or State) pension – a figure that rises to over 50% for those past retirement age. Overall a fifth (20%) are relying on occupational pensions, more so of those of working age. However, the table reinforces the fact that many of the youngest are not yet making plans for their retirement with over half of 16 to 25 year olds saying it is either too early, they don't know enough or are not interested.

Table 5.3 - Reason for not having a private pension by age (percentages)

	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	All
Relying on my social security pension	4	17	15	20	32	51	60	25
Relying on my occupational pension	9	22	29	27	20	15	13	20
Relying on spouse's/partner's pension	2	4	8	11	14	6	4	7
Relying on other sources on income	4	4	8	14	16	10	13	9
Don't earn enough	2	10	9	5	6	2	2	6
Can't afford to	9	18	19	16	8	9	1	13
Not working at the moment	9	5	2	3	1	-	1	3
Too early to start a pension	26	2	1	-	-	-	-	4
Not interested	4	2	2	1	-	-	2	2
Don't know enough about pensions	23	12	7	1	1	1	2	8
Other	9	4	3	3	2	5	3	4

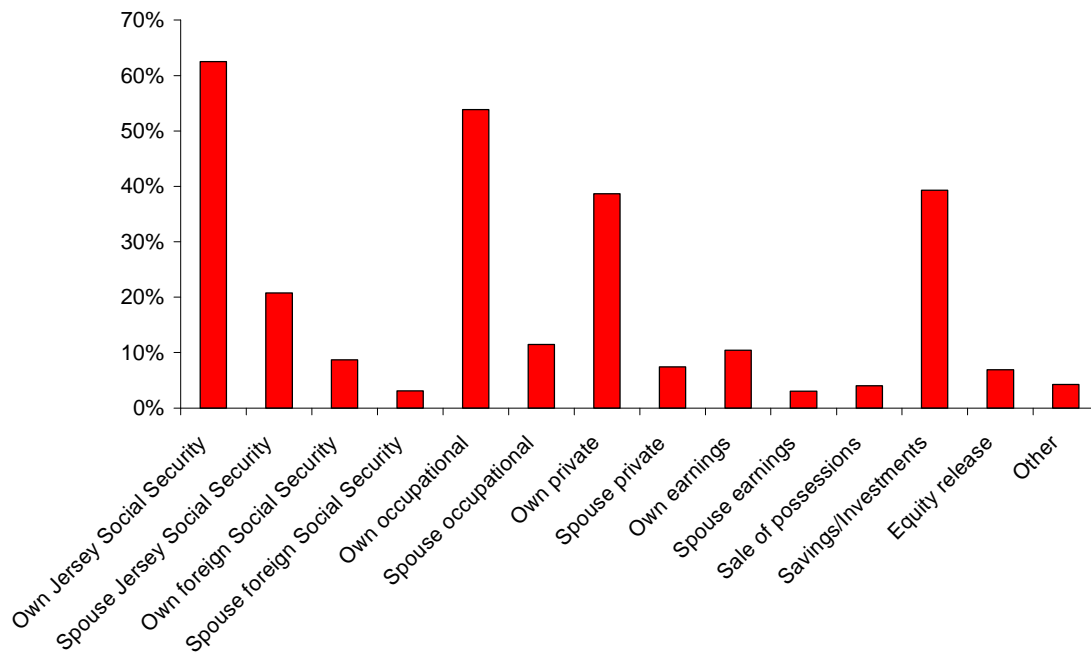
Chart 5.3 shows the various types of income that people know or think will be their main sources of income in retirement. As people may rely on more than one type of income the chart reflects this in that it shows the percentage relying on each type regardless of what other types of income they may have in combination. For example the 63% citing "Own Jersey social security pension" covers those who will be solely relying on their social security and those who will have it in combination with other forms.

Overall social security (63%), occupational pensions (54%) and private pensions (39%) are the most frequently occurring sources of income along with savings and investments (39%). Reflecting a possible continuation of those past retirement age still working (as covered in chapter 1) 10% of people still expect to be working with

their own earnings forming a major part of their post retirement income and 7% expect to release equity from their homes.

Whilst people could indicate multiple sources of income, the data can also be analysed to show reliance on specific sources. Doing so shows that 12% of people will be/are relying solely on Jersey or foreign social security pensions (and 16% of those under 24 believe this will be their main source of income). In all 6% will be relying solely on non-traditional forms of income such as savings, sales of possessions and equity release (i.e. not pensions).

Chart 5.3 - Expected main sources of income in retirement (percentages)



Chapter 6 – Policing¹⁰ and community safety

Perceptions of neighbourhood safety

Island-wide nearly nine out of ten people (85%) consider their own neighbourhood to be either fairly safe or very safe. In every parish (table 6.1), except St Helier (where it was still 70%), at least 80% of respondents considered their neighbourhood to be fairly safe or very safe. The most positive view came from people living in St Ouen where nearly three-quarters (73%) of residents considered their neighbourhood to be very safe and a further 25% thought it fairly safe.

Chart 6.1 – Perception of safety in own neighbourhood (percentages)

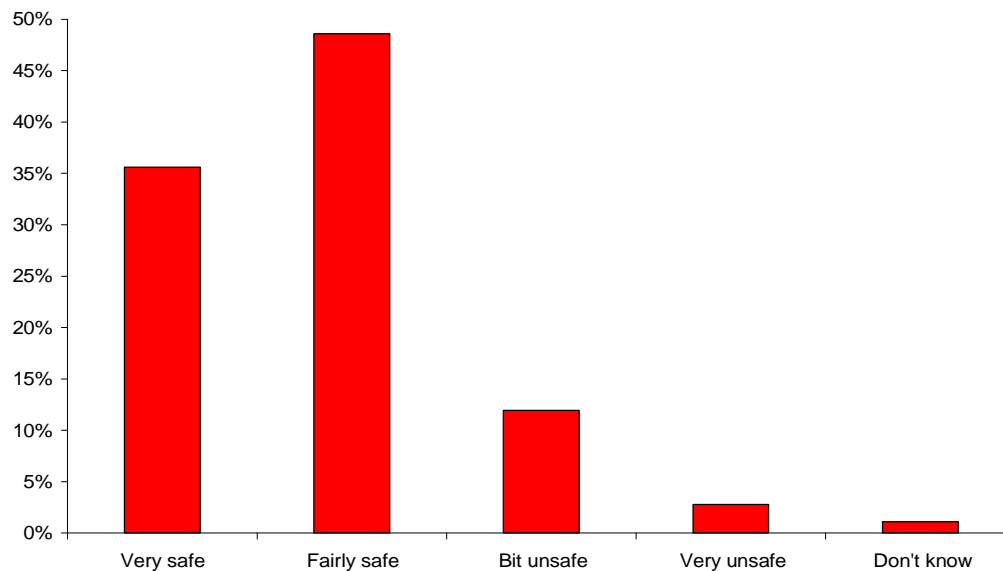


Table 6.1 – Perception of neighbourhood safety by parish (percentages are by parish)

Parish	Very safe	Fairly safe	Bit unsafe	Very unsafe	Don't know
Grouville	59	38	2	1	-
St Brelade	37	54	6	2	1
St Clement	31	50	15	4	0
St Helier	21	50	23	4	1
St John	56	39	5	-	-
St Lawrence	43	47	9	-	1
St Martin	59	38	1	1	-
St Mary	45	49	-	2	4
St Ouen	73	25	2	1	-
St Peter	32	60	7	1	-
St Saviour	29	54	10	4	3
Trinity	61	31	5	3	0
Total	36	49	12	3	1

¹⁰ All references to the Police in this chapter refer to the States of Jersey Police.

In order to see how views on various aspects of policing and community safety have changed, comparisons are made throughout this chapter with the findings of the Police Public Perception Survey conducted in 2003. However, in doing so some care is needed because there are small differences between the surveys. The main differences are: the sample for the 2003 survey was smaller (about half the size of JASS) so the uncertainty around a single figure is slightly larger; results of the 2003 survey were not weighted to account for differences between respondents and the overall population; and the results of the 2003 survey excluded those who answered don't know in order to focus on respondents who expressed a definite opinion. These differences mean small changes in views on the police or safety may well just be down to sampling variation. Results for the 2005 survey, when compared to the 2003 also exclude don't knows (i.e. the percentage values of the other answers are scaled up to equal 100).

Table 6.2 shows the proportion of respondents in both surveys who considered their local neighbourhood to be very or fairly safe. Allowing for statistical variance between the surveys, this shows that the public perception of neighbourhood safety in Jersey has remained fairly consistent since 2003.

Table 6.2 - Percentage who think their own neighbourhood is very safe or fairly safe 2003 - 2005

Parish	2003	2005
Grouville	91%	97%
St Brelade	83%	92%
St Clement	79%	82%
St Helier	72%	72%
St John	97%	95%
St Lawrence	95%	91%
St Martin	94%	98%
St Mary	100%	98%
St Ouen	94%	98%
St Peter	88%	92%
St Saviour	78%	86%
Trinity	100%	92%

Perceptions of the safety of St Helier town centre after dark

Across the Island about 70% of people considered the town centre to be either a bit unsafe or very unsafe after dark. The prevalent perception is that the town centre is 'a bit unsafe' after dark, with 41% of adults sharing this view. The remainder are fairly equally split between those who thought the town was safe and those who considered it to be 'very unsafe'. As for views on neighbourhood safety these findings are very similar to the 2003 results.

This overall view was pretty much reflected in each parish (table 6.3) with around a 20% to 30% of people in every parish considering the town centre to be safe or very safe after dark. The only real exceptions were in St John where 40% thought town

safe or very safe after dark and St Mary where only 12% thought town safe after dark, although in St Mary 13% didn't know.

Chart 6.2 - Perception of safety of the town centre after dark (percentages)

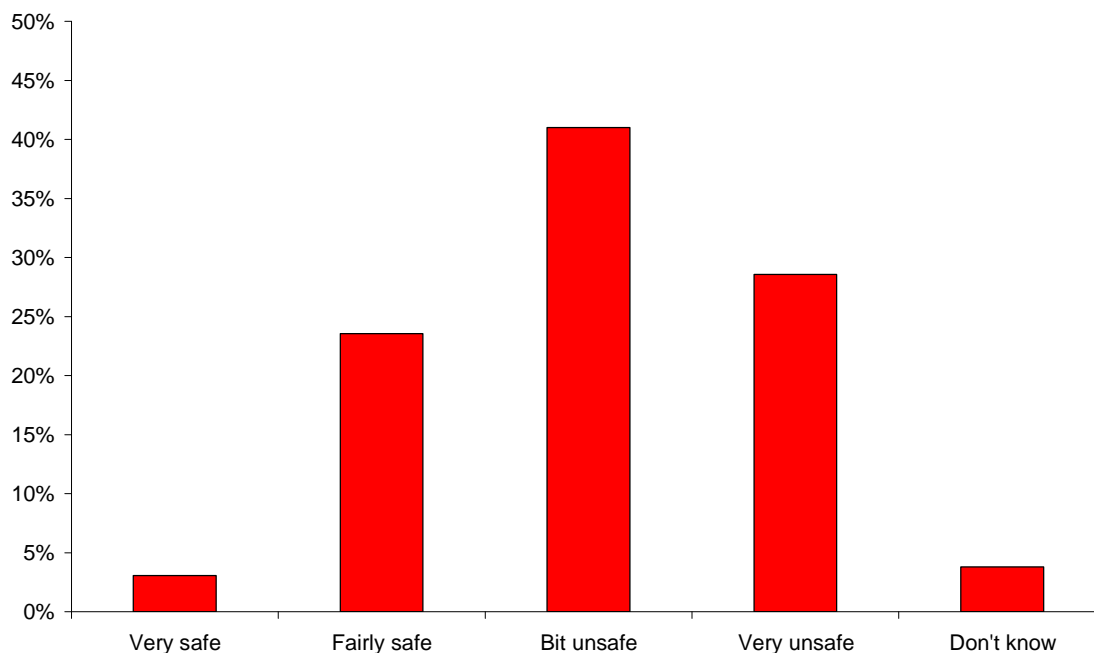


Table 6.3 - Perception of the safety of town centre after dark by parish of respondent (percentages are of parish total)

	Very safe	Fairly safe	Bit unsafe	Very unsafe	Don't know
Grouville	4	26	44	23	2
St Brelade	2	17	48	31	2
St Clement	4	18	38	34	6
St Helier	3	26	41	27	3
St John	5	35	25	30	4
St Lawrence	2	21	43	29	5
St Martin	1	20	50	21	7
St Mary	-	12	49	26	13
St Ouen	-	29	38	30	2
St Peter	3	23	32	36	6
St Saviour	5	24	40	27	4
Trinity	-	30	44	25	1
Total	3	24	41	29	4

Influence on opinion of safety of town centre after dark

People were asked what influenced their views on the safety or otherwise of the town centre after dark from a list of personal experience, experience of friends and family, local media and national (UK) media. Respondents could choose as many options as they thought influenced them. Chart 6.3 looks at the strength of the various influences

Personal experience

Overall personal experience has a strong influence on people's views regardless of their actual opinion on the safety of town (as seen by high scores in chart 6.3). Personal experience was cited as a major influence by 81% of people who thought the town centre was very safe after dark, by 61% of those thinking it fairly safe and by more than half (56%) of those who thought it very unsafe.

Experience of family or friends

The experience of family or friends has a less strong impact on people's views with roughly a quarter to two-fifths of people citing it as major, minor or no influence regardless of their views on town's safety after dark. This is evident by the roughly equal height bars in the Family and friends chart under chart 6.3.

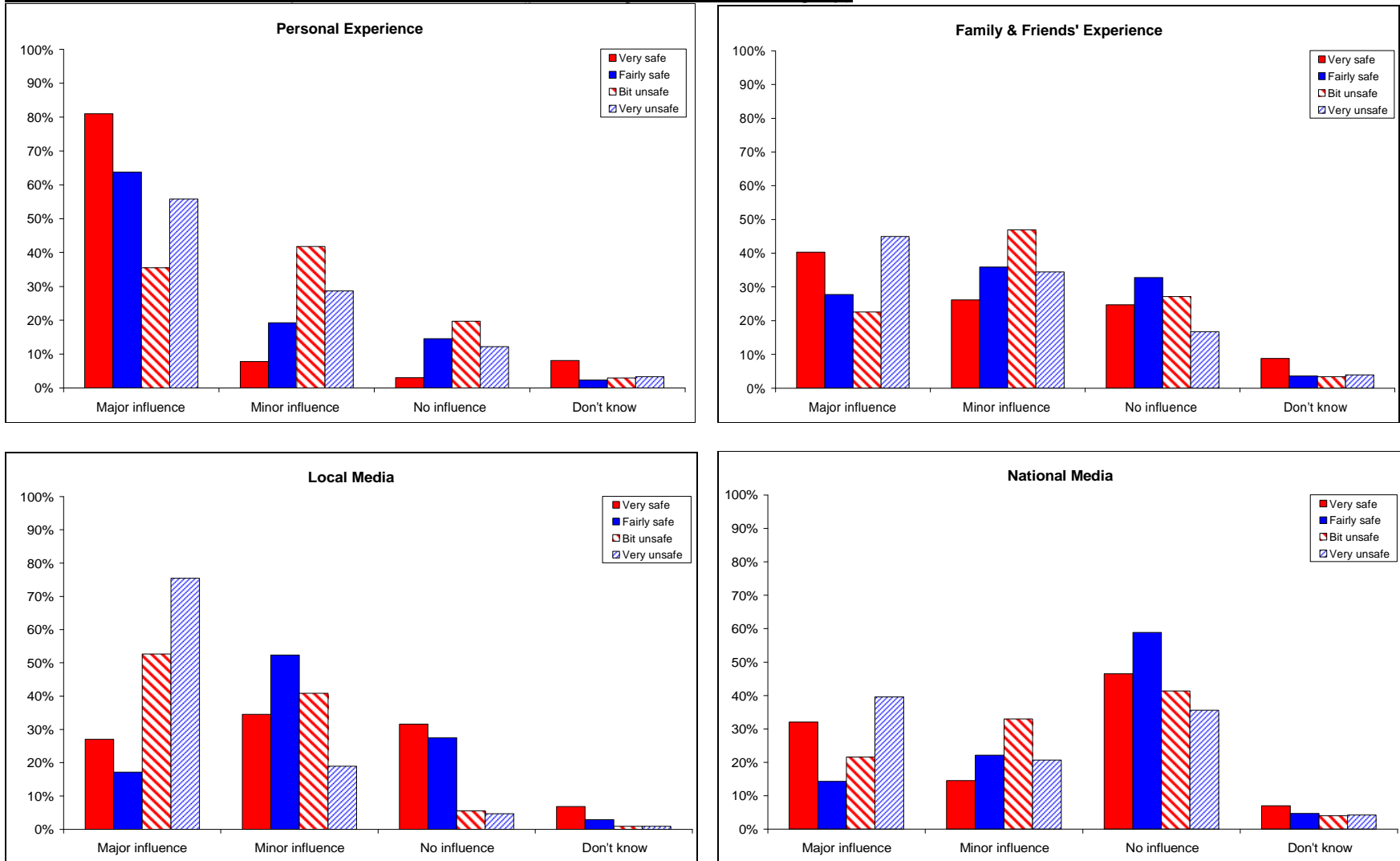
Effect of local media

The local media was cited as having most influence amongst those who thought town was unsafe after dark (the largest two bars in local media's chart in 6.3). Three-quarters (75%) of people who thought the town centre very unsafe after dark cited the local media as a major influence. Only about a quarter of people who thought town to be very safe considered the local media as a major influence, whilst about a third each of people who thought the town centre to be safe or very safe said that the media had no influence on their opinion.

Effect of national media coverage of UK street violence

For around 40 – 60% of people the national (UK) media's coverage of UK street violence had no influence on their opinion of St Helier town centre after dark regardless of their actual view. Where UK media did have the largest influence was in those who thought town very unsafe, with 40% citing it as a major influence.

Chart 6.3 - Influences on opinion of town centre (percentages of each category)



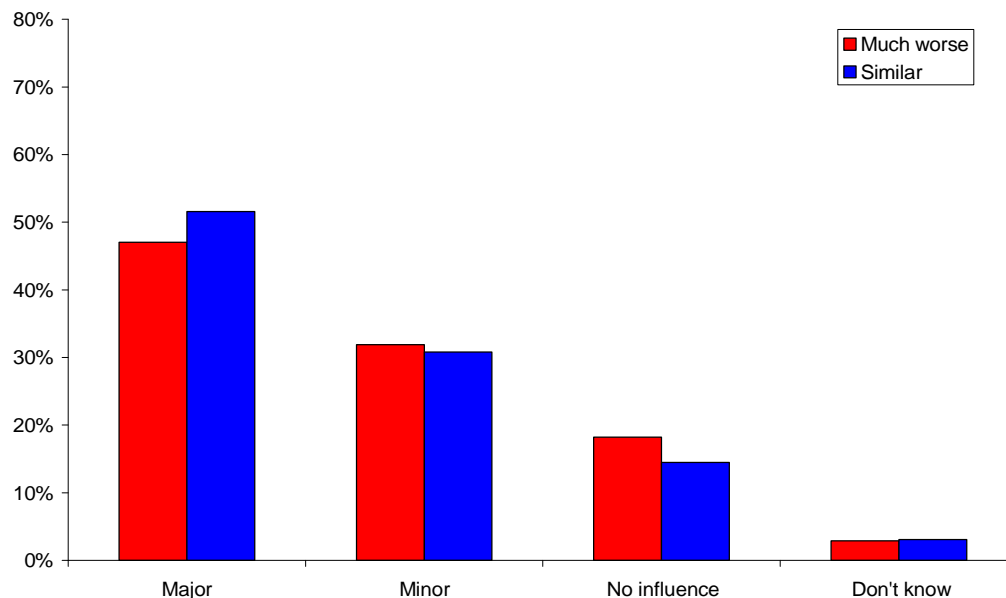
Effect on opinion of neighbourhood versus town centre safety

Given that there is a wide difference in people's views on the safety of their own neighbourhood and the town centre, the influence of the various factors was investigated for two types of opinion:

- § "Similar": people who thought that town centre safety was the same or similar (within one response category e.g. neighbourhood safe, town a bit unsafe) to that of their neighbourhood;
- § "Much worse": people who thought that town centre safety was at least two response categories (e.g. neighbourhood safe town very unsafe) worse than their own neighbourhood.

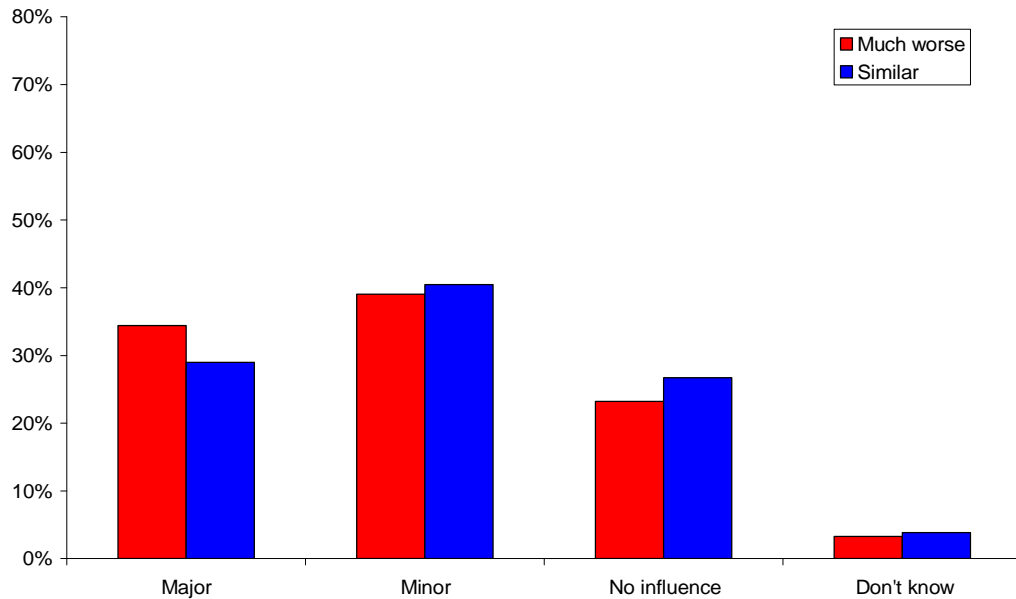
Personal experience and the experience of family or friends

Chart 6.4 - Effect of personal experience on opinion of neighbourhood versus town centre safety(percentages)



The influence of personal experience (chart 6.4) and the experience of family or friends (chart 6.5) was similar for both types of opinion on town centre versus neighbourhood safety.

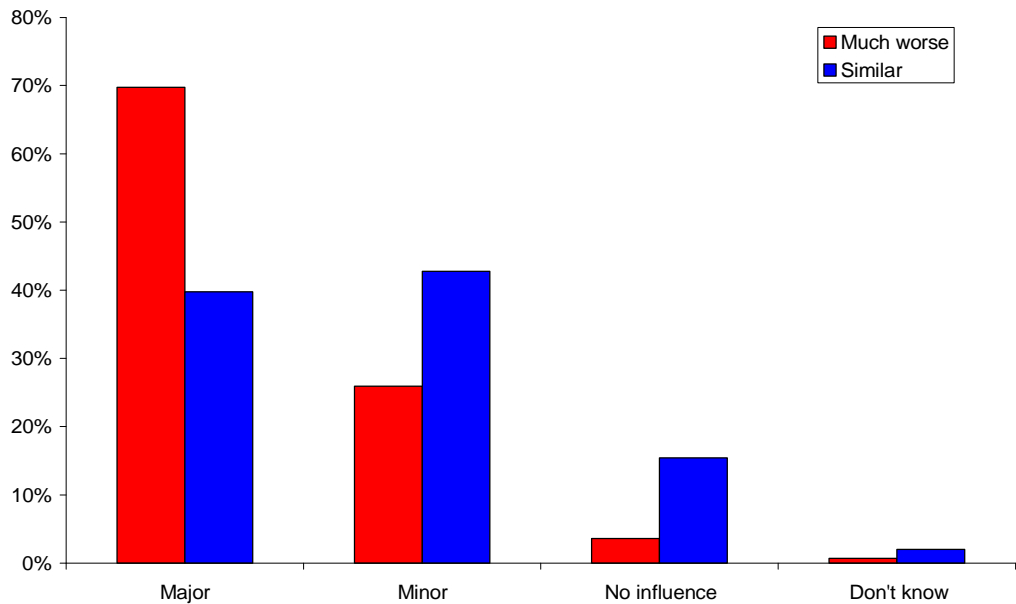
Chart 6.5 - Effect of experience of family or friends on opinion of neighbourhood versus town centre safety (percentages)



Local media

The local media was cited as a major influence by 70% of people who thought that town centre safety was much worse than their own neighbourhood but by only 40% of those who thought the safety levels were similar.

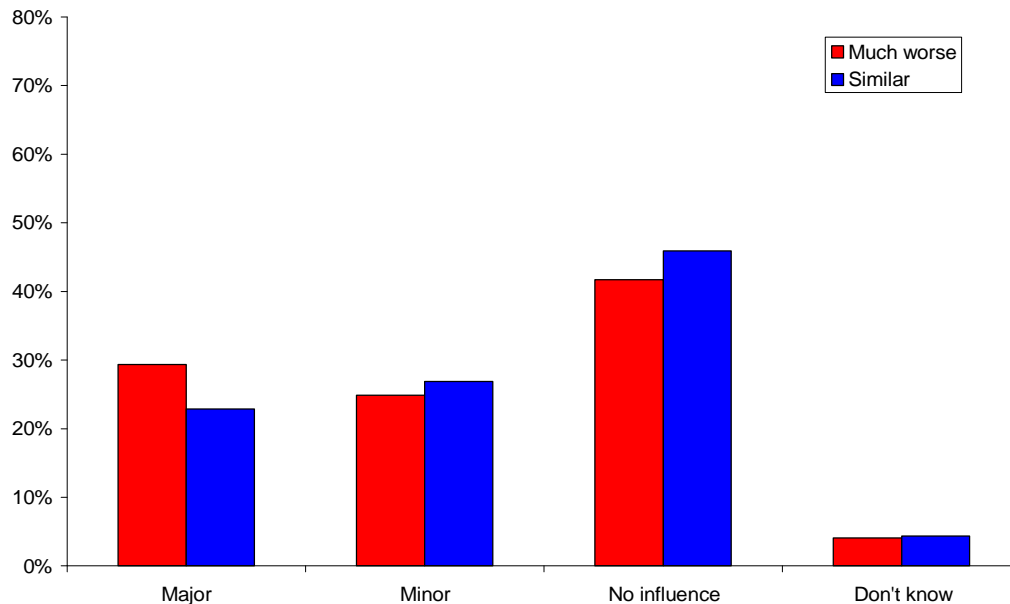
Chart 6.6 - Effect of local media on opinion of neighbourhood versus town centre safety (percentages)



National media

National media coverage of UK street violence had a similar profile of influence for both types of opinion on neighbourhood versus town centre safety, with “No influence” being cited as the most frequent for both.

Chart 6.7 - Effect of national media on opinion of neighbourhood versus town centre safety (percentages)



Most important problems for Police to deal with

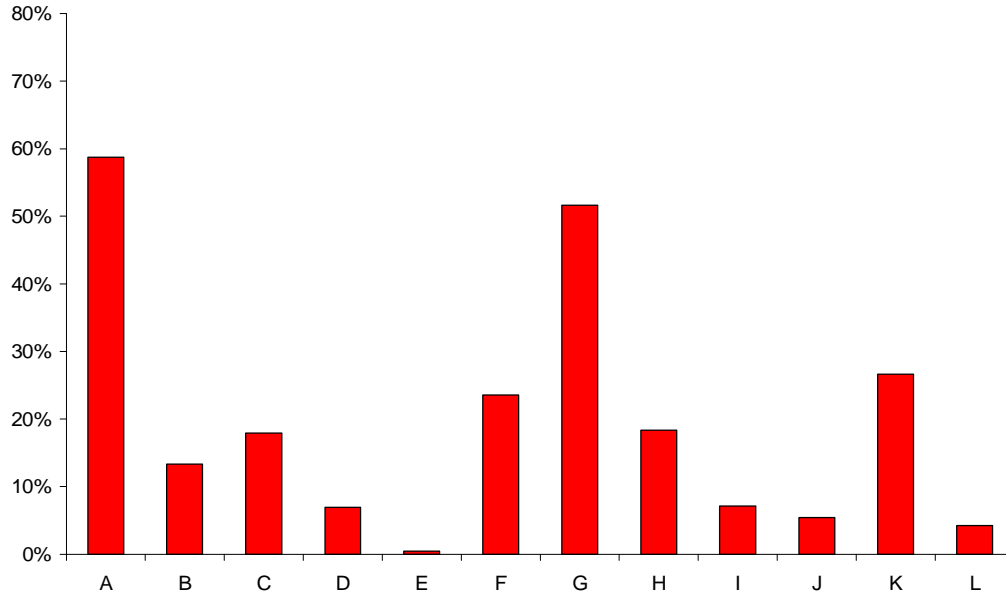
Respondents were asked to indicate the three most important problems for the Police to deal with in their own neighbourhood and in Jersey as a whole. The options were:

- A Anti-social behaviour by young people
- B Burglary
- C Drink-driving
- D Domestic violence
- E Money laundering and major financial crime
- F People dealing in drugs
- G Speeding motorists
- H Street violence and disorder
- I Theft of or from vehicles
- J Petty theft and shoplifting
- K Vandalism and graffiti
- L Other

Neighbourhood problems

As chart 6.8 indicates, anti-social behaviour by young people (A) and speeding motorists (G) were the most frequently cited problems in people's own neighbourhood, with more than a half of people naming any problem citing these in their top three. Vandalism/graffiti (K) and people dealing in drugs (F) were the next most frequent problems, each highlighted by about a quarter of all those indicating problems.

Chart 6.8 - Problems in own neighbourhood (percentage of all respondents)



Analysing by parish, anti-social behaviour by youths (A) was considered to be particularly a problem in St Helier (74%) and St Brelade (70%). Speeding motorists (G) was highest in St Mary (81%) and St Martin (79%), with vandalism/graffiti (K) highest in St Brelade (50%).

Trinity and St Mary reported low values of problems due to youth behaviour but were above the Island average for concern about drink-driving (C), around 30%.

Looking at the problems in terms of the order people mentioned them, anti-social behaviour by young people was highlighted as the first problem by around two-fifths (41%) with speeding put first by just under a third (29%).

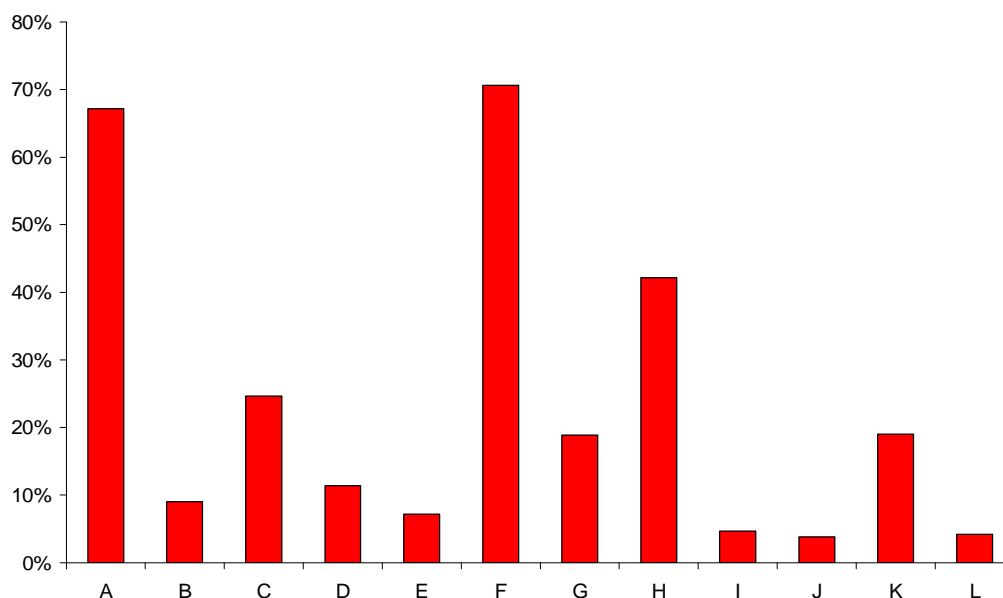
Table 6.3 - Problems cited as one of three most important in neighbourhood (percentages are of parish total respondents)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
Grouville	48	13	25	5	1	17	64	8	5	6	20	5
St Brelade	70	6	19	2	-	27	49	12	7	4	50	2
St Clement	56	16	11	6	-	24	60	15	10	3	27	5
St Helier	74	12	12	10	1	31	33	33	7	5	24	7
St John	55	13	17	6	2	19	65	8	12	6	24	1
St Lawrence	33	14	30	10	1	11	68	13	5	6	19	1
St Martin	31	14	28	2	-	8	79	5	1	15	19	2
St Mary	13	29	27	-	-	7	81	2	10	5	10	5
St Ouen	40	21	27	3	-	16	57	9	6	5	35	-
St Peter	49	10	19	5	2	20	65	12	11	4	20	2
St Saviour	65	14	18	10	-	26	54	18	8	7	23	3
Trinity	13	24	35	9	-	9	65	10	-	-	9	-
Total	59	13	18	7	0	24	52	18	7	5	27	4

Problems in Jersey

When asked to indicate the three most important problems in Jersey overall, people dealing in drugs (F) was cited most frequently (chart 6.9), with 71% of people naming it within their top three. This represents a concern level three times greater than that expressed with regards to one's own neighbourhood. The next most frequently cited problem was anti-social behaviour by youths (A), cited by about two-thirds (67%) of adults.

Chart 6.9 - Problems in Jersey overall (percentage of all respondents)



Street violence and disorder was considered to be a much greater problem in Jersey as a whole rather than in neighbourhoods, whilst speeding motorists was considered a much greater problem at the neighbourhood level. The same three problems (drug dealing, anti-social behaviour and street violence and disorder) were identified by each parish as the major concerns about Jersey as a whole

Table 6.4 - Problems cited as one of three most important in Jersey (percentages are of parish total respondents)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
Grouville	61	9	19	14	9	71	20	53	1	4	12	2
St Brelade	69	8	27	8	5	67	15	42	7	5	29	3
St Clement	69	11	27	10	3	68	22	42	4	2	19	7
St Helier	65	11	26	13	8	65	18	39	6	3	18	7
St John	82	9	8	17	4	79	16	30	10	6	21	-
St Lawrence	64	10	28	11	14	74	18	39	1	2	16	4
St Martin	64	8	18	7	9	85	26	41	3	3	15	-
St Mary	63	12	27	19	2	79	12	59	-	-	15	-
St Ouen	69	11	18	2	6	76	12	56	4	5	16	1
St Peter	82	5	27	3	9	74	19	42	4	3	21	2
St Saviour	64	7	26	12	7	72	25	40	4	5	18	3
Trinity	74	-	31	15	12	72	12	50	-	8	14	3
Total	67	9	25	11	7	71	19	42	5	4	19	4

The wording describing some issues is not quite the same for all problems asked about in 2003 and 2005. However, comparing the two surveys (table 6.5) suggests that whilst most issues are seen as problems by around the same proportions, people are generally considering problems caused by young people a greater issue, but burglary at an Island level less of a problem.

Table 6.5 - Percentage of people considering issues to be a problem in their neighbourhood or Jersey, 2003 and 2005

	Neighbourhood Issues		Island Issues	
	2003	2005	2003	2005
Excessive speed	60	52	22	19
Young people hanging around in street	31	na	22	na
Anti-social behaviour by young people	na	59	na	67
Vandalism and graffiti	21	27	18	19
Rowdy or drunken behaviour	18	na	37	na
Fighting or assaults in the street	7	na	44	na
Street Violence and Disorder	na	18	na	42
Burglary of houses	17	13	23	9
People using or dealing in drugs	17	na	70	na
People dealing in drugs	na	24	na	71
Drink-driving	13	18	21	25
Theft of or from vehicles	8	7	7	5
Domestic violence	3	7	9	11

Data show percentage who name problem out of those who name any problem.
na means not asked.

Jersey police and the community

In answering questions relating to how the police serve and are in touch with the community and the performance of the police in catching criminals and maintaining law and order (covered below) varying numbers of people answered don't know.

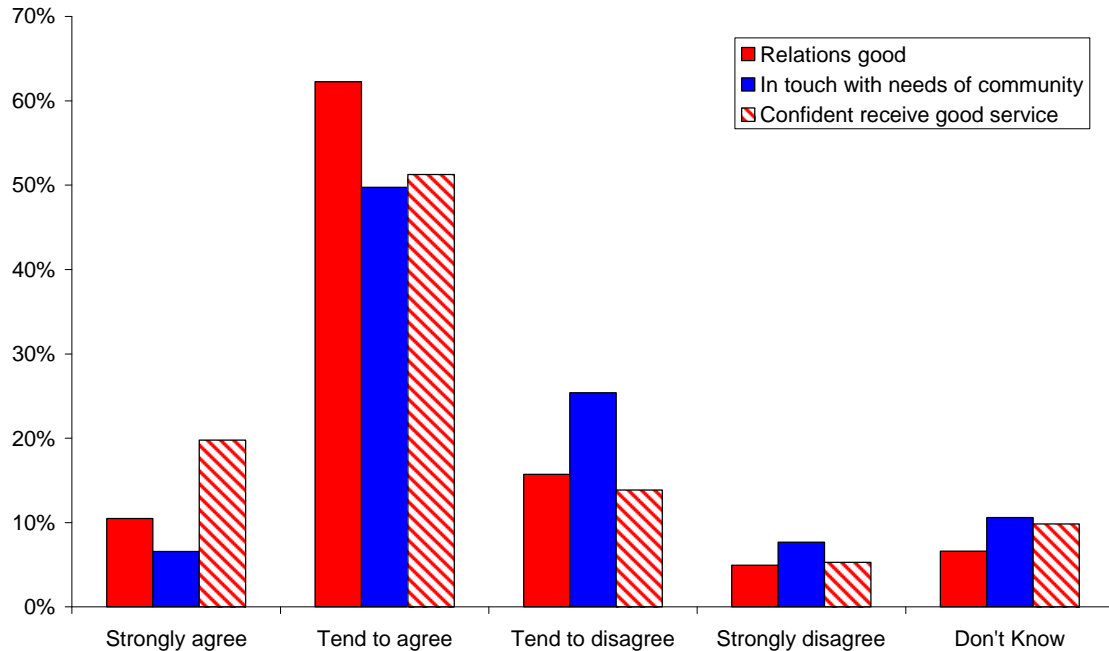
Whilst it is it easy to dismiss "don't knows" and exclude them from assessments for performance, those expressing such a view are indicating an opinion. As such a high level of don't knows to a question relating to the police's performance in catching people who commit burglaries may indicate a general low awareness resulting from a low level of burglaries. Equally if people are not interacting with the police they may not know about the relations with the public and the police and again this may be a second order level indicator about crime rates.

Therefore in the table and charts below, "don't knows" are included in the analysis. It is of course simple to remove them and rescale the views of good and bad (where this is done it is clearly stated).

Seven out of ten people (73%) agreed or strongly agreed that relations between the police and the public were good (chart 6.10). A similar proportion expressed the same opinion that they would receive a good service from Jersey Police if they needed assistance. Excluding those who didn't know the proportion rises to nearly eight in ten

Well over half (56%) agreed or agreed strongly with the statement that Jersey Police were in touch with the needs of the community, with about a third of people (33%) disagreeing to some extent. Around one in ten didn't know in response to these questions, excluding these people, 63% agreed in some form whilst 37% disagreed.

Chart 6.10 - Jersey Police and the community (percentages)



Perceptions of Police Community Relations by Age

Perceptions of relations between the Police and the public, the extent to which the Police are in touch with the needs of the community and expectations of the quality of service from the police all showed similar patterns according to the age of the respondents (tables 6.6 to 6.8). The majority of respondents responded positively to all three questions across all age groups but positive perceptions tended to increase with age. The notable exception to this pattern is the 55-64 year old age band who, whilst still positive overall, show a marked dip in perceptions and expectations of the police.

Table 6.6 - Percentages agreeing or disagreeing that "Relations between Jersey Police and the public are good": by age

	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	Total	(Total ex don't knows)
Strongly agree	4	6	11	11	11	19	20	10	11
Tend to agree	60	62	67	66	57	57	59	62	67
Tend to disagree	20	19	15	13	19	13	9	16	17
Strongly disagree	11	5	3	4	7	3	1	5	5
Don't know	4	8	5	7	5	8	12	7	-

Table 6.7 - Percentages agreeing or disagreeing that “Jersey Police are in touch with the needs of the community”: by age

	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	Total	(Total ex don't knows)
Strongly agree	4	5	5	8	6	11	13	7	8
Tend to agree	41	48	55	50	48	52	54	50	56
Tend to disagree	29	29	25	24	27	19	16	25	28
Strongly disagree	14	8	5	6	11	6	3	8	9
Don't know	11	9	11	12	7	11	15	11	

Table 6.8 - Percentages agreeing or disagreeing that “I am confident I would receive a good service from Jersey Police if I needed their assistance”: by age

	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	Total	(Total ex don't knows)
Strongly agree	17	14	16	19	21	30	37	20	22
Tend to agree	41	50	60	52	48	52	50	51	57
Tend to disagree	23	19	12	10	16	7	3	14	16
Strongly disagree	7	5	5	6	7	4	2	5	6
Don't know	11	12	8	12	8	8	7	10	

As might be expected, a higher proportion of non-residentially qualified people, possibly because they had moved to the Island more recently, did not express an opinion about police relations with the community. However, where people felt able to express an opinion about police community relations, people without housing qualifications tended to have slightly higher perceptions of policing than qualified people (tables 6.9 to 6.11).

Table 6.9 - Percentages agreeing or disagreeing that “Relations between Jersey Police and the public are good”: by housing qualification.

	Qualified a-k	Not residentially qualified
Strongly agree	11%	10%
Tend to agree	62%	64%
Tend to disagree	16%	7%
Strongly disagree	5%	9%
Don't know	6%	9%

Table 6.10 - Percentages agreeing or disagreeing that “Jersey Police are in touch with the needs of the community”: by housing qualification.

	Qualified a-k	Not residentially qualified
Strongly agree	6%	8%
Tend to agree	49%	54%
Tend to disagree	26%	14%
Strongly disagree	8%	9%
Don't know	10%	15%

Table 6.11 - Percentages agreeing or disagreeing that “I am confident I would receive a good service from Jersey Police if I needed their assistance”: by housing qualification.

	Qualified a-k	Not residentially qualified
Strongly agree	19%	24%
Tend to agree	51%	49%
Tend to disagree	14%	8%
Strongly disagree	5%	8%
Don't know	10%	11%

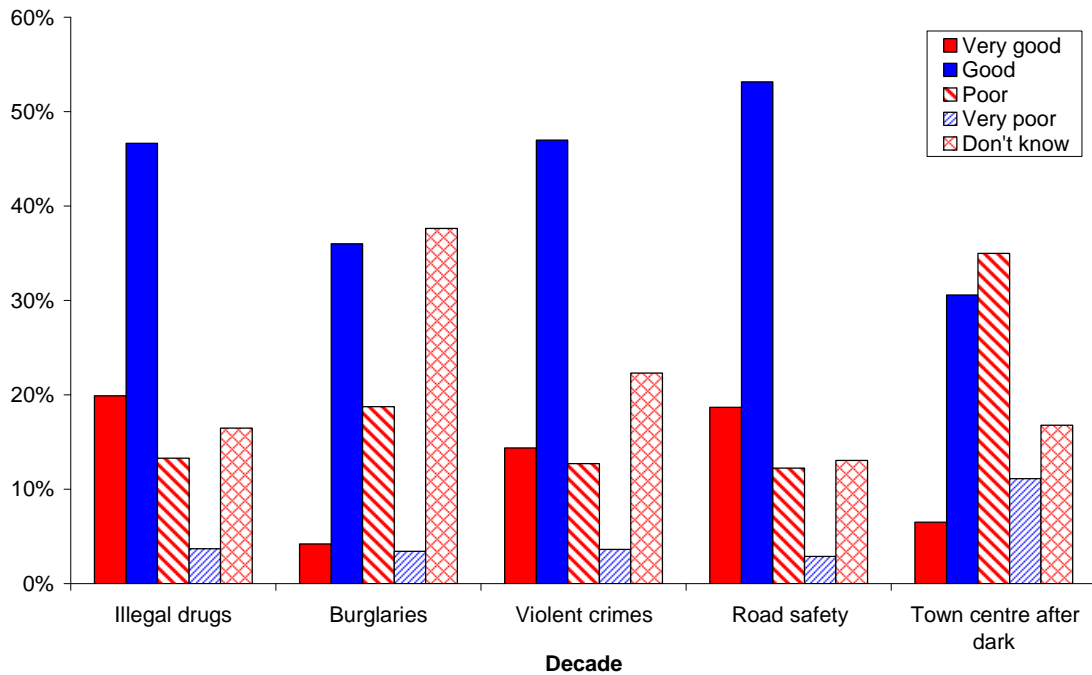
Performance of Jersey Police

Overall 72% (83% excluding don't knows) of people thought that the police were doing either a good or very good job at promoting and enforcing road safety (chart 6.11). Whilst more than 60% (around 80% excluding don't knows) thought that the police were doing either a good or very good job at catching people who sell illegal drugs and who commit violent crimes.

On the police's performance on catching burglars 38% of people didn't know. Of those who did express a positive or negative opinion two-thirds (65%) thought the police were doing a good or very good job.

However, of people who expressed an opinion, slightly more thought that the police were doing a poor or very poor rather than a good or very good job at tackling street violence and disorder in the town centre after dark (55% versus 45%).

Chart 6.11 - Performance of Jersey Police by area of work (percentages)



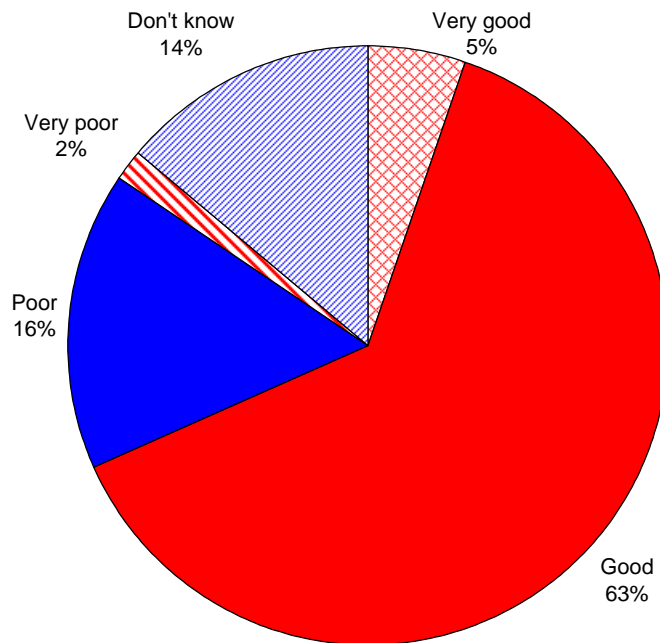
Looking at the perception of the job the police do by age (table 6.12) shows some interesting results. In general the youngest adults score the police's performance lower than the overall population for all issues except for tackling street violence where slightly more (50%) think the police do a good job. In contrast far fewer (33%) of those aged 55 to 65 believe the police do a good or better job in tackling street violence than the overall population (45%).

Table 6.12 - Percentage of people who think the police do a good or better job by crime issue by age group (excluding don't knows)

	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	Total
Illegal drugs	70	77	80	77	84	89	91	80
Burglary	58	66	68	64	58	64	76	65
Violent Crime	68	79	83	81	75	80	89	79
Road Safety	68	85	86	86	83	85	82	83
Street Violence	50	52	44	43	33	41	47	45

Overall performance

About two-thirds (68%), of people thought that the police were doing either a good or very job overall of policing the Island (chart 6.12). 14% of people didn't know, so may have no first hand evidence to draw on. If these people are excluded, 79% of people who expressed an opinion think the police do a good or better job.

Chart 6.12 - Overall performance of Jersey Police (percentages)

The proportion of people thinking that the police were doing either a good or very good job was reasonably constant across age bands (table 6.13), at 60% or above for all age groups.

Table 6.13 - Overall Police performance: by age

	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	Total
Very good	-	6	6	6	5	6	7	5
Good	60	63	64	62	61	66	67	63
Poor	21	15	14	16	21	16	9	16
Very poor	7	-	1	1	1	2	1	2
Don't know	11	16	15	14	12	10	16	14

The proportion of people thinking that the police were doing either a good or very good job was similar for the residentially qualified and non-qualified (table 6.14), although excluding “don’t knows” the non-residentially qualified generally have a slightly more positive view.

Table 6.14 - Overall Police performance: by housing qualification

	Qualified a-k	Not residentially qualified
Very good	5%	4%
Good	63%	62%
Poor	16%	14%
Very poor	2%	2%
Don't know	13%	18%

Comparing people's view on performance of the police in 2005 to those expressed in 2003 (table 6.14) shows a slightly lower proportion of people, expressing an opinion, who think the police do a good in 2005. It is also interesting to note that, in general, there were less people in 2005 who said they didn't know about the police's performance.

Table 6.14 - Overall performance of Jersey Police in tackling specific crimes 2003 and 2005 (percentages)

	Don't Know		Percentage of those who expressed an opinion, who thought Police did a good job	
	2003	2005	2003	2005
Illegal drugs	17	16	88	80
Violent Crime	36	22	81	79
Road Safety	24	13	90	83
Burglary	38	38	73	64

Only categories covered by the same question wording are shown

Although the table may indicate a slight fall in people's perception it is still the case that of those who expressed an opinion, nearly 80% of people thought that overall the police do a good or better job. This performance can be benchmarked against England and Wales. The most recent comparable survey question against which public perceptions of overall Police performance in Jersey can be benchmarked is from the 2001/02 British Crime Survey (table 6.15) which shows that the overall view on performance is similar. Don't know responses are excluded from the Jersey data to provide a like for like comparison.

Table 6.15 - Overall performance of the police (percentages, excluding don't knows)

	Jersey 2005	BCS 2000/01	BCS 2001/02
Percentage of people think their local police force do a good or better job	79%	78%	75%

Chapter 7 – Public services

Overall the public has quite a positive view on public services with 12 of the 17 services receiving more responses of good and very good than poor or very poor (table 7.1).

The top services in terms of those classed as very good were the cleanliness of beaches, the library service and the cleanliness of pavements & roads. These services also received the largest proportion of people saying they were good or very good (each of which was over 75%). Three quarters of adults also thought the number of pedestrian crossings in town and the adequacy of road signs were also good or very good.

Table 7.1 Rating of selected public services (percentages)

	Very good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Don't know
Libraries	24	45	2	1	28
Cleanliness of Beaches	31	53	11	2	2
Cleanliness of pavements & roads	19	58	18	3	1
Cleanliness of Public toilets	9	43	27	8	13
Condition of Roads	5	42	39	14	1
Condition of Pavements	5	60	27	5	2
Enough Street Lighting	7	57	25	6	5
Enforcement parking town	16	53	13	5	13
Adequacy of Road signs	10	65	16	2	7
Island-wide recycling bins	6	28	38	18	10
La Collette green waste facilities	12	41	7	3	37
Bellozane waste facilities	12	47	10	3	27
Availability of public parking town: shopping	4	41	34	14	7
Availability of public parking town: work	1	23	32	16	28
Management road works	1	25	41	22	10
Number of Pedestrian crossings in town	8	68	13	3	9
Availability of cycling parking	5	32	16	3	44
Availability of Motorcycle parking	4	27	12	4	53

At the other end of the scale the management road works, Island-wide recycling bins and the condition of roads were all considered poor or very poor by over half of adults.

An interesting feature of table 7.1 is those services which have high scores for don't knows. This probably indicates the degree to which people are using services. Hence around half of people not knowing about motorcycling or cycle parking, reflects the use of these types of transport as covered in chapter 4. The 28% who didn't know about the adequacy of parking for work equates to those who don't work (as covered in chapter 1).

Nearly four in ten people (37%) don't know about the green waste facilities at la Collette and over a quarter (27%) don't seem to use the Bellozane waste facilities.

Whilst it is important to understand the extent to which facilities are not used, it is also important to compare views on services in a comparable way i.e. by those who use the services. This is done in table 7.2 below.

Table 7.2 Rating of selected public services excluding "don't know" (percentages)

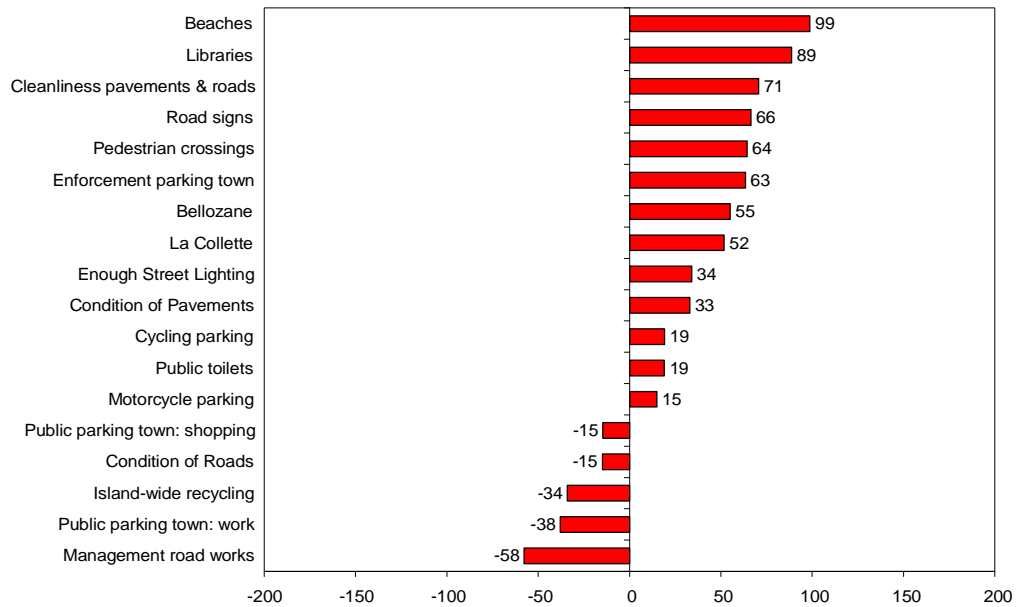
	Very good	Good	Poor	Very poor
Libraries	33	62	3	1
Cleanliness of Beaches	31	55	11	3
Cleanliness of pavements & roads	19	59	19	3
Cleanliness of Public toilets	11	49	31	9
Condition of Roads	5	42	39	14
Condition of Pavements	5	62	28	5
Enough Street Lighting	7	61	26	6
Enforcement parking town	18	62	15	5
Adequacy of Road signs	11	70	17	2
Island-wide recycling bins	6	31	42	20
La Collette green waste facilities	19	65	12	4
Bellozane waste facilities	17	65	14	4
Availability of public parking town: shopping	4	44	37	15
Availability of public parking town: work	2	32	44	22
Management road works	2	28	46	25
Number of Pedestrian crossings in town	9	74	14	4
Availability of cycling parking	8	58	28	6
Availability of Motorcycle parking	8	58	26	8

Excluding don't knows does not change the overall impression of which services people think are good and bad, but it does show that around three quarters of users of La Collette and Bellozane think the service provided is good, whilst around two-thirds of people using bikes and motorbikes think parking is good or better. However, once non-users are excluded two-thirds (66%) of people think the availability of parking for work is poor or worse.

Another and perhaps simpler way to look at the overall rating of public services is to assign values to each of the categories. This is done in chart 7.1, where very good is given a value of +2, good +1, poor -1, very poor - 2 and don't know 0. These values are then multiplied by the percentages giving a specific response to get an overall rating for each service on a scale of +200 (if everyone thought the service very good) to -200 (if everyone thought it very poor).

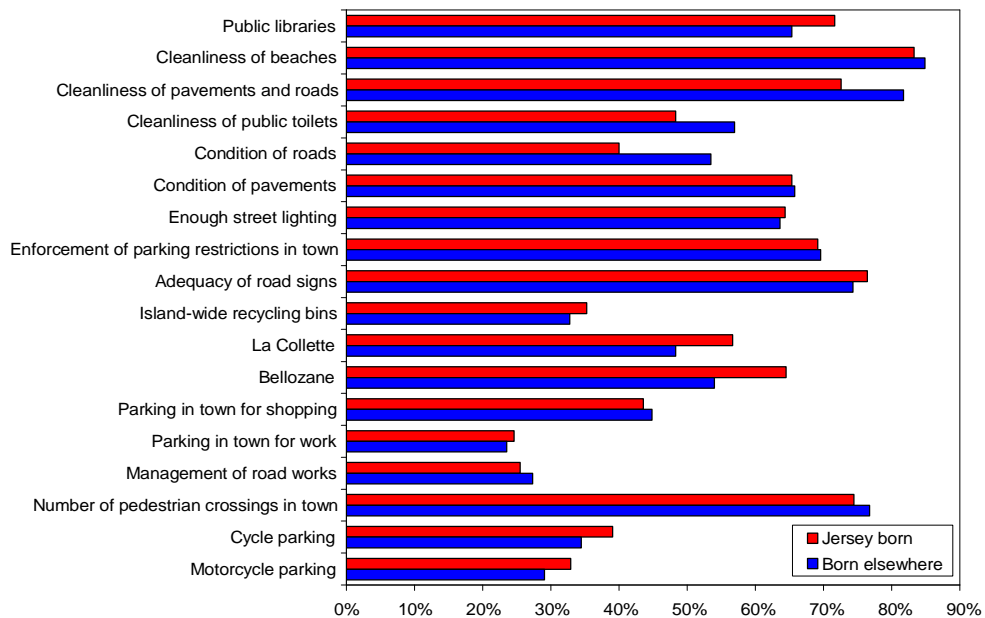
Looking at chart 7.1, the cleanliness of beaches scores 99. Another way of looking at this score is that on average virtually everyone thinks the cleanliness of beaches is good. The overall assessment is, of course, the same as shown in table 7.1.

Chart 7.1 Overall rating for each service



An interesting feature of the views on services was that in general people born outside Jersey tended to have a more positive view on the services provided (chart 7.2). Many of the differences are quite small but in regard to views on the cleanliness of roads and pavements, cleanliness of public toilets and condition of roads around 10% more of those born outside Jersey believe the services to be good or very good than Jersey born people.

Chart 7.2 Percentage saying services good or very good by place of birth



Annex A – Response and sampling issues

The principle behind running a large random sample survey is that the results drawn from the sample are representative of the overall population. To help ensure that this is true it is essential to check the profile of those who completed the survey and check against available data to ensure that the respondents are truly representative of the Island's population

Overall the response to JASS was excellent. A response rate of 50% for a voluntary postal survey is genuinely world class. However, one of the hardest groups to get to respond to surveys is young adults and as such, whatever the response rate, it was always likely that responses from the youngest adults would be lower than their representation in the overall population.

Table A1.1 shows the age profile of respondents against the age profile for the 2001 census¹¹. This shows that, as expected less younger people and more older people responded to JASS than their proportions in the overall population would have suggested. However, it also shows that overall the differences are not large with the largest grossing factors (which is effectively the ratio of occurrence in the sample to the overall population) being a little over 3. Such small weighting factors are good for a survey of this nature.

Table A1.1 - Age profile of original JASS sample

Age group	JASS		Census 2001		Implied weighting factor
	Number of respondents	Percentage	Number aged over 16	Percentage	
16-24	70	4%	8,974	13%	3.2641
25-34	224	12%	13,842	19%	1.5733
35-44	416	23%	14,909	21%	0.9125
45-54	339	19%	12,478	17%	0.9372
55-64	291	16%	8,989	13%	0.7865
65-74	262	14%	6,638	9%	0.6451
75+	219	12%	5,692	8%	0.6617
Total	1,824	100%	71,522	100%	1.0000

Note: total includes 3 returns where age of respondent was not provided.

Given the differences between the age profiles it was necessary to correct the sample for age and apply weighting factors to the sample returns. This effectively meant that each response from a person aged 65 to 74 had a weight of 0.65 whilst those from people aged 25 to 34 had a weight of 1.6. The resulting age profile is shown in table A1.2.

¹¹ Given that overall age profiles tend to change quite slowly it is and will remain a sensible check of the age profile of JASS to compare against the previous census.

Table A1.2 - Age profile of age weighted JASS sample

	JASS sample	Percentage
16-24	228	13%
25-34	352	19%
35-44	380	21%
45-54	318	17%
55-64	229	13%
65-74	169	9%
75+	145	8%
Total	1,824	100%

In running sample surveys it is preferable to have small weighting factors, but at the same time it is essential that the survey is representative of the whole population. Therefore after correcting for age, other factors were looked at to see how the profile of sample respondents compared with known information on the Island's population (tables A1.3 to A1.5).

Table A1.3 - Parish profile of age weighted JASS sample

Parish	JASS		Census 2001	
	Number of people	Percentage	Number of people	Percentage
Not specified	30	2%		
St Helier	538	30%	23,877	32%
St Saviour	273	15%	9,907	14%
St Brelade	209	11%	8,352	12%
St Clement	158	9%	6,426	9%
Grouville	105	6%	3,876	5%
St Lawrence	100	5%	3,932	5%
St Peter	88	5%	3,527	5%
St Ouen	81	4%	3,062	4%
St John	75	4%	2,069	3%
St Martin	67	4%	2,945	4%
Trinity	55	3%	2,232	3%
St Mary	44	2%	1,317	2%
Total	1,824	100%	71,522	100%

Against the parish profile the sample was very representative, with nearly identical proportions from each parish.

Comparing the gender distribution of the sample with that of the overall population indicates quite a large difference. However, the crucial point is whether differences between the sample and the population may introduce any form of bias or error in total findings. For example as it is likely that young people will lead a different life to more elderly people, it is necessary to ensure that all ages are represented correctly to produce meaningful overall totals. Hence, the weighting of the sample by age.

In order to check if the different gender distributions made any difference to overall results (with men and women combined), the answers to all survey questions were looked at to see if there was a significant difference between

sample weighted and census weighted aggregates. Doing so showed that to the accuracy of the survey (percentages quoted to zero decimal places) weighting for gender made no difference. As such there was no need to correct ,or weight, for gender.

Table A1.4 - Gender profile of age weighted JASS sample

Gender	JASS		Census 20001	
	Value	Percentage	Value	Percentage
Unspecified	1	0%		
Female	1,030	56%	37,119	52%
Male	793	43%	34,403	48%
Total	1,824	100%	71,522	100%

Comparing the profile of residential (housing) qualifications of the sample and the census would suggest a large difference. However, since the last census there have been a series of changes in the housing regulations which mean that the time needed to attain qualified status has been reduced from 19 years to 14 years. As a result of this and also to changes in migration, with fewer non-qualified people (on an employment basis) employed, it has been possible to update the overall profile of residential qualifications to 2005¹². Against the updated profile, the residential qualification profile of the sample was considered sufficiently representative. However, in view of the slight short-fall in non-qualified persons only statistically very significant differences can be reported from this perspective.

Table A1.5 - Residential qualifications profile of age weighted JASS sample

	JASS		Census 2001		Updated profile*
	Number of respondents	Percentage	Number aged 16 and over	Percentage	
a-h	1,612	88%	55,002	77%	84 ±1%
j and k	64	4%	1,209	2%	2%
Not residentially qualified	148	8%	15,311	21%	14 ±1%
Total	1,824	100%	71,522	100%	

* based on reductions in period for residential housing qualifications, as at September 2005.

Sampling uncertainty

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

¹² Full details of this work will be published in the report "Population update - 2005" in June 2006.

Sampling theory means that the statistical uncertainty on any result for the full population, derived from the JASS sample, can be quantified. The results quoted in this report are of two main types: proportions, expressed as percentages (e.g. the proportion of adults with a private pension); and absolute values (e.g. average length of journey by car).

Proportions

Under the sampling design implemented for JASS (simple random sampling without replacement) the standard error on the estimate of a proportion p is given by:

$$s.e.(p) = \text{sqrt} [(1-f) * p * (1-p) / (n-1)]$$

where n is the number in the sample, and f is the sampling fraction, equal to n/N where N is the number in the population. 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 ± 2.2 percentage points.

This means that for a question which gives a result of 50%, the 95 percent confidence interval is 47.8% to 52.2%. 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 figure.

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

- age band : ± 6 % (average)
- gender: ± 3 %
- place of birth: ± 3 %
- residential qualification: a-k ± 2 %; non-qualified ± 8 %;
- parishes: St Helier ± 4 %; St Saviour ± 6 %; other parishes ± 10 %;

Absolute values

For very large population numbers (as in the case of journeys made), the standard error on an estimate of a population mean is simply the standard deviation of the sample divided by the square root of n . Example confidence levels on absolute values shown in this report are:

Journeys by mode:	overall	± 0.1 miles
	car or walking	± 0.1 miles
	bicycle or bus	± 0.3 miles
	motorbike	± 0.5 miles

Hours worked:	overall ± 1 hour
	± 1 hour for Finance
	± 3 hours for Hotels, restaurants and bars

As a result of the confidence intervals described above, results for the full population which show very small changes or differences, say of 1 or 2%, 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% or more the chance that the factor is due to sampling, rather than being a true measure of a difference or change in the overall population, is very 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 habits of the overall population.

Annex B – Comparisons of public health findings with 1999 Jersey Health survey and UK data

General Health

Self assessed health draws together an individual's perception of all aspects of their health and well being. Poor self assessed health has been found to be a powerful predictor of admission to hospital, disability and subsequent mortality.

- 70% of people in Jersey rated their health as 'good' in 2005.
- This is an improvement on 1999 when only 57% rated their health as 'good' in the Jersey Health Survey.
- This is a similar percentage to that reported by the United Kingdom 2001 census, where 71% of the population rated their health as 'good'.
- The percentage of the population rating their general health as 'not good' (7% in 2005) equates to around 5,800¹³ people in 2005.
- This has not changed much since 1999 and is similar to that reported in the UK (8%).
- Rates of 'good' health decline with age.
- Individuals aged 65 or over account for around 17% of the adult population but represent 31% of all those with health rated as 'not good'.

Long term limiting illness

- 19% of the population say they have a long term health problem or disability.
- 39% of those with a long term illness or disability say it does not give them any serious difficulties.
- In the UK 18% of the population report a long term illness or health problem that limits their daily activity or work they can do.

Lifestyle

At an individual level, people have the choice of many actions every day that directly determine their well-being. Certain behaviours such as smoking, excessive alcohol drinking, poor eating habits and a physically inactive lifestyle multiply the risk for certain types of disease as well as premature death. Physical activity and diet are closely linked to obesity, which is an important risk factor in its own right.

In addition to achieving long-term benefits, adopting a healthy lifestyle can result in an increase in quality of life in the short and medium term and to a perception of good health and well-being.

¹³ Population of adults aged 16 and over estimated at 72,500 at end of 2005. Calculated by ageing the 2001 census and using local data for annual births and deaths.

- Those reporting themselves to be in 'good' health in this survey were more likely: not to smoke; not to be obese; to take more exercise; to eat 5 or more portions of fruit & vegetables a day.

Smoking

- 25% of the local population currently smoke daily or occasionally. An estimate of around 18,000² adults in 2005.
- This has fallen from 29% in 1999.
- This percentage is slightly higher than the USA (21% in 2004) and the UK (23% in 2004).
- Nearly 1 in 5 of the population are daily smokers.
- Slightly more women (21%) than men (19%) are daily smokers.
- However, men tend to smoke more cigarettes than women. Male smokers smoke an average of 21 cigarettes per day and female smokers an average of 15 cigarettes per day.
- Smoking rates are highest in the 16-34 age range for both sexes.
- Heaviest consumption was reported by those aged 45 to 64 (an average of 20-25 per day).
- 53% worry 'a great deal' or 'quite a lot' about inhaling other's smoke.
- 77% of smokers say they would like to give up.
- Men are more likely than women to stop smoking.
- 74% would support a ban on smoking in public places and enclosed workspaces.
- The majority of these are non-smokers but 40% of smokers also support a ban.

Diet

- 30% of the population, around 21,000¹⁴ people in 2005, do not eat the recommended portions of fruit & vegetables a day.
- The survey indicated that 70% of the Jersey population (64% of men and 74% of women) do consume five or more portions of fruit and vegetables a day. However, this is very high if we compare ourselves to the UK.
- The 2003 Health Survey for England reported that only 21% of men and 25% of women consumed at least five portions a day.

This may simply be a result of the way the information was obtained. In the UK the information was gained from one to one interviews with 24 detailed questions. The questions in this survey were simpler and may have resulted in some over reporting.

¹⁴ Estimated using: Estimated population of adults aged 16+ at end of 2005 = 72,500.

Exercise

Adults who are physically active have a 20-30% reduced risk of premature death and up to 50% reduced risk of developing major chronic diseases including coronary heart disease, stroke, diabetes and cancers. Physical inactivity is also associated with poor cardiovascular fitness, for example lean unfit men may have a higher risk for cardiovascular disease and death than obese fit men.

- In Jersey 71% of men and 63% of women describe themselves as fairly or very physically active.
- Of those reporting they were very physically active most had accurately described their activity. 95% of women and 89% of men reporting they were very physically active actually undertook moderate level activity on 5 or more days a week and nearly all were exercising 4 or more times a week.

For general health benefit it is recommended that adults should achieve a total of at least 30 minutes of moderate-intensity physical activity on five or more days per week. Taking this definition the survey showed that:

- Half of the local population undertake at least the recommended amount of exercise (51% of men and 49% of women).
- In England only 39% of men and 26% of women meet the criteria.
- 13% of the population, an estimate of 9,400¹⁵ people in 2005, do not exercise at all.

Obesity

'Overweight' and 'obese' are terms that refer to an excessive accumulation of body fat and are measured using the body mass index (BMI). Although obesity ($BMI > 30 \text{ kg/m}^2$) is the main factor of concern, overweight people ($BMI > 25 \text{ kg/m}^2$) are at risk of becoming obese so this prevalence is also looked at.

In adult life obesity can diminish overall quality of life and can lead to premature death due to its association with chronic conditions such as type 2 diabetes, hypertension and raised blood lipid levels.

- Just over 1 in ten people in Jersey are obese or very obese (around 14% of the population) compared with 1 in 4 in England.
- Obesity has increased since 1999 (12% to 14%).
- Most notable sex differences occur in the 25-34 and 65-74 age groups where obesity rates are around 5% higher in women than men.
- 16-24 years olds in Jersey were less likely to be obese than other age groups.
- On average 43% of men and 26% of women are classified as being overweight, using the BMI definition.

¹⁵ Estimated using: Estimated population of adults aged 16 and over at end of 2005 = 72,500.

- In the UK 45% of men and 33% of women are reported as overweight using the BMI definition, so the Jersey population is slightly better.
- As elsewhere, Jersey shows an increasing trend in the percentage of those classified as overweight and obese in Jersey since 1999.

