



Statistics
Jersey



JERSEY
OPINIONS
& LIFESTYLE
SURVEY
REPORT
2022

Formerly the Jersey Annual Social Survey

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Introduction

About the survey

This report presents the results of the 2022 Jersey Opinions and Lifestyle Survey (JOLS), formerly known as the Jersey Annual Social Survey. The Jersey Annual Social Survey was launched in 2005 and was renamed as the Jersey Opinions and Lifestyle Survey in 2016.

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

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

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

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

A small number of core questions are asked each year to monitor population demographics and economic activity.

Sample size and response rate

Nearly 3,500 households were selected at random to complete the survey in June and July 2022. In order to cover the entire adult population at random, the household member who next celebrated their birthday, and who was aged 16 years or over, was asked to complete the survey. Respondents were able to complete the survey by post or online.

Almost 1,200 people completed the survey questionnaire, a response rate of 35%.

Weighting and confidence intervals

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

However, as with all sample surveys there is an element of statistical uncertainty in looking at very small changes or differences. With the survey methodology used, we can be 95% confident that the sample percentages presented in this report accurately represent the whole population percentage to ± 3.0 percentage points. Therefore, the report focuses on *significant* findings, for example where differences between groups of the population are at least 10 percentage points.

See [Annex](#) for more information on sampling, weighting and definitions used in this survey.

Further information

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

Thank you to everyone that took the time to complete this survey

PERSONAL FINANCES

1 in **4** households
had difficulty
coping financially



75% of **single**
parent families had
difficulty coping
financially



19% of households thought their financial
situation had **improved** over the last year

40% thought it had got **worse**



Half of **adults** said the **cost** of an
adult **dentist appointment**
stopped them from attending



1 in **5 households** have gone
without enough heating
to keep their home warm in the last year
because of a shortage of money

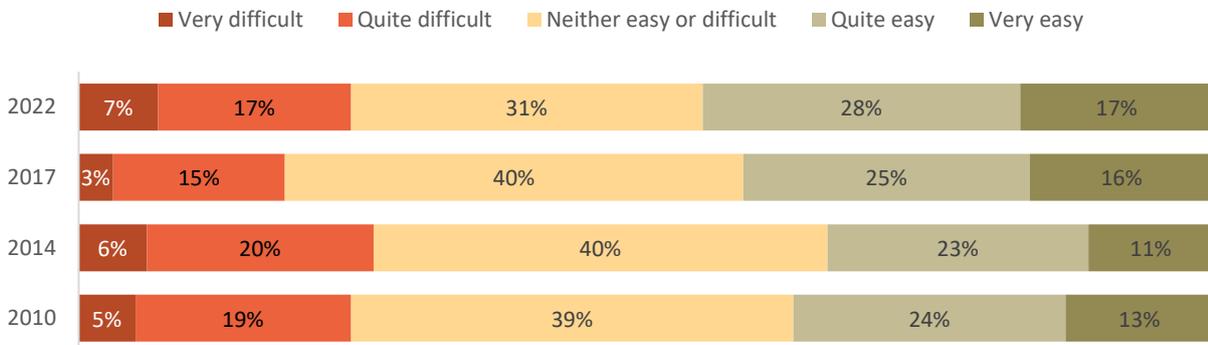


Chapter 1: Personal finances

Coping financially

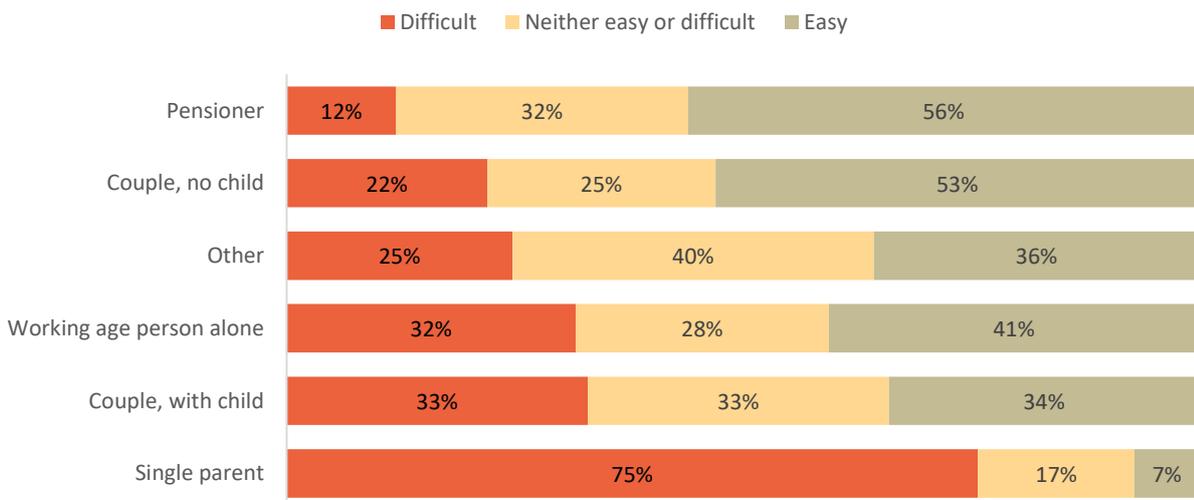
As a household, how easy or difficult do you find it to cope financially?

Figure 1.1 Proportion of households that find it easy or difficult to cope financially, by year



- almost a quarter (24%) of households in 2022 reported having difficulty coping financially¹

Figure 1.2 Proportion of households that find it easy or difficult to cope financially, by household type



- around one in eight (12%) pensioner households found it difficult to cope financially, while more than half (56%) found it easy
- three quarters (75%) of single parent households said they had difficulty coping financially and 7% found it easy, making them the household type that had the most difficulty coping financially
- households with children had greater difficulty (41%) than those without children (20%)

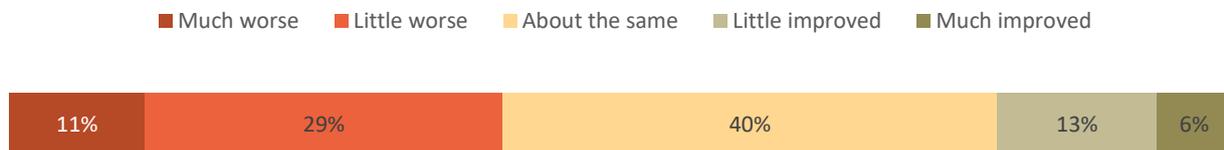
¹ Numbers throughout this report have been independently rounded so individual numbers may not sum to totals

Table 1.1 Proportion of households that find it easy or difficult to cope financially, by tenure (percent)

	Owner-occupied	Qualified rent	Social rent	Non-qualified rent	All tenures
Easy	57	30	24	30	45
Neither	29	36	29	36	31
Difficult	14	34	46	34	24

- over half (57%) of owner-occupiers found it easy to cope financially, while 14% had difficulty
- of households in social rental accommodation, one quarter (24%) found it easy to cope financially, and just under half (46%) found it difficult

Figure 1.3 Comparing back to one year ago, how would you describe your household's financial situation today?

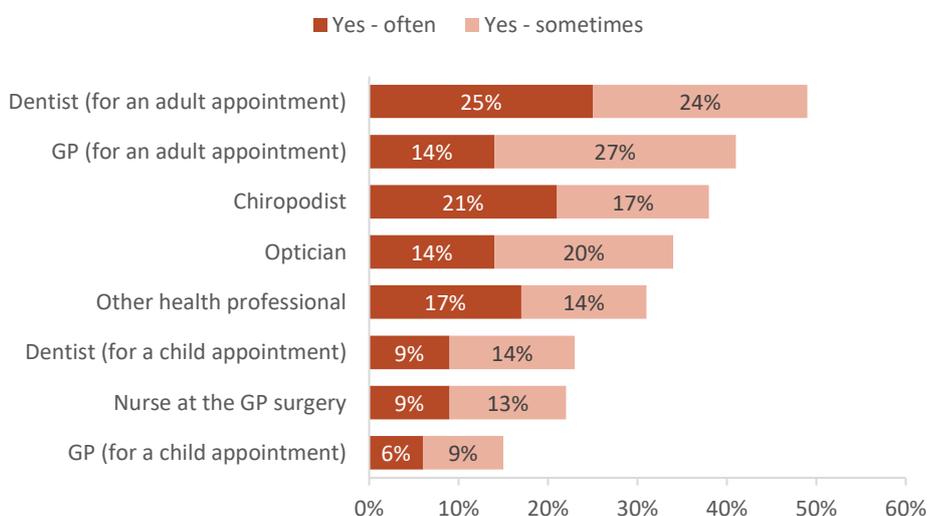


- two fifths (40%) of households thought their financial situation had worsened over the last year, compared to almost a fifth (19%) who thought it had improved
- the proportion of households who thought their financial situation had worsened over the last year has increased from 28% in 2017 to 40% in 2022
- over half (56%) of households earning less than £20,000 per year felt their financial situation had worsened over the last year, compared to just over a quarter (28%) of households earning over £80,000

Difficulties paying

Households that reported they did not know / were not applicable were excluded from this analysis

Figure 1.4 Does the cost of any of the following stop you from going to the...?



- half (49%) of adults said that the cost of an adult dentist appointment stopped them from attending

In the last 12 months, has your household been in arrears for the following (i.e. unable to pay on time)?

Table 1.2 Percentage of households in arrears for the following bills

	Yes	No
Electricity, gas or oil bills	4	96
Mortgage or rent payments for your home	4	96
Hire purchase or other loan payments	4	96
Parish rates	3	97
Water bill	2	98

- overall, one in thirteen (8%) Jersey households had been in arrears for at least one of the listed bills
- these proportions are similar to the last time this question was asked in 2017

In the last 12 months, has your household had to minimise the usage of any of the following, due to a shortage of money?

Table 1.3 Percentage of households who have minimised the usage of the following

	Yes	No
Heating fuel (e.g. electricity, gas or oil)	20	80
Electronic equipment (e.g. TV, gadgets etc.)	10	90
The oven for cooking	8	92
Use of water for cooking / bathing / drinking	7	93
Electric top up keys	5	95

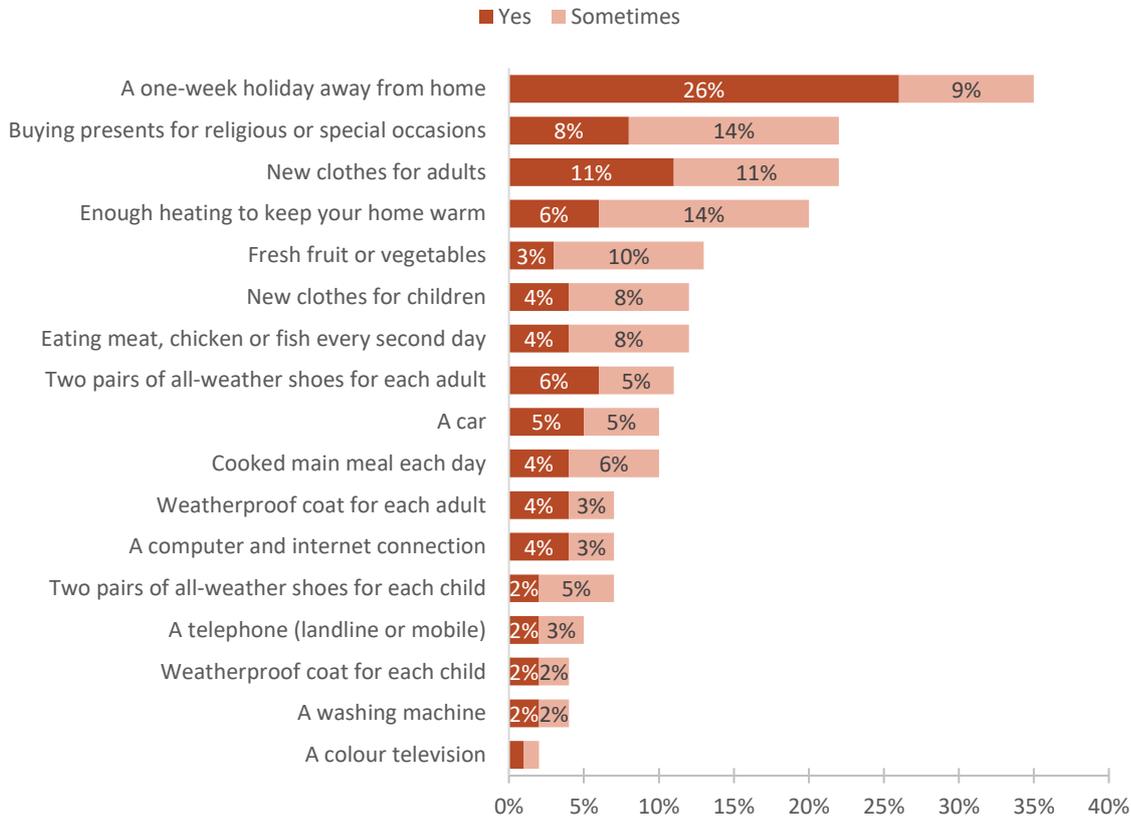
- overall, one in five (22%) households had minimised their usage of at least one in the last 12 months

Going without

Households that reported they did not want or need particular items were excluded from this analysis.

Has your household gone without the following because of a shortage of money over the last 12 months?

Figure 1.5 Proportion of households that have gone without particular items because of a shortage of money over the last 12 months

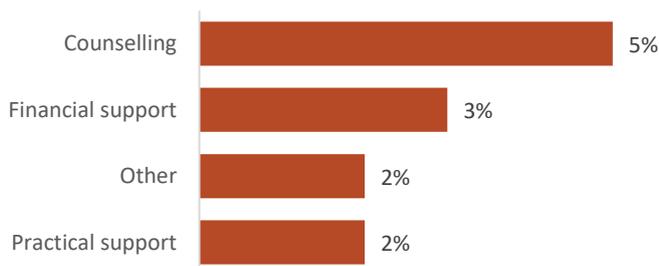


- overall, one in three (34%) households have gone without at least one of the listed items because of a shortage of money over the last 12 months
- one in five (20%) households have gone without enough heating to keep their home warm
- these proportions are similar to those reported in 2017

Charity support

Have you been supported by any local charities or voluntary groups?

Figure 1.6 Proportion of households that have been supported by local charities or voluntary groups (Respondents could select more than one option)



- one in ten (10%) households had been supported by a local charity or voluntary group

LIVING IN JERSEY

84%

of adults were **satisfied with Jersey** as a place to live



93%

of adults were **satisfied with their neighbourhood** as a place to live



70%

living in **rural** parishes were very satisfied with their local **neighbourhood**



40%

living in **St Helier** were very satisfied with their local **neighbourhood**

58% of adults

were **very satisfied** with their current housing including...



70%

living in **rural** parishes

44%

living in **St Helier**



47%

of workers **commuted** to work by **car** or **van**

74% of

workers **living**  in **St Helier** **work** in town compared to **60%** **living** in **rural** parishes

39%



commuted using an **active mode** of transport such as walking or cycling

Chapter 2: Living in Jersey

Satisfaction with where you live

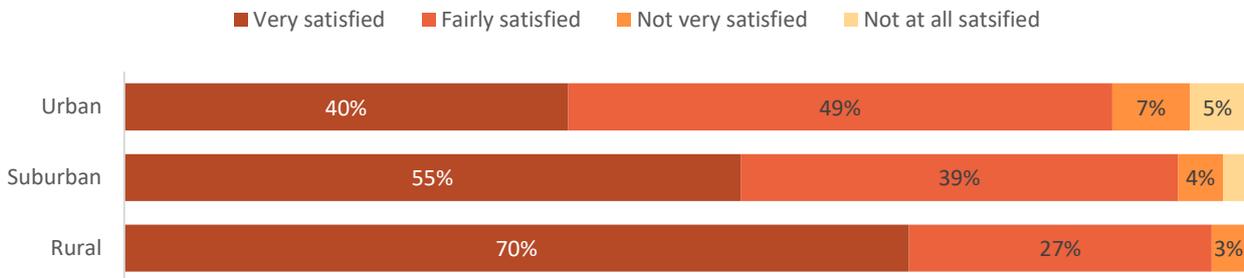
As a place to live, how satisfied are you with your local neighbourhood (within 5 minutes' walk of your home)?

Figure 2.1 Satisfaction with local neighbourhood (within 5 minutes' walk of home)



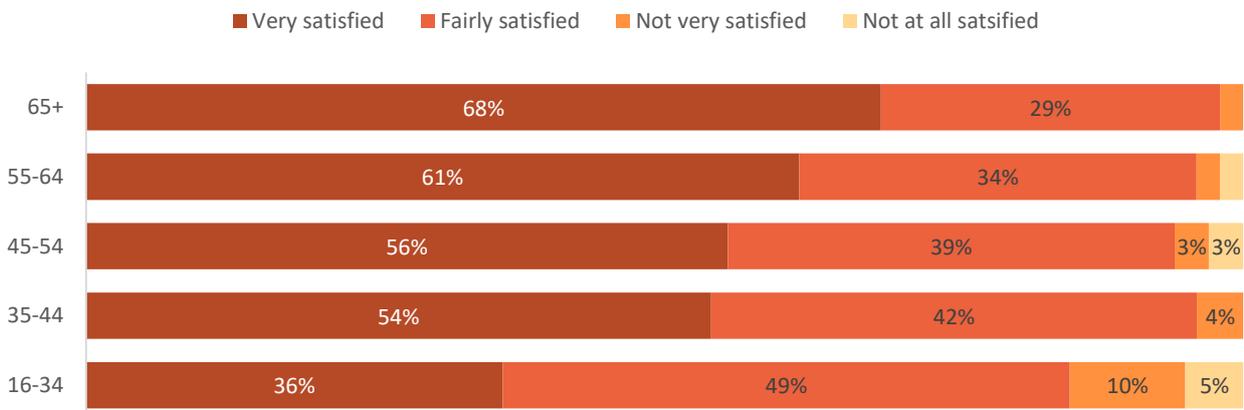
- 93% of adults were very / fairly satisfied with their local neighbourhood; this is a slight decline from 2018

Figure 2.2 Satisfaction with local neighbourhood (within 5 minutes' walk of home), by parish type



- smaller proportions of adults living in St Helier were very satisfied with their local neighbourhood (40%) than those living in rural parishes (70%)
- 96% of owner-occupiers were very or fairly satisfied with their local neighbourhood compared to three quarters (75%) of adults in social rental accommodation

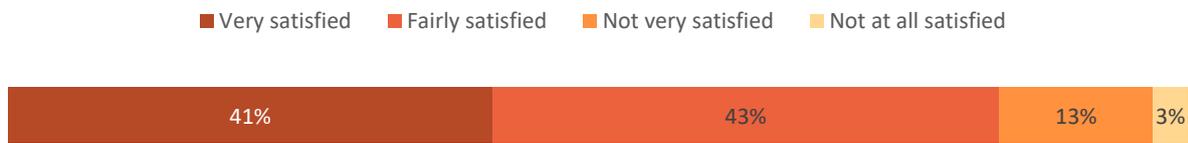
Figure 2.3 Satisfaction with local neighbourhood (within 5 minutes' walk of home), by age group



- Two thirds (68%) of those aged 65 and over were very satisfied with their local neighbourhood; this compared to just over one third (36%) of 16 to 34 year-olds

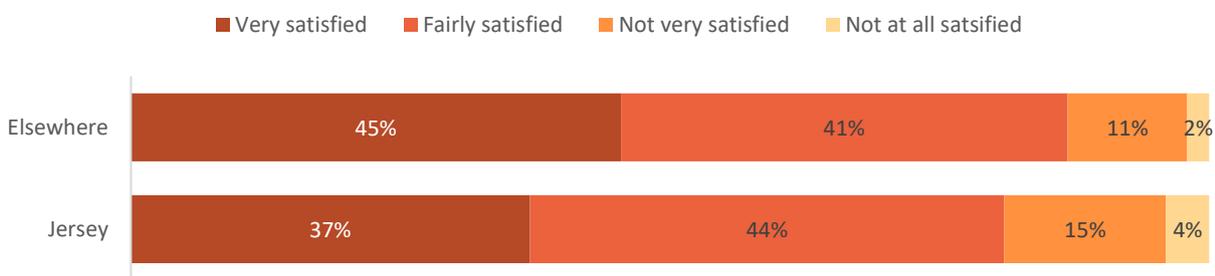
As a place to live, how satisfied are you with Jersey as a whole?

Figure 2.4 Satisfaction with Jersey as a whole



- over eight out of ten (84%) adults were satisfied with Jersey as a whole; this is a decrease from 2018 where 92% of adults were satisfied
- the proportion of adults who were very satisfied with Jersey as a whole increased with age, ranging from under a third (29%) of 16 to 34 year-olds to over half (56%) of those aged 65 and over

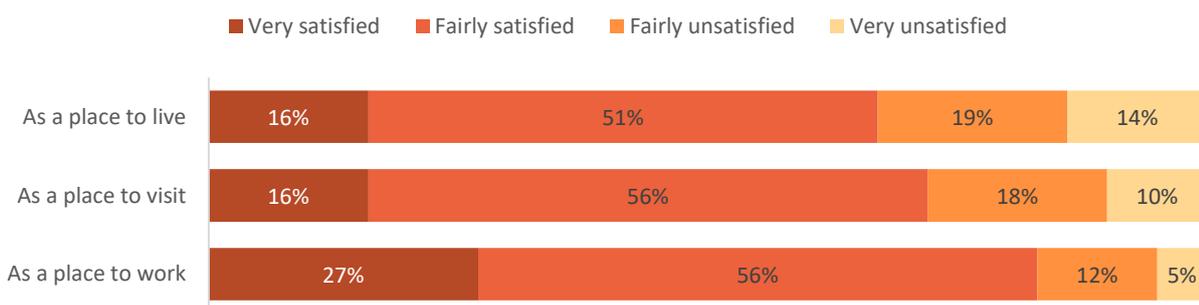
Figure 2.5 Satisfaction with Jersey as a whole, by place of birth



- just under half (45%) of adults born outside of Jersey were very satisfied with Jersey as a whole, compared to 37% of those born in Jersey

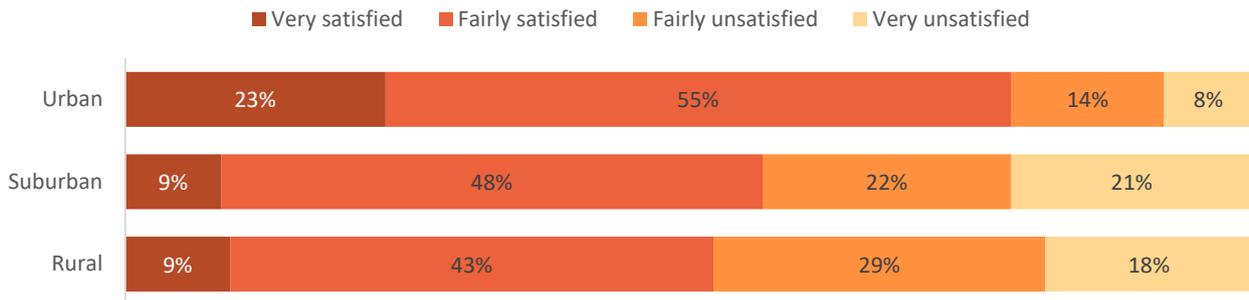
How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with St Helier as a place to live, work and visit?

Figure 2.6 Satisfaction with St Helier as a place to live, work and visit (excludes don't know responses)



- the majority of adults in Jersey (excluding don't know responses) were satisfied at some level with St Helier as a place to live (67%), visit (72%) and work (83%)
- around one in four (27%) adults in Jersey who expressed an opinion were very satisfied with St Helier as a place to work, compared to around one in six (16%) for living and visiting

Figure 2.7 Satisfaction with St Helier as a place to live, by parish of residence (excludes don't know responses)

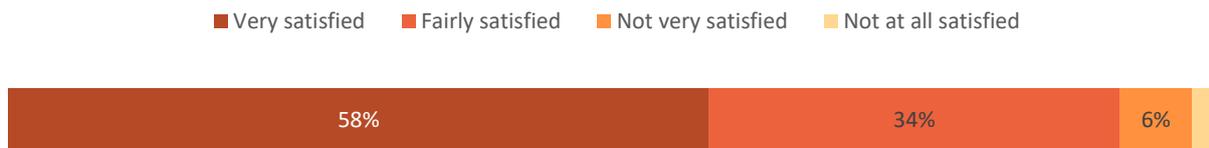


- four in five (79%) adults living in St Helier who expressed an opinion were satisfied with St Helier as a place to live, compared to half (52%) of those living in rural parishes
- almost a quarter (23%) of adults living in St Helier were very satisfied with St Helier as a place to live, compared to 9% of those living in suburban and rural parishes

Your housing

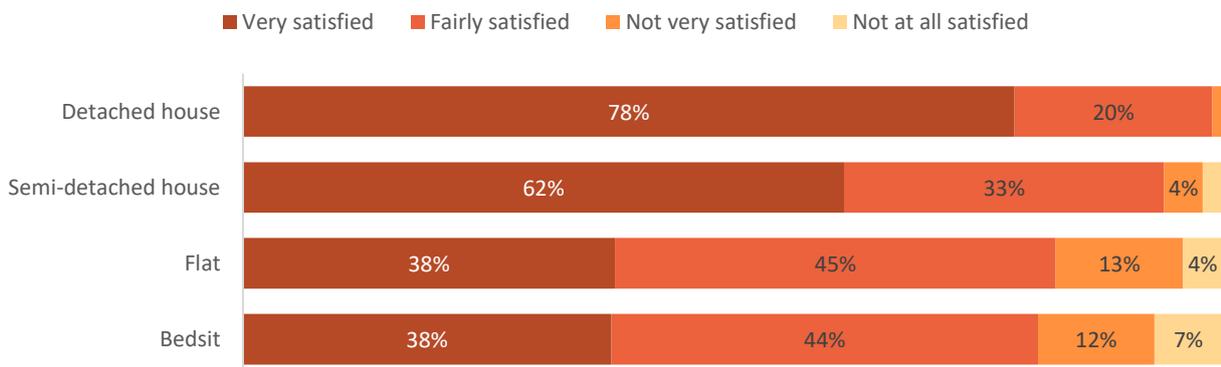
Overall, how satisfied are you with your current housing?

Figure 2.8 Satisfaction with current housing



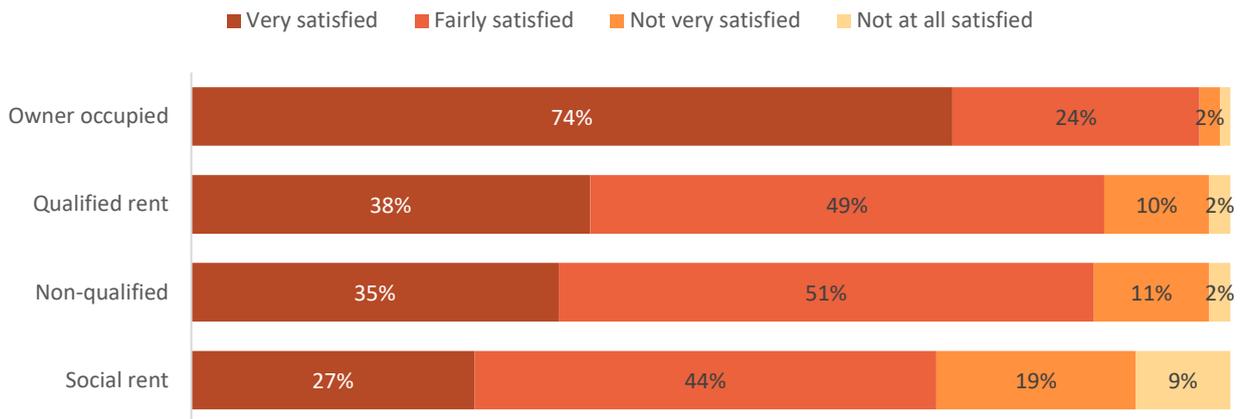
- nine out of ten (91%) adults were satisfied with their current housing
- the proportion of adults who were very satisfied with their current housing ranged from 44% of adults who lived in St Helier to 70% of adults who lived in rural parishes

Figure 2.9 Satisfaction with current housing, by property type



- nearly all adults (98%) living in a detached house were satisfied at some level with their current housing, compared to eight out of ten (81%) adults living in a bedsit
- around four out of five (78%) adults living in a detached house were very satisfied with their current housing, compared to two out of five (38%) adults living in a flat or bedsit

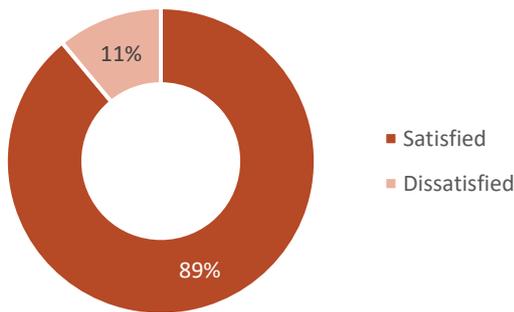
Figure 2.10 Satisfaction with current housing, by tenure



- three quarters (74%) of owner-occupiers were very satisfied with their current housing, compared to one quarter (27%) of adults in social rental property

In the area where you live, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the quality of water?

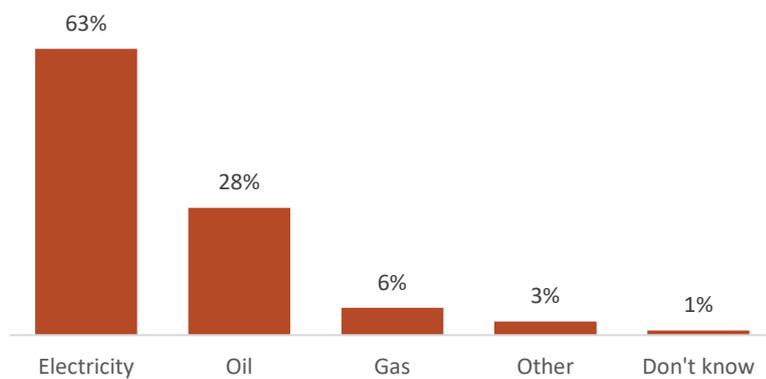
Figure 2.11 Satisfaction with water quality



- nine in ten (89%) adults were satisfied with their local water quality; this is an increase from 85% in 2018

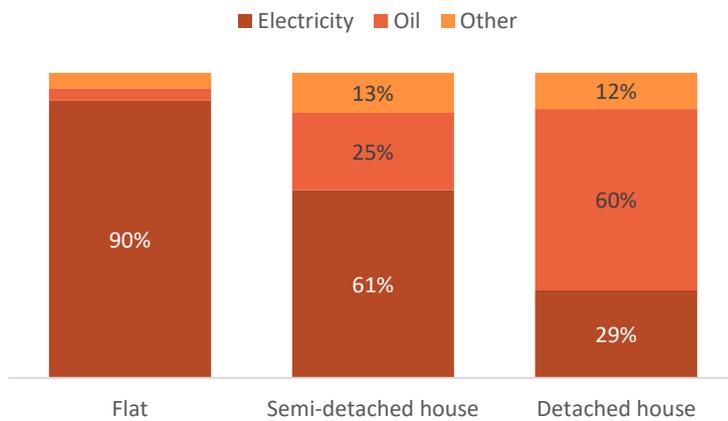
What is the main fuel type used to heat your home?

Figure 2.12 Main fuel type used to heat the home



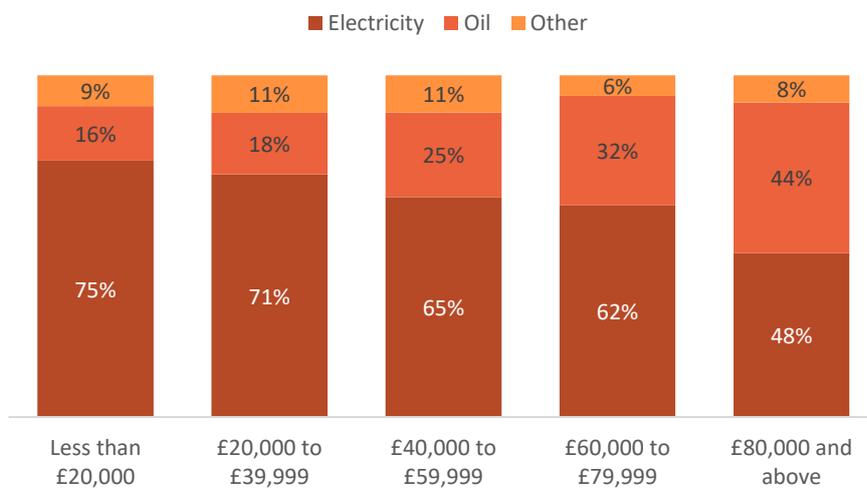
- around three in five (63%) households used electricity as the main fuel type to heat their home

Figure 2.13 Main fuel type used to heat the home, by property type



- the majority (90%) of adults living in flats used electricity as the main fuel type to heat their home; this compared to fewer than a third (29%) of adults living in a detached house
- nearly all adults living in social rented properties (92%) used electricity as the main fuel type, compared to half (51%) of owner occupiers

Figure 2.14 Main fuel type used to heat the home, by household income

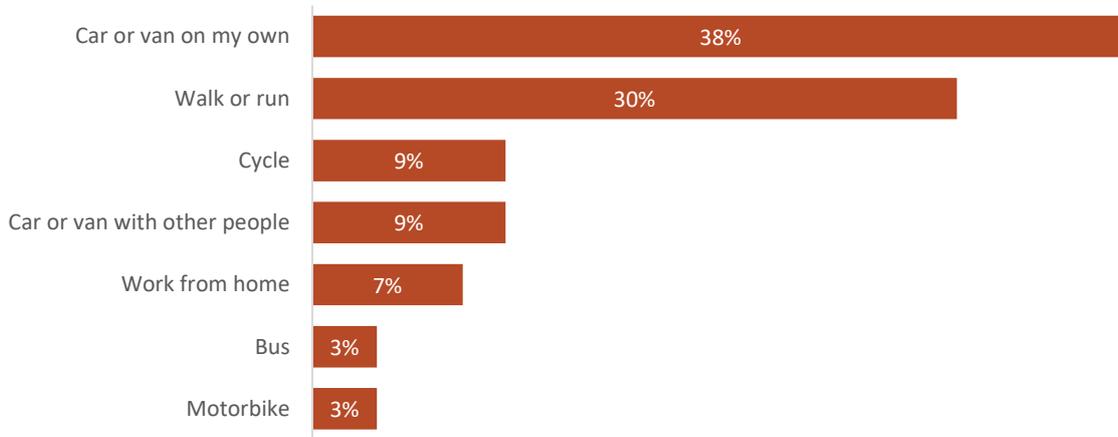


- the proportion of households using electricity as their main fuel type decreased with household income; in contrast, the proportion of households using oil as their main fuel type increased with income

Travel to work

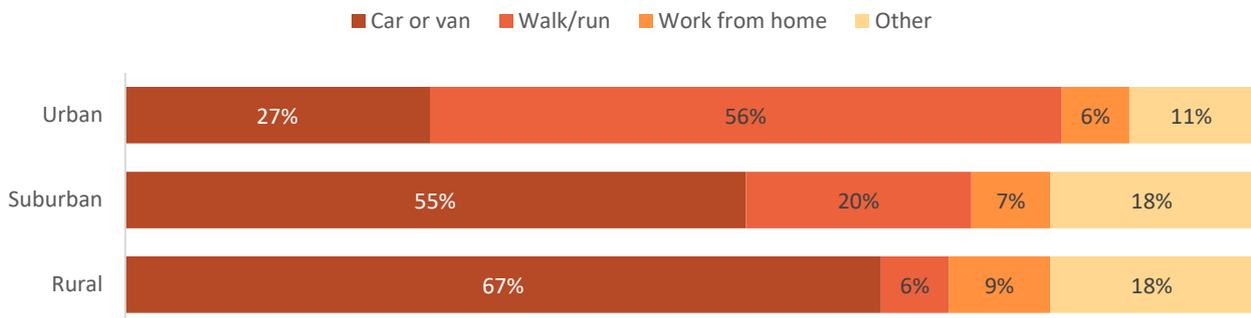
Working adults were asked how they usually travel to work.

Figure 2.15 How do you usually travel to work (on a typical day)?



- just under half (47%) of adults travelled by car or van for the longest part of their journey
- two in five (39%) adults travelled to work using an active mode of transport such as walking or cycling
- methods of travelling to work have not changed significantly over the past ten years

Figure 2.16 How do you usually travel to work (on a typical day): by parish type



- for adults living in St Helier, over half (56%) walked to work and just over a quarter (27%) travelled by car
- for adults living in rural parishes, over three fifths (67%) of adults travelled to work by car, compared to 6% who walk to work
- nearly one in ten (9%) adults living in rural parishes worked from home compared to one in fifteen (6%) adults who lived in St Helier

Figure 2.17 How often do you use other ways to travel to work as the longest part or distance of your journey? (Workers that normally travel by car or motorbike)

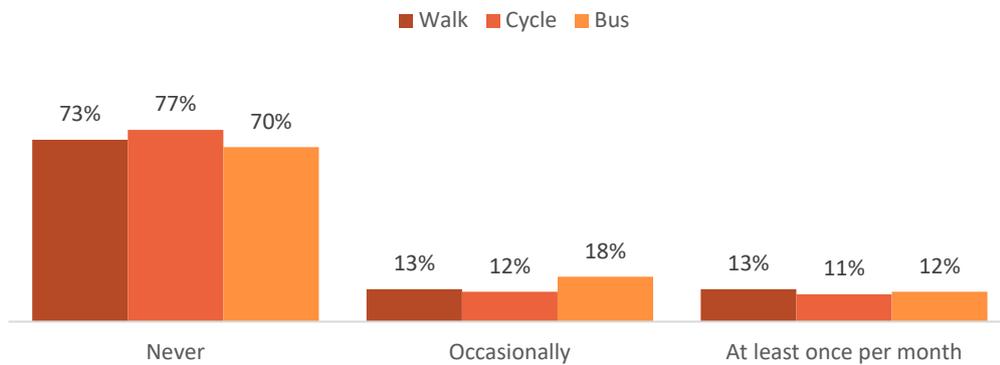
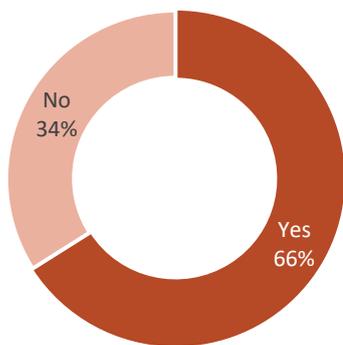
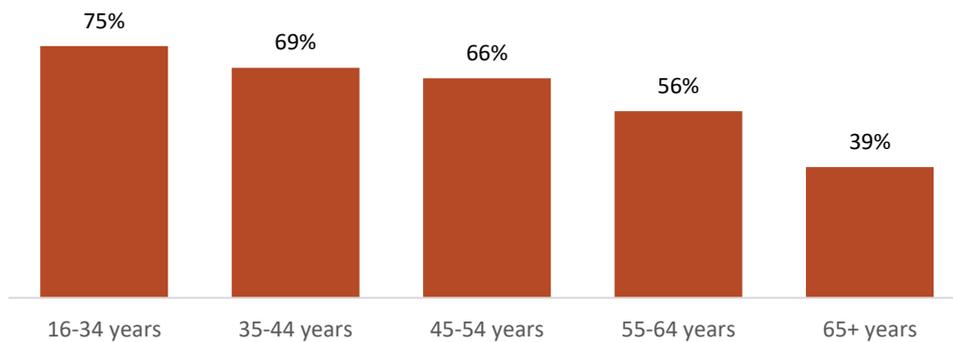


Figure 2.18 Do you work in town?



- two thirds (66%) of workers worked in St Helier
- nearly three quarters (74%) of workers who lived in St Helier work in town; compared to 60% of those living in rural parishes

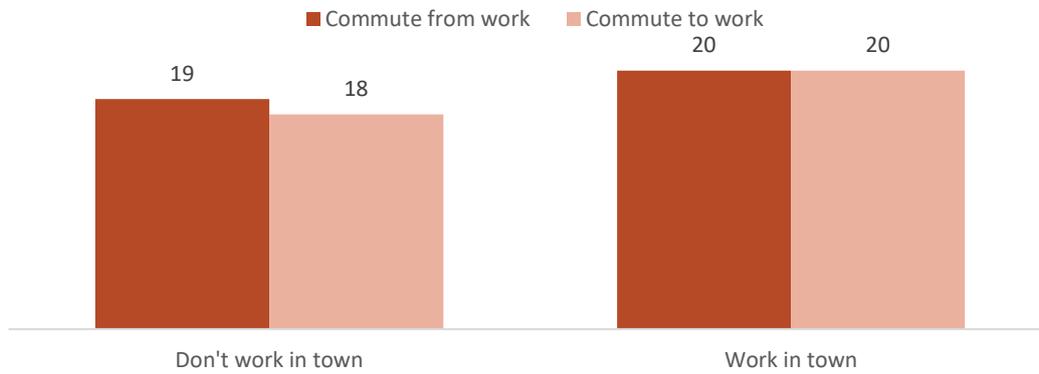
Figure 2.19 Percentage of working adults who work in town, by age



- three out of four workers (75%) who were aged between 16 and 34 years worked in St Helier; this proportion decreased with age

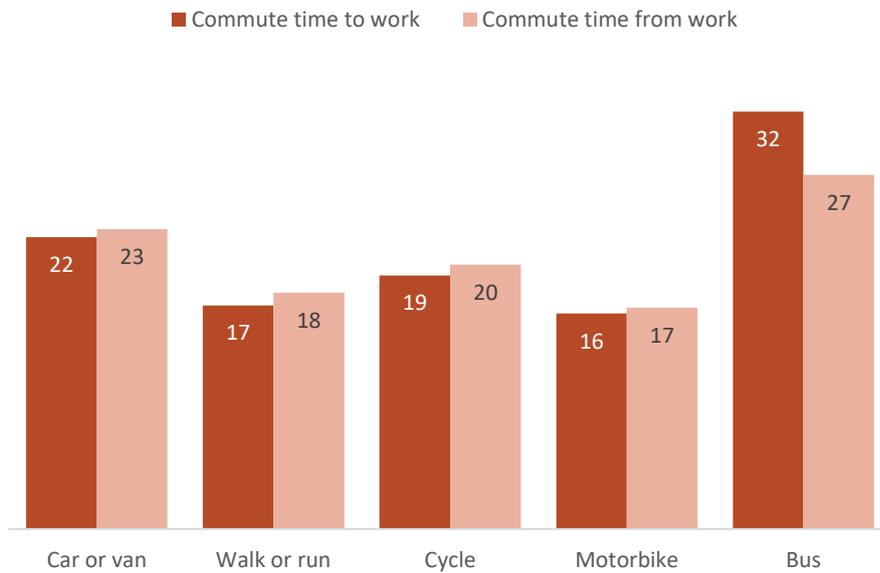
Time spent commuting to work

Figure 2.20 Average (mean) commute time (minutes) for Jersey workers (rounded to nearest minute)



- average commute times for adults working in town and working elsewhere were similar

Figure 2.21 Average (mean) commute time (minutes) for workers in town: by mode of transport



- workers in town commuting by bus took an average of 32 minutes to travel to work
- town workers commuting to work by walking or running took an average of 17 minutes

VOTING

In the June 2022 general election...

more older people voted than **younger people**



53% of those aged 65 and over voted



17% of those aged 16-34 years voted

30% of non-voters felt their vote wouldn't have made a difference



28% of non-voters didn't trust the political system

The most common ways to **find out about the candidates** were:



- Read **information** sent by **individual candidates**
- Read **manifesto** booklet



1 in 4 adults slightly or strongly **agreed** they can **influence decisions** in Jersey



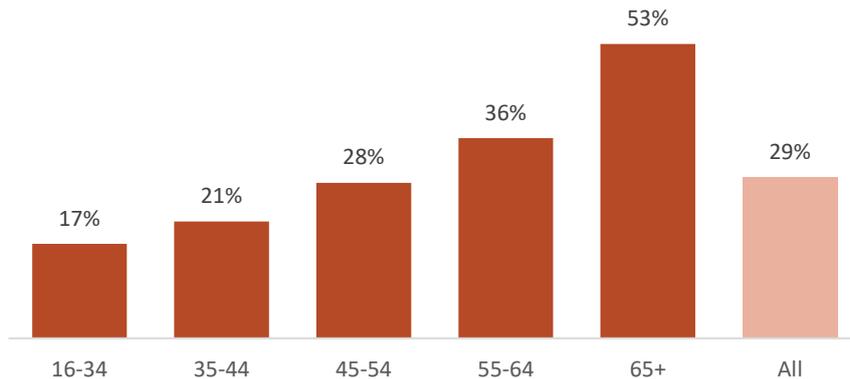
Chapter 3: Voting

General election in June 2022

Under a third (29%) of all adults voted in the June 2022 general election². Due to a higher tendency for voting adults to respond to the survey, the voting rate is higher among respondents to this survey compared to the full population. The figures in this chapter have had an additional weighting applied to account for this.

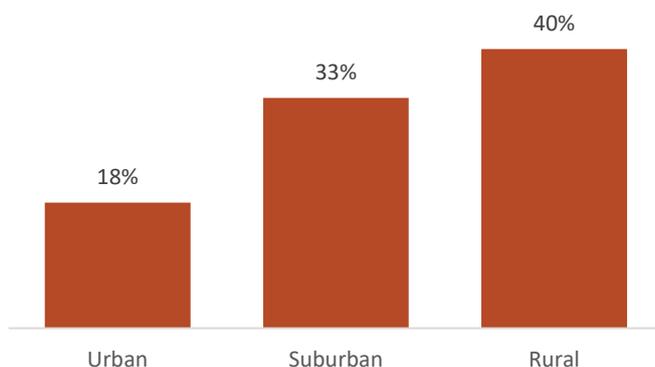
Did you vote in the general election in June 2022?

Figure 3.1 Proportion of adults who voted in the general election in June 2022, by age group



- the proportion of adults voting increased with age; 17% of 16 to 34 year-olds voted in the last election, rising to more than half (53%) of those aged 65 and over
- adults who had greater trust in the States Assembly (see Chapter 4) were more likely to vote; just over one in five (23%) adults who gave the States Assembly the lowest trust rating³ (1-3 out of 10) voted compared to nearly two in five (38%) of adults who gave the highest rating (8-10 out of 10)

Figure 3.2 Proportion of adults who voted in the last general election in June 2022, by parish

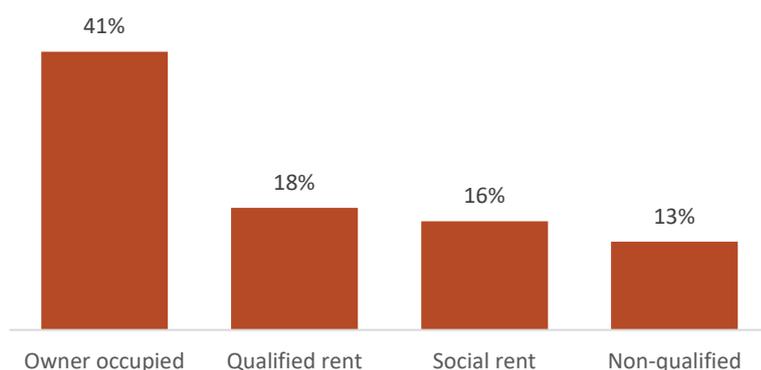


- adults living in St Helier were the least likely to have voted; fewer than one in five (18%) adults living in St Helier voted in the 2022 election compared to two in five (40%) living in rural parishes

² This is based on actual voter numbers (rather than survey data) and is the proportion of all adults, not just of those eligible or registered to vote (see annex). Across all adults, the voter turnout was 29%. Among registered voters, the turnout was 42%.

³ Adults were asked to rate their level of trust in various institutions on a scale of 1 to 10 where 1 means they do not trust at all and 10 means they trust completely

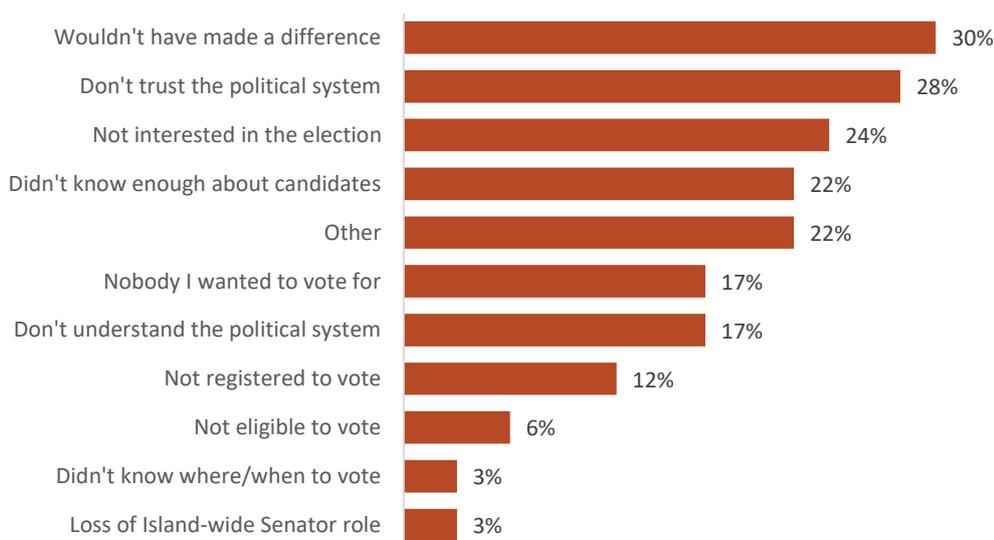
Figure 3.3 Proportion of adults who voted in the last general election in June 2022, by tenure



- owner-occupiers were more likely to have voted than other tenures; two fifths (41%) of owner-occupiers voted in the June 2022 election compared to fewer than a fifth of adults living in other tenures⁴

Adults who did not vote in the June 2022 election were asked why they did not vote

Figure 3.4 Reasons for not voting in the June 2022 election, proportion of non-voters (Respondents could select more than one option)



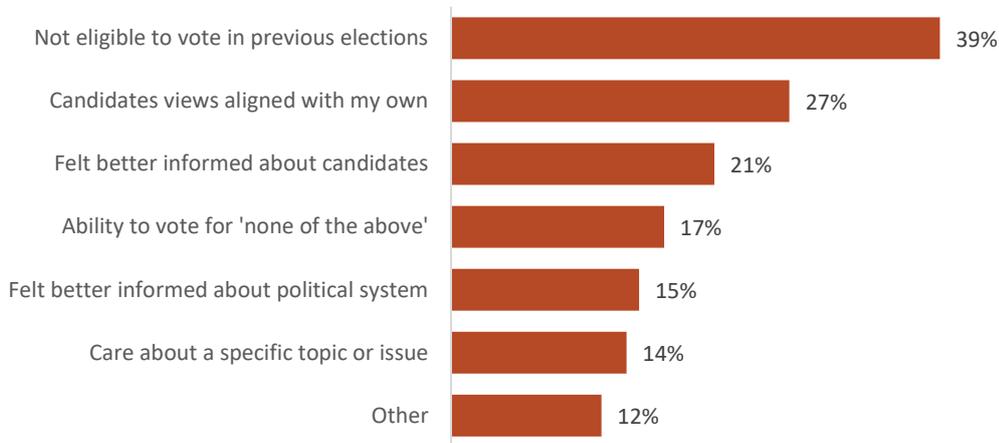
- nearly a third of non-voters said they did not vote because it wouldn't have made a difference (30%), or they did not trust the political system (28%)
 - these were the most commonly cited options amongst adults aged 35 and over
 - for adults aged 16 to 34 years, the most commonly cited reason for not voting was because they did not know enough about the candidates
- other reasons commonly cited were being off-Island, being sick or injured, and being too busy
- of Islanders who were not eligible to vote, three fifths (64%) were aged 16 to 34 years old
- the loss of the Island-wide Senator role was the least cited reason for not voting (3% of respondents)

⁴ The non-qualified tenure is likely to include a higher proportion of new arrivals to the Island who may not yet have been entitled to vote

Motivations for voting

Respondents who had not voted before were asked what motivated them to do so in 2022?

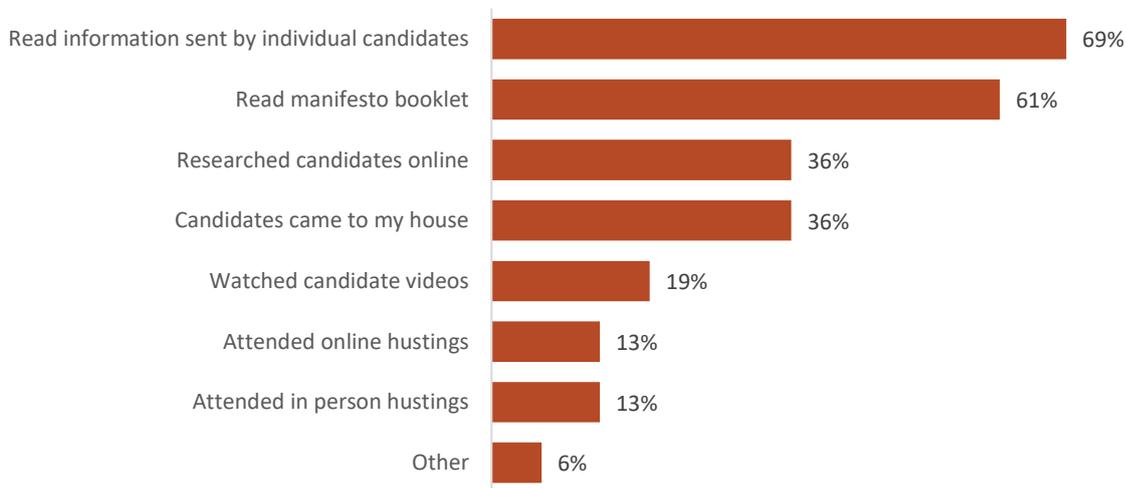
Figure 3.5 Motivations for voting in 2022, proportion of voters who had not voted before (Respondents could select more than one option)



Candidate information

Respondents who had voted in the 2022 election were asked how they found out about the candidates

Figure 3.6 How did you find out about the candidates you could vote for? (Respondents could select more than one option)

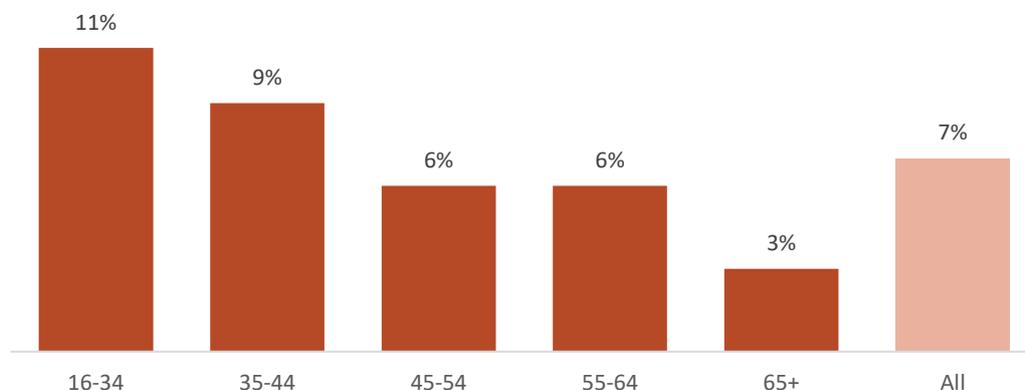


- reading information sent by individual candidates and reading the manifesto booklet were the most common ways to find out about the candidates
- younger voters were more likely to research candidates online: three fifths (63%) of 16 to 34 year-old voters researched candidates online compared to 15% of voters aged 65 and over
- one in eight (13%) people attended online hustings: this ranged from 7% of 65 and overs to 23% of 16 to 34 year-olds

Consider standing for election

Have you ever, or would you, consider standing for election in Jersey?

Figure 3.7 Proportion of adults who have ever, or would consider standing for election, by age group

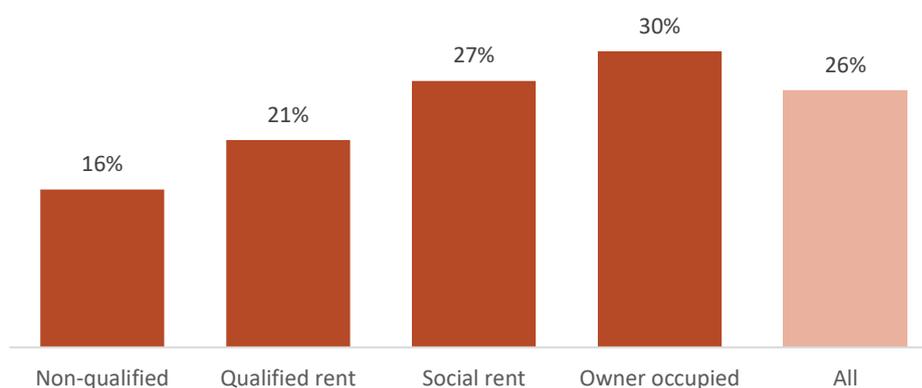


- one in fourteen (7%) adults have ever, or would consider standing for election in Jersey
- the proportion of adults who have ever, or would consider standing for election in Jersey decreased with age; this was the reverse of the pattern of propensity to vote
- one in ten (10%) males would consider standing for election, compared to one in twenty-five (4%) females
- 10% of adults who voted in the 2022 election would consider standing for election, compared to 4% of those who did not vote

Influence

How much do you agree or disagree that you can influence decisions that affect Jersey?

Figure 3.8 Proportion of adults who agree they can influence decisions that affect Jersey, by tenure



- a quarter (26%) of adults slightly or strongly agreed they can influence decisions that affect Jersey
- 45 to 54 year-olds were most likely to agree that they can influence decisions that affect Jersey: 30% agreed with the statement, compared to 21% of 35 to 44 year-olds
- over a third (35%) of adults with higher education qualifications agreed with the statement, compared to 21% of adults with no or secondary-level qualifications
- a third (32%) of adults who voted in the election agreed with the statement; this compared with one fifth (20%) of adults who did not vote

GETTING INVOLVED

States of Jersey Police and **charities** were the **most trusted institutions**



in the
Island



The **States Assembly** and **Government departments** were the **least trusted**

Half (50%)



of adults had **voiced their opinion** in the previous 12 months by activities such as **signing a petition** or **boycotting certain products**



35% of adults had **volunteered** in the past 12 months

83%

of adults thought the range of **social activities** in Jersey is **good or very good**



In the last 12 months...



54% of adults attended the **cinema**

33% of adults attended **live music events**

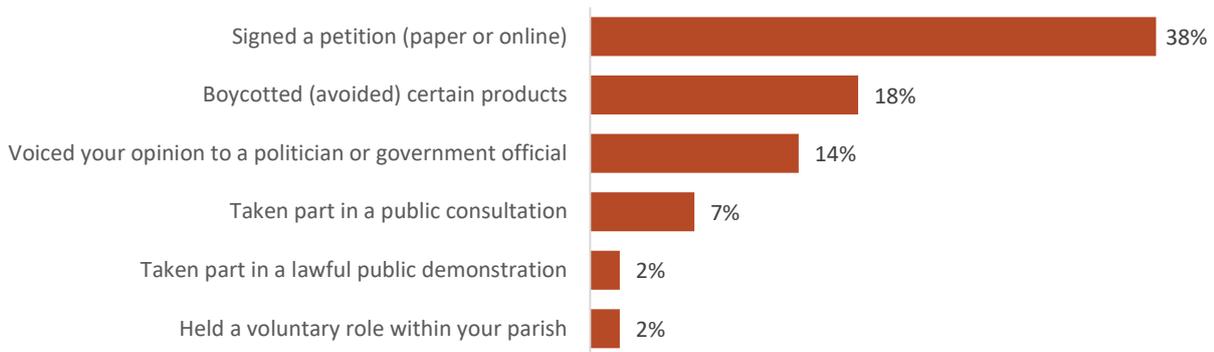
19% of adults took part in a **cultural activity**

Chapter 4: Getting involved

Civic engagement

In the last 12 months have you done any of the following?

Figure 4.1 Proportion of adults who have taken part in particular civic activities
(Respondents could select more than one option)

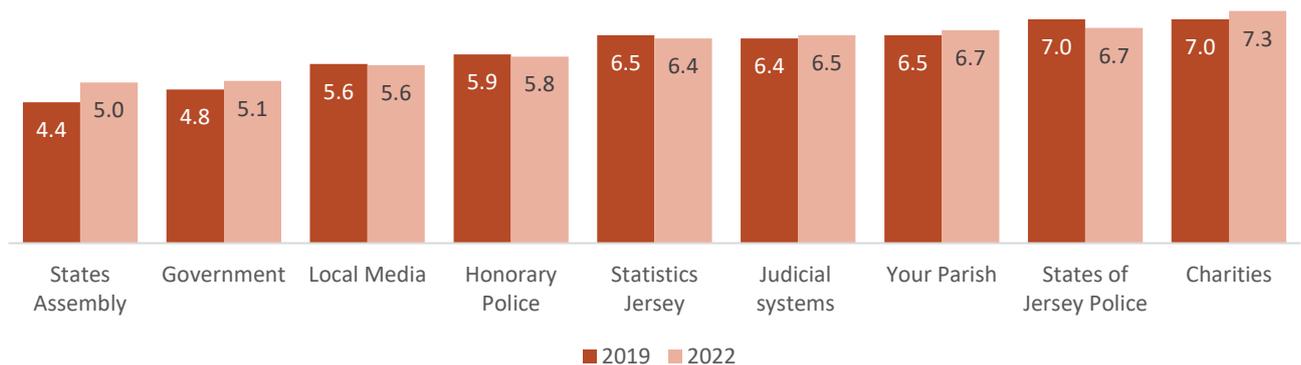


- half (50%) of adults had done at least one of the listed activities in the last twelve months
- signing a petition was the most commonly cited activity, with two-fifths (38%) of adults having done this
 - signing a petition was more common among 35 to 44 year-olds (43%), decreasing with age to just over a quarter (27%) of those aged 65 and over
- across age groups, similar proportions of people had taken part in at least one civic activity

Trust in Jersey institutions

A series of questions asked how much people trusted a range of civic or other community institutions.

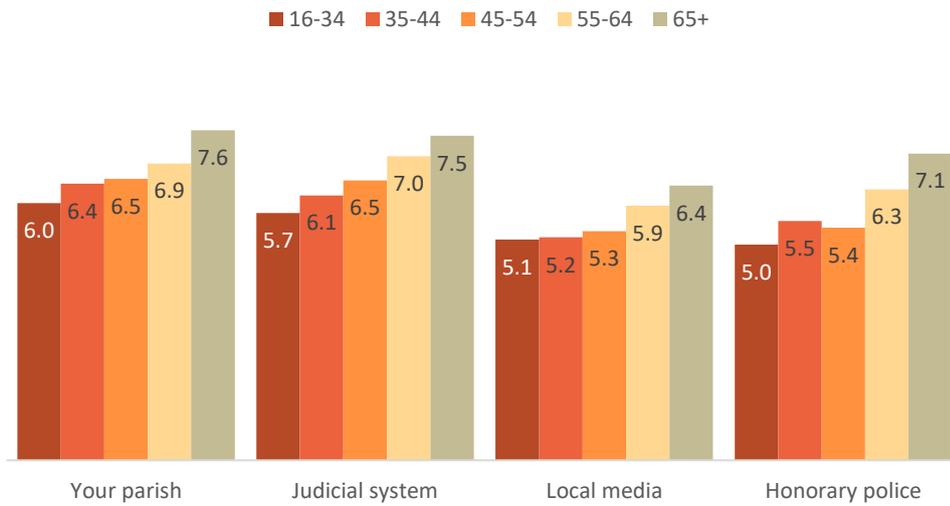
Figure 4.2 Average (mean) score of how much people trust the following institutions: 2019 and 2022
(1 = do not trust at all; 10 = trust completely)



- Jersey charities were scored as the most trustworthy institutions with a mean average score of 7.3 out of 10.0 in 2022
- the States Assembly was the least trusted institution with a mean score of 5.0 in 2022
- the States Assembly had the greatest improvement in trust since the last time the question was asked in 2019; mean average rating increased from 4.4 in 2019 to 5.0 in 2022⁵

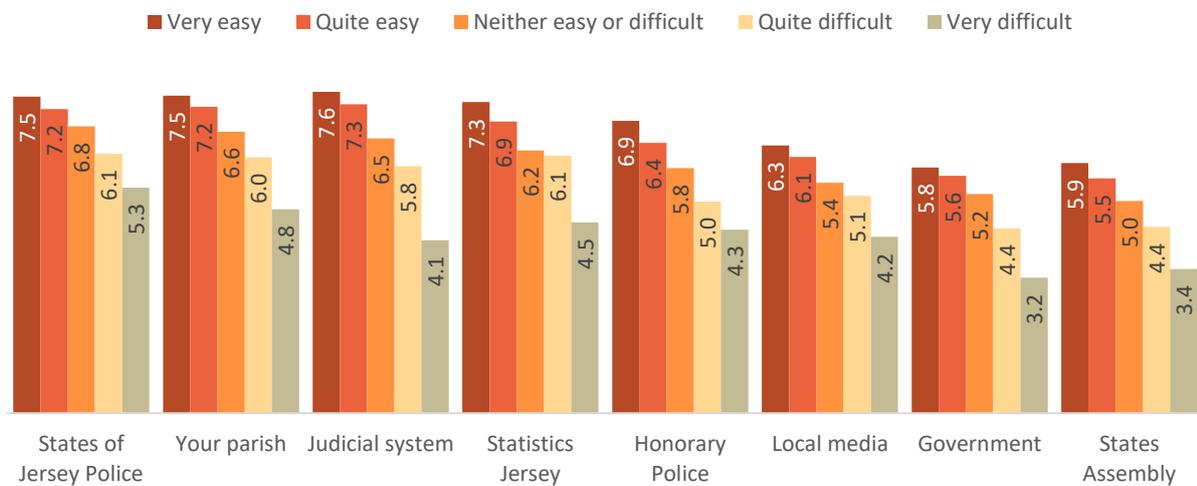
⁵ NB: the 2022 question was asked just after the latest election, while the 2019 question was asked 1 year after the 2018 election

Figure 4.3 Average (mean) score of how much people trust the following institutions: by age



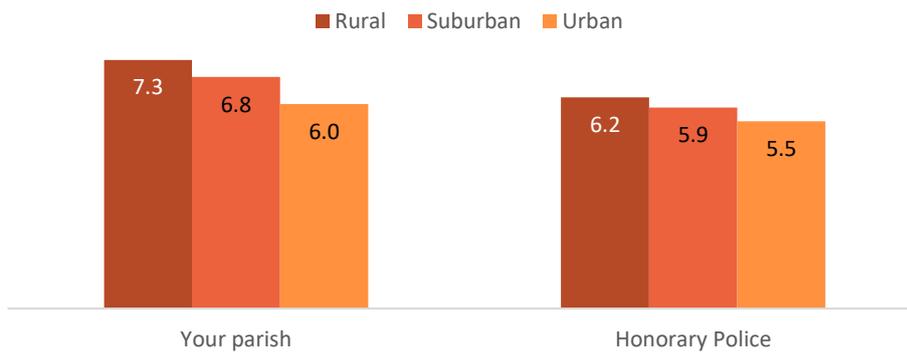
- for most institutions, age group made little difference to level of trust. However, age group made a significant difference to the level of trust in the Jersey parish system, judicial system, local media and honorary police. The younger age groups had the lowest levels of trust, and the oldest the most.

Figure 4.4 Average (mean) score of how much people trust the following institutions: by how easily a household finds it to cope financially



- in general, people whose households found it *very easy* or *quite easy* to cope financially had higher trust in civic institutions than those who found coping financially *very difficult* or *quite difficult*

Figure 4.5 Average (mean) score of how much people trust the following institutions: by parish type

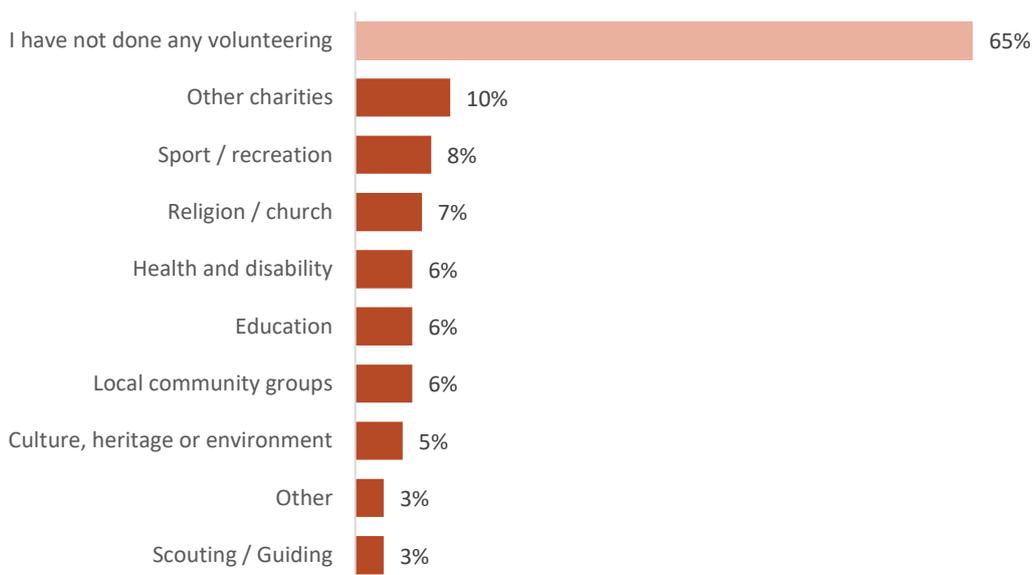


- rural parishioners returned a higher mean average score for trust in their parish (7.3) and in the Honorary Police (6.2) than their urban counterparts (6.0 and 5.5 respectively)

Volunteering

In the last 12 months, have you spent any time volunteering in the following areas?

Figure 4.6 Proportion of adults that have volunteered in different areas
(Respondents could select more than one option)

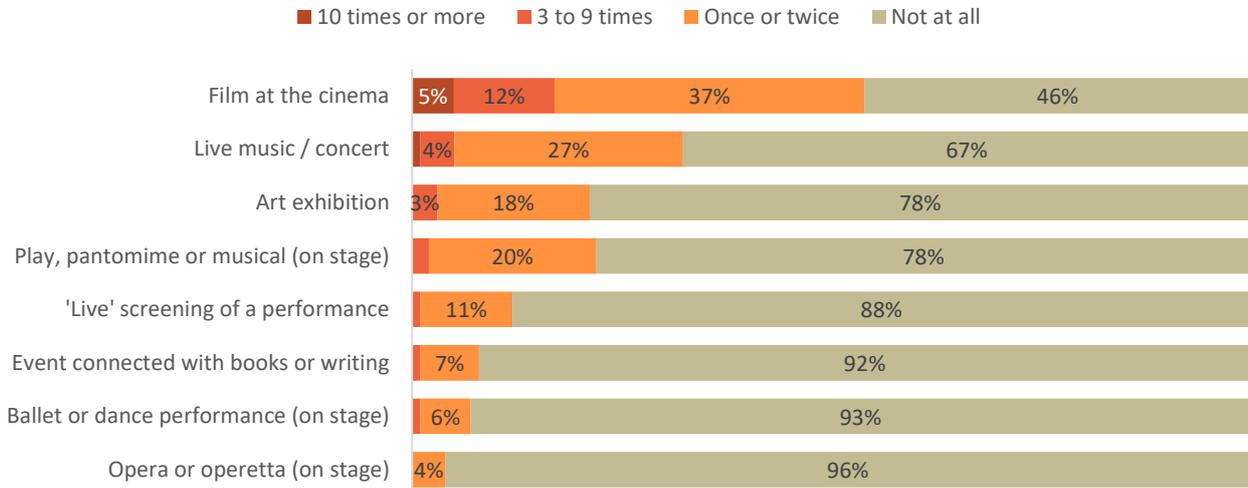


- a third (35%) of adults had volunteered in the previous 12 months. This is a decrease from 2019 when 43% of adults had volunteered and could be an effect of the pandemic
- 16 to 34 year-olds were the least likely to have volunteered in the previous 12 months: 28% had volunteered compared to 41% of 55 to 64 year-olds
- the proportion of adults who volunteered in the area of religion / church differed by age: 2% of 16 to 34 year-olds had volunteered in this area compared to 13% of 65 years and over

Cultural events

In the past 12 months, how often have you attended the following types of cultural event in Jersey?

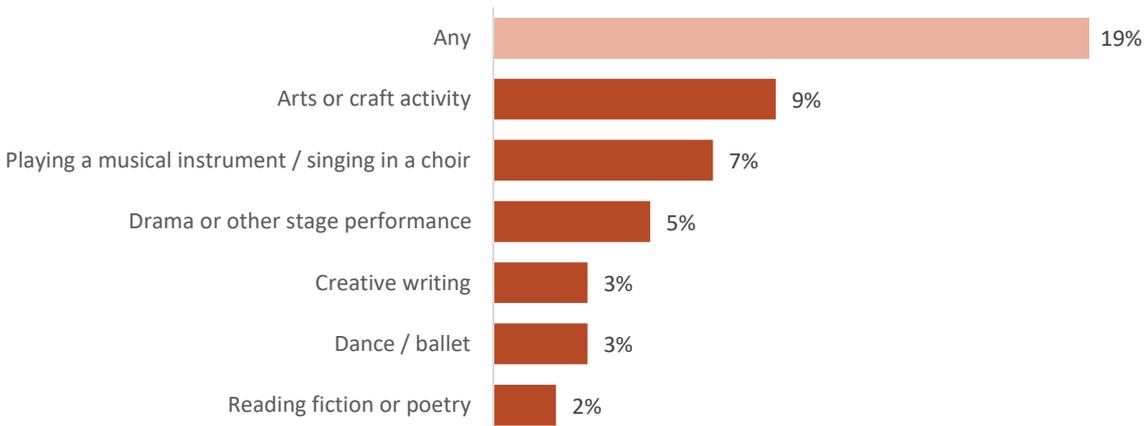
Figure 4.7 Attendance of various cultural events in Jersey in the last 12 months



- overall, 71% of adults had attended one or more of the listed cultural events at least once in the last twelve months; this is a decrease from 2018 (the last time the question was asked) where 87% of adults had attended at least one
- nearly all events had a significant decrease in the proportion of adults who had attended them in the past year; this could be an effect of the pandemic although there were no restrictions in place in the 12 months prior to the survey
- attendance at the listed events decreased with age, from 80% of 35 to 44 year-olds, to 57% of those aged 65 and over
- watching films at the cinema remained the most popular cultural event, with just over half (54%) of adults visiting at least once in the last twelve months; this is a notable decline from 2018 when 74% of adults had visited the cinema at least once

In the past 12 months, have you taken part in any of the following cultural activities in Jersey?

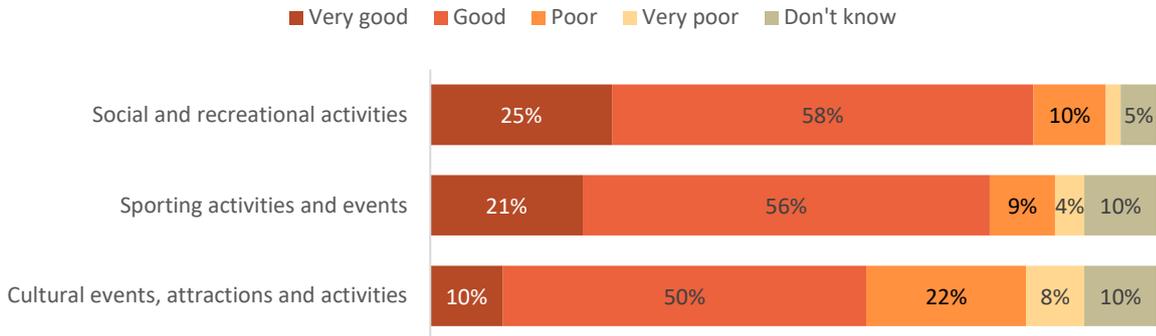
Figure 4.8 Proportion of adults that had taken part in particular cultural activities in Jersey in the last twelve months



- one in five (19%) adults had taken part in at least one of the listed cultural activities in the last 12 months

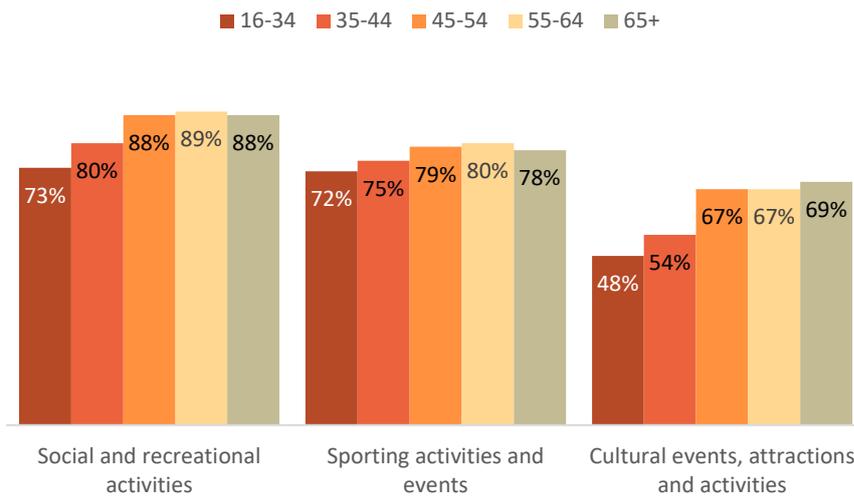
Leisure activities

Figure 4.9 How do you rate the range of leisure activities available in Jersey?



- eight out of ten (83%) adults thought that the range of social and recreational activities available in Jersey was *good* or *very good*

Figure 4.10 Percentage rating the range of leisure activities available in Jersey as *good* or *very good*: by age group



- in general, a smaller percentage of the 16 to 34 year-old age group rated the leisure activities offered in Jersey as *good* or *very good* compared to older age groups
- there was no significant difference in the rating of the range of Jersey’s leisure activities between males and females

HERITAGE AND CONSERVATION

Over the **previous 12 months**, **62%** of adults had **visited a heritage site or attraction**

A higher proportion of people with **children** in their household (**76%**) had **visited a Jersey heritage site** than those **without children (61%)**



A quarter (24%) of Jersey adults had attended a **heritage-oriented event or activity** in the **last 12 months**



42% of adults had **previously donated money** to a **heritage organisation** in Jersey...

...**23%** had never donated to a **heritage organisation** and would **not consider donating** in the future



46% of adults **walked** along **countryside footpaths** at least **once a week**



41% of **men** and **28%** of **women**...



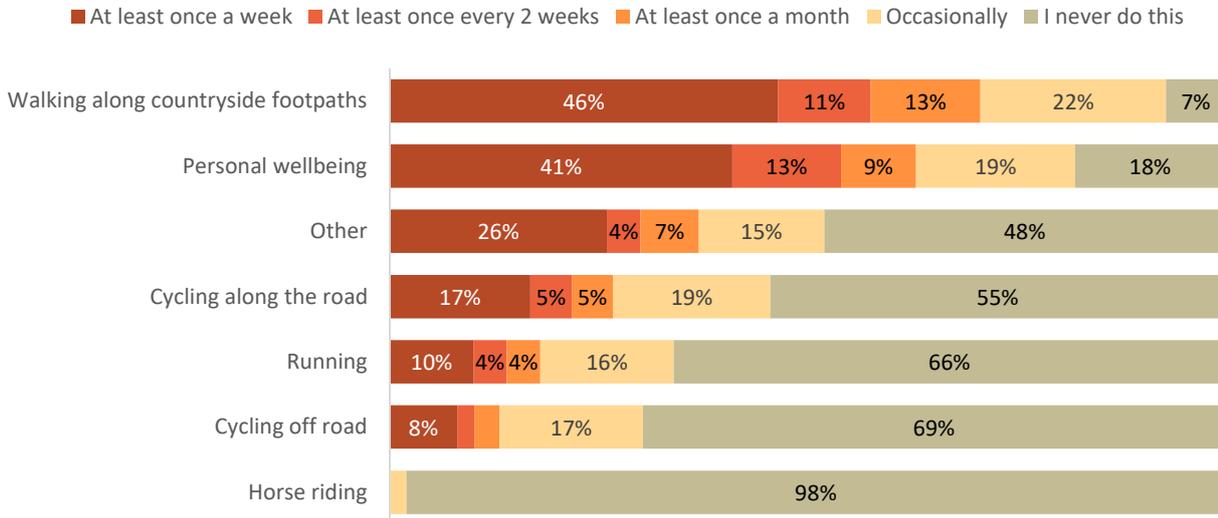
...**ran** in the Island's **countryside and coast**

Chapter 5: Heritage and conservation

Countryside activities

Do you do any of these activities in the Island’s countryside or coast (where you can enjoy the rural or coastal land and scenery)?

Figure 5.1 Proportion of adults that had taken part in these activities in the Island’s countryside and coast

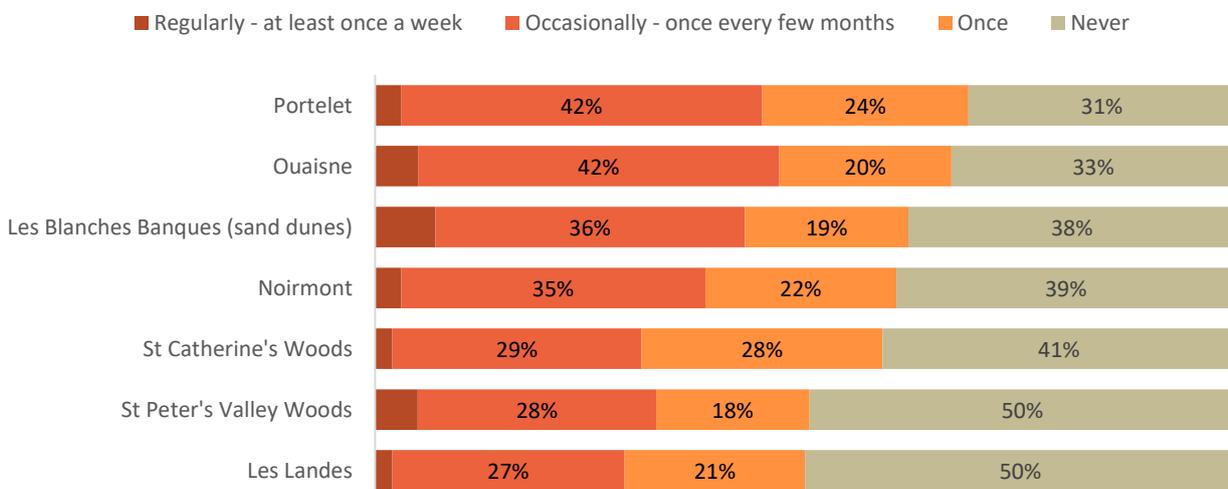


- walking along the lanes and countryside footpaths was the most common activity undertaken in the Island’s countryside and coast, with 93% of adults doing this at least occasionally
- men were more likely than women to cycle along the road; 55% of men cycled along the road at least occasionally compared to 37% of women
- two in five (41%) men ran in the Island’s countryside and coast compared to 28% of women

Public sites

In the last 12 months, how often have you visited the following sites managed for nature conservation?

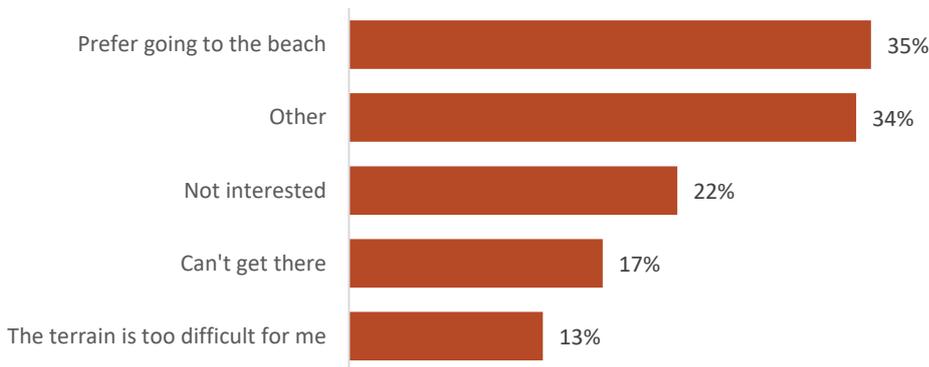
Figure 5.2 Proportion of adults that had visited one of the following sites in the last 12 months



- four fifths (82%) of adults had visited at least one of the listed sites in the last 12 months
- younger adults were more likely to visit St Catherine’s Woods and Portelet; 68% of 16 to 34 year-olds had visited St Catherine’s Woods and 77% had visited Portelet compared to 43% and 54% of over 65s respectively
- rural parishioners were more likely to have visited one of the listed sites: 85% of adults living in rural parishes had visited at least one site compared to 79% of adults living in St Helier

Adults who do not visit these public sites were asked why not

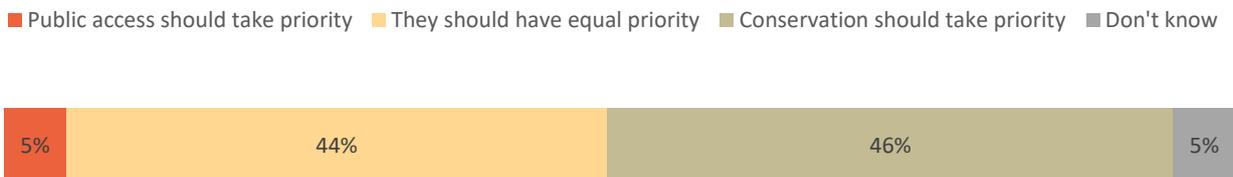
Figure 5.3 Reasons for not visiting these public sites, proportion of non-visitors
(Respondents could select more than one option)



- over a third (35%) of adults who had not visited any of the sites said they did not do so because they preferred going to the beach
- of adults who selected ‘other’, the most common reasons stated were distance to the sites, lack of time, and coronavirus safety fears

All adults were asked whether they thought conservation of nature or public access should take priority at these sites

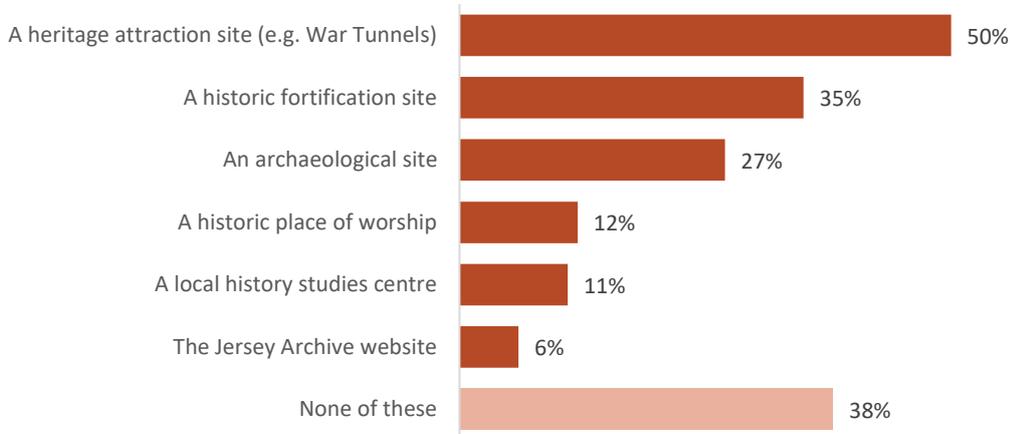
Figure 5.4 Should conservation of nature or public access take priority at these sites?



- nearly half (46%) of adults believed conservation should take priority over public access at these sites; 21% believed conservation should take *absolute priority*, while a further 25% believed conservation should have *higher priority* than public access

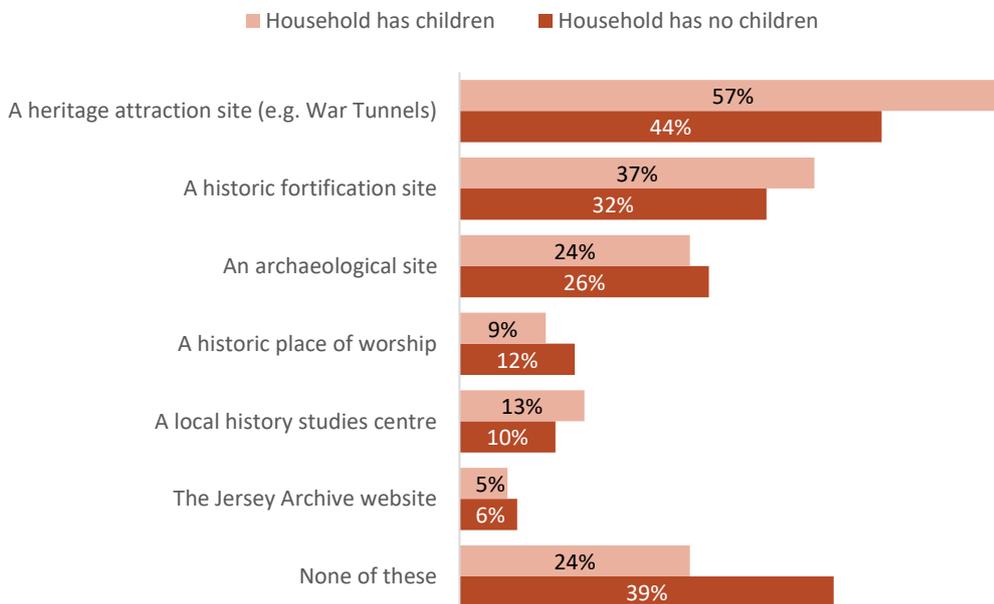
Visiting heritage sites

Figure 5.5 Percentage of adults to have visited various types of heritage sites in Jersey in the last 12 months (Respondents could select more than one option)



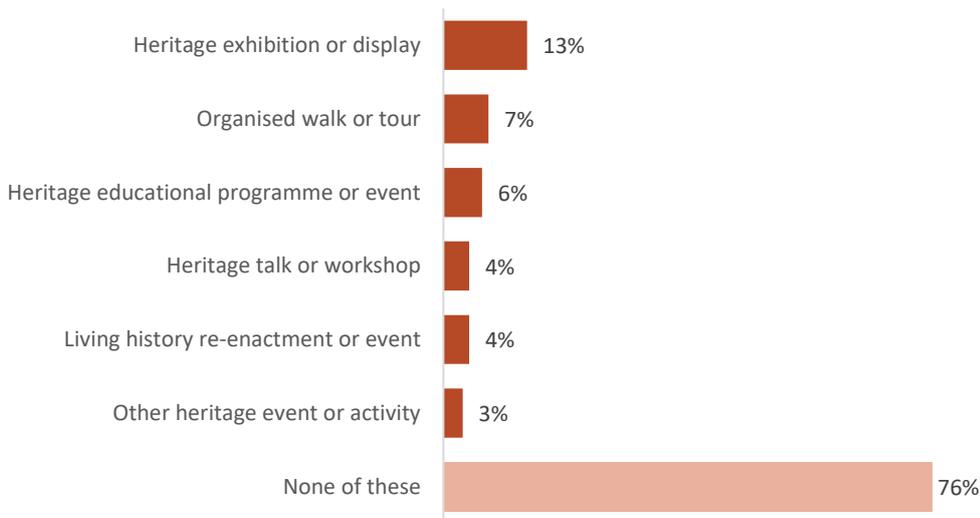
- nearly two fifths (38%) of Jersey adults had not visited any heritage sites / attractions over the previous 12 months; this is a significant increase from 2019 where 28% of adults had not visited any
- three quarters (75%) of 35 to 44 year-olds had visited a heritage site or attraction in the past 12 months compared to just over half (55%) of those aged 65 years and over

Figure 5.6 Percentage of adults to have visited various type of heritage sites in Jersey in the previous 12 months: by whether the household has children



- overall, people with children in their household (76%) were more likely to visit a heritage site than those without children in their household (61%)

Figure 5.7 Percentage of adults to have attended a heritage-oriented event or activity in Jersey in the previous 12 months



- a quarter (24%) of Jersey adults had attended some type of heritage-oriented event or activity in the previous twelve months; this is a significant decrease since 2019 when a third (34%) of adults had attended an event or activity

Figure 5.8 Have you ever donated money to a heritage organisation in Jersey?



- over two-fifths (42%) of adults had previously donated money to a heritage organisation in Jersey. Almost a quarter (23%) had done so within the last 12 months
- almost a quarter (23%) of Jersey adults would not consider donating money to heritage organisations

HEALTH



76% of adults
rated their health as either
good or very good



29% of adults
said they had a
longstanding **physical** or
mental health condition



17% of adults drank alcohol **four or more**
times a week

13% of adults **never**
drank alcohol



15% of adults were smokers



19% of 16 to 34 year olds
currently smoke

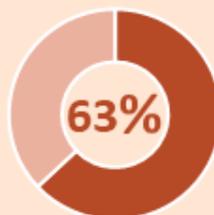


34% of adults
said they used to
smoke, but don't now

19%



had used
e-cigarettes



63% of
smokers
wanted to quit in the
last year

60%



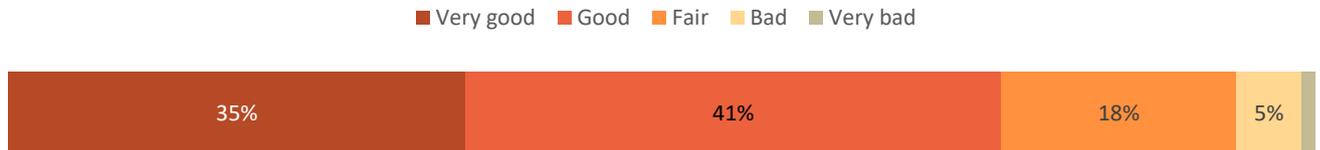
of smokers had
used e-
cigarettes to
some extent

Chapter 6: Health

Health

How is your health in general?

Figure 6.1 Self-rated general health



- three quarters of adults (76%) described their health as good or very good. This proportion is unchanged since 2020 and similar for males (77%) and females (75%)
- adults describing their health as very good decreased with age, similarly those reporting their health as fair increased with age
- the proportion of adults reporting their health as very good (35%) was lower than that recorded by the 2021 Jersey Census (44%), this is likely due to the greater tendency for older age groups to respond to the JOLS survey

Figure 6.2 Self-rated general health for adults, by household income

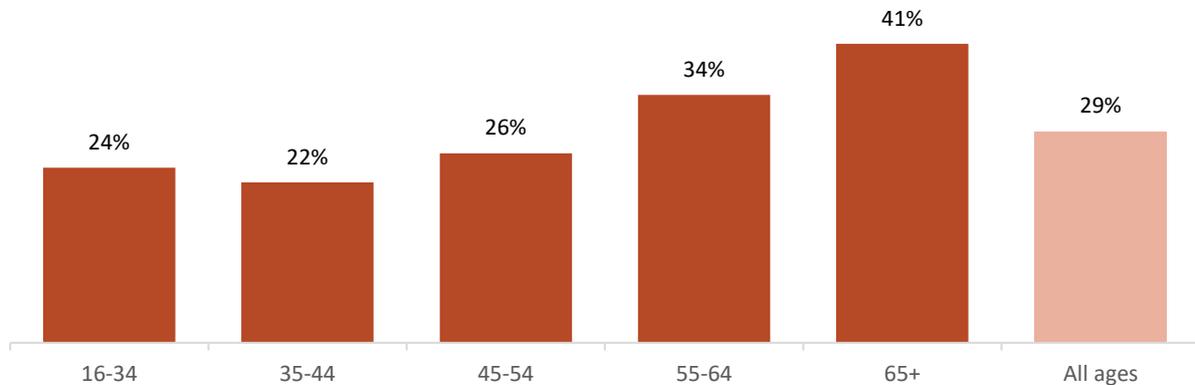


- The proportion of adults reporting their health as good or very good increased with household income; 41% of households earning less than £20,000 a year reported their health as good or very good compared to 89% of those with an annual household income of more than £80,000

Longstanding conditions

Do you have any physical or mental health conditions or illnesses lasting or expected to last for 12 months or more?

Figure 6.3 Proportion of adults with a longstanding physical or mental health condition or illness, by age



- over a quarter (29%) of adults reported having a longstanding physical or mental health condition: a proportion unchanged since 2020
- greater proportions of older people reported that they have a longstanding physical or mental health condition or illness; 41% of adults added 65 years and over, compared to 24% of 16 to 34 year-olds
- a greater proportion of females (32%) reported having a physical or mental health condition than males (25%)

Figure 6.4 Proportion of adults whose day-to-day activities are limited by their health problem or disability (of adults with a longstanding condition or illness)

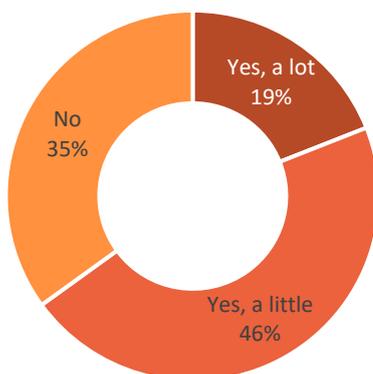
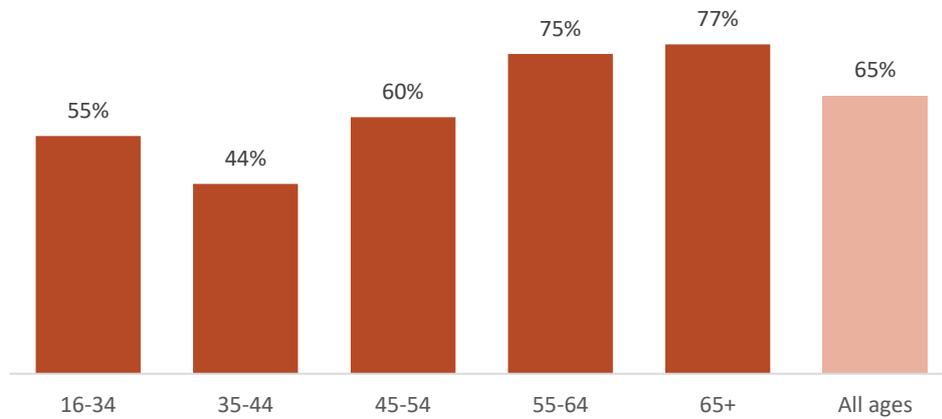


Figure 6.5 Percentage of people that were limited in their day-to-day activities because of their condition or illness, by age (of adults with a longstanding condition or illness)



- two-thirds (65%) of adults with a physical or mental health condition or illness said that it limited their day-to-day activities either a little or a lot
- the percentage of adults whose day-to-day activities were limited by their illness or condition increased with age; 55% of 16 to 34 year-olds compared to 77% of adults aged 65 years and over
- the proportion of 16 to 34 year-olds with a longstanding health condition who reported that it affected their day-to-day activities (55%) has decreased since 2020 (62%)
- the 35 to 44-year age group reported the biggest reduction in adults reporting their day-to-day activities being limited compared with 2018; nearly three quarters (70%) in 2018 to under half in 2022 (44%)

Drinking

How often do you have a drink containing alcohol?

Figure 6.6 Frequency of drinking alcohol

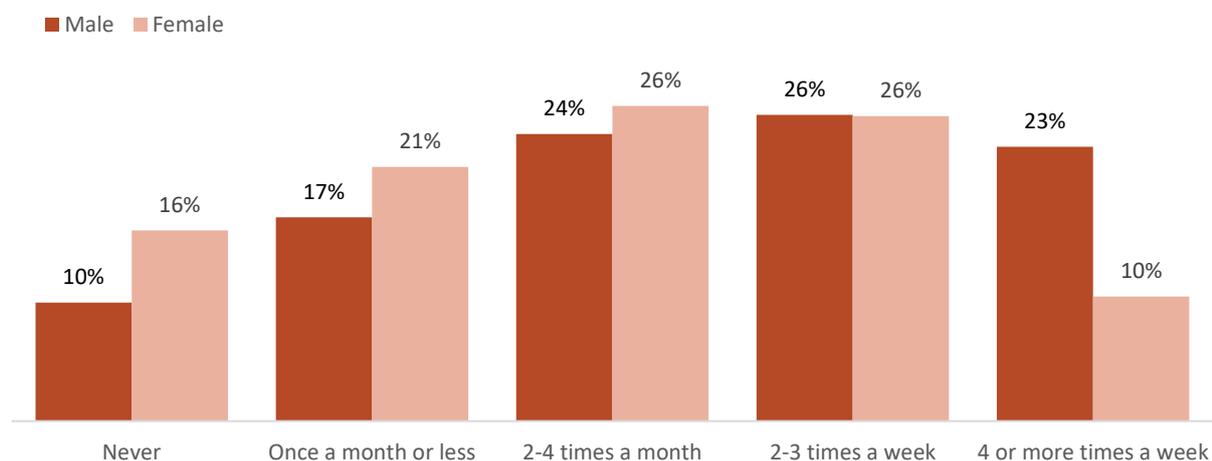


Table 6.1 How often do you have a drink containing alcohol? By age (percent)

	16-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65+ years	All
Never	15	8	13	8	19	13
Once a month or less	25	23	14	17	15	19
2-4 times a month	34	31	26	20	16	26
2-3 times a week	20	28	28	27	27	25
4 or more times a week	7	10	19	28	23	17
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

- around one in ten (13%) adults never drank alcohol
- one in six (17%) adults drank alcohol four or more times a week; 7% of the 16 to 34-year-olds reported drinking four or more times a week compared to over a quarter of 55 to 64-year-olds
- the frequency of drinking alcohol has not changed significantly since this question was last asked in 2020

Figure 6.7 How often do you have a drink containing alcohol? By sex (percent)



- the proportion of men (23%) drinking four or more times a week was higher than woman (10%)

How many units do you have in a typical day when you are drinking?

Figure 6.8 Number of units consumed on a typical day when drinking

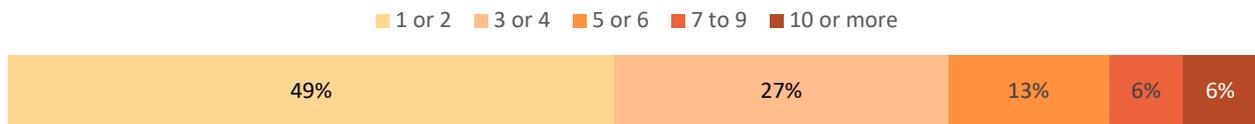


Table 6.2 Number of units consumed on a typical day when drinking, by age (percent)

	16-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65+ years	All
One or two	34	52	43	48	66	48
Three or four	23	24	35	29	26	27
Five or six	23	12	10	14	5	13
Seven to nine	9	7	7	5	2	6
Ten or more	11	5	5	4	1	6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

- just over one in twenty (6%) adults reported drinking ten or more units of alcohol on a typical day when they were drinking, this has increased since 2018 (3%) when this question was last asked
- a third (34%) of adults aged 16 to 34 years drank one or two units on a typical day when drinking, compared to two-thirds (66%) of adults aged 65 or over
- a fifth (20%) of adults aged 16 to 34 years drank seven or more units on a typical day of drinking

How many units do you have in a typical week when you are drinking?

Figure 6.9 Number of units consumed in a typical week when drinking



Table 6.3 Number of units consumed in a typical week when drinking, by age (percent) (excludes non- drinkers)

	16-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65+ years	All
One to four	44	49	39	37	43	43
Five to nine	28	27	20	20	26	24
Ten to fourteen	9	10	16	18	14	13
Fifteen to nineteen	7	5	7	8	7	7
Twenty to twenty nine	4	6	7	6	8	6
Thirty or more	8	3	11	11	2	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

- one in five (20%) adults reported drinking more than the recommended weekly limit of 14 units
- over a quarter (29%) of males drank more than the recommended weekly limit of 14 units, compared to one in ten females (10%)
- one in seven (14%) 35 to 44 year-olds drank more than the recommended weekly limit, compared to a quarter (25%) of adults aged 45-54 years and 55-64 years

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

Current UK guidelines recommend having several alcohol-free days each week to lower the risk of harming your health.

Figure 6.10 Number of alcohol-free days in a typical week

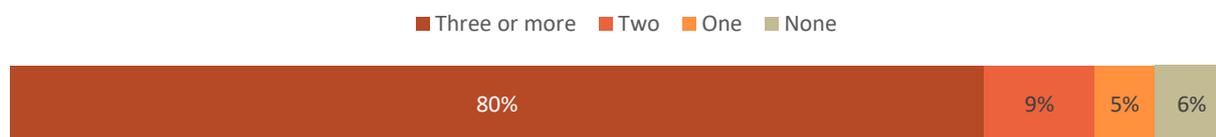


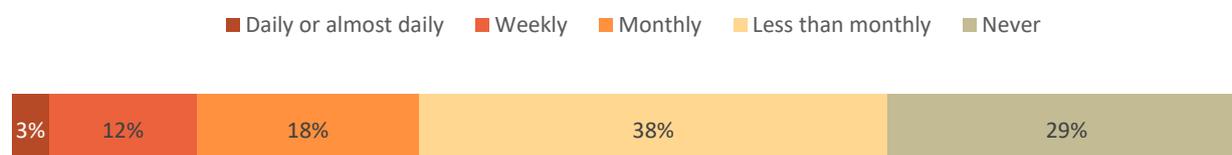
Table 6.4 Number of alcohol-free days reported in a typical week when drinking, by weekly alcohol consumption, excluding non-drinkers (percent)

Number of alcohol-free days	Weekly alcohol consumption			All
	1 to 9 units	10 to 14 units	More than 14 units	
None	1%	7%	22%	6%
One day	2%	8%	14%	5%
Two days	3%	16%	24%	9%
Three or more days	93%	69%	40%	79%

- the majority of adults (79%) who drank alcohol had at least three alcohol-free days per week; this was essentially unchanged from 2018
- adults who drank more than the recommended weekly limit of 14 units per week were less likely to have alcohol-free days than those who drank within the guidelines
- 22% of adults who drank more than the recommended limit reported having no alcohol-free days; this has increased from 18% in 2018

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

Figure 6.11 How often have you had six or more units of female, or eight or more if male, on a single occasion in the last year? (Excludes non-drinkers)



- one in seven (15%) adults who drank alcohol reported drinking six or more (for females) or eight or more (for males) units on a single occasion at least weekly

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

Figure 6.12 “How often in the last year have you.....” (excludes non-drinkers)

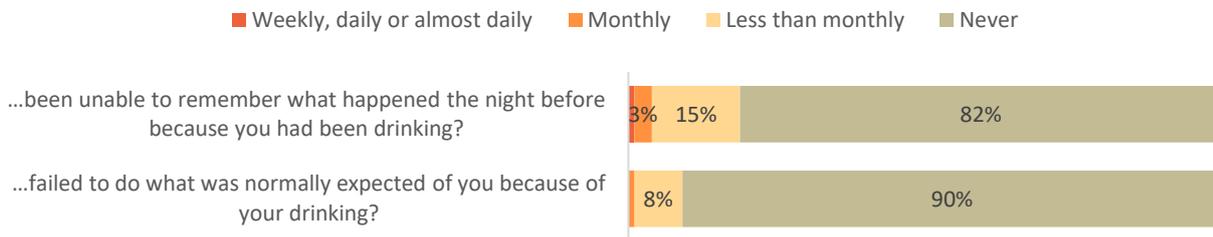


Table 6.5 Has a relative, friend, doctor or other health worker been concerned about your drinking or suggested that you cut down? By weekly alcohol consumption (percent)

	1 to 9 units	10 to 14 units	More than 14 units	All
No	97%	91%	67%	91%
Yes, but not in the last year	2%	3%	12%	4%
Yes, in the last year	0%	6%	21%	5%

- the proportion of adults who said a friend, relative or health worker had been concerned about their drinking was greatest for those drinking more than the recommended limit of 14 units per week
- a third (33%) of adults who drank more than the recommended 14 units of alcohol per week said that someone had expressed concerns about their drinking at some point in time, and 21% said this had happened in the last year
- over a quarter (26%) of adults who drank 20 or more units per week reported that somebody had been concerned about their drinking in the last year

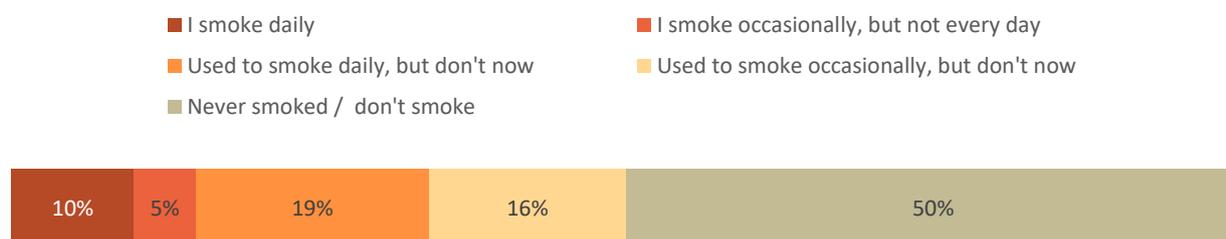
Harmful or hazardous drinking

The Fast Alcohol Screening Test (FAST) is a screening tool designed to highlight potentially harmful or hazardous drinking behaviours. The score is based on the responses to four of the above questions asked in the JOLS survey (see Annex for details). A score of 3 or above indicates potentially harmful or hazardous drinking.

- a quarter (25%) of drinkers were found to be drinking at potentially hazardous or harmful levels (FAST score of 3 or above)
- a third (33%) of drinkers aged 16-34 were drinking at potentially hazardous or harmful levels, compared to around one in eight (13%) drinkers aged 65 and over
- just over a third (35%) of men were drinking at potentially hazardous or harmful levels; compared to 16% of females
- the proportion of adults drinking at potentially hazardous levels has remained essentially unchanged since 2010

Smoking

Figure 6.13 Frequency of smoking among adults



- half (50%) of adults had never smoked
- around one in seven (15%) adults in Jersey were smokers; a proportion unchanged since 2018
- over a third (34%) of adults used to smoke (daily or occasionally) but have since given up
- the proportion of smokers reduced with increasing age; almost a fifth (19%) of 16 to 34-year-olds currently smoked compared to one in fifteen (7%) adults aged 65 or over

Figure 6.14 Frequency of smoking among adults who smoke occasionally or daily, by age

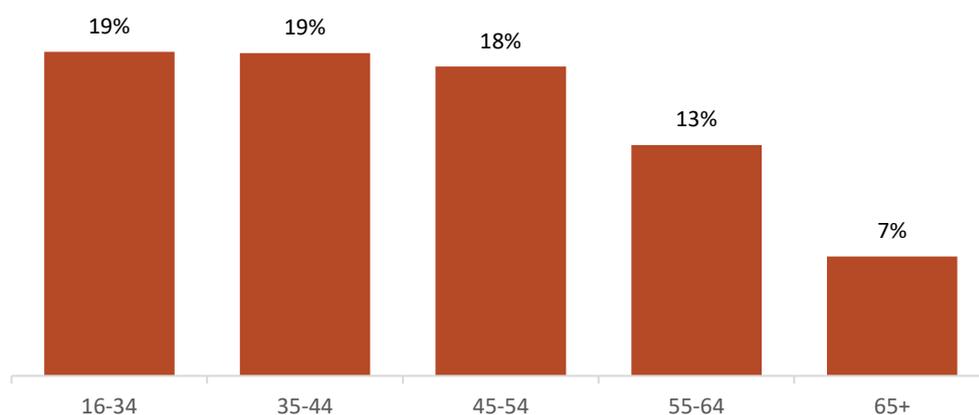


Table 6.6 Percentage of adults who smoke, by year

Percent of responses	2007	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2022
I have never smoked / I don't smoke	48	48	47	46	44	48	50	47	52	53	53	53	50
I used to smoke occasionally but don't now	15	15	13	15	15	15	14	14	13	17	13	14	16
I used to smoke daily but don't now	17	16	17	17	18	19	17	20	19	15	20	15	19
I smoke occasionally but not everyday	6	5	8	6	6	5	6	6	5	5	5	5	5
I smoke daily	14	16	15	16	16	14	12	13	11	10	11	13	10
Total	100												

- the number of daily and occasional smokers in 2022 (15%) has decreased since 2007 (20%)

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

Table 6.7 Average number of cigarettes / roll ups smoked per day, by sex (mean average, daily smokers only)

	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2022 ⁶
Men	16	17	15	15	13	15	12
Women	13	14	13	11	12	11	11
All daily smokers	14	16	14	13	13	13	12

- daily smokers smoked on average 12 cigarettes / roll ups per day
- adults who smoked “occasionally” smoked on average 2 cigarettes / roll ups per day
- for those who smoked daily, men smoked an average of 12 cigarettes / roll ups per day compared to 11 for women
- for those who smoke occasionally, females smoked an average of 3 cigarettes / roll ups per day compared to 2 for men
- the average number of cigarettes / roll ups smoked by both males and females each day has decreased since 2008

Does anyone smoke cigarettes regularly inside your home?

Table 6.8 Proportion of households containing a smoker, by households with children living or being looked after in the home

		Are there children in the home, or does someone in the household regularly look after children in the home?		
		Yes	No	All households
Does anyone in the household smoke?	Yes	7	7	7
	No	93	93	93
All households		100	100	100

- one in fifteen households (7%) had someone who smoked regularly in the home, this proportion has decreased since 2018 (11%)
- there was no difference between households who had and didn’t have children

⁶ 2022 figures refer to both cigarettes and roll ups; previous years only refer to cigarettes therefore caution should be taken when comparing years

E-cigarettes

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

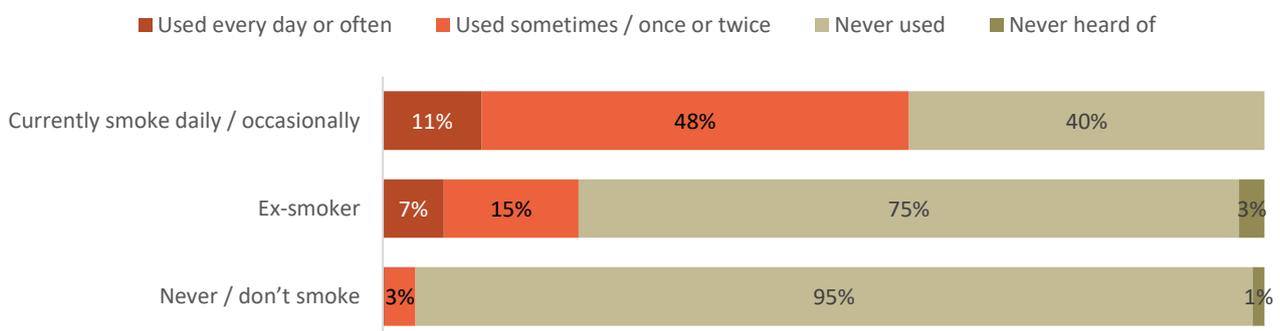
Do you use electronic cigarettes (“e-cigarettes”)?

Figure 6.15 Frequency of e-cigarette usage among adults



- 2% of adults had never heard of e-cigarettes and 80% had heard of them but never used them; these proportions remain unchanged since 2020
- overall, 19% of adults had used e-cigarettes, unchanged since 2020, 14% had used them sometimes / tried them once or twice, and 4% used them every day or often
- one in five (20%) males had used e-cigarettes, compared to one in six (17%) females

Figure 6.16 Frequency of e-cigarette usage among adults, by smoking status

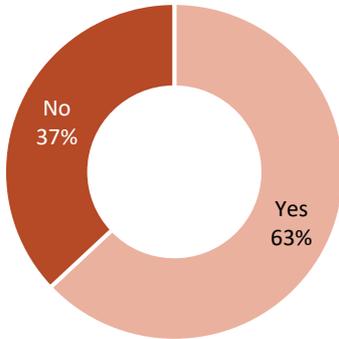


- by smoking status, 60% of current tobacco smokers had used e-cigarettes to some extent, compared to 22% of ex-smokers and 4% of those who had never smoked

Quitting smoking

Those adults who answered they smoke occasionally, or smoke daily were asked if they have wanted to quit in the last year.

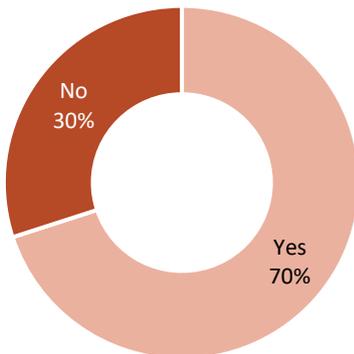
Figure 6.17 Percentage of adults who smoke daily or occasionally who have wanted to quit in the last year



- the proportion of smokers wanting to quit has increased from 57% in 2018 (when this question was last asked) to 63% in 2022
- by smoking status, 66% of occasional smokers and 62% daily smokers wanted to quit in the last year
- around three-fifths (58%) of female smokers said they wanted to quit in the last year, compared to 68% of male smokers

Have you heard of the Help2Quit pharmacy service?

Figure 6.18 Percentage of smokers who have heard of the Help2Quit pharmacy service



- 70% of smokers are aware of the Help2Quit pharmacy service, a proportion that has decreased a little since 2018 (75%)

WELLBEING

Nearly three-quarters of adults scored **highly or very highly** for...

feeling **satisfied** with their life (**70%**)

feeling their life is **worthwhile** (**72%**)

feeling **happy** (**71%**)



A third of adults reported feeling lonely often or some of the time (**30%**)

82% of adults socialised face to face at least weekly



48% of working adults felt they spent **too much** time working

50% felt they had **too little** time with their **families**

65% said they spent **too little time** on their **hobbies**



People aged **16 to 64** expected to move **higher up** the **life ladder** in **5 years' time**, compared to people **over 65**, who expected to move **lower down**

52% of adults knew where to find information on local support for adults with mental health



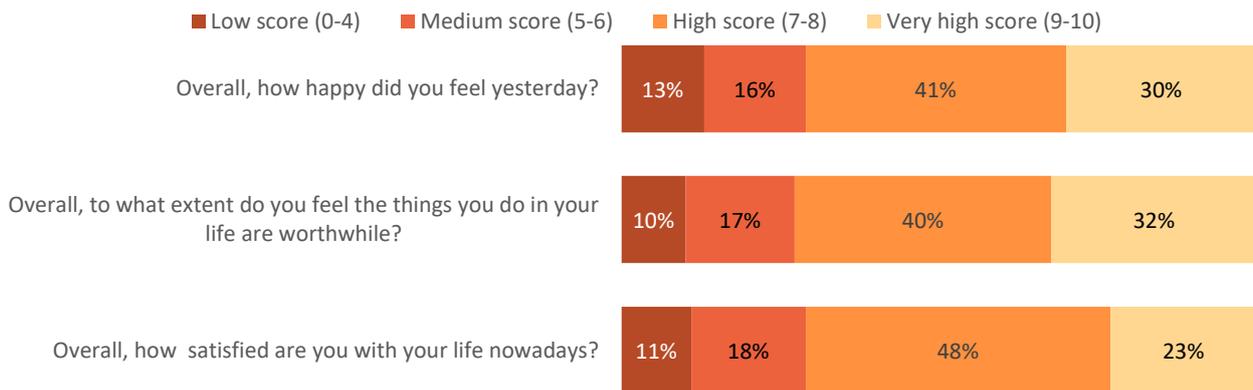
Two-thirds of adults said they would feel comfortable talking with a friend or family member if they had a mental health problem

Chapter 7: Wellbeing

Personal wellbeing

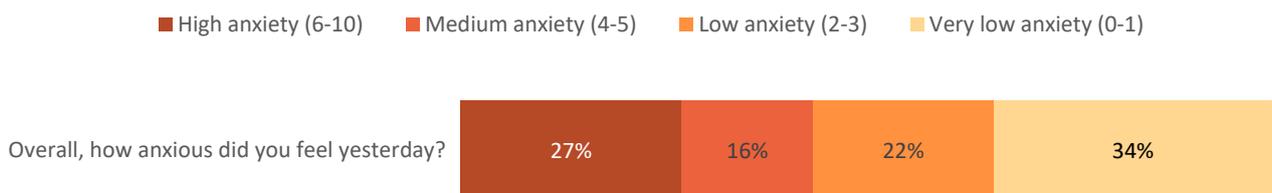
Respondents were asked questions about their general wellbeing. Respondents scored themselves between zero and ten, with ten being ‘completely’ and zero being ‘not at all’. The scores have been grouped into broader categories using thresholds developed by the Office of National Statistics (ONS).

Figure 7.1 Scores out of ten for wellbeing measures, where ten is ‘completely’ and zero is ‘not at all’



- nearly three-quarters of adults scored seven out of ten or more for happiness, feeling worthwhile and life satisfaction; these scores have decreased since 2018 (by 10 percentage points)
- the percentages of adults reporting very high scores for happiness (30%), feeling worthwhile (32%) and life satisfaction (23%) was slightly less than or similar to those reported in the UK⁷ (30.5%, 32.2% and 25.5% respectively)

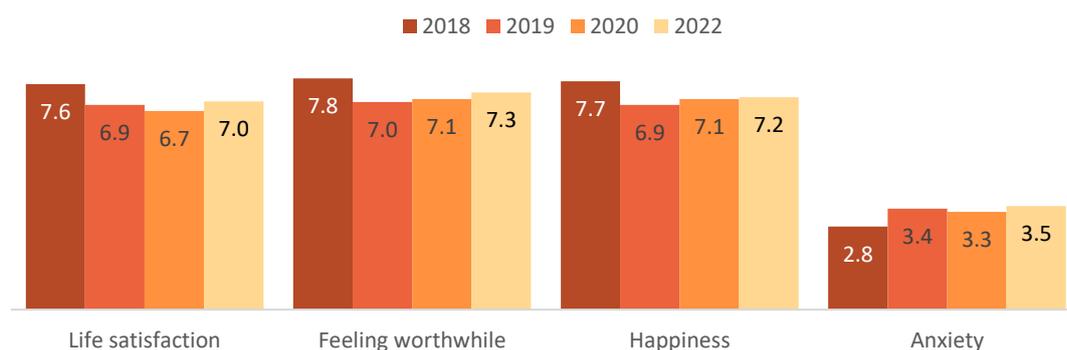
Figure 7.2 Overall, how anxious did you feel yesterday? Where ten is ‘completely’ and zero is ‘not at all’



- over a quarter (27%) of adults scored their level of anxiety as high

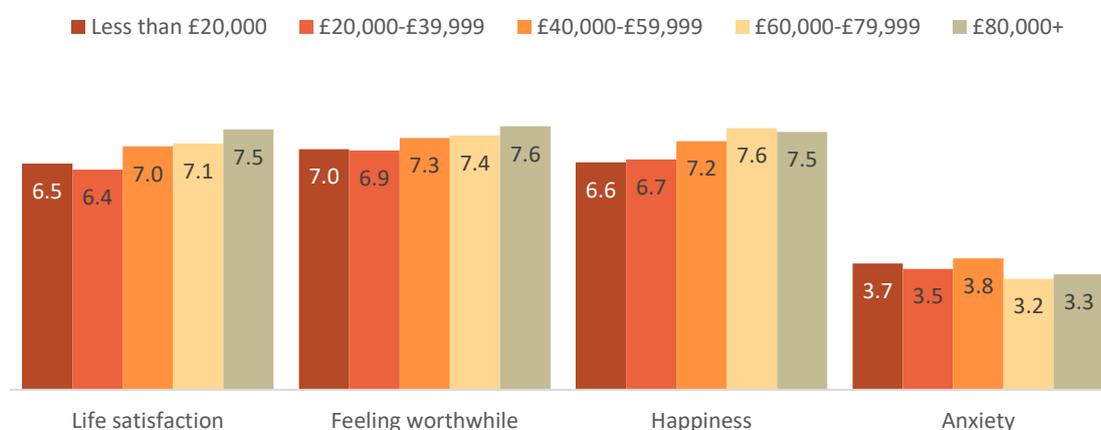
⁷ [Quality of life in the UK - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://ons.gov.uk)

Figure 7.3 Average (mean) scores out of ten for wellbeing measure in 2018 to 2022



- average scores for satisfaction, worthwhile and happiness have slowly been improving but have not yet returned to 2018 levels

Figure 7.4 Average wellbeing scores, where ten is ‘completely’ and zero is ‘not at all’, by household income



- overall, adults living in households with smaller incomes reported lower scores for life satisfaction, feeling worthwhile and happiness
- by tenure, adults living in owner-occupied accommodation reported higher wellbeing scores for life satisfaction, feeling worthwhile and happiness, than those in other tenure categories
- adults in social rent (3.8) and non-qualified (3.9) properties reported higher levels of anxiety than owner-occupied and qualified rent tenure groups (3.4)

Figure 7.5 Average (mean) scores out of ten for wellbeing measures in the UK and Jersey



- Jersey’s average (mean) scores were lower than the UK for life satisfaction, feeling happy and worthwhile, and higher for anxiety⁸

⁸ [Personal well-being in the UK - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://ons.gov.uk)

Overall self-assessment of life

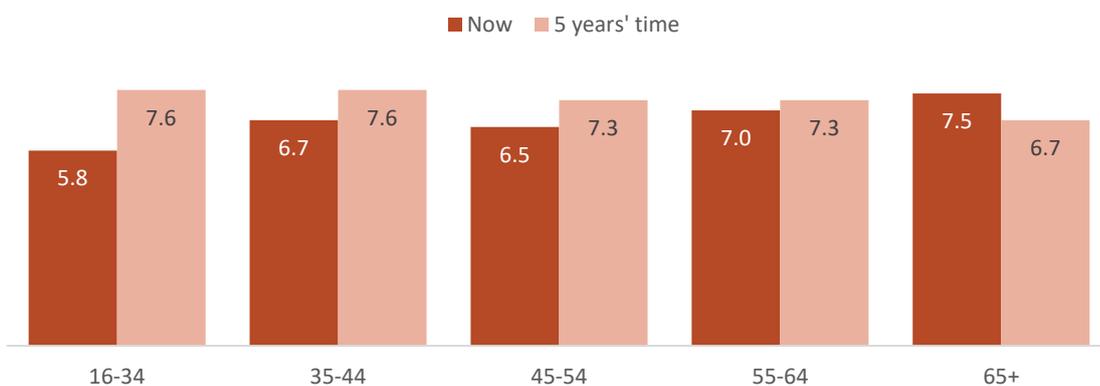
Adults were asked to imagine a ladder, with steps numbered zero at the bottom to ten at the top. The top of the ladder represented the best possible life for themselves and the bottom of the ladder, the worst possible life for themselves. They were asked which step of the ladder they thought they were standing on now and which step they expected to be on in approximately five years' time.

Figure 7.6 Average (mean) step of the ladder people felt they stood on now and five years in the future, by self-rated health



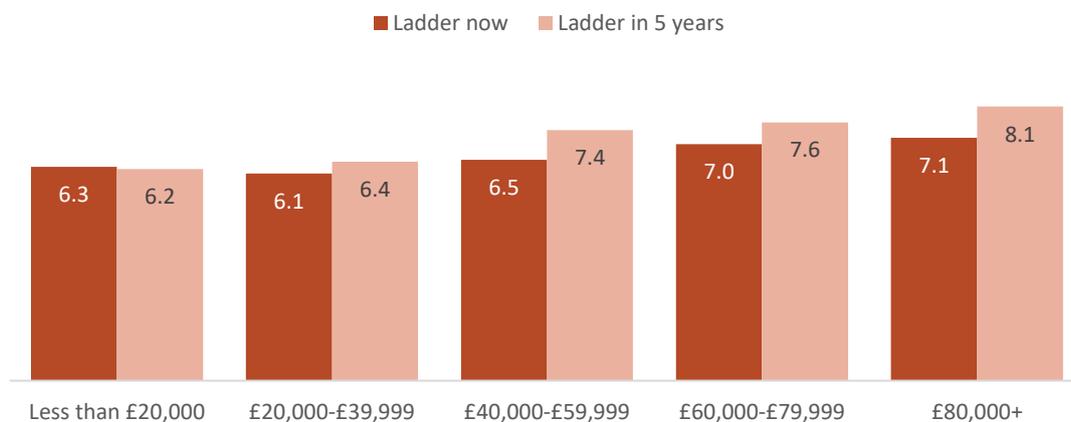
- overall, people expected to be higher up the life-ladder in five years' time than when they currently stood
- adults who rated their general health as very bad had the largest difference between where they stood on the life ladder now and in five years' time

Figure 7.7 Average (mean) step of the ladder people responded that they were standing on, now and five years in the future: by age group



- adults aged 16 to 34 years expected, on average, the greatest increase in their position on the life ladder in the coming five years
- the 55 to 64 year-old age group had the smallest expected increase over the next five years, while those aged 65 years and over had a decrease in expected position on the life ladder in five years' time

Figure 7.8 Average (mean) step of the ladder people responded that they were standing on, now and five years in the future: by household income

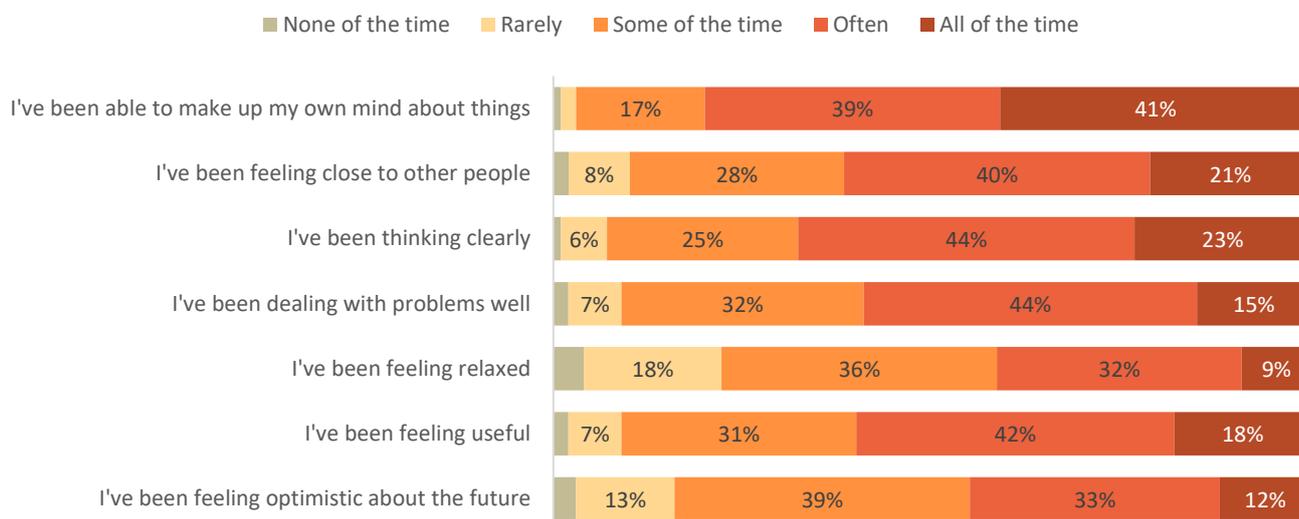


- overall, the average step on the life ladder increased as household income increased
- adults with a household income of £40,000 to £59,999, and adults in households earning more than £80,000, had the biggest increases between now and five years' time (0.9 increase)
- adults with a household income of less than £20,000 expected, on average, they would be lower on the life ladder in five years' time

Thoughts and feelings

Respondents were asked to tick which option best describes their experience of each statement over the last two weeks.

Figure 7.9 Over the last 2 weeks, which option best describes your experience

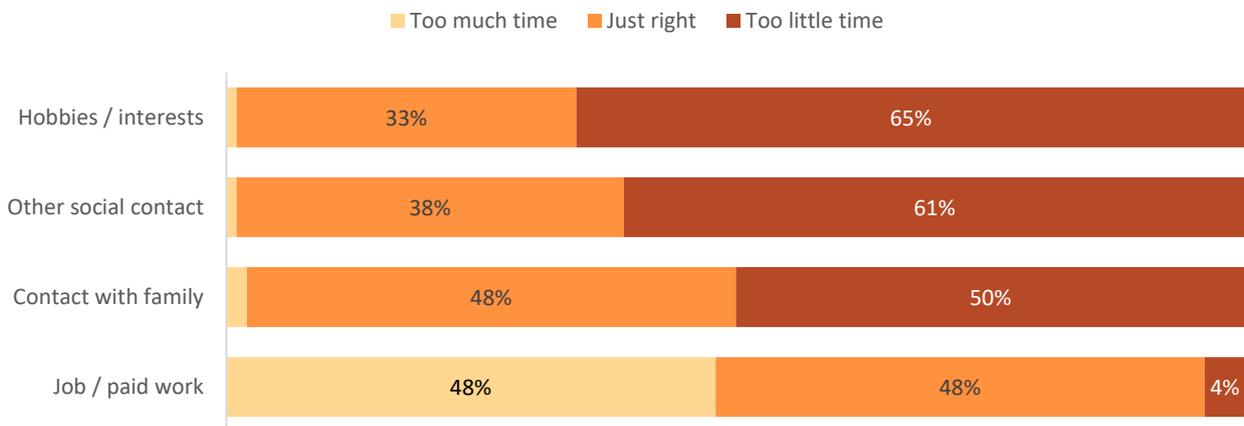


- nearly one in five adults have felt relaxed rarely or none of the time over the previous two weeks; under half (41%) felt relaxed often or all of the time
- under half (45%) felt optimistic about the future often or all of the time

Work-life balance

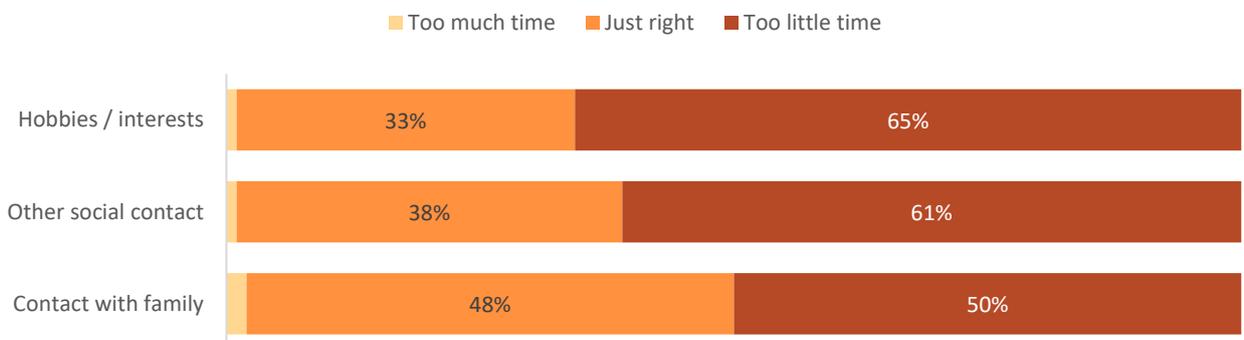
Do you think that you spend too much, too little or just about the right amount of time in the following areas?

Figure 7.10 How much time working adults feel they spend in the following areas



- nearly half (48%) of working adults said they spent too much time working
- the proportion of adults who felt they spent too much time working increased as household income increased, from one in eight (12%) adults whose household income was under £20,000 to over half (52%) of adults living in a household with income greater than £80,000 per year
- two-thirds (65%) of working adults said they spent too little time on their hobbies or interests

Figure 7.11 How much time non-working adults feel they spend in the following areas



- three-quarters of non-working adults felt they spent the right amount of time having contact with family compared to just under half (48%) of working adults

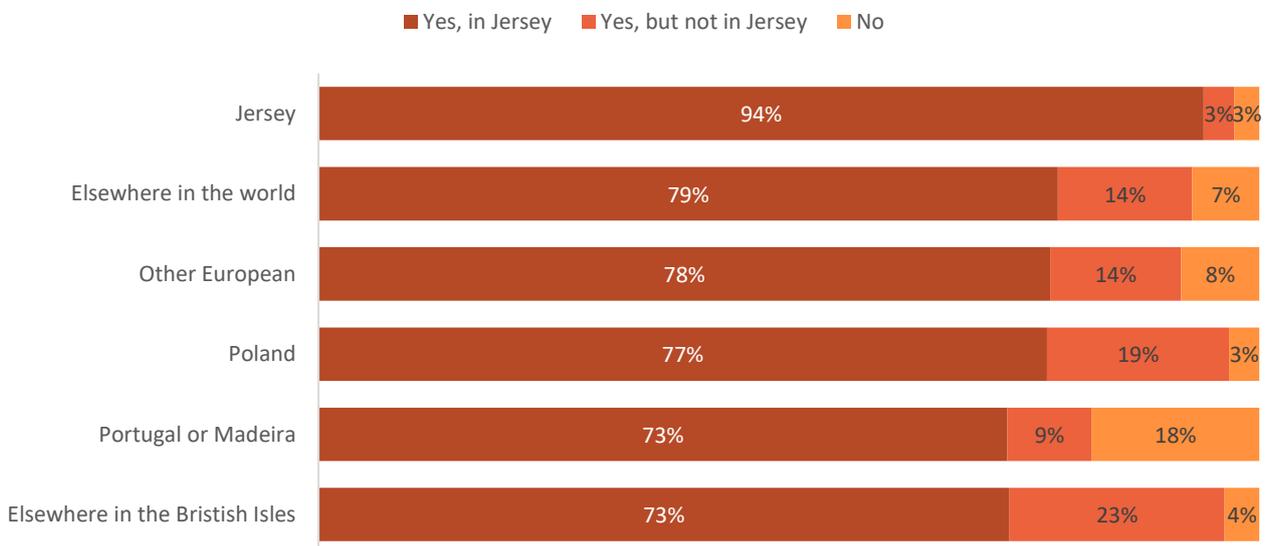
Social connections

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

Figure 7.12 If you were in trouble, do you have relatives or friends you can count on to help you whenever you need them?



Figure 7.13 If you were in trouble, do you have relatives or friends you can count on to help you whenever you need them? By place of birth



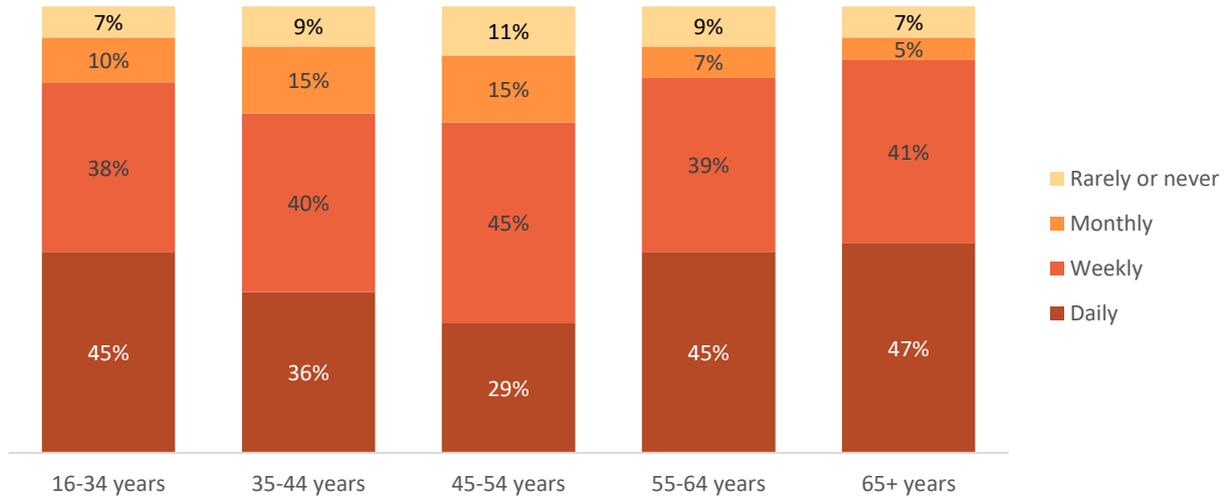
- overall, 84% of respondents said they had somebody in Jersey they could count on to help if they were in trouble
- more than one in ten (12%) adults said they had somebody to count on outside Jersey and nearly one in twenty (4%) had no friends or relatives either in Jersey or elsewhere
- adults born in Jersey were the most likely (94%) to have friends or relatives on the Island they could count on, followed by those born elsewhere in the world (79%), whereas adults born elsewhere in the British Isles and Portugal or Madeira were the least likely (73%)
- one in five (18%) adults born in Portugal or Madeira said they had no relatives or friends in Jersey or elsewhere that they could count on

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

Figure 7.14 Frequency of socialising face to face with people outside your household?



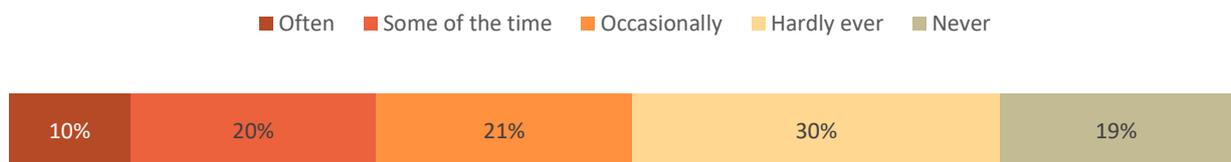
Figure 7.15 Frequency of socialising face to face with people outside your household, by age



- overall, fewer than one in ten (8%) adults rarely or never socialised face to face with people outside their own household
- over three-quarters (82%) of adults socialised face to face with other people outside their own household at least weekly
- the youngest age group (16 to 34-year-olds) and adults aged over 55 years socialised the most where around half socialised daily
- adults aged 45 to 54 years socialised the least frequently: less than a third (29%) socialised daily

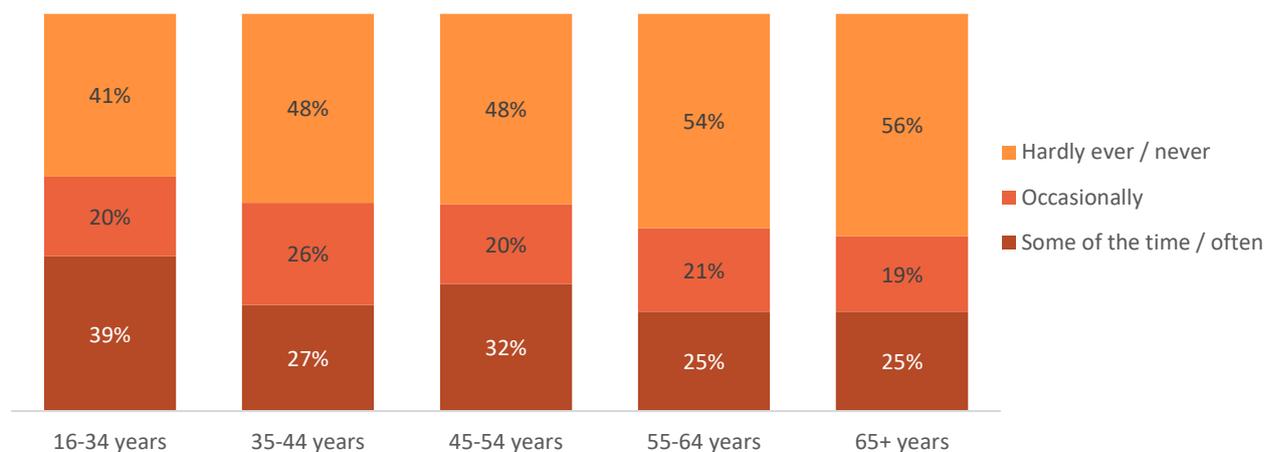
How often do you feel lonely?

Figure 7.16 Frequency of feeling lonely



- nearly a third (30%) of adults said they felt lonely often or some of the time

Figure 7.17 Frequency of feeling lonely, by age

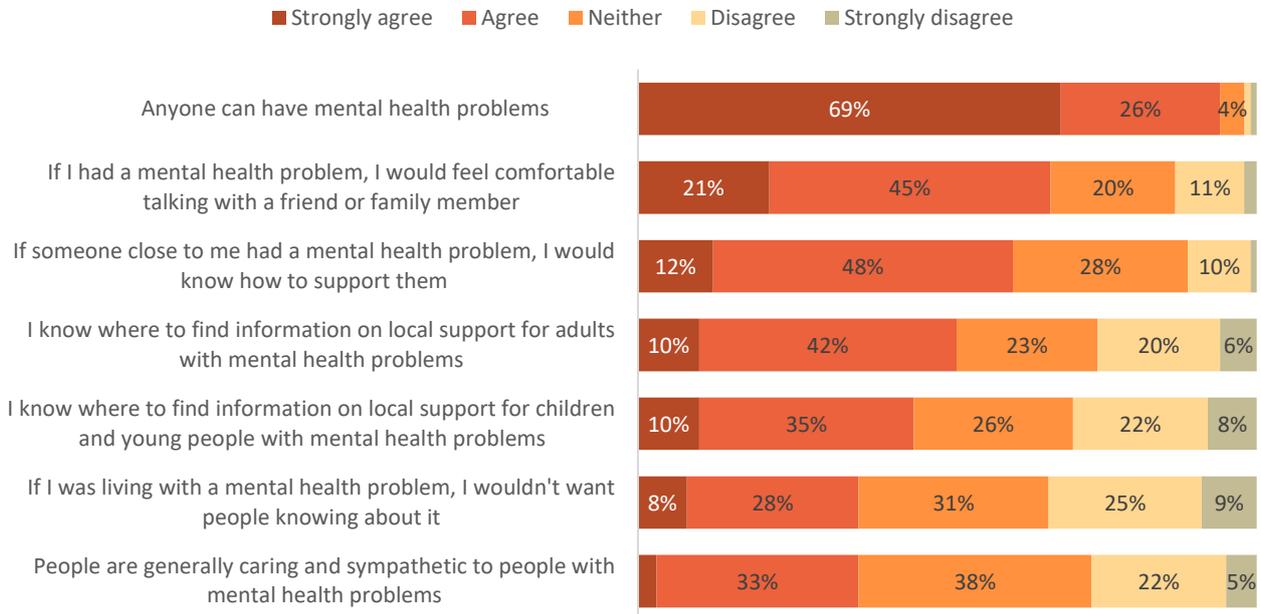


- one in five (21%) said they felt lonely occasionally, while around half (49%) never or hardly ever felt lonely
- by age, over a third (39%) of 16-34 year-olds said they felt lonely some of the time or often, compared to a quarter (25%) of adults aged 65 years and over
- one in five (21%) adults who socialised outside their household daily said they felt lonely often or some of the time, compared to two-thirds (67%) who never socialised outside their household
- two-thirds (67%) of adults who had no friends or family to count on reported feeling lonely often or some of the time

Mental health

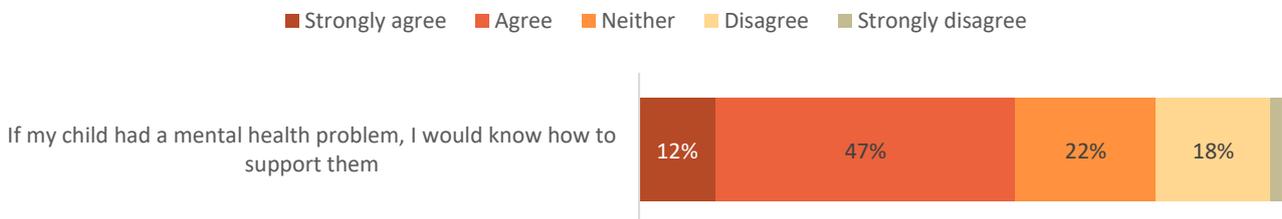
Respondents were asked to what extent they agreed or disagreed with statements relating to mental health issues.

Figure 7.18 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?



- almost all (95%) adults agreed to some extent that anyone can have mental health problems
- two-thirds (66%) of adults said they would feel comfortable talking with a friend or family member if they had a mental health problem
- over half (52%) of adults knew where to find information on local support for adults with mental health problems, this proportion dropped to 45% of adults who knew where to find local support for children and young people with mental health problems
- just over a third (36%) of adults agreed to some extent that people are generally caring and sympathetic to people with mental health problems

Figure 7.19 To what extent do parents or carers of a child or young person (under 25 years old) agree or disagree with the following statement



- over half (59%) of parents or carers agreed to some extent they would know how to support their child or young person if they had a mental health problem

CRIME AND POLICING

93% of adults felt **very or fairly safe** in their neighbourhood

77% of females felt safe walking alone at night, compared to **93%** of males



Over half (**53%**) of adults were worried about becoming a victim of **digital crime**



18% of adults had contact with **States of Jersey Police** in 2021



Over **3 out of 4** adults agreed

“the States of Jersey Police **do a good job** of policing in Jersey”



40% of adults knew how to contact their **community police officer**



27% of adults reported being discriminated against in Jersey



46% of adults who were a **victim or witness** of prejudice or abuse reported it to the **police**

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



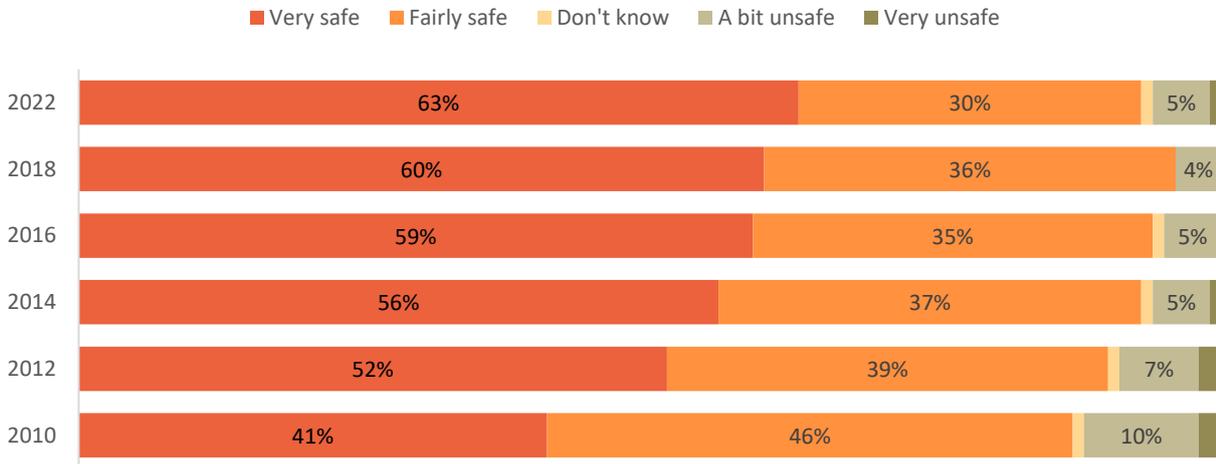
- Tackle violence against women and girls
- Help protect vulnerable people
- Respond quickly and effectively when people need their help

Chapter 8: Crime and policing

Neighbourhood safety

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

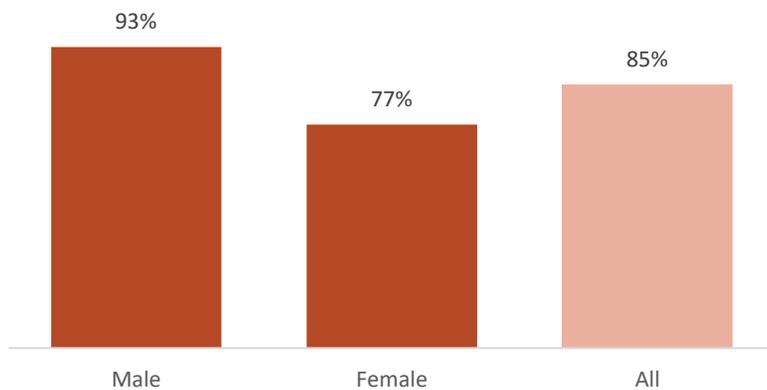
Figure 8.1 Perception of safety of neighbourhood, by year



- over nine out of ten (93%) people felt either very or fairly safe in their neighbourhood
- since 2010 the proportion of people feeling very safe has increased from 41% to 63%

In general, do you feel safe walking alone at night in Jersey?

Figure 8.2 Proportion of adults who felt safe walking alone at night in Jersey, by sex (Excludes don't know responses)

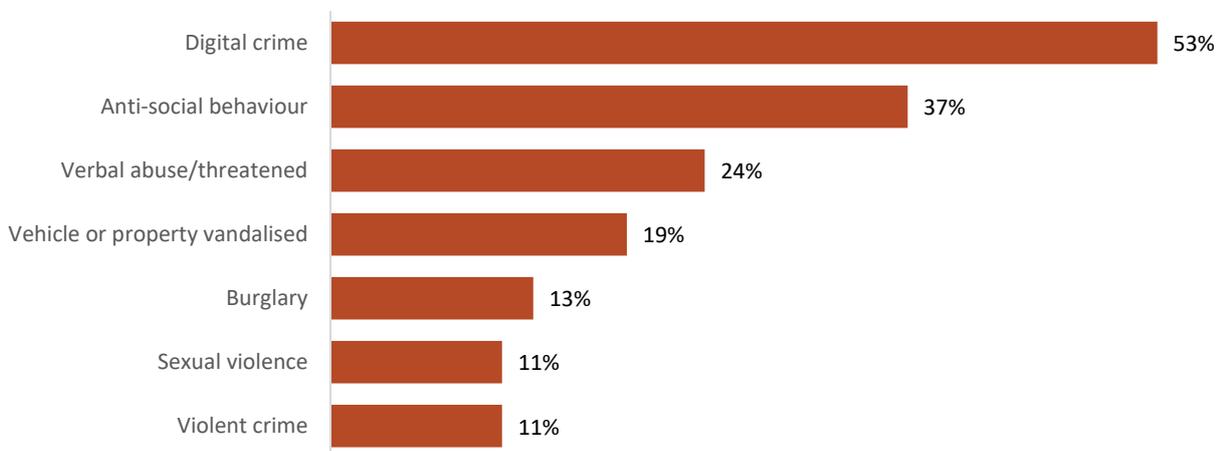


- overall, more than eight out of ten (85%) adults felt safe walking alone at night in Jersey (excluding those that did not know); this is an increase from 79% in 2018
- over nine out of ten (93%) males said they felt safe walking alone at night compared to three quarters (77%) of females

Concern over crime

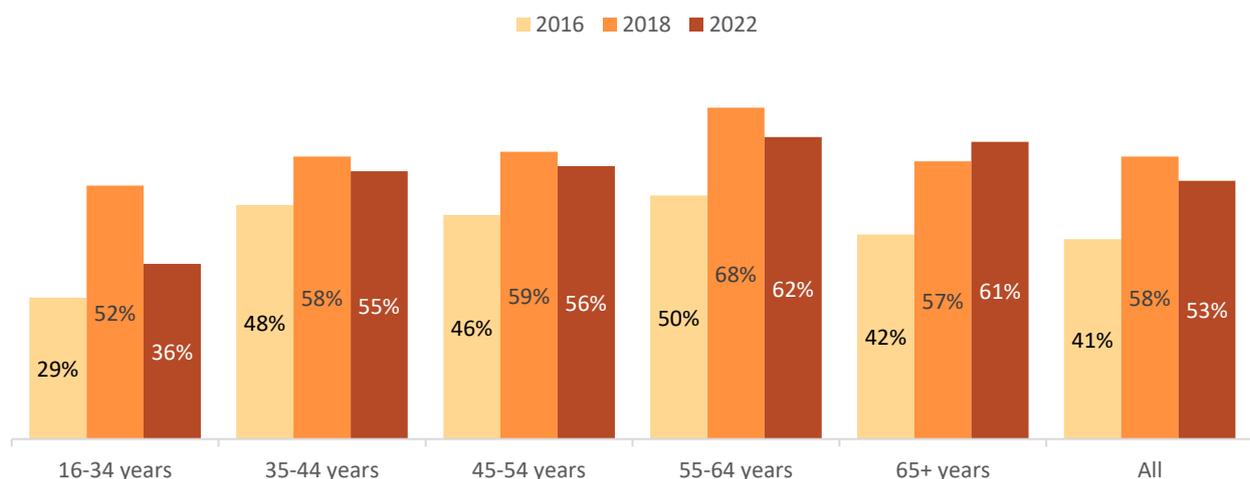
How worried are you that you might become a victim of the following in the next 12 months?

Figure 8.3 Proportion of adults who were very or fairly worried about becoming a victim of particular crimes in the next 12 months



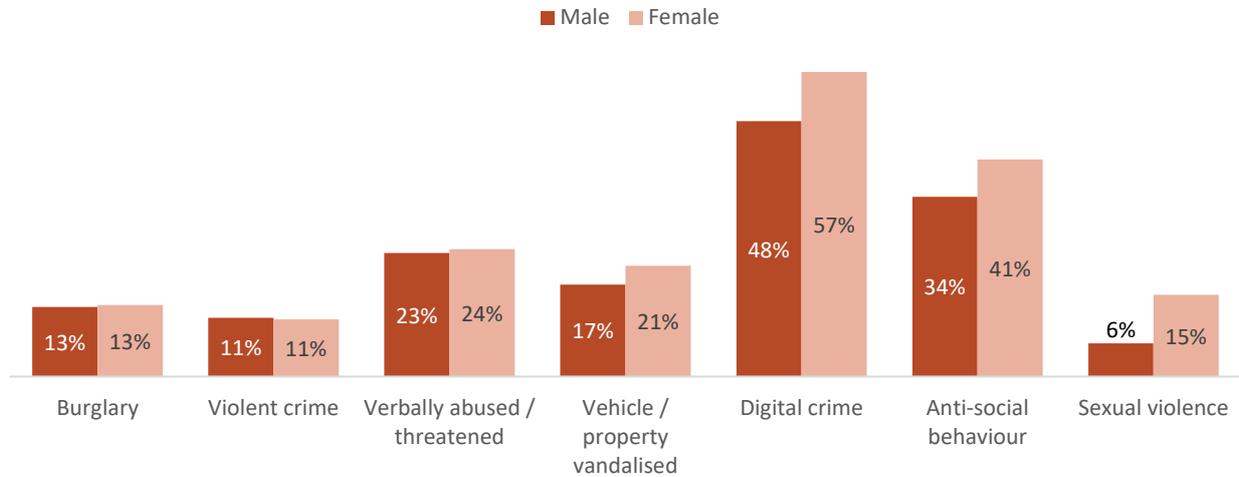
- half of adults (53%) were very or fairly worried about being a victim of digital crime such as online fraud, cyber bullying or scams
- a quarter of adults (24%) were worried about being verbally abused or threatened in the street, one in ten (11%) were worried about violent crime and nearly one in five (19%) were worried about their vehicle or property being vandalised

Figure 8.4 Proportion of adults who were very or fairly worried about becoming a victim of digital crime in the next 12 months, 2016, 2018, and 2022



- the proportion of adults who were very or fairly worried about becoming a victim of digital crime has increased from 41% in 2016 to over half (53%) in 2022
- just over a third (36%) of 16 to 34 year-olds were very or fairly worried about becoming a victim of digital crime, compared to three fifths (61%) of over 65s
- overall, there has been a drop in concern over digital crime since 2018 for all age groups apart from over 65 year-olds

Figure 8.5 Proportion of adults who were very or fairly worried about becoming a victim of particular crimes in the next 12 months, by sex



- digital crime remains the biggest worry for adults, both male (48%) and female (57%)
- females were two and a half times more likely to be very or fairly worried about becoming a victim of sexual violence: 6% of males were concerned about this compared to 15% of females

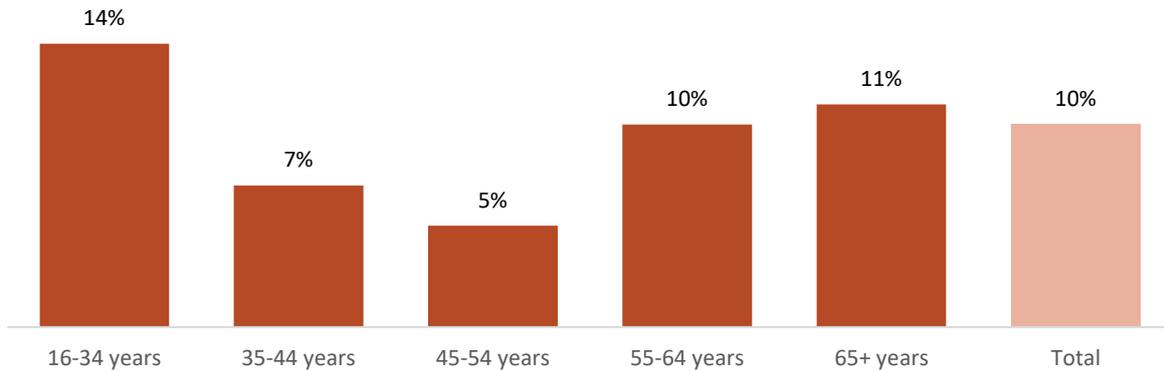
Victims of prejudice or abuse

Table 8.1 Within the past 12 months, do you consider that you have been discriminated against in Jersey on any of the following grounds...

	Yes	No	Not Applicable
Your age	10	90	
Your gender	10	90	
Your race or nationality	11	89	
Your sexual orientation	2	98	
Your marital status	4	96	
Your religion or beliefs	3	97	
Pregnancy or maternity	3	23	75
Your disability	3	27	71
Your gender reassignment	0	21	79
Other	3	18	79

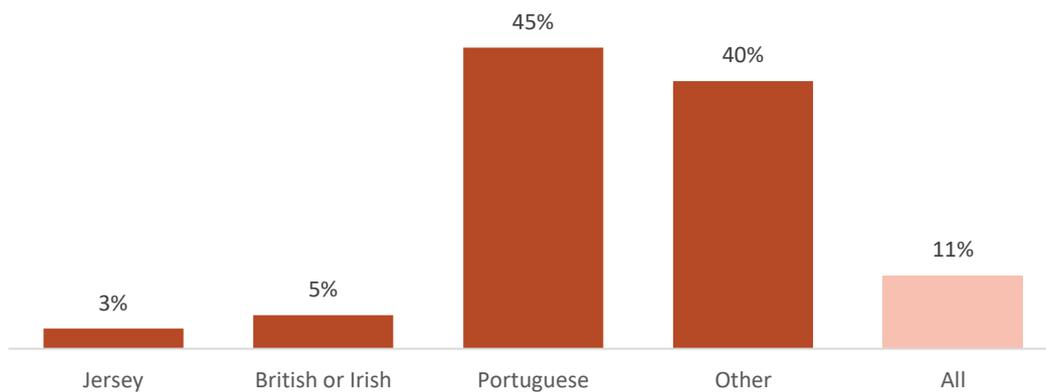
- just over a quarter of adults (27%) reported being discriminated against in Jersey
- around one in ten adults said they had been discriminated against on the basis of their age, gender, or race or nationality
- one in seven (14%) females said they had been discriminated against because of their gender compared to 7% of men
- one in fifteen (7%) adults with a longstanding physical or mental condition / illness felt they had been discriminated against because of their disability in Jersey in the past 12 months

Figure 8.6 Proportion of adults who feel they have been discriminated against in Jersey on the basis of their age, by age group (percent)



- the youngest and oldest age groups were most likely to say they had been discriminated against because of their age

Figure 8.7 Proportion of adults who feel they have been discriminated against in Jersey on the basis of their race or nationality, by ethnicity (percent)



- just under half (45%) of adults of Portuguese ethnicity felt they had been discriminated against because of their nationality or race

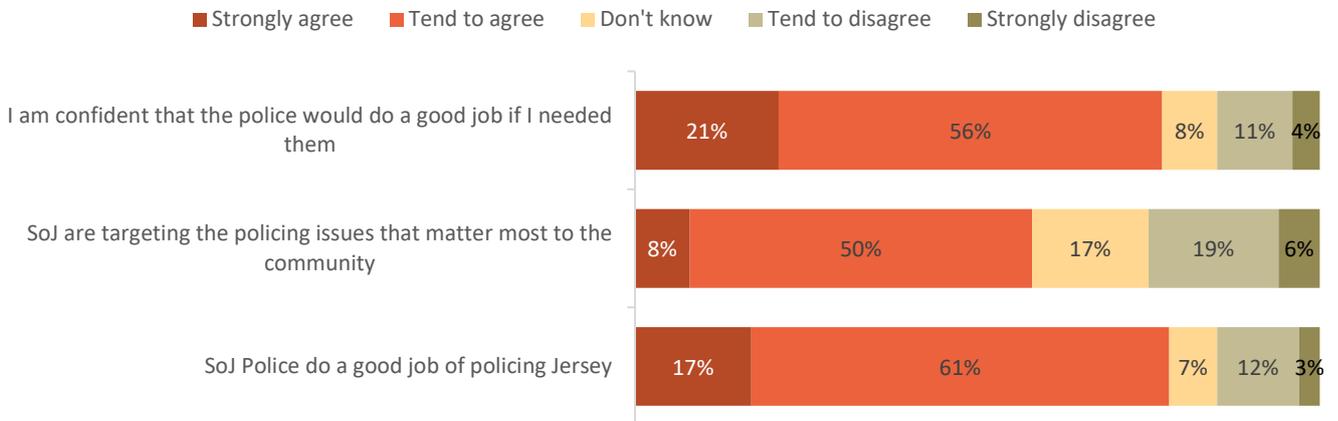
If you were a victim or you witnessed someone being a victim of prejudice or abuse did you report the incident(s) to the police?

- nearly half (46%) reported the incident(s) to the police
- the most popular reason for not reporting the incident(s) was not feeling it was worth police time

States of Jersey policing

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

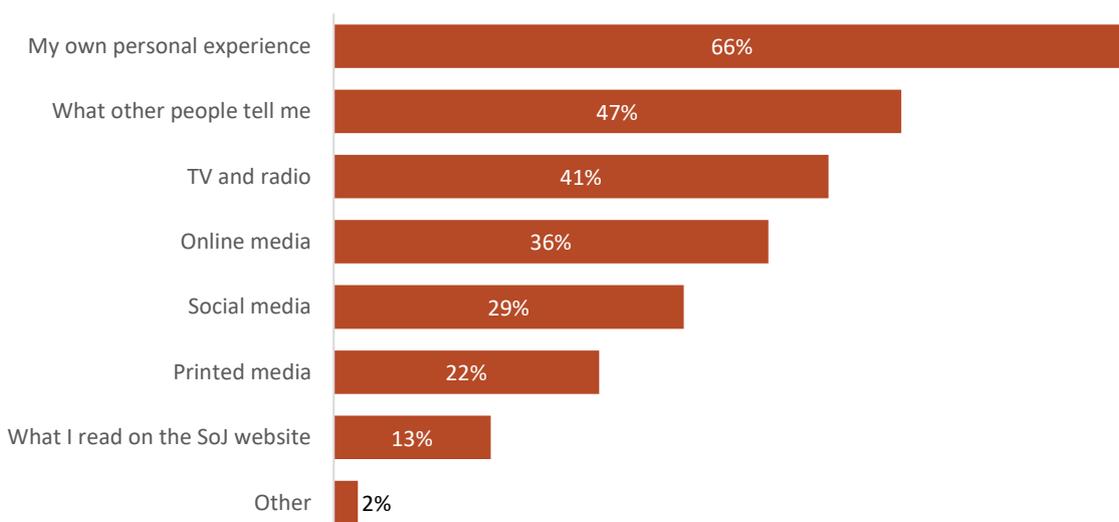
Figure 8.8 Level of agreement or disagreement with statements about the States of Jersey Police



- nearly four-fifths (77%) of adults agreed at some level that the States of Jersey Police did a good job of policing in Jersey
- over half (58%) of adults agreed at some level that the police were targeting the policing issues that matter most to the community
- three-quarters (76%) of adults agreed at some level they are confident that the police would do a good job if they needed them
- the proportion of adults agreeing at some level with these statements decreased compared to when the question was asked in 2018 (by between 8 and 11 percentage points)

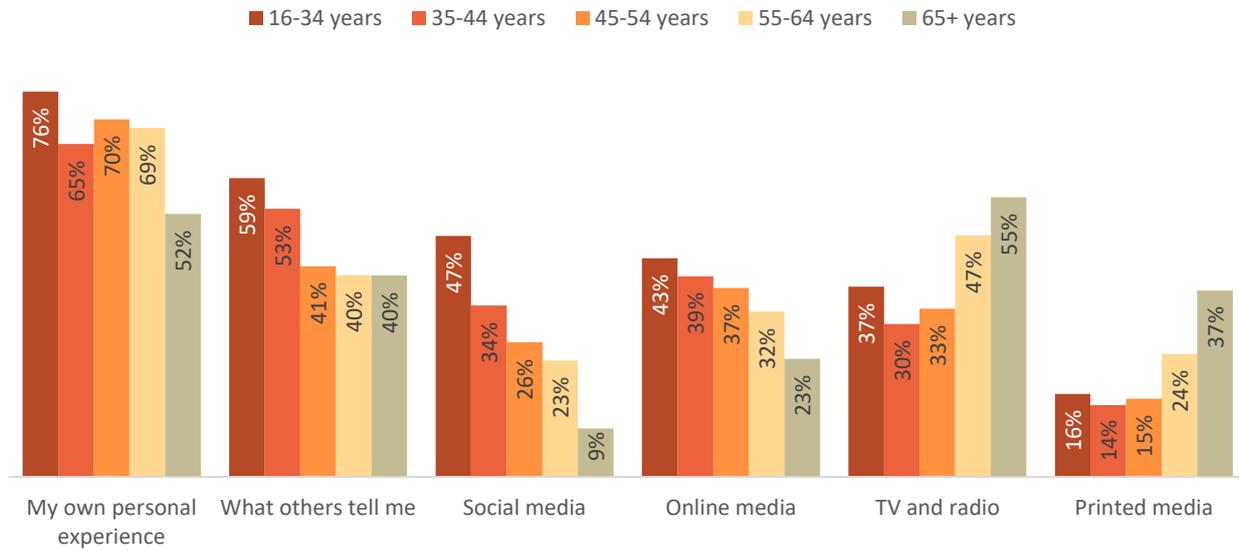
Which of the following sources of information influence what you think of the States of Jersey?

Figure 8.9 Sources of information that influence opinion of the States of Jersey Police
(Respondents could select more than one option)



- the most popular source of information to influence opinion was “own personal experiences in Jersey” (66%)
- over a quarter (29%) of adults were influenced by what they read on social media (Facebook, Twitter etc)

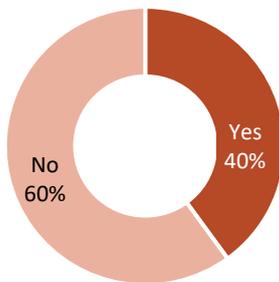
Figure 8.10 Sources of information that influence opinion of the States of Jersey Police, by age (Respondents could select more than one option)



- younger age groups were more likely than older groups to be influenced by their own personal experience, what others tell them, and online and social media
- older age groups were more likely to be influenced by the local television and radio and printed media than younger age groups

Do you know how to contact your local community police officer?

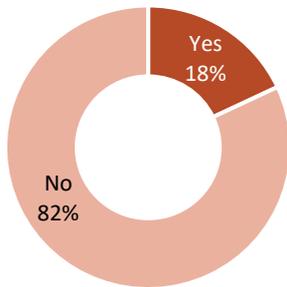
Figure 8.11 Percentage of adults who know how to contact their community police officer



- overall, 60% of adults didn't know how to contact their community police officer
- by parish, adults living in St Mary (63%), St Peter (51%), St Lawrence (47%) and St Brelade (46%) were more likely to know how to contact their community police officer

Did you have any contact with the States of Jersey Police in 2021?

Figure 8.12 Percentage of adults who had contact with States of Jersey Police in 2021



- nearly one in five (18%) adults reported they had some contact with States of Jersey Police in 2021

Feedback on States of Jersey Police

Table 8.2 How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements...
(adults who reported they had contact with the States of Jersey Police in 2021, percent)

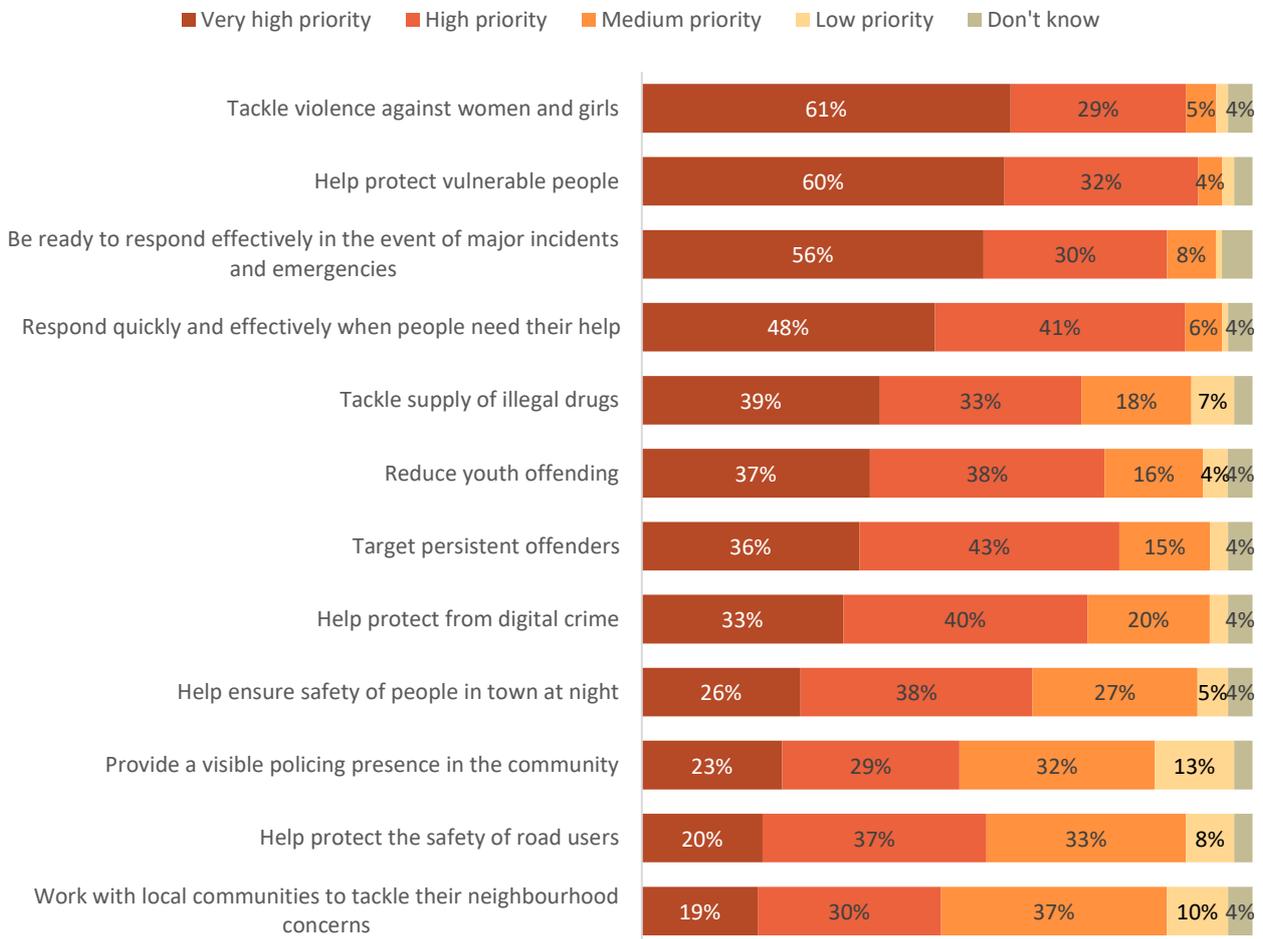
	Strongly agree	Slightly agree	Slightly disagree	Strongly disagree	Total
The officer was helpful	56	34	4	6	100
The officer was polite	70	23	5	2	100
The officer listened to what I had to say	63	29	4	4	100
The officer was impartial	53	29	10	7	100
The officer acted on what I told him / her	49	28	15	8	100

- of the adults who had contact with the States of Jersey police, around nine out of ten agreed at some level with each of the statements
- the proportion of adults who agreed with each statement has decreased since 2018
- one in six adults (17%) disagreed that the officer was impartial and nearly a quarter (23%) disagreed at some level that the officer acted upon what they them; this is an increase since 2018

States of Jersey policing priorities

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

Figure 8.13 Priority levels for States of Jersey Police objectives



- the two policing activities with the greatest proportions (over 90%) of people who felt they should be given either a very high or high priority in 2022 were:
 - tackle violence against women and girls
 - help protect vulnerable people
- the lowest priority was given to:
 - work with local communities to tackle their neighbourhood concerns (49% of people gave this high or very high priority)

DIGITAL CONNECTIVITY

94% of Jersey households had **access** to the **Internet** at home



of those that **didn't**:
1 in 4 could not **afford** it



£81

Average monthly **price** paid
by a household for **phone**
calls and **internet**
connection



One in seven (15%)

households pay **£120** or
more per month

for **phone calls** and
internet connection



The proportion of adults **who owned** a **smartphone** **decreased**
with **age**:

94% of **16 to 34** year-olds owned a **smartphone**...
...compared to only **65%** for **over 65** year-olds



46% of households with **school-aged children** experienced an
issue with **mobile data** for **home schooling**

...the main issue was **network connectivity issues**



Chapter 9: Digital connectivity

Internet access

Access to internet

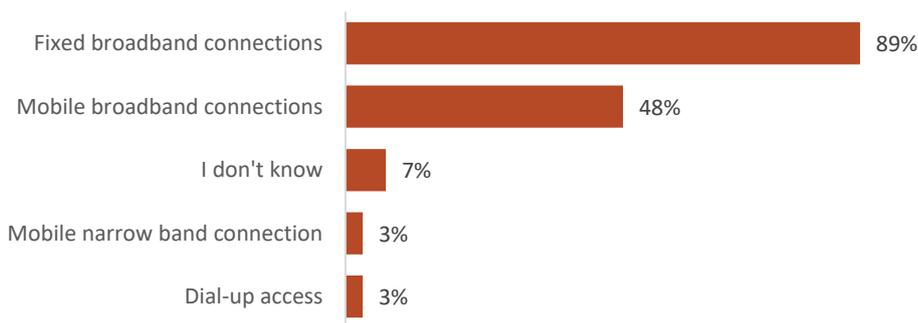
Figure 9.1 Proportion of households that have access to the internet at home, by tenure



- overall, 94% of households had access to the internet at home

Households that had access to the internet at home were asked what types of connections they used

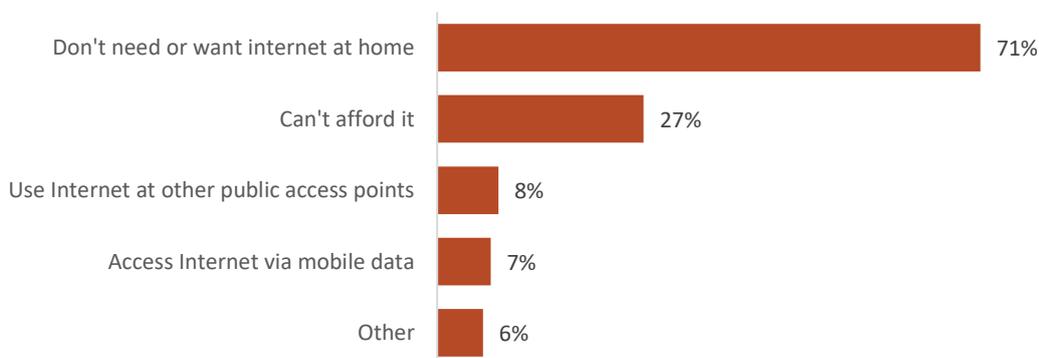
Figure 9.2 What types of internet connections are used at home?
(Respondents could select more than one option)



- nine in ten (89%) Jersey households had their internet provided by *fixed broadband connections*

Households that did not have access to the internet at home were asked why not

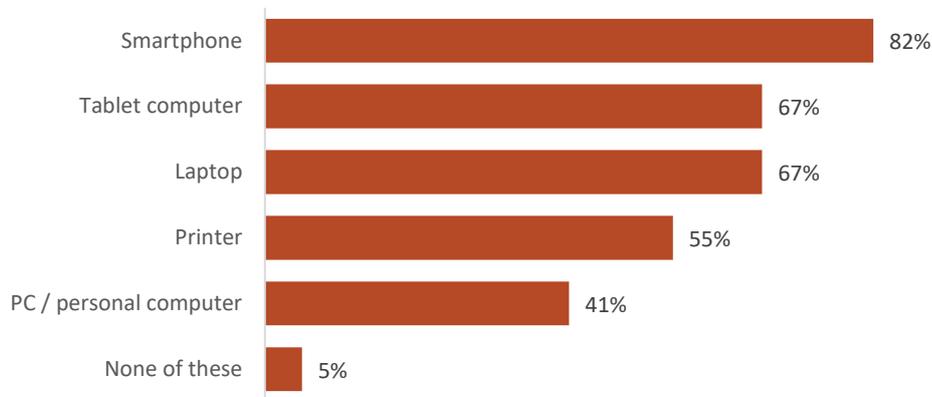
Figure 9.3 If your household has no broadband connection, why not?
(Respondents could select more than one option)



- a quarter (27%) of households without a home internet connection cited *not being able to afford it* as a reason why they did not have access

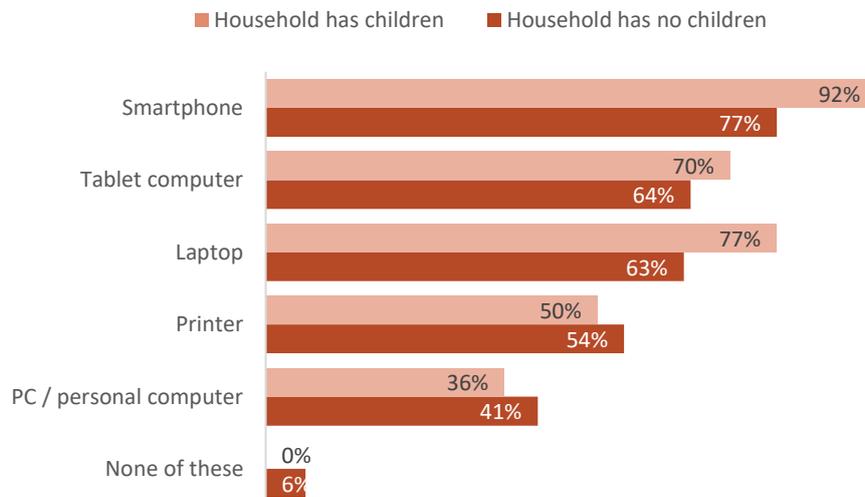
Types of devices

Figure 9.4 Does your household have any of the following type of electronic device?
(Respondents could select more than one option)



- one in twenty households (5%) had none of the listed electronic devices
- nearly all 16 to 34 year-olds (94%) owned a smartphone, compared to two-thirds (64%) of over 65s
- only a third (33%) of 16 to 34 year-olds owned a printer, compared to 62% of over 65s

Figure 9.5 Does your household have any of the following type of electronic device, by whether household has children



- overall, households with children were more likely to have a smartphone, tablet or a laptop than those without

Cost of connectivity

Cost of phone calls and broadband internet connection

Figure 9.6 Approximately how much does your household pay in total each month for phone calls and broadband internet connection?



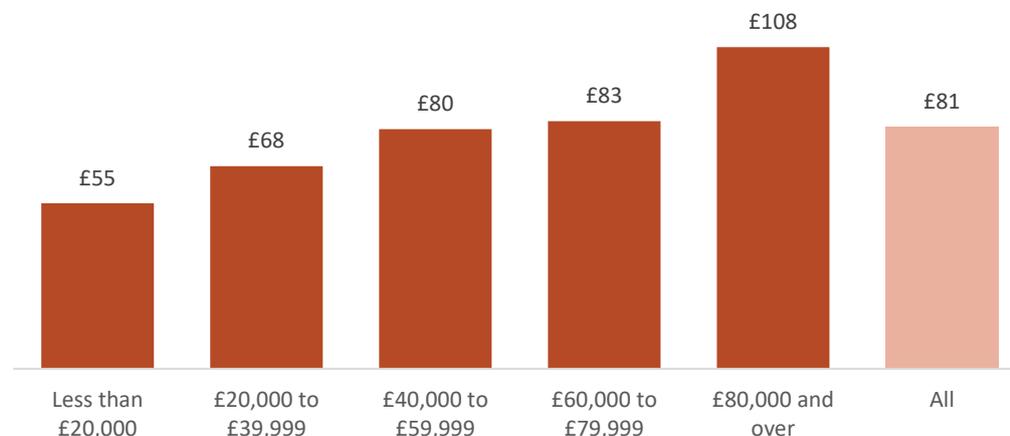
- around one in seven (15%) households paid £120 or more a month for phone calls and broadband internet connection
- the average price paid by a household for phone calls and broadband internet was £81

Figure 9.7 Average monthly cost for phone calls and internet broadband connection: by household type



- on average, single parents paid about three-quarters of the monthly cost for phone calls and internet broadband of a couple with a child

Figure 9.8 Average monthly cost for phone calls and internet broadband connection: by household income

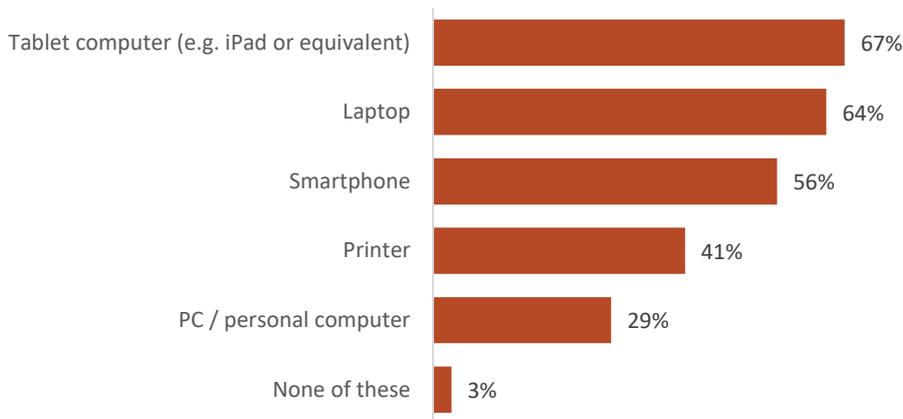


- households earning less than £20,000 spent around half the amount per month on phone calls and broadband internet connection as households earning £80,000 or more a year

Technology for online schooling

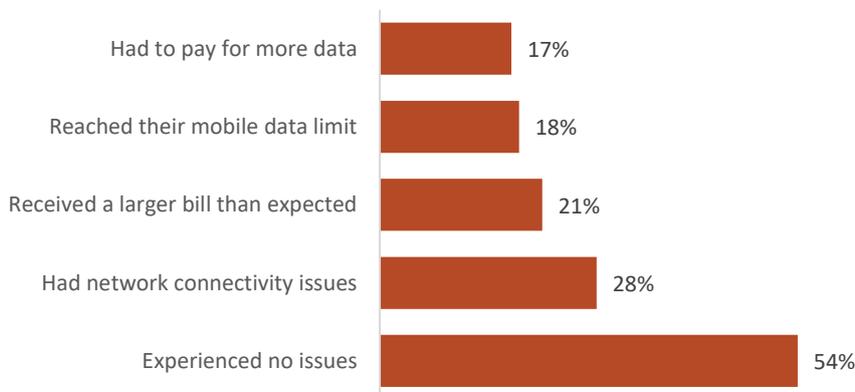
Households with school-aged children were asked about their experiences of online schooling

Figure 9.9 When the child / children in your house need access to appropriate technology to do online schooling – what technology do they use? (Respondents could select more than one option)



- around two-thirds of households with school-aged children used a tablet computer or a laptop for online schooling

Figure 9.10 Did the children in your household experience any of these issues due to using mobile data for their home schooling during lockdown? (Respondents could select more than one option)



- just under half (46%) of households with school-aged children who used mobile data for home schooling experienced an issue

EMPLOYMENT

One in ten employees (**11%**) reported they would prefer to **work longer hours** if given the opportunity



Employees were **contracted** to work a **37 hour week** on average (median)



but **usually worked** an average of **40 hours**

One in ten workers (**9%**) reported having at least **one other job** in addition to their main job...

...the median **average hours** worked in their additional job was **6.8 hours**



Females (11%) were more likely than **males (3%)** to work in **private education / health...**



...while **males (13%)** were more likely than **females (2%)** to work in **construction & tradesmen**

Females (20%) were more likely than **males (7%)** to work in **clerical occupations...**



...while **males (18%)** were more likely than **females (7%)** to be **senior managers**

Chapter 10: Employment

Economic activity

The economic activity rate gives the proportion of people in employment or actively seeking employment, as a percentage of all those of working age (16-64 years old).

- more than eight out of ten (86%) adults were economically active
- the economic activity rate from this survey continued to be slightly higher than the rate from the full population census, indicating that there may be a bias due to the higher tendency for working adults to respond to the JOLS survey

Table 10.1 Economic activity rates (working age adults)

	2022 survey	2021 census
Men (16-64 years)	87%	88%
Women (16-64 years)	85%	79%

Profession

Table 10.2 Proportion of working people in different occupations (male and female aged 16 years or older)

	Male	Female
Routine, semi-routine, manual or service occupation e.g. HGV or van driver, cleaner, porter, packer, sewing machinist, messenger, labourer, waiter / waitress, bar staff, postal worker, machine operative, security guard, caretaker, farm worker, catering assistant, receptionist, sales assistant	11%	13%
Technical or craft occupation e.g. motor mechanic, fitter, inspector, plumber, printer, tool maker, electrician, gardener	13%	2%
Clerical or intermediate occupation e.g. secretary, personal assistant, clerical worker, office clerk, call centre agent, nursing auxiliary, nursery nurse	7%	20%
Professional occupation (normally requiring a professional qualification) e.g. accountant, solicitor, medical practitioner, scientist, civil / mechanical engineer, teacher, nurse, physiotherapist, social worker, welfare officer, artist, musician, police officer (sergeant or below), software designer, fund administrator	42%	48%
Middle or junior manager e.g. office manager, retail manager, bank manager, restaurant manager, warehouse manager, publican	9%	10%
Senior manager (usually responsible for planning, organising and co-ordinating work) e.g. finance manager, chief executive	18%	7%
All	100%	100%

- very few females, around one in fifty, worked in a *technical or craft occupation*
- a significantly higher percentage of females (20%) were employed in *clerical or intermediate occupations* compared to males (7%)
- a significantly higher percentage of males (19%) were *senior managers* compared to females (7%)

Industry

Table 10.3 Proportion of workers in different industries (male and female aged 16 years or older)

	Male	Female
Finance (<i>including legal & insurance</i>)	27%	38%
Construction & tradesmen	13%	2%
Wholesale & retail	3%	4%
Transport & storage (<i>including Jersey Airport, Harbours, Post</i>)	8%	<1%
Information & communication services (<i>including IT, telecom</i>)	8%	1%
Private education or private health	3%	11%
Hotels, restaurants and bars	3%	6%
Public sector (<i>including teaching and medical staff</i>)	23%	27%
Other	11%	11%
All	100%	100%

- very few females, less than 1%, worked in *transport & storage*
- a significantly higher percentage of males (13%) were employed in *construction & tradesmen* compared to females (2%)
- a significantly higher percentage of females (11%) were employed in *private education or private health* compared to males (3%)

Hours worked

Table 10.4 Median contracted hours and usual hours worked by employees, by profession

	Contracted Hours	Usual Hours
Technical or craft occupation	40	40
Routine, semi-routine, manual or service occupation	38	38
Professional occupation	37	40
Middle or junior manager	37	40
Senior manager	37	45
Clerical or intermediate occupation	35	35
All	37	40

- people working for an employer reported being contracted to work a median average of 37 hours per week in their main job, but usually worked a median average of 40 hours per week
- males working for an employer reported being contracted to work a median average of 38 hours per week compared to females who reported 36 hours per week
- males reported usually working a median average of 40 hours per week compared to females, who reported 38 hours per week
- analysis of both contracted and usual hours worked showed little difference between the different age groups: the exception being those aged 65 years or over that showed a lower median average for both contracted and usual hours worked

Multiple jobs

Do you currently do any other paid employment, in addition to your main job, for more than 3 hours per week?

Table 10.5 Proportion of working adults who reported having at least one other job in addition to their main job, over time

2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2022
7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	9%	7%	9%

- the number of workers who reported having at least one other job in addition to their main job was around one in ten (9%), returning back to 2018 levels
- the median average of hours worked in additional jobs was 6.8 (a decrease from 8.0 hours in 2019)

Underemployment

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

- one in ten (11%) workers reported that they would prefer to work longer hours if given the opportunity
- workers preferring to work longer hours reported wanting to work a median average of 10.0 additional hours

Holidays

Table 10.6 How many days of paid holiday are you entitled to per year?

	Median	Mean
Routine, semi-routine, manual or service occupation	20.0	18.6
Technical or craft occupation	20.0	20.7
Clerical or intermediate occupation	23.0	22.0
Middle or junior manager	25.0	25.8
Professional occupation	25.0	26.4
Senior manager	28.0	27.8
All workers	25.0	24.5

- the average (median) number of paid days holiday for adults working for an employer was 25 days. This was consistent for both males and females and there was little difference across age groups

Methodology

Definitions

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

For results published by tenure:

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

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

- **suburban** includes St Brelade, St Clement and St Saviour
- **rural** includes Grouville, St John, St Lawrence, St Martin, St Mary, St Ouen, St Peter, St Saviour and Trinity

Rounding

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

Low numbers

'-' signifies a blank cell

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

Response rates and weighting

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

The overall response to the 2022 survey was 35%. However, the proportion of young adults who respond to surveys of this kind is often lower than the total response rate. To avoid over- or under-representation of these, and other, sub-groups of the population, the survey responses are weighted in proportion with the known whole population.

The response profile of this survey was compared against Census data from 2021 (just those aged 16 years or over and living in private households to correspond with the target population for this survey). The age profiles are shown in Table A1. As was expected, fewer younger people and more older people responded to the survey than their expected proportions in the total population. However, the table also shows that, overall, the differences are not large, with the largest weighting factor (i.e. the ratio of the proportion of that age category in the sample to that in the total population) being close to 3. The small weighting factors of Table A1 are good for a survey of this nature.

Weighting

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

	2022 survey		2021 Census*		Implied weighting factor
	Respondents	Percent	Population	Percent	
Unspecified	27	2	-	-	1.00
16-34 years	122	10	21,798	26	2.46
35-44 years	164	14	14,630	17	1.23
45-54 years	181	15	15,794	19	1.20
55-64 years	257	22	14,704	17	0.79
65 years or over	442	37	17,816	21	0.55
Total	1193	100	84,742	100	1.00

* aged 16 years or over and living in private households

Looking at response distributions for sex and tenure indicated that the responses should be weighted across the three dimensions of age, sex and tenure. This was possible using the Census 2021 population data. This resulted in, for example, women aged 16-34 years living in owner-occupied accommodation having a weight of 2.06, whilst men aged 65 years or over living in States, parish or housing trust rental accommodation had a weight of 0.69.

The resulting age and sex profiles after weighting are shown in Tables A2 – A4. All the individual results used in this report are based on these three-dimensional weighted responses. Household attribute questions, such as central heating, are weighted just by tenure. This is due to the nature of the questions being asked at a household rather than at an individual level.

Weighted responses rates

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

	Percent	
	2022 survey	Census 2021*
16-34 years	26	26
35-44 years	17	17
45-54 years	19	19
55-64 years	17	17
65 years or over	21	21
Total	100	100

* aged 16 years or older and living in private households

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

	Percent	
	2012 survey	Census 2021*
Men	49	49
Women	51	51
Total	100	100

* aged 16 years or older and living in private households

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

	Percent	
	2022 survey	Census 2021*
Owner-occupied	58	58
Qualified rent	23	23
Social rent	12	12
Non-qualified accommodation	8	8
Total	100	100

* aged 16 years or older and living in private households

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

The parish profile of the weighted survey respondents was similar to the Census distribution of residents of private households (Table A5).

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

Parish	Percent	
	2022 survey	Census 2021*
Grouville	4	5
St Brelade	12	11
St Clement	9	10
St Helier	36	35
St John	2	3
St Lawrence	7	5
St Martin	5	4
St Mary	2	2
St Ouen	4	4
St Peter	5	5
St Saviour	12	13
Trinity	4	3
Total	100	100

* aged 16 or over and living in private households

Fast Alcohol Screening Test (FAST)

The Fast Alcohol Screening Test comprises four questions:

- How often have you had six or more units if female, or eight or more if male, on a single occasion in the last year?
- How often in the last year have you failed to do what was normally expected of you because of your drinking?
- How often in the last year have you been unable to remember what happened the night before because you had been drinking?
- Has a relative, friend, doctor or other health-worker been concerned about your drinking or suggested that you cut down?

For each respondent a score between 0 and 4 was given for each response, the sum of which provides the **FAST** score (for full scoring system see the Jersey Alcohol profile report, 2021).

Election eligibility

As stated in the Elections (Jersey) Law 2002:

A person is entitled on a particular day to have his or her name included on the electoral register for an electoral district if on that day –

- (a) the person is at least 16 years old;
- (b) the person is ordinarily resident in that district; and
- (c) the person has been –
 - (i) ordinarily resident in Jersey for a period of at least 2 years up to and including that day, or
 - (ii) ordinarily resident in Jersey for a period of at least 6 months up to and including that day, as well as having been ordinarily resident in Jersey at any time for an additional period of, or for additional periods that total, at least 5 years.

Confidence intervals – proportions

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, 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.

While non-sampling uncertainty cannot be easily quantified, the sampling uncertainty can be quantified. Sampling theory means that the statistical uncertainty on any result for the full population, derived from a sample survey, can be calculated; this is done below for this survey.

Under the sampling design implemented (simple random sampling without replacement⁹) 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 adults in the Island

The 95% 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%.

Adults

Using these formulae, the statistical uncertainty on results in this report which refer to the whole adult population is ± 3.0 percentage points.

This means that for a question which gives a result of 50%, the 95% confidence interval is 47.0% to 53.0%. Rounding to zero decimal places, the result can be more simply considered as $50 \pm 3\%$.

Put another way, it is 95% likely that a result published for the overall population is within $\pm 3.0\%$ 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:

- all adults: $\pm 3\%$
- age group: between $\pm 5\%$ (age 65+ years) and $\pm 9\%$ (age 16-34 years)
- sex: $\pm 4\%$ for females and $\pm 4\%$ for males
- tenure: owner-occupiers $\pm 3\%$; qualified rent $\pm 7\%$; social rent $\pm 9\%$; non-qualified accommodation $\pm 15\%$
- parish: St Helier $\pm 5\%$
suburban: St Brelade, St Clement and St Saviour $\pm 5\%$
rural: (all other parishes) $\pm 5\%$

⁹ 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 that are the same as those reported in this annex (derived using the simpler formalism), within the accuracy of percentage point ranges quoted to zero decimal places.

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

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

Households

For analysis done on a household level, such as total household income, the confidence interval is based on the number of households, rather than the number of people. When calculating this using the above formulae, N is the number of households in Jersey. n is still the total number of respondents, as each person has responded for their household.

This gives a 95% confidence interval of $\pm 3.0\%$. That is, it is 95% likely that a result published for all households is within $\pm 3.0\%$ of the true figure.

As with sub-samples of the adult population, sub-samples of all households can have varying sampling fractions for each sub-category. The same method applies, which gives the following 95% confidence intervals for proportions (expressed as a range of percentage points) to be assigned to published results:

- all households: $\pm 3\%$
- tenure: owner-occupiers $\pm 3\%$; qualified rent $\pm 6\%$; social rent $\pm 8\%$;
non-qualified accommodation $\pm 15\%$; NOT owner-occupiers $\pm 5\%$
- parish: St Helier $\pm 5\%$: suburban: St Brelade, St Clement and St Saviour $\pm 5\%$;
rural: (all other parishes) $\pm 5\%$

Confidence intervals – means

Some of our analysis is based on the mean values of numeric values, rather than percentages of the population. The standard error for means is calculated using this formula:

$$s.e.(Q) = \sqrt{\frac{(1-f) \sum_{r=1}^n W_r (x_r - \bar{x})^2}{(n-1) \sum_{r=1}^n W_r}}$$

Where:

n is the total number of respondents

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

$\sum_{r=1}^n ()$ is the sum of the specified values for each respondent, from the 1st to the n^{th}

x_r is the r^{th} score; that is, the score for a particular respondent

W_r is the r^{th} weight; that is, the weight for a particular respondent

\bar{x} is the mean score for the population

The 95 percent confidence interval on the sample mean is then given by: $\bar{x} \pm 1.96 \times s.e.(Q)$

Means

All adults:

- contracted hours / hours worked: ± 1 hour
- paid holidays: ± 1 day
- positive wellbeing scores: ± 0.1
- anxiety wellbeing score: ± 0.2
- life ladder: ± 0.1
- trust in institutions: ± 0.1
- time commuting to / from work (in town): ± 1 minute
- time commuting to / from work (out of town): ± 1 minute
- Amount paid for telecoms per month $\pm \text{£}2.80$

By age group:

- by age group - life ladder: ± 0.2 to 0.3
- by age group – trust in institutions ± 0.2 to 0.4

By household ability to cope financially:

- by household ability to cope financially – life ladder ± 0.2 to 0.6
- by household ability to cope financially – trust in institutions ± 0.2 to 0.6

By parish type

- by parish type – trust in institutions ± 0.2 to 0.3