

# Jersey Annual Social Survey 2013



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This report presents the results of the 2013 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 attitudes towards smoking in open areas and cars); and
- to gauge public opinion (for example rating the range of leisure activities in the Island).

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 2013 include: quality of life, recycling habits, confidence in Jersey's government.

### Sample size and response rate

Around 3,400 households were selected at random to complete the survey in June 2013. 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 58% 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 2013 has been successful with the help of the 2,050 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.

For results published by parish:

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

### Rounding

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

### Low numbers

'-' signifies a blank cell

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

### Confidence intervals

With the survey methodology used, we can be 95% confident that the sample percentages accurately represent the whole population percentage to  $\pm 2.2$  percentage points. Where analysis is done by gender, percentages are accurate to  $\pm 3.1$  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](http://www.gov.je/statistics).

**CONFIDENCE IN THE GOVERNMENT:** A quarter (25%) of adults said that they had confidence in Jersey's government, compared to 50% reporting confidence in Jersey's judicial system and two-fifths (41%) reporting confidence in the local media.

**INFORMATION SOURCES:** One in five (19%) adults were not interested in finding out information about Jersey's Government, the 'States Assembly'; the majority of those who were interested found out information on the 'States Assembly' through the local newspaper (the JEP, 68%), and through television (55%).

**VOTING:** Half (50%) of those who did not vote in October 2011 said they had deliberately decided not to vote; a quarter (27%) said they didn't understand the political system in Jersey, rising to around half of those born in Portugal or Poland (49% and 52% respectively) who said they didn't vote because they didn't understand the political system in Jersey. Two-thirds of those who deliberately decided not to vote gave their reason as a lack of interest in the election, and a feeling that their vote wouldn't change things.

**REFERENDUM:** Only three-fifths (60%) of those who reported voting in the October 2011 elections voted in the Island-wide referendum on 24 April 2013 - the main reasons given were not being interested (true for 30% of those that didn't vote), not knowing enough about the options (identified by 27%), and not believing that their vote would make a difference (24%).

**ILO UNEMPLOYMENT:** The International Labour Organisation (ILO) measure of unemployment in June 2013 was 5.7%, corresponding to 3,200 people being unemployed and looking for work.

**UNDEREMPLOYMENT:** One in six workers (17%) would prefer to work longer hours at their current rate of pay if given the opportunity, ranging from one in four of those in routine or manual occupations to around one in ten of those in professional or managerial roles.

**LOOKING FOR A JOB:** One in seven (14%) workers reported that they had been looking for a different or additional job or business in the previous two weeks. The most common reason given being dissatisfaction with pay (37%), followed by looking for a job more relevant to skills and training.

**CAREERS JERSEY:** Around half (46%) of adults had heard of 'Careers Jersey', an increase from 2009 when just under two-fifths (37%) were aware of the service.

**WORK-LIFE BALANCE:** Three-fifths (58%) of workers felt the time they spent at work was just about the right amount; almost two-fifths (37%) said they spent too much time at work.

**FULL-TIME PARENTS:** Choosing to raise their child(ren) personally, and cost of care for their child(ren) were the two most frequently chosen reasons for parents of young children not returning to work; cheaper childcare and flexible work were the two most frequently identified factors that would encourage parents to return to work.

**MONEY MATTERS:** Over two-fifths (45%) reported having at least some difficulty making ends meet financially, ranging from a third (32%) of those living in owner occupied accommodation to three-quarters (76%) of those in States, parish and housing trust rent.

**CARERS:** One in ten adults (10%) said that they provided unpaid help and support to a family member, friend or neighbour who has a disability or illness.

**VOLUNTEERING:** Two-fifths (39%) had spent some time volunteering over the previous year.

**HOUSING ISSUES:** Nearly nine in ten people (88%) were 'satisfied' overall with their housing; suitability of storage space was the area of least satisfaction, a quarter (23%) being dissatisfied at some level. Around one in five reported poor sound-proofing in their accommodation (23%), or that it was overlooked (19%).

**CULTURE IN JERSEY:** Over four-fifths rated sporting activities and events (84%) and social and recreational activities such as restaurants, bars and social clubs (88%) in Jersey as either 'good' or 'very good'.

**SPACE TO PLAY:** Around half (47%) of those living in St. Helier felt the space for children to play at their home and the immediate area around it was 'not very' or 'not at all' suitable.

**GARAGES:** Half (50%) of Jersey households had a private garage; just over half (55%) of whom used their garage for parking vehicles.

**SMOKE DETECTORS:** One in ten (9%) households did not have a smoke detector in their home, a proportion unchanged since 2007. One in ten (10%) of households with a smoke detector 'never' checked their smoke detector(s) was working properly. Over half of households (54%) had an appliance in their home that burned gas, oil, coal or wood (for example an open fire, a multi-fuel stove, a gas cooker or a gas or oil-fired boiler); just one in five (22%) of these households had a carbon monoxide detector fitted in their home.

**SMOKING BAN:** Four-fifths (81%) of adults would support a law in Jersey to stop smoking in cars carrying children under 18 years old, including two-thirds (66%) of those who smoke daily. Two-thirds (69%) of adults felt that smoking should be stopped outside in playgrounds, half would like smoking to be stopped outside pubs and restaurants (54%), in pedestrian shopping areas (51%), and at bus stops and taxi ranks (48%).

**SMOKING HABITS:** There has been no significant change since 2007 in the proportion of adults who smoke daily.

**EXERCISE:** Half (51%) of adults reported a level of physical activity which met or exceeded the recommended amount.

**DENTIST:** Half (51%) of those not registered with a dentist said it was because they couldn't afford to go to the dentist.

**INTERNET ACCESS:** 82% of residents had access to the internet (unchanged from 2010). Of these, 95% used a computer or laptop to access it; three-fifths (59%) used a smart phone and two-fifths (42%) used an iPad or similar device.

**MEDICAL INFORMATION:** Two-fifths (39%) had done a general internet search to find out general health information, whilst a smaller proportion had visited a UK Government website such as the NHS (16%), or another website (14%). Four-fifths (79%) agreed that online and telephone medical services are useful for general health advice.

**RECYCLING:** In 2006 nearly two-thirds (64%) of households recycled *none* of their cans, compared to two-fifths (43%) in 2013. In 2006 the majority (65%) of households did not recycle cardboard, whereas in 2013 the majority *did* recycle at least some (64%). Three-fifths (61%) of those who expressed an opinion thought that recycling household waste in Jersey was either 'fairly' or 'very' convenient in 2013, slightly higher than in 2010 (52%).

**TRAVEL TO WORK:** Although three-fifths (60%) of workers who travelled to work did so by car, half of these reported using another method of transport (e.g. bus, bicycle or walking) to get to work at least occasionally.



The 2011 Census report (see [www.gov.je/census](http://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.

## Economic Activity

*Table 1.1 Employment status (percent)*

		JASS 2013	Census 2011 <sup>+</sup>
Economically Active	Working for an employer	60	57
	Self employed, employing others	4	3
	Self employed, not employing others	5	4
	Unemployed, looking for work	3	3
Economically Inactive	Retired	18	17
	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	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	

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).

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 (see Table 1.2).

*Table 1.2 Economic activity rates (working age adults, percent)*

	JASS 2013	Census 2011
Men (16-64 years)	93	86
Women (16-59 years)	82	77
<b>All</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>82</b>

## Profession

Around a fifth (19%) of workers were employed in routine, semi-routine, manual or service occupations such as van driver, bar staff or farm worker. A similar proportion reported working in a clerical or intermediate profession, such as nursery nurse or secretary. A third (33%) worked in a professional occupation which required a professional qualification such as accountant or teacher.

**Table 1.3 Professions of workers in Jersey (adults aged 16 years or over)**

	Percent
<b>Routine, Semi-routine, Manual or Service occupation</b> <i>e.g. HGV or van driver, cleaner, porter, packer, sewing machinist, messenger, labourer, waiter/waitress, bar staff, postal worker, machine operative, security guard, caretaker, farm worker, catering assistant, receptionist, sales assistant</i>	19
<b>Technical or Craft occupation</b> <i>e.g. motor mechanic, fitter, inspector, plumber, printer, tool maker, electrician, gardener</i>	11
<b>Clerical or intermediate occupation</b> <i>e.g. secretary, personal assistant, clerical worker, office clerk, call centre agent, nursing auxiliary, nursery nurse</i>	18
<b>Professional occupation (normally requiring a professional qualification)</b> <i>e.g. accountant, solicitor, medical practitioner, scientist, civil / mechanical engineer, teacher, nurse, physiotherapist, social worker, welfare officer, artist, musician, police officer (sergeant or above), software designer, fund administrator</i>	33
<b>Middle or Junior Manager</b> <i>e.g. office manager, retail manager, bank manager, restaurant manager, warehouse manager, publican</i>	10
<b>Senior Manager</b> <i>(usually responsible for planning, organising and co-ordinating work) e.g. finance manager, chief executive</i>	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

## Multiple jobs

Just over one in twenty (7%) of those in employment reported working in at least one other job in addition to their main job.

Three-quarters (75%) of those with multiple jobs had one additional job whilst the majority of the remainder held two additional jobs. People spent an average (mean) of 14 hours per week working in their additional job(s).

One in seven (14%) of those currently working reported that they had been looking for a different or additional job or business in the previous two weeks. Reasons and their frequency are listed in Table 1.4 – respondents were able to choose more than one reason. The most common reason for looking for a different or additional job was due to dissatisfaction with pay, followed by looking for a job more relevant to skills and training.

**Table 1.4 Reasons for looking for a different or additional job or business in the previous two weeks (of those currently working and looking for a new job)**

	Percent
Current pay is unsatisfactory	37
Want a job more relevant to my training / skills	29
Wish to change occupation / career	23
Current job may come to an end	18
Want to work longer hours	15
Current job is temporary	11
Want to work shorter hours	7
<i>Other reason</i>	<i>19</i>

One in five working age adults (21%) reported having undertaken some training to improve their skills or qualifications over the previous 12 months in order to help them find a job or change career, ranging from over a quarter (28%) of those aged 16-34 years to a tenth (11%) of those aged 55-64 years.

### Looking for work

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.

Registered unemployment (a subset of total unemployment) had increased from 1,310 at the time of the March 2011 census to 1,850 at the time of JASS 2013 (June 2013).

The proportion of unemployed persons registered as 'actively seeking work' can be applied to the known level of registered Actively Seeking Work to give an estimate of ILO unemployment rate (i.e. including both registered and not registered).

In June 2013 the ILO unemployment rate was 5.7%, corresponding to 3,200 people being unemployed and looking for work.

### Underemployment

Workers are classed as 'underemployed' when they are willing to supply more hours of work than their employers are prepared to offer.

Overall one in six (17%) workers would prefer to work longer hours at their current rate of pay if given the opportunity, ranging from one in four of those in routine or manual occupations (such as cleaner, farm worker, catering assistant) to around one in ten of those in professional (11%) or managerial (14% in middle manager, 7% in senior manager) roles.

Those wanting to work longer hours would prefer on average to work an additional 11 hours a week at their current rate of pay if given the opportunity.

Expressing the number willing to supply extra hours as a share of the workforce gives an estimate of the underemployment rate. The underemployment rate of 17% from JASS 2013 can be compared to the rate of 11% found in the UK in April to June 2013<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> ONS Labour Force Survey

## Skills in employment

Three-fifths (60%) of workers had a job which ‘fully’ used their skills and qualifications and an additional third (32%) had a job which ‘partly’ used their skills and qualifications. Around one in twelve (8%) had a role which they reported did not use their skills and qualifications. The majority (60%) whose current role didn’t ‘fully’ use their skills and qualifications would prefer to find a job that did.

Nearly one in five (18%) adults had participated in guided on the job training over the previous 12 months; more than one in four (28%) had attended seminars or workshops to improve their knowledge or skills. Just under one in ten (8%) had participated in distance learning.

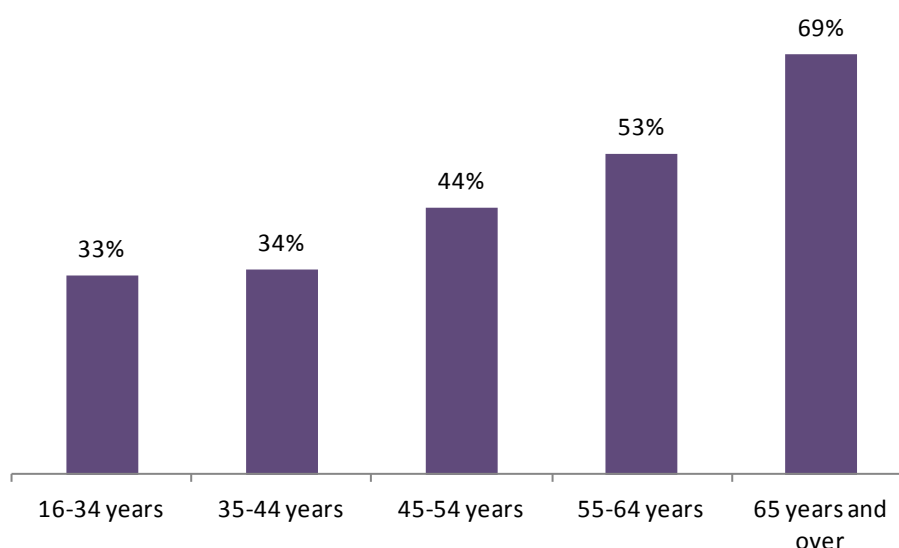
**Table 1.5 Percent of adults participating in each type of educational activity over the previous 12 months**

Type of activity	Percent
Seminars and workshops	28
Guided on the job training	18
Private lesson or course (classroom instruction, lecture, theoretical, practical course)	15
Adult education programme as student or apprentice (through college, university etc)	13
Course conducted through open or distance education	8

Around one in six (17%) adults undertook training in the previous 12 months specifically in order to help find a job or change career; it was particularly those in the younger age groups where over a quarter (28%) 16 to 34 year olds had done so, compared to one in ten (11%) of those aged 55-64 years.

Nearly half (47%) of adults had not undertaken any activity to improve their knowledge or skills during the previous 12 months. Younger adults were more likely to participate in educational activities, as Figure 1.1 shows.

**Figure 1.1 Percent of each age group who have not undertaken any of the educational activities listed over the previous 12 months**



One in five working age adults (21%) reported having undertaken some training over the previous 12 months in order to help them find a job or change career, rising to over a quarter (28%) of those aged 16-34 years.

## Careers Jersey

Careers Jersey is a careers advice service offered by the States of Jersey. Almost half (46%) of adults had heard of 'Careers Jersey', an increase from 2009 when just under two-fifths (37%) were aware of the service. Half (53%) of those who had heard of the service had done so through the local media (see Table 1.6).

**Table 1.6 How have you heard of Careers Jersey? (excluding those adults who had not heard of the service)**  
*Respondents were able to tick more than one option*

	Percent
Local media	53
Word of mouth	35
Events (Careers Fair, Higher Education Fair, Jobs Fairs)	34
Advertising (e.g. bus station, posters)	32
Internet (e.g. gov.je, Facebook, Twitter)	28
Another States of Jersey scheme	9
Directions magazine / Undergraduate newsletter	8
Other	4
Referral from non-States of Jersey agency	2

Of those who had heard of Careers Jersey, over three-quarters (77%) had not used it in the previous three years. One in ten had used the online service to access information, advice or guidance (11%), or attended in person for a one-to-one appointment (9%).

**Table 1.7 Have you accessed information, advice or guidance from Careers Jersey in the last 3 years? (excluding those adults who had not heard of the service)**  
*Respondents were able to tick more than one option*

	Percent
I have not accessed any information or services	77
Online	11
One-to-one appointment (in person)	9
Over the phone / email	6
Group workshop or talk	4
Careers Jersey social media pages (eg. Facebook & Twitter)	3
Other	1

The main reason given for not accessing information or services through Careers Jersey over the previous three years was that they had had no need (83%). Small proportions thought the service was only available to those still in education or to those unemployed. Around one in twenty (7%) said they had used other sources of information and help instead.

*Table 1.8 If you haven't used any Careers Jersey services in the last 3 years, why not? (excluding those adults who had not used the service in the last 3 years)  
Respondents were able to tick more than one option*

	Percent
No need	83
I used other sources of information and / or help	7
I thought it was only available to people who were unemployed	6
I wasn't aware of the services provided	5
I thought it was only available to those still in education	3
Other	1

## Getting involved

Nearly one in five (18%) adults reported that they had signed either an online or paper petition over the previous 12 months; around one in eight (13%) said they had voiced their opinion to a government official or politician. Slightly fewer (10%) reported boycotting certain products over the previous 12 months. However, two-thirds (69%) reported not being involved in any such activities that could be considered as representing 'civic engagement' (see Table 2.1 for the full list). The proportion who identified they had 'not done any of these' did not vary significantly by age.

**Table 2.1 In the last 12 months, have you done any of the following?**

	Percent
Signed a petition (including an email or on-line petition)	18
Voiced your opinion to a politician or government official	13
Boycotted (avoided) certain products	10
Held a voluntary role within your Parish (e.g. Honorary Police, Roads Inspector etc.)	2
Taken part in a lawful public demonstration	1
<i>I have not done any of these</i>	69

## Consultations

Fewer than one in ten (8%) people had taken part in a consultation over the previous 12 months. The main reasons given for not taking part in a government consultation were not being aware of any consultations (true for over a third, 35%, of those who had not taken part in a consultation), and not being interested (true for just under a third, 31%). A fifth of people (21%) felt their views would not have made a difference and therefore didn't take part.

**Table 2.2 For what reasons have you not taken part in a government consultation in the last 12 months?**

	Percent
I was not aware of any consultations	35
I was not interested	31
My views would not have made a difference	21
I chose not to contribute	13
Not relevant to me	12
It was too complicated	4
It was too time consuming	8
Other reason	3

For nearly two-fifths (37%) of those who hadn't taken part in a government consultation, 'nothing' would encourage them to do so. Around a quarter identified that more on-line surveys, an invitation to take part by post or email, and more publicity would encourage them to take part, see Table 2.3.

## Getting involved in government

**Table 2.3** Which of the following, if anything, would encourage you to take part in a government consultation in the future?

	Percent
Nothing	37
Invitation to take part (e.g. by post or email)	29
More publicity	28
More on-line surveys	24
Less documentation to read	15
Other	4

One in six (17%) adults were aware that they could sign up on the States website ([www.gov.je](http://www.gov.je)) to receive emails about the latest public consultations.

### Confidence in institutions

When asked whether they had confidence in three different institutions, a quarter (25%) of respondents said that they had confidence in Jersey's government, compared to 50% reporting confidence in Jersey's judicial system and two-fifths (41%) reporting confidence in the local media (see Figure 2.1).

**Figure 2.1** Do you have confidence in the following institutions in Jersey?

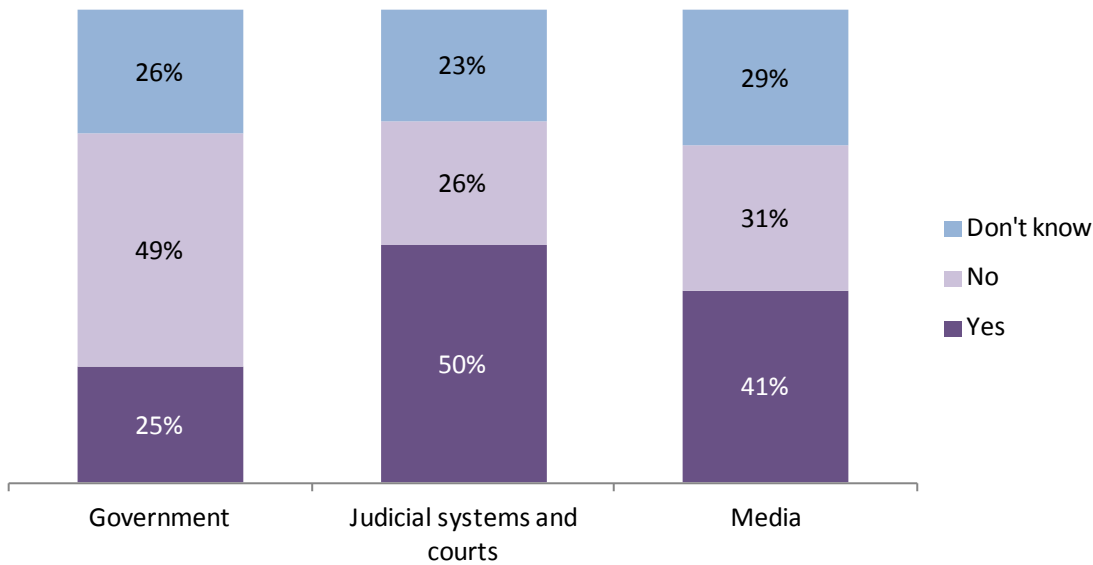


Figure 2.2 shows the proportion of people who responded 'yes', that they had confidence in the institution, by age, and shows that in general those in older age groups had more confidence in each institution than those in younger age groups.



**Figure 2.2 Do you have confidence in the following institutions in Jersey?**  
*Just those responding ‘yes’ when given the response categories ‘yes’, ‘no’ and ‘don’t know’, by age*

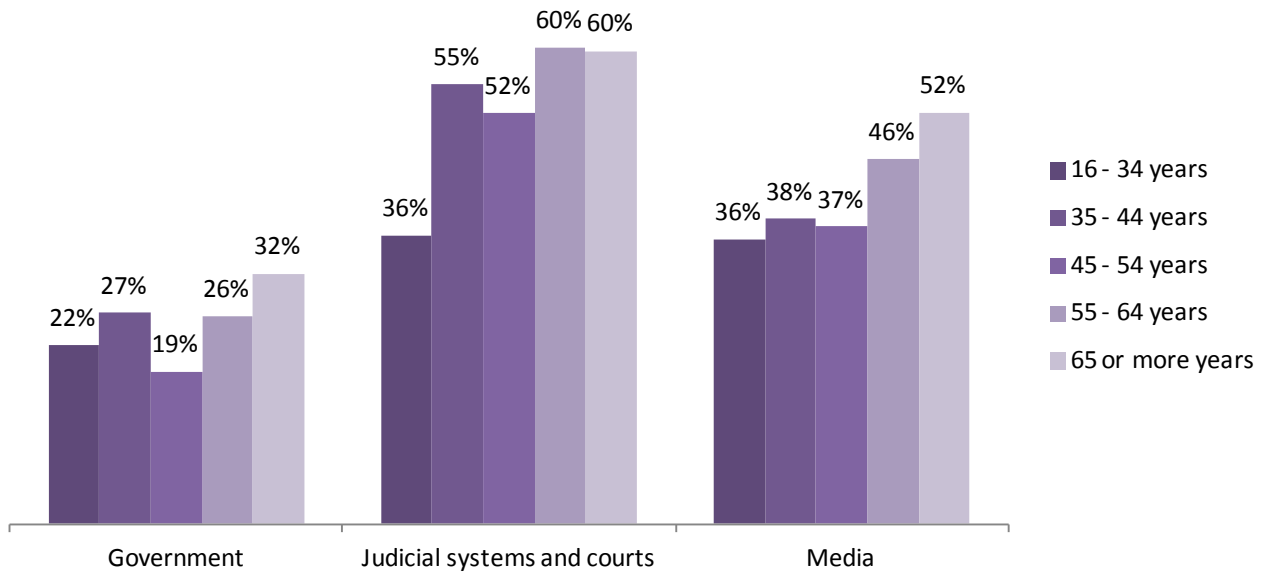


Table 2.4 shows the results for Jersey alongside those for Great Britain<sup>2</sup> and show Jersey residents’ confidence in their government to be much lower than residents of Great Britain. Jersey residents’ confidence in the media is seen to be higher than residents of Great Britain. Differences in question format and timing should be noted when interpreting these results.

**Table 2.4 Do you have confidence in the following institutions? ‘Yes’ responses as a percent of ‘Yes’ and ‘No’ responses, Jersey versus Great Britain**

	Jersey 2013	Great Britain 2010 <sup>2</sup>
Government	33	50
Judicial systems and courts	65	61
Media	57	39

### Voting

Those living in non-qualified accommodation were least likely to have voted in the Jersey elections in October 2011, with just one in ten (10%) saying they voted, compared to three-fifths (59%) living in owner-occupied accommodation. A clear age trend was also seen, with three-quarters (74%) of those aged 65 years or over saying they had voted compared to just a sixth (16%) of those aged 16-34 years and two-fifths (39%) of 35-44 year olds.

Half (50%) of those who did not vote in October 2011 said they had deliberately decided not to vote, ranging from two-fifths (41%) of 16-34 year olds to around three-fifths of those aged 55-64 years (64%) and those aged 65 years or more (61%). Table 2.5 lists other reasons, including a quarter (27%) who said they don’t understand the political system in Jersey, more commonly identified by younger age groups than older age groups as an issue.

<sup>2</sup> Data for Great Britain from report by OECD, ‘Measuring well-being’; the question was asked through the Gallup World Poll and unlike that in JASS did not offer a ‘don’t know’ response option

## Getting involved in government

**Table 2.5** What was your main reason for not voting in October 2011? (Percent of those who did not vote within each age group)

	16-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years or more	All ages
I deliberately decided not to vote	41	54	58	64	61	<b>50</b>
I don't understand the political system in Jersey	32	32	24	13	10	<b>27</b>
I was not eligible to vote	17	13	9	4	2	<b>12</b>
Other reason*	10	6	6	6	18	<b>9</b>
I could not get to a polling station	8	4	6	14	12	<b>8</b>
I didn't know where or when to vote	8	6	4	5	0	<b>6</b>

\*the majority of 'other' reasons were that the respondent was on holiday, or not living in the island, in October 2011.

Looking at the reasons for not voting by place of birth, not understanding the political system in Jersey was true for around a quarter (27%) of all adults, rising to around half of those born in Portugal or Poland (49% and 52% respectively).

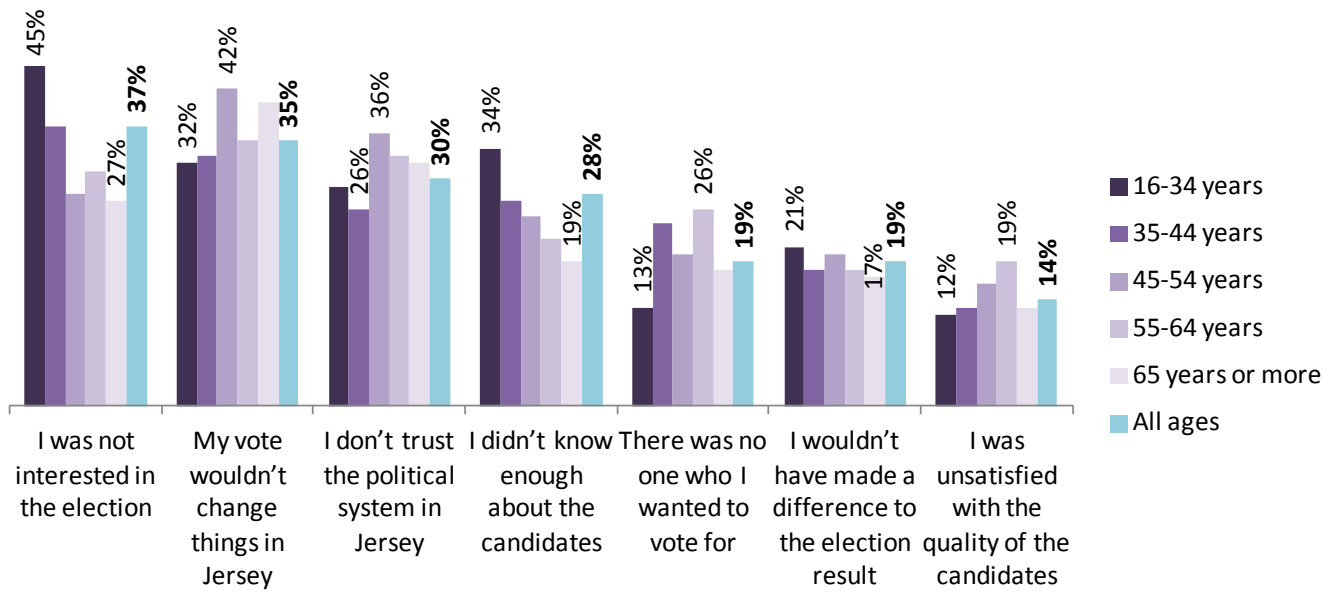
Those adults who deliberately decided not to vote were asked to give their reasons (they were able to give more than one reason), see Table 2.6. The most frequent reasons (by two-thirds of those who deliberately decided not to vote) were a lack of interest in the election, and a feeling that their vote wouldn't change things.

**Table 2.6** What was your main reason for deliberately deciding not to vote in October 2011? (Percent of those who did not vote)

	Percent
I was not interested in the election	37
My vote wouldn't change things in Jersey	35
I don't trust the political system in Jersey	30
I didn't know enough about the candidates	28
There was no one who I wanted to vote for	19
I wouldn't have made a difference to the election result	19
I was unsatisfied with the quality of the candidates	14
Other	6

Figure 2.3 shows the age trends for some of the given reasons, for example those in younger age groups were more likely to identify that they didn't know enough about the candidates, compared to those in older age groups. Those aged 45-54 years and those aged 65 years or over were most likely to cite the reason for deliberately not voting as 'my vote wouldn't change things in Jersey'.

**Figure 2.3** What was your main reason for deliberately deciding not to vote in October 2011? (Percent of those who did not vote within each age group)



An Island-wide referendum took place in Jersey on 24 April 2013 on the future make-up of the States Assembly. Only three-fifths (60%) of those who reported voting in the October 2011 elections voted in the referendum. The main reasons for not voting were not being interested (cited by 30% of those that didn't vote), not knowing enough about the options (identified by 27%), and not believing that their vote would make a difference (a quarter, 24%, of those who didn't vote chose this option).

**Table 2.7** What were your reasons for not voting in the referendum? (Percent of those respondents who did not vote in the referendum: they were able to tick more than one response)

	Percent
I was not interested	30
I didn't know enough about the options	27
My vote wouldn't have made a difference	24
There were no options that I wanted to vote for / reflected my views	16
Other reason*	13
It was too complicated	11
I was not eligible to vote	9
I didn't know where or when to vote	7

\*the majority of the other reasons given were not being on Island at the time

### Pre-poll voting

Three-fifths (61%) of adults were unaware that they could have voted during the three week period before election day, known as a 'pre-poll' voting. Those in older age groups were more likely to be aware of this facility, with two-thirds (69%) of those aged 65 years or over, compared to just a fifth (22%) of those aged 16-34 years being aware of pre-poll voting.

### Library home delivery

Around one in twenty people (6%) would find a home delivery service for housebound people by the Jersey Library service 'very' useful, and an additional 8% would find it 'quite' useful. Those in older age groups were more likely to state such a service would be useful to them or members of their household, with one in five (21%) adults aged 65 years or more identifying that it would be either 'very' or 'quite' useful.

### Internet access

JASS 2012 found that 82% of households had access to the internet (a proportion that was unchanged from 2010). JASS 2013 explored methods of access: of those who accessed the internet, 95% used a computer or laptop to access it; three-fifths (59%) used a smart phone. Two-fifths (42%) of those who accessed the internet used an iPad or similar device. Whilst use of a computer or laptop to access the internet was consistent across the age-groups, some differences were noted in the other devices, as shown in Table 3.1.

**Table 3.1 Which devices do you currently use to access the internet (Respondents were able to tick more than one)**

Device	16-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years or over	All ages
Computer or laptop	93	96	96	97	95	<b>95</b>
Mobile phone (e.g. smartphone)	74	68	52	42	35	<b>59</b>
Mobile device (e.g. iPad or similar)	44	54	44	33	24	<b>42</b>
E-reader (e.g. Kindle)	13	24	22	23	19	<b>19</b>
Games console (e.g. Playstation, Xbox)	26	20	18	7	4	<b>18</b>
Internet enabled TV	16	15	12	13	8	<b>14</b>

### Twitter and [www.gov.je](http://www.gov.je)

One in six (16%) of internet users used twitter (corresponding to around one in eight adults, 13%, overall). Seven in ten (70%) used [www.gov.je](http://www.gov.je), a proportion unchanged from 2012.

In addition to the main website, [m.gov.je](http://m.gov.je) is a new mobile site specifically designed for smartphones and other mobile devices. Four-fifths (82%) were unaware of the States of Jersey mobile site [m.gov.je](http://m.gov.je), and an additional one in eight (13%) were aware of it but hadn't used it. One in twenty (5%) reported using the mobile site – with a slightly higher proportion for those who used a mobile phone or iPad or similar to access the internet (7%). Of those who had used the mobile site, four-fifths (81%) reported it was 'very' or 'quite' useful.

### Contacting States departments

The preferred method of contacting or accessing services or information provided by States departments is by telephone (70% of people would definitely use this method), followed by face to face (63%), email (59%) and websites or online services (56%). One in eight (13%) would 'definitely' use social media to contact States departments.

**Table 3.2 Which of the following methods would you use to contact or access services / information provided by States departments?**

	I would definitely use	I might use	I would not use	Total
Telephone	70	25	5	100
Face to face	63	30	7	100
Email	59	28	12	100
Websites / online services	56	29	15	100
Letter	33	42	25	100
Text message	17	29	54	100
Social media (e.g. Facebook & Twitter)	13	21	67	100

### Finding out about Jersey's government

One in five (19%) adults were not interested in finding out information about Jersey's Government, the 'States Assembly'. Just one in ten (9%) used the States Assembly website ([www.statesassembly.gov.je](http://www.statesassembly.gov.je)) to find out information. The majority (68%) gained information about Jersey's government through the local newspaper (the JEP), and through television (55%), see Table 3.3.

**Table 3.3 From which of the following sources have you found out information about the States Assembly?**

	Percent
Newspaper (JEP)	68
Television	55
Radio	45
States Assembly website	9
Other websites	6
None of these, I'm not interested	19

Around two-fifths (44%) were unsure whether video broadcasts of States Assembly meetings should be put online. However a similar proportion (42%) said that they would like to see such broadcasts being available online; one in seven (14%) did not think States Assembly meetings should be broadcast online.

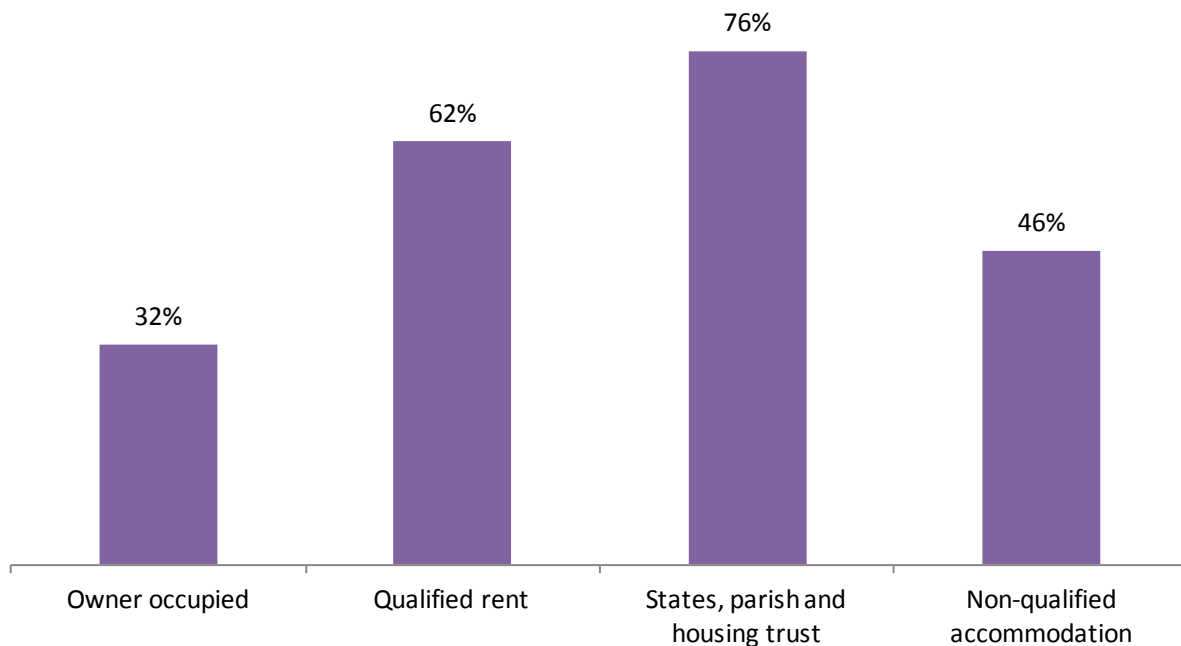
## Making ends meet

Over two-fifths (45%) of adults reported having at least some difficulty making ends meet (see Table 4.1) – i.e. being able in their household to pay for usual necessary expenses, ranging from a third (32%) of those living in owner occupied accommodation to three-quarters (76%) of those in States, parish and housing trust rent (see Figure 4.1).

**Table 4.1 Thinking about your household’s total income, is your household able to make ends meet, that is, to pay for its usual necessary expenses?**

	Percent
With great difficulty	6
With difficulty	11
With some difficulty	28
Fairly easily	34
Easily	15
Very easily	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

**Figure 4.1 Proportion of households reporting at least some difficulty in making ends meet, by tenure**



## Charity donations

The majority of people (65%) were unaware that tax relief was available for some charity donations. Although a third (32%) were unsure, of those who expressed an opinion, two-thirds (64%) said that being able to claim back the tax on any local charity donation would encourage them to donate to local charities rather than charities based elsewhere.

## Satisfaction with housing

The 2011 Census report (see [www.gov.je/census](http://www.gov.je/census)) provides full information on housing in Jersey, for example tenure and type of accommodation.

Nearly nine in ten people (88%) were 'satisfied' with their housing. The majority (93%) of those living in owner-occupied accommodation were satisfied with their housing. Around four-fifths of those living in non-qualified (81%), qualified rent (80%) and States, parish or housing trust rent (79%) reported being 'satisfied' with their accommodation.

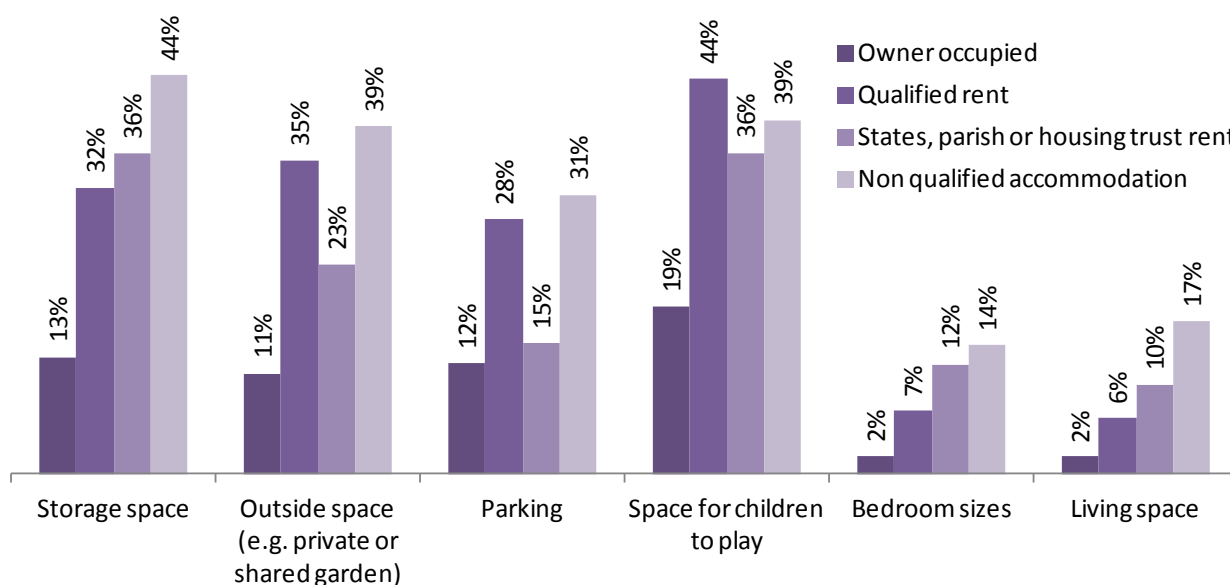
Looking in more detail about different aspects of housing, the suitability of storage space was the area of least satisfaction, with a quarter (23%) of people being dissatisfied at some level, ranging from around one in six (15%) of those living in rural parishes to one in three (32%) of those living in St. Helier. Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1 provide the full set of results.

**Table 5.1 How would you rate the suitability of your home for you and your household in terms of its...**

	Very suitable	Fairly suitable	Not very suitable	Not at all suitable	Total
Storage space	47	30	16	7	100
Outside space (e.g. private or shared garden)	55	25	9	11	100
Parking	58	24	7	11	100
Space for children to play	39	32	17	12	100
Bedroom sizes	64	30	5	1	100
Living space	64	30	4	1	100

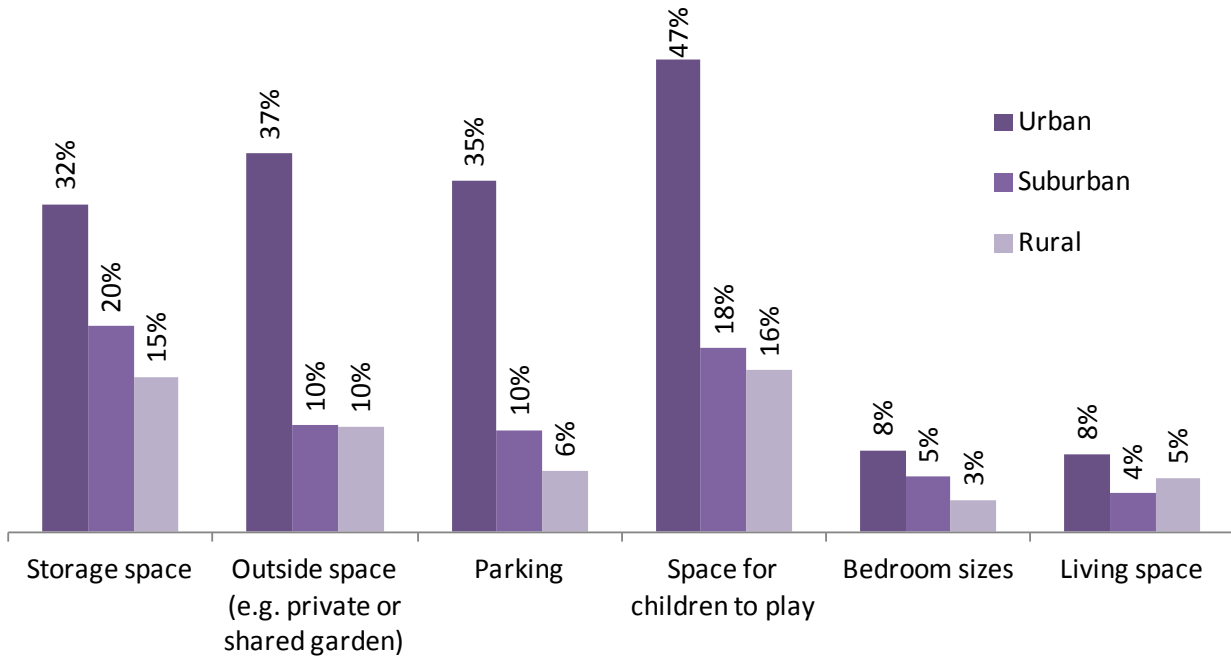
In general, a lower proportion of those in owner-occupied accommodation reported poor suitability of each aspect compared to other tenures. Around two-fifths of those in non-qualified accommodation felt the storage space in their accommodation was not suitable at some level (44%), and similarly that the outside space was not suitable for their household (39%). Around two-fifths of those living in States, parish or housing trust rent (36%), non-qualified accommodation (39%) and qualified rental (44%) felt the space for children to play was 'not very' or 'not at all' suitable.

**Figure 5.1 Percent of residents who feel aspects of their accommodation are 'not very' or 'not at all' suitable, by tenure**



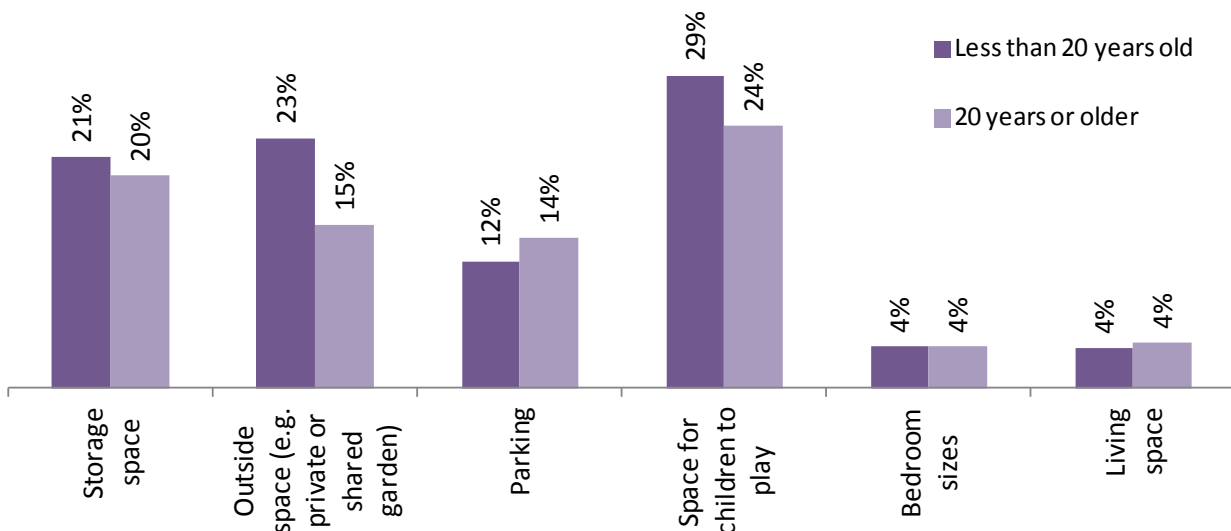
A high proportion (around 85% or more) of those in rural parishes reported that each of the listed aspects of their accommodation was suitable, in contrast to those living in St. Helier, where around a third felt the storage space (32%), outside space (37%) and parking (35%) available for their household was not suitable. Around half (47%) of those living in St. Helier felt the space for children to play at their home and the immediate area around it was 'not very' or 'not at all' suitable.

**Figure 5.2** Percent of residents who feel aspects of their accommodation are 'not very' or 'not at all' suitable, by parish group



Minimum standards for accommodation were introduced 20 years ago; respondents were therefore asked to identify whether their property was older or younger than 20 years old. Looking at those living in newer properties compared to those with older properties, although there was no significant difference on most aspects of the living accommodation, one in six (15%) of those living in older properties reported a lack of suitability of the outside space, rising to one in four (23%) of those living in newer properties (see Figure 5.3).

**Figure 5.3** Percent of residents who feel aspects of their accommodation are 'not very' or 'not at all' suitable, by age of property





## Problems with living accommodation

Around one in five reported poor sound-proofing in their accommodation (23%), or that it was overlooked (19%). Just under one in ten identified an issue with not enough natural light (9%) or a lack of privacy (8%). No significant differences were seen by age of property, however the proportion of people reporting different issues with their accommodation did vary by type of accommodation – as Table 5.2 shows.

**Table 5.2 Do you consider any of the following to be a problem with your home?  
Percent (Respondents were able to tick more than one issue)**

	Bedsit	Flat	Semi-detached house	Detached house	All property types
Too dark / not enough light	15	12	8	4	9
Overlooked by other properties	11	19	27	13	19
Lack of privacy from passers-by	8	7	13	4	8
Insufficient sound-proofing / noise	55	37	20	6	23
None of the above	42	47	57	77	59

Over nine in ten (93%) people were either ‘fairly’ or ‘very’ satisfied with their local neighbourhood. Those in St. Helier were the least satisfied, where one in ten (11%) reported being ‘not very’ or ‘not at all’ satisfied with their local neighbourhood.

## Garages

Nearly half (48%) of Jersey households had a private garage. There was a wide variation by tenure of property, whereby less than one in six (15%) States, parish or housing trust rental properties had a private garage, compared with one in five (21%) non-qualified accommodation, one in three (32%) qualified rental and seven in ten (69%) owner-occupied households.

Table 5.3 lists different uses of garages; two-thirds (69%) use their garage for storage whilst just over half (55%) of households used their garage for parking vehicles.

**Table 5.3 Which of the following is your private garage used for?  
(Respondents were able to tick more than one option)**

	Percent
Storage	69
Parking vehicles	55
Workshop / hobbies	24

## Smoke detectors

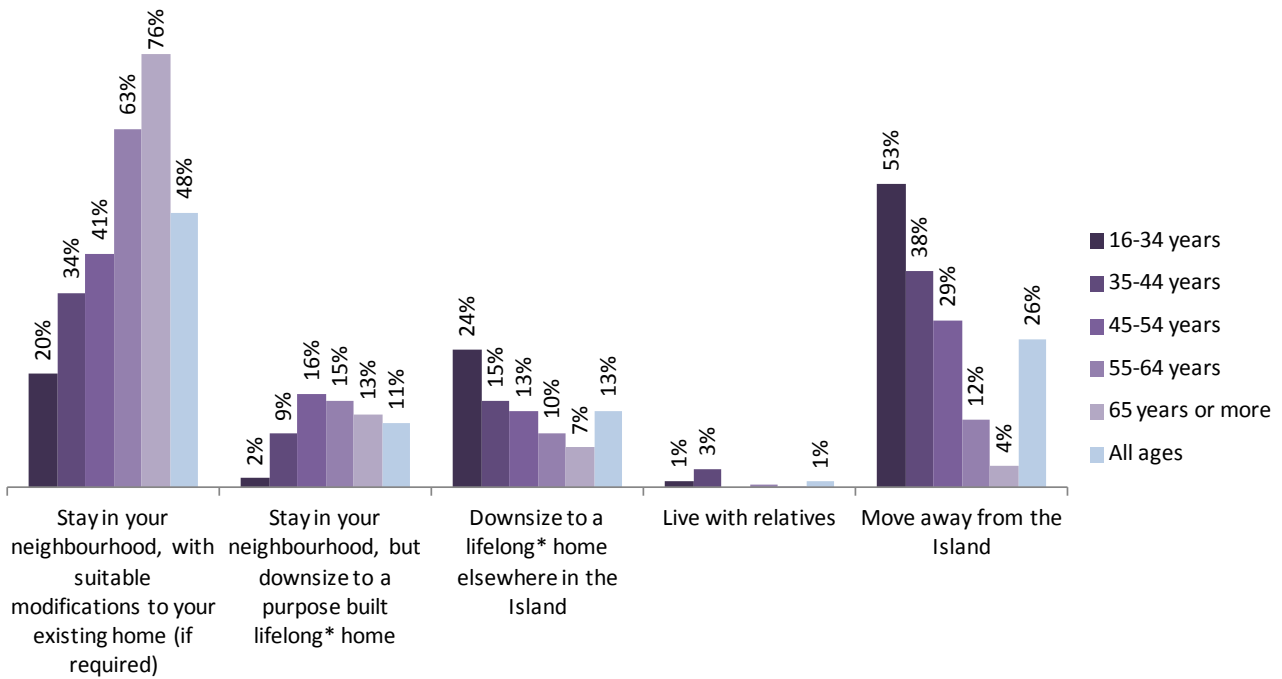
One in ten (9%) households did not have a smoke detector in their home, a proportion unchanged since 2007. One in ten (10%) households with a smoke detector ‘never’ checked that it was working properly, whilst another sixth (18%) checked their smoke detector less often than a few times a year. One in four households (24%) checked their smoke detectors at least monthly.

Over half (54%) of households reported having an appliance in their home that burned gas, oil, coal or wood (for example an open fire, a multi-fuel stove, a gas cooker or a gas or oil-fired boiler) – but just one in five (21%) of these households had a carbon monoxide detector fitted in their home.

### Retirement living

Respondents were asked to think about where they would like to live when they retire. Overall, nearly two-fifths (37%) didn't know, ranging from three-fifths (58%) of those aged 16-34 years to less than one in ten (8%) of those aged 65 years or more. Excluding those who were unsure, three-quarters (76%) of those aged 65 years or more would choose to stay in their neighbourhood with suitable modifications to their home if required. In contrast only a fifth (20%) of those aged 16-34 years who chose one of the options wanted to stay in their neighbourhood – whereas around half (53%) of the younger age group said they wanted to move away from the Island when they retire. Across all age groups, a quarter (26%) reported that they would move away from the Island when they retired.

**Figure 5.4 In your retirement, where would you like to live? By age**



## Leisure activities

Residents were generally positive about the range of leisure activities in Jersey, with over four-fifths rating sporting activities and events (84%) and social and recreational activities such as restaurants, bars and social clubs (88%) as either 'good' or 'very good'. Nearly three-quarters (72%) also rated cultural events, attractions and activities in Jersey as 'good' or 'very good'. However, one in four (24%) did rate cultural events, attractions and activities in Jersey as 'poor' or 'very poor' (see Table 6.1).

**Table 6.1 How do you rate the range of the following leisure activities available in Jersey?**

	Very good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Don't know	Total
Sporting activities and events	25	59	8	1	6	<b>100</b>
Social and recreational activities (e.g. restaurants, bars, social clubs etc.)	35	53	8	2	3	<b>100</b>
Cultural events, attractions and activities (e.g. festivals, music, theatre, exhibitions, museums)	16	56	19	5	4	<b>100</b>

## Volunteering

Around three-fifths (61%) of adults reported not having done any volunteering in the previous 12 months; two-fifths (39%) had spent some time volunteering over the previous year. Table 6.2 lists different areas and the proportion of adults who spent at least some time volunteering in that area over the previous 12 months. Sport and recreational volunteering was the most common, followed by volunteering for other charities.

**Table 6.2 In the last 12 months, have you spent any time volunteering in the following areas? (Respondents were able to tick more than one option)**

	Percent
<i>I have not done any volunteering</i>	61
Sport / recreation	12
Other charities	11
Religion / church	7
Local community or neighbourhood groups	7
Education (children or adults)	6
Other	6
Health and disability (including elderly)	5
Culture, heritage or environment	4

Of those who spent at least some time volunteering over the previous 12 months, over a third (35%) volunteered at least weekly, and an additional fifth (22%) volunteered monthly. A quarter (28%) volunteered at least twice over the previous year, whilst the remaining sixth (15%) of volunteers had done so once.

One in eight (12%) of people working for an employer had taken part in a volunteering activity organised or supported by their employer as part of a workplace scheme over the previous 12 months. Looking by industry, those working in finance were the most likely to have taken part in such a scheme, with one in five (20%) doing so over the previous 12 months.

The average length of time spent over the previous four weeks in different volunteering roles (excluding those who had done no volunteering over that time period) is shown in Table 6.3. On average residents spent a similar amount of time volunteering over the previous four weeks in 2013 (12.5 hours) as in 2008 (11.5 hours).

**Table 6.3 Average (mean) hours spent volunteering (by those who had spent at least some time volunteering over the previous four weeks) in different areas**

	Average (mean) hours - 2013	Average (mean) hours - 2008
Other charities	3.9	3.6
Other volunteering - various	3.8	2.5
Sports activities or organisations	3.1	2.7
School helper	0.6	0.6
Arts and theatre volunteering	0.5	0.6
Other volunteering – church	0.4	1.0
Other volunteering – youth club	0.1	0.5
<b>All volunteering</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>11.5</b>

### Quality of life

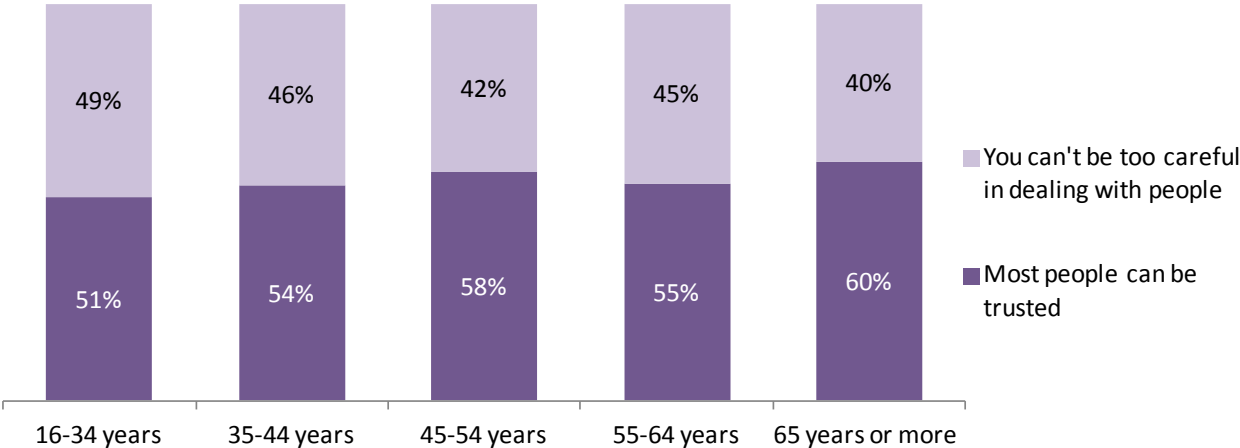
A series of questions were included in JASS 2013 to inform the Better Life Index project (2012 report available at [www.gov.je/statistics](http://www.gov.je/statistics)). Headline results of the question set are given here.

When asked to rate their life on a scale of zero to ten (where ten is the best possible life and zero the worst), the average rating given was 7.3. The rating given by men was slightly lower (7.2) than women (7.4). Those aged 45 to 54 years had the lowest rating (7.0), with those aged 65 years or over having the highest (8.0).

### Trust in people

One measure of ‘social connections’ used internationally is the proportion of people who indicate that ‘most people can be trusted’. Excluding ‘don’t know’ responses, for residents of Jersey, just over half (55%) agreed with this statement. A slight age trend was noted with younger age groups being less trusting of others, as shown in Figure 6.1, whereby around half (51%) of those aged 16-34 years thought that ‘most people can be trusted’, compared to a slightly higher percent (60%) of those aged 65 or over.

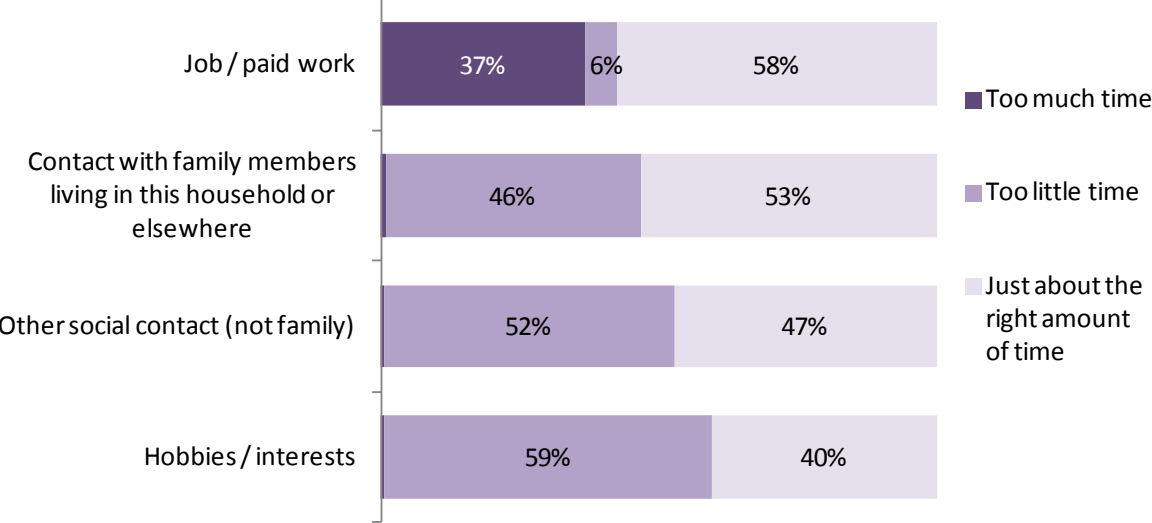
Figure 6.1 'Generally speaking, which of the following statements is closest to your own views?' (excluding those who responded 'Don't know')



**Work life balance**

For those in work, nearly two-fifths (37%) felt they spent too much time in their job – whilst around one in twenty (6%) felt they did not spend enough time at work; three-fifths (58%) felt the time they spent at work was just about the right amount. Three-fifths of workers felt they spent too little time in their hobbies, and around half felt they spent too little time with their families (46%) and friends (52%) – almost no workers reported spending too much time with family and friends (see Figure 6.2).

Figure 6.2 Do you think that you spend too much, too little or just about the right amount of time in the following areas?



Almost two-thirds (63%) of those working more than 45 hours per week felt they spent too much time in their job, compared to under one in ten (7%) of those working fewer than 22.5 hours per week.

## Family policy

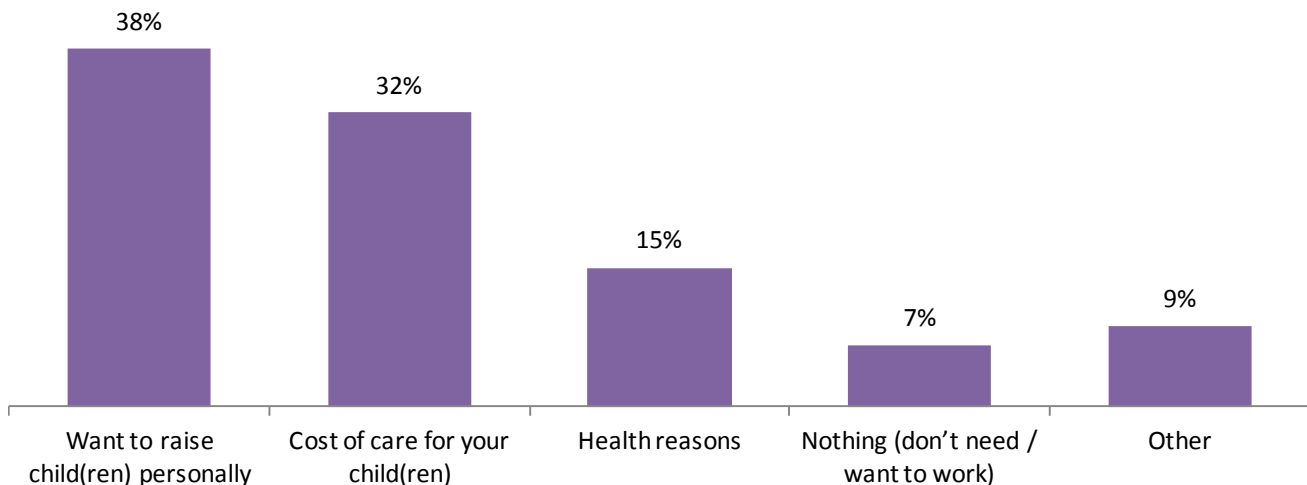
Parents with children under the age of 16 years were asked a series of questions about family policy. A sixth (17%) were currently not employed (a proportion unchanged from 2007 when the question was previously asked), and of these a sixth (16%) did not ever plan to return to work. Another tenth (10%) said they planned to return to work in five years or more (see Table 6.4).

**Table 6.4** *When do you currently plan to return to work (Percent of the 17% of parents of children under 16 years who were not currently working and not on maternity or paternity leave)*

	<b>2013</b>
Within the next 12 months	34
1 – 2 years	19
3 – 4 years	21
5 years or more	10
Never – I don't intend to return to work	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

Choosing to raise their child(ren) personally, and the cost of care for their child(ren) were the two most chosen reasons for not returning to work, see Figure 6.3. Some of the 'Other' reasons given included the child or other family members having health issues and needing looking after, or having difficulty finding employment.

**Figure 6.3** *What is the main reason that prevents you from returning to work?*



When all parents of children aged under 16 years were asked what would make working easier, or encourage them to return to work, cheaper childcare and flexible work were the two top factors, each identified by over a quarter (28%) of parents. For a fifth (21%) of parents, nothing would make working easier for them or encourage them to return to work.

**Table 6.5** Which one of the following, if any, would be most important in making working easier for you or encouraging you to return to work?

	Percent
Cheaper childcare	28
Flexible work	28
Nothing	21
After school, breakfast or holiday clubs	9
More opportunities to take child related unpaid leave	8
Longer periods of maternity/paternity leave	2
Other	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

### Quality of environment

Nine in ten people (91%) were satisfied with the quality of air, ranging from nearly all (98%) of those in rural parishes to four-fifths (81%) of those living in St. Helier. A slightly lower proportion (83%) were satisfied with the quality of their drinking water, with no significant trend by parish of residence.

In terms of physical access, distance and opening hours, around four-fifths (80%) said that they could access recreational or green spaces either easily or very easily, and an additional one in ten (9%) said they did not use such spaces, leaving 10% who had at least some difficulty in accessing such areas.

Although one in ten people (10%) did not express an opinion, nearly three-quarters (71%) said they felt safe walking alone at night in the area where they lived. Men generally felt safer than women, with over four-fifths (84%) of men compared to three-fifths (58%) of women feeling safe walking alone at night where they lived.

### Countryside access

One in six (15%) residents reported 'never' using the public country footpaths and cliff paths. One in ten (10%) used them daily, and a further two-fifths (43%) weekly or monthly.

Those who didn't use public country footpaths or cliff paths were asked to give reasons why not – more than two-fifths (43%) were 'not interested'. Other than not being interested, the most frequent barrier was the difficulty of the terrain – an issue for a quarter (24%) of those who didn't use the footpaths. For one in six non-users (16%) the issue was accessibility of the countryside to where they lived. Full results are given in Table 6.6.

**Table 6.6** *If you do not use the public country footpaths, why not? (Respondents were able to tick more than one)*

	Percent
Not interested	43
The terrain is too difficult for me	24
Difficulty getting to the countryside	16
Unaware of available routes	14
Lack of disabled access	6
Too many hazards	4
<i>Other reason*</i>	12

*\*'other' reasons given include suitability for young children, lack of leisure time and preferring the beach*

Adults most preferred finding out general information about the countryside and coastal areas through leaflets, maps, guide books and websites, as well as on-site signs and panels. Around one in six (17%) were also interested in guided walks and events to find out information about the countryside and coastal areas (see Table 6.7).

**Table 6.7** *Where would you prefer to find general information about the countryside and coastal areas? (Respondents were able to tick more than one)*

	Percent
Leaflets, maps and guide books	55
Websites	53
On-site signs and panels	50
Social media (e.g. Facebook, Twitter)	21
Guided walks and events	17
Mobile phone apps	14

More than half (56%) of residents would like to see more of Jersey's countryside made available for walking, running and taking exercise, and a quarter for walking dogs off lead (28%) and off-road cycling (29%), see Table 6.8.

**Table 6.8** *Would you like to see more of Jersey's countryside made available for any of the following? (Respondents were able to tick more than one)*

	Percent
Walking, running and taking exercise	56
Off-road cycling	29
Walking dogs off lead	28
Disabled access	20
Riding horses	10
Other	4
None of these	21



## Carers

A carer can be defined as someone who provides unpaid help and support to a family member, friend, partner, or neighbour who has a physical or learning disability (e.g. autism), a physical illness or mental health difficulties, is frail, or who has alcohol or drug related problems.

When given this definition, one in ten adults (10%) reported being a carer (a percentage unchanged from 2009 when the question was last asked), with similar proportions of men and women and across different age groups.

Carers were asked what support services they would find helpful. The most frequently identified support was for information and advice (identified by half, 47%, of carers as being useful), followed by practical support (38%). However, over a quarter (29%) reported that they didn't require support or services. The full results are listed in Table 6.9.

**Table 6.9 Which if any of the following support or services would you find helpful in carrying out your role as a carer? (Respondents were able to tick more than one option)**

	Percent
Information and advice	47
Practical support	38
None, I don't require support / services	29
Training for carers	21
Respite services	20
Carer's assessment to establish what services were needed	19
Carer's support groups	17
Other	4

Carers were asked where they would prefer to find out information to help them in their caring role. The most preferred places for finding out information were GP surgeries and the internet, followed by the hospital (see Table 6.10).

**Table 6.10** *Where would you prefer to find information to help you in your role as a carer?  
(Respondents were able to tick more than one option)*

	<b>Percent</b>
GP surgery	54
Internet / websites	50
Carers Centre (at the General Hospital)	33
Discharge from hospital	23
Parish Hall	22
States of Jersey departments	22
Local charities	18
Citizens Advice Bureau	17

In terms of the specific information that would be useful to carers, three-fifths (62%) would like to find out medical information about the condition of the person they are caring for. Around half (48%) of carers would like information about other organisations providing services, and two-fifths would like information about support groups (43%) and benefits (43%), see Table 6.11.

**Table 6.11** *What information and advice would you find helpful in your role as a carer?  
(Respondents were able to tick more than one option)*

	<b>Percent</b>
Medical information about the condition of the person you care for	62
Information about other organisations providing services	48
Information about support groups	43
Information about benefits	43
Information on further education opportunities	19
Information on support to remain in paid work or return to paid work	16

## Physical activity

Fewer than one in ten (8%) adults 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. Just over half (55%) used public facilities to undertake moderate intensity sport or physical activity at least once per week, see Table 7.1.

**Table 7.1 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	45	11	8
Once	13	12	4
Twice	15	16	10
Three times	15	19	13
Four times	6	10	14
Five or more times	7	32	51
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

The recommended level of physical activity<sup>3</sup> for adults is to engage in at least five sessions of moderate intensity activity of at least 30 minutes per week. Half (51%) reported an activity level which met or exceeded this recommendation.

When asked to rate their level of physical activity, a quarter (24%) reported being 'very' physically active, 56% as 'fairly' and a fifth (20%) either 'not very' or 'not at all' physically active.

## Smoking

An Island-wide smoking ban was introduced in public places in Jersey in January 2007. As Table 7.2 shows, there has been no significant change since then in the proportion of adults who smoke daily.

**Table 7.2 Do you smoke? By year, percent**

	2013	2012	2010	2008	2007	2005
I have never smoked / I don't smoke	44	46	47	48	48	45
I used to smoke occasionally but don't now	15	15	13	15	15	12
I used to smoke daily but don't now	18	17	17	16	17	17
I smoke occasionally but not everyday	6	6	8	5	6	6
I smoke daily	16	16	15	16	14	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

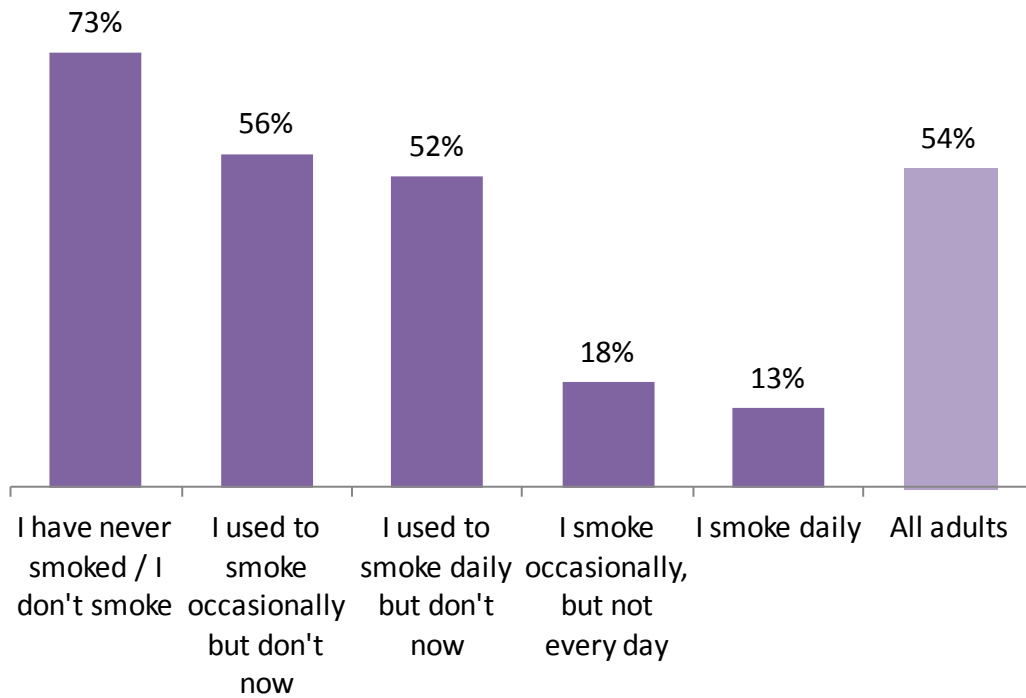
Respondents were asked their opinion on whether smoking should be stopped in different outside areas. Table 7.3 gives the full set of results. Two-thirds (69%) felt that smoking should be stopped in playgrounds, followed by around half indicating that they would like smoking to be stopped outside pubs and restaurants (54%), in pedestrian shopping areas (51%), and at bus stops and taxi ranks (48%). For each location, smokers were less likely to support a ban in the outside area, as Figure 7.1 illustrates for pubs and restaurants.

<sup>3</sup> [http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH\\_127931](http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_127931)

**Table 7.3 Do you think smoking should be stopped in the following outside areas?**  
(Respondents were able to tick more than one option)

	Percent
Playgrounds	69
Outside eating and drinking areas in pubs and restaurants	54
Pedestrian shopping areas	51
Bus stops and taxi ranks	48
Parks	42
Beaches	33
None of these	19

**Figure 7.1 Proportion who think smoking should be stopped outside eating and drinking areas in pubs and restaurants, by smoking status of respondent**



Four-fifths (81%) of adults would support a law in Jersey to stop smoking in cars carrying children under 18 years old, including two-thirds (66%) of those who smoke daily.

**Long-standing illness, disability or infirmity**

A quarter (25%) of Islanders reported having a long-standing illness, disability or infirmity that had lasted, or was expected to last, at least 12 months. This ranged from around one in eight (12%) of those aged 16-34 years up to half (50%) of those aged 65 years or over.

Of those with a long-standing illness, a fifth (20%) reported that it limited their day to day activities ‘a lot’, whilst half (49%) said it affected their day to day activities ‘a little’.

Three-quarters (75%) of those with a long-standing illness, disability or infirmity reported undergoing long-term medical treatment for the condition.

## Disability prevalence

JASS 2013 included a question about whether any household members had a long-lasting condition or difficulty that significantly affected their ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities (including any condition relating to old age). It should be noted that as JASS is a postal self-completion questionnaire it is likely to under-estimate disabilities that might affect a person's ability to complete the form, particularly in single person households where there may not be other household members to assist. Table 7.4 lists the prevalence of a range of conditions or difficulties found through JASS.

Nine out of ten adults (90%) in Jersey were not affected by such a long-lasting condition or difficulty.

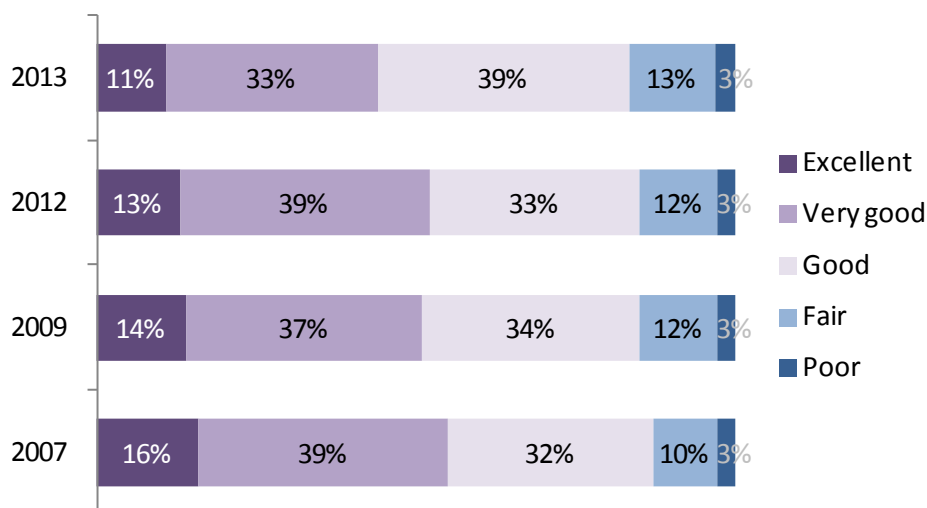
**Table 7.4 Proportion of adults with each condition at a level that has a significant adverse effect on being able to carry out day-to-day activities**

	Percent
Blindness or a serious visual impairment	1
Deafness or a serious hearing impairment	3
Physical impairment (e.g. wheelchair user and/or difficulty using arms or hands)	4
Learning disability (e.g. autism, Down's syndrome)	1
Mental health condition (e.g. depression, schizophrenia or severe phobia)	3
<i>None of the conditions above</i>	<i>90</i>

## Health rating

Four-fifths (83%) of adults rated their health as 'good' or better, a similar proportion to that seen in previous years (see Figure 7.2).

**Figure 7.2 In general, how would you rate your health**



When asked to rate their health on a scale of one to ten, ten being the best imaginable health and one the worst, the average (mean) rating given was 7.4. The average health rating for females (7.6) was slightly higher than males (7.3).

## Obesity and Body Mass Index (BMI)

Table 7.5 shows that a higher proportion (nearly three-quarters, 73%) of those aged 16-34 years reported they were 'about the right weight', compared to around three-fifths (60%) of those aged 35 and over.

**Table 7.5 Which of the following best describes your weight, by age**

	16-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years or over	All ages
Underweight	4	3	3	2	3	<b>3</b>
About the right weight	73	60	58	59	63	<b>64</b>
Overweight	20	33	36	37	32	<b>30</b>
Very overweight	3	5	3	2	2	<b>3</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

As well as being asked to rate how under- or over-weight they were, respondents were asked to provide specific height and weight details, which allows calculation of their Body Mass Index (BMI), an indicator of nutritional status.

BMI is calculated by dividing a person’s mass (colloquially “weight”) in kilograms by the square of their height in metres. For example: a person 1.75 metres tall and with a mass of 65 kilograms has a BMI of  $65 / (1.75 * 1.75) = 21.2$ . The classification of a person’s nutritional status in terms of BMI values is shown in Table 7.6.

**Table 7.6 Descriptive classifications of BMI values**

Classification	BMI range
Underweight	< 18.5
Normal weight	18.5 – 24.9
Overweight	25.0 – 29.9
Obese	30.0 – 34.9
Very obese	35.0 – 39.9
Morbidly obese	≥ 40

Using the calculated BMI values, Figure 7.3 shows that around a third (32%) of adults would be classified as ‘overweight’, whilst an additional one in ten (11%) would be classified as ‘obese’, and one in twenty (5%) ‘very’ or ‘morbidly’ obese.

**Figure 7.3 Distribution of BMI category by gender**

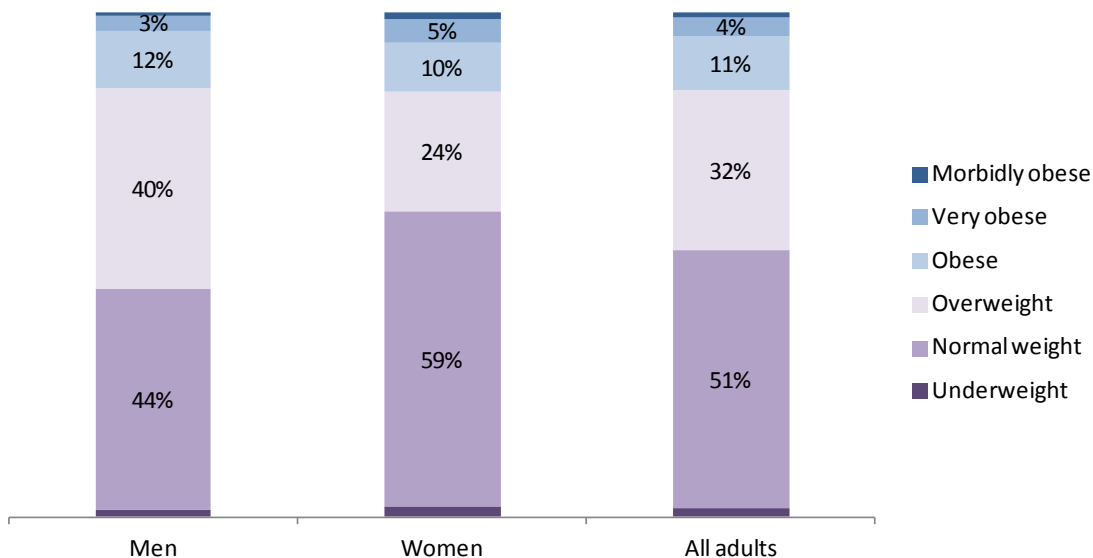


Table 7.7 compares the distribution of BMI category over three JASS surveys. The overall distribution of people's BMI has not changed significantly over the three surveys.

**Table 7.7 Distribution of BMI category by year**

Classification	2008	2010*	2013
Underweight	3	2	2
Normal weight	53	48	51
Overweight	32	34	32
Obese	9	11	11
Very obese	2	4	4
Morbidly obese	1	1	1

\*revised

It should also be noted that there is academic evidence to suggest that using self-reported height and weight to look at the distribution of BMI amongst populations can lead to an underestimation of actual rates of obesity. Self-reported BMI has been found to be lower than measured BMI more frequently for overweight and obese people, and this under-estimation tended also to be more common in women than men – particularly overweight or obese women<sup>4</sup>.

## Waist measurement

A waist measurement of more than 94 cm (37 inches) for men and 80 cm (32 inches) for women has been shown to be associated with an increased risk of cardio-vascular disease. Those with a waist measurement above 102 cm (40 inches) for men and 88 cm (35 inches) for women are said to be at very high risk<sup>5</sup>, as shown in Table 7.8.

**Table 7.8 Cardio-vascular disease risk by waist measurement**

Risk Factor	Men	Women
Ideal	Less than 94cm (37 inches)	Less than 80 cm (32 inches)
High	94 - 101 cm (37 – 40 inches)	80 – 87 cm (32 – 35 inches)
Very high	More than 101 cm (40 inches)	More than 87 cm (35 inches)

JASS 2013 identified that two-thirds (67%) of adults have an 'ideal' waist measurement, whilst the remaining third have a waist measurement that could be associated with increased risk of cardio-vascular disease. A considerable difference was seen by gender, with nearly half (45%) of women having a waist measurement associated with higher risk of cardio-vascular disease compared to around a quarter (24%) of men (see Table 7.9)

**Table 7.9 Cardio-vascular disease risk by waist measurement**

Risk Factor	Men	Women	All adults
Ideal	76	55	67
High	15	22	18
Very high	9	24	15

<sup>4</sup> (Akhtar-Danesh et al "Validity of self-reported height and weight for measuring prevalence of obesity", *Open Medicine* 2008; Vol 2 (3): E 14 – 19).

<sup>5</sup> Classifications as described by the World Heart Federation ([www.world-heart-federation.org](http://www.world-heart-federation.org)) and the National Health Service ([www.nhs.uk](http://www.nhs.uk))

### 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.

### Eating habits

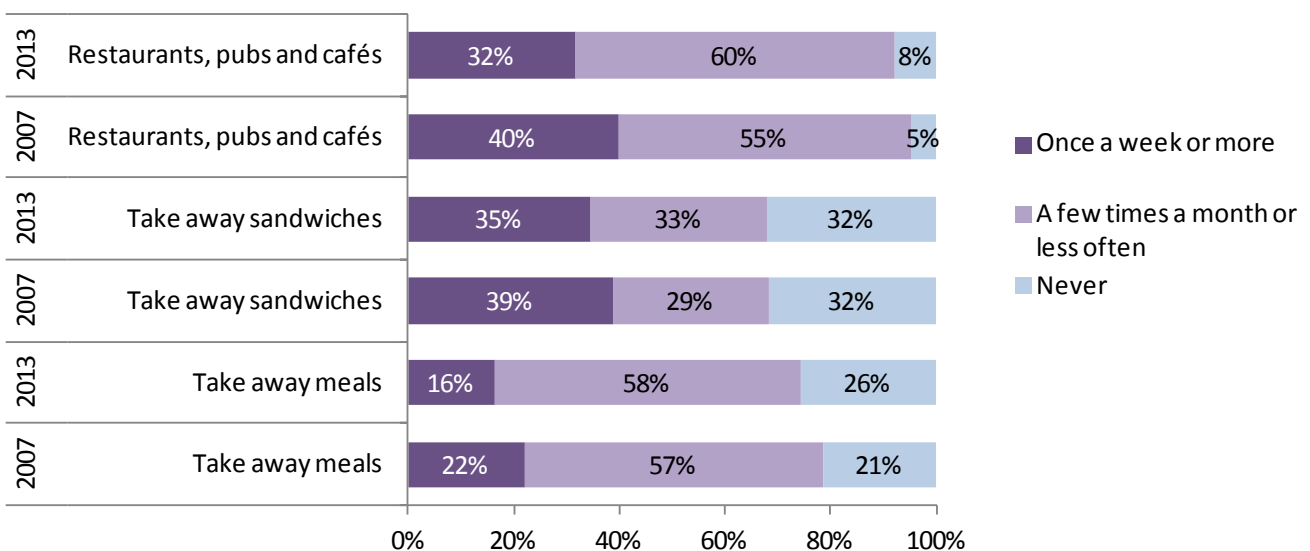
In the UK, the NHS recommends that people eat five or more portions of fruit and vegetables each day ([www.5aday.nhs.uk](http://www.5aday.nhs.uk)). JASS 2013 asked how many portions of fruit and vegetables respondents had eaten in the previous 24 hours, and found that almost two-thirds (64%) of adults in Jersey eat less than the recommended daily amount, a proportion unchanged since 2008.

**Table 7.10 How often do you eat the following types of meals?**

	At least once a day / most days	A few times a week	About once a week	A few times a month or less often	Never	All
Convenience food at home (e.g. ready meals, microwave meals)	4	12	19	35	30	<b>100</b>
Take-away meals (e.g. fish & chips, curry, kebabs)	~	2	14	58	26	<b>100</b>
Take-away sandwiches, wraps, salads	7	14	13	33	32	<b>100</b>
Meals consumed outside the home (restaurants, cafés, pubs)	1	5	25	60	8	<b>100</b>

The prevalence of adults eating take-away meals and restaurant, café or pub meals can be compared against six years previously when a similar question was included in JASS 2007. The results are displayed in Figure 7.4, and show a slightly lower proportion of people ate such meals once a week or more in 2013 compared to 2007.

**Figure 7.4 How often do you eat the following types of meals? 2007 compared to 2013**





## Medical services

Adults reported visiting their GP or family doctor on average 3.7 times a year, and a dentist on average 1.5 times a year. Included in these calculations were around one in seven (14%) who reported not having visited their GP or family doctor in the previous 12 months, and nearly a third (32%) who had not visited a dentist in the previous 12 months.

## General health information sources

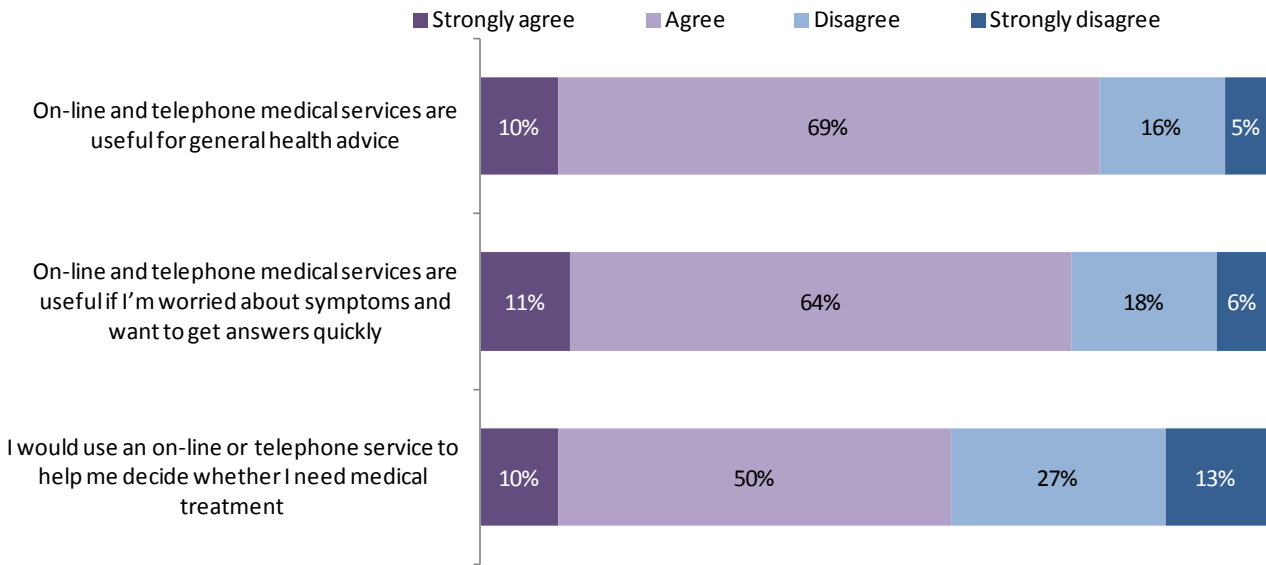
Two-fifths (38%) had done a general internet search to find out general health information; a smaller proportion had visited a UK Government website such as the NHS (16%), or another website (14%). A very small proportion (2%) had used a health advice phone line for general health information. Similar proportions were seen with regards to people finding out about information on specific symptoms, as shown in Table 7.11. Around half of adults hadn't used any of the listed methods for finding out information about their general health or specific symptoms.

**Table 7.11** *Have you used any of the following internet or telephone services to find out... (Respondents were able to tick more than one method)*

	...general health information	...information about specific symptoms
General internet search	38	40
UK Government website (e.g. NHS)	16	14
Another website you trust for health queries	14	13
States of Jersey website (www.gov.je)	8	3
Health advice phone line	2	1
On-line medical diagnosis service (where you post a message to a doctor)	N/A	2
<i>None of these</i>	52	52

Despite the relatively low proportion of people who currently used on-line and telephone medical services, there was strong agreement that they are useful means for general health advice (see Figure 7.5).

Figure 7.5 To what extent do you agree or disagree that...



Fewer than one in twenty (3%) were not registered with a GP, the main reason identified by two-thirds (64%) of this group is that they have no need as they are generally in good health. One in five (18%) of this group hadn't had time to register (18%), didn't intend to stay in Jersey (19%), or couldn't afford to go to the doctor (22%).

### Registering with a dentist

Four-fifths (82%) reported being registered with a dentist, with those aged 45-54 years being most likely to have done so (nine in ten, 91% of this age group compared to around four-fifths of the other age-groups). Half (51%) of those that hadn't registered gave the reason that they couldn't afford to go to the dentist. One in three of those that hadn't registered (30%) said it was because they had no need and generally had no dental problems. One in five (21%) who hadn't registered reported that they accessed dental treatment elsewhere (abroad). The full list of reasons is given in Table 7.12.

Table 7.12 Which of the following reasons best describe why you are not registered with a dentist in Jersey? (Respondents were able to tick more than one method)

	Percent (of those not registered with a dentist)
Can't afford to go to the dentist	51
No need – generally no dental problems	30
I access dental treatment elsewhere (abroad)	21
Don't like going to the dentist	14
Have not had time to register	7
I haven't lived in Jersey long enough / don't intend to stay	5
Don't know how to register	2

## Travel to work

Excluding those who worked from home, or lived at their place of work (4% of workers), three-fifths (58%) of workers travelled to work by car, whilst over a quarter (28%) walked to work – particularly those who lived in St. Helier where half (51%) of workers walked to work. Table 8.1 shows no significant change in work travel patterns over the last 5 years.

**Table 8.1 How do you usually travel to work, the majority of the time? (excluding those who work at home or live at their place of work)**

	JASS 2013	Census 2011	JASS 2010	JASS 2009	JASS 2008
Car or van on my own	46	43	43	43	60
Car or van with other people	11	17	14	13	
Walk	28	27	26	28	22
Cycle	5	4	8	7	8
Motorbike / moped	4	4	4	5	5
Bus	5	5	5	3	5
Taxi	~	~	~	1	~
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

## Walking, cycling and taking the bus to work

Although three-fifths (58%) of workers who travelled to work did so by car, half of these reported walking, cycling or taking the bus to get to work at least occasionally, while the other half (51%) ‘never’ used *any* of these alternative methods of travel. Most workers who usually travelled to work by car and also reported using one of the alternative methods to get to work did so ‘occasionally’ rather than more regularly (see Table 8.2).

**Table 8.2 How often do you use other ways to travel to work as the longest part of your journey (those who usually travel to work by car only)**

	2 or more times a week	Once a week	At least once a month	Occasionally	Never
Walking	7	4	3	18	69
Cycling	2	1	3	12	82
Bus	1	4	3	15	76

### Road conditions in Jersey

Table 9.1 gives the results of ratings of the surfaces of main roads and pavements in Jersey: no change was seen from 2012.

**Table 9.1 How do you rate the following in Jersey?**

	Very good	Good	Poor	Very poor	Total
Condition of the surfaces of main roads	7	52	29	12	100
Condition of the surfaces of pavements	7	63	24	6	100

Whilst three-fifths (61%) agreed or strongly agreed that the public is well informed about road surfacing works in Jersey, one in eight (13%) ‘didn’t know’, and a quarter (26%) of residents disagreed at some level.

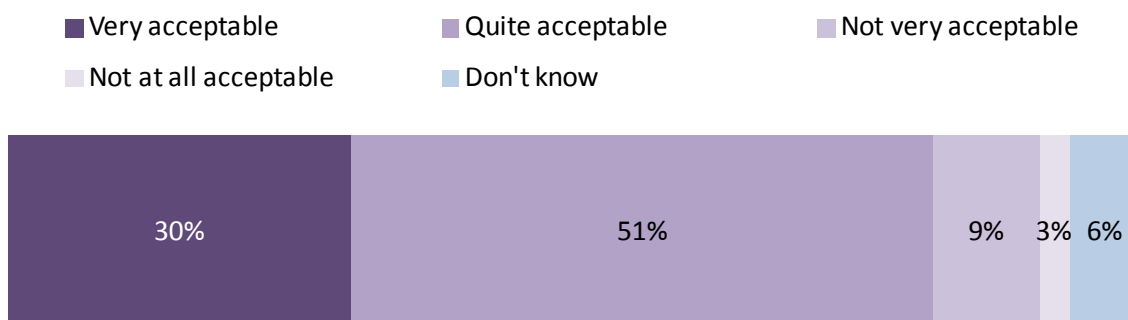
The most common place where residents had found out about road works in Jersey were signs at the site, cited by two-thirds (69%) of people (see Table 9.2). Around a third had previously found out about road works through road traffic news (39%), JEP adverts (35%) or news stories in the media (33%).

**Table 9.2 How have you previously found out about road works in Jersey? (Respondents were able to tick more than one option)**

	Percent
Signs at site	69
Dedicated road traffic news	39
JEP advert	35
News story (newspaper, radio, TV)	33
Letter	10
Public exhibition	4
States of Jersey website ( <a href="http://www.gov.je">www.gov.je</a> )	3

The Transport and Technical Services department ‘aim to repair serious potholes on main roads within 48 hours of being made aware of them’. Four-fifths (82%) of residents felt this length of time was either ‘very’ or ‘quite’ acceptable, fewer than one in twenty (3%) thought this was ‘not at all’ acceptable, see Figure 9.1.

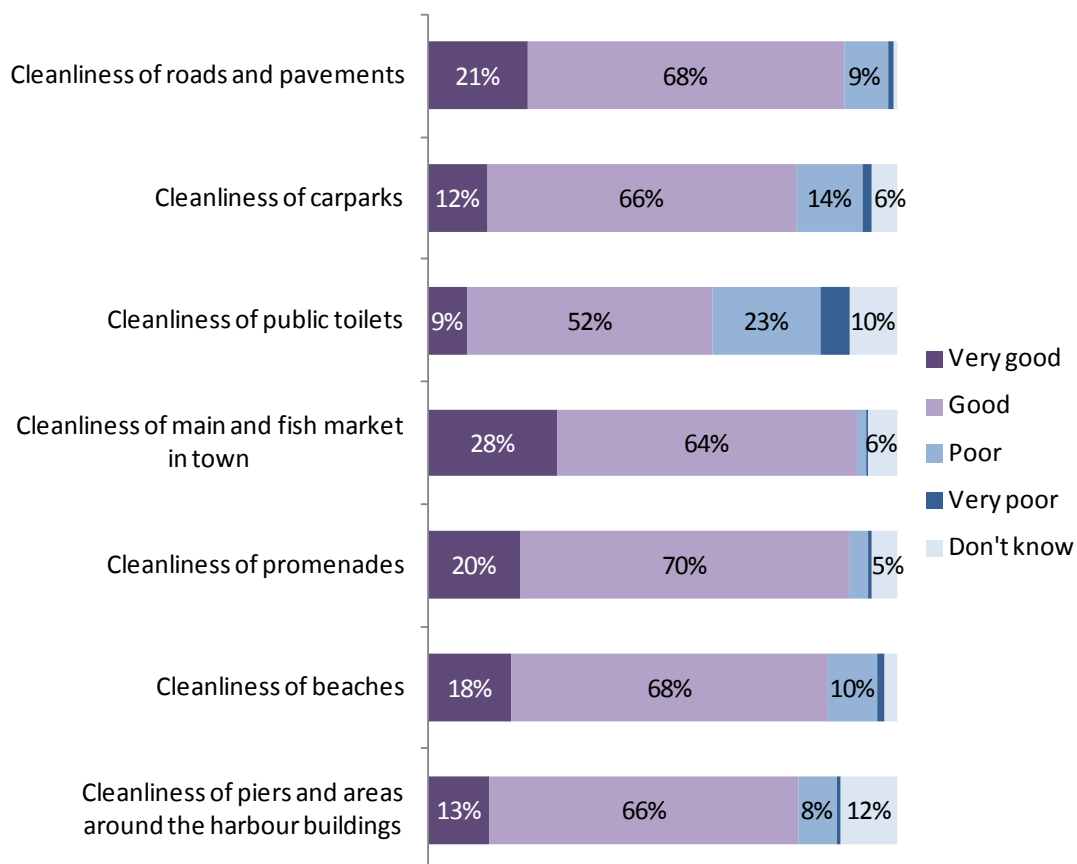
**Figure 9.1 TTS aim to repair serious potholes on main roads within 48 hours of being made aware of them. Do you think this length of time is....?**



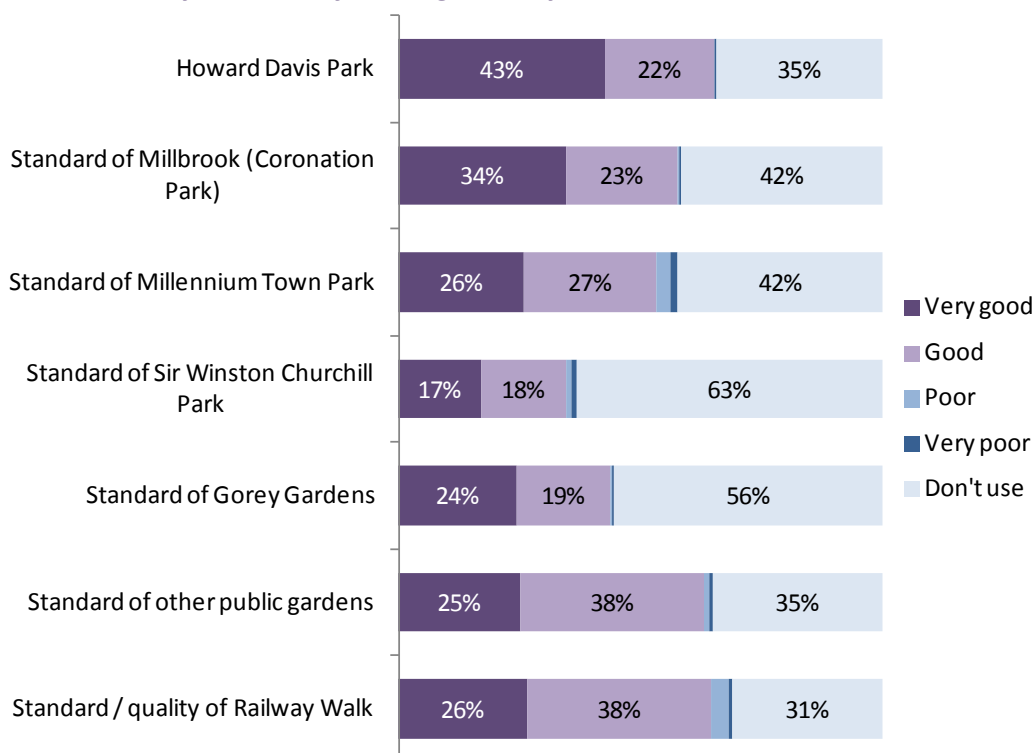
### Facilities in Jersey

Respondents were asked to rate a number of different facilities in Jersey, see Figures 9.2 and 9.3.

**Figure 9.2 How do you rate the following in Jersey?**



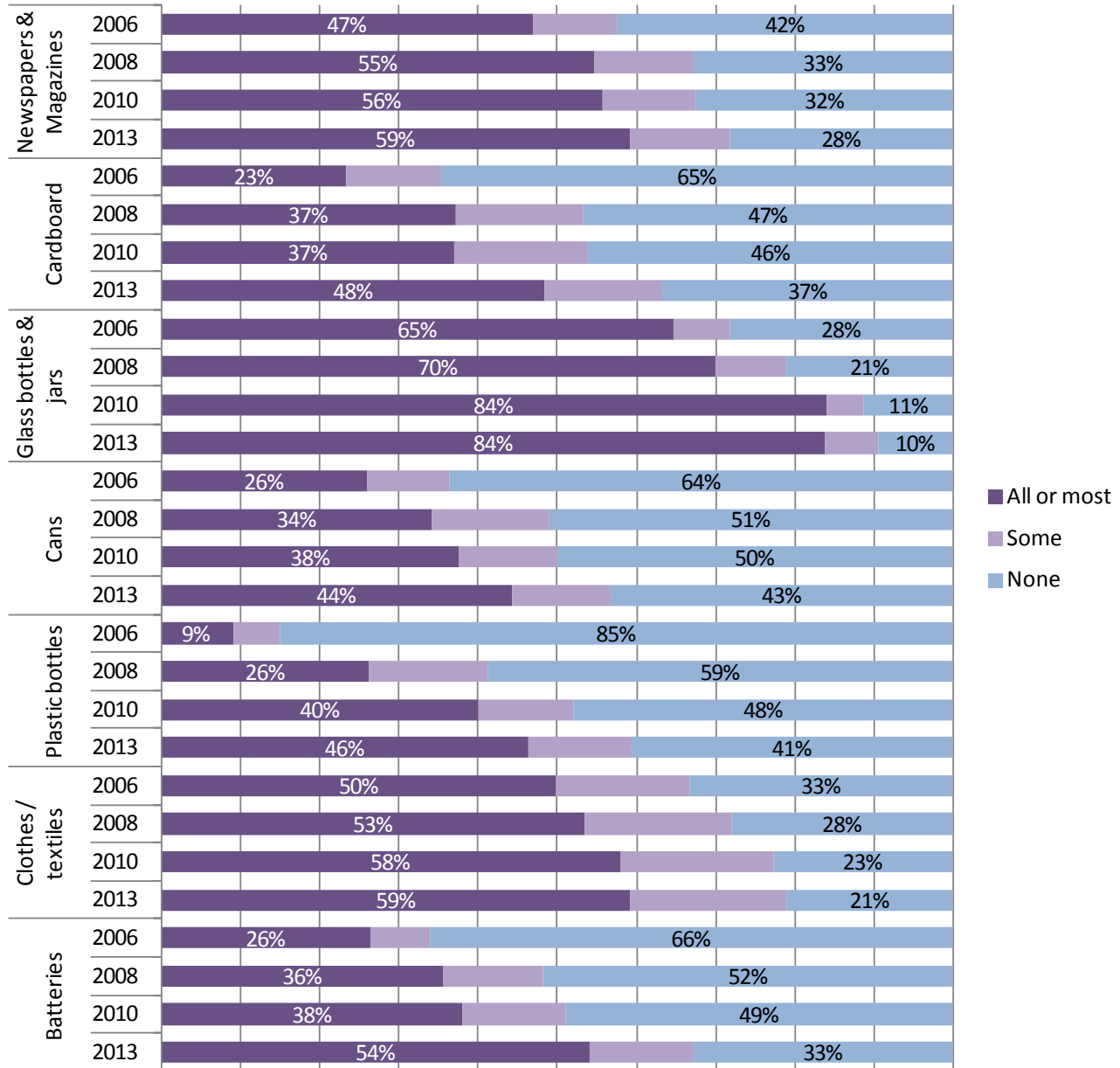
**Figure 9.3 How do you rate the following in Jersey?**



### Recycling

Clear trends can be seen across time showing increasing proportions of households recycling all or some of each material (see Figure 9.4). For example, in 2006 nearly two-thirds (64%) of households recycled none of their cans, compared to two-fifths (43%) in 2013. In 2006 the majority (65%) of households did not recycle cardboard, whereas in 2013 the majority did recycle at least some (63%).

**Figure 9.4** How much of each of the following items do you and your household recycle? By year



Factors that would encourage people to recycle more are given in Table 9.3, along with the percent of adults for whom the factor was identified as an encouragement: the most frequently chosen being kerbside (doorstep) collections and having containers for recycling.

**Table 9.3 Which of the following would encourage you to recycle more?  
(Respondents were able to tick more than one option)**

	<b>Percent</b>
Kerbside (doorstep) collections	49
Having containers for recycling	45
Closer recycling facilities	39
Storage space at home	30
More information on recycling facilities	20
Nothing	14

One in seven people (14%) said that ‘nothing’ would encourage them to recycle more – this group of people were further asked why this was. Around half (51%) said that they already recycled as much as possible, whilst the second most common reason (given by 30%) was not having enough storage space (see Table 9.4). A number of respondents giving an ‘other’ reason indicated it was due to lack of transport or that it was not cost-effective to drive to a recycling centre.

**Table 9.4 If you would not consider recycling more, why is this?  
(Respondents were able to tick more than one option)**

	<b>Percent</b>
I already recycle as much as possible	51
Not enough storage space	30
Not much household waste	14
Not enough time	10
Not interested	3

A quarter (24%) of households composted their food and garden waste, slightly lower than found in 2008 when 31% of households either always or sometimes composted their kitchen or garden waste.

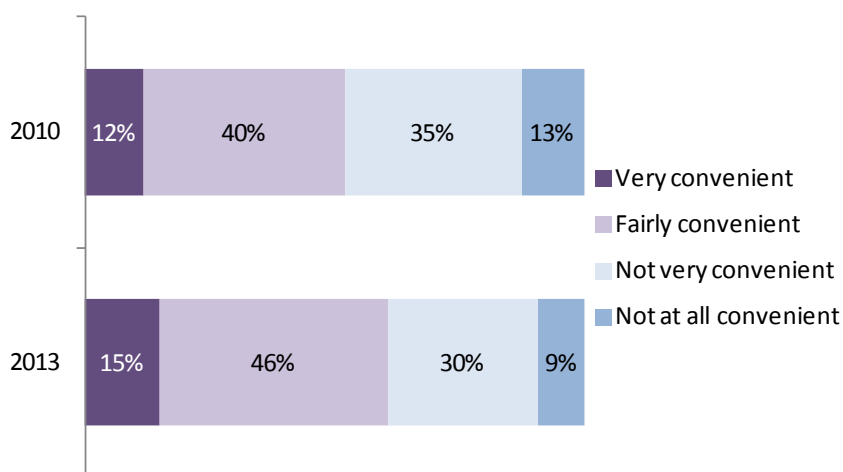
Table 9.5 shows the percent of households who used different means to recycle their household waste. Significant increases can be seen in the proportion of households who reported using Bellozanne’s Household Recycling Centre (two-thirds, 62% in 2013, compared to half, 49%, in 2010), Battery recycling banks (60% in 2013 compared to 43% in 2010), Bellozanne’s Household Green Waste (48% compared to 39%) and Parish doorstep recycling collection (40% compared to 28%).

**Table 9.5 Percent of households who used each of the following means to recycle their household waste**

	2013	2010
Parish glass collection or glass banks	86	84
Charity shops, car boot sales, etc	79	80
Salvation Army clothing banks (textiles, clothes, shoes, etc.)	71	75
Bellozanne’s Household Recycling Centre	62	49
Battery recycling banks	60	43
Island wide recycling banks for paper, cans and plastic bottles	59	58
Bellozanne’s Household Green Waste site	48	39
Parish doorstep recycling collection (kerbside)	40	28
Home composter	22	22

Three-fifths (61%) of those who expressed an opinion thought that recycling household waste in Jersey was either ‘fairly’ or ‘very’ convenient. Figure 9.5 shows the slight increase in number of people reporting that it is convenient at some level to recycle their household waste compared to 2010.

**Figure 9.5 How convenient is it for you to recycle your household waste?**



Two-fifths (39%) of residents would visit the States of Jersey website in order to find out information about how to recycle more of their household waste, and a similar proportion (38%) would ask their family or friends. One in ten (11%) would contact the Recycling Officer.



**Table 9.6** *If you wanted to find out more information about how to recycle more of your household waste what would you do? (Respondents were able to tick more than one option)*

	Percent
Visit the States of Jersey website	39
Ask family / friends	38
Contact (or visit) my Parish Hall	25
Look at the local media	25
Don't know	12
Contact the Recycling Officer	11
None of the above	5
Other	2

People's perception of the importance of recycling in 2013 had not changed significantly from 2010. Around a fifth (21%) identified that recycling was 'not very' or 'not at all' important to them personally (compared to 16% in 2010), whilst the majority (76%) said it was 'fairly' or 'very' important to them personally.

**Figure 9.6** *How important is recycling to you personally?*

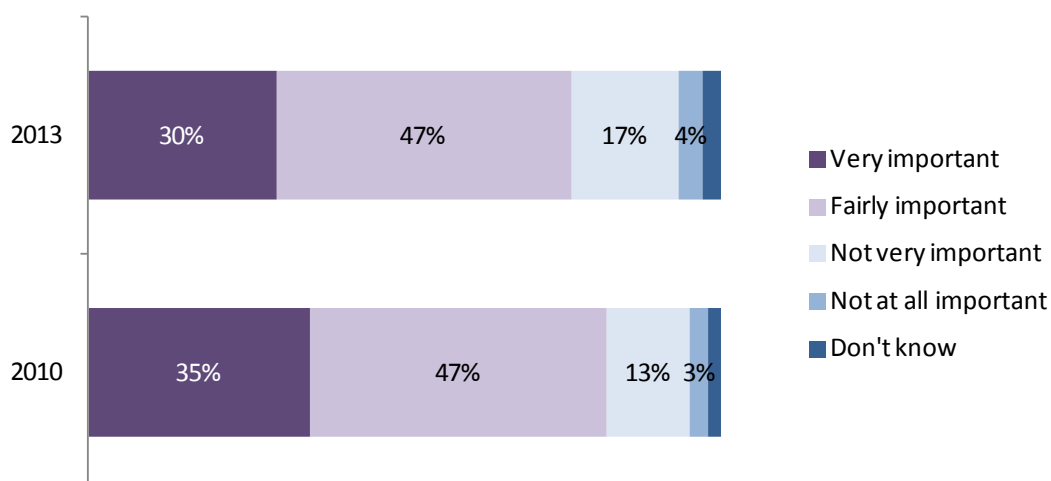


Table 9.7 displays the results of a question around statements about recycling – for example a third (34%) strongly agree that they understand the environmental benefits of recycling, along with nearly three-fifths (56%) who agreed; in contrast around one in twenty (7%) strongly agreed that they know what happens to the materials they recycle, and an additional third (36%) agreed. There has been no significant change in the proportion of those who disagreed or strongly disagreed with each statement in 2013 compared with 2010.

**Table 9.7** *To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about recycling?*

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know	Total
I know what happens to the materials I recycle	7	36	33	7	17	100
I know what materials can and can't be recycled	14	63	13	2	8	100
I know where to find information about recycling in Jersey	10	55	20	5	11	100
I understand the environmental benefits of recycling	34	56	4	1	4	100

## 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 2013 was extremely good, with a response rate of 58% - 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 2013		2011 Census*		Implied weighting factor
	Respondents	Percent	Population	Percent	
Unspecified	19	n/a	-	-	1.00
16-34	208	11	23,825	30	2.79
35-44	293	15	15,410	19	1.28
45-54	403	21	15,428	19	0.93
55-64	403	21	11,581	15	0.70
65+	638	33	13,562	17	0.52
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,964</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>79,806</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1.00</b>

Looking at response distributions for gender and tenure indicated that the responses should be weighted across the three dimensions of age, gender and tenure. This was possible using the Census 2011 population data, resulting in, for example, women aged 16–34 years living in owner-occupied accommodation having a weight of 2.12, whilst men aged 35–44 years living in States rental accommodation had a weight of 0.99.

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 2013	Census 2011*
16-34	30	30
35-44	19	19
45-54	19	19
55-64	14	15
65+	17	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

\* aged 16 or over and living in private households

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

	Percent	
	JASS 2013	Census 2011*
Men	49	49
Women	51	51
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

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

	Percent	
	JASS 2013	Census 2011*
Owner occupied	58	58
Qualified rent	18	17
Social rent	12	12
Non qualified accommodation	13	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

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 2013	Census 2011*
Grouville	5	5
St. Brelade	10	11
St. Clement	8	9
St. Helier	37	35
St. John	2	3
St. Lawrence	5	6
St. Martin	4	4
St. Mary	2	2
St. Ouen	5	4
St. Peter	6	5
St. Saviour	12	13
Trinity	4	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

## 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 2013.

Under the sampling design implemented (simple random sampling without replacement<sup>6</sup>) 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  $\pm 2.2$  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  $50 \pm 2\%$ .

**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  $\pm 7\%$  (age 16 – 34yrs).
- Gender:  $\pm 3\%$ .
- Tenure: Owner-occupiers  $\pm 3\%$ ; Non-qualified accommodation  $\pm 10\%$
- Parish: urban (St Helier)  $\pm 4\%$ ;  
semi-urban: St Brelade  $\pm 7\%$ ; St Clement  $\pm 7\%$ ; and St Saviour  $\pm 6\%$   
others: between  $\pm 10\%$  (St Lawrence) and  $\pm 17\%$  (St Mary).

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.

<sup>6</sup> 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.