

Jersey
Annual
Social
Survey
2012

	Page
Notes	3
Summary	5
Chapter 1 – Population characteristics	6
Place of birth	6
Economic activity	6
ILO unemployment rate	7
Multiple jobs	7
Jèrriais	8
Chapter 2 – Government priorities	9
Balancing tax and public spending	9
Priorities for Jersey’s government	9
Attitudes towards inward migration	11
Eligibility for income support	13
Voting in the 2011 elections	13
Chapter 3 – Information sources	15
Jersey library	15
Internet access	17
<i>www.gov.je</i>	17
Twitter and social networking	17
Local news	17
Chapter 4 – Housing standards	19
Chapter 5 – Discrimination	21
Discrimination in the last 12 months	21
Age	21
Race/nationality	22
Gender	22
Marital status	22
Other grounds	22
Location of the discrimination	22
Concern about discrimination	23

	Page
Chapter 6 – Health	24
General health	24
Physical activity	24
Long standing illness, disability or infirmity	25
Smoking	26
Drinking	26
Sun safety	27
Mental health	28
Satisfaction with life	28
People to count on	29
Socialising	29
Chapter 7 – Crime in Jersey	30
Neighbourhood safety	30
Concern about crime	30
Assault	30
Service provided by the States of Jersey Police	31
Priorities for the States of Jersey Police	32
Chapter 8 – Travel and transport	33
Getting to work	33
Parking for work	33
Parking for shops	35
Bicycle and motorbike parking	35
Road safety	35
Chapter 9 – Public services	38
Road condition and road works	38
Rating public services	39
The Millennium Town Park	40
Annex A	41
Response rates and weighting	41
Confidence intervals	43

This report presents the results of the 2012 Jersey Annual Social Survey (JASS).

JASS was launched in 2005 to collect detailed information on a wide range of topics on an annual basis. It aims to provide everyone in the Island with a better understanding of social issues in Jersey, particularly the opinions and behaviours of the resident population, primarily so that policy decisions can be made from a more informed standpoint.

JASS is a cross-departmental project. Individual departments ask for topics to be included to meet their priorities, whilst the States of Jersey Statistics Unit independently runs the survey, undertakes the analysis and publishes the results. This approach reduces the number of times households are contacted for information and is a less costly way of collecting data. It also provides a richer dataset to allow more interesting and informative analysis.

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

- to provide benchmark data to measure change (for example: health status, ratings of public services, educational qualifications of Islanders);
- to provide information to assist the development of policy (for example migration policy, health awareness campaigns); and
- to gauge public opinion (for example views on the Millennium Town Park).

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

Additional topics covered in 2012 include: attitudes towards migration and government priorities, sun safety awareness, parking availability and the priorities for the States of Jersey Police Service.

Sample size and response rate

Around 4,200 households were selected at random to complete the survey in June 2012. In order to cover the entire adult population at random, the household member who next celebrated their birthday, and who was aged 16 years or over, was asked to complete the form.

The response from the public was extremely high, with 59% of eligible households completing and returning the forms. In addition to the very good response rates overall, statistical weighting techniques have been used to compensate for different *patterns* of non-response from different sub-groups of the population. The result is that the survey results can be considered broadly accurate and representative of Jersey's population. However, as with all sample surveys there is an element of statistical uncertainty in looking at very small changes or differences (see Annex A). Therefore, the report focuses on *significant* findings, for example where differences between groups of the population are at least 10 percentage points.

JASS 2012 has been successful with the help of the 2,400 people who completed and returned the questionnaire. The Statistics Unit wishes to thank all the respondents.

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

Category Definitions

For results published by tenure:

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

Rounding

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

Low numbers

'-' signifies a blank cell

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

Confidence intervals

With the survey methodology used, we can be 95% confident that the sample percentages accurately represent the whole population percentage to ± 2.0 percentage points. Where analysis is done by gender, percentages are accurate to ± 3.0 percentage points. Please see Annex for more details.

Weighting

Even with the very high response rate, it is important to 'weight' responses to ensure that the responses as a whole are fully representative of the Island's population. This methodology makes slight adjustments to compensate for certain subgroups of the population being less likely to respond. See Annex for more details. All analysis presented in this report uses weighted responses.

Further information

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

- The **top three priorities** for the government in Jersey to focus on were identified by residents as being (in order of frequency): ‘control inward migration’; ‘make buying a property more affordable’; and ‘help the unemployed find jobs’.
- Half (49%) of Islanders felt that the length of residency of a household member required to gain eligibility to apply for **income support** should be *increased* from the current level of 5 years continuous residence.
- A quarter (25%) of adults reported having been **discriminated** against in the previous 12 months. For nearly one in ten (9%) adults the discrimination was on grounds of age; a similar proportion reported discrimination on grounds of nationality. The most frequently cited place at which discrimination was reported to have occurred was in the workplace (entered by 36% of those who reported being discriminated against), followed by in States departments or parishes (27%).
- One in twenty (6%) working Islanders reported having at least one **additional job** to their main job, and spent on average 12 hours a week in their additional job(s).
- Fewer than one in a hundred (1%) adults in Jersey could speak **Jèrriais** fluently; about one in six (18%) reported being able to speak at least some common words or phrases in Jèrriais.
- Three-quarters (75%) of adults read the Jersey Evening Post at least once a week; this was the most popular **source of local news**. Two-thirds (68%) watched the Jersey news on Channel TV at least once a week.
- The **standard of repair** of their living accommodation was rated as ‘not very’ or ‘not at all’ suitable by one in ten (10%) people, rising to a quarter (27%) of those living in social rented housing, in particular by those younger age-groups living in social rented housing.
- The average (mean) number of **cigarettes smoked** per day for daily smokers has not changed significantly since 2008. Nearly half (46%) of adults have never smoked and currently do not smoke; a proportion unchanged since the smoking ban was introduced in January 2007.
- Almost one in ten (8%) adults in Jersey reported that they ‘never’ took precautions to protect their skin from **sun damage**, with this being the case for a higher proportion of men (13%) than women (4%). More than two-fifths (43%) of adults reported ‘always’ taking precautions to protect their skin from the sun.
- Nine in ten (90%) Jersey residents reported being ‘fairly’ or ‘very’ satisfied with the life they lead. A similar proportion (86%) had **friends or relatives** in Jersey they could count on to help in times of trouble. A small proportion (3%) had no friends or relatives in Jersey or elsewhere to count on.
- Feelings of **safety** in people’s immediate neighbourhood have remained unchanged since 2005, with nine in ten (90%) feeling ‘very’ or ‘fairly’ safe. The proportion of people who were ‘very’ or ‘fairly’ worried about being **verbally abused or threatened** in the street has significantly reduced from two-fifths (43%) in 2010 to a quarter (25%) in 2012.
- **Commuter parking** was rated as ‘poor’ or ‘very poor’ by 57% of commuters who gave an opinion; half (48%) of those who expressed an opinion rated **shoppers’ parking** as ‘poor’ or ‘very poor’.
- Half (54%) of adults reported having visited the **Millennium Town Park** since it opened; four-fifths (83%) who gave an opinion rated the overall design as either ‘good’ or ‘very good’.

The 2011 Census report (see www.gov.je/census) provides full demographic information for the whole of Jersey's population. The Jersey Annual Social Survey enables monitoring of population characteristics on an annual basis.

Place of Birth

Table 1.1 provides the breakdown of Jersey's resident population by place of birth, and shows the close match between the weighted sample in JASS 2012 and the census full population in 2011. Over two-fifths (43%) of the adult resident population were born in Jersey, with slightly fewer born elsewhere in the British Isles (38%).

Table 1.1 Place of birth (percent)

	JASS 2012	Census 2011 ⁺
Jersey	48	43
Elsewhere in British Isles or the Republic of Ireland	36	38
Portugal/Madeira	6	8
Poland	2	3
Other European country	3	4
Other World country	5	4
Total	100	100

Economic Activity

Table 1.2 Employment status (percent)

		JASS 2012	Census 2011 ⁺
Economically Active	Working for an employer	63	57
	Self employed, employing others	4	3
	Self employed, not employing others	4	4
	Unemployed, looking for work	2	3
Economically Inactive	Retired	18	18
	Homemaker	4	6
	Unable to work due to long-term sickness / disability	3	3
	Full-time education	2	5
	Unemployed, not looking for work	~	1
Total	100	100	

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

⁺16 years or over and living in private households

Due to a higher tendency for working adults to respond to the JASS questionnaire, the economic activity rate continues to be slightly higher in the JASS survey compared to the full population census figure seen in 2011.

Table 1.3 Economic activity rates (adults aged 16 years and over, percent)

	JASS 2012	Census 2011
Men	78	74
Women	69	61
All	73	67

ILO Unemployment rate

The International Labour Organisation's (ILO) unemployment rate is a globally comparable figure which measures the proportion of unemployed people in the work force. In 2001, the ILO unemployment rate for Jersey was 2.1% (from the Census). The 2011 census found a higher rate – at 4.7% in March 2011.

Whilst JASS adequately illustrated the increasing trend in ILO unemployment on an annual basis since 2005, due to the slightly greater tendency for working persons to complete the questionnaire over non-working persons, it is likely to slightly underestimate the true level of ILO unemployment.

Registered unemployment (a subset of total unemployment) has increased from 1,310 at the time of the March 2011 census to 1,720 at the time of JASS 2012.

Multiple jobs

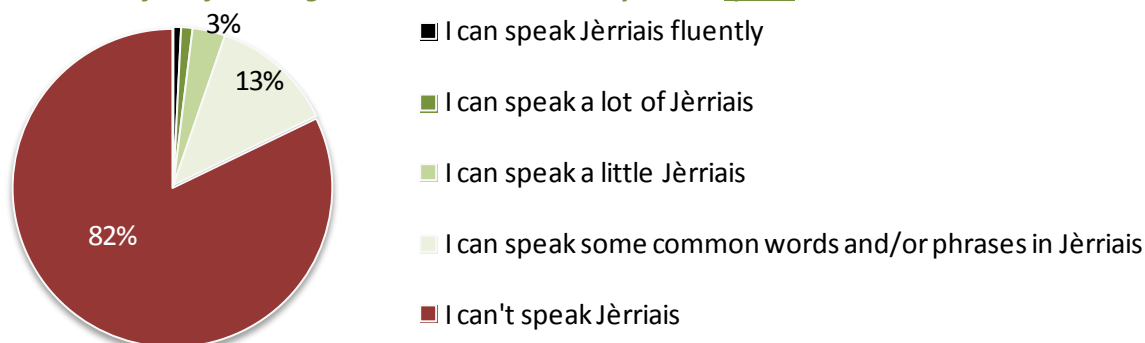
One in twenty (6%) of those in employment reported working in at least one other job in addition to their main job.

Three-quarters (74%) of those with multiple jobs have just one additional job whilst the majority of the remainder held two additional jobs. People spent an average (mean) of 12 hours per week working in their additional job(s).

Jèrriais

Fewer than one in a hundred adults in Jersey reported being able to speak Jèrriais fluently. Although over four-fifths (82%) could not speak any Jèrriais, one in eight (13%) could speak some common words and phrases.

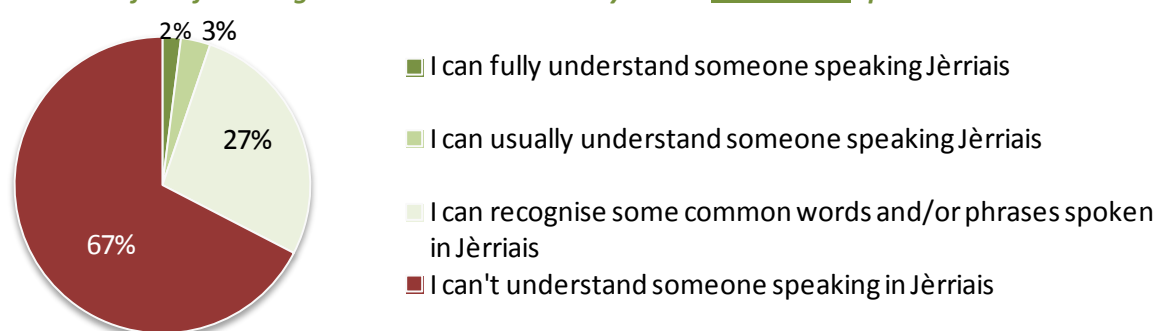
Figure 1.1 Which of the following best describes how well you can speak Jèrriais?



Older age groups were more likely to be able to speak Jèrriais, with 3% of those aged 65 or over speaking it fluently and an additional 4% of this age group able to speak 'a lot' of Jèrriais.

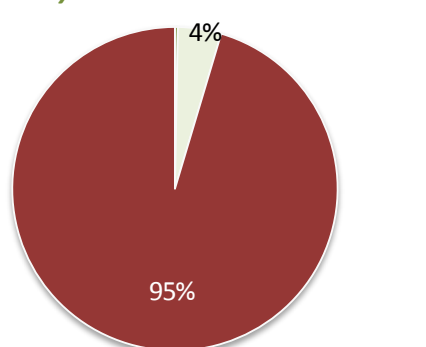
Whilst two-thirds of adults (67%) reported not being able to understand any spoken Jèrriais, a quarter (27%) could understand some common words or phrases.

Figure 1.2 Which of the following best describes how well you can understand spoken Jèrriais?



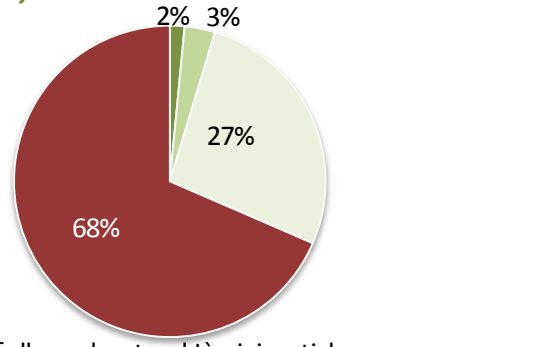
Very few people reported being able to write in Jèrriais (fewer than one in a hundred), although nearly one in twenty (4%) could write some common words or phrases. A third (32%) said they were able to read at least some common Jèrriais words or phrases.

Figure 1.3 Which of the following best describes how well you can write Jèrriais?



- I can write fluently in Jèrriais
- I can write some common words and/or phrases in Jèrriais
- I can't write in Jèrriais

Figure 1.4 Which of the following best describes how well you understand written Jèrriais?

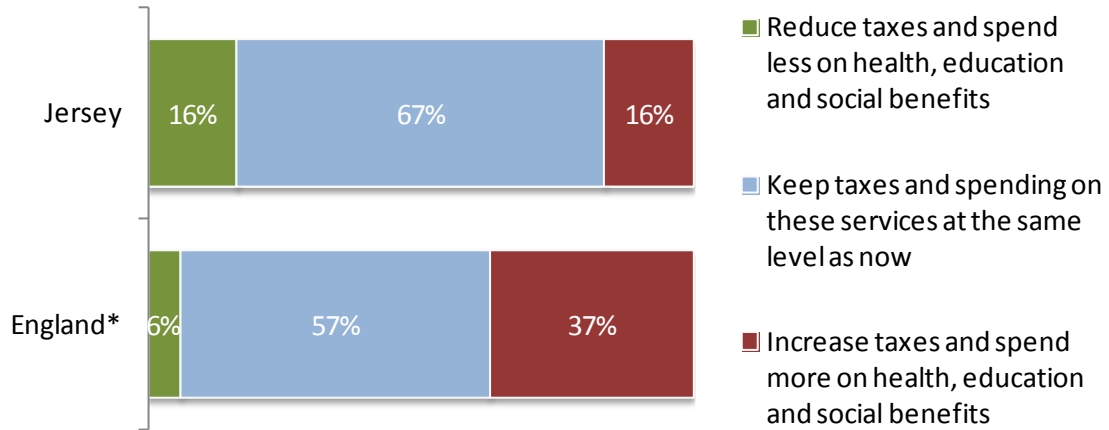


- I can fully understand Jèrriais articles
- I can usually understand articles written in Jèrriais
- I can recognise some common words and/or phrases written in Jèrriais
- I can't understand Jèrriais written words

Balancing tax and public spending

Respondents were asked to choose between three options involving the balancing of levels of tax and public spending. The options were not designed to be exhaustive; however they provide a valuable insight into public attitudes towards the current balance of tax burden and public spend.

Figure 2.1 ‘Suppose the government had to choose between increasing taxes and spending more on services, or decreasing taxes and spending less on services, which one do you think it should choose?’

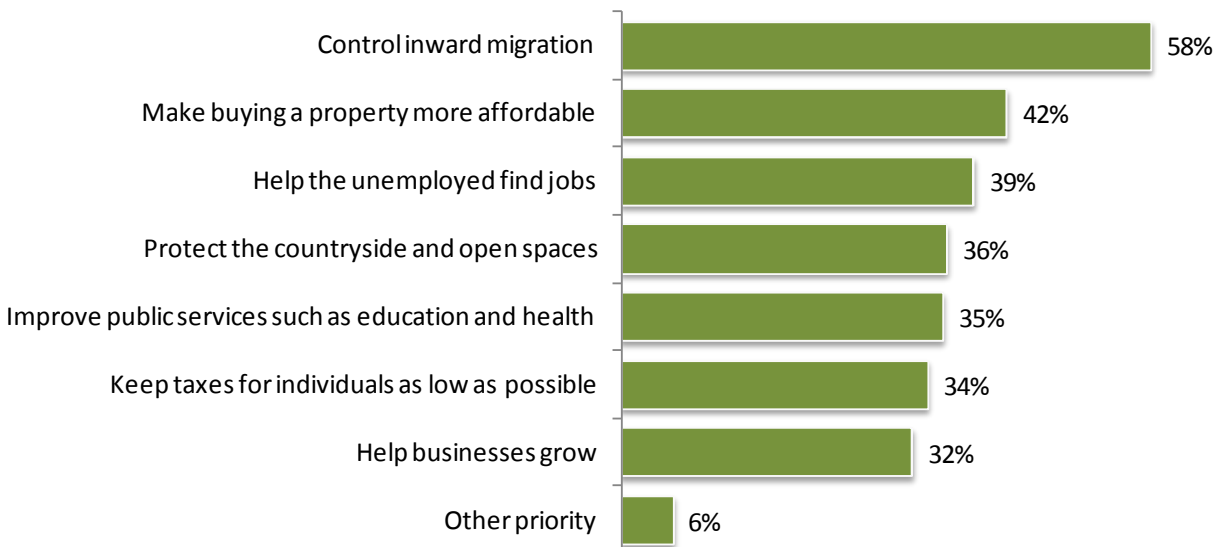


The same question is included in the British Attitudes Survey carried out in the United Kingdom, allowing comparison of public attitudes of Jersey residents with those residents of England. As can be seen, two-thirds (67%) of Jersey residents believe level of taxes and public spending should be kept at the current level, and equal proportions of the remainder feel they should be increased and decreased. This contrasts with the results from England, where the balance of public opinion is towards increasing levels of tax and public spending.

Priorities for Jersey’s government

The issue most frequently chosen (by three-fifths, 58% of respondents) as one of the top three priorities for the government in Jersey to focus on was to ‘control inward migration’. The next two priorities (cited by around two-fifths) were to ‘make buying a property more affordable’ and to ‘help the unemployed find jobs’. Other priorities were slightly less frequently cited as priorities for Jersey’s government, by around a third of residents.

Figure 2.2 ‘Which three of these areas do you think our government in Jersey should focus on?’ (Respondents were asked to tick up to three, therefore percentages do not sum to 100)

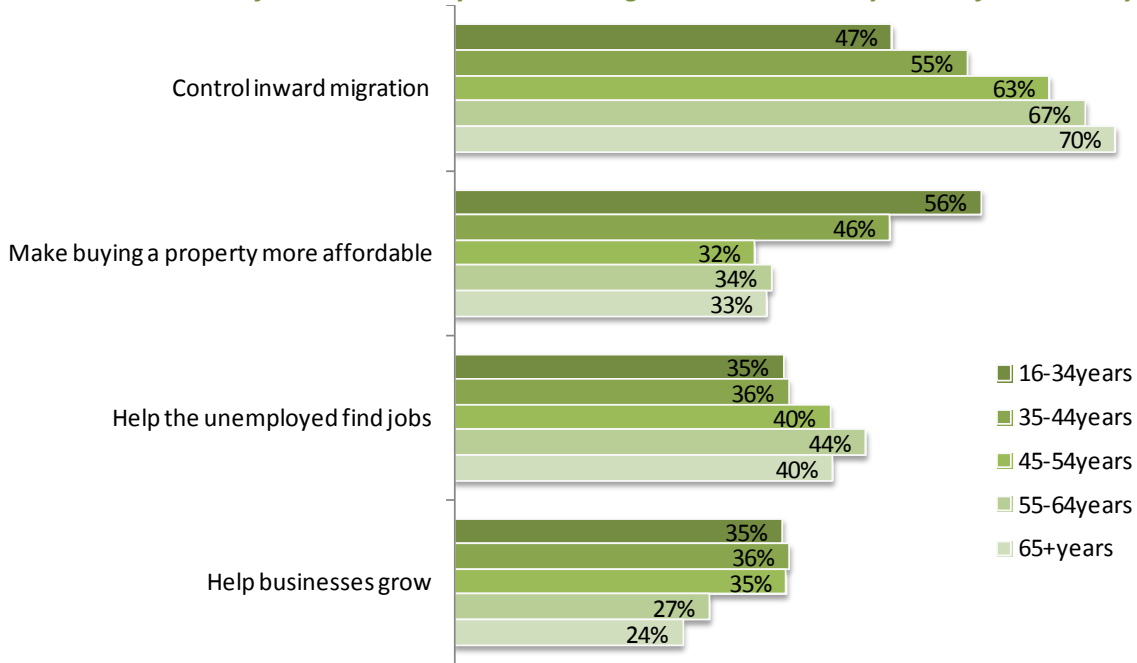


*British Attitudes Survey, 2011

Chapter 2 – Government priorities

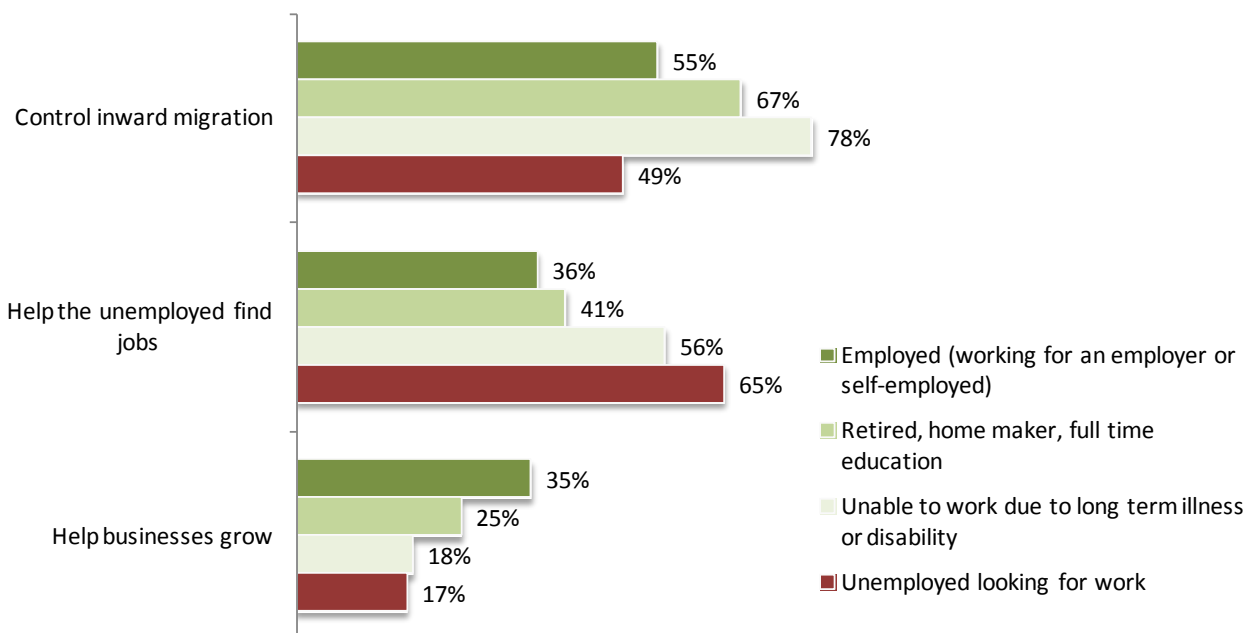
For a number of the priorities, an age trend was apparent. For example, ‘control inward migration’ was more frequently chosen as one of the top three priorities for the government to focus on by older age groups (70% of those aged 65 years or over, compared to 47% of those aged 16 – 34 years). In contrast, ‘help businesses grow’ and ‘make buying property more affordable’ were identified more frequently by younger age groups.

Figure 2.3 ‘Which three of these areas do you think our government in Jersey should focus on?’ By age



Similarly, differences were noted when breaking the results down by the employment status of the respondents. Two-thirds (65%) of those who were unemployed and looking for work identified ‘help the unemployed find jobs’ as one of the top three priorities, compared to around a third (36%) of those who were employed. A third (35%) of employed people prioritised ‘help businesses grow’, compared to around a sixth of those unemployed (17%) and those unable to work due to long term sickness or disability (18%).

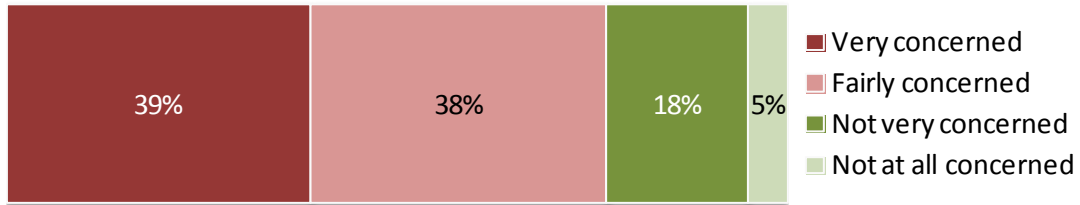
Figure 2.4 ‘Which three of these areas do you think our government in Jersey should focus on?’ By employment status



Attitudes towards inward migration

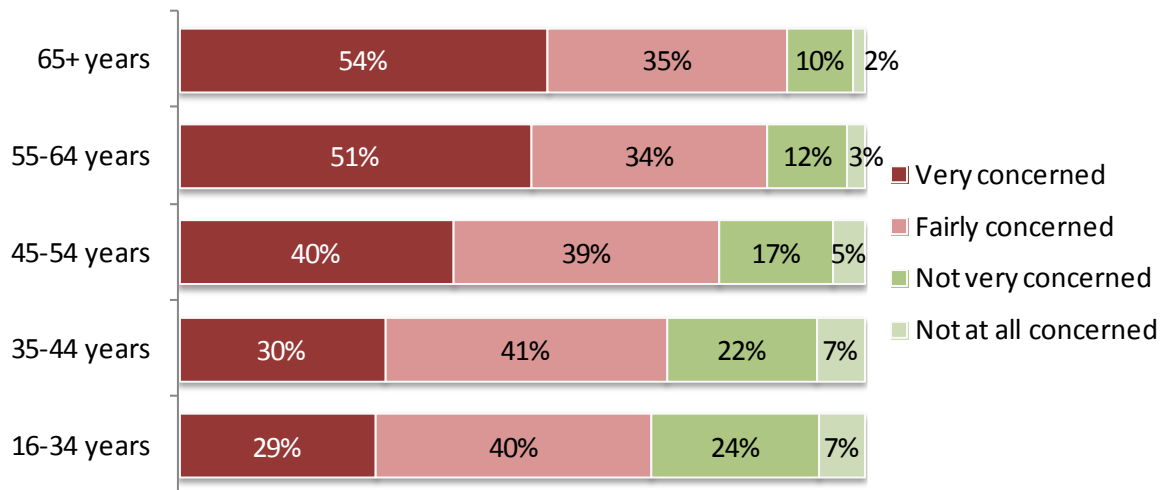
Over three-quarters (77%) of adults were ‘fairly’ or ‘very’ concerned about current levels of inward migration in Jersey. One in twenty (5%) were ‘not at all’ concerned about this issue.

Figure 2.5 ‘How concerned are you about current levels of inward migration in Jersey?’



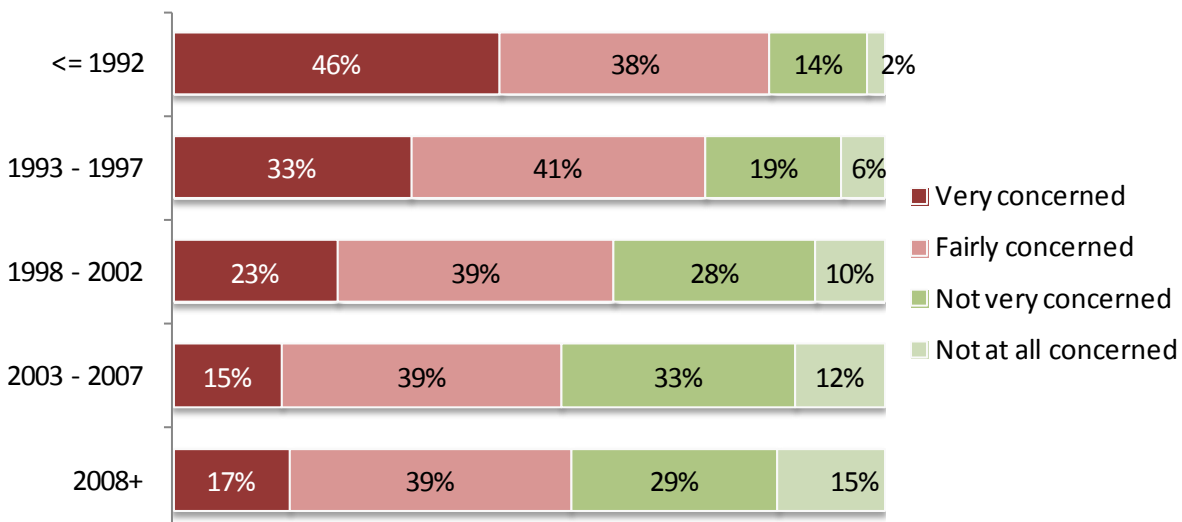
Again a clear age trend was seen, with older age groups showing more concern over current levels of inward migration with nearly nine in ten (88%) of those aged 65 years or over being ‘fairly’ or ‘very’ concerned. It was still a concern for younger age groups but less so, with seven in ten (69%) of those aged 16 to 34 years responding that they were ‘fairly’ or ‘very’ concerned (see Figure 2.6).

Figure 2.6 ‘How concerned are you about current levels of inward migration in Jersey?’ By age



Another notable trend was the tendency for those more recent inward migrants to be less concerned overall about current levels of inward migration (see Figure 2.7).

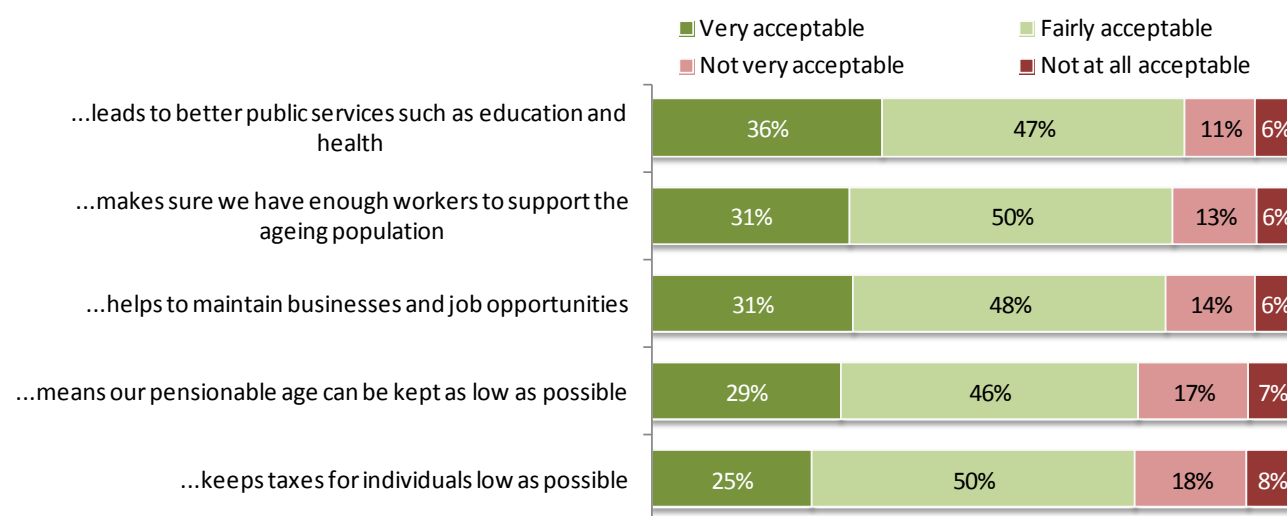
Figure 2.7 ‘How concerned are you about current levels of inward migration in Jersey?’ By year that current period of residence in Jersey began



A set of questions was included in the questionnaire to explore attitudes towards perceived potential benefits and disadvantages of inward migration in Jersey. The complexities of the issues associated with inward migration are apparent in the patterns of responses seen: despite overall strong levels of concern around inward migration, there were also high levels of acceptability of inward migration for the potential benefits listed. In particular four-fifths (80%) or more responded that future inward migration would be acceptable if it led to better public services such as education and health, ensured there were sufficient workers to support the ageing population, or helped to maintain businesses and job opportunities.

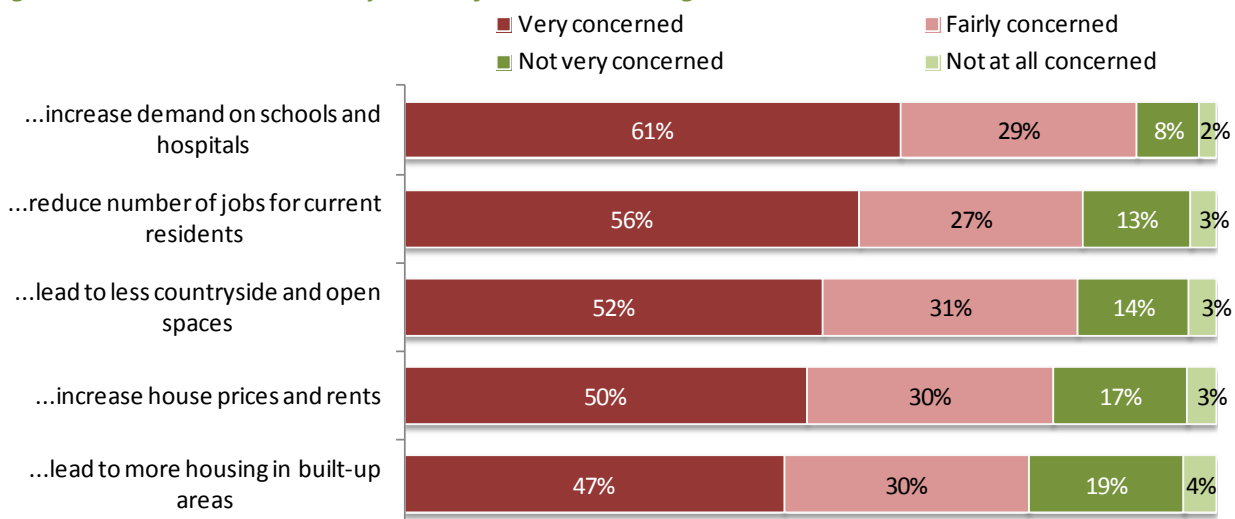
The limitations of this question set should be noted during interpretation of the responses: in particular it did not specify a level of inward migration.

Figure 2.8 ‘How acceptable is future inward migration to Jersey if it...’



On the other hand, around four-fifths (80%) or more of Jersey residents were ‘very’ or ‘fairly’ concerned that inward migration could lead to each of the suggested potential negative consequences of an increased population, particularly an increased demand on schools and hospitals where 90% of adults were ‘very’ or ‘fairly’ concerned that this could result from future inward migration. Similar levels of concern were seen that future inward migration could lead to a reduction in the number of jobs available for current residents (84% being fairly or very concerned about this potential consequence), and less countryside and open spaces (83%).

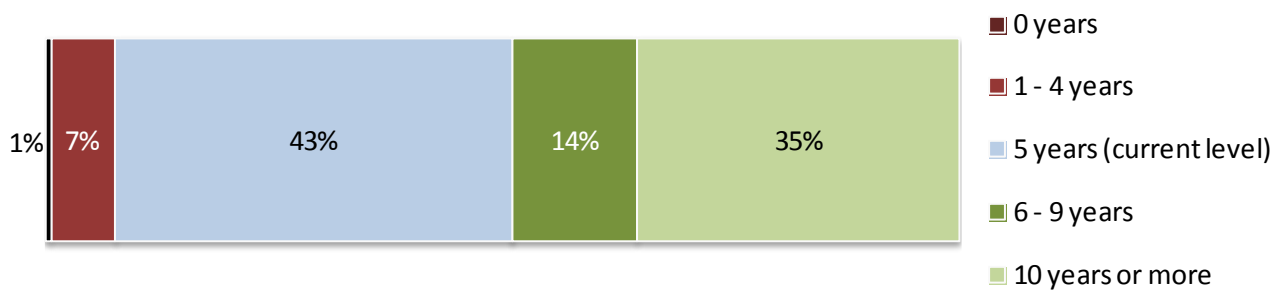
Figure 2.9 ‘How concerned are you that future inward migration could...’



Attitudes towards eligibility for income support

Income support is a benefit for low income families living in Jersey. Currently, to apply for income support, at least one adult in the family must have lived in Jersey continuously for at least the previous 5 years. Respondents were asked to identify whether they felt there should be a new minimum length of residency for being eligible to receive income support. The results show around two-fifths (43%) feel it should remain at 5 years, however half (49%) believe the length of residency should be increased, the majority of whom considered that it should be raised to 10 years or longer.

Figure 2.10 ‘What do you think the minimum length of living in Jersey should be before new residents can apply for income support?’

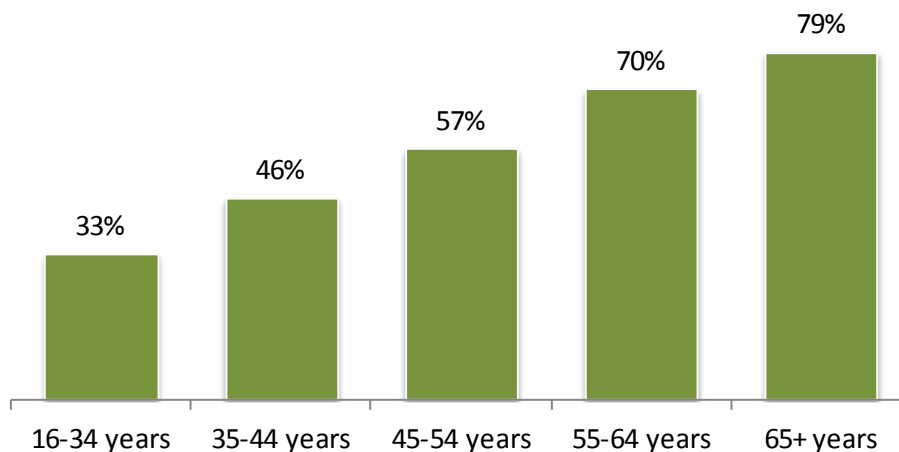


Voting in the 2011 elections

In October 2011, Jersey held elections for Senators, Deputies and Connétables of the States of Jersey. It is estimated that approximately 77,560 persons were eligible to vote¹ in 2011. At the elections, 61,987 people were registered to vote and 28,212 people (36% of those eligible) voted².

A retrospective question in JASS 2012 asked whether the respondent voted in the October 2011 elections. A clear age trend was identified for voting patterns. Younger age groups were less likely to report having voted; just a third (33%) of 16-34 year olds reported having voted compared to four-fifths (79%) of those aged 65 years or over.

Figure 2.11 Percent of each age group who reported having voted in the October 2011 election

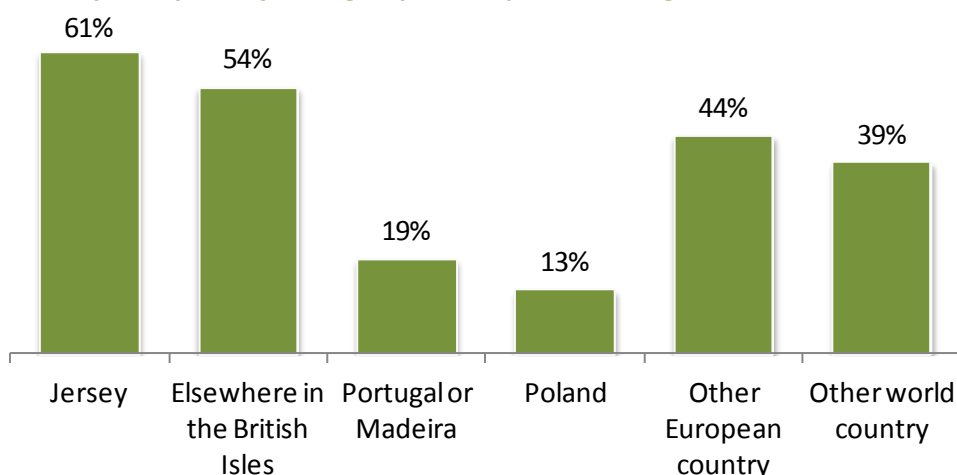


The second key trend seen in voting patterns was by place of birth with those born in Jersey being most likely to have voted, whereas Jersey residents born in Poland, Portugal or Madeira were considerably less likely to have reported voting in the elections, see Figure 2.12.

¹ Estimate derived from census information on persons living in Jersey and length of residency

² Data from States Greffe

Figure 2.12 Percent of each place of birth group who reported having voted in the October 2011 election



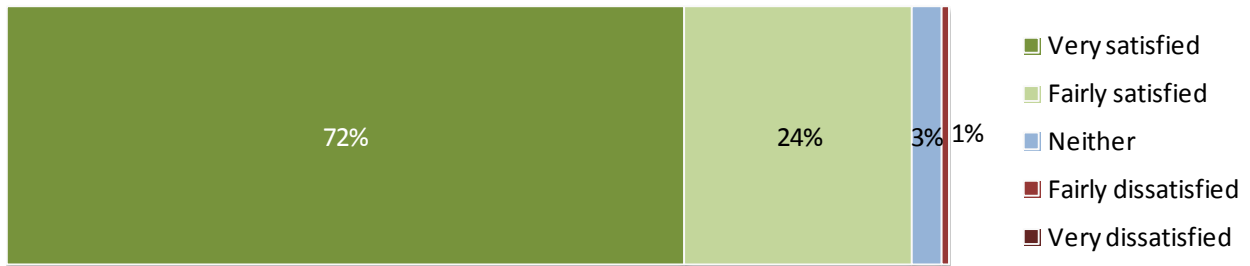
A complementary perspective of the above trend is that a sixth (16%) of those living in non-qualified accommodation reported having voted. In contrast around two-fifths of people living in qualified rental (37%) and social rented housing (44%) said they had voted; rising to over two-thirds (68%) of those living in owner-occupied accommodation.

Jersey Library

Two-fifths (42%) of adults reported using the Jersey Library over the previous 12 months (including visiting or contacting the Town Library, Les Quennevais branch, the online library, Home Library or Mobile Library service). This has not changed significantly from 2009 when 45% of adults were found to use one of the Jersey Library services.

Over 95% of those who reported having used a library service in the previous 12 months said they were either 'very' or 'fairly' satisfied with the service provided (see Figure 3.1).

Figure 3.1 How satisfied were you with the library service provided?



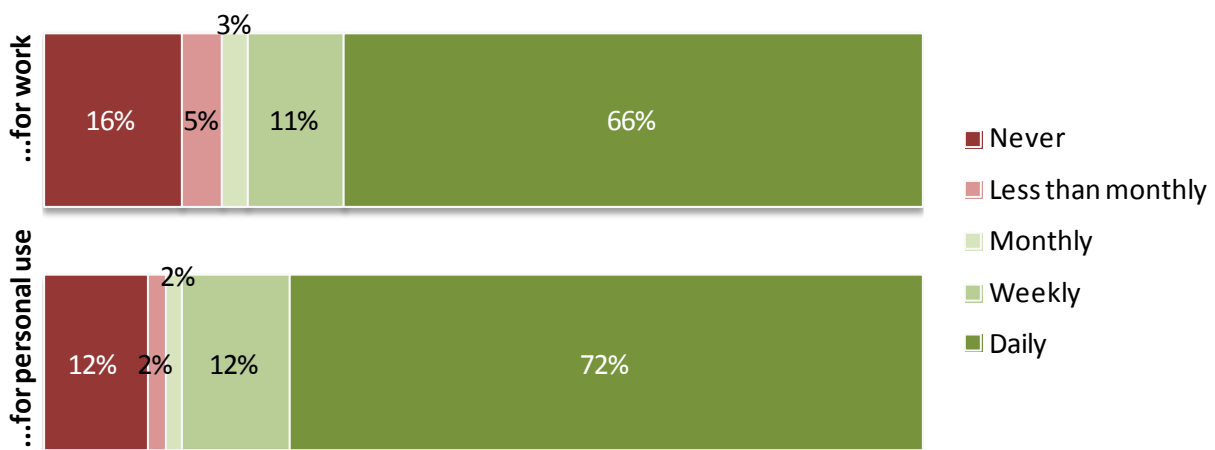
Internet access

Three-quarters (76%) of households in Jersey had broadband internet access in summer 2012. Over one in twenty (7%) households accessed the internet through 3G and 3% by dial-up³. Nearly one-fifth of households (18%) had no access to the internet. This proportion is unchanged from 2010.

Of those who were working, over three-quarters (77%) accessed the internet at least weekly for work purposes; one in six (16%) workers never accessed the internet for work purposes.

Over four-fifths (84%) of people used the internet for personal reasons at least once a week.

Figure 3.2 How often do you use the internet? (...for work excludes those who do not work)



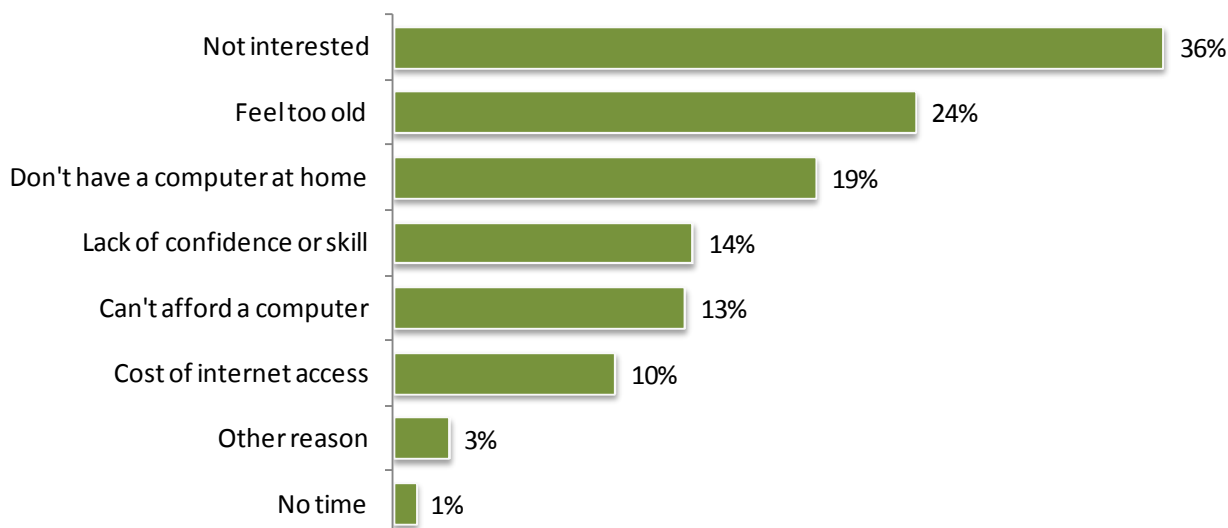
One in ten (11%) Islanders reported that they 'never' used the internet, either for work or personal reasons. Two-fifths (43%) of those aged 65 years or older didn't use the internet, compared to 4% of those aged 16 to 64 years.

³ A number of households accessed the internet through more than one method.

Two-fifths (38%) of those with no formal educational qualifications reported not using the internet, either for work or personal reasons, compared to one in twenty (4%) of those with some form of educational qualification.

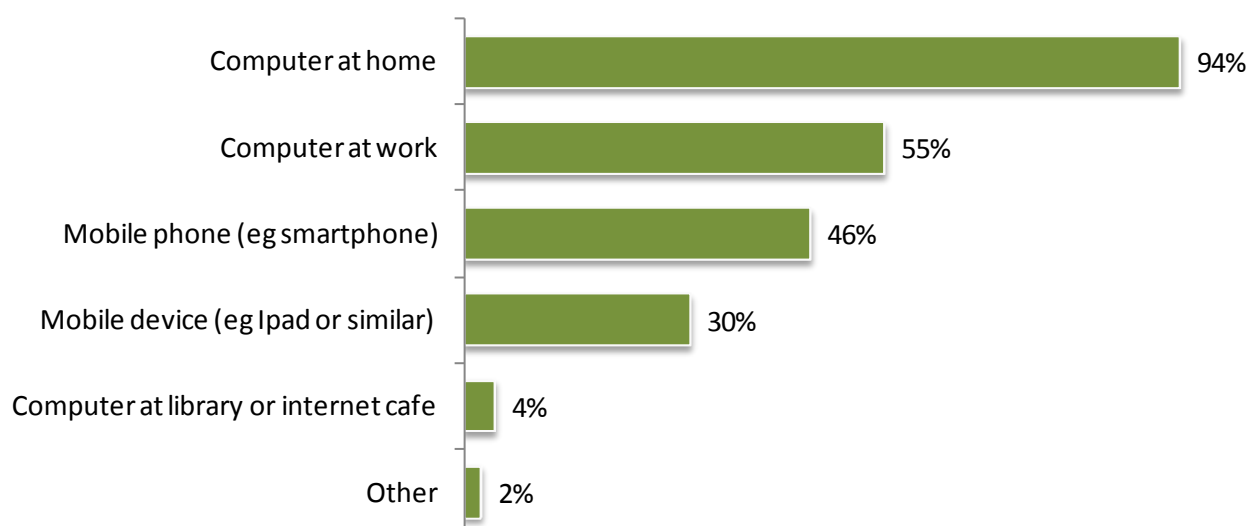
Those who did not use the internet were asked why this was. The most commonly cited reason was 'not interested', which was chosen by a third (36%) of those who did not access the internet. A quarter (24%) said they felt too old to use the internet, whilst a fifth (19%) did not have a computer at home.

Figure 3.3 *If you don't use the internet, why not? (Respondents were able to tick more than one reason)*



The majority of people (94%) who accessed the internet did so from their computer at home; nearly half (46%) did so through a smart mobile phone and nearly a third (30%) with an I-pad or similar mobile device.

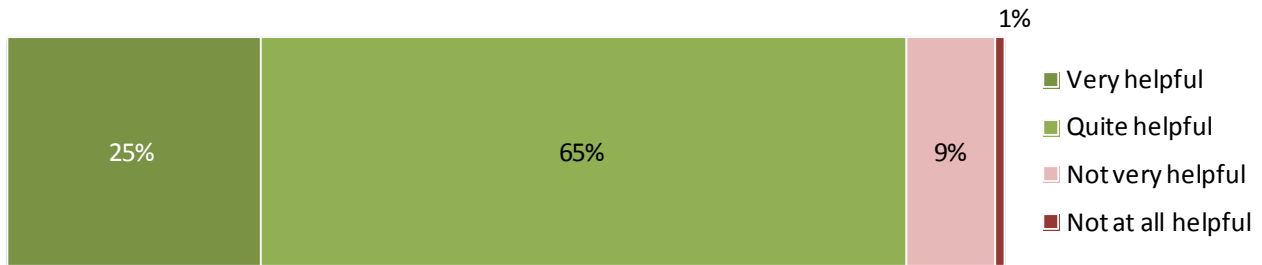
Figure 3.4 *For those who access the internet: which devices do you use to access the internet currently?*



www.gov.je

Two-thirds (68%) of adults reported using *www.gov.je*. Those aged 16-54 years were most likely to use the site: around three-quarters (74%) of people in this age group used the site, compared to three-fifths (61%) of those aged 55-64 years and just two-fifths (41%) of those aged 65 years or over.

Figure 3.5 How helpful do you find the *www.gov.je* site?



Nine in ten (90%) users of *www.gov.je* found the site ‘very’ or ‘quite’ helpful. One in ten found it ‘not very’ or ‘not at all’ helpful.

Twitter and social networking

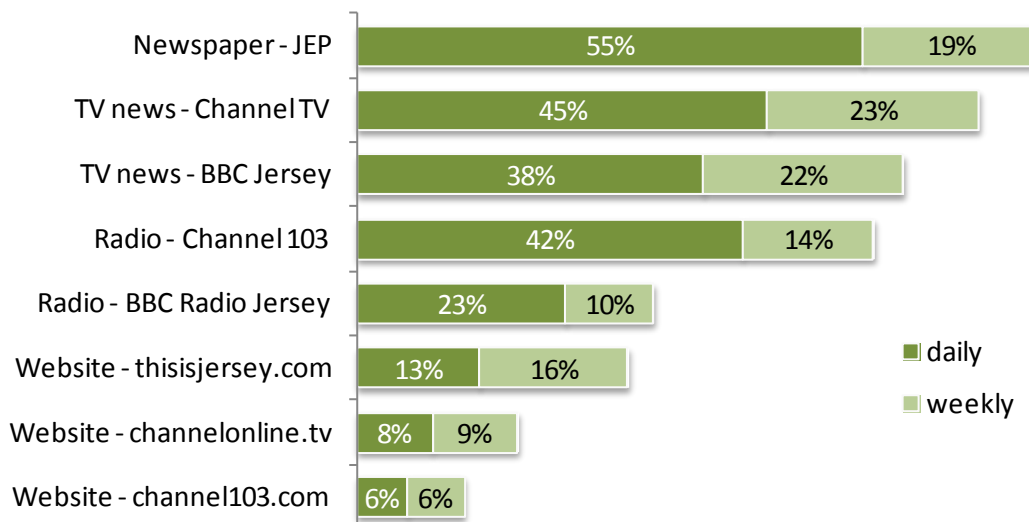
One in seven (14%) adults in Jersey used Twitter; a sixth of these (18%) followed States of Jersey on Twitter (3% of all adults in Jersey).

Three-fifths (60%) of adults used a social networking site such as Facebook, rising to over four-fifths (85%) of those aged 16-34 years, and compared to one-fifth (19%) of those aged 65 years or over.

Local news

Residents were asked how often they followed local Jersey news through different media. The results are shown in Figure 3.6. Three-quarters (75%) read the Jersey Evening Post at least once a week, whilst two-thirds (68%) watched Jersey news on Channel TV at least weekly. Three-fifths (60%) watched local TV news on BBC Jersey at least once a week.

Figure 3.6 How often do you follow local Jersey news through the following media?



Looking at the proportion of each age group who follow local Jersey news through the different media at least weekly, clear age patterns were seen. Newspaper, radio and TV local news were more often followed at least weekly by older age groups (see Figure 3.7), whereas local websites were used as sources of local news more often by younger age groups (see Figure 3.8).

Figure 3.7 How often do you follow local Jersey news through the following media? At least weekly, by age

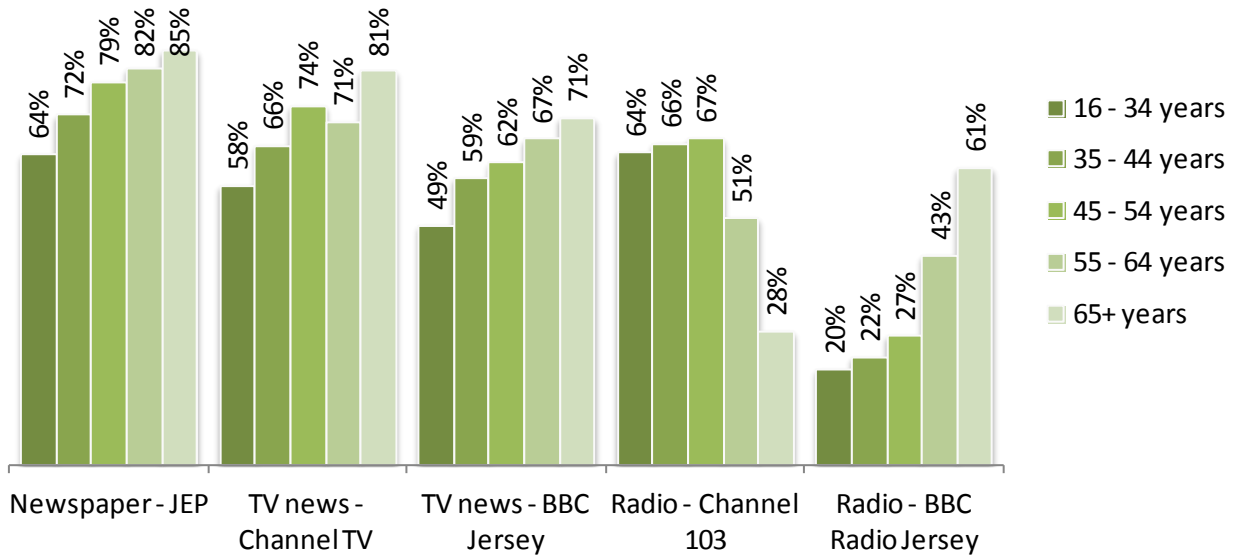
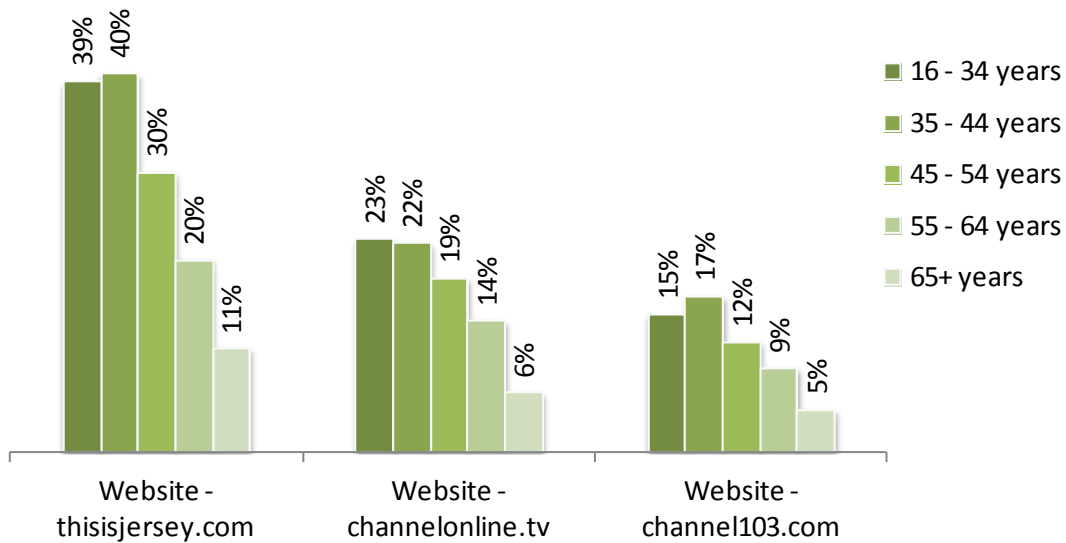


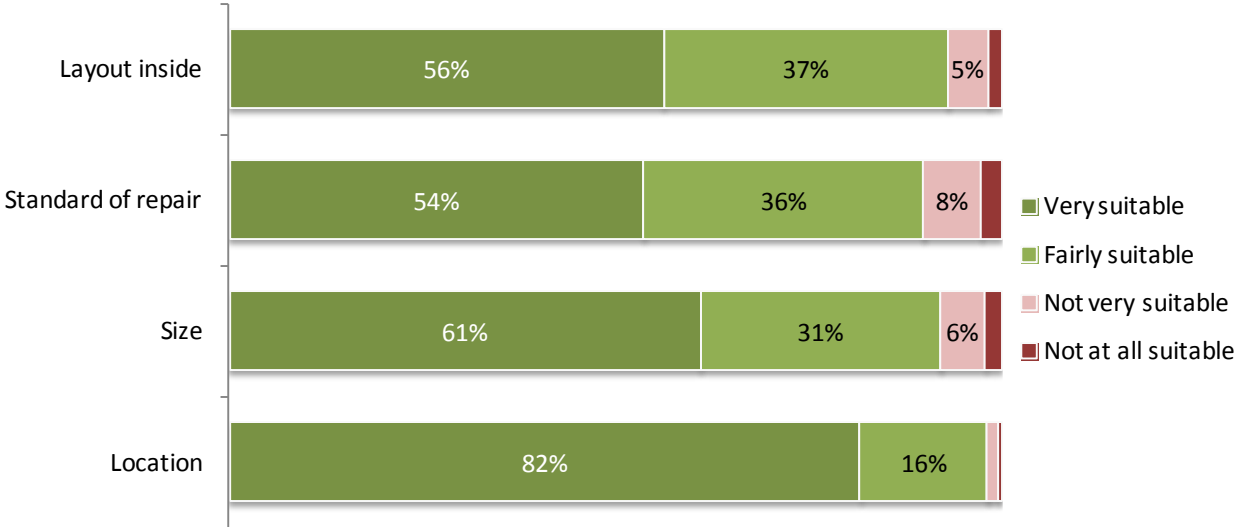
Figure 3.8 How often do you follow local Jersey news through the following media? At least weekly, by age



Housing standards

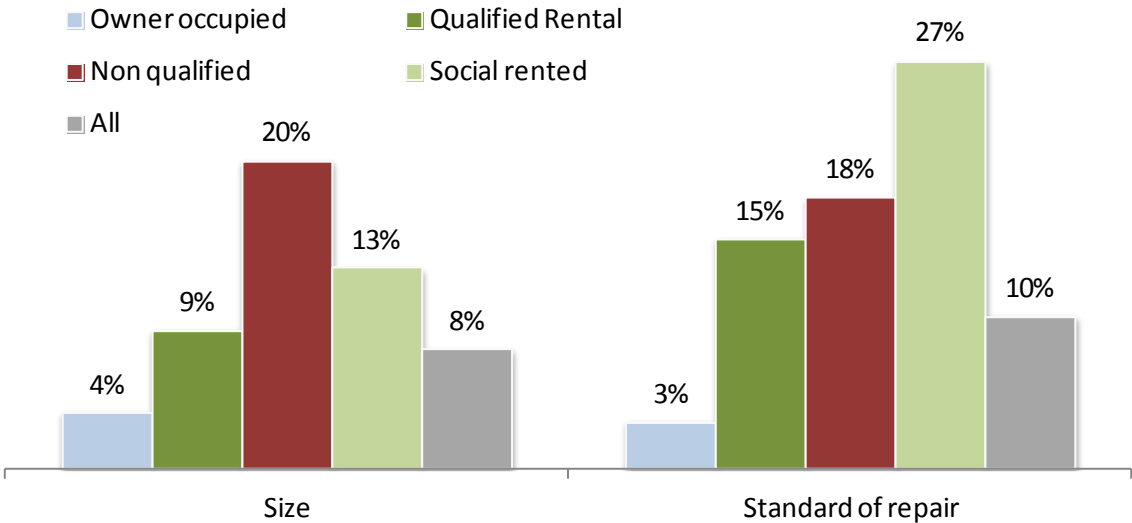
The majority of people were satisfied with various aspects of their housing, including location, size, standard of repair and layout inside, as Figure 4.1 shows. However, one in ten (10%) people reported the standard of repair of their living accommodation was ‘not very’ or ‘not at all’ suitable, and slightly fewer than the size (8%) or inside layout (7%) was not suitable for them at some level.

Figure 4.1 ‘How would you rate your home’s suitability for you and your household in terms of its...?’



Some differences were noted by tenure for size and standard of repair of property. For size, one in five (20%) people living in non-qualified accommodation reported that their housing was either ‘not very’ or ‘not at all’ suitable, compared to one in ten (9%) of those in qualified rental accommodation and 4% of those living in owner-occupied housing. In terms of standard of repair, a quarter (27%) of those living in social rented accommodation felt their housing was ‘not very’ or ‘not at all’ suitable, compared to one in six (18%) of those in non-qualified accommodation and 3% of owner-occupiers (see Figure 4.2).

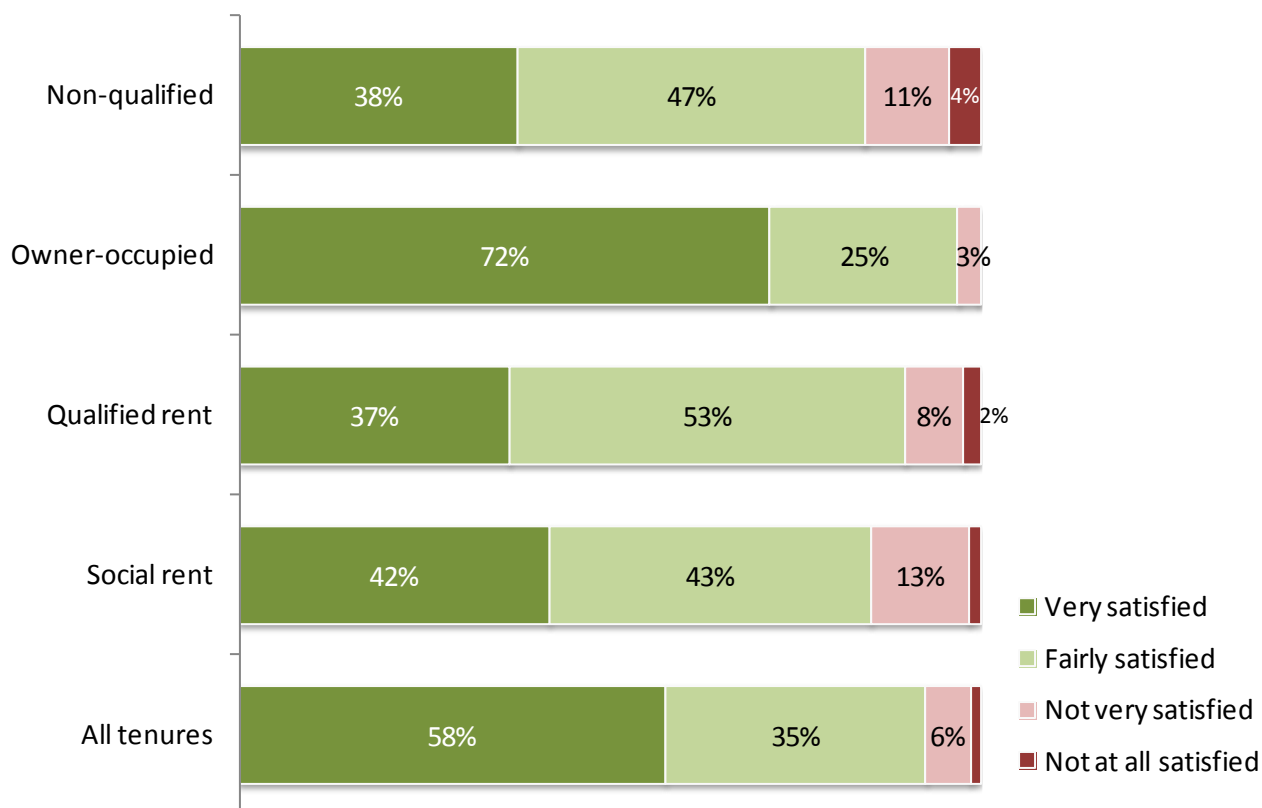
Figure 4.2 Percent reporting size and/or standard of repair of home to be ‘not very’ or ‘not at all’ suitable; by tenure.



Further analysis of just those living in social rented accommodation indicates that the younger age groups showed least satisfaction, with two-fifths (40%) of those aged under 45 years and living in social rented accommodation reporting the standard of repair of their dwelling to be ‘not very’ or ‘not at all’ suitable, compared to just 7% of those aged 65 years or over.

More than nine out of ten (93%) people report being 'very' or 'fairly' satisfied overall with their current housing; just one in a hundred (1%) were 'not at all satisfied'. Some slight differences were noted by tenure (see Figure 4.3). Around one in six people living in social rented accommodation (15%) and non-qualified accommodation (16%) were not satisfied with their accommodation, compared to fewer than one in twenty (3%) of those in owner-occupied accommodation.

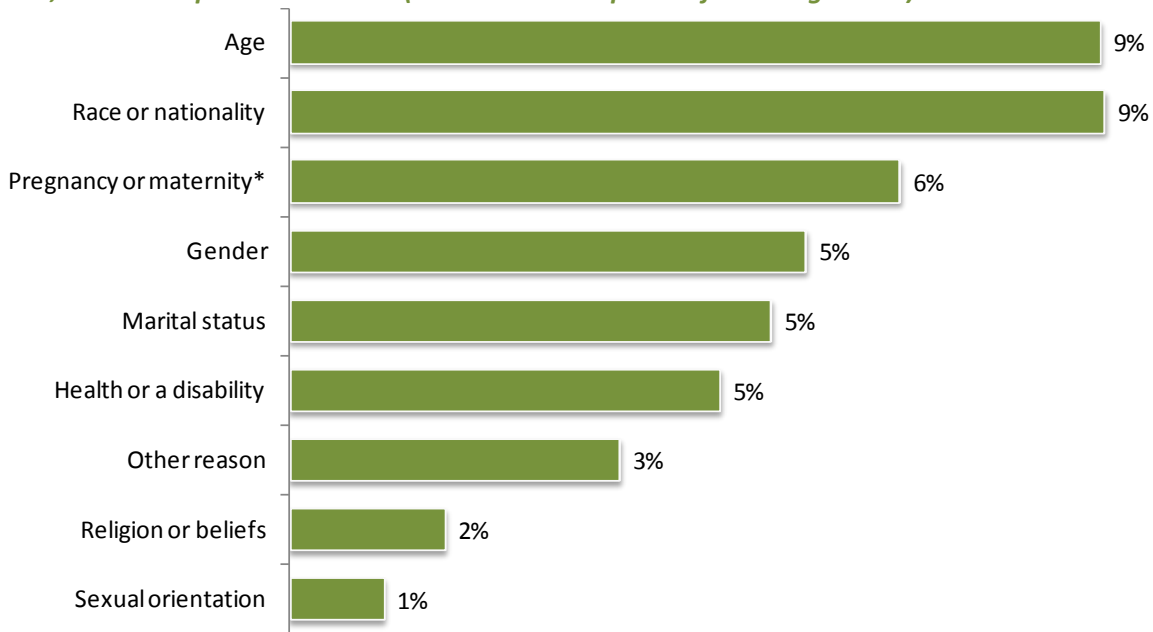
Figure 4.3 'Overall, how satisfied are you with your current housing?' By tenure



Discrimination in the last 12 months

Respondents were asked if they felt they had been discriminated against in Jersey over the past 12 months on a range of grounds such as age, marital status or religion. A quarter (25%) of Islanders reported at least one occasion of discrimination over the previous 12 months. For nearly one in ten Islanders (9%), the discrimination was on grounds of age, and a similar proportion reported discrimination on grounds of their nationality (Figure 5.1).

Figure 5.1 Do you consider that you have been discriminated against in Jersey on any of the following grounds, within the past 12 months? (Percent 'Yes' responses for each grounds)



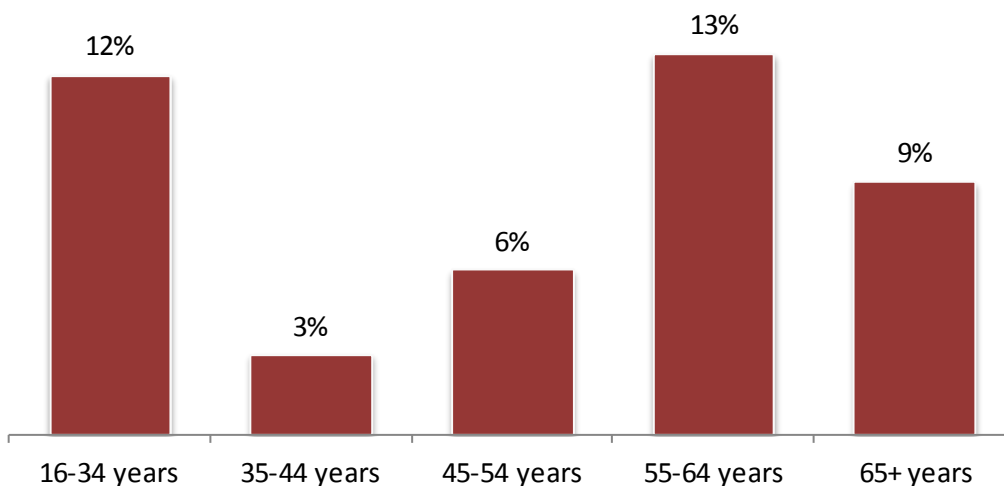
*NB of females aged between 16 and 49 years

A wider question exploring self-reported incidence of discrimination amongst all household members of the respondent showed similar proportions as above in terms of the proportion of adult residents who report having been discriminated against.

Age

Those aged 16-34 and those aged 55-64 were the two groups with particularly high proportions reporting being discriminated against on the grounds of age, at 12% and 13% respectively.

Figure 5.2 Do you consider that you have been discriminated against in Jersey on age grounds, within the past 12 months? Percent of each age group responding 'yes'



Around a quarter of those unemployed and looking for work (25%), and those unable to work due to long term sickness or disability (22%), reported having been discriminated against on the grounds of age in the previous 12 months, compared to one in twenty (6%) of employed persons and one in ten (11%) of other non-economically active persons, such as homemakers or retirees.

Race/nationality

One in twenty (6%) of those born in Jersey or elsewhere in the British Isles reported being discriminated against in Jersey on the grounds of race/nationality in the previous 12 months. However, a much higher proportion of those born in Portugal or Madeira (37%), Poland (28%) or other European country (21%) reported having been discriminated against in Jersey on grounds of race or nationality in the previous 12 months.

Gender

Females were more likely to report having been discriminated against on the grounds of gender than males, with 9% of women reporting this against 2% of men, a small but significant difference.

Marital status

There was no clear trend in terms of which marital status group were more likely to report having been discriminated against on the grounds of marital status.

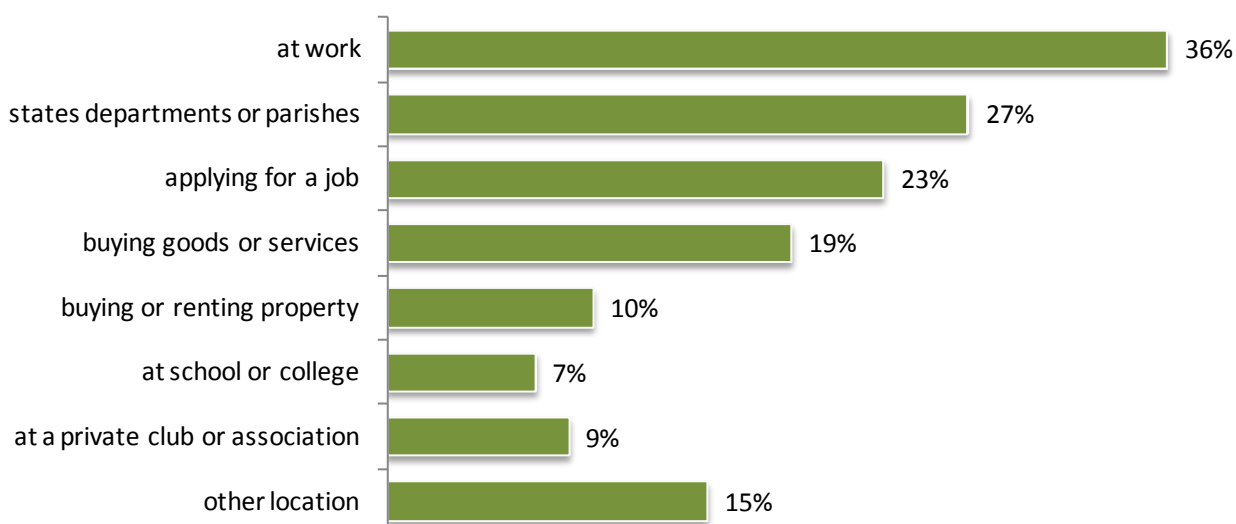
Other grounds

A small number of respondents identified additional grounds on which they felt they had been discriminated in Jersey over the previous 12 months. Having no housing qualifications and being 'j' category residentially qualified were cited by at least several respondents as the issue over which they felt they had been discriminated.

Location of the discrimination

Amongst those who reported instances of discrimination, the most frequently cited place where it occurred was at work (36% of respondents who reported being discriminated against in the previous 12 months said that it had happened at work), followed by States departments or parishes (27%) or when applying for a job (23%).

Figure 5.3 Where did the discrimination take place?

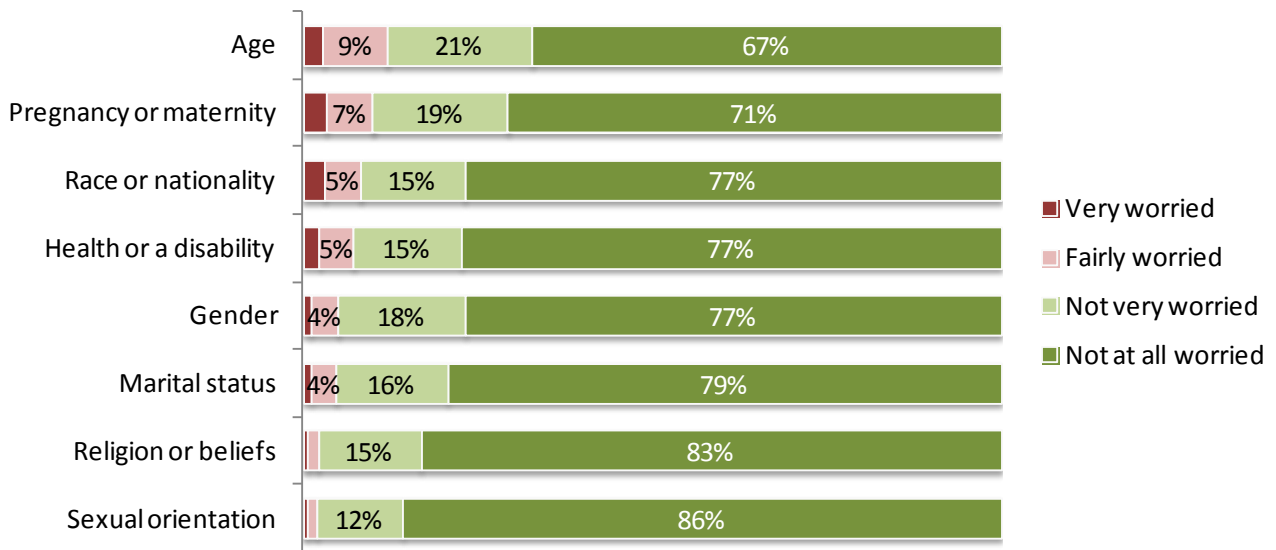


Concern about discrimination

Those that reported having been discriminated against in the previous 12 months were more likely to be 'very' or 'fairly' worried that they would be discriminated against in the *following* 12 months. For example three-fifths (59%) of those who felt they had been discriminated in Jersey due to their age in the previous year were 'very' or 'fairly' worried that they would be again in the following 12 months, compared to just 7% of those who had *not* been discriminated against because of their age in the previous year.

Similarly, three-fifths (63%) of those who reported having been discriminated on grounds of their race or nationality in the previous 12 months were 'very' or 'fairly' worried that they would be again in the following 12 months, compared to just 3% of those who had not been.

Figure 5.4 How worried are you that you will be discriminated against, within the next 12 months, on each of the following grounds?



General health

When asked to rate their health, around half (52%) of adults reported it to be ‘excellent’ or ‘very good’. Fewer than one in twenty (3%) reported being in ‘poor’ general health.

Table 6.1 illustrates how people’s self-rating of their health has remained stable over the last 5 years.

Table 6.1 In general, how would you rate your health? 2007, 2009 and 2012 compared

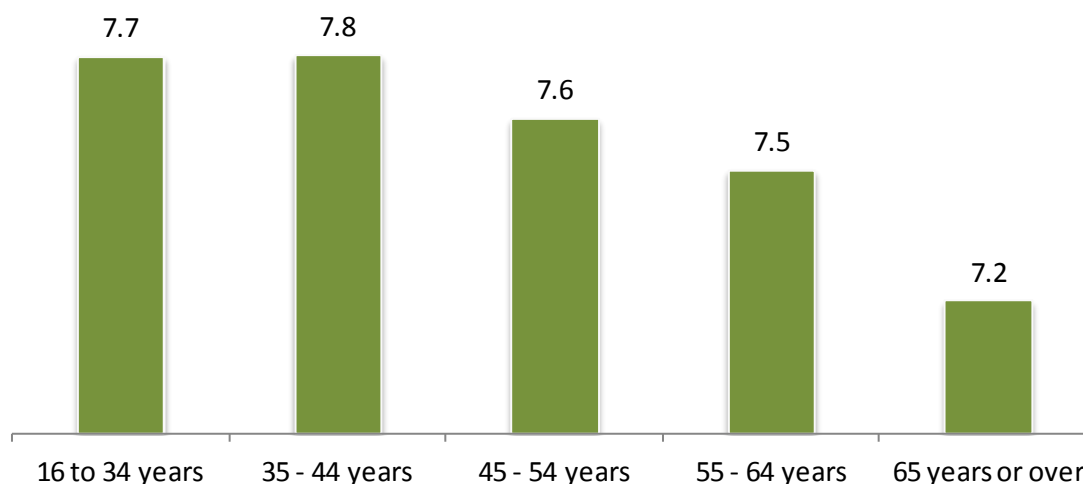
	2012	2009	2007
Excellent	13	14	16
Very good	39	37	39
Good	33	34	32
Fair	12	12	10
Poor	3	3	3

A more detailed question whereby respondents were asked to rate their health on a scale of one to ten (ten being the best imaginable health and one being the worst) was also included in JASS 2012 and allows exploration of health rating by different demographic groups.

On average, adults in Jersey rated their health (on a scale of one to ten) at 7.6. Women rated their health higher than men: on average 7.7 for women compared to 7.4 for men.

There was a clear age trend in self-rating of health, as shown in Figure 6.1.

Figure 6.1 On a scale of one to ten, where ten is the best imaginable health and one is the worst, how good or bad is your own health today? Average rating by age



Physical activity

One in ten (9%) Islanders reported doing no moderate intensity physical activity for at least 30 minutes during a typical week, either organised using public facilities or non-organised such as manual work, jogging or heavy gardening. Half (51%) used public facilities to undertake moderate intensity sport or physical activity at least once per week (see Table 6.2).

Table 6.2 How many times in a typical week do you normally undertake moderate intensity sport or physical activity for 30 minutes or longer?

Frequency per week	whilst at a sports club or using public facilities	elsewhere (e.g. cycling to work, heavy gardening)	Any episode of physical activity
None	49	12	9
Once	12	11	5
Twice	13	15	9
Three times	13	16	10
Four times	6	11	14
Five or more times	7	35	54

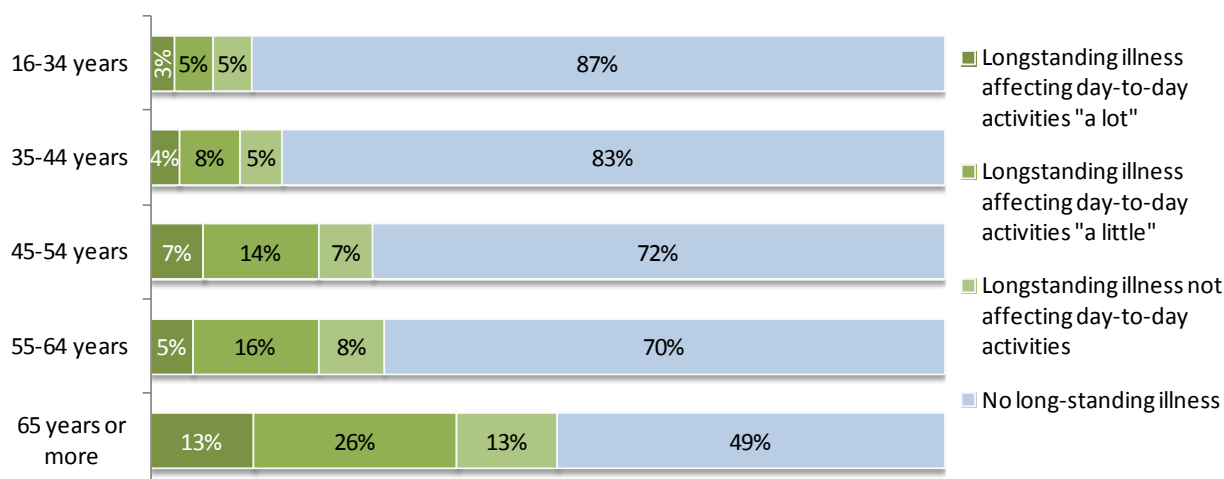
The recommended level of physical activity⁴ is for adults to engage in at least 5 sessions of moderate intensity activity of at least 30 minutes per week. Just over half (54%) reported an activity level which met or exceeded this recommendation. This is slightly higher, although not significantly so, from that seen in 2009.

Long-standing illness, disability or infirmity

A quarter (26%) of Islanders reported having a long-standing illness, disability or infirmity that had lasted, or was expected to last, at least 12 months. This increased from around one in eight (13%) of those aged 16-34 years up to half (51%) of those aged 65 years or over.

Of those with a long-standing illness, around a quarter (23%) reported that it limited their day to day activities 'a lot', whilst half (48%) said it affected their day to day activities 'a little'. These proportions remained similar across the age groups: i.e. although a greater proportion of older age-groups reported having a long-standing illness, a quarter (26%) of those aged 65 or over were affected 'a lot' by their health problem and half (50%) 'a little'.

Figure 6.2 Do you have any longstanding illness, disability or infirmity? Are your day to day activities limited because of your health problem or disability?



Three-quarters (73%) of those with a long-standing illness, disability or infirmity reported undergoing long-term medical treatment for the condition.

⁴ http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_127931

Smoking

An Island-wide smoking ban was introduced in public places in Jersey in January 2007. As Table 6.3 shows, there has been no significant change since then in the proportion of adults who smoke daily.

Table 6.3 Do you smoke? By year, percent

	2012	2010	2008	2007	2005
I have never smoked / I don't smoke	46	47	48	48	45
I used to smoke occasionally but don't now	15	13	15	15	12
I used to smoke daily but don't now	17	17	16	17	17
I smoke occasionally but not everyday	6	8	5	6	6
I smoke daily	16	15	16	14	19
Total	100	100	100	100	100

The proportion of adults who don't or have never smoked has remained consistently just below half since 2007. Table 6.4 shows the average (mean) number of cigarettes smoked per day for daily smokers in 2012, compared to 2008 and 2010, and does not indicate any upward or downward trend across the four-year period.

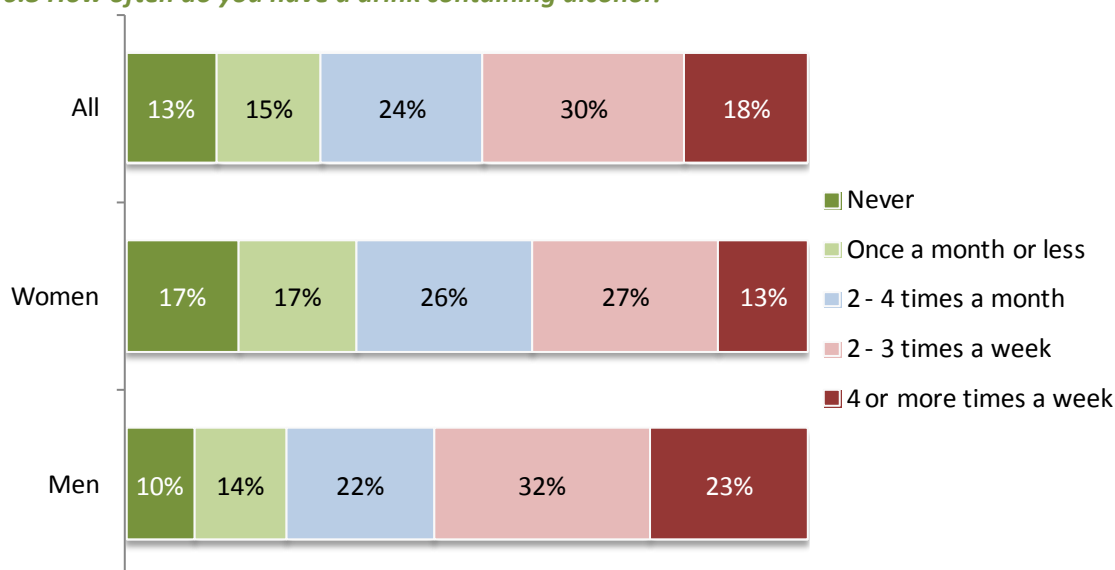
Table 6.4 How many cigarettes do you smoke per day (average, daily smokers only)

	2012	2010	2008
Men	15	17	16
Women	13	14	13
All daily smokers	14	16	14

Drinking

In 2012, nearly one in five adults (18%) were found to drink alcohol four or more times a week, a similar proportion to that seen in previous years. Overall, around one in eight (13%) reported never drinking alcohol, with this being the case for a smaller proportion of men (10%) than women (17%).

Figure 6.3 How often do you have a drink containing alcohol?



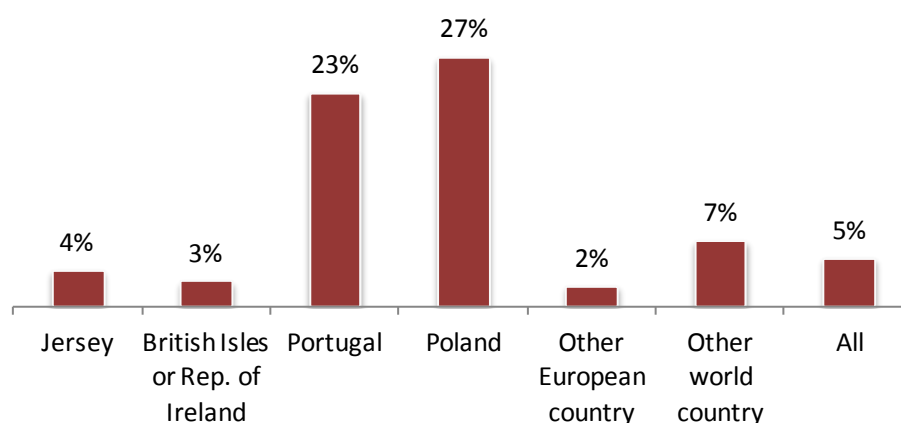
The prevalence of factors that could be indicators of harmful levels of drinking have not significantly changed from 2010. Around 4% of people reported that a relative, friend, doctor or health-worker had been concerned over the last year about their drinking or had advised them to cut down. Around one in twelve (8%) adults reported having failed to do what was expected of them because of their drinking at least once over the previous year.

Sun safety

Fewer than one in ten (8%) adults in Jersey reported that they ‘never’ take precautions to protect their skin from sun damage; over two-fifths (43%) ‘always’ do so. A higher proportion of men (13%) ‘never’ took precautions, compared to just 4% of women.

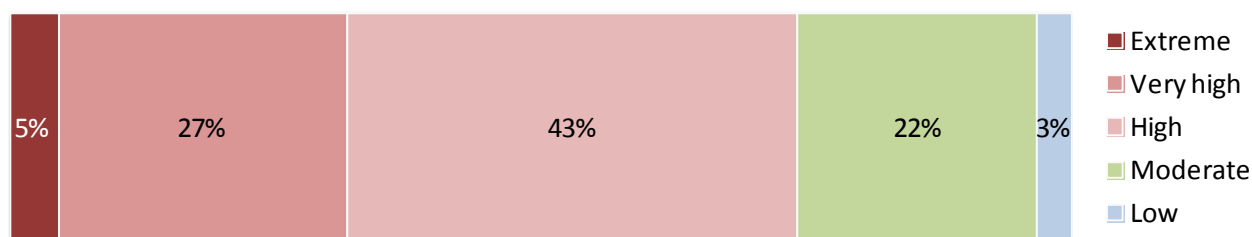
The vast majority of adults (95%) had heard of the term ‘UV index’, although there was less awareness from those Jersey residents born in Portugal or Poland, as Figure 6.4 illustrates.

Figure 6.4 Proportion who had ‘never’ heard of the term ‘UV index’ before now. By place of birth



Despite very high awareness of the term ‘UV index’, less than a quarter (22%) were able to identify that a UV index score of 5 indicates a ‘moderate’ risk of sun damage to the skin.

Figure 6.5 If a UV index of 5 was forecast, what would you consider the risk of sun damage to the skin to be?



For the majority of adults, hearing the UV index prompted them to take precautions in the sun. A third (33%) reported that it ‘always’ prompted them to protect their skin, whilst another 52% said that it was ‘sometimes’ a prompt for them. Nearly a sixth (15%) said that hearing the UV index did *not* prompt them to take precautions.

Men were less likely to be prompted by the UV index to take precautions: 25% of men said hearing the index ‘always’ prompted them to take precautions compared to 42% of women.

Mental health

A set of questions known as the Short Warwick Edinburgh Mental Well-being scale was included to measure the mental health of Jersey’s population. A person’s score on the scale can range between 7 and 35, where a score of 35 represents the most mentally healthy a person can be. The average (mean) score for adults in Jersey was found to be 26, with no significant difference seen between men and women.

Those who rated their health as ‘excellent’ showed a higher mental well-being score of 28 on average, compared to an average of 22 for those who reported their overall health as ‘poor’. Similarly, those who reported being ‘very’ physically active were found to have an average mental well-being score of 28 compared to 22 for those who were ‘not at all’ physically active.

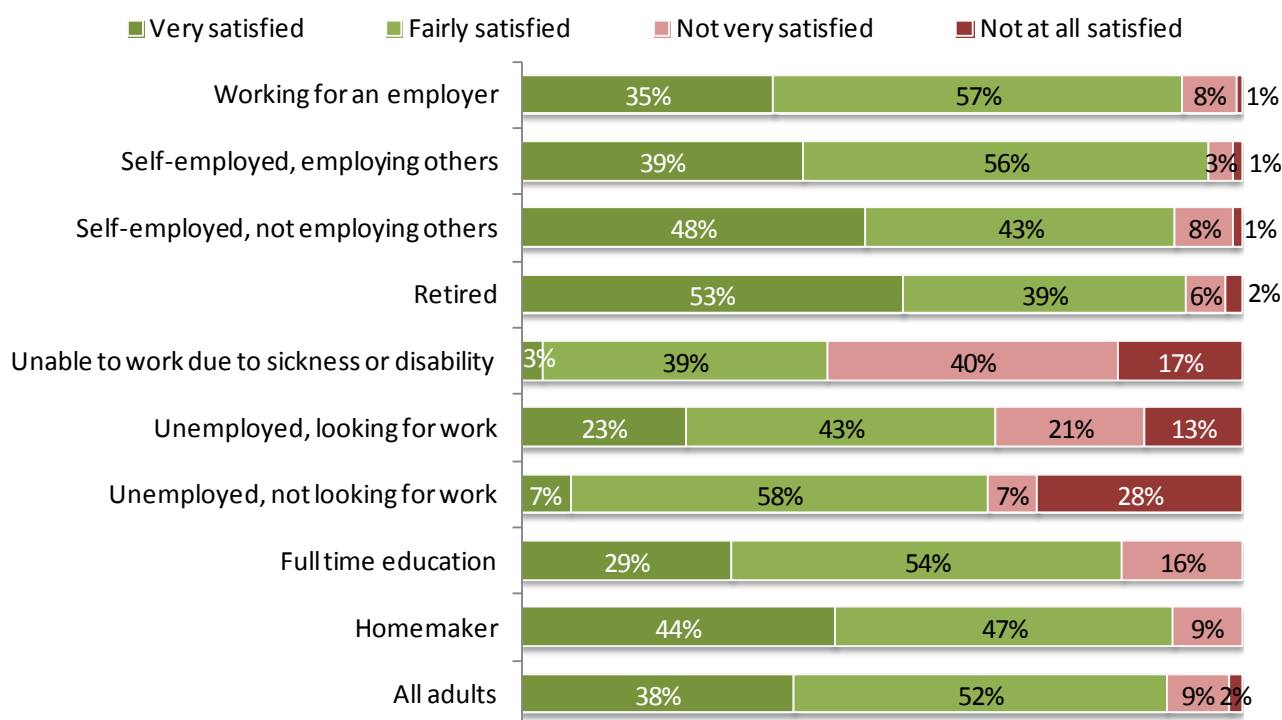
People who were unable to work due to long term sickness or disability, and those who were unemployed and looking for work, showed a considerably lower score than other groups in the population (21 for the long-term sick, 24 for the unemployed seeking work, compared to 26 for those working or self-employed).

Satisfaction with life

Nine in ten (90%) Jersey residents reported being ‘very’ or ‘fairly’ satisfied with the life they lead. A small proportion (2%) were ‘not at all’ satisfied.

Looking more closely at which sub-groups of the population are least satisfied, those residents in employment or education, or looking after the home, showed the most satisfaction with life. In contrast, almost three-fifths (58%) of those unable to work due to sickness or disability and a third of those unemployed and looking for work (34%) and those unemployed but not looking for work (35%) were ‘not very’ or ‘not at all’ satisfied (see Figure 6.6).

Figure 6.6 On the whole, how satisfied are you with the life you lead?

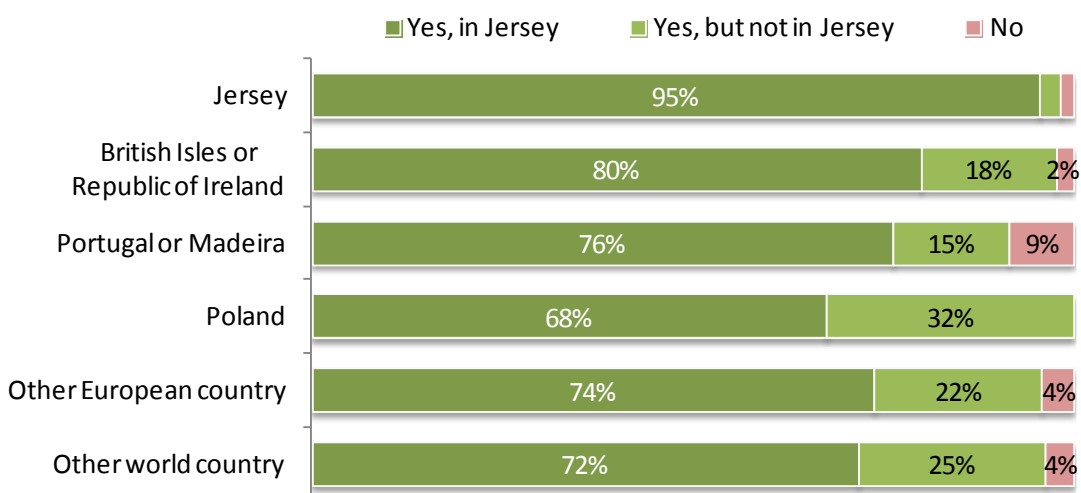


People to count on

Respondents were asked whether, if they were in trouble, they had relatives or friends that they could count on to help. Over four-fifths (86%) of respondents did have someone in Jersey they could count on; another one in ten (11%) had friends or relatives outside of Jersey. A small proportion (3%) reported having no friends or relatives in Jersey or elsewhere to count on to help in times of trouble.

Those born outside the Island were less likely to have friends or relatives in Jersey to count on if they were in trouble. Nearly one in ten (9%) Jersey residents born in Portugal reported not having a relative or friend in Jersey or elsewhere whom they could count on.

Figure 6.7 *If you were in trouble, do you have relatives or friends you can count on to help you whenever you need them? By place of birth.*

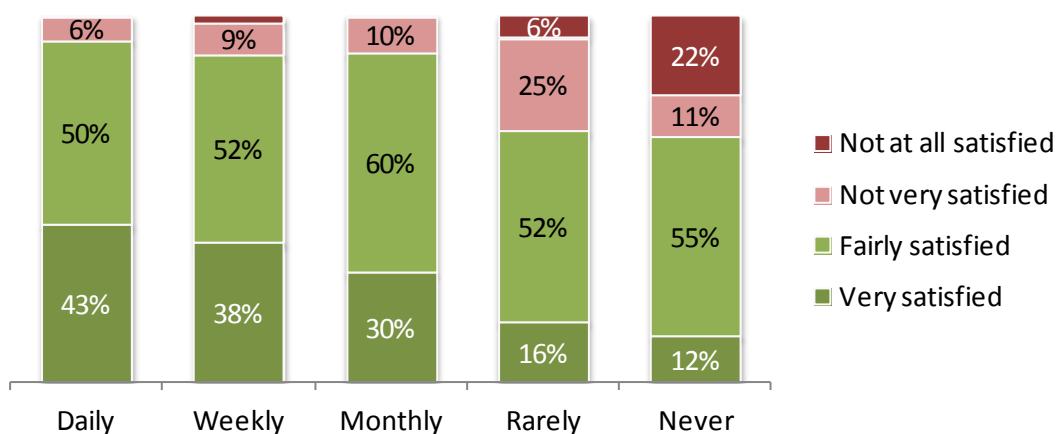


Socialising

Overall, nearly one in ten Islanders (9%) ‘rarely’ or ‘never’ socialised face to face with people outside their household. No significant trends were found by age or gender, but this proportion was particularly high for those who are unable to work due to sickness or disability – nearly a third (32%) of whom ‘rarely’ or ‘never’ socialised outside of their household.

A relationship was found between frequency of socialising and life satisfaction, as Figure 6.8 illustrates. A third of those who ‘never’ or ‘rarely’ socialised outside their household reported being ‘not very’ or ‘not at all’ satisfied with their life on the whole. This was true for fewer than one in ten of those who socialised daily or weekly with people outside their household.

Figure 6.8 *How often do you socialise (face to face) with people outside of your household? By ‘On the whole, how satisfied are you with the life you lead?’*



The overall well-being of Jersey residents will be further explored in a new publication by the States of Jersey Statistics Unit, “A Better Life Index for Jersey”, to be released in early 2013.

Neighbourhood safety

Nine in ten (90%) Islanders reported feeling ‘very’ or ‘fairly’ safe in their neighbourhood (defined here as the area within a 5 minute walk of their home), a proportion which has remained unchanged since 2005.

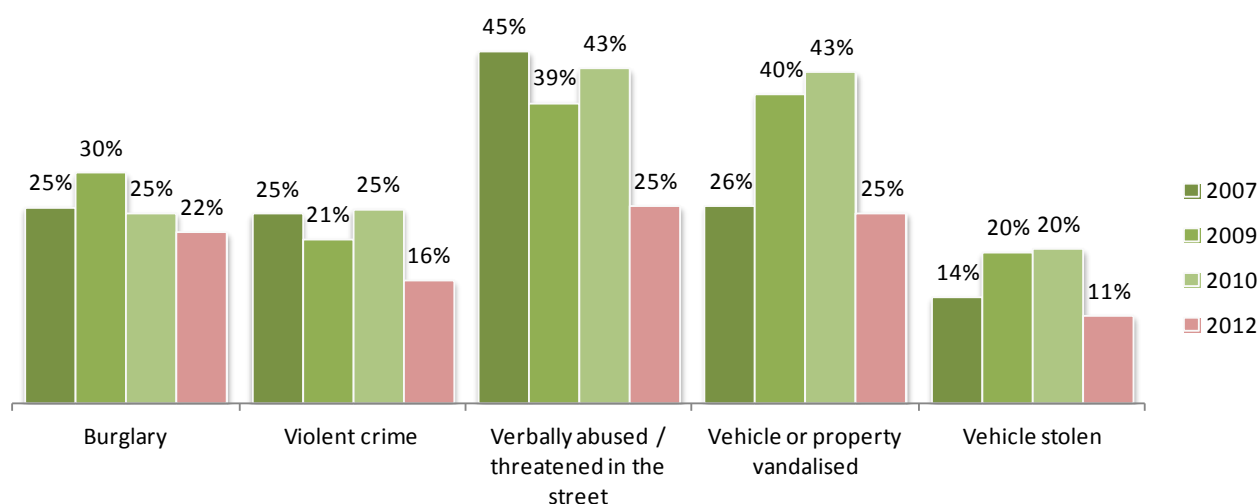
As in previous surveys, a higher proportion of those living in rural parishes felt ‘very’ or ‘fairly’ safe (96%) compared to those living in St. Helier (83%).

Concern about crime

One in five (22%) Islanders were either ‘very’ or ‘fairly’ worried about being burgled in the next 12 months – a similar proportion to that seen in previous JASS surveys.

However, in other aspects of crime a significant reduction was seen in the proportion of people being ‘fairly’ or ‘very’ worried – in particular whilst in 2010 over two-fifths (43%) of people were ‘very’ or ‘fairly’ worried about being verbally abused or threatened in the street, this fell in 2012 to a quarter (25%). A similar level of concern was seen for having vehicles or property vandalised in 2012 (25%) – again a reduction from the level seen in 2010, and a return to the level seen in 2007 (see Figure 7.1).

Figure 7.1 How worried are you that you might become a victim of the following in the next 12 months?



Assault

Around two in a hundred (2%) adults reported having been assaulted in the 12 month period from January to December 2011. A slightly higher proportion of 16-34 yr olds (5%) said they had been assaulted compared to around 1% in other age groups.

Acknowledging differences of definition, for context the States of Jersey Police Annual Performance Report 2011 noted 668 ‘common assault’, 138 ‘grave and criminal assault’ and around 100 other crimes that could be classified as ‘physical assault’ during 2011.

Of the small number of self-reported assaults, around one in eight (13%) said they required hospital treatment, and just over half (56%) reported the incident to the police. The main reason given for not reporting incidents of assault to the police was that it was a ‘private or personal matter’ – this was the case for around half of those who reported being assaulted in the previous 12 months who didn’t report the incident. Other reasons for not reporting an incident of assault in the previous 12 months was because it was felt to be ‘too trivial’ (cited by approximately a third of those who did not report the incident of assault) or because the ‘police would not have been able to do anything’ (identified as the reason by approximately a quarter of those who did not report an assault).

The service provided by the States of Jersey Police service

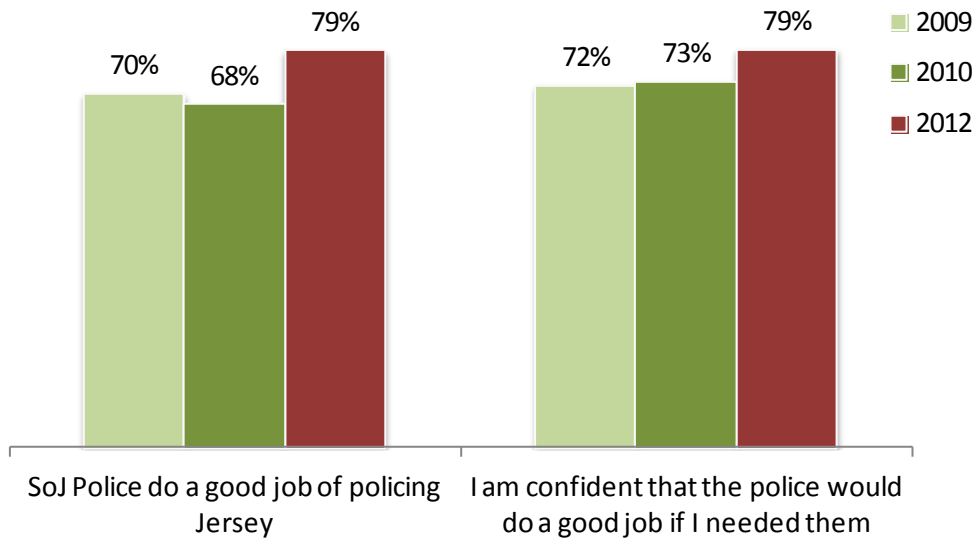
Table 7.1 provides the full range of responses to three statements about the States of Jersey Police service.

Table 7.1 How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the States of Jersey Police? Percent

	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know	Total
SoJ Police do a good job of policing Jersey	16	63	11	3	7	100
SoJ Police are targeting the policing issues that matter most to the community	11	57	14	3	15	100
I am confident that the police would do a good job if I needed them	21	58	10	3	8	100

The responses show a slight but significant increase in confidence in the service provided by the police since 2010 when less than three-quarters (73%) ‘strongly agreed’ or ‘tended to agree’ that the police would do a good job if they needed them, compared to nearly four-fifths (79%) in 2012. The ‘Don’t know’ category has correspondingly reduced, from 15% in 2010 to 7% in 2012.

Figure 7.2 Proportion who strongly agreed or tended to agree with the following statements about the States of Jersey Police? 2009, 2010 and 2012 compared



Priorities for the States of Jersey Police

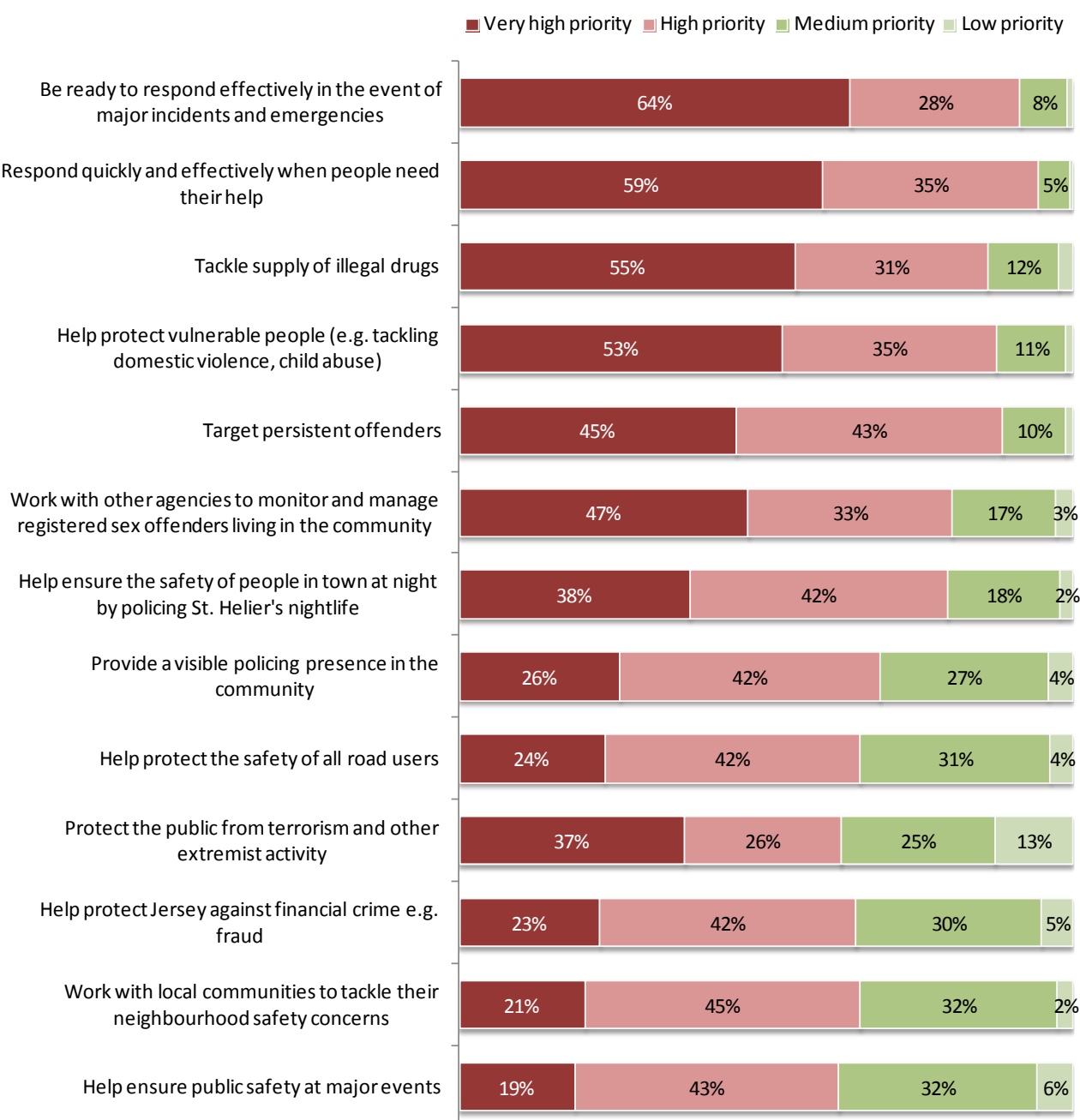
Respondents were asked to rate the priority level of objectives that the States of Jersey Police are currently focussing on. Figure 7.3 shows the top two priorities identified by the public:

- Be ready to respond effectively in the event of major incidents and emergencies; and
- Respond quickly and effectively when people need their help.

The objectives which had the lowest proportion of residents considering them to be ‘very high priority’ were:

- Help ensure public safety at major events; and
- Work with local communities to tackle their neighbourhood safety concerns.

Figure 7.3 The States of Jersey Police are currently focussing on the following objectives. What priority level do you consider each of these objectives to have? (‘Don’t know’ responses excluded)

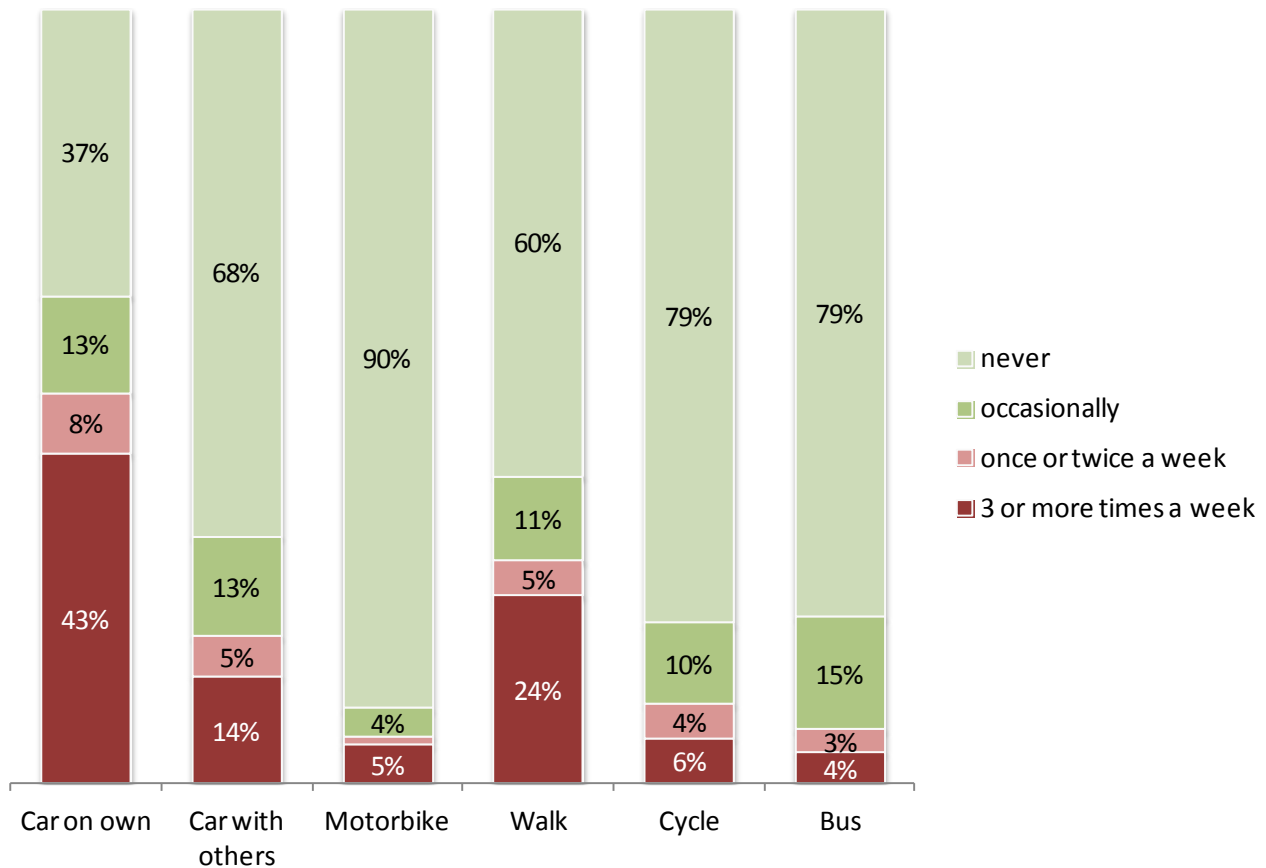


Getting to work

The most popular method of travelling to work was by car, with two-fifths (43%) of workers driving to work without any passengers at least three times a week. An additional 14% of journeys to work were made by car at least three times a week with other passengers in the vehicle.

A quarter (24%) of workers walked to work at least three times a week, but this was dependent on distance to work; nearly half (48%) of those who lived in St. Helier walked to work.

Figure 8.1 How do you travel to work?



Parking for work

A third (33%) of those who travelled to work by car and parked in town had private parking paid for by work. Another one in seven (14%) used private parking that they paid for. A third (33%) used public multi-storey car-parks and nearly a fifth (18%) used other public parking areas. This distribution has changed significantly since 2008, as is shown in Table 8.1: a smaller proportion used private free parking paid for by work, and instead a higher proportion used public multi-storey car parks, in 2012 compared to 2008.

Table 8.1 If you travel to work by car into town, where do you park? Percent

	2008	2012
Public multi-storey car park	25	33
Other public car parking	14	18
Private free parking paid for by work	44	33
Private parking you pay for	15	14
Other	3	3
Total	100	100

Two-fifths (43%) of those travelling to town by car at least occasionally reported having changed where they parked for work in the last 5 years. Their movements indicate a more complicated picture of changes in commuter behaviour than is shown in Table 8.1 above (see Table 8.2), with many commuters changing where they park but staying within the same type of parking. For example 11% of those who had changed their parking habits currently parked in a multi-storey car-park, and used to park in a different multi-storey car-park.

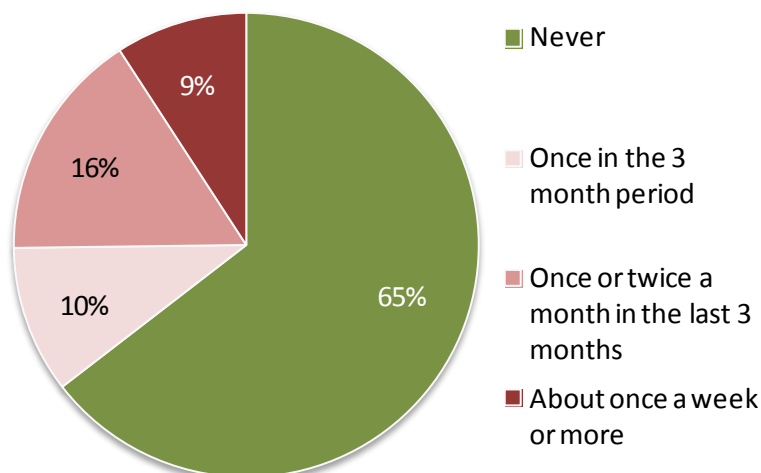
Table 8.2 'If you travel to work by car into town, where do you park?' By 'If you changed where you park in the last 5 years, where did you park before?' – only those commuters who have changed where they park in the previous 5 years

	Where did you park before?					Total
	Public multi-storey car park	Other public car parking	Private free parking paid for by work	Private parking you pay for	Other	
Public multi-storey car park	11	11	5	3	2	32
Other public car parking	10	6	4	1	1	23
Private free parking paid for by work	4	9	9	~	2	24
Private parking you pay for	4	3	4	9	~	19
Other	~	~	1	1	~	2
Total	29	29	22	15	5	100

When asked to rate the availability of commuter parking, and excluding those who didn't give an opinion, nearly three-fifths (57%) felt it was 'poor' or 'very poor'. Just one in twenty (5%) rated it as 'very good'.

Over the previous 3 months, one in ten (9%) commuters reported being unable to get a space in their chosen car park about once a week or more, and another sixth (16%) once or twice a month in the three month period.

Figure 8.2 How often have you been unable to get a space in your chosen car park when parking for work in the last 3 months?



JASS 2012 asked respondents to note the location, day and time when they were unable to get a space in their chosen car park when parking for work. The most frequently cited car-park was the Esplanade, followed by Ann Place. Green Street and Patriotic Street were also noted by a number of people.

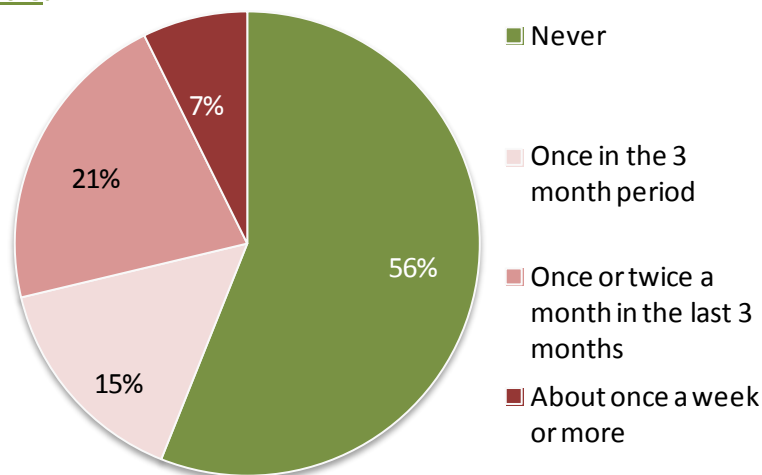
Parking for shops

Half of Islanders (52%, excluding those who did not give an opinion) rated parking availability for shopping to be ‘good’ or ‘very good’; in contrast one in seven (14%) rated it as ‘very poor’.

Two-thirds (66%) of shoppers used public multi-storey car-parks whilst an additional fifth (22%) used other public parking areas. The remaining 12% of shoppers made use of private parking, either paid for by their work (5%) or paid for by themselves (5%) or ‘other’ locations (1%), such as friends’ or relatives’ parking.

Over the previous 3 months, fewer than one in ten (7%) shoppers reported being unable to get a space in their chosen car park about once a week or more, and an additional two in ten (21%) once or twice a month in the three month period.

Figure 8.3 *How often have you been unable to get a space in your chosen car park when parking for the shops in the last 3 months?*



Respondents were asked to note the location, day and time when they were unable to get a space in their chosen car park when parking for shopping. The most frequently cited car-park was Sand Street, followed by Minden Place. Snow Hill, Ann Place and the Esplanade were also noted by a number of respondents.

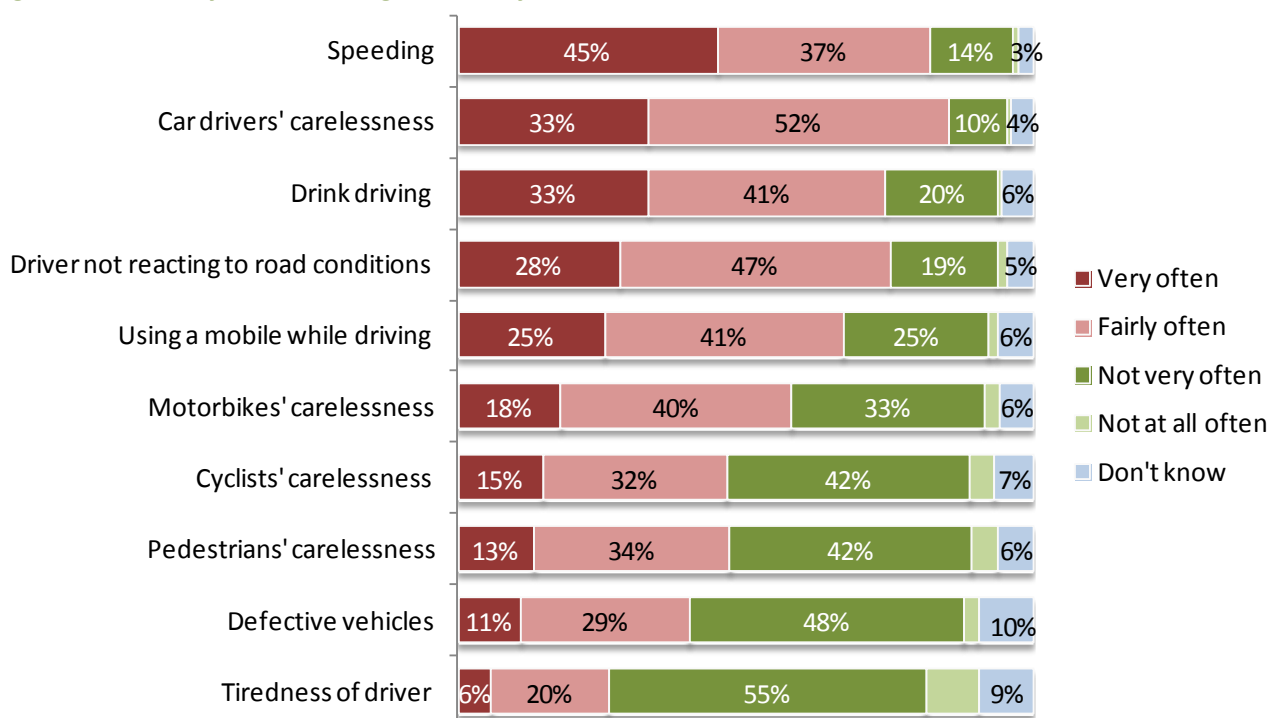
Bicycle and motorcycle parking

Compared to ratings for commuter and shopper parking, respondents rated bicycle and motorbike parking more positively. Around three-quarters (excluding those who don’t know) rated bicycle parking (73%) and motorbike parking (77%) as ‘good’ or ‘very good’. Just one in twenty of those who expressed an opinion rated the availability of bicycle or motorbike parking as ‘very poor’.

Road safety

Three-quarters (74%, excluding those who ‘don’t know’) of respondents ‘agreed’ or ‘strongly agreed’ that more should be done to improve road safety in Jersey. When asked to identify the most frequent causes of crashes in Jersey, speeding and car drivers’ carelessness were identified by the respondents as the top two causes, followed by drink driving and drivers not reacting to road conditions.

Figure 8.4 In Jersey, when driving, what do you think causes most crashes?



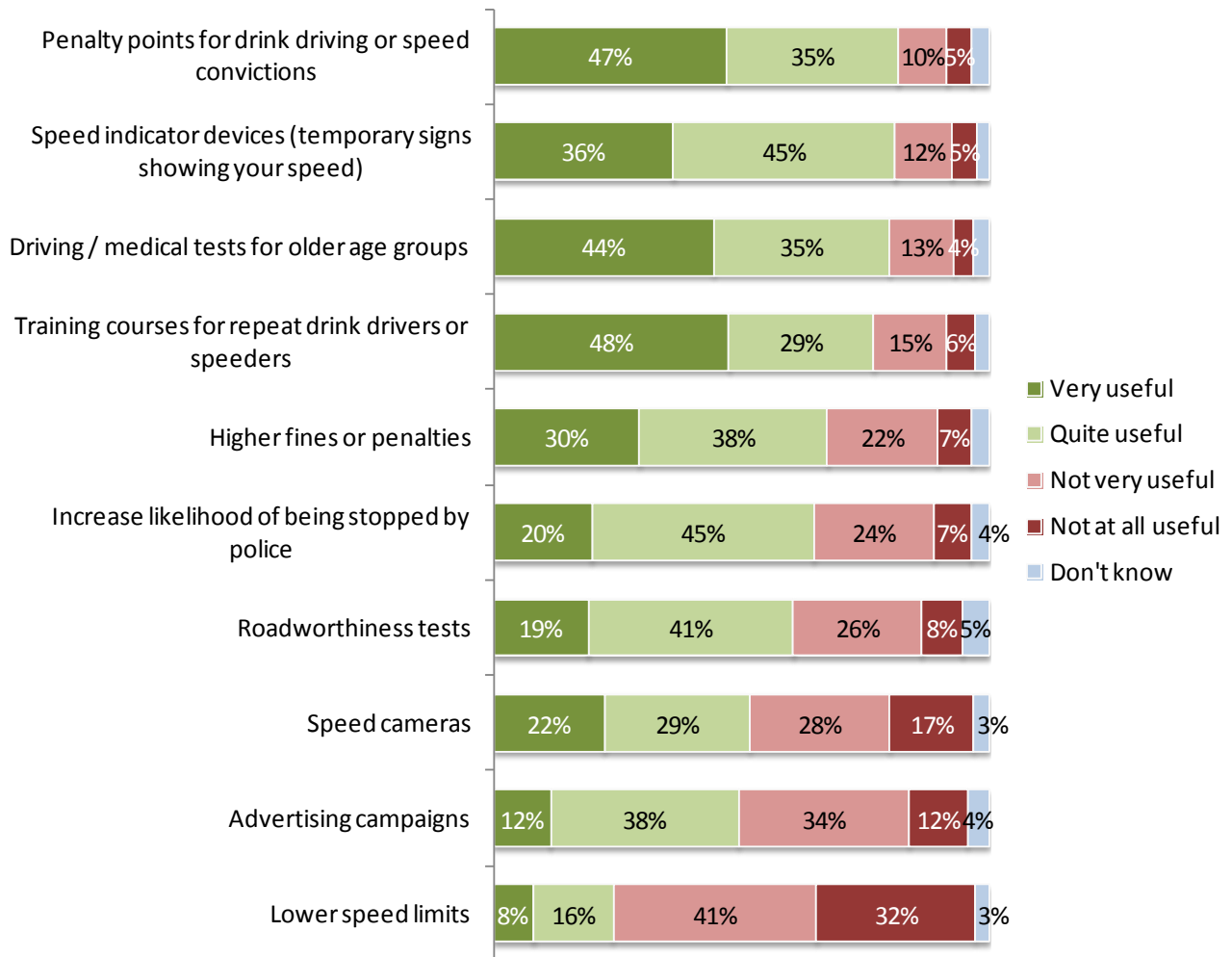
The above *perceptions* of the causes of crashes can be compared with those records maintained by the Transport and Technical Services department of the *actual* causes of car crashes in Jersey, including those that cause serious injury and those that cause slight injuries. From this data, for 2003 – 2011, the three most frequent causes of crashes in Jersey were drivers’ carelessness, accounting for just under half of known causes of crashes, followed by drivers not reacting to the conditions, and speeding, each of which were the identified cause of approximately one in seven crashes.

A number of potential means of improving road safety were presented.

Lower speed limits were identified by respondents as the *least* useful means of improving road safety, along with advertising campaigns and speed cameras.

The methods identified as *most* useful were penalty points for drink driving or speed convictions, use of speed indicator devices, driving or medical tests for older age groups and training courses for repeat drink drivers or speeders (Figure 8.5).

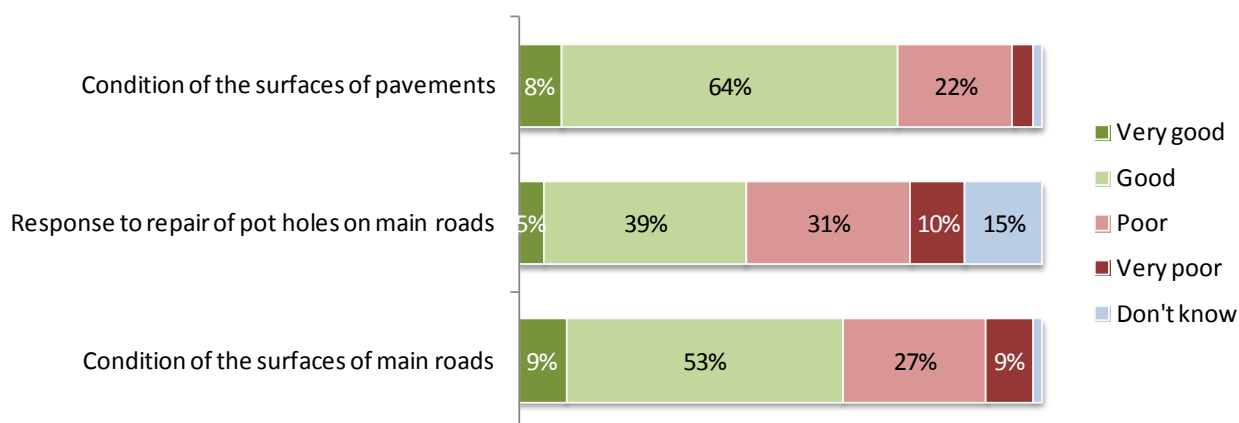
Figure 8.5 How useful would the following be in improving road safety in Jersey?



Road condition and road works

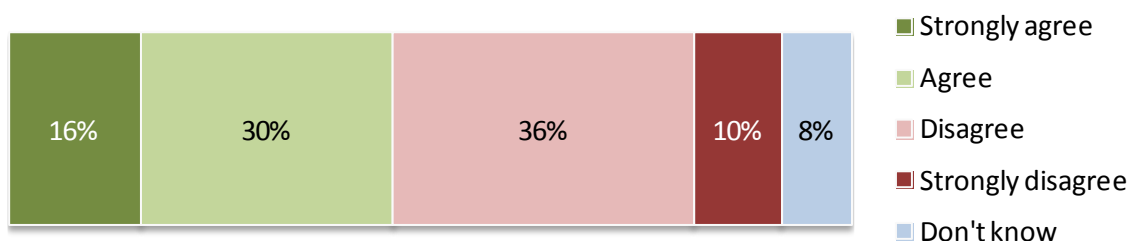
Three-fifths (62%) of residents consider the condition of the surfaces of main roads in Jersey to be ‘good’ or ‘very good’, although only two-fifths (44%) felt the response to repair of pot holes on main roads to be ‘good’ or ‘very good’ (see Figure 9.1) – proportions unchanged since 2009. People were more positive about the condition of the surfaces of the pavements in Jersey, with nearly three-quarters (72%) rating them as ‘good’ or ‘very good’.

Figure 9.1 How do you rate the following in Jersey?



Opinion was fairly evenly divided when respondents were asked whether they would prefer road works and maintenance to be carried out at night to avoid traffic delays, even though it would be more expensive and less maintenance would be possible within the budget. Just under half (46%) agreed at some level, whilst the same proportion disagreed at some level, with nearly one in ten (8%) responding ‘don’t know’.

Figure 9.2 ‘I would prefer more road works and maintenance to be carried out at night to avoid traffic delays for most road users, even though it would be more expensive and less maintenance would be possible within the budget’



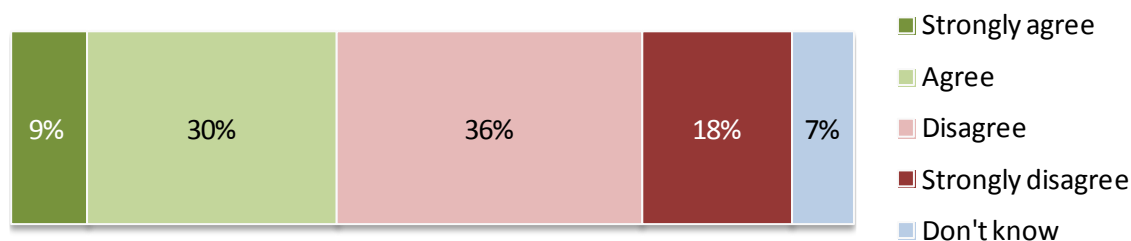
Similarly, there was no significant difference between the proportion of residents who would be prepared for road works to be carried out at night in their neighbourhood and the proportion of those who wouldn’t be (see Figure 9.3). A similar pattern of responses was seen for urban and non-urban parishes.

Figure 9.3 Would you be prepared for road works to be carried out at night in your neighbourhood?



Slightly fewer people agreed that road closures for resurfacing works should be permitted during morning and peak hour traffic to reduce the cost and duration of the works (see Figure 9.4): two-fifths (39%) agreed at some level, compared to around half (54%) who disagreed at some level.

Figure 9.4 'I think road closures for resurfacing works should be permitted during morning and peak hour traffic because despite the increased traffic disruption it reduces the cost and duration of the works.'



Rating public services

Table 9.1 shows the ratings given by the Jersey public for various aspects of public services. The proportion rating the cleanliness of beaches in Jersey as 'very good' or 'good' in 2012 (88%) was unchanged from that seen in 2005 (84%) and 2007 (86%).

Over three-fifths (63%) rated the cleanliness of public toilets in Jersey to be 'very good' or 'good', similar to that seen in 2009 (69%), but maintaining the improvement seen since 2007 when half (49%) rated cleanliness of public toilets to be at least 'good'.

Table 9.1 'How do you rate the following in Jersey?' Percent

	Very good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Don't know	Total
Cleanliness of roads and pavements	25	65	8	1	1	100
Cleanliness of car-parks	15	63	14	2	6	100
Cleanliness of public toilets	11	52	21	4	12	100
Cleanliness of main and fish market in town	30	62	2	0	5	100
Cleanliness of promenades	25	68	3	0	5	100
Cleanliness of beaches	27	61	9	1	3	100
Cleanliness of piers and areas around the harbour buildings	16	64	7	1	12	100

The Millennium Town Park

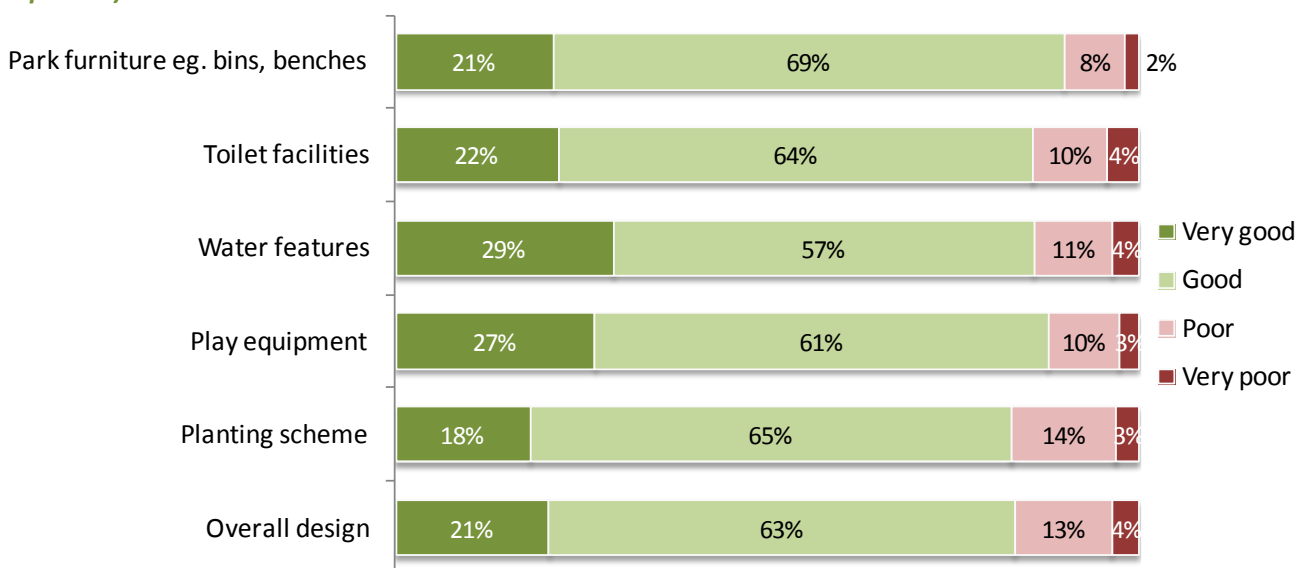
The Millennium Town Park was officially opened on 15 October 2011 by the Minister for Transport and Technical Services. Half of residents (54%) reported having visited the park at least once since it had opened, the majority of these just once. One in ten (11%) had visited the park more than 5 times.

Table 9.2 ‘Have you visited the new Millennium Town Park?’

	Percent
Never	46
Once	24
2 – 5 times	19
More than 5 times	11
Total	100

Although a high proportion (between a third to a half of respondents for each aspect) were unable to comment on the facilities at the park, those that did in general rated the facilities positively, as can be seen in Figure 9.5. Over four-fifths rated each aspect of the park as either ‘very good’ or ‘good’.

Figure 9.5 ‘What do you think of the facilities in the Millennium Town Park?’ (excluding ‘Don’t know’ responses)



Response rates and weighting

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

The overall response to JASS 2012 was extremely good, with a response rate of 59% - for a voluntary postal survey this is excellent. However, the proportion of young adults who respond to surveys of this kind is often low. To avoid over- or under-representation of views of these, and other, sub-groups of the population, the survey responses are weighted in proportion with the known whole population.

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

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

	JASS 2012		2011 Census*		Implied weighting factor
	Respondents	Percent	Population	Percent	
Unspecified	83		-	-	1.0
16-34	324	14	23,825	30	2.2
35-44	411	18	15,410	19	1.1
45-54	475	20	15,428	19	1.0
55-64	466	20	11,581	15	0.7
65+	661	28	13,562	17	0.6
Total	2,420	100	79,806	100	1.0

Looking at response distributions for gender and tenure indicated that the responses should be weighted across the three dimensions of age, gender and tenure. This was possible using the Census 2011 population data, resulting in for example women aged 16–34 years living in owner-occupied accommodation having a weight of 3.0, whilst men aged 35–44 years living in States rental accommodation had a weight of 2.6.

The resulting age and gender profiles after weighting are shown in Tables A2 – A4. All the results used in this report, apart from household internet access, are based on these three-dimensional weighted responses. Household internet access analysis is based on the data weighted just by tenure, due to the nature of the questions being at a household rather than at an individual level.

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

	Percent	
	JASS 2012	Census 2011*
16-34	30	30
35-44	19	19
45-54	19	19
55-64	14	15
65+	17	17
Total	100	100

* aged 16 or over and living in private households

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

	Percent	
	JASS 2012	Census 2011*
Men	50	49
Women	50	51
Total	100	100

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

	Percent	
	JASS 2012	Census 2011*
Owner occupied	58	58
Qualified rent	17	17
Social rent	12	12
Non qualified accommodation	12	12
Total	100	100

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

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

Table A5 – Parish profile of weighted JASS survey response

Parish	Percent	
	JASS 2012	Census 2011*
Grouville	5	5
St. Brelade	11	11
St. Clement	8	9
St. Helier	36	35
St. John	2	3
St. Lawrence	6	6
St. Martin	4	4
St. Mary	2	2
St. Ouen	4	4
St. Peter	5	5
St. Saviour	13	13
Trinity	4	3
Total	100	100

Table A6 – Residential qualification of households, weighted JASS survey response, by household

	Percent	
	JASS 2012	Census 2011*
a-h	88	88
j and k	4	4
Not residentially qualified	8	8
Total	100	100

* aged 16 or over and living in private households

Confidence intervals

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

Sampling theory means that the statistical uncertainty on any result for the full population, derived from a sample survey, can be quantified; this is done below for JASS 2012.

Under the sampling design implemented (simple random sampling without replacement⁵) the standard error on the estimate of a population proportion p is:

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

Where:

n is the total number of respondents.

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

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

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

Using these formulae, the statistical uncertainty on results in this report which refer to the full population is ± 2.0 percentage points.

This means that for a question which gives a result of 50%, the 95 percent confidence interval is 48.0% to 52.0%. Rounding to zero decimal places, the result can be more simply considered as $50 \pm 2\%$.

Put another way, it is 95% likely that a result published for the overall population is within $\pm 2\%$ of the true population figure.

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

- Age-band: between $\pm 4\%$ (age 65+ years) and $\pm 5\%$ (age 16 – 34yrs).
- Gender: $\pm 3\%$.
- Tenure: Owner-occupiers $\pm 3\%$; Non-qualified accommodation $\pm 7\%$
- Parish: urban (St Helier) $\pm 3\%$;
semi-urban: St Saviour $\pm 6\%$; St Brelade $\pm 6\%$; and St Clement $\pm 7\%$;
others: between $\pm 8\%$ (St Lawrence) and $\pm 15\%$ (St Mary).

⁵ In fact, the sampling design incorporated stratification by Parish, with proportional allocation to the strata. The full estimated variance calculation under this design produces confidence intervals which are the same as those reported in this annex (derived using the simpler formalism) within the accuracy of percentage point ranges quoted to zero decimal places.

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

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